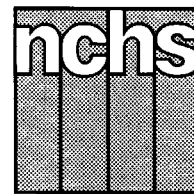


Monthly Vital Statistics Report



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

Births and Deaths: United States, 1996

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

Abstract

Objectives—This report presents preliminary data on births and deaths in the United States from the National Center for Health Statistics for 1996. U.S. data are shown by age, race, and Hispanic origin. National and State data on births by 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—This report, the third in a new statistical series, presents preliminary data for 1996 on births and deaths based on a substantial sample of vital records. The records are weighted to independent control counts of births, infant deaths, and total deaths received in State vital statistics offices during calendar year 1996.

Results—According to preliminary data for 1996, the birth rate for teenagers dropped 4 percent in 1996 to 54.7 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years. The teen birth rate has declined 12 percent since 1991 (62.1), with larger reductions for young teenagers 15–17 years and for black teenagers. Birth rates for women aged 20–34 years increased 1–2 percent, while rates for women aged 35–44 years rose 3 percent. The number and percent of births to unmarried women increased about 1 percent, while the birth rate for unmarried women declined 1 percent. The rate of prenatal care utilization improved and the cesarean delivery rate declined. The overall low birthweight rate increased to 7.4 percent.

The 1996 preliminary infant mortality rate reached a record low of 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births with all-time lows for white and black infants. Life expectancy reached a record high of 76.1 years with all-time highs for white and black males and black females. The largest declines in age-adjusted death rates among the leading causes of death were for Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (26 percent) and Homicide (11 percent), which dropped from the 12th to the 14th leading cause of death.

Keywords: births • deaths • vital statistics

Introduction

This report, the third in a new statistical series, presents preliminary data based on a substantial sample of vital records. This series, which is published biannually by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), includes detailed tabulations from the natality and mortality files. The first two issues in this series, published in October 1996 and April 1997 (1,2), showed preliminary birth and death data for the 1995 calendar year compared with 1994, and for the 12 months ending June 1996 compared with the same period ending June 1995. This report shows preliminary data for 1996 compared with final data for 1995 (3,4). The trends shown in the 1995 preliminary report were confirmed by the final statistics for 1995 (1,3,4).

NCHS also publishes monthly data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces in the *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (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

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 G. 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, and the Registration Methods staff of the Division of Vital Statistics consulted with State vital statistics offices regarding the collection of birth certificate data. 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 Thelma W. Sanders 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



by the States. Annual reports of final birth and death data, *Report of Final Natality Statistics* and *Report of Final Mortality Statistics*, are published in supplements to the MVSR. (These 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 1996 and were received and processed by NCHS as of May 8, 1997. This represents about 94 percent of the births that occurred in the United States during this 12-month period. For deaths, tables that include demographic information only are based on about 93 percent of deaths of persons 1 year and over and about 92 percent of deaths of persons under 1 year of age. Tables that include cause-of-death information are based on about 86 percent of all deaths of persons 1 year and over and about 84 percent of all deaths of persons under 1 year of age.

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 during 1996. Two separate sets of weights were applied to the mortality records—one set for the demographic information and one 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.

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. Bias may occur for certain deaths where cause is pending investigation, such as homicides, suicides, accidents, Human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV), and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). To account for bias in reporting homicides, suicides, accidents, and HIV, bias correction factors that may be applied to these causes are included in

the [Technical notes](#). NCHS is currently exploring procedures for correcting possible bias in the reported number of SIDS deaths as well as other causes of death.

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 information on life expectancy, infant mortality, and causes of death. For the first time in this report, mortality data for Hispanic infants are shown.

State-specific preliminary data are shown only for those States and areas for which at least 60 percent of the records for 1996 have been processed. In this report all areas provided sufficient records to be included in the State-specific tabulations. Detailed information on the nature, sources, and qualifications of the preliminary data are given in the [Technical notes](#).

Results

Natality patterns

The preliminary number of **births** in the United States during 1996 totaled 3,914,953, slightly more than the number for 1995 (3,899,589) ([table A](#)). The **crude birth rate** for 1996 was 14.8 births per 1,000 total population, unchanged from the rate for 1995. The **fertility rate**—defined as births per 1,000 women age 15–44 years—was 65.7, nearly the same as the rate for 1995 (65.6). (See [tables 1–4](#) for births and birth rates.) The changes in these three measures of childbearing are the smallest recorded concurrently in nearly half a century (3.5). Birth and fertility rates by State for 1995 and 1996 are shown in [table 4](#).

Fertility rates for 1996 for white (64.7), American Indian (69.8), Asian or Pacific Islander (API) (66.6), and Hispanic women (104.4) each changed 1 percent or less compared with 1995 ([table 1](#)). The fertility rate for black women fell 2 percent (70.8). The rate for black women for 1996 was the lowest annual rate ever recorded. Birth rates declined for black

women in nearly all age groups under 35 years; declines were largest for teenagers.

The **birth rate for teenagers** for 1996 was 54.7 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years, down 4 percent compared with 1995 (56.8) ([table 1](#)). The teenage birth rate has declined by 12 percent since 1991 (62.1) ([table B](#)). **Rates for teen subgroups 15–17 years and 18–19 years** have declined as well. The rate for teenagers aged 15–17 years was 34.0 per 1,000 in 1996, 6 percent lower than in 1995 (36.0), and 12 percent lower than in 1991 (38.7). The rate for older teens 18–19 years declined 3 percent from 89.1 per 1,000 in 1995 to 86.5 in 1996; the rate fell 8 percent between 1991 (94.4) and 1996. The birth rate for the youngest teenagers, 10–14 years, declined from 1.3 to 1.2 per 1,000, with the largest reductions for black teenagers.

Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years fell 3 percent for white (48.4) and API (25.4) women and 4 percent for American Indian women (75.1). The rates for black (91.7) and Hispanic teenagers (101.6) declined 5 percent between 1995 and 1996. Declines in rates for teen subgroups by race and Hispanic origin were generally larger for younger than for older teenagers. The rate for black teenagers 15–17 years fell 7 percent between 1995 and 1996, and 23 percent between 1991 and 1996.

Concurrent with the decline in the teen birth rate, the proportion of all births occurring to women under 20 years of age declined slightly from 13.1 to 12.9 percent ([table A](#)). The proportions of births to teenagers by State for 1995 and 1996 are shown in [table 5](#).

Birth rates for women aged 20–24 years and 25–29 years increased 1 and 2 percent between 1995 and 1996. The rate for women aged 20–24 years increased from 109.8 to 111.1 per 1,000, and the rate for women aged 25–29 years increased from 112.2 to 113.9 per 1,000 ([table 1](#)). The increases in these rates—for women in the principal childbearing ages—were the first reported since 1990.

Birth rates for women aged 30–34 years and 35–39 years rose by 2 and 3 percent to 84.5 and 35.4 per 1,000. Birth rates for women in their thirties in 1996 were higher than any observed since 1966 (ages 30–34 years) and 1968 (ages 35–39 years). The **birth rate for women**

Table A. Total births and percent of births with selected demographic and health characteristics, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996

Characteristic	All races ¹		White		Black		Hispanic ²	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
	Number							
Births	3,914,953	3,899,589	3,113,014	3,098,885	596,039	603,139	697,829	679,768
	Percent							
Births to mothers under 20 years	12.9	13.1	11.3	11.5	22.9	23.1	17.4	17.9
Births to unmarried mothers	32.4	32.2	25.7	25.3	69.8	69.9	40.9	40.8
Low birthweight ³	7.4	7.3	6.3	6.2	13.0	13.1	6.3	6.3
Very low birthweight ⁴	1.37	1.35	1.08	1.06	2.98	2.97	1.12	1.11
Births delivered by cesarean	20.6	20.8	20.6	20.8	21.7	21.8	19.9	20.2
Prenatal care beginning in first trimester	81.8	81.3	83.9	83.6	71.3	70.4	71.9	70.8
Prenatal care beginning in third trimester or no care	4.1	4.2	3.4	3.5	7.4	7.6	6.8	7.4

¹Includes races other than white and black.
²Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; see [Technical notes](#).
³Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces).
⁴Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 pounds 4 ounces).

Table B. Birth rates for teenagers by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, final 1990–95 and preliminary 1996

[Rates per 1,000 women in specified group]

Year	15–19 years				15–17 years				18–19 years			
	All races	White	Black	Hispanic ¹	All races	White	Black	Hispanic ¹	All races	White	Black	Hispanic ¹
1996	54.7	48.4	91.7	101.6	34.0	28.6	64.9	68.9	86.5	78.8	133.0	150.7
1995	56.8	50.1	96.1	106.7	36.0	30.0	69.7	72.9	89.1	81.2	137.1	157.9
1994	58.9	51.1	104.5	107.7	37.6	30.7	76.3	74.0	91.5	82.1	148.3	158.0
1993	59.6	51.1	108.6	106.8	37.8	30.3	79.8	71.7	92.1	82.1	151.9	159.1
1992	60.7	51.8	112.4	107.1	37.8	30.1	81.3	71.4	94.5	83.8	157.9	159.7
1991	62.1	52.8	115.5	106.7	38.7	30.7	84.1	70.6	94.4	83.5	158.6	158.5
1990	59.9	50.8	112.8	100.3	37.5	29.5	82.3	65.9	88.6	78.0	152.9	147.7
	Percent change											
1991–96	-12	-8	-21	-5	-12	-7	-23	-2	-8	-6	-16	-5

¹Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; see [Technical notes](#).

aged 40–44 years increased from 6.6 to 6.8 per 1,000 ([table 1](#)) and was higher than in any year since 1971.

The **first birth rate** in 1996 was 27.0 first births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, 1 percent lower than the rate in 1995 (27.3) ([table 3](#)).

The **total fertility rate** provides an estimate of lifetime childbearing; it is 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 1996 was 2,039.5, 1 percent higher than the rate for 1995 (2,019.0) and the first such increase since 1990. Rates increased 1–2 percent for white (2,019.0) and American Indian (2,062.5) women. Rates for API (1,928.0) and Hispanic (3,031.5) women increased very slightly. The rate for black women (2,148.5) declined 1 percent.

The **preliminary number of births to unmarried mothers** for 1996 was 1,267,383, 1 percent more than for 1995 (1,253,976). The **proportion of all births to unmarried mothers** rose from 32.2 percent to 32.4 percent in this time period. (See [table C](#) below.) There was an increase in the proportion for white births (to 25.7 percent) and Hispanic births (to 40.9 percent) while the proportion for black births (69.8 percent) declined slightly between 1995 and 1996 ([table A](#)). The proportions of births to unmarried women in about one-fourth of the States were lower in 1996 compared with 1995 as shown in [table 6](#). The **preliminary birth rate for unmarried women** in 1996 was 44.6 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years, 1 percent lower than the rate for 1995 (45.1). The birth rate, which measures the risk that an

unmarried woman will give birth, declined in 1996 because the number of unmarried women increased more than the number of births to these women.

The preliminary number of births to unmarried teenagers (under 20 years) declined slightly from 1995 to 1996 ([table C](#)). Births to unmarried teenagers under 15 years declined 8 percent while the number for ages 15–19 years was essentially the same in 1996 as in 1995. The percent of all teen births occurring to unmarried women was slightly higher in 1996 (76.4 percent) than in 1995 (75.6 percent) because total births to teenagers declined 1 percent while births to unmarried teenagers changed very little. Birth rates for unmarried teenagers for 1996 are not yet available; see [Technical notes](#).

The percent **low birthweight** (birthweight of less than 2,500 grams or

Table C. Number, percent, and rate of births to unmarried women, all ages and women under 20 years: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996

Age of mother	Number		Percent		Rate ¹	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
All ages	1,267,383	1,253,976	32.4	32.2	44.6	45.1
Under 20 years	386,371	387,179	76.4	75.6	---	---
Under 15 years	10,566	11,441	94.0	93.5	---	---
15-19 years	375,805	375,738	76.0	75.2	---	44.4
15-17 years.	157,894	161,140	84.5	83.7	---	30.5
18-19 years.	217,911	214,598	70.9	69.8	---	67.6

--- Data not available; see [Technical notes](#).
¹Births per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group.

5 pounds 8 ounces) increased slightly from 7.3 to 7.4 between 1995 and 1996, the highest level reported in more than two decades. The preliminary percent of infants born with very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams), was essentially unchanged at 1.37 percent ([table A](#)). Low birthweight (LBW) rose among births to white mothers from 6.2 to 6.3 percent. All of the increase was among mothers 20 years of age and over. LBW declined however, among births to black mothers from 13.1 to 13.0 percent, resulting in the lowest rate of LBW for black births since 1987. LBW was unchanged among Hispanic births for 1996 at 6.3 percent. State-specific LBW rates for 1995 and 1996 are presented in [table 7](#).

The **cesarean delivery rate** declined slightly, according to preliminary data, to 20.6 percent for 1996, from 20.8 for 1995, the seventh consecutive year of decline. This rate has fallen from 22.8 since 1989. The primary cesarean rate (first cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean) declined slightly from 14.7 to 14.6 percent between 1995 and 1996, but the rate of vaginal birth after cesarean (the number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery) increased from 27.5 to 28.4 percent. The total cesarean rates were slightly lower in 1996 compared with 1995 for white (20.6 percent) and black (21.7 percent) mothers; the rate for Hispanic mothers declined to 19.9 percent. See [table 8](#) for State-specific cesarean delivery rates for 1995 and 1996.

Prenatal care utilization improved again for 1996, continuing a pattern observed since 1990. The proportion of mothers who began prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy rose to 81.8 percent, and the percent of mothers

with late (care beginning in the third trimester) or no prenatal care declined to 4.1, according to preliminary data ([table A](#)). Since 1989 early care has risen from 75.5 percent and late or no care has fallen from 6.4 percent. Early care improved among white (83.9 percent), black (71.3 percent), and Hispanic mothers (71.9 percent) for 1996, and also for all age groups, except for the youngest mothers—those under 15 years of age. Since 1989 first trimester care has increased 19-21 percent among black and Hispanic mothers. Levels of first trimester care by State for 1995 and 1996 are shown in [table 9](#).

Mortality patterns

The 1996 preliminary number of **deaths** in the United States totaled 2,322,265, an increase of 10,133 over the 1995 total. The **crude death rate** of 875.4 per 100,000 population dropped from the rate of 880.0 for 1995. The age-adjusted death rate, which accounts for changes in the age distribution of the population across time, was 493.6 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population, a record low for the United States (4). This compares with a 1995 rate of 503.9. (See [tables D, E, and 10-18](#) 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, Asian or Pacific Islander (API), and Hispanic populations ([table 10](#)). Age-adjusted death rates declined for Hispanic males by 8 percent and Hispanic females by 2 percent, for black males by 5 percent and black females by 2 percent, and for white males by 3 percent. The age-adjusted death rate for white females in 1996 was about the same as in 1995. Preliminary data suggest

that age-adjusted death rates for API persons declined for both males and females; however, data for API, Hispanic, and American Indian populations should be interpreted with caution due to inconsistencies in reporting race (other than white or black) and ethnicity on death certificates and in censuses and surveys (see [Technical notes](#)).

The overall reductions in mortality between 1995 and 1996 were the result of declines for most age groups. For males, the greatest mortality decline occurred in the 25-34 year age group and for females in the 1-4 year age group.

Estimated **life expectancy** for 1996 increased slightly to reach a record high of 76.1 years, surpassing the previous record high of 75.8 ([tables D and 16](#)). Record high life expectancies were reached for white and black males (73.8 years and 66.1 years) and for black females (74.2 years). For white females life expectancy (79.6 years) was unchanged from 1995 and was slightly below the record high (79.8 years) reached in 1992 (4). The gender gap in life expectancy narrowed from 6.4 years in 1995 to 6.0 years in 1996, while the race differential between the white and black populations narrowed from 6.9 years to 6.5 years.

The **leading causes of death** in 1996 were Diseases of heart (heart disease); Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (cancer); Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke); Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases 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);

Table D. Deaths, age-adjusted death rates, and life expectancy at birth, by race and sex and infant mortality rates, by race: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996

Measure and sex	All races ¹		White		Black	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
All deaths	2,322,265	2,312,132	2,000,614	1,987,437	281,790	286,401
Age-adjusted death rate ²	493.6	503.9	469.2	476.9	737.8	765.7
Male	626.7	646.3	594.8	610.5	966.6	1,016.7
Female	382.3	385.2	363.4	364.9	560.5	571.0
Life expectancy at birth ³	76.1	75.8	76.8	76.5	70.3	69.6
Male	73.0	72.5	73.8	73.4	66.1	65.2
Female	79.0	78.9	79.6	79.6	74.2	73.9
All infant deaths	28,237	29,583	18,749	19,490	8,490	9,118
Infant mortality rate ⁴	7.2	7.6	6.0	6.3	14.2	15.1

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 and death rates for 1996, and age-adjusted death rates and percent changes for 1995 and 1996 for the 15 leading causes of death: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 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 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to the totals]

Rank ¹	Causes of Death (Based on the <i>Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975</i>)	Number	Death rate	Age-adjusted death rate		
				1996	1995	Percent change
...	All causes	2,322,421	875.4	494.1	503.9	-1.9
1	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	733,834	276.6	134.6	138.3	-2.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	544,278	205.2	129.1	129.9	-0.6
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	160,431	60.5	26.5	26.7	-0.7
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	106,146	40.0	21.0	20.8	1.0
5	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	93,874	35.4	30.1	30.5	-1.3
	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	43,449	16.4	16.2	16.3	-0.6
	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	50,425	19.0	13.9	14.2	-2.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	82,579	31.1	12.6	12.9	-2.3
7	Diabetes mellitus (250)	61,559	23.2	13.6	13.3	2.3
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	32,655	12.3	11.6	15.6	-25.6
9	Suicide (E950-E959)	30,862	11.6	10.8	11.2	-3.6
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	25,135	9.5	7.5	7.6	-1.3
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (580-589)	24,392	9.2	4.3	4.3	-
12	Septicemia (038)	21,395	8.1	4.1	4.1	-
13	Alzheimer's disease (331.0)	21,166	8.0	2.7	2.7	-
14	Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	20,738	7.8	8.4	9.4	-10.6
15	Atherosclerosis (440)	16,803	6.3	2.2	2.3	-4.3
...	All other causes	346,574	130.6	---	---	---

... Category not applicable.

--- Data not available.

- Quantity zero.

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

Septicemia (blood poisoning); Alzheimer's disease; Homicide and legal intervention (homicide); and Atherosclerosis ([tables E and 17](#)). Preliminary data show that homicide dropped from the 12th leading cause of death in 1995 to the 14th leading cause in 1996.

Reductions occurred in a number of the leading causes of death between 1995 and 1996. The age-adjusted death rate for the leading cause, **heart disease**, declined by nearly 3 percent, while the age-adjusted

death rate for **cancer**, the second leading cause, declined by about 1 percent ([tables E and 11](#)). The combined number of deaths from these two causes totaled over 1.2 million, and accounted for 55 percent of all deaths in the United States. While heart disease mortality has followed a downward trend since 1950, cancer mortality has followed a downward trend only since 1990.

The preliminary age-adjusted death rate for **HIV infection** showed a sharp

decline of 26 percent ([table E](#)), marking the first year there has been a decline in mortality due to this cause. Although delays in reporting HIV deaths may have resulted in a slight overestimate of the decline, this decline is consistent with previous reports based on provisional data (6,7) as well as the previous preliminary births and deaths report for the 12 months ending June 1996 (2) (see [Technical notes](#)).

The preliminary age-adjusted death rates dropped for **homicide** by 11 percent and for **suicide** by 4 percent. The decline in mortality due to homicides is consistent with declines reported in the provisional 1996 data (6) as well as the final 1995 data (4). Age-adjusted death rates due to Accidents and adverse effects decreased by 1 percent, following the general downward trend in accident mortality, which has been in place since the early 1980's. Age-adjusted death rates for Pneumonia and influenza also decreased by 2 percent. Continuing its 10-year mortality climb, age-adjusted rates for diabetes increased by 2 percent.

During 1996 age-adjusted death rates decreased appreciably for **firearm injuries** (6 percent), **drug-induced causes** (8 percent), and **alcohol-induced causes** (6 percent) (table 11). The final rates for these causes may change when all death records are received.

Among the major race and ethnic groups, the lowest mortality was reported for API and Hispanic populations. The age-adjusted death rates for these two groups were 41 percent and 22 percent below the age-adjusted death rate for the white population. However, mortality for race (other than white and black) and ethnic groups may be substantially understated due to inconsistencies in reporting race on censuses, population surveys, and vital statistics (8). In contrast, the age-adjusted death rate for the black population was 57 percent higher than for the white population.

The 1996 preliminary **infant mortality rate** of 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births is a 5-percent reduction from 1995 (7.6) (tables D and 14). Declines occurred among neonates (infant deaths under 28 days of age) as well as among postneonates (aged 28 days–11 months). The white infant mortality rate declined 5 percent (from 6.3 per 1,000 live births to 6.0), while the black rate declined 6 percent (from 15.1 to 14.2). For the first time in this report, data on mortality for Hispanic infants are shown. Between 1995 and 1996, the Hispanic infant mortality rate declined by 5 percent (from 6.1 to 5.8), continuing the recent decline in mortality for this group. However, because of inconsistencies in reporting Hispanic origin on birth and death certificates, infant

mortality rates for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution.

The leading cause of infant mortality for 1996 was **Congenital anomalies**, which accounted for almost 23 percent of all infant deaths (table 18). The infant mortality rate for **SIDS**, which accounted for 10 percent of all infant deaths, declined almost 15 percent from 1995. While SIDS has been declining since 1989, part of the 1995–96 decline may be attributable to delays in receiving cause-of-death information for these deaths in the preliminary data. **Disorders related to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight**, the second leading cause of all infant deaths, but the leading cause of deaths to black infants, declined by 6 percent from 1995 (tables 15 and 18).

By place of residence, Alaska had the lowest crude death rate, with a rate of 425.2 deaths per 100,000 residents, while the District of Columbia had the highest rate, 1,206.0 deaths per 100,000 residents. When adjustments are made for age composition, Hawaii had the lowest mortality with an age-adjusted death rate of 389.1 per 100,000 U.S. standard population. The District of Columbia had the highest age-adjusted rate of 771.7 per 100,000 U.S. standard population (table 13).

References

- Rosenberg HM, Ventura SJ, Maurer JD, Heuser RL, Freedman MA. Births and deaths: United States, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 45 no 3, supp 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1996.
- 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.
- Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Curtin SC, Mathews TJ. Report of final natality statistics, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 45 no 11, supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1997.
- Anderson RN, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL. Report of final mortality statistics, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 45 no 11, supp 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1997.

- National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, 1992, vol I, Natality. Washington: Public Health Service. 1996.
- National Center for Health Statistics. Births, marriages, divorces, and deaths for January 1997. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 46 no 1. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1997.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Update: Trends in AIDS incidence, deaths, and prevalence - United States, 1996. Morbidity and mortality weekly report, vol 46 (8); 165–73. Atlanta, Georgia: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1997.
- Sorlie PD, Rogot E, Johnson NJ. Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate. *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–4. 1992.
- National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, 1992, vol II, mortality, part A. Washington: Public Health Service. 1996.
- Saluter AF, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Unpublished tabulations of populations by marital status, March 1995 and 1996.
- Deardorff KE, Montgomery P, and 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.
- 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.
- Ventura SJ. Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980–92. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 21(53). 1995.
- 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.
- 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.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census. Unpublished data from the 1990 census for persons of Spanish origin by State.
- 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.

- 18. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates of the resident population of States by single year of age and sex for July 1, 1995. PE-38. 1996.
- 19. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates of the resident population of States by single year of age and sex for July 1, 1996. PE-56. 1997.

List of detailed tables

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Births and birth rates, by age, race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 8 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, preliminary 1996 10 3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, preliminary 1996 11 4. Live births by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary 1996, and birth and fertility rates, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 12 5. 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, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Percent of live births to unmarried mothers by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 14 7. Percent low birthweight by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 15 8. Percent of live births by cesarean delivery by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 16 9. 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, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 17 10. 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, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 18 11. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 24 12. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 16 selected subcategories of Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 26 13. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 27 14. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates, by age and race and Hispanic origin: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 28 15. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 61 selected causes and Human immunodeficiency virus infection: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 29 16. Expectation of life by age, race, and sex: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 31 17. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, preliminary 1996 32 18. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of infant death, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, preliminary 1996 34
--	---	---

Table 1. Births and birth rates, by age, race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996

[Data for 1996 are based on a continuous file of records received from the States.

Figures for 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age and race/Hispanic origin	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All races				
15-44 years ¹	3,914,953	65.7	3,899,589	65.6
10-14 years	11,242	1.2	12,242	1.3
15-19 years	494,272	54.7	499,873	56.8
15-17 years	186,762	34.0	192,508	36.0
18-19 years	307,509	86.5	307,365	89.1
20-24 years	951,247	111.1	965,547	109.8
25-29 years	1,078,411	113.9	1,063,539	112.2
30-34 years	904,329	84.5	904,666	82.5
35-39 years	400,810	35.4	383,745	34.3
40-44 years	71,663	6.8	67,250	6.6
45-49 years	2,980	0.3	2,727	0.3
White				
15-44 years ¹	3,113,014	64.7	3,098,885	64.4
10-14 years	5,570	0.8	5,854	0.8
15-19 years	346,509	48.4	349,635	50.1
15-17 years	124,031	28.6	127,165	30.0
18-19 years	222,477	78.8	222,470	81.2
20-24 years	731,148	107.9	743,123	106.3
25-29 years	884,787	117.0	873,022	114.8
30-34 years	753,589	87.0	754,662	84.6
35-39 years	331,044	35.7	316,166	34.5
40-44 years	57,973	6.7	54,232	6.4
45-49 years	2,395	0.3	2,191	0.3
Black				
15-44 years ¹	596,039	70.8	603,139	72.3
10-14 years	5,227	3.7	5,927	4.2
15-19 years	131,059	91.7	133,694	96.1
15-17 years	56,218	64.9	59,112	69.7
18-19 years	74,841	133.0	74,582	137.1
20-24 years	180,093	137.3	183,435	137.1
25-29 years	133,437	98.3	133,535	98.6
30-34 years	94,256	63.3	96,084	64.0
35-39 years	43,614	29.0	42,507	28.7
40-44 years	8,067	6.1	7,702	6.0
45-49 years	285	0.3	255	0.3
American Indian²				
15-44 years ¹	38,456	69.8	37,278	69.1
10-14 years	208	1.8	203	1.8
15-19 years	7,851	75.1	7,764	78.0
15-17 years	3,134	47.0	3,025	47.8
18-19 years	4,717	124.3	4,739	130.7
20-24 years	12,334	136.1	11,969	132.5
25-29 years	9,026	100.5	8,571	98.4
30-34 years	5,867	63.7	5,777	62.2
35-39 years	2,630	28.7	2,488	27.7
40-44 years	524	6.3	493	6.1
45-49 years	17	*	13	*
Asian or Pacific Islander				
15-44 years ¹	167,444	66.6	160,287	66.4
10-14 years	237	0.6	258	0.7
15-19 years	8,853	25.4	8,780	26.1
15-17 years	3,378	15.6	3,206	15.4
18-19 years	5,475	41.5	5,574	43.4
20-24 years	27,672	72.4	27,020	72.4
25-29 years	51,161	112.0	48,411	113.4
30-34 years	50,617	109.8	48,143	106.9
35-39 years	23,521	52.4	22,584	52.4
40-44 years	5,099	12.2	4,823	12.1
45-49 years	284	0.8	268	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Births and birth rates, by age, race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996 -Con.

<i>Age and race/Hispanic origin</i>	<i>1996</i>		<i>1995</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Hispanic ³				
15-44 years ¹	697,829	104.4	679,768	105.0
10-14 years	3,084	2.6	3,187	2.7
15-19 years	118,612	101.6	118,449	106.7
15-17 years	48,264	68.9	48,675	72.9
18-19 years	70,348	150.7	69,774	157.9
20-24 years	213,685	189.0	208,211	188.5
25-29 years	184,368	160.0	178,258	153.8
30-34 years	118,677	97.2	115,063	95.9
35-39 years	49,280	44.7	46,964	44.9
40-44 years	9,711	10.6	9,257	10.8
45-49 years	412	0.6	379	0.6

- Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹ Numbers include births to women of all ages. Fertility 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; 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 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, preliminary 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	3,914,953	11,242	494,272	951,247	1,078,411	904,329	400,810	71,663	2,980
First child	1,599,531	10,909	384,016	445,774	404,685	251,144	87,548	14,849	606
Second child	1,260,395	255	89,412	320,883	374,554	326,845	128,571	19,274	602
Third child	628,147	5	15,612	127,293	186,225	190,917	92,796	14,789	511
Fourth child and over	403,777	1	2,508	52,346	106,819	129,713	88,979	22,177	1,233
Not stated	23,104	72	2,724	4,951	6,127	5,710	2,916	575	29
White	3,113,014	5,570	346,509	731,148	884,787	753,589	331,044	57,973	2,395
First child	1,279,697	5,419	277,051	358,024	341,164	211,307	73,680	12,542	510
Second child	1,022,517	115	58,232	250,623	313,767	276,298	107,181	15,802	499
Third child	499,547	2	8,342	89,803	150,589	161,259	77,296	11,810	445
Fourth child and over	293,697	-	1,043	29,089	74,554	100,173	70,555	17,366	917
Not stated	17,557	35	1,841	3,610	4,712	4,551	2,332	452	24
Black	596,039	5,227	131,059	180,093	133,437	94,256	43,614	8,067	285
First child	230,942	5,068	93,920	67,095	35,772	20,359	7,498	1,184	46
Second child	171,780	119	28,312	58,443	42,108	29,070	11,863	1,804	60
Third child	100,409	2	6,666	32,764	28,096	21,017	10,058	1,776	30
Fourth child and over	88,416	1	1,329	20,628	26,359	22,972	13,770	3,212	145
Not stated	4,492	37	831	1,164	1,102	838	426	91	3
American Indian ¹	38,456	208	7,851	12,334	9,026	5,867	2,630	524	17
First child	13,854	200	6,095	4,549	1,814	863	285	47	2
Second child	10,284	7	1,435	4,349	2,558	1,332	523	79	2
Third child	6,649	-	263	2,225	2,149	1,367	540	102	2
Fourth child and over	7,528	-	39	1,167	2,465	2,287	1,264	295	10
Not stated	141	1	19	44	41	18	17	1	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	167,444	237	8,853	27,672	51,161	50,617	23,521	5,099	284
First child	75,039	222	6,949	16,107	25,936	18,616	6,085	1,077	47
Second child	55,814	14	1,433	7,468	16,121	20,144	9,004	1,589	41
Third child	21,543	1	341	2,501	5,391	7,273	4,902	1,100	33
Fourth child and over	14,135	-	98	1,463	3,441	4,281	3,390	1,303	160
Not stated	914	-	32	133	272	303	141	31	2
Hispanic ²	697,829	3,084	118,612	213,685	184,368	118,677	49,280	9,711	412
First child	264,794	2,986	89,033	92,950	49,470	22,143	6,926	1,245	42
Second child	209,154	76	23,914	75,055	62,608	34,346	11,365	1,729	60
Third child	123,588	2	4,094	31,604	42,951	30,966	11,930	1,986	55
Fourth child and over	95,476	-	601	12,563	28,115	30,491	18,754	4,703	249
Not stated	4,817	19	969	1,514	1,225	731	306	49	5

- Quantity zero.

¹ Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; 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 3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, preliminary 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	65.7	1.2	54.7	111.1	113.9	84.5	35.4	6.8	0.3
First child	27.0	1.2	42.7	52.3	43.0	23.6	7.8	1.4	0.1
Second child	21.3	0.0	9.9	37.7	39.8	30.7	11.4	1.8	0.1
Third child	10.6	*	1.7	14.9	19.8	17.9	8.3	1.4	0.1
Fourth child and over	6.8	*	0.3	6.1	11.3	12.2	7.9	2.1	0.1
White	64.7	0.8	48.4	107.9	117.0	87.0	35.7	6.7	0.3
First child	26.7	0.7	38.9	53.1	45.3	24.5	8.0	1.5	0.1
Second child	21.4	0.0	8.2	37.2	41.7	32.1	11.6	1.8	0.1
Third child	10.4	*	1.2	13.3	20.0	18.7	8.4	1.4	0.1
Fourth child and over	6.1	*	0.1	4.3	9.9	11.6	7.7	2.0	0.1
Black	70.8	3.7	91.7	137.3	98.3	63.3	29.0	6.1	0.3
First child	27.6	3.6	66.1	51.5	26.6	13.8	5.0	0.9	0.0
Second child	20.6	0.1	19.9	44.9	31.3	19.7	8.0	1.4	0.1
Third child	12.0	*	4.7	25.1	20.9	14.2	6.8	1.4	0.0
Fourth child and over	10.6	*	0.9	15.8	19.6	15.6	9.2	2.4	0.1
American Indian ²	69.8	1.8	75.1	136.1	100.5	63.7	28.7	6.3	*
First child	25.2	1.7	58.4	50.4	20.3	9.4	3.1	0.6	*
Second child	18.7	*	13.8	48.1	28.6	14.5	5.8	1.0	*
Third child	12.1	*	2.5	24.6	24.0	14.9	5.9	1.2	*
Fourth child and over	13.7	*	0.4	12.9	27.6	24.9	13.9	3.6	*
Asian or Pacific Islander ...	66.6	0.6	25.4	72.4	112.0	109.8	52.4	12.2	0.8
First child	30.0	0.6	20.0	42.3	57.1	40.6	13.6	2.6	0.1
Second child	22.3	*	4.1	19.6	35.5	44.0	20.2	3.8	0.1
Third child	8.6	*	1.0	6.6	11.9	15.9	11.0	2.6	0.1
Fourth child and over	5.6	*	0.3	3.8	7.6	9.3	7.6	3.1	0.5
Hispanic ³	104.4	1.3	101.6	189.0	160.0	97.2	44.7	10.6	0.6
First child	39.9	1.2	76.9	82.8	43.2	18.3	6.3	1.4	0.1
Second child	31.5	0.0	20.6	66.9	54.7	28.3	10.4	1.9	0.1
Third child	18.6	*	3.5	28.2	37.5	25.5	10.9	2.2	0.1
Fourth child and over	14.4	*	0.5	11.2	24.6	25.1	17.1	5.2	0.4

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹ Fertility 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; 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 4. Live births by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, preliminary 1996, and birth and fertility rates, final 1995 and preliminary 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	1996	1995	1996	1995
United States ³	3,914,953	3,113,014	596,039	38,456	167,444	697,829	14.8	14.8	65.7	65.6
Alabama	61,477	40,943	19,833	124	577	937	14.4	14.2	63.1	61.9
Alaska	10,161	6,930	425	2,405	400	673	16.7	17.0	72.6	73.2
Arizona	79,590	69,869	2,447	5,770	1,504	29,217	18.0	17.2	81.4	79.5
Arkansas	36,418	27,915	7,921	244	338	1,315	14.5	14.2	67.2	65.0
California	539,789	440,213	37,695	3,462	58,420	251,123	16.9	17.5	74.8	76.6
Colorado	55,840	51,100	2,579	587	1,575	12,380	14.6	14.5	63.6	62.5
Connecticut	44,312	37,755	5,224	106	1,227	5,614	13.5	13.5	61.5	61.0
Delaware	10,243	7,620	2,391	17	215	666	14.1	14.3	60.3	61.2
District of Columbia	8,336	2,062	6,123	4	147	772	15.3	16.3	61.9	65.3
Florida	189,458	142,670	42,288	631	3,869	35,708	13.2	13.3	64.6	64.9
Georgia	114,848	73,762	38,777	195	2,115	6,312	15.6	15.6	64.9	64.5
Hawaii	18,334	4,790	508	183	12,853	2,151	15.5	15.7	72.2	72.2
Idaho	19,059	18,446	76	290	247	2,220	16.0	15.5	72.9	70.5
Illinois	184,369	141,603	36,499	225	6,043	33,040	15.6	15.7	69.5	69.3
Indiana	83,303	73,237	9,024	122	920	3,036	14.3	14.3	62.6	62.2
Iowa	37,120	35,125	1,047	200	748	1,481	13.0	13.0	60.5	59.9
Kansas	39,734	35,518	3,006	315	894	3,504	15.4	14.5	70.5	66.1
Kentucky	52,632	47,243	4,862	77	449	558	13.6	13.6	59.3	59.0
Louisiana	66,178	37,983	26,860	253	1,083	1,288	15.2	15.1	66.1	65.2
Maine	13,775	13,461	85	84	145	115	11.1	11.2	49.5	49.7
Maryland	69,696	44,763	22,349	167	2,417	3,146	13.7	14.4	58.6	60.6
Massachusetts	80,457	69,418	7,329	162	3,548	7,737	13.2	13.4	57.2	57.9
Michigan	137,471	109,200	24,873	837	2,561	5,197	14.3	14.1	63.0	61.3
Minnesota	63,779	57,003	3,034	1,065	2,677	2,287	13.7	13.7	60.6	60.5
Mississippi	41,662	21,801	19,288	197	376	283	15.3	15.3	66.7	66.5
Missouri	73,782	61,277	11,091	270	1,143	1,516	13.8	13.7	62.1	61.5
Montana	10,707	9,390	37	1,173	108	299	12.2	12.8	57.7	60.2
Nebraska	23,321	21,373	1,203	331	413	1,866	14.1	14.2	64.3	64.5
Nevada	26,034	22,262	1,972	419	1,381	6,946	16.2	16.4	75.2	75.2
New Hampshire	14,548	14,252	112	23	161	232	12.5	12.8	53.4	54.2
New Jersey	113,902	86,407	20,101	228	7,166	19,458	14.3	14.5	64.6	64.8
New Mexico	27,235	23,193	467	3,184	391	13,250	15.9	16.0	71.7	71.6
New York	271,458	197,275	55,805	632	17,747	53,024	14.9	15.0	66.5	66.1
North Carolina	105,741	74,710	27,462	1,571	1,999	5,500	14.4	14.1	63.7	61.7
North Dakota	8,358	7,416	87	752	103	137	13.0	13.2	60.6	61.3
Ohio	152,664	128,739	21,705	260	1,959	2,992	13.7	13.8	60.7	61.0
Oklahoma	46,209	36,642	4,486	4,303	778	2,882	14.0	13.9	65.0	64.3
Oregon	43,677	40,456	893	673	1,655	5,464	13.6	13.6	62.7	62.2
Pennsylvania	149,962	125,639	20,791	222	3,310	6,811	12.4	12.6	57.6	57.8
Rhode Island	12,514	11,049	931	137	396	1,633	12.6	12.9	56.3	57.3
South Carolina	50,807	32,197	17,861	114	635	960	13.7	13.9	59.2	59.3
South Dakota	10,475	8,662	83	1,635	96	146	14.3	14.4	66.6	66.9
Tennessee	73,779	56,539	16,029	191	1,020	1,425	13.9	13.9	60.9	60.6
Texas	327,163	278,760	38,708	823	8,872	140,539	17.1	17.2	74.3	74.5
Utah	41,388	39,291	331	626	1,140	3,865	20.7	20.3	87.6	86.2
Vermont	6,745	6,666	17	9	53	39	11.5	11.6	50.1	50.2
Virginia	92,400	67,359	20,920	172	3,949	5,158	13.8	14.0	58.5	58.6
Washington	79,959	69,329	3,187	1,913	5,529	9,183	14.5	14.2	63.6	62.1
West Virginia	20,704	19,808	744	10	141	122	11.3	11.6	52.4	52.7
Wisconsin	67,094	57,936	6,425	846	1,887	3,099	13.0	13.2	58.2	58.8
Wyoming	6,285	5,956	49	218	62	523	13.1	13.0	59.8	59.3
Puerto Rico	63,108	58,106	5,002	---	---	---	16.7	17.0	70.8	72.2
Virgin Islands	1,905	350	1,503	46	6	321	---	---	---	---
Guam	4,266	601	76	22	3,566	53	---	---	---	---

* 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; see Technical notes.

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 mothers under 20 years of age by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, final 1995 and preliminary 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	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
United States ³	12.9	13.1	11.3	11.5	22.9	23.1	17.4	17.9
Alabama	18.3	18.5	14.0	14.3	27.6	27.3	15.7	15.3
Alaska	11.2	11.2	9.5	8.6	12.9	18.9	12.3	13.1
Arizona	15.0	15.1	14.6	14.7	21.5	21.9	20.5	21.4
Arkansas	19.8	19.6	17.0	16.3	30.0	31.7	17.9	16.3
California	12.0	12.4	12.3	12.6	18.4	19.1	16.0	16.6
Colorado	11.9	12.1	11.5	11.8	20.4	19.9	22.3	23.1
Connecticut	8.2	8.6	6.9	7.2	18.8	19.1	22.4	23.1
Delaware	13.7	13.2	9.3	9.6	28.3	25.6	18.2	21.2
District of Columbia	16.8	16.3	6.8	6.1	20.4	19.8	14.1	13.6
Florida	13.4	13.7	10.9	11.1	22.7	23.1	13.1	13.3
Georgia	15.9	16.3	12.4	12.4	23.4	24.2	15.8	16.1
Hawaii	10.3	10.1	6.0	5.4	9.8	11.0	18.9	17.5
Idaho	13.5	14.0	13.4	14.0	*	*	20.2	21.6
Illinois	12.7	12.9	9.8	9.9	25.8	26.3	16.6	17.0
Indiana	14.5	14.7	13.1	13.3	27.2	27.0	19.5	19.7
Iowa	11.0	11.0	10.5	10.5	27.9	30.1	18.2	19.6
Kansas	13.1	13.1	12.1	12.0	26.1	26.8	20.5	19.6
Kentucky	17.0	17.2	16.1	16.3	27.1	26.9	16.7	17.6
Louisiana	18.9	19.1	13.5	13.3	27.1	27.7	14.9	13.1
Maine	9.7	10.3	9.7	10.2	*	*	*	19.6
Maryland	10.3	10.3	6.8	6.8	18.2	18.4	11.2	10.9
Massachusetts	7.3	7.5	6.6	6.8	14.9	14.8	22.4	21.4
Michigan	12.2	12.5	9.8	9.9	23.2	24.1	20.9	20.6
Minnesota	8.5	8.4	7.2	7.0	22.6	24.2	20.3	18.7
Mississippi	21.3	22.2	14.4	15.3	29.4	30.1	11.1	12.3
Missouri	14.1	14.4	12.1	12.3	26.0	26.5	18.4	17.1
Montana	12.5	12.6	11.0	10.9	*	*	23.9	22.0
Nebraska	10.6	10.0	9.6	9.0	25.9	24.6	17.7	18.3
Nevada	13.3	13.7	12.5	13.0	24.3	23.6	16.6	17.8
New Hampshire	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5	*	*	20.7	15.9
New Jersey	7.7	8.2	5.7	6.1	18.7	18.9	14.6	15.6
New Mexico	17.9	18.4	17.8	18.3	22.0	24.8	22.7	23.7
New York	9.2	9.3	7.8	8.1	16.0	15.6	15.2	15.6
North Carolina	15.0	15.2	11.6	11.7	24.2	24.6	17.2	17.0
North Dakota	9.6	9.6	8.3	8.2	*	*	19.7	17.0
Ohio	13.3	13.7	11.4	11.7	25.1	25.4	23.0	23.6
Oklahoma	17.2	17.1	15.4	15.2	26.0	26.5	20.1	21.0
Oregon	13.2	13.0	13.0	12.8	26.1	27.1	19.2	20.0
Pennsylvania	10.6	10.8	8.6	8.7	23.3	23.9	25.4	25.6
Rhode Island	10.3	10.1	9.1	9.0	19.4	21.6	20.0	19.0
South Carolina	16.8	17.3	12.2	12.9	25.4	25.2	15.0	15.5
South Dakota	11.5	11.4	9.4	9.1	*	*	15.7	25.9
Tennessee	16.8	16.9	14.3	14.3	25.9	26.5	15.5	15.3
Texas	16.2	16.6	15.6	15.9	23.8	23.9	19.7	20.4
Utah	10.6	10.8	10.5	10.7	21.6	21.0	19.6	20.0
Vermont	8.9	8.2	8.9	8.2	*	*	*	*
Virginia	11.0	11.4	8.6	8.9	20.1	20.6	11.3	11.9
Washington	11.3	11.5	11.0	11.1	19.0	19.6	18.9	19.4
West Virginia	16.8	17.2	16.5	16.9	27.3	26.1	*	*
Wisconsin	10.6	10.5	8.2	8.2	29.5	28.9	21.6	22.0
Wyoming	14.4	15.2	14.0	14.7	*	*	22.0	25.0
Puerto Rico	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.2	21.2	21.9	---	---
Virgin Islands	14.9	15.8	17.7	18.5	14.7	15.5	19.0	21.6
Guam	13.3	14.4	12.5	5.1	*	*	*	*

* 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; see Technical notes.

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 of live births to unmarried mothers by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, final 1995 and preliminary 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	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
United States ³	32.4	32.2	25.7	25.3	69.8	69.9	40.9	40.8
Alabama	33.5	34.5	16.3	16.7	69.6	70.7	24.1	22.7
Alaska	31.3	29.9	22.8	21.3	40.3	40.9	31.3	30.1
Arizona	39.0	38.2	36.2	35.4	64.3	63.4	50.7	50.2
Arkansas	33.9	32.9	22.7	21.4	74.1	74.0	33.1	32.3
California	31.6	32.1	31.4	31.8	61.1	61.7	38.1	38.8
Colorado	24.8	24.9	23.2	23.3	58.0	53.5	40.5	41.7
Connecticut	31.3	30.6	25.6	24.9	70.6	69.6	64.8	63.6
Delaware	35.5	34.9	24.4	24.2	73.1	71.8	52.3	53.0
District of Columbia	66.0	65.8	27.8	25.1	79.9	79.2	55.7	55.6
Florida	36.0	35.8	27.1	26.6	67.9	68.5	34.8	34.0
Georgia	35.0	35.2	19.1	18.5	66.6	67.3	26.1	24.4
Hawaii	30.2	29.2	17.0	16.4	21.7	22.7	45.0	44.0
Idaho	21.3	19.9	20.8	19.4	31.1	39.2	28.8	25.7
Illinois	33.7	33.8	23.5	23.1	77.7	78.5	39.5	39.2
Indiana	32.6	31.9	27.4	26.8	77.0	76.8	41.6	41.6
Iowa	26.3	25.2	24.8	23.8	71.9	72.7	38.2	38.1
Kansas	26.9	25.9	23.5	22.3	68.3	66.9	38.1	37.6
Kentucky	29.8	28.5	25.4	24.2	73.7	72.3	28.6	29.0
Louisiana	43.4	42.4	22.8	21.7	73.4	72.4	30.9	29.1
Maine	28.7	27.8	28.6	27.4	43.5	48.1	25.2	33.9
Maryland	33.4	33.3	20.1	20.0	62.8	63.7	38.1	36.9
Massachusetts	25.6	25.6	22.3	21.9	59.0	60.4	60.4	59.4
Michigan	33.8	34.3	24.5	24.5	76.6	77.7	41.9	42.7
Minnesota	24.4	23.9	21.2	20.6	67.3	69.6	46.5	45.8
Mississippi	45.1	45.3	18.6	18.8	75.2	75.4	30.2	30.0
Missouri	33.1	32.1	25.2	23.9	78.0	78.0	37.1	33.7
Montana	27.8	26.5	23.0	21.9	*	*	35.5	31.6
Nebraska	24.7	24.3	21.5	20.9	71.5	73.8	39.7	40.7
Nevada	42.7	42.0	39.5	39.1	76.6	75.0	54.9	55.4
New Hampshire	23.4	22.2	23.4	22.2	39.2	40.4	44.5	36.4
New Jersey	27.9	27.6	20.5	19.9	66.8	65.6	49.5	48.0
New Mexico	42.1	42.6	38.1	38.3	61.3	59.1	49.0	50.0
New York	38.8	37.9	30.4	30.0	70.9	69.9	62.7	61.5
North Carolina	32.0	31.4	19.1	18.1	67.3	66.9	35.7	32.1
North Dakota	25.2	23.5	20.7	19.6	23.0	31.4	33.6	21.1
Ohio	32.9	33.0	25.9	25.6	76.5	76.9	50.1	49.4
Oklahoma	30.9	30.5	24.8	24.4	69.3	69.1	33.1	33.5
Oregon	29.7	28.9	28.7	28.0	69.8	70.7	36.7	35.9
Pennsylvania	32.3	32.4	25.0	25.0	78.4	78.2	62.5	61.7
Rhode Island	32.9	31.1	29.4	27.5	68.2	68.3	59.8	58.4
South Carolina	37.2	37.4	20.0	20.0	69.0	68.4	29.0	26.7
South Dakota	29.5	28.0	21.3	20.1	30.1	28.0	40.5	44.8
Tennessee	33.4	33.1	22.3	21.7	73.5	73.5	31.1	27.6
Texas	30.5	30.0	26.5	25.9	63.3	63.1	33.9	33.2
Utah	16.0	15.7	15.1	14.8	48.6	53.9	35.6	36.6
Vermont	26.4	24.9	26.3	24.7	*	51.3	*	*
Virginia	28.8	29.3	19.2	19.3	63.4	63.8	37.6	36.7
Washington	27.3	26.7	25.8	25.2	56.3	55.0	37.4	36.8
West Virginia	31.4	30.5	29.9	28.9	73.8	75.3	23.0	22.2
Wisconsin	27.4	27.4	21.2	21.1	82.9	82.8	45.4	45.5
Wyoming	27.0	26.4	25.6	25.0	44.9	46.4	41.6	41.4
Puerto Rico	44.2	42.7	42.7	41.4	61.1	58.9	---	---
Virgin Islands	64.2	62.5	48.7	48.2	69.5	67.8	58.6	57.6
Guam	47.6	46.4	33.0	14.5	33.3	*	*	*

* 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; see Technical notes.

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 low birthweight by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, final 1995 and preliminary 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	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
United States ³	7.4	7.3	6.3	6.2	13.0	13.1	6.3	6.3
Alabama	9.3	9.0	7.2	7.1	13.7	13.0	6.3	5.0
Alaska	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	12.4	12.4	6.0	5.8
Arizona	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.6	12.3	13.1	6.3	6.5
Arkansas	8.5	8.2	7.1	6.8	13.6	13.1	5.9	5.3
California	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.5	11.8	12.0	5.4	5.5
Colorado	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.0	15.0	15.9	8.6	8.2
Connecticut	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.3	12.9	12.7	8.8	8.9
Delaware	8.5	8.4	6.7	7.0	14.2	12.9	7.6	7.0
District of Columbia	14.2	13.4	7.0	5.6	16.8	15.9	7.8	7.0
Florida	7.9	7.7	6.6	6.4	12.2	12.1	6.4	6.4
Georgia	8.5	8.8	6.4	6.5	12.7	13.1	5.4	6.0
Hawaii	7.3	7.0	4.9	5.3	8.6	11.1	6.1	7.2
Idaho	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	*	*	6.6	6.3
Illinois	8.0	7.9	6.3	6.1	14.5	14.5	5.8	6.0
Indiana	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.9	14.0	13.0	7.0	6.2
Iowa	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.8	14.6	11.1	6.0	6.7
Kansas	6.9	6.4	6.4	5.9	13.4	12.2	6.0	5.7
Kentucky	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.1	12.7	12.8	7.4	6.5
Louisiana	9.8	9.7	6.8	6.7	14.2	14.0	5.1	7.3
Maine	5.9	6.1	5.8	6.0	*	*	*	*
Maryland	8.5	8.5	6.3	6.2	13.2	13.5	6.1	5.4
Massachusetts	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.9	10.3	10.4	8.0	7.4
Michigan	7.6	7.7	6.3	6.3	13.6	14.0	6.1	6.5
Minnesota	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.5	12.0	12.1	5.9	6.6
Mississippi	9.9	9.8	7.3	7.0	12.9	13.0	*	*
Missouri	7.5	7.6	6.5	6.5	12.8	14.1	6.4	6.7
Montana	6.4	5.8	6.3	5.9	*	*	8.3	7.8
Nebraska	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.0	10.7	12.0	6.4	6.9
Nevada	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.7	13.9	13.6	6.1	6.3
New Hampshire	4.8	5.5	4.7	5.5	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	7.6	7.6	6.4	6.2	13.0	13.1	7.1	7.5
New Mexico	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	13.6	10.5	7.7	7.9
New York	7.6	7.6	6.5	6.4	11.9	12.4	7.5	7.7
North Carolina	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.8	13.9	13.8	6.2	5.8
North Dakota	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.1	*	*	*	*
Ohio	7.3	7.6	6.4	6.5	13.0	13.9	6.6	7.4
Oklahoma	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.4	13.2	12.5	6.8	6.1
Oregon	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.4	11.2	10.3	5.9	6.0
Pennsylvania	7.5	7.4	6.5	6.2	14.1	14.2	9.5	9.0
Rhode Island	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.3	12.0	11.3	7.5	7.2
South Carolina	9.2	9.3	7.0	6.8	13.2	13.7	6.3	7.3
South Dakota	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.5	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	8.8	8.7	7.3	7.2	14.2	14.0	7.0	6.6
Texas	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.4	12.4	12.2	6.6	6.5
Utah	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.2	11.7	10.7	8.0	7.4
Vermont	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.4	*	*	*	*
Virginia	7.7	7.7	6.3	6.1	12.2	12.9	7.2	5.9
Washington	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	10.8	11.1	5.4	5.0
West Virginia	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	12.4	16.5	*	*
Wisconsin	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.1	12.7	13.7	6.4	6.2
Wyoming	8.4	7.4	8.3	7.3	*	*	9.4	7.7
Puerto Rico	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.1	10.7	10.2	---	---
Virgin Islands	7.5	9.4	*	8.8	7.9	9.7	*	7.1
Guam	7.4	7.7	3.9	4.9	*	*	*	*

* 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; see Technical notes.

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 live births by cesarean delivery by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, final 1995 and preliminary 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	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
United States ³	20.6	20.8	20.6	20.8	21.7	21.8	19.9	20.2
Alabama	23.4	23.4	23.8	24.0	22.7	22.3	22.2	19.0
Alaska	16.6	14.4	19.0	16.0	18.7	18.9	19.3	18.2
Arizona	16.0	16.8	16.1	17.0	19.3	17.0	15.4	15.5
Arkansas	25.2	25.6	25.0	25.6	26.4	25.8	22.3	21.6
California	20.5	20.6	20.5	20.6	22.8	23.2	19.7	19.6
Colorado	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.0	16.6	17.8	14.4	14.3
Connecticut	19.8	19.2	19.9	19.2	20.4	19.9	18.3	17.3
Delaware	21.0	21.5	21.3	21.7	20.5	21.0	17.6	17.8
District of Columbia	21.2	22.0	19.3	20.2	22.0	22.7	13.9	12.7
Florida	21.6	21.7	22.1	22.2	20.3	19.9	24.0	24.0
Georgia	20.9	21.2	20.7	21.1	21.7	21.7	15.5	17.1
Hawaii	17.6	18.5	19.4	19.3	20.2	20.5	16.4	19.6
Idaho	16.0	15.7	15.9	15.5	28.4	*	16.5	15.4
Illinois	19.3	19.9	19.3	19.9	19.4	20.0	16.7	17.5
Indiana	20.5	20.7	20.4	20.6	21.1	20.8	21.3	24.5
Iowa	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	19.6	18.2	17.4	17.2
Kansas	19.2	19.7	19.3	19.8	19.8	18.8	19.0	17.6
Kentucky	21.3	22.0	21.4	22.1	21.0	21.4	16.7	22.0
Louisiana	26.4	27.2	27.9	28.5	24.6	25.6	23.7	27.4
Maine	20.8	21.0	20.9	21.0	*	*	23.4	23.2
Maryland	21.7	22.0	21.0	21.5	23.2	23.4	17.8	18.6
Massachusetts	19.8	20.6	20.0	20.8	20.1	21.7	16.9	18.1
Michigan	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.6	18.9	18.9	19.2	18.1
Minnesota	17.0	16.3	17.2	16.6	17.2	16.3	16.9	16.0
Mississippi	26.6	25.9	28.0	27.2	25.2	24.5	27.0	18.7
Missouri	20.3	20.5	20.7	21.0	18.8	18.2	18.4	19.4
Montana	19.1	19.1	18.8	19.0	*	*	20.2	18.1
Nebraska	19.9	19.2	20.0	19.2	18.5	19.6	19.2	17.8
Nevada	19.3	19.2	19.0	19.0	22.1	20.8	15.8	15.9
New Hampshire	20.2	20.0	20.2	20.1	21.6	22.5	23.0	19.2
New Jersey	24.0	23.3	24.2	23.4	23.5	23.2	24.8	23.5
New Mexico	17.2	18.1	17.5	18.7	22.1	25.0	17.1	18.2
New York	22.8	22.7	22.9	22.8	23.2	22.8	21.8	21.5
North Carolina	21.1	21.7	21.1	21.8	21.4	21.8	15.9	17.5
North Dakota	18.9	19.3	18.2	19.1	25.3	*	20.4	21.2
Ohio	19.0	19.6	19.1	19.7	18.6	19.3	18.4	19.9
Oklahoma	22.5	22.8	22.2	22.7	23.9	23.4	21.0	21.9
Oregon	16.9	17.4	16.9	17.4	21.2	19.2	15.5	15.5
Pennsylvania	19.4	19.7	19.5	20.0	19.0	18.7	17.5	17.7
Rhode Island	17.7	18.4	18.1	18.6	17.9	18.3	16.8	18.3
South Carolina	22.5	22.4	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.1	23.0	20.7
South Dakota	20.8	19.9	21.4	20.4	*	20.2	24.6	22.6
Tennessee	21.7	21.2	21.9	21.5	21.3	20.6	22.1	20.1
Texas	23.1	23.6	23.0	23.6	24.5	24.8	22.3	23.2
Utah	16.0	16.3	15.9	16.2	22.7	19.8	17.2	17.3
Vermont	16.5	16.7	16.5	16.6	*	*	*	*
Virginia	21.1	21.3	20.8	21.0	22.2	22.7	18.3	18.6
Washington	16.8	17.1	16.6	16.9	21.1	21.4	16.5	17.2
West Virginia	22.8	23.5	22.8	23.4	24.1	26.7	20.5	*
Wisconsin	15.6	15.4	16.2	15.9	12.1	13.0	13.6	15.1
Wyoming	18.3	17.9	18.4	17.9	*	*	16.3	19.4
Puerto Rico	31.4	29.7	32.1	30.1	24.3	24.6	---	---
Virgin Islands	22.4	21.2	26.3	25.8	21.6	20.1	25.9	23.7
Guam	15.8	14.6	16.2	16.2	36.1	*	*	*

* 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; see Technical notes.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. 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, final 1995 and preliminary 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	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
United States ³	81.8	81.3	83.9	83.6	71.3	70.4	71.9	70.8
Alabama	81.7	81.7	87.9	87.8	68.9	69.5	62.2	65.2
Alaska	81.2	83.4	83.6	85.7	81.8	85.3	75.5	83.7
Arizona	73.3	72.1	74.3	73.2	69.7	68.9	61.9	60.6
Arkansas	74.7	76.6	78.7	80.8	61.0	62.1	56.9	60.1
California	80.3	78.5	80.2	78.5	78.5	76.3	75.0	73.2
Colorado	81.4	80.4	81.9	81.1	75.5	72.9	66.8	66.0
Connecticut	88.2	87.8	89.8	89.5	77.1	76.3	77.1	75.0
Delaware	83.5	85.3	87.0	88.5	72.8	74.4	67.0	69.7
District of Columbia	64.6	59.8	77.1	76.9	60.1	54.5	59.9	58.2
Florida	83.3	82.6	86.5	85.9	72.3	71.3	80.5	79.8
Georgia	85.2	84.2	89.0	88.8	78.0	75.5	73.2	73.7
Hawaii	84.2	83.7	89.3	88.8	86.5	91.9	83.4	80.4
Idaho	78.9	79.9	79.2	80.1	76.8	78.3	60.0	61.6
Illinois	81.5	80.8	84.7	84.4	68.8	67.1	71.4	69.8
Indiana	79.1	80.9	81.1	82.5	62.6	66.9	65.0	66.4
Iowa	87.2	87.1	87.8	87.7	74.9	72.2	69.1	73.7
Kansas	85.5	85.7	86.4	86.8	76.4	75.0	64.6	64.8
Kentucky	84.7	84.3	85.8	85.7	74.4	71.2	75.6	76.4
Louisiana	81.1	80.7	88.7	88.3	70.3	70.0	82.2	81.2
Maine	89.9	89.1	90.1	89.4	85.5	78.2	79.0	74.8
Maryland	88.3	87.9	92.4	92.4	78.5	77.7	80.8	82.1
Massachusetts	83.6	89.3	85.5	90.8	70.2	78.7	70.0	78.7
Michigan	84.2	83.6	87.0	86.8	71.6	69.5	73.1	71.3
Minnesota	83.6	83.6	86.0	86.3	64.9	62.9	60.5	61.7
Mississippi	78.4	77.2	87.9	87.0	67.8	66.1	80.2	74.5
Missouri	85.5	85.2	87.9	87.7	72.2	71.7	77.8	78.2
Montana	82.7	81.5	84.5	83.5	80.6	85.0	73.3	75.8
Nebraska	84.5	84.1	85.4	85.2	73.4	70.5	66.6	66.3
Nevada	77.6	75.7	78.5	76.6	67.5	65.9	65.7	61.8
New Hampshire	89.1	90.0	89.3	90.1	75.7	82.9	75.5	83.3
New Jersey	81.9	82.8	85.5	86.4	65.6	67.3	70.9	70.7
New Mexico	69.7	69.5	71.9	71.6	60.9	60.6	66.4	65.8
New York	79.2	78.0	82.8	81.5	68.4	66.5	68.3	64.7
North Carolina	83.5	83.5	88.1	88.3	71.8	71.3	67.8	68.0
North Dakota	84.7	83.9	86.3	85.2	78.2	76.8	71.5	81.6
Ohio	85.5	84.7	87.7	87.3	72.4	69.5	76.4	75.5
Oklahoma	78.7	78.2	81.1	80.9	67.1	66.1	70.1	68.2
Oregon	79.9	78.8	80.4	79.2	76.6	72.8	65.6	63.6
Pennsylvania	84.2	83.4	87.1	86.5	67.1	65.3	70.6	69.8
Rhode Island	89.6	89.7	90.8	91.1	78.6	77.4	84.3	83.0
South Carolina	79.4	78.5	86.3	85.5	67.2	66.2	64.1	67.2
South Dakota	81.8	81.9	85.5	85.6	63.9	72.7	71.4	78.3
Tennessee	83.3	82.8	86.7	86.2	71.5	71.1	65.5	66.6
Texas	78.2	77.3	78.6	77.6	74.0	73.7	70.4	69.2
Utah	84.1	84.3	85.0	85.3	62.7	66.4	65.6	66.3
Vermont	87.4	87.3	87.5	87.5	*	70.3	89.5	85.2
Virginia	84.5	83.8	88.4	87.8	72.1	71.7	72.6	68.6
Washington	80.2	82.7	81.4	83.6	71.0	75.8	67.7	68.8
West Virginia	82.0	82.0	82.6	82.6	66.0	66.8	75.0	76.4
Wisconsin	84.1	83.4	87.0	86.6	66.2	65.5	69.4	69.6
Wyoming	81.9	83.1	82.6	83.9	64.6	72.7	69.3	71.6
Puerto Rico	77.3	77.0	78.3	78.0	66.2	65.0	---	---
Virgin Islands	55.4	56.0	60.1	59.4	54.5	54.6	52.6	53.9
Guam	66.7	70.1	75.0	79.7	71.4	78.0	84.8	87.8

* 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; see Technical notes.

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 10. 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, final 1995 and preliminary 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. The number of deaths and death rates for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and censuses and surveys; see Technical notes. Figures for 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age, race/Hispanic origin, and sex	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All races, both sexes				
All ages	2,322,265	875.4	2,312,132	880.0
Under 1 year ¹	28,237	749.1	29,583	768.8
1-4 years	5,974	38.5	6,393	40.6
5-14 years	8,430	21.9	8,596	22.5
15-24 years	32,677	90.2	34,244	95.3
25-34 years	51,549	127.7	57,745	141.3
35-44 years	96,851	223.2	102,270	240.8
45-54 years	145,057	448.1	143,000	460.1
55-64 years	235,016	1,100.2	235,512	1,114.5
65-74 years	476,122	2,550.3	480,890	2,563.5
75-84 years	664,975	5,817.8	652,177	5,851.8
85 years and over	576,801	15,334.1	561,259	15,469.5
Not stated	575	...	463	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	493.6	...	503.9
All races, male				
All ages	1,168,559	900.2	1,172,959	914.1
Under 1 year ¹	15,836	821.3	16,622	843.8
1-4 years	3,391	42.7	3,609	44.8
5-14 years	5,078	25.8	5,219	26.7
15-24 years	24,533	131.8	25,777	140.5
25-34 years	36,372	180.1	41,826	204.7
35-44 years	64,909	300.9	70,131	333.0
45-54 years	91,347	576.8	90,922	598.9
55-64 years	142,030	1,397.1	142,290	1,416.7
65-74 years	270,416	3,248.4	274,001	3,284.6
75-84 years	326,194	7,270.6	319,408	7,377.1
85 years and over	188,068	17,580.3	182,823	17,978.9
Not stated	383	...	331	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	626.7	...	646.3
All races, female				
All ages	1,153,706	851.6	1,139,173	847.3
Under 1 year ¹	12,401	673.4	12,961	690.1
1-4 years	2,583	34.1	2,784	36.2
5-14 years	3,352	17.9	3,377	18.2
15-24 years	8,144	46.3	8,467	48.1
25-34 years	15,177	75.2	15,919	77.9
35-44 years	31,942	146.4	32,139	150.1
45-54 years	53,710	324.9	52,078	327.6
55-64 years	92,985	830.6	93,222	840.8
65-74 years	205,706	1,988.5	206,889	1,986.1
75-84 years	338,781	4,879.1	332,769	4,882.7
85 years and over	388,733	14,441.4	378,436	14,492.4
Not stated	192	...	132	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	382.3	...	385.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. 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, final 1995 and preliminary 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. The number of deaths and death rates for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and censuses and surveys; see Technical notes. Figures for 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age, race/Hispanic origin, and sex	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
White, both sexes				
All ages	2,000,614	910.4	1,987,437	911.3
Under 1 year ¹	18,749	621.8	19,490	646.5
1-4 years	4,044	32.9	4,366	35.1
5-14 years	6,105	20.1	6,249	20.6
15-24 years	23,135	80.2	24,185	84.3
25-34 years	36,170	110.2	40,572	121.5
35-44 years	69,566	192.8	73,239	207.0
45-54 years	111,561	404.3	109,784	413.0
55-64 years	191,386	1,039.3	191,616	1,049.1
65-74 years	411,077	2,489.6	415,324	2,495.3
75-84 years	598,259	5,781.2	586,404	5,801.4
85 years and over	530,141	15,563.9	515,856	15,616.4
Not stated	422	...	352	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	469.2	...	476.9
White, male				
All ages	996,851	922.6	997,277	932.1
Under 1 year ¹	10,563	683.4	11,103	717.5
1-4 years	2,350	37.3	2,477	38.8
5-14 years	3,668	23.5	3,802	24.5
15-24 years	17,165	115.1	17,999	122.3
25-34 years	25,920	156.3	29,952	177.7
35-44 years	47,577	262.5	51,049	287.7
45-54 years	70,824	518.9	70,160	534.6
55-64 years	116,503	1,314.3	116,820	1,330.8
65-74 years	235,584	3,175.5	238,477	3,199.0
75-84 years	294,652	7,229.8	288,410	7,320.6
85 years and over	171,757	17,902.6	166,772	18,152.9
Not stated	287	...	256	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	594.8	...	610.5
White, female				
All ages	1,003,764	898.7	990,160	891.3
Under 1 year ¹	8,186	557.1	8,387	571.6
1-4 years	1,694	28.3	1,889	31.2
5-14 years	2,437	16.4	2,447	16.6
15-24 years	5,970	42.8	6,186	44.3
25-34 years	10,249	63.1	10,620	64.3
35-44 years	21,989	122.5	22,190	125.8
45-54 years	40,737	292.1	39,624	294.4
55-64 years	74,883	784.0	74,796	788.4
65-74 years	175,493	1,930.0	176,847	1,924.5
75-84 years	303,607	4,840.0	297,994	4,831.1
85 years and over	358,385	14,647.0	349,084	14,639.1
Not stated	134	...	96	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	363.4	...	364.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. 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, final 1995 and preliminary 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. The number of deaths and death rates for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and censuses and surveys; see Technical notes. Figures for 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age, race/Hispanic origin, and sex	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Black, both sexes				
All ages	281,790	841.1	286,401	864.2
Under 1 year ¹	8,490	1,554.1	9,118	1,467.9
1-4 years	1,634	68.0	1,742	70.3
5-14 years	1,948	32.5	1,974	33.4
15-24 years	8,291	150.8	8,723	159.8
25-34 years	13,713	253.4	15,440	284.9
35-44 years	24,691	464.5	26,476	511.3
45-54 years	29,772	873.2	29,619	915.3
55-64 years	38,461	1,782.1	38,768	1,823.2
65-74 years	56,723	3,472.4	57,705	3,568.2
75-84 years	57,562	6,803.4	57,233	6,911.1
85 years and over	40,373	14,101.4	39,502	14,413.3
Not stated	132	...	101	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	737.8	...	765.7
Black, male				
All ages	149,402	939.5	154,175	980.7
Under 1 year ¹	4,698	1,697.9	5,002	1,590.8
1-4 years	886	72.8	973	77.5
5-14 years	1,172	38.5	1,203	40.2
15-24 years	6,469	234.7	6,803	249.2
25-34 years	9,303	362.8	10,683	416.5
35-44 years	15,708	632.1	17,425	721.2
45-54 years	18,390	1,190.1	18,664	1,273.0
55-64 years	22,454	2,396.8	22,545	2,437.5
65-74 years	30,183	4,423.0	31,067	4,610.5
75-84 years	26,709	8,587.9	26,491	8,778.8
85 years and over	13,349	16,017.1	13,250	16,728.7
Not stated	81	...	69	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	966.6	...	1,016.7
Black, female				
All ages	132,387	752.2	132,226	759.0
Under 1 year ¹	3,792	1,406.6	4,116	1,342.0
1-4 years	747	63.1	769	62.9
5-14 years	776	26.3	771	26.5
15-24 years	1,823	66.5	1,920	70.3
25-34 years	4,410	154.9	4,757	166.6
35-44 years	8,982	317.4	9,051	327.7
45-54 years	11,382	610.5	10,955	619.0
55-64 years	16,007	1,310.5	16,223	1,350.3
65-74 years	26,540	2,790.4	26,638	2,823.7
75-84 years	30,854	5,766.4	30,742	5,840.3
85 years and over	27,024	13,314.7	26,252	13,472.2
Not stated	51	...	32	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	560.5	...	571.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. 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, final 1995 and preliminary 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. The number of deaths and death rates for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and censuses and surveys; see Technical notes. Figures for 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age, race/Hispanic origin, and sex	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
American Indian³, both sexes				
All ages	10,251	448.0	9,997	445.9
Under 1 year ¹	319	801.8	304	722.7
1-4 years	114	70.1	117	70.7
5-14 years	147	31.7	122	26.5
15-24 years	483	121.4	519	134.6
25-34 years	699	187.2	737	201.3
35-44 years	980	286.2	1,014	304.9
45-54 years	1,171	512.9	1,142	523.0
55-64 years	1,486	1,112.2	1,472	1,130.1
65-74 years	1,931	2,250.2	1,864	2,214.2
75-84 years	1,791	4,091.9	1,684	4,066.2
85 years and over	1,125	6,721.6	1,020	6,804.5
Not stated	5	...	2	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	462.6	...	468.5
American Indian³, male				
All ages	5,636	496.3	5,574	502.3
Under 1 year ¹	180	899.4	146	689.3
1-4 years	61	74.1	68	81.2
5-14 years	92	39.1	71	30.3
15-24 years	357	176.2	396	202.3
25-34 years	496	259.0	529	284.2
35-44 years	632	375.9	684	420.5
45-54 years	642	581.1	706	668.1
55-64 years	871	1,383.0	839	1,369.5
65-74 years	1,032	2,658.7	987	2,605.2
75-84 years	849	4,757.1	791	4,780.0
85 years and over	421	7,723.4	356	7,404.3
Not stated	3	...	1	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	563.5	...	580.4
American Indian³, female				
All ages	4,615	400.5	4,423	390.6
Under 1 year ¹	139	703.0	158	756.5
1-4 years	53	65.9	49	60.0
5-14 years	55	24.1	51	22.5
15-24 years	125	64.0	123	64.8
25-34 years	203	111.6	208	115.5
35-44 years	348	199.7	330	194.2
45-54 years	529	449.0	436	386.9
55-64 years	615	870.7	633	917.6
65-74 years	899	1,912.9	877	1,894.3
75-84 years	942	3,634.0	893	3,591.1
85 years and over	705	6,246.7	664	6,521.3
Not stated	2	...	1	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	372.3	...	368.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. 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, final 1995 and preliminary 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. The number of deaths and death rates for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and censuses and surveys; see Technical notes. Figures for 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age, race/Hispanic origin, and sex	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Asian or Pacific Islander, both sexes				
All ages	29,610	303.9	28,297	304.7
Under 1 year ¹	679	403.5	671	394.3
1-4 years	183	27.0	168	25.4
5-14 years	229	15.0	251	16.8
15-24 years	769	52.0	817	57.4
25-34 years	968	54.8	996	58.6
35-44 years	1,615	97.6	1,541	98.2
45-54 years	2,554	224.7	2,455	235.8
55-64 years	3,682	562.5	3,656	599.3
65-74 years	6,391	1,458.5	5,997	1,449.6
75-84 years	7,363	3,838.5	6,856	4,093.9
85 years and over	5,161	9,867.9	4,881	13,635.6
Not stated	17	...	8	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	278.4	...	298.9
Asian or Pacific Islander, male				
All ages	16,670	353.2	15,933	354.9
Under 1 year ¹	395	461.1	371	427.3
1-4 years	94	27.2	91	26.8
5-14 years	145	18.6	143	18.8
15-24 years	542	72.4	579	81.2
25-34 years	652	76.8	662	80.5
35-44 years	992	125.9	973	131.4
45-54 years	1,491	280.2	1,392	286.9
55-64 years	2,203	728.9	2,086	745.1
65-74 years	3,617	1,959.2	3,470	1,975.8
75-84 years	3,985	4,854.0	3,716	5,182.4
85 years and over	2,542	11,781.1	2,445	17,273.0
Not stated	12	...	5	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	358.2	...	384.4
Asian or Pacific Islander, female				
All ages	12,940	257.5	12,364	257.7
Under 1 year ¹	284	343.8	300	359.9
1-4 years	89	26.8	77	23.8
5-14 years	84	11.3	108	14.7
15-24 years	227	31.1	238	33.5
25-34 years	315	34.3	334	38.1
35-44 years	623	71.8	568	68.6
45-54 years	1,062	175.7	1,063	191.2
55-64 years	1,480	420.0	1,570	475.6
65-74 years	2,774	1,094.0	2,527	1,061.5
75-84 years	3,378	3,078.7	3,140	3,278.9
85 years and over	2,619	8,524.3	2,436	11,256.4
Not stated	5	...	3	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	214.4	...	231.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. 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, final 1995 and preliminary 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. The number of deaths and death rates for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and censuses and surveys; see Technical notes. Figures for 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Age, race/Hispanic origin, and sex	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Hispanic ⁴ , both sexes				
All ages	95,173	336.7	94,776	352.3
Under 1 year ¹	4,059	606.1	4,147	632.6
1-4 years	856	32.9	933	36.7
5-14 years	1,062	20.5	1,037	20.5
15-24 years	4,647	93.4	4,928	107.1
25-34 years	6,356	123.4	7,238	144.2
35-44 years	8,297	198.5	9,051	234.1
45-54 years	8,849	360.6	8,662	382.3
55-64 years	11,496	792.2	11,221	806.6
65-74 years	17,578	1,778.9	17,060	1,807.7
75-84 years	17,884	3,939.3	16,911	4,013.8
85 years and over	14,024	9,310.6	13,510	10,481.6
Not stated	66	...	78	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	365.7	...	386.8
Hispanic ⁴ , male				
All ages	55,336	381.1	56,167	412.1
Under 1 year ¹	2,337	680.8	2,312	687.2
1-4 years	504	37.8	517	39.7
5-14 years	631	23.7	654	25.3
15-24 years	3,755	140.3	4,030	168.7
25-34 years	4,901	176.4	5,755	215.7
35-44 years	6,115	282.5	6,755	343.3
45-54 years	5,949	490.8	5,885	533.3
55-64 years	7,003	1,026.0	6,869	1,058.7
65-74 years	9,869	2,246.9	9,694	2,322.2
75-84 years	8,872	4,957.6	8,411	5,199.0
85 years and over	5,343	10,412.2	5,210	12,242.7
Not stated	57	...	75	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	474.0	...	515.0
Hispanic ⁴ , female				
All ages	39,837	289.7	38,609	290.8
Under 1 year ¹	1,722	527.6	1,835	575.0
1-4 years	352	27.7	416	33.5
5-14 years	431	17.0	383	15.5
15-24 years	892	38.8	898	40.6
25-34 years	1,455	61.3	1,483	63.1
35-44 years	2,181	108.2	2,296	121.0
45-54 years	2,900	233.5	2,777	238.9
55-64 years	4,493	584.6	4,352	586.2
65-74 years	7,710	1,404.7	7,366	1,399.6
75-84 years	9,011	3,276.3	8,500	3,275.0
85 years and over	8,681	8,741.4	8,300	9,613.6
Not stated	9	...	3	...
Age-adjusted rate ² .....	...	268.2	...	274.4

¹ . . . Category not applicable.

² 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."

³ For method of computation, see Technical notes.

⁴ Includes deaths among Aleuts and Eskimos.

⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; see Technical notes. 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 11. 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, final 1995 and preliminary 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 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)	1996			1995		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
All causes	2,322,421	875.4	494.1	2,312,132	880.0	503.9
Shigellosis and amebiasis (004,006)	7	*	*	12	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (007-009)	842	0.3	0.2	793	0.3	0.2
Tuberculosis (010-018)	1,194	0.5	0.3	1,336	0.5	0.3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system (010-012)	902	0.3	0.2	1,044	0.4	0.2
Other tuberculosis (013-018)	291	0.1	0.1	292	0.1	0.1
Whooping cough (033)	5	*	*	6	*	*
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas (034-035)	14	*	*	9	*	*
Meningococcal infection (036)	285	0.1	0.1	273	0.1	0.1
Septicemia (038)	21,395	8.1	4.1	20,965	8.0	4.1
Acute poliomyelitis (045)	1	*	*	1	*	*
Measles (055)	-	*	*	2	*	*
Viral hepatitis (070)	3,811	1.4	1.1	3,400	1.3	1.0
Syphilis (090-097)	65	0.0	0.0	65	0.0	0.0
All other infectious and parasitic diseases (001-003,005,020-032,037,039-041,*042-*044,046-054,056-066,071-088,098-139)	39,695	15.0	13.6	50,266	19.1	17.6
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	544,278	205.2	129.1	538,455	204.9	129.9
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx (140-149)	7,803	2.9	2.0	8,060	3.1	2.1
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum (150-159)	127,726	48.1	28.8	126,617	48.2	29.1
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs (160-165)	158,606	59.8	39.6	156,378	59.5	39.7
Malignant neoplasm of breast (174-175)	44,062	16.6	11.2	44,209	16.8	11.5
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs (179-187)	60,441	22.8	12.5	60,507	23.0	12.8
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs (188-189)	23,152	8.7	5.1	22,639	8.6	5.1
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites (170-173,190-199)	67,151	25.3	16.8	65,678	25.0	16.7
Leukemia (204-208)	20,506	7.7	4.9	20,148	7.7	4.8
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (200-203)	34,831	13.1	8.2	34,219	13.0	8.2
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature (210-239)	7,798	2.9	1.7	7,759	3.0	1.7
Diabetes mellitus (250)	61,559	23.2	13.6	59,254	22.6	13.3
Nutritional deficiencies (260-269)	3,710	1.4	0.5	3,584	1.4	0.5
Anemias (280-285)	4,376	1.6	0.9	4,556	1.7	0.9
Meningitis (320-322)	769	0.3	0.3	761	0.3	0.2
Major cardiovascular diseases (390-448)	951,302	358.6	171.0	951,406	362.1	174.9
Diseases of heart (390-398,402,404-429)	733,834	276.6	134.6	737,563	280.7	138.3
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease (390-398)	5,043	1.9	1.1	5,147	2.0	1.1
Hypertensive heart disease (402)	25,907	9.8	5.1	25,014	9.5	5.1
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (404)	2,475	0.9	0.4	2,484	0.9	0.4
Ischemic heart disease (410-414)	476,818	179.7	87.0	481,287	183.2	89.5
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	214,260	80.8	42.2	218,229	83.1	43.8
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease (411)	2,819	1.1	0.6	2,740	1.0	0.6
Angina pectoris (413)	830	0.3	0.1	840	0.3	0.1
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (412,414)	258,909	97.6	44.0	259,478	98.8	44.9
Other diseases of endocardium (424)	17,252	6.5	2.7	16,241	6.2	2.6
All other forms of heart disease (415-423,425-429)	206,339	77.8	38.3	207,390	78.9	39.5
Hypertension with or without renal disease (401,403)	12,947	4.9	2.3	12,483	4.8	2.3
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	160,431	60.5	26.5	157,991	60.1	26.7
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage (431-432)	23,522	8.9	5.2	22,645	8.6	5.1
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries (434.0,434.9)	13,124	4.9	2.1	13,901	5.3	2.2
Cerebral embolism (434.1)	675	0.3	0.1	627	0.2	0.1
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases (430,433,435-438)	123,110	46.4	19.2	120,818	46.0	19.2
Atherosclerosis (440)	16,803	6.3	2.2	16,723	6.4	2.3
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries (441-448)	27,287	10.3	5.3	26,646	10.1	5.3
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (466)	460	0.2	0.1	532	0.2	0.1
Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	82,579	31.1	12.6	82,923	31.6	12.9
Pneumonia (480-486)	81,972	30.9	12.5	82,317	31.3	12.8
Influenza (487)	607	0.2	0.1	606	0.2	0.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	106,146	40.0	21.0	102,899	39.2	20.8
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (490-491)	3,166	1.2	0.6	3,333	1.3	0.6
Emphysema (492)	17,367	6.5	3.6	16,927	6.4	3.6
Asthma (493)	5,641	2.1	1.5	5,637	2.1	1.5
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (494-496)	79,971	30.1	15.2	77,002	29.3	15.0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum (531-533)	5,091	1.9	0.9	5,464	2.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. 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, final 1995 and preliminary 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 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)	1996			1995		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
Appendicitis (540-543)	425	0.2	0.1	398	0.2	0.1
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia (550-553,560)	6,500	2.5	1.0	6,188	2.4	1.0
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	25,135	9.5	7.5	25,222	9.6	7.6
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (574-575)	2,809	1.1	0.5	2,751	1.0	0.5
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (580-589)	24,392	9.2	4.3	23,676	9.0	4.3
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome (580-581)	319	0.1	0.1	292	0.1	0.0
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified (582-583,587)	1,625	0.6	0.3	1,504	0.6	0.3
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause (584-586,588-589)	22,449	8.5	4.0	21,880	8.3	4.0
Infections of kidney (590)	890	0.3	0.2	918	0.3	0.2
Hyperplasia of prostate (600)	462	0.2	0.1	406	0.2	0.1
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (630-676)	276	0.1	0.1	277	0.1	0.1
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (630-638)	39	0.0	0.0	28	0.0	0.0
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (640-676)	237	0.1	0.1	249	0.1	0.1
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	11,926	4.5	4.3	11,891	4.5	4.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	12,809	4.8	5.2	13,471	5.1	5.4
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome (767-769)	2,022	0.8	0.8	2,168	0.8	0.9
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-766,770-779)	10,787	4.1	4.4	11,303	4.3	4.5
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	30,371	11.4	8.1	27,283	10.4	7.2
All other diseases (Residual)	222,386	83.8	41.3	214,121	81.5	41.1
Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	93,874	35.4	30.1	93,320	35.5	30.5
Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	43,449	16.4	16.2	43,363	16.5	16.3
All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807,E826-E949)	50,425	19.0	13.9	49,957	19.0	14.2
Suicide (E950-E959)	30,862	11.6	10.8	31,284	11.9	11.2
Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	20,738	7.8	8.4	22,895	8.7	9.4
All other external causes (E980-E999)	3,185	1.2	1.1	3,310	1.3	1.2
Human immunodeficiency virus infection ¹ (*042-*044)	32,655	12.3	11.6	43,115	16.4	15.6
Alzheimer's disease ² (331.0)	21,166	8.0	2.7	20,606	7.8	2.7
Injury by firearms ³ (E922,E955.0-E955.4,E965.0-E965.4,E970,E985.0-E985.4)	34,234	12.9	13.0	35,957	13.7	13.9
Drug-induced deaths ³ (292,304,305.2-305.9,E850-E858,E950.0-E950.5,E962.0,E980.0-E980.5)	13,316	5.0	4.7	14,218	5.4	5.1
Alcohol-induced deaths ³ (291,303,305.0,357.5,425.5,535.3,571.0-571.3,790.3,E860)	19,480	7.3	6.3	20,231	7.7	6.7
Injury at work ⁴	5,687	2.1	2.0	5,895	2.2	2.1

- Quantity zero.

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

1 Included in All other infectious and parasitic diseases.

2 Included in All other diseases.

3 Included in selected categories.

4 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 12. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 16 selected subcategories of Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 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 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual]

Cause of death (based on Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	1996			1995		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ¹ (140-208)	544,278	205.2	129.1	538,455	204.9	129.9
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (150)	11,328	4.3	2.9	10,969	4.2	2.9
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (151)	13,448	5.1	3.0	13,645	5.2	3.2
Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus (153,154)	57,058	21.5	12.4	57,333	21.8	12.7
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (157)	27,596	10.4	6.2	26,766	10.2	6.2
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	153,331	57.8	38.2	151,200	57.5	38.3
Malignant neoplasm of skin (172)	7,348	2.8	2.0	6,907	2.6	1.9
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (180)	4,537	1.7	1.3	4,503	1.7	1.3
Malignant neoplasm of body of uterus and of uterus, part unspecified (179,182)	6,277	2.4	1.4	6,237	2.4	1.4
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (183.0)	13,271	5.0	3.3	13,342	5.1	3.3
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (185)	34,405	13.0	6.1	34,475	13.1	6.2
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (188)	11,553	4.4	2.2	11,084	4.2	2.2
Malignant neoplasm of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs (189)	11,598	4.4	2.9	11,555	4.4	2.9
Malignant neoplasm of brain and other and unspecified parts of nervous system (191,192)	12,334	4.6	3.6	12,063	4.6	3.5
Hodgkin's disease (201)	1,420	0.5	0.4	1,431	0.5	0.4
Malignant lymphoma other than Hodgkin's disease (200,202)	23,055	8.7	5.4	22,522	8.6	5.4
Multiple myeloma and other immunoproliferative neoplasms (203)	10,355	3.9	2.3	10,266	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 13. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates: United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, final 1995 and preliminary 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. Figures for 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Area	1996			1995		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
United States ¹	2,322,265	875.4	493.6	2,312,132	880.0	503.9
Alabama	42,840	1,002.6	580.8	42,362	996.1	582.6
Alaska	2,581	425.2	473.7	2,553	423.0	489.0
Arizona	38,950	879.6	506.6	35,342	837.9	498.9
Arkansas	26,525	1,056.9	549.3	26,702	1,075.1	561.8
California	230,601	723.4	461.9	224,213	709.8	464.9
Colorado	25,951	678.9	435.9	25,011	667.6	439.2
Connecticut	29,594	903.8	443.9	29,457	899.5	452.0
Delaware	6,507	897.7	527.1	6,282	875.9	521.3
District of Columbia	6,551	1,206.0	771.7	6,896	1,244.2	810.3
Florida	153,564	1,066.4	478.9	153,176	1,081.3	496.8
Georgia	58,849	800.3	561.3	58,387	810.8	571.4
Hawaii	7,929	669.8	389.1	7,633	643.1	390.9
Idaho	8,716	732.9	431.5	8,516	732.1	440.3
Illinois	106,358	897.8	511.2	108,469	916.9	525.0
Indiana	54,568	934.3	527.2	53,287	918.2	518.7
Iowa	27,787	974.4	430.0	28,021	986.0	439.2
Kansas	23,967	931.8	466.8	23,935	933.0	466.2
Kentucky	37,343	961.5	547.7	37,201	963.7	554.0
Louisiana	40,482	930.5	600.9	39,705	914.4	598.0
Maine	11,070	890.4	435.2	11,754	946.8	477.8
Maryland	41,631	820.9	516.8	41,842	829.8	532.2
Massachusetts	55,341	908.4	441.6	55,476	913.4	451.7
Michigan	83,893	874.4	503.9	83,661	876.1	513.7
Minnesota	37,102	796.6	411.9	37,507	813.7	426.1
Mississippi	26,739	984.5	604.8	27,026	1,002.0	620.0
Missouri	53,903	1,005.9	517.8	54,402	1,021.9	532.3
Montana	7,667	871.9	455.4	7,629	876.6	470.1
Nebraska	15,548	941.1	447.0	15,267	932.6	445.4
Nevada	13,192	822.9	551.1	12,526	818.6	557.1
New Hampshire	9,411	809.6	449.6	9,227	803.6	459.4
New Jersey	71,812	899.0	475.1	74,087	932.5	502.2
New Mexico	12,556	732.8	474.0	12,545	744.3	491.4
New York	162,714	894.8	483.9	168,382	928.4	514.8
North Carolina	66,322	905.7	537.6	64,918	902.2	542.3
North Dakota	5,994	931.4	419.7	5,975	931.6	427.2
Ohio	105,335	942.8	505.4	105,940	950.1	516.7
Oklahoma	33,135	1,003.8	536.6	32,853	1,002.3	541.9
Oregon	28,930	903.0	465.2	28,214	898.4	470.7
Pennsylvania	129,588	1,074.9	504.0	127,866	1,059.2	504.8
Rhode Island	9,546	964.0	437.4	9,657	975.7	455.9
South Carolina	34,484	932.3	588.5	33,527	912.7	583.1
South Dakota	6,785	926.4	448.7	6,915	948.5	456.3
Tennessee	51,483	967.8	560.2	51,302	976.1	571.3
Texas	138,451	723.8	486.9	137,821	736.1	501.9
Utah	11,075	553.6	407.1	10,940	560.6	418.2
Vermont	4,863	826.1	449.3	4,951	846.7	469.2
Virginia	52,746	790.1	493.8	52,940	799.9	505.8
Washington	42,164	762.1	441.3	40,788	751.0	444.5
West Virginia	20,401	1,117.4	547.8	20,238	1,107.0	546.2
Wisconsin	45,100	874.1	442.0	45,088	880.1	447.0
Wyoming	3,619	751.8	456.6	3,720	774.7	482.3
Puerto Rico	28,721	759.2	---	30,032	805.0	---
Virgin Islands	575	---	---	664	---	---
Guam	599	---	---	592	---	---

--- 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 14. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates, by age and race and Hispanic origin: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the States. Rates per 1,000 live births. Figures for 1996 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals. Rates for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on birth and death certificates; see Technical notes]

<i>Age and race</i>	<i>1996</i>		<i>1995</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<i>All races</i> ¹				
Under 1 year	28,237	7.2	29,583	7.6
Under 28 days	18,326	4.7	19,155	4.9
28 days-11 months	9,911	2.5	10,428	2.7
<i>White</i>				
Under 1 year	18,749	6.0	19,490	6.3
Under 28 days	12,252	3.9	12,644	4.1
28 days-11 months	6,497	2.1	6,846	2.2
<i>Black</i>				
Under 1 year	8,490	14.2	9,118	15.1
Under 28 days	5,483	9.2	5,940	9.8
28 days-11 months	3,007	5.0	3,178	5.3
<i>Hispanic</i> ²				
Under 1 year	4,059	5.8	4,147	6.1
Under 28 days	2,600	3.7	2,704	4.0
28 days-11 months	1,459	2.1	1,443	2.1

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; see Technical notes. 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 15. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 61 selected causes and Human immunodeficiency virus infection: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 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 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)	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All causes	28,245	721.5	29,583	758.6
Certain intestinal infections (008-009)	223	5.7	202	5.2
Whooping cough (033)	5	*	6	*
Meningococcal infection (036)	39	1.0	39	1.0
Septicemia (038)	193	4.9	221	5.7
Viral diseases (045-079)	88	2.2	106	2.7
Congenital syphilis (090)	6	*	4	*
Remainder of infectious and parasitic diseases (001,007,010-032,034-035,037,039-041,*042-*044,080-088,091-139)	164	4.2	195	5.0
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	90	2.3	70	1.8
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature (210-239)	55	1.4	74	1.9
Diseases of thymus gland (254)	-	*	3	*
Cystic fibrosis (277.0)	5	*	8	*
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	80	2.0	79	2.0
Meningitis (320-322)	112	2.9	121	3.1
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs (323-389)	358	9.1	355	9.1
Acute upper respiratory infections (460-465)	14	*	15	*
Bronchitis and bronchiolitis (466,490-491)	88	2.2	97	2.5
Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	485	12.4	492	12.6
Pneumonia (480-486)	469	12.0	485	12.4
Influenza (487)	16	*	7	*
Remainder of diseases of respiratory system (470-478,492-519)	259	6.6	272	7.0
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia (550-553,560)	67	1.7	74	1.9
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)	192	4.9	182	4.7
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	6,463	165.1	6,554	168.1
Anencephalus and similar anomalies (740)	362	9.2	346	8.9
Spina bifida (741)	66	1.7	57	1.5
Congenital hydrocephalus (742.3)	141	3.6	125	3.2
Other congenital anomalies of central nervous system and eye (742.0-742.2,742.4-742.9,743)	294	7.5	329	8.4
Congenital anomalies of heart (745-746)	1,942	49.6	1,979	50.7
Other congenital anomalies of circulatory system (747)	357	9.1	313	8.0
Congenital anomalies of respiratory system (748)	960	24.5	984	25.2
Congenital anomalies of digestive system (749-751)	85	2.2	87	2.2
Congenital anomalies of genitourinary system (752-753)	348	8.9	388	9.9
Congenital anomalies of musculoskeletal system (754-756)	477	12.2	470	12.1
Down's syndrome (758.0)	107	2.7	88	2.3
Other chromosomal anomalies (758.1-758.9)	760	19.4	807	20.7
All other and unspecified congenital anomalies (744,757,759)	564	14.4	581	14.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	12,623	322.4	13,328	341.8
Newborn affected by maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy (760)	145	3.7	192	4.9
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (761)	1,212	31.0	1,309	33.6
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (762)	892	22.8	962	24.7
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery (763)	80	2.0	75	1.9
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition (764)	47	1.2	35	0.9
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (765)	3,706	94.7	3,933	100.9
Disorders relating to long gestation and high birthweight (766)	-	*	-	*
Birth trauma (767)	172	4.4	201	5.2
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (768)	429	11.0	475	12.2
Fetal distress in liveborn infant (768.2-768.4)	116	3.0	146	3.7
Birth asphyxia (768.5-768.9)	313	8.0	329	8.4
Respiratory distress syndrome (769)	1,368	34.9	1,454	37.3
Other respiratory conditions of newborn (770)	1,832	46.8	1,856	47.6
Infections specific to the perinatal period (771)	747	19.1	788	20.2
Neonatal hemorrhage (772)	283	7.2	292	7.5
Hemolytic disease of newborn, due to isoimmunization, and other perinatal jaundice (773-774)	21	0.5	26	0.7
Syndrome of "infant of a diabetic mother" and neonatal diabetes mellitus (775.0-775.1)	9	*	10	*
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn (776.0)	1	*	3	*
All other and ill-defined conditions originating in the perinatal period (775.2-775.9,776.1-779)	1,678	42.9	1,717	44.0
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	4,022	102.7	4,381	112.3
Sudden infant death syndrome (798.0)	2,906	74.2	3,397	87.1
Symptoms, signs, and all other ill-defined conditions (780-797,798.1-799)	1,115	28.5	984	25.2
Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	772	19.7	787	20.2
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction of respiratory tract or suffocation (E911-E912)	75	1.9	81	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 61 selected causes and Human immunodeficiency virus infection: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 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 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)	1996		1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Accidental mechanical suffocation (E913)	259	6.6	295	7.6
Other accidental causes and adverse effects (E800-E910,E914-E949)	439	11.2	411	10.5
Homicide (E960-E969)	299	7.6	311	8.0
Child battering and other maltreatment (E967)	102	2.6	127	3.3
Other homicide (E960-E966,E968-E969)	197	5.0	184	4.7
All other causes (Residual)	1,462	37.3	1,536	39.4
Human immunodeficiency virus infection ¹ (*042-*044)	40	1.0	56	1.4

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (see Technical notes).

- Quantity zero.

¹ 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 16. Expectation of life by age, race, and sex: United States, final 1995 and preliminary 1996

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

Age (Years) and race	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
All races ¹						
0	76.1	75.8	73.0	72.5	79.0	78.9
1	75.6	75.4	72.6	72.1	78.6	78.5
5	71.7	71.5	68.7	68.3	74.7	74.6
10	66.8	66.6	63.8	63.3	69.7	69.7
15	61.9	61.6	58.9	58.4	64.8	64.7
20	57.1	56.9	54.2	53.8	59.9	59.9
25	52.4	52.2	49.6	49.2	55.1	55.0
30	47.7	47.5	44.9	44.6	50.2	50.2
35	43.0	42.8	40.4	40.1	45.4	45.4
40	38.4	38.3	35.9	35.6	40.7	40.7
45	33.9	33.8	31.5	31.3	36.0	36.0
50	29.4	29.3	27.1	27.0	31.5	31.4
55	25.2	25.1	23.0	22.9	27.1	27.0
60	21.2	21.1	19.2	19.1	22.9	22.9
65	17.5	17.4	15.7	15.6	18.9	18.9
70	14.1	14.1	12.5	12.4	15.3	15.3
75	11.1	11.0	9.8	9.7	11.9	11.9
80	8.3	8.3	7.3	7.2	8.9	8.9
85	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.2	6.4	6.3
White						
0	76.8	76.5	73.8	73.4	79.6	79.6
1	76.2	76.0	73.3	72.9	79.1	79.0
5	72.3	72.1	69.4	69.1	75.1	75.1
10	67.4	67.2	64.5	64.1	70.2	70.2
15	62.4	62.3	59.6	59.2	65.3	65.2
20	57.7	57.5	54.8	54.5	60.4	60.4
25	52.9	52.7	50.2	49.9	55.5	55.5
30	48.1	48.0	45.5	45.2	50.7	50.6
35	43.4	43.3	40.9	40.7	45.8	45.8
40	38.8	38.7	36.3	36.1	41.0	41.0
45	34.2	34.1	31.8	31.7	36.3	36.3
50	29.7	29.6	27.5	27.3	31.7	31.7
55	25.4	25.4	23.3	23.2	27.3	27.3
60	21.3	21.3	19.3	19.3	23.0	23.0
65	17.6	17.6	15.8	15.7	19.0	19.1
70	14.1	14.1	12.6	12.5	15.3	15.4
75	11.1	11.1	9.8	9.7	12.0	12.0
80	8.3	8.3	7.3	7.2	8.9	8.9
85	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.2	6.3	6.3
Black						
0	70.3	69.6	66.1	65.2	74.2	73.9
1	70.3	69.7	66.2	65.3	74.2	73.9
5	66.5	65.9	62.3	61.5	70.3	70.1
10	61.6	61.0	57.4	56.6	65.4	65.2
15	56.7	56.1	52.6	51.7	60.5	60.2
20	52.0	51.4	48.0	47.2	55.7	55.4
25	47.4	46.9	43.7	42.9	50.9	50.6
30	42.9	42.4	39.3	38.6	46.2	46.0
35	38.5	38.1	35.1	34.5	41.6	41.4
40	34.2	33.9	31.0	30.5	37.1	36.9
45	30.1	29.8	27.1	26.7	32.8	32.6
50	26.2	25.9	23.4	23.0	28.6	28.4
55	22.4	22.2	19.9	19.6	24.5	24.4
60	18.9	18.7	16.7	16.4	20.7	20.6
65	15.8	15.6	13.9	13.6	17.2	17.1
70	12.8	12.7	11.2	11.0	14.0	13.9
75	10.3	10.2	9.0	8.8	11.2	11.1
80	8.0	7.8	7.0	6.8	8.5	8.4
85	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	6.3	6.2

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 17. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, preliminary 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	2,322,421	875.4
1	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	733,834	276.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	544,278	205.2
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	160,431	60.5
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	106,146	40.0
5	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	93,874	35.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	43,449	16.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	50,425	19.0
6	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	82,579	31.1
7	Diabetes mellitus (250)	61,559	23.2
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	32,655	12.3
9	Suicide (E950-E959)	30,862	11.6
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	25,135	9.5
...	All other causes (Residual)	451,068	170.0
1-4 years			
...	All causes	5,947	38.3
1	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	2,155	13.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	834	5.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	1,321	8.5
2	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	633	4.1
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	440	2.8
4	Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	395	2.5
5	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	207	1.3
6	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	167	1.1
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	149	1.0
8	Septicemia (038)	74	0.5
9	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature (210-239)	71	0.5
10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	69	0.4
...	All other causes (Residual)	1,587	10.2
5-14 years			
...	All causes	8,465	22.0
1	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	3,521	9.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	2,002	5.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	1,519	4.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	1,035	2.7
3	Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	513	1.3
4	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	456	1.2
5	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	341	0.9
6	Suicide (E950-E959)	305	0.8
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	174	0.5
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	147	0.4
9	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	136	0.4
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature (210-239)	99	0.3
...	All other causes (Residual)	1,738	4.5
15-24 years			
...	All causes	32,699	90.3
1	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	13,872	38.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	10,624	29.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	3,248	9.0
2	Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	6,548	18.1
3	Suicide (E950-E959)	4,369	12.1
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	1,642	4.5
5	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	920	2.5
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	420	1.2
7	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	387	1.1
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	230	0.6
9	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	197	0.5
10	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	174	0.5
...	All other causes (Residual)	3,940	10.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, preliminary 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	148,904	177.8
1	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	26,554	31.7
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	14,528	17.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	12,026	14.4
2	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	22,795	27.2
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	22,147	26.4
4	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	16,261	19.4
5	Suicide (E950-E959)	12,536	15.0
6	Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)	9,261	11.1
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	4,230	5.1
8	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	3,418	4.1
9	Diabetes mellitus (250)	2,520	3.0
10	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	1,972	2.4
...	All other causes (Residual)	27,210	32.5
45-64 years			
...	All causes	380,396	708.0
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	132,805	247.2
2	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	102,510	190.8
3	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	16,332	30.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	7,659	14.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	8,673	16.1
4	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	15,526	28.9
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	12,849	23.9
6	Diabetes mellitus (250)	12,678	23.6
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	10,718	19.9
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042-*044)	8,443	15.7
9	Suicide (E950-E959)	7,717	14.4
10	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	5,646	10.5
...	All other causes (Residual)	55,172	102.7
65 years and over			
...	All causes	1,717,218	5,071.4
1	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	612,886	1,810.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)	386,092	1,140.2
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	140,938	416.2
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	91,624	270.6
5	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	73,968	218.4
6	Diabetes mellitus (250)	46,194	136.4
7	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	30,564	90.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)	7,539	22.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects (E800-E807, E826-E949)	23,025	68.0
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (580-589)	20,955	61.9
9	Alzheimer's disease (331.0)	20,848	61.6
10	Septicemia (038)	17,340	51.2
...	All other causes (Residual)	275,809	814.5

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 18. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of infant death, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, preliminary 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. Rates for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on birth and death certificates; see Technical notes]

Rank ¹	Cause of death and race (Based on Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
All races ²			
...	All causes	28,245	721.5
1	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	6,463	165.1
2	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (765)	3,706	94.7
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (798.0)	2,906	74.2
4	Respiratory distress syndrome (769)	1,368	34.9
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (761)	1,212	31.0
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (762)	892	22.8
7	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	772	19.7
8	Infections specific to the perinatal period (771)	747	19.1
9	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	485	12.4
10	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (768)	429	11.0
...	All other causes (Residual)	9,265	236.7
White			
...	All causes	18,818	604.5
1	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	5,068	162.8
2	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (765)	2,025	65.0
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (798.0)	1,876	60.3
4	Respiratory distress syndrome (769)	857	27.5
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (761)	786	25.2
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (762)	602	19.3
7	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	533	17.1
8	Infections specific to the perinatal period (771)	480	15.4
9	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (768)	319	10.2
10	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	307	9.9
...	All other causes (Residual)	5,965	191.6
Black			
...	All causes	8,442	1,416.4
1	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (765)	1,574	264.1
2	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	1,160	194.6
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (798.0)	918	154.0
4	Respiratory distress syndrome (769)	468	78.5
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (761)	401	67.3
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (762)	263	44.1
7	Infections specific to the perinatal period (771)	245	41.1
8	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	204	34.2
9	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	149	25.0
10	Homicide (E960-E969)	108	18.1
...	All other causes (Residual)	2,952	495.3
Hispanic ³			
...	All causes	4,048	582.5
1	Congenital anomalies (740-759)	1,101	158.4
2	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (765)	489	70.4
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (798.0)	305	43.9
4	Respiratory distress syndrome (769)	203	29.2
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (761)	121	17.4
6	Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	108	15.5
7	Infections specific to the perinatal period (771)	104	15.0
8	Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	103	14.8
9	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (762)	98	14.1
10	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (768)	52	7.5
...	All other causes (Residual)	1,364	196.3

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

² Includes races other than white and black.

³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; see Technical notes. 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.

Technical notes

Nature and sources of data

The preliminary data for 1996 are based on substantial samples of vital records. The data for 1996 are based on a continuous receipt of statistical records through May 8, 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 within the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam are included in tables showing data by State, but are not included in U.S. totals.

For 1996 individual records of births, infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age), and deaths of persons 1 year and over are weighted to independent counts of vital events received in each State. 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.

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 control count by the number of records in the preliminary sample. Because there are two separate mortality 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 percent completeness is obtained by dividing the number of records in the preliminary file by the control count. 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 2.5 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* (5), and *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1992 Volume II, Mortality, Part A* (9).

Hispanic origin is reported and tabulated independently of race. Thus persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race, and data for Hispanic persons are included in figures by race in this report. Puerto Rico does not include a Hispanic identifier on the birth and death certificates.

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, including Asian and Hispanic mothers.

Although Nevada's birth certificate does not include a direct question on mother's marital status, 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 midyear population estimates (10–12). 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 (13). 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) (14). 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* (15). 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. As a result, estimates based on the preliminary mortality file for certain causes may be underestimated. Causes that are reported unknown in the preliminary data are coded to the Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (ICD-9, 780–799). In the final data, some of these are

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 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	3,918,294	94.4	28,313	92.1	84.1	2,297,671	93.1	86.2
Alabama	60,718	97.2	635	91.8	91.8	41,707	96.2	96.2
Alaska	10,058	89.3	72	83.3	83.3	2,503	81.5	81.3
Arizona	79,466	76.4	605	84.1	69.3	39,335	81.8	70.1
Arkansas	35,337	100.0	307	100.0	99.7	25,758	100.0	100.0
California	540,023	77.8	3,291	74.9	74.9	227,999	75.0	75.0
Colorado	56,086	100.0	388	100.0	99.7	25,973	99.2	99.1
Connecticut	44,184	100.0	278	100.0	87.1	29,452	100.0	87.8
Delaware	10,750	99.1	79	93.7	86.1	6,461	100.0	99.5
District of Columbia	14,908	94.6	252	99.6	71.4	7,651	99.7	79.8
Florida	189,728	100.0	1,427	98.7	98.6	153,388	99.8	99.8
Georgia	115,575	99.2	1,023	97.7	97.7	58,428	99.3	99.2
Hawaii	18,390	98.9	106	97.2	89.6	8,025	99.7	91.5
Idaho	18,689	97.5	113	100.0	77.9	8,310	99.9	79.3
Illinois	181,336	99.3	1,443	89.8	76.0	102,045	88.9	74.4
Indiana	83,184	95.7	609	79.8	78.7	54,433	60.2	59.9
Iowa	37,339	100.0	227	100.0	99.6	27,377	100.0	99.1
Kansas	38,579	91.7	313	81.2	81.2	22,914	100.0	100.0
Kentucky	51,198	99.9	364	92.9	79.1	36,593	99.3	86.8
Louisiana	66,409	92.2	617	97.9	97.9	40,251	97.5	97.5
Maine	13,609	100.0	59	93.2	76.3	10,921	98.8	81.1
Maryland	65,822	97.4	454	99.3	99.3	40,748	96.2	96.2
Massachusetts	81,360	97.1	411	95.6	88.3	55,645	94.2	89.7
Michigan	136,089	96.3	1,075	98.6	75.6	81,663	99.7	79.6
Minnesota	63,554	89.5	431	82.6	74.2	36,752	100.0	88.6
Mississippi	40,894	98.3	379	100.0	97.6	25,480	99.9	99.8
Missouri	76,344	100.0	693	98.6	57.4	54,804	100.0	70.1
Montana	10,631	98.3	65	95.4	95.4	7,621	99.2	99.2
Nebraska	23,518	99.8	226	100.0	81.0	15,517	99.4	81.7
Nevada	25,656	100.0	152	100.0	88.2	13,723	100.0	92.1
New Hampshire	14,005	100.0	65	76.9	61.5	9,187	100.0	77.7
New Jersey	110,988	100.0	733	89.2	79.5	69,483	91.8	82.9
New Mexico	26,822	100.0	156	100.0	94.2	12,393	100.0	99.0
New York	272,946	95.6	1,841	91.5	70.3	159,838	89.6	72.0
New York excluding New York City ...	146,003	91.7	868	81.9	62.9	93,625	82.7	66.3
New York City	126,943	100.0	973	100.0	77.0	66,213	99.3	80.0
North Carolina	106,623	98.7	986	95.5	95.5	65,913	100.0	100.0
North Dakota	9,675	100.0	47	100.0	70.2	6,348	100.0	82.6
Ohio	153,214	87.7	1,191	90.1	72.0	103,780	88.1	71.6
Oklahoma	45,139	100.0	391	95.4	78.0	31,750	100.0	81.6
Oregon	45,676	100.0	266	98.1	86.1	28,749	100.0	92.2
Pennsylvania	150,634	98.9	1,206	96.2	96.2	129,235	98.7	98.7
Rhode Island	13,423	100.0	73	100.0	100.0	9,619	100.0	100.0
South Carolina	48,875	99.5	381	87.7	87.7	33,293	87.1	87.1
South Dakota	10,590	100.0	60	100.0	100.0	6,858	100.0	100.0
Tennessee	78,403	100.0	715	100.0	68.1	53,870	100.0	77.1
Texas	330,875	100.0	2,016	100.0	99.9	138,269	100.0	100.0
Utah	42,202	85.3	277	85.9	85.9	11,185	86.5	86.5
Vermont	6,475	99.3	51	94.1	94.1	4,884	98.7	97.3
Virginia	90,222	100.0	620	84.2	84.0	51,611	81.9	81.8
Washington	78,328	93.7	457	100.0	97.6	41,754	100.0	99.0
West Virginia	21,758	100.0	176	92.0	76.1	20,170	100.0	79.1
Wisconsin	66,121	100.0	488	96.3	93.2	44,592	100.0	95.5
Wyoming	5,866	100.0	23	100.0	100.0	3,413	99.4	99.4
Puerto Rico	63,222	100.0	607	100.0	64.1	28,246	100.0	63.4
Virgin Islands	2,001	100.0	21	100.0	85.7	540	99.6	82.0
Guam	4,266	90.3	38	97.4	- - -	588	99.8	- - -

- - - Data not available.

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

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

reallocated to specified causes after further information is provided. The preliminary cause-of-death data in this report have not been adjusted to correct for this type of bias, but the following bias correction factors (BCF) may be used to interpret the impact of the bias on HIV, motor vehicle accidents, all other accidents, suicides, homicides, and all other external causes. Because in the preliminary data some deaths for these causes are coded as Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions, a BCF for this condition is included as well. These BCF's are determined by examining the change in reporting from causes that are assigned to Other unknown and unspecified cause (ICD-9, 799.9) in the provisional data to specified causes in the final data. Comparisons of the 10-percent Current Mortality Sample data to the final data for 1990-95 are used. When 3 years of data from the preliminary file are available, NCHS will have an adequate statistical basis for calculating bias correction factors based on preliminary data. NCHS is currently exploring methods of estimating and correcting statistical bias in preliminary data for SIDS and other causes of death.

Cause	Bias correction factor	1996 Age-adjusted rate	Corrected preliminary data		
			Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	1.0059	11.6	32,849	12.4	11.7
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	0.9371	8.1	28,464	10.7	7.6
Accidents and adverse effects	1.0112	30.1	94,927	35.8	30.4
Motor vehicle accidents	1.0015	16.2	43,513	16.4	16.2
All other accidents and adverse effects	1.0196	13.9	51,414	19.4	14.2
Suicide	1.0060	10.8	31,048	11.7	10.9
Homicide and legal intervention	1.0109	8.4	20,963	7.9	8.5
All other external causes	1.0793	1.1	3,438	1.3	1.2

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.

Mortality 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 1996, death rates for Hispanic origin include deaths to persons of Hispanic origin for the 49 States and the District of Columbia in the numerator and include the Hispanic population of the entire United States in the denominator because population estimates for Hispanic origin were not yet available by State. Death rates for 1995 for Hispanic persons exclude Oklahoma in the numerator and denominator. In 1990 the 49 States and the District of Columbia accounted

for 99.6 percent of the Hispanic population in the United States (16). As a result, death rates for Hispanic origin for 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 (8). Death rates for American Indian and Asian or Pacific Islander persons should also be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies in reporting race on the death certificate as compared to race on censuses, surveys, and birth certificates.

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. Infant mortality rates (tables 14, 15, and 18) for Hispanic origin exclude Oklahoma in the numerator and denominator. In contrast to infant mortality rates based on live births, infant death rates are based on the estimated population under 1 year of age (table 10). 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 July 1, 1996, 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 (17). 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* (9).

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 July 1, 1995, and as of July 1, 1996, which were furnished by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (11,12,18,19). Infant mortality rates are per 1,000 or per 100,000 live births.

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	Weights (w_i)
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 (0.03 percent and 0.71 percent). In computing birth rates by live-birth order, births with live-birth order not stated are distributed in proportion to stated data. Births with marital status not reported (0.03 percent) are included with births to married mothers. 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 for birthweight, prenatal care, and method of delivery. Birth and death rates for the Hispanic population are based only on events to persons reported as Hispanic; Hispanic origin is not imputed if it is not reported. For calculating death rates, deaths with age not stated are not distributed.

An asterisk indicates that a figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision. In this report three sets of criteria determine whether a figure meets these standards.

- 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.
- Reporting for a particular characteristic is at least 80 percent complete. In this report no data were suppressed based on this criterion.
- A rate or percent is based on at least 20 births or deaths in the numerator or denominator.

Rates based on fewer than 20 births or deaths 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 but are still 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 final 1995 data, the preliminary 1996 counts, and the preliminary 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:

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

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 shown 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

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

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:

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

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

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 the “true” number of deaths.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

where

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

where

i = each age group where $i = 1$ for infant deaths, $i = 2$ for 1–4 years, $i = 3$ 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 1 year; for age groups 1–4 through 85 years and over, use the percent completeness for the demographic or medical file as appropriate for deaths 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:

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

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:

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

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:

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

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

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

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

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
 Natality patterns 2
 Mortality patterns 4
 References 6
 List of detailed tables 7
 Technical notes 35

Suggested citation

Ventura SJ, Peters KD, Martin JA, Maurer JD. Births and deaths: United States, 1996. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 46 no 1, 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@cdc.gov
Internet: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww/nchshome.htm>

DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 97-1120
7-0702 (9/97)