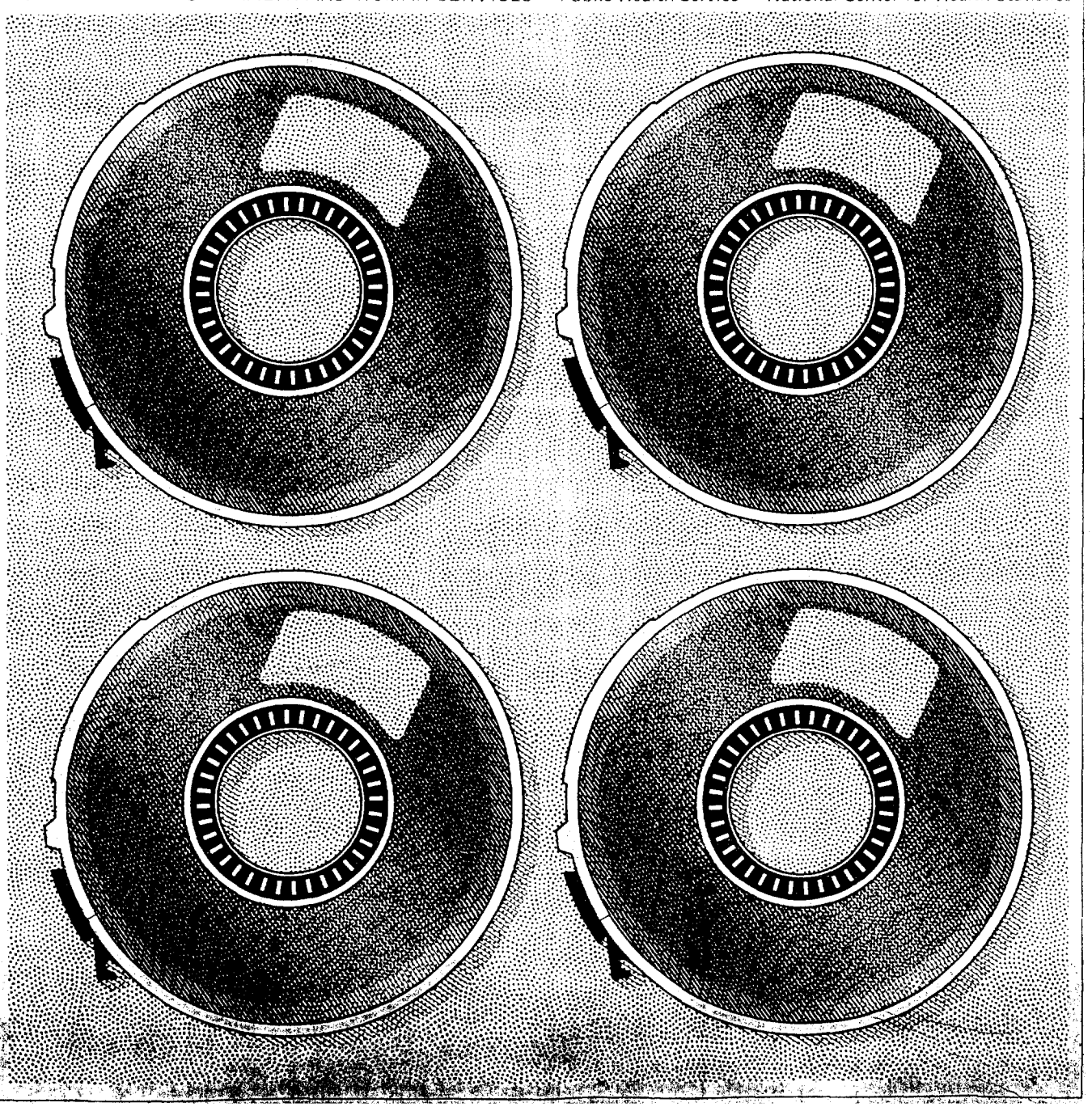
Public Use Data Tape Documentation

1980 Detail Natality

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES • Public Health Service • National Center for Health Statistics



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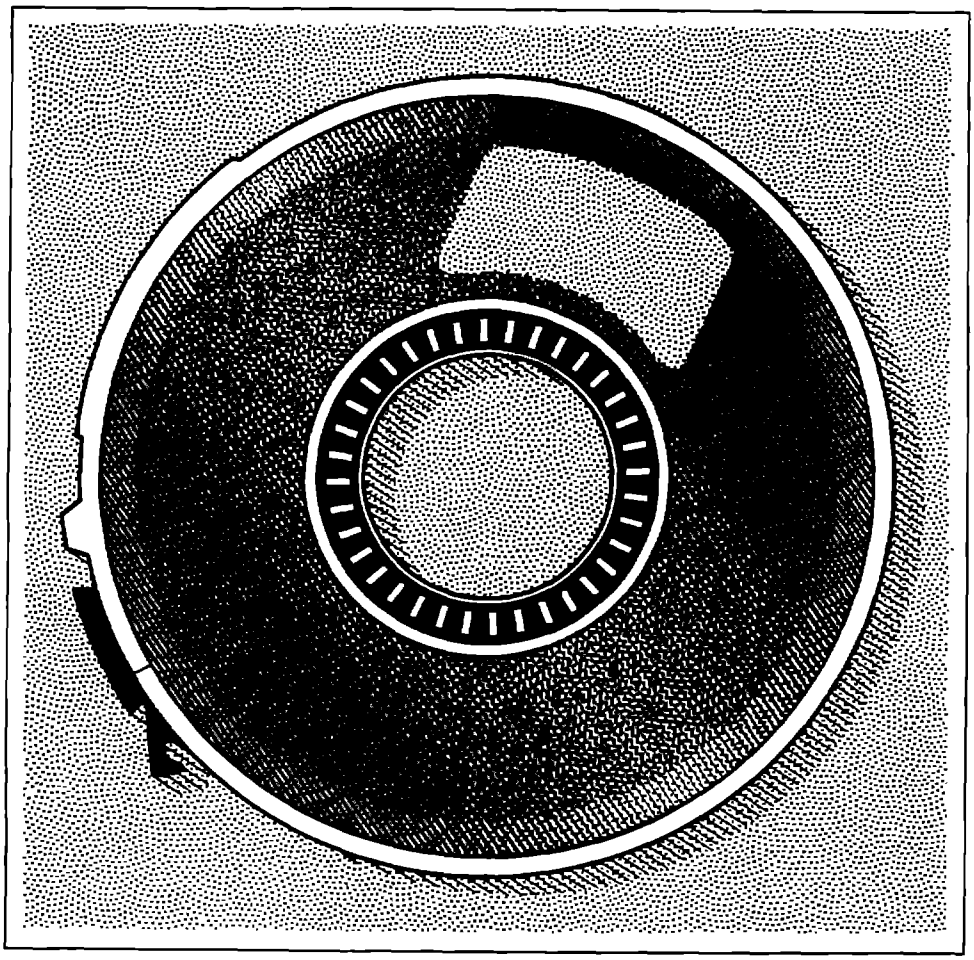

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
National Center for Health Statistics

Hyattsville, Maryland
December 1982

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Introduction

The natality data file is maintained by calendar year. Data is received from the States in two forms. A number of States submit 100 percent of the data and the remaining States submit 50 percent. Appendix A itemizes State names, codes and percentage of data submitted.

Each record contains a weight field (tape location 208) which is designed to inflate tabular totals to the national birth figures. For States that submit 100 percent of their data, each record contains a one (1) in the weight field. For States that submit 50 percent of their data, each record contains a two (2) in the weight field.

Natality tabulations, published by the National Center for Health Statistics, are by place of residence unless otherwise specified in the tables. Births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded from these tabulations. However, tables by place of occurrence include births to nonresidents of the United States and totals differ from resident tables.

If your totals differ from NCHS published figures, different handling of nonresident aliens may be the reason. Nonresident aliens can be identified by codes 52 through 57 and 59 in tape locations 13-14.

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Attachments to Natality Documentation

1. State names, codes and percentage of data submitted.
2. Outline of differences between the 1979 and 1980 data records.
3. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as adapted for use by NCHS/DVS. (Effective with 1980 data).

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Data Items	Tape Locations
1. General	
a. Data year	1
b. Reporting area	4
c. Record type	11
d. Resident status	12
e. Record weight	208
2. Occurrence	
a. State	28-29
b. County	30-32
c. Division	33
3. Residence	
a. State	13-14
b. County	15-17
c. City	18-20
d. Population size	21
e. MET/NONMET county	25
f. Division	26
g. NCHS SMSA	22-24
h. FIPS SMSA	204-207
4. Dates of	
a. Last menstrual period	88-92
b. Birth	84-87
c. Last live birth	113-116
d. Last other termination	125-128
5. Prenatal Care	
a. Month began	109-112
b. Number of visits	140-141,209-212
6. Child	
a. Sex	35
b. Race	39-40
c. Number at delivery	81-83
d. Birthweight	73-79
e. APGAR score	181-186
f. Gestation	93-97

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Data Items	Tape Locations
7. Mother	
a. Age	41-51
b. Race	38
c. Marital status	107-108
d. Education	98-102
e. Place of birth	138-139
f. Origin or descent	187-188
8. Pregnancy History	
a. Born alive, now living	52-53
b. Born alive, now dead	54-55
c. Born dead	56-57
d. Other terminations	
1. Before 20 weeks	177-178
2. After 20 weeks	179-180
e. Total birth order	58-60
f. Live birth order	61-67
9. Father	
a. Age	69-72
b. Race	37
c. Education	103-106
d. Origin or descent	189-190
10. Other Items	
a. Congenital malformations	142
b. Residence reporting flags	146-160
c. Occurrence reporting flags	161-172
d. Attendant at birth	36
e. Place of delivery	80
f. Outcome of last pregnancy	137
g. Interval since last live birth	117-124
h. Interval since last other termination	130-132
i. Interval since last pregnancy	133-136
j. Outcome of last pregnancy	137

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Machine/File/Data Characteristics:

1. Machine used: IBM/370-158
2. Language used: PL/1
3. File organization: One file, multiple reels
4. Record format: Blocked, fixed format
5. Record counts:
   a. Total: 3,310,301
   b. Foreign residents: 5,223
6. Record length: 215
7. Blocksize: 21500
8. Recording mode: IBM/EBCDIC 8-bit code
9. Code scheme: Numeric/Alphabetic/Blanks/Special
10. Last block: May be a short block
11. Special characters:
    a. "Z" is the EBCDIC letter Z
    b. "&" is the EBCDIC ampersand
    c. "-" is the EBCDIC dash
12. Data counts (weighted totals):
    a. By occurrence: 3,617,981
    b. By residence: 3,612,258
    c. To foreign residents: 5,723

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
1	1	Data Year 0 ... 1980
2-3	2	Shipment Number 01-nn ... Shipments from each reporting area are numbered consecutively.
4	1	Reporting Area The following codes used with the State of Occurrence codes, tape locations 28-29, identify separate reporting areas. 1 ... Bronx Borough 2 ... Brooklyn Borough 3 ... Manhattan Borough 4 ... Queens Borough 5 ... Richmond Borough 6 ... Chicago 0 ... All other areas
5-10	6	Certificate Number These positions are blank.
11	1	Record Type 1 ... RESIDENTS State and County of Occurrence and Residence are the same. 2 ... NONRESIDENTS State and/or County of Occurrence and Residence are different.
12	1	Resident Status 1 ... RESIDENTS State and County of Occurrence and Residence are the same. 2 ... INTRASTATE NONRESIDENTS State of Occurrence and Residence are the same, but County is different. 3 ... INTERSTATE NONRESIDENTS State of Occurrence and Residence are different, but both are in the U.S. 4 ... FOREIGN RESIDENTS State of Occurrence is one of the 50 States or the District of Columbia, but Place of Residence is outside of the U.S.

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
13-27	15	PLACE OF RESIDENCE Refer to the "Geographic Code Manual: Codes used in computer processing effective with 1970 data" for a complete list of areas and codes.
13-14	2	State 01-51 ... Each State and the District of Columbia are numbered alphabetically. Appendix A gives a complete list of State names and codes. Foreign Residents 52 ... Puerto Rico 53 ... Virgin Islands 54 ... Guam 55 ... Canada 56 ... Cuba 57 ... Mexico 59 ... Remainder of World
15-17	3	County 001-nnn ... Counties and County equivalents are numbered alphabetically within each State. Virginia independent cities are numbered alphabetically following Virginia counties. ZZZ ... Foreign residents
18-20	3	City 001-nnn ... Cities are numbered alphabetically within each State and identify each city with a population of 100,000 or more in 1970 999 ... Balance of County ZZZ ... Foreign residents

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
21	1	Population Size of City of Residence 0 ... Place of 1,000,000 or more 1 ... Place of 500,000 to 1,000,000 2 ... Place of 250,000 to 500,000 3 ... Place of 100,000 to 250,000 4 ... Place of 50,000 to 100,000 5 ... Place of 25,000 to 50,000 6 ... Place of 10,000 to 25,000 9 ... All other areas in U.S. Z ... Foreign Residents
22-24	3	NCHS Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) NCHS uses the SMSA's established for 1980 by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget except for the New England States, in which case the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. At the back of the documentation is a list of SMSA's and their component counties. Tape locations 204-207 contain the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) SMSA codes. 000 ... Nonmetropolitan counties 001-305 ... The 305 SMSA's established for 1980 ZZZ ... Foreign Residents
25	1	Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan County of Residence 1 ... Metropolitan County 2 ... Nonmetropolitan County Z ... Foreign Residents

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
26-27	2	**Division and State Subcode of Residence**

States are coded within Division. The code structure is designed to sequence the States as they appear in NCHS Publications.

Location 26 identifies the Division and location 27 identifies States within that Division.

Loc. 26	Loc. 27	
0 ...	0 ...	Foreign Residents
1 ...		New England
	1 ...	Maine
	2 ...	New Hampshire
	3 ...	Vermont
	4 ...	Massachusetts
	5 ...	Rhode Island
	6 ...	Connecticut
2 ...		Middle Atlantic
	1 ...	New York
	2 ...	New Jersey
	3 ...	Pennsylvania
3 ...		East North Central
	1 ...	Ohio
	2 ...	Indiana
	3 ...	Illinois
	4 ...	Michigan
	5 ...	Wisconsin
4 ...		West North Central
	1 ...	Minnesota
	2 ...	Iowa
	3 ...	Missouri
	4 ...	North Dakota
	5 ...	South Dakota
	6 ...	Nebraska
	7 ...	Kansas

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
26-27	2	**Division and State Subcode of Residence (Continued)**

Loc. 26 / Loc. 27

5 ... **South Atlantic**

1 ... Delaware
2 ... Maryland
3 ... District of Columbia
4 ... Virginia
5 ... West Virginia
6 ... North Carolina
7 ... South Carolina
8 ... Georgia
9 ... Florida

6 ... **East South Central**

1 ... Kentucky
2 ... Tennessee
3 ... Alabama
4 ... Mississippi

7 ... **West South Central**

1 ... Arkansas
2 ... Louisiana
3 ... Oklahoma
4 ... Texas

8 ... **Mountain**

1 ... Montana
2 ... Idaho
3 ... Wyoming
4 ... Colorado
5 ... New Mexico
6 ... Arizona
7 ... Utah
8 ... Nevada

9 ... **Pacific**

1 ... Washington
2 ... Oregon
3 ... California
4 ... Alaska
5 ... Hawaii

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
28-34	7	PLACE OF OCCURRENCE Refer to the "Geographic Code Manual: Codes used in computer processing effective with 1970 data" for a complete list of areas and codes.
28-29	2	State 01-51 ... Each State and the District of Columbia are numbered alphabetically. Appendix A gives a complete list of State names and codes.
30-32	3	County 001-nnn ... Counties and county equivalents are numbered alphabetically within each State. Virginia independent cities are numbered alphabetically following Virginia counties.
33-34	2	Division and State Subcode of Occurrence States are coded within Divisions. The code structure is designed to sequence the States as they appear in NCHS Publications. Location 33 identifies the Division and location 34 identifies States within that Division. Loc. 33 / Loc. 34 1 ... New England 1 ... Maine 2 ... New Hampshire 3 ... Vermont 4 ... Massachusetts 5 ... Rhode Island 6 ... Connecticut 2 ... Middle Atlantic 1 ... New York 2 ... New Jersey 3 ... Pennsylvania

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
33-34	2	Division and State Subcode of Occurrence (Continued)

Loc. 33	Loc. 34	
3 ...		East North Central
	1 ...	Ohio
	2 ...	Indiana
	3 ...	Illinois
	4 ...	Michigan
	5 ...	Wisconsin
4 ...		West North Central
	1 ...	Minnesota
	2 ...	Iowa
	3 ...	Missouri
	4 ...	North Dakota
	5 ...	South Dakota
	6 ...	Nebraska
	7 ...	Kansas
5 ...		South Atlantic
	1 ...	Delaware
	2 ...	Maryland
	3 ...	District of Columbia
	4 ...	Virginia
	5 ...	West Virginia
	6 ...	North Carolina
	7 ...	South Carolina
	8 ...	Georgia
	9 ...	Florida
6 ...		East South Central
	1 ...	Kentucky
	2 ...	Tennessee
	3 ...	Alabama
	4 ...	Mississippi
7 ...		West South Central
	1 ...	Arkansas
	2 ...	Louisiana
	3 ...	Oklahoma
	4 ...	Texas

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
33-34	2	Division and State Subcode of Occurrence (Continued)

Loc. 33 — Loc. 34

8 ... Mountain

1 ... Montana
2 ... Idaho
3 ... Wyoming
4 ... Colorado
5 ... New Mexico
6 ... Arizona
7 ... Utah
8 ... Nevada

9 ... Pacific

1 ... Washington
2 ... Oregon
3 ... California
4 ... Alaska
5 ... Hawaii

35	1	Sex of Child

1 ... Male
2 ... Female

36	1	Attendant at Birth

1 ... Physician in Hospital or Institution
2 ... Physician (Not in Hospital)
3 ... Midwife (Not in Hospital)
4 ... Other and not specified

37	1	Detail Race of Father

0 ... Other Asian or Pacific Islander
1 ... White
2 ... Black
3 ... Indian (Includes Aleuts and Eskimos)
4 ... Chinese
5 ... Japanese
6 ... Hawaiian (Includes Part-Hawaiian)
7 ... Other Nonwhite
8 ... Filipino
9 ... Not Stated

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
38	1	Detail Race of Mother 0 ... Other Asian or Pacific Islander 1 ... White 2 ... Black 3 ... Indian (Includes Aleuts and Eskimos) 4 ... Chinese 5 ... Japanese 6 ... Hawaiian (Includes Part-Hawaiian) 7 ... Other Nonwhite 8 ... Filipino 9 ... Not Stated
39	1	Detail Race of Child 0 ... Other Asian or Pacific Islander 1 ... White 2 ... Black 3 ... Indian (Includes Aleuts and Eskimos) 4 ... Chinese 5 ... Japanese 6 ... Hawaiian (Includes Part-Hawaiian) 7 ... Other Nonwhite 8 ... Filipino
40	1	Race of Child Recode 3 1 ... White 2 ... Races other than White or Black 3 ... Black
41-42	2	Detail Age of Mother 10-49 ... Age in Single Years

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
43-44	2	Age of Mother Single Years Recode 36

01 ... Under 15 years
02 ... 15 years
03 ... 16 years
04 ... 17 years
05 ... 18 years
06 ... 19 years
07 ... 20 years
08 ... 21 years
09 ... 22 years
10 ... 23 years
11 ... 24 years
12 ... 25 years
13 ... 26 years
14 ... 27 years
15 ... 28 years
16 ... 29 years
17 ... 30 years
18 ... 31 years
19 ... 32 years
20 ... 33 years
21 ... 34 years
22 ... 35 years
23 ... 36 years
24 ... 37 years
25 ... 38 years
26 ... 39 years
27 ... 40 years
28 ... 41 years
29 ... 42 years
30 ... 43 years
31 ... 44 years
32 ... 45 years
33 ... 46 years
34 ... 47 years
35 ... 48 years
36 ... 49 years

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
45-46	2	Age of Mother Recode 15 01 ... Under 15 years 03 ... 15 years 04 ... 16 years 05 ... 17 years 06 ... 18 years 07 ... 19 years 09 ... 20 years 10 ... 21 years 11 ... 22 years 12 ... 23 years 13 ... 24 years 14 ... 25-29 years 15 ... 30-34 years 16 ... 35-39 years 17 ... 40 years and over
47-48	2	Age of Mother Recode 12 01 ... Under 15 years 03 ... 15 years 04 ... 16 years 05 ... 17 years 06 ... 18 years 07 ... 19 years 08 ... 20-24 years 09 ... 25-29 years 10 ... 30-34 years 11 ... 35-39 years 12 ... 40-44 years 13 ... 45-49 years
49	1	Age of Mother Recode 8 1 ... Under 15 years 2 ... 15-19 years 3 ... 20-24 years 4 ... 25-29 years 5 ... 30-34 years 6 ... 35-39 years 7 ... 40-44 years 8 ... 45-49 years

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
50	1	Age of Mother Recode 7 1 ... Under 15 years 2 ... 15-19 years 3 ... 20-24 years 4 ... 25-29 years 5 ... 30-34 years 6 ... 35-39 years 7 ... 40-49 years
51	1	Age of Mother Recode 6 1 ... Under 20 years 2 ... 20-24 years 3 ... 25-29 years 4 ... 30-34 years 5 ... 35-39 years 6 ... 40-49 years
52-53	2	Number of Children Born Alive, Now Living 00-50 ... Stated Number of Children 99 ... Unknown or Not Classifiable
54-55	2	Number of Children Born Alive, Now Dead 00-50 ... Stated Number of Children 99 ... Unknown or Not Classifiable
56-57	2	Number of Children Born Dead (Fetal Deaths) 00-50 ... Stated Number of Children 99 ... Unknown or Not Classifiable
58-59	2	Total Birth Order - Detail 01-50 ... Total number of Children ever born to Mother 99 ... Unknown or Not Stated

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
60	1	Total Birth Order Recode 9 1 ... First Child 2 ... Second Child 3 ... Third Child 4 ... Fourth Child 5 ... Fifth Child 6 ... Sixth Child 7 ... Seventh Child 8 ... Eighth Child and Over 9 ... Not Stated
61-62	2	Detail Live Birth Order 01-50 ... Number of Children Born Alive to Mother 99 ... Unknown or Not Stated
63	1	Live Birth Order Recode 9 1 ... First Child 2 ... Second Child 3 ... Third Child 4 ... Fourth Child 5 ... Fifth Child 6 ... Sixth Child 7 ... Seventh Child 8 ... Eighth Child and Over 9 ... Not Stated
64	1	Live Birth Order Recode 8 1 ... First Child 2 ... Second Child 3 ... Third Child 4 ... Fourth Child 5 ... Fifth Child 6 ... Sixth and Seventh Child 7 ... Eighth Child and Over 8 ... Not Stated
65	1	Live Birth Order Recode 7 1 ... First Child 2 ... Second Child 3 ... Third Child 4 ... Fourth Child 5 ... Fifth Child 6 ... Sixth Child and Over 7 ... Not Stated

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
66	1	Live Birth Order Recode 6 1 ... First child 2 ... Second child 3 ... Third child 4 ... Fourth child 5 ... Fifth child and over 6 ... Not stated
67	1	Live Birth Order Recode 3 1 ... First child 2 ... Second child and over 3 ... Not stated
68	1	Reserved Position
69-70	2	Detail Age of Father 10-98 ... Age in single years 99 ... Not stated
71-72	2	Age of Father Recode 11 01 ... Under 15 years 02 ... 15-19 years 03 ... 20-24 years 04 ... 25-29 years 05 ... 30-34 years 06 ... 35-39 years 07 ... 40-44 years 08 ... 45-49 years 09 ... 50-54 years 10 ... 55-98 years 11 ... Not stated

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
73-76	4	Birthweight - Detail in Grams 0227-8165 ... Number of grams 9999 ... Not stated Birthweight
77-78	2	Birthweight Recode 12 01 ... 499 grams or less 02 ... 500-999 grams 03 ... 1000-1499 grams 04 ... 1500-1999 grams 05 ... 2000-2499 grams 06 ... 2500-2999 grams 07 ... 3000-3499 grams 08 ... 3500-3999 grams 09 ... 4000-4499 grams 10 ... 4500-4999 grams 11 ... 5000-8165 grams 12 ... Not stated
79	1	Birthweight Recode 3 1 ... 2499 grams or less 2 ... 2500 grams or more 3 ... Not stated
80	1	Place of Delivery 1 ... Hospital Births 2 ... Non-hospital Births 3 ... En route or born on arrival (BOA) 9 ... Not classifiable
81	1	Plurality - Detail 1 ... Single Birth 2 ... Twin 3 ... Third or Higher Birth
82	1	Plurality Recode 3 1 ... Single Birth 2 ... Twin Birth 3 ... Other Multiple Births
83	1	Plurality Recode 2 1 ... Single Birth 2 ... Multiple Birth

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
84-87	4	DATE OF BIRTH
84-85	2	Month
		01 ... January 02 ... February 03 ... March 04 ... April 05 ... May 06 ... June 07 ... July 08 ... August 09 ... September 10 ... October 11 ... November 12 ... December
86-87	2	Day
		01-31 ... As applicable to month of birth 99 ... Not stated
88-92	5	DATE OF LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD
88-89	2	Month
		01 ... January 02 ... February 03 ... March 04 ... April 05 ... May 06 ... June 07 ... July 08 ... August 09 ... September 10 ... October 11 ... November 12 ... December 99 ... Not stated month of LMP
90-91	2	Day
		01-31 ... As applicable to month of LMP 99 ... Not stated day of LMP
92	1	Year
		9 ... 1979 0 ... 1980 - ... Not stated

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
93-94	2	Detail Gestation in Weeks 17-52 ... 17th through 52nd week of gestation 99 ... Not stated
95-96	2	Gestation Recode 10 01 ... Under 20 weeks 02 ... 20-27 weeks 03 ... 28-31 weeks 04 ... 32-35 weeks 05 ... 36 weeks 06 ... 37-39 weeks 07 ... 40 weeks 08 ... 41 weeks 09 ... 42 weeks and over 10 ... Not stated
97	1	Gestation Recode 3 1 ... Under 37 weeks 2 ... 37 weeks and over 3 ... Not stated

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
98-99	2	Mother's Education - Detail
		00 ... No formal education
		01-08 ... Years of elementary school
		09 ... 1 year of high school
		10 ... 2 years of high school
		11 ... 3 years of high school
		12 ... 4 years of high school
		13 ... 1 year of college
		14 ... 2 years of college
		15 ... 3 years of college
		16 ... 4 years of college
		17 ... 5 or more years of college
		99 ... No entry for item
100-101	2	Mother's Education Recode 14
		01 ... 0-5 years
		02 ... 6 years
		03 ... 7 years
		04 ... 8 years
		05 ... 9 years
		06 ... 10 years
		07 ... 11 years
		08 ... 12 years
		09 ... 13 years
		10 ... 14 years
		11 ... 15 years
		12 ... 16 years
		13 ... 17 years
		14 ... Not stated
102	1	Mother's Education Recode 6
		1 ... 0-8 years
		2 ... 9-11 years
		3 ... 12 years
		4 ... 13-15 years
		5 ... 16 years and over
		6 ... Not stated

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
103-104	2	Father's Education - Detail
		00 ... No formal education 01-08 ... Years of Elementary school 09 ... 1 year of High School 10 ... 2 years of High School 11 ... 3 years of High School 12 ... 4 years of High School 13 ... 1 year of College 14 ... 2 years of College 15 ... 3 years of College 16 ... 4 years of College 17 ... 5 or more years of College 99 ... No entry for item
105-106	2	Father's Education Recode 14
		01 ... 0-5 years 02 ... 6 years 03 ... 7 years 04 ... 8 years 05 ... 9 years 06 ... 10 years 07 ... 11 years 08 ... 12 years 09 ... 13 years 10 ... 14 years 11 ... 15 years 12 ... 16 years 13 ... 17 years and over 14 ... Not stated
107	1	Detail Marital Status
		1 ... Married 2 ... Unmarried 9 ... Not stated
108	1	Marital Status Recode 2
		1 ... Married (Includes Not Stated) 2 ... Unmarried

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
109	1	Detail Month of Pregnancy Prenatal Care Began 1 ... 1st month 2 ... 2nd month 3 ... 3rd month 4 ... 4th month 5 ... 5th month 6 ... 6th month 7 ... 7th month 8 ... 8th month 9 ... 9th month 0 ... No prenatal care - ... Not stated
110-111	2	Month Prenatal Care Began Recode 10 01 ... 1st and 2nd month 02 ... 3rd month 03 ... 4th month 04 ... 5th month 05 ... 6th month 06 ... 7th month 07 ... 8th month 08 ... 9th month 09 ... No prenatal care 10 ... Not stated
112	1	Month Prenatal Care Began Recode 6 1 ... 1st - 2nd month 2 ... 3rd month 3 ... 4th - 6th month 4 ... 7th - 9th month 5 ... No prenatal care 6 ... Not stated

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
113-116	4	DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH
		7777 ... No previous live birth
113-114	2	Month
		01 ... January 02 ... February 03 ... March 04 ... April 05 ... May 06 ... June 07 ... July 08 ... August 09 ... September 10 ... October 11 ... November 12 ... December 99 ... Not stated
115-116	2	Year
		00-80 ... Stated year 99 ... Not stated
117-119	3	Detail Months Interval Since Last Live Birth
		000 ... Zero months (Plural birth) 001-500 ... One-five hundred months 999 ... Not stated 777 ... No previous live birth
120-121	2	Interval Since Last Live Birth Recode 17
		00 ... Not applicable (No previous live birth) 01 ... Zero months (Plural birth) 02 ... 1-11 months 04 ... 12-14 months 05 ... 15-17 months 07 ... 18-20 months 08 ... 21-23 months 10 ... 24-29 months 11 ... 30-35 months 12 ... 36-47 months 13 ... 48-59 months 14 ... 60-71 months 16 ... 72-83 months 17 ... 84-95 months 18 ... 96-107 months 19 ... 108-119 months 20 ... 120 months and over 21 ... Not stated

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
122-123	2	Interval Since Last Live Birth Recode 10
		00 ... Not applicable (No previous live birth) 01 ... Zero months (Plural birth) 02 ... 1-11 months 03 ... 12-17 months 04 ... 18-23 months 05 ... 24-35 months 06 ... 36-47 months 07 ... 48-59 months 08 ... 60-71 months 09 ... 72 months and over 10 ... Not stated
124	1	Interval Since Last Live Birth Recode 8
		0 ... Not applicable (No previous live birth) 1 ... Zero months (Plural birth) 2 ... 1-11 months 3 ... 12-23 months 4 ... 24-35 months 5 ... 36-47 months 6 ... 48-71 months 7 ... 72 months and over 8 ... Not stated
125-128	4	DATE OF LAST OTHER TERMINATION
		7777 ... No previous other terminations
125-126	2	Month
		01 ... January 02 ... February 03 ... March 04 ... April 05 ... May 06 ... June 07 ... July 08 ... August 09 ... September 10 ... October 11 ... November 12 ... December 99 ... Not stated
127-128	2	Year
		00-80 ... Stated year 99 ... Not stated

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
129	1	Processing Flag 0 ... Date of last other termination does not contain a valid date. 1 ... Date of last other termination does contain a valid date.
130-132	3	Detail Interval Since Last Other Termination 000 ... Zero months (Plural delivery) 001-500 ... One-five hundred months 999 ... Not stated 777 ... No previous other terminations
133-135	3	Detail Interval Since Termination of Last Pregnancy 000 ... Zero months (Plural delivery) 001-500 ... One-five hundred months 999 ... Not stated 777 ... No previous pregnancy
136	1	Interval Since Termination of Last Pregnancy Recode 9 0 ... Not applicable (No previous pregnancy) 1 ... Zero months (Plural delivery) 2 ... 1-11 months 3 ... 12-17 months 4 ... 18-23 months 5 ... 24-35 months 6 ... 36-47 months 7 ... 48-59 months 8 ... 60 months and over 9 ... Not stated
137	1	Outcome of Last Pregnancy 0 ... Not applicable (No previous pregnancy) 1 ... Last pregnancy was a live birth 2 ... Last pregnancy was some other termination 3 ... Last pregnancy's outcome is unknown

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
138-139	2	Mother's Place of Birth
		01-51 ... 50 States and the District of Columbia in alphabetical sequence.
		52 ... Puerto Rico
		53 ... Virgin Islands
		54 ... Guam
		55 ... Canada
		56 ... Cuba
		57 ... Mexico
		59 ... Remainder of World
		99 ... Not classifiable
140-141	2	Total Number of Prenatal Visits
		00 ... No prenatal visits
		01-49 ... Stated number of visits
		99 ... Not stated number of visits
142	1	Congenital Malformation
		0 ... No reported condition
		1 ... Any reported condition
143-145	3	Reserved Positions

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
146-160	15	REPORTING FLAGS FOR PLACE OF RESIDENCE Positions 146-160 are flagged to indicate whether or not the specified item is included on the birth certificates of the State of residence. positions 13-14. OR That the SMSA of Residence, positions 22-24, is composed entirely of State(s) which report the specified item. Code structure for all flags except Ethnicity is: 0 ... The item is NOT reported. 1 ... The item IS reported. Code structure for the Ethnicity flag is: 0 ... Ethnicity is NOT reported. 1 ... Detail Ethnicity IS reported. 2 ... Hispanic, Non-Hispanic Origin IS reported.
146	1	Marital Status (By State)
147	1	Education of Parents (By State)
148	1	Date of Last Normal Menses (By State)
149	1	Month Prenatal Care Began (By State)
150	1	Date of Last Live Birth (By State)
151	1	Date of Last Other Termination (By State)
152	1	Marital Status (By SMSA).
153	1	Education (By SMSA)
154	1	Congenital Malformations (By State)
155	1	Number of Prenatal Visits (By State)
156	1	Reserved for Possible Later Use
157	1	Ethnicity (By State)
158	1	One Minute APGAR Score (By State)
159	1	Five Minute APGAR Score (By State)
160	1	Reserved for Possible Later Use

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
161-172	12	REPORTING FLAGS FOR PLACE OF OCCURRENCE With the exception of the ethnicity item, the flags for the selectively reported items below will all be set to '1', regardless of whether the State of Occurrence (positions 28-29) was a reporting or non-reporting State. Ethnicity flags will be set as detailed below.
161	1	Marital Status (By State)
162	1	Education of Parents (By State)
163	1	Date of Last Normal Menses (By State)
164	1	Month Prenatal Care Began (By State)
165	1	Date of Last Live Birth (By State)
166	1	Date of Last Other Termination (By State)
167	1	Congenital Malformations (By State)
168	1	Number of Prenatal Visits (By State)
169	1	Reserved for Possible Later Use
170	1	Ethnicity (By State) 0 ... Indicates ethnicity is not reported. 1 ... Indicates detailed ethnicity is reported. 2 ... Indicates Hispanic, Non-Hispanic origin is reported.
171	1	One Minute APGAR Score (By State)
172	1	Five Minute APGAR Score (By State)

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
173-175	3	Reserved Positions
176	1	Person In Attendance 1 ... Physician 2 ... Midwife 3 ... Status specified, other than physician or midwife. 9 ... Status unknown, not specified, or not classifiable.
177-178	2	Number of Other Terminations Before 20 Weeks 88 ... Not applicable (Item not on record) 00-50 ... Stated Number of Terminations 99 ... Unknown or not classifiable
179-180	2	Number of Other Terminations After 20 Weeks 88 ... Not applicable (Item not on record) 00-50 ... Stated Number of Terminations 99 ... Unknown or not classifiable
181-182	2	One Minute APGAR Score 00-10 ... A score of 0-10 99 ... Unknown or not stated
183	1	One Minute APGAR Score Recode 5 1 ... A score of 0-3 2 ... A score of 4-6 3 ... A score of 7-8 4 ... A score of 9-10 5 ... Not stated
184-185	2	Five Minute APGAR Score 00-10 ... A score of 0-10 99 ... Unknown or not stated
186	1	Five Minute APGAR Score Recode 5 1 ... A score of 0-3 2 ... A score of 4-6 3 ... A score of 7-8 4 ... A score of 9-10 5 ... Not stated

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
187-188	2	Origin or Descent of Mother

Hispanic, Non-Hispanic Origin (Code 2 in Pos. 170)

00 ... Non-Spanish
01 ... Mexican
02 ... Puerto Rican
03 ... Cuban
04 ... Central or South American
05 ... Other and Unknown Spanish

Detail Ethnicity (Code 1 in Pos. 170)

01 ... Mexican
02 ... Puerto Rican
03 ... Cuban
04 ... Central or South American
05 ... Other and Unknown Spanish
06 ... American
07 ... Indian
08 ... British, Scottish, Welsh, Scotch-Irish
09 ... Irish
10 ... German
11 ... French
12 ... Norweigan, Swedish, Danish
13 ... Polish
14 ... Italian
15 ... Other North, Central and South American
16 ... Other Western European
17 ... Other Northern European
18 ... Other Eastern European
19 ... Other Southern European (excluding Spain)
20 ... Southeast Asian and Pacific Islander
21 ... South Central Asian
22 ... Other Asian
23 ... North African
24 ... Other African

88 ... Not Applicable (Code 0 in Pos. 170)
99 ... Not Classifiable (Codes 1,2 in Pos. 170)

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
189-190	2	Origin or Descent of Father

Hispanic, Non-Hispanic Origin (Code 2 in Pos. 170)

00 ... Non-Spanish
01 ... Mexican
02 ... Puerto Rican
03 ... Cuban
04 ... Central or South American
05 ... Other and Unknown Spanish

Detail Ethnicity (Code 1 in Pos. 170)

01 ... Mexican
02 ... Puerto Rican
03 ... Cuban
04 ... Central or South American
05 ... Other and Unknown Spanish
06 ... American
07 ... Indian
08 ... British, Scottish, Welsh, Scotch-Irish
09 ... Irish
10 ... German
11 ... French
12 ... Norwegian, Swedish, Danish
13 ... Polish
14 ... Italian
15 ... Other North, Central and South American
16 ... Other Western European
17 ... Other Northern European
18 ... Other Eastern European
19 ... Other Southern European (excluding Spain)
20 ... Southeast Asian and Pacific Islander
21 ... South Central Asian
22 ... Other Asian
23 ... North African
24 ... Other African

88 ... Not Applicable (Code 0 in Pos. 170)
99 ... Not Classifiable (Codes 1,2 in Pos. 170)

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
191-203	13	Reserved Positions
204-207	4	FIPS SMSA See tape locations 22-24 for an explanation of SMSA's adapted for use by NCHS. 0000 ... Nonmetropolitan counties 0040-9340 ... Code range ZZZZ ... Foreign residents
208	1	Record Weight Each record contains a record weight that inflates tabular totals to the national birth figures. 1 ... Data submitted on a 100% basis 2 ... Data submitted on a 50% basis
209-210	2	Number of Prenatal Visits Recode 28 01 ... No prenatal visits 02 ... 1 visit 03 ... 2 visits 04 ... 3 visits 05 ... 4 visits 06 ... 5 visits 07 ... 6 visits 08 ... 7 visits 09 ... 8 visits 10 ... 9 visits 11 ... 10 visits 12 ... 11 visits 13 ... 12 visits 14 ... 13 visits 15 ... 14 visits 16 ... 15 visits 17 ... 16 visits 18 ... 17 visits 19 ... 18 visits 20 ... 19 visits 21 ... 20 visits 22 ... 21 visits 23 ... 22 visits 24 ... 23 visits 25 ... 24 visits 26 ... 25 visits 27 ... 26 visits 28 ... Not stated number of visits

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

Tape Location	Field Size	Item and Code Outline
211-212	2	Number of Prenatal Visits Recode 12 01 ... No visits 02 ... 1-2 visits 03 ... 3-4 visits 04 ... 5-6 visits 05 ... 7-8 visits 06 ... 9-10 visits 07 ... 11-12 visits 08 ... 13-14 visits 09 ... 15-16 visits 10 ... 17-18 visits 11 ... 19 visits or more 12 ... Not stated number of visits
213-215	3	Reserved Positions

NATALITY

State codes used in NCHS/DVS and percentage of data submitted to NCHS

NAME	ABBREV.	CODE	PERCENT REPORTED
Alabama	AL	01	100
Alaska	AK	02	100
Arizona	AZ	03	50
Arkansas	AR	04	100
California	CA	05	50
Colorado	CO	06	100
Connecticut	CT	07	100
Delaware	DE	08	50
District of Columbia	DC	09	50
Florida	FL	10	100
Georgia	GA	11	50
Hawaii	HI	12	100
Idaho	ID	13	100
Illinois	IL	14	100
Indiana	IN	15	100
Iowa	IA	16	100
Kansas	KS	17	100
Kentucky	KY	18	100
Louisiana	LA	19	100
Maine	ME	20	100
Maryland	MD	21	100
Massachusetts	MA	22	100
Michigan	MI	23	100
Minnesota	MN	24	100
Mississippi	MS	25	100
Missouri	MO	26	100
Montana	MT	27	100
Nebraska	NB	28	100
Nevada	NV	29	100
New Hampshire	NH	30	100
New Jersey	NJ	31	100
New Mexico	NM	32	50
New York	NY	33	100
North Carolina	NC	34	100
North Dakota	ND	35	50
Ohio	OH	36	100
Oklahoma	OK	37	100
Oregon	OR	38	100
Pennsylvania	PA	39	100
Rhode Island	RI	40	100
South Carolina	SC	41	100
South Dakota	SD	42	100
Tennessee	TN	43	100
Texas	TX	44	100
Utah	UT	45	100
Vermont	VT	46	100
Virginia	VA	47	100
Washington	WA	48	100
West Virginia	WV	49	100
Wisconsin	WI	50	100
Wyoming	WY	51	100

NATALITY DETAIL RECORD

The following table outlines differences between the 1979 and 1980 data records.

Tape Location	Item	Difference
1	Data year	Changed to reflect current data year
22-24	Standard metropolitan statistical areas	Reflect SMSA's as defined for 1980 by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Standard Consolidated Areas are no longer coded.
92	Year of last menstrual period	Codes have changed to reflect current data year.
115-116 and 127-128	Date of last live birth and Date of last other termination	Codes have changed to reflect current data year.
204-207	FIPS SMSA	Federal Information Processing Standards SMSA codes as defined for 1980 have been added to the tape record.

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
001			ABILENE, TEX	0040
	44		TEXAS	
		030	CALLAHAN	
		127	JONES	
		221	TAYLOR	
002			AKRON, OHIO	0080
	36		OHIO	
		067	PORTAGE	
		077	SUMMIT	
003			ALBANY, GA	0120
	11		GEORGIA	
		047	DOUGHERTY	
		088	LEE	
004			ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, N.Y	0160
	33		NEW YORK	
		001	ALBANY	
		027	MONTGOMERY	
		039	RENSSELAER	
		042	SARATOGA	
		043	SCHENECTADY	
005			ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX	0200
	32		NEW MEXICO	
		001	BERNALILLO	
		023	SANDOVAL	
006			ALEXANDRIA, LA	0220
	19		LOUISIANA	
		022	GRANT	
		040	RAPIDES	
007			ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON, PA.-N.J	0240
	31		NEW JERSEY	
		021	WARREN	
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		013	CARBON	
		039	LEHIGH	
		048	NORTHAMPTON	
008			ALTOONA, PA	0280
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		007	BLAIR	
009			AMARILLO, TEX	0320
	44		TEXAS	
		188	POTTER	
		191	RANDALL	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
010			ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE, CALIF	0360
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		030	ORANGE	
011			ANCHORAGE, ALASKA	0380
	02		ALASKA	
		010	DIST. 10, ANCHORAGE	
012			ANDERSON, IND	0400
	15		INDIANA	
		048	MADISON	
013			ANDERSON, S.C	0405
	41		SOUTH CAROLINA	
		004	ANDERSON	
014			ANN ARBOR, MICH	0440
	23		MICHIGAN	
		081	WASHTENAW	
015			ANNISTON, ALA	0450
	01		ALABAMA	
		008	CALHOUN	
016			APPLETON-OSHKOSH, WIS	0460
	50		WISCONSIN	
		008	CALUMET	
		045	OUTAGAMIE	
		071	WINNEBAGO	
017			ASHEVILLE, N.C	0480
	34		NORTH CAROLINA	
		011	BUNCOMBE	
		058	MADISON	
018			ATHENS, GA	0500
	11		GEORGIA	
		029	CLARKE	
		078	JACKSON	
		097	MADISON	
		108	OCONEE	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
019			ATLANTA, GA	0520
	11		GEORGIA	
		018	BUTTS	
		028	CHEROKEE	
		031	CLAYTON	
		033	COBB	
		044	DE KALB	
		048	DOUGLAS	
		056	FAYETTE	
		058	FORSYTH	
		060	FULTON	
		067	GWINNETT	
		075	HENRY	
		107	NEWTON	
		110	PAULDING	
		122	ROCKDALE	
		147	WALTON	
020			ATLANTIC CITY, N.J	0560
	31		NEW JERSEY	
		001	ATLANTIC	
021			AUGUSTA, GA.-S.C	0600
	11		GEORGIA	
		036	COLUMBIA	
		121	RICHMOND	
	41		SOUTH CAROLINA	
		002	AIKEN	
022			AUSTIN, TEX	0640
	44		TEXAS	
		105	HAYS	
		227	TRAVIS	
		246	WILLIAMSON	
023			BAKERSFIELD, CALIF	0680
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		015	KERN	
024			BALTIMORE, MD	0720
	21		MARYLAND	
		002	ANNE ARUNDEL	
		003	BALTIMORE	
		004	BALTIMORE CITY IND	
		007	CARROLL	
		013	HARFORD	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
025			BANGOR, MAINE	0733
	20		MAINE	
		010	PENOBSCOT	
026			BATON ROUGE, LA	0760
	19		LOUISIANA	
		003	ASCENSION	
		017	EAST BATON ROUGE	
		032	LIVINGSTON	
		061	WEST BATON ROUGE	
027			BATTLE CREEK, MICH	0780
	23		MICHIGAN	
		008	BARRY	
		013	CALHOUN	
028			BAY CITY, MICH	0800
	23		MICHIGAN	
		009	BAY	
029			BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE, TEX	0840
	44		TEXAS	
		100	HARDIN	
		123	JEFFERSON	
		181	ORANGE	
030			BELLINGHAM, WASH	0860
	48		WASHINGTON	
		037	WHATCOM	
031			BENTON HARBOR, MICH	0870
	23		MICHIGAN	
		011	BERRIEN	
032			BILLINGS, MONT	0880
	27		MONTANA	
		056	YELLOWSTONE	
033			BILOXI-GULFPORT, MISS	0920
	25		MISSISSIPPI	
		023	HANCOCK	
		024	HARRISON	
		066	STONE	
034			BINGHAMTON, N.Y.-PA	0960
	33		NEW YORK	
		003	BROOME	
		050	TIOGA	
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		058	SUSQUEHANNA	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
035			BIRMINGHAM, ALA	1000
	01		ALABAMA	
		037	JEFFERSON	
		058	ST CLAIR	
		059	SHELBY	
		064	WALKER	
036			BISMARCK, N.D	1010
	35		NORTH DAKOTA	
		008	BURLEIGH	
		030	MORTON	
037			BLOOMINGTON, IND	1020
	15		INDIANA	
		053	MONROE	
038			BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL, ILL	1040
	14		ILLINOIS	
		057	MC LEAN	
039			BOISE CITY, IDAHO	1080
	13		IDAHO	
		001	ADA	
040			BOSTON-LOWELL-BROCKTON-LAWRENCE-HAVERHILL, MASS	1123
	22		MASSACHUSETTS	
		005	ESSEX	
		009	MIDDLESEX	
		011	NORFOLK	
		012	PLYMOUTH	
		013	SUFFOLK	
041			BRADENTON, FLA	1140
	10		FLORIDA	
		041	MANATEE	
042			BREMERTON, WASH	1150
	48		WASHINGTON	
		018	KITSAP	
043			BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD-NORWALK-DANBURY, CONN	1163
	07		CONNECTICUT	
		001	FAIRFIELD	
044			BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO, TEX	1240
	44		TEXAS	
		031	CAMERON	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
045			BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION, TEX	1260
	44		TEXAS	
		021	BRAZOS	
046			BUFFALO, N.Y	1280
	33		NEW YORK	
		014	ERIE	
		030	NIAGARA	
047			BURLINGTON, N.C	1300
	34		NORTH CAROLINA	
		001	ALAMANCE	
048			BURLINGTON, VT	1303
	46		VERMONT	
		004	CHITTENDEN	
049			CANTON, OHIO	1320
	36		OHIO	
		010	CARROLL	
		076	STARK	
050			CASPER, WY	1350
	51		WYOMING	
		013	NATRONA	
051			CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA	1360
	16		IOWA	
		057	LINN	
052			CHAMPAIGN-URBANA-RANTOUL, ILL	1400
	14		ILLINOIS	
		010	CHAMPAIGN	
053			CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON, S.C	1440
	41		SOUTH CAROLINA	
		008	BERKELEY	
		010	CHARLESTON	
		018	DORCHESTER	
054			CHARLESTON, W. VA	1480
	49		WEST VIRGINIA	
		020	KANAWHA	
		040	PUTNAM	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
055			CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA, N.C	1520
	34		NORTH CAROLINA	
		036	GASTON	
		060	MECKLENBURG	
		090	UNION	
056			CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA	1540
	47		VIRGINIA	
		006	ALBEMARLE	
		096	FLUVANNA	
		117	GREENE	
		312	CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY IND	
057			CHATTANOOGA, TENN.-GA	1560
	11		GEORGIA	
		023	CATOOSA	
		041	DADE	
		146	WALKER	
	43		TENNESSEE	
		033	HAMILTON	
		058	MARION	
		077	SEQUATCHIE	
058			CHICAGO, ILL	1600
	14		ILLINOIS	
		016	COOK	
		022	DU PAGE	
		045	KANE	
		049	LAKE	
		056	MC HENRY	
		099	WILL	
059			CHICO, CALIF	1620
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		004	BUTTE	
060			CINCINNATI, OHIO-KY.-IND	1640
	15		INDIANA	
		015	DEARBORN	
	18		KENTUCKY	
		008	BOONE	
		019	CAMPBELL	
		059	KENTON	
	36		OHIO	
		013	CLERMONT	
		031	HAMILTON	
		083	WARREN	
061			CLARKSVILLE-HOPKINSVILLE, TENN.-KY	1660
	18		KENTUCKY	
		024	CHRISTIAN	
	43		TENNESSEE	
		063	MONTGOMERY	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
062			CLEVELAND, OHIO	1680
	36		OHIO	
		018	CUYAHOGA	
		028	GEAUGA	
		043	LAKE	
		052	MEDINA	
063			COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO	1720
	06		COLORADO	
		021	EL PASO	
		060	TELLER	
064			COLUMBIA, MO	1740
	26		MISSOURI	
		010	BOONE	
065			COLUMBIA, S.C	1760
	41		SOUTH CAROLINA	
		032	LEXINGTON	
		040	RICHLAND	
066			COLUMBUS, GA.-ALA	1800
	01		ALABAMA	
		057	RUSSELL	
	11		GEORGIA	
		026	CHATTAHOOCHEE	
		106	MUSCOGEE	
067			COLUMBUS, OHIO	1840
	36		OHIO	
		021	DELAWARE	
		023	FAIRFIELD	
		025	FRANKLIN	
		049	MADISON	
		065	PICKAWAY	
068			CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX	1880
	44		TEXAS	
		178	NUECES	
		205	SAN PATRICIO	
069			CUMBERLAND, MD.-W. VA	1900
	21		MARYLAND	
		001	ALLEGANY	
	49		WEST VIRGINIA	
		029	MINERAL	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
070			DALLAS-FORT WORTH, TEX	1920
	44		TEXAS	
		043	COLLIN	
		057	DALLAS	
		061	DENTON	
		070	ELLIS	
		111	HOOD	
		126	JOHNSON	
		129	KAUFMAN	
		184	PARKER	
		199	ROCKWALL	
		220	TARRANT	
		249	WISE	
071			DANVILLE, VA	1950
	47		VIRGINIA	
		213	PITTSYLVANIA	
		327	DANVILLE CITY IND	
072			DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, IOWA-ILL	1960
	14		ILLINOIS	
		037	HENRY	
		081	ROCK ISLAND	
	16		IOWA	
		082	SCOTT	
073			DAYTON, OHIO	2000
	36		OHIO	
		029	GREENE	
		055	MIAMI	
		057	MONTGOMERY	
		068	PREBLE	
074			DAYTONA BEACH, FLA	2020
	10		FLORIDA	
		064	VOLUSIA	
075			DECATUR, ILL	2040
	14		ILLINOIS	
		058	MACON	
076			DENVER-BOULDER, COLO	2080
	06		COLORADO	
		001	ADAMS	
		003	ARAPAHOE	
		007	BOULDER	
		016	DENVER COEXT	
		018	DOUGLAS	
		024	GILPIN	
		030	JEFFERSON	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
077			DES MOINES, IOWA	2120
	16		IOWA	
		077	POLK	
		091	WARREN	
078			DETROIT, MICH	2160
	23		MICHIGAN	
		044	LAPEER	
		047	LIVINGSTON	
		050	MACOMB	
		063	OAKLAND	
		074	ST CLAIR	
		082	WAYNE	
079			DUBUQUE, IOWA	2200
	16		IOWA	
		031	DUBUQUE	
080			DULUTH-SUPERIOR, MINN.-WIS	2240
	24		MINNESOTA	
		069	ST LOUIS	
	50		WISCONSIN	
		016	DOUGLAS	
081			EAU CLAIRE, WIS	2290
	50		WISCONSIN	
		009	CHIPPEWA	
		018	EAU CLAIRE	
082			EL PASO, TEX	2320
	44		TEXAS	
		071	EL PASO	
083			ELKHART, IND	2330
	15		INDIANA	
		020	ELKHART	
084			ELMIRA, N.Y	2335
	33		NEW YORK	
		007	CHEMUNG	
085			ENID, OKLA	2340
	37		OKLAHOMA	
		024	GARFIELD	
086			ERIE, PA	2360
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		025	ERIE	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
087			EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD, OREG	2400
	38		OREGON	
		020	LANE	
088			EVANSVILLE, IND.-KY	2440
	15		INDIANA	
		026	GIBSON	
		065	POSEY	
		082	VANDERBURGH	
		087	WARRICK	
	18		KENTUCKY	
		051	HENDERSON	
089			FARGO-MOORHEAD, N. DAK.-MINN	2520
	24		MINNESOTA	
		014	CLAY	
	35		NORTH DAKOTA	
		009	CASS	
090			FAYETTEVILLE, N.C	2560
	34		NORTH CAROLINA	
		026	CUMBERLAND	
091			FAYETTEVILLE-SPRINGDALE, ARK	2580
	04		ARKANSAS	
		004	BENTON	
		072	WASHINGTON	
092			FLINT, MICH	2640
	23		MICHIGAN	
		025	GENESEE	
		078	SHIAWASSEE	
093			FLORENCE, ALA	2650
	01		ALABAMA	
		017	COLBERT	
		039	LAUDERDALE	
094			FLORENCE, S.C	2655
	41		SOUTH CAROLINA	
		021	FLORENCE	
095			FORT COLLINS, COLO	2670
	06		COLORADO	
		035	LARIMER	
096			FORT LAUDERDALE-HOLLYWOOD, FLA	2680
	10		FLORIDA	
		006	BROWARD	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
097			FORT MYERS-CAPE CORAL, FLA	2700
	10		FLORIDA	
		036	LEE	
098			FORT SMITH, ARK.-OKLA	2720
	04		ARKANSAS	
		017	CRAWFORD	
		066	SEBASTIAN	
	37		OKLAHOMA	
		040	LE FLORE	
		068	SEQUOYAH	
099			FORT WALTON BEACH, FLA	2750
	10		FLORIDA	
		046	OKALOOSA	
100			FORT WAYNE, IND	2760
	15		INDIANA	
		001	ADAMS	
		002	ALLEN	
		017	DE KALB	
		090	WELLS	
101			FRESNO, CALIF	2840
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		010	FRESNO	
102			GADSDEN, ALA	2880
	01		ALABAMA	
		028	ETOWAH	
103			GAINESVILLE, FLA	2900
	10		FLORIDA	
		001	ALACHUA	
104			GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY, TEX	2920
	44		TEXAS	
		084	GALVESTON	
105			GARY-HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO, IND	2960
	15		INDIANA	
		045	LAKE	
		064	PORTER	
106			GLENS FALLS, N.Y	2975
	33		NEW YORK	
		053	WARREN	
		054	WASHINGTON	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
107			GRAND FORKS, N.D.-MINN	2985
	24		MINNESOTA	
		060	POLK	
	35		NORTH DAKOTA	
		018	GRAND FORKS	
108			GRAND RAPIDS, MICH	3000
	23		MICHIGAN	
		041	KENT	
		070	OTTAWA	
109			GREAT FALLS, MONT	3040
	27		MONTANA	
		007	CASCADE	
110			GREELEY, COLO	3060
	06		COLORADO	
		062	WELD	
111			GREEN BAY, WIS	3080
	50		WISCONSIN	
		005	BROWN	
112			GREENSBORO-WINSTON SALEM-HIGH POINT, N.C	3120
	34		NORTH CAROLINA	
		029	DAVIDSON	
		034	FORSYTH	
		041	GUILFORD	
		076	RANDOLPH	
		085	STOKES	
		099	YADKIN	
113			GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG, S.C	3160
	41		SOUTH CAROLINA	
		023	GREENVILLE	
		039	PICKENS	
		042	SPARTANBURG	
114			HAGERSTOWN, MD	3180
	21		MARYLAND	
		022	WASHINGTON	
115			HAMILTON-MIDDLETOWN, OHIO	3200
	36		OHIO	
		009	BUTLER	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
116			HARRISBURG, PA	3240
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		021	CUMBERLAND	
		022	DAUPHIN	
		050	PERRY	
117			HARTFORD-NEW BRITAIN-BRISTOL, CONN	3283
	07		CONNECTICUT	
		002	HARTFORD	
		004	MIDDLESEX	
		007	TOLLAND	
118			HICKORY, N.C	3290
	34		NORTH CAROLINA	
		002	ALEXANDER	
		018	CATAWBA	
119			HONOLULU, HAWAII	3320
	12		HAWAII	
		002	HONOLULU	
120			HOUSTON, TEX	3360
	44		TEXAS	
		020	BRAZORIA	
		079	FORT BEND	
		101	HARRIS	
		146	LIBERTY	
		170	MONTGOMERY	
		237	WALLER	
121			HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, W. VA.-KY.-OHIO	3400
	18		KENTUCKY	
		010	BOYD	
		045	GREENUP	
	36		OHIO	
		044	LAWRENCE	
	49		WEST VIRGINIA	
		006	CABELL	
		050	WAYNE	
122			HUNTSVILLE, ALA	3440
	01		ALABAMA	
		042	LIMESTONE	
		045	MADISON	
		048	MARSHALL	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
123			INDIANAPOLIS, IND	3480
	15		INDIANA	
		006	BOONE	
		029	HAMILTON	
		030	HANCOCK	
		032	HENDRICKS	
		041	JOHNSON	
		049	MARION	
		055	MORGAN	
		073	SHELBY	
124			IOWA CITY, IOWA	3500
	16		IOWA	
		052	JOHNSON	
125			JACKSON, MICH	3520
	23		MICHIGAN	
		038	JACKSON	
126			JACKSON, MISS	3560
	25		MISSISSIPPI	
		025	HINDS	
		061	RANKIN	
127			JACKSONVILLE, FLA	3600
	10		FLORIDA	
		002	BAKER	
		010	CLAY	
		016	DUVAL-JACKSONVILLE COEXT	
		045	NASSAU	
		055	ST JOHNS	
128			JACKSONVILLE, N.C	3605
	34		NORTH CAROLINA	
		067	ONSLOW	
129			JANESVILLE-BELOIT, WISC	3620
	50		WISCONSIN	
		054	ROCK	
130			JERSEY CITY, N.J	3640
	31		NEW JERSEY	
		009	HUDSON	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
131			JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL, TENN.-VA	3660
	43		TENNESSEE	
		010	CARTER	
		037	HAWKINS	
		082	SULLIVAN	
		086	UNICOI	
		090	WASHINGTON	
	47		VIRGINIA	
		252	SCOTT	
		282	WASHINGTON	
		306	BRISTOL CITY IND	
132			JOHNSTOWN, PA	3680
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		011	CAMBRIA	
		056	SOMERSET	
133			JOPLIN, MO	3710
	26		MISSOURI	
		049	JASPER	
		073	NEWTON	
134			KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE, MICH	3720
	23		MICHIGAN	
		039	KALAMAZOO	
		080	VAN BUREN	
135			KANKAKEE, ILL	3740
	14		ILLINOIS	
		046	KANKAKEE	
136			KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS	3760
	17		KANSAS	
		046	JOHNSON	
		105	WYANDOTTE	
	26		MISSOURI	
		019	CASS	
		024	CLAY	
		048	JACKSON	
		083	PLATTE	
		089	RAY	
137			KENOSHA, WIS	3800
	50		WISCONSIN	
		030	KENOSHA	
138			KILLEEN-TEMPLE, TEX	3810
	44		TEXAS	
		014	BELL	
		050	CORYELL	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
139			KNOXVILLE, TENN	3840
	43		TENNESSEE	
		001	ANDERSON	
		005	BLOUNT	
		047	KNOX	
		087	UNION	
140			KOKOMO, IND	3850
	15		INDIANA	
		034	HOWARD	
		080	TIPTON	
141			LA CROSSE, WIS	3870
	50		WISCONSIN	
		032	LA CROSSE	
142			LAFAYETTE, LA	3880
	19		LOUISIANA	
		028	LAFAYETTE	
143			LAFAYETTE-WEST LAFAYETTE, IND	3920
	15		INDIANA	
		079	TIPPECANOE	
144			LAKE CHARLES, LA	3960
	19		LOUISIANA	
		010	CALCASIEU	
145			LAKELAND-WINTER HAVEN, FLA	3980
	10		FLORIDA	
		053	POLK	
146			LANCASTER, PA	4000
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		036	LANCASTER	
147			LANSING-EAST LANSING, MICH	4040
	23		MICHIGAN	
		019	CLINTON	
		023	EATON	
		033	INGHAM	
		034	IONIA	
148			LAREDO, TEX	4080
	44		TEXAS	
		240	WEBB	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
149			LAS CRUCES, N.M	4100
	32		NEW MEXICO	
		007	DONA ANA	
150			LAS VEGAS, NEV	4120
	29		NEVADA	
		002	CLARK	
151			LAWRENCE, KANS	4150
	17		KANSAS	
		023	DOUGLAS	
152			LAWTON, OKLA	4200
	37		OKLAHOMA	
		016	COMANCHE	
153			LEWISTON-AUBURN, MAINE	4243
	20		MAINE	
		001	ANDROSCOGGIN	
154			LEXINGTON-FAYETTE, KY	4280
	18		KENTUCKY	
		009	BOURBON	
		025	CLARK	
		034	FAYETTE	
		057	JESSAMINE	
		105	SCOTT	
		120	WOODFORD	
155			LIMA, OHIO	4320
	36		OHIO	
		002	ALLEN	
		006	AUGLAIZE	
		069	PUTNAM	
		081	VAN WERT	
156			LINCOLN, NEBR	4360
	28		NEBRASKA	
		055	LANCASTER	
157			LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK	4400
	04		ARKANSAS	
		060	PULASKI	
		063	SALINE	
158			LONG BRANCH-ASBURY PARK, N.J	4410
	31		NEW JERSEY	
		013	MONMOUTH	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
159			LONGVIEW-MARSHALL, TEX	4420
	44		TEXAS	
		092	GREGG	
		102	HARRISON	
160			LORAIN-ELYRIA, OHIO	4440
	36		OHIO	
		047	LORAIN	
161			LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIF	4480
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		019	LOS ANGELES	
162			LOUISVILLE, KY.-IND	4520
	15		INDIANA	
		010	CLARK	
		022	FLOYD	
	18		KENTUCKY	
		015	BULLITT	
		056	JEFFERSON	
		093	OLDHAM	
163			LUBBOCK, TEX	4600
	44		TEXAS	
		152	LUBBOCK	
164			LYNCHBURG, VA	4640
	47		VIRGINIA	
		015	AMHERST	
		018	APPOMATTOX	
		048	CAMPBELL	
		360	LYNCHBURG CITY IND	
165			MACON, GA	4680
	11		GEORGIA	
		011	BIBB	
		076	HOUSTON	
		084	JONES	
		143	TWIGGS	
166			MADISON, WIS	4720
	50		WISCONSIN	
		013	DANE	
167			MANCHESTER-NASHUA, N.H	4763
	30		NEW HAMPSHIRE	
		006	HILLSBOROUGH	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
168			MANSFIELD, OHIO	4800
	36		OHIO	
		070	RICHLAND	
169			MCALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG, TEX	4880
	44		TEXAS	
		108	HIDALGO	
170			MEDFORD, OREG	4890
	38		OREGON	
		015	JACKSON	
171			MELBOURNE-TITUSVILLE-COCOA, FLA	4900
	10		FLORIDA	
		005	BREVARD	
172			MEMPHIS, TENN.-ARK.-MISS	4920
	04		ARKANSAS	
		018	CRITTENDEN	
	25		MISSISSIPPI	
		017	DE SOTO	
	43		TENNESSEE	
		079	SHELBY	
		084	TIPTON	
173			MIAMI, FLA	5000
	10		FLORIDA	
		013	DADE	
174			MIDLAND, TEX	5040
	44		TEXAS	
		165	MIDLAND	
175			MILWAUKEE, WIS	5080
	50		WISCONSIN	
		041	MILWAUKEE	
		046	OZAUKEE	
		067	WASHINGTON	
		068	WAUKESHA	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
176			MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.-WISC	5120
	24		MINNESOTA	
		002	ANOKA	
		010	CARVER	
		013	CHISAGO	
		019	DAKOTA	
		027	HENNEPIN	
		062	RAMSEY	
		070	SCOTT	
		082	WASHINGTON	
		086	WRIGHT	
	50		WISCONSIN	
		056	ST CROIX	
177			MOBILE, ALA	5160
	01		ALABAMA	
		002	BALDWIN	
		049	MOBILE	
178			MODESTO, CALIF	5170
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		050	STANISLAUS	
179			MONROE, LA	5200
	19		LOUISIANA	
		037	OUACHITA	
180			MONTGOMERY, ALA	5240
	01		ALABAMA	
		001	AUTAUGA	
		026	ELMORE	
		051	MONTGOMERY	
181			MUNCIE, IND	5280
	15		INDIANA	
		018	DELAWARE	
182			MUSKEGON-NORTON SHORES-MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, MICH	5320
	23		MICHIGAN	
		061	MUSKEGON	
		064	OCEANA	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
183			NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON, TENN	5360
	43		TENNESSEE	
		011	CHEATHAM	
		019	DAVIDSON NASHVILLE COEXT	
		022	DICKSON	
		074	ROBERTSON	
		075	RUTHERFORD	
		083	SUMNER	
		094	WILLIAMSON	
		095	WILSON	
184			NASSAU-SUFFOLK, N.Y	5380
	33		NEW YORK	
		028	NASSAU	
		048	SUFFOLK	
185			NEW BEDFORD-FALL RIVER, MASS	5403
	22		MASSACHUSETTS	
		003	BRISTOL	
186			NEW BRUNSWICK-PERTH AMBOY-SAYREVILLE, N.J	5460
	31		NEW JERSEY	
		012	MIDDLESEX	
187			NEW HAVEN-WATERBURY-MERIDEN, CONN	5483
	07		CONNECTICUT	
		005	NEW HAVEN	
188			NEW LONDON-NORWICH, CONN	5523
	07		CONNECTICUT	
		006	NEW LONDON	
189			NEW ORLEANS, LA	5560
	19		LOUISIANA	
		026	JEFFERSON	
		036	ORLEANS-NEW ORLEANS COEXT	
		044	ST BERNARD	
		052	ST TAMMANY	
190			NEW YORK, N.Y.-N.J	5600
	31		NEW JERSEY	
		002	BERGEN	
	33		NEW YORK	
		029	NEW YORK CITY	
		038	PUTNAM	
		040	ROCKLAND	
		056	WESTCHESTER	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
191			NEWARK, N.J	5640
	31		NEW JERSEY	
		007	ESSEX	
		014	MORRIS	
		018	SOMERSET	
		020	UNION	
192			NEWARK, OHIO	5645
	36		OHIO	
		045	LICKING	
193			NEWBURGH-MIDDLETOWN, N.Y	5660
	33		NEW YORK	
		034	ORANGE	
194			NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON, VA	5680
	47		VIRGINIA	
		108	GLOUCESTER	
		141	JAMES CITY	
		294	YORK	
		348	HAMPTON CITY IND	
		366	NEWPORT NEWS CITY IND	
		408	WILLIAMSBURG CITY IND	
195			NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-PORTSMOUTH, VA.-N.C	5720
	34		NORTH CAROLINA	
		027	CURRITUCK	
	47		VIRGINIA	
		315	CHESAPEAKE CITY IND	
		369	NORFOLK CITY IND	
		378	PORTSMOUTH CITY IND	
		399	SUFFOLK CITY IND	
		402	VIRGINIA BEACH CITY IND	
196			NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA	5745
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		035	LACKAWANNA	
		040	LUZERNE	
		045	MONROE	
197			OCALA, FLA	5790
	10		FLORIDA	
		042	MARION	
198			ODESSA, TEX	5800
	44		TEXAS	
		068	ECTOR	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
199			OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA	5880
	37		OKLAHOMA	
		009	CANADIAN	
		014	CLEVELAND	
		044	MC CLAIN	
		055	OKLAHOMA	
		063	POTTAWATOMIE	
200			OLYMPIA, WASH	5910
	48		WASHINGTON	
		034	THURSTON	
201			OMAHA, NEBR.-IOWA	5920
	16		IOWA	
		078	POTTAWATTAMIE	
	28		NEBRASKA	
		028	DOUGLAS	
		077	SARPY	
202			ORLANDO, FLA	5960
	10		FLORIDA	
		048	ORANGE	
		049	OSCEOLA	
		059	SEMINOLE	
203			OWENSBORO, KY	5990
	18		KENTUCKY	
		030	DAVIESS	
204			OXNARD-SIMI VALLEY-VENTURA, CALIF	6000
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		056	VENTURA	
205			PANAMA CITY, FLA	6015
	10		FLORIDA	
		003	BAY	
206			PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA, W. VA.-OHIO	6020
	36		OHIO	
		084	WASHINGTON	
	49		WEST VIRGINIA	
		053	WIRT	
		054	WOOD	
207			PASCAGOULA-MOSS POINT, MISS	6025
	25		MISSISSIPPI	
		030	JACKSON	
208			PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC, N.J	6040
	31		NEW JERSEY	
		016	PASSAIC	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
209			PENSACOLA, FLA	6080
	10		FLORIDA	
		017	ESCAMBIA	
		057	SANTA ROSA	
210			PEORIA, ILL	6120
	14		ILLINOIS	
		072	PEORIA	
		090	TAZEWELL	
		102	WOODFORD	
211			PETERSBURG-COLONIAL HEIGHTS-HOPEWELL, VA	6140
	47		VIRGINIA	
		081	DINWIDDIE	
		222	PRINCE GEORGE	
		321	COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY IND	
		354	HOPEWELL CITY IND	
		375	PETERSBURG CITY IND	
212			PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J	6160
	31		NEW JERSEY	
		003	BURLINGTON	
		004	CAMDEN	
		008	GLOUCESTER	
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		009	BUCKS	
		015	CHESTER	
		023	DELAWARE	
		046	MONTGOMERY	
		051	PHILADELPHIA COEXT	
213			PHOENIX, ARIZ	6200
	03		ARIZONA	
		007	MARICOPA	
214			PINE BLUFF, ARK	6240
	04		ARKANSAS	
		035	JEFFERSON	
215			PITTSBURGH, PA	6280
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		002	ALLEGHENY	
		004	BEAVER	
		063	WASHINGTON	
		065	WESTMORELAND	
216			PITTSFIELD, MASS	6323
	22		MASSACHUSETTS	
		002	BERKSHIRE	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
217			PORTLAND, MAINE	6403
	20		MAINE	
		003	CUMBERLAND	
		012	SAGADAHOC	
218			PORTLAND, OREG.-WASH	6440
	38		OREGON	
		003	CLACKAMAS	
		026	MULTNOMAH	
		034	WASHINGTON	
	48		WASHINGTON	
		006	CLARK	
219			PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER, N.H.-MAINE	6453
	20		MAINE	
		016	YORK	
	30		NEW HAMPSHIRE	
		008	ROCKINGHAM	
		009	STRAFFORD	
220			POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y	6460
	33		NEW YORK	
		013	DUTCHESS	
221			PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, R.I	6483
	40		RHODE ISLAND	
		001	BRISTOL	
		002	KENT	
		004	PROVIDENCE	
		005	WASHINGTON	
222			PROVO-OREM, UTAH	6520
	45		UTAH	
		025	UTAH	
223			PUEBLO, COLO	6560
	06		COLORADO	
		051	PUEBLO	
224			RACINE, WIS	6600
	50		WISCONSIN	
		052	RACINE	
225			RALEIGH-DURHAM, N.C	6640
	34		NORTH CAROLINA	
		032	DURHAM	
		068	ORANGE	
		092	WAKE	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
226			READING, PA	6680
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		006	BERKS	
227			REDDING, CALIF	6690
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		045	SHASTA	
228			RENO, NEV	6720
	29		NEVADA	
		016	WASHOE	
229			RICHLAND-KENNEWICK-PASCO, WASH	6740
	48		WASHINGTON	
		003	BENTON	
		011	FRANKLIN	
230			RICHMOND, VA	6760
	47		VIRGINIA	
		057	CHARLES CITY	
		063	CHESTERFIELD	
		111	GOOCHLAND	
		126	HANOVER	
		129	HENRICO	
		189	NEW KENT	
		216	POWHATAN	
		384	RICHMOND CITY IND	
231			RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO-ONTARIO, CALIF	6780
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		033	RIVERSIDE	
		036	SAN BERNARDINO	
232			ROANOKE, VA	6800
	47		VIRGINIA	
		036	BOTETOURT	
		069	CRAIG	
		240	ROANOKE	
		387	ROANOKE CITY IND	
		390	SALEM CITY IND	
233			ROCHESTER, MINN	6820
	24		MINNESOTA	
		055	OLMSTED	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
234			ROCHESTER, N.Y	6840
	33		NEW YORK	
		024	LIVINGSTON	
		026	MONROE	
		033	ONTARIO	
		035	ORLEANS	
		055	WAYNE	
235			ROCKFORD, ILL	6880
	14		ILLINOIS	
		004	BOONE	
		101	WINNEBAGO	
236			ROCK HILL, S.C	6885
	41		SOUTH CAROLINA	
		046	YORK	
237			SACRAMENTO, CALIF	6920
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		031	PLACER	
		034	SACRAMENTO	
		057	YOLO	
238			SAGINAW, MICH	6960
	23		MICHIGAN	
		073	SAGINAW	
239			ST. CLOUD, MINN	6980
	24		MINNESOTA	
		005	BENTON	
		071	SHERBURNE	
		073	STEARNS	
240			ST. JOSEPH, MO	7000
	26		MISSOURI	
		002	ANDREW	
		011	BUCHANAN	
241			ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL	7040
	14		ILLINOIS	
		014	CLINTON	
		060	MADISON	
		067	MONROE	
		082	ST CLAIR	
	26		MISSOURI	
		036	FRANKLIN	
		050	JEFFERSON	
		092	ST CHARLES	
		095	ST LOUIS	
		096	ST LOUIS CITY IND	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
242			SALEM, OREG	7080
	38		OREGON	
		024	MARION	
		027	POLK	
243			SALINAS-SEASIDE-MONTEREY, CALIF	7120
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		027	MONTEREY	
244			SALISBURY-CONCORD, N.C	7140
	34		NORTH CAROLINA	
		013	CABARRUS	
		080	ROWAN	
245			SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN, UTAH	7160
	45		UTAH	
		006	DAVIS	
		018	SALT LAKE	
		023	TOOELE	
		029	WEBER	
246			SAN ANGELO, TEX	7200
	44		TEXAS	
		226	TOM GREEN	
247			SAN ANTONIO, TEX	7240
	44		TEXAS	
		015	BEXAR	
		046	COMAL	
		094	GUADALUPE	
248			SAN DIEGO, CALIF	7320
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		037	SAN DIEGO	
249			SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF	7360
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		001	ALAMEDA	
		007	CONTRA COSTA	
		021	MARIN	
		038	SAN FRANCISCO COEXT	
		041	SAN MATEO	
250			SAN JOSE, CALIF	7400
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		043	SANTA CLARA	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
251			SANTA BARBARA-SANTA MARIA-LOMPOC, CALIF	7480
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		042	SANTA BARBARA	
252			SANTA CRUZ, CALIF	7485
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		044	SANTA CRUZ	
253			SANTA ROSA, CALIF	7500
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		049	SONOMA	
254			SARASOTA, FLA	7510
	10		FLORIDA	
		058	SARASOTA	
255			SAVANNAH, GA	7520
	11		GEORGIA	
		015	BRYAN	
		025	CHATHAM	
		051	EFFINGHAM	
256			SEATTLE-EVERETT, WASH	7600
	48		WASHINGTON	
		017	KING	
		031	SNOHOMISH	
257			SHARON, PA	7610
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		043	MERCER	
258			SHEBOYGAN, WISC	7620
	50		WISCONSIN	
		060	SHEBOYGAN	
259			SHERMAN-DENISON, TEX	7640
	44		TEXAS	
		091	GRAYSON	
260			SHREVEPORT, LA	7680
	19		LOUISIANA	
		008	BOSSIER	
		009	CADDO	
		060	WEBSTER	
261			SIOUX CITY, IOWA-NEBR	7720
	16		IOWA	
		097	WOODBURY	
	28		NEBRASKA	
		022	DAKOTA	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
262			SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK	7760
	42		SOUTH DAKOTA	
		049	MINNEHAHA	
263			SOUTH BEND, IND	7800
	15		INDIANA	
		050	MARSHALL	
		071	ST JOSEPH	
264			SPOKANE, WASH	7840
	48		WASHINGTON	
		032	SPOKANE	
265			SPRINGFIELD, ILL	7880
	14		ILLINOIS	
		065	MENARD	
		084	SANGAMON	
266			SPRINGFIELD, MO	7920
	26		MISSOURI	
		022	CHRISTIAN	
		039	GREENE	
267			SPRINGFIELD, OHIO	7960
	36		OHIO	
		011	CHAMPAIGN	
		012	CLARK	
268			SPRINGFIELD-CHICOPEE-HOLYOKE, MASS	8003
	22		MASSACHUSETTS	
		007	HAMPDEN	
		008	HAMPSHIRE	
269			STATE COLLEGE, PA	8050
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		014	CENTRE	
270			STEUBENVILLE-WEIRTON, OHIO-W. VA	8080
	36		OHIO	
		041	JEFFERSON	
	49		WEST VIRGINIA	
		005	BROOKE	
		015	HANCOCK	
271			STOCKTON, CALIF	8120
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		039	SAN JOAQUIN	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
272			SYRACUSE, N.Y	8160
	33		NEW YORK	
		025	MADISON	
		032	ONONDAGA	
		036	OSWEGO	
273			TACOMA, WASH	8200
	48		WASHINGTON	
		027	PIERCE	
274			TALLAHASSEE, FLA	8240
	10		FLORIDA	
		037	LEON	
		065	WAKULLA	
275			TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG, FLA	8280
	10		FLORIDA	
		029	HILLSBOROUGH	
		051	PASCO	
		052	PINELLAS	
276			TERRE HAUTE, IND	8320
	15		INDIANA	
		011	CLAY	
		077	SULLIVAN	
		083	VERMILLION	
		084	VIGO	
277			TEXARKANA, TEX.-TEXARKANA, ARK	8360
	04		ARKANSAS	
		041	LITTLE RIVER	
		046	MILLER	
	44		TEXAS	
		019	BOWIE	
278			TOLEDO, OHIO-MICH	8400
	23		MICHIGAN	
		058	MONROE	
	36		OHIO	
		026	FULTON	
		048	LUCAS	
		062	OTTAWA	
		087	WOOD	
279			TOPEKA, KANS	8440
	17		KANSAS	
		044	JEFFERSON	
		070	OSAGE	
		089	SHAWNEE	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
280			TRENTON, N.J	8480
	31		NEW JERSEY	
		011	MERCER	
281			TUCSON, ARIZ	8520
	03		ARIZONA	
		010	PIMA	
282			TULSA, OKLA	8560
	37		OKLAHOMA	
		019	CREEK	
		049	MAYES	
		057	OSAGE	
		066	ROGERS	
		072	TULSA	
		073	WAGONER	
283			TUSCALOOSA, ALA	8600
	01		ALABAMA	
		063	TUSCALOOSA	
284			TYLER, TEX	8640
	44		TEXAS	
		212	SMITH	
285			UTICA-ROME, N.Y	8680
	33		NEW YORK	
		021	HERKIMER	
		031	ONEIDA	
286			VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA, CALIF	8720
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		028	NAPA	
		048	SOLANO	
287			VICTORIA, TEX	8750
	44		TEXAS	
		235	VICTORIA	
288			VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON, N.J	8760
	31		NEW JERSEY	
		006	CUMBERLAND	
289			VISALIA-TULARE-PORTERVILLE, CALIF	8780
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		054	TULARE	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
290			WACO, TEX	8800
	44		TEXAS	
		155	MC LENNAN	
291			WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA	8840
	09		DIST. OF COLUMBIA	
		001	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
	21		MARYLAND	
		009	CHARLES	
		016	MONTGOMERY	
		017	PRINCE GEORGES	
	47		VIRGINIA	
		021	ARLINGTON	
		087	FAIRFAX	
		159	LOUDOUN	
		225	PRINCE WILLIAM	
		300	ALEXANDRIA CITY IND	
		333	FAIRFAX CITY IND	
		336	FALLS CHURCH CITY IND	
292			WATERLOO-CEDAR FALLS, IOWA	8920
	16		IOWA	
		007	BLACK HAWK	
293			WAUSAU, WISC	8940
	50		WISCONSIN	
		037	MARATHON	
294			WEST PALM BEACH-BOCA RATON, FLA	8960
	10		FLORIDA	
		050	PALM BEACH	
295			WHEELING, W. VA.-OHIO	9000
	36		OHIO	
		007	BELMONT	
	49		WEST VIRGINIA	
		026	MARSHALL	
		035	OHIO	
296			WICHITA, KANSAS	9040
	17		KANSAS	
		008	BUTLER	
		087	SEDGWICK	
297			WICHITA FALLS, TEX	9080
	44		TEXAS	
		039	CLAY	
		243	WICHITA	
298			WILLIAMSPORT, PA	9140
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		041	LYCOMING	

NCHS SMSA	NCHS STATE	NCHS COUNTY	SMSA NAME AND COUNTY COMPONENTS	FIPS SMSA
299			WILMINGTON, DEL.-N.J.-MD	9160
	08		DELAWARE	
		002	NEW CASTLE	
	21		MARYLAND	
		008	CECIL	
	31		NEW JERSEY	
		017	SALEM	
300			WILMINGTON, N.C	9200
	34		NORTH CAROLINA	
		010	BRUNSWICK	
		065	NEW HANOVER	
301			WORCESTER-FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER, MASS	9243
	22		MASSACHUSETTS	
		014	WORCESTER	
302			YAKIMA, WASH	9260
	48		WASHINGTON	
		039	YAKIMA	
303			YORK, PA	9280
	39		PENNSYLVANIA	
		001	ADAMS	
		067	YORK	
304			YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN, OHIO	9320
	36		OHIO	
		050	MAHONING	
		078	TRUMBULL	
305			YUBA CITY, CALIF	9340
	05		CALIFORNIA	
		051	SUTTER	
		058	YUBA	

1980 Addendum to "Technical Appendix" of Vital Statistics of the United States, 1978
Volume I, Natality

SOURCES OF DATA

Natality statistics

Natality statistics for 1980 are based on information obtained from two sources. Statistics for Arizona, California, Deleware, the District of Columbia, Georgia, New Mexico, and North Dakota are based on information obtained from a 50-percent sample of microfilm copies of all certificates of live births filed in these areas. Statistics for the remaining States, except Arkansas and South Dakota, are based on information derived from computer tapes of data coded by these States and provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Although not program participants, Arkansas and South Dakota also provide computer tapes to NCHS based on the total file of birth records.

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA

Geographic classification

Standard metropolitan statistics areas.--Beginning in 1980 all standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) are those established for 1980 by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census except in the New England States. In these States, New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA's) are used. These areas are established by the Office of Management and Budget and are made up of county units.

Standard consolidated areas, combination of SMSA's, are no longer identified.

Marital status

Beginning with 1980 data, national estimates of births to unmarried women are derived from two sources. For 41 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported directly on the birth certificate (see table A); for the remaining 9 States which lack such an item, marital status is inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames. This procedure represents a substantial departure from the method used in previous years to prepare national estimates of births to unmarried women. The previous method assumed that the incidence of births to unmarried women in States with no direct question on marital status was the same as the incidence in reporting States in the same geographic division. Ratios of births to unmarried women were computed by race for the reporting States in each geographic division, applied to all births in the division, and then summed to obtain national estimates by race. The figures by race were summed to yield the totals for the United States.

The new method represents an attempt to utilize related information on the birth certificate in order to improve the quality of national data on this topic as well as to provide data for the individual nonreporting States. A birth is classified as occurring to a married woman if the parents' surnames are the same or if the child's and father's surnames are the same and the mother's current surname is not obtainable from the informant item of the birth certificate. A birth is classified as occurring to an unmarried woman if the father's name is missing, if the parents' surnames are different, or if the father's and child's surnames are different and the mother's current surname is missing.

No adjustments are made during processing of the data for errors in the reporting of marital status on the birth records of the 41 reporting States and District of Columbia, or for failure to register births to unmarried women, because the extent of these reporting problems is unknown. When marital status is not stated on the birth certificate of a reporting area, the mother is considered to be married.

When out-of-wedlock births are reported as second or higher order births, it is not known whether previous deliveries to the mother occurred out of wedlock since the marital status of the mother at the time of these earlier births is not available from the birth record. More detailed data on births to unmarried women are given in a previous report.

A complete tabulation of the number of births to unmarried women by age of mother and race for 1979 and 1980 is shown in table B. Two sets of figures are given for 1980, those derived from the new method utilizing reported and inferred data and those derived from the geographic ratio estimation procedure. It is evident that the methodological change had significantly greater impact on the figures for white births to mothers aged 25 years and older than on the figures for other racial or age groups. In this volume, two sets of birth rates by age of mother and race for unmarried and married women are shown for 1980, those derived from the new method as described and those derived from the geographic estimation procedure (tables 1-32 and 1-33). Nearly half of the increase in rates for unmarried women between 1979 and 1980 is attributable to the change in method of deriving the number of births to unmarried women.

Rates for 1940 and 1950 are based on decennial census counts. In this report, rates for 1955-80 are based on a smoothed series of population estimates. . Since the original Bureau of the Census population estimates fluctuate erratically from year to year because of sampling error, they have been smoothed so that the rates do not show similar variations. The rates shown in this report differ from those published in issues of Vital Statistics of the United States before 1969, which were based on the original estimates provided annually by the Bureau of the Census. Birth rates for 1971-79 have been revised to reflect the higher levels of population indicated by the 1980 Census of Population, and therefore differ from rates published in previous years (see Computation of Rates and Other Measures).

Birth weight

Beginning in 1979 the categories for birth weight have been changed to be consistent with the recommendations in the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9). The revised categories in gram intervals and their equivalents in pounds and ounces are as follows:

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

The ICD-9 defines low birth weight as less than 2,500 grams. This is a shift of one gram from the previous criterion of 2,500 grams or less which was recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1935 and adopted by the World Health Organization in the Sixth Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death (1948).

Period of gestation

Births occurring prior to 37 weeks of gestation are considered to be "preterm" or "premature" for purposes of classification. At 37-41 weeks of gestation births are considered to be "term" and at 42 weeks and over, "post-term". These distinctions are in accordance with the definitions of ICD-9.

COMPUTATION OF RATES AND OTHER MEASURES

Population bases

Population estimates for 1980.--The population of the United States by age, race, and sex for the United States is shown in table 4-2; the figures by race have been modified as described below. The population for each State is shown in table 4-3 and the populations by month are published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 899.

The figures by race in the 1980 census are affected by changes in the practice of reporting race, particularly on the part of the Hispanic population, and in coding and classifying racial groups in the 1980 census. One particular change has created a major inconsistency between the 1980 census data and historical data series, including censuses and vital statistics. About 40 percent of the Hispanic population counted in 1980, over 5.8 million persons, did not mark one of the specified races listed on the census questionnaire but marked the "Other" category instead. In the 1980 census coding procedures were modified for persons

who marked "Other" race and wrote in a national origin designation of a Latin American country or a specific Hispanic origin group in response to the race question. These persons remained in the "Other races" category in 1980 census data; in previous censuses and in vital statistics such responses were almost always coded into the "White" category.

In order to maintain comparability, the "Other races" category in the 1980 census has been reallocated to be consistent both previous procedures. Persons who marked the "Other" racial category and who reported any Spanish origin on the Spanish origin question (5,840,648 persons) were distributed to white and black races in proportion to the distribution of persons of Hispanic origin who reported their race to be white or black. This procedure was done for each age-sex group. As a result of this procedure, 5,705,155 persons were added to the white population and 135,493 persons were added to the black population. Persons who marked the "Other" racial category and who reported that they were not of Spanish origin (916,338 persons) were distributed as follows: 20 percent in each age-sex group were added to the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category (183,268 persons) and 80 percent were added to the "White" category (733,070 persons). The count of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts was not affected by these procedures. Unpublished tabulations of these modified census counts were obtained from the Bureau of the Census and were used to compute the rates for this report, except for tables 1-12 through 1-19.

Population estimates for 1971-79.--Birth rates for 1971-79 (except those for cohorts of women in tables 1-12 through 1-19) have been revised. The revised rates are based on revised population estimates for these years which are consistent with the 1980 Census levels. The 1980 Census counted approximately 5.5 million more persons than had earlier been estimated for April 1, 1980. The revised estimates for the United States by age, race, and sex are published by the Bureau of the Census in the Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 917. Population estimates by month are based on data published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 899. Unpublished revised estimates for States were obtained from the Bureau of the Census.

Table A. Areas reporting educational attainment of parents, dates of last live birth and fetal death, date last normal menstrual period began (LMP), month of pregnancy care began, number of prenatal visits, marital status of mother, and 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores: Each State, 1980

Area	Educational attainment of parents	Dates of last live birth and fetal death	Date last normal menstrual period began (LMP)	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began	Number of prenatal visits	Marital status of mother	1-minute Apgar score	5-minute Apgar score
Alabama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
California		X	X	X				
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	X	X		X	X		X	
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	X		
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana	X		X	X	X	X		
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Montana	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
New Hampshire	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Mexico	X	X		X		X	X	X
New York	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Texas			X	X	X			
Utah	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Washington		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table B. Number of births to unmarried women, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1979 and 1980

(Due to rounding estimates to the nearest hundred, figures by race may not add to totals. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed. Excludes births to nonresidents of the United States)

Years and race	All ages	Age of Mother										
		Under 15 years	15-19 years						20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years and over
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years					
All races													
Reported[1]													
1980	665,747	9,024	262,777	21,908	41,386	58,606	69,173	71,704	237,265	99,583	40,984	13,187	2,927
Estimated[2]													
1980	645,000	9,700	269,000	23,000	43,000	60,500	70,600	71,900	230,200	89,300	33,800	10,600	2,500
1979	597,800	9,500	253,200	21,800	41,300	56,900	66,400	66,600	210,100	80,600	31,300	10,600	2,500
White													
Reported[1]													
1980	320,063	3,144	127,984	9,223	19,653	28,885	34,427	35,796	112,854	46,872	20,565	7,073	1,571
Estimated[2]													
1980	295,000	3,000	126,500	9,100	19,600	28,900	34,100	34,900	104,600	39,100	15,500	5,200	1,100
1979	263,000	3,300	116,400	9,000	18,600	26,700	31,300	30,800	90,200	33,200	13,700	4,900	1,200
All other													
Reported[1]													
1980	345,684	5,880	134,793	12,685	21,733	29,721	34,746	35,908	124,411	52,711	20,419	6,114	1,356
Estimated[2]													
1980	350,000	6,600	142,500	13,900	23,400	31,600	36,500	37,100	125,600	50,200	18,400	5,400	1,300
1979	334,800	6,200	136,700	12,800	22,800	30,300	35,100	35,800	119,900	47,400	17,600	5,700	1,300
Black													
Reported[1]													
1980	325,737	5,707	128,022	12,223	20,786	28,195	32,929	33,889	117,423	49,077	18,766	5,513	1,229
Estimated[2]													
1980	327,800	6,400	134,300	13,300	22,300	29,700	34,300	34,600	117,600	46,500	16,900	4,800	1,200
1979	315,800	6,100	130,100	12,300	21,800	28,800	33,200	33,900	113,100	44,000	16,100	5,200	1,200

[1] Data for the States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States; see Technical Notes.

[2] ...ial women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX FROM

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

1978

VOLUME I—NATALITY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
OFFICE OF HEALTH RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND TECHNOLOGY
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Section 4. Technical Appendix

SECTION 4 - TECHNICAL APPENDIX

DEFINITION OF LIVE BIRTH

Every product of conception that gives a sign of life after birth, regardless of the length of the pregnancy, is considered a live birth. This concept is embraced by the definition set forth by the World Health Organization[1] as follows:

> Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered liveborn.

This definition distinguishes in precise terms a live birth from a fetal death (see section on fetal deaths in the Technical Appendix of volume II of this report). In the interest of comparable natality statistics, both the Statistical Commission of the United Nations and the National Center for Health Statistics have adopted this definition.[2,3]

HISTORY OF BIRTH-REGISTRATION AREA

The national birth-registration area was proposed in 1850, established in 1915, and completed in 1933. The organized territories of Hawaii and Alaska were admitted in 1929 and 1950, respectively; data from these areas were prepared separately until they became States—Alaska in 1959 and Hawaii in 1960. At present the birth-registration system of the United States covers the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. However, in the statistical tabulations, *United States* refers only to the aggregate of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Tabulations for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam are shown separately in section 3 of this volume.

The original birth-registration area of 1915 consisted of 10 States and the District of Columbia. The growth of this area is indicated in table 4-1. This table also presents for each year through 1932 the estimated midyear population of the United States and of those States included in the registration system.

Because of the growth of the area for which data have been collected and tabulated, a national series of geographically comparable data prior to 1933 can be obtained only by estimation. Annual estimates of births have been prepared by P. K. Whelpton for the period 1909-34 (table 1-1). These estimates include adjustments for underregistration as well as for States not in the birth-registration area before 1933.

SOURCES OF DATA

Natality statistics

Natality statistics for 1978 are based on information obtained from two sources. For Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin statistics are based on information derived from computer tapes of data coded by these States and provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Cooperative Health Statistics System (CHSS). Data from these States are based on the total file of records. Statistics for the remainder of the United States are based on information obtained from a 50-percent sample of microfilm copies of all certificates of live birth filed in these States. The Center receives these tapes and microfilm copies from the registration offices of each

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[1] Third World Health Assembly: *Official Records*, No. 28 (WHA 3.6). Geneva. World Health Organization, May 1950. pp. 16-17.

[2] Statistical Office of the United Nations: *Principles for a Vital Statistics System; Recommendations for the Improvement and Standardization of Vital Statistics*, Doc. ST/STAT/SER.M/19. New York. United Nations, Aug. 1953. p. 6.

[3] National Office of Vital Statistics: *International Recommendations on Definitions of Live Birth and Fetal Death.* PHS Pub. No. 39. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Oct. 1950. p. 6.

State, the District of Columbia, and New York City.

Records from the Virgin Islands are received in the form of microfilm copies of birth certificates; those from Guam are received as photocopies of original birth certificates; and those from Puerto Rico are received as computer tapes through CHSS. Natality data for 1978 for these areas are based on the total file of records. Before 1977 Puerto Rican records were sampled on a 50-percent basis. Information for previous years for these three areas is published in the respective annual vital statistics reports of the Department of Health of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Department of Health of the Virgin Islands, the Department of Public Health and Social Services of the Government of Guam, and in selected *Vital Statistics of the United States* annual reports.

When the microfilmed data are received from the various registration offices, the information on the sampled microfilm records is coded onto magnetic tape for input to the electronic computer. The computer then edits all the taped records and produces tabulations of natality statistics that are adjusted for sampling factors.

Natality data for the United States are limited to births occurring within the United States, including those occurring to residents and nonresidents of the United States. However, births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded from all tabulations by place of residence beginning in 1970. (See section on Classification by occurrence and residence for further discussion.) Births occurring to U.S. citizens outside the United States are not included in any tabulations in this report. Similarly the data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam are limited to births registered in these areas.

Standard Certificate of Live Birth

The Standard Certificate of Live Birth, issued by the Public Health Service, has served for many years as the principal means of attaining uniformity in the content of the documents used to collect information on births in the United States. It has been modified in each State to the extent required by the particular needs of the State or by special provisions of the State vital statistics law. However, the certificates of most States conform closely in content to the standard certificate.

The first issue of the standard certificate of birth appeared shortly before the formation of the registration area in 1915. Since then it has been revised periodically by the national vital statistics agency through consultation with State health officers and registrars; Federal agencies concerned with vital statistics; national, State, and county medical societies; and others working in the fields of public health, social welfare, demography, and insurance. This revision procedure has assured careful evaluation of each item in terms of its current and future usefulness for registration, identification, legal, medical, and research purposes. New items have been added when necessary, and old items have been modified to ensure better reporting or in some cases have been dropped when their usefulness appeared to be limited.

1978 revision.—Effective January 1, 1978, a revised Standard Certificate of Live Birth (figure 4-A) replaced the 1968 revision. Changes on the new standard certificate include the addition of a new item on 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores, the deletion of the item on birth injuries, and revisions of the items on legitimacy status and previous pregnancies.

The item on legitimacy status has been changed to read "Is Mother Married?" This is now a factual piece of information about the mother rather than an attribute ascribed to the child, and it removes from the person completing the record the responsibility for making what may be a legal determination.

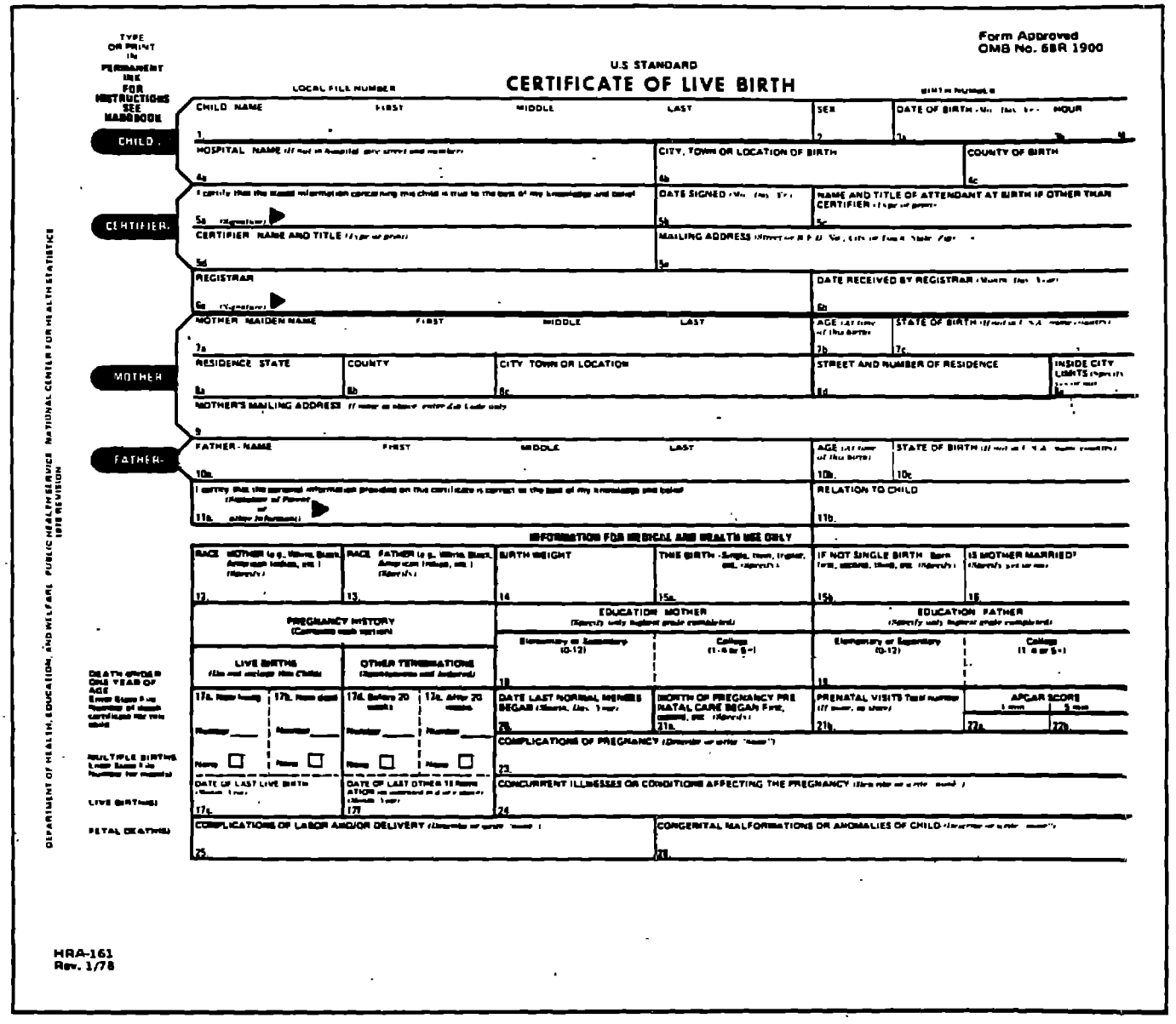
The item on previous deliveries has been changed to pregnancy history and expanded to include two categories of fetal loss, that before and that after 20 completed weeks of gestation. This change provides information on two groups which are of interest in medical research and emphasizes the fact that all previous fetal losses should be included, both spontaneous and induced, regardless of length of gestation. For further discussion see individual headings for each item.

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA

The principal value of vital statistics data is realized through the presentation of rates which are computed by relating the vital events of a class to the population of a similarly defined class. Vital statistics and population statistics must therefore be classified according to similarly defined systems and tabulated in comparable groups. Even when the variables common to both, such as geographic area, age, race, and sex, have been similarly classified and tabulated, differences between the enumeration method of obtaining population data and the registration method of obtaining vital statistics data may result in significant discrepancies.

The general rules used in the classification of geographic and personal items for live births are set

FIGURE 4-A.



forth in "Vital Statistics Classification and Coding Instructions for Live Birth Records, 1978," *NCHS Instruction Manual,* Part 3a. The classification of certain important items is discussed on the following pages.

Classification by occurrence and residence

Tabulations for States and other areas within the United States are by place of residence unless otherwise specified in the tables. Births to U.S. residents occurring outside this country are not reallocated to the United States. In tabulations by place of residence, births occurring within the United States to U.S. citizens and to resident aliens are allocated to the usual place of residence of the mother in the United States as reported on the birth certificate. Beginning in 1970, births to nonresidents of the United States occurring in the United States are excluded from these tabulations. From 1966 to 1969, births occurring in the United States to mothers who were nonresidents of the United States were considered as births to residents of the exact place of occurrence; in 1964 and 1965 all such births were allocated to "balance of county" of occurrence even if the birth had occurred in a city.

The change in coding beginning in 1970 to exclude births to nonresidents of the United States from residence data significantly affects the comparability of data with years prior to 1970 only for Texas; in 1978, 76.3 percent of the 5,021 births to nonresidents of the United States occurred in this State. In 1978 births to residents of Mexico constituted 90.1 percent of all nonresident births in the United States. No evaluation of the effect of the change in procedure between 1965 and 1966 has been made.

For the total United States the tabulations by place of residence and by place of occurrence are not identical. Births to nonresidents of the United States are included in data by place of occurrence but excluded from data by place of residence, as indicated above.

In volumes for previous years (1969-77) individual State totals varied from table to table for those tables showing items not reported by all States. These differences occurred when a resident of a State reporting a certain item had a birth in a nonreporting State. The birth was not included in tables showing data for that item for the State of residence. However, beginning with 1978, births to residents of a reporting State are included in the table regardless of whether they occurred in a reporting or a nonreporting State. As a result, the total number of births by residence for a State is the same in all tables. In addition, there is a slight increase in the "Not stated" category due to the inclusion of births to residents of reporting States that occurred in nonreporting States.

Residence error.—A nationwide test of birth-registration completeness in 1950 provided measures of residence error for natality statistics. According to this test, errors in residence reporting for the country as a whole tend to overstate the number of births to residents of urban areas and to understate the number to residents of other areas. This tendency has assumed special importance because of a concomitant development—the increased utilization of hospitals in cities by residents of nearby places—with the result that a number of births are erroneously reported as having occurred to residents of urban areas. Another factor which contributes to this overstatement of urban births is the customary procedure of using "city" addresses for persons living outside the city limits.

Incomplete residence.—Beginning in 1973 where only the State of residence is reported with no city or county specified, and the State named is different from the State of occurrence, the birth is allocated to the largest city of the State of residence. For years prior to 1973, such births were allocated to the exact place of occurrence.

Geographic classification

The rules followed in the classification of geographic areas for live births are contained in the instruction manual mentioned previously. The geographic code structure for 1978 is given in another manual entitled "Geographic Codes" (revised January 1970).

United States.—In the statistical tabulations, "United States" refers only to the aggregate of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Alaska has been included in the U.S. tabulations since 1959 and Hawaii since 1960.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) used in all but one table in this report are those established for 1970 by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census except in the New England States. In table 1-48, section 1, the SMSA's are those established for 1978.

Except in the New England States an SMSA is a county or a group of contiguous counties containing at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to specified criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city or cities.[4]

In the New England States the Office of Management and Budget uses towns and cities rather than counties as geographic components of SMSA's. The National Center for Health Statistics cannot, however, use the SMSA classification for these States because its data are not coded to identify all towns. Instead, the metropolitan State economic areas (MSEA's) are used. These areas are established by the Bureau of the Census and are made up of county units.[5]

Standard consolidated areas.—For the metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago, several contiguous SMSA's and additional counties that do not appear to meet the formal integration criteria for SMSA's but do have strong interrelationships of other kinds have been combined into the New York-North-

[4] For a more complete discussion see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population, 1970, Number of Inhabitants,* Final Report PC (1)-A1, United States Summary, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971, and U.S. Bureau of the Budget, *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,* Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

[5] For discussion of MSEA's see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Economic Areas,* Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951, and the first reference cited in footnote 4.

eastern New Jersey and the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Areas.[6]

Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties.—Independent cities and counties included in SMSA's or in New England MSEA's are included in data for metropolitan counties; all other counties are classified as nonmetropolitan.

Population-size groups.—Beginning in 1970 vital statistics data for cities and certain other urban places are classified according to the population enumerated in the 1970 Census of Population. Classification of such areas into population-size groups for 1960-69 was determined by the population enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population. Beginning in 1964, cities and other urban places of 2,500 to 10,000 population have not been separately identified but are included with the areas formerly classified as rural. Data continue to be available for the individual cities and other urban places of 10,000 or more population. As a result of changes in population between 1960 and 1970, some urban places identified in previous reports are no longer included, while a number of other places have been added. Data for the remaining areas not separately identified are shown in the tables under the heading "balance of area" or "balance of county."

Urban places other than incorporated cities for which vital statistics data are shown in this report include:

1. Each town in New England and each township in New Jersey and Pennsylvania that had no incorporated municipality as a subdivision and had either 25,000 inhabitants or more, or a population of 10,000 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile.
2. Each county in States other than the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that had no incorporated municipality within its boundary and had a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile. (Arlington County, Virginia, is the only county classified as urban under this rule.)

Race or national origin and color

Births in the United States in 1978 are classified for statistical purposes according to the race or national origin of the parents. The categories are "White," "Black," "American Indian," "Chinese," "Japanese," "Hawaiian," "Filipino," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander," and "Other." Before 1978, the category "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" was not identified separately but included with "Other" races. The separation of this category allows identification of the category "Asian or Pacific Islander" by combining the new category with Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian and Filipino.

The newborn child is ordinarily assigned to the race or national origin of the parents. If the parents are of different races or national origins, the following rules apply: (1) When only one parent is white, the child is assigned the other parent's race or national origin. (2) When neither parent is white, the child is assigned the father's race or national origin with one exception; if the mother is Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, the child is assigned to Hawaiian. If race is missing for one parent, the child is assigned the race of the parent for whom race is given. When information on race is missing for both parents, the race of the child is considered not stated and the birth is allocated according to rules discussed in the section "Race or national origin not stated."

The terms "color," "race," and "specified race or national origin" indicate the detail of classification of this variable. Tabulations by "color" have two categories, "White" and "All other." Tabulations by "race" show data separately for the black population as well. Tabulations by "specified race or national origin" are the most detailed, showing all categories of the classification. In most tables the less detailed classifications of "color" and "race" are used.

White.—The category "White" comprises births reported as white, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and, before 1964, all births for which race or national origin was not stated. Beginning in 1964 changes in the procedures for allocating race when race or national origin is not stated have changed the composition of this category. (See discussion on "Race or national origin not stated.")

All other.—The category "All other" comprises black, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian, Filipino, other Asian or Pacific Islander, and "Other." Beginning in 1964, Aleuts and Eskimos are included in "American Indian," significantly increasing the births in this category when comparisons are made with previous years. Alaska is particularly affected in this regard. Before 1964, Aleuts and Eskimos were assigned to the "Other" category.

For all years except 1964 if the race or national origin of a parent was ill-defined or not clearly identifiable with one of the categories used in the classification, e.g., if "oriental" or "yellow" was entered, an attempt was made to determine the specific race by examining the entry for place of birth. If the birthplace was not China, Japan, or the Philippines, the parent's race was assigned to the category "Other"

[6] See footnote 4.

except for 1978 when it was assigned to the category "Other Asian or Pacific Islander." In 1964 no place of birth inquiries were made and such cases were assigned to "Race or national origin not stated." As a result, the numbers of births classified as Chinese, Japanese, and "Other" in 1964 were smaller than they would have been under the procedure used in other years.

Since July 1, 1972, the birth certificate for Georgia does not provide for the specified race of the parents if the race is other than white or black. Cases for which it was indicated that parents were not of either of these races were assigned to the category "Other." This affects tabulations of births by specified race or national origin. It is reflected in an increase in births for the "Other" category and a concomitant decrease in births for American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino. Although the exact number of births involved is not known, the number is small as there were only 150 births in these four racial groups in Georgia during 1971.

Race or national origin not stated.—The race of a child is considered not stated in those cases in which information for both parents is missing. Before 1964 all such cases were tabulated as white. From 1964 through 1968 the race of the child was allocated by the computer as follows: If the race on the preceding record was white, the assignment was to white; otherwise the assignment was to black. Beginning in 1969 the race of the child has been allocated electronically according to the specific race of the child on the preceding record. Consequently some of the not stated frequencies which had previously been assigned to the black category may now be assigned to one of the other race or national origin categories.

Nearly all statistics by color and race or national origin for the United States as a whole in 1962 and 1963 are affected by a lack of information for New Jersey. Birth rates by color for those years are computed on a population base which excludes New Jersey. (For the method of estimating the United States population by age, sex, and color excluding New Jersey in 1962 and 1963, see *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1963,* Volume I, page 4-8). Estimates of births to unmarried mothers by color for the United States, which include special estimates for New Jersey for 1962 and 1963, have been prepared and are shown in table 1-31.

Completeness of registration by color.—The quality of birth data by color is variable in that birth registration is higher for the white group than for the all other group. In 1978 birth-registration completeness was estimated to be 99.5 percent for white births and 98.5 percent for all other births. The most recent figures for specified racial or national origin groups are from the 1950 birth-registration completeness test. In that year the registration completeness for blacks was estimated to be 93.7 percent; for American Indians, 85.1 percent; and for others, including Chinese and Japanese, 97.4 percent. These figures are probably higher for 1978, but more precise estimates are unavailable.

Age of mother

The birth certificate asks for "Age (at time of this birth)." The age of mother is edited for upper and lower limits. When mothers are reported to be below 10 years of age or age 50 and over, the age of the mother is considered not stated and is assigned as described below.

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

The 1970 Census of Population derived data on age from information requested on month and year of birth, which served as the basis for determining age in completed years as of April 1, 1970. Similarly age was determined in the 1960 Census of Population from the question, "When was this person born?" and the replies were birth dates in terms of year and month. "Age in completed years" was asked for in censuses before 1960. This was nearly the equivalent of the birth certificate question, which the 1950 matched test of birth and census records confirms by showing a high degree of consistency in the reporting of age in these two sources.[7]

Median age of mother.—Median age is the value which divides an age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the values being less and one-half being greater. Median ages for 1960 to the present have been computed using birth rates for 5-year age groups rather than from birth frequencies. This method eliminates the effects of changes in the age composition of the childbearing population over time. Changes in the median ages from year to year can thus be attributed solely to changes in the age-specific birth rates.

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[7]National Vital Statistics Division: Matched record comparison of birth certificate and census information in the United States, 1950, by J. Schachter. *Vital Statistics—Special Reports,* Vol. 47, No. 12. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C., Mar. 1962.

Not stated age of mother.—Beginning in 1964 birth records with age of mother not stated have been allocated according to the age appearing on the record previously processed for a mother of identical color and having the same total-birth order (total of fetal deaths and live births). In 1963 birth records with age not stated were allocated according to the age appearing on the record previously processed for a mother of identical color and parity (number of live births). For 1960-62 not stated and unknown ages were distributed in proportion to the known ages for each color group. Before 1960 this was done for age-specific birth rates but not for the birth frequency tables, which showed a separate category for age not stated.

Age of father

Age of father is coded as stated on the birth certificate. If the age is under 10 years, it is considered "not stated" and grouped with those cases for which age is not stated on the certificate. Information on age of father is usually missing on birth certificates of children born to unwed mothers, greatly inflating the number of "not stated" in all tabulations by age of father. In computing birth rates by age of father, births tabulated as age of father not stated are distributed in the same proportions as births with known age within each 5-year age classification of the mother. This procedure is done separately by race. The resulting distributions are summed to form a composite frequency distribution which is the basis for computing birth rates by age of father. This procedure avoids the distortion in rates which would result if the relationship between age of mother and age of father were disregarded.

Live-birth order and parity

Birth order and parity classifications shown in this volume refer to the total number of live births the mother has had, including the 1978 birth. Fetal deaths are excluded.

Birth order indicates what number the present birth represents, e.g., a baby born to a mother who has had two previous live births (even if one or both are not now living) has a birth order of three.

Parity indicates how many live births a mother has had. Before delivery a mother having her first baby has a parity of zero and a mother having her third baby has a parity of two. After delivery the mother of a baby who is a first live birth has a parity of one and the mother of a baby who is a third live birth has a parity of three.

Birth order and parity are ascertained from two questions on the birth certificate, "Live births—now living" and "Live births—now dead."

Not stated birth order.—Before 1969 if both of these questions were blank, the birth was considered a first birth. Beginning in 1969, births for which neither question was answered have been tabulated as birth order not stated. As a result of this revised procedure, 28,802 births in 1978 which would have been assigned to the "First birth order" category under the old rules were assigned to the "Not stated" category.

All births tabulated in the "Not stated birth order" category are excluded from the computation of percents. In computing birth rates by live-birth order, births tabulated as birth order not stated are distributed in the same proportion as births of known live-birth order.

Dates of last live birth and last fetal death

Date of last live birth and date of last fetal death were added to the Standard Certificate of Live Birth in 1968 for the purpose of providing information on child spacing and pregnancy intervals. Tabulations on these items were presented for the first time in 1969. In 1978 the wording of this item was changed from the date of last fetal death to the date of last other termination to ensure inclusion of both spontaneous and induced fetal deaths. This information was obtained from 47 States and the District of Columbia as indicated in table A.

Interval since last live birth and last fetal death.—Data on intervals since last live birth and last fetal death are computed from the date of birth, date of last live birth, and date of last fetal death. The interval since last live birth is the difference between the date of last live birth and the date of present birth; the interval since last fetal death is the difference between the date of last fetal death and the date of present birth. For an interval to be computed, it is necessary for both the month and year of the last live birth or the last fetal death to be valid. These intervals are computed only for events to mothers who have had at least one previous delivery.

Births for which the interval since last live birth is not stated are excluded from the computation of percents and means.

Interval since last pregnancy and outcome of last pregnancy.—Data on interval since last pregnancy and outcome of last pregnancy are derived from the computed intervals since the last live birth and the last fetal death.

Table A. Areas reporting educational attainment of parents, dates of last live birth and fetal death, date last normal menstrual period began (LMP), month of pregnancy care began, number of prenatal visits, marital status of mother, and 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores: Each State, 1978

Area	Educational attainment of parents	Dates of last live birth and fetal death	Date last normal menstrual period began (LMP)	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began	Number of prenatal visits	Marital status of mother	1-minute Apgar score	5-minute Apgar score
Alabama	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Alaska	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Arizona	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Arkansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
California	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Colorado	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Connecticut	x	x		x	x		x	
Delaware	x	x	x	x	x	x		
District of Columbia	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Florida	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x			
Hawaii	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Idaho	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Illinois	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Indiana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iowa	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kentucky	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Louisiana	x		x	x	x	x		
Maine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Maryland	x	x	x	x				
Massachusetts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Michigan	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Minnesota	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Mississippi	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Missouri	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montana	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Nebraska	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nevada	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
New Hampshire	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Jersey	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Mexico								
New York	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
North Carolina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
North Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ohio	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Oregon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pennsylvania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rhode Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
South Carolina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
South Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tennessee	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Texas				x				
Utah	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Vermont	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Virginia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Washington		x	x	x	x	x		
West Virginia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wisconsin	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wyoming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Births for whom the interval since last pregnancy is not stated are excluded from the computation of percents and means.

Zero interval.—An interval of zero months since last live birth or fetal death indicates the second born of a set of twins, the second or third born of a set of triplets, etc. Births with an interval of zero months are excluded from the computation of mean intervals.

Educational attainment

The educational attainment of both parents was collected beginning in 1968 and was tabulated for publication in 1969 for the first time. In 1978, data on education were obtained from 47 States and the District of Columbia, as indicated in table A.

The educational attainment of either parent is defined as "the number of years of school completed." Only those years completed in "regular" school, i.e., a formal educational system of public schools, or the equivalent in accredited private or parochial schools are counted. Business or trade schools, such as beauty and barber schools, are not considered "regular" schools for the purposes of this item. No attempt has been made to convert years of school completed in foreign school systems, ungraded school systems, etc., to equivalent grades in the American school system. Such entries have been included in the category "Not stated."

Persons who have completed only a partial year in high school or college are tabulated as having completed the highest preceding grade. For those certificates on which a specific degree was stated, years of school completed is coded to the level at which the degree is most commonly attained, e.g., persons reporting B.A., A.B., or B.S. degrees are considered to have completed 16 years of school.

Education not stated.—The category "Not stated" includes all records in reporting areas for which there is no information on years of school completed as well as all records for which the information provided is not compatible with coding specifications.

Births tabulated as education not stated are excluded from the computations of percents.

Births to unmarried women

Marital status of the mother was reported in 39 States and the District of Columbia in 1978, as indicated in table A.

In making estimates of the number of births to unmarried women occurring in the country as a whole, the States are grouped into the nine geographic divisions. The combined ratio of out-of-wedlock births per 1,000 total live births for all reporting States in a single geographic division is then applied to all live births occurring to residents of that division. This estimating procedure is done separately by race. The sum of the estimates of out-of-wedlock births for the nine geographic divisions comprises the estimates for the United States.

In processing the data no adjustments are made for errors in the reporting of marital status on the birth record or for failure to register births to unmarried women because the extent of such reporting problems is unknown. A mother whose marital status is not stated is considered to be married. Out-of-wedlock births for each reporting State are based on births occurring to its residents within the reporting area.

When out-of-wedlock births are reported as second or higher order births, it is not known whether previous deliveries to the mother occurred out of wedlock since the marital status of the mother at the time of these earlier births is not available from the birth record.[8]

The number of births to unmarried women in Hawaii in 1978 was almost 900 more than the number reported in 1977 due to an unrealistically low number reported in 1977. This low number was a result of State legislation entitled the "Uniform Parentage Act of 1976" under which a birth to an unmarried mother was coded on the certificate in the same manner as a birth to a married mother if it was acknowledged by the father while still in the hospital. It was estimated that there would have been at least 600 more out-of-wedlock births tabulated for Hawaii residents in 1977 if this legislation had not been enacted. The coding procedure has changed for 1978, giving a more accurate number.

Birth rates for unmarried women.—Age-specific birth rates for unmarried women shown for 1941-49 are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the unmarried female population (single, widowed, and divorced women). Rates by color are not shown for these years since the necessary estimates of the unmarried female population are not available. The rates by age and by color for 1940 and 1950 are based on decennial census counts. In this report rates by age for 1951-78 and by age and color or race for 1955-78 are based on a smoothed series of Bureau of the Census population estimates.[9] Since the origi-

[8] For a detailed report on data for births to unmarried women see National Center for Health Statistics, "Trends and Differentials in Births to Unmarried Women, United States, 1970-76." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 21-No. 36. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1914. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1980.

[9] Ibid., Appendix II.

nal Bureau of the Census population estimates fluctuate erratically from year to year because of sampling error, they have been smoothed so that the rates computed from them do not show similar variations. The rates shown in this report differ, therefore, from those published in issues of *Vital Statistics of the United States* before 1969, which were based on the original estimates provided annually by the Bureau of the Census.

Due to the availability of more detailed population data, birth rates by marital status of mother by race for women aged 35-39 years and 40-44 years are shown in this volume beginning with the 1969 data year. For years before 1969, rates for women in these age groups are not available by color or race.

Attendant at birth

The tabulations of births by attendant at birth combine information about place of delivery and the person in attendance at birth. Births occurring in hospitals, institutions, clinics, centers, or homes are included in the category "In hospital." In this context the word "homes" does not refer to the mother's residence but to an institution such as a home for unwed mothers. In 1977 and prior years, births in hospitals included clinic, center, or home births only when delivered by a physician. Had the categories been defined in 1977 as in 1978, an additional 15,937 births would have been classified as occurring in hospitals in 1977, raising the percent of births occurring in hospitals from 98.5 to 99.0.

Births occurring in hospitals are not shown in this volume by type of attendant. However, beginning in 1975 the attendant at birth and place of delivery items were coded independently, primarily to permit the identification of the person in attendance of hospital deliveries. Although the tabulations shown in this report combine information for these two items to be consistent with previous data years, a special tabulation showed that of the 3,300,659 births that occurred in hospitals or other institutions in 1978, 97.6 percent were delivered by physicians. Of the remainder, 1.1 percent were delivered by midwives (these were probably certified nurse midwives, who are registered nurses trained in obstetrics), and 1.3 percent were delivered by persons other than physicians and midwives or by persons for whom no status was specified.

Births occurring outside hospitals are tabulated by attendant at birth rather than by place of delivery. For such births separate classifications are shown for physicians, midwives, and for "other and not specified" attendants. This last category also includes births for which no information is reported for place of birth. Before 1975, cases where the hospital item on the certificate had an entry of "doctor's office," and the birth was delivered by a physician were included in the category "In hospital." Beginning in 1975, births that were delivered by physicians in a "doctor's office" were tabulated as "Not in hospital" and included with births delivered by physicians in this category. Although the actual number of such births is unknown, the effect of the change is minimal. In 1974, 0.3 percent of all births were delivered by physicians outside of hospitals; in 1975 this proportion was 0.4 percent.

The place of delivery of an infant born in a moving vehicle is defined as the place where the infant was removed from the vehicle; for instance, babies born en route to the hospital are classified as having been born in the hospital. This may account for some of the hospital births not delivered by physicians.

Birth weight

In practically all areas birth weight is reported in terms of pounds and ounces rather than in grams. However, the metric system has been used in tabulating and presenting the statistics to facilitate comparison with data published by other groups. The equivalents of the gram intervals in pounds and ounces are as follows:

500 grams or less	=	1 lb	1 oz	or less		
501 - 1,000 grams	=	1 lb	2 oz	-	2 lb	3 oz
1,001 - 1,500 grams	=	2 lb	4 oz	-	3 lb	4 oz
1,501 - 2,000 grams	=	3 lb	5 oz	-	4 lb	6 oz
2,001 - 2,500 grams	=	4 lb	7 oz	-	5 lb	8 oz
2,501 - 3,000 grams	=	5 lb	9 oz	-	6 lb	9 oz
3,001 - 3,500 grams	=	6 lb	10 oz	-	7 lb	11 oz
3,501 - 4,000 grams	=	7 lb	12 oz	-	8 lb	13 oz
4,001 - 4,500 grams	=	8 lb	14 oz	-	9 lb	14 oz
4,501 - 5,000 grams	=	9 lb	15 oz	-	11 lb	0 oz
5,001 grams or more	=	11 lb	1 oz	or more		

For purposes of classification, infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth are considered to be of low birth weight.[10] This criterion was recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1935 and adopted by the World Health Organization in the Sixth Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death (1948).

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[10] For a detailed report on birth weight see National Center for Health Statistics: Factors associated with low birth weight, United States, 1976. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 21-No. 37. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1915. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Apr. 1980.

After data classified by pounds and ounces are converted to grams, median weights are computed and rounded prior to publication. To establish the continuity of class intervals needed to convert pounds and ounces to grams, the end points of these intervals are assumed to be half an ounce less at the lower end and half an ounce more at the upper end. For example, 2 lb 4 oz - 3 lb 4 oz is interpreted as 2 lb 3½ oz - 3 lb 4½ oz.

Births for which birth weight is not reported are excluded from the computation of percents and medians.

Period of gestation

The period of gestation is defined as beginning with the first day of the last normal menstrual period (LMP) and ending with the day of the birth. The LMP is used as the initial date since it can be more accurately determined than the date of conception, which usually occurs 2 weeks after the LMP.

An examination of the period of gestation information reported in terms of weeks or months in previous years shows a substantial heaping at 40 weeks. This bias results from the fact that the gestation period is frequently not carefully observed and that the newborn infant of normal size is generally assumed to have had a gestation period of 40 weeks or 9 months, depending on conventional usage. Such errors in reporting are minimized in areas where this item on the birth certificate requests the "date last normal menses began" as suggested on the 1968 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

For 1978 the computation of period of gestation is based entirely on LMP data from the 47 States and the District of Columbia reporting LMP, indicated in table A. Gestation data for the three States reporting period of gestation in terms of weeks or months are excluded from the tabulations in this report.

Births occurring prior to 37 weeks of gestation are considered to be "preterm" or "premature" for purposes of classification. This distinction is in accordance with that adopted by the World Health Organization Expert Group on Prematurity established in 1950.

The period of gestation is computed only when there is a valid month, day, and year of LMP. The calculated period of gestation in completed weeks is edited for upper and lower limits. If the interval between date of last normal menstrual period and date of birth is 16 weeks or less, or 53 weeks or more, the period of gestation is considered not stated.

Month of pregnancy prenatal care began

Data on month of pregnancy prenatal care began are derived from the certificates of 49 States and the District of Columbia (see table A).[11]

For those cases in which the name of the month is entered for this item, instead of first, second, third, etc., the month of pregnancy in which prenatal care began is determined from the month named and the month last normal menses began. If the item "date last normal menses began" is not on the certificate or not stated, month of pregnancy prenatal care began is tabulated as not stated.

Number of prenatal visits

Tabulations on the number of prenatal visits were presented for the first time in 1972. In 1978 these data were collected from the birth certificates of 47 States and the District of Columbia (see table A).

Apgar score

One- and 5-minute Apgar scores were added to the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth in 1978 to evaluate the condition of the newborn infant at 1 and 5 minutes after birth. It is a useful measure of the need for resuscitation and a predictor of the infant's chances of surviving the first year of life. The Apgar score is a summary measure of the infant's condition based on heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color. Each of these factors is given a score of 0, 1, or 2; the sum of these 5 values is the Apgar score, which ranges from 0 to 10. A score of 10 is optimum, and a low score raises some doubts about the survival and subsequent health of the infant. In 1978 the 1-minute Apgar score was included on the birth certificates of 39 States, and the 5-minute Apgar score was included on the certificates of 38 States and the District of Columbia. See table A for a listing of reporting areas.

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[11] For a detailed report on prenatal care see National Center for Health Statistics: Prenatal care, United States, 1969-1975. *Vital and Health Statistics*: Series 21-No. 33. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1911. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1978.

QUALITY OF DATA

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

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

Completeness of registration

It is estimated that 99.3 percent of all births occurring in the United States in 1978 were registered. This estimate is based on the results of the 1964-68 test of birth-registration completeness according to place of delivery (in or out of hospital) and color and on the 1978 proportions of births in these categories. The primary purpose of the test was to obtain current measures of registration completeness for births in and out of hospital by color on a national basis. Data for States were not available, as they were from the previous birth-registration tests in 1940 and 1950. (For a detailed discussion of the method and results of the 1964-68 birth-registration test see U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Test of Birth-Registration Completeness, 1964 to 1968," in the *1970 Census of Population and Housing,* Evaluation and Research Program, PHC(E)2.)

The 1964-68 test has provided an opportunity to revise the estimates of birth-registration completeness for the years since the previous test in 1950 to reflect the improvement in registration. This has been done using registration completeness figures from the two tests by place of delivery and color. Estimates of registration completeness for four groups (based on place of delivery and color) for 1951-65 were computed by interpolation between the test results. (It was assumed that the data from the more recent test are for 1966, the midpoint of the test period.) The results of the 1964-68 test are assumed to prevail for 1966 and later years. These estimates were used with the proportions of births registered in these categories to obtain revised numbers of births adjusted for underregistration for each year. The overall percent of birth-registration completeness by color was then computed. The figures for 1951-68 shown in table 1-21 differ slightly from those shown in annual reports for years prior to 1969.

Data adjusted for underregistration for the years 1951-59 shown in tables 1-1, 1-3, 1-4, 1-6, and 1-8 have been revised to be consistent with the 1964-68 test results and differ slightly from data shown in annual reports for years prior to 1969. For these years the published number of births and birth rates for both color groups have been revised slightly downward since the 1964-68 test indicated that previous adjustments to registered births were slightly inflated. Since registration completeness figures by age of mother and by live-birth order are not available from the 1964-68 test, it must be assumed that the relationships among these variables have not changed since 1950.

Discontinuation of adjustment for underregistration, 1960.—Adjustment for underregistration of births was discontinued in 1960, when birth registration for the United States was estimated to be 99.1 percent complete. This removed a bias introduced into age-specific rates when adjusted births classified by age were used. Age-specific rates are calculated by dividing the number of births to an age group of mothers by the population of women in that age group. Tests have shown that population figures are likely to be understated through census undercounts; these errors compensate for underregistration of births. Adjustment for underregistration of births, therefore, removes the compensating effect of underenumeration, biasing the age-specific rates more than when uncorrected birth and population data are used. (For further details see *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1963,* Volume 1, page 4-11.)

The age-specific rates used in the cohort fertility tables (tables 1-12 through 1-19) represent an exception to the above statement. These rates are computed from births corrected for underregistration and population estimates adjusted for underenumeration and misstatement of age. Adjusted births and population estimates are used for the cohort rates because they are an integral part of a series of rates, estimated with a consistent methodology. It was considered desirable to maintain consistency with respect to the cohort rates, even though it means that they will not be precisely comparable with other rates shown for 5-year age groups.

Quality control procedures

Natality data coded by NCHS are simultaneously coded and entered onto magnetic tape for input to the computer. Errors are controlled by an independ-

ent replication of the original coding by verification clerks and by resolution of any discrepancies. Original coding entries are subject to total verification except for work by coders who maintain an error rate of 2.5 percent or less. For these qualified coders the original coding is verified on the basis of a 10-percent sample of the coded natality records until the allowable error rate is exceeded. Then their coding is verified on a 100-percent basis until it requalifies for sample verification. Errors detected by any method of verification are reviewed to determine coding bias.

Data that are coded by States and received through CHSS are required to have an error rate of less than 2.0 percent for each item. In almost all of these States there is 100-percent verification of the coding. NCHS monitors the quality of these data through independent verification of a sample of records to ensure that the item error rate is not more than 2.0 percent.

After completion of coding, counts of the taped records are balanced against control totals for each shipment of records from a registration area. Impossible codes are eliminated during the editing processes on the computer and are corrected on the basis of reference to the source record or adjusted by arbitrary code assignment. All subsequent operations involved in tabulating and table preparation are verified during the computer processing or by statistical clerks.

Small frequencies

The numbers of births reported for an area represent complete counts, except for those States where data are based on a 50-percent sample. As such, they are not subject to sampling error, although they are subject to errors in the registration process. However, when the figures are used for analytical purposes, such as the comparison of rates over a time period or for different areas, the number of events that actually occurred may be considered as one of a large series of possible results that could have arisen under the same circumstances. The probable range of values may be estimated from the actual figures according to certain statistical assumptions.

In general, distributions of vital events may be assumed to follow the binomial distribution. Estimates of standard error and tests of significance under this assumption are described in most standard statistics texts. When the number of events is large, the standard error, expressed as a percent of the number or rate, is usually small.

When the number of events is small (perhaps less than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the conditions described by the figures. Events of rare nature may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. For this distribution, a simple approximation may be used to estimate the error as follows:

If N is the number of births[12] and R is the corresponding rate, the chances are 19 in 20 that

1. The "true" number of events lies between

$$N - 2\sqrt{N} \text{ and } N + 2\sqrt{N}$$

2. The "true" rate lies between

$$R - 2\frac{R}{\sqrt{N}} \text{ and } R + 2\frac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$$

If the rate R corresponding to N events is compared with the rate S corresponding to M events, the difference between the two rates may be regarded as statistically significant if it exceeds

$$2\sqrt{\frac{R^2}{N} + \frac{S^2}{M}}$$

For example, suppose that the observed birth rate for Area A was 15.0 per 1,000 population and that this rate was based on 20 recorded births. Given prevailing conditions, the chances are 19 in 20 that the "true" or underlying birth rate for that area lies between 8.3 and 21.7 per 1,000 population. Let it be further supposed that the birth rate for Area A of 15.0 per 1,000 population were being compared with a rate of 20.0 per 1,000 population for Area B which is based on 10 recorded births. While the difference between the rates for the two areas is 5.0, this difference is less than twice the standard error of the difference

$$2\sqrt{\frac{(15.0)^2}{20} + \frac{(20.0)^2}{10}}$$

of the two rates which is computed to be 14.3. From this, it is concluded that the difference between the rates for the two areas is not statistically significant.

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[12] For States for which birth data are based on a 50-percent sample of births, N should be taken as one-half of the number of births given in the tables.

Sampling of birth records

Birth statistics presented in this report for years prior to 1951 and for 1955 are based on the total file of birth records. Statistics for 1951-54, 1956-66, and 1968-71 are based on 50-percent samples except data for Guam and the Virgin Islands, which are based on all the records filed. During the course of processing the 1967 data the sampling rate was reduced from 50 percent to 20 percent. For details of this procedure and its consequences for the 1967 data see *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1967,* Volume I, pages 3-9 to 3-11. Beginning in 1972, statistics are based on all records filed in the States submitting computer tapes and on a 50-percent sample of records in all other States. In 1978 the total file of birth records was used for 36 States (see Sources of Data), which accounted for about 72 percent of all births in the country.

The sample design is essentially a stratified random sample. The sampling frame consists of births that occur in the United States during a calendar year and that are recorded by State registrars of vital statistics. Each month the birth certificates that have been filed during that month are sent by local registrars to the State registrars, where the records are numbered consecutively as they are received. Therefore the records for each local registration area, usually a county, are numbered sequentially, and the total file of birth records for each State is grouped by county of occurrence. Microfilm copies of the birth records filed in the States are generally forwarded each month to NCHS, where a sample is drawn on the basis of the terminal digit of the record number. Even-numbered records are selected for the 50-percent sampling rate.

Total births by place of occurrence are not subject to sampling error. There is, however, sampling error in the total number of births when tabulated by place of residence. There is also sampling error in the numbers of births by characteristics such as color and age of mother when tabulated by either residence or occurrence.

Sampling error is the difference between an estimate based on a sample and the true value (assuming there is no measurement error). As calculated for this report the standard error reflects this error as well as random measurement errors that may have been made when the data were collected and processed. However, it does not include any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about two out of three that a sample estimate differs from the value which would have been obtained from all births by less than one standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times as large.

For estimated numbers of births in 1978 by characteristics in States with a 50-percent sample, the approximate standard errors for a sampling rate of 50 percent are presented in table B. To determine the standard error of an estimate from table B, one must know the total number of births in the area and the estimate of the number of births with a specified characteristic. For estimated births with a specified characteristic by place of occurrence, the appropirate "Total births in the area" is the number occurring in

Table B. Standard errors of estimated births by size of estimate and total births in the area: United States, 1978

Number of births with a specified characteristic	Total births in the area[1]								
	250	500	1,000	2,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	500,000
10	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
20	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
30	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
50	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
100	7.7	8.9	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0
250	0.0	11.3	13.8	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.8
500	...	0.0	16.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.5
1,000	...	...	0.0	22.0	28.0	30.0	31.0	31.0	32.0
2,000	...	...	...	0.0	34.0	40.0	42.0	44.0	44.0
5,000	...	...	...	...	0.0	50.0	60.0	65.0	70.0
10,000	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	70.0	90.0	100.0
20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	100.0	140.0
50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	200.0
100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300.0

[1] By place of occurrence "Total births in the area" refers to the number of births occurring in the city, county, or State; by place of residence "Total births in the area" refers to the number of births to residents of the State.

the area, e.g., city, county, or State. For the estimated total number of births and the number of births with a specified characteristic by place of residence, the number of births to residents of the State is used as the total births in the area.

For example, consider a State with 50,000 total births and an estimate of 500 births to women 30-34 years of age in an SMSA of that State. Table B shows that when "Total births in the area" is 50,000, the standard error for an estimate of 500 births is 22 births. Applying the concept stated above, the probability is 0.67 that the actual number of births is between 478 and 522 and about 0.95 that the actual number is between 456 and 544.

The sample errors shown in table B are likely to be slight overstatements for estimated numbers of births with specified characteristics by place of occurrence at the State and national levels; for county and city statistics they should be quite accurate. For the estimated total number of births and numbers of births with specified characteristics by county or city of residence, the sampling errors in table B are slightly overstated in most cases; for some areas the sampling errors may be considerably lower than those shown.

COMPUTATION OF RATES AND OTHER MEASURES

Population bases

The rates shown in this report were computed on the basis of population statistics prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Rates for 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 are based on the population enumerated as of April 1 in the censuses of those years. Rates for all other years are based on the estimated midyear (July 1) population for the respective years. Birth rates for the United States, individual States, and SMSA's are based on the total resident populations of the respective areas. Except as noted these populations exclude the Armed Forces abroad but include the Armed Forces stationed in each area.

Estimates of the population of the United States by age, race, and sex and provisional estimates of the population of each State for 1978 are shown in tables 4-2 and 4-3, respectively.

Population estimates by age, race, and sex for the United States and total population by State and by month are published in the *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25. Table C shows the numbers of these reports for data furnished for 1970-78. Estimated populations of SMSA's for 1978 are published in Series P-25 No. 873 of the *Current Population Reports.*

Table C. Sources of population data by age, race, and sex for the United States and total population by State and by month from Series P-25 of *Current Population Reports* published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1970-78

Year for which data were furnished	Age, race, and sex for the United States	State	Month
	Series P-25 Number		
1978	870	876	792
1977	721	734	729
1976	643	646	706
1975	643	619	628
1974	529	533	600
1973	519	518	525
1972	519	508	512
1971	511	500	509
1970	(1)	(2)	455

[1]Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population, 1970, General Population Characteristics,* Final Report PC(1)-B1, United States Summary, 1971.

[2]Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population, 1970, Number of Inhabitants,* Final Report PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1971.

Population estimates for 1971.—Population estimates used to compute natality rates for 1971 differ from those used to compute mortality and marriage and divorce rates. Population estimates for natality rates are based on complete-count 1970 census data adjusted to reflect postcensal corrections for overstatements of the "other races" population and of centenarians in the 1970 census. Mortality and marriage and divorce rates were computed before these population estimates became available.

Population estimates for 1961-69.—Birth rates in this volume for 1961-69 (except for those shown in tables 1-4 and 1-5) are based on revised estimates of the population and thus may differ slightly from rates published prior to 1976. The revised estimates used in computing these rates are published in *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, Number 519. The rates shown in tables 1-4 and 1-5 for 1961-64 are based on revised estimates of the population published in *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, Numbers 321 and 324 and may differ slightly from rates published in those years.

Population estimates for 1951-59.—Final intercensal estimates of the population by age, color, and sex and total population by State for 1951-59 are shown in tables 4-4 and 4-5 of Volume I, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1966.* Beginning with 1963 these final estimates have been used to compute birth rates for 1951-59 in all issues of *Vital Statistics of the United States.*

Net census undercount

The Bureau of the Census has conducted extensive research to evaluate the coverage of the United States population (including undercount and misstatement of age, race, and sex) in the last three decennial censuses—1950, 1960, and 1970. These studies provide estimates of the national population that was not enumerated in the respective censuses, by age, color, and sex as well as a set of exploratory estimates of coverage for States.[13,14] The reports for 1970 include ranges of estimates of net underenumeration based on alternative methodological assumptions for age, sex, and racial subgroups of the national population and illustrative estimates for individual States.

These evaluative studies indicate that there is differential coverage in the census among the population subgroups; that is, some age, color, and sex groups are more completely enumerated than others. To the extent that these estimates of undercounts are valid, that they are substantial, and that they vary among subgroups and geographic areas, census undercounts can have consequences for vital statistics measures.[15] However, the effects of undercounts in the census are reduced to the extent that there is underregistration of births. If these two factors are of equal magnitude, rates based on the unadjusted populations are more accurate than those based on adjusted populations since the births have not been adjusted for underregistration.

The impact of net census undercount on vital statistics measures includes the effects on levels of the rates and effects on differentials among groups.

If adjustments are made for persons who were not counted in the census of population, the size of the denominators is generally increased and the rate is smaller than without an adjustment. The adjusted rates for 1970 can be computed by multiplying the reported rate by ratios of the census-level population to the population adjusted for the estimated net census undercount which are shown in table D for the 1970 resident population of the United States. A ratio of less than 1.0 indicates a net census undercount and would result in a corresponding decrease in the rate. A ratio in excess of 1.0 indicates a net census overcount and would result in a corresponding increase in the rate.

In general, females in the childbearing ages were more completely enumerated than other age-sex groups for each racial group in 1970. The age group

[13] U.S. Bureau of the Census: Developmental estimates of the coverage of the population of States in the 1970 Census—demographic analysis. *Current Population Reports*. Series P-23, No. 65. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1977.

[14] U.S. Bureau of the Census: *1970 Census of Population and Housing*, Estimates of coverage of the population by sex, race, and age—demographic analysis. Evaluation and Research Program. PHC (E)-4. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

[15] Ibid.

Table D. Ratio of census-level resident population to resident population adjusted for estimated net census undercount, by age, race, and sex: United States, April 1, 1970

Age	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	.9743	.9669	.9815	.9790	.9734	.9844	.9432	.9236	.9620	.9233	.9009	.9446
10-14 years	.9861	.9850	.9873	.9875	.9868	.9883	.9781	.9744	.9819	.9673	.9635	.9710
15-19 years	.9876	.9839	.9916	.9882	.9843	.9921	.9840	.9807	.9879	.9615	.9559	.9671
20-24 years	.9763	.9663	.9859	.9794	.9717	.9868	.9562	.9308	.9795	.9140	.8785	.9469
25-29 years	.9526	.9386	.9664	.9595	.9501	.9690	.9059	.8604	.9493	.8640	.8098	.9164
30-34 years	.9620	.9464	.9775	.9673	.9573	.9774	.9277	.8733	.9781	.8867	.8209	.9489
35-39 years	.9634	.9405	.9862	.9725	.9561	.9889	.9041	.8363	.9692	.8884	.8141	.9565
40-44 years	.9730	.9517	.9941	.9810	.9657	.9964	.9154	.8494	.9776	.8986	.8314	.9620
45-49 years	.9718	.9539	.9892	.9872	.9633	.9927	.9206	.8783	.9611	.9026	.8597	.9432
50-54 years	.9860	.9732	.9981	.9913	.9804	1.0014	.9404	.9089	.9699	.9239	.8938	.9515
15-44 years	...	...	.9840	...	...	.9854	...	...	.9749	...	...	.9507
15-54 years	...	.9586	...	...	.9672	...	...	.8987	...	...	.8686	...

Sources: Computed from populations published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1970, General Population Characteristics*, Final Report PC(1)-B1, United States Summary, table 52, and in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 519, table A-2.

25-29 years was most underenumerated for females of childbearing age (3.4 percent). White women were more completely enumerated than women of other races at all ages.

If vital statistics measures were calculated with adjustments for net census undercounts for each of these subgroups, the resulting rates would have been differentially reduced from their original levels; that is, rates for those groups with the greatest estimated undercounts would show the greatest relative reductions due to these adjustments. Thus the color differential in fertility between the white and the all other population can be affected by adjustments for net census undercount.

Cohort fertility tables

The various fertility measures shown for cohorts of women in tables 1-12 through 1-19 are computed from births adjusted for underregistration and population estimates corrected for underenumeration and misstatement of age. The data shown in this volume are not consistent with data published in annual reports prior to 1974. These data utilize revised population estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census and have been expanded to include data for the two major color groups. A detailed description of the methods used in deriving these measures as well as data in more detail for earlier years are published in a separate volume.[16]

Age-sex-adjusted birth rates

The age-sex-adjusted birth rates shown in table 1-3 are computed by the direct method. The age distribution of women aged 10-49 years as enumerated in 1940 and the total population of the United States for that year are used as the standard populations. The birth rates by age of mother and race that are used to compute these adjusted rates are shown in table 1-6. The age-sex-adjusted birth rates show differences in the level of fertility independent of differences in the age and sex composition of the population. It is important not to confuse these adjusted rates with the crude rates shown in other tables.

Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate is the sum of the birth rates by age of mother (in 5-year age groups) multiplied by 5. It is an age-adjusted rate because it is based on the assumption that there are the same number of women in each age group. In table 1-6 the rate of 1,800 in 1978, for example, means that if a hypothetical group of 1,000 women were to have the same birth rates in each age group that were observed in the actual childbearing population in 1978, they would have a total of 1,800 children by the time they reached the end of the reproductive period (taken here as age 50), assuming that all of the women survive to that age.

Intrinsic vital rates

The intrinsic vital rates shown in table 1-5 are calculated from a stable population. A stable population is that hypothetical population, closed to external migration, which would become fixed in age-sex structure after repeated applications of a constant set of age-sex specific birth and death rates. (For the mathematical derivation of intrinsic vital rates see *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1962*, Volume I, pages 4-13 and 4-14. For the technique of calculating intrinsic vital rates see *Techniques of Population Analysis* by George W. Barclay, New York, John Wiley and Sons, Incorporated, 1958, pages 216-222.)

Parity distribution

The percent distribution of women by parity (number of children ever born alive to mother) shown in tables 1-13 and 1-17 is derived from cumulative birth rates by order of birth, which are shown in tables 1-15 and 1-19. The percent of zero-parity women is found by subtracting the cumulative first birth rate from 1,000 and dividing by 10. The proportions of women at parities one through six are found from the following formula:

$$\text{Percent at N parity} = \frac{(\text{cum. rate, order } N) - (\text{cum. rate, order } N+1)}{10}$$

The percent of women at seventh and higher parities is found by dividing the cumulative rate for seventh order births by 10.

Seasonal adjustment of rates

The seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates shown in table 1-23 are computed from the X-11 variant of Census Method II.[17] This method of seasonal adjustment used since 1964 differs slightly from

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[16] National Center for Health Statistics: *Fertility Tables for Birth Cohorts by Color: United States, 1917-73*. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 76-1152. Health Resources Administration, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

[17] U.S. Bureau of the Census: *The X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program*. Technical Paper No. 15. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965.

the BLS Seasonal Factor Method, which was used for *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1964*. The fundamental technique is the same in that it is an adaptation of the ratio-to-moving-average method. Prior to 1964 the method of seasonal adjustment was based on the X-9 variant and other variants of Census Method II. A comparison between Census Method II and the BLS Seasonal Factor Method shows the differences in the seasonal patterns of births to be negligible.[18]

Seasonally adjusted rates for 1977 have been revised and differ from those published in *Vital Statistics of the United States,* 1977. No changes have been made in the rates for 1976 and prior years.

[18]National Center for Health Statistics: Seasonal variation of births, United States, 1933-63. *Vital and Health Statistics.* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 21-No. 9. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1966. p. 41.

Computation of percents, medians, and means

Percent distributions, medians, and means are computed using only events for which the characteristic is reported. The "Not stated" category is subtracted from the total before computation of these measures. Data are shown with an asterisk (*) when the base of the percent, median, or mean is less than 20 events.

SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

Data not available	---
Category not applicable	...
Quantity zero	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision	*

Table 4–1. Population of Birth- and Death-Registration States, 1900–1932, and United States, 1900–1978

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

Year	United States[1]		Year	United States[1]		Birth-registration States		Death-registration States	
	Population including Armed Forces abroad	Population residing in area		Population including Armed Forces abroad	Population residing in area	Number of States[2]	Population residing in area	Number of States[2]	Population residing in area
1978	218,717,000	218,228,000	1938	129,969,000	129,824,939	...	...	...	...
1977	216,817,000	216,332,000	1937	128,961,000	128,824,829	...	...	...	...
1976	215,118,000	214,649,000	1936	128,181,000	128,053,180	...	...	...	...
1975	213,540,000	213,032,000	1935	127,362,000	127,250,232	...	...	...	...
1974	211,909,000	211,390,000	1934	126,485,000	126,373,773	...	...	...	...
1973	210,404,000	209,851,000	1933	125,690,000	125,578,763	...	...	...	...
1972	208,842,000	208,230,000	1932	124,949,000	124,840,471	47	118,903,699	47	118,903,699
1971	207,045,000	206,212,000	1931	124,149,000	124,039,648	46	117,455,229	47	118,148,087
1970	204,270,000	203,211,926	1930	123,188,000	123,076,741	46	116,544,946	47	117,238,278
1969	202,677,000	201,385,000	1929	—	121,769,939	46	115,317,450	46	115,317,450
1968	200,706,000	199,399,000	1928	—	120,501,115	44	113,636,160	44	113,636,160
1967	198,712,000	197,457,000	1927	—	119,038,062	40	104,320,830	42	107,084,532
1966	196,560,000	195,576,000	1926	—	117,399,225	35	90,400,590	41	103,822,583
1965	194,303,000	193,526,000	1925	—	115,831,963	33	88,294,564	40	102,031,555
1964	191,889,000	191,141,000	1924	—	114,113,463	33	87,000,295	39	99,318,098
1963	189,242,000	188,483,000	1923	—	111,949,945	30	81,072,123	38	96,788,197
1962	186,538,000	185,771,000	1922	—	110,054,778	30	79,560,746	37	92,702,901
1961	183,691,000	182,992,000	1921	—	108,541,489	27	70,807,090	34	87,814,447
1960	179,933,000	179,323,175	1920	—	106,466,420	23	63,597,307	34	86,079,263
1959	177,264,000	176,513,000	1919	105,063,000	104,512,110	22	61,212,076	33	83,157,962
1958	174,141,000	173,320,000	1918	104,550,000	103,202,801	20	55,153,782	30	78,008,412
1957	171,274,000	170,371,000	1917	103,414,000	103,265,913	20	55,197,962	27	70,234,775
1956	168,221,000	167,306,000	1916	—	101,965,964	11	32,944,013	26	68,971,177
1955	165,275,000	164,308,000	1915	—	100,549,013	10	31,096,697	24	61,894,847
1954	162,391,000	161,164,000	1914	—	99,117,567	...	...	24	60,963,309
1953	159,565,000	158,242,000	1913	—	97,226,814	...	...	23	58,166,740
1952	156,954,000	155,687,000	1912	—	95,331,300	...	...	22	54,847,700
1951	154,287,000	153,310,000	1911	—	93,867,814	...	...	22	53,929,644
1950	151,132,000	150,697,361	1910	—	92,406,536	...	...	20	47,470,437
1949	149,188,000	148,665,000	1909	—	90,491,525	...	...	18	44,221,513
1948	148,631,000	146,093,000	1908	—	88,708,976	...	...	17	38,834,759
1947	144,126,000	143,446,000	1907	—	87,000,271	...	...	15	34,552,837
1946	141,389,000	140,054,000	1906	—	85,436,556	...	...	15	33,782,288
1945	139,928,000	132,481,000	1905	—	83,819,666	...	...	10	21,767,980
1944	138,397,000	132,885,000	1904	—	82,164,974	...	...	10	21,332,076
1943	136,739,000	134,245,000	1903	—	80,632,152	...	...	10	20,943,222
1942	134,860,000	133,920,000	1902	—	79,160,198	...	...	10	20,562,907
1941	133,402,000	133,121,000	1901	—	77,585,128	...	...	10	20,237,453
1940	131,820,000	131,669,275	1900	—	76,094,134	...	...	10	19,965,446
1939	131,028,000	130,879,718							

[1]Alaska included beginning 1959 and Hawaii, 1960

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

Source: The populations in this table were published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, unless otherwise specified, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25. The numbers of these reports together with the years for which data were furnished are shown below:

Year for which data were furnished	Series P-25 number	Year for which data were furnished	Series P-25 number	Year for which data were furnished	Series P-25 number
1978	871	1970	(a)	1930–39	499 and (c)
1977	721	1961–69	519	1920–29	(c)
1975–76	643	1960	(b)	1917–19	499 and (c)
1974	529	1951–59	310	1900–16	(c)
1971–73	519	1940–50	499		

[a]U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Number of Inhabitants*, Final Report PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1971

[b]U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Number of Inhabitants*, PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1964

[c]National Office of Vital Statistics. *Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1900–1940*, 1947

Table 4–2. Estimates of the Total Resident Population of the United States, by Age, Race, and Sex: July 1, 1978

[Figures include Armed Forces stationed in the United States but exclude those stationed outside the United States. Due to rounding to the nearest thousand, detailed figures may not add to totals]

Age	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	218,228,000	106,120,000	112,108,000	188,657,000	92,035,000	96,622,000	29,571,000	14,085,000	15,486,000	25,487,000	12,118,000	13,368,000
Under 1 year	3,203,000	1,639,000	1,564,000	2,844,000	1,455,000	1,389,000	359,000	283,000	275,000	474,000	240,000	234,000
1–4 years	12,175,000	6,225,000	5,950,000	9,991,000	5,121,000	4,870,000	2,184,000	1,104,000	1,080,000	1,884,000	943,000	921,000
5–9 years	16,895,000	8,623,000	8,272,000	13,959,000	7,144,000	6,815,000	2,937,000	1,479,000	1,458,000	2,540,000	1,279,000	1,261,000
10–14 years	18,589,000	9,479,000	9,111,000	15,483,000	7,915,000	7,568,000	3,107,000	1,564,000	1,543,000	2,745,000	1,380,000	1,364,000
15–19 years	21,013,000	10,647,000	10,366,000	17,718,000	8,997,000	8,718,000	3,297,000	1,649,000	1,648,000	2,906,000	1,451,000	1,456,000
20–24 years	20,263,000	10,118,000	10,144,000	17,302,000	8,700,000	8,602,000	2,961,000	1,418,000	1,543,000	2,549,000	1,215,000	1,334,000
25–29 years	17,959,000	8,897,000	9,062,000	15,508,000	7,787,000	7,741,000	2,451,000	1,130,000	1,321,000	2,049,000	949,000	1,100,000
30–34 years	15,852,000	7,829,000	8,024,000	13,834,000	6,907,000	6,926,000	2,018,000	922,000	1,096,000	1,651,000	754,000	897,000
35–39 years	13,034,000	6,353,000	6,682,000	11,397,000	5,618,000	5,781,000	1,638,000	737,000	901,000	1,393,000	628,000	765,000
40–44 years	11,311,000	5,505,000	5,806,000	9,871,000	4,856,000	5,015,000	1,440,000	649,000	790,000	1,228,000	558,000	672,000
45–49 years	11,364,000	5,540,000	5,824,000	9,989,000	4,892,000	5,077,000	1,395,000	648,000	747,000	1,182,000	552,000	630,000
50–54 years	11,827,000	5,699,000	6,129,000	10,525,000	5,095,000	5,430,000	1,302,000	603,000	699,000	1,121,000	521,000	599,000
55–59 years	11,241,000	5,365,000	5,876,000	10,099,000	4,834,000	5,265,000	1,142,000	531,000	611,000	1,005,000	466,000	539,000
60–64 years	9,436,000	4,419,000	5,017,000	8,548,000	4,015,000	4,533,000	887,000	404,000	483,000	782,000	357,000	426,000
65–69 years	8,576,000	3,803,000	4,773,000	7,650,000	3,398,000	4,252,000	926,000	405,000	521,000	850,000	384,000	466,000
70–74 years	6,364,000	2,687,000	3,677,000	5,817,000	2,442,000	3,375,000	547,000	245,000	302,000	481,000	210,000	271,000
75–79 years	4,171,000	1,631,000	2,540,000	3,842,000	1,487,000	2,356,000	329,000	145,000	184,000	288,000	114,000	153,000
80–84 years	2,748,000	973,000	1,774,000	2,517,000	862,000	1,634,000	231,000	91,000	140,000	198,000	74,000	122,000
85 years and over	2,206,000	688,000	1,518,000	1,883,000	610,000	1,373,000	223,000	78,000	145,000	195,000	65,000	130,000

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, race, and sex, July 1, 1978, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 871.

Table 4–3. Estimates of the Total Resident Population of the United States, Each Division and State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam: July 1, 1978

[Figures include Armed Forces stationed in each area and exclude those stationed outside the United States. Due to rounding to the nearest thousand, detailed figures may not add to totals]

Area	Population	Area	Population
United States[1]	218,228,000	South Atlantic:	
		Delaware	594,000
Geographic divisions:		Maryland	4,148,000
New England	12,287,000	District of Columbia	671,000
Middle Atlantic	36,825,000	Virginia	5,177,000
East North Central	41,221,000	West Virginia	1,861,000
West North Central	17,036,000	North Carolina	5,571,000
South Atlantic	34,650,000	South Carolina	2,902,000
East South Central	13,960,000	Georgia	5,075,000
West South Central	22,035,000	Florida	8,651,000
Mountain	10,364,000		
Pacific	29,872,000	East South Central:	
		Kentucky	3,460,000
New England:		Tennessee	4,333,000
Maine	1,092,000	Alabama	3,729,000
New Hampshire	869,000	Mississippi	2,408,000
Vermont	487,000		
Massachusetts	5,771,000	West South Central:	
Rhode Island	932,000	Arkansas	2,167,000
Connecticut	3,116,000	Louisiana	3,978,000
		Oklahoma	2,943,000
Middle Atlantic:		Texas	13,047,000
New York	17,746,000		
New Jersey	7,316,000	Mountain:	
Pennsylvania	11,763,000	Montana	789,000
		Idaho	882,000
East North Central:		Wyoming	455,000
Ohio	10,732,000	Colorado	2,708,000
Indiana	5,387,000	New Mexico	1,215,000
Illinois	11,238,000	Arizona	2,373,000
Michigan	9,181,000	Utah	1,317,000
Wisconsin	4,683,000	Nevada	688,000
West North Central:		Pacific:	
Minnesota	4,024,000	Washington	3,788,000
Iowa	2,906,000	Oregon	2,482,000
Missouri	4,847,000	California	22,394,000
North Dakota	653,000	Alaska	411,000
South Dakota	690,000	Hawaii	862,000
Nebraska	1,569,000		
Kansas	2,347,000	Puerto Rico	3,368,000
		Virgin Islands	88,000
		Guam	113,000

[1]Excludes figures for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Estimates of the Population of States, July 1, 1978, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 878.

nchs MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Final Data from the National Center for Health Statistics — Vol. 31, No. 8, Supplement • November 30, 1982

Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1980

Births and birth rates

There were 3,612,258 registered live births in the United States during 1980, about 3 percent more than the 3,494,398 registered in 1979. Provisional data for 1981 indicate a small increase of about 1 percent over the final figure for 1980.

Modest increases between 1979 and 1980 were observed for other measures of fertility (table 1). The birth rate was 15.9 live births per 1,000 total population in 1980, about 2 percent above the 1979 level of 15.6. Provisional data for 1981 indicate no change in the birth rate.

The fertility rate for 1980 was 68.4 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, about 2 percent higher than the rate of 67.2 recorded for 1979. The 1980 fertility rate was the highest rate observed since 1973, when it was 68.8. Provisional data for 1981, however, indicate a decline of about 1 percent from the 1980 final rate.

Birth and fertility rates for 1980 are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 in the 1980 census. The population figures by race have been modified somewhat from those actually enumerated to ensure consistency with procedures used in earlier censuses. The modification procedure is discussed in detail in the

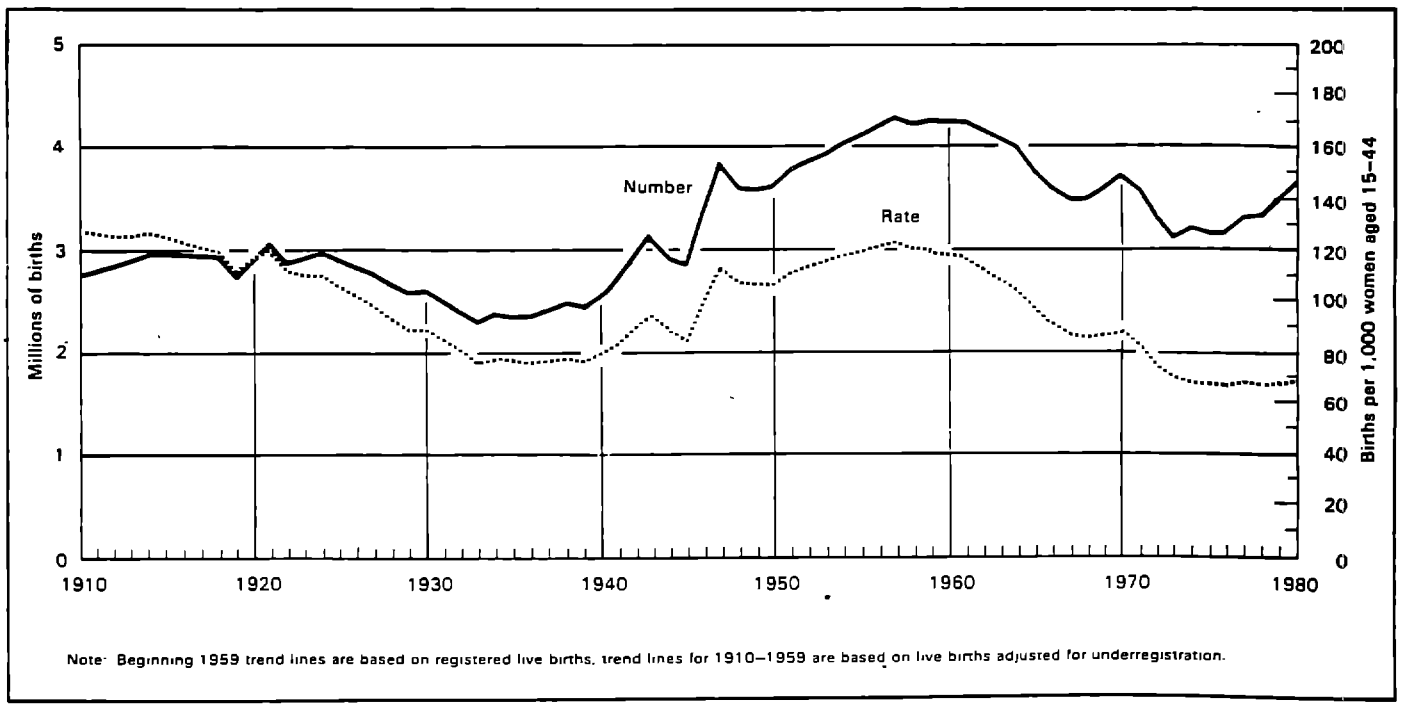
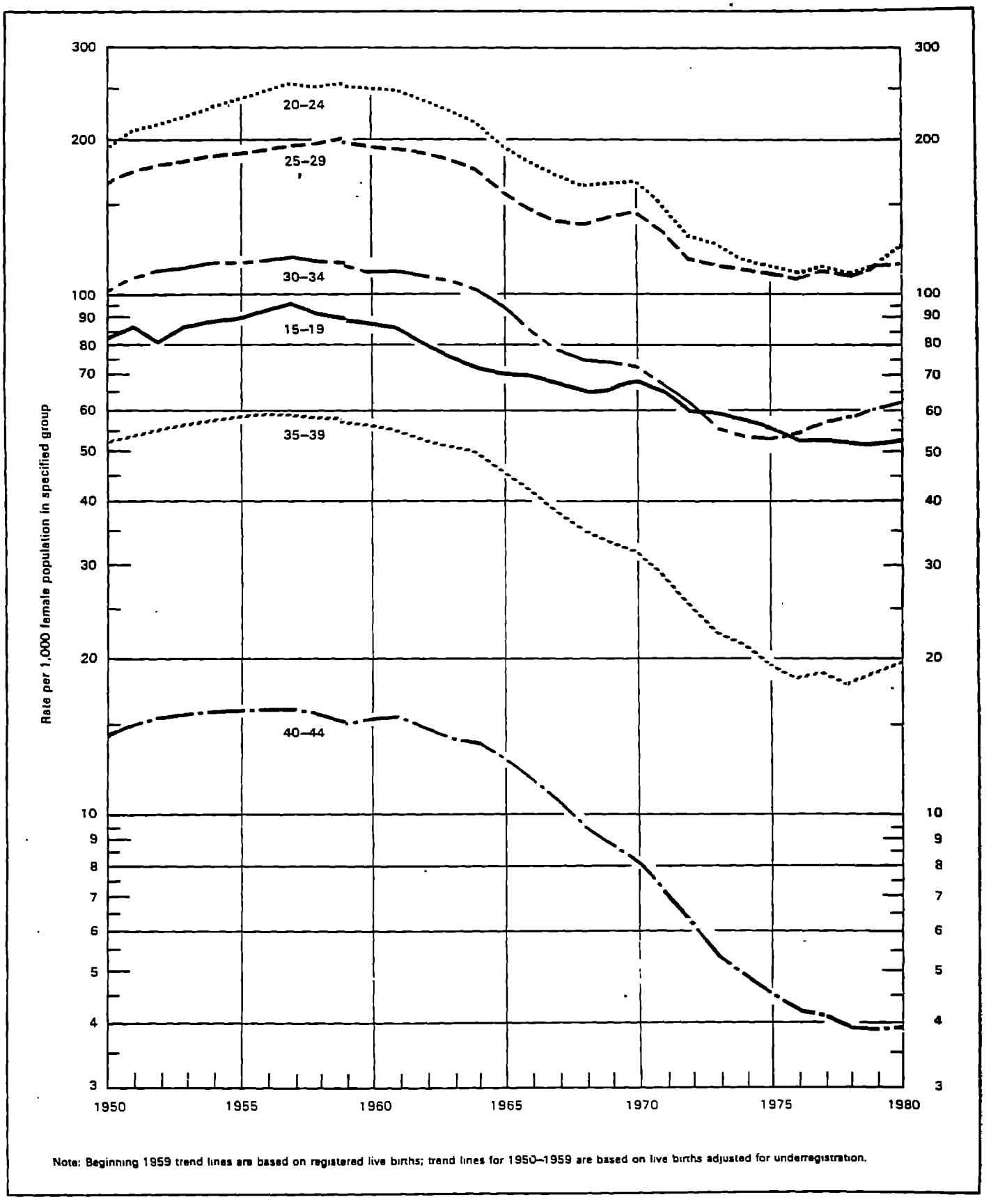


Figure 1. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1910–80

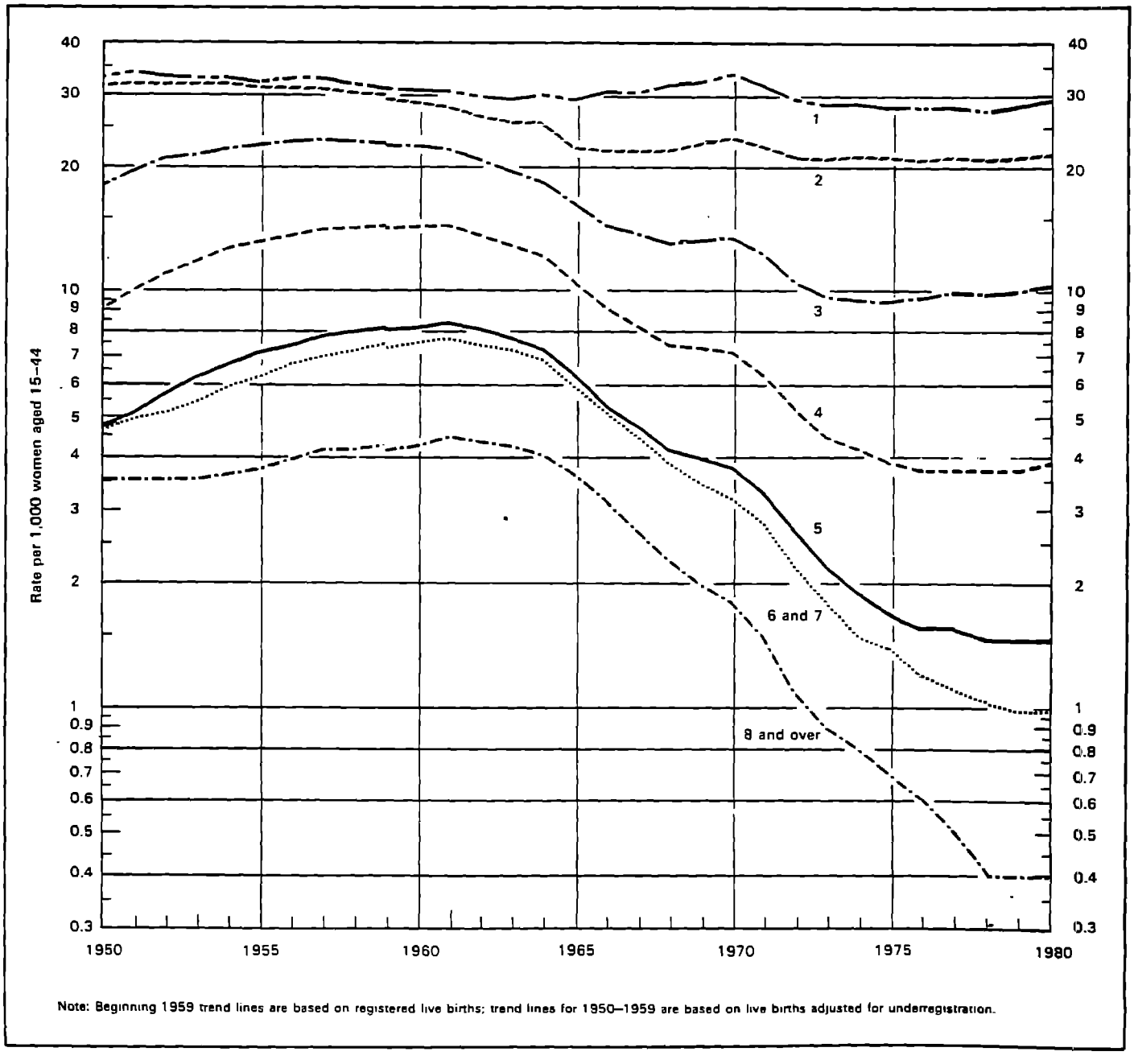


Note: Beginning 1959 trend lines are based on registered live births; trend lines for 1950–1959 are based on live births adjusted for underregistration.

Figure 2. Birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1950–80

Technical notes. In addition, all birth and fertility rates for 1971–79 have been revised for this report because of the unusually large difference between the 1980 census enumeration and the previously estimated population for that year. The 1980 census enumerated about 5.5 million more persons than were previously estimated for April 1, 1980. This "error of closure" differed in magnitude by age and by race. In order to make meaningful and accurate trend comparisons from the 1970's through 1980, all rates for 1971–79 have been revised to reflect the 1980 census levels, and text references to rates for 1979 and prior years are based on the revised rates. The revised populations are discussed in greater detail in the Technical notes.

The modest overall increases in fertility between 1979 and 1980 reflect comparably small increases in birth rates for women in the age groups 15–39 years (see tables 2, 3, and 4 for births and birth rates by age of mother). As in recent years, the largest increase was observed for women aged 30–34 years for whom the 1980 rate was 2.7 percent higher than the rate in 1979. The rate for women 20–24 years of age showed the second highest increase, 2.0 percent. The smallest measured increase, less than 1 percent, was in the rate for young



Note: Beginning 1959 trend lines are based on registered live births; trend lines for 1950–1959 are based on live births adjusted for underregistration.

Figure 3. Birth rates by live-birth order: United States, 1950–80

teenage girls 15–17 years of age. The rate for teenagers under 15 years of age declined by 8.3 percent. There was no change in the birth rates for women aged 40 years and over.

Birth rates increased for first through fourth order births, with the largest increase observed for the first birth rate, 3.1 percent (table 5). Rates for second, third, and fourth order births increased from 0.9 to 2.6 percent. Rates for fifth and higher order births remained unchanged. The increase in the rate for first order births tended to be larger as maternal age advanced from 15–39 years and was again particularly concentrated at ages 30–34 years (8.5 percent) and 35–39 years (8.3 percent), continuing a pattern observed for the last several years. The slight overall increase in the second order birth rate reflects little change in the rate for women under 30 years but there were notable increases for women aged 30–44 years.

Aside from increases from 4.2 to 4.7 percent in first birth rates for women in their twenties, there was relatively little change in the rates by live-birth order for these women. First and second order birth rates for teenagers increased slightly, but the increases were concentrated among the older teens aged 18–19 years. The first birth rate for the older teens increased by 1.2 percent.

There has been a clear trend of substantial increase in first order births for women in their thirties in recent years. The first birth rate for women 30–34 years of age increased 60 percent between 1975 and 1980. There were also sizable increases in the rates for women 35–39 years (36.8 percent) and 25–29 (21.7 percent). The rates for second order births showed large increases for women in the age groups 30–44 years. In the 1975–80 period, the second order birth rate for women aged 30–34 years increased by 38.9 percent, while the rates for women 35–39 and 40–44 years increased by 40.0 percent and 25.0 percent, respectively.

Between 1979 and 1980, the fertility rate for white women increased by 2.1 percent, to 64.7 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years. It is the highest level observed for this rate since 1973 (64.9). The fertility rate for black women declined slightly, by 0.2 percent, to 88.1 in 1980. Birth rates increased between 1979 and 1980 for white women in all age groups from 15 to 39 years, with the largest increases noted for women aged 30–34 years (2.4 percent) and 20–24 years (2.3 percent). The rate for white women aged 40–44 years declined 2.9 percent, while rates for women under 15 years and 45–49 years were unchanged. Birth rates for black women declined for all teenagers and for women aged 35 years and over. The rate for women 20–24 years was unchanged, while the rates increased by 0.8 percent for women 25–29 and by 3.6 percent for women 30–34 years.

First birth rates for white women were notably higher for all women aged 15–39 years, and were unchanged for women under 15 years and 40 years and over. There were also sizable increases in second order birth rates for white women in their thirties. Among black women aged 25–39 years, first and second order birth rates increased considerably. In addition, rates for third and fourth order births for black women generally increased.

The total fertility rate indicates the number of births that 1,000 women would have if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the set of age-specific birth rates observed in a given calendar year. It shows the implications of current levels of fertility for completed family size. In 1980 this rate was 1,839.5 per 1,000 women, 1.7 percent above the rate of 1,808.0 for 1979.

The number of births increased in all nine geographic divisions, with the increases ranging from 0.9 percent (Middle Atlantic Division) to 6.2 percent (West South Central Division) (1980 data are shown in table 6). The number of births increased in all registration areas except for the District of Columbia, which reported a decline of 1.6 percent, and West Virginia, with a decline of 1.2 percent. The increases ranged from 0.1 percent in Connecticut to 8.8 percent in Florida.

Birth rates for all nine geographic divisions were higher in 1980 than in 1979. The increases ranged from 0.8 percent for the Middle Atlantic Division to 3.9 percent for the West South Central Division. The rates increased for 43 States and the District of Columbia, ranging from 0.6 percent for Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, and Michigan, to 5.7 percent for New Hampshire. There were declines of 0.5 percent for Idaho, 0.7 percent for North Carolina, 1.4 percent for Utah, and 1.9 percent for West Virginia. The rates were unchanged for Connecticut, New Mexico, and Tennessee.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio at birth in 1980 was 1,053 male births per 1,000 female births compared with the ratio of 1,052 in 1979 (table 7). The ratio has been measured within a range of 1,047 to 1,059 since 1940.

There are variations in the sex ratio by specified race. In 1980 the ratio for white births was 1,058; for black births, 1,029; and for American Indian births, 1,042. Since 1940 the ratio for white births has consistently been higher than that for black births.

Month of birth

A consistent pattern in the monthly occurrence of births has been observed for many years, with the peak in August or September. Removal of the seasonal component from the monthly birth and fertility rates facilitates the observation of the underlying trends. Seasonally adjusted fertility rates in 1980 were erratic, with no clear pattern emerging (table 8). Provisional data for 1981 again show no consistent pattern in the rates

except that the rates in the first quarter were somewhat higher than those in the remainder of the year.

Place of delivery and attendant at birth

The proportion of all babies born in a hospital in 1980 was the same as in 1979, 99.0 percent. Black infants are slightly more likely than white infants to be born in a hospital, 99.3 percent compared with 99.0 percent (table 9). Physicians delivered 97.9 percent of the births occurring in hospitals, a slight decline from the 98.1-percent level in 1979. In 1980, midwives attended 1.4 percent of all in-hospital deliveries compared with 1.3 percent in 1979.

Midwives continued to deliver more babies in 1980, both in and out of hospitals, although the numbers of these births are still small. In 1980 there were 62,669 midwife-attended deliveries, a 14.2-percent increase over the 54,859 births in 1979 (table 10). Among white births, there was a 15.0-percent overall increase in the number of midwife-attended deliveries. The comparable increase among black births was 6.1 percent. Midwives attended a larger share of both white and black in-hospital births in 1980 than in 1979. By contrast, although there was a larger fraction of white out-of-hospital births attended by midwives in 1980 than in 1979, there was a decline in the proportion of black out-of-hospital deliveries attended by midwives.

Age of father

The birth rate for men in 1980 was 57.0 live births per 1,000 men aged 15–54 years. This rate was 2.2 percent higher than the revised rate of 55.8 for 1979 (see table 11 for basic data and table 12). The rate for white men increased from 51.6 to 52.9 (2.5 percent), while the rate for black men increased very slightly, from 83.7 to 83.8 (0.1 percent).

Rates increased in every age group through 45–49 years. However, there was no consistent pattern in the rates by race. Among white men, increases were largest for teenagers and men aged 20–24, 30–34, and 55 years and over. Rates for black men in their twenties and early fifties declined. Except for black men aged 40–44 years, for whom the rate increased 2.6 percent, and men aged 55 years and over, with a 9.1 percent increase, the increases in other rates for black men were less than 1 percent.

Weight at birth

In 1980, 6.8 percent of all births were classified as being of low birth weight, a slight decline from the level of 6.9 percent observed in 1979. Low birth weight is defined as less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces), in accordance with the definition established in the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

The proportion low birth weight declined slightly for both white and black infants. As in previous years, however, there persists a substantial racial differential in the incidence of low birth weight: The levels in 1980 were 12.5 percent for black births and 5.7 percent for white births.

Mothers aged 25–29 and 30–34 years are least likely to give birth to low-weight infants, while teenage mothers and mothers in their forties are most likely to bear low-weight babies. In 1980 the level of low birth weight for births to teenagers under 15 years of age (14.6 percent) was 2.5 times the levels observed for babies born to mothers aged 25–29 years (5.8 percent) and 30–34 years (5.9 percent) (table 13).

There were declines between 1979 and 1980 in the levels of low birth weight for births to mothers aged 17–29 years and 35 years and over. The declines were very modest in most age groups but ranged from 2 to 5 percent for births to mothers aged 19 years and 35 years and over. The proportion increased slightly for births to mothers under 15 years of age, 14.5 to 14.6 percent.

The median birth weight of infants born in 1980 was 3,360 grams (equivalent to approximately 7 pounds 7 ounces), unchanged from the median for 1979. The medians for white and black births increased, however, by 10 grams each, to 3,410 for white births (approximately 7 pounds 8 ounces) and 3,170 grams for black births (7 pounds). The racial difference of 240 grams in birth weight is equivalent to about 8½ ounces.

The number and percent of low-birth-weight infants by race for each State are shown in table 14. Although there is variation in the percent low birth weight from State to State within each racial group, the amount of variation is not significantly different for white and black births when the 6 States with fewer than 100 black births are excluded from the comparison. The coefficient of variation was 11.8 percent for white births and 14.5 percent for black births.

Multiple births

There were 69,676 live births in multiple deliveries (twins, triplets, quadruplets, etc.) during 1980. More than 98 percent of these were live births in twin deliveries (68,339 births). The multiple birth ratio was 19.3 live births in multiple deliveries per 1,000 total live births, a decline from the 1979 ratio of 19.5. The decline in the multiple birth ratio is related to the continued decline in high order births which have previously been associated with a greater incidence of multiple births.

The multiple birth ratio for black births has consistently been higher than the ratio for white births. In 1980 the ratios were 24.1 for black births and 18.5 for white births.

Multiple birth ratios tend to increase with advancing maternal age, generally up to ages 35–39 years. In 1980 the multiple birth ratio for births to mothers aged 35–39 was 25.8, nearly twice the ratio for births to mothers 15–19 years of age (13.1).

Births to unmarried women

National statistics on births to unmarried women in 1980 are derived from two sources. For 41 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported directly on the birth certificate; for the remaining 9 States, which lack such an item, marital status is inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames. This procedure, which is described in more detail in the Technical notes, represents a significant departure from the method used in previous years to prepare national estimates of births to unmarried women. Because of this method change and its differential effect on the various age and racial groups, the changes in the incidence of births to unmarried women between 1979 and 1980 must be interpreted with caution.

There were 665,747 births to unmarried women in 1980, an increase of 11.4 percent over the 597,800 estimated for 1979 (table 15). Nearly one-third of this increase was due to the change in the method of preparing national figures. If the method had not changed, the 1980 estimate would have been 645,000 births, representing a 7.9-percent increase over the 1979 level. See the Technical notes for a complete tabulation of these figures by age of mother and race of child.

Increases occurred for both white and black births to unmarried women, but the increase was much greater for white births. There were 320,063 white births, a 21.7-percent increase over the 1979 estimate, and 325,737 black births, 3.1 percent more than were estimated for 1979. The impact of the change in compiling the national data differs substantially by race. Almost half of the increase in white births between 1979 and 1980 was due to the change in method. For black births, however, the increase would have been greater without a change in method.

The rate of childbearing among unmarried women continued to increase between 1979 and 1980. In 1980 this was 29.4 births per 1,000 unmarried women 15–44 years of age, the highest rate ever observed; it was 8.1 percent higher than the 1979 rate of 27.2. Nearly half of the increase between 1979 and 1980 is attributable to the method change in preparing birth statistics for unmarried women. The birth rates for unmarried women for the 1970's have been revised to reflect the higher population levels indicated by the 1980 census (see Technical notes). These rates are shown in table 16.

The overall increase in the rate of childbearing among unmarried women was due solely to the substantial rise in the rate for unmarried white women, for whom the rate was 17.6 in 1980. This was 18.1 percent higher than the revised 1979 rate of 14.9. Among black women, the nonmarital birth rate declined slightly, from 83.0 in 1979 to 82.9 in 1980. Without a change in the method, the 1980 rate for white women would have increased only half as much, while the rate for black women would have increased less than 1 percent.

Rates of nonmarital childbearing by age continued to be highest for women 20–24 years of age, with a rate of 40.9 in 1980. The rate for women aged 18–19 years was also high (39.0). Regardless of the method considered, the rates increased between 1979 and 1980 for all age groups under 30 years. For women ages 30 years and over, there were considerable increases in the rates as a result of the new method; if the method had not changed, the rates for these women would have declined.

The increases in the number of births to unmarried women in 1980 are due to a combination of two factors, a higher rate of childbearing by unmarried women and the growth in the number of unmarried women of childbearing age. It is difficult to determine precisely the weight of each of these factors because it varies substantially by race and by age. However, it is clear that the growth of the population of unmarried women at ages 25 years and over continues to be a significant factor in the recent large increases in births to these women. By contrast, the number of unmarried teenagers has leveled off and begun to decline in recent years; the continued rise in births to these women is thus due to the increased rate of childbearing among unmarried teens.

The ratio of births to unmarried women per 1,000 total live births was 184.3 in 1980 compared with 171.1 in 1979. The ratio for white births was 110.4; it was 552.5 for black births. If the estimation procedure for counting nonmarital births had not changed, these ratios in 1980 would have been 178.6 for total births, 101.8 for white births, and 556.0 for black births. Numbers of births to unmarried women and ratios for each State, by race, are shown in table 14.

Interval since last live birth

In 1980, 48 States and the District of Columbia reported the date of the mother's last live birth on the birth certificate. This information combined with date of present birth permits the calculation of intervals between successive births. Interbirth intervals can be calculated for all second and higher order births and are shown in table 17.

During the past several years a consistent pattern of increase has been observed in the proportion of all second and higher order births occurring at short intervals. In 1980, 13.2 percent of all births occurred within 18 months of the mother's previous live birth compared with 12.8 percent in 1979. There were increases as well

in the proportion of births occurring within 2 and 3 years of the mother's previous live birth. In 1980, 27.5 percent of all second and higher order births occurred within 2 years of the mother's previous live birth compared with 26.6 percent in 1979: 51.4 percent occurred within 3 years of the previous live birth compared with 50.6 percent in 1979. (Births occurring at intervals of zero months have been excluded from the above calculations.)

Black infants are more likely than white infants to be born at very short intervals. For example, 17.3 percent of black babies compared with 12.2 percent of white babies followed their mother's previous live birth by less than 18 months.

Interbirth intervals tend to be shortened as live-birth order advances. In 1980, 12.2 percent of second order births occurred within 18 months of the previous live birth compared with 21.1 percent of all eighth and higher order births.

Educational attainment of mother and father

Educational attainment of parents was reported on the birth certificates of 47 States and the District of Columbia in 1980. The proportion of mothers and fathers completing at least 12 years of school continued to increase in 1980, as it has in every year since 1969, which was the first year this information became available. In 1980, 76.3 percent of mothers and 82.2 percent of fathers had at least completed high school. The median years of school completed by mothers was 12.6 years and by fathers, 12.8. (See table 18 for basic data.)

Just as the proportion of parents with at least a high school education has grown, the proportion with 8 or fewer years of formal education has continued to decline. In 1980, 4.3 percent of mothers and 4.2 percent of fathers were in this category. Births to very well-educated parents also continue to account for a larger fraction of all births. For example, in 1980, 14.0 percent of mothers and 22.2 percent of fathers had completed at least 4 years of college.

In spite of the educational gains made by black parents in recent years, there continue to be large racial differences in educational attainment, although the differences tend to be greater for mothers. In 1980, 79.3 percent of white births and 63.8 percent of black births were to mothers with at least a high school diploma, while 83.1 percent of white births and 75.9 percent of black births were to fathers with at least 12 years of schooling.

There is a clear pattern for educational attainment to increase as age of mother advances, up to ages 30–34, after which there is a decline (table 19). The very youngest mothers have not had the same opportunity to complete their educations as have mothers in their twenties, and older.

The median years of education in 1980 was highest for mothers aged 30–34 years (13.5 years), followed by mothers aged 25–29 years (12.9) and 35–39 years (12.8). These relationships by age of mother are similar for white and black births.

Month of pregnancy prenatal care began

The proportion of births to mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy continued to increase in 1980, as it has over the past 11 years for which this information has been available. In 1980, 76.3 percent of all births were to mothers who began prenatal care in the first 3 months of pregnancy. Data on this topic were available from all 50 States and the District of Columbia for the first time in 1980 (tables 20 and 21).

Black mothers continued to make greater gains than white mothers in the proportion receiving early care, thereby narrowing slightly the persistent racial differential in receipt of prenatal care. In 1980, 62.7 percent of black mothers and 79.3 percent of white mothers began prenatal care in the first 3 months of pregnancy. The proportion of white mothers receiving delayed (commencing in the third trimester) care or no care in 1980 was unchanged from 1979, 4.3 percent, while among black mothers, the proportion declined slightly, from 8.9 percent in 1979 to 8.8 percent in 1980.

Mothers aged 25–29 and 30–34 years are most likely to receive care in the first trimester of pregnancy. In 1980 the proportions were 84.0 percent and 84.4 percent, respectively, for these two age groups. In contrast, fewer than half of the mothers aged 16 years and under received care early. The proportions of these very young mothers receiving delayed or no care were 4 to 7 times the levels observed for mothers in the age groups 25–34 years.

Number of prenatal visits

In 1980, 48 States and the District of Columbia reported the number of visits made for prenatal care on their birth certificates, an increase of 1 State from the 1979 reporting area. The median number of visits made for prenatal care by mothers having any prenatal care was 11.2 in 1980, the same as it was in 1979. The medians for white and black mothers each increased slightly in 1980, from 11.5 to 11.6 for white mothers, and from 10.1 to 10.2 for black mothers. (Basic data for 1980 are shown in table 22.)

As would be expected, the median number of prenatal visits is closely associated with the point in the pregnancy at which prenatal care began (table 23). Early care is associated with more visits than is late care. Mothers beginning care in the first trimester had a median of 12.1 visits compared with 4.7 visits for those whose care did not commence until the last trimester.

Between 1979 and 1980, the median number of visits increased slightly or was unchanged for both white and black mothers beginning care in the first, second or third trimester except for a slight decline for white mothers whose care was delayed until the third trimester.

Some of the racial differential observed in the number of prenatal visits is related to the tendency for white mothers to begin care earlier in pregnancy than black mothers. When the medians are compared for mothers who began care at the same time in their pregnancies, the racial difference is reduced. The median number of visits according to trimester for white births in 1980 was 12.2 for the first trimester, 9.0 for the second trimester, and 4.9 for the third trimester. The medians for black births were 11.3, 8.2, and 4.4 visits, respectively.

Period of gestation

The length of gestation, measured from the first day of the mother's last normal menstrual period to the date of birth, was reported on the birth certificates of 48 States and the District of Columbia in 1980, an increase of 1 State from the 1979 reporting area.

Babies who are born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation are classified as "preterm." In 1980, 8.9 percent of all births were preterm, unchanged from the 1979 level. Nearly three-quarters (74.5 percent) of births in 1980 occurred at term, defined as 37–41 weeks of gestation (see table 24 for basic data). As in prior years, black infants in 1980 were about twice as likely as white infants to be born preterm. In 1980, 16.1 percent of black babies and 7.5 percent of white babies were preterm. The proportions were unchanged from 1979.

The incidence of low birth weight is closely associated with length of gestation. Among infants born before 37 weeks of gestation, 40.3 percent weighed less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces). The incidence of low birth weight was only 3.0 percent among term and post-term infants. When the level of low birth weight according to length of gestation is compared for white and black births, it is seen that the racial differential in low birth weight is almost entirely associated with term and post-term births. Among preterm births, 39.8 percent of white infants and 42.5 percent of black infants were of low birth weight. The proportions of low birth weight among term and post-term births were 2.5 percent for white and 5.9 percent for black infants.

Apgar score

The Apgar score is a summary measure used to evaluate the newborn infant's overall physical condition at birth. The score is a composite evaluation of five factors—the infant's heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone; irritability, and color—each of which is assigned a value from 0 to 2. The overall score is the sum of the five values, with a score of 10 being optimum. In 1980, 44 States reported the score at 1 minute after birth, and 43 States and the District of Columbia reported the 5-minute score; the reporting areas each increased by 3 States.

Since 1978, when data on the Apgar scores first became available, there has been a decline in the proportions of births with high scores (9 or 10) at both 1 and 5 minutes after birth. In 1980, 46.5 percent of 1-minute scores and 88.0 percent of 5-minute scores were 9 or 10. The proportions of infants receiving perfect 10 scores at both 1 and 5 minutes have also declined during this period. Black and white infants were almost equally likely to receive scores of 9 or 10 at 1 minute, while white infants were more likely to receive high scores at 5 minutes (table 25).

Scores from 0 to 3, indicating a severely depressed status, were assigned to virtually the same proportions of infants in 1978, 1979, and 1980. In 1980, 2.2 percent of babies received scores in the 0 to 3 range at 1 minute, while 0.6 percent of babies received these scores at 5 minutes. Generally, black infants were about twice as likely as white infants to receive scores from 0 to 3 at both 1 and 5 minutes. A large portion of this racial differential is probably associated with the similar racial differential in the incidence of low birth weight which is very closely associated with unfavorable Apgar scores.

Generally, 5-minute scores reflected considerable improvement over 1-minute scores, except of course when 1-minute scores were already optimum. The 5-minute scores for white babies tended to improve somewhat more than for black infants when the 1-minute scores were severely depressed (table 26).

Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race of child: United States, specified years 1940–60 and each year 1965–80

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

Year	Number				Birth rate				Fertility rate			
	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black			Total	Black
Registered births												
1980[1]	3,612,258	2,898,732	713,526	589,616	15.9	14.9	22.5	22.1	68.4	64.7	88.6	88.1
1979[1]	3,494,398	2,808,420	685,978	577,855	15.6	14.5	22.2	22.0	67.2	63.4	88.5	88.3
1978[1]	3,333,279	2,681,116	652,163	551,540	15.0	14.0	21.6	21.3	65.5	61.7	87.0	86.7
1977[1]	3,326,632	2,691,070	635,562	544,221	15.1	14.1	21.6	21.4	66.8	63.2	87.7	88.1
1976[1]	3,167,788	2,567,614	600,174	514,479	14.6	13.6	20.8	20.5	65.0	61.5	85.8	85.8
1975[1]	3,144,198	2,551,996	592,202	511,581	14.6	13.6	21.0	20.7	66.0	62.5	87.7	87.9
1974[1]	3,159,958	2,575,792	584,166	507,162	14.8	13.9	21.2	20.8	67.8	64.2	89.8	89.7
1973[1]	3,136,965	2,551,030	585,935	512,597	14.8	13.8	21.7	21.4	68.8	64.9	93.4	93.6
1972[1]	3,258,411	2,655,558	602,853	531,329	15.6	14.5	22.8	22.5	73.1	68.9	99.5	99.9
1971[2]	3,555,970	2,919,746	636,224	564,960	17.2	16.1	24.6	24.4	81.6	77.3	109.1	109.7
1970[2]	3,731,386	3,091,264	640,122	572,362	18.4	17.4	25.1	25.3	87.9	84.1	113.0	115.4
1969[2]	3,600,206	2,993,614	606,592	543,132	17.9	16.9	24.5	24.4	86.1	82.2	111.6	112.1
1968[2]	3,501,564	2,912,224	589,340	531,152	17.6	16.6	24.2	24.2	85.2	81.3	111.9	112.7
1967[3]	3,520,959	2,922,502	598,457	543,976	17.8	16.8	25.0	25.1	87.2	82.8	117.1	118.5
1966[2]	3,606,274	2,993,230	613,044	558,244	18.4	17.4	26.1	26.2	90.8	86.2	123.5	124.7
1965[2]	3,760,358	3,123,860	636,498	581,126	19.4	18.3	27.6	27.7	96.3	91.3	131.9	133.2
1960[2]	4,257,850	3,600,744	657,106	602,264	23.7	22.7	32.1	31.9	118.0	113.2	153.6	153.5
Births adjusted for underregistration												
1955	4,097,000	3,485,000	613,000	---	25.0	23.8	34.5	---	118.3	113.7	154.3	---
1950	3,632,000	3,108,000	524,000	---	24.1	23.0	33.3	---	106.2	102.3	137.3	---
1945	2,858,000	2,471,000	388,000	---	20.4	19.7	26.5	---	85.9	83.4	106.0	---
1940	2,559,000	2,199,000	360,000	---	19.4	18.6	26.7	---	79.9	77.1	102.4	---

[1] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.
[3] Based on a 20- to 50-percent sample of births.

NOTE: Rates for 1971–79 have been revised; see Technical notes.

Table 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of child: United States, 1980

(Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother)

Live-birth order and race of child	All ages	Age of mother											
		Under 15 years	15–19 years						20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years						
All races														
Total	3,612,258	10,169	552,161	28,178	63,198	106,846	153,333	200,606	1,226,200	1,108,291	550,354	140,793	23,090	1,200
First child	1,546,604	9,657	425,676	26,206	56,278	88,832	116,551	137,809	605,183	371,859	112,964	18,241	1,964	60
Second child	1,144,367	256	100,966	1,385	5,455	14,817	29,959	49,350	420,250	408,118	182,434	29,597	2,667	79
Third child	537,393	13	15,816	53	375	1,540	4,297	9,551	142,749	209,311	134,651	31,649	3,206	98
Fourth child	202,271	6	2,104	7	20	111	508	1,458	36,577	73,277	63,606	23,026	3,536	139
Fifth child	78,965	-	263	-	5	13	54	191	8,633	24,479	27,958	14,515	2,975	142
Sixth child	36,146	-	31	-	-	2	4	25	1,987	8,629	12,917	9,118	2,343	121
Seventh child	17,160	-	6	-	-	-	2	4	457	2,951	6,380	5,485	1,764	117
Eighth child and over	20,592	-	18	-	-	-	7	11	194	1,622	5,641	8,198	4,482	437
Not stated	30,760	237	7,281	527	1,065	1,531	1,951	2,207	10,170	8,045	3,903	964	153	7
White														
Total	2,898,732	4,171	388,058	14,979	39,685	72,993	110,178	150,223	982,526	933,169	459,151	113,124	17,652	891
First child	1,283,000	4,037	309,175	14,235	36,359	62,930	87,449	108,202	509,537	326,675	96,900	15,071	1,556	49
Second child	935,302	68	65,452	524	2,652	8,437	19,282	34,557	336,623	351,202	155,771	24,083	2,047	56
Third child	422,578	8	8,093	11	116	666	2,040	5,260	101,477	170,934	113,385	26,048	2,553	80
Fourth child	149,952	5	865	3	13	38	183	628	21,776	54,001	51,410	19,006	2,780	109
Fifth child	55,719	-	87	-	1	5	24	57	4,233	16,136	21,272	11,508	2,373	110
Sixth child	24,063	-	12	-	-	1	1	10	848	5,018	9,324	6,944	1,821	96
Seventh child	11,553	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	176	1,597	4,298	4,069	1,331	79
Eighth child and over	13,419	-	11	-	-	-	6	5	109	795	3,499	5,620	3,079	306
Not stated	23,146	53	4,360	206	544	916	1,191	1,503	7,747	6,801	3,292	776	112	6
All other														
Total	713,526	5,998	164,103	13,199	23,513	33,863	43,155	50,383	243,674	175,132	91,203	27,669	5,438	309
First child	282,604	5,620	116,501	11,971	19,919	25,902	29,102	29,607	95,646	45,184	16,064	3,170	408	11
Second child	209,065	188	35,514	861	2,803	6,380	10,677	14,793	83,627	56,916	26,663	5,514	620	23
Third child	114,815	5	7,723	42	259	874	2,257	4,291	41,272	38,377	21,166	5,601	653	18
Fourth child	52,319	1	1,239	4	7	73	325	830	14,801	19,276	12,196	4,020	756	30
Fifth child	23,246	-	176	-	4	8	30	134	4,400	8,343	6,686	3,007	602	32
Sixth child	11,083	-	19	-	-	1	3	15	1,139	3,611	3,593	2,174	522	25
Seventh child	5,607	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	281	1,354	2,082	1,416	433	38
Eighth child and over	7,173	-	7	-	-	-	1	6	85	827	2,142	2,578	1,403	131
Not stated	7,614	184	2,921	321	521	615	760	704	2,423	1,244	611	189	41	1

Black														
Total	589,616	5,793	150,353	12,580	22,096	31,290	39,285	45,102	209,596	135,680	64,369	19,631	3,990	204
First child	232,293	5,431	106,119	11,388	18,667	23,776	26,186	26,102	79,350	29,982	9,283	1,889	233	6
Second child	170,615	186	32,888	839	2,681	6,031	9,919	13,418	72,622	43,994	17,068	3,368	377	12
Third child	96,271	5	7,300	42	253	841	2,141	4,023	36,709	32,200	15,797	3,794	452	14
Fourth child	44,550	1	1,186	4	7	67	316	792	13,425	16,439	9,857	3,058	562	22
Fifth child	19,816	-	173	-	4	8	30	131	4,098	7,113	6,485	2,434	493	20
Sixth child	9,337	-	19	-	-	1	3	15	1,051	3,107	2,960	1,764	421	15
Seventh child	4,699	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	267	1,216	1,734	1,121	332	26
Eighth child and over	5,938	-	4	-	-	-	1	3	73	761	1,807	2,099	1,106	88
Not stated	6,197	170	2,661	307	484	566	689	615	2,001	868	378	104	14	1

Table 3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of child: United States, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes. Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial groups. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race of child	15–44 years[1]	Age of mother									
		10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
All races											
Total	68 4	1.1	53 0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
First child	29.5	1.1	41.4	28.5	59.7	57.3	38.2	12.8	2.6	0.3	0.0
Second child	21.8	0.0	9.8	3.6	18.6	39.8	41.9	20.7	4 2	0.5	0.0
Third child	10.3	0.0	1.5	0.3	3.2	13.5	21.5	15.3	4.5	0.5	0.0
Fourth child	3.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.5	7.5	7.2	3 3	0.6	0.0
Fifth child	1.5	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.5	3.2	2.1	0.5	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.0	-	0.0	0 0	0 0	0.2	1.2	2.2	2 1	0.7	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0 6	1.2	0.8	0.1
White											
Total	64 7	0 6	44.7	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
First child	28.4	0 6	36.0	22.7	54.8	57 2	39 6	12.8	2.5	0.3	0.0
Second child	21.0	0.0	7.6	2.3	15.1	37.8	42.6	20.7	4.0	0.4	0.0
Third child	9.5	0.0	0.9	0.2	2.0	11.4	20.7	15 0	4.3	0.5	0.0
Fourth child	3.4	0 0	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.4	6 6	6.8	3.1	0.5	0.0
Fifth child	1.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	2 8	1.9	0.5	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.8	-	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0 5	0.9	0.6	0.1
All other											
Total	88.6	3.9	94.6	68.3	133.2	145.0	115.5	70.8	27.9	6.5	0.4
First child	35 6	3.7	68.3	57.1	84.9	57.5	30.0	12 6	3.2	0.5	0.0
Second child	26.2	0.1	20.8	9.9	36.8	50.3	37.8	20.8	5.6	0.7	0.0
Third child	14.4	0.0	4.5	1.2	9 5	24.8	25.5	16.5	5.7	0.8	0.0
Fourth child	6.5	0.0	0 7	0.1	1 7	8.9	12.8	9.5	4.1	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	2.9	-	0.1	0.0	0 2	2.6	5 5	5.2	3.0	0.7	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	2.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.3	4.4	3.6	1.1	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.7	2.6	1.7	0.2
Black											
Total	88.1	4.3	100.0	73 6	138.8	146 3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
First child	35.2	4.2	71.8	61.3	87.3	55 9	24.3	9.1	2.4	0.3	0.0
Second child	25.7	0.1	22.3	10.9	39 0	51.2	35.6	16.8	4.2	0.5	0.0
Third child	14.5	0.0	4.9	1 3	10.3	25.9	26.1	15.5	4.8	0.7	0.0
Fourth child	6.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.8	9 5	13.3	9 7	3.8	0.8	0.0
Fifth child	3.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.9	5.8	5 4	3.1	0.7	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	2.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.5	4.6	3.6	1.1	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.8	2.6	1.6	0.1

[1] Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15–44 years

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother, by race of child: United States, 1970–80

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

Year and race of child	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
All races											
1980[1]	1,839.5	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1979[1]	1,808.0	1.2	52.3	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1978[1]	1,760.0	1.2	51.5	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1977[1]	1,789.5	1.2	52.8	33.9	80 9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1976[1]	1,738.0	1 2	52.8	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1975[1]	1,774.0	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1974[1]	1,835.0	1.2	57.5	37.3	88 7	117.7	111.5	53.8	20.2	4.8	0.3
1973[1]	1,879.0	1 2	59.3	38.5	91.2	119.7	112.2	55.6	22.1	5.4	0.3
1972[1]	2,010.0	1.2	61.7	39.0	96.9	130.2	117.7	59.8	24.8	6.2	0.4
1971[2]	2,266.5	1.1	64 5	38.2	105.3	150.1	134 1	67 3	28.7	7.1	0.4
1970[2]	2,480.0	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
White											
1980[1]	1,748.5	0 6	44 7	25 2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
1979[1]	1,715.5	0.6	43.7	24 7	71.0	107.0	110.8	59.0	18.3	3.5	0.2
1978[1]	1,667.5	0.6	42.9	24.9	69.4	104.1	107.9	56.6	17.7	3.5	0.2
1977[1]	1,703 0	0 6	44 1	26 1	70.5	107.7	110.9	55.3	18.0	3.8	0.2
1976[1]	1,652.0	0.6	44 1	26 3	70.2	105.3	105.9	52 6	17.8	3.9	0.2
1975[1]	1,686.0	0.6	46 4	28 0	74 0	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2	0.2
1974[1]	1,748.5	0.6	47.9	28 7	77.3	113.0	111.8	52.9	18.9	4.4	0.2
1973[1]	1,783.0	0 6	49 0	29.2	79.3	114.4	112.3	54.4	20.7	4.9	0.3
1972[1]	1,906 5	0.5	51.0	29.3	84.3	124 8	117.4	58.4	23.3	5.6	0.3
1971[2]	2,160.5	0.5	53.6	28.5	92.3	144.9	134.0	65.4	26.9	6.4	0.4
1970[2]	2,385.0	0.5	57.4	29.2	101.5	163 4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4
All other											
1980[1]	2,323.0	3.9	94 6	68.3	133.2	145.0	115.5	70.8	27.9	6.5	0.4
1979[1]	2,309 5	4.1	96.5	70.5	134.9	144.3	114 6	68.3	27.3	6.4	0.4
1978[1]	2,264.5	4.0	96 0	70.4	134.4	142.1	111.9	65.2	26.9	6.4	0.4
1977[1]	2,278.5	4.3	99.5	74.8	136.8	142.3	111.5	63.4	27.3	6.9	0.5
1976[1]	2,222.5	4 3	99.9	75 5	137.2	138.9	107.6	59.5	26.9	6.9	0.5
1975[1]	2,276.0	4 7	106 4	80.5	146 1	141.0	108.7	58.8	27.6	7.5	0.5
1974[1]	2,338 5	4.6	111.3	84 9	153 1	145.5	109.5	59.9	28.8	7.6	0.5
1973[1]	2,443.0	5 0	117.5	90 5	160.9	151.6	111.2	63.2	30.9	8.6	0.6
1972[1]	2,627.5	4 7	123 8	93 8	173.3	163.4	119.3	68 9	34.8	9.9	0.7
1971[2]	2,919.5	4 7	128 5	94.0	185 6	184.0	134.6	79.3	40.2	11.7	0.9
1970[2]	3,066.7	4 8	133 4	95 2	195.4	196.8	140.1	82.5	42.2	12.6	0.9
Black											
1980[1]	2,266.0	4.3	100 0	73 6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
1979[1]	2,263.2	4.6	101 7	75 7	140 4	146 3	108.2	60.7	24.7	6.1	0.4
1978[1]	2,218.0	4 4	100 9	75 0	139 7	143.8	105.4	58.3	24.3	6.1	0.4
1977[1]	2,251.0	4 7	104 7	79 6	142.9	144 4	106 4	57.5	25 4	6.6	0.5
1976[1]	2,187.0	4.7	104 9	80 3	142 5	140.5	101 6	53.6	24.8	6.8	0.5
1975[1]	2,243 0	5 1	111.8	85 6	152 4	142 8	102 2	53.1	25.6	7.5	0.5
1974[1]	2,298.5	5.0	116 5	90 0	158.7	146.7	102.2	54.1	27.0	7.6	0.6
1973[1]	2,411.0	5.4	123 1	96.0	166 6	153.1	103.9	58.1	29.4	8.6	0.6
1972[1]	2,601.0	5 1	129 8	99 5	179 5	165.0	112.4	64 0	33.4	9.8	0.7
1971[2]	2,902.0	5.1	134.5	99.4	192.6	186.6	128.0	74.8	38.9	11.6	0.9
1970[2]	3,098 7	5.2	147 7	101.4	204.9	202.7	136 3	79 6	41.9	12.5	1.0

[1] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

NOTE: Rates for 1971–79 have been revised, see Technical notes.

Table 5. Birth rates by live-birth order and race of child: United States, 1970–80

(Rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed)

Year and race of child	Total	Live-birth order						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over
All races								
1980[1]	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.4
1979[1]	67.2	28.6	21.6	10.1	3.8	1.5	1.0	0.4
1978[1]	65.5	27.8	21.1	9.8	3.8	1.5	1.0	0.4
1977[1]	66.8	28.2	21.6	10.0	3.8	1.6	1.1	0.5
1976[1]	65.0	27.5	20.8	9.5	3.8	1.6	1.2	0.6
1975[1]	66.0	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.9	1.7	1.3	0.7
1974[1]	67.8	28.7	21.4	9.5	4.1	1.9	1.5	0.8
1973[1]	68.8	28.6	21.0	9.8	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.9
1972[1]	73.1	29.8	21.4	10.6	5.3	2.6	2.2	1.2
1971[2]	81.6	32.0	23.1	12.5	6.4	3.3	2.8	1.5
1970[2]	87.9	34.2	24.2	13.6	7.2	3.8	3.2	1.8
White								
1980[1]	64.7	28.4	21.0	9.5	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
1979[1]	63.4	27.4	20.8	9.4	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
1978[1]	61.7	26.6	20.2	9.2	3.3	1.3	0.8	0.3
1977[1]	63.2	26.9	20.9	9.4	3.4	1.4	0.9	0.4
1976[1]	61.5	26.3	20.2	8.9	3.4	1.4	1.0	0.4
1975[1]	62.5	26.7	20.3	8.8	3.5	1.5	1.1	0.5
1974[1]	64.2	27.2	20.8	9.0	3.8	1.7	1.2	0.6
1973[1]	64.9	27.0	20.4	9.2	4.1	1.9	1.5	0.7
1972[1]	68.9	28.1	20.9	10.1	4.9	2.3	1.8	0.8
1971[2]	77.3	30.5	22.5	12.0	6.0	3.0	2.3	1.0
1970[2]	84.1	32.9	23.7	13.3	6.8	3.4	2.7	1.2
All other								
1980[1]	88.6	35.6	26.2	14.4	6.5	2.9	2.1	0.9
1979[1]	88.5	35.7	26.2	14.2	6.4	2.9	2.1	1.0
1978[1]	87.0	35.0	25.8	13.8	6.3	2.9	2.2	1.1
1977[1]	87.7	35.6	25.7	13.5	6.2	3.0	2.4	1.3
1976[1]	85.8	35.2	24.7	12.8	6.0	3.0	2.5	1.5
1975[1]	87.7	36.7	24.6	12.6	6.1	3.1	2.8	1.8
1974[1]	89.8	37.7	24.7	12.5	6.3	3.3	3.1	2.1
1973[1]	93.4	38.8	24.4	13.0	6.9	3.9	3.7	2.6
1972[1]	99.5	40.6	25.0	13.7	7.7	4.6	4.6	3.4
1971[2]	109.1	41.6	26.8	15.5	9.0	5.6	5.9	4.6
1970[2]	113.0	42.4	26.9	15.9	9.7	6.1	6.7	5.3
Black								
1980[1]	88.1	35.2	25.7	14.5	6.7	3.0	2.1	0.9
1979[1]	88.3	35.3	25.8	14.4	6.6	3.0	2.2	1.0
1978[1]	86.7	34.6	25.4	13.9	6.5	3.0	2.3	1.1
1977[1]	88.1	35.6	25.5	13.6	6.4	3.1	2.4	1.4
1976[1]	85.8	35.2	24.4	12.9	6.2	3.1	2.6	1.5
1975[1]	87.9	36.9	24.2	12.6	6.3	3.2	2.9	1.9
1974[1]	89.7	37.7	24.2	12.6	6.5	3.4	3.3	2.2
1973[1]	93.6	38.9	24.0	13.0	7.0	4.0	3.9	2.8
1972[1]	99.9	40.7	24.6	13.7	7.9	4.7	4.8	3.6
1971[2]	109.7	41.7	26.6	15.5	9.2	5.7	6.2	4.8
1970[2]	115.4	43.3	27.1	16.1	10.0	6.4	7.0	5.6

[1] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

NOTE. Rates for 1971–79 have been revised, see Technical notes.

Table 6. Live births by race of child and birth rates: United States, each division and State, 1980

[By place of residence. Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes. Rates per 1,000 enumerated population in each area]

Division and State	Number			Birth rate
	All races[1]	White	Black	
United States	3,612,258	2,898,732	589,616	15.9
New England	161,691	148,343	10,835	13.1
Maine	16,461	16,160	81	14.6
New Hampshire	13,745	13,533	89	14.9
Vermont	7,884	7,815	28	15.4
Massachusetts	72,632	66,136	5,232	12.7
Rhode Island	12,188	11,091	749	12.9
Connecticut	38,781	33,608	4,656	12.5
Middle Atlantic	494,700	391,946	89,294	13.4
New York	239,011	180,145	49,488	13.6
New Jersey	96,866	74,707	19,948	13.2
Pennsylvania	158,823	137,094	19,858	13.4
East North Central	667,980	554,496	103,316	16.0
Ohio	169,148	144,118	23,418	15.7
Indiana	88,440	78,079	9,656	16.1
Illinois	190,058	144,660	41,378	16.6
Michigan	145,509	119,087	24,109	15.7
Wisconsin	74,825	68,552	4,755	15.9
West North Central	287,847	260,211	19,494	16.8
Minnesota	67,773	63,891	1,503	16.6
Iowa	47,814	46,031	1,139	16.4
Missouri	78,934	66,148	11,916	16.1
North Dakota	11,982	10,985	109	18.4
South Dakota	13,276	11,396	79	19.2
Nebraska	27,352	25,461	1,307	17.4
Kansas	40,716	36,299	3,441	17.2
South Atlantic	547,195	376,509	162,004	14.8
Delaware	9,413	7,134	2,184	15.8
Maryland	59,932	40,451	17,917	14.2
District of Columbia	9,361	1,407	7,839	14.7
Virginia	78,443	57,490	19,193	14.7
South Atlantic—Con.				
West Virginia	29,464	28,131	1,208	15.1
North Carolina	84,496	57,292	24,954	14.4
South Carolina	51,978	30,608	20,919	16.6
Georgia	92,313	57,621	33,834	16.9
Florida	131,795	96,375	33,956	13.5
East South Central	240,149	171,981	66,334	16.4
Kentucky	59,582	53,508	5,601	16.3
Tennessee	69,219	53,072	15,570	15.1
Alabama	63,503	40,692	22,437	16.3
Mississippi	47,845	24,709	22,726	19.0
West South Central	445,127	349,536	84,507	18.7
Arkansas	37,278	27,702	9,215	16.3
Louisiana	82,163	50,215	30,993	19.5
Oklahoma	52,106	41,448	5,238	17.2
Texas	273,580	230,171	39,061	19.2
Mountain	225,945	203,269	6,963	19.9
Montana	14,206	12,737	54	18.1
Idaho	20,167	19,584	79	21.4
Wyoming	10,562	10,059	116	22.5
Colorado	49,730	45,722	2,410	17.2
New Mexico	26,115	21,671	649	20.0
Arizona	50,048	42,186	2,123	18.4
Utah	41,797	40,160	220	28.6
Nevada	13,320	11,150	1,312	16.6
Pacific	541,624	442,441	46,869	17.0
Washington	67,858	60,510	2,686	16.4
Oregon	43,127	40,205	1,005	16.4
California	402,949	330,782	42,122	17.0
Alaska	9,529	6,620	461	23.7
Hawaii	18,161	4,324	595	18.8

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 7. Live births by sex and sex ratio, by race of child: United States, 1970–80

Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females
1980[1]	1,852,616	1,759,642	1,053	1,490,140	1,408,592	1,058	362,476	351,050	1,033	299,033	290,583	1,029
1979[1]	1,791,267	1,703,131	1,052	1,442,981	1,365,439	1,057	348,286	337,692	1,031	293,013	284,842	1,029
1978[1]	1,709,394	1,623,885	1,053	1,378,222	1,302,894	1,058	331,172	320,991	1,032	279,598	271,942	1,028
1977[1]	1,705,916	1,620,716	1,053	1,383,440	1,307,630	1,058	322,476	313,086	1,030	275,556	268,665	1,026
1976[1]	1,624,436	1,543,352	1,053	1,319,717	1,247,897	1,058	304,719	295,455	1,031	260,661	253,818	1,027
1975[1]	1,613,135	1,531,063	1,054	1,312,308	1,239,688	1,059	300,827	291,375	1,032	259,610	251,971	1,030
1974[1]	1,622,114	1,537,844	1,055	1,325,019	1,250,773	1,059	297,095	287,071	1,035	257,277	249,885	1,030
1973[1]	1,608,326	1,528,639	1,052	1,311,032	1,239,998	1,057	297,294	288,641	1,030	259,877	252,720	1,028
1972[1]	1,669,927	1,588,484	1,051	1,364,578	1,290,980	1,057	305,349	297,504	1,026	268,842	262,487	1,024
1971[2]	1,822,910	1,733,060	1,052	1,499,958	1,419,788	1,056	322,952	313,272	1,031	286,430	278,530	1,028
1970[2]	1,915,378	1,816,008	1,055	1,590,140	1,501,124	1,059	325,238	314,884	1,033	290,508	281,854	1,031

[1] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 8. Live births by race of child and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes. Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population for specified month. Birth rates based on the total population. Fertility rates based on women aged 15–44 years]

Month	Number				Observed		Seasonally adjusted	
	All races	White	All other		Birth rate	Fertility rate	Birth rate	Fertility rate
			Total	Black				
Total	3,612,258	2,898,732	713,526	589,616	15.9	68.4	...	...
January	292,009	232,145	59,864	50,294	15.3	65.6	15.7	67.6
February	279,961	223,921	56,040	46,807	15.6	67.2	15.8	67.9
March	297,309	239,558	57,751	47,923	15.5	66.6	15.8	67.6
April	286,780	232,654	54,126	44,409	15.4	66.3	16.2	69.6
May	293,687	238,103	55,584	45,397	15.3	65.6	15.8	67.9
June	293,018	235,844	57,174	47,199	15.8	67.5	15.9	68.2
July	321,836	256,859	64,977	54,137	16.7	71.6	16.0	68.5
August	323,129	258,218	64,911	53,948	16.8	71.8	15.8	67.7
September	320,536	256,590	63,946	52,782	17.2	73.5	16.1	69.1
October	311,312	250,170	61,142	49,938	16.1	69.0	16.0	68.3
November	289,580	232,132	57,448	47,064	15.5	66.3	15.7	67.1
December	303,101	242,538	60,563	49,718	15.7	67.0	16.0	68.5

Table 9. Live births by attendant and place of delivery, by race of child: United States, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes]

Place of delivery and race of child	Total	Attendant			
		Physician	Midwife	Other	Unspecified
All races[1]					
Total	3,612,258	3,511,951	62,669	29,086	8,552
In hospital[2]	3,576,370	3,499,959	51,576	17,456	7,379
Not in hospital	35,548	11,874	11,031	11,495	1,148
Not specified	340	118	62	135	25
White					
Total	2,898,732	2,824,877	43,649	23,712	6,494
In hospital[2]	2,868,351	2,815,382	33,730	13,691	5,548
Not in hospital	30,137	9,409	9,872	9,930	926
Not specified	244	86	47	91	20
Black					
Total	589,616	569,630	15,230	3,260	1,496
In hospital[2]	585,208	567,568	14,229	2,090	1,321
Not in hospital	4,358	2,039	995	1,154	170
Not specified	50	23	6	16	5

[1] Includes races other than white and black.
[2] Includes births occurring enroute to or on arrival at hospital.

Table 10. Live births and percent distribution of live births by place of delivery and attendant, by race of child: United States, 1975–80

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes]

	Year and race	Number				
		Total	In hospital[1]			
			Physician	Midwife	Other	Unspecified
	All races					
01	1980	3,612,258	3,499,959	51,576	17,456	7,379
02	1979	3,494,398	3,393,773	44,496	11,221	10,994
03	1978	3,333,279	3,221,677	36,282	12,721	29,979
04	1977	3,326,632	3,203,242	30,635	12,531	47,065
05	1976	3,167,788	3,055,287	24,656	12,871	45,282
06	1975	3,144,198	3,026,024	19,686	7,122	64,069
	White					
07	1980	2,898,732	2,815,382	33,730	13,691	5,548
08	1979	2,808,420	2,733,403	29,086	8,380	9,157
09	1978	2,681,116	2,598,455	22,319	9,952	23,977
10	1977	2,691,070	2,600,011	17,935	9,643	38,056
11	1976	2,567,614	2,486,339	13,733	9,642	36,203
12	1975	2,551,996	2,465,957	10,076	5,342	52,392
	All other					
13	1980	713,526	684,577	17,846	3,765	1,831
14	1979	685,978	660,370	15,410	2,841	1,837
15	1978	652,163	623,222	13,963	2,769	6,002
16	1977	635,562	603,231	12,700	2,888	9,009
17	1976	600,174	568,948	10,923	3,229	9,079
18	1975	592,202	560,067	9,610	1,780	11,677
	Black					
19	1980	589,616	567,568	14,229	2,090	1,321
20	1979	577,855	557,183	13,001	1,856	1,205
21	1978	551,540	527,861	11,549	1,875	4,906
22	1977	544,221	518,069	10,295	2,105	6,802
23	1976	514,479	488,335	8,954	2,480	7,378
24	1975	511,581	484,416	7,707	1,311	9,595

[1] Includes births occurring enroute to or on arrival at hospital.

[2] Includes births with place of delivery not stated

Table 10. Live births and percent distribution of live births by place of delivery and attendant, by race of child: United States, 1975–80—Con.

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes]

Number—Con.				Percent							
Not in hospital[2]				Total	In hospital[1]			Not in hospital[2]			
Physician	Midwife	Other	Unspecified		Physician	Midwife	Other and Unspecified	Physician	Midwife	Other and Unspecified	
11,992	11,093	11,630	1,173	100.0	96.9	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	01
11,837	10,363	10,032	1,682	100.0	97.1	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	02
11,806	9,778	9,167	1,869	100.0	96.7	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	03
12,766	9,991	7,449	2,953	100.0	96.3	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	04
11,940	9,574	5,914	2,264	100.0	96.4	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	05
11,265	9,727	2,960	3,345	100.0	96.2	0.6	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	06
9,495	9,919	10,021	946	100.0	97.1	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	07
9,356	8,879	8,734	1,425	100.0	97.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	08
9,136	7,733	8,059	1,485	100.0	96.9	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	09
9,389	7,028	6,605	2,403	100.0	96.6	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	10
8,894	5,824	5,148	1,831	100.0	96.8	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	11
7,818	5,082	2,585	2,744	100.0	96.6	0.4	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	12
2,497	1,174	1,609	227	100.0	95.9	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	13
2,481	1,484	1,298	257	100.0	96.3	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	14
2,670	2,045	1,108	384	100.0	95.6	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	15
3,377	2,963	844	550	100.0	94.9	2.0	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	16
3,046	3,750	766	433	100.0	94.8	1.8	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	17
3,447	4,645	375	601	100.0	94.6	1.6	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	18
2,062	1,001	1,170	175	100.0	96.3	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	19
2,099	1,356	954	201	100.0	96.4	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	20
2,325	1,924	825	275	100.0	95.7	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	21
3,044	2,883	578	445	100.0	95.2	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	22
2,728	3,675	550	379	100.0	94.9	1.7	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	23
3,161	4,602	281	508	100.0	94.7	1.5	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	24

Table 11. Live births by age of father, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States, and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States: see Technical notes]

Age of mother and race of child	All ages	Age of father										
		Under 15 years	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years	55 years and over	Not stated
All races[1]												
All ages	3,612,258	172	136,748	803,209	1,082,337	739,038	275,136	90,444	30,258	11,486	6,447	436,983
Under 15 years	10,169	64	2,155	715	131	35	18	5	2	2	4	7,038
15–19 years	552,161	81	111,796	208,177	39,175	8,867	2,473	873	307	132	113	180,167
20–24 years	1,226,200	15	21,119	519,592	409,498	89,860	21,627	6,650	2,390	938	578	153,933
25–29 years	1,108,291	7	1,373	65,808	565,950	325,964	62,952	16,194	5,286	2,171	1,197	61,389
30–34 years	550,354	2	246	7,655	61,058	291,396	124,297	27,991	8,351	3,217	1,806	24,335
35–39 years	140,793	1	53	1,111	5,959	21,469	60,318	30,052	8,617	3,198	1,818	8,197
40–44 years	23,090	2	6	142	544	1,417	3,395	8,536	4,812	1,572	822	1,842
45–49 years	1,200	-	-	9	22	30	56	143	493	256	109	82
White												
All ages	2,898,732	96	109,504	680,059	937,994	634,825	227,968	70,874	23,025	8,497	4,449	201,441
Under 15 years	4,171	24	1,147	521	103	32	12	4	2	1	-	2,325
15–19 years	388,508	51	88,941	172,550	31,709	7,127	1,956	667	217	92	79	84,669
20–24 years	982,526	13	17,985	444,793	350,099	73,762	17,117	5,038	1,745	649	375	70,950
25–29 years	933,159	5	1,170	54,938	499,777	280,381	51,173	12,336	3,831	1,538	775	27,235
30–34 years	459,151	2	213	6,204	51,036	254,662	104,084	21,700	6,311	2,387	1,281	11,271
35–39 years	113,124	1	44	922	4,808	17,723	50,908	24,233	6,720	2,463	1,262	4,040
40–44 years	17,652	-	4	124	447	1,117	2,674	6,786	3,812	1,187	594	907
45–49 years	891	-	-	7	15	21	44	110	387	180	83	44
Black												
All ages	589,616	73	23,922	103,259	112,520	71,764	31,852	13,753	5,433	2,324	1,502	223,214
Under 15 years	5,793	40	963	177	22	3	4	1	-	1	4	4,578
15–19 years	150,353	28	20,281	30,798	6,075	1,386	395	174	79	36	29	91,072
20–24 years	209,596	1	2,506	62,878	47,986	11,761	3,549	1,295	540	250	170	78,660
25–29 years	135,680	2	143	8,258	50,705	31,557	8,053	2,896	1,169	519	294	32,084
30–34 years	64,369	-	24	1,002	6,925	24,471	13,138	4,160	1,500	630	382	12,137
35–39 years	19,631	-	4	134	749	2,385	6,225	4,001	1,341	554	427	3,811
40–44 years	3,990	2	1	10	54	195	481	1,205	733	291	178	840
45–49 years	204	-	-	2	4	6	7	21	71	43	18	32

[1] Includes races other than white and black

Table 12. Birth rates by age of father: United States, 1970–80

[Rates are live births per 1,000 men in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for age of father not stated are distributed]

Year	15–54 years[1]	Age of father								
		15–19 years[2]	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years	55 years and over
1980[3]	57.0	18.8	92.0	123.0	91.0	42.8	17.1	6.1	2.2	0.4
1979[3]	55.8	18.5	90.6	122.4	89.3	42.2	16.7	6.0	2.3	0.3
1978[3]	54.1	18.1	89.7	120.0	86.7	40.8	16.3	5.8	2.2	0.3
1977[3]	54.9	19.1	92.8	124.2	85.9	41.1	16.5	6.0	2.2	0.3
1976[3]	53.2	19.4	92.1	120.3	82.6	39.8	16.2	6.0	2.1	0.3
1975[3]	53.8	20.8	96.2	123.9	81.5	39.9	16.5	6.1	2.2	0.4
1974[3]	55.0	21.7	101.2	128.2	83.9	40.8	16.8	6.2	2.2	0.4
1973[3]	55.7	22.4	104.3	129.7	86.0	42.5	18.0	6.7	2.3	0.4
1972[3]	59.1	23.4	113.2	137.6	91.8	46.7	19.9	7.4	2.5	0.4
1971[4]	66.1	23.9	129.8	160.2	103.8	53.2	22.7	8.2	2.9	0.5
1970[4]	71.5	25.6	146.6	175.0	112.3	57.6	24.9	9.1	3.1	0.6

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

NOTE: Rates for 1971–79 have been revised; see Technical notes

Table 13. Number and percent low birth weight and live births by birth weight, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes]

Age of mother and race of child	Low birth weight[1]		Birth weight[2]											
	Number	Percent	Total	Under 500 grams	500–999 grams	1,000–1,499 grams	1,500–1,999 grams	2,000–2,499 grams	2,500–2,999 grams	3,000–3,499 grams	3,500–3,999 grams	4,000–4,499 grams	4,500–4,999 grams	5,000 grams or more	Not stated
All races															
All ages	246,292	6.8	3,612,258	3,591	15,903	21,936	47,680	157,182	588,216	1,333,635	1,046,761	319,304	58,153	8,181	11,716
Under 15 years	1,482	14.6	10,169	32	162	150	326	812	2,580	3,875	1,834	317	43	1	37
15–19 years	51,820	9.4	552,161	663	3,516	4,955	10,285	32,401	114,729	215,501	132,602	30,814	4,178	495	2,022
15 years	3,400	12.1	28,178	59	272	386	707	1,976	6,452	11,157	5,738	1,164	125	13	129
16 years	6,753	10.7	63,198	95	497	702	1,331	4,128	14,206	24,843	13,818	2,904	372	45	257
17 years	10,611	10.0	106,846	146	685	1,010	2,147	6,623	22,942	42,018	24,668	5,399	691	73	444
18 years	14,291	9.4	153,333	146	999	1,377	2,851	8,918	31,696	59,605	37,140	8,754	1,166	136	545
19 years	16,765	8.4	200,606	217	1,063	1,480	3,249	10,756	39,433	77,878	51,238	12,593	1,824	228	647
20–24 years	84,600	6.9	1,226,200	1,223	5,263	7,325	16,100	54,689	209,404	465,874	346,773	97,838	15,843	1,927	3,941
25–29 years	64,262	5.8	1,108,291	980	4,212	5,569	12,219	41,282	161,545	402,755	342,929	110,147	20,589	2,768	3,296
30–34 years	32,301	5.9	550,354	515	2,075	2,879	6,252	20,580	75,872	191,097	173,259	60,935	12,988	2,117	1,785
35–39 years	9,812	7.0	140,793	153	571	854	2,068	6,166	20,277	46,847	42,445	16,433	3,767	710	502
40–44 years	1,906	8.3	23,090	24	100	187	403	1,192	3,625	7,317	6,570	2,700	699	150	123
45–49 years	109	9.2	1,200	1	4	17	27	60	184	369	349	120	46	13	10
White															
All ages	164,816	5.7	2,898,732	2,120	9,755	14,079	31,788	107,074	421,225	1,058,052	899,033	286,402	52,667	7,285	9,252
Under 15 years	464	11.2	4,171	10	46	50	117	241	845	1,635	974	211	31	- -	11
15–19 years	29,826	7.7	388,058	329	1,897	2,830	5,901	18,869	70,231	150,921	105,283	26,223	3,642	431	1,501
15 years	1,499	10.1	14,979	27	119	176	329	848	2,834	5,875	3,743	841	101	8	78
16 years	3,582	9.1	39,685	50	261	381	747	2,143	7,524	15,583	10,105	2,355	309	36	191
17 years	5,946	8.2	72,993	64	352	562	1,204	3,764	13,665	28,712	19,213	4,494	584	60	319
18 years	8,413	7.7	110,178	60	570	815	1,648	5,320	19,902	42,829	29,972	7,495	1,031	120	416
19 years	10,386	6.9	150,223	128	595	896	1,973	6,794	26,306	57,922	42,250	11,038	1,617	207	497
20–24 years	56,000	5.7	982,526	694	3,142	4,607	10,633	36,924	150,292	370,846	298,118	87,991	14,448	1,746	3,085
25–29 years	46,776	5.0	933,159	643	2,837	3,881	8,843	30,572	124,089	335,346	302,451	100,387	18,893	2,512	2,705
30–34 years	23,454	5.1	459,151	334	1,394	2,018	4,566	15,142	58,090	156,815	150,866	54,851	11,743	1,863	1,469
35–39 years	6,931	6.2	113,124	95	371	566	1,413	4,486	14,967	36,818	35,768	14,370	3,293	594	383
40–44 years	1,297	7.4	17,652	14	65	117	295	806	2,587	5,397	5,305	2,266	583	126	91
45–49 years	68	7.7	891	1	3	10	20	34	124	274	268	103	34	13	7
All other															
All ages	81,476	11.5	713,526	1,471	6,148	7,857	15,892	50,108	166,991	275,583	147,728	32,902	5,486	896	2,464
Under 15 years	1,018	17.1	5,998	22	116	100	209	571	1,735	2,240	860	106	12	1	26
15–19 years	21,994	13.5	164,103	334	1,619	2,125	4,384	13,532	44,498	64,580	27,319	4,591	536	64	521
15 years	1,901	14.5	13,199	32	153	210	378	1,128	3,618	5,282	1,995	323	24	5	51
16 years	3,171	13.5	23,513	45	236	321	584	1,985	6,682	9,260	3,713	549	63	9	66
17 years	4,665	13.8	33,853	82	333	448	943	2,859	9,277	13,306	5,455	905	107	13	125
18 years	5,878	13.7	43,155	86	429	562	1,203	3,598	11,794	16,776	7,168	1,259	135	16	129
19 years	6,379	12.7	50,383	89	468	584	1,276	3,962	13,127	19,956	8,988	1,555	207	21	150
20–24 years	28,600	11.8	243,674	529	2,121	2,718	5,467	17,765	59,112	95,028	48,655	9,847	1,395	181	856
25–29 years	17,486	10.0	175,132	337	1,375	1,688	3,376	10,710	37,456	67,409	40,478	9,760	1,696	256	591
30–34 years	8,847	9.7	91,203	181	681	861	1,686	5,438	17,782	34,282	22,393	6,084	1,245	254	316
35–39 years	2,881	10.5	27,669	58	200	288	655	1,680	5,310	10,029	6,677	2,063	474	116	119
40–44 years	609	11.3	5,438	10	35	70	108	386	1,038	1,920	1,265	434	116	24	32
45–49 years	41	13.4	309	-	1	7	7	26	60	95	81	17	12	-	3

Black														
All ages	73,462	12.5	589,616	1,381	5,748	7,208	14,463	44,662	142,645	225,626	116,514	25,179	4,035	671	1,484
Under 15 years..	994	17.2	5,793	22	115	96	203	558	1,698	2,163	813	99	9	1	16
15–19 years....	20,939	14.0	150,353	323	1,568	2,038	4,182	12,828	41,643	59,115	24,065	3,809	404	51	327
15 years...	1,861	14.8	12,580	32	151	208	372	1,098	3,507	5,028	1,835	288	23	5	33
16 years...	3,071	13.9	22,096	44	227	317	569	1,914	6,411	8,678	3,366	465	51	9	45
17 years...	4,462	14.3	31,290	80	324	422	903	2,733	8,736	12,292	4,855	769	78	10	88
18 years...	5,556	14.2	39,285	81	408	536	1,140	3,391	10,951	15,277	6,277	1,038	98	14	74
19 years...	5,989	13.3	45,102	86	458	555	1,198	3,692	12,038	17,840	7,732	1,249	154	13	87
20–24 years....	26,395	12.6	209,596	508	2,010	2,547	5,085	16,245	52,263	81,382	40,092	7,773	1,028	137	526
25–29 years....	15,182	11.2	135,680	311	1,248	1,534	2,977	9,112	29,638	51,323	30,417	7,311	1,246	194	369
30–34 years....	7,143	11.1	64,369	156	603	687	1,390	4,307	12,738	23,300	15,556	4,371	904	184	173
35–39 years. .	2,292	11.7	19,631	53	173	242	537	1,287	3,841	6,913	4,616	1,474	351	85	59
40–44 years. ..	485	12.2	3,990	8	31	61	83	302	782	1,374	901	329	87	19	13
45–49 years....	32	15.8	204	-	-	3	6	23	42	56	54	13	6	-	1

[1] Less than 2,500 grams

[2] Equivalents of the gram weight in terms of pounds and ounces are as follows:

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

Table 14. Number and percent of births of low birth weight and number and ratio of births to unmarried women, by race of child: United States and each State, 1980

[By place of residence Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States: see Technical notes]

State	Low birth weight[1]						Births to unmarried women					
	Number			Percent			Number			Ratio per 1,000 live births		
	All races[2]	White	Black	All races[2]	White	Black	All races[2]	White	Black	All races[2]	White	Black
United States	246,292	164,816	73,462	6.8	5.7	12.5	665,747	320,063	325,737	184.3	110.4	552.5
Alabama	4,999	2,279	2,691	7.9	5.6	12.0	14,079	2,414	11,649	221.7	59.3	519.2
Alaska	511	329	29	5.4	5.0	6.3	1,488	608	105	156.2	91.8	227.8
Arizona	3,075	2,497	236	6.2	5.9	11.1	9,363	6,058	1,007	187.1	143.6	474.3
Arkansas	2,834	1,636	1,170	7.6	5.9	12.7	7,636	2,358	5,254	204.8	85.1	570.2
California[3]	23,734	17,172	4,804	5 9	5.2	11.4	86,142	60,456	22,219	213.8	182.8	527.5
Colorado	4,094	3,600	347	8.2	7.9	14.4	6,469	5,291	970	130.1	115.7	402.5
Connecticut[3]	2,611	2,043	533	6.7	6.1	11.5	6,957	4,003	2,913	179.4	119.1	625.6
Delaware	728	383	340	7.7	5.4	15.6	2,276	827	1,444	241.8	115.9	661.2
District of Columbia	1,190	88	1,091	12.8	6.3	14.0	5,284	227	5,041	564.5	161.3	643.1
Florida	9,951	5,753	4,127	7.6	6.0	12.2	30,322	10,032	20,181	230.1	104.1	594.3
Georgia	7,928	3,675	4,195	8.6	6 4	12.4	21,366	3,758	17,584	231.5	65.2	519.7
Hawaii	1,282	258	60	7.1	6.0	10 1	3,188	604	68	175 5	139.7	114.3
Idaho	1,075	1,034	3	5.3	5.3	3.9	1,588	1,468	21	78.7	75.0	265.8
Illinois	13,716	7,806	5,630	7 2	5 4	13.6	42,812	15,222	27,315	225.3	105.2	660.1
Indiana	5,530	4,323	1,166	6.3	5.6	12.1	13,704	8,019	5,646	155.0	102.7	584.7
Iowa	2,408	2,221	139	5.0	4.8	12.2	4,899	4,196	632	102.5	91.2	554.9
Kansas	2,364	1,913	399	5.8	5.3	11 6	4,986	3,145	1,748	122.5	86.6	508.0
Kentucky	4,051	3,354	667	6.8	6.3	11.9	8,966	5,736	3,218	150.5	107.2	574.5
Louisiana	7,064	3,033	3,947	8.6	6.0	12.8	19,191	3,570	15,577	233.6	71.1	502.6
Maine	1,061	1,040	6	6.5	6.4	7.4	2,281	2,213	17	138.6	136.9	209.9
Maryland[3]	4,905	2,457	2,332	8.2	6.1	13.0	15,075	4,472	10,422	251.5	110.6	581.7
Massachusetts	4,410	3,760	569	6 1	5.7	10.9	11,369	8,506	2,769	156 5	128.6	529.2
Michigan[3]	9,909	6,698	3,071	6.9	5.7	12.9	23,543	10,665	12,711	161.8	89.6	527.2
Minnesota	3,426	3,094	182	5.1	4.9	12.1	7,731	6,199	814	114.1	97.0	541.6
Mississippi	4,148	1,443	2,682	8.7	5.8	11 8	13,418	1,468	11,888	280 4	59.4	523.1
Missouri	5,245	3,670	1,531	6.6	5.6	12.9	13,920	6,261	7,611	176.3	94.7	638.7
Montana[3]	797	699	1	5 6	5.5	1.9	1,778	1,188	13	125.2	93.3	240.7
Nebraska	1,533	1,324	164	5.6	5.2	12.6	3,173	2,268	748	116.0	89.1	572.3
Nevada[3]	877	664	152	6.6	6.0	11.6	1,791	1,055	636	134.5	94.6	484.8
New Hampshire	738	723	6	5.4	5.3	6.8	1,506	1,488	12	109.6	110.0	134.8
New Jersey	6,990	4,309	2,528	7 2	5.8	12 7	20,415	8,251	12,081	210.8	110.4	605.6
New Mexico	1,643	1,376	40	7 6	7.6	7.8	4,198	2,804	165	160.8	129.4	254.2
New York[3]	17,705	10,940	6,144	7.4	6.1	12.4	56,905	26,177	29,377	238.1	145.3	593.6
North Carolina	6,696	3,482	3,043	7.9	6.1	12.2	16,055	3,641	11,975	190.0	63.6	479.9
North Dakota	591	524	10	4.9	4.8	9.2	1,107	755	12	92.4	68.7	110.1
Ohio[3]	11,401	8,259	3,023	6.8	5.7	12.9	30,130	15,917	14,092	178.1	110.4	601.8
Oklahoma	3,517	2,579	646	6.8	6.2	12.3	7,315	3,557	2,705	140.4	85.8	516.4
Oregon	2,132	1,892	104	4 9	4.7	10.4	6,378	5,580	509	147.9	138.8	506.5
Pennsylvania	10,323	7,605	2,576	6.5	5.6	13.0	28,094	14,669	13,274	176.9	107.0	668.4
Rhode Island	769	651	86	6.3	5 9	11.5	1,907	1,454	414	156.5	131.1	552.7
South Carolina	4,479	1,820	2,634	8.6	5.9	12.6	11,973	2,079	9,875	230.3	67.9	472.1
South Dakota	678	547	6	5 1	4.8	7.6	1,780	905	13	134.1	79.4	164.6
Tennessee	5,524	3,371	2,109	8.0	6.4	13.6	13,739	4,662	9,061	198.5	87.8	582.0
Texas[3]	18,959	13,847	4,822	6 9	6.0	12.4	36,406	19,205	17,052	133.1	83.4	436.5
Utah	2,161	2,063	20	5.2	5.1	9.1	2,593	2,318	83	62.0	57.7	377.3
Vermont	465	464	-	5.9	6 0	-	1,080	1,064	9	137.0	136.1	321.4
Virginia	5,849	3,335	2,356	7.5	5.8	12.3	15,055	4,908	10,076	191.9	85.4	525.0
Washington	3,457	2,923	273	5.1	4 8	10.2	9,227	7,324	1,095	136.0	121.0	407.7
West Virginia	1,968	1,810	149	6.7	6.4	12.3	3,846	3,215	628	130.5	114.3	519.9
Wisconsin	4,022	3,323	604	5.4	4.8	12.7	10,376	7,050	2,968	138.7	102.8	624.2
Wyoming	769	727	19	7.3	7.2	16 4	867	753	40	82.1	74.9	344.8

[1] Less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces)
[2] Includes races other than white and black
[3] Marital status of mother is inferred; see Technical notes

Table 15. Numbers, rates, and ratios of births to unmarried women, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes. For 41 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported on the birth certificate, and for 9 States, mother's marital status is inferred; see Technical notes. Populations estimated as of July 1]

Age of mother	Number				Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group				Ratio per 1,000 live births			
	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black			Total	Black
All ages	665,747	320,063	345,684	325,737	[1]29.4	[1]17.6	[1]77.2	[1]82.9	184.3	110.4	484.5	552.5
Under 15 years	9,024	3,144	5,880	[2]5,707	---	---	---	---	887.4	753.8	980.3	985.2
15–19 years	262,777	127,984	134,793	128,022	27.6	16.2	81.7	89.2	475.9	329.8	821.4	851.5
15 years	21,908	9,223	12,685	12,223					777.5	615.7	961.1	971.6
16 years	41,386	19,653	21,733	20,786	20.6	11.8	63.1	69.6	654.9	495.2	924.3	940.7
17 years	58,606	28,885	29,721	28,195					548.5	395.7	877.9	901.1
18 years	69,173	34,427	34,746	32,929	39.0	23.6	111.6	120.2	451.1	312.5	805.1	838.2
19 years	71,704	35,796	35,908	33,889					357.4	238.3	712.7	751.4
20–24 years	237,265	112,854	124,411	117,423	40.9	24.4	106.6	115.1	193.5	114.9	510.6	560.2
25–29 years	99,583	46,872	52,711	49,077	34.0	20.7	79.1	83.9	89.9	50.2	301.0	361.7
30–34 years	40,984	20,565	20,419	18,766	21.1	13.6	46.9	48.2	74.5	44.8	223.9	291.5
35–39 years	13,187	7,073	6,114	5,513	9.7	6.8	19.2	19.6	93.7	62.5	221.0	280.8
40 years and over	2,927	1,571	1,356	1,229	[2]2.6	[2]1.8	[2]5.6	[2]5.6	120.5	84.7	235.9	293.0

[1] Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers regardless of age of mother to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.
[2] Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.

Table 16. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970–80

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

Year and race	15–54 years[1]	Age of mother							
		15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44[2] years
		Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
ALL RACES									
Reported[3]									
1980[4]	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
Estimated[5]									
1980[4]	28.4	28.2	21 4	39 4	39.7	30.5	17 4	7.8	2.2
1979[4]	27.2	26.4	19.9	37.2	37.7	29.9	17.7	8.4	2.3
1978[4]	25.7	24.9	19 1	35.1	35.3	28.5	16.9	8.2	2.2
1977[4]	25 6	25 1	19.8	34.6	34 0	27 7	16.9	8.4	2.4
1976[4]	24 3	23.7	19.0	32.1	31.7	26.8	17.5	9.0	2.5
1975[4]	24 5	23 9	19.3	32.5	31 2	27 5	17.9	9 1	2.6
1974[4]	23.9	23.0	18.8	31.2	30.5	27.9	18.4	10.0	2.6
1973[4]	24 3	22 7	18 7	30.4	31.5	29.6	20 3	10.8	3.0
1972[4]	24.8	22.8	18.5	30 9	33.2	30.8	22.6	12 0	3.1
1971[6]	25.5	22.3	17 5	31.7	35.5	34.5	25.2	13.3	3.5
1970[6]	26.4	22 4	17 1	32.9	38.4	37.0	27 1	13 3	3.6
WHITE									
Reported[3]									
1980[4]	17.6	16.2	11.8	23 6	24.4	20.7	13.6	6.8	1.8
Estimated[5]									
1980[4]	16.2	16.0	11.8	23.1	22.6	17.3	10.3	5.0	1.3
1979[4]	14 9	14.6	10.8	21 0	20.3	15.9	10.0	5.1	1.4
1978[4]	13.7	13 6	10 3	19.3	18.1	14.8	9.4	4.8	1.3
1977[4]	13.5	13.4	10.5	18.7	17 4	14.4	9.3	4.9	1.4
1976[4]	12.6	12.3	9 7	16.9	15.8	14.0	10.1	5.5	1.4
1975[4]	12.4	12.0	9.6	16.5	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	1.5
1974[4]	11.7	11.0	8.8	15.3	15.0	14.7	9 5	5.5	1.5
1973[4]	11.8	10.6	8.4	14.9	15.5	15.9	10 6	5.9	1.7
1972[4]	11.9	10.4	8.0	15.1	16.6	16.5	12.1	6.5	1.6
1971[6]	12.5	10.3	7.4	15.8	18 7	18.5	13.2	7.2	1.9
1970[6]	13.8	10 9	7.5	17 6	22.5	21.1	14.2	4 4	---
ALL OTHER									
Reported[3]									
1980[4]	77 2	81 7	63.1	111.6	106 6	79 1	46.9	19.2	5.6
Estimated[5]									
1980[4]	78.1	86.4	67.7	116.3	107.6	75.4	42.3	16.9	5.3
1979[4]	78.2	83.9	64.8	115.3	107.1	77.7	44.8	19.1	5.7
1978[4]	76.5	81.2	63.2	111.6	104 9	76.4	43 6	18.2	5.6
1977[4]	77.4	84 0	67.2	112.7	103.1	74 4	43.7	18.5	6.6
1976[4]	76.4	82.5	67.5	108.9	101.1	74.0	43.4	18.7	6.9
1975[4]	79.0	86.3	70.7	114.3	102.1	73.2	47 9	20.0	6.9
1974[4]	80.3	87 3	73.2	113.4	103 0	77.0	50 9	23.2	6.6
1973[4]	83 2	88 5	75 6	112.8	107 8	81.0	55.8	26.2	7.2
1972[4]	86 2	91.8	77.6	119.3	112 4	83.3	55.7	29.0	8.2
1971[6]	90.2	92 0	75.4	125.4	120.6	92.6	65.3	32.2	10.4
1970[6]	89.9	90.8	73.3	126.5	121.0	93.8	69.8	21.7	---

See footnotes at end of table

Table 16. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970–80—Con.

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

Year and race	15–54 years[1]	Age of mother							
		15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44[2] years
		Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
BLACK									
Reported[3]									
1980[4]	82.9	89.2	69.6	120.2	115.1	83.9	48.2	19.6	5.6
Estimated[5]									
1980[4]	83.4	93.5	74.2	123.9	115.3	79.5	43.4	17.1	5.5
1979[4]	83.0	91.0	71.0	123.3	114.1	80.0	44.8	19.3	5.9
1978[4]	81.1	87.9	68.8	119.6	111.4	79.6	43.9	18.5	6.2
1977[4]	82.6	90.9	73.0	121.7	110.1	78.6	45.7	19.0	6.6
1976[4]	81.6	89.7	73.5	117.9	107.2	78.0	45.0	19.2	7.0
1975[4]	84.2	93.5	76.8	123.8	108.0	75.7	50.0	20.5	7.2
1974[4]	85.5	93.8	78.6	122.2	109.8	80.3	51.8	24.3	6.7
1973[4]	88.6	94.9	81.2	120 5	116.0	84.5	57.8	27.6	7.7
1972[4]	91.6	98.2	82.8	128.2	121.2	88.3	57.4	30.4	8.5
1971[6]	96.1	98.6	80 7	135.2	130.6	99.6	68.6	32.7	10.1
1970[6]	95.5	96.9	77.9	136.4	131.5	100.9	71.8	21.7	- - -

[1] Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years

[2] Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years

[3] Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States; see Technical notes.

[4] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes

[5] Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see Technical notes.

[6] Based on a 50-percent sample of births

NOTE: Rates for 1971–79 have been revised; see Technical notes

Table 17. Live births by interval since last live birth, live-birth order, and race of child: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States: see Technical notes. Refers only to second and higher order births. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Interval since last live birth and race of child	All second and higher order births[1]	Live-birth order						
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and over
All races[2]								
Total	1,828,794	1,032,990	482,508	180,463	69,688	30,786	14,875	17,484
0 months (plural deliveries)	26,225	9,655	8,663	4,477	1,904	770	348	408
1–11 months	29,660	15,278	7,650	3,560	1,625	759	361	427
12–17 months	195,521	102,654	51,008	22,820	9,524	4,464	2,158	2,893
18–23 months	242,749	136,920	60,819	25,640	9,917	4,510	2,171	2,772
24–35 months	408,012	248,437	97,502	35,865	13,528	6,088	3,056	3,536
36–47 months	269,966	164,643	68,134	22,612	7,715	3,379	1,532	1,951
48–59 months	169,343	97,978	47,125	14,831	5,196	2,127	956	1,130
60–71 months	112,020	62,397	32,672	10,161	3,699	1,532	753	806
72 months and over	275,566	138,046	84,665	30,613	12,334	5,214	2,478	2,216
Not stated	99,732	56,982	24,270	9,884	4,246	1,943	1,062	1,345
White								
Total	1,451,725	846,183	380,477	133,821	49,101	20,974	9,931	11,238
0 months (plural deliveries)	20,203	7,826	6,821	3,313	1,313	487	195	248
1–11 months	19,740	11,044	4,985	2,065	864	390	186	206
12–17 months	146,174	81,270	37,818	15,498	5,924	2,725	1,242	1,697
18–23 months	197,328	115,720	48,540	19,351	7,140	3,199	1,486	1,892
24–35 months	342,093	215,136	79,744	27,987	10,146	4,403	2,218	2,459
36–47 months	222,667	139,553	55,500	17,247	5,666	2,357	1,069	1,275
48–59 months	135,080	79,474	37,840	11,153	3,764	1,467	656	726
60–71 months	86,811	48,706	25,805	7,616	2,562	1,074	521	527
72 months and over	206,298	102,827	65,406	22,603	8,869	3,614	1,643	1,336
Not stated	75,331	44,627	18,018	6,988	2,853	1,258	715	872
Black								
Total	307,944	149,904	84,242	39,149	17,317	8,146	4,095	5,091
0 months (plural deliveries)	5,232	1,558	1,578	1,046	518	255	140	137
1–11 months	8,411	3,542	2,293	1,281	657	318	149	171
12–17 months	40,547	16,852	11,104	6,284	3,088	1,447	775	997
18–23 months	36,313	16,293	10,071	5,270	2,305	1,060	585	729
24–35 months	52,045	25,447	14,409	6,503	2,768	1,381	672	865
36–47 months	38,013	19,716	10,345	4,483	1,703	839	384	543
48–59 months	27,824	14,879	7,560	3,060	1,208	543	242	332
60–71 months	20,829	11,339	5,617	2,090	958	397	194	234
72 months and over	59,795	30,629	16,349	6,885	3,051	1,378	712	791
Not stated	18,935	9,649	4,916	2,247	1,061	528	242	292

[1] Excludes not stated birth order.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for Louisiana and Texas, which did not require reporting of date of last live birth.

Table 18. Live births by educational attainment of mother and father and race of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes]

Years of school completed	Mother			Father		
	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
Total	2,867,871	2,277,269	505,747	2,867,871	2,277,269	505,747
0–5 years	18,597	13,175	2,424	19,339	15,057	2,283
6 years	15,083	11,536	2,171	15,409	12,715	1,698
7 years	17,759	12,282	4,666	13,186	10,622	2,045
8 years	69,094	51,445	14,921	54,022	46,376	5,860
9 years	122,888	89,424	29,654	67,955	57,706	8,363
10 years	202,407	144,025	52,611	122,604	100,980	18,575
11 years	222,820	142,972	73,683	141,627	107,647	30,305
12 years	1,252,011	1,012,581	210,704	1,011,774	847,499	139,804
13 years	212,379	175,998	31,694	147,084	127,471	15,913
14 years	211,580	174,025	31,639	221,626	192,341	23,286
15 years	82,702	68,375	11,667	80,987	69,232	9,371
16 years	274,449	242,475	22,093	310,562	282,031	19,049
17 years or more	122,145	107,000	9,003	230,869	209,168	10,648
Not stated	43,957	31,956	8,817	430,827	198,424	218,547

[1] Includes races other than white and black

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Texas, and Washington, which did not require reporting of educational attainment of mother and father

Table 19. Live births by educational attainment of mother, age of mother, and race of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes]

Age of mother and race of child	Total	Years of school completed by mother					
		0–8 years	9–11 years	12 years	13–15 years	16 years or more	Not stated
All races[1]							
All ages	2,867,871	120,533	548,115	1,252,011	506,661	396,594	43,957
Under 15 years	8,291	5,965	2,083	-	-	-	243
15–19 years	439,281	32,020	235,022	151,299	12,699	113	8,128
15 years	22,525	6,668	15,158	174	-	-	525
16 years	50,551	6,398	41,897	1,192	16	-	1,048
17 years	85,309	6,044	63,993	13,366	195	-	1,711
18 years	122,059	6,437	59,299	52,103	2,048	-	2,172
19 years	158,837	6,473	54,675	84,464	10,440	113	2,672
20–24 years	973,746	32,618	186,432	527,808	173,052	39,303	14,533
25–29 years	884,636	23,722	77,147	374,955	208,642	188,084	12,086
30–34 years	434,383	15,654	31,671	151,352	91,273	137,969	6,464
35–39 years	108,969	7,952	12,599	39,558	18,600	28,203	2,057
40 years and over	18,565	2,602	3,161	7,039	2,395	2,922	446
White							
All ages	2,277,269	88,438	376,421	1,012,581	418,398	349,475	31,956
Under 15 years	2,953	2,215	627	-	-	-	111
15–19 years	298,032	23,630	154,785	106,525	7,778	77	5,237
15 years	10,965	3,747	6,883	71	-	-	264
16 years	30,014	4,573	24,145	672	9	-	615
17 years	56,053	4,774	41,857	8,194	119	-	1,109
18 years	84,967	5,234	41,890	35,253	1,154	-	1,436
19 years	116,033	5,302	40,010	62,335	6,496	77	1,813
20–24 years	770,238	26,060	136,145	429,232	135,724	32,639	10,438
25–29 years	743,117	17,823	53,483	315,134	179,600	167,760	9,317
30–34 years	362,502	11,343	21,156	124,487	77,869	122,584	5,063
35–39 years	86,599	5,626	8,257	31,706	15,508	23,994	1,508
40 years and over	13,828	1,741	1,968	5,497	1,919	2,421	282
Black							
All ages	505,747	24,182	155,948	210,704	75,000	31,096	8,817
Under 15 years	5,166	3,631	1,416	-	-	-	119
15–19 years	130,431	7,289	74,599	41,520	4,598	29	2,396
15 years	11,044	2,758	7,950	98	-	-	238
16 years	19,412	1,635	16,916	490	7	-	364
17 years	27,172	1,077	20,639	4,882	69	-	505
18 years	34,046	961	15,932	15,716	838	-	599
19 years	38,757	858	13,162	20,334	3,684	29	690
20–24 years	178,962	4,451	45,049	87,648	33,233	5,469	3,112
25–29 years	115,612	3,733	20,782	51,359	23,986	13,867	1,885
30–34 years	54,796	2,865	9,173	22,331	10,456	9,066	905
35–39 years	17,070	1,639	3,843	6,517	2,356	2,386	329
40 years and over	3,710	574	1,086	1,329	371	279	71

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Texas, and Washington, which did not require reporting of educational attainment of mother

Table 20. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States, see Technical notes]

Age of mother and race of child	Total	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began					
		1st and 2d month	3d month	4th–6th month	7th–9th month	No prenatal care	Not stated
All races[1]							
All ages	3,612,258	1,812,854	867,071	652,340	134,204	46,211	99,578
Under 15 years	10,169	1,620	1,726	4,412	1,415	529	467
15–19 years	552,161	166,814	133,021	177,871	41,042	14,058	19,355
15 years	28,178	5,780	5,850	11,334	2,943	1,125	1,146
16 years	63,198	14,672	14,273	23,942	5,788	1,981	2,542
17 years	106,846	28,414	25,368	37,507	8,675	2,989	3,893
18 years	153,333	46,148	37,494	49,465	11,139	3,777	5,310
19 years	200,606	71,800	50,036	55,623	12,497	4,186	6,464
20–24 years	1,226,200	590,979	302,169	233,980	48,416	16,550	34,106
25–29 years	1,108,291	648,105	260,849	138,923	25,121	8,501	26,792
30–34 years	550,354	323,469	129,364	67,593	12,018	4,144	13,766
35–39 years	140,793	72,200	34,092	23,737	4,770	1,851	4,143
40 years and over	24,290	9,667	5,850	5,824	1,422	578	949
White							
All ages	2,898,732	1,540,198	701,759	464,290	91,665	28,627	72,193
Under 15 years	4,171	685	725	1 693	654	250	164
15–19 years	388,058	124,929	96,988	118,295	26,926	8,298	12,622
15 years	14,979	3,244	3,225	5,766	1,592	556	596
16 years	39,685	9,692	9,242	14,542	3,560	1,146	1,503
17 years	72,993	20,327	18,091	24,716	5,658	1,715	2,486
18 years	110,178	34,926	27,774	34,057	7,535	2,294	3,592
19 years	150,223	56,740	38,656	39,214	8,581	2,587	4,445
20–24 years	982,526	500,363	244,890	168,599	33,508	10,447	24,719
25–29 years	933,159	567,162	219,324	103,291	17,556	5,369	20,457
30–34 years	459,151	279,001	107,814	50,652	8,514	2,663	10,507
35–39 years	113,124	60,325	27,482	17,556	3,468	1,224	3,069
40 years and over	18,543	7,733	4,536	4,204	1,039	376	655
Black							
All ages	589,616	219,121	136,718	161,793	34,528	15,459	21,997
Under 15 years	5,793	908	970	2,647	716	270	282
15–19 years	150,353	38,255	33,143	55,113	12,592	5,322	5,928
15 years	12,580	2,430	2,509	5,331	1,260	539	511
16 years	22,096	4,713	4,724	8,850	2,067	777	965
17 years	31,290	7,471	6,784	11,907	2,674	1,205	1,249
18 years	39,285	10,160	8,894	14,167	3,206	1,356	1,502
19 years	45,102	13,481	10,232	14,858	3,385	1,445	1,701
20–24 years	209,596	77,680	49,459	57,032	12,275	5,342	7,808
25–29 years	135,680	62,069	32,294	28,397	5,495	2,649	4,776
30–34 years	64,369	30,681	15,190	12,667	2,334	1,203	2,294
35–39 years	19,631	8,154	4,692	4,679	860	514	732
40 years and over	4,194	1,374	970	1,258	256	159	177

[1] Includes races other than white and black

Table 21. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began and race of child: United States, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes]

Race of child	Total	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began									
		1st and 2d month	3d month	4th month	5th month	6th month	7th month	8th month	9th month	No prenatal care	Not stated
All races[1]	3,612,258	1,812,854	867,071	350,229	189,800	112,311	73,122	43,010	18,072	46,211	99,578
White	2,898,732	1,540,198	701,759	257,389	130,604	76,297	49,918	29,438	12,309	28,627	72,193
Black	589,616	219,121	136,718	79,871	51,163	30,759	19,171	10,858	4,499	15,459	21,997

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 22. Live births by number of prenatal visits and race of child: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes]

Race of child	Total	Number of prenatal visits											
		No visits	1–2 visits	3–4 visits	5–6 visits	7–8 visits	9–10 visits	11–12 visits	13–14 visits	15–16 visits	17–18 visits	19 visits or more	Not stated
All races[1]	3,183,194	41,943	59,311	111,701	218,744	375,518	681,064	858,659	403,755	218,853	45,922	52,497	115,227
White	2,546,279	25,112	35,404	69,142	148,531	282,895	551,881	733,347	349,573	186,803	38,839	42,732	82,020
Black	546,845	15,105	21,169	37,421	61,421	80,013	110,153	104,671	44,436	27,785	6,195	8,777	29,699

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California and New Mexico, which did not require reporting of number of prenatal visits.

Table 23. Live births by number of prenatal visits, month of pregnancy prenatal care began, and race of child: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1980

(Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes)

Month of pregnancy prenatal care began and race of child	Total	Number of prenatal visits											
		No visits	1–2 visits	3–4 visits	5–6 visits	7–8 visits	9–10 visits	11–12 visits	13–14 visits	15–16 visits	17–18 visits	19 visits or more	Not stated
All races[1]	3,183,194	41,943	59,311	111,701	218,744	375,518	681,064	858,659	403,755	218,853	45,922	52,497	115,227
1st and 2d month	1,603,476	...	6,877	13,048	41,486	121,801	313,375	549,896	293,418	164,645	34,460	38,786	25,684
3d month	765,256	...	5,484	13,880	47,132	103,177	214,628	227,147	84,063	40,243	8,692	9,345	11,465
4th–6th month	573,329	...	16,685	49,869	101,480	133,150	142,591	76,139	24,282	12,766	2,423	3,912	10,032
7th–9th month	118,140	...	28,559	33,345	26,641	15,045	7,145	2,764	826	518	98	170	3,029
No prenatal care	41,943	41,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	81,050	...	1,706	1,559	2,005	2,345	3,325	2,713	1,166	681	249	284	65,017
White	2,546,279	25,112	35,404	69,142	148,531	282,895	551,881	733,347	349,573	186,803	38,839	42,732	82,020
1st and 2d month	1,366,343	...	4,477	8,226	29,737	96,822	264,348	479,794	257,544	143,598	29,626	32,437	19,734
3d month	618,403	...	3,247	8,536	32,807	79,634	175,871	191,106	71,760	32,885	7,128	7,281	8,148
4th–6th month	400,275	...	8,975	29,602	66,341	94,154	104,152	58,204	18,710	9,388	1,812	2,673	6,264
7th–9th month	78,860	...	17,779	21,844	18,313	10,635	5,097	2,043	623	400	76	119	1,931
No prenatal care	25,112	25,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	57,286	...	926	934	1,333	1,650	2,413	2,200	936	532	197	222	45,943
Black	546,845	15,105	21,169	37,421	61,421	80,013	110,153	104,671	44,436	27,785	6,195	8,777	29,699
1st and 2d month	199,055	...	2,156	4,287	10,248	21,357	41,121	57,598	29,000	18,034	4,199	5,654	5,401
3d month	126,048	...	2,003	4,696	12,568	20,338	33,078	30,371	10,255	6,471	1,387	1,863	3,018
4th–6th month	152,846	...	7,055	18,276	31,181	34,168	33,516	15,637	4,836	3,058	540	1,157	3,422
7th–9th month	33,063	...	9,269	9,698	6,913	3,601	1,694	625	169	100	21	50	923
No prenatal care	15,105	15,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	20,728	...	686	464	511	549	744	440	176	122	48	53	16,935

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE Excludes data for California and New Mexico, which did not require reporting of number of prenatal visits.

Table 24. Live births by birth weight, period of gestation, and race of child: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1980

(Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see *Technical notes*)

Period of gestation and race of child	Total	Birth weight[1]											
		Under 500 grams	500–999 grams	1,000–1,499 grams	1,500–1,999 grams	2,000–2,499 grams	2,500–2,999 grams	3,000–3,499 grams	3,500–3,999 grams	4,000–4,499 grams	4,500–4,999 grams	5,000 grams or over	Not stated
All races[2]													
Total	3,547,362	3,520	15,660	21,612	46,869	154,377	577,317	1,310,363	1,030,188	314,720	57,405	8,050	7,281
Under 28 weeks	17,922	2,165	7,536	2,568	935	767	1,082	1,382	687	191	31	50	528
28–31 weeks	28,862	107	2,094	7,712	6,778	3,228	3,168	3,427	1,702	347	70	15	214
32–35 weeks	122,764	26	544	3,348	15,510	31,704	31,225	25,230	11,851	2,549	410	72	295
36 weeks	84,875	8	63	415	2,625	13,988	29,513	24,846	10,469	2,373	412	66	97
37–39 weeks	1,032,181	48	266	820	5,854	43,651	216,932	436,940	259,569	57,499	8,277	1,251	1,074
40 weeks	644,552	20	129	178	1089	10,512	77,207	250,248	224,999	67,287	10,928	1,294	661
41 weeks	457,537	25	96	130	655	6,015	44,288	157,793	170,976	63,118	12,307	1,588	546
42 weeks and over	474,304	32	149	228	1,040	7,961	51,092	160,800	167,582	67,469	15,016	2,269	666
Not stated	684,365	1,089	4,783	6,213	12,383	36,551	122,810	249,697	182,353	53,887	9,954	1,445	3,200
White													
Total	2,843,453	2,067	9,578	13,823	31,135	104,794	412,380	1,038,278	884,381	282,244	51,984	7,159	5,630
Under 28 weeks	10,888	1,318	4,723	1,588	479	394	561	805	472	148	26	39	335
28–31 weeks	18,258	69	1,301	5,150	4,572	1,853	1,674	2,017	1,154	258	52	10	148
32–35 weeks	84,240	12	337	2,196	10,798	22,698	20,995	16,244	8,444	1,943	313	55	205
36 weeks	61,958	2	45	276	1,754	9,849	21,526	18,159	7,934	1,948	341	57	67
37–39 weeks	817,756	39	182	564	4,040	30,037	157,676	346,035	219,639	50,396	7,246	1,069	833
40 weeks	542,863	12	101	104	746	7,581	58,204	206,261	197,300	60,904	9,954	1,159	537
41 weeks	395,090	21	69	81	464	4,251	33,988	132,655	152,251	58,020	11,356	1,453	481
42 weeks and over	401,338	21	101	154	660	5,499	37,672	131,488	147,458	61,712	13,908	2,088	577
Not stated	511,062	573	2,719	3,710	7,622	22,632	80,084	184,614	149,729	46,915	8,788	1,229	2,447
Black													
Total	584,311	1,363	5,691	7,151	14,345	44,339	141,380	223,626	115,503	24,921	3,995	666	1,331
Under 28 weeks	6,573	791	2,640	908	434	353	491	539	186	39	5	10	177
28–31 weeks	9,642	38	734	2,348	2,000	1,272	1,359	1,264	475	74	16	5	57
32–35 weeks	34,174	14	190	1,067	4,253	8,121	9,089	7,858	2,892	512	84	14	80
36 weeks	19,844	6	17	122	797	3,618	6,942	5,767	2,131	350	63	6	25
37–39 weeks	175,508	8	70	230	1,645	11,988	49,877	73,577	31,524	5,475	783	130	201
40 weeks	80,977	7	19	68	315	2,556	15,885	34,923	21,463	4,850	689	103	99
41 weeks	49,741	2	25	47	178	1,592	8,700	20,266	14,313	3,775	684	104	55
42 weeks and over	59,663	10	44	65	341	2,211	11,696	24,190	15,789	4,341	774	129	73
Not stated	148,189	487	1,952	2,296	4,382	12,628	37,341	55,242	26,730	5,505	897	165	564

[1] Equivalents of the gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are shown on table 13.

[2] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for Connecticut and New Mexico, which did not require reporting of first day of last normal menstrual period.

Table 25. Live births by 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores, by race of child: Total of reporting States, 1980

(Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes)

Time of score and race of child	Total	Apgar score										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Not stated
1-minute Apgar score[1]													
All races[2]	2,714,913	2,035	16,601	17,806	22,059	31,080	54,500	103,281	268,561	891,803	1,127,777	93,768	85,642
White	2,173,684	1,405	11,134	12,391	15,934	23,207	41,964	82,405	217,463	724,994	902,500	74,710	65,577
Black	460,676	569	4,967	4,910	5,526	6,947	11,036	18,094	43,520	138,849	192,385	16,750	17,123
5-minute Apgar score[3]													
All races[2]	2,685,493	2,292	5,915	4,299	4,225	5,629	10,695	20,879	49,714	210,492	1,430,406	863,332	77,615
White	2,141,483	1,592	3,757	2,783	2,765	3,825	7,392	15,343	37,614	165,353	1,138,122	701,638	61,299
Black	463,859	647	2,013	1,396	1,367	1,664	3,018	5,030	10,773	39,223	246,746	138,250	13,732

[1] Total of 44 reporting States. Excludes data for California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Texas.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.
[3] Total of 43 reporting States and the District of Columbia. Excludes data for California, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Table 26. Live births by 1-minute Apgar score, 5-minute Apgar score, and race of child: Total of 43 reporting States, 1980

[Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes]

1-minute Apgar score and race of child	Total	5-minute Apgar score											
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Not stated
All races[1]													
Total	2,676,132	2,287	5,861	4,279	4,189	5,606	10,647	20,778	49,480	209,563	1,423,841	862,186	77,415
0	2,027	695	355	242	160	111	122	83	63	47	66	36	47
1	16,383	750	4,057	1,419	1,472	1,443	1,773	1,691	1,407	1,186	761	111	313
2	17,590	214	699	1,767	1,099	1,551	2,307	2,887	2,595	2,361	1,663	180	267
3	21,790	66	245	293	807	1,107	2,475	3,866	4,671	4,529	3,158	354	219
4	30,715	29	95	154	167	648	1,602	4,626	7,340	8,608	6,538	670	238
5	53,937	36	51	107	121	163	1,092	4,132	11,971	18,018	15,930	1,982	334
6	102,373	22	52	63	94	174	277	2,095	12,445	40,380	41,058	5,262	451
7	266,533	49	59	62	86	151	329	523	6,354	76,804	162,941	18,358	817
8	883,856	161	75	78	103	149	318	505	1,634	53,265	707,401	118,259	1,908
9	1,106,581	231	82	47	32	66	222	202	626	2,894	474,324	624,263	3,592
10	92,173	29	17	1	7	2	18	17	24	140	768	90,337	813
Not stated	82,174	5	74	46	41	41	112	151	350	1,331	9,233	2,374	68,416
White													
Total	2,140,076	1,590	3,752	2,783	2,763	3,821	7,381	15,336	37,592	165,239	1,137,078	701,490	61,251
0	1,399	481	246	153	114	80	90	62	38	32	41	26	36
1	10,966	506	2,590	947	973	1,008	1,197	1,184	944	814	516	75	212
2	12,237	154	434	1,160	729	1,050	1,599	2,033	1,850	1,676	1,222	142	188
3	15,723	35	151	176	530	754	1,758	2,838	3,403	3,271	2,382	278	147
4	22,927	15	58	98	107	427	1,133	3,479	5,460	6,458	4,987	535	170
5	41,490	25	28	67	74	109	762	3,097	9,183	13,838	12,477	1,593	237
6	81,641	12	35	44	64	112	199	1,625	9,736	31,943	33,244	4,278	349
7	215,693	41	41	37	51	103	206	401	4,947	60,895	132,837	15,491	643
8	717,896	119	55	41	65	101	224	360	1,307	42,958	571,469	99,608	1,589
9	883,956	177	59	34	24	45	139	153	488	2,395	371,275	506,152	3,015
10	73,247	20	14	-	6	2	13	14	16	109	657	71,699	697
Not stated	62,901	5	41	26	26	30	61	90	220	850	5,971	1,613	53,968
Black													
Total	456,020	644	1,966	1,376	1,333	1,645	2,981	4,938	10,566	38,418	241,299	137,272	13,582
0	567	198	95	82	39	30	29	18	23	13	20	10	10
1	4,919	222	1,367	433	475	396	520	454	407	316	205	32	92
2	4,849	57	250	567	340	459	639	764	679	605	384	32	73
3	5,471	30	88	108	265	329	656	938	1,135	1,126	673	58	65
4	6,870	12	36	49	52	209	430	1,046	1,662	1,881	1,313	118	62
5	10,957	11	23	35	46	48	309	944	2,481	3,673	2,956	342	89
6	17,959	10	16	17	28	55	68	425	2,404	7,358	6,638	852	88
7	43,287	7	18	24	33	46	113	112	1,244	13,849	25,280	2,419	142
8	138,100	37	20	30	34	44	84	137	286	8,709	112,833	15,603	283
9	190,035	51	20	11	8	18	80	44	118	442	88,033	100,721	489
10	16,643	9	2	1	1	-	2	2	7	25	89	16,406	99
Not stated	16,363	-	31	19	12	11	51	54	120	421	2,875	679	12,090

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Texas, which did not require the reporting of both 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores.

Technical notes

Sources of data

Data shown in this report for 1980 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates of 42 States which provided data through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Data from the remaining areas (Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Georgia, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota) are based on a 50-percent sample of birth certificates filed in those areas.

Many of the topics discussed in this brief report are covered in more analytical detail in other reports published by the National Center for Health Statistics. The topics include first births to older mothers, birth weight, births to unmarried women, birth intervals, prenatal care, Apgar score, and teenage childbearing. Also available are a methodological report on imputing length of gestation and two brief reports on Hispanic origin births.

Population denominators

Birth rates for 1980 are based on populations enumerated as of April 1, 1980. The figures by race in the 1980 census are affected by changes in the practice of reporting race, particularly on the part of the Hispanic population, and in coding and classifying racial groups in the 1980 census. One particular change has created a major inconsistency between the 1980 census data and historical data series, including censuses and vital statistics. About 40 percent of the Hispanic population counted in 1980, or over 5.8 million persons, did not mark one of the specified races listed on the census questionnaire but marked the "other" category instead. In the 1980 census a modification was made in the coding procedures in the treatment of persons who marked "other" race and wrote in a national origin designation of a Latin American country or a specific Hispanic origin group in response to the race question. These persons remained in the "other races" category in 1980 census data; in previous censuses and in vital statistics, such responses were almost always coded into the "white" category. In order to maintain comparability, the 1980 census data by race have been redistributed to conform to the historical categories. Unpublished tabulations of these modified census counts were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and were used for the computation of the rates for this report.

In obtaining the modified census counts, persons who marked the "other" race category and who reported any Spanish origin on the Spanish origin question (5.8 million persons) were distributed to white and black races in proportion to the distribution of persons of Hispanic origin who reported their race to be white or black. This procedure was done for each age-sex group. As a result of this procedure, 5.7 million persons were added to the white population, and about 135,000 persons were added to the black population. Persons who marked the "other" race category and who reported that they were not of Spanish origin (about 916,000 persons) were distributed as follows: 20 percent in each age-sex group were added to the category "Asian and Pacific Islander," and 80 percent were added to the "white" category.[1] The count of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts was not affected by these procedures.

Birth rates for 1971–79 have been revised effective with this report. The revised rates are based on revised populations for these years which are consistent with the 1980 census levels.[1] The 1980 census counted approximately 5.5 million more persons than had earlier been estimated for April 1, 1980.[2]

Births by marital status of mother

Beginning with 1980 data, national estimates of births to unmarried women are derived from two sources. For 41 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported directly on the birth certificate; for the remaining 9 States which lack such an item, marital status is inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames. This procedure represents a substantial departure from the method used in previous years to prepare national estimates of births to unmarried women. The previous method assumed that the incidence of births to unmarried women in States with no direct question on marital status was the same as the incidence in reporting States in the same geographic division. Ratios of births to unmarried women were computed by race for the reporting States in each geographic division, applied to all births in the division, and then summed to obtain national estimates by race. The figures by race were summed to yield the totals for the United States.

The new method represents an attempt to use related information on the birth certificate to improve the quality of national data on this topic as well as to provide data for the individual nonreporting States. Al-

[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census: Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race, 1970 to 1981. *Current Population Reports.* Series P-25, No. 917. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1982.

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census: Coverage of the national population in the 1980 census, by age, sex, and race: Preliminary estimates by demographic analysis. *Current Population Reports.* Series P-23, No. 115. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1982.

Table I. Number of births to unmarried women, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1979 and 1980

[Due to rounding estimates to the nearest hundred, estimated figures by race may not add to totals. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed. Excludes births to nonresidents of the United States]

Years and race	All ages	Age of mother										
		Under 15 years	15–19 years						20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40 years and over
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years					
ALL RACES													
Reported[1]													
1980	665,747	9,024	262,777	21,908	41,386	58,606	69,173	71,704	237,265	99,583	40,984	13,187	2,927
Estimated[2]													
1980	645,000	9,700	269,000	23,000	43,000	60,500	70,600	71,900	230,200	89,300	33,800	10,600	2,500
1979	597,800	9,500	253,200	21,800	41,300	56,900	66,400	66,600	210,100	80,600	31,300	10,600	2,500
WHITE													
Reported[1]													
1980	320,063	3,144	127,984	9,223	19,653	28,885	34,427	35,796	112,854	46,872	20,565	7,073	1,571
Estimated[2]													
1980	295,000	3,000	126,500	9,100	19,600	28,900	34,100	34,900	104,600	39,100	15,500	5,200	1,100
1979	263,000	3,300	116,400	9,000	18,600	26,700	31,300	30,800	90,200	33,200	13,700	4,900	1,200
ALL OTHER													
Reported[1]													
1980	345,684	5,880	134,793	12,685	21,733	29,721	34,746	35,908	124,411	52,711	20,419	6,114	1,356
Estimated[2]													
1980	350,000	6,600	142,500	13,900	23,400	31,600	36,500	37,100	125,600	50,200	18,400	5,400	1,300
1979	334,800	6,200	136,700	12,800	22,800	30,300	35,100	35,800	119,900	47,400	17,600	5,700	1,300
BLACK													
Reported[1]													
1980	325,737	5,707	128,022	12,223	20,786	28,195	32,929	33,889	117,423	49,077	18,766	5,513	1,229
Estimated[2]													
1980	327,800	6,400	134,300	13,300	22,300	29,700	34,300	34,600	117,600	46,500	16,900	4,800	1,200
1979	315,800	6,100	130,100	12,300	21,800	28,800	33,200	33,900	113,100	44,000	16,100	5,200	1,200

[1] Data for the States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States; see Technical notes.
[2] Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported.

though the new method represents a significant change from the previous method, it is felt that the benefits of the new method outweigh the disadvantages of a discontinuity in the data series between 1979 and 1980. The new method is based on a comparison of the parents' and child's surnames. The mother's current surname is usually obtained from the informant item on the birth certificate. If the mother is not the informant, the coding of marital status is based on the father's and child's surnames.

Briefly, a birth is classified as occurring to a married woman if the parents' surnames are the same or if the child's and father's surnames are the same and the mother's current surname is missing. A birth is classified as occurring to an unmarried woman if the father's name is missing, if the parents' surnames are different, or if the father's and child's surnames are different and the mother's current surname is missing. These rules are listed here in the priority-of-use order in which they are applied. The first applicable rule is coded.

A complete tabulation of the number of births to unmarried women by age of mother and race for 1979 and 1980 is shown in table I. Two sets of figures are given for 1980, those derived from the new method utilizing reported and inferred data, and those derived from the geographic ratio estimation procedure. It is evident that the methodological change had significantly greater impact on the figures for white births, particularly those to mothers aged 25 years and older, than on the figures for other racial or age groups.

This report presents summary tabulations from the final natality statistics for 1980. More detailed tabulations for 1980 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I—Natality.* Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

Symbols

- - -	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
Z	Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
*	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision

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