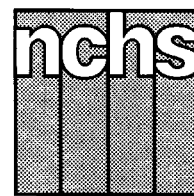


Monthly Vital Statistics Report



Preliminary Data From the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

Births and Deaths: United States, July 1995–June 1996

by Kimberley D. Peters; Joyce A. Martin, M.P.H.; Stephanie J. Ventura, A.M.; and Jeffrey D. Maurer, M.S.

Abstract

Objectives—This report presents preliminary data on births and deaths in the United States from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) for the 12 months ending June 1996. U.S. data on births are shown by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother. National and State data on marital status, prenatal care, cesarean delivery, and low birthweight are also presented. Mortality data presented include life expectancy, leading causes of death, and infant mortality.

Methods—Data in this report are based on 93–98 percent samples of births and deaths in the United States for the 12 months ending June 1996. The records are weighted to independent control counts of births, infant deaths, and total deaths received in State vital statistics offices from July 1995 to June 1996.

Results—Preliminary data show that births and birth and fertility rates generally declined in the 12 months ending June 1996 compared with the previous 12-month period. Birth rates for teenagers dropped 5 percent; the teenage rate was 55.6 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years. The number, rate, and ratio of births to unmarried mothers all declined, and the number of nonmarital births to teenagers dropped as well. The rate of prenatal care utilization improved and the cesarean delivery rate declined. The overall low birthweight rate was unchanged at 7.3 percent.

The preliminary infant mortality rate for the 12 months ending June 1996 was 7.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, down from 7.8 for the 12 months ending June 1995. Record low infant mortality rates were achieved for both the white and black populations for the 12 months ending June 1996. Life expectancy reached a record high of 75.9 years for July 1995–June 1996, up from 75.8 years for the previous 12-month period. The largest declines in age-adjusted death rates among the leading causes of death were for Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (9 percent), homicide (8 percent), and suicide (4 percent). Mortality also decreased for firearm injuries, drug-induced deaths, and alcohol-induced deaths. The age-adjusted death rate for Alzheimer's disease and diabetes increased.

Keywords: births • deaths • vital statistics

Introduction

This report, the second of a new statistical series, presents preliminary data based on a substantial sample of vital records. This series, which is published biannually by NCHS, includes detailed tabulations from the natality and mortality files. The first issue in this series, published in October 1996 (1), showed preliminary birth and death data for the 1995 calendar year compared with the 1994 calendar year. This report shows preliminary data for July 1995–June 1996 compared with data for July 1994–June 1995. The next *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (MVSR) supplement in this series will show preliminary data for calendar year 1996 compared with calendar year 1995.

NCHS also publishes monthly data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces in the MVSR. These provisional data include mortality estimates from the Current Mortality Sample, a 10-percent sample of death certificates, as well as counts of births, marriages, and divorces reported by the States. Annual reports of final birth and death data, "Report of

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared in the Division of Vital Statistics under the general direction of Mary Anne Freedman, Director, Division of Vital Statistics; Harry M. Rosenberg, Chief, Mortality Statistics Branch (MSB); and Kenneth Keppel, Acting Chief, Reproductive Statistics Branch (RSB). Nicholas F. Pace, Chief, Systems, Programming, and Statistical Resources Branch (SPSRB), and David Johnson, Charles E. Royer, Gail Parr, Manju Sharma, and Jordan S. Sacks of SPSRB provided computer programming support and statistical tables. Thomas D. Dunn of SPSRB provided content review. Staff of the Data Acquisition and Evaluation Branch (DAEB) carried out quality evaluation and acceptance procedures for the State data files on which this report is based. Van L. Parsons and Lester R. Curtin of the Office of Research and Methodology provided information on the statistical methodology. Staff of the Division of Data Processing were responsible for receipt and processing of the basic data files. This report was edited by Demarius V. Miller and typeset by Jacqueline M. Davis of the Publications Branch, Division of Data Services.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics



Final Natality Statistics” and “Report of Final Mortality Statistics,” are published in supplements to the MVSR. (These supplements were formerly titled “Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics” and “Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics.”)

Sources and methods

The preliminary data in this series are based on records of births and deaths that took place during June 1995–July 1996 and were received and processed by NCHS as of January 15, 1997. This represents about 96 percent of the births that occurred in the United States during this 12-month period. Demographic information is available for about 98 percent of all deaths in the United States. For these records, medical or cause-of-death, information is processed separately and is available for about 95 percent of all deaths.

To produce the preliminary estimates shown in this report, records in each of the files were weighted using independent control counts of births, infant deaths, and total deaths received in the State vital statistics offices from July 1995 through June 1996. Two separate sets of weights were applied to the mortality records—one set for the demographic information and one set for the medical information. This results in slight inconsistencies between comparable data from the mortality demographic and medical tables (see [Technical notes](#)). Preliminary estimates are also subject to sampling variation as well as random variation.

Adjustments have not been made to account for biases that occur due to delays in receiving and processing mortality medical data. Cause of death is not always available when the preliminary data are sent to NCHS, but is available later for final data processing. As a result, estimates based on the preliminary mortality file may differ from statistics that will come from final counts. This type of bias is more likely to occur for certain causes such as homicides, suicides, accidents, HIV, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). NCHS is exploring procedures to correct for biases in the number of deaths (see [Technical notes](#)).

In addition to national and State estimates of total births and birth rates, this

report includes preliminary statistics on births by age, live-birth order, marital status, race and Hispanic origin, and selected maternal and infant health characteristics: receipt of prenatal care, cesarean delivery, and low birthweight. Mortality data in this report are also more detailed than in the provisional data reports, with more detailed information on life expectancy, infant mortality, and causes of death.

State-specific preliminary data are shown only for those States and areas for which at least 60 percent of the records for the 12 months ending June 1996 have been processed. The number of birth records processed for Massachusetts was below the 60 percent criterion and thus are not included in the State-specific tabulations, but are included in the U.S. totals. Birth and death data for Guam were not available and thus are excluded from the State-specific tabulations. Detailed information on the nature, sources, and qualifications of the preliminary data is given in the [Technical notes](#).

Results

Natality patterns

The preliminary number of **births** in the United States during the 12-month period ending June 1996 totaled 3,915,553, slightly fewer than the number for the 12-month period ending June 1995 (3,926,652) ([tables A, 1, and 2](#)). The **crude birth rate** for the 12 months ending June 1996 was 14.8 births per 1,000 total population, 1 percent lower than the comparable period ending in 1995 (14.9) ([table 3](#)). The **fertility rate**—defined as births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years—was 65.8, less than 1 percent lower than a year earlier (66.1). (See [tables B, 2, and 3](#).) The changes in these three measures of childbearing are the smallest recorded concurrently since the early 1980’s (2). Birth and fertility rates by State for the two time periods are shown in [table 3](#).

Fertility rates for the 12 months ending June 1996 for white (64.7), American Indian (69.3), and Hispanic women (104.9) each changed less than 1 percent compared with the same period a year earlier ([table 2](#)). The fertility rate for Asian or Pacific Islander (API) women increased

1 percent (67.0), while the rate for black women fell 5 percent (71.1). The rate for black women for the 12 months ending June 1996 was the lowest 12-month rate ever recorded; rates declined for black women in all age groups under 40 years.

The **birth rate for teenagers** for the 12-month period ending June 1996 was 55.6 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years, 5 percent lower than the comparable period ending June 1995 (58.3) ([table B](#)). Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years have declined since 1991; **rates for teenage subgroups** have declined as well. The rate for teenagers 15–17 years for the current 12-month period ending June 1996, 34.9 per 1,000, was 6 percent lower than for the same period ending June 1995 (37.2). The rate for older teenagers 18–19 years declined 3 percent, from 90.9 to 87.8 per 1,000.

Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years fell 3 percent for white (49.3), American Indian (76.6), API (26.3), and Hispanic (104.3) women ([table 2](#)). The rate for black teenagers declined 8 percent during this period (92.9). Declines in rates for teenage subgroups by race and Hispanic origin were similar to those for all races, with much larger reductions in the rates for younger than for older teenagers.

Concurrent with the decline in the teenage birth rate, the proportion of all births occurring to women under 20 years of age declined slightly from 13.2 to 13.0 percent ([table A](#)). The proportions of births to teenagers by State are shown in [table 4](#).

Birth rates for women in their twenties changed very little between the 12 months ending June 1995 and the same period ending a year later. The rate for women aged 20–24 years increased 1 percent (110.9 per 1,000), and the rate for women aged 25–29 years increased very slightly to 113.2 (from 113.1) ([table B](#)).

Birth rates for women aged 30–34 and 35–39 years rose by 3 and 2 percent, respectively, to 84.2 and 34.8 per 1,000. Birth rates for women in their thirties in the 12-month period ending June 1996 were higher than any observed since the mid- to late-1960’s. The **birth rate for women aged 40–44 years** increased from 6.5 to 6.7 per 1,000 ([table B](#)).

The **total fertility rate** provides an estimate of lifetime childbearing; it is

Table A. Total births and percent of births with selected demographic and health characteristics, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending June 1995 and 1996

Characteristic	All races ¹		White ¹		Black ¹		Hispanic ²	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
	Number							
Births	3,915,553	3,926,652	3,115,019	3,111,178	596,615	620,214	691,345	670,811
	Percent							
Births to mothers under 20 years	13.0	13.2	11.4	11.4	23.0	23.3	17.8	17.9
Births to unmarried mothers	32.2	32.4	25.6	25.4	69.7	70.2	40.9	42.1
Low birthweight ³	7.3	7.3	6.3	6.2	13.0	13.2	6.3	6.3
Births delivered by cesarean	20.7	21.0	20.6	21.0	21.7	21.8	20.0	20.3
Prenatal care beginning in first trimester	81.5	80.9	83.7	83.3	70.9	69.5	71.0	70.1

¹Includes races other than white and black.

²Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces).

Table B. Birth rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending June 1995 and 1996

[Rates per 1,000 women in specified group]

Characteristic	All races ¹		White ¹		Black ¹		Hispanic ²	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
15-44 years ³	65.8	66.1	64.7	64.6	71.1	74.6	104.9	105.0
10-14 years	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	4.0	4.4	2.7	2.8
15-19 years	55.6	58.3	49.3	50.9	92.9	101.1	104.3	107.6
15-17 years	34.9	37.2	29.3	30.7	66.6	73.9	71.3	73.9
18-19 years	87.8	90.9	80.2	82.2	134.0	143.8	153.4	158.2
20-24 years	110.9	110.1	107.9	105.9	136.6	141.3	188.2	187.4
25-29 years	113.2	113.1	116.2	115.3	97.7	101.4	158.4	153.1
30-34 years	84.2	81.9	86.5	83.9	64.0	64.5	97.2	94.9
35-39 years	34.8	34.1	35.0	34.1	28.6	29.0	44.7	44.5
40-44 years	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	10.7	10.7
45-49 years	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6

¹Includes races other than white and black.

²Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15-44 years.

computed by assuming that a hypothetical group of 1,000 women will experience throughout their childbearing years the age-specific birth rates observed at a single point in time. The rate for the 12-month period ending June 1996 was 2,035.0, only slightly higher than the rate for the same period ending a year earlier (2,028.5). Rates increased slightly for white (2,013.0), American Indian (2,043.0), API (1,938.0), and Hispanic women (3,033.5). The rate for black women declined 4 percent (2,151.0).

The **preliminary number of births to unmarried mothers** for the 12 months ending June 1996 was 1,261,563, 1 percent fewer than the comparable period ending June 1995 (1,272,944). The **proportion of all births to unmarried mothers** declined from 32.4 percent to

32.2 percent in this time period. (See [table C](#).) There was a slight increase in the proportion for white births (to 25.6 percent), while the proportions for black (69.7 percent) and Hispanic births (40.9 percent) were 1 and 3 percent lower, respectively, than a year earlier ([table A](#)).

Table C. Number, rate, and percent of births to unmarried women, all ages, and women aged 15-19 years: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending June 1995 and 1996

	Number		Percent	
	1996	1995	1996	1995
All ages	1,261,563	1,272,944	32.2	32.4
15-19 years	376,536	380,426	75.6	75.4
15-17 years	159,827	164,127	84.1	83.9
18-19 years	216,709	216,299	70.3	70.0

The **birth rate for unmarried women** in the 12-month period ending June 1996 was 44.4 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-44 years, 3 percent lower than the rate for the same period ending in 1995 (45.8).

The preliminary number of births to unmarried teenagers 15-19 years was about 1 percent lower in the period ending June 1996 than the same period ending June 1995. However, the percent of all teenage births occurring to unmarried women was slightly higher in the current period; the percent increased because total births to teenagers declined more than births to unmarried teenagers.

During the two periods compared in this report, changes in the reporting of marital status were made in California and Nevada. In California, improved

procedures for reporting the marital status of Hispanic women were put into effect beginning in January 1995; in Nevada, mother's marital status was determined by direct questions in the electronic birth registration process beginning in 1995. It is not possible to determine precisely the impact of these changes on the birth data for unmarried mothers because they were implemented in the middle of the time periods considered in this report.

The proportions of births to unmarried women in the District of Columbia and about a third of the States were lower in the period July 1995–June 1996 than in the comparable period ending June 1995; data by State are shown in [table 5](#).

The **low-birthweight rate** was 7.3 percent for the 12 months ending June 1996, unchanged from the 12 months ending June 1995 ([table A](#)). Over the past decade the percent low birthweight (birthweight of less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces) has risen steadily, from 6.7 percent in 1984. Low birthweight among white births rose to 6.3 percent for the current period, but declined among black births, to 13.0 percent. There was no reported change in the level of low birthweight for Hispanic births (6.3 percent). State-specific low-birthweight rates are shown in [table 6](#).

The proportion of mothers beginning **prenatal care in the first trimester** of pregnancy rose for the latest period, to 81.5 percent ([table A](#)). Early prenatal care has improved throughout the 1990's, from 75.5 percent for 1989. For the latest 12-month period the percent of mothers with first trimester care increased to 83.7 percent for white mothers, 70.9 percent for black mothers, and 71.0 percent for Hispanic mothers. Since 1989 first trimester care has risen 18 to 19 percent among both black and Hispanic mothers. [Table 8](#) shows the percents of mothers receiving first trimester prenatal care by State.

The **cesarean delivery rate** continued to fall, dropping to 20.7 percent for the latest period ([table A](#)). The rate was lower for white (20.6 percent) and Hispanic mothers (20.0 percent), but was essentially unchanged among black mothers (21.7 percent). The cesarean rate has declined from 22.8 percent in 1989. (See [table 7](#) for State-specific data.)

Mortality patterns

The preliminary number of **deaths** in the United States for the 12 months ending June 1996, totaled 2,321,991, an increase of 37,628 more than the previous 12-month period. The **crude death rate** of 879.0 per 100,000 population was slightly higher than the rate of 873.1 for the previous 12-month period, reflecting in part the aging of the U.S. population. The age-adjusted death rate, which accounts for changes in the age distribution of the population across time, was 499.5 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population, a record low for the United States. This compares with a rate for the previous 12-month period of 503.4. (See [tables D, E, and 9–17](#) for mortality data.)

The decline in the U.S. age-adjusted death rate continues the long-term downward trend in mortality, and reflects reduced mortality for black, white, and Hispanic males, as well as black females. Mortality for white females and Hispanic females did not change significantly during this time period ([table 9](#)). Age-adjusted death rates declined for black males by 2 percent, for white males by 1 percent, for Hispanic males by 5 percent, and for black females by 1 percent.

The overall reductions in mortality between the 12 months ending June 1995 and the 12 months ending June 1996 were the result of declines for most age groups under 85 years. The greatest mortality decline for males occurred in the 25–34 year age group and for females in the 15–24 year age group.

Estimated **life expectancy** for July 1995–June 1996 increased slightly to reach a record high of 75.9 years, surpassing the previous record high of 75.8 ([tables D and 15](#)). Record high life expectancies were reached for white and black males (73.6 years and 65.6 years, respectively). For black females, life expectancy increased from 73.9 years for July 1994–June 1995 to 74.0 years for July 1995–June 1996. For white females, life expectancy (79.6 years) was unchanged from the previous 12-month period, and was slightly below the record high (79.8 years) reached in 1992.

The **leading causes of death** for the 12 months ending June 1996 were Diseases of heart (heart disease); Malignant

neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (cancer); Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke); Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions (COPD); Accidents and adverse effects; Pneumonia and influenza; Diabetes mellitus (diabetes); Human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV); Suicide; Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (kidney disease); Homicide and legal intervention (homicide); Septicemia (blood poisoning); Alzheimer's disease; and Atherosclerosis ([table E](#)).

Reductions occurred in a number of the leading causes of death. Age-adjusted death rates for the two leading causes, **heart disease** and **cancer**, declined by about 1 percent from July 1995 to June 1996 ([tables E and 10](#)). The combined number of deaths from these two causes totaled over 1.2 million. While heart disease mortality has followed a downward trend since 1950, cancer mortality has followed a downward trend only since 1990. Preliminary age-adjusted death rates for **HIV infection** showed a sharp decline of 9 percent ([table E](#)). This decline in the age-adjusted death rate marks the first time there has been a decline in mortality due to this cause. Delays in reporting HIV deaths may have resulted in an overestimate of the decline; however, the direction is consistent with previous reports based on provisional data (3,4). The preliminary age-adjusted death rate for **homicide** dropped by 8 percent, continuing the decline reported for the 1995 calendar year (1). The age-adjusted death rate declined for **suicide** by 4 percent. During July 1995–June 1996 the age-adjusted death rates also decreased appreciably for **firearm injuries** (8 percent), **drug-induced causes** (10 percent), and **alcohol-induced causes** (3 percent) ([table 10](#)). The final rates for these causes may change when 100 percent of all death records are received.

Age-adjusted death rates for **Alzheimer's disease** increased by 4 percent, a reduction from the 8 percent described in the previous preliminary report. These increases may reflect changes in diagnostic practices rather than real increases from this cause. Diabetes continued its 10-year climb in mortality, with age-adjusted rates increasing by 2 percent for

Table D. Deaths, age-adjusted death rates, and life expectancy at birth, by race and sex and infant mortality rates, by race: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending June 1995 and 1996

Measure and sex	All races ¹		White		Black	
	12 months ending June		12 months ending June		12 months ending June	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
All deaths	2,321,991	2,284,363	1,998,395	1,963,446	285,163	283,396
Age-adjusted death rate ²	499.5	503.4	473.9	476.0	754.0	766.5
Male	637.4	646.7	603.9	610.6	994.9	1,017.6
Female	384.0	384.1	364.6	363.6	566.5	571.6
Life expectancy at birth ³	75.9	75.8	76.6	76.6	69.9	69.6
Male	72.7	72.5	73.6	73.4	65.6	65.1
Female	79.0	79.0	79.6	79.6	74.0	73.9
All infant deaths	29,191	30,512	19,415	19,864	8,791	9,617
Infant mortality rate	7.5	7.8	6.2	6.4	14.7	15.5

¹Includes races other than white and black.

²Age-adjusted death rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population. For method of computation, see [Technical notes](#).

³Life expectancy at birth stated in years.

⁴Infant mortality rates are deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births in specified group.

Table E. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for the 12 months ending with June 1996 for the 15 leading causes of death, and percent changes in age-adjusted death rates from 12 months ending June 1995 to 12 months ending June 1996: United States

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see [Technical notes](#). For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death categories, see [Technical notes](#). Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Rank ¹	Cause of death (Based on the Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Death rate	Age-adjusted death rate	
				July 95–June 96	Percent change
					July 94–June 95 to July 95–June 96
...	All causes	2,321,995	879.0	499.2	††–0.8
1	Diseases of heart (390–398,402,404–429)	736,844	278.9	136.3	††–1.4
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (104–208)	541,123	204.8	129.3	††–0.9
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (430–438)	159,820	60.5	26.6	0.8
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490–496)	103,553	39.2	20.6	††–1.4
5	Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949)	93,990	35.6	30.3	††0.8
6	Pneumonia and influenza (480–487)	82,875	31.4	12.8	††0.8
7	Diabetes mellitus (250)	60,249	22.8	13.4	††2.3
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042–*044)	39,979	15.1	14.3	††–9.5
9	Suicide (E950–E959)	30,348	11.5	10.7	††–4.5
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	25,367	9.6	7.6	–1.3
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (580–589)	23,896	9.0	4.3	–
12	Homicide and legal intervention (E960–E978)	21,859	8.3	8.9	††–8.2
13	Septicemia (038)	21,199	8.0	4.0	–
14	Alzheimer's disease (331.0)	21,104	8.0	2.7	††3.8
15	Atherosclerosis (440)	16,772	6.3	2.2	††–4.3
...	All other causes	343,017	129.9	---	---

... Category not applicable.

--- Data not available.

– Quantity zero.

¹Rank based on number of deaths; see [Technical notes](#).

††Percent change in age-adjusted death rates from July 94–June 95 to July 95–June 96 is significant at the .01 level.

the 12 months ending June 1996. Age-adjusted death rates due to Accidents and adverse effects increased by less than 1 percent, which may represent a slowing or a reversal of the general downward trend in accident mortality that has been in place since the early 1980's. Age-

adjusted death rates for Pneumonia and influenza increased by less than 1 percent for this 12-month period.

Among the major race groups, the lowest mortality was reported for Asian or Pacific Islanders. The age-adjusted death rate for this group was almost

42 percent below that of whites. In contrast, the age-adjusted death rate for the black population was 59 percent higher than for the white population. Between the two major race groups, white and black, the gap in mortality narrowed slightly between the two time periods.

The preliminary **infant mortality rate** of 7.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births for the 12 months ending June 1996 is a 4-percent reduction from the previous 12-month period (tables D and 13). Declines occurred among neonates (infant deaths under 28 days of age) as well as among postneonates (aged 28 days–11 months). Between the two time periods the white infant mortality rate declined 3 percent (from 6.4 per 1,000 live births to 6.2), while the black rate declined 5 percent (from 15.5 to 14.7).

The leading cause of infant mortality for the 12 months ending June 1996 remained the same as the 1995 calendar year, with **Congenital anomalies** as the leading cause (table 17). Infant mortality rates declined for SIDS (13 percent), **Respiratory distress syndrome** (10 percent), and **Disorders related to short gestation and unspecified low birth-weight** (8 percent) (tables 14 and 17). Part of the decline in SIDS may be attributable to changes in certification practices.

References

1. Rosenberg HM, Ventura SJ, Maurer JD, et al. Births and deaths: United States, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 45, no 3, supp 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1996.
2. Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Mathews TJ, Clarke SC. Advance report of final natality statistics, 1994. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 44, no 11, supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1996.
3. National Center for Health Statistics. Births, marriages, divorces, and deaths for August 1996. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 45, no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1997.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Update: Trends in AIDS incidence, deaths, and prevalence—United States, 1996. MMWR 46 165–173. 1997.
5. National Center for Health Statistics. Births, marriages, divorces, and deaths for June 1996. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 45, no 6. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1996.
6. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, 1992, vol I, natality. Washington: Public Health Service. 1996.

7. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, 1992, vol II, mortality part A. Washington: Public Health Service. 1996.
8. Saluter AF. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Unpublished tabulations of populations by marital status, March 1995 and 1996.
9. Deardorff KE, Montgomery P, Hollmann FW. U.S. population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1990 to 1995. U.S. Bureau of the Census, PPL-41, Washington, DC. 1996.
10. Deardorff KE, Hollmann FW. U.S. population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1990 to 1996. U.S. Bureau of the Census. PPL-57. 1997.
11. Ventura SJ. Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980–92. Vital Health Stat 21(53). National Center for Health Statistics. 1995.
12. World Health Organization. Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, based on the recommendations of the Ninth Revision Conference, 1975. Geneva: World Health Organization. 1977.
13. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics, instructions for classifying the underlying cause of death. NCHS instruction manual: part 2a. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. Published annually.
14. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Unpublished data from the 1990 census for persons of Spanish origin by State.
15. Sorlie PD, Rogot E, Johnson NJ. Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate. Epidemiology 3(2):181–4. 1992.
16. Sirken MG. Comparison of two methods of constructing abridged life tables by reference to a “standard” table. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(4). 1966.
17. Byerly E, Deardorff K. National and State population estimates: 1990 to 1994. Current population reports P-25, no. 1127. Washington: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1995.
18. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates of the resident population of States by age and sex for July 1, 1995. PE-38. 1996.

List of detailed tables

1. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1996 8
2. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, pre-

- liminary data for 12 months ending with June 1996 9
3. Live births by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1996, and birth and fertility rates, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996 10
4. Percent of live births to mothers under 20 years of age by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996 11
5. Percent of live births to unmarried mothers by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996 12
6. Percent low birthweight by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996 13
7. Percent of live births by cesarean delivery by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996 14
8. Percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in first trimester of pregnancy by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996 15
9. Deaths and death rates, by age, sex, and race and Hispanic origin and age-adjusted death rates, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996 16
10. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 72 selected causes and Human immunodeficiency virus infection, Alzheimer’s disease, Injury by firearms, Drug-induced deaths, Alcohol-induced deaths, and Injury at work: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996 22
11. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 16 selected subcategories of Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June

1995 and 1996	24
12. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996	25
13. Infant deaths and mortality rates, by age and race: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996	26
14. Infant deaths and rates for 61 selected causes and Human immunodeficiency virus infection: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996	27
15. Expectation of life by age, race, and sex: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996	29
16. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1996	30
17. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of infant death, by race: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1996	32

Table 1. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1996

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Figures are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Live-birth order and race/Hispanic origin of mother	All ages	Age of mother							
		Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
All races	3,915,553	11,841	498,392	958,943	1,072,259	908,265	393,195	69,771	2,888
First child	1,613,860	11,469	388,825	455,094	405,181	252,224	85,870	14,577	621
Second child	1,251,664	284	88,430	319,736	371,090	327,513	125,395	18,594	621
Third child	622,582	1	15,387	126,000	184,009	191,436	91,050	14,220	479
Fourth child and over	401,896	1	2,611	52,528	105,261	130,730	87,789	21,828	1,148
Not stated	25,553	85	3,140	5,585	6,719	6,361	3,091	552	21
White	3,115,019	5,774	350,051	738,672	880,478	757,229	324,273	56,247	2,295
First child	1,291,947	5,593	280,775	366,174	341,898	212,436	72,316	12,229	525
Second child	1,015,671	132	57,690	249,944	310,858	276,989	104,332	15,205	522
Third child	495,666	1	8,182	89,255	148,876	161,830	75,689	11,434	399
Fourth child and over	291,671	1	1,096	29,013	73,594	100,788	69,416	16,934	829
Not stated	20,063	47	2,307	4,286	5,252	5,187	2,519	445	20
Black	596,615	5,623	131,553	180,504	132,653	95,101	42,945	7,967	270
First child	233,848	5,451	94,992	68,402	35,905	20,581	7,269	1,210	37
Second child	170,709	137	27,800	58,110	42,012	29,206	11,614	1,780	49
Third child	99,477	-	6,610	32,135	27,849	21,231	9,941	1,662	49
Fourth child and over	88,397	-	1,390	20,790	25,816	23,283	13,735	3,249	136
Not stated	4,184	35	761	1,066	1,071	800	386	65	-
American Indian ¹	37,922	194	7,839	12,086	8,823	5,841	2,587	533	18
First child	13,724	185	6,030	4,527	1,853	798	277	51	3
Second child	10,160	7	1,490	4,203	2,561	1,346	474	75	3
Third child	6,371	-	253	2,124	1,984	1,339	564	103	3
Fourth child and over	7,493	-	34	1,175	2,383	2,334	1,258	300	9
Not stated	174	1	33	56	42	24	15	3	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	165,998	250	8,950	27,681	50,304	50,094	23,390	5,024	305
First child	74,340	240	7,028	15,991	25,524	18,408	6,007	1,086	55
Second child	55,124	9	1,449	7,480	15,659	19,972	8,975	1,534	47
Third child	21,068	-	342	2,485	5,299	7,037	4,856	1,021	28
Fourth child and over	14,334	-	92	1,550	3,468	4,326	3,380	1,344	174
Not stated	1,131	1	39	176	353	350	172	39	1
Hispanic ²	691,345	3,173	119,567	211,081	181,871	117,519	48,257	9,503	374
First child	265,436	3,049	90,051	93,197	49,096	21,891	6,897	1,210	44
Second child	204,339	92	23,540	72,849	61,564	33,733	10,859	1,654	47
Third child	121,358	1	4,085	30,937	41,896	30,772	11,705	1,907	54
Fourth child and over	94,521	1	628	12,296	27,945	30,295	18,458	4,671	227
Not stated	5,691	29	1,263	1,803	1,370	827	337	60	2

- Quantity zero.

¹ Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 2. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1996

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group]

Live-birth order and race/Hispanic origin 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
All races	65.8	1.3	55.6	110.9	113.2	84.2	34.8	6.7	0.3
First child	27.3	1.3	43.7	52.9	43.0	23.5	7.7	1.4	0.1
Second child	21.2	0.0	9.9	37.2	39.4	30.6	11.2	1.8	0.1
Third child	10.5	*	1.7	14.7	19.5	17.9	8.1	1.4	0.1
Fourth child and over	6.8	*	0.3	6.1	11.2	12.2	7.8	2.1	0.1
White	64.7	0.8	49.3	107.9	116.2	86.5	35.0	6.6	0.3
First child	27.0	0.8	39.8	53.8	45.4	24.4	7.9	1.4	0.1
Second child	21.2	0.0	8.2	36.7	41.3	31.9	11.3	1.8	0.1
Third child	10.4	*	1.2	13.1	19.8	18.6	8.2	1.3	0.1
Fourth child and over	6.1	*	0.2	4.3	9.8	11.6	7.6	2.0	0.1
Black	71.1	4.0	92.9	136.6	97.7	64.0	28.6	6.1	0.3
First child	28.1	3.9	67.5	52.1	26.7	14.0	4.9	0.9	0.0
Second child	20.5	0.1	19.7	44.2	31.2	19.8	7.8	1.4	0.0
Third child	11.9	*	4.7	24.5	20.7	14.4	6.7	1.3	0.0
Fourth child and over	10.6	*	1.0	15.8	19.2	15.8	9.2	2.5	0.1
American Indian ²	69.3	1.7	76.6	133.0	99.1	63.0	28.4	6.5	*
First child	25.2	1.6	59.2	50.1	20.9	8.6	3.1	0.6	*
Second child	18.6	*	14.6	46.5	28.9	14.6	5.2	0.9	*
Third child	11.7	*	2.5	23.5	22.4	14.5	6.2	1.3	*
Fourth child and over	13.7	*	0.3	13.0	26.9	25.3	13.9	3.7	*
Asian or Pacific Islander ...	67.0	0.7	26.3	71.5	112.6	110.4	52.9	12.3	0.9
First child	30.2	0.7	20.8	41.6	57.6	40.8	13.7	2.7	0.2
Second child	22.4	*	4.3	19.5	35.3	44.3	20.5	3.8	0.1
Third child	8.6	*	1.0	6.5	12.0	15.6	11.1	2.5	0.1
Fourth child and over	5.8	*	0.3	4.0	7.8	9.6	7.7	3.3	0.5
Hispanic ³	104.9	2.7	104.3	188.2	158.4	97.2	44.7	10.7	0.5
First child	40.6	2.6	79.4	83.8	43.1	18.2	6.4	1.4	0.1
Second child	31.3	0.1	20.8	65.5	54.0	28.1	10.1	1.9	0.1
Third child	18.6	*	3.6	27.8	36.8	25.6	10.9	2.2	0.1
Fourth child and over	14.5	*	0.6	11.1	24.5	25.2	17.2	5.3	0.3

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹ Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15-44 years.

² Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 3. Live births by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1996, and birth and fertility rates, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[By place of residence. Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Birth rates per 1,000 total population; fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Figures for 1995 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Area	Number						Birth rate		Fertility rate	
	All races	White	Black	American Indian ¹	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic ²	12 months ending with June			
							1996	1995	1996	1995
United States ³	3,915,553	3,115,019	596,615	37,922	165,998	691,345	14.8	14.9	65.8	66.1
Alabama	61,198	40,510	19,952	134	602	849	14.4	14.3	62.7	62.2
Alaska	10,083	6,872	391	2,396	423	604	16.7	17.3	72.1	74.6
Arizona	74,243	65,294	2,265	5,274	1,410	26,826	17.6	16.8	81.5	77.9
Arkansas	35,899	27,509	7,848	235	307	1,199	14.5	14.1	66.3	64.5
California	551,564	449,729	38,804	3,542	59,489	254,462	17.5	17.7	76.6	77.6
Colorado	54,962	50,238	2,631	582	1,511	11,935	14.7	14.4	63.2	61.9
Connecticut	44,480	37,893	5,280	110	1,198	5,608	13.6	13.7	61.2	61.7
Delaware	10,197	7,621	2,325	23	228	639	14.2	14.4	60.8	61.8
District of Columbia	8,701	2,004	6,510	6	181	665	15.7	16.9	63.0	67.8
Florida	189,479	142,949	42,070	608	3,853	35,288	13.4	13.3	65.2	65.0
Georgia	112,483	72,405	38,112	182	1,785	5,604	15.6	15.5	64.6	64.3
Hawaii	18,751	4,978	559	181	13,032	2,105	15.8	15.9	72.8	73.3
Idaho	18,620	18,032	84	274	230	2,107	16.0	15.0	72.8	68.4
Illinois	183,439	140,673	36,502	258	6,006	32,396	15.5	15.9	68.4	70.2
Indiana	83,994	74,130	8,833	127	904	2,833	14.5	14.3	63.1	62.1
Iowa	36,582	34,707	986	178	711	1,407	12.9	13.0	59.5	60.0
Kansas	36,616	32,656	2,807	323	830	3,039	14.3	14.6	65.1	66.7
Kentucky	52,190	46,975	4,734	73	407	479	13.5	13.8	58.8	59.9
Louisiana	66,599	38,367	26,933	253	1,046	1,233	15.3	15.5	66.2	66.7
Maine	13,810	13,464	80	107	159	122	11.1	11.4	49.4	50.5
Maryland	71,406	46,274	22,448	158	2,526	3,126	14.2	14.6	59.8	61.5
Massachusetts	*	*	*	*	*	*	---	13.6	---	58.7
Michigan	136,301	108,336	24,628	863	2,474	5,095	14.3	14.3	62.1	62.2
Minnesota	63,100	56,396	2,956	1,110	2,638	2,129	13.7	13.8	60.3	60.9
Mississippi	40,866	21,457	18,842	201	367	264	15.2	15.6	65.8	67.6
Missouri	75,517	62,786	11,366	263	1,101	1,432	14.2	13.7	63.6	61.6
Montana	11,071	9,773	45	1,154	99	288	12.7	12.6	59.8	59.2
Nebraska	23,209	21,273	1,213	327	396	1,740	14.2	14.2	64.4	64.3
Nevada	25,618	21,996	1,928	405	1,288	6,557	16.7	16.0	76.9	73.6
New Hampshire	14,844	14,544	109	28	163	115	12.9	13.0	54.9	55.2
New Jersey	118,704	90,306	21,054	327	7,017	19,782	14.9	14.7	67.0	65.8
New Mexico	27,140	22,927	506	3,318	389	13,110	16.1	16.1	72.2	72.2
New York	267,157	195,268	54,695	626	16,567	53,244	14.7	15.2	65.0	66.9
North Carolina	102,598	72,172	27,064	1,472	1,890	4,757	14.3	14.1	62.3	61.7
North Dakota	8,432	7,547	80	706	99	146	13.1	13.3	61.0	61.6
Ohio	152,944	128,458	22,351	250	1,885	2,881	13.7	13.9	60.5	61.5
Oklahoma	45,461	35,939	4,488	4,236	797	2,512	13.9	13.9	64.0	64.1
Oregon	43,288	40,176	865	648	1,599	5,267	13.8	13.5	62.9	61.6
Pennsylvania	150,046	125,785	20,879	199	3,183	6,639	12.4	12.8	57.1	59.0
Rhode Island	12,860	11,337	952	134	437	1,671	13.0	13.1	57.6	58.2
South Carolina	50,746	32,151	17,891	110	593	839	13.8	14.0	59.1	60.0
South Dakota	10,400	8,608	94	1,582	116	128	14.3	14.3	66.4	66.5
Tennessee	73,092	56,142	15,770	191	990	1,241	13.9	14.0	60.5	60.9
Texas	325,379	277,378	38,563	796	8,642	138,988	17.4	17.2	75.1	74.3
Utah	40,498	38,475	309	631	1,082	3,573	20.8	20.0	88.2	85.1
Vermont	6,773	6,669	33	10	60	31	11.6	12.2	50.1	52.8
Virginia	91,683	66,895	20,802	176	3,810	4,893	13.9	14.2	58.0	59.5
Washington	79,876	69,281	3,218	1,827	5,551	8,867	14.7	14.2	64.2	62.0
West Virginia	20,899	19,999	767	16	117	95	11.4	11.7	52.1	53.4
Wisconsin	66,981	57,721	6,419	907	1,933	3,007	13.1	13.2	58.4	59.1
Wyoming	6,305	5,971	61	216	57	539	13.1	13.2	59.7	60.0
Puerto Rico	62,608	57,868	4,740	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virgin Islands	1,871	347	1,475	38	11	316	---	---	---	---
Guam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
 --- Data not available.
 1 Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.
 2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
 3 Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 4. Percent of live births to mothers under 20 years of age by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[By place of residence. Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States]

Area	<i>All races</i> ¹		<i>White</i>		<i>Black</i>		<i>Hispanic</i> ²	
	12 months ending with June							
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
United States ³	13.0	13.2	11.4	11.4	23.0	23.3	17.8	17.9
Alabama	18.6	18.5	14.4	14.1	27.5	27.5	16.8	15.1
Alaska	11.4	11.3	9.5	9.1	14.6	17.4	11.9	13.9
Arizona	15.3	15.3	15.0	14.8	21.0	23.4	21.4	21.5
Arkansas	20.0	19.9	17.0	16.4	30.6	32.3	18.4	15.9
California	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.7	19.0	19.0	16.4	16.7
Colorado	12.1	12.1	11.7	11.6	19.8	20.8	22.7	23.3
Connecticut	8.4	8.6	7.1	7.1	18.6	19.4	23.4	23.9
Delaware	13.0	13.2	9.2	9.3	26.4	26.9	21.4	21.3
District of Columbia	16.6	16.1	6.8	4.8	20.0	19.3	16.3	12.8
Florida	13.4	13.8	10.9	11.1	22.9	23.6	13.0	13.3
Georgia	16.2	16.3	12.5	12.2	23.8	24.3	16.0	15.6
Hawaii	10.3	10.6	5.6	6.0	9.6	10.3	17.3	19.3
Idaho	13.9	13.4	13.9	13.4	*	*	21.7	21.3
Illinois	13.0	13.0	9.9	9.8	26.3	25.8	17.3	16.7
Indiana	14.4	14.7	13.1	13.2	26.7	27.2	19.7	20.8
Iowa	11.0	11.0	10.4	10.5	29.2	28.8	18.3	20.3
Kansas	13.1	13.0	11.9	12.0	27.6	24.8	20.4	20.6
Kentucky	17.1	17.2	16.2	16.3	27.1	27.2	18.4	15.1
Louisiana	19.0	19.4	13.3	13.4	27.5	27.8	14.5	15.0
Maine	9.8	10.2	9.7	10.2	*	*	*	*
Maryland	10.3	10.3	6.9	6.7	18.2	18.3	11.3	11.6
Massachusetts	*	7.8	*	7.1	*	15.5	*	22.9
Michigan	12.3	12.6	9.8	9.8	23.8	24.3	21.3	21.3
Minnesota	8.5	8.5	7.1	7.1	23.1	24.7	20.1	18.6
Mississippi	21.7	22.3	14.9	15.0	29.6	30.4	13.2	15.7
Missouri	14.3	14.6	12.3	12.4	26.0	26.8	18.5	17.0
Montana	12.6	12.6	11.1	10.8	*	*	19.8	23.2
Nebraska	10.2	10.6	9.1	9.5	26.0	25.0	17.4	19.5
Nevada	13.1	13.6	12.5	12.9	23.4	22.4	16.8	18.1
New Hampshire	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3	*	*	*	16.5
New Jersey	7.9	8.3	5.9	5.9	18.6	19.3	14.8	15.4
New Mexico	18.2	18.5	18.0	18.3	23.7	24.8	23.4	23.9
New York	9.3	9.5	8.0	8.1	15.9	15.9	15.3	15.6
North Carolina	15.1	15.4	11.7	11.7	24.0	24.9	16.7	16.9
North Dakota	9.8	9.5	8.5	8.1	*	*	17.1	16.2
Ohio	13.5	13.8	11.6	11.8	25.2	25.5	23.2	23.1
Oklahoma	17.4	16.9	15.6	15.1	26.7	25.6	20.5	20.1
Oregon	13.2	12.8	13.0	12.5	24.4	28.7	19.6	19.8
Pennsylvania	10.7	10.8	8.7	8.6	23.6	23.8	25.9	25.1
Rhode Island	10.4	10.2	9.2	9.1	21.0	21.9	19.3	19.7
South Carolina	16.9	17.3	12.4	12.6	25.2	25.4	16.2	15.1
South Dakota	11.3	11.6	9.2	9.1	*	*	19.5	28.9
Tennessee	16.7	17.3	14.3	14.7	25.9	26.9	16.0	16.6
Texas	16.4	16.6	15.8	15.9	23.8	24.1	20.1	20.4
Utah	10.9	10.6	10.8	10.5	22.4	18.7	20.3	20.1
Vermont	8.7	8.2	8.8	8.2	*	*	*	*
Virginia	11.3	11.4	8.9	8.9	20.6	20.5	11.8	12.1
Washington	11.5	11.4	11.1	11.1	19.7	19.2	19.2	19.4
West Virginia	16.7	17.3	16.3	17.2	28.8	23.5	*	*
Wisconsin	10.6	10.5	8.2	8.1	29.1	29.3	21.3	22.2
Wyoming	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.5	*	*	24.1	25.2
Puerto Rico	20.3	20.1	20.2	20.1	21.4	20.8	---	---
Virgin Islands	16.6	14.5	19.3	15.3	16.4	14.4	23.4	19.2
Guam	---	14.3	---	5.3	---	---	---	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

--- Data not available.

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³ Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 5. Percent of live births to unmarried mothers by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[By place of residence. Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States]

Area	All races ¹		White		Black		Hispanic ²	
	12 months ending with June							
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
United States ³	32.2	32.4	25.6	25.4	69.7	70.2	40.9	42.1
Alabama	34.2	34.3	16.7	15.9	70.4	70.9	26.0	20.0
Alaska	30.5	29.7	21.8	21.9	38.9	39.8	29.3	30.4
Arizona	38.9	38.0	36.1	35.0	63.2	63.9	50.8	50.5
Arkansas	33.4	32.8	22.0	20.8	73.9	74.1	31.3	31.3
California	31.9	34.1	31.7	34.0	61.7	62.8	38.5	42.7
Colorado	25.0	24.7	23.3	23.0	56.2	53.7	41.5	42.3
Connecticut	31.0	30.3	25.3	24.4	70.4	69.6	64.6	64.1
Delaware	34.7	34.8	23.8	24.0	72.9	72.3	55.7	50.6
District of Columbia	65.9	67.6	25.0	22.3	79.6	79.5	52.4	58.7
Florida	35.7	35.8	26.7	26.5	68.3	68.9	34.3	34.2
Georgia	35.2	35.2	19.1	18.2	66.9	67.3	26.2	23.4
Hawaii	29.3	29.0	16.7	16.7	19.7	23.4	43.8	44.5
Idaho	20.8	18.9	20.2	18.4	38.6	36.9	27.9	26.0
Illinois	33.7	34.1	23.3	22.8	78.1	78.8	39.5	38.9
Indiana	32.1	31.7	27.0	26.4	76.9	77.3	42.3	40.9
Iowa	25.7	25.1	24.4	23.6	70.1	74.6	39.0	37.9
Kansas	26.2	25.9	22.7	22.2	67.7	66.2	38.1	38.3
Kentucky	29.4	28.2	24.9	23.8	74.3	72.1	29.2	26.0
Louisiana	42.4	42.8	22.1	21.3	72.4	72.5	29.8	29.4
Maine	28.6	27.8	28.3	27.6	51.3	39.2	27.1	28.8
Maryland	33.2	33.5	20.1	19.5	62.9	63.7	36.9	38.8
Massachusetts	*	26.2	*	22.4	*	61.7	*	60.7
Michigan	34.1	34.5	24.6	24.3	77.5	77.9	42.5	41.8
Minnesota	24.4	24.1	21.0	20.6	69.5	71.5	46.8	47.2
Mississippi	45.1	45.5	18.9	18.4	75.2	75.1	26.9	29.7
Missouri	32.7	32.1	24.6	23.6	78.4	78.3	36.4	33.0
Montana	26.8	26.3	22.1	21.7	46.7	*	31.6	35.7
Nebraska	24.3	24.7	20.9	21.1	72.1	74.0	39.3	40.8
Nevada	41.9	39.6	38.9	36.4	75.7	72.3	54.4	52.9
New Hampshire	22.9	22.1	22.8	22.1	41.0	35.1	26.5	40.8
New Jersey	27.4	28.1	20.0	19.8	65.7	66.3	48.0	48.1
New Mexico	42.5	42.3	38.3	37.9	59.5	61.3	49.7	49.6
New York	38.2	37.8	30.3	29.8	70.1	70.2	62.1	61.3
North Carolina	31.8	31.5	18.7	17.7	67.0	67.4	34.3	30.8
North Dakota	24.4	23.3	20.1	19.4	28.8	*	26.7	28.5
Ohio	33.1	32.9	25.8	25.4	76.9	77.1	50.1	48.9
Oklahoma	30.9	29.9	24.6	23.7	69.8	69.2	33.2	32.8
Oregon	29.3	28.8	28.5	27.8	67.3	71.7	36.1	34.8
Pennsylvania	32.3	32.6	25.1	24.9	78.0	79.1	62.3	61.9
Rhode Island	32.5	31.3	29.1	27.6	68.0	69.3	59.2	58.7
South Carolina	36.9	37.4	19.9	19.6	68.1	67.9	29.6	24.9
South Dakota	29.3	27.4	21.4	19.6	24.5	28.8	43.8	37.7
Tennessee	32.9	33.4	21.9	21.8	73.0	74.0	28.7	26.8
Texas	30.2	29.5	26.3	25.1	63.1	63.4	33.6	32.1
Utah	16.1	15.4	15.2	14.5	47.3	50.4	37.1	36.2
Vermont	25.9	25.0	25.8	25.0	*	*	*	*
Virginia	29.1	29.1	19.4	19.0	63.6	63.8	37.3	37.4
Washington	27.1	26.1	25.5	24.5	55.3	55.9	37.3	35.9
West Virginia	30.9	30.6	29.2	29.0	76.0	74.3	*	27.1
Wisconsin	27.5	27.3	21.3	21.0	82.3	82.7	45.2	46.7
Wyoming	26.1	27.3	24.7	26.1	41.0	51.5	41.2	44.7
Puerto Rico	43.3	42.2	41.9	41.0	60.4	57.7	---	---
Virgin Islands	62.3	66.3	49.3	48.4	66.7	70.9	56.6	61.4
Guam	---	46.6	---	14.3	---	---	---	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

--- Data not available.

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³ Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 6. Percent low birthweight by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[By place of residence. Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams]

Area	All races ¹		White		Black		Hispanic ²	
	12 months ending with June							
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
United States ³	7.3	7.3	6.3	6.2	13.0	13.2	6.3	6.3
Alabama	9.3	9.0	7.2	6.9	13.6	13.1	5.7	5.9
Alaska	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.1	12.6	11.4	5.1	5.1
Arizona	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.6	12.7	12.9	6.5	6.6
Arkansas	8.5	8.0	7.1	6.7	13.6	12.4	6.6	4.9
California	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.5	11.9	12.3	5.4	5.5
Colorado	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.0	15.3	16.3	8.6	8.4
Connecticut	7.1	6.9	6.3	6.1	12.6	12.3	8.9	8.9
Delaware	8.5	7.8	7.0	6.3	13.8	12.3	8.3	6.0
District of Columbia	13.4	13.8	5.9	5.9	15.9	16.0	7.5	7.0
Florida	7.8	7.7	6.5	6.4	12.2	12.4	6.3	6.5
Georgia	8.6	8.7	6.5	6.4	12.8	12.8	5.7	5.9
Hawaii	7.1	7.4	5.1	5.5	10.9	11.4	6.3	7.0
Idaho	6.1	5.3	6.0	5.2	*	*	7.1	5.6
Illinois	7.9	7.9	6.2	6.0	14.6	14.7	6.0	5.9
Indiana	7.7	7.0	7.0	6.3	13.6	12.4	6.1	6.4
Iowa	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.6	12.6	12.7	7.4	5.6
Kansas	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.8	12.6	12.3	5.8	5.6
Kentucky	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.2	12.5	12.8	6.1	7.6
Louisiana	9.7	9.7	6.8	6.5	14.0	14.2	6.5	8.5
Maine	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	*	*	*	*
Maryland	8.4	8.6	6.1	6.2	13.2	13.5	5.3	6.1
Massachusetts	*	6.4	*	5.9	*	10.6	*	7.5
Michigan	7.6	7.8	6.2	6.2	13.7	14.5	6.6	5.9
Minnesota	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	11.2	12.7	6.2	5.8
Mississippi	10.0	9.9	7.5	6.6	12.9	13.6	*	*
Missouri	7.5	7.7	6.4	6.6	13.8	13.8	6.5	7.0
Montana	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	*	*	8.0	*
Nebraska	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.8	11.0	14.0	6.1	6.7
Nevada	7.5	7.6	6.9	6.8	13.4	14.6	6.3	6.1
New Hampshire	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	7.5	7.6	6.2	6.1	12.9	13.5	7.1	7.5
New Mexico	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	12.3	7.9	8.1
New York	7.6	7.6	6.4	6.3	12.3	12.5	7.6	7.8
North Carolina	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.8	13.7	13.7	5.8	6.4
North Dakota	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.1	*	*	*	*
Ohio	7.5	7.6	6.5	6.5	13.4	13.7	7.3	7.2
Oklahoma	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.3	12.6	12.7	6.6	6.0
Oregon	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	11.0	10.4	6.0	6.0
Pennsylvania	7.5	7.4	6.4	6.2	14.1	14.4	9.4	8.9
Rhode Island	7.1	6.4	6.6	6.0	12.2	10.0	7.8	6.6
South Carolina	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.6	13.3	13.4	6.4	7.9
South Dakota	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	8.6	8.9	7.3	7.3	13.4	14.7	7.5	6.0
Texas	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.3	12.1	12.5	6.5	6.5
Utah	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.0	9.1	10.8	8.1	7.2
Vermont	6.2	5.6	6.3	5.6	*	*	*	*
Virginia	7.6	7.6	6.1	6.1	12.6	12.4	6.3	6.0
Washington	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	11.2	10.7	5.3	4.8
West Virginia	8.0	7.6	7.9	7.3	13.6	15.2	*	*
Wisconsin	6.1	6.2	5.3	5.3	13.3	13.7	6.5	6.1
Wyoming	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	*	*	8.2	10.3
Puerto Rico	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	---	---
Virgin Islands	8.9	7.8	9.0	5.9	8.9	8.1	7.0	6.6
Guam	---	6.8	---	*	---	---	---	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

--- Data not available.

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³ Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 7. Percent of live births by cesarean delivery by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[By place of residence. Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States]

Area	All races ¹		White		Black		Hispanic ²	
	12 months ending with June							
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
United States ³	20.7	21.0	20.6	21.0	21.7	21.8	20.0	20.3
Alabama	23.2	23.1	23.7	23.7	22.3	21.8	21.3	20.0
Alaska	15.2	15.2	17.4	16.9	19.5	18.2	18.7	19.8
Arizona	16.2	16.9	16.3	17.0	17.3	20.3	15.0	15.8
Arkansas	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.8	25.6	25.7	22.0	20.8
California	20.4	20.7	20.4	20.7	22.9	23.0	19.5	19.6
Colorado	14.7	15.4	14.6	15.3	17.4	17.8	14.0	15.0
Connecticut	19.6	19.2	19.5	19.3	20.5	19.5	17.5	17.0
Delaware	20.9	21.8	21.2	21.9	20.5	21.6	17.4	17.9
District of Columbia	20.8	23.2	18.3	22.9	21.6	23.5	11.9	14.2
Florida	21.6	21.8	22.2	22.3	20.0	20.2	23.9	24.3
Georgia	20.9	21.3	20.7	21.2	21.5	21.9	16.1	16.1
Hawaii	18.1	18.3	18.9	19.5	21.8	19.9	17.7	19.7
Idaho	15.7	15.3	15.5	15.2	24.4	*	14.4	15.7
Illinois	19.6	19.9	19.6	19.9	19.5	19.8	17.3	17.6
Indiana	20.7	20.8	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.6	23.9	24.0
Iowa	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.8	20.4	18.5	16.8	15.7
Kansas	19.4	20.4	19.5	20.5	18.9	20.2	18.6	17.7
Kentucky	21.7	22.2	21.8	22.4	20.9	21.1	21.5	19.6
Louisiana	26.6	27.6	28.0	29.0	25.1	25.9	25.5	28.7
Maine	21.1	20.6	21.2	20.7	*	*	22.9	28.8
Maryland	21.7	22.5	21.2	21.9	23.0	23.7	17.9	19.6
Massachusetts	*	20.7	*	20.8	*	22.2	*	18.3
Michigan	20.1	20.4	20.4	20.7	19.1	19.0	18.4	18.2
Minnesota	16.6	16.4	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.0	16.6	16.2
Mississippi	26.1	26.3	27.6	27.2	24.4	25.3	24.6	20.0
Missouri	20.5	20.5	20.9	21.0	19.0	17.9	18.6	21.3
Montana	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.5	*	*	20.9	18.3
Nebraska	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.1	17.4	19.3	18.4	16.5
Nevada	19.5	19.2	19.4	18.8	21.0	22.3	16.2	15.5
New Hampshire	20.4	19.5	20.4	19.5	22.3	*	23.5	16.6
New Jersey	23.3	23.7	23.3	23.9	23.4	23.1	23.5	24.2
New Mexico	17.6	17.8	18.2	18.4	22.0	24.5	17.6	17.9
New York	22.6	22.8	22.8	23.0	22.8	22.6	21.3	21.7
North Carolina	21.3	21.8	21.3	22.0	21.6	21.6	16.5	18.0
North Dakota	18.9	19.9	18.3	19.7	*	*	23.3	16.3
Ohio	19.1	20.4	19.1	20.6	19.1	19.3	18.8	20.1
Oklahoma	22.4	22.8	22.3	22.7	23.3	23.4	23.4	21.0
Oregon	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.2	19.5	17.7	15.8	15.3
Pennsylvania	19.5	19.9	19.7	20.3	18.9	18.2	17.1	17.3
Rhode Island	17.9	17.8	18.2	18.0	17.8	18.0	17.5	17.1
South Carolina	22.5	22.7	23.0	22.8	21.8	22.5	23.0	21.1
South Dakota	20.6	19.9	20.9	20.8	21.3	*	28.9	*
Tennessee	21.2	21.1	21.5	21.5	20.9	19.8	21.5	19.6
Texas	23.4	24.0	23.3	23.9	24.5	24.7	22.8	23.6
Utah	15.8	16.1	15.8	16.1	22.0	18.6	16.6	17.9
Vermont	16.1	17.1	16.1	17.0	*	*	*	*
Virginia	21.1	21.8	20.7	21.5	22.8	22.9	18.0	18.9
Washington	17.2	17.0	17.0	16.8	22.3	22.3	17.4	16.3
West Virginia	23.1	23.3	23.1	23.2	25.9	23.9	*	24.0
Wisconsin	15.6	15.5	16.2	16.0	12.1	12.9	14.7	15.5
Wyoming	18.0	17.6	18.0	17.7	*	*	20.0	19.0
Puerto Rico	30.7	30.3	31.2	30.7	24.5	25.6	---	---
Virgin Islands	21.3	20.0	27.0	25.4	20.0	19.0	23.5	22.4
Guam	---	15.5	---	17.2	---	---	---	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

--- Data not available.

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³ Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 8. Percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in first trimester of pregnancy by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[By place of residence. Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States]

Area	All races ¹		White		Black		Hispanic ²	
	12 months ending with June							
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
United States ³	81.5	80.9	83.7	83.3	70.9	69.5	71.0	70.1
Alabama	81.8	81.4	88.1	87.5	68.9	69.2	62.8	68.2
Alaska	82.0	84.6	84.8	86.2	82.1	86.2	79.0	84.2
Arizona	72.2	72.0	73.3	73.3	69.6	68.2	60.8	60.4
Arkansas	75.6	76.2	79.6	80.3	62.0	62.5	57.5	61.1
California	78.7	78.3	78.6	78.2	76.8	76.0	73.3	72.4
Colorado	80.9	80.7	81.5	81.5	74.2	72.0	66.1	66.5
Connecticut	87.8	88.4	89.5	90.1	76.3	77.1	75.1	77.0
Delaware	84.8	84.4	88.1	88.0	74.4	72.2	67.7	69.5
District of Columbia	62.1	58.6	77.2	79.8	57.1	53.7	60.6	53.7
Florida	82.7	82.1	86.0	85.5	71.6	70.6	80.0	79.2
Georgia	84.6	83.3	88.9	88.0	76.6	74.7	72.7	74.0
Hawaii	84.1	84.4	89.1	88.9	91.8	87.7	81.4	81.9
Idaho	80.0	79.8	80.2	79.9	81.3	78.7	61.7	58.9
Illinois	81.1	80.6	84.4	84.5	68.1	66.1	70.4	69.6
Indiana	80.1	80.7	81.9	82.5	64.8	66.0	64.6	68.9
Iowa	86.9	87.3	87.4	87.9	74.2	71.6	70.9	71.9
Kansas	85.4	85.4	86.5	86.5	74.4	74.7	63.8	64.6
Kentucky	84.4	83.7	85.6	85.2	73.0	69.8	75.2	77.6
Louisiana	80.9	80.1	88.6	87.6	69.9	70.0	79.6	82.3
Maine	89.2	89.7	89.5	89.9	78.5	75.7	73.6	77.7
Maryland	88.2	87.2	92.3	91.7	78.4	77.6	81.2	82.9
Massachusetts	*	89.4	*	90.9	*	78.7	*	79.3
Michigan	83.8	83.4	86.8	86.6	70.4	69.5	70.9	72.7
Minnesota	83.4	83.3	86.0	86.1	63.7	60.6	61.5	61.1
Mississippi	77.9	76.6	87.4	86.6	67.0	65.7	80.5	75.7
Missouri	85.6	84.8	87.9	87.4	72.5	70.8	77.6	78.4
Montana	81.8	82.0	83.6	84.1	82.2	84.0	73.5	74.4
Nebraska	84.1	83.8	85.1	84.8	71.3	71.1	65.1	67.2
Nevada	77.2	74.9	78.0	76.0	69.0	63.7	64.2	60.9
New Hampshire	89.7	89.4	89.8	89.6	78.9	76.1	86.3	77.4
New Jersey	82.6	82.4	86.0	86.5	67.4	65.7	71.2	70.4
New Mexico	69.4	68.2	71.6	70.3	62.0	59.5	65.9	64.2
New York	78.3	76.9	81.9	80.7	67.3	64.1	66.4	62.6
North Carolina	83.3	83.2	88.1	88.3	71.3	70.3	66.8	67.8
North Dakota	84.3	83.3	85.8	84.6	81.3	83.9	80.1	78.5
Ohio	85.3	84.1	87.6	86.7	71.4	69.1	75.2	75.3
Oklahoma	78.1	78.0	80.8	80.8	65.7	67.1	69.2	68.1
Oregon	79.1	78.5	79.5	78.8	74.8	71.4	64.1	62.6
Pennsylvania	83.8	82.5	86.9	85.9	65.7	63.3	69.6	67.3
Rhode Island	89.8	89.3	91.0	90.8	79.8	76.5	85.1	81.2
South Carolina	78.8	77.9	85.8	85.5	66.2	65.1	63.2	70.4
South Dakota	81.5	82.3	85.4	85.9	64.9	75.9	76.2	71.1
Tennessee	83.2	81.8	86.5	85.2	71.3	69.9	65.6	68.4
Texas	77.7	76.6	78.0	77.1	74.0	72.3	69.7	68.3
Utah	83.8	84.6	84.8	85.6	61.0	69.9	65.7	66.7
Vermont	87.3	86.4	87.5	86.6	78.1	*	77.5	84.8
Virginia	84.1	83.3	88.1	87.3	71.7	71.2	70.6	68.1
Washington	82.6	82.9	83.5	83.8	75.6	76.9	69.9	68.6
West Virginia	82.0	80.9	82.8	81.4	63.9	68.9	77.8	73.1
Wisconsin	83.7	83.3	86.7	86.7	66.6	64.1	69.3	69.8
Wyoming	83.5	82.6	84.0	83.4	69.5	71.9	69.8	69.9
Puerto Rico	77.1	76.7	78.1	77.7	65.2	63.6	---	---
Virgin Islands	55.0	55.7	57.6	59.6	54.0	54.8	53.7	51.1
Guam	---	69.6	---	79.3	---	---	---	73.1

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

--- Data not available.

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³ Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 9. Deaths and death rates, by age, sex, and race and Hispanic origin and age-adjusted death rates, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Age-specific rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see [Technical notes](#). Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age, race/Hispanic origin, and sex	12 months ending with June			
	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All races, both sexes				
All ages	2,321,991	879.0	2,284,363	873.1
Under 1 year ¹	29,191	770.2	30,512	789.7
1-4 years	6,213	39.8	6,549	41.4
5-14 years	8,606	22.6	8,504	22.4
15-24 years	33,583	92.7	34,694	96.5
25-34 years	55,572	137.1	58,449	142.1
35-44 years	100,788	234.1	101,282	240.7
45-54 years	144,946	454.9	140,088	459.3
55-64 years	235,675	1,109.6	234,694	1,114.4
65-74 years	478,409	2,553.3	480,700	2,563.4
75-84 years	658,174	5,823.4	642,980	5,825.8
85 years and over	570,312	15,338.7	545,480	15,224.2
Not stated	522	...	431	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	499.5	...	503.4
All races, male				
All ages	1,174,356	908.7	1,161,363	909.2
Under 1 year ¹	16,368	844.4	17,139	866.7
1-4 years	3,502	43.9	3,682	45.5
5-14 years	5,215	26.7	5,113	26.3
15-24 years	25,337	136.2	26,169	142.6
25-34 years	39,611	195.3	42,470	206.5
35-44 years	68,571	320.6	69,628	333.8
45-54 years	91,779	588.7	88,796	596.1
55-64 years	142,363	1,409.1	142,173	1,421.1
65-74 years	272,603	3,266.4	273,606	3,286.1
75-84 years	322,737	7,305.0	314,498	7,367.6
85 years and over	185,903	17,667.6	177,781	17,757.7
Not stated	365	...	308	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	637.4	...	646.7
All races, female				
All ages	1,147,635	850.5	1,123,000	838.7
Under 1 year ¹	12,823	692.5	13,373	709.1
1-4 years	2,711	35.6	2,867	37.1
5-14 years	3,390	18.2	3,391	18.3
15-24 years	8,246	46.8	8,525	48.5
25-34 years	15,962	78.8	15,979	77.7
35-44 years	32,216	148.8	31,654	149.2
45-54 years	53,167	326.7	51,292	328.7
55-64 years	93,312	837.9	92,521	836.9
65-74 years	205,806	1,980.6	207,094	1,986.2
75-84 years	335,437	4,872.6	328,482	4,853.4
85 years and over	384,408	14,419.5	367,699	14,241.8
Not stated	157	...	123	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	384.0	...	384.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, and race and Hispanic origin and age-adjusted death rates, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996-Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Age-specific rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see [Technical notes](#). Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age, race/Hispanic origin, and sex	12 months ending with June			
	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
White, both sexes				
All ages	1,998,395	912.5	1,963,446	903.3
Under 1 year ¹	19,415	641.6	19,864	655.2
1-4 years	4,178	33.9	4,469	35.7
5-14 years	6,275	20.8	6,105	20.3
15-24 years	23,794	82.5	24,348	84.8
25-34 years	39,065	118.3	40,942	121.7
35-44 years	72,143	201.4	72,438	206.5
45-54 years	111,273	409.1	107,722	412.4
55-64 years	191,914	1,047.3	191,462	1,050.5
65-74 years	413,476	2,491.5	415,692	2,495.8
75-84 years	592,301	5,786.9	578,335	5,776.3
85 years and over	524,176	15,554.0	501,749	15,371.7
Not stated	384	...	320	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	473.9	...	476.0
White, male				
All ages	1,000,243	929.1	987,403	926.2
Under 1 year ¹	11,050	712.4	11,194	719.5
1-4 years	2,373	37.5	2,508	39.1
5-14 years	3,785	24.4	3,690	23.9
15-24 years	17,772	119.2	18,124	123.1
25-34 years	28,353	169.9	30,356	178.7
35-44 years	49,947	277.6	50,684	288.2
45-54 years	70,864	526.8	68,576	531.9
55-64 years	116,847	1,325.5	117,160	1,338.4
65-74 years	237,463	3,188.8	238,556	3,203.4
75-84 years	291,707	7,268.9	283,981	7,311.2
85 years and over	169,803	17,982.9	162,340	17,948.6
Not stated	279	...	234	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	603.9	...	610.6
White, female				
All ages	998,152	896.3	976,043	881.3
Under 1 year ¹	8,365	567.2	8,670	587.5
1-4 years	1,805	30.0	1,961	32.2
5-14 years	2,490	16.9	2,415	16.5
15-24 years	6,022	43.2	6,224	44.5
25-34 years	10,712	65.6	10,586	63.6
35-44 years	22,196	124.5	21,754	124.3
45-54 years	40,409	293.9	39,146	295.9
55-64 years	75,067	789.5	74,302	784.5
65-74 years	176,013	1,923.9	177,136	1,923.6
75-84 years	300,595	4,831.0	294,354	4,803.5
85 years and over	354,373	14,608.6	339,409	14,383.9
Not stated	104	...	86	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	364.6	...	363.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, and race and Hispanic origin and age-adjusted death rates, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996-Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Age-specific rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see [Technical notes](#). Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age, race/Hispanic origin, and sex	12 months ending with June			
	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Black, both sexes				
All ages	285,163	856.1	283,396	861.0
Under 1 year ¹	8,791	1,580.3	9,617	1,547.9
1-4 years	1,714	70.4	1,800	72.5
5-14 years	1,963	33.1	2,035	34.7
15-24 years	8,501	154.9	9,004	165.8
25-34 years	14,800	273.8	15,763	289.5
35-44 years	26,142	496.9	26,320	514.5
45-54 years	30,042	899.5	28,904	916.4
55-64 years	38,754	1,806.2	38,226	1,812.9
65-74 years	56,971	3,500.6	57,217	3,555.1
75-84 years	57,180	6,814.2	56,391	6,864.0
85 years and over	40,180	14,218.5	38,028	14,098.7
Not stated	125	...	91	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	754.0	...	766.5
Black, male				
All ages	152,580	965.1	152,814	979.0
Under 1 year ¹	4,782	1,697.4	5,388	1,714.4
1-4 years	958	77.7	1,020	81.1
5-14 years	1,202	40.0	1,224	41.2
15-24 years	6,629	240.9	7,056	260.1
25-34 years	10,097	394.2	10,923	424.0
35-44 years	17,024	692.7	17,345	726.9
45-54 years	18,805	1,241.9	18,149	1,270.5
55-64 years	22,628	2,427.9	22,137	2,414.6
65-74 years	30,627	4,508.5	30,659	4,577.9
75-84 years	26,450	8,586.7	26,109	8,750.2
85 years and over	13,301	16,154.7	12,743	16,300.6
Not stated	76	...	61	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	994.9	...	1,017.6
Black, female				
All ages	132,583	757.7	130,582	754.6
Under 1 year ¹	4,010	1,460.5	4,229	1,377.5
1-4 years	756	63.0	780	63.7
5-14 years	760	26.0	811	28.1
15-24 years	1,872	68.4	1,948	71.7
25-34 years	4,702	165.3	4,840	168.7
35-44 years	9,118	325.2	8,975	328.8
45-54 years	11,237	615.6	10,755	623.2
55-64 years	16,125	1,328.6	16,089	1,350.1
65-74 years	26,344	2,778.5	26,558	2,826.1
75-84 years	30,730	5,786.1	30,282	5,788.2
85 years and over	26,879	13,422.4	25,285	13,200.1
Not stated	49	...	30	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	566.5	...	571.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, and race and Hispanic origin and age-adjusted death rates, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996-Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Age-specific rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see [Technical notes](#). Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age, race/Hispanic origin, and sex	12 months ending with June			
	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
American Indian³, both sexes				
All ages	10,056	442.7	9,898	444.6
Under 1 year ¹	313	781.7	340	810.9
1-4 years	139	85.1	110	65.5
5-14 years	136	29.4	123	26.9
15-24 years	505	127.9	515	134.4
25-34 years	734	197.2	762	208.3
35-44 years	975	287.9	964	293.0
45-54 years	1,156	516.8	1,092	509.7
55-64 years	1,412	1,070.1	1,468	1,140.5
65-74 years	1,909	2,244.2	1,871	2,245.2
75-84 years	1,708	3,998.3	1,643	4,038.0
85 years and over	1,065	6,653.3	1,002	6,962.7
Not stated	3	...	8	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	460.9	...	469.7
American Indian³, male				
All ages	5,561	493.3	5,583	506.5
Under 1 year ¹	154	764.4	177	837.0
1-4 years	75	90.9	60	70.6
5-14 years	86	36.6	67	28.9
15-24 years	386	191.6	390	199.9
25-34 years	505	265.2	539	290.6
35-44 years	651	392.0	636	395.5
45-54 years	679	627.0	684	660.2
55-64 years	816	1,311.7	856	1,412.1
65-74 years	1,046	2,724.1	1,010	2,695.6
75-84 years	785	4,533.1	801	4,938.0
85 years and over	376	7,214.1	358	7,672.5
Not stated	3	...	5	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	565.7	...	589.2
American Indian³, female				
All ages	4,495	392.9	4,315	383.8
Under 1 year ¹	159	799.2	163	784.3
1-4 years	64	79.2	50	60.2
5-14 years	50	21.9	56	24.9
15-24 years	119	61.6	125	66.4
25-34 years	230	126.5	223	123.7
35-44 years	325	188.3	328	195.0
45-54 years	477	413.4	408	368.8
55-64 years	597	856.1	612	898.8
65-74 years	863	1,849.3	861	1,877.2
75-84 years	924	3,637.7	842	3,441.4
85 years and over	689	6,382.6	644	6,622.1
Not stated	-	...	3	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	366.6	...	363.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, and race and Hispanic origin and age-adjusted death rates, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996-Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Age-specific rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see [Technical notes](#). Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age, race/Hispanic origin, and sex	12 months ending with June			
	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Asian or Pacific Islander, both sexes				
All ages	28,377	296.6	27,623	302.6
Under 1 year ¹	672	399.9	691	409.5
1-4 years	183	27.2	170	26.0
5-14 years	232	15.5	241	16.5
15-24 years	783	53.2	827	58.4
25-34 years	973	56.0	982	58.4
35-44 years	1,526	94.0	1,560	101.2
45-54 years	2,475	225.1	2,370	235.6
55-64 years	3,595	563.4	3,538	592.8
65-74 years	6,053	1,412.3	5,920	1,463.3
75-84 years	6,984	3,773.5	6,611	4,072.2
85 years and over	4,890	9,880.4	4,701	13,530.8
Not stated	10	...	12	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	275.2	...	299.1
Asian or Pacific Islander, male				
All ages	15,972	344.3	15,563	352.4
Under 1 year ¹	383	448.5	380	441.1
1-4 years	96	27.9	94	28.1
5-14 years	142	18.6	132	17.7
15-24 years	550	73.8	599	84.3
25-34 years	656	78.3	652	80.0
35-44 years	949	122.9	963	132.5
45-54 years	1,432	277.8	1,387	295.0
55-64 years	2,073	705.7	2,020	740.0
65-74 years	3,466	1,912.9	3,381	1,964.0
75-84 years	3,796	4,765.9	3,607	5,163.3
85 years and over	2,423	11,860.6	2,340	16,910.0
Not stated	7	...	8	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	352.4	...	383.8
Asian or Pacific Islander, female				
All ages	12,405	251.7	12,060	256.0
Under 1 year ¹	289	349.7	311	376.5
1-4 years	87	26.5	76	23.8
5-14 years	90	12.3	109	15.2
15-24 years	233	32.1	228	32.3
25-34 years	318	35.3	330	38.1
35-44 years	577	67.8	597	73.3
45-54 years	1,043	178.6	983	183.4
55-64 years	1,522	442.0	1,518	468.8
65-74 years	2,587	1,045.6	2,539	1,092.5
75-84 years	3,188	3,023.8	3,004	3,248.0
85 years and over	2,467	8,488.5	2,361	11,293.9
Not stated	3	...	4	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	213.2	...	231.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, and race and Hispanic origin and age-adjusted death rates, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996-Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Age-specific rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see [Technical notes](#). Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age, race/Hispanic origin, and sex	12 months ending with June			
	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Hispanic⁴, both sexes				
All ages	95,405	343.3	92,320	347.8
Under 1 year ¹	4,148	624.1	4,189	640.3
1-4 years	918	35.8	915	36.3
5-14 years	1,081	21.2	966	19.4
15-24 years	4,947	100.7	4,812	105.2
25-34 years	6,998	136.9	7,338	147.0
35-44 years	8,757	215.1	8,897	235.2
45-54 years	8,766	368.9	8,398	380.9
55-64 years	11,403	799.7	11,007	800.6
65-74 years	17,221	1,775.4	16,722	1,807.5
75-84 years	17,311	3,922.1	16,187	3,911.2
85 years and over	13,786	9,509.8	12,822	10,173.8
Not stated	71	...	67	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	373.8	...	383.7
Hispanic⁴, male				
All ages	56,104	393.3	54,922	408.2
Under 1 year ¹	2,386	700.5	2,305	687.3
1-4 years	517	39.3	504	39.1
5-14 years	652	25.0	611	24.0
15-24 years	4,024	152.1	3,951	165.6
25-34 years	5,501	199.7	5,787	218.3
35-44 years	6,509	309.2	6,711	348.7
45-54 years	5,938	506.6	5,580	520.7
55-64 years	6,910	1,031.0	6,742	1,049.7
65-74 years	9,743	2,262.1	9,546	2,336.7
75-84 years	8,574	4,954.0	8,084	5,067.4
85 years and over	5,286	10,706.5	5,038	12,094.9
Not stated	64	...	63	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	488.0	...	511.2
Hispanic⁴, female				
All ages	39,301	290.7	37,398	285.6
Under 1 year ¹	1,761	543.5	1,884	590.8
1-4 years	400	31.9	411	33.4
5-14 years	429	17.2	355	14.6
15-24 years	923	40.7	861	39.3
25-34 years	1,497	63.5	1,551	66.3
35-44 years	2,248	114.3	2,186	117.7
45-54 years	2,828	234.8	2,818	248.7
55-64 years	4,493	594.6	4,265	582.2
65-74 years	7,478	1,386.7	7,176	1,389.0
75-84 years	8,737	3,256.5	8,103	3,185.9
85 years and over	8,500	8,891.7	7,784	9,225.5
Not stated	7	...	4	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	270.5	...	272.0

... Category not applicable.

- Quantity zero.

¹ Death rates are based on population estimates; they differ from infant mortality rates, which are based on live births and are shown separately for "Under 1 year."

² For method of computation, see [Technical notes](#).

³ Includes deaths among Aleuts and Eskimos.

⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Hispanic origin data exclude Oklahoma; see [Technical notes](#).

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 10. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 72 selected causes, Human immunodeficiency virus infection, Alzheimer's disease, Injury by firearms, Drug-induced deaths, Alcohol-induced deaths, and Injury at work: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see [Technical notes](#). For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death categories, see [Technical notes](#). Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Cause of death (based on Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	12 months ending with June					
	1996			1995		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
All causes	2,321,995	879.0	499.2	2,284,363	873.1	503.4
Shigellosis and amebiasis (004,006)	7	*	*	15	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (007-009)	853	0.3	0.2	749	0.3	0.2
Tuberculosis (010-018)	1,239	0.5	0.3	1,376	0.5	0.3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system (010-012)	953	0.4	0.2	1,054	0.4	0.3
Other tuberculosis (013-018)	285	0.1	0.1	322	0.1	0.1
Whooping cough (033)	6	*	*	5	*	*
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas (034-035)	10	*	*	9	*	*
Meningococcal infection (036)	289	0.1	0.1	273	0.1	0.1
Septicemia (038)	21,199	8.0	4.0	20,485	7.8	4.0
Acute poliomyelitis (045)	2	*	*	-	*	*
Measles (055)	-	*	*	2	*	*
Viral hepatitis (070)	3,485	1.3	1.0	3,282	1.3	1.0
Syphilis (090-097)	53	0.0	0.0	82	0.0	0.0
All other infectious and parasitic diseases ¹ (001-003,005,020-032,037,039-041,*042-*044,046-054,056-066,071-088,098-139)	46,950	17.8	16.3	50,467	19.3	17.8
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	541,123	204.8	129.3	535,719	204.8	130.5
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx (140-149)	7,844	3.0	2.1	8,024	3.1	2.1
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum (150-159)	127,069	48.1	28.9	126,173	48.2	29.2
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs (160-165)	157,511	59.6	39.6	154,878	59.2	39.7
Malignant neoplasm of breast (174-175)	44,285	16.8	11.3	44,137	16.9	11.6
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs (179-187)	60,405	22.9	12.6	60,696	23.2	12.9
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs (188-189)	22,909	8.7	5.1	22,343	8.5	5.0
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites (170-173,190-199)	66,393	25.1	16.7	65,761	25.1	16.8
Leukemia (204-208)	20,546	7.8	4.9	19,912	7.6	4.9
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (200-203)	34,162	12.9	8.1	33,795	12.9	8.2
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature (210-239)	7,864	3.0	1.8	7,609	2.9	1.7
Diabetes mellitus (250)	60,249	22.8	13.4	57,774	22.1	13.1
Nutritional deficiencies (260-269)	3,753	1.4	0.5	3,483	1.3	0.5
Anemias (280-285)	4,419	1.7	0.9	4,549	1.7	0.9
Meningitis (320-322)	712	0.3	0.2	793	0.3	0.3
Major cardiovascular diseases (390-448)	952,877	360.7	172.7	939,815	359.2	174.5
Diseases of heart (390-398,402,404-429)	736,844	278.9	136.3	729,980	279.0	138.2
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease (390-398)	5,024	1.9	1.1	5,307	2.0	1.2
Hypertensive heart disease (402)	25,428	9.6	5.1	24,182	9.2	5.0
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (404)	2,434	0.9	0.4	2,540	1.0	0.5
Ischemic heart disease (410-414)	479,150	181.4	88.0	478,323	182.8	89.8
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	217,237	82.2	43.1	218,380	83.5	44.3
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease (411)	2,705	1.0	0.6	2,763	1.1	0.6
Angina pectoris (413)	836	0.3	0.1	847	0.3	0.1
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (412,414)	258,373	97.8	44.2	256,333	98.0	44.7
Other diseases of endocardium (424)	16,858	6.4	2.7	15,643	6.0	2.6
All other forms of heart disease (415-423,425-429)	207,949	78.7	39.0	203,985	78.0	39.3
Hypertension with or without renal disease (401,403)	12,624	4.8	2.2	12,097	4.6	2.2
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	159,820	60.5	26.6	154,672	59.1	26.4
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage (431-432)	23,075	8.7	5.1	22,000	8.4	5.0
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries (434.0,434.9)	13,544	5.1	2.1	14,119	5.4	2.3
Cerebral embolism (434.1)	640	0.2	0.1	685	0.3	0.1
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases (430,433,435-438)	122,560	46.4	19.2	117,868	45.1	19.0
Atherosclerosis (440)	16,772	6.3	2.2	16,765	6.4	2.3
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries (441-448)	26,817	10.2	5.3	26,301	10.1	5.3
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (466)	498	0.2	0.1	523	0.2	0.1
Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	82,875	31.4	12.8	80,130	30.6	12.7
Pneumonia (480-486)	82,264	31.1	12.7	79,637	30.4	12.6
Influenza (487)	611	0.2	0.1	493	0.2	0.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	103,553	39.2	20.6	102,200	39.1	20.9
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (490-491)	3,201	1.2	0.6	3,437	1.3	0.7
Emphysema (492)	16,918	6.4	3.5	17,094	6.5	3.7
Asthma (493)	5,593	2.1	1.5	5,584	2.1	1.5
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (494-496)	77,840	29.5	14.9	76,085	29.1	15.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 72 selected causes, Human immunodeficiency virus infection, Alzheimer's disease, Injury by firearms, Drug-induced deaths, Alcohol-induced deaths, and Injury at work: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996 -Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see [Technical notes](#). For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death categories, see [Technical notes](#). Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Cause of death (based on Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	12 months ending with June					
	1996			1995		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum (531-533)	5,215	2.0	1.0	5,797	2.2	1.1
Appendicitis (540-543)	406	0.2	0.1	413	0.2	0.1
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia (550-553,560)	6,315	2.4	1.1	6,126	2.3	1.0
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	25,367	9.6	7.6	25,114	9.6	7.7
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (574-575)	2,696	1.0	0.5	2,752	1.1	0.5
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (580-589)	23,896	9.0	4.3	23,308	8.9	4.3
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome (580-581)	287	0.1	0.1	312	0.1	0.0
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified (582-583,587)	1,522	0.6	0.3	1,540	0.6	0.3
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause (584-586,588-589)	22,088	8.4	4.0	21,456	8.2	3.9
Infections of kidney (590)	901	0.3	0.1	972	0.4	0.2
Hyperplasia of prostate (600)	420	0.2	0.0	411	0.2	0.1
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (630-676)	274	0.1	0.1	306	0.1	0.1
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (630-638)	37	0.0	0.0	33	0.0	0.0
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (640-676)	238	0.1	0.1	273	0.1	0.1
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	11,845	4.5	4.3	12,093	4.6	4.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	13,181	5.0	5.3	13,901	5.3	5.5
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome (767-769)	2,072	0.8	0.8	2,224	0.9	0.9
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-766,770-779)	11,108	4.2	4.5	11,677	4.5	4.6
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	31,146	11.8	8.4	26,400	10.1	7.1
All other diseases (Residual)	218,993	82.9	41.1	207,747	79.4	40.4
Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	93,990	35.6	30.3	91,360	34.9	30.1
Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	43,764	16.6	16.3	42,700	16.3	16.1
All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807,E826-E949)	50,227	19.0	14.0	48,660	18.6	14.0
Suicide (E950-E959)	30,348	11.5	10.7	31,302	12.0	11.2
Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	21,859	8.3	8.9	23,632	9.0	9.7
All other external causes (E980-E999)	3,128	1.2	1.1	3,389	1.3	1.2
Human immunodeficiency virus infection ² (*042-*044)	39,979	15.1	14.3	43,281	16.5	15.8
Alzheimer's disease ³ (331.0)	21,104	8.0	2.7	19,722	7.5	2.6
Injury by firearms ⁴ (E922,E955.0-E955.4,E965.0-E965.4,E970,E985.0-E985.4)	34,870	13.2	13.3	36,966	14.1	14.4
Drug-induced deaths ⁴ (292,304,305.2-305.9,E850-E858,E950.0-E950.5,E962.0,E980.0-E980.5)	13,008	4.9	4.6	14,246	5.4	5.1
Alcohol-induced deaths ⁴ (291,303,305.0,357.5,425.5,535.3,571.0-571.3,790.3,E860)	19,877	7.5	6.5	20,010	7.6	6.7
Injury at work ⁵	5,887	2.2	2.1	5,919	2.3	2.2

- Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (see [Technical notes](#)).

¹ Includes data for deaths due to Human immunodeficiency virus infection (categories *042-*044) shown separately, see [Technical notes](#).

² Included in All other infectious and parasitic diseases.

³ Included in All other diseases.

⁴ Included in selected categories.

⁵ Injury at work described in [Technical notes](#).

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 11. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 16 selected subcategories of Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see [Technical notes](#). Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual.]

Cause of death (based on Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	12 months ending with June					
	1996			1995		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ¹ (140-208)	541,123	204.8	129.3	535,719	204.8	130.5
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (150)	11,155	4.2	2.9	10,855	4.1	2.8
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (151)	13,378	5.1	3.1	13,630	5.2	3.2
Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus (153,154)	57,089	21.6	12.5	57,394	21.9	12.8
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (157)	27,244	10.3	6.2	26,820	10.3	6.2
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	152,310	57.7	38.2	149,739	57.2	38.4
Malignant neoplasm of skin (172)	7,073	2.7	1.9	6,813	2.6	1.9
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (180)	4,464	1.7	1.3	4,549	1.7	1.3
Malignant neoplasm of body of uterus and of uterus, part unspecified (179,182)	6,277	2.4	1.4	6,127	2.3	1.4
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (183.0)	13,288	5.0	3.3	13,448	5.1	3.4
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (185)	34,415	13.0	6.2	34,624	13.2	6.3
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (188)	11,300	4.3	2.2	11,062	4.2	2.2
Malignant neoplasm of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs (189)	11,609	4.4	2.9	11,281	4.3	2.8
Malignant neoplasm of brain and other and unspecified parts of nervous system (191,192)	12,231	4.6	3.6	12,123	4.6	3.6
Hodgkin's disease (201)	1,387	0.5	0.4	1,431	0.5	0.4
Malignant lymphoma other than Hodgkin's disease (200,202)	22,624	8.6	5.4	22,120	8.5	5.4
Multiple myeloma and other immunoproliferative neoplasms (203)	10,151	3.8	2.3	10,244	3.9	2.4

¹ Includes figures for subcategories not shown.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 12. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[By place of residence. Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see [Technical notes](#). Rates for the U.S. are based on populations as of January 1; rates by State are based on populations as of July 1. Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Area	12 months ending with June					
	1996			1995		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
United States ¹	2,321,991	879.0	499.5	2,284,363	873.1	503.4
Alabama	43,132	1,014.2	590.8	41,478	983.2	577.9
Alaska	2,666	441.7	512.4	2,453	404.6	490.8
Arizona	36,458	864.4	512.1	34,454	845.5	503.6
Arkansas	26,981	1,086.3	566.9	26,010	1,060.5	555.9
California	225,992	715.4	463.8	222,326	707.4	473.0
Colorado	25,155	671.4	440.1	24,846	679.7	449.8
Connecticut	29,320	895.4	448.2	29,225	892.3	457.1
Delaware	6,341	884.1	528.2	6,328	895.9	537.2
District of Columbia	6,702	1,209.2	789.3	7,031	1,233.1	812.2
Florida	155,297	1,096.3	499.9	151,306	1,084.4	500.8
Georgia	59,242	822.7	578.8	57,020	808.2	572.6
Hawaii	7,763	654.1	394.8	7,543	640.0	397.0
Idaho	8,609	740.1	441.6	8,455	746.2	446.3
Illinois	107,398	907.8	519.0	107,141	911.7	526.0
Indiana	51,567	888.6	501.4	52,130	906.3	510.2
Iowa	29,106	1,024.2	454.6	27,522	972.8	435.5
Kansas	24,097	939.3	470.9	23,209	908.7	455.5
Kentucky	37,243	964.8	555.6	36,628	957.1	549.6
Louisiana	40,590	934.8	608.4	39,140	907.1	596.7
Maine	11,710	943.3	472.0	11,751	947.5	481.0
Maryland	41,406	821.2	525.0	41,568	830.3	538.5
Massachusetts	54,891	903.8	446.0	55,508	918.8	462.5
Michigan	83,506	874.5	509.8	82,780	871.7	515.5
Minnesota	37,472	812.9	420.1	37,005	810.2	425.8
Mississippi	27,333	1,013.4	626.9	26,348	987.1	611.5
Missouri	55,259	1,038.0	538.6	53,680	1,017.1	530.3
Montana	7,691	883.7	472.2	7,428	867.7	467.3
Nebraska	15,415	941.6	451.2	14,997	924.1	442.8
Nevada	12,952	846.5	575.1	12,160	834.6	574.4
New Hampshire	9,236	804.4	457.8	9,102	800.7	456.7
New Jersey	72,641	914.3	490.1	73,829	934.1	510.2
New Mexico	12,877	764.0	503.0	12,401	750.0	496.2
New York	165,226	911.0	501.5	169,063	930.5	522.6
North Carolina	66,559	925.1	554.0	63,903	903.9	547.8
North Dakota	6,022	938.9	428.9	5,899	924.6	424.0
Ohio	106,655	956.5	517.7	103,995	936.7	512.2
Oklahoma	33,160	1,011.7	543.6	32,285	990.9	541.6
Oregon	28,794	916.8	478.2	27,597	894.2	469.9
Pennsylvania	127,771	1,058.4	502.9	127,500	1,057.9	508.2
Rhode Island	9,527	962.5	449.9	9,474	950.5	447.5
South Carolina	33,630	915.5	582.9	32,963	899.6	583.0
South Dakota	6,847	939.2	455.3	6,857	950.8	453.2
Tennessee	51,763	984.8	576.3	50,279	971.5	567.2
Texas	140,643	751.1	509.6	135,539	737.5	508.2
Utah	11,118	569.7	423.4	10,641	557.7	419.1
Vermont	4,945	845.6	466.8	4,904	845.2	464.2
Virginia	52,825	798.2	502.9	52,565	802.3	512.7
Washington	41,316	760.8	447.7	40,455	757.1	453.5
West Virginia	20,386	1,115.1	550.7	19,974	1,096.3	546.9
Wisconsin	45,122	880.8	445.5	44,055	866.9	446.1
Wyoming	3,633	756.6	469.6	3,613	759.1	483.5
Puerto Rico	28,909	---	---	29,204	---	---
Virgin Islands	610	---	---	665	---	---
Guam	---	---	---	608	---	---

--- Data not available.

¹ Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see Technical notes.

Table 13. Infant deaths and mortality rates, by age and race: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 1,000 live births. Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age and race	12 months ending with June			
	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All races ¹				
Under 1 year	29,191	7.5	30,512	7.8
Under 28 days	18,872	4.8	19,577	5.0
28 days-11 months	10,319	2.6	10,935	2.8
White				
Under 1 year	19,415	6.2	19,864	6.4
Under 28 days	12,590	4.0	12,808	4.1
28 days-11 months	6,825	2.2	7,056	2.3
Black				
Under 1 year	8,791	14.7	9,617	15.5
Under 28 days	5,690	9.5	6,185	10.0
28 days-11 months	3,101	5.2	3,432	5.5

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 14. Infant deaths and rates for 61 selected causes and Human immunodeficiency virus infection: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 100,000 live births. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death categories, see [Technical notes](#). Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death categories, see [Technical notes](#)]

Cause of death (based on Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	12 months ending with June			
	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All causes	29,189	745.5	30,512	777.0
Certain intestinal infections (008-009)	215	5.5	206	5.2
Whooping cough (033)	6	*	5	*
Meningococcal infection (036)	47	1.2	39	1.0
Septicemia (038)	206	5.3	221	5.6
Viral diseases (045-079)	109	2.8	106	2.7
Congenital syphilis (090)	3	*	9	*
Remainder of infectious and parasitic diseases ¹ (001,007,010-032,034-035,037,039-041,*042-*044,080-088,091-139)	171	4.4	204	5.2
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	85	2.2	62	1.6
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature (210-239)	67	1.7	67	1.7
Diseases of thymus gland (254)	1	*	2	*
Cystic fibrosis (277.0)	10	*	7	*
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	82	2.1	76	1.9
Meningitis (320-322)	103	2.6	130	3.3
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs (323-389)	338	8.6	392	10.0
Acute upper respiratory infections (460-465)	15	*	16	*
Bronchitis and bronchiolitis (466,490-491)	95	2.4	97	2.5
Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	509	13.0	486	12.4
Pneumonia (480-486)	498	12.7	480	12.2
Influenza (487)	11	*	6	*
Remainder of diseases of respiratory system (470-478,492-519)	243	6.2	274	7.0
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia (550-553,560)	70	1.8	65	1.7
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis (535,555-558)	82	2.1	71	1.8
Remainder of diseases of digestive system (520-534,536-543,562-579)	168	4.3	215	5.5
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	6,518	166.5	6,792	173.0
Anencephalus and similar anomalies (740)	352	9.0	365	9.3
Spina bifida (741)	57	1.5	65	1.7
Congenital hydrocephalus (742.3)	129	3.3	131	3.3
Other congenital anomalies of central nervous system and eye (742.0-742.2,742.4-742.9,743)	314	8.0	334	8.5
Congenital anomalies of heart (745-746)	1,972	50.4	2,103	53.6
Other congenital anomalies of circulatory system (747)	358	9.1	350	8.9
Congenital anomalies of respiratory system (748)	952	24.3	993	25.3
Congenital anomalies of digestive system (749-751)	88	2.2	87	2.2
Congenital anomalies of genitourinary system (752-753)	360	9.2	384	9.8
Congenital anomalies of musculoskeletal system (754-756)	491	12.5	480	12.2
Down's syndrome (758.0)	97	2.5	88	2.2
Other chromosomal anomalies (758.1-758.9)	798	20.4	814	20.7
All other and unspecified congenital anomalies (744,757,759)	548	14.0	598	15.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	13,011	332.3	13,756	350.3
Newborn affected by maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy (760)	187	4.8	179	4.6
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (761)	1,264	32.3	1,315	33.5
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (762)	898	22.9	979	24.9
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery (763)	71	1.8	82	2.1
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition (764)	38	1.0	28	0.7
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (765)	3,780	96.5	4,121	104.9
Disorders relating to long gestation and high birthweight (766)	-	*	-	*
Birth trauma (767)	198	5.1	211	5.4
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (768)	484	12.4	492	12.5
Fetal distress in liveborn infant (768.2-768.4)	130	3.3	154	3.9
Birth asphyxia (768.5-768.9)	355	9.1	338	8.6
Respiratory distress syndrome (769)	1,340	34.2	1,489	37.9
Other respiratory conditions of newborn (770)	1,909	48.8	1,936	49.3
Infections specific to the perinatal period (771)	761	19.4	786	20.0
Neonatal hemorrhage (772)	293	7.5	295	7.5
Hemolytic disease of newborn, due to isoimmunization, and other perinatal jaundice (773-774)	33	0.8	22	0.6
Syndrome of "infant of a diabetic mother" and neonatal diabetes mellitus (775.0-775.1)	8	*	7	*
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn (776.0)	3	*	1	*
All other and ill-defined conditions originating in the perinatal period (775.2-775.9,776.1-779)	1,744	44.5	1,813	46.2
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	4,386	112.0	4,630	117.9
Sudden infant death syndrome (798.0)	3,185	81.3	3,684	93.8
Symptoms, signs, and all other ill-defined conditions (780-797,798.1-799)	1,200	30.6	946	24.1
Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	810	20.7	804	20.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Infant deaths and rates for 61 selected causes and Human immunodeficiency virus infection: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996-Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 100,000 live births. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death categories, see [Technical notes](#). Figures for the 12 months ending with June 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death categories, see [Technical notes](#)]

Cause of death (based on Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	12 months ending with June			
	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction of respiratory tract or suffocation (E911-E912)	78	2.0	89	2.3
Accidental mechanical suffocation (E913)	298	7.6	286	7.3
Other accidental causes and adverse effects (E800-E910,E914-E949)	435	11.1	429	10.9
Homicide (E960-E969)	294	7.5	306	7.8
Child battering and other maltreatment (E967)	116	3.0	123	3.1
Other homicide (E960-E966,E968-E969)	179	4.6	183	4.7
All other causes (Residual)	1,544	39.4	1,474	37.5
Human immunodeficiency virus infection ² (*042-*044)	49	1.3	71	1.8

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (see [Technical notes](#)).
 - Quantity zero.
¹ Includes data for deaths due to Human immunodeficiency virus infection (categories *042-*044) shown separately; see [Technical notes](#).
² Included in Remainder of infectious and parasitic diseases.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Table 15. Expectation of life by age, race, and sex: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1995 and 1996

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States]

Age (Years) and race	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	12 months ending with June					
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
All races ¹						
0	75.9	75.8	72.7	72.5	79.0	79.0
1	75.5	75.4	72.3	72.1	78.5	78.6
5	71.6	71.5	68.5	68.3	74.6	74.7
10	66.7	66.6	63.5	63.3	69.7	69.7
15	61.7	61.7	58.6	58.4	64.8	64.8
20	57.0	56.9	54.0	53.8	59.9	59.9
25	52.3	52.2	49.4	49.2	55.0	55.1
30	47.6	47.5	44.8	44.6	50.2	50.3
35	42.9	42.9	40.2	40.1	45.4	45.5
40	38.3	38.3	35.8	35.7	40.7	40.7
45	33.8	33.8	31.4	31.3	36.0	36.1
50	29.4	29.4	27.1	27.0	31.5	31.5
55	25.2	25.2	23.0	22.9	27.1	27.1
60	21.2	21.2	19.1	19.1	22.9	22.9
65	17.5	17.5	15.7	15.6	19.0	19.0
70	14.1	14.1	12.5	12.5	15.3	15.4
75	11.1	11.1	9.7	9.7	12.0	12.0
80	8.3	8.4	7.3	7.3	8.9	9.0
85	6.1	6.1	5.3	5.3	6.4	6.5
White						
0	76.6	76.6	73.6	73.4	79.6	79.6
1	76.1	76.1	73.1	73.0	79.0	79.1
5	72.2	72.2	69.2	69.1	75.1	75.2
10	67.3	67.2	64.3	64.1	70.2	70.3
15	62.3	62.3	59.4	59.2	65.2	65.3
20	57.6	57.5	54.6	54.5	60.4	60.4
25	52.8	52.8	50.0	49.9	55.5	55.6
30	48.1	48.1	45.3	45.2	50.6	50.7
35	43.4	43.4	40.8	40.7	45.8	45.9
40	38.7	38.7	36.2	36.2	41.0	41.1
45	34.2	34.2	31.8	31.7	36.3	36.4
50	29.7	29.7	27.4	27.3	31.7	31.8
55	25.4	25.4	23.2	23.2	27.3	27.3
60	21.3	21.3	19.3	19.3	23.0	23.1
65	17.6	17.6	15.8	15.7	19.1	19.1
70	14.2	14.2	12.6	12.5	15.4	15.4
75	11.1	11.1	9.7	9.7	12.0	12.1
80	8.3	8.4	7.3	7.3	8.9	9.0
85	6.0	6.1	5.3	5.3	6.3	6.4
Black						
0	69.9	69.6	65.6	65.1	74.0	73.9
1	69.9	69.7	65.6	65.2	74.0	73.9
5	66.1	65.9	61.8	61.4	70.2	70.1
10	61.2	61.0	56.9	56.6	65.3	65.2
15	56.3	56.1	52.1	51.7	60.4	60.3
20	51.7	51.4	47.5	47.2	55.5	55.4
25	47.1	46.9	43.2	42.9	50.8	50.7
30	42.6	42.5	38.9	38.6	46.1	46.0
35	38.3	38.1	34.7	34.5	41.5	41.4
40	34.0	33.9	30.7	30.6	37.0	37.0
45	30.0	29.9	26.9	26.8	32.7	32.7
50	26.1	26.0	23.2	23.1	28.5	28.5
55	22.3	22.3	19.8	19.7	24.5	24.4
60	18.9	18.8	16.6	16.5	20.7	20.7
65	15.8	15.7	13.8	13.7	17.2	17.2
70	12.8	12.8	11.1	11.1	13.9	14.0
75	10.3	10.3	9.0	8.9	11.2	11.2
80	7.9	8.0	6.9	6.9	8.5	8.6
85	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.2	6.2	6.3

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation.

Table 16. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1996

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death categories, see [Technical notes](#). Figures are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Rank ¹	Cause of death and age (based on Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
All ages ²			
...	All causes	2,321,995	879.0
1	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	736,844	278.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	541,123	204.8
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	159,820	60.5
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	103,553	39.2
5	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	93,990	35.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	43,764	16.6
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	50,227	19.0
6	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	82,875	31.4
7	Diabetes mellitus (250)	60,249	22.8
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	39,979	15.1
9	Suicide (E950-E959)	30,348	11.5
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	25,367	9.6
...	All other causes (Residual)	447,847	169.5
1-4 years			
...	All causes	6,180	39.6
1	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	2,213	14.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	847	5.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	1,366	8.8
2	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	630	4.0
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	448	2.9
4	Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	423	2.7
5	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	210	1.3
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	192	1.2
7	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	179	1.1
8	Septicemia (038)	87	0.6
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	75	0.5
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature (210-239)	56	0.4
...	All other causes (Residual)	1,667	10.7
5-14 years			
...	All causes	8,533	22.4
1	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	3,502	9.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	2,036	5.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	1,466	3.8
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	1,019	2.7
3	Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	553	1.5
4	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	435	1.1
5	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	329	0.9
6	Suicide (E950-E959)	325	0.9
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	170	0.4
8	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	159	0.4
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	146	0.4
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature (210-239)	97	0.3
...	All other causes (Residual)	1,798	4.7
15-24 years			
...	All causes	33,455	92.4
1	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	13,762	38.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	10,636	29.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	3,126	8.6
2	Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	6,958	19.2
3	Suicide (E950-E959)	4,541	12.5
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	1,637	4.5
5	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	979	2.7
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	550	1.5
7	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	398	1.1
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	240	0.7
9	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	210	0.6
10	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	164	0.5
...	All other causes (Residual)	4,016	11.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1996-Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death categories, see [Technical notes](#). Figures are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Rank ¹	Cause of death and age (based on Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
25-44 years			
...	All causes	156,021	186.7
1	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	28,250	33.8
2	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	27,258	32.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	14,790	17.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	12,468	14.9
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	21,942	26.2
4	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	16,472	19.7
5	Suicide (E950-E959)	12,273	14.7
6	Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	9,783	11.7
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	4,348	5.2
8	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	3,450	4.1
9	Diabetes mellitus (250)	2,486	3.0
10	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	2,066	2.5
...	All other causes (Residual)	27,693	33.1
45-64 years			
...	All causes	380,364	716.3
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	132,511	249.5
2	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	102,731	193.5
3	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	16,182	30.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	7,547	14.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	8,635	16.3
4	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	15,403	29.0
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	12,562	23.7
6	Diabetes mellitus (250)	12,458	23.5
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	10,712	20.2
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	10,041	18.9
9	Suicide (E950-E959)	7,440	14.0
10	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	5,609	10.6
...	All other causes (Residual)	54,715	103.0
65 years and over			
...	All causes	1,707,746	5,058.9
1	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	615,369	1,822.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	383,459	1,135.9
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	140,440	416.0
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	89,292	264.5
5	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	74,138	219.6
6	Diabetes mellitus (250)	45,138	133.7
7	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	30,171	89.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	7,677	22.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	22,495	66.6
8	Alzheimer's disease (331.0)	20,736	61.4
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (580-589)	20,483	60.7
10	Septicemia (038)	17,191	50.9
...	All other causes (Residual)	271,329	803.8

¹ Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.

² Includes deaths under 1 year of age.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see Technical notes.

Table 17. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of infant death, by race: United States, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1996

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 100,000 live births. Figures are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Rank ¹	Cause of death and race (based on Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
All races ²			
...	All causes	29,189	745.5
1	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	6,518	166.5
2	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (765)	3,780	96.5
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (798.0)	3,185	81.3
4	Respiratory distress syndrome (769)	1,340	34.2
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (761)	1,264	32.3
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (762)	898	22.9
7	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	810	20.7
8	Infections specific to the perinatal period (771)	761	19.4
9	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	509	13.0
10	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (768)	484	12.4
...	All other causes (Residual)	9,640	246.2
White			
...	All causes	19,452	624.5
1	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	5,132	164.8
2	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (765)	2,056	66.0
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (798.0)	2,053	65.9
4	Respiratory distress syndrome (769)	820	26.3
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (761)	815	26.2
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (762)	622	20.0
7	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	545	17.5
8	Infections specific to the perinatal period (771)	527	16.9
9	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (768)	332	10.7
10	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	328	10.5
...	All other causes (Residual)	6,222	199.7
Black			
...	All causes	8,749	1,466.4
1	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (765)	1,632	273.5
2	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	1,152	193.1
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (798.0)	1,014	170.0
4	Respiratory distress syndrome (769)	471	78.9
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (761)	426	71.4
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (762)	245	41.1
7	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	237	39.7
8	Infections specific to the perinatal period (771)	216	36.2
9	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	156	26.1
10	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (768)	128	21.5
...	All other causes (Residual)	3,072	514.9

¹ Rank based on number of deaths; see [Technical notes](#).

² Includes races other than white and black.

Note: Data are subject to sampling and/or random variation. For information on the relative standard errors of the data and further discussion, see [Technical notes](#).

Technical notes

Nature and sources of data

The preliminary data for July 1995–June 1996 are based on 93–98 percent samples of vital records, while the data for July 1994–June 1995 are based on 100 percent of records. The data for the 12 months ending June 1996 are based on a continuous receipt of statistical records through January 15, 1997, by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). NCHS received the data from the States' vital registration systems through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. In this report, U.S. totals include only events occurring in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Although data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam are included in tables showing data by State, they are not included in U.S. totals.

For the 12 months ending June 1996, individual records of births, infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age), and deaths of persons aged 1 year and over are weighted to independent counts of vital events received in each State and reported to NCHS. These State-specific counts serve as control totals and are the basis for the record weights in the preliminary file. If the number of records in the preliminary file is greater than the count received from the States, the number of records in the preliminary file is used instead and the weight is set at 1.0. The number of birth records in the preliminary file for the period ending June 1996 exceeded the State count for 33 States (5). For about one third of these States, the differences were small (less than 300 total births). Differences between the preliminary file and the original State counts exceeded 300 births for 22 States. NCHS is working with the State vital statistics offices to identify the sources of these discrepancies.

Each birth record has one weight specific to the State where the birth occurred. For deaths, two separate files are processed: the medical, or cause-of-death, file contains records that include demographic and medical information, and is used to generate tables showing cause of death. The demographic file includes records in the medical file as well as additional records that contain demographic information and is used to generate tables showing mortality by demographic characteristics only. A State-specific weight is computed for each file, by dividing the same State-specific control totals by the number of records in the sample. Because there are two separate files, with two separate sets of weights, there will be slight inconsistencies between the demographic and medical tables. Table I shows the percent completeness of the preliminary file for each event by place of occurrence; the weight is the inverse of the percent completeness divided by 100. Although data by place of occurrence are used to compute the weights, all data in this report are tabulated by place of residence.

For selected variables in the natality and mortality files, unknown or not-stated values are imputed. The percent not stated in the natality files was less than 1 percent for birth-weight and method of delivery and 2.4 percent for month prenatal care began. The percent not stated in the mortality files was less than 1 percent for all variables. Detailed information on reporting completeness and imputation procedures may be found in the technical appendixes of the annual volumes, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1992 Volume I,

Natality (6), and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1992 Volume II, Mortality Part A (7).

Natality

National estimates of births to unmarried women are based on two methods of determining marital status. For 1994–1996, birth certificates in 45 States and the District of Columbia include a question about the mother's marital status. The mother's marital status is inferred in five States (California, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, and New York) by comparing the parents' and child's surnames and other information concerning the father.

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

Nevada has also implemented procedures to identify the mother's marital status more accurately. All of Nevada's birth information is now received electronically. Although Nevada does not have a direct question on mother's marital status on the printed birth certificate, this information is being obtained from the electronic birth registration process.

The birth rates for unmarried women in this report are estimated on the basis of population distributions by marital status provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, as of March 1995 and 1996, applied to the national population estimates as of January 1 (8–10). The birth rates shown here thus differ from those regularly published by NCHS, which are based on populations estimated by 3-year averages of the marital status distributions, rather than a single year as shown here (11). These population estimates for a single year are not an adequate basis for computing comparable age-specific birth rates.

Mortality

The mortality statistics in this report were compiled in accordance with the World Health Organization (WHO) regulations that specify that member nations classify and code causes of death in accordance with the current revision of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death*. The current revision in use is the Ninth Revision (ICD-9) (12). Causes of death for data presented in this publication were coded by procedures described in annual issues of Part 2a of the *NCHS Instruction Manual* (13).

Table I. Total count of records and percent completeness of preliminary files of live births, infant deaths, and deaths 1 year and over: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary data for 12 months ending with June 1996

[By place of occurrence]

Area	Live births		Infant deaths (under 1 year)			Deaths 1 year and over		
	Count of records	Percent completeness	Count of records	Percent completeness		Count of records	Percent completeness	
				Demographic file	Medical file		Demographic file	Medical file
United States ¹	3,919,004	96.1	29,242	96.1	92.9	2,296,047	97.7	95.4
Alabama	60,444	98.0	629	99.4	95.9	42,071	99.9	99.5
Alaska	9,965	100.0	69	100.0	97.1	2,567	100.0	99.1
Arizona	74,103	100.0	579	93.3	85.7	36,876	95.1	88.0
Arkansas	34,400	100.0	315	100.0	98.1	26,257	100.0	100.0
California	551,895	86.1	3,450	85.5	85.5	223,019	87.6	87.6
Colorado	55,191	100.0	369	99.5	94.0	25,246	100.0	95.3
Connecticut	44,257	100.0	272	100.0	96.0	29,208	100.0	98.9
Delaware	10,681	100.0	77	100.0	100.0	6,294	100.0	99.9
District of Columbia	15,315	99.9	294	100.0	98.3	7,811	100.0	99.6
Florida	189,723	99.2	1,468	97.2	97.1	154,945	99.2	99.2
Georgia	113,301	99.7	1,068	97.6	97.6	58,751	99.8	99.8
Hawaii	18,821	98.7	106	99.1	97.2	7,897	99.8	99.3
Idaho	18,265	98.9	97	100.0	100.0	8,222	100.0	100.0
Illinois	180,286	100.0	1,612	100.0	100.0	102,920	99.2	99.2
Indiana	83,858	94.4	656	90.7	89.3	51,260	86.7	86.3
Iowa	36,708	100.0	241	100.0	100.0	28,670	96.7	96.7
Kansas	35,049	100.0	276	82.6	82.6	22,985	100.0	100.0
Kentucky	50,811	100.0	371	98.1	96.5	36,421	100.0	99.9
Louisiana	66,818	97.2	612	100.0	100.0	40,433	98.0	98.0
Maine	13,637	100.0	70	95.7	88.6	11,560	100.0	89.9
Maryland	67,469	100.0	487	100.0	99.8	40,483	100.0	100.0
Massachusetts	89,624	46.2	456	100.0	95.4	55,167	100.0	98.7
Michigan	134,909	97.5	1,080	94.6	93.3	81,285	100.0	99.7
Minnesota	62,921	99.9	399	96.7	93.0	37,084	100.0	98.1
Mississippi	40,143	100.0	379	100.0	99.5	26,108	99.9	99.9
Missouri	78,468	96.9	644	96.9	71.0	56,263	98.0	75.2
Montana	10,971	100.0	67	98.5	98.5	7,604	100.0	100.0
Nebraska	23,477	100.0	207	100.0	100.0	15,439	99.6	99.6
Nevada	25,191	100.0	145	100.0	100.0	13,481	100.0	100.0
New Hampshire	14,198	99.1	56	100.0	94.6	9,050	100.0	97.9
New Jersey	115,947	95.6	699	91.1	74.8	70,308	91.9	79.1
New Mexico	26,789	100.0	224	69.2	68.3	12,622	98.2	97.5
New York	268,352	99.9	2,016	99.3	87.6	162,042	99.9	91.2
New York excluding New York City	139,510	99.8	943	98.4	98.3	94,479	99.9	99.8
New York City	128,842	100.0	1,073	100.0	78.2	67,563	100.0	79.2
North Carolina	103,344	100.0	970	93.1	93.1	66,156	98.9	98.9
North Dakota	9,693	100.0	49	100.0	100.0	6,345	99.7	99.7
Ohio	153,830	99.2	1,285	100.0	89.6	105,162	98.7	91.4
Oklahoma	44,500	99.6	399	93.2	93.0	31,871	100.0	99.9
Oregon	45,200	100.0	253	100.0	100.0	28,626	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	150,773	100.0	1,233	98.1	98.1	127,350	99.7	99.7
Rhode Island	13,818	100.0	99	100.0	100.0	9,528	100.0	100.0
South Carolina	48,863	100.0	409	98.8	98.8	32,389	98.7	98.6
South Dakota	10,535	100.0	80	100.0	100.0	6,908	100.0	100.0
Tennessee	77,697	100.0	747	96.7	90.4	54,048	100.0	98.1
Texas	329,245	100.0	2,108	100.0	99.0	140,282	100.0	99.8
Utah	41,422	100.0	255	100.0	100.0	11,258	100.0	100.0
Vermont	6,454	99.5	52	100.0	84.6	4,941	97.8	83.3
Virginia	89,638	100.0	666	100.0	100.0	51,695	100.0	100.0
Washington	78,279	92.2	449	100.0	97.8	40,955	96.3	96.0
West Virginia	21,826	100.0	169	92.3	92.3	20,139	100.0	100.0
Wisconsin	66,029	100.0	497	100.0	99.8	44,622	100.0	99.9
Wyoming	5,871	100.0	32	84.4	84.4	3,423	99.7	99.7
Puerto Rico	62,719	100.0	699	100.0	81.1	28,365	100.0	72.4
Virgin Islands	1,942	100.0	26	96.2	96.2	577	99.1	98.4
Guam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

--- Data not available.

¹ Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

NOTE: Percent completeness = $\frac{\text{Number of records in preliminary file} \times 100}{\text{Count of records}}$

Beginning with data for 1987, NCHS introduced categories *042–*044 for classifying and coding Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. The asterisks indicate that these codes are not part of ICD–9.

Cause of death is sometimes not available when preliminary data are sent to NCHS, but is available later when final data are processed. The preliminary cause-of-death statistics have not been adjusted for this type of bias. As a result, estimates based on the preliminary mortality file for certain causes (principally homicides, suicides, accidents, HIV, and SIDS) may be underestimated. NCHS is currently exploring methods of estimating and correcting for statistical bias in preliminary data.

Cause-of-death ranking is based on the number of deaths classified according to the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death and the categories for HIV infection and for Alzheimer’s disease. HIV infection was added to the list of rankable causes effective with the data year 1987, and Alzheimer’s disease was added with final mortality data for 1994. For infant deaths, ranking is based on the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death and HIV infection.

Data on the Hispanic-origin population are based on deaths in all States except Oklahoma, which did not include an item to identify Hispanic or ethnic origin on its death certificates. For the 12 months ending June 1995 and June 1996, death rates for Hispanic origin include deaths for the 49 States and the District of Columbia in the numerator and include the population of the entire United States in the denominator, because population estimates for Hispanic origin were not available by State. In 1990 the 49 States and the District of Columbia accounted for 99.6 percent of the Hispanic population in the United States (14). As a result, death rates for Hispanic origin for the 12 months ending June 1995 and 1996 may be understated by about 0.4 percent. In addition, results of a recent study comparing population survey and death certificates suggest net underreporting of Hispanic origin deaths in vital statistics of about 7 percent because of incomplete reporting of Hispanic origin (15).

Infant mortality rates are the most commonly used index for measuring the risk of dying during the first year of life. The rates for this report are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths that occurred in a 12-month period by the preliminary number of live births received for the same period and are presented as rates per 1,000 or per 100,000 live births. In contrast to infant mortality rates based on live births, infant death rates are based on the estimated population under 1 year of age. Infant death rates that appear in tabulations of age-specific death rates are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in the 12-month period by the estimated population of persons under 1 year of age on January 1, 1996 (the midpoint for this period), and are presented as rates per 100,000 population in this age group. Because of differences in the denominators, infant death rates may differ from infant mortality rates.

Information on deaths attributed to injury at work is derived from a separate item on the death certificate that asks the medical certifier whether the death resulted from an injury sustained at work. The item is on the death certificate of all States.

U.S. abridged life tables are constructed by reference to a standard life table (16). For explanation of the columns of the life table and for references to life table construction, see the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Volume II, Mortality Part A(7).

Computing rates and percents

Rates are on an annual basis and, except for infant mortality rates, are per 1,000 or per 100,000 estimated population residing in the specified area as of January 1, 1995, and as of January 1, 1996, which were furnished by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (9,10). Infant mortality rates are per 1,000 or per 100,000 live births. Rates by State are computed on the basis of populations as of July 1, 1994, and July 1, 1995 (17,18).

Age-adjusted rates are used to compare relative mortality risks among groups and over time. However, they should be viewed as relative indexes rather than as actual measures of mortality risk. They were computed by the direct method, that is, by applying age-specific death rates to the U.S. standard population (relative age distribution of 1940 enumerated population of the United States) using the following age groups:

Age	Number	Weight (w)
All ages	1,000,000	1.000000
Under 1 year	15,343	0.015343
1–4 years	64,718	0.064718
5–14 years	170,355	0.170355
15–24 years	181,677	0.181677
25–34 years	162,066	0.162066
35–44 years	139,237	0.139237
45–54 years	117,811	0.117811
55–64 years	80,294	0.080294
65–74 years	48,426	0.048426
75–84 years	17,303	0.017303
85 years and over	2,770	0.002770

For calculating birth rates, age and race of mother are imputed if they are not stated. Births with live-birth order not stated are distributed in proportion to stated data. Birth and death rates for the Hispanic population are based only on events to persons reported as Hispanic. For calculating death rates, deaths with age not stated are not distributed. Percents were computed using only events for which the characteristic is reported. The “Not stated” category is subtracted from the total before the percent is computed.

An asterisk indicates that the figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision. In this report three sets of criteria determine whether a figure meets these standards: First, the State-specific sample size is adequate to provide reliable estimates. For example, a criterion of at least 60 percent of a State’s records for the 12-month period is used as a basis for providing State-specific estimates. In the case of Massachusetts, the natality file was only 46.2 percent complete (see [table I](#)) for the period ending June 1996. Second, data are also not produced for a particular characteristic if reporting is less than 80 percent complete. In this report no data were suppressed based on this criterion. And third, an asterisk is also shown in place of a rate or percent based on fewer than 20 births or deaths in the numerator or denominator.

These rates have a relative standard error (RSE) of about 23 percent or more and, therefore, are considered highly variable. For age-adjusted death rates, this criterion is applied to the sum of the age-specific deaths. However, some birth and death rates (based on data files that are less than 100-percent complete and based on 20–31 births or deaths) may have RSE’s of 23 percent or more and are shown instead of asterisks. As a result, caution should be exercised in analyzing rates based on 20–31 events. Additional information on random variation in numbers of events, rates, ratios, and percents may be found in “Reliability of estimates.”

Reliability of estimates

Because the preliminary estimates of births and deaths in this report are based on files that may not be complete, they are subject to sampling variability. The notion of the sample is reflected in the record weights that are used to adjust record counts to independent control totals. The lack of completeness of the vital statistics files is due to delays in receiving and processing the live birth and death records.

In addition, the natality and mortality files are subject to nonsampling errors or biases. Records that were delayed and were not included in this report are assumed to have the same characteristics as the records that were included in this report. However, this assumption may be violated in the relatively small number of records where cause of death is pending investigation (for example, homicides, suicides, accidents, HIV, and SIDS; see discussion of the bias in “Mortality”) or in the causes of death that were rejected by the automated mortality coding systems for manual processing. Seasonal bias may occur because file completeness is greater during the early part than during the later part of the 12-month period for which the data are processed and tabulated.

Even if the number of vital events in this report were 100-percent complete and not subject to sampling variability, it may be affected by random variation. Thus, when the number of events is small and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. Such infrequent events may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. The first column of table II shows the estimated RSE’s of a file which is nearly 100-percent complete. The estimated RSE’s of the July 1994–June 1995 data, the preliminary July 1995–June 1996 counts, and the preliminary July 1995–June 1996 data (based on nearly 100 percent of a file) are shown in the first column of table II.

Data based on a sample, that is, where the file is less than 100-percent complete, are affected by sampling variation as well as by random variation. The estimated RSE’s in columns 2–6 of table II for various levels of file completeness are measures of the sampling errors and the random errors of the estimates.

The estimated RSE’s in table II were computed using this formula:

$$RSE = 100 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\bar{X}} + \frac{(1-f)(N-X)}{fX(N-1/f)}}$$

where

f = the sampling fraction or the percent of file completeness/100 from table I . For mortality data based on deaths under 1 year of age, use the *f* for “infant deaths” for either the demographic or medical file as appropriate. For mortality data based on all ages combined or any age group that is 1 year and over, use the *f* for “deaths 1 year of age and over” for either the demographic or medical files as appropriate.

X = the estimated number of live births, infant deaths, or deaths.

N = the total count of live births, infant deaths, or deaths for the United States, or any State. (NOTE: The RSE’s in table II are based on *N* = 4,000,000. If *N* is smaller, the RSE’s may be slightly smaller than those shown.)

RSE’s may be used to compute 95-percent confidence intervals for the number of events (*X*), for a rate (*R*), or for a percent (*P*) and to compute statistical tests concerning the equality of two rates (*R*₁ and *R*₂) or two percents (*P*₁ and *P*₂).

For the number of live births or deaths, the 95-percent confidence intervals may be computed as follows:

$$\text{Lower limit: } X_1 - 1.96 \cdot X_1 \cdot \frac{RSE(X_1)}{100}$$

$$\text{Upper limit: } X_1 + 1.96 \cdot X_1 \cdot \frac{RSE(X_1)}{100}$$

As a hypothetical example, assume the number of deaths, *X*₁, is 70 from a file with 80-percent completeness. Then

$$\text{Lower limit: } 70 - 1.96 \cdot 70 \cdot \frac{13.4}{100} = 52$$

$$\text{Upper limit: } 70 + 1.96 \cdot 70 \cdot \frac{13.4}{100} = 88$$

This means that the chances are 95 times out of 100 that the confidence interval (52–88) will cover “true” number of deaths.

For rates based on population estimates in the denominator, the 95-percent confidence interval may be computed as follows:

$$\text{Lower limit: } R_1 - 1.96 \cdot R_1 \cdot \frac{RSE(R_1)}{100}$$

$$\text{Upper limit: } R_1 + 1.96 \cdot R_1 \cdot \frac{RSE(R_1)}{100}$$

As a hypothetical example, assume the death rate, *R*₁, is 20.0, which is based on 70 deaths from a file with 80 percent completeness. Then

$$\text{Lower limit: } 20.0 - 1.96 \cdot 20.0 \cdot \frac{13.4}{100} = 14.7$$

$$\text{Upper limit: } 20.0 + 1.96 \cdot 20.0 \cdot \frac{13.4}{100} = 25.3$$

This means that the chances are 95 times out of 100 that the confidence interval (14.7–25.3) will cover the “true” rate.

Table II. Relative standard errors for preliminary number of live births or deaths by percent of file completeness

[Relative standard errors are expressed as a percent of the estimate]

Estimated number of live births or deaths	Percent of file completeness					
	100	95	90	80	70	60
	Relative standard error (percent)					
1..	100.0	102.6	105.4	111.8	119.5	129.1
5..	44.7	45.9	47.1	50.0	53.5	57.7
10..	31.6	32.4	33.3	35.4	37.8	40.8
20..	22.4	22.9	23.6	25.0	26.7	28.9
30..	18.3	18.7	19.2	20.4	21.8	23.6
40..	15.8	16.2	16.7	17.7	18.9	20.4
50..	14.1	14.5	14.9	15.8	16.9	18.3
60..	12.9	13.2	13.6	14.4	15.4	16.7
70..	12.0	12.3	12.6	13.4	14.3	15.4
80..	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.5	13.4	14.4
90..	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.8	12.6	13.6
100..	10.0	10.3	10.5	11.2	12.0	12.9
200..	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.5	9.1
300..	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.5
400..	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.5
500..	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.8
600..	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.3
700..	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.9
800..	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.6
900..	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.3
1,000..	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1
2,000..	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9
5,000..	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
10,000..	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
20,000..	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
50,000..	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
100,000..	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
200,000..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
500,000..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
1,000,000..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2,000,000..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4,000,000..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

For age-adjusted death rates, R' , the 95-percent confidence interval may be computed as follows:

$$\text{Lower limit: } R' - 1.96 \cdot R' \cdot \frac{\text{RSE}(R')}{100}$$

$$\text{Upper limit: } R' + 1.96 \cdot R' \cdot \frac{\text{RSE}(R')}{100}$$

where

$$\text{RSE}(R') = 100 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\sum_i \left\{ w_i^2 R_i^2 \left[\frac{1}{X_i} + \frac{(1-f_i)(N_i - X_i)}{f_i X_i (N_i - 1/f_i)} \right] \right\}}}{R'}$$

where

i = each age group where $i = 1$ for infant deaths, $i = 2$ for 1–4 years, 3 for 5–14 years, . . . and $i = 11$ for 85 years and over.

R_i = age-specific rate for the i th age group.

w_i = i th age-specific U.S. standard million population such that $\sum w_i = 1.000000$ (see “Computing rates and percents”).

X_i = the estimated number of deaths for the i th age group.

N_i = the total count of deaths from table I for each i th age group (for infant deaths, use the count of records as shown; for all age groups 1–4 through 85 years and

over, use the count of records as shown for deaths 1 year and over).

f_i = percent of file completeness / 100 from table I (for infant deaths, use the percent completeness for the demographic or medical file as appropriate for deaths under age 1 year; for all age groups 1–4 through 85 years and over, use the percent completeness for the demographic or medical file as appropriate for deaths age 1 year and over).

For testing the equality of two rates, R_1 and R_2 , the following z -test may be used to define a significance test statistic:

$$z = \frac{R_1 - R_2}{\sqrt{R_1^2 (\text{RSE}(R_1)/100)^2 + R_2^2 (\text{RSE}(R_2)/100)^2}}$$

The two-tailed 0.95 critical value for a z statistic is 1.96. Therefore, if $|z| \geq 1.96$, the difference is significant at the 0.05 level. If $|z| < 1.96$, then the difference would be considered not statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

As a hypothetical example, assume R_1 is the same as the above example for the current 12-month period and that R_2 , 15.0, is based on 50 deaths occurring in the prior 12-month period (which implies that the file is approximately 100 percent complete for R_2). The z -test may be determined as follows:

$$z = \frac{20.0 - 15.0}{(20.0)^2(13.4/100)^2 + (15.0)^2(14.1/100)^2} = 1.46$$

Because $|z| < 1.96$, there is not a statistically significant difference between the two rates at the 0.05 level of significance.

For rates or percents based on denominators having random variation only or random and sampling variation, the RSE must take into account the variation in both the numerator and denominator. For example, for a rate, R_3 , based on the number of live births in the denominator, the RSE is computed as follows:

$$RSE(R_3) = 100 \sqrt{\left(\frac{RSE(D)}{100}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{RSE(B)}{100}\right)^2}$$

where

$RSE(D)$ = RSE of the number of deaths D

$RSE(B)$ = RSE of the number of births B

The 95-percent confidence interval of R_3 may be computed as follows:

$$\text{Lower limit: } R_3 - 1.96 \cdot R_3 \cdot \frac{RSE(R_3)}{100}$$

$$\text{Upper limit: } R_3 + 1.96 \cdot R_3 \cdot \frac{RSE(R_3)}{100}$$

As a hypothetical example, assume the infant mortality rate, R_3 , is 15.0, which is based on 30 infant deaths (D) from a file with 70 percent completeness and 2,000 live births (B) from a file with 80 percent completeness. Then

$$RSE(R_3) = 100 \sqrt{\left(\frac{21.8}{100}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2.5}{100}\right)^2} = 21.9$$

$$\text{Lower limit: } 15.0 - 1.96 \cdot 15.0 \cdot \frac{21.9}{100} = 8.6$$

$$\text{Upper limit: } 15.0 + 1.96 \cdot 15.0 \cdot \frac{21.9}{100} = 21.4$$

This means that the chances are 95 times out of 100, the confidence interval (8.6–21.4) will cover the “true” rate. The same formulas are applicable to a percent (P_1) that has variation in the numerator and denominator. To compare the equality of two infant mortality rates or two percents that have variation in the numerator and denominator, the above-mentioned z -test may be used.

Contents

Abstract 1
 Introduction 1
 Sources and methods 2
 Results 2
 Nativity patterns 2
 Mortality patterns 4
 References 6
 List of detailed tables 6
 Technical notes 33

Suggested citation

Peters KD, Martin JA, Ventura SJ, Maurer JD. Births and deaths: United States, July 1995–June 1996. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 45 no 10, supp 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1997.

Copyright information

All material appearing in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

National Center for Health Statistics

Director
Edward J. Sondik, Ph.D.

Deputy Director
Jack R. Anderson

Division of Vital Statistics

Director
Mary Anne Freedman

**DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics
6525 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

FIRST CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
PHS/NCHS
PERMIT NO. G-281

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300**

To receive this publication regularly, contact the National Center for Health Statistics by calling 301-436-8500
E-mail: nchsquery@nch10a.em.cdc.gov
Internet: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww/nchshome.htm>

DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 97–1120
7-0370 (4/97)