

Births: Final Data for 2005

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Abstract

Objectives—This report presents 2005 data on U.S. births according to a wide variety of characteristics. Data are presented for maternal demographic characteristics including age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and educational attainment; maternal lifestyle and health characteristics (medical risk factors, weight gain, and tobacco use); medical care utilization by pregnant women (prenatal care, obstetric procedures, characteristics of labor and/or delivery, attendant at birth, and method of delivery); and infant characteristics (period of gestation, birthweight, Apgar score, congenital anomalies, and multiple births). Also presented are birth and fertility rates by age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status. Selected data by mother's state of residence are shown, as well as data on month and day of birth, sex ratio, and age of father. Trends in fertility patterns and maternal and infant characteristics are described and interpreted.

Methods—Descriptive tabulations of data reported on the birth certificates of the 4.1 million births that occurred in 2005 are presented. Denominators for population-based rates are postcensal estimates derived from the U.S. 2000 census.

Results—In 2005, 4,138,349 births were registered in the United States, 1 percent more than in 2004. The 2005 crude birth rate was 14.0, unchanged from the previous year; the general fertility rate increased slightly to 66.7. Teenage childbearing continued to decline, dropping to the lowest levels recorded. Rates for women aged 20–29 were fairly stable, whereas childbearing among women 30 years of age and older increased. All measures of unmarried childbearing rose substantially in 2005. Smoking during pregnancy continued to decline. No improvement was seen in the timely initiation of prenatal care. The cesarean delivery rate climbed to more than 30 percent of all births, another all-time high. Preterm and low birthweight rates also continued to rise; the twin birth rate was unchanged and the rate of triplet and higher order multiple births declined for the 7th consecutive year.

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

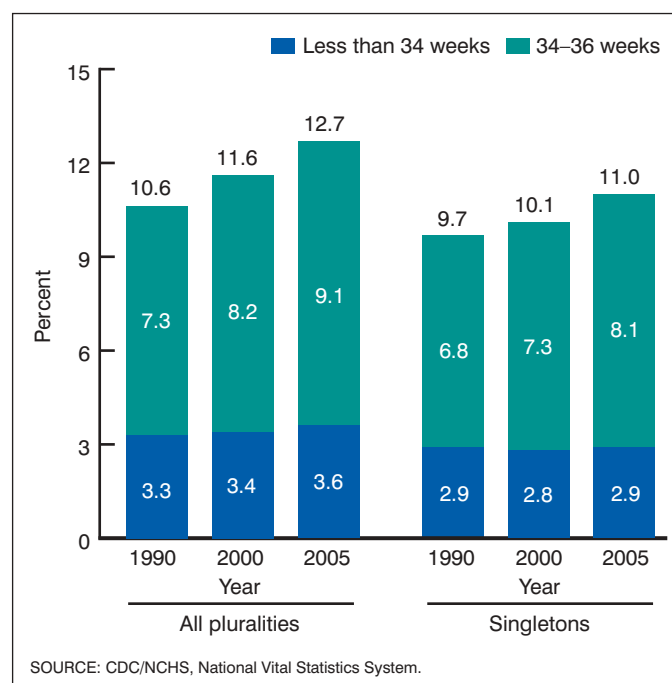


Figure 1. Preterm birth rates for all births and for singletons only: United States, 1990, 2000, and 2005

Highlights

- In 2005, a total of 4,138,349 **births** were registered in the United States, a 1 percent increase over 2004. The total number of births has generally increased since 1997. The number of birth declined slightly for non-Hispanic white women, but increased for all other race and Hispanic origin groups between 2004 and 2005.
- The 2005 **crude birth rate** for the U.S. was 14.0, unchanged from 2004. The **general fertility rate**, increased slightly between 2004 and 2005, to 66.7 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years. Fertility rates were essentially unchanged for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black women between 2004 and 2005; the rate

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increased 2 percent for Hispanic women and American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) women, but decreased slightly for Asian or Pacific Islander (API) women.

- **Birth rates for teenagers** continued to fall in 2005, but the pace of decline slowed for the second successive year. The overall rate for teenagers 15–19 years dropped 1 percent to 40.5 per 1,000. This rate has fallen 34 percent since the recent peak in 1991. Declines were more prominent for young teenagers 15–17 years. Their rate fell 3 percent to 21.4 births per 1,000, the lowest ever recorded in the 65 years for which comparable data are available. The rate for the youngest teenagers, 10–14 years, was unchanged at 0.7 per 1,000, the rate for older teenagers, 18–19 years, was essentially unchanged at 69.9 per 1,000. Birth rates for non-Hispanic white and black teenagers 15–19 each fell 3 percent, and rates for Hispanic and API teenagers declined 1 to 2 percent. The rate for AIAN teenagers increased very slightly. During the 1991–2005 period, the rate for non-Hispanic black teenagers fell nearly one-half, and rates for non-Hispanic white, AIAN, and API teenagers declined 37 to 40 percent each. The rate for Hispanic teenagers has fallen more slowly, 22 percent overall during this period.
- The **birth rate for women aged 20–24 years** was 102.2 per 1,000 women, a small increase over the record low set in 2004. The birth rate for **women aged 25–29 years**, 115.5 births per 1,000 women, was unchanged from 2004 and has been fairly stable since 2002. Birth rates were up for all age groups 30 years and older. The **rate for women aged 30–34 years** increased slightly, to 95.8. Birth rates for **women 35–39 and 40–44 years** each rose 2 percent (46.3 and 9.1 per 1,000 in 2005). The rate for **women 45–49 years of age** increased for the first time since 2000, to 0.6 per 1,000. The number of births to **women aged 50–54 years** rose again in 2005, to 417.
- The **first birth rate** increased slightly in 2005, to 26.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years. **The mean or average age at first birth** for U.S. women was 25.2 years in 2005, unchanged since 2003. The mean age at first birth has risen nearly 4 years since 1970. Mean age at first birth was highest for API women (28.5 years) and lowest for AIAN women (21.7 years).
- **Childbearing by unmarried women** increased substantially in 2005 for the third consecutive year. The birth rate, the number of births, and the percentage of births to unmarried women each rose 9 to 12 percent during 2002–2005. During the years 1995–2002, changes in these measures were moderate. The birth rate jumped 3 percent from 2004 to 2005 to 47.5 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years, the highest rate reported in the more than six decades for which national estimates are available. **The number of nonmarital births** climbed to 1,527,034, 4 percent more than in 2004, and 12 percent more than in 2002. The 2005 total is also a record high for the Nation. **The proportion of infants born to unmarried women** rose to 36.9 percent in 2005. The increase in the nonmarital birth rate primarily reflects increases in rates for women aged 18 years and older. The rate for young unmarried teenagers 15–17 years continued to fall and has declined 38 percent since 1994. In 2005, the proportion of nonmarital births to teenagers fell to 23 percent (from 31 percent in 1995), and women in their twenties accounted for 60 percent (up from 53 percent a decade earlier).
- **Cigarette smoking during pregnancy** was reported in two distinct formats in 2005. Information for 36 states was based on a simple “Yes/No” question on any tobacco use during pregnancy (unrevised data). The 11 states that have implemented the 2003 revision of the birth certificate collect information on smoking for each trimester of pregnancy. For the 36 unrevised states, prenatal smoking declined slightly from 10.9 percent in 2004 to 10.7 percent in 2005. The smoking rate in the 11 states that used the new tobacco use question in 2005 was 12.4 percent. Smoking rates are highest for women in age groups 18–24 years and for women who attended but did not complete high school. Smoking during pregnancy has long been associated with an elevated risk for a low birthweight (LBW) outcome. In the revised states in 2005, 11.9 percent of babies born to smokers were LBW compared with 7.5 percent of babies born to nonsmokers.
- For the second consecutive year, **timely initiation of prenatal care** did not improve in the United States. Prenatal care utilization had risen fairly steadily from 1990 to 2003; levels for 2003–2004 were unchanged. Timing of prenatal care was reported in two noncomparable formats in 2005. For the 37 state reporting area, 83.9 percent of mothers began care within the first 3 months of pregnancy, a small decline from the level for this same reporting area for 2004 (84.2 percent). For the 12 revised states, 70.2 percent of mothers were reported to have begun care within the first 3 months of pregnancy. Among the seven state reporting area for which comparable data are available from revised certificates for 2004–2005, essentially no change was observed in the percentage of women receiving 1st trimester care.
- The **rate of induction of labor** rose 5 percent in 2005, to 22.3 percent. This level has more than doubled since 1990 (9.5 percent). Induction rates have increased among newborns of all gestational ages over this 15 year period.
- The **cesarean delivery** rate rose to more than 30 percent of all births in 2005 (30.3 percent), a 4-percent increase over 2004 and a new U.S. record. The rate increased for all ages, and for all racial and ethnic groups between 2004 and 2005. The cesarean rate fell sharply between 1989 and 1996, but has risen 46 percent since.

The increase in the total cesarean rate over this period reflects the steep rise in the rate of primary (first) cesarean deliveries, and the decline in rate of vaginal birth after cesarean delivery (VBAC). Cesarean rates increased for infants at all gestational ages between 1996 and 2005.

- The **preterm birth rate** rose another 2 percent in 2005, to 12.7 percent of all births. The percentage of infants delivered at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation has climbed 20 percent since 1990, and 9 percent since only 2000. The increase for 2004–2005 was primarily associated with a rise in late preterm (34–36 weeks) infants; the late preterm rate has risen 25 percent since 1990 (**Figure 1**). Preterm birth rates were up significantly among each of the largest race and Hispanic origin groups: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic women. Although multiple births have contributed importantly to the rise, substantial increases in preterm birth rates, especially *late* preterm rates, are also noted for singleton births since 1990 (**Figure 1**).
- The **LBW rate** rose again in 2005 to 8.2 percent, matching levels reported nearly 40 years earlier. The percentage of infants born at less than 2,500 grams has risen 8 percent since 2000, and 17 percent since 1990. Increases were seen between 2004 and 2005 for very low (less than 1,500 grams) and moderately LBW (1,500–2,499 grams) infants, and for each of the largest racial/ethnic groups. The LBW rate for infants born in single deliveries was also up for 2004–2005; singleton LBW has risen 7 percent since 2000.
- The **twin birth rate** was 32.2 twins per 1,000 births, for 2005, the same as in 2004. The twin birth rate rose steadily between 1990 and 2004, climbing an average 3 percent a year for a total increase of 42 percent since 1990, and 70 percent since 1980. The rate of triplet/+ births declined in 2005 for the 7th consecutive year, to 161.8 triplet and higher order births per 100,000 live births. The triplet/+ birth rate soared 400 percent between 1980 and 1998, but has trended downward since. As with all births, preterm birth rates have also been on the rise for twins and triplets over the recent 15 year period.

Introduction

This report presents detailed data on numbers and characteristics of births in 2005, birth and fertility rates, maternal lifestyle and health characteristics, medical services utilization by pregnant women, and infant health characteristics. These data provide important information on fertility patterns among American women by such characteristics as age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and educational attainment. Up-to-date information on these fertility patterns is critical to understanding population growth and change in this country and in individual states. Data on maternal characteristics such as weight gain, tobacco use, and medical risk factors are useful in accounting for differences in birth outcomes. Information on use of prenatal care, obstetric procedures, characteristics of labor and/or delivery, attendant at birth and place of delivery, and method of delivery by maternal demographic characteristics can also help to explain differences in birth outcomes. It is very important that data on birth outcomes, especially levels of low birthweight and preterm birth, be continuously monitored, because these variables are important predictors of infant mortality and morbidity.

A report of preliminary birth statistics for 2005 presented data on selected topics based on a substantial sample (99.2 percent) of the 2005 birth file (1). Findings for the selected measures (age, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status of mother, live-birth order, cesarean delivery, preterm births, and low birthweight) based on the preliminary data are very similar to those presented here based on final data. In addition to the tabulations included in this report, more detailed analysis of national birth patterns is possible by using the Natality public-use file which is issued for each year. The data file is available in CD-ROM format and may be downloaded at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/>. Note that beginning with 2005, the file no longer includes geographic detail. A selection of tables of detailed data are also available on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) home page. (2,3).

A new data access and analysis tool—Vital Stats—has recently become available <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/VitalStats.htm> (4). Vital Stats currently includes birth data for 2000–2005 with access to interactive pre-built tables, and the ability to build tables using more than 100 variables from the Natality public-use files. Vital Stats also includes interactive charting and mapping tools.

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

This report includes 2005 data on items that are collected on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live birth (unrevised) and the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised). The 2003 revision is described in detail elsewhere (5–7). Twelve states, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington, and Puerto Rico implemented the revised birth certificate on or before January 1, 2005. Vermont also implemented the revised birth certificate in 2005, but after January 1. The 12 revised states that implemented as of January 1, 2005, represent 31 percent of all births.

Data items exclusive to either the 1989 (i.e., maternal anemia, ultrasound, and alcohol use) or the 2003 birth certificate revision (i.e., NICU admission, and maternal morbidity) are not shown in this report. Supplemental 2005 tables for data exclusive to the 1989 Revision are available on the NCHS website (www.cdc.gov/nchs/), including alcohol use during pregnancy. A recent report presented selected information exclusive to the 2003 revision for 2004 (8); a forthcoming report will present these data for 2005.

Methods

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

Race and Hispanic origin are reported independently on the birth certificate. In tabulations of birth data by race and Hispanic origin, data for Hispanic persons are not further classified by race because the majority of women of Hispanic origin are reported as white. Most tables in this report show data for these categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic. Data are also presented in some

tables for American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) and Asian or Pacific Islander (API) births and for four specific Hispanic subgroups: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Central and South American, and for an additional subgroup “other and unknown Hispanic.” Data for AIAN and API births are not shown separately by Hispanic origin because the majority of these populations are non-Hispanic. Text references to black births and black mothers or white births and white mothers are used interchangeably for ease in writing.

In 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” (10–12). The 1997 revised standards incorporated two major changes designed to reflect the changing racial and ethnic profile of the United States. First, the revision increased from four to five the minimum set of categories to be used by federal agencies for identification of race. The 1977 standards required federal agencies to report race-specific tabulations using a minimum set of four single-race categories: American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian or Pacific Islander (API), black, and white. The revised standards called for reporting of Asians separately from Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The revised standards also require federal data collection programs to allow respondents to select *one or more race categories*.

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

For the 2005 data year, multiple race was reported by Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont (for births occurring from July 1, 2005, only), and Washington, which used the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, as well as, California, Hawaii, Michigan (for births at selected facilities only), Ohio, Utah, and Minnesota, which used the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. The 19 states with complete reporting of multiple race represent 50.9 percent of all U.S. resident births in 2005. Data from the vital records of the remaining states, the District of Columbia, New York City, and the territories followed the 1977 OMB standards in which a single race is reported (10,11). In addition, these areas also report the minimum set of four race categories as stipulated in the 1977 standards, compared with the minimum of five race categories for the 1997 standards.

To provide uniformity and comparability of birth data during the transition period, before multiple-race data are available for all reporting areas, it is necessary to “bridge” the responses of those who reported more than one race to a single-race. In brief, multiple race is imputed to a single race (one of the following: AIAN, API, black, or white) according to the combination of races, Hispanic origin, sex, and age

indicated on the birth certificate of the mother or father (12–15). See “[Technical Notes](#).” A recent report describes characteristics of births to multiple-race women for 2003 (16).

Information on educational attainment, prenatal care, tobacco use, primary cesarean delivery, and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, although collected on both the 1989 and the 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth, is not considered comparable between revisions, and, accordingly, are presented separately in this report. Data for these items exclude Vermont, which revised after January 1, 2005. See “[Technical Notes](#).”

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

Information on births by age, race, or marital status of mother is imputed if it is not reported on the birth certificate. These items were not reported for less than 1 percent of U.S. births in 2005. (See “[Technical Notes](#)” for additional information.) All other maternal, paternal and infant characteristics (except items on which length of gestation is calculated) are not imputed. Births for which a particular characteristic is unknown are subtracted from the figures for total births that are used as denominators before percentages and percent distributions are computed. Levels of incomplete reporting vary substantially by specific item and by state. [Table I](#) in the “[Technical Notes](#)” provides information on the percentage of records with missing information for each item by state for 2005.

Demographic Characteristics

Births and birth rates

Number of births

In 2005, a total of 4,138,349 **births** were registered in the United States, 26,297 or 1 percent more than in 2004. After a downward trend from 1990 to 1997, the total number of births has generally increased, but remains below the number in 1990 (4,158,212), the most recent peak (See [Tables 1–15](#) for national and state data by age, live-birth order, race, and Hispanic origin.)

The number of births to non-Hispanic white women decreased 1 percent in 2005, whereas births increased by 1 percent for non-Hispanic black women, and 4 percent for Hispanic women ([Table 5](#)). Births also increased for Asian or Pacific Islander (API) women and American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) women, by 1 and 2 percent, respectively. Among the specified Hispanic groups, births increased by 2 percent for Mexican, 3 percent for Puerto Rican, 5 percent for Central and South American, and 8 percent for Cuban women.

Crude birth rate

In 2005, the crude birth rate (CBR) was 14.0 live births per 1,000 women (total population), unchanged from 2004. After dropping steadily from 1990 (16.7, the most recent peak) to 1997 (14.2), the CBR has fluctuated between 13.9 and 14.4 per 1,000 ([Tables 1 and 5](#)).

Fertility rate

The **general fertility rate** (GFR) in 2005 was 66.7 live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15–44 years), a slight increase over the 2004 rate (66.3). Between 1990 and 1997, the GFR decreased substantially, from 70.9 to 63.6. Since 1998, the rate has generally increased, except for brief declines during 2001 and 2002 (Figure 2 and Tables 1 and 5).

The GFRs for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black women were essentially unchanged between 2004 and 2005, whereas the rate for Hispanic women rose by 2 percent (Table 5). Among the specified Hispanic origin groups, fertility rates for Mexican, “other” Hispanic (includes Central and South American and unspecified Hispanic subgroups), and Puerto Rican women were up 1, 4, and 5 percent, respectively, whereas the rate for Cuban women declined. The fertility rate for AIAN women increased by 2 percent in 2005, whereas the rate for API women decreased slightly (Table 1).

Age of mother

Teenagers—The birth rate for teenagers 15–19 years continued to fall in 2005, but the rate of decline slowed markedly for the second consecutive year compared with the reductions reported over the dozen years extending from 1991 to 2003. The rate for 2005 nonetheless was the lowest ever recorded in the 65 years for which comparable data are available for the U.S. (Tables A, 3, 4, 8, and 9) (17). Teenage childbearing is an ongoing public health and public policy concern. Infants born to teenage mothers are at risk for poor birth outcomes (including elevated rates of low birthweight and preterm birth). Teenage mothers have limited educational levels, resulting in fewer economic resources for themselves and their children. A recent study found that the public costs of teenage childbearing in the U.S. are about \$9.1 billion annually (18).

The **birth rate for the youngest teenagers remained at** 0.7 births per 1,000 females aged 10–14 years in 2005 as in 2004, compared with 0.6 in 2003; the 2005 rate was about one-half the rate

reported a decade earlier (1.3 per 1,000 in 1995) (19). The number of births to adolescents 10–14 years was 6,722, slightly fewer than the 6,781 reported in 2004 (see Table 2 for 2005 data). The vast majority of these births were to females aged 13–14 years, 97 percent in 2005.

The **birth rate for teenagers 15–19 years** declined 1 percent to 40.5 births per 1,000 females (Tables A, 4, and 8). The 2005 rate was 34 percent lower than the rate for the recent peak in 1991 (61.8). (See Figures 3 and 4.) The number of births to teenagers 15–19 declined very slightly to 414,593, the fewest reported since 1946. Births to 15–19-year-olds in the U.S. peaked in 1970 (644,708) (17).

The **birth rate for teenagers 15–17 years** dropped 3 percent in 2005, to 21.4. Since 1991, this rate has fallen 45 percent (from 38.6 per 1,000). Births to 15–17-year-olds fell to 133,191, the fewest in more than half a century (126,950 in 1950).

The **birth rate for older teenagers 18–19 years** was essentially unchanged in 2005 at 69.9 per 1,000 (70.0 in 2004). The rate has dropped 26 percent since 1991. The number of births to older teenagers increased very slightly to 281,402; this number was still fewer than in any year since the first year of the post-World War II baby-boom (235,282 in 1946).

Birth rates for white and black non-Hispanic teenagers each fell 3 percent in 2005, to 25.9 and 60.9 per 1,000. The rate for AIAN teenagers increased very slightly (52.7), and rates for Hispanic and API teenagers declined 1 to 2 percent each. Among Hispanic subgroups, rates changed little for Mexican (93.4 per 1,000 aged 15–19 years) and Puerto Rican teenagers (63.3). Mexican teenagers continue to have the highest birth rate, whereas the rate for API teenagers is lowest, 17.0 (Tables A, 4, and 8).

The steepest declines in teenage birth rates during 1991–2005 have been measured for non-Hispanic black teenagers. Overall, their rate fell 48 percent during this period, and for young black teenagers 15–17 years, the rate dropped three-fifths, from 86.1 per 1,000 in 1991 to 34.9 in 2005 (Table A).

Teenage pregnancy rates fell substantially from 1990 to 2002. Pregnancy rates are computed from the sums of live births, induced abortions, and fetal losses. Currently, teenage pregnancy rates are available through 2002, the most recent year for which detailed national abortion estimates are available (20–23). The teenage pregnancy rate in 2002 was 76.4 per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years, the lowest rate reported since the CDC/NCHS series of national estimates first became available, in 1976 (20,21). The rate dropped 35 percent from its 1990 peak (116.8) to 2002. Within population subgroups, the rate dropped more steeply for young teenagers 15–17 (by 42 percent) compared with older teenagers (25 percent). Rates fell for both births and abortions, but the declines were larger for abortions.

Pregnancy rates for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic teenagers were very similar in 2002 (138.9 and 135.2, respectively), and were each more than 2.5 times the rate for non-Hispanic white teenagers, 49.0. Trends in pregnancy rates by race and Hispanic origin show 40-percent declines in the rates for non-Hispanic white and black teenagers during 1990–2002, and a 19-percent decline for Hispanic teenagers.

Although national abortion data for years since 2002 are not available, information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Abortion Surveillance system for 2003 for 46 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City suggest a continued decline in the numbers and rate of abortions for teenagers (24). These declines

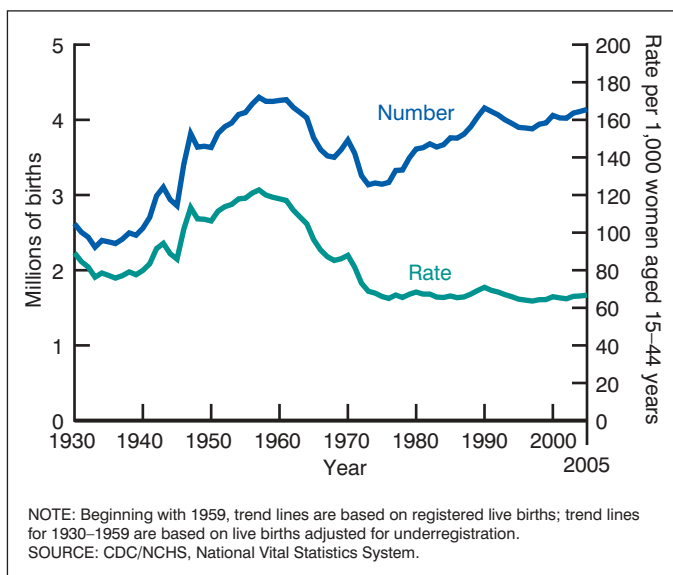


Figure 2. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1930–2005

Table A. Birth rates for women aged 10–19 years, by age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1991, 2003, 2004, and 2005, and percent change in rates, 1991–2005 and 2004–2005

[Rates per 1,000 women in specified group]

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	2005	2004	2003	1991	Percent change, 2004–2005	Percent change, 1991–2005
10–14 years						
All races	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.4	0	–50
White, non-Hispanic	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0	–60
Black, non-Hispanic.	1.7	1.6	1.6	4.9	6	–65
American Indian or Alaska Native, total ¹	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	0	–44
Asian or Pacific Islander, total ¹	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0	–75
Hispanic ²	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	0	–46
15–19 years						
All races	40.5	41.1	41.6	61.8	–1	–34
White, non-Hispanic	25.9	26.7	27.4	43.4	–3	–40
Black, non-Hispanic.	60.9	63.1	64.7	118.2	–3	–48
American Indian or Alaska Native, total ¹	52.7	52.5	53.1	84.1	0	–37
Asian or Pacific Islander, total ¹	17.0	17.3	17.4	27.3	–2	–38
Hispanic ²	81.7	82.6	82.3	104.6	–1	–22
15–17 years						
All races	21.4	22.1	22.4	38.6	–3	–45
White, non-Hispanic	11.5	12.0	12.4	23.6	–4	–51
Black, non-Hispanic.	34.9	37.1	38.7	86.1	–6	–59
American Indian or Alaska Native, total ¹	30.5	30.0	30.6	51.9	2	–41
Asian or Pacific Islander, total ¹	8.2	8.9	8.8	16.3	–8	–50
Hispanic ²	48.5	49.7	49.7	69.2	–2	–30
18–19 years						
All races	69.9	70.0	70.7	94.0	0	–26
White, non-Hispanic	48.0	48.7	50.0	70.6	–1	–32
Black, non-Hispanic.	103.0	103.9	105.3	162.2	–1	–36
American Indian or Alaska Native, total ¹	87.6	87.0	87.3	134.2	1	–35
Asian or Pacific Islander, total ¹	30.1	29.6	29.8	42.2	2	–29
Hispanic ²	134.6	133.5	132.0	155.5	1	–13

¹Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget standards. Nineteen states reported multiple race data for 2005. Multiple race data for these states were bridged to the single race categories of the 1977 Office of Management and Budget standards for comparability with other states; see “Technical Notes.”

²Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race; see “Technical Notes.”

along with the declines in birth rates among teenagers indicate that teenage *pregnancy rates* have continued to fall.

Findings from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) suggest a number of factors that likely account for the falling pregnancy rates (25). According to the 2002 NSFG, the proportions of young teenage males and females (ages 15–17 years) and older males 18–19 years who had ever had sexual intercourse declined significantly in comparison with the 1995 NSFG and the 1995 National Survey of Adolescent Males. At the same time, teenagers who are sexually experienced are increasingly likely to use contraception more effectively and consistently. About three of four teenagers used a method of contraception at first intercourse, and the overwhelming majority (83 percent of females and 91 percent of males) used a method at their most recent sex. Teenagers are more and more likely to use highly effective hormonal methods such as Depo Provera™ and Lunelle™, as well as dual methods, such as the condom with a hormonal method.

Data for 2005 from the CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Survey for school-age youth corroborate the NSFG findings for teenager's contraceptive use at their most recent sexual intercourse (26). Since the mid-1990s, many private and public efforts have focused teenager's attention on the importance of pregnancy prevention through abstinence and responsible behavior (27,28).

Women aged 20 years and over—women in their twenties—
The **birth rate for women aged 20–24 years** was 102.2 births per 1,000 women in 2005, a slight increase over the rate in 2004 (101.7), which was a record low. Since 1990 (the most recent high), the rate has generally declined, down by 12 percent from 116.5 per 1,000 (Figure 4, Tables 3, 4, 7, and 8). The **rate for women aged 25–29 years** in 2005, 115.5 births per 1,000 women, was unchanged from 2004. The rate for this age group declined steadily between 1990 and 1997, and then generally rose from 1998 to 2003. Since 2003, this rate

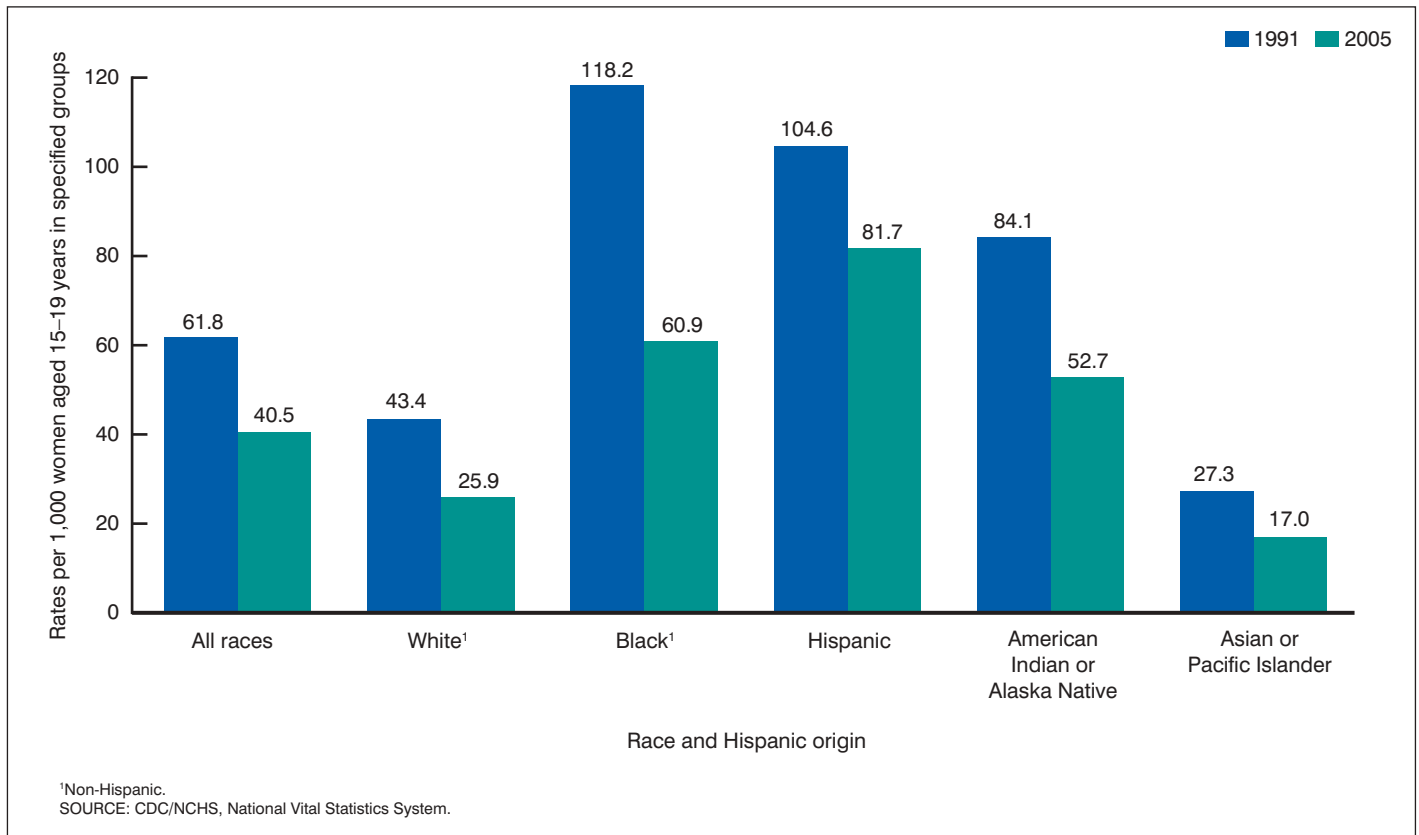


Figure 3. Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years: United States, 1991 and 2005

has been essentially stable. Variations in the trends in birth rates by age for 1990–2005 are illustrated in [Figure 4](#).

Women aged 20–29 years, the principal childbearing ages, historically account for the largest share of all births, 52.5 percent in 2005.

Over the last three decades, however, the proportion of births to these women has generally declined, down from 65.1 percent in 1976.

Women in their thirties—The birth rate for women aged 30–34 years in 2005 was 95.8 births per 1,000 women, a slight increase over

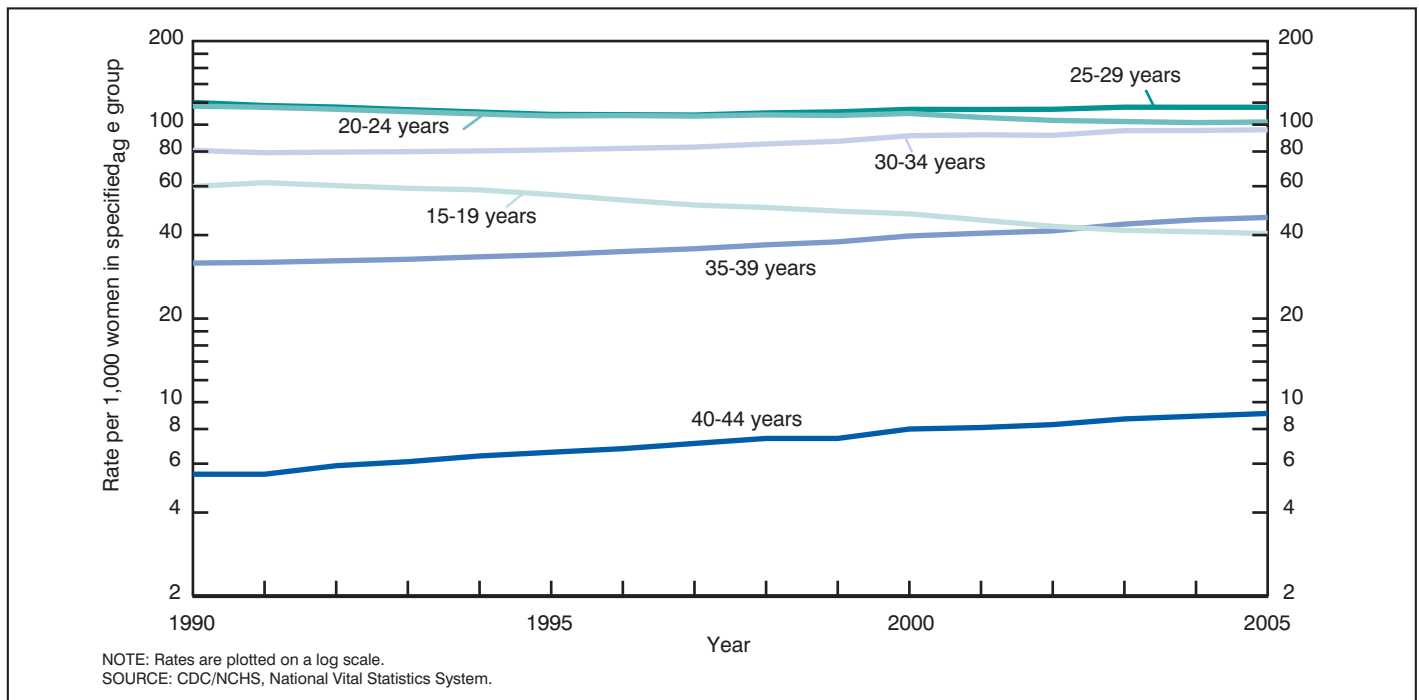


Figure 4. Birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1990–2005

2004 (95.3) (Tables 4 and 8). The birth rate for this age group has risen 83 percent since 1975 (52.3) and 19 percent since 1990 (80.8). This increase reflects a real increase in the *number of births* to women aged 30–34 years, which rose by 7 percent from 1990 to 2005, compared with the *population* of women in this age group that declined 10 percent. The **birth rate for women aged 35–39 years** was 46.3 births per 1,000 women, a 2 percent increase over 2004 (45.4). The rate for this age group has increased each year since 1978 (19.0), rising by 46 percent since 1990 (31.7). The number of births to women aged 35–39 years also increased, rising to 483,156 in 2005 (Tables 2 and 6), surpassing the record high set the previous year. From 1990 to 2005, the *number of births* to this age group rose by 52 percent, compared with a 4 percent increase in the *population* of women 35–39 years of age (29,30).

Women in their forties—The **birth rate for women aged 40–44 years** rose from 8.9 to 9.1 births per 1,000 women between 2004 and 2005. The rate for this age group has increased each year since 2000, and has more than doubled since 1981 (3.8), the lowest on record. Since 1990, the birth rate for this age group has climbed 65 percent (5.5). The number of births to women aged 40–44 years increased again from 103,679 to 104,667 for 2004–2005, more than twice the number reported for 1990 and surpassing the record high for the United States set the previous year (29,30). The **birth rate for women aged 45–49 years** increased to 0.6 births per 1,000 women in 2005, from 0.5 in 2004. This marks the first increase in this rate since 2000. This rate more than doubled between 1990 and 2000, but was stable between 2000 and 2005. The number of births to women aged 45–49 years increased by 6 percent between 2004 and 2005, from 5,748 to 6,119, more than three times the 1990 number (1,638), whereas the population of women aged 45–49 years increased 2 percent.

Births to women aged 50 years and over—The number of births to women aged 50–54 years increased in 2005 to 417, from 374 in 2004 (Tables 2 and 6). The number of births to women in this age group has increased dramatically from 144 in 1997, when data for women 50–54 years became available again. (From 1964 to 1996, age of mother was imputed if the reported age was under 10 years or 50 years or over; see “Technical Notes.”)

Because of small numbers, births to women aged 50–54 years historically have been included with births to women 45–49 years when computing birth rates by age of mother (the denominator for the rate is women aged 45–49 years). To estimate birth rates for women aged 45–49 and 50–54 years separately, we calculated rates for these age groups for 2004 and 2005. Rates are expressed *per 10,000 women* because of the small number of births to women 50–54 years. The birth rate for women aged 50–54 years was 0.4 births per 10,000 women in 2005, unchanged from 2004. When births to women 50–54 years of age are excluded, the birth rate for women aged 45–49 years dropped slightly to 0.5 births per 1,000 women.

The increase in birth rates for women 35 years of age and over during the last 20 years has been linked, in part, to the use of fertility-enhancing therapies (31). In 2005, 1 out of 18 births to women aged 35 years and over was in a multiple delivery, an outcome associated with infertility treatment, compared with 1 out of 33 births to women under 35 years of age (see section on “Multiple births”). The incidence of multiple births dramatically increases with the age of mother; for example, one out of five births to women aged 45–49 years and one out of every two births to women aged 50–54 years was in

a multiple delivery in 2005 (see section on “Multiple births”). The proportion of childless women aged 35–44 years reporting impaired fecundity who sought fertility treatment rose considerably from 1982 to 1995. However, the proportion leveled off from 1995 to 2002 (32,33).

Live-birth order

In 2005, the **first birth rate** for women aged 15–44 years was 26.5 births per 1,000 women, a slight increase from 2004 (26.4), but substantially lower than the rate in 1990 (29.0), the recent high (Table 3, 7, and 9). Between 1990 and 1997, the first birth rate decreased steadily (to 25.9). Since 1998, the rate has fluctuated within a narrow range, 25.9–26.5. First birth rates for women aged 15–19, 25–29, and 30–34 years decreased by 1 to 2 percent between 2004 and 2005, whereas rates for women aged 20–24 and 35–39 years increased by 1 to 2 percent. Rates for women aged 40–44 and 45–49 years were unchanged.

Second-, third-, and fourth-order birth rates for women aged 15–44 years increased from 2004 to 2005 by 1 to 2 percent. Rates of fifth- and higher-order births were unchanged.

Another useful measure in interpreting childbearing patterns is the **mean age at first birth**. The mean is the arithmetic average of the age of mothers at the time of birth and is computed directly from the frequency of first births by age of mother. The mean age of first-time mothers was 25.2 years in 2005, unchanged since 2003 (Tables 10, 14, and 15). The mean age at first birth increased 3.8 years from 1970 to 2003 (Figure 5) (34).

Among the race and Hispanic origin groups, substantial variation in age at first birth exists. API women had the highest mean age at first birth in 2005 (28.5 years), whereas AIAN women had the lowest (21.7 years). The average age of first-time mothers was 26.2 years for non-Hispanic white, 22.7 years for non-Hispanic black, and 23.1 years for Hispanic women in 2005. From 2004 to 2005, mean age at first birth was essentially unchanged for most race and Hispanic origin groups, except for an increase for API and Central and South American women, and a decline for Cuban women.

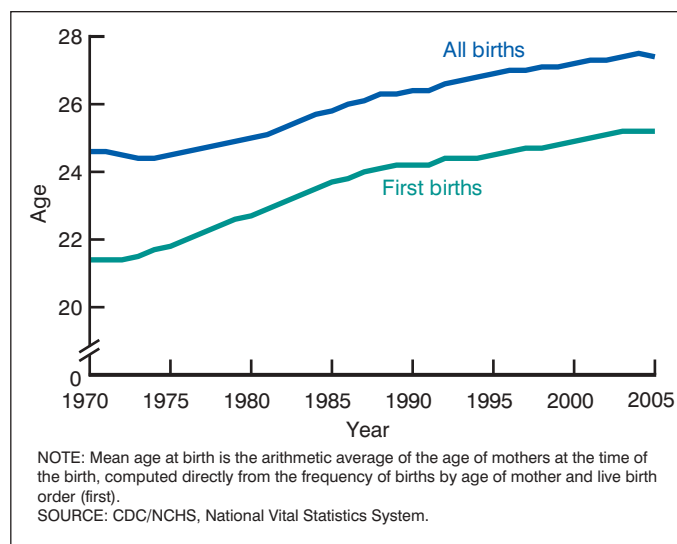


Figure 5. Mean age of mothers for all births and mean age of mother at first birth: United States, 1970–2005

Total fertility rate

The **total fertility rate** (TFR) summarizes the potential impact of current fertility patterns on completed family size. The TFR estimates the number of births that a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women would have if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the same age-specific birth rates observed in a given year. The rate can be expressed as the average number of children that would be born per woman. Because it is computed from age-specific birth rates, the TFR is age-adjusted and can be readily compared for populations across time or among geographic areas.

In 2005, the TFR was 2,053.5 (or 2.05 births per woman), a slight increase (less than 1 percent) from 2004 (2,045.5) ([Tables 4, 8, 14, and 15](#)). Between 1990 and 1997, the TFR decreased substantially, from 2,081.0 to 1,971.0. Since 1998, the rate has generally increased, except for brief declines during 2001 and 2002. The small rise in the TFR between 2004 and 2005 resulted from increases in birth rates for women aged 20–24 years and 30 years and over, especially for those aged 35–39 years (see section on “Age of Mother”).

For the three largest **race and Hispanic origin** groups, the TFR increased between 2004 and 2005 for Hispanic women, decreased for non-Hispanic white women, and was essentially unchanged for non-Hispanic black women. Rates for Mexican and Puerto Rican women increased by 1 and 4 percent, respectively, whereas the rate for Cuban women declined. The rate for “other” Hispanic rose 7 percent (the increase in the latter group is influenced by changes in reporting; see “[Technical Notes](#)”). Rates for API and AIAN women were essentially unchanged.

Differences among these groups are even more apparent when their rates are compared with a “replacement” rate. A replacement rate is the rate at which a given generation can exactly replace itself, generally considered to be 2,100 births per 1,000 women. The U.S. TFR has been below the replacement rate since 1972. The TFR for most groups were below “replacement” in 2005, but was above replacement for Hispanic women overall (2,885.0) and for women in the following specified Hispanic origin groups: Mexican (3,055.5), Puerto Rican (2,137.5) and “other” Hispanic (2,822.5) ([Tables 4, 8, 14, and 15](#)). State-specific TFRs are discussed in the next section.

Births and birth rates by state

Nationally, the number of births increased slightly (less than 1 percent) between 2004 and 2005. The number of births changed significantly from the previous year in 17 states with 11 states reporting significant increases and 6 reporting significant declines. See [Tables 11–13](#) for 2005 data.

In 2005, crude birth rates ranged from 10.1 births per 1,000 total population in Vermont to 20.9 in Utah ([Table 11](#)). Between 2004 and 2005 rates increased significantly in Florida, Iowa, North Carolina, and Tennessee and fell in Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, and New York. All other reporting areas were essentially unchanged.

Fertility rates in 2005 increased significantly in 11 states and fell in 3 states and Guam. Louisiana experienced the largest single year decline, falling 6 percent between 2004 and 2005, from 66.7 to 62.6 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years. The sharp decline in Louisiana’s fertility may be explained at least in part in context of Hurricane Katrina. An upcoming report will examine the impact of

Hurricane Katrina on births and infant health in Louisiana and other Gulf Coast areas. The other two states with significant fertility rate declines were Vermont and Utah, the states with the lowest (49.6) and highest (90.4) fertility rates.

In 2005, TFRs that provide a summary of lifetime fertility ranged from 1,617.5 (1.6 births per women) in Vermont to 2,472.5 (2.5 births per women) in Utah ([Table 11](#)). When compared with the United States TFR of 2,053.5, 29 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Northern Marianas had lower rates; 17 states, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa had higher rates; the TFRs for Florida, Indiana, New Jersey, and North Carolina were not significantly different. TFRs were generally higher among states in the south and west and lower among those in the north and east. Influencing much of these observed geographic patterns in TFR are important differences in state demographic characteristics such as age of mother and race and Hispanic origin. See section on “Total fertility rates” for a detailed discussion of differences in TFR by race and Hispanic origin.

Birth rate for teenagers by state

Birth rates for teenagers vary considerably by state ([Tables 11 and B](#)), but when mapped, a distinct pattern becomes evident ([Figure 6](#)). Birth rates for teenagers tend to be lowest in the North and Northeast, and highest in the South and Southwest. These spatial patterns are largely a reflection of each state’s race and Hispanic origin composition.

In 2005, birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years ranged by state from 17.9 per 1,000 (New Hampshire) to 61.6 (Texas and New Mexico). Among all reporting areas, the District of Columbia reported the highest rate (63.4). Nationally, birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years declined 1 percent between 2004 and 2005, however, rates for most states did not change significantly. Significant declines were reported in five states (Alabama, California, Illinois, Louisiana, and Michigan); the teenage birth rate increased significantly in one state (Tennessee). Since 1991, teenage birth rates have declined by 15 to 53 percent in all reporting areas ([Table B](#)). Also see discussion in the “Age of mother.”

Sex ratio

In 2005, there were 2,118,982 male compared with 2,019,367 female live births. These numbers yield a sex ratio of 1,049 males for every 1,000 females ([Tables 14 and 15](#)). The sex ratio has fluctuated narrowly over the past 60 years, ranging from 1,046 to 1,059. Annual variations in the ratio tend to obscure trends, but significant long-term trends have been identified, and include a sustained gradual decline beginning in the early 1970s to 2002 (35). As in previous years, the sex ratio for 2005 was the highest for births to API mothers (1,066), and lowest among AIAN mothers (1,024).

Month of birth

In 2005, the average number of births per month was 344,862. The actual number of births per month ranged from 309,620 in February, to 369,316 in August ([Table 16](#)). Between 2004 and 2005, the observed monthly birth rate, which takes into account the different number of days in the month, increased significantly for February, May, June, August, and September; was unchanged for March and December; and fell in January, April, July, October, and November. Observed fertility rates were at their highest in September (71.2), and

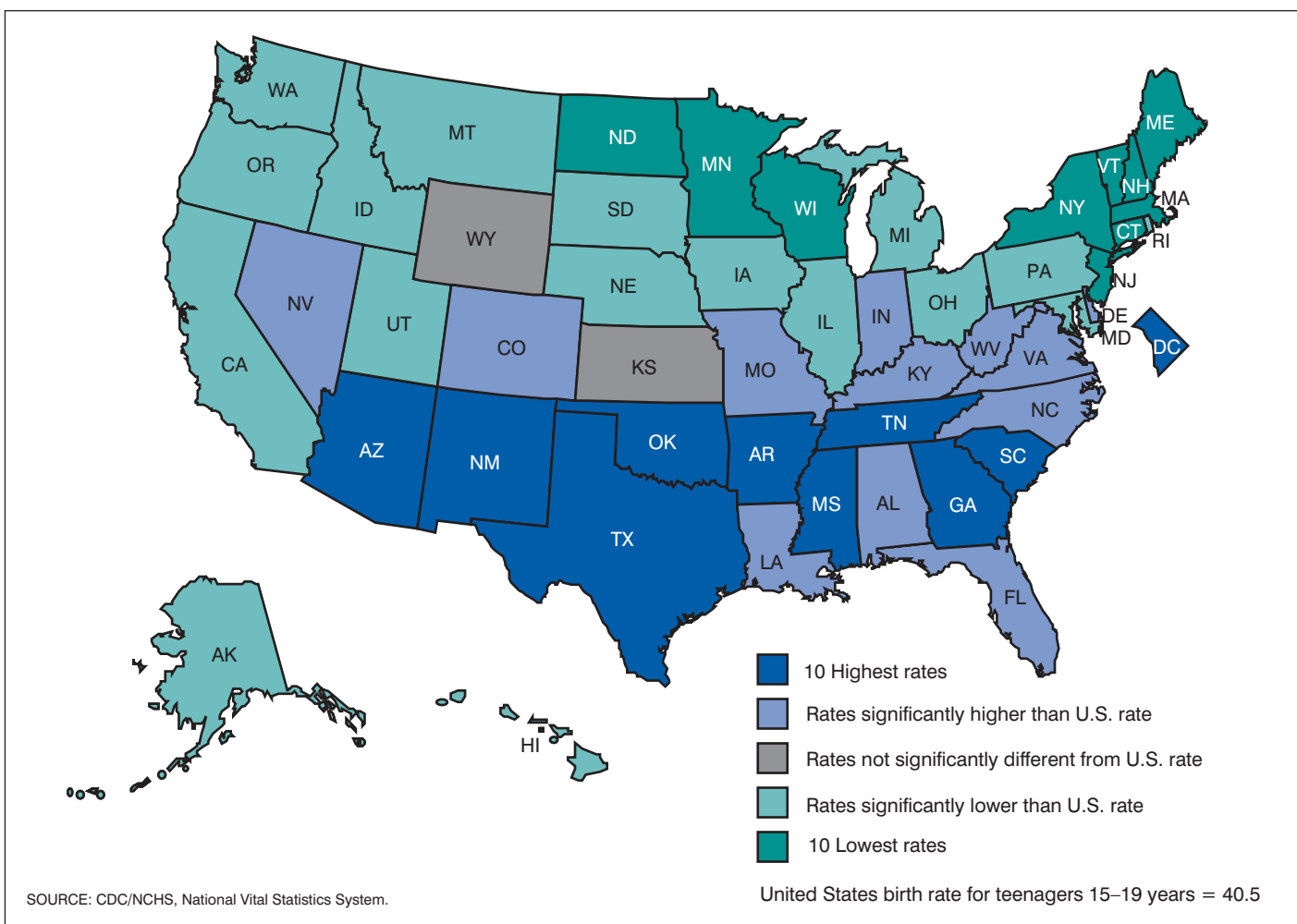


Figure 6. Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years by state, 2005

lowest in January (62.9), consistent with the well-established pattern of fertility rates peaking in the late summer before falling in the late fall and winter.

Day of the week of birth

An average of 11,338 infants were born each day in 2005. As in previous years, the average number of births was the highest on Tuesday (13,169), and the lowest on Sunday (7,374) (Table 17).

An index of occurrence can be used to measure the variation in the daily pattern of births. The index is defined as the ratio of the average number of births per day of the week to the average number of births per day of the year with the base set at 100. In 2005, Tuesday again had the highest index at 116.2, indicating that there were 16.2 percent more births on Tuesday than on the average day. Consistent with established patterns, infants in 2005 were much less likely to be born on weekends, with indices of occurrence of 74.6 for Saturday and 65.0 for Sunday.

This weekend deficit is evident for both vaginal and cesarean deliveries, but is notably larger for cesarean births. Among births delivered by cesarean, the Tuesday index was 124.2 compared with a Sunday index of 47.0. Since 1989, when these data first became available, the weekend deficit for cesarean births has grown. Between 1989 and 2005, the Sunday index for cesarean deliveries fell 23 percent, from 60.7 to 47.0.

Births to unmarried women

Childbearing by unmarried women has increased substantially since 2002. Overall, the measures in 2005 were 9 to 12 percent higher than in 2002. These measures were stable or increased very slightly during 1998 to 2001.

The **birth rate for unmarried women** jumped 3 percent from 2004 to 2005, to 47.5 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years. The 2005 rate is the highest ever recorded in the 65 years for which comparable national data are available. The birth rate indicates the risk that an unmarried woman will give birth. During the years 1995–2002, the rate changed little, ranging from 42.9 to 44.3 (Tables C, 18, and 19), but during 2002–2005 the rate rose 9 percent.

Largely as a result of the rising birth rate, the **number of births to unmarried women** climbed 4 percent in 2005, to 1,527,034, the highest number ever in the more than six decades for which national statistics are available (36). The number rose 12 percent from 2002 to 2005, about 4 percent per year, following on much smaller increases of about 1 percent per year during 1995–2002. The earlier increases resulted principally from the 10 percent growth in the population of unmarried women of reproductive age (37–39). The recent upturn since 2002 reflect in small part population growth (up about 3 percent), but it mainly reflects the increase in the birth rate.

In 2005, **36.9 percent of all births were to unmarried women.** This percentage has risen steadily since the late 1990s, following

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

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

State	1991	2005	Percent change, 1991–2005	State	1991	2005	Percent change, 1991–2005
United States ¹	61.8	40.5	–34	Nebraska	42.4	34.2	–19
Alabama	73.6	49.7	–32	Nevada	74.5	50.1	–33
Alaska	66.0	37.3	–43	New Hampshire	33.1	17.9	–46
Arizona	79.7	58.2	–27	New Jersey	41.3	23.4	–43
Arkansas	79.5	59.1	–26	New Mexico	79.5	61.6	–23
California	73.8	38.8	–47	New York	45.5	26.5	–42
Colorado	58.3	42.6	–27	North Carolina	70.0	48.5	–31
Connecticut	40.1	23.3	–42	North Dakota	35.5	29.7	–16
Delaware	60.4	44.0	–27	Ohio	60.5	38.9	–36
District of Columbia	109.6	63.4	–42	Oklahoma	72.1	54.2	–25
Florida	67.9	42.4	–38	Oregon	54.8	33.0	–40
Georgia	76.0	52.7	–31	Pennsylvania	46.7	30.4	–35
Hawaii	59.2	36.2	–39	Rhode Island	44.7	31.4	–30
Idaho	53.9	37.7	–30	South Carolina	72.5	51.0	–30
Illinois	64.5	38.6	–40	South Dakota	47.6	37.5	–21
Indiana	60.4	43.2	–28	Tennessee	74.8	54.9	–27
Iowa	42.5	32.6	–23	Texas	78.4	61.6	–21
Kansas	55.4	41.4	–25	Utah	48.0	33.4	–30
Kentucky	68.8	49.1	–29	Vermont	39.2	18.6	–53
Louisiana	76.0	49.1	–35	Virginia	53.4	34.4	–36
Maine	43.5	24.4	–44	Washington	53.7	31.1	–42
Maryland	54.1	31.8	–41	West Virginia	58.0	43.4	–25
Massachusetts	37.5	21.8	–42	Wisconsin	43.7	30.3	–31
Michigan	58.9	32.5	–45	Wyoming	54.3	43.2	–20
Minnesota	37.3	26.1	–30	Puerto Rico	72.4	61.2	–15
Mississippi	85.3	60.5	–29	Virgin Islands	77.9	50.0	–36
Missouri	64.4	42.5	–34	Guam	95.7	59.2	–38
Montana	46.8	35.2	–25	American Samoa	---	34.2	---
				Northern Marianas	---	30.4	---

--- Data not available.

¹Excludes data for the territories.

NOTE: Rates for 1991 may differ from those published in "Births: Final Data for 2001," but are consistent with those published in "Revised Birth and Fertility Rates for the 1990s and New Rates for Hispanic Populations, 2000 and 2001: United States."

several years of essentially no change (Table C). About 44 percent of first births in 2005 were to unmarried women (tabular data not shown). Data from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth, conducted by CDC's NCHS show that 40 percent of recent nonmarital births were to cohabiting women (32).

Since 1998, all states except Michigan and New York report mother's marital status on the birth certificate through a direct question in the birth registration process. Michigan and New York infer the mother's marital status on the basis of other information on the birth certificate; see "Technical Notes" for detailed information.

Birth rates for unmarried women by age continue to be highest for women in their twenties (Tables 18 and 19). In 2005, the rates were 74.9 per 1,000 for women aged 20–24 years, and 71.1 for women aged 25–29 years. The next highest rate was for older unmarried teenagers, 18–19 years, 58.4. Rates for other age groups are considerably lower.

The overall increase in the nonmarital birth rate from 2004 to 2005 reflects increases in rates for all women aged 18 and older. Rates for women in their twenties rose 3 to 4 percent each in 2005. In the quarter century since 1980, the rate for women aged 20–24 years rose 83 percent, and the rate for women 25–29 years more than doubled (Figure 7). Rates for women in their thirties and early forties have also risen steeply, more than doubling for each age group since 1980. In contrast, the birth rate for unmarried teenagers 15–17 years continued

to fall in 2005, albeit more slowly. The birth rate for this age group has dropped 38 percent since the 1994 peak. The rate for older teenagers fell 17 percent from 1994 to 2003 and has since increased slightly. Because of the contrasting trends between teenagers and adult women, the distribution of nonmarital births by age has shifted. Over the decade 1995–2005, the proportion of nonmarital births to teenagers dropped from 31 to 23 percent, whereas the proportion to women in their twenties rose from 53 to 60 percent (36).

Birth rates for unmarried women vary widely by race and ethnicity. In 2005, the nonmarital rate for Hispanic women was highest, at 100.3 per 1,000, followed by black women, 67.8, non-Hispanic white women, 30.1, and API women, 24.9. These variations have changed little in recent years. From 2004 to 2005, nonmarital birth rates increased 1 percent for black women, 2 percent for non-Hispanic white women, and 5 to 6 percent each for Hispanic and API women (Table 19).

Nonmarital childbearing rates differ significantly among race/ethnicity groups by maternal age. Birth rates for unmarried black and Hispanic teenagers were relatively similar in 2005, but at ages 20 years and older, the rates quickly diverged. In age groups 30–34 and older, the rates for unmarried Hispanic women were more than double the rates for unmarried black women. Among age groups under age 20 years, unmarried API women had the lowest rates, and at ages 30

Table C. Number, rate, and percentage of births to unmarried women, and birth rate for married women: United States, 1980 and 1985–2005

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

¹Births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years.²Percent of all births to unmarried women.³Births to married women per 1,000 married women aged 15–44 years.

years and older, rates were lowest for unmarried non-Hispanic white women.

Trends for teenage population subgroups are similar to trends for all teenagers. Notably, the rate for unmarried young black teenagers

15–17 years has plummeted more than one-half since 1991. Rates for other groups have fallen as well, but the declines slowed or reversed slightly for older teenagers in 2005.

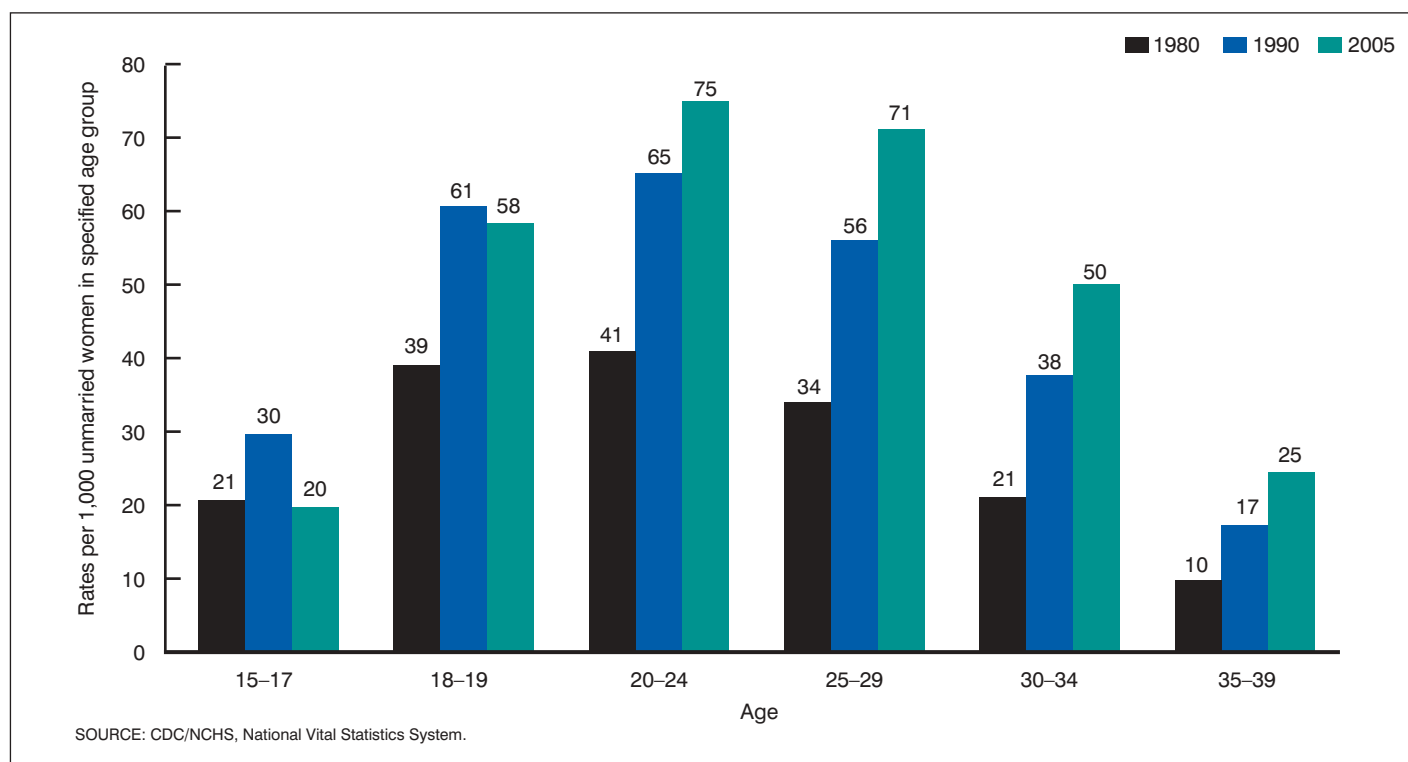
The **proportions of all births that are to unmarried women** increased for all population groups in 2005. They ranged from 16.2 percent for API women, 25.3 percent for non-Hispanic white women, 48.0 percent for Hispanic women, 63.5 percent for AIAN women, and 69.9 percent for non-Hispanic black women.

Numbers and proportions of births to unmarried women by race and Hispanic origin and by state are shown in [Table 20](#). Numbers increased in all but three states and three territories. Numbers declined in Colorado, Louisiana, Vermont, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas. The increases amounted to 7 percent or more in eight states. Proportions rose in all but three states, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, which declined, and Vermont for which there was no change.

Age of father

The **birth rate per 1,000 men aged 15–54 years** was 48.7, not significantly changed from 2004 (48.8), but higher than the all-time low of 48.4 reported in 2002 ([Table 21](#)). In 2005, birth rates fell for males in all age groups under 25 years of age, reaching all-time lows for fathers aged 15–19 (16.8) and 20–24 years (71.9). The birth rate was essentially unchanged among males 25–29 years of age, but rates increased for men in age groups 30–54 years of age for 2004–2005. The rate was unchanged for men aged 55 years and over.

Information on age of father is often missing on birth certificates of children born to women less than 25 years of age and to unmarried women. In 2005, age of father was not reported for 14 percent of all

**Figure 7. Birth rates for unmarried women by age: United States, 1980, 1990, and 2005**

births, 24 percent of births to all women less than 25 years of age, and 35 percent of all nonmarital births. The procedures for computing birth rates by age of father are described in detail in the “[Technical Notes](#).”

Educational attainment

Information on educational attainment is reported on both the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) and 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). However, the format of the education item on the revised standard certificate substantively differs from that of the unrevised certificate (see “[Technical Notes](#)”) (6). The 1989 certificate item asks for the highest grade completed at the time of the birth; the 2003 certificate item asks for the highest degree or level of school completed at the time of the birth (e.g., high school diploma, bachelor degree, etc.). Accordingly, education data for the states that have implemented the revised certificates are not directly comparable with data for the states that are not yet using the revised certificate. In 2005, data were available for the 12 states that revised as of January 1, 2005, representing 31 percent of all births. The seven states using the revised certificate in 2004 comprised 14 percent of U.S. births. Trend analysis in educational attainment is compromised by the changing composition of the revised and unrevised reporting areas.

For the 12 revised states for which data are available for all of 2005 (one state revised in 2005, but after January 1st), 76.5 percent of women who gave birth had at least a high school diploma or higher and 23.3 percent had a Bachelor’s degree or higher ([Tables D and E](#)). Comparing the seven revised states in 2004 with the same states in 2005, the percentage of women with at least a high school diploma decreased slightly, whereas the percentage of women with at least a Bachelor’s degree was essentially the same.

For the 37 unrevised states, 79.1 percent of women who gave birth in 2005 completed at least 12 or more years of school, only slightly higher than the percentage for these 37 states in 2004 (79.0) ([Tables D and E](#)). The percentage of women who completed 16 or more years of school in 2005 was 27.8, unchanged from 2004. The educational attainment of women giving birth has increased substantially over the last few decades. This trend in part reflects increases in educational attainment of all women during this time (40).

Maternal education has long been considered an important factor in fertility and maternal and infant health and has been shown to have a profound effect on the number of births and the risk of adverse birth outcome. Women with higher educational attainment are more likely to desire and give birth to fewer children, and are less likely to engage in behaviors detrimental to health and pregnancy (32,41,42).

Among the largest racial and Hispanic origin groups, substantial variation in educational attainment is seen. For the 12 revised state reporting areas in 2005, 87.5 percent of non-Hispanic white compared with 75.3 percent of non-Hispanic black, and 52.0 percent of Hispanic mothers had a high school diplomas or higher. Levels of advanced educational attainment also differed, with 31.6 percent of non-Hispanic white, 10.7 of non-Hispanic black, and 8.6 of Hispanic mothers reporting a bachelor’s degree or higher. For the 37 unrevised state reporting area in 2005, similar relative differences in educational attainment are observed among Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black and Hispanic mothers.

Maternal Lifestyle and Health Characteristics

Weight gain in pregnancy

Excessive and insufficient **weight gain during pregnancy** can negatively influence both maternal and pregnancy outcome. Inadequate weight gain is associated with an increased risk of intrauterine growth retardation, shortened period of gestation, low birthweight, spontaneous preterm birth, and perinatal mortality (43,44). High weight gain during pregnancy is linked with an elevated risk of gestational diabetes, large-for-gestational-age (LGA) infant, preeclampsia, labor dystocia, cesarean delivery, shortened breast feeding duration, and long-term substantial maternal weight retention (45,46).

Recommendations for a mother’s gestational weight gain were developed in 1990 (47). These guidelines are standardized on the mother’s body mass index (BMI), which takes into account both the mother’s height and weight. Currently, national birth certificate data are available only for total weight gain during pregnancy. These data show that in 2005, 13.0 percent of all mothers gained **less than 16 pounds**, which is considered inadequate for most women, and 20.6 percent had weight gains of more **than 40 pounds**, considered excessive for all women (47) ([Table 22](#)). Thus, approximately one-third of all mothers had weight gains outside of the guidelines, regardless of their height.

Birth certificate data show that the distribution of reported gestational weight gain has changed markedly between 1990 and 2005. For mothers of *at least term, singleton* births, the percentage who gained less than 16 pounds increased by 48 percent (from 8.3 to 12.2 percent), and the percentage gaining over 40 pounds rose 29 percent (from 16.0 to 20.6 percent). [Figure 8](#) demonstrates a consistent decline in moderate weight gains in pregnancy over this 15 year period.

Moderate gestational weight gain (between 16 and 40 pounds) and healthy birth weights are positively correlated. In 2005, 10.7 percent of infants born to mothers who gained less than 16 pounds were low birthweight compared with 5.9 percent of infants to mothers who had gains of 36 to 40 pounds. (Data not shown).

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) recommends that weight gain goals be tailored to the mother’s individual characteristics. A recent workshop held by the IOM and National Academy of Sciences developed a research agenda emphasizing the need to study gestational weight gain in three special populations: adolescent mothers, mothers in diverse racial and ethnic groups, and obese mothers (48).

Excessive weight gain is most common among adolescents (under 20 years of age). In 2005, more than 25 percent of adolescent mothers gained at least 40 pounds, compared with 15 percent of women 35 years of age and older. For adolescents, gains of at least 40 pounds in singleton pregnancies have increased by 31 percent between 1990 and 2005. This is of particular concern for adolescents because large weight gain increases the risk of greater lifetime weight retention (48).

Weight gain during pregnancy continued in 2005 to differ widely by racial/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic white and API women have relatively low proportions of women with weight gains of less than 16 pounds (11 and 10 percent, respectively) compared with levels of 19 percent for non-Hispanic black, and 18 percent among AIAN women ([Tables 23 and 24](#)). Non-Hispanic white women were the most likely to gain more than 40 pounds (23 percent). Studies have shown that

Table D. Educational attainment, smoking during pregnancy, timing of prenatal care, and primary cesarean and vaginal birth after previous cesarean (VBAC) by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 12 and 7 states (revised) and 37 states (unrevised), District of Columbia, and New York City, 2004 and 2005

Educational attainment										
Race and Hispanic origin of mother	Revised (12 state reporting area) ^{1,2}		Revised (7 state reporting area) ^{1,3}				Unrevised (37 state reporting area) ⁴			
	High school diploma (GED) or higher	Bachelor's degree or higher	High school diploma (GED) or higher		Bachelor's degree or higher		12 years or more years of school		16 years or more years of school	
	2005	2005	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
All races and origins ⁵	76.5	23.3	80.8	81.0	26.3	26.4	79.1	79.0	27.8	27.8
Non-Hispanic white	87.5	31.6	87.1	87.0	31.2	31.0	89.4	89.2	37.4	37.1
Non-Hispanic black	75.3	10.7	73.5	73.0	10.2	10.1	77.1	76.4	14.1	13.8
Hispanic ⁶	52.0	8.6	47.4	47.8	7.6	7.5	52.7	52.2	8.4	8.2

Smoking during pregnancy										
Race and Hispanic origin of mother	Revised (11 state reporting area) ^{1,7}		Revised (7 state reporting area) ^{1,3}		Unrevised (36 state reporting area) ⁸					
	Smoker		Smoker		Smoker					
	2005		2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004		
All races and origins ⁵	12.4		16.2	16.3	10.7	10.9				
Non-Hispanic white	17.7		19.2	19.0	13.9	14.0				
Non-Hispanic black	10.3		12.5	13.0	8.5	8.7				
Hispanic ⁶	2.7		5.4	5.7	2.9	3.1				

Timing of prenatal care (PNC)										
Race and Hispanic origin of mother	Revised (12 state reporting area) ^{1,2}		Revised (7 state reporting area) ^{1,3}				Unrevised (37 state reporting area) ⁴			
	1st trimester PNC	Late or no PNC	1st trimester PNC		Late or no PNC		1st trimester PNC		Late or no PNC	
	2005	2005	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
All races and origins ⁵	70.2	7.7	72.8	72.9	6.0	6.2	83.9	84.2	3.5	3.5
Non-Hispanic white	77.2	4.9	77.8	78.0	4.4	4.5	88.7	89.0	2.2	2.1
Non-Hispanic black	60.1	11.3	59.3	58.9	10.8	11.4	76.5	76.3	5.6	5.7
Hispanic ⁶	60.0	11.9	57.0	56.5	10.8	11.0	77.6	77.7	5.1	5.2

Method of delivery										
Race and Hispanic origin of mother	Revised (12 state reporting area) ^{1,2}		Revised (7 state reporting area) ^{1,3}				Unrevised (37 state reporting area) ⁴			
	Primary cesarean	Vaginal birth after previous cesarean	Primary cesarean		Vaginal birth after previous cesarean		Primary cesarean		Vaginal birth after previous cesarean	
	2005	2005	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
All races and origins ⁵	24.3	10.1	23.4	23.1	12.0	14.1	20.3	19.6	7.9	9.1
Non-Hispanic white	24.5	9.6	23.7	23.4	11.1	12.9	20.8	20.0	7.7	9.0
Non-Hispanic black	25.7	10.7	24.2	23.9	14.8	17.8	22.8	21.7	7.9	9.7
Hispanic ⁶	23.3	10.7	20.6	20.5	13.7	16.0	17.5	16.9	7.9	8.6

¹Data are based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; these data are not comparable with those based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth.²Includes data from Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington.³Includes data from Idaho, Kentucky, New York State (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington. For primary cesarean and VBAC delivery, excludes births to residents of states using the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live birth occurring in states using the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth.⁴Data are based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; these data are not comparable with those based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth. Excludes data from Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Washington.⁵Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁶Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race; see "Technical Notes."⁷Includes data from Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington.⁸Data are based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; these data are not comparable with those based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth. Excludes data from California, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Washington.

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

Table E. Educational attainment by age of mother: 12 states, 2005

Age of mother	High school diploma (GED) or higher	Bachelor's degree or higher
Total ^{1,2}	76.5	23.3
Under 15 years	*	—
15–19 years	40.7	0.0
20–24 years	71.3	4.2
25–29 years	81.9	25.5
30–34 years	87.2	42.4
35–39 years	88.4	44.8
40 years and over	86.8	40.9

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

— Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

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

²Includes data from Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington.

non-Hispanic black women tend to retain more weight postpartum than do non-Hispanic white women, regardless of their prepregnancy BMI category (48).

Risk factors in this pregnancy

In addition to excessive or insufficient weight gain during pregnancy, other medical risk factors can contribute to maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. [Table 25](#) shows the risk factors that are comparable across the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the birth certificate. In 2005, two pregnancy risk factors, **diabetes during pregnancy** and **pregnancy-associated hypertension**, each occurred among 4 percent of mothers (38.5 and 39.9 per 1,000 births). After rising steadily during the 1990s, the level of pregnancy-associated hypertension peaked in 2000, and then fluctuated moderately; the level for the current year is the highest reported since these data

became available. Diabetes prevalence has risen by more than two-thirds in the years 1990–2005 (from 21.3 to 38.5 per 1,000 live births).

The diabetes rate has risen dramatically for each age group between 1990 and 2005; rates for mothers aged 40 and over show the greatest increase ([Figure 9](#)). In a recent report, data from the seven states that adopted the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth by the beginning of year 2004, differentiate between prepregnancy and gestational diabetes (8); in that report, based on a seven-state reporting area, the rate for gestational diabetes is substantially greater than that for prepregnancy diabetes (44.0 compared with 7.2 per 1,000). This is important because women with gestational diabetes are at increased risk of developing diabetes later in life (49).

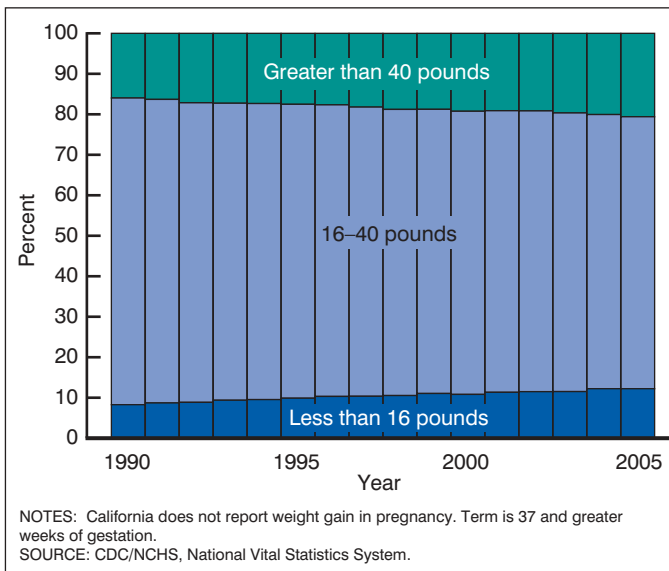
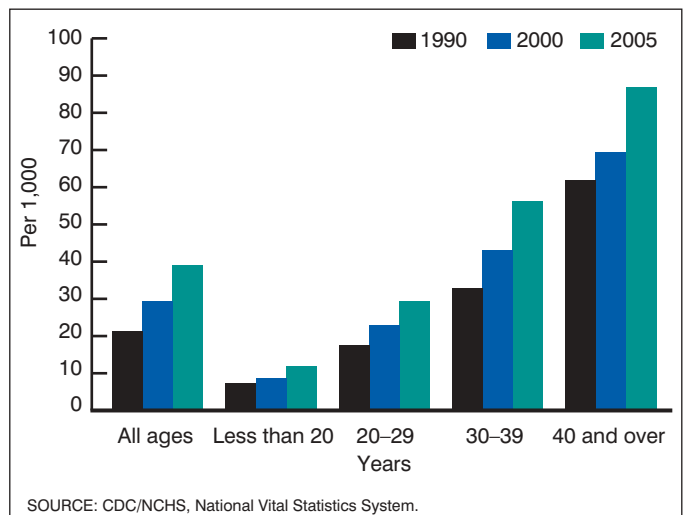
Pregnancy-associated hypertension and chronic hypertension are closely related hypertensive disorders, but the latter is a less-common condition. **Chronic hypertension** has increased by more than one-half since 1990 (from 6.5 to 10.4 per 1,000 births)

The risk of medical conditions during pregnancy differs by maternal age ([Table 25](#)). Whereas the risk of diabetes climbs steadily with age of mother ([Figure 9](#)), pregnancy-associated hypertension's risk is greatest at both the youngest and highest ages. Chronic hypertension is much more common among older mothers, with rates almost eight times higher for mothers aged 40 and older than for those under age 20 years of age (29.2 compared with 3.7 per 1,000).

Risk factors during pregnancy can also vary greatly by maternal race and ethnicity ([Tables 23–25](#)). In 2005, as in previous years, diabetes rates among API women, and AIAN women were higher than those for the other major racial/ethnic groups (62 and 63 per 1,000 compared with 35 for non-Hispanic black women, and 37 for non-Hispanic white women). Among the Hispanic subgroups, Puerto Rican women had the highest rate of diabetes during pregnancy (47 per 1,000.)

Tobacco use during pregnancy

Information on **smoking during pregnancy** was reported according to two different and noncomparable questions in 2005. For 36 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia, smoking

**Figure 8. Weight gain during pregnancy for singleton, term births: United States, 1990–2005****Figure 9. Diabetes rates by age of mother: United States, 1990, 2000, and 2005**

status was based on the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate (unrevised), whereas data for 11 states are drawn from the 2003 revision of the birth certificate (revised). Tobacco use data for Vermont are excluded because they implemented the 2003 revision in 2005, but after January 1. Data for Florida are not included because the state's birth certificate question on smoking is not comparable to either the 1989 or 2003 revision questions; see "Technical Notes." This report also excludes data for California, which did not report smoking on the birth certificate in 2005. Florida and California together account for 19 percent of U.S. births and 35 percent of births to Hispanic women. Briefly stated, the 1989 revision asks a simple "yes/no" question on tobacco use during pregnancy. In contrast, the 2003 revision asks for tobacco use during each trimester of pregnancy (as well as the 3-month period prior to pregnancy). Data are shown separately in this report for the areas using the 1989 certificate (unrevised) and for the areas using the 2003 certificate (revised). For the 11 revised States, if the mother reported smoking in any of the three trimesters of pregnancy she was recorded as a smoker.

Smoking during pregnancy declined slightly to 10.7 percent of women giving birth in 2005, compared with 10.9 percent for the same group of 36 unrevised reporting areas (Table D). These areas accounted for 56 percent of U.S. births in 2005. Differences among population subgroups were unchanged from previous years. The smoking rate was highest for AIAN women, at 17.8 percent, followed by non-Hispanic white women, 13.9 percent, and non-Hispanic black women, 8.5 percent. Rates for Hispanic (2.9 percent) and API women (2.2 percent) were substantially lower (data for AIAN and API women not shown).

For the 11 revised areas for which revised data on tobacco use are available for 2005, the overall smoking rate was 12.4 percent; this reporting area accounted for 25 percent of U.S. births in 2005. As noted above, the revised question on smoking differs considerably from the question on the 1989 certificate, and it has been expected that the revised question would elicit higher rates of smoking during pregnancy. It is important to note that neither the group of revised states nor the group of unrevised states is representative of all states. Further, trend analysis of prenatal smoking patterns is compromised by the changing composition of the revised and unrevised reporting areas (Table D). Although the differences in smoking levels between the revised and

unrevised reporting areas have diminished, the variations among population subgroups by race and Hispanic ethnicity persist for the revised states (Table D).

Smoking patterns among population subgroups based on birth certificate data have been confirmed by surveillance and survey data, although there may be some underreporting of smoking on the birth certificate (32,51). It is believed that the new question on prenatal smoking is providing higher quality, more reliable information in part because there is a specific time reference (each trimester) and women are afforded the chance to report that their smoking behavior has changed (52–54).

Teenagers 18–19 years and women in their early twenties have the highest smoking rates by age (19 percent in the revised reporting area) (Table F). Smoking rates for women in their thirties and older are sharply lower, 7 to 8 percent. These patterns are similar to those observed for the unrevised states (data not shown).

Smoking rates are highest for women who have attended but not graduated from high school and lowest for college educated women, a pattern that is evident regardless of whether the data are based on the revised or the unrevised smoking questions. In 2005, based on information from the 11 revised states, 20 percent of women who attended but did not complete high school were smokers compared with 2 percent of college graduates (Table F). Women with a grammar school education have relatively low smoking rates, about 5 percent in 2005.

Smoking during pregnancy has been repeatedly associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes, including low birthweight (LBW), intrauterine growth retardation, miscarriage, and infant mortality, as well as negative consequences for child health and development (55–57). These adverse consequences in turn are associated with substantial economic and social costs (58). Babies born to women who smoke are at substantially greater risk of LBW than babies born to nonsmokers. Both the unrevised and revised smoking questions substantiate this pattern for 2005. In the 11 states with the revised question, 11.9 percent of babies born to smokers were LBW compared with 7.5 percent of babies born to nonsmokers. This variation was observed for population subgroups as well (data not shown). The revised certificate provides the opportunity to explore whether there are differences in LBW risk according to the trimester of pregnancy that smoking is reported. The

Table F. Percentage smokers by age of mother and by education of mother, total of 11 reporting areas, 2005

Age of mother	Percent smoker	Education of mother	Percent smoker
Total	12.4	Total ¹	12.4
Under 15 years	5.2	Grammar school	5.4
15–19 years	16.6	Less than high school	20.2
15–17 years	12.0	High school diploma	19.3
18–19 years	18.9	Some college	11.6
20–24 years	18.6	College graduate	1.8
25–29 years	11.5		
30–34 years	7.1		
35–39 years	7.1		
40 years and over	8.0		

¹Includes births with unknown educational attainment, not shown separately.

NOTE: Includes data for births to residents of Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington."

available data are too limited now to examine changes in smoking behavior during pregnancy. These patterns will be examined as additional states implement the 2003 revision of the birth certificate.

Medical Services Utilization

Prenatal care

The 2003 revision of the birth certificate introduced substantive changes to information on the timing of prenatal care; see “[Technical Notes](#)” (5,6). Accordingly, prenatal care data based on the 1989 and 2003 Standard Certificates of Live Birth are not directly comparable, and are presented separately in this report. For 2005, data based on the 1989 Certificate (unrevised) are available for 37 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia. Data based on the 2003 Certificate (revised) are available for 12 states (New York State excluding New York City. Data for Vermont are also excluded because the state implemented the 2003 revision in 2005, but after January 1.) See [Tables D, 26\(a\) and 26\(b\)](#). Trend analysis of prenatal care utilization is compromised by the changing composition of the revised and unrevised reporting areas.

Timely initiation of prenatal care did not improve in the United States in 2005, for the second consecutive year. Prenatal care utilization had risen fairly steadily from 1990 to 2003; levels for 2003–2004 were essentially unchanged (7,59). For the 37 state unrevised reporting area, 83.9 percent of mothers began care within the first 3 months of pregnancy, a small decline from the level for this same reporting area for 2004 (84.2 percent). See [Table D](#). For the 12 revised states, 70.2 percent of mothers were reported to have begun care within the first 3 months of pregnancy. Among the seven state reporting area for which comparable data are available from revised certificates for 2004–2005, essentially no change was observed in the percentage of women receiving first trimester care ([Table D](#)).

Prenatal care data based on the revised certificate present a markedly less favorable picture of prenatal care utilization than those based on the unrevised certificate. For the first year the new certificates are implemented, the percentage of women reported to begin care in the first trimester typically falls in a state by at least 10 percent (54). Much, if not all of this decline is clearly related to changes in reporting and *not* to changes in prenatal care utilization. In brief, the revised item asks for the exact “date of the first prenatal visit,” and the instructions recommend that the information be collected directly from the mother’s prenatal care records (60). The 1989 Certificate, in contrast, includes the less specific “month of pregnancy prenatal care began” (e.g., first, second, and third), and no source for these data is recommended (6). State-specific levels of first trimester and late and no care for 2005 are shown in [Tables 26\(a\) and 26\(b\)](#).

Early, ongoing prenatal care can enhance pregnancy outcome by assessing risk, providing health care advice, and managing chronic and pregnancy-related health conditions (47, 61). Health care before pregnancy begins, or preconception care, is also recommended (62) Information on preconception care is not available from birth certificate data.

The percentages of women with first trimester care declined among non-Hispanic white mothers in both reporting areas between 2004 and 2005. Utilization generally improved, however, for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic mothers for both revised and unrevised reporting areas for 2005 ([Table D](#)). Essentially no change was

observed in the receipt of timely prenatal care for AIAN or API mothers. Sizable gains in prenatal care utilization have been observed since the early 1990s among groups which historically have had lower levels of care: non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and AIAN women (59,63). These gains may be linked to the expansion of Medicaid for pregnant women in the late 1980s (64). Large disparities by race and Hispanic origin in the receipt of health care during pregnancy continue to persist, however. In 2005, Non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and AIAN were more than twice as likely as non-Hispanic white women to receive late (care beginning in the third trimester of pregnancy) or no care ([Table D](#); data not shown for AIAN and API).

Obstetric procedures

In this report, data are presented for the two obstetric procedures reported on both the 1989 and 2003 U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth: Induction of Labor and Tocolysis; see “[Technical Notes](#).” For 2005, the rate of induction of labor was 22.3 percent, a 5 percent increase from 2004 (21.2 percent). This rate has more than doubled since 1990 (9.5 percent) ([Table 25](#) for 2005 data).

Induction rates increased for births at all gestational age categories between 1990 and 2005. When only singleton births were examined (management of births in plural deliveries differs from management of singleton births), the trend was similar. Among singletons only, rates increased by over 75 percent at each gestational age group ([Table G](#)). Increases were greatest for late preterm (34–36 completed weeks of gestation) and term infants (37–41 weeks of gestation). Following large increases during the 1990s, induction levels for preterm births were down or unchanged for 2000–2003, but have risen since. Rates for infants at term and higher gestations have risen steadily since 2000. In 2005, approximately one of seven preterm and one of four term and higher deliveries were induced.

Increasing use of induction, as well as other obstetric interventions such as cesarean delivery, may be shifting the timing of deliveries towards earlier gestational ages (65,66). Rising induction rates may be partially related to an increase in elective inductions (inductions done for other than medical or obstetrical reasons) (67). Elective induction may increase the risk of cesarean delivery in nulliparous women (68).

For 2005, as for 2004, the rate for tocolysis, the use of agents employed to impede or postpone uterine activity for the management of preterm labor, was 2.0 percent. This rate was 2.1 percent 2001–2003. The rate of tocolysis has fluctuated only slightly since 1996. Research continues on the safety, efficacy and appropriate use of these agents (69).

Characteristics of labor and delivery

Three characteristics of labor and delivery are comparable across the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth and are discussed here: moderate or heavy **meconium** staining, **breech and malpresentation** at delivery, and **precipitous labor**. Depending on the severity of the condition, complications of labor and delivery reported on the birth certificate may require medical intervention and can also affect the health of the infant.

Moderate or heavy **meconium** staining occurred in 46.0 per 1,000, or 5 percent, of all deliveries of live births in 2005 ([Table 25](#)). The presence of meconium during labor and delivery can directly alter the amniotic fluid, reduce antibacterial activity (and subsequently increase

Table G. Rates of induction of labor by gestational age, singleton births: United States, 1990, 1995, 2000–2005, and percentage change, 1990–2005 and 2000–2005

Gestational age	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1995	1990	Percent change, 1990–2005	Percent change, 2000–2005
	Percent									
All gestations	22.8	21.7	21.1	21.1	20.8	20.2	16.2	9.6	138	13
Under 32 weeks	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	7.8	5.0	78	–3
32–33 weeks	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.3	10.6	6.4	109	1
34–36 weeks	17.3	16.7	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.2	12.6	7.5	131	7
Total under 37 weeks	15.6	15.1	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.8	11.6	6.9	126	5
Total 37 weeks and over	23.7	22.5	21.9	21.8	21.6	20.8	16.7	9.9	139	14
37–39 weeks	21.7	20.6	19.8	19.8	19.6	18.9	14.3	7.9	175	15
40–41 weeks	26.8	25.3	24.8	24.6	24.1	22.9	18.5	10.7	150	17
42 weeks and over	26.2	25.4	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.4	21.3	14.9	76	7

NOTE: Oklahoma did not report induction of labor in 1990.

the risk of perinatal bacterial infection), and damage the infant's lungs if inhaled (70). Meconium staining is most prevalent for younger mothers; rates decrease slightly with increasing age of mother. Among the three largest racial/ethnic groups, non-Hispanic black mothers had the highest rates of meconium staining (58.9 per 1,000), and non-Hispanic white mothers the lowest (40.4); the level for Hispanic mothers was 50.9.

Breech/malpresentation was reported at a level of 47.1 per 1,000 or 5 percent of births and **precipitous labor** at 20.0 per 1,000 (Table 25). Breech rates rise steadily with maternal age. The 2005 breech/malpresentation rate for mothers 40 years of age and older (71.0 per 1,000) was almost double that for mothers under 20 (36.5 per 1,000). See the "Technical Notes" for additional information on breech/malpresentation rates. Older mothers are also more likely to experience precipitous labor, but differences by age are less pronounced.

Attendant at birth and place of delivery

In 2005, 99 percent of all births were delivered in hospitals; this level has been stable over the past several decades. Of the 1 percent of out-of-hospital births in 2005, 65.4 percent were in a residence and 27.3 percent in a freestanding birthing center. These levels have varied only moderately since 1989. (Table 27).

The percentage of all births delivered by physicians in hospitals was 91.6 percent for 2005, a slight increase from 2004 (91.5). This level has risen slightly since 2001–2002 (91.3 percent). In 2005, as in previous years, almost all doctor-attended births were attended by doctors of medicine (M.D.s). The percentage of physician-attended births attended by doctors of osteopathy (D.O.s) was 5.2, an increase from 2004 (4.9). This level has increased substantially since 1989 (3.0), the first year national data have been available. The growth in DO-attended births may reflect an increasing number of osteopathic physicians specializing in obstetrics (71).

The 2005 percentage of *all* births attended by midwives, 7.9 percent, was unchanged from 2004. Between 1975 and 2002, midwife-attended births steadily increased (from less than 1.0 to 8.1 percent). Because cesarean deliveries are almost exclusively performed by physicians, the percentage of all *vaginal* births attended by midwives was also calculated. This rate has nearly doubled since 1991, rising

from 5.7 to 11.2 percent. Due to underreporting of midwife-attended deliveries, these data should be considered lower estimates of the actual number of midwife-attended births (9,72).

Most midwife-attended births are by certified nurse midwives (CNMs). For 2005, the percentage of midwife-attended births by CNMs was 94.2 percent, lower than in 2002–2004 (94.6). Since 1989, this rate has remained at 90 percent or more. Most midwife attended births occur in hospitals.

The percentage of all CNM attended births by race and Hispanic origin is presented in Tables 23 and 24. Data for CNM-attended *hospital* births show that they are more than twice as frequent among AIAN women (18.0 percent) than among Hispanic women (8.2 percent) and non-Hispanic white and black women (6.7–6.8 percent). Rates were lowest for API women (6.0 percent) (data not shown.)

Method of delivery

The total **cesarean delivery rate** for 2005 rose to the highest level ever reported in the United States, 30.3 percent. This is a 4-percent increase from the 2004 rate (29.1 percent). After declining between 1989 and 1996, the cesarean rate has increased by 46 percent from the 1996 low of 20.7 (Figure 10, Table 28). Total cesarean rates have also risen by a similar magnitude for low-risk women (i.e., women with a singleton full-term infant in vertex presentation) (73 and data not shown). National Hospital Discharge Survey data show similar trends in cesarean delivery for 1990–2005 (74,75).

The continued escalation in the total cesarean rate is being driven by the increasing rate of primary cesarean delivery and a steep decline in the rate of vaginal birth after cesarean delivery (VBAC). For over two decades the risks, benefits, and long-term consequences of cesarean and vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC) delivery have been debated; recently there has been intense discussion regarding whether cesarean delivery should be performed when there is no medical or obstetrical indication for the procedure (76–78). In 2006, an NIH expert panel recommended against cesareans that are not medically indicated for women desiring several children, and for pregnancies of less than 39 weeks of gestation (79).

Information on Method of Delivery is reported on both the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) and 1989 Standard

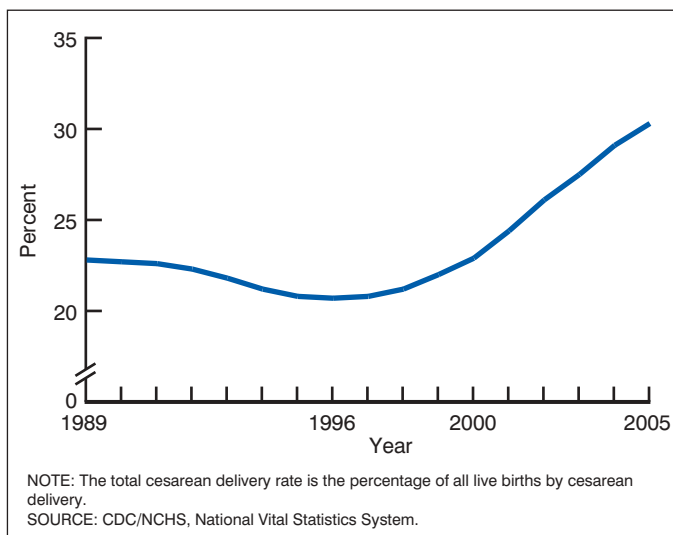


Figure 10. Total cesarean delivery rate: United States, 1989–2005

Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). However, the format and wording of the Method of Delivery item on the revised standard certificate differs from that of the unrevised standard certificate (see “Technical Notes”). The unrevised Method of Delivery item asks a direct question on whether the birth was vaginal, VBAC, or a primary or repeat cesarean delivery. In contrast, the revised Method of Delivery item asks if the final route of delivery was vaginal (with or without forceps or vacuum assistance) or a cesarean delivery. Information on *type* of vaginal (vaginal or VBAC) and *type* of cesarean delivery (primary or repeat) is calculated from the response to a question under a different item, Risk Factors in this Pregnancy, which asks if the mother had a previous cesarean delivery. As a result, although data on total cesarean delivery appear very comparable, data on VBAC, primary, and repeat cesarean deliveries are not directly comparable between revisions, and are presented separately for revised and unrevised reporting areas. See “Technical Notes.”

For 2005, unrevised data on method of delivery are available for 37 reporting areas including New York City and the District of Columbia (69 percent of all 2005 births). Revised data are available for all of 2005 for 12 states (Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington), representing 31 percent of all births. (Data for Vermont are excluded because they implemented the 2003 revision after January 1, 2005.)

In the 12 states that revised for all of 2005, the **primary cesarean rate** was 24.3 per 100 live births to women who had not had a previous cesarean delivery. Comparing the seven states that revised in 2004 with the same states in 2005, the primary cesarean rate increased by 1 percent from 23.1 to 23.4 percent (Table D). For the 37 state unrevised reporting area, the primary cesarean rate for 2005 (20.3) was 4 percent higher than for 2004 (19.6). The increase in primary cesarean deliveries since 1996 may be associated with nonclinical factors such as demographics, physician practice patterns, and maternal choice (77,80). In the 12 revised states for which data are available for 2005, 10.1 percent of women had a VBAC. The **VBAC rate** for the seven states that revised in 2004 fell from 14.1 percent (2004) to 12.0 percent (2005) (Table D). The VBAC rate for the 37 state reporting area for

2005 (7.9) per 100 live births to women who had a previous cesarean) was 13 percent lower than in 2004 (9.1). In short, substantial declines were observed in both revised and unrevised reporting areas.

Once a woman has a first (primary) cesarean delivery, subsequent deliveries will be either a repeat cesarean or a vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC). The sharp decline in the rate of VBAC indicates a corresponding increase in the rate of repeat cesarean deliveries (the rate of cesarean delivery per 100 women with a previous cesarean). Repeat cesarean rates for both revised and unrevised reporting areas are approximately 90 percent. In other words, once a woman has a cesarean delivery there is approximately a 90 percent chance that subsequent deliveries will be cesarean deliveries. The plummeting VBAC rate (i.e., the increase in the repeat cesarean rate) may be related to reports of risks associated with VBAC, more conservative practice guidelines, legal pressures, as well as the continuing debate regarding the harms and benefits of vaginal birth versus cesarean section (78,81,82).

Trends and variations in total cesarean delivery rates—Between 2004 and 2005, the total cesarean rate increased for all ages, and for all racial and ethnic groups (Tables 23–24 and 29). As in past years, total cesarean rates rose as maternal age increased. For example, the 2005 rate for mothers 40–54 years of age (46.2) was over twice as high as that for mothers under age 20 (21.5) (Table 29). The higher rates for older mothers may be related to increased rates of multiple births, other biologic factors and patient/practitioner concerns (83).

Among the largest racial and Hispanic origin groups, total cesarean rates were highest for non-Hispanic black (32.6) compared with non-Hispanic white (30.4) and Hispanic women (29.0) (Table 29). Among Hispanic subgroups, the total cesarean rate ranged between 28.0 percent for Mexican, to 45.0 percent for Cuban mothers. For AIAN women, the overall cesarean rate in 2005 was 25.9 percent; the rate for API mothers was 29.7 percent (Tables 23 and 24).

Cesarean rates increased for births at all gestational ages between 1996 and 2005. When only singleton births were examined (births in plural deliveries are much more likely to be delivered by cesarean section), the trend was similar. The *average annual increase* in the cesarean rate at each gestational age category 1997 to 1999 was 1 to 3 percent, compared with an *average annual increase* of 4 to 6 percent for 2000 to 2005. Between 1996 and 2005, cesarean rates rose by 33 to 50 percent for each gestational age category, including very preterm infants (less than 32 completed weeks of gestation), see Figure 11. Very preterm singleton infants had the highest cesarean rate, 46.8 percent. Approximately one-third of all singletons born at 34–36 weeks (late preterm) and at 37–39 weeks, were delivered by cesarean; about one-fourth of infants born at 40 weeks and greater were delivered by cesarean.

For 2004–2005 **total cesarean rates increased for all states** except Delaware, Nebraska and South Dakota, and the District of Columbia. As in prior years, there was considerable variation in cesarean rates by state, from under 22 percent in Alaska and Utah, to over 35 percent for Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Jersey, (Table 30). Almost one-half (48.1 percent) of births in Puerto Rico were cesarean deliveries. An analysis of cesarean delivery rates for Puerto Rican women by place of delivery (Puerto Rico compared with the U.S. mainland) found that rates in Puerto Rico were substantially higher than for Puerto Rican women who delivered on the U.S. mainland (84).

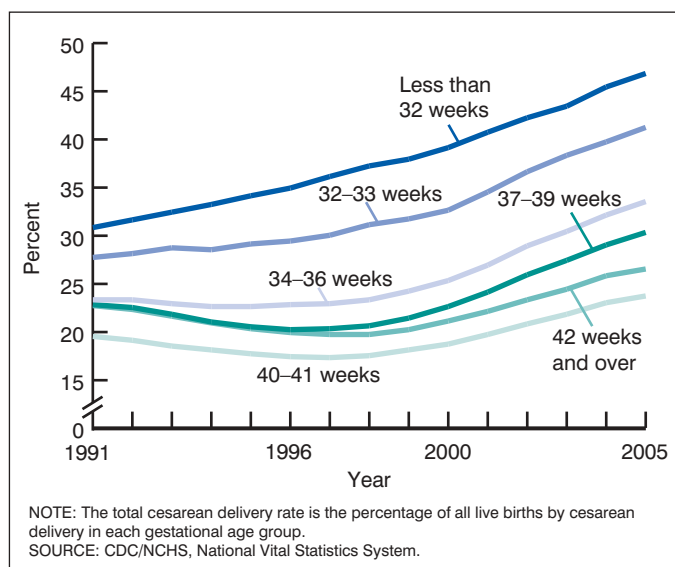


Figure 11. Total cesarean delivery rate by gestational age, singleton births: United States, 1991–2005

State specific VBAC rates are shown in [Tables 31a, and 31b](#). Declines in VBAC rates were observed 2004–2005 for most states in both the revised and unrevised reporting areas.

In 2005, about 198,000 infants were delivered by either forceps or vacuum extraction. Since 1996, concurrent with the increase in the cesarean rate, the percentage of vaginal births assisted by either of these methods has decreased 49 percent, (from 9.4 to 4.8), ([Table H](#)). For 2005, the rate of forceps delivery was less than 1 percent (0.9); there has been a large steady decline in this rate since 1990 (5.1 percent). The rate of delivery by vacuum extraction, which had increased by 59 percent between 1990 (3.9) and 1997 (6.2 percent), has since decreased to 3.9 percent for 2005.

Infant Health Characteristics

Period of gestation

The **preterm birth rate** rose to 12.7 percent for 2005, a 2 percent increase over the 2004 level of 12.5 percent. The per-

centage of births delivered preterm (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) has risen 9 percent since 2000, and 20 percent since 1990. See [Tables J, 23, 24, and 32–34](#). The percentage of infants born at less than 34 weeks was not significantly changed between 2004 and 2005 (3.6 percent), but infants delivered late preterm (34–36 weeks) rose 2 percent, from 8.9 to 9.1 percent. The late preterm birth rate has climbed 25 percent since 1990 (from 7.3 percent). ([Figure 1](#)). See “[Technical Notes](#)” for information on gestation age measurement using birth certificate data.

Infants delivered preterm are at greater risk of early death and long-term health and developmental issues than those born later in pregnancy (85,86). More than one-third of all infant deaths in the United States are preterm-related (87). Unfortunately, the causes and best management of preterm labor are not well understood (85,86,88).

Preterm birth rates rose for 2004–2005 among the three largest racial/Hispanic origin groups; non-Hispanic white (from 11.5 to 11.7 percent), non-Hispanic black (17.9 to 18.4 percent) and Hispanic infants (12.0 to 12.1 percent) ([Table 33](#)). Since 1990, preterm rates have climbed 38 percent for non-Hispanic white (from 8.5 percent) and 10 percent for Hispanic births (from 11.0 percent). Among non-Hispanic black infants, preterm rates declined during much of the 1990s (from a high of 19.0 percent in 1991, to a low of 17.4 in 2000), but have been slowly rising since 2001. Preterm levels for 2005 for AIANs, APIs, and the Hispanic subgroups are shown in [Tables 23 and 24](#).

The large gap in preterm birth by race has long been of concern (89). Non-Hispanic black infants are more than three times as likely to be born extremely preterm (less than 28 weeks of gestation) (1.9 percent) compared with non-Hispanic white and Hispanic infants (0.6 percent) ([Table 32](#)). Indeed, non-Hispanic black infants accounted for more than one-third of all the extremely preterm infants born in the United States in 2005, but less than one-seventh of all births. This disparity in very short gestation infants by race has been linked to the substantial black/white gap in infant mortality (90).

The **preterm birth rate for singleton births** rose from 10.8 to 11.0 percent between 2004 and 2005 ([Table J](#)). Rates excluding multiple births are presented because infants in multiple-gestation pregnancies are much more likely to be born preterm than infants in single-gestation pregnancies and their increasing numbers have had an important influence on overall preterm birth rates in recent years. Albeit somewhat less pronounced than the preterm rate for all births, the preterm rate for singletons only has also been on the rise, up 13 percent since 1990 (from 9.7 percent). All of the increase has been among late preterm births; the proportion of singleton births less than 34 weeks is essentially unchanged over this period. See [Table J](#). Singleton late preterm birth rates increased for 2004–2005 for each of the three largest race/Hispanic origin groups. Since 2000, these levels are up 12 percent for non-Hispanic white, and 7–8 percent for non-Hispanic black and Hispanics births ([Figure 12](#)). Although at lower risk of poor outcome than infants born at earlier gestational ages, late preterm births comprise the bulk of all preterm births, and are at heightened risk when compared with infants delivered at term or greater and (85,91).

The trend to earlier deliveries is also seen among term and higher gestations (37 and more weeks). Among singletons, the percentage of births delivered at 40 weeks and greater has declined 14 percent since 2000, and 29 percent since 1990. In contrast, the percentage of births delivered at 37–39 weeks has increased 10 and 31 percent over these

Table H. Percentage of live births delivered by forceps or vacuum extraction, 1990 and 1995–2005

Year	Forceps	Vacuum extraction	Forceps or vacuum
2005	0.9	3.9	4.8
2004	1.1	4.1	5.2
2003	1.3	4.3	5.6
2002	1.5	4.4	5.9
2001	1.8	4.5	6.3
2000	2.1	4.9	7.0
1999	2.3	5.1	7.4
1998	2.6	6.0	8.6
1997	2.8	6.2	9.0
1996	3.2	6.2	9.4
1995	3.5	5.9	9.4
1990 ¹	5.1	3.9	9.0

¹Excludes data for Oklahoma, which did not report method of delivery for 1990.

Table J. Percent distribution of gestational age for all births and for singleton births only: United States, 1990, 2000, 2004 and 2005

Gestational age	All births				Singleton births			
	2005	2004	2000	1990	2005	2004	2000	1990
Under 28 weeks	0.77	0.75	0.72	0.71	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.61
28–31 weeks	1.26	1.25	1.21	1.21	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.08
32–33 weeks	1.60	1.59	1.49	1.40	1.28	1.28	1.22	1.24
Total under 34 weeks	3.63	3.60	3.42	3.32	2.91	2.89	2.80	2.93
34–36 weeks	9.09	8.90	8.22	7.30	8.09	7.88	7.33	6.77
Total under 37 weeks	12.73	12.49	11.64	10.61	11.00	10.78	10.12	9.70
37–39 weeks	53.54	52.36	48.83	41.38	54.26	53.03	49.27	41.42
40 and higher weeks	33.73	35.15	39.54	48.00	34.74	36.20	40.61	48.88

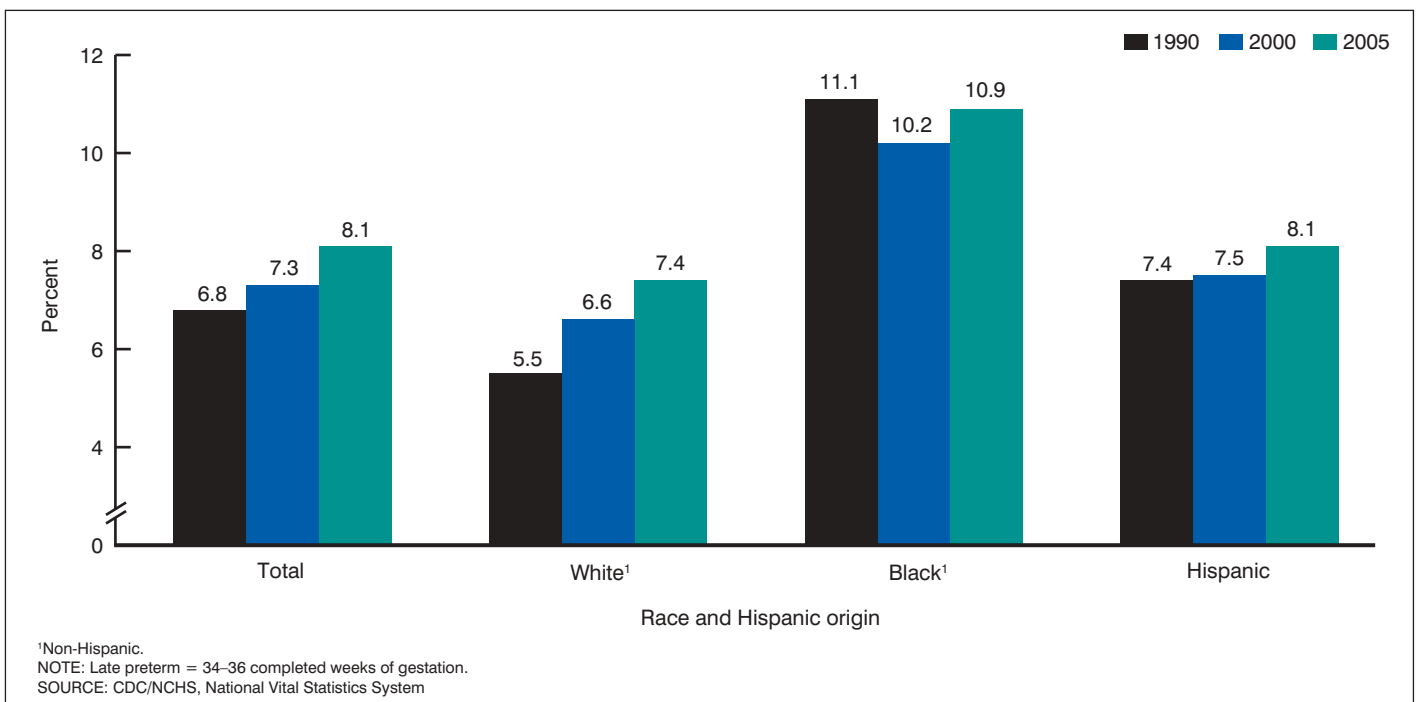
time periods ([Table J](#)). This continued pronounced shift towards shorter gestational ages suggests more medical management of labor and delivery via techniques such as induction of labor and cesarean delivery (65,66,92). See also sections on “Method of delivery”, “Obstetric procedures” and “Multiple births”. State-specific preterm birth rates are shown in [Table 34](#).

Birthweight

The **low birthweight (LBW) rate** rose to 8.2 percent of all births in 2005, from 8.1 percent in 2004, matching highs reported nearly 40 years earlier. The LBW rate, the percentage of infants born at less than 2,500 grams or 5 lb 8 oz, has been rising fairly steadily since the mid-1980s. The 2005 level is 8 percent higher than that for 2000 (7.6 percent), and 22 percent higher than the 1984 low (6.7 percent). (See [Tables 32, 33, and 35](#).) Increases were seen among very low (less than 1,500 grams) and moderately low birthweight (1,500–2,499 grams) newborns between 2004 and 2005; **very low birthweight (VLBW)** rose from 1.48 to 1.49 percent, and **moderately low**

birthweight (MLBW) from 6.60 to 6.69 percent (data not shown). VLBW and MLBW levels have each risen by more than 20 percent since the mid-1980s. Birthweight is an important predictor of early death and long-term disability (85,93,94); the lower the birthweight, the greater the risk of poor outcome. In 2004, nearly one-fourth of all VLBW infants compared with less than ½ of 1 percent of normal weight infants (2,500 and more grams) did not survive their first year of life (85).

LBW levels rose for the current year among each of the largest racial/ethnic groups; non-Hispanic white (from 7.2 to 7.3 percent for 2004–2005), non-Hispanic black (from 13.7 to 14.0 percent) and Hispanic (from 6.8 to 6.9 percent) ([Table 33](#)). The LBW rate for non-Hispanic black infants, which had trended slightly downward during the 1990s, has risen 7 percent since 2000–2001 (13.1 percent). The rate of VLBW increased for non-Hispanic black infants for 2004–2005; the increase for non-Hispanic white was not statistically significant. [Tables 23 and 24](#) show 2005 LBW rates for AIAN and API infants, and the Hispanic subgroups.

**Figure 12. Percentage of late preterm singleton births by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1990, 2000, 2005**

Over the past 15 years, the birthweight distribution has shifted markedly towards lower weights (**Figure 13**). Between 1990 and 2005, the percentage of births weighing less than 3,500 grams has risen, whereas that for heavier infants has declined. Of potential concern is the substantial decline in the percentage of infants born at 3,500–4,499 grams (7 lb 12 oz–9 lb 14 oz), weights at which infant survival is most likely. The percentage of infants born at 3,500–3,999 declined from 29.4 to 27.0 and that for infants 4,000–4,499 from 9.1 to 7.0 between 1990–2005. Increases in the multiple birth rate, obstetric interventions such as induction of labor and cesarean delivery, older maternal age at childbearing and increased use of infertility therapies may have influenced the trends towards lower weight at birth. See also sections on “Obstetric procedures,” “Method of delivery,” and “Gestational age” (65,92, and 95–99).

Although the increase in the rate of multiple births, which tend to be born much smaller than singletons, has influenced the upturn in overall LBW, the LBW rate for singletons has also been on the rise, particularly in more recent years (**Table K**). For 2004–2005, the **LBW rate for singletons** increased from 6.3 to 6.4 percent. This level rose 2 percent between 1990 and 2000, and is up 7 percent since 2000 (6.0 percent).

Singleton LBW rose for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black infants, but did not increase significantly for Hispanic births. Since 2000, LBW rates have risen 5 to 6 percent for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic singletons, and 9 percent among non-Hispanic whites. The risk of LBW among non-Hispanic black infants born in single deliveries continues to be more than twice that of non-Hispanic white and Hispanic infants (**Table K**.)

Wide differences in LBW levels are seen across reporting areas (**Tables 36**). For 2005, more than 11 percent of all infants in Louisiana, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia were born LBW, compared with 6.1–6.2 percent in Alaska, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Among states with at least 100 births to non-Hispanic black mothers, six states (Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina) reported 2005 LBW rates for non-Hispanic black infants of at least 15.0 percent. See **Table 37** for state-specific VLBW rates.

Apgar score

The Apgar score has been employed for over 50 years to assess the physical condition and short term prognosis of newborns. Historically, the score has been measured at 1 minute, 5 minutes, and if needed, at additional 5-minute intervals after delivery (100). Information on the 5 minute score is included in national birth certificate data. The Apgar score measures five easily identifiable characteristics of newborns. A 5-minute score of 0 to 3 indicates an infant in immediate need of resuscitation; 4 to 6 is considered intermediate, and 7 to 10 is considered *normal*. The Apgar score is a useful clinical indicator for reporting overall status of the neonate and need for, and response to resuscitation efforts. The Apgar score at 5 minutes is a valid predictor of neonatal mortality, but correlates poorly with future outcomes (101).

Among the 48-state reporting area for which comparable data are available (California and Texas did not report the Apgar score for 2004), the percentage of births with excellent 5-minute score (9 and 10) increased slightly from 88.8 to 89.1 between 2004 and 2005, but remained lower than the 2003 high of 91.1 percent, the highest achieved in over a 25 year span.

The proportion of births with low Apgar scores (below 7) was 1.5 in 2005 (**Table L**). This level had declined from 1.5 percent 1990 to 1.2 in 2000, but has risen since. Low 5-minute Apgar scores are associated with lower birthweight and shorter gestational age (102,103), but are also influenced by a number of other factors (101).

Among racial/ethnic groups in 2005, non-Hispanic blacks had the highest percent (2.5) of low Apgar scores; nearly twice the level of other groups (**Table L**). Asian and Pacific Islanders had the lowest percent (1.0) of live births in this category. In the period 1990–2005, trends of low Apgar scores for the major race and ethnic groups are similar to those for all births (data not shown).

Congenital anomalies

Congenital anomalies remain the leading cause of infant death in the United States; they also cause developmental disorders,

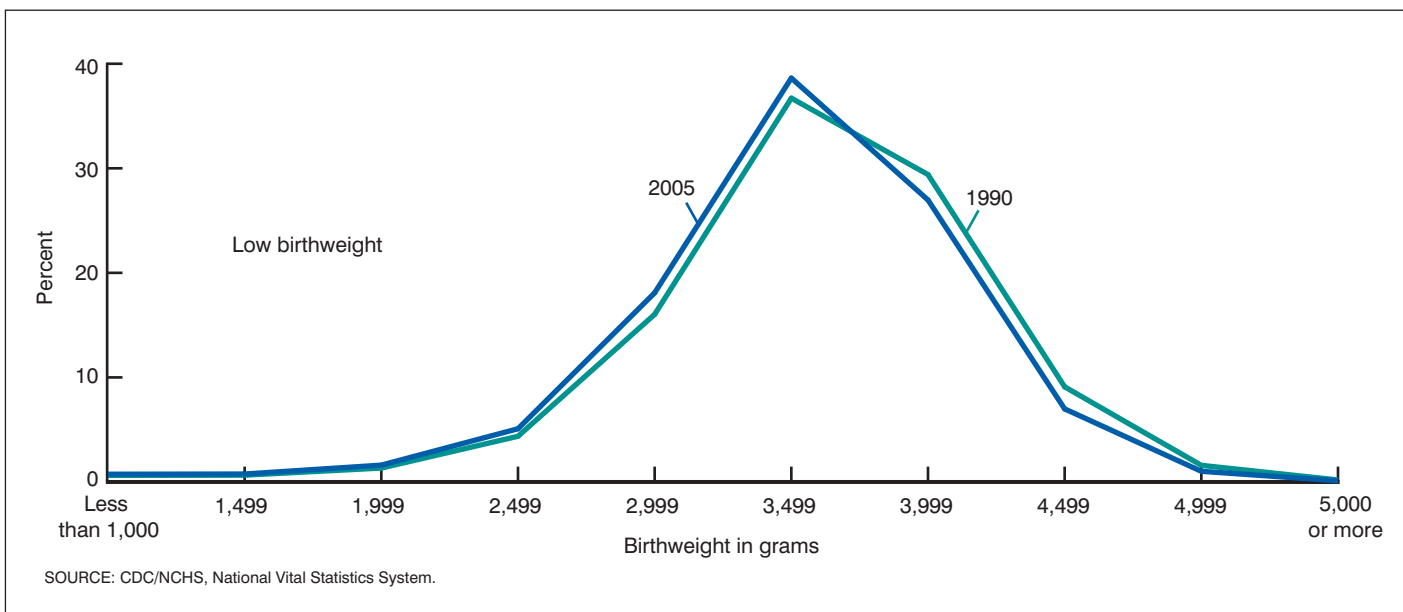


Figure 13. Percent distribution of births by birthweight: United States, 1990 and 2005

Table K. Rate of very low birthweight and low birthweight, and mean birthweight among singletons by race and Hispanic origin of mother, United States: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2004 and 2005

	2005	2004	2000	1995	1990 ¹
All races and origins ²					
Percent very low birthweight	1.14	1.12	1.11	1.08	1.05
Percent low birthweight	6.41	6.31	6.00	6.05	5.90
Mean birthweight in grams (standard deviation) . . .	3,307 (568)	3,316 (570)	3,348 (577)	3,353 (581)	3,365 (583)
Non-Hispanic white					
Percent very low birthweight	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.78	0.73
Percent low birthweight	5.32	5.22	4.88	4.87	4.56
Mean birthweight in grams (standard deviation) . . .	3,364 (552)	3,375 (554)	3,410 (560)	3,416 (563)	3,433 (562)
Non-Hispanic black					
Percent very low birthweight	2.71	2.61	2.62	2.55	2.54
Percent low birthweight	11.90	11.70	11.28	11.66	11.92
Mean birthweight in grams (standard deviation) . . .	3,105 (629)	3,115 (628)	3,141 (637)	3,132 (635)	3,128 (635)
Hispanic ³					
Percent very low birthweight	0.97	0.98	0.94	0.93	0.87
Percent low birthweight	5.69	5.63	5.36	5.36	5.23
Mean birthweight in grams (standard deviation) . . .	3,309 (545)	3,316 (548)	3,344 (552)	3,343 (553)	3,351 (552)

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

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

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

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

disability, and are a leading cause of costly hospitalizations (85,104). In this report, data are presented for the five congenital anomalies reported on both the revised and unrevised U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth: anencephaly, meningomyelocele/spina bifida, cleft lip/palate, Down syndrome, and omphalocele/gastroschisis; see "Technical Notes."

There has been a national effort to prevent neural tube defects (NTDs) such as spina bifida and anencephalus by encouraging increased intake of folic acid among women of childbearing age; increased folate use among women in this age group has been reported (105). Greater maternal weight may also be a risk factor for NTDs (106), and multivitamin supplementation may protect against defects other than NTDs (107).

The rate for the NTD **anencephaly** was 11.3 in 2005, compared with 10.9 per 100,000 births in 2004. The anencephaly rate declined in the early 1990s, and was stable for 1994–1997 (105). Between 1998 and 2005, the rate was essentially unchanged. The rate of **meningomyelocele/spina bifida** was 18.0 per 100,000 in 2005, compared with 19.3 in 2004 (Table 25). The spina bifida rate rose between 1992 and 1995, and declined for 1995–1999 (105). The rate for this anomaly has not changed significantly in more recent years.

Congenital anomalies are underreported on the birth certificate; early ascertainment and reporting of some anomalies is limited because not all are recognizable at birth (108). Birth certificate data, however, have been found to be a valuable resource for exploratory or confirmatory studies (e.g., supporting an association between

Table L. Apgar score at 5 minutes, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 49 states and the District of Columbia, 2005

5 minute Apgar score	All races and origins ¹	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	American Indian or Alaska Native total ²	Asian or Pacific Islander total ²	Hispanic ³
0–3 Poor	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
4–6 Intermediate	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.9
7–8 Good	10.0	10.2	10.4	9.3	7.5	9.4
9–10 Excellent	88.5	88.4	87.1	89.4	91.5	89.3
0–6 Low	1.5	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.3

¹Includes origin not stated.

²Data for all persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see "Technical Notes."

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

NOTES: Excludes data for California, which did not report 5-minute Apgar score on the birth certificate. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table, Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race; see "Technical Notes." Nineteen states reported multiple race data for 2005. The multiple race data for these states were bridged to the single race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."

maternal smoking and birth defects such as cleft lip/palate, and club-foot) (109,110). The congenital anomalies reported on birth certificates are rare events. Because a small change in the number of anomalies reported can result in a relatively large change in rates, caution should also be used in comparing yearly rates for a specific anomaly.

Among the most commonly reported specific anomalies, **cleft lip/palate** was reported at a rate of 79.1 per 100,000 births. The rate of **Down syndrome**, a less common anomaly, was 49.0.

Rates for certain types of anomalies vary widely by maternal age (Table 25). For example, in 2005 as in past years, infants of mothers 35 years of age and older have the highest rates for Down syndrome, whereas, infants of mothers 20 years of age and younger have the highest rates for omphalocele/gastroschisis (a defect or abnormality of the anterior abdominal wall) (111).

Multiple births

The 2005 twin birth rate was 32.2 per 1,000 unchanged from 2004. The twin birth rate (twins per 1,000 total births) had been rising steadily, climbing an average of 3 percent a year between 1990 and 2004, for a total increase of 42 percent since 1990, and 70 percent since 1980 (See Tables 38 and 39.) The number of live births in twin deliveries rose 1 percent between 2004 and 2005 to 133,122 births; this number has almost doubled since 1980 (from 68,339).

The downward trend in the **rate of triplet and higher order multiple births** (triplet/+), observed since 1999, continued in 2005. The 2005 rate was 161.8 per 100,000 births, compared with 176.9 in 2004. The triplet/+ birth rate (the number of triplets, quadruplets, and quintuplets and other higher order multiples per 100,000 live births) climbed by more than 400 percent during the 1980s and 1990s, peaking at 193.5 per 100,000 births in 1998. This rate has been declining slowly since, however, and the 2005 level is 16 percent lower than the 1998 high (Table 39 and Figure 14). The number of births in triplet/+ deliveries dropped 8 percent between 2004 and 2005, to a total of 6,694, including 6,208 triplets, 418 quadruplets and 68 quintuplets. The rate of births in quadruplet and higher order deliveries, as distinct from the triplet/+ rate, has also generally been on the decline, see Table M.

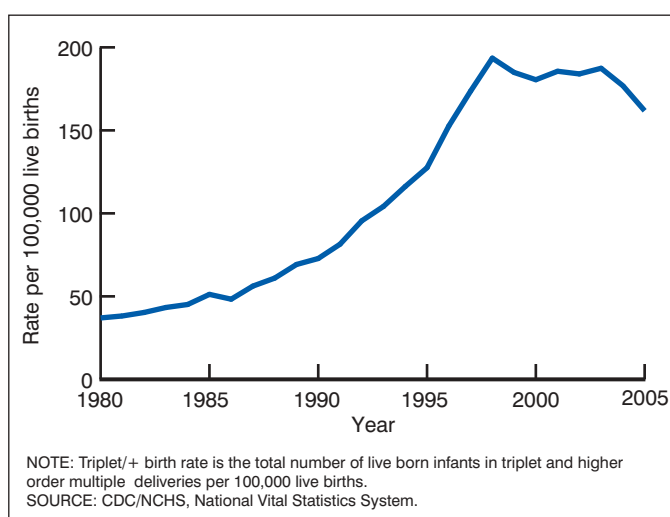


Figure 14. Triplet/+birth rate: United States, 1980–2005

The unparalleled rise in multiple births over the last two decades has been of large public health concern because of their high risk of preterm birth, low birthweight, long-term morbidity, and early death (7,85,112). Twins are 5 times, and triplets nearly 15 times more likely than singletons to die within a month of birth. (85).

Between 2004 and 2005 twinning rates were essentially unchanged among the three largest racial/Hispanic origin groups; non-Hispanic white (36.1 per 1,000 in 2005), non-Hispanic black (36.4), and Hispanic (22.0). Since 1990, rates have risen 58 percent for non-Hispanic white, and 36 and 22 percent, respectively, for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women.

Triplet/+ birth rates were not significantly different in 2005 from the previous year for the three largest race/Hispanic origin groups: non-Hispanic white (217.8), non-Hispanic black (105.5) and Hispanic (77.2). Between 1980 and 1998, large increases in triplet/+ birth rates were observed for each of these groups, but the most striking increase was among white mothers, up nearly 500 percent (113,114). Quite different trends by race/Hispanic origin have emerged since 1998, however;

Table M. Numbers of twin, triplet, quadruplet, and quintuplet and other higher order multiple births: United States, 1990, 1995–2005

Year	Twins	Triplets	Quadruplets	Quintuplets and other higher multiple births ¹	Triplet birth rate ²	Quadruplet and higher order multiple birth rate ³
2005	133,122	6,208	418	68	150.0	11.7
2004	132,219	6,750	439	86	164.2	12.8
2003	128,665	7,110	468	85	173.8	13.5
2002	125,134	6,898	434	69	171.5	12.5
2001	121,246	6,885	501	85	171.0	14.6
2000	118,916	6,742	506	77	166.1	14.4
1999	114,307	6,742	512	67	170.3	14.6
1998	110,670	6,919	627	79	175.5	17.9
1997	104,137	6,148	510	79	158.4	15.2
1996	100,750	5,298	560	81	136.1	16.5
1995	96,736	4,551	365	57	116.7	10.8
1990	93,865	2,830	185	13	71.6	5.0

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

²Triplet births per 100,000 total births.

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

triplet/+ birth rates have declined among non-Hispanic white, but have risen among non-Hispanic black women (Table 39).

Two related trends have been closely associated with the rise in multiple births over the last two decades; the older age at childbearing (women in their thirties are more likely than younger women to conceive multiples spontaneously) and the widening use of fertility therapies (31,115–118). These therapies include assisted reproductive technologies (ART) in which eggs and sperm are handled in the laboratory (e.g., *in vitro* fertilization), and non-ART therapies such as ovulation-inducing drugs and artificial insemination. ART therapies alone are estimated to account for 17 percent of all twins and 40 percent of triplets born in 2004 (118).

The more recent modest downward trend in triplet/+ births has been related to recommendations in the late 1990s (revised in 2004 and 2006) from The American Society of Reproductive Medicine intended to prevent higher-order multiple gestations by limiting the number of embryos transferred (119–122). Other factors also may have influenced the attenuation in triplet/+ birth rates (123,124).

As would be expected given the association among increasing maternal age, fertility therapies, and multiple births, older women are much more likely to give birth to a twin or triplet/+. In 2005, one of every five births to women 45 years of age and older was born in twin delivery compared with less than two of every 100 births to mothers under 20 years of age. Differentials in age-specific rates are even wider for triplet/+ births, see Table 38.

The shift towards earlier delivery observed among singletons (see section on gestational age) is even more apparent among multiples. Between 1990 and 2005, the percentage of twins delivered preterm has risen from 48 to 60 with large increases seen both among twins born at less than 34 weeks, and at 34 to 36 weeks (Figure 15). A marked trend to shorter pregnancies is also observed among triplets over this period (Table N). As with singletons, these changes may be associated with medical interventions (125).

Multiple birth rates also differ greatly by state. In Table 40, 3 years of data are combined to generate statistically reliable twin and triplet/+ birth rates by state. For years 2003–2005, twins accounted for more than 4 percent of all births (or more than 40 per 1,000) in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. These states plus Nebraska also reported the highest levels of triplet/+ births (more than 245 per 100,000). The lowest rates were reported for New Mexico, 24.2 (twins), and 65.9 (triplets).

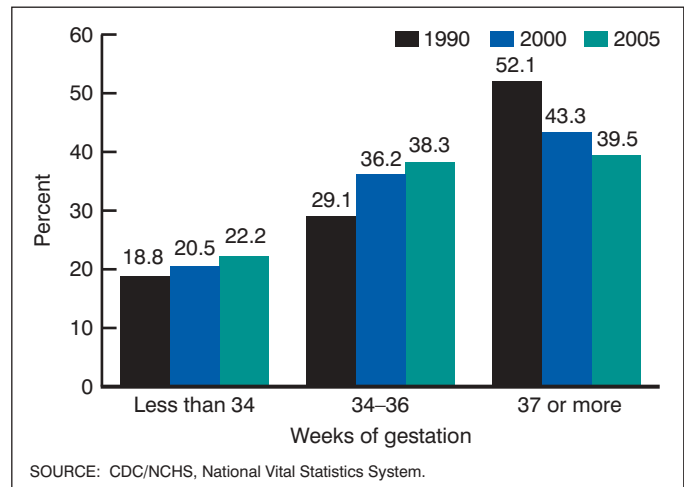


Figure 15. Gestational age distribution of twin births: United States, 1990, 2000, and 2005

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Table N. Distribution of triplet births by gestational age, United States: 1990, 2000 and 2005

	2005	2000	1990	Percent change 1990– 2005	Percent change 2000– 2005
Less than 28 weeks	12.7	11.2	11.5	10	13
28–31 weeks	25.6	23.3	18.0	42	10
32–33 weeks	25.8	25.1	20.7	25	3
Less than 34 weeks	64.1	59.6	50.2	28	8
34–36 weeks	29.6	32.7	37.7	-21	-9
37 weeks or more	6.3	7.7	12.1	-48	-18

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Guide to Tables in Births: Final Data for 2005

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

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

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

Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race: United States, specified years 1940–55 and each year, 1960–2005

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race: United States, specified years 1940–55 and each year, 1960–2005—Con.

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

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

--- Data not available.

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

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

³Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

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

⁵Figures by race exclude New Jersey.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see “Technical Notes.” In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see “Technical Notes.”

Table 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 2005

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

Live-birth order and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother													
		Under 15 years	15–19 years						20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years							
All races	4,138,349	6,722	414,593	18,249	41,064	73,878	116,476	164,926	1,040,388	1,131,596	950,691	483,156	104,667	6,119	417
1st child	1,637,953	6,592	331,486	17,499	37,947	64,202	92,998	118,840	492,754	402,493	269,639	110,628	22,787	1,453	121
2d child	1,326,598	101	69,170	642	2,760	8,577	19,997	37,194	350,216	379,935	336,746	159,318	29,433	1,575	104
3d child	699,661	5	10,773	34	161	759	2,683	7,136	141,174	214,667	198,404	111,535	21,969	1,065	69
4th child	278,310	1	1,272	4	11	61	264	932	39,728	85,315	84,807	53,492	12,974	668	53
5th child	101,738	–	161	1	3	10	30	117	9,627	29,570	32,405	22,715	6,798	437	25
6th child	40,585	–	22	–	1	–	7	14	2,137	9,955	13,491	10,819	3,901	247	13
7th child	17,840	–	8	–	–	1	1	6	429	3,387	6,227	5,467	2,148	165	9
8th child and over	18,171	–	4	–	–	1	–	3	186	1,740	4,935	6,801	4,030	455	20
Not stated	17,493	23	1,697	69	181	267	496	684	4,137	4,534	4,037	2,381	627	54	3
White	3,229,294	3,645	295,265	11,575	27,865	52,063	83,490	120,272	790,445	899,406	763,387	389,289	82,638	4,876	343
1st child	1,274,542	3,590	238,736	11,123	25,947	45,707	67,621	88,338	383,238	325,639	214,805	89,034	18,253	1,153	94
2d child	1,052,133	44	48,050	399	1,733	5,743	13,750	26,425	269,614	308,616	273,114	128,002	23,331	1,275	87
3d child	552,735	2	6,821	20	94	446	1,681	4,580	102,423	170,268	163,452	91,550	17,313	843	63
4th child	212,533	1	701	2	7	37	140	515	25,787	63,461	68,027	43,748	10,225	537	46
5th child	73,420	–	90	1	2	8	18	61	5,482	19,762	24,390	18,058	5,281	336	21
6th child	28,029	–	8	–	–	–	2	6	1,059	5,891	9,574	8,268	3,019	199	11
7th child	11,885	–	4	–	–	1	–	3	192	1,771	4,155	4,003	1,628	124	8
8th child and over	12,227	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	122	845	2,906	4,836	3,137	368	11
Not stated	11,790	8	853	30	82	121	278	342	2,528	3,153	2,964	1,790	451	41	2
Black	633,134	2,837	103,905	5,991	11,600	19,113	28,686	38,515	203,716	156,161	100,935	51,636	13,201	704	39
1st child	241,997	2,770	80,452	5,721	10,526	16,182	21,983	26,040	85,421	39,518	21,631	9,699	2,343	150	13
2d child	181,695	52	18,544	222	922	2,490	5,491	9,419	66,790	48,538	30,047	14,450	3,123	144	7
3d child	110,280	2	3,555	14	58	286	881	2,316	33,189	35,121	23,290	12,158	2,825	137	3
4th child	52,095	–	516	1	4	21	112	378	12,057	18,072	12,563	6,839	1,953	90	5
5th child	22,950	–	66	–	1	1	11	53	3,684	8,256	6,279	3,478	1,119	66	2
6th child	10,168	–	13	–	–	–	5	8	975	3,465	3,093	1,944	655	21	2
7th child	4,795	–	4	–	–	–	1	3	202	1,375	1,665	1,123	396	30	–
8th child and over	4,753	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	56	773	1,666	1,522	672	56	6
Not stated	4,401	13	753	33	89	132	202	297	1,342	1,043	701	423	115	10	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	44,813	136	7,807	401	894	1,460	2,142	2,910	15,333	11,189	6,619	2,969	722	37	1
1st child	15,654	133	6,116	383	824	1,245	1,653	2,011	5,844	2,191	949	349	67	4	1
2d child	12,041	2	1,417	13	64	188	408	744	5,267	3,084	1,574	592	102	3	–
3d child	8,126	1	211	–	2	19	67	123	2,795	2,876	1,502	599	135	7	–
4th child	4,444	–	22	–	–	2	5	15	1,011	1,641	1,129	536	101	4	–
5th child	2,213	–	3	–	–	1	1	1	263	830	704	313	96	4	–
6th child	1,073	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	308	377	232	99	6	–
7th child	535	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	129	200	149	42	2	–
8th child and over	487	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	59	155	186	76	6	–
Not stated	240	–	38	5	4	5	8	16	84	71	29	13	4	1	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	231,108	104	7,616	282	705	1,242	2,158	3,229	30,894	64,840	79,750	39,262	8,106	502	34
1st child	105,760	99	6,182	272	650	1,068	1,741	2,451	18,251	35,145	32,254	11,546	2,124	146	13
2d child	80,729	3	1,159	8	41	156	348	606	8,545	19,697	32,011	16,274	2,877	153	10
3d child	28,520	–	186	–	7	8	54	117	2,767	6,402	10,160	7,228	1,696	78	3
4th child	9,238	–	33	1	–	1	7	24	873	2,141	3,088	2,369	695	37	2
5th child	3,155	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	198	722	1,032	866	302	31	2
6th child	1,315	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	52	291	447	375	128	21	–
7th child	625	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	112	207	192	82	9	1
8th child and over	704	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	63	208	257	145	25	3
Not stated	1,062	2	53	1	6	9	8	29	183	267	343	155	57	2	–

– Quantity zero.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see "Technical Notes."

Table 3. Fertility rates and birth rates, by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 2005

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

Live-birth order and race of mother	Age of mother										
	15–19 years					20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ¹
	15–44 years	10–14 years	Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
All races	66.7	0.7	40.5	21.4	69.9	102.2	115.5	95.8	46.3	9.1	0.6
1st child	26.5	0.7	32.5	19.3	52.9	48.6	41.2	27.3	10.7	2.0	0.1
2d child	21.5	0.0	6.8	1.9	14.3	34.5	38.9	34.1	15.3	2.6	0.1
3d child	11.3	*	1.1	0.2	2.5	13.9	22.0	20.1	10.7	1.9	0.1
4th child	4.5	*	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.9	8.7	8.6	5.1	1.1	0.1
5th child	1.6	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.9	3.0	3.3	2.2	0.6	0.0
6th and 7th child	0.9	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.3	1.4	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.0
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0
White	66.3	0.5	37.0	18.9	64.7	99.2	118.3	99.3	47.3	9.0	0.6
1st child	26.3	0.5	30.0	17.2	49.7	48.3	43.0	28.1	10.9	2.0	0.1
2d child	21.7	0.0	6.0	1.6	12.8	34.0	40.7	35.7	15.6	2.5	0.1
3d child	11.4	*	0.9	0.1	2.0	12.9	22.5	21.4	11.2	1.9	0.1
4th child	4.4	*	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.2	8.4	8.9	5.3	1.1	0.1
5th child	1.5	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.7	2.6	3.2	2.2	0.6	0.0
6th and 7th child	0.8	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.0	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.0
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
Black	69.0	1.7	62.0	35.5	104.9	129.9	105.9	70.3	35.3	8.5	0.5
1st child	26.6	1.6	48.4	31.6	75.6	54.8	27.0	15.2	6.7	1.5	0.1
2d child	19.9	0.0	11.2	3.5	23.5	42.9	33.1	21.1	10.0	2.0	0.1
3d child	12.1	*	2.1	0.3	5.0	21.3	24.0	16.3	8.4	1.8	0.1
4th child	5.7	*	0.3	0.0	0.8	7.7	12.3	8.8	4.7	1.3	0.1
5th child	2.5	*	0.0	*	0.1	2.4	5.6	4.4	2.4	0.7	0.0
6th and 7th child	1.6	*	*	*	*	0.8	3.3	3.3	2.1	0.7	0.0
8th child and over	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	59.9	0.9	52.7	30.5	87.6	109.2	93.8	60.1	27.0	6.0	0.3
1st child	21.0	0.9	41.5	27.3	63.8	41.8	18.5	8.7	3.2	0.6	*
2d child	16.2	*	9.6	2.9	20.1	37.7	26.0	14.4	5.4	0.9	*
3d child	10.9	*	1.4	0.2	3.3	20.0	24.3	13.7	5.5	1.1	*
4th child	6.0	*	0.1	*	0.3	7.2	13.8	10.3	4.9	0.9	*
5th child	3.0	*	*	*	*	1.9	7.0	6.4	2.9	0.8	*
6th and 7th child	2.2	*	*	*	*	0.5	3.7	5.3	3.5	1.2	*
8th child and over	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.4	1.7	0.6	*
Asian or Pacific Islander	66.6	0.2	17.0	8.2	30.1	61.1	107.9	115.0	61.8	13.8	1.0
1st child	30.6	0.2	13.9	7.4	23.6	36.3	58.7	46.7	18.2	3.6	0.3
2d child	23.4	*	2.6	0.8	5.4	17.0	32.9	46.3	25.7	4.9	0.3
3d child	8.3	*	0.4	*	1.0	5.5	10.7	14.7	11.4	2.9	0.1
4th child	2.7	*	0.1	*	0.2	1.7	3.6	4.5	3.7	1.2	0.1
5th child	0.9	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.1
6th and 7th child	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.1
8th child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

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

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

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see "Technical Notes."

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates, by age of mother: United States, 1970–2005, and by age and race of mother: United States, 1980–2005

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

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ¹
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
All races²											
2005	2,053.5	0.7	40.5	21.4	69.9	102.2	115.5	95.8	46.3	9.1	0.6
2004	2,045.5	0.7	41.1	22.1	70.0	101.7	115.5	95.3	45.4	8.9	0.5
2003	2,042.5	0.6	41.6	22.4	70.7	102.6	115.6	95.1	43.8	8.7	0.5
2002	2,013.0	0.7	43.0	23.2	72.8	103.6	113.6	91.5	41.4	8.3	0.5
2001	2,034.0	0.8	45.3	24.7	76.1	106.2	113.4	91.9	40.6	8.1	0.5
2000	2,056.0	0.9	47.7	26.9	78.1	109.7	113.5	91.2	39.7	8.0	0.5
1999	2,007.5	0.9	48.8	28.2	79.1	107.9	111.2	87.1	37.8	7.4	0.4
1998	1,999.0	1.0	50.3	29.9	80.9	108.4	110.2	85.2	36.9	7.4	0.4
1997	1,971.0	1.1	51.3	31.4	82.1	107.3	108.3	83.0	35.7	7.1	0.4
1996	1,976.0	1.2	53.5	33.3	84.7	107.8	108.6	82.1	34.9	6.8	0.3
1995	1,978.0	1.3	56.0	35.5	87.7	107.5	108.8	81.1	34.0	6.6	0.3
1994	2,001.5	1.4	58.2	37.2	90.2	109.2	111.0	80.4	33.4	6.4	0.3
1993	2,019.5	1.4	59.0	37.5	91.1	111.3	113.2	79.9	32.7	6.1	0.3
1992	2,046.0	1.4	60.3	37.6	93.6	113.7	115.7	79.6	32.3	5.9	0.3
1991	2,062.5	1.4	61.8	38.6	94.0	115.3	117.2	79.2	31.9	5.5	0.2
1990	2,081.0	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1989	2,014.0	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.2	0.2
1988	1,934.0	1.3	53.0	33.6	79.9	110.2	114.4	74.8	28.1	4.8	0.2
1987	1,872.0	1.3	50.6	31.7	78.5	107.9	111.6	72.1	26.3	4.4	0.2
1986	1,837.5	1.3	50.2	30.5	79.6	107.4	109.8	70.1	24.4	4.1	0.2
1985	1,844.0	1.2	51.0	31.0	79.6	108.3	111.0	69.1	24.0	4.0	0.2
1984 ³	1,806.5	1.2	50.6	31.0	77.4	106.8	108.7	67.0	22.9	3.9	0.2
1983 ³	1,799.0	1.1	51.4	31.8	77.4	107.8	108.5	64.9	22.0	3.9	0.2
1982 ³	1,827.5	1.1	52.4	32.3	79.4	111.6	111.0	64.1	21.2	3.9	0.2
1981 ³	1,812.0	1.1	52.2	32.0	80.0	112.2	111.5	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1980 ³	1,839.5	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1979 ³	1,808.0	1.2	52.3	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1978 ³	1,760.0	1.2	51.5	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1977 ³	1,789.5	1.2	52.8	33.9	80.9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1976 ³	1,738.0	1.2	52.8	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1975 ³	1,774.0	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1974 ³	1,835.0	1.2	57.5	37.3	88.7	117.7	111.5	53.8	20.2	4.8	0.3
1973 ³	1,879.0	1.2	59.3	38.5	91.2	119.7	112.2	55.6	22.1	5.4	0.3
1972 ³	2,010.0	1.2	61.7	39.0	96.9	130.2	117.7	59.8	24.8	6.2	0.4
1971 ⁴	2,266.5	1.1	64.5	38.2	105.3	150.1	134.1	67.3	28.7	7.1	0.4
1970 ⁴	2,480.0	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
White											
2005	2,056.0	0.5	37.0	18.9	64.7	99.2	118.3	99.3	47.3	9.0	0.6
2004	2,054.5	0.5	37.7	19.5	65.0	99.2	118.6	99.1	46.4	8.9	0.5
2003	2,061.0	0.5	38.3	19.8	66.2	100.6	119.5	99.3	44.8	8.7	0.5
2002	2,027.5	0.5	39.4	20.5	68.0	101.6	117.4	95.5	42.4	8.2	0.5
2001	2,040.0	0.5	41.2	21.4	70.8	103.7	117.0	95.8	41.3	8.0	0.5
2000	2,051.0	0.6	43.2	23.3	72.3	106.6	116.7	94.6	40.2	7.9	0.4
1999	2,007.5	0.6	44.0	24.4	73.0	105.0	114.9	90.7	38.5	7.4	0.4
1998	1,991.0	0.6	44.9	25.6	74.1	105.4	113.6	88.5	37.5	7.3	0.4
1997	1,955.0	0.7	45.5	26.6	75.0	104.5	111.3	85.7	36.1	6.9	0.3
1996	1,960.5	0.7	47.5	28.0	77.6	105.3	111.7	84.6	35.3	6.7	0.3
1995	1,954.5	0.8	49.5	29.6	80.2	104.7	111.7	83.3	34.2	6.4	0.3
1994	1,957.5	0.8	50.5	30.4	81.2	105.0	113.0	82.2	33.5	6.2	0.3
1993	1,961.5	0.8	50.6	30.0	81.5	106.1	114.7	81.3	32.6	5.9	0.3
1992	1,978.0	0.8	51.4	29.9	83.2	107.7	116.9	80.8	32.1	5.7	0.2
1991	1,988.0	0.8	52.6	30.5	83.3	108.8	118.0	80.2	31.8	5.2	0.2
1990	2,003.0	0.7	50.8	29.5	78.0	109.8	120.7	81.7	31.5	5.2	0.2
1989	1,931.0	0.7	47.9	28.1	72.9	106.9	117.8	78.1	29.7	4.9	0.2
1988	1,856.5	0.6	44.4	26.0	69.6	103.7	114.8	75.4	27.7	4.5	0.2
1987	1,804.5	0.6	42.5	24.6	68.9	102.3	112.3	73.0	25.9	4.1	0.2
1986	1,776.0	0.6	42.3	23.8	70.1	102.7	110.8	70.9	23.9	3.8	0.2
1985	1,787.0	0.6	43.3	24.4	70.4	104.1	112.3	69.9	23.3	3.7	0.2
1984 ³	1,748.5	0.6	42.9	24.3	68.4	102.7	109.8	67.7	22.2	3.6	0.2
1983 ³	1,740.5	0.6	43.9	25.0	68.8	103.8	109.4	65.3	21.3	3.6	0.2
1982 ³	1,767.0	0.6	45.0	25.5	70.8	107.7	111.9	64.0	20.4	3.6	0.2
1981 ³	1,748.0	0.5	44.9	25.4	71.5	108.3	112.3	61.0	19.0	3.4	0.2
1980 ³	1,773.0	0.6	45.4	25.5	73.2	111.1	113.8	61.2	18.8	3.5	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates, by age of mother: United States, 1970–2005, and by age and race of mother: United States, 1980–2005—Con.

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

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ¹
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
Black											
2005	2,070.5	1.7	62.0	35.5	104.9	129.9	105.9	70.3	35.3	8.5	0.5
2004	2,032.5	1.6	63.3	37.2	104.4	127.7	103.6	67.9	34.0	7.9	0.5
2003	1,999.0	1.6	63.8	38.2	103.7	126.1	100.4	66.5	33.2	7.7	0.5
2002	1,991.0	1.8	66.6	40.0	107.6	127.1	99.0	64.4	31.5	7.4	0.4
2001	2,051.0	2.0	71.8	43.9	114.0	133.2	99.2	64.8	31.6	7.2	0.4
2000	2,129.0	2.3	77.4	49.0	118.8	141.3	100.3	65.4	31.5	7.2	0.4
1999	2,082.5	2.5	79.1	50.5	120.6	137.9	97.3	62.7	30.2	6.5	0.3
1998	2,111.5	2.8	83.5	55.4	124.8	138.4	97.5	63.2	30.0	6.6	0.3
1997	2,091.5	3.1	86.3	59.3	127.7	135.2	95.0	62.6	29.3	6.5	0.3
1996	2,088.5	3.5	89.6	63.3	130.5	133.2	94.3	62.0	28.7	6.1	0.3
1995	2,127.5	4.1	94.4	68.5	135.0	133.7	95.6	63.0	28.4	6.0	0.3
1994	2,258.5	4.5	102.9	75.1	146.2	142.9	101.5	65.0	28.7	5.9	0.3
1993	2,351.0	4.5	107.3	78.9	150.2	150.2	106.4	66.6	29.0	5.9	0.3
1992	2,416.0	4.6	111.3	80.5	156.3	156.2	109.7	67.0	28.6	5.6	0.2
1991	2,462.0	4.7	114.8	83.5	157.6	159.7	112.0	67.3	28.2	5.5	0.2
1990	2,480.0	4.9	112.8	82.3	152.9	160.2	115.5	68.7	28.1	5.5	0.3
1989	2,432.5	5.1	111.5	81.9	151.9	156.8	114.4	66.3	26.7	5.4	0.3
1988	2,298.0	4.9	102.7	75.7	142.7	149.7	108.2	63.1	25.6	5.1	0.3
1987	2,198.0	4.8	97.6	72.1	135.8	142.7	104.3	60.6	24.6	4.8	0.2
1986	2,135.5	4.7	95.8	69.3	135.1	137.3	101.1	59.3	23.8	4.8	0.3
1985	2,109.0	4.5	95.4	69.3	132.4	135.0	100.2	57.9	23.9	4.6	0.3
1984 ³	2,070.5	4.4	94.1	69.2	128.1	132.2	98.4	56.7	23.3	4.8	0.2
1983 ³	2,066.0	4.1	93.9	69.6	127.1	131.9	98.4	56.2	23.3	5.1	0.3
1982 ³	2,106.5	4.0	94.3	69.7	128.9	135.4	101.3	57.5	23.3	5.1	0.4
1981 ³	2,117.5	4.0	94.5	69.3	131.0	136.5	102.3	57.4	23.1	5.4	0.3
1980 ³	2,176.5	4.3	97.8	72.5	135.1	140.0	103.9	59.9	23.5	5.6	0.3
American Indian or Alaska Native											
2005	1,750.0	0.9	52.7	30.5	87.6	109.2	93.8	60.1	27.0	6.0	0.3
2004	1,734.5	0.9	52.5	30.0	87.0	109.7	92.8	58.0	26.8	6.0	0.2
2003	1,731.5	1.0	53.1	30.6	87.3	110.0	93.5	57.4	25.4	5.5	0.4
2002	1,735.0	0.9	53.8	30.7	89.2	112.6	91.8	56.4	25.4	5.8	0.3
2001	1,746.5	1.0	56.3	31.4	94.8	115.0	90.4	55.9	24.7	5.7	0.3
2000	1,772.5	1.1	58.3	34.1	97.1	117.2	91.8	55.5	24.6	5.7	0.3
1999	1,783.5	1.4	59.9	36.5	98.0	120.7	90.6	53.8	24.3	5.7	0.3
1998	1,851.0	1.5	64.7	39.7	106.9	125.1	92.0	56.8	24.6	5.3	*
1997	1,834.5	1.5	65.2	41.0	107.1	122.5	91.6	56.0	24.4	5.4	0.3
1996	1,855.0	1.6	68.2	42.7	113.3	123.5	91.1	56.5	24.4	5.5	*
1995	1,878.5	1.6	72.9	44.6	122.2	123.1	91.6	56.5	24.3	5.5	*
1994	1,950.0	1.8	76.4	48.4	123.7	126.5	98.2	56.6	24.8	5.4	0.3
1993	2,048.5	1.4	79.8	51.5	126.3	134.2	103.5	59.5	25.5	5.6	*
1992	2,135.5	1.6	82.4	52.3	130.5	142.3	107.0	61.0	26.7	5.9	*
1991	2,142.5	1.6	84.1	51.9	134.2	143.8	105.6	60.8	26.4	5.8	0.4
1990	2,184.5	1.6	81.1	48.5	129.3	148.7	110.3	61.5	27.5	5.9	*
1989	2,248.5	1.5	82.7	51.6	128.9	152.4	114.2	64.8	27.4	6.4	*
1988	2,155.0	1.7	77.5	49.7	121.1	145.2	110.9	64.5	25.6	5.3	*
1987	2,100.5	1.7	77.2	48.8	122.2	140.0	107.9	63.0	24.4	5.6	*
1986	2,083.0	1.8	78.1	48.7	125.3	138.8	107.9	60.7	23.8	5.3	*
1985	2,129.5	1.7	79.2	47.7	124.1	139.1	109.6	62.6	27.4	6.0	*
1984 ³	2,137.5	1.7	81.5	50.7	124.7	142.4	109.2	60.5	26.3	5.6	*
1983 ³	2,182.0	1.9	84.2	55.2	121.4	145.5	113.7	58.9	25.5	6.4	*
1982 ³	2,215.0	1.4	83.5	52.6	127.6	148.1	115.8	60.9	26.9	6.0	*
1981 ³	2,092.5	2.1	78.4	49.7	121.5	141.2	105.6	58.9	25.2	6.6	*
1980 ³	2,165.0	1.9	82.2	51.5	129.5	143.7	106.6	61.8	28.1	8.2	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates, by age of mother: United States, 1970–2005, and by age and race of mother: United States, 1980–2005—Con.

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

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

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

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

²1970–91 includes births to races not shown separately. For 1992 and later years, unknown race of mother is imputed; see “Technical Notes.”

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

⁴Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see “Technical Notes.” In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see “Technical Notes.”

Table 5. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2005

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

Measure and year	All origin ¹	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
Number										
2005	4,138,349	985,505	693,197	63,340	16,064	151,201	61,703	3,123,005	2,279,768	583,759
2004	4,112,052	946,349	677,621	61,221	14,943	143,520	49,044	3,133,125	2,296,683	578,772
2003	4,089,950	912,329	654,504	58,400	14,867	135,586	48,972	3,149,034	2,321,904	576,033
2002	4,021,726	876,642	627,505	57,465	14,232	125,981	51,459	3,119,944	2,298,156	578,335
2001	4,025,933	851,851	611,000	57,568	14,017	121,365	47,901	3,149,572	2,326,578	589,917
2000	4,058,814	815,868	581,915	58,124	13,429	113,344	49,056	3,199,994	2,362,968	604,346
1999	3,959,417	764,339	540,674	57,138	13,088	103,307	50,132	3,147,580	2,346,450	588,981
1998	3,941,553	734,661	516,011	57,349	13,226	98,226	49,849	3,158,975	2,361,462	593,127
1997	3,880,894	709,767	499,024	55,450	12,887	97,405	45,001	3,115,174	2,333,363	581,431
1996	3,891,494	701,339	489,666	54,863	12,613	97,888	46,309	3,133,484	2,358,989	578,099
1995	3,899,589	679,768	469,615	54,824	12,473	94,996	47,860	3,160,495	2,382,638	587,781
1994	3,952,767	665,026	454,536	57,240	11,889	93,485	47,876	3,245,115	2,438,855	619,198
1993	4,000,240	654,418	443,733	58,102	11,916	92,371	48,296	3,295,345	2,472,031	641,273
1992 ³	4,049,024	643,271	432,047	59,569	11,472	89,031	51,152	3,365,862	2,527,207	657,450
1991 ³	4,094,566	623,085	411,233	59,833	11,058	86,908	54,053	3,434,464	2,589,878	666,758
1990 ⁴	4,092,994	595,073	385,640	58,807	11,311	83,008	56,307	3,457,417	2,626,500	661,701
1989 ⁵	3,903,012	532,249	327,233	56,229	10,842	72,443	65,502	3,297,493	2,526,367	611,269
Birth rate										
2005 ⁶	14.0	23.1	24.7	17.2	10.2	22.8	(⁶)	12.4	11.5	15.7
2004 ⁶	14.0	22.9	24.9	16.1	9.3	22.2	(⁶)	12.5	11.6	15.8
2003 ⁶	14.1	22.9	24.7	15.1	9.9	23.0	(⁶)	12.7	11.8	15.9
2002 ⁶	13.9	22.6	24.2	16.5	10.0	22.4	(⁶)	12.6	11.7	16.1
2001 ⁶	14.1	23.0	24.8	17.8	10.3	21.8	(⁶)	12.8	11.8	16.6
2000 ⁶	14.4	23.1	25.0	18.1	9.7	21.8	(⁶)	13.2	12.2	17.3
1999 ⁶	14.2	22.5	24.2	18.0	9.4	21.7	(⁶)	13.0	12.1	17.1
1998 ⁶	14.3	22.7	24.6	17.9	9.7	21.7	(⁶)	13.2	12.2	17.5
1997 ⁶	14.2	23.0	25.3	17.2	10.0	21.3	(⁶)	13.1	12.2	17.4
1996 ⁶	14.4	23.8	26.2	17.2	10.6	22.5	(⁶)	13.3	12.3	17.6
1995 ⁶	14.6	24.1	25.8	19.0	10.8	24.2	(⁶)	13.5	12.5	18.2
1994 ⁶	15.0	24.7	26.1	20.8	10.7	24.9	(⁶)	13.9	12.8	19.5
1993 ⁶	15.4	25.4	26.8	21.5	10.5	26.3	(⁶)	14.3	13.1	20.7
1992 ^{6,7}	15.8	26.1	27.4	22.9	10.1	27.5	(⁶)	14.8	13.4	21.6
1991 ^{6,7}	16.2	26.5	27.6	23.3	9.8	28.3	(⁶)	15.2	13.9	22.4
1990 ^{4,6}	16.7	26.7	28.7	21.6	10.9	27.5	(⁶)	15.7	14.4	23.0
1989 ^{5,6}	16.3	26.2	25.7	23.7	10.0	28.3	(⁶)	15.4	14.2	22.8
Fertility rate										
2005 ⁶	66.7	99.4	107.7	72.1	50.4	93.2	(⁶)	60.4	58.3	67.2
2004 ⁶	66.3	97.8	106.8	68.4	53.2	89.3	(⁶)	60.5	58.4	67.0
2003 ⁶	66.1	96.9	105.5	61.6	61.7	91.2	(⁶)	60.5	58.5	67.1
2002 ⁶	64.8	94.4	102.8	65.4	59.0	86.1	(⁶)	59.6	57.4	67.4
2001 ⁶	65.3	96.0	105.7	72.2	56.7	82.7	(⁶)	60.1	57.7	69.1
2000 ⁶	65.9	95.9	105.1	73.5	49.3	85.1	(⁶)	61.1	58.5	71.4
1999 ⁶	64.4	93.0	101.5	71.1	47.0	84.8	(⁶)	60.0	57.7	69.9
1998 ⁶	64.3	93.2	103.2	69.7	46.5	83.5	(⁶)	60.0	57.6	70.9
1997 ⁶	63.6	94.2	106.6	65.8	53.1	80.6	(⁶)	59.3	56.8	70.3
1996 ⁶	64.1	97.5	110.7	66.5	55.1	84.2	(⁶)	59.6	57.1	70.7
1995 ⁶	64.6	98.8	109.9	71.3	52.2	89.1	(⁶)	60.2	57.5	72.8
1994 ⁶	65.9	100.7	109.9	78.2	53.6	93.2	(⁶)	61.6	58.2	77.5
1993 ⁶	67.0	103.3	110.9	79.8	53.9	101.5	(⁶)	62.7	58.9	81.5
1992 ^{6,7}	68.4	106.1	113.3	87.9	49.4	104.7	(⁶)	64.2	60.0	84.5
1991 ^{6,7}	69.3	106.9	114.9	87.9	47.6	105.5	(⁶)	65.2	60.9	87.0
1990 ^{4,6}	71.0	107.7	118.9	82.9	52.6	102.7	(⁶)	67.1	62.8	89.0
1989 ^{5,6}	69.2	104.9	106.6	86.6	49.8	95.8	(⁶)	65.7	60.5	84.8

¹Includes origin not stated.²Includes races other than white and black.³Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.⁴Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.⁵Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.⁶Rates for the Central and South American population includes other and unknown Hispanic.⁷Rates are estimated for the United States based on birth data for 49 states and the District of Columbia. Births for New Hampshire that did not report Hispanic origin, are included in the rates for non-Hispanic women; see "Technical Notes."

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race; see "Technical Notes." Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."

Table 6. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2005

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

Live-birth order and origin of mother	Age of mother														
	All ages	Under 15 years	15–19 years										40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years			
Hispanic															
Total	985,505	2,466	136,906	7,241	15,928	26,877	38,090	48,770	287,896	266,590	186,398	85,739	18,597	891	22
1st child	350,705	2,423	106,395	6,888	14,589	22,752	29,085	33,081	123,415	67,910	34,861	12,975	2,586	135	5
2d child	301,667	37	25,699	310	1,220	3,717	7,755	12,697	103,767	91,963	54,910	21,283	3,844	161	3
3d child	193,217	2	3,971	18	69	326	1,041	2,517	43,902	66,002	51,835	23,130	4,206	164	5
4th child	85,290	1	436	2	5	24	90	315	12,423	27,148	27,118	14,705	3,330	127	2
5th child	31,655	–	53	1	2	5	14	31	2,899	8,965	10,512	7,152	1,958	113	3
6th child	12,118	–	6	–	–	–	2	4	574	2,739	4,093	3,395	1,242	67	2
7th child	4,650	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	110	814	1,566	1,492	618	47	1
8th child and over	3,624	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	376	997	1,371	754	73	1
Not stated	2,579	3	344	22	43	53	103	123	754	673	506	236	59	4	–
Mexican															
Total	693,197	1,855	101,705	5,443	11,989	20,184	28,343	35,746	209,156	187,469	126,175	54,955	11,346	525	11
1st child	236,057	1,822	78,492	5,176	10,948	17,015	21,455	23,898	86,144	42,530	19,255	6,546	1,216	51	1
2d child	208,777	29	19,560	240	960	2,868	5,933	9,559	77,201	64,350	34,336	11,419	1,813	69	–
3d child	141,879	1	3,073	11	51	251	821	1,939	33,249	49,688	38,036	15,299	2,438	91	4
4th child	65,158	1	342	2	3	15	75	247	9,388	20,738	21,093	11,130	2,384	81	1
5th child	24,287	–	37	1	1	3	8	24	2,199	6,838	8,099	5,578	1,458	76	2
6th child	9,309	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	413	2,047	3,157	2,666	967	54	1
7th child	3,578	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	85	630	1,189	1,146	484	42	1
8th child and over	2,731	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	280	729	1,062	561	59	1
Not stated	1,421	2	196	13	26	32	51	74	438	368	281	109	25	2	–
Puerto Rican															
Total	63,340	175	10,839	567	1,266	2,132	3,014	3,860	19,747	16,220	10,241	4,956	1,110	50	2
1st child	24,776	172	8,513	541	1,182	1,820	2,322	2,648	8,289	4,279	2,321	992	194	16	–
2d child	19,442	3	1,947	21	73	281	603	969	6,884	5,444	3,294	1,532	323	15	–
3d child	11,118	–	295	1	4	18	64	208	3,112	3,768	2,432	1,250	254	7	–
4th child	4,666	–	32	–	1	5	4	22	1,045	1,693	1,168	576	148	4	–
5th child	1,806	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	243	645	543	287	83	2	1
6th child	740	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	226	237	150	45	3	1
7th child	301	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	74	118	71	26	1	–
8th child and over	244	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	34	94	79	33	2	–
Not stated	247	–	50	4	6	8	19	13	83	57	34	19	4	–	–
Cuban															
Total	16,064	17	1,222	44	121	210	342	505	3,217	4,052	4,630	2,320	566	38	2
1st child	7,169	16	1,040	42	112	192	282	412	1,904	1,843	1,607	609	136	14	–
2d child	5,881	1	157	1	6	16	51	83	970	1,489	2,054	991	208	10	1
3d child	2,114	–	17	–	1	2	7	7	248	511	686	512	133	6	1
4th child	554	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	142	169	127	46	6	–
5th child	144	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	30	44	38	20	–	–
6th child	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	15	16	12	7	–	–
7th child	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	6	3	1	–
8th child and over	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	6	7	1	–
Not stated	112	–	8	1	2	–	2	3	16	20	43	19	6	–	–
Central and South American															
Total	151,201	215	12,790	563	1,270	2,360	3,610	4,987	36,805	43,417	34,869	18,447	4,446	208	4
1st child	58,902	211	10,502	534	1,180	2,073	2,959	3,756	19,372	14,949	9,211	3,796	823	36	2
2d child	48,843	3	1,968	25	76	258	562	1,047	12,088	15,678	12,001	5,846	1,211	47	1
3d child	26,813	–	242	2	6	21	64	149	4,056	8,467	8,107	4,766	1,128	47	–
4th child	10,122	–	20	–	–	–	2	18	931	2,953	3,400	2,197	590	30	1
5th child	3,708	–	7	–	1	1	3	2	179	902	1,304	974	314	28	–
6th child	1,377	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	243	484	454	163	7	–
7th child	510	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	50	168	201	82	2	–
8th child and over	407	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	33	93	148	117	9	–
Not stated	519	1	51	2	7	7	20	15	139	142	101	65	18	2	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2005—Con.

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

Live-birth order and origin of mother	Age of mother															
	All ages	Under 15 years	15–19 years							20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years								
Other and unknown																
Hispanic	61,703	204	10,350	624	1,282	1,991	2,781	3,672	18,971	15,432	10,483	5,061	1,129	70	3	
1st child	23,801	202	7,848	595	1,167	1,652	2,067	2,367	7,706	4,309	2,467	1,032	217	18	2	
2d child	18,724	1	2,067	23	105	294	606	1,039	6,624	5,002	3,225	1,495	289	20	1	
3d child	11,293	1	344	4	7	34	85	214	3,237	3,568	2,574	1,303	253	13	–	
4th child	4,790	–	42	–	1	4	9	28	995	1,622	1,288	675	162	6	–	
5th child	1,710	–	7	–	–	1	1	5	266	550	522	275	83	7	–	
6th child	639	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	54	208	199	113	60	3	–	
7th child	243	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	7	59	84	68	23	1	–	
8th child and over	223	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	28	77	76	36	2	–	
Not stated	280	–	39	2	2	6	11	18	78	86	47	24	6	–	–	
Non-Hispanic																
Total ¹	3,123,005	4,220	275,042	10,879	24,864	46,527	77,655	115,117	745,697	857,101	757,138	393,277	85,079	5,088	363	
1st child	1,275,532	4,134	223,069	10,496	23,119	41,066	63,350	85,038	366,179	331,746	232,448	96,584	19,962	1,296	114	
2d child	1,016,338	64	43,045	325	1,520	4,810	12,125	24,265	244,417	285,712	279,564	136,726	25,324	1,388	98	
3d child	502,067	3	6,739	15	90	424	1,627	4,583	96,392	147,374	145,374	87,658	17,592	878	57	
4th child	191,105	–	830	2	6	36	174	612	27,034	57,572	57,121	38,435	9,556	519	38	
5th child	69,266	–	108	–	1	5	16	86	6,646	20,347	21,678	15,378	4,774	316	19	
6th child	28,107	–	16	–	1	–	5	10	1,549	7,132	9,277	7,333	2,616	173	11	
7th child	13,035	–	6	–	–	1	1	4	314	2,546	4,612	3,931	1,510	109	7	
8th child and over	14,377	–	4	–	–	1	–	3	132	1,345	3,899	5,357	3,252	371	17	
Not stated	13,178	19	1,225	41	127	184	357	516	3,034	3,327	3,165	1,875	493	38	2	
White.																
1st child	937,836	1,313	137,652	4,585	12,045	24,096	40,082	56,844	266,007	259,923	180,173	76,020	15,643	1,016	89	
2d child	761,662	14	23,516	105	558	2,182	6,337	14,334	170,327	220,382	219,692	106,999	19,550	1,101	81	
3d child	366,578	–	3,018	2	31	133	687	2,165	60,198	106,844	113,310	69,223	13,262	672	51	
4th child	130,155	–	285	–	2	13	52	218	13,956	37,342	41,710	29,454	6,984	393	31	
5th child	42,834	–	41	–	–	3	6	32	2,701	11,146	14,266	11,077	3,362	226	15	
6th child	16,296	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	515	3,277	5,622	4,948	1,794	128	9	
7th child	7,389	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	94	988	2,651	2,555	1,020	73	6	
8th child and over	8,731	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	73	486	1,980	3,495	2,396	291	8	
Not stated	8,287	4	486	10	39	59	164	214	1,647	2,165	2,241	1,371	341	31	1	
Black.																
1st child	222,633	2,635	74,868	5,356	9,816	15,005	20,370	24,321	78,150	35,773	19,864	8,996	2,196	140	11	
2d child	166,631	47	17,314	203	870	2,337	5,122	8,782	61,834	43,839	27,316	13,261	2,875	138	7	
3d child	101,797	2	3,372	13	54	266	831	2,208	31,353	32,283	21,102	10,964	2,595	123	3	
4th child	48,505	–	497	1	4	20	110	362	11,422	16,881	11,531	6,266	1,816	87	5	
5th child	21,592	–	63	–	1	1	9	52	3,539	7,819	5,834	3,233	1,044	58	2	
6th child	9,654	–	12	–	–	–	4	8	945	3,320	2,916	1,827	612	20	2	
7th child	4,578	–	4	–	–	–	1	3	191	1,335	1,593	1,054	374	27	–	
8th child and over	4,542	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	53	748	1,587	1,451	643	52	6	
Not stated	3,827	13	681	29	84	117	180	271	1,186	887	593	359	101	6	1	

— Quantity zero.

¹Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race; see "Technical Notes." Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."

Table 7. Fertility rates and birth rates, by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2005

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

Live-birth order and race of mother	Age of mother										
	15–44 years ¹	10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ²
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
Hispanic											
Total	99.4	1.3	81.7	48.5	134.6	170.0	149.2	106.8	54.2	13.0	0.8
1st child	35.5	1.3	63.6	43.0	96.6	73.1	38.1	20.0	8.2	1.8	0.1
2d child	30.5	0.0	15.4	5.1	31.8	61.4	51.6	31.5	13.5	2.7	0.1
3d child	19.5	*	2.4	0.4	5.5	26.0	37.0	29.8	14.7	2.9	0.1
4th child	8.6	*	0.3	0.0	0.6	7.4	15.2	15.6	9.3	2.3	0.1
5th child	3.2	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.7	5.0	6.0	4.5	1.4	0.1
6th and 7th child	1.7	*	*	*	*	0.4	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.3	0.1
8th child and over	0.4	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.1
Mexican	107.7	1.4	93.4	55.4	156.3	183.2	154.4	108.3	56.3	13.3	0.8
1st child	36.8	1.4	72.2	48.9	110.8	75.6	35.1	16.6	6.7	1.4	0.1
2d child	32.5	0.0	18.0	6.0	37.9	67.7	53.1	29.5	11.7	2.1	0.1
3d child	22.1	*	2.8	0.5	6.7	29.2	41.0	32.7	15.7	2.9	0.1
4th child	10.1	*	0.3	0.0	0.8	8.2	17.1	18.1	11.4	2.8	0.1
5th child	3.8	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.9	5.6	7.0	5.7	1.7	0.1
6th and 7th child	2.0	*	*	*	*	0.4	2.2	3.7	3.9	1.7	0.1
8th child and over	0.4	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.1
Puerto Rican	72.1	1.0	63.3	37.2	*	131.0	110.4	77.5	36.0	7.9	0.4
1st child	28.3	0.9	49.9	33.4	*	55.2	29.2	17.6	7.2	1.4	*
2d child	22.2	*	11.4	3.5	*	45.9	37.2	25.0	11.2	2.3	*
3d child	12.7	*	1.7	0.2	*	20.7	25.7	18.5	9.1	1.8	*
4th child	5.3	*	0.2	*	*	7.0	11.6	8.9	4.2	1.1	*
5th child	2.1	*	*	*	*	1.6	4.4	4.1	2.1	0.6	*
6th and 7th child	1.2	*	*	*	*	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.6	0.5	*
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	*
Cuban	50.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1st child	22.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2d child	18.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3d child	6.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4th child	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5th child	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6th and 7th child	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8th child and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Hispanic ³	93.2	1.1	62.2	37.1	97.6	156.3	154.6	116.3	58.7	14.5	0.8
1st child	36.3	1.1	49.5	33.1	72.6	76.2	50.8	30.0	12.1	2.7	0.2
2d child	29.7	*	10.9	3.6	21.2	52.6	54.5	39.2	18.4	3.9	0.2
3d child	16.7	*	1.6	0.3	3.3	20.5	31.7	27.5	15.2	3.6	0.2
4th child	6.6	*	0.2	*	0.4	5.4	12.1	12.1	7.2	2.0	0.1
5th child	2.4	*	*	*	*	1.3	3.8	4.7	3.1	1.0	0.1
6th and 7th child	1.2	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.5	2.4	2.1	0.9	*
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	*
Non-Hispanic ⁴											
Total ⁵	60.4	0.5	32.4	16.0	57.6	88.7	108.0	93.4	44.9	8.6	0.6
1st child	24.8	0.5	26.4	14.6	44.5	43.7	42.0	28.8	11.1	2.0	0.1
2d child	19.7	0.0	5.1	1.3	10.9	29.2	36.1	34.6	15.7	2.6	0.2
3d child	9.8	*	0.8	0.1	1.9	11.5	18.6	18.0	10.0	1.8	0.1
4th child	3.7	*	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.2	7.3	7.1	4.4	1.0	0.1
5th child	1.4	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.8	2.6	2.7	1.8	0.5	0.0
6th and 7th child	0.8	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.0
8th child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Fertility rates and birth rates, by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2005—Con.

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

Live-birth order and race of mother	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 ²
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
Non-Hispanic ⁴											
White	58.3	0.2	25.9	11.5	48.0	81.4	109.1	96.9	45.6	8.3	0.5
1st child	24.1	0.2	21.7	10.7	38.5	42.1	44.3	30.2	11.4	2.0	0.1
2d child	19.5	*	3.7	0.7	8.2	27.0	37.5	36.7	16.1	2.5	0.1
3d child	9.4	*	0.5	0.0	1.1	9.5	18.2	18.9	10.4	1.7	0.1
4th child	3.3	*	0.0	*	0.1	2.2	6.4	7.0	4.4	0.9	0.1
5th child	1.1	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	1.9	2.4	1.7	0.4	0.0
6th and 7th child	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.0
8th child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
Black	67.2	1.7	60.9	34.9	103.0	126.8	103.0	68.4	34.3	8.2	0.5
1st child	25.8	1.6	47.4	31.0	74.0	52.9	26.0	14.8	6.6	1.5	0.1
2d child	19.3	0.0	11.0	3.5	23.0	41.8	31.8	20.3	9.7	1.9	0.1
3d child	11.8	*	2.1	0.3	5.0	21.2	23.4	15.7	8.0	1.8	0.1
4th child	5.6	*	0.3	0.0	0.8	7.7	12.2	8.6	4.6	1.2	0.1
5th child	2.5	*	0.0	*	0.1	2.4	5.7	4.4	2.4	0.7	0.0
6th and 7th child	1.7	*	*	*	*	0.8	3.4	3.4	2.1	0.7	0.0
8th child and over	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.0

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

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

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

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

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

⁴Includes origin not stated.

⁵Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race; see "Technical Notes." Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."

Table 8. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates, by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2005

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates, by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2005—Con.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates, by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2005—Con.

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

Year and origin and race of mother	Total fertility rate	Fertility rate ¹	10–14 years	Age of mother								
				15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years ²
				Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
Non-Hispanic ⁷												
Total ⁸												
2005	1,885.5	60.4	0.5	32.4	16.0	57.6	88.7	108.0	93.4	44.9	8.6	0.6
2004	1,891.0	60.5	0.5	33.3	16.7	58.1	89.0	108.7	93.6	44.1	8.5	0.5
2003	1,897.5	60.5	0.5	34.1	17.3	59.4	90.5	109.2	93.8	42.6	8.3	0.5
2002	1,877.0	59.6	0.6	35.5	18.2	61.8	91.8	107.9	90.8	40.4	7.9	0.5
2001	1,898.5	60.1	0.6	37.9	19.6	65.2	94.9	107.7	90.9	39.5	7.7	0.5
2000	1,931.5	61.1	0.7	40.7	21.9	68.2	99.5	108.4	90.2	38.8	7.6	0.4
1999	1,894.0	60.0	0.8	42.2	23.3	70.2	98.4	106.7	86.2	37.0	7.1	0.4
1998	1,887.5	60.0	0.8	44.0	25.2	72.4	98.9	105.8	84.4	36.2	7.0	0.4
1997	1,853.0	59.3	0.9	45.0	26.7	73.7	97.4	103.5	82.0	34.8	6.7	0.3
1996	1,852.0	59.6	1.0	47.0	28.4	75.8	97.3	103.6	80.8	33.9	6.5	0.3
1995	1,856.5	60.2	1.1	49.3	30.5	78.6	97.4	104.1	79.9	33.0	6.2	0.3
1994	1,883.5	61.6	1.2	51.7	32.3	81.4	99.5	106.5	79.1	32.4	6.0	0.3
1993	1,901.5	62.7	1.2	52.7	32.9	82.3	101.7	108.7	78.4	31.6	5.7	0.3
1992 ³	1,929.0	64.2	1.2	54.3	33.2	85.3	104.3	111.4	77.9	31.1	5.4	0.2
1991 ³	1,953.0	65.2	1.3	56.1	34.4	86.1	106.5	113.1	77.5	30.8	5.1	0.2
1990 ⁴	1,979.5	67.1	1.3	54.8	33.8	81.4	108.1	116.5	79.2	30.7	5.1	0.2
1989 ⁵	1,921.0	65.7	1.3	53.4	---	---	107.8	113.4	74.7	28.6	4.8	0.2
White												
2005	1,839.5	58.3	0.2	25.9	11.5	48.0	81.4	109.1	96.9	45.6	8.3	0.5
2004	1,847.0	58.4	0.2	26.7	12.0	48.7	81.9	110.0	97.1	44.8	8.2	0.5
2003	1,856.5	58.5	0.2	27.4	12.4	50.0	83.5	110.8	97.6	43.2	8.1	0.5
2002	1,828.5	57.4	0.2	28.5	13.1	51.9	84.3	109.3	94.4	40.9	7.6	0.5
2001	1,843.0	57.7	0.3	30.3	14.0	54.8	87.1	108.9	94.3	39.8	7.5	0.4
2000	1,866.0	58.5	0.3	32.6	15.8	57.5	91.2	109.4	93.2	38.8	7.3	0.4
1999	1,838.5	57.7	0.3	34.1	17.1	59.4	90.6	108.6	89.5	37.3	6.9	0.4
1998	1,825.0	57.6	0.3	35.3	18.3	60.9	91.2	107.4	87.2	36.4	6.8	0.4
1997	1,785.5	56.8	0.4	36.0	19.3	62.1	90.0	104.8	84.3	34.8	6.5	0.3
1996	1,781.0	57.1	0.4	37.6	20.6	64.0	90.1	104.9	82.8	33.9	6.2	0.3
1995	1,777.5	57.5	0.4	39.3	22.0	66.2	90.2	105.1	81.5	32.8	5.9	0.3
1994	1,782.5	58.2	0.5	40.4	22.7	67.6	90.9	106.6	80.2	32.0	5.7	0.2
1993	1,786.0	58.9	0.5	40.7	22.7	67.7	92.2	108.2	79.0	31.0	5.4	0.2
1992 ³	1,803.5	60.0	0.5	41.7	22.7	69.8	93.9	110.6	78.3	30.4	5.1	0.2
1991 ³	1,822.5	60.9	0.5	43.4	23.6	70.6	95.7	112.1	77.7	30.2	4.7	0.2
1990 ⁴	1,850.5	62.8	0.5	42.5	23.2	66.6	97.5	115.3	79.4	30.0	4.7	0.2
1989 ⁵	1,770.0	60.5	0.4	39.9	---	---	94.7	111.7	75.0	27.8	4.3	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates, by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–2005—Con.

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

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

--- Data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷Includes origin not stated.

⁸Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race; see "Technical Notes." Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."

Table 9. Fertility rates and birth rates by live-birth order and by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980–2005

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Fertility rates and birth rates by live-birth order and by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980–2005—Con.

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

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

¹Includes races other than white and black.

²Includes origin not stated.

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

⁴Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."

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

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

⁷Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 10. Mean age of mother, by live-birth order and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years, 1980–2005

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

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

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

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

³Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."

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

⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 11. Number of births, birth rates, fertility rates, total fertility rates, and birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years, by age of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2005

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

State	Number of births	Birth rate	Fertility rate	Total fertility rate	Teenage birth rate		
					15–19 years		
					Total	15–17 years	18–19 years
United States ¹	4,138,349	14.0	66.7	2,053.5	40.5	21.4	69.9
Alabama	60,453	13.3	63.5	1,934.5	49.7	26.6	84.6
Alaska	10,459	15.8	75.4	2,442.5	37.3	17.1	69.0
Arizona	96,199	16.2	79.2	2,368.5	58.2	33.8	96.7
Arkansas	39,208	14.1	69.1	2,092.0	59.1	29.1	103.9
California	548,882	15.2	71.3	2,183.0	38.8	21.0	67.6
Colorado	68,944	14.8	68.8	2,078.0	42.6	24.0	71.8
Connecticut	41,718	11.9	58.7	1,912.5	23.3	12.2	41.0
Delaware	11,643	13.8	65.1	2,010.0	44.0	22.8	76.0
District of Columbia	7,971	14.5	59.8	1,787.0	63.4	39.9	99.8
Florida	226,240	12.7	65.6	2,060.0	42.4	21.7	75.1
Georgia	142,200	15.7	70.0	2,143.5	52.7	27.7	91.7
Hawaii	17,924	14.1	72.9	2,276.0	36.2	19.0	61.8
Idaho	23,062	16.1	77.4	2,319.0	37.7	16.7	68.5
Illinois	179,020	14.0	66.4	2,027.0	38.6	21.5	65.5
Indiana	87,193	13.9	67.3	2,059.0	43.2	20.5	78.9
Iowa	39,311	13.3	65.4	2,005.0	32.6	16.1	56.1
Kansas	39,888	14.5	70.4	2,136.0	41.4	20.0	72.4
Kentucky	56,444	13.5	64.7	1,992.0	49.1	24.4	86.4
Louisiana	60,937	13.5	62.6	1,868.5	49.1	25.6	83.5
Maine	14,112	10.7	53.6	1,780.0	24.4	10.7	44.8
Maryland	74,980	13.4	62.8	1,995.5	31.8	16.9	55.9
Massachusetts	76,865	12.0	56.1	1,714.5	21.8	11.4	38.1
Michigan	127,706	12.6	61.0	1,908.5	32.5	16.8	57.4
Minnesota	70,919	13.8	64.9	2,024.0	26.1	12.5	46.0
Mississippi	42,395	14.5	67.8	2,016.0	60.5	33.1	101.9
Missouri	78,618	13.6	65.0	1,993.0	42.5	21.1	74.2
Montana	11,583	12.4	63.2	1,983.5	35.2	17.6	60.3
Nebraska	26,145	14.9	72.1	2,188.5	34.2	18.9	56.1
Nevada	37,268	15.4	74.5	2,268.5	50.1	27.8	87.0
New Hampshire	14,420	11.0	53.3	1,782.5	17.9	7.0	35.2
New Jersey	113,776	13.1	63.9	2,049.5	23.4	12.0	42.0
New Mexico	28,835	15.0	72.8	2,208.0	61.6	37.4	97.1
New York	246,351	12.8	60.3	1,856.5	26.5	13.7	46.4
North Carolina	123,096	14.2	67.2	2,064.0	48.5	25.7	84.8
North Dakota	8,390	13.2	65.3	1,979.0	29.7	13.9	50.4
Ohio	148,388	12.9	63.0	1,957.5	38.9	19.6	68.5
Oklahoma	51,801	14.6	70.9	2,109.5	54.2	27.8	92.2
Oregon	45,922	12.6	61.6	1,853.5	33.0	15.7	59.8
Pennsylvania	145,383	11.7	58.7	1,861.5	30.4	16.2	52.3
Rhode Island	12,697	11.8	55.7	1,730.5	31.4	16.6	54.3
South Carolina	57,711	13.6	64.5	1,971.0	51.0	27.6	87.9
South Dakota	11,462	14.8	73.4	2,258.5	37.5	19.5	63.4
Tennessee	81,747	13.7	64.9	1,999.0	54.9	27.7	95.6
Texas	385,915	16.9	77.6	2,339.0	61.6	36.0	100.7
Utah	51,556	20.9	90.4	2,472.5	33.4	16.4	57.2
Vermont	6,295	10.1	49.6	1,617.5	18.6	7.9	34.4
Virginia	104,555	13.8	65.1	2,030.5	34.4	16.3	62.2
Washington	82,703	13.2	62.1	1,911.0	31.1	15.2	54.8
West Virginia	20,836	11.5	58.8	1,803.5	43.4	21.0	76.7
Wisconsin	70,984	12.8	61.7	1,944.0	30.3	15.1	52.7
Wyoming	7,239	14.2	71.3	2,164.0	43.2	19.1	75.7
Puerto Rico	50,564	12.9	59.4	1,759.0	61.2	40.8	92.2
Virgin Islands	1,605	14.8	71.8	2,341.5	50.0	22.2	112.5
Guam	3,187	18.9	85.0	2,576.0	59.2	33.5	100.5
American Samoa	1,720	27.6	125.5	3,922.0	34.2	11.7	74.6
Northern Marianas	1,335	16.6	41.4	1,163.0	30.4	22.2	40.1

¹Excludes data for the territories.

Table 12. Live births by race of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2005

[By place of residence]

State	Number				
	All races	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
United States ¹	4,138,349	3,229,294	633,134	44,813	231,108
Alabama	60,453	41,252	18,136	190	875
Alaska	10,459	6,536	422	2,723	778
Arizona	96,199	83,147	3,645	6,454	2,953
Arkansas	39,208	30,807	7,473	241	687
California	548,882	445,277	32,252	3,121	68,232
Colorado	68,944	62,856	3,123	575	2,390
Connecticut	41,718	33,988	5,280	213	2,237
Delaware	11,643	8,192	2,912	38	501
District of Columbia	7,971	2,401	5,368	7	195
Florida	226,240	161,478	56,503	694	7,565
Georgia	142,200	90,958	46,027	262	4,953
Hawaii	17,924	5,115	487	117	12,205
Idaho	23,062	22,112	146	412	392
Illinois	179,020	138,884	30,710	287	9,139
Indiana	87,193	75,733	9,878	147	1,435
Iowa	39,311	36,603	1,508	254	946
Kansas	39,888	35,116	3,127	431	1,214
Kentucky	56,444	50,445	5,094	82	823
Louisiana	60,937	35,374	24,145	378	1,040
Maine	14,112	13,508	264	114	226
Maryland	74,980	43,285	26,526	189	4,980
Massachusetts	76,865	62,406	8,800	177	5,482
Michigan	127,706	100,039	22,509	729	4,429
Minnesota	70,919	57,776	6,898	1,468	4,777
Mississippi	42,395	23,045	18,659	283	408
Missouri	78,618	64,729	11,686	443	1,760
Montana	11,583	9,914	63	1,487	119
Nebraska	26,145	23,233	1,718	497	697
Nevada	37,268	30,664	3,219	479	2,906
New Hampshire	14,420	13,572	232	29	587
New Jersey	113,776	82,659	19,990	178	10,949
New Mexico	28,835	24,119	540	3,716	460
New York	246,351	170,021	54,360	673	21,297
North Carolina	123,096	89,636	28,433	1,685	3,342
North Dakota	8,390	7,195	129	960	106
Ohio	148,388	120,507	24,120	293	3,468
Oklahoma	51,801	40,036	4,821	5,854	1,090
Oregon	45,922	41,561	1,011	848	2,502
Pennsylvania	145,383	115,899	23,294	361	5,829
Rhode Island	12,697	10,705	1,288	149	555
South Carolina	57,711	36,098	20,369	216	1,028
South Dakota	11,462	9,267	145	1,939	111
Tennessee	81,747	61,409	18,484	157	1,697
Texas	385,915	327,298	44,076	896	13,645
Utah	51,556	48,934	482	640	1,500
Vermont	6,295	6,099	77	13	106
Virginia	104,555	74,323	22,911	162	7,159
Washington	82,703	67,917	4,230	2,083	8,473
West Virginia	20,836	19,935	707	16	178
Wisconsin	70,984	60,461	6,794	1,117	2,612
Wyoming	7,239	6,770	63	336	70
Puerto Rico	50,564	45,556	4,991	---	---
Virgin Islands	1,605	415	1,168	10	12
Guam	3,187	279	31	5	2,872
American Samoa	1,720	2	—	—	1,718
Northern Marianas	1,335	19	1	—	1,315

--- Data not available.

— Quantity zero.

¹Excludes data for the territories.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see "Technical Notes."

Table 13. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, each state and territory, 2005

[By place of residence]

State	All origins	Origin of mother									
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ¹	White	Black	Not stated
United States ²	4,138,349	985,505	693,197	63,340	16,064	151,201	61,703	3,123,005	2,279,768	583,759	29,839
Alabama	60,453	4,020	2,957	102	21	596	344	56,382	37,302	18,057	51
Alaska	10,459	779	360	68	11	54	286	9,584	5,947	374	96
Arizona	96,199	42,852	40,069	324	66	1,019	1,374	51,513	40,065	3,019	1,834
Arkansas	39,208	4,038	3,323	49	12	604	50	35,019	26,717	7,406	151
California	548,882	282,842	246,526	2,118	755	27,675	5,768	258,702	159,723	30,520	7,338
Colorado	68,944	21,785	17,469	291	72	852	3,101	47,153	41,454	2,959	6
Connecticut	41,718	8,004	1,035	4,364	79	2,299	227	33,647	26,369	4,872	67
Delaware	11,643	1,652	1,002	256	6	379	9	9,886	6,479	2,875	105
District of Columbia	7,971	1,111	140	13	1	902	55	6,835	2,062	4,604	25
Florida	226,240	63,756	16,882	10,985	11,409	23,341	1,139	161,815	106,530	48,266	669
Georgia	142,200	21,891	16,981	617	140	3,981	172	118,381	68,123	45,327	1,928
Hawaii	17,924	2,789	534	754	22	131	1,348	15,091	4,194	409	44
Idaho	23,062	3,488	2,981	25	8	92	382	19,455	18,627	120	119
Illinois	179,020	43,441	36,942	2,629	175	1,759	1,936	135,473	95,694	30,411	106
Indiana	87,193	8,039	6,992	325	19	625	78	78,816	67,491	9,796	338
Iowa	39,311	3,115	2,486	63	8	466	92	36,081	33,452	1,479	115
Kansas	39,888	6,121	4,698	99	19	438	867	33,608	29,296	2,819	159
Kentucky	56,444	2,509	1,741	133	100	223	312	53,901	48,209	4,841	34
Louisiana	60,937	1,897	883	120	77	472	345	58,972	33,656	23,964	68
Maine	14,112	181	38	31	6	30	76	13,908	13,315	256	23
Maryland	74,980	8,681	1,961	423	57	5,902	338	66,150	37,072	24,321	149
Massachusetts	76,865	10,125	534	4,439	63	4,859	230	66,252	53,922	6,754	488
Michigan	127,706	8,611	6,932	470	94	615	500	115,124	88,214	22,133	3,971
Minnesota	70,919	5,509	4,087	100	25	875	422	64,387	52,967	5,795	1,023
Mississippi	42,395	1,170	742	30	10	87	301	41,180	21,859	18,633	45
Missouri	78,618	4,271	3,231	147	51	318	524	74,246	60,650	11,479	101
Montana	11,583	396	197	14	5	27	153	10,908	9,281	58	279
Nebraska	26,145	3,854	2,911	44	11	554	334	22,284	19,751	1,523	7
Nevada	37,268	14,090	11,777	267	199	1,393	454	22,645	16,506	2,998	533
New Hampshire	14,420	522	129	136	17	166	74	13,674	12,908	187	224
New Jersey	113,776	27,959	6,479	6,620	803	13,855	202	85,681	58,014	16,730	136
New Mexico	28,835	15,823	7,800	81	47	133	7,762	13,005	8,480	482	7
New York	246,351	57,419	11,115	14,251	500	27,099	4,454	188,313	125,158	41,901	619
North Carolina	123,096	19,519	14,524	843	138	3,847	167	103,451	70,288	28,195	126
North Dakota	8,390	179	100	9	1	11	58	7,910	6,731	122	301
Ohio	148,388	6,070	3,270	1,143	81	941	635	141,092	114,997	22,566	1,226
Oklahoma	51,801	6,275	5,722	122	14	367	50	45,359	33,955	4,718	167
Oregon	45,922	9,165	8,404	106	54	404	197	36,515	32,349	958	242
Pennsylvania	145,383	12,208	2,751	6,208	173	1,880	1,196	131,825	106,486	19,816	1,350
Rhode Island	12,697	2,559	196	694	26	1,576	67	8,437	6,616	1,149	1,701
South Carolina	57,711	4,990	3,529	295	46	815	305	52,608	32,818	18,696	113
South Dakota	11,462	392	249	25	2	72	44	11,054	8,925	143	16
Tennessee	81,747	7,000	4,720	266	63	1,084	867	74,592	56,488	16,496	155
Texas	385,915	191,445	160,503	1,402	346	8,888	20,306	193,616	137,524	42,152	854
Utah	51,556	7,566	5,749	109	15	669	1,024	43,696	41,202	435	294
Vermont	6,295	72	20	18	1	18	15	6,159	5,967	76	64
Virginia	104,555	13,058	3,521	695	88	7,798	956	91,337	62,177	22,163	160
Washington	82,703	15,013	12,217	318	81	677	1,720	65,583	53,733	3,239	2,107
West Virginia	20,836	174	78	13	3	34	46	20,608	19,723	696	54
Wisconsin	70,984	6,252	4,957	675	39	287	294	64,703	54,342	6,719	29
Wyoming	7,239	828	753	11	5	12	47	6,389	5,960	52	22
Puerto Rico	50,564	47,457	68	45,634	48	1,675	32	3,098	2,922	160	9
Virgin Islands	1,605	377	3	88		-135	151	1,154	134	1,000	74
Guam	3,187	56	23	17	1	4	11	3,110	249	29	21
American Samoa	1,720	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,720
Northern Marianas	1,335	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,335

-- Quantity zero.

--- Data not available.

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

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data in 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race; see "Technical Notes."

Table 14. Total number of births, rates (birth, fertility, and total fertility), and percentage of births with selected demographic characteristics, by race of mother: United States, 2005

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

Characteristic	All races	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Number					
Births	4,138,349	3,229,294	633,134	44,813	231,108
Rate					
Birth rate	14.0	13.4	16.2	14.2	16.5
Fertility rate	66.7	66.3	69.0	59.9	66.6
Total fertility rate	2,053.5	2,056.0	2,070.5	1,750.0	1,889.0
Sex ratio ¹	1,049	1,052	1,030	1,024	1,066
All births					
Percent					
Births to mothers under 20 years	10.2	9.3	16.9	17.7	3.3
4th- and higher-order births	11.1	10.5	15.1	19.6	6.5
Births to unmarried mothers	36.9	31.7	69.3	63.5	16.2
Mothers born in the 50 states and D.C.	75.4	77.6	83.3	95.1	18.1
Mean					
Age of mother at first birth	25.2	25.4	22.8	21.7	28.5

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

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see "Technical Notes."

Table 15. Total number of births, rates (birth, fertility, and total fertility), and percentage of births with selected demographic characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2005

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

Characteristic	All origins ¹	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
Number										
Births	4,138,349	985,505	693,197	63,340	16,064	151,201	61,703	3,123,005	2,279,768	583,759
Rate										
Birth rate ³	14.0	23.1	24.7	17.2	10.2	22.8	(3)	12.4	11.5	15.7
Fertility rate ³	66.7	99.4	107.7	72.1	50.4	93.2	(3)	60.4	58.3	67.2
Total fertility rate ³	2,053.5	2,885.0	3,055.5	2,137.5	1,583.0	2,822.5	(3)	1,885.5	1,839.5	2,019.0
Sex ratio ⁴	1,049	1,045	1,045	1,032	1,071	1,051	1,030	1,051	1,055	1,030
All births										
Percent										
Births to mothers under 20 years	10.2	14.1	14.9	17.4	7.7	8.6	17.1	8.9	7.3	17.0
4th- and higher-order births	11.1	14.0	15.2	12.3	4.9	10.7	12.4	10.2	9.0	15.3
Births to unmarried mothers	36.9	48.0	46.7	61.7	36.4	49.2	48.6	33.4	25.3	69.9
Mothers born in the 50 states and D.C.	75.4	37.0	35.4	68.6	47.9	13.2	77.9	87.5	94.1	87.3
Mean										
Age of mother at first birth	25.2	23.1	22.5	22.8	26.5	25.2	23.1	25.7	26.2	22.7

¹Includes origin not stated.

²Includes races other than white and black.

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

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

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race; see "Technical Notes." Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."

Table 16. Live births and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 2005

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

Month	Number	Observed		Seasonally adjusted ¹	
		Birth rate	Fertility rate	Birth rate	Fertility rate
Total	4,138,349	14.0	66.7	...	...
January	331,478	13.2	62.9	13.9	65.9
February	309,620	13.7	65.1	14.0	66.5
March	349,321	13.9	66.3	14.1	67.2
April	332,477	13.7	65.2	13.9	66.3
May	346,276	13.8	65.7	14.0	66.6
June	350,879	14.4	68.8	14.2	68.5
July	357,053	14.2	67.7	13.7	65.2
August	369,316	14.7	70.1	14.1	67.6
September	363,369	14.9	71.2	14.1	67.2
October	344,639	13.7	65.4	13.6	65.0
November	335,667	13.7	65.8	14.0	67.1
December	348,254	13.8	66.1	14.0	67.2

... Category not applicable.

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

Table 17. Live births by day of week and index of occurrence by method of delivery: United States, 2005

Day of week and race of mother	Average number of births	Index of occurrence ¹		
		Total ²	Method of delivery	
			Vaginal	Cesarean
Total	11,338	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	7,374	65.0	73.0	47.0
Monday	11,704	103.2	100.7	108.9
Tuesday	13,169	116.2	112.6	124.2
Wednesday	13,038	115.0	112.2	121.3
Thursday	13,013	114.8	112.0	121.0
Friday	12,664	111.7	107.2	121.8
Saturday	8,459	74.6	82.5	56.6

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

²Includes method of delivery not stated.

Table 18. Number, birth rate, and percentage of births to unmarried women by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2005

Measure and age of mother	All races ¹	White		Black		American Indian or Alaska Native ²	Asian or Pacific Islander ²	Hispanic ³
		Total ²	Non-Hispanic	Total ²	Non-Hispanic			
Number								
All ages	1,527,034	1,022,560	577,617	438,614	407,756	28,461	37,399	472,649
Under 15 years	6,590	3,520	1,304	2,833	2,694	136	101	2,365
15–19 years	345,413	232,747	130,155	99,904	93,604	6,996	5,766	108,457
15 years	17,458	10,846	4,469	5,961	5,588	389	262	6,728
16 years	37,936	24,971	11,598	11,486	10,752	858	621	14,070
17 years	65,718	44,533	23,080	18,767	17,515	1,357	1,061	22,638
18 years	97,363	66,126	37,978	27,680	25,855	1,923	1,634	29,846
19 years	126,938	86,271	53,030	36,010	33,894	2,469	2,188	35,175
20–24 years	584,792	393,403	237,500	168,183	157,361	10,885	12,321	165,600
25–29 years	331,820	219,861	118,275	96,528	89,079	5,982	9,449	108,316
30–34 years	161,752	107,832	53,759	45,111	41,219	2,888	5,921	57,506
35–39 years	75,717	51,046	28,030	20,506	18,688	1,236	2,929	24,514
40 years and over	20,950	14,151	8,594	5,549	5,111	338	912	5,891
Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group								
15–44 years ⁴	47.5	43.0	30.1	67.8	---	---	24.9	100.3
15–19 years	34.5	29.9	20.9	60.6	---	---	13.1	68.0
15–17 years	19.7	16.8	10.3	35.4	---	---	7.3	42.7
18–19 years	58.4	50.9	37.4	101.6	---	---	22.1	112.4
20–24 years	74.9	66.6	49.1	120.7	---	---	29.7	150.4
25–29 years	71.1	66.3	45.0	93.8	---	---	35.1	153.5
30–34 years	50.0	49.1	31.2	54.0	---	---	36.6	118.1
35–39 years	24.5	23.8	16.0	26.1	---	---	24.7	59.2
40–44 years ⁵	6.2	5.8	4.2	7.1	---	---	9.4	14.3
Percent of births to unmarried women								
All ages	36.9	31.7	25.3	69.3	69.9	63.5	16.2	48.0
Under 15 years	98.0	96.6	98.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	97.1	95.9
15–19 years	83.3	78.8	78.9	96.1	96.7	89.6	75.7	79.2
15 years	95.7	93.7	95.0	99.5	99.8	97.0	92.9	92.9
16 years	92.4	89.6	91.5	99.0	99.3	96.0	88.1	88.3
17 years	89.0	85.5	87.1	98.2	98.7	92.9	85.4	84.2
18 years	83.6	79.2	80.2	96.5	97.1	89.8	75.7	78.4
19 years	77.0	71.7	71.8	93.5	94.1	84.8	67.8	72.1
20–24 years	56.2	49.8	46.1	82.6	83.4	71.0	39.9	57.5
25–29 years	29.3	24.4	18.4	61.8	62.3	53.5	14.6	40.6
30–34 years	17.0	14.1	9.2	44.7	44.6	43.6	7.4	30.9
35–39 years	15.7	13.1	9.2	39.7	39.4	41.6	7.5	28.6
40 years and over	18.8	16.1	12.5	39.8	39.5	44.5	10.6	30.2

--- Data not available.

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see "Technical Notes." Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Birth rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.⁵Birth rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.

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

Table 19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980–2005, and by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980–2005

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980–2005, and by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980–2005—Con.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980–2005, and by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980–2005—Con.

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

Year and race and Hispanic origin	Age of mother								
	15–44 years ¹	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years ²
		Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
Hispanic ⁹									
2005 ⁴	100.3	68.0	42.7	112.4	150.4	153.5	118.1	59.2	14.3
2004 ⁴	95.7	67.9	43.3	110.1	138.6	143.4	109.6	56.8	13.8
2003 ⁴	92.2	66.6	43.0	107.0	133.7	136.0	99.2	54.7	13.3
2002 ⁴	87.9	66.1	43.0	105.3	131.4	123.1	88.1	51.3	12.6
2001 ⁴	87.8	67.1	44.2	104.3	132.3	120.7	91.4	49.7	12.2
2000 ⁴	87.3	68.5	47.0	102.2	130.5	121.6	89.4	46.1	12.2
1999 ⁴	84.9	68.6	48.7	99.9	126.1	119.6	84.2	42.4	11.2
1998 ⁴	82.8	69.3	49.8	101.2	120.6	115.9	78.2	38.8	12.0
1997 ⁴	83.2	69.2	50.7	100.6	122.8	114.8	78.8	40.5	12.1
1996 ⁴	86.2	69.3	49.7	102.3	131.6	122.0	84.6	41.2	12.3
1995 ⁴	88.8	73.2	52.8	108.6	135.8	122.3	84.1	42.2	12.1
1994 ⁴	95.8	77.7	55.7	115.4	144.5	131.7	91.2	47.4	13.9
1993 ⁴	91.4	71.1	49.6	108.8	134.3	130.4	87.8	47.1	14.1
1992 ⁴	92.8	70.3	49.2	106.6	138.2	133.4	89.9	47.8	14.6
1991 ⁴	92.5	71.0	49.5	107.5	134.2	135.1	88.2	47.6	14.1
1990 ^{4,8}	89.6	65.9	45.9	98.9	129.8	131.7	88.1	50.8	13.7

--- Data not available.

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

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data are bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." Rates cannot be computed for unmarried non-Hispanic black women or for American Indian women because the necessary populations are not available.

Table 20. Number and percentage of births to unmarried women, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2005

[By place of residence]

State	Births to unmarried women				Percent unmarried			
	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ³	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ³
		White ²	Black ²			White ²	Black ²	
United States ⁴	1,527,034	577,617	407,756	472,649	36.9	25.3	69.9	48.0
Alabama	21,579	7,813	12,717	863	35.7	20.9	70.4	21.5
Alaska	3,768	1,392	194	294	36.0	23.4	51.9	37.7
Arizona	41,442	10,599	1,843	23,327	43.1	26.5	61.0	54.4
Arkansas	15,768	7,978	5,709	1,799	40.2	29.9	77.1	44.6
California	195,982	33,960	19,518	129,641	35.7	21.3	64.0	45.8
Colorado	18,657	7,578	1,555	8,979	27.1	18.3	52.6	41.2
Connecticut	13,425	4,909	3,286	5,009	32.2	18.6	67.4	62.6
Delaware	5,156	1,963	2,029	1,025	44.3	30.3	70.6	62.0
District of Columbia	4,464	121	3,556	750	56.0	5.9	77.2	67.5
Florida	96,809	33,558	32,992	28,797	42.8	31.5	68.4	45.2
Georgia	57,707	15,989	30,440	10,256	40.6	23.5	67.2	46.9
Hawaii	6,504	1,030	111	1,321	36.3	24.6	27.1	47.4
Idaho	5,290	3,641	32	1,322	22.9	19.5	26.7	37.9
Illinois	66,333	21,513	23,754	20,271	37.1	22.5	78.1	46.7
Indiana	35,009	22,647	7,622	4,376	40.2	33.6	77.8	54.4
Iowa	12,775	9,832	1,081	1,481	32.5	29.4	73.1	47.5
Kansas	13,647	8,192	2,041	2,986	34.2	28.0	72.4	48.8
Kentucky	20,049	15,055	3,597	1,242	35.5	31.2	74.3	49.5
Louisiana	29,230	9,746	18,390	711	48.0	29.0	76.7	37.5
Maine	4,941	4,659	91	78	35.0	35.0	35.5	43.1
Maryland	27,807	8,283	14,581	4,445	37.1	22.3	60.0	51.2
Massachusetts	23,182	11,750	3,941	6,457	30.2	21.8	58.4	63.8
Michigan	46,750	23,943	16,744	4,006	36.6	27.1	75.7	46.5
Minnesota	21,106	12,256	3,442	2,803	29.8	23.1	59.4	50.9
Mississippi	20,964	5,737	14,357	590	49.4	26.2	77.1	50.4
Missouri	29,712	18,339	8,826	2,071	37.8	30.2	76.9	48.5
Montana	4,002	2,603	25	173	34.6	28.0	43.1	43.7
Nebraska	8,077	4,802	1,061	1,817	30.9	24.3	69.7	47.1
Nevada	15,232	4,959	2,085	6,923	40.9	30.0	69.5	49.1
New Hampshire	3,939	3,498	70	245	27.3	27.1	37.4	46.9
New Jersey	35,780	8,424	11,084	15,590	31.4	14.5	66.3	55.8
New Mexico	14,642	2,581	279	8,963	50.8	30.4	57.9	56.6
New York	95,410	26,651	28,390	36,092	38.7	21.3	67.8	62.9
North Carolina	47,300	16,150	19,474	10,131	38.4	23.0	69.1	51.9
North Dakota	2,698	1,713	31	63	32.2	25.4	25.4	35.2
Ohio	57,756	35,989	17,205	3,407	38.9	31.3	76.2	56.1
Oklahoma	20,245	10,632	3,464	2,897	39.1	31.3	73.4	46.2
Oregon	15,276	9,540	620	4,190	33.3	29.5	64.7	45.7
Pennsylvania	53,128	28,904	15,090	7,484	36.5	27.1	76.2	61.3
Rhode Island	4,892	1,873	764	1,554	38.5	28.3	66.5	60.7
South Carolina	24,997	8,645	13,853	2,230	43.3	26.3	74.1	44.7
South Dakota	4,147	2,340	55	194	36.2	26.2	38.5	49.5
Tennessee	32,824	16,550	12,372	3,530	40.2	29.3	75.0	50.4
Texas	145,197	33,419	27,253	82,611	37.6	24.3	64.7	43.2
Utah	9,108	5,198	193	3,041	17.7	12.6	44.4	40.2
Vermont	2,033	1,931	31	25	32.3	32.4	40.8	34.7
Virginia	33,674	12,822	14,112	6,149	32.2	20.6	63.7	47.1
Washington	25,579	13,938	1,713	6,909	30.9	25.9	52.9	46.0
West Virginia	7,610	6,949	525	76	36.5	35.2	75.4	43.7
Wisconsin	23,056	13,318	5,526	3,055	32.5	24.5	82.2	48.9
Wyoming	2,376	1,705	32	400	32.8	28.6	61.5	48.3
Puerto Rico	28,555	1,611	116	26,815	56.5	55.1	72.5	56.5
Virgin Islands	1,138	36	772	277	70.9	26.9	77.2	73.5
Guam	1,901	40	6	21	59.6	16.1	*	37.5
American Samoa	587	---	---	---	34.1	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	747	---	---	---	56.0	---	---	---

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

--- Data not available.

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Excludes data for the territories.

Table 21. Birth rates by age and race of father: United States, 1980–2005

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Birth rates by age and race of father: United States, 1980–2005—Con.

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

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

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

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

³Includes races other than white and black.

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

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." In this table all men (including Hispanic men) are classified only according to their race; see "Technical notes." Age of father was not stated for 14 percent of births in 2005.

Table 22. Number of live births and percent distribution, by weight gain of mother during pregnancy, according to period of gestation, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 49 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2005

Period of gestation ¹ and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Weight gain during pregnancy								
		Less than 16 pounds	16–20 pounds	21–25 pounds	26–30 pounds	31–35 pounds	36–40 pounds	41–45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Not stated
All gestation periods ²		Number								
All races ³	3,589,467	443,454	369,024	450,359	569,903	457,238	415,240	242,280	458,047	183,922
Non Hispanic white ⁴	2,120,045	218,632	186,346	258,886	344,988	293,641	268,035	160,389	302,017	87,111
Non Hispanic black ⁴	553,239	97,263	64,673	65,988	77,820	55,216	53,912	30,710	68,982	38,675
Hispanic ⁵	702,663	104,391	95,262	95,577	110,183	80,089	69,500	38,628	67,986	41,047
Under 34 weeks										
All races ³	133,938	33,486	19,035	16,229	16,578	10,798	9,571	5,280	11,196	11,765
Non Hispanic white ⁴	65,539	13,874	8,681	8,229	8,709	6,079	5,474	3,140	6,720	4,633
Non Hispanic black ⁴	36,882	11,437	5,412	4,016	4,019	2,287	2,195	1,096	2,507	3,913
Hispanic ⁵	24,804	6,631	3,991	3,158	3,019	1,884	1,481	794	1,621	2,225
34–36 weeks										
All races ³	332,612	48,908	38,779	43,142	50,387	37,445	33,781	19,840	41,608	18,722
Non Hispanic white ⁴	184,546	22,514	18,715	23,688	28,722	22,674	20,707	12,587	26,642	8,297
Non Hispanic black ⁴	65,701	12,896	8,543	8,110	9,057	5,980	5,752	3,184	7,480	4,699
Hispanic ⁵	63,995	11,067	9,266	8,644	9,625	6,704	5,582	3,084	5,850	4,173
37–39 weeks										
All races ³	1,925,669	231,296	197,497	248,222	314,113	251,576	224,286	129,158	237,013	92,508
Non Hispanic white ⁴	1,153,420	117,265	102,413	144,705	192,424	162,932	145,771	85,895	156,898	45,117
Non Hispanic black ⁴	286,882	47,991	32,995	35,140	41,722	29,757	28,803	16,327	35,599	18,548
Hispanic ⁵	369,474	53,878	49,621	51,419	59,190	43,123	36,894	20,329	34,784	20,236
40 weeks and over										
All races ³	1,191,727	129,122	113,409	142,510	188,478	157,171	147,358	87,873	167,889	57,917
Non Hispanic white ⁴	714,100	64,706	56,413	82,127	114,950	101,800	95,948	58,695	111,547	27,914
Non Hispanic black ⁴	162,570	24,740	17,640	18,684	22,967	17,155	17,122	10,073	23,326	10,863
Hispanic ⁵	243,326	32,682	32,309	32,289	38,277	28,339	25,496	14,402	25,686	13,846
All gestation periods ²		Percent distribution								
All races ³	100.0	13.0	10.8	13.2	16.7	13.4	12.2	7.1	13.5	...
Non Hispanic white ⁴	100.0	10.8	9.2	12.7	17.0	14.4	13.2	7.9	14.9	...
Non Hispanic black ⁴	100.0	18.9	12.6	12.8	15.1	10.7	10.5	6.0	13.4	...
Hispanic ⁵	100.0	15.8	14.4	14.4	16.7	12.1	10.5	5.8	10.3	...
Under 34 weeks										
All races ³	100.0	27.4	15.6	13.3	13.6	8.8	7.8	4.3	9.2	...
Non Hispanic white ⁴	100.0	22.8	14.3	13.5	14.3	10.0	9.0	5.2	11.0	...
Non Hispanic black ⁴	100.0	34.7	16.4	12.2	12.2	6.9	6.7	3.3	7.6	...
Hispanic ⁵	100.0	29.4	17.7	14.0	13.4	8.3	6.6	3.5	7.2	...
34–36 weeks										
All races ³	100.0	15.6	12.4	13.7	16.1	11.9	10.8	6.3	13.3	...
Non Hispanic white ⁴	100.0	12.8	10.6	13.4	16.3	12.9	11.7	7.1	15.1	...
Non Hispanic black ⁴	100.0	21.1	14.0	13.3	14.8	9.8	9.4	5.2	12.3	...
Hispanic ⁵	100.0	18.5	15.5	14.4	16.1	11.2	9.3	5.2	9.8	...
37–39 weeks										
All races ³	100.0	12.6	10.8	13.5	17.1	13.7	12.2	7.0	12.9	...
Non Hispanic white ⁴	100.0	10.6	9.2	13.1	17.4	14.7	13.2	7.8	14.2	...
Non Hispanic black ⁴	100.0	17.9	12.3	13.1	15.5	11.1	10.7	6.1	13.3	...
Hispanic ⁵	100.0	15.4	14.2	14.7	16.9	12.3	10.6	5.8	10.0	...
40 weeks and over										
All races ³	100.0	11.4	10.0	12.6	16.6	13.9	13.0	7.8	14.8	...
Non Hispanic white ⁴	100.0	9.4	8.2	12.0	16.8	14.8	14.0	8.6	16.3	...
Non Hispanic black ⁴	100.0	16.3	11.6	12.3	15.1	11.3	11.3	6.6	15.4	...
Hispanic ⁵	100.0	14.2	14.1	14.1	16.7	12.3	11.1	6.3	11.2	...

... Category not applicable.

¹Expressed in completed weeks.²Includes births with period of gestation not stated.³Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁴Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

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

Table 23. Percentage of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by race of mother: United States, 2005

Characteristic	All races	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
All births, mother					
Diabetes during pregnancy	3.8	3.7	3.6	6.2	6.3
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs ¹	13.0	11.9	18.6	17.6	10.1
CNM delivery ²	7.4	7.4	7.1	18.0	6.0
Cesarean delivery	30.3	30.0	32.3	25.9	29.7
Infant					
Gestational age					
Very preterm ³	2.0	1.7	4.0	2.1	1.5
Preterm ⁴	12.7	11.8	18.1	14.1	10.8
Birthweight					
Very low birthweight ⁵	1.5	1.2	3.2	1.2	1.1
Low birthweight ⁶	8.2	7.2	13.6	7.4	8.0
4,000 grams or more ⁷	8.1	9.0	4.6	10.4	5.0
Twin birth ⁸	32.2	32.0	35.7	24.2	26.3
Triplet or higher birth ⁹	161.8	178.2	102.0	55.8	116.8

¹Excludes data for California, which did not report weight gain on the birth certificate. ²Births delivered by certified nurse midwives.³Born prior to 32 completed weeks of gestation. ⁴Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.⁵Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz). ⁶Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).⁷Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz.⁸Live births in twin deliveries per 1,000 live births.⁹Live births in triplet and other higher order multiple deliveries per 100,000 live births.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." In this table all women (including Hispanic women) are classified only according to their race; see "Technical Notes."

Table 24. Percentage of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2005

Characteristic	All origins ¹	Origin of mother								
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
All births										
Mother										
Diabetes during pregnancy	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.7	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs ³	13.0	15.8	17.0	13.6	9.2	13.6	14.9	12.3	10.8	18.9
CNM delivery ⁴	7.4	8.3	8.0	10.2	4.2	9.5	8.4	7.1	7.1	6.9
Cesarean delivery	30.3	29.0	28.0	31.1	45.0	30.9	29.6	30.7	30.4	32.6
Infant										
Gestational age										
Very preterm ⁵	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	4.2
Preterm ⁶	12.7	12.1	11.8	14.3	13.2	12.0	13.6	12.9	11.7	18.4
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight ⁷	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.3
Low birthweight ⁸	8.2	6.9	6.5	9.9	7.6	6.8	8.3	8.6	7.3	14.0
4,000 grams or more ⁹	8.1	7.6	8.0	6.1	8.0	7.3	6.1	8.3	9.6	4.4
Twin births ¹⁰	32.2	22.0	20.3	31.1	32.2	23.4	26.1	35.3	36.1	36.4
Triplet or higher births ¹¹	161.8	77.2	64.1	124.7	180.5	100.5	92.4	187.7	217.8	105.5

¹Includes origin not stated. ²Includes races other than white and black.³Excludes data for California, which did not report weight gain on the birth certificate.⁴Births delivered by certified nurse midwives. ⁵Born prior to 32 completed weeks of gestation.⁶Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.⁷Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).⁸Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).⁹Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz.¹⁰Live births in twin deliveries per 1,000 live births. ¹¹Live births in triplet and other higher order multiple deliveries per 100,000 live births.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In this table Hispanic women are classified only by place of origin; non-Hispanic women are classified by race; see "Technical Notes." Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."

Table 25. Number and rate of live births to mothers with selected risk factors during pregnancy, obstetric procedures, characteristics of labor and delivery, and congenital anomalies, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2005

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

Risk factor, characteristic, procedure, and anomaly	All births ¹	Factor reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–54 years	Not stated ²
All races³										
Risk factors in this pregnancy										
Diabetes	4,138,349	158,705	38.5	11.9	22.0	36.2	50.8	67.0	86.9	11,278
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	4,138,349	164,864	39.9	43.3	39.5	39.5	38.0	40.4	50.8	11,278
Hypertension, chronic	4,138,349	42,744	10.4	3.7	6.1	9.3	12.8	18.7	29.2	11,278
Obstetric procedures and characteristics of labor or delivery										
Induction of labor	4,138,349	919,835	222.7	227.4	229.4	231.4	217.0	201.6	193.7	7,784
Tocolysis	4,138,349	82,818	20.1	21.9	20.9	20.4	19.2	18.0	17.8	9,929
Meconium, moderate/heavy	4,138,349	190,164	46.0	53.0	47.4	45.3	43.9	43.6	43.1	8,787
Breech/Malpresentation	4,138,349	193,151	47.1	36.5	38.9	45.3	53.3	60.2	71.0	34,095
Precipitous labor	4,138,349	82,633	20.0	13.7	18.8	20.6	21.7	23.1	22.1	13,067
Congenital Anomalies⁴										
Anencephaly	4,109,514	462	11.3	12.1	12.9	10.6	11.5	9.4	*	21,871
Meningomyelocele/Spina bifida	4,109,514	734	18.0	18.1	18.1	17.8	18.6	17.2	*	21,871
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	4,109,514	1,340	32.8	93.3	43.9	23.4	14.8	16.5	20.0	21,871
Cleft lip/palate	4,109,514	3,233	79.1	77.9	91.0	78.3	73.2	65.7	88.3	21,871
Down syndrome	4,109,514	2,003	49.0	24.6	28.2	26.7	40.8	118.0	332.4	21,871
Non Hispanic white⁵										
Risk factors in this pregnancy										
Diabetes	2,279,768	83,053	36.5	13.6	22.7	33.7	43.7	56.7	72.3	6,166
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	2,279,768	102,928	45.3	49.6	47.0	46.4	42.1	42.0	51.9	6,166
Hypertension, chronic	2,279,768	23,677	10.4	3.7	6.3	9.5	12.2	16.7	23.8	6,166
Obstetric procedures and characteristics of labor or delivery										
Induction of labor	2,279,768	604,618	265.8	295.5	287.5	278.1	250.3	227.7	215.3	4,668
Tocolysis	2,279,768	51,236	22.5	27.3	24.3	23.0	21.2	19.3	18.8	6,126
Meconium, moderate/heavy	2,279,768	91,998	40.4	44.8	41.2	40.0	39.4	40.1	39.0	5,057
Breech/Malpresentation	2,279,768	115,175	50.8	39.4	41.2	48.7	56.3	62.3	73.2	14,046
Precipitous labor	2,279,768	47,661	21.0	13.2	18.9	20.8	22.8	24.9	23.9	7,714
Congenital anomalies⁴										
Anencephaly	2,271,288	234	10.4	12.7	11.6	10.1	9.9	9.9	*	12,001
Meningomyelocele/Spina bifida	2,271,288	436	19.3	19.4	18.2	19.6	21.3	18.5	*	12,001
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	2,271,288	826	36.6	132.2	57.0	26.4	14.4	16.5	*	12,001
Cleft lip/palate	2,271,288	2,124	94.0	103.1	120.8	90.1	82.2	75.1	91.4	12,001
Down syndrome	2,271,288	1,256	55.6	30.9	30.9	28.9	45.6	120.7	346.4	12,001
Non Hispanic black⁵										
Risk factors in this pregnancy										
Diabetes	583,759	20,501	35.2	10.3	20.6	37.3	57.8	78.3	97.9	1,662
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	583,759	26,546	45.6	48.4	42.0	42.8	48.0	53.0	63.4	1,662
Hypertension, chronic	583,759	11,794	20.3	5.6	10.8	19.4	34.0	51.0	70.8	1,662
Obstetric procedures and characteristics of labor or delivery										
Induction of labor	583,759	114,988	197.2	207.8	197.5	198.3	195.5	180.2	174.8	741
Tocolysis	583,759	12,898	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.3	22.2	20.7	19.6	829
Meconium, moderate/heavy	583,759	34,305	58.9	62.7	57.5	56.5	61.0	59.8	57.4	1,220
Breech/Malpresentation	583,759	23,590	40.7	29.7	35.1	41.0	49.6	59.0	70.6	3,461
Precipitous labor	583,759	12,424	21.3	16.7	21.0	23.4	23.2	22.5	21.1	1,620

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Number and rate of live births to mothers with selected risk factors during pregnancy, obstetric procedures, characteristics of labor and delivery, and congenital anomalies, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2005—Con.

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

Risk factor, characteristic, procedure, and anomaly	All births ¹	Factor reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–54 years	Not stated ²
Congenital anomalies ⁴										
Anencephaly	583,277	64	11.0	*	12.3	*	*	*	*	2,907
Meningomyelocele/Spina bifida	583,277	90	15.5	*	16.0	14.8	*	*	*	2,907
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	583,277	185	31.9	53.5	24.5	32.4	25.1	*	*	2,907
Cleft lip/palate	583,277	242	41.7	43.4	50.1	39.4	29.4	*	*	2,907
Down syndrome	583,277	186	32.0	*	19.2	19.7	21.8	102.0	295.9	2,907
Hispanic ⁶										
Risk factors in this pregnancy										
Diabetes	985,505	37,742	38.4	10.7	20.2	37.1	60.0	83.8	115.5	2,022
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	985,505	27,640	28.1	32.5	25.9	25.2	28.0	33.9	44.9	2,022
Hypertension, chronic	985,505	5,204	5.3	2.5	3.0	4.5	7.2	11.7	22.5	2,022
Obstetric procedures and characteristics of labor or delivery										
Induction of labor	985,505	152,573	155.0	165.8	155.8	153.8	150.8	148.2	152.9	1,199
Tocolysis	985,505	14,069	14.3	14.9	14.1	14.5	14.0	14.0	14.5	1,459
Meconium, moderate/heavy	985,505	50,055	50.9	55.5	51.5	50.6	48.9	46.9	47.9	1,276
Breech/Malpresentation	985,505	42,734	44.0	39.3	38.4	41.5	50.7	58.0	68.6	14,269
Precipitous labor	985,505	16,524	16.8	11.8	16.8	18.7	17.7	17.3	16.5	2,087
Congenital anomalies ⁴										
Anencephaly	969,682	129	13.4	*	15.3	12.2	14.7	*	*	4,003
Meningomyelocele/Spina bifida	969,682	175	18.1	16.2	21.0	16.8	14.2	*	*	4,003
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	969,682	251	26.0	67.1	31.6	13.8	12.5	*	*	4,003
Cleft lip/palate	969,682	658	68.1	69.3	66.8	71.1	69.8	52.1	*	4,003
Down syndrome	969,682	455	47.1	24.3	31.3	26.0	42.5	136.3	380.3	4,003

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

¹Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified risk factor, procedure or anomaly.²No response reported for specific item.³Includes races not shown.⁴Excludes data for New Mexico which did not report congenital anomalies.⁵Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁶Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 26 (a). Percentage of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester and percentage of mothers with late or no prenatal care, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 12 states and Puerto Rico, 2005

State	Percent beginning care in first trimester				Percent late or no care ¹			
	All races ²	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁴	All races ²	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁴
		White ³	Black ³			White ³	Black ³	
Total of reporting area ⁵	70.2	77.2	60.1	60.0	7.7	4.9	11.3	11.9
Florida	72.2	77.5	63.4	69.7	6.7	4.9	9.8	7.6
Idaho	71.2	74.1	58.8	57.7	5.9	5.0	*	9.8
Kansas	76.6	80.8	67.8	59.8	4.8	3.5	8.3	9.4
Kentucky	73.8	75.4	68.4	54.8	5.3	4.7	7.6	10.6
Nebraska	75.3	78.6	66.5	62.4	4.5	3.8	6.7	7.0
New Hampshire	82.4	83.7	52.2	70.1	3.3	3.0	12.4	4.9
New York (excluding New York City)	77.2	82.2	61.5	63.0	4.3	3.0	9.4	7.0
Pennsylvania	73.2	78.4	56.6	55.8	6.2	4.6	12.1	10.1
South Carolina	69.0	76.3	62.0	49.1	7.4	5.0	9.2	15.7
Tennessee	68.8	76.3	53.2	41.3	8.0	4.8	13.9	22.1
Texas	64.1	74.1	57.2	57.9	11.1	6.7	14.1	13.8
Washington	71.2	74.9	65.3	60.9	6.3	5.1	8.0	9.3
Puerto Rico	74.2	72.9	64.2	74.3	3.0	3.5	*	3.0

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

¹Care beginning in 3d trimester.

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

³Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. All of the states shown in this table reported multiple-race data for 2005. These multiple-race data were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."

⁴Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

⁵Excludes data for Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Excludes data for Vermont which implemented the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth after January 1, 2005. Also excludes the 37 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia for which data are based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; see "Technical Notes." Prenatal care data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth are not comparable with those based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth.

Table 26 (b). Percentage of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester and percentage of mothers with late or no prenatal care, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 37 states, District of Columbia, New York City, and territories, 2005

[By place of residence]

State	Percent beginning care in first trimester				Percent late ¹ or no care			
	All races ²	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁴	All races ²	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁴
		White ³	Black ³			White ³	Black ³	
Total of reporting areas ⁵	83.9	88.7	76.5	77.6	3.5	2.2	5.6	5.1
Alabama	83.1	89.3	77.0	51.5	4.1	1.9	4.6	21.9
Alaska	80.2	85.6	82.1	78.4	4.9	3.3	6.0	8.2
Arizona	77.7	87.5	77.4	69.5	6.2	2.8	5.8	8.9
Arkansas	80.6	84.2	74.6	68.1	4.7	3.4	7.1	8.4
California	86.6	90.1	82.8	84.5	2.7	2.1	3.5	3.1
Colorado	80.1	85.6	75.5	70.0	4.5	2.8	6.4	7.5
Connecticut	86.8	92.0	75.5	76.0	1.9	1.2	3.6	3.0
Delaware	81.9	88.2	77.9	62.6	4.9	2.3	5.0	15.3
District of Columbia	77.5	92.0	73.8	62.3	5.1	1.3	6.3	8.0
Georgia	83.6	89.6	79.1	72.9	3.8	2.1	4.7	7.6
Hawaii	81.5	85.2	82.4	81.4	3.6	2.4	*	3.1
Illinois	86.0	90.8	75.7	82.2	2.6	1.5	5.8	2.8
Indiana	79.9	83.8	66.0	63.6	4.2	3.1	8.4	8.6
Iowa	87.6	89.6	76.0	74.2	2.2	1.7	5.5	5.2
Louisiana	87.2	92.9	79.0	85.6	2.7	1.2	4.9	3.1
Maine	88.1	88.3	79.1	85.0	1.7	1.6	*	*
Maryland	81.3	89.2	75.1	63.1	4.3	2.1	6.4	8.1
Massachusetts	89.3	92.1	80.5	82.5	2.2	1.6	5.1	3.4
Michigan	85.6	89.6	71.7	79.0	3.0	2.0	6.9	3.8
Minnesota	86.2	90.0	75.3	71.2	2.3	1.4	4.7	5.3
Mississippi	84.2	90.5	77.7	73.7	3.0	1.6	4.3	8.4
Missouri	87.8	89.9	80.3	77.5	2.3	1.8	4.4	3.7
Montana	84.0	87.1	81.0	77.4	2.7	1.6	*	*
Nevada	74.0	82.4	68.9	64.0	8.2	5.3	10.6	11.3
New Jersey	78.7	88.1	62.9	66.6	4.8	2.4	10.3	7.0
New Mexico	71.2	79.1	70.8	69.4	7.7	4.5	5.5	8.2
New York City	80.2	88.1	75.3	77.9	4.9	2.3	7.2	5.5
North Carolina	83.5	90.2	76.7	68.8	2.9	1.6	4.7	5.5
North Dakota	85.9	88.7	83.2	79.0	2.7	1.7	*	*
Ohio	87.1	89.2	78.3	78.2	2.9	2.2	5.8	5.3
Oklahoma	77.3	81.5	71.8	65.6	5.5	4.6	7.0	7.2
Oregon	80.9	84.4	71.3	70.1	4.1	3.3	5.9	6.1
Rhode Island	89.3	92.4	83.3	85.4	2.2	1.4	4.6	3.1
South Dakota	79.5	85.0	58.2	62.4	3.6	1.9	*	6.1
Utah	80.2	84.0	54.9	65.3	4.3	3.0	15.7	8.3
Virginia	85.0	90.5	79.9	68.6	3.8	2.1	5.2	8.4
West Virginia	84.4	85.0	71.7	75.3	2.7	2.6	5.9	*
Wisconsin	85.5	88.8	76.8	72.8	2.9	2.3	5.4	4.9
Wyoming	84.9	87.0	90.2	77.4	3.3	2.7	*	4.8
Virgin Islands	65.9	83.3	63.6	66.6	8.3	*	9.1	7.8
Guam	62.3	85.5	75.9	75.0	11.2	*	*	*
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	31.6	---	---	---	26.7	---	---	---

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

--- Data not available.

¹Care beginning in 3d trimester.²Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.³Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005; six of these states are shown in this table. The multiple-race data for these states are bridged race data for 2005; six of these states are shown in this table. The multiple-race data for these states are bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁴Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁵Excludes data for the territories.

NOTES: Excludes data for Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Washington, which implemented the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; see "Technical Notes." Prenatal care data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth are not comparable with those based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth.

Table 27. Number of live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2005

Place of delivery and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Physician			Midwife			Other	Unspecified
		Total	Doctor of medicine	Doctor of osteopathy	Total	Certified nurse midwife	Other midwife		
All races ¹									
Total	4,138,349	3,789,976	3,592,476	197,500	325,094	306,377	18,717	20,230	3,049
In hospital ²	4,100,608	3,786,315	3,589,231	197,084	300,903	295,989	4,914	11,442	1,948
Not in hospital	37,402	3,576	3,167	409	24,166	10,374	13,792	8,593	1,067
Freestanding birthing center	10,217	969	742	227	9,050	6,094	2,956	166	32
Clinic or doctor's office	350	212	197	15	66	43	23	71	1
Residence.	24,468	1,768	1,630	138	14,677	4,034	10,643	7,233	790
Other	2,367	627	598	29	373	203	170	1,123	244
Not specified	339	85	78	7	25	14	11	195	34
Non Hispanic white ³									
Total	2,279,768	2,089,951	1,960,494	129,457	176,341	161,518	14,823	12,038	1,438
In hospital ²	2,250,246	2,087,588	1,958,491	129,097	155,886	153,074	2,812	5,819	953
Not in hospital	29,300	2,320	1,964	356	20,437	8,436	12,001	6,062	481
Freestanding birthing center	8,031	902	676	226	6,980	4,692	2,288	129	20
Clinic or doctor's office	260	166	156	10	48	35	13	46	—
Residence.	19,706	986	877	109	13,118	3,576	9,542	5,216	386
Other	1,303	266	255	11	291	133	158	671	75
Not specified	222	43	39	4	18	8	10	157	4
Non Hispanic black ³									
Total	583,759	539,728	520,848	18,880	40,846	39,947	899	2,539	646
In hospital ²	581,111	539,027	520,169	18,858	40,136	39,461	675	1,522	426
Not in hospital	2,607	687	667	20	709	485	224	996	215
Freestanding birthing center	468	27	27	—	429	332	97	9	3
Clinic or doctor's office	15	6	6	—	6	5	1	3	—
Residence.	1,716	470	457	13	257	132	125	832	157
Other	408	184	177	7	17	16	1	152	55
Not specified	41	14	12	2	1	1	—	21	5
Hispanic ⁴									
Total	985,505	896,394	857,623	38,771	84,221	82,042	2,179	4,230	660
In hospital ²	981,791	896,001	857,253	38,748	82,061	81,000	1,061	3,321	408
Not in hospital	3,696	383	361	22	2,157	1,039	1,118	904	252
Freestanding birthing center	1,414	35	34	1	1,352	850	502	19	8
Clinic or doctor's office	36	17	15	2	11	2	9	7	1
Residence.	1,815	210	199	11	760	156	604	670	175
Other	431	121	113	8	34	31	3	208	68
Not specified	18	10	9	1	3	3	—	5	—

— Quantity zero.

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.³Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁴Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 28. Live births by method of delivery and rates of cesarean delivery by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1989–2005

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

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.⁵Excludes data for New Hampshire which did not report Hispanic origin.⁶Excludes data for Oklahoma, which did not report method of delivery; data by Hispanic origin also exclude New Hampshire which did not report Hispanic origin.⁷Excludes data for Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oklahoma, which did not report method of delivery on the birth certificate; data by Hispanic origin also excludes New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.

Table 29. Number of live births by method of delivery and rates of cesarean delivery by age, race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2005

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Number				Cesarean delivery rate ¹
	All births	Vaginal	Cesarean	Not stated	
All races ²	4,138,349	2,873,918	1,248,815	15,616	30.3
Under 20 years	421,315	329,707	90,518	1,090	21.5
20–24 years	1,040,388	772,653	264,445	3,290	25.5
25–29 years	1,131,596	800,130	327,275	4,191	29.0
30–34 years	950,691	623,087	323,614	3,990	34.2
35–39 years	483,156	288,798	191,928	2,430	39.9
40–54 years	111,203	59,543	51,035	625	46.2
Non Hispanic white ³	2,279,768	1,579,613	690,260	9,895	30.4
Under 20 years	166,336	129,850	35,949	537	21.7
20–24 years	515,518	384,020	129,580	1,918	25.2
25–29 years	642,553	458,018	181,874	2,661	28.4
30–34 years	581,645	384,862	194,066	2,717	33.5
35–39 years	305,142	185,397	118,087	1,658	38.9
40–54 years	68,574	37,466	30,704	404	45.0
Non Hispanic black ³	583,759	392,064	189,287	2,408	32.6
Under 20 years	99,510	75,417	23,808	285	24.0
20–24 years	188,673	133,431	54,582	660	29.0
25–29 years	142,885	95,119	47,157	609	33.1
30–34 years	92,336	56,261	35,582	493	38.7
35–39 years	47,411	25,537	21,595	279	45.8
40–54 years	12,944	6,299	6,563	82	51.0
Hispanic ⁴	985,505	698,089	285,376	2,040	29.0
Under 20 years	139,372	111,225	27,933	214	20.1
20–24 years	287,896	217,307	70,073	516	24.4
25–29 years	266,590	188,729	77,267	594	29.0
30–34 years	186,398	120,408	65,554	436	35.3
35–39 years	85,739	50,150	35,372	217	41.4
40–54 years	19,510	10,270	9,177	63	47.2

¹Percentage of all live births by cesarean delivery.²Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.³Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁴Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 30. Rates of cesarean delivery, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2005

[By place of residence]

State	Total cesarean delivery rate ¹			
	All races ²	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁴
		White ³	Black ³	
United States ⁵	30.3	30.4	32.6	29.0
Alabama	31.8	32.8	31.7	24.2
Alaska	21.9	24.7	29.9	23.0
Arizona	24.7	26.8	27.8	23.1
Arkansas	31.5	31.9	33.6	25.6
California	30.7	31.1	35.6	30.0
Colorado	24.6	25.9	26.2	21.9
Connecticut	32.4	32.8	34.0	30.6
Delaware	30.0	29.9	31.6	27.8
District of Columbia	30.5	30.9	31.8	25.2
Florida	34.9	33.6	35.0	37.2
Georgia	30.5	31.6	32.4	23.4
Hawaii	25.6	24.0	21.9	26.2
Idaho	22.6	22.3	21.7	23.2
Illinois	28.8	29.7	29.9	25.9
Indiana	28.2	28.1	29.8	26.8
Iowa	26.7	26.8	25.1	26.9
Kansas	28.9	29.3	29.9	26.7
Kentucky	33.9	34.0	34.0	30.9
Louisiana	36.8	37.9	35.8	36.1
Maine	28.3	28.4	29.4	22.1
Maryland	31.1	30.9	33.5	25.9
Massachusetts	32.2	33.3	33.3	27.1
Michigan	28.8	28.9	29.2	27.1
Minnesota	25.3	26.0	27.2	21.9
Mississippi	35.1	35.8	34.9	25.7
Missouri	29.7	30.0	29.8	26.4
Montana	25.8	25.2	*	29.3
Nebraska	28.6	29.2	30.0	25.4
Nevada	31.0	33.6	36.7	26.4
New Hampshire	28.0	28.0	25.3	28.8
New Jersey	36.3	36.8	37.6	34.5
New Mexico	22.2	23.6	29.6	22.2
New York	31.5	32.0	33.6	29.9
North Carolina	29.3	30.3	31.1	23.3
North Dakota	26.4	26.4	23.1	26.9
Ohio	28.1	28.2	28.8	26.0
Oklahoma	32.5	32.9	34.0	28.0
Oregon	27.6	27.8	30.5	25.7
Pennsylvania	28.9	29.2	28.2	27.7
Rhode Island	30.3	32.4	29.0	27.2
South Carolina	32.7	33.0	32.9	29.7
South Dakota	25.1	25.2	28.7	20.7
Tennessee	31.1	31.9	30.5	26.4
Texas	32.6	34.1	35.9	30.8
Utah	21.6	20.9	27.6	24.4
Vermont	25.9	25.9	32.9	*
Virginia	31.4	31.5	32.3	27.1
Washington	27.8	27.8	30.3	26.1
West Virginia	34.2	34.2	37.6	26.2
Wisconsin	23.7	24.4	21.8	23.1
Wyoming	24.6	24.2	*	27.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Rates of cesarean delivery, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2005—Con.

[By place of residence]

State	Total cesarean delivery rate ¹			
	All races ²	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ⁴
		White ³	Black ³	
Puerto Rico	48.1	46.3	45.6	48.2
Virgin Islands	27.5	27.5	26.9	29.2
Guam	27.5	23.4	*	*
American Samoa	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	22.8	---	---	---

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

--- Data not available.

¹Percentage of all live births by cesarean delivery.²Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.³Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁴Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁵Excludes data for the territories.

Table 31 (a). Rates of vaginal birth after cesarean delivery, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 12 states, and Puerto Rico, 2005

[By place of residence]

State	Rate of vaginal births after previous cesarean ^{1,2}			
	All races ³	Non Hispanic		Hispanic ⁵
		White ⁴	Black ⁴	
Total ⁶	10.1	9.6	10.7	10.7
Florida	5.7	5.7	6.8	4.8
Idaho	17.3	16.4	*	22.3
Kansas	11.3	10.7	14.2	11.7
Kentucky	6.9	6.2	10.7	11.1
Nebraska	9.5	8.4	19.2	12.3
New Hampshire	16.6	17.0	*	*
New York (excludes New York City)	10.8	10.2	14.9	10.8
Pennsylvania	15.2	14.3	19.6	16.0
South Carolina	10.0	8.9	11.1	11.9
Tennessee	11.1	9.8	15.0	12.1
Texas	10.0	7.8	8.1	11.9
Washington	13.2	12.4	17.6	15.0
Puerto Rico	7.4	5.4	*	7.5

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

¹Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.²Data are based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; these data are not comparable with those based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth.³Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁴Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. All of the states shown in this table reported multiple-race data for 2005. These race data were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁶Excludes data for Puerto Rico.

NOTES: Excludes the 37 states, New York City and the District of Columbia for which data are based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth, see "Technical Notes." Also excludes data for Vermont which implemented the 2003 Revision of the US Certificate of Live Birth after January 1, 2005.

Table 31 (b). Rates of vaginal birth after cesarean delivery (VBAC), by race and Hispanic origin of mother: 37 states, the District of Columbia, New York City and territories, 2005

[By place of residence]

State	Rate of vaginal births after previous cesarean ^{1,2}			
	All races ³	Non Hispanic		Hispanic ⁵
		White ⁴	Black ⁴	
Total ⁶	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.9
Alabama	5.9	5.3	6.3	9.7
Alaska	18.6	12.7	*	*
Arizona	6.0	5.8	*	5.0
Arkansas	6.0	5.0	7.1	10.3
California	5.5	6.2	5.3	5.0
Colorado	11.7	10.7	12.0	12.9
Connecticut	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.7
Delaware	10.3	7.8	12.2	14.8
District of Columbia	7.0	*	5.8	*
Georgia	5.8	4.8	5.5	9.1
Hawaii	12.4	16.3	*	11.4
Illinois	9.5	8.5	9.6	11.4
Indiana	6.9	6.6	6.6	9.0
Iowa	8.4	8.2	13.3	6.9
Louisiana	3.6	2.9	4.5	*
Maine	6.0	5.8	*	*
Maryland	9.8	9.1	10.0	12.2
Massachusetts	9.7	8.7	11.5	12.2
Michigan	8.3	7.9	8.2	11.2
Minnesota	10.6	9.3	15.2	15.7
Mississippi	3.8	2.9	4.4	*
Missouri	7.6	7.5	7.5	9.1
Montana	11.4	12.6	*	*
Nevada	4.9	3.9	*	6.8
New Jersey	9.6	9.1	12.6	9.1
New Mexico	13.0	13.1	*	10.1
New York City	13.5	17.4	11.6	13.1
North Carolina	8.9	7.5	8.3	14.3
North Dakota	10.3	10.2	*	*
Ohio	8.9	8.2	11.9	9.9
Oklahoma	2.8	2.2	3.0	5.9
Oregon	10.3	9.3	*	13.5
Rhode Island	9.4	8.7	*	9.6
South Dakota	13.7	13.7	*	*
Utah	18.2	18.1	*	19.1
Virginia	6.6	6.3	6.6	7.9
West Virginia	4.8	4.6	*	*
Wisconsin	11.8	11.2	13.7	12.1
Wyoming	8.0	9.0	*	*
Virgin Islands	19.3	*	21.7	*
Guam	9.9	*	*	*
American Samoa	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	---	---	---	---

--- Data not available.

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

¹Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.²Data are based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; these data are not comparable with those based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth.³Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁴Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Six of these states are shown in this table. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁶Excludes data for the territories.

NOTES: Excludes data for Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York state (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington, for which data are based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth, see "Technical Notes." Also excludes data for Vermont, which implemented the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth after January 1, 2005.

Table 32. Live births by birthweight and percentage very low and low birthweight, by period of gestation and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2005

Birthweight ¹ and race and Hispanic origin of mother		Period of gestation ²											Not stated
		Preterm						Term				Postterm	
		All births	Total under 37 weeks	Under 28 weeks	28–31 weeks	32–35 weeks	36 weeks	Total 37–41 weeks	37–39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over	
Number													
All races ³	4,138,349	522,913	31,588	51,820	65,853	373,652	3,346,066	2,199,804	790,422	355,840	239,831	29,539	
Less than 500 grams	6,599	6,434	6,173	241	11	9	22	7	8	7	1	142	
500–999 grams	23,864	23,330	17,405	5,335	373	217	201	147	38	16	14	319	
1,000–1,499 grams	31,325	29,121	4,114	16,891	5,158	2,958	1,645	1,168	314	163	200	359	
1,500–1,999 grams	66,453	55,670	981	12,742	19,449	22,498	9,365	7,782	1,072	511	774	644	
2,000–2,499 grams	210,324	111,275	672	4,444	18,398	87,761	92,191	77,822	10,006	4,363	5,097	1,761	
2,500–2,999 grams	748,042	140,841	1,069	4,306	9,634	125,832	569,319	443,651	89,290	36,378	32,560	5,322	
3,000–3,499 grams	1,596,944	104,817	–	5,135	8,143	91,539	1,387,335	940,483	315,243	131,609	94,153	10,639	
3,500–3,999 grams	1,114,887	40,689	–	2,560	3,662	34,467	988,011	575,811	280,930	131,270	78,804	7,383	
4,000–4,499 grams	289,098	7,569	–	–	769	6,800	255,700	131,627	80,441	43,632	23,755	2,074	
4,500–4,999 grams	42,119	1,178	–	–	90	1,088	36,766	18,087	11,624	7,055	3,865	310	
5,000 grams or more	4,715	192	–	–	20	172	3,994	2,234	1,079	681	483	46	
Not stated	3,979	1,797	1,174	166	146	311	1,517	985	377	155	125	540	
Percent													
Very low birthweight ⁴	1.5	11.3	91.1	43.5	8.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	
Low birthweight ⁵	8.2	43.3	96.5	76.8	66.0	30.4	3.1	4.0	1.4	1.4	2.5	11.1	
Number													
Non Hispanic white ⁶	2,279,768	265,466	12,687	24,469	32,345	195,965	1,875,177	1,231,768	443,103	200,306	130,458	8,667	
Less than 500 grams	2,497	2,447	2,332	103	4	8	7	3	3	1	1	42	
500–999 grams	10,015	9,836	7,113	2,442	189	92	95	70	21	4	5	79	
1,000–1,499 grams	14,967	14,025	1,727	8,276	2,630	1,392	756	528	144	84	79	107	
1,500–1,999 grams	33,687	28,725	373	6,581	10,302	11,469	4,426	3,701	482	243	345	191	
2,000–2,499 grams	104,935	58,520	250	1,979	9,825	46,466	43,453	37,007	4,473	1,973	2,422	540	
2,500–2,999 grams	364,726	73,832	431	1,637	4,108	67,656	274,173	216,907	40,482	16,784	15,288	1,433	
3,000–3,499 grams	857,136	52,490	–	2,160	3,178	47,152	752,887	518,000	166,081	68,806	48,755	3,004	
3,500–3,999 grams	672,270	20,293	–	1,214	1,607	17,472	604,075	355,551	169,992	78,532	45,633	2,269	
4,000–4,499 grams	187,269	3,788	–	–	369	3,419	167,720	86,364	52,780	28,576	15,039	722	
4,500–4,999 grams	27,541	608	–	–	43	565	24,329	11,784	7,782	4,763	2,504	100	
5,000 grams or more	2,840	91	–	–	7	84	2,424	1,306	661	457	310	15	
Not stated	1,885	811	461	77	83	190	832	547	202	83	77	165	
Percent													
Very low birthweight ⁴	1.2	9.9	91.4	44.4	8.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7	
Low birthweight ⁵	7.3	42.9	96.5	79.5	71.1	30.4	2.6	3.4	1.2	1.2	2.2	11.3	
Number													
Non Hispanic black ⁶	583,759	107,059	11,042	13,155	14,264	68,598	442,809	301,437	98,593	42,779	31,030	2,861	
Less than 500 grams	2,477	2,437	2,343	87	6	1	10	2	3	5	–	30	
500–999 grams	8,014	7,879	6,057	1,661	100	61	49	32	10	7	5	81	
1,000–1,499 grams	8,573	8,041	1,320	4,628	1,313	780	414	303	81	30	55	63	
1,500–1,999 grams	15,764	13,165	333	2,913	4,434	5,485	2,291	1,890	287	114	189	119	
2,000–2,499 grams	46,846	23,707	221	1,155	3,664	18,667	21,694	18,224	2,437	1,033	1,173	272	
2,500–2,999 grams	144,803	26,859	313	1,163	2,295	23,088	110,685	85,758	17,854	7,073	6,591	668	
3,000–3,499 grams	221,819	17,562	–	1,083	1,726	14,753	190,020	127,879	43,922	18,219	13,314	923	
3,500–3,999 grams	108,698	5,710	–	421	586	4,703	94,869	55,246	26,974	12,649	7,644	475	
4,000–4,499 grams	22,149	945	–	–	98	847	19,368	10,209	6,056	3,103	1,743	93	
4,500–4,999 grams	3,203	145	–	–	13	132	2,779	1,492	820	467	260	19	
5,000 grams or more	405	23	–	–	2	21	347	215	81	51	33	2	
Not stated	1,008	586	455	44	27	60	283	187	68	28	23	116	
Percent													
Very low birthweight ⁴	3.3	17.2	91.8	48.6	10.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	6.3	
Low birthweight ⁵	14.0	51.9	97.0	79.7	66.8	36.5	5.5	6.8	2.9	2.8	4.6	20.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Live births by birthweight and percentage very low and low birthweight, by period of gestation and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2005—Con.

Birthweight ¹ and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Period of gestation ²											Not stated
		Preterm					Term				Postterm		
		Total under 37 weeks	Under 28 weeks	28–31 weeks	32–35 weeks	36 weeks	Total 37–41 weeks	37–39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over		
Number													
Hispanic ⁷	985,505	117,774	6,134	11,210	15,266	85,164	790,713	510,011	192,320	88,382	62,717	14,301	
Less than 500 grams	1,212	1,153	1,112	40	1	—	3	1	2	—	—	56	
500–999 grams	4,586	4,407	3,363	926	65	53	48	38	5	5	4	127	
1,000–1,499 grams	5,988	5,411	832	3,083	896	600	377	270	71	36	46	154	
1,500–1,999 grams	12,710	10,271	229	2,514	3,512	4,016	2,002	1,636	240	126	196	241	
2,000–2,499 grams	43,300	21,735	161	1,057	3,893	16,624	19,652	16,254	2,347	1,051	1,185	728	
2,500–2,999 grams	176,438	30,863	261	1,226	2,612	26,764	134,822	102,616	22,769	9,437	8,276	2,477	
3,000–3,499 grams	399,295	28,408	—	1,557	2,736	24,115	340,012	225,106	80,365	34,541	25,544	5,331	
3,500–3,999 grams	266,338	12,439	—	777	1,250	10,412	229,235	130,972	66,324	31,939	20,794	3,870	
4,000–4,499 grams	64,704	2,412	—	—	249	2,163	55,557	28,467	17,464	9,626	5,672	1,063	
4,500–4,999 grams	9,167	355	—	—	28	327	7,776	3,911	2,411	1,454	866	170	
5,000 grams or more	1,174	58	—	—	8	50	978	572	271	135	112	26	
Not stated	593	262	176	30	16	40	251	168	51	32	22	58	
Percent													
Very low birthweight ⁴	1.2	9.3	89.1	36.2	6.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	
Low birthweight ⁵	6.9	36.6	95.6	68.2	54.9	25.0	2.8	3.6	1.4	1.4	2.3	9.2	

– Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹Equivalents of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in the “Technical Notes.”²Expressed in completed weeks.³Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁴Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).⁵Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).⁶Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 Office of Management and Budget standards for comparability with other states; see “Technical Notes.”⁷Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 33. Percentage of live births very preterm and preterm and percentage of live births of very low birthweight and low birthweight, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1981–2005

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

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

--- Data not available.

¹Births of less than 32 completed weeks of gestation.²Births of less than 37 completed weeks of gestation.³Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁴Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁶Less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).⁷Less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).⁸Data by Hispanic origin exclude New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.⁹Data by Hispanic origin exclude New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.¹⁰Data by Hispanic origin exclude New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, which did not report Hispanic origin.

Table 34. Number and percentage of births delivered preterm, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2005

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

State	Number				Percent			
	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic			All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		
		White ²	Black ²	Hispanic ³		White ²	Black ²	Hispanic ³
United States ⁴	522,913	265,466	107,059	117,774	12.7	11.7	18.4	12.1
Alabama	10,107	5,432	3,947	578	16.7	14.6	21.9	14.5
Alaska	1,111	566	63	81	10.6	9.5	16.8	10.4
Arizona	12,655	4,829	609	5,793	13.2	12.1	20.2	13.5
Arkansas	5,237	3,295	1,336	470	13.4	12.3	18.1	11.7
California	56,363	15,381	4,476	28,975	10.7	10.0	15.5	10.7
Colorado	8,485	4,843	489	2,793	12.3	11.7	16.5	12.8
Connecticut	4,355	2,533	740	882	10.4	9.6	15.2	11.0
Delaware	1,629	801	528	219	14.0	12.4	18.4	13.3
District of Columbia	1,262	193	896	149	15.9	9.4	19.5	13.4
Florida	31,188	12,938	8,930	8,323	13.8	12.2	18.5	13.1
Georgia	19,324	8,250	8,131	2,221	13.6	12.1	18.0	10.2
Hawaii	2,179	410	49	358	12.2	9.8	12.0	12.9
Idaho	2,631	2,090	15	423	11.4	11.2	*	12.1
Illinois	23,452	11,299	5,946	5,210	13.1	11.8	19.6	12.0
Indiana	11,753	8,660	1,809	1,062	13.5	12.8	18.5	13.2
Iowa	4,654	3,865	261	367	11.8	11.6	17.6	11.8
Kansas	4,860	3,494	474	727	12.2	11.9	16.9	12.0
Kentucky	8,585	7,132	957	396	15.2	14.8	19.8	15.8
Louisiana	10,036	4,477	5,134	258	16.5	13.3	21.4	13.6
Maine	1,503	1,419	30	11	10.7	10.7	11.7	*
Maryland	9,949	4,171	4,140	1,103	13.3	11.3	17.0	12.7
Massachusetts	8,697	5,787	1,067	1,186	11.3	10.7	15.8	11.7
Michigan	15,877	9,785	4,284	912	12.5	11.1	19.4	10.6
Minnesota	7,588	5,507	764	539	10.7	10.4	13.2	9.8
Mississippi	7,952	3,407	4,299	131	18.8	15.6	23.1	11.3
Missouri	10,404	7,331	2,286	526	13.3	12.1	19.9	12.3
Montana	1,323	1,007	4	48	11.4	10.9	*	12.1
Nebraska	3,181	2,290	260	510	12.2	11.6	17.1	13.2
Nevada	5,160	2,162	619	1,792	13.9	13.1	20.8	12.8
New Hampshire	1,505	1,319	39	58	10.5	10.2	20.9	11.1
New Jersey	14,219	6,418	2,914	3,634	12.5	11.1	17.4	13.0
New Mexico	3,778	1,074	84	2,047	13.1	12.7	17.5	13.0
New York	29,883	13,161	7,183	7,429	12.1	10.5	17.2	12.9
North Carolina	16,868	8,565	5,289	2,391	13.7	12.2	18.8	12.3
North Dakota	962	735	18	21	11.5	10.9	*	11.7
Ohio	19,321	13,858	4,047	819	13.0	12.1	18.0	13.5
Oklahoma	6,758	4,295	851	735	13.1	12.7	18.1	11.8
Oregon	4,674	3,225	130	942	10.2	10.0	13.6	10.3
Pennsylvania	17,123	11,428	3,257	1,639	11.9	10.8	16.7	13.5
Rhode Island	1,538	730	161	334	12.1	11.0	14.0	13.1
South Carolina	9,002	4,377	3,812	658	15.6	13.3	20.4	13.2
South Dakota	1,314	973	16	45	11.5	10.9	*	11.5
Tennessee	11,947	7,681	3,242	837	14.7	13.7	19.8	12.1
Texas	52,440	17,597	7,910	25,216	13.6	12.8	18.8	13.2
Utah	5,898	4,532	74	959	11.4	11.0	17.0	12.7
Vermont	568	535	10	4	9.0	9.0	*	*
Virginia	12,837	6,982	3,696	1,457	12.3	11.2	16.7	11.2
Washington	8,717	5,288	434	1,675	10.6	9.9	13.5	11.3
West Virginia	3,003	2,809	136	17	14.4	14.3	19.6	*
Wisconsin	8,114	5,748	1,203	722	11.4	10.6	17.9	11.6
Wyoming	944	782	10	92	13.1	13.1	*	11.1
Puerto Rico	9,961	597	52	9,309	19.7	20.4	32.5	19.6
Virgin Islands	244	10	164	52	15.3	*	16.5	13.9
Guam	542	22	4	12	17.0	8.8	*	*
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	175	---	---	---	13.1	---	---	---

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

--- Data not available.

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Excludes data for the territories.

Table 35. Number and percentage low birthweight and number of live births by birthweight, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2005

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Low birthweight ¹		Birthweight ²													Not stated
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than	500–	1,000–	1,500–	2,000–	2,500–	3,000–	3,500–	4,000–	4,500–	5,000		
				500 grams	999 grams	1,499 grams	1,999 grams	2,499 grams	2,999 grams	3,499 grams	3,999 grams	4,499 grams	4,999 grams	grams or more		
All races ³																
All ages	338,565	8.2	4,138,349	6,599	23,864	31,325	66,453	210,324	748,042	1,596,944	1,114,887	289,098	42,119	4,715	3,979	
Under 15 years	892	13.3	6,722	25	92	103	178	494	1,866	2,592	1,162	174	19	1	16	
15–19 years	41,525	10.0	414,593	867	3,209	3,707	7,710	26,032	94,910	169,715	89,144	16,745	1,876	186	492	
15 years	2,100	11.5	18,249	61	190	215	401	1,233	4,528	7,441	3,538	563	44	5	30	
16 years	4,484	10.9	41,064	75	406	412	849	2,742	9,911	16,837	8,218	1,405	141	14	54	
17 years	7,597	10.3	73,878	146	586	656	1,435	4,774	17,218	30,472	15,420	2,786	266	32	87	
18 years	11,814	10.1	116,476	275	861	1,065	2,155	7,458	26,370	47,978	25,003	4,623	501	50	137	
19 years	15,530	9.4	164,926	310	1,166	1,359	2,870	9,825	36,883	66,987	36,965	7,368	924	85	184	
20–24 years	86,321	8.3	1,040,388	1,679	5,924	7,641	16,006	55,071	208,845	418,820	258,493	58,625	7,510	791	983	
25–29 years	83,247	7.4	1,131,596	1,674	5,745	7,430	16,036	52,362	194,306	438,676	318,052	83,072	11,888	1,299	1,056	
30–34 years	71,707	7.5	950,691	1,397	4,996	6,919	14,743	43,652	150,671	354,909	279,330	79,465	12,364	1,374	871	
35–39 years	42,140	8.7	483,156	776	3,017	4,241	8,961	25,145	77,876	173,727	139,211	42,023	6,891	848	440	
40–44 years	11,354	10.8	104,667	169	813	1,143	2,441	6,788	18,217	36,525	28,150	8,603	1,503	206	109	
45–54 years	1,379	21.1	6,536	12	68	141	378	780	1,351	1,980	1,345	391	68	10	12	
Non Hispanic white ⁴																
All ages	166,101	7.3	2,279,768	2,497	10,015	14,967	33,687	104,935	364,726	857,136	672,270	187,269	27,541	2,840	1,885	
Under 15 years	147	11.0	1,331	3	12	17	29	86	302	546	280	48	6	1	1	
15–19 years	14,950	9.1	165,005	288	1,056	1,335	2,839	9,432	33,650	66,161	40,392	8,589	996	97	170	
15 years	491	10.4	4,702	13	56	46	108	268	1,001	1,908	1,078	190	22	2	10	
16 years	1,238	9.8	12,675	23	104	126	243	742	2,692	5,078	2,996	595	51	7	18	
17 years	2,573	9.7	26,487	48	183	225	516	1,601	5,400	10,618	6,437	1,286	137	13	23	
18 years	4,419	9.3	47,329	104	292	399	828	2,796	9,552	19,125	11,493	2,396	274	25	45	
19 years	6,229	8.4	73,812	100	421	539	1,144	4,025	15,005	29,432	18,388	4,122	512	50	74	
20–24 years	38,062	7.4	515,518	554	2,329	3,269	7,244	24,666	93,832	203,953	140,105	34,184	4,491	456	435	
25–29 years	42,408	6.6	642,553	681	2,533	3,716	8,356	27,122	98,844	243,625	195,010	53,749	7,654	778	485	
30–34 years	39,512	6.8	581,645	563	2,299	3,683	8,471	24,496	82,092	211,959	183,371	54,916	8,464	834	497	
35–39 years	23,812	7.8	305,142	327	1,357	2,288	5,180	14,660	44,818	107,484	93,825	29,617	4,826	526	234	
40–44 years	6,320	9.8	64,352	75	388	582	1,315	3,960	10,345	22,154	18,386	5,900	1,055	139	53	
45–54 years	890	21.1	4,222	6	41	77	253	513	843	1,254	901	266	49	9	10	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Number and percentage low birthweight and number of live births by birthweight, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2005—Con.

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Low birthweight ¹		Birthweight ²												
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 500 grams	500– 999 grams	1,000– 1,499 grams	1,500– 1,999 grams	2,000– 2,499 grams	2,500– 2,999 grams	3,000– 3,499 grams	3,500– 3,999 grams	4,000– 4,499 grams	4,500– 4,999 grams	5,000 grams or more	Not stated
Non Hispanic black⁴															
All ages	81,674	14.0	583,759	2,477	8,014	8,573	15,764	46,846	144,803	221,819	108,698	22,149	3,203	405	1,008
Under 15 years	463	17.2	2,697	15	54	50	95	249	862	960	358	43	1	–	–
15–19 years	14,165	14.6	96,813	376	1,301	1,355	2,655	8,478	27,382	37,832	14,867	2,151	205	24	187
15 years	836	14.9	5,602	29	77	87	162	481	1,664	2,157	811	114	5	1	14
16 years	1,636	15.1	10,829	35	158	149	310	984	3,156	4,193	1,605	200	19	1	19
17 years	2,597	14.6	17,747	67	244	244	454	1,588	5,024	7,035	2,634	387	32	4	34
18 years	3,950	14.8	26,627	101	336	391	742	2,380	7,494	10,413	4,065	592	55	6	52
19 years	5,146	14.3	36,008	144	486	484	987	3,045	10,044	14,034	5,752	858	94	12	68
20–24 years	25,779	13.7	188,673	724	2,280	2,595	4,788	15,392	49,573	73,820	32,629	5,736	749	78	309
25–29 years	18,740	13.1	142,885	602	1,820	1,939	3,603	10,776	33,955	54,436	28,316	6,178	897	117	246
30–34 years	12,643	13.7	92,336	454	1,423	1,442	2,541	6,783	19,954	33,948	20,012	4,729	786	108	156
35–39 years	7,507	15.8	47,411	254	906	901	1,527	3,919	10,226	16,513	9,940	2,618	461	67	79
40–44 years	2,212	18.0	12,256	50	217	272	513	1,160	2,693	4,092	2,464	662	103	10	20
45–54 years	165	24.0	688	2	13	19	42	89	158	218	112	32	1	1	1
Hispanic⁵															
All ages	67,796	6.9	985,505	1,212	4,586	5,988	12,710	43,300	176,438	399,295	266,338	64,704	9,167	1,174	593
Under 15 years	252	10.2	2,466	6	22	34	48	142	642	1,000	483	75	11	–	–
15–19 years	10,980	8.0	136,906	177	752	908	1,950	7,193	30,356	59,319	30,279	5,246	570	50	106
15 years	714	9.9	7,241	17	53	73	118	453	1,714	3,072	1,499	223	14	1	4
16 years	1,453	9.1	15,928	17	136	125	275	900	3,705	6,895	3,257	540	63	5	10
17 years	2,154	8.0	26,877	29	136	168	401	1,420	6,133	11,744	5,741	988	80	12	25
18 years	3,045	8.0	38,090	60	210	249	515	2,011	8,373	16,618	8,443	1,425	140	14	32
19 years	3,614	7.4	48,770	54	217	293	641	2,409	10,431	20,990	11,339	2,070	273	18	35
20–24 years	18,731	6.5	287,896	319	1,095	1,494	3,377	12,446	54,868	121,320	74,552	16,127	1,910	220	168
25–29 years	16,305	6.1	266,590	291	1,133	1,365	3,060	10,456	44,209	107,357	76,211	19,248	2,770	330	160
30–34 years	12,624	6.8	186,398	267	922	1,262	2,386	7,787	29,198	71,610	54,816	15,260	2,460	333	97
35–39 years	6,967	8.1	85,739	121	521	719	1,464	4,142	13,733	31,697	24,717	7,194	1,185	199	47
40–44 years	1,799	9.7	18,597	29	131	188	388	1,063	3,250	6,678	5,070	1,497	249	42	12
45–54 years	138	15.1	913	2	10	18	37	71	182	314	210	57	12	–	–

– Quantity zero.

¹Less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).²Equivalents of gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are shown in "Technical Notes."³Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁴Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁵Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 36. Number and percentage of births of low birthweight, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2005

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

State	Number				Percent			
	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ³	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ³
		White ²	Black ²			White ²	Black ²	
United States ⁴	338,565	166,101	81,674	67,796	8.2	7.3	14.0	6.9
Alabama	6,429	3,262	2,797	288	10.7	8.8	15.5	7.2
Alaska	635	339	58	42	6.1	5.7	15.5	5.4
Arizona	6,673	2,767	392	2,772	6.9	6.9	13.0	6.5
Arkansas	3,498	2,050	1,073	291	8.9	7.7	14.5	7.2
California	37,630	10,386	3,842	17,573	6.9	6.5	12.6	6.2
Colorado	6,325	3,705	452	1,888	9.2	8.9	15.3	8.7
Connecticut	3,317	1,786	656	664	8.0	6.8	13.5	8.3
Delaware	1,106	496	427	119	9.5	7.7	14.9	7.2
District of Columbia	888	146	646	78	11.2	7.1	14.1	7.0
Florida	19,761	8,045	6,547	4,478	8.7	7.6	13.6	7.0
Georgia	13,498	5,088	6,521	1,327	9.5	7.5	14.4	6.1
Hawaii	1,468	276	44	243	8.2	6.6	10.8	8.7
Idaho	1,538	1,243	6	225	6.7	6.7	*	6.5
Illinois	15,265	6,941	4,576	2,929	8.5	7.3	15.1	6.7
Indiana	7,232	5,226	1,313	534	8.3	7.8	13.4	6.7
Iowa	2,814	2,334	184	190	7.2	7.0	12.5	6.1
Kansas	2,860	2,014	387	357	7.2	6.9	13.7	5.8
Kentucky	5,126	4,224	654	176	9.1	8.8	13.5	7.0
Louisiana	6,987	2,911	3,821	137	11.5	8.7	16.0	7.2
Maine	957	903	23	8	6.8	6.8	9.0	*
Maryland	6,844	2,641	3,185	625	9.1	7.1	13.1	7.2
Massachusetts	6,063	3,919	804	844	7.9	7.3	11.9	8.3
Michigan	10,615	6,202	3,238	556	8.3	7.0	14.7	6.5
Minnesota	4,628	3,161	654	311	6.5	6.0	11.3	5.7
Mississippi	5,016	1,905	2,996	60	11.8	8.7	16.1	5.1
Missouri	6,347	4,270	1,642	267	8.1	7.0	14.3	6.3
Montana	767	586	9	32	6.6	6.3	*	8.1
Nebraska	1,818	1,285	200	251	7.0	6.5	13.1	6.5
Nevada	3,080	1,287	444	969	8.3	7.8	14.8	6.9
New Hampshire	1,001	873	21	39	7.0	6.8	11.3	7.5
New Jersey	9,313	4,107	2,243	2,030	8.2	7.1	13.4	7.3
New Mexico	2,460	741	69	1,334	8.5	8.8	14.4	8.4
New York	20,420	8,727	5,508	4,460	8.3	7.0	13.2	7.8
North Carolina	11,308	5,536	4,102	1,227	9.2	7.9	14.6	6.3
North Dakota	535	427	12	10	6.4	6.3	*	*
Ohio	12,882	8,908	3,131	432	8.7	7.8	13.9	7.1
Oklahoma	4,131	2,561	671	418	8.0	7.5	14.2	6.7
Oregon	2,793	1,925	109	526	6.1	6.0	11.4	5.7
Pennsylvania	12,094	7,729	2,641	1,074	8.4	7.3	13.5	8.8
Rhode Island	985	467	118	220	7.8	7.1	10.3	8.6
South Carolina	5,885	2,552	2,857	359	10.2	7.8	15.3	7.2
South Dakota	754	589	12	16	6.6	6.6	*	*
Tennessee	7,748	4,726	2,449	423	9.5	8.4	14.9	6.1
Texas	31,956	10,507	5,956	14,265	8.3	7.7	14.2	7.5
Utah	3,520	2,734	46	539	6.8	6.6	10.6	7.1
Vermont	393	370	7	1	6.2	6.2	*	*
Virginia	8,573	4,451	2,805	801	8.2	7.2	12.7	6.1
Washington	5,041	2,986	316	912	6.1	5.6	9.8	6.1
West Virginia	1,990	1,862	91	5	9.6	9.4	13.1	*
Wisconsin	4,977	3,402	910	403	7.0	6.3	13.6	6.4
Wyoming	621	523	9	68	8.6	8.8	*	8.2
Puerto Rico	6,470	384	40	6,043	12.8	13.2	25.3	12.8
Virgin Islands	178	6	128	30	11.2	*	12.9	8.0
Guam	278	11	—	5	8.8	*	---	*
American Samoa	65	---	---	---	3.8	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	99	---	---	---	7.4	---	---	---

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

--- Data not available. —Quantity zero. ¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Excludes data for the territories.

Table 37. Number and percentage of births of very low birthweight, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2005

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

State	Number				Percent			
	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ³	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic ³
		White ²	Black ²			White ²	Black ²	
United States ⁴	61,788	27,479	19,064	11,786	1.5	1.2	3.3	1.2
Alabama	1,277	550	662	47	2.1	1.5	3.7	1.2
Alaska	98	45	13	4	0.9	0.8	*	*
Arizona	1,114	431	84	499	1.2	1.1	2.8	1.2
Arkansas	638	325	255	44	1.6	1.2	3.4	1.1
California	6,749	1,729	890	3,203	1.2	1.1	2.9	1.1
Colorado	884	487	75	291	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.3
Connecticut	668	302	186	151	1.6	1.1	3.8	1.9
Delaware	243	94	113	23	2.1	1.5	3.9	1.4
District of Columbia	208	18	175	10	2.6	*	3.8	*
Florida	3,603	1,237	1,493	767	1.6	1.2	3.1	1.2
Georgia	2,604	797	1,506	210	1.8	1.2	3.3	1.0
Hawaii	244	42	14	38	1.4	1.0	*	1.4
Idaho	251	222	—	21	1.1	1.2	*	0.6
Illinois	2,884	1,187	1,039	535	1.6	1.2	3.4	1.2
Indiana	1,311	879	320	100	1.5	1.3	3.3	1.2
Iowa	525	425	40	37	1.3	1.3	2.7	1.2
Kansas	528	356	91	67	1.3	1.2	3.2	1.1
Kentucky	900	704	151	32	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.3
Louisiana	1,368	473	845	30	2.2	1.4	3.5	1.6
Maine	177	166	5	1	1.3	1.2	*	*
Maryland	1,381	460	782	101	1.8	1.2	3.2	1.2
Massachusetts	1,078	643	193	165	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.6
Michigan	2,072	1,065	799	116	1.6	1.2	3.6	1.3
Minnesota	862	569	157	52	1.2	1.1	2.7	0.9
Mississippi	972	283	673	4	2.3	1.3	3.6	*
Missouri	1,166	706	388	51	1.5	1.2	3.4	1.2
Montana	110	85	1	6	1.0	0.9	*	*
Nebraska	307	212	37	44	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.1
Nevada	474	177	108	147	1.3	1.1	3.6	1.0
New Hampshire	181	158	5	10	1.3	1.2	*	*
New Jersey	1,751	664	602	348	1.5	1.1	3.6	1.2
New Mexico	362	96	13	202	1.3	1.1	*	1.3
New York	3,731	1,408	1,311	789	1.5	1.1	3.1	1.4
North Carolina	2,259	943	1,043	212	1.8	1.3	3.7	1.1
North Dakota	99	82 ²	1	1.2	1.2	*	*	
Ohio	2,380	1,528	710	68	1.6	1.3	3.2	1.1
Oklahoma	732	447	146	69	1.4	1.3	3.1	1.1
Oregon	460	336	14	81	1.0	1.0	*	0.9
Pennsylvania	2,286	1,340	613	217	1.6	1.3	3.1	1.8
Rhode Island	189	82	28	48	1.5	1.2	2.4	1.9
South Carolina	1,178	442	654	65	2.0	1.3	3.5	1.3
South Dakota	128	93	4	1	1.1	1.0	*	*
Tennessee	1,383	755	531	76	1.7	1.3	3.2	1.1
Texas	5,587	1,815	1,303	2,336	1.4	1.3	3.1	1.2
Utah	528	408	7	86	1.0	1.0	*	1.1
Vermont	75	68	2	—	1.2	1.1	*	*
Virginia	1,716	810	671	154	1.6	1.3	3.0	1.2
Washington	743	419	58	138	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.9
West Virginia	336	306	19	2	1.6	1.6	*	*
Wisconsin	904	541	230	81	1.3	1.0	3.4	1.3
Wyoming	84	69	3	6	1.2	1.2	*	*
Puerto Rico	718	42	7	668	1.4	1.4	*	1.4
Virgin Islands	38	1	28	6	2.4	*	2.8	*
Guam	44	3	—	—	1.4	*	*	*
American Samoa	5	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Northern Marianas	13	—	—	—	*	—	—	—

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

— Quantity zero.

--- Data not available.

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Excludes data for the territories.

Table 38. Live births by plurality of birth and ratios, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2005

Plurality and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All ages	Under 15 years	Age of mother									
			15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–54 years	
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years							
All live births			Number									
All races ¹	4,138,349	6,722	414,593	133,191	281,402	1,040,388	1,131,596	950,691	483,156	104,667	6,536	
Non-Hispanic white ²	2,279,768	1,331	165,005	43,864	121,141	515,518	642,553	581,645	305,142	64,352	4,222	
Non-Hispanic black ²	583,759	2,697	96,813	34,178	62,635	188,673	142,885	92,336	47,411	12,256	688	
Hispanic ³	985,505	2,466	136,906	50,046	86,860	287,896	266,590	186,398	85,739	18,597	913	
Live births in single deliveries												
All races ¹	3,998,533	6,644	407,609	131,312	276,297	1,016,594	1,095,389	910,198	458,344	98,628	5,127	
Non-Hispanic white ²	2,192,579	1,321	162,352	43,269	119,083	504,217	620,388	553,797	287,459	59,874	3,171	
Non-Hispanic black ²	561,889	2,655	94,575	33,574	61,001	182,134	136,861	88,159	45,139	11,752	614	
Hispanic ³	963,021	2,444	135,012	49,427	85,585	282,769	260,466	180,860	82,675	17,983	812	
Live births in twin deliveries												
All races ¹	133,122	78	6,901	1,860	5,041	23,329	34,572	38,050	23,208	5,695	1,289	
Non-Hispanic white ²	82,223	10	2,635	592	2,043	11,037	20,963	25,918	16,467	4,229	964	
Non-Hispanic black ²	21,254	42	2,197	591	1,606	6,406	5,862	4,055	2,164	460	68	
Hispanic ³	21,723	22	1,873	619	1,254	5,067	5,922	5,288	2,876	583	92	
Live births in higher order multiple deliveries ⁴												
All races ¹	6,694	-	83	19	64	465	1,635	2,443	1,604	344	120	
Non-Hispanic white ²	4,966	-	18	3	15	264	1,202	1,930	1,216	249	87	
Non-Hispanic black ²	616	-	41	13	28	133	162	122	108	44	6	
Hispanic ³	761	-	21	-	21	60	202	250	188	31	9	
All multiple births			Ratio per 1,000 live births									
All races ¹	33.8	11.6	16.8	14.1	18.1	22.9	32.0	42.6	51.4	57.7	215.6	
Non-Hispanic white ²	38.2	*	16.1	13.6	17.0	21.9	34.5	47.9	58.0	69.6	248.9	
Non-Hispanic black ²	37.5	15.6	23.1	17.7	26.1	34.7	42.2	45.2	47.9	41.1	107.6	
Hispanic ³	22.8	8.9	13.8	12.4	14.7	17.8	23.0	29.7	35.7	33.0	110.6	
Twin births												
All races ¹	32.2	11.6	16.6	14.0	17.9	22.4	30.6	40.0	48.0	54.4	197.2	
Non-Hispanic white ²	36.1	*	16.0	13.5	16.9	21.4	32.6	44.6	54.0	65.7	228.3	
Non-Hispanic black ²	36.4	15.6	22.7	17.3	25.6	34.0	41.0	43.9	45.6	37.5	98.8	
Hispanic ³	22.0	8.9	13.7	12.4	14.4	17.6	22.2	28.4	33.5	31.3	100.8	
Higher order multiple births ⁴			Ratio per 100,000 live births									
All races ¹	161.8	*	20.0	*	22.7	44.7	144.5	257.0	332.0	328.7	1836.0	
Non-Hispanic white ²	217.8	*	*	*	*	51.2	187.1	331.8	398.5	386.9	2060.6	
Non-Hispanic black ²	105.5	*	42.3	*	44.7	70.5	113.4	132.1	227.8	359.0	*	
Hispanic ³	77.2	*	15.3	*	24.2	20.8	75.8	134.1	219.3	166.7	*	

- Quantity zero.

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

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.⁴Births in greater than twin deliveries.

Table 39. Numbers and rates of twin and triplet and higher order multiple births, by race and Hispanic origin of mother, United States: 1980–2005

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Numbers and rates of twin and triplet and higher order multiple births, by race and Hispanic origin of mother, United States: 1980–2005—Con.

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

¹The number of live births in twin deliveries per 1,000 live births.²The number of live births in all multiple deliveries per 1,000 live births.³The number of live births in triplet and other higher-order deliveries per 100,000 live births.⁴Includes races other than those shown.⁵Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget standards. Nineteen states reported multiple-race data for 2005. Multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 Office of Management and Budget standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."⁶Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.⁷Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.⁸Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Table 40. Twin and triplet and higher order multiple birth rates by state: United States and each state, 2002–2005

Twin			Triplet or higher ¹		
State	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births	State	Number	Rate per 100,000 live births
United States	394,006	31.9	United States	21,632	175.3
Alabama	5,774	32.2	Alabama	356	198.3
Alaska	832	26.9	Alaska	21	68.0
Arizona	7,451	26.5	Arizona	463	164.9
Arkansas	3,393	29.4	Arkansas	116	100.4
California	47,394	29.0	California	2,445	149.6
Colorado	6,545	31.7	Colorado	318	153.8
Connecticut	5,261	41.5	Connecticut	311	245.5
Delaware	1,223	35.6	Delaware	62	180.5
District of Columbia	811	34.5	District of Columbia	16	*
Florida	19,643	29.9	Florida	937	142.7
Georgia	13,015	31.2	Georgia	624	149.6
Hawaii	1,521	28.0	Hawaii	48	88.4
Idaho	1,991	29.5	Idaho	120	178.1
Illinois	19,490	35.9	Illinois	1,272	234.6
Indiana	8,330	31.9	Indiana	611	234.3
Iowa	3,845	33.2	Iowa	179	154.4
Kansas	3,608	30.3	Kansas	189	158.8
Kentucky	5,119	30.6	Kentucky	393	234.8
Louisiana	5,981	31.3	Louisiana	296	154.7
Maine	1,373	32.8	Maine	58	138.4
Maryland	8,338	37.1	Maryland	435	193.7
Massachusetts	10,475	44.5	Massachusetts	684	290.4
Michigan	13,273	34.2	Michigan	890	229.0
Minnesota	7,089	33.5	Minnesota	442	208.9
Mississippi	4,076	31.9	Mississippi	167	130.9
Missouri	7,592	32.5	Missouri	397	170.1
Montana	952	27.6	Montana	33	95.6
Nebraska	2,519	32.1	Nebraska	211	269.2
Nevada	3,080	29.0	Nevada	156	147.0
New Hampshire	1,613	37.2	New Hampshire	93	214.4
New Jersey	14,477	41.8	New Jersey	999	288.7
New Mexico	2,054	24.2	New Mexico	56	65.9
New York	26,998	36.0	New York	1,724	229.9
North Carolina	11,534	31.9	North Carolina	542	150.0
North Dakota	801	32.6	North Dakota	59	240.3
Ohio	14,950	33.4	Ohio	1,065	238.2
Oklahoma	4,222	27.4	Oklahoma	143	92.8
Oregon	4,098	29.8	Oregon	143	104.0
Pennsylvania	14,708	33.7	Pennsylvania	841	192.9
Rhode Island	1,506	38.9	Rhode Island	69	178.4
South Carolina	5,361	31.5	South Carolina	241	141.8
South Dakota	978	28.9	South Dakota	31	91.6
Tennessee	7,473	31.1	Tennessee	368	153.2
Texas	32,209	28.1	Texas	1,642	143.4
Utah	4,029	26.5	Utah	205	134.8
Vermont	621	31.9	Vermont	21	107.8
Virginia	10,403	33.6	Virginia	479	154.6
Washington	7,198	29.4	Washington	227	92.7
West Virginia	1,707	27.2	West Virginia	66	105.3
Wisconsin	6,505	30.8	Wisconsin	338	160.1
Wyoming	567	27.3	Wyoming	30	144.6

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

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

Technical Notes

Source of data

Data shown in this report for 2005 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates filed in all states and the District of Columbia. The data are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP). In 1984 and earlier years, the VSCP included varying numbers of states that provided data based on 100 percent of their birth certificates. Data for states not in the VSCP were based on a 50-percent sample of birth certificates filed in those states. Information on the percentage of records with missing information for maternal and infant characteristics included in this report is shown by state in [Table I](#). Data are not shown for the variables race, age, and marital status of mother. Missing data are imputed in these cases; see separate sections in the “[Technical Notes](#)” for more information.

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

This report includes 2005 data on items that are collected on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live birth (unrevised) and the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised). The 2003 revision is described in detail elsewhere (5,6,59). Twelve states, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington, and Puerto Rico implemented the revised birth certificate as of January 1, 2005. Vermont also implemented the revised birth certificate in 2005, but after January 1. The 12 revised states that implemented as of January 1, 2005, represent 31 percent of all births.

Data for educational attainment, prenatal care, and tobacco use although collected on both the revised and unrevised certificates, are not considered comparable between revisions, and are presented separately in this report. Although data on total cesareans are considered comparable, data on the type of vaginal/cesarean birth, that is, if the birth is vaginal birth after previous cesarean (VBAC) or primary cesareans are not comparable, and are presented separately. Data on educational attainment, prenatal care, tobacco use, VBAC, and primary cesarean for Vermont that revised after January 1, 2005, are excluded from all tabulations. See following discussion of the specific data items.

Data items exclusive to either the 1989 or the 2003 birth certificate revision are not shown in this report. Supplemental 2005 tables for data exclusive to the 1989 Revision are available on the NCHS website (www.cdc.gov/nchs). A coming report will present selected data exclusive to the 2003 revision.

Age of mother

Age of mother is computed in most cases from the mother's and infant's dates of birth as reported on the birth certificate. The mother's age is directly reported by four states (Nevada, North Dakota, Virginia, and Wyoming) and American Samoa. From 1964 to 1996, mother's age was edited for ages 10–49 years. Births reported to occur to mothers younger than age 10 or older than age 49 years had age imputed according to the age of mother from the previous record with the same race and total birth order (total of live births and fetal deaths). Beginning in 1997, age of mother is imputed for ages 9

years or under and 55 years and over. A review and verification of unedited birth data for 1996 showed that the vast majority of births reported as occurring to women aged 50 years and older were to women aged 50–54 years. The numbers of births to women aged 50–54 years have been too small historically to compute age-specific birth rates. These births have been included with births to women aged 45–49 years for computing birth rates.

In 2005, age of mother was not reported on 0.01 percent of the records; for these records age of mother was imputed according to the last record with the same race and total birth order.

Hispanic origin and race

Hispanic origin

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

Items asking for the Hispanic origin of the mother and the father have been included on the birth certificates of all states and the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam since 1993, and on the birth certificate of Puerto Rico starting in 2005 (9,126). American Samoa and the Northern Marianas do not collect this information. The 2003 revised certificate Hispanic origin item used by Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont (for births occurring from July 1, 2005, only), and Washington for 2005 does not preclude respondents from selecting one or more Hispanic origin categories (9,127). (The Hispanic origin question on the revised certificate asks respondents to select only one response, in comparison with the race question that explicitly asks respondents to select one or more race categories, see section on *Single, Multiple, and “Bridged” race of mother and father*. However, when more than one Hispanic origin responses are given, all responses are collected.) Minnesota, which used the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, also allowed the reporting of multiple Hispanic groups in 2005.

The 12 revised states (excluding Vermont, which revised in 2005 but after January 1, 2005,) and Minnesota account for 34.0 percent of Hispanic births in the United States. Mothers of a specified Hispanic group (that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Central and South American) in combination with one or more other specified Hispanic group are classified as “other Hispanic.” The percentage of records for which Hispanic origin of the parents was not reported in 2005 is shown by state in [Table I](#).

Changes in the reporting of Hispanic origin, including the reporting of more than one Hispanic origin, may have some influence on the

Table I. Percentage of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, 2005

[By place of residence]

Area	All births	Place of birth	Attendant at birth	Mother's birthplace	Father's age	Father's race	Hispanic origin	
							Mother	Father
Total of reporting areas ¹	4,138,349	0.0	0.1	0.4	13.8	17.2	0.7	14.7
Alabama	60,453	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.2	20.7	0.1	20.2
Alaska	10,459	0.0	1.1	0.5	11.7	15.1	0.9	14.5
Arizona	96,199	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.7	17.7	1.9	16.9
Arkansas	39,208	—	0.0	0.6	18.8	20.5	0.4	19.1
California	548,882	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.4	8.1	1.3	7.7
Colorado	68,944	—	—	0.5	8.1	8.8	0.0	8.8
Connecticut	41,718	—	0.1	0.4	10.9	12.3	0.2	11.0
Delaware	11,643	—	0.0	0.2	34.0	34.9	0.9	34.4
District of Columbia	7,971	—	—	0.1	34.3	43.8	0.3	34.3
Florida	226,240	0.0	0.3	0.3	15.3	25.9	0.3	17.2
Georgia	142,200	0.0	0.0	0.3	17.3	18.0	1.4	18.5
Hawaii	17,924	—	0.1	0.1	8.5	12.1	0.2	8.5
Idaho	23,062	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.4	15.5	0.5	11.6
Illinois	179,020	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.8	15.4	0.1	15.2
Indiana	87,193	0.0	0.1	0.1	14.0	13.9	0.4	14.0
Iowa	39,311	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	16.4	0.3	16.7
Kansas	39,888	—	—	0.1	11.2	17.2	0.4	0.9
Kentucky	56,444	0.2	0.0	0.7	20.0	26.6	0.1	24.2
Louisiana	60,937	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	19.4	0.1	19.1
Maine	14,112	0.0	—	0.0	10.1	13.2	0.2	13.2
Maryland	74,980	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.0	21.4	0.2	16.1
Massachusetts	76,865	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.5	10.0	0.6	8.9
Michigan	127,706	0.0	0.1	0.2	15.2	17.1	3.1	19.5
Minnesota	70,919	—	0.1	0.3	13.0	18.8	1.4	14.5
Mississippi	42,395	—	0.0	0.1	21.4	21.5	0.1	21.5
Missouri	78,618	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.7	20.0	0.1	18.4
Montana	11,583	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.2	10.9	2.4	13.0
Nebraska	26,145	—	0.0	2.8	12.4	22.1	0.0	12.6
Nevada	37,268	—	0.0	0.7	22.0	24.4	1.4	22.7
New Hampshire	14,420	—	0.0	0.2	6.7	11.9	1.6	7.8
New Jersey	113,776	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.5	9.3	0.1	7.8
New Mexico	28,835	—	0.0	0.6	19.3	19.5	0.0	19.5
New York (excluding NYC)	128,844	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	17.4	0.2	11.2
New York City	117,507	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.7	16.9	0.3	15.9
North Carolina	123,096	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	16.6	0.1	17.1
North Dakota	8,390	0.0	—	0.0	8.3	9.7	3.6	13.2
Ohio	148,388	0.0	0.0	0.8	17.3	21.7	0.8	21.6
Oklahoma	51,801	—	0.0	0.0	14.5	17.5	0.3	16.7
Oregon	45,922	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.1	5.1	0.5	5.2
Pennsylvania	145,383	0.0	0.3	3.8	6.9	11.6	0.9	5.9
Rhode Island	12,697	—	—	0.2	13.3	14.4	13.4	26.5
South Carolina	57,711	—	0.0	0.3	30.1	35.4	0.2	30.1
South Dakota	11,462	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.1	11.1	0.1	13.5
Tennessee	81,747	0.0	0.1	0.3	16.5	23.5	0.2	16.3
Texas	385,915	0.0	0.2	0.1	15.0	21.1	0.2	15.0
Utah	51,556	0.0	—	0.2	7.3	9.6	0.6	9.0
Vermont ²	6,295	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.3	10.1	1.0	10.4
Virginia	104,555	—	0.0	0.1	15.2	17.8	0.2	15.3
Washington	82,703	0.0	0.0	0.3	10.1	23.6	2.5	15.5
West Virginia	20,836	0.1	0.0	0.2	13.2	14.1	0.3	14.1
Wisconsin	70,984	—	0.0	0.1	32.0	32.1	0.0	32.1
Wyoming	7,239	—	—	0.1	15.5	16.3	0.3	15.9
Puerto Rico	50,564	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.7	4.3	0.0	4.1
Virgin Islands	1,605	—	0.8	—	21.6	23.2	4.6	54.1
Guam	3,187	0.0	0.1	0.3	21.7	22.0	0.7	23.5
American Samoa	1,720	0.1	0.8	4.9	34.2	34.4	---	---
Northern Marianas	1,335	—	—	—	9.9	9.2	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table I. Percentage of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, 2005—Con.

[By place of residence]

Area	Educational attainment of mother		Live-birth order	Length of gestation	Month prenatal care began		Number of prenatal visits
	Unrevised ³	Revised ⁴			Unrevised ³	Revised ⁴	
Total of reporting areas ¹	2.3	2.7	0.4	0.7	2.7	6.5	3.2
Alabama	0.9	---	0.1	0.1	1.0	---	0.4
Alaska	2.9	---	0.3	0.2	3.2	---	6.2
Arizona	0.9	---	0.0	0.0	0.1	---	0.1
Arkansas	5.0	---	0.2	0.2	5.5	---	2.6
California ⁵	2.8	---	0.1	4.4	0.9	---	1.2
Colorado	1.9	---	0.3	0.0	1.9	---	2.2
Connecticut	1.2	---	0.0	0.0	1.3	---	0.8
Delaware	3.4	---	0.1	0.2	3.0	---	0.8
District of Columbia	9.4	---	0.1	0.2	11.6	---	18.3
Florida	---	1.4	0.9	0.1	---	---	4.8
Georgia	3.9	---	0.3	0.1	3.5	---	2.8
Hawaii	1.6	---	0.0	0.4	2.9	---	2.4
Idaho	---	4.2	0.1	0.1	---	3.5	0.8
Illinois	1.3	---	0.2	0.3	5.1	---	5.6
Indiana	1.9	---	0.1	0.0	2.2	---	1.9
Iowa	2.7	---	0.0	0.0	2.8	---	0.3
Kansas	---	4.2	0.0	0.3	---	8.1	3.2
Kentucky	---	4.5	0.3	0.1	---	6.5	2.0
Louisiana	1.0	---	0.1	0.1	1.3	---	0.4
Maine	2.3	---	0.2	0.0	2.2	---	0.1
Maryland	1.8	---	0.2	0.1	1.8	---	2.3
Massachusetts	0.5	---	0.2	0.1	2.1	---	0.8
Michigan	1.6	---	0.4	0.2	3.6	---	3.2
Minnesota	2.2	---	0.4	0.2	5.0	---	6.1
Mississippi	4.5	---	0.1	0.2	5.4	---	5.0
Missouri	3.9	---	0.9	0.2	4.7	---	3.6
Montana	0.7	---	0.1	0.1	1.2	---	0.9
Nebraska	---	3.9	0.6	0.0	---	5.4	0.3
Nevada	3.1	---	1.0	0.5	7.0	---	9.2
New Hampshire	---	13.9	1.7	0.3	---	14.6	4.6
New Jersey	2.0	---	0.1	0.1	1.9	---	1.3
New Mexico	5.3	---	0.3	0.3	7.8	---	4.9
New York (excluding NYC)	---	7.8	1.2	0.1	---	9.6	5.1
New York City	4.3	---	0.0	0.1	6.1	---	0.8
North Carolina	0.5	---	0.1	0.0	1.2	---	1.0
North Dakota	0.4	---	0.2	0.1	1.0	---	0.7
Ohio	2.4	---	0.6	0.2	5.1	---	10.5
Oklahoma	1.4	---	0.2	0.3	2.3	---	1.3
Oregon	2.8	---	0.1	0.0	1.6	---	0.3
Pennsylvania	---	3.0	1.4	0.7	---	9.3	10.1
Rhode Island	2.7	---	2.9	0.1	6.5	---	3.1
South Carolina	---	5.3	0.1	0.1	---	6.0	0.7
South Dakota	0.8	---	0.0	0.0	0.9	---	0.5
Tennessee	---	1.0	1.2	0.6	---	12.1	11.2
Texas	---	0.5	0.1	0.1	---	1.1	0.4
Utah	2.2	---	0.3	0.0	1.9	---	2.3
Vermont ²	---	---	0.4	0.0	---	---	0.7
Virginia	2.3	---	0.0	0.0	1.1	---	2.0
Washington	---	3.4	5.1	0.6	---	16.9	16.0
West Virginia	2.6	---	0.0	0.1	3.4	---	0.7
Wisconsin	0.5	---	0.0	0.0	0.6	---	0.9
Wyoming	2.3	---	0.3	0.1	2.1	---	0.8
Puerto Rico	---	0.2	0.0	0.1	---	0.6	0.2
Virgin Islands	2.4	---	1.0	0.6	3.4	---	4.4
Guam	0.7	---	1.3	0.1	0.6	---	0.9
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	5.6	---	0.2	0.1	1.7	---	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table I. Percentage of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, 2005—Con.

[By place of residence]

Area	Birthweight	5-minute apgar score	Weight gain	Tobacco use		Method of delivery ⁶
				Unrevised ³	Revised ⁴	
Total of reporting areas ¹	0.1	0.6	5.1	1.4	2.8	0.4
Alabama	0.2	0.3	2.4	0.8	---	0.7
Alaska	0.3	0.4	5.1	1.0	---	0.6
Arizona	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.6	---	0.5
Arkansas	0.1	0.3	4.9	4.4	---	0.4
California	0.0	---	---	---	---	0.0
Colorado	0.1	0.3	3.0	0.4	---	0.0
Connecticut	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.7	---	0.2
Delaware	0.1	0.2	1.2	2.7	---	0.0
District of Columbia	0.1	0.7	14.1	0.2	---	0.1
Florida ⁷	0.0	0.2	9.1	---	---	0.2
Georgia	0.0	0.5	8.4	1.4	---	0.7
Hawaii	0.1	0.5	13.5	0.2	---	0.3
Idaho	0.1	0.5	2.5	---	12.9	0.1
Illinois	0.1	0.3	7.4	0.3	---	0.6
Indiana ⁸	0.4	0.3	2.2	1.2	---	0.7
Iowa	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.6	---	0.9
Kansas	0.0	0.5	3.9	---	16.1	0.0
Kentucky	0.1	0.4	2.0	---	25.0	0.1
Louisiana	0.0	0.2	2.9	1.5	---	0.2
Maine	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.3	---	0.2
Maryland	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.4	---	0.7
Massachusetts	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	---	0.3
Michigan	0.1	0.3	6.2	0.8	---	0.6
Minnesota	0.1	0.4	12.3	2.7	---	0.8
Mississippi	0.1	0.3	7.7	4.3	---	0.6
Missouri	0.1	0.5	4.2	3.2	---	0.8
Montana	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.7	---	0.5
Nebraska	0.0	0.2	2.5	---	14.9	0.0
Nevada	0.0	1.4	9.3	2.3	---	1.5
New Hampshire	0.2	0.4	16.4	---	13.5	0.1
New Jersey	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.6	---	1.0
New Mexico	0.2	0.4	11.2	5.5	---	0.7
New York (excluding NYC)	0.1	0.4	5.8	---	12.1	0.5
New York City	0.0	0.1	2.1	4.0	---	0.2
North Carolina	0.1	0.3	3.3	0.5	---	0.6
North Dakota	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	---	2.4
Ohio	0.1	0.2	4.0	0.9	---	1.0
Oklahoma	0.1	0.3	2.8	1.1	---	1.6
Oregon	0.0	0.3	1.8	2.3	---	0.8
Pennsylvania	0.4	1.1	14.6	---	17.2	0.1
Rhode Island	0.1	0.4	14.0	3.4	---	0.3
South Carolina	0.1	0.2	1.8	---	13.6	0.0
South Dakota ⁹	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	---	1.0
Tennessee	0.3	2.7	12.2	---	19.3	0.0
Texas	0.1	---	1.1	---	6.1	0.0
Utah	0.0	0.2	4.3	1.2	---	0.4
Vermont ²	0.0	0.2	1.9	---	---	0.2
Virginia	0.1	0.1	4.1	1.1	---	0.6
Washington	0.4	0.5	14.3	---	9.9	0.0
West Virginia	0.1	0.2	1.7	2.0	---	0.4
Wisconsin	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.3	---	0.0
Wyoming	0.1	0.3	2.5	1.5	---	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table I. Percentage of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, 2005—Con.

[By place of residence]

Area	Birthweight	5-minute apgar score	Weight	Tobacco use		Method of delivery ⁶
				Unrevised ³	Revised ⁴	
Puerto Rico	0.2	0.6	---	---	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands	0.6	1.0	23.2	3.1	---	3.1
Guam.	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.7	---	0.4
American Samoa	-	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas ⁹	0.2	0.5	---	-	---	0.7

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

- Quantity zero.

--- Data not available.

¹Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.²Vermont implemented the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth in 2005, but after January 1, 2005.³Data are for states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth. Births to residents of states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth are coded as not stated for this item. See "Technical Notes."⁴Data are for states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth. Births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth are coded as not stated for this item. See "Technical Notes."⁵California reports date last normal menses began but does not report clinical estimate of gestation.⁶Not stated levels for states which implemented the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth are derived from the item "Final route and method of delivery."⁷The Florida tobacco use item is not consistent with the tobacco use items on either the 1989 or 2003 U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth.⁸Indiana reports tobacco use but does not report the average number of cigarettes smoked per day in standard categories.⁹South Dakota and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas report tobacco use but do not report the average number of cigarettes smoked per day.

distribution of births among specified Hispanic groups, with a tendency to report Other and unknown Hispanic in lieu of specified Hispanic origin categories. Between 2004 and 2005, births to Other and unknown Hispanic women in the U.S. increased from 49,044 to 61,703.

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

In 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity," which revised the "1977 Statistical Policy Directive 15, Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting" (10–12). These documents specify guidelines for collection, tabulation, and presentation of race and ethnicity data within the federal statistical system. The 1997 revised standards incorporated two major changes designed to reflect the changing racial and ethnic profile of the United States. First, the revision increased from four to five the minimum set of categories to be used by federal agencies for identification of race. The 1977 standards required federal agencies to report race-specific tabulations using a minimum set of four single-race categories: American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian or Pacific Islander (API), Black, and White. The five categories for race specified in the 1997 standards are: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. The revised standards called for reporting of Asians separately from Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders. Collection of additional detail on race and ethnicity is permitted, as before, so long as the additional categories can be aggregated into the minimum categories. The revised standards also require federal data collection programs to allow respondents to select *one or more race categories*.

For the 2000 decennial census, the U.S. Census Bureau collected race and ethnicity data in accordance with the 1997 revised standards. However, the National Vital Statistics System, which is based on data

collected by the states, will not be fully compliant with the new standards until all of the states revise their birth certificates to reflect the new standards. Thus, beginning with the 2000 data year, the numerators (births) for birth rates are incompatible with the denominators (populations) (see "Population denominators"). In order to compute rates, it is necessary to "bridge" population data for multiple-race persons to single-race categories. This has been done for birth rates by race presented in this report. Once all states revise their birth registration systems to be compliant with the 1997 OMB standards, the use of "bridged" populations can be discontinued.

In 2005, multiple race was reported by Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont (for births occurring from July 1, 2005 only), and Washington, which used the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, as well as, California, Hawaii, Michigan (for births at selected facilities only), Minnesota, Ohio, and Utah, which used the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. (Puerto Rico, which revised its birth certificate in 2005, reported race according to the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth.) More than one race was reported for 1.5 percent of mothers in the 17 states that reported multiple race as of January 1, 2005 (Table II), with levels ranging from 0.4 (Texas) to 36.6 (Hawaii). These 17 states represent 52.4 percent of all U.S. resident births in 2005. Data from the vital records of the remaining 31 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia followed the 1977 OMB standards in which only a single race is reported (10,11). In addition, these areas also report the minimum set of four races as stipulated in the 1977 standards, compared with the minimum of five races for the 1997 standards.

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

Table II. Number and percentage of live births by race of mother: California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Washington, 2005

[By place of residence]

Race	Number	Percent
All races ¹	2,166,624	100.0
One race	2,046,348	98.5
White	1,661,820	80.0
Black	246,890	11.9
American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)	10,070	0.5
Asian	120,688	5.8
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHOPI)	6,880	0.3
More than one race	31,295	1.5
Two races	26,906	1.3
Black and white	7,472	0.4
Black and AIAN	1,078	0.1
Black and Asian	808	0.0
Black and NHOPI	160	0.0
AIAN and white	6,082	0.3
AIAN and Asian	252	0.0
AIAN and NHOPI	57	0.0
Asian and white	7,328	0.4
Asian and NHOPI	1,799	0.1
NHOPI and white	1,870	0.1
Three races	4,104	0.2
Black, AIAN, and white	829	0.0
Black, AIAN, and Asian	40	0.0
Black, AIAN, and NHOPI	10	*
Black, Asian, and white	183	0.0
Black, Asian, and NHOPI	28	0.0
Black, NHOPI, and white	40	0.0
AIAN, Asian, and white	283	0.0
AIAN, NHOPI, and white	94	0.0
AIAN, Asian, and NHOPI	59	0.0
Asian, NHOPI, and white	2,538	0.1
Four races	265	0.0
Black, AIAN, Asian, and white	31	0.0
Black, AIAN, Asian, and NHOPI	6	*
Black, AIAN, NHOPI, and white	8	*
Black, Asian, NHOPI, and white	15	*
AIAN, Asian, NHOPI, and white	205	0.0
Five races		
Black, AIAN, Asian, NHOPI, and white	20	0.0

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.5.

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

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

NOTES: Nineteen states provided multiple-race data to NCHS in 2005. This table excludes data for Vermont, which reported multiple race in 2005 but after January 1, and Michigan, which also reported multiple race in 2005 but for selected facilities only.

nators") (12,13). Multiple race is imputed to a single race (one of the following: AIAN, API, Black, or White) according to the combination of races, Hispanic origin, sex, and age of the mother or father indicated on the birth certificate. The imputation procedure is described in detail elsewhere (14,15).

Mothers of a specified API subgroup (that is, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, or Filipino) in combination with another race (that is, AIAN,

black, or white) or another API subgroup were not imputed to a single API subgroup. API mothers are disproportionately represented in the 17 states with complete reporting of multiple race for 2005 (59.5 percent in 2005). For this report, data are not shown for the specified API subgroups because the bridging technique cannot be applied in this detail (128). However, data for the API subgroups reported alone or in combination with other races or API subgroups, are available in the 2005 Natality public-use data file.

Race of mother is reported by 31 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City in at least eight, single-race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, and "other Asian or Pacific Islander." Of these, five states (Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Virginia, and West Virginia) and New York City report data on the expanded API subgroups included in the "other API category" (Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, Guamanian, and remaining API). Finally, the 19 states that report multiple-race data (California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Nebraska, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Washington) report a minimum of 14 categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, other Asian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and other Pacific Islander). For this report, as discussed above, the multiple-race combinations (for example, white and AIAN or black and Chinese) were bridged to one of four broad categories (bridged white, bridged black, bridged AIAN, and bridged API). Detailed data on race (single or multiple) as reported in the 19 states are available on the 2005 Natality public-use file.

In 2005, race of mother was not reported for 0.7 percent of births. In these cases, if the race of the father was known, the race of the father was assigned to the mother. When information was not available for either parent, the race of the mother was imputed according to the specific race of the mother on the preceding record with a known race of mother. This was necessary for just 0.5 percent of births in 2005.

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

Trend data by race shown in this report are by race of mother for all years beginning with the 1980 data year. Text references to white births and white mothers or black births and black mothers are used interchangeably for ease in writing.

For 2005, differences in state editing procedures for Texas for race of mother resulted in an overreport of births to white mothers and underreport of births to black mothers. The magnitude of the reporting differences will be discussed in the upcoming report "Births: Final Data for 2006."

Marital status

National estimates of births to unmarried women are based on two methods of determining marital status. For 1994 through 1996, birth certificates in 45 states and the District of Columbia included a question about the mother's marital status. Beginning in 1997, the marital status of women giving birth in California and Nevada is determined by a direct question in the birth registration process. Beginning June 15, 1998, Connecticut discontinued inferring the

mother's marital status and added a direct question on mother's marital status to the state's birth certificate.

In 2005, inferential procedures were used to compile birth statistics by marital status in full or in part for New York and Michigan respectively. Michigan added a direct question in 2005 to the birth registration process, but uses inferential procedures to update information collected using the direct question. In both Michigan and New York, a birth is inferred as nonmarital if either of these factors, listed in priority-of-use order, is present: a paternity acknowledgment was received or the father's name is missing. In recent years, a number of states have extended their efforts to identify the fathers when the parents are not married in order to enforce child support obligations. The presence of a paternity acknowledgment therefore is the most reliable indicator that the birth is nonmarital in the states not reporting this information directly; this is now the key indicator in the nonreporting states. Details of the changes in reporting procedures are described in previous reports (36,129).

The mother's marital status was not reported in 2005 on 0.03 percent of the birth records in the 48 states and the District of Columbia where this information is obtained exclusively by a direct question. Marital status was imputed as "married" for records where father's age is known. Where father's age is not known, marital status is imputed as "not married."

Education

In this report, data on educational attainment of the mother based on the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) are presented separately from those based on the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). The revised item asks for the highest degree or level of school completed at the time of birth (e.g., high school diploma, bachelor's degree, etc.), whereas the 1989 standard certificate item asks for the highest grade (i.e., year) completed at the time of birth. This change in format has resulted in data that are not comparable between revisions. Information on educational attainment for Vermont, which revised in 2005, but after January 1, is excluded from all tabulations. See earlier section on "The 1989 and 2003 Revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth."

Tobacco use

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

Florida—Data on maternal smoking for Florida are not included in this report or in the public use data file compiled by NCHS. The question on smoking on the Florida birth certificate is not comparable with either the 1989 revision or the 2003 revision questions. Response

categories include Yes, No, and Quit. The question however, does not collect information by trimester, an important enhancement of the smoking question in the 2003 revision. Thus, it is not possible to combine the Florida data with data for either the unrevised or revised reporting areas.

California did not report tobacco use in 2005; tobacco use data are also excluded for Vermont, which revised in 2005, but after January 1.

Prenatal care

Data on the month that prenatal care began based on the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) are presented separately from those based on the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). Substantive changes in both question wording and the sources for this information have resulted in data that are not comparable between revisions. The wording of the prenatal care item was modified to "Date of first prenatal visit" from "Month prenatal care began." In addition, the 2003 revision process resulted in recommendations that the prenatal care information be gathered from the prenatal care or medical records, whereas the 1989 revision did not recommend a source for these data. Prenatal care data are excluded for Vermont, which revised in 2005, but after January 1. See earlier section on "The 1989 and 2003 Revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth."

Characteristics of labor and delivery

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of live birth (unrevised), provides a single checkbox for "Breech/Malpresentation." On the 2003 revision of the birth certificate (revised) this information is collected as two separate checkboxes "Breech" and "Other." The first year states implement the revised certificate, the percentage of births reported as "Breech" or "Other" is typically much higher than that for "Breech/Malpresentation" reported in the previous year using the unrevised certificate. By definition, the revised "Breech" and "Other" items combined are comparable to the unrevised "Breech/Malpresentation" item, and are treated as such in this report. The increase in the national "Breech/Malpresentation" rate for 2005 shown in the report is at least partly a result of this change in reporting.

Method of delivery

Several rates are computed for method of delivery. The overall cesarean delivery rate or *total cesarean* rate is computed as the percentage of all births delivered by cesarean. The *primary cesarean* rate relates the number of women having a first cesarean delivery to all women giving birth who have never had a cesarean delivery. The denominator for this rate includes the sum of primary cesareans and vaginal births without previous cesarean. The rate of *vaginal birth after previous cesarean* (VBAC) delivery is computed by relating all VBAC deliveries to the sum of VBAC and repeat cesarean deliveries, that is, to women with a previous cesarean delivery.

Information on Method of Delivery is reported on both the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) and 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). However, the format and wording of the Method of Delivery item on the revised standard certificate differs from that of the unrevised standard certificate. The unrevised item asks

a direct question on whether the birth was vaginal, VBAC or a primary or repeat cesarean delivery. In contrast, the revised Method of Delivery item asks if the final route of delivery was a vaginal (with or without forceps or vacuum assistance) or a cesarean delivery. Information on the *type* of vaginal (vaginal or VBAC) or *type* of cesarean delivery (primary or repeat) is calculated from the response to a question under a different item, Risk Factors in this Pregnancy, which asks if the mother had a previous cesarean delivery. As a result of these changes although data on *total* cesarean deliveries appear to be very comparable between revisions, information on type of vaginal or cesarean delivery are not. In brief, rates based on data from the revised certificates are substantially higher for VBACs and primary cesareans, and lower for repeat cesareans, than rates based on data from unrevised certificates (54). Accordingly, data on VBAC, primary, and repeat cesarean deliveries are not directly comparable between revisions, and, beginning with the 2005 data year, are presented separately for revised and unrevised reporting areas.

Gestation

The primary measure used to determine the gestational age of the newborn is the interval between the first day of the mother's last normal menstrual period (LMP) and the date of birth. It is subject to error for several reasons, including imperfect maternal recall or misidentification of the LMP because of post conception bleeding, delayed ovulation, or intervening early miscarriage. These data are edited for LMP-based gestational ages that are clearly inconsistent with the infant's plurality and birthweight (see below), but reporting problems for this item persist and may occur more frequently among some subpopulations and among births with shorter gestations (130,131).

The U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes an item, "clinical/obstetric estimate of gestation," that was compared with length of gestation computed from the date the last normal menstrual period (LMP) began when the latter appeared to be inconsistent with birthweight. This was done for normal weight births of apparently short gestations and very low birthweight births reported to be full term. The clinical/obstetric estimate was also used if the LMP date was not reported. The period of gestation for 5.8 percent of the births in 2005 was based on the clinical estimate of gestation. For 97 percent of these records, the clinical estimate was used because the LMP date was not reported. For the remaining 3 percent, the clinical estimate was used because it was compatible with the reported birthweight, whereas the LMP-based gestation was not. In cases where the reported birthweight was inconsistent with both the LMP-computed gestation and the clinical estimate of gestation, the LMP-computed gestation was used and birthweight was reclassified as "not stated." This was necessary for 2,149 births or 0.06 percent of all birth records in 2005. The levels of the adjustments in 2005 data were similar to those for earlier years (7). Despite these edits substantial incongruities in these data persist; research is ongoing to address these data deficiencies.

Birthweight

Birthweight is reported in some areas in pounds and ounces rather than in grams. However, the metric system has been used in tabulating and presenting the statistics to facilitate comparison with

data published by other groups. Equivalents of the gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are as follows:

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

Computations of percentages, percent distributions, and means

Births for which a particular characteristic is unknown were subtracted from the figures for total births that were used as denominators before percentages, percent distributions, and means were computed. The percentage of records with missing information for each item is shown by state in [Table I](#). These levels include all births to residents in the reporting area, occurring outside of the reporting area (i.e., in a jurisdiction that has not adopted the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth). This percentage was 2.0 percent for the 12-state reporting area for 2005 with levels ranging from 0.3 (Florida and Texas) to 11.2 (New Hampshire). The comparatively high level for New Hampshire at least partly reflects the fact that a significant number of births to New Hampshire residents occurred in Massachusetts, which does not yet report revised data.

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

Population denominators

Birth and fertility rates for 2005 shown in [Tables A, B, 1, 3–5, 7–9, 11, 14, 15, and 21](#) are based on populations estimated from the 2000 census, as of July 1, 2005. These populations are shown in [Tables III and IV](#). The population estimates have been provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (29) and are based on the 2000 census counts by age, race, and sex, which have been modified to be consistent with Office of Management and Budget racial categories as of 1977 and historical categories for birth data. The modification procedures are described in detail elsewhere (12,13,132,133).

Birth and fertility rates by state shown in [Tables B and 11](#) are based on state-level population estimates projected from the 2000 census provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (29). Rates by state shown in this report may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates. Birth and fertility rates by month shown in [Table 16](#) are based on monthly population estimates also based on the 2005 estimates. Rates for unmarried women shown in [Tables 18 and 19](#) are based on distributions of the population by marital status averaged over a 3-year period for 2004–2006 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the March Current Population Survey (CPS) for each year (38,39,134), which have been adjusted to July 2005 population levels (29) by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS (36,129). Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, shown in [Tables 5, 7, 8, 9, and 15](#), are based on estimates of the total Hispanic population as of July 1, 2005 (29).

Table III. Estimated total population by race, and estimated female population by age and race: United States, 2005

[Populations estimated as of July 1]

Age	All races	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total population	296,410,404	240,135,528	39,073,991	3,161,185	14,039,700
Female population					
15–44 years	62,073,767	48,678,108	9,177,145	747,762	3,470,752
10–14 years	10,175,908	7,863,953	1,716,177	144,060	451,718
15–19 years	10,248,766	7,976,530	1,675,131	148,112	448,993
15–17 years	6,224,876	4,829,450	1,034,751	90,414	270,261
18–19 years	4,023,890	3,147,080	640,380	57,698	178,732
20–24 years	10,180,924	7,965,749	1,568,850	140,438	505,887
25–29 years	9,797,533	7,603,016	1,474,326	119,314	600,877
30–34 years	9,924,119	7,685,438	1,434,841	110,151	693,689
35–39 years	10,438,579	8,230,555	1,462,794	109,986	635,244
40–44 years	11,483,846	9,216,820	1,561,203	119,761	586,062
45–49 years	11,377,948	9,241,505	1,481,578	114,006	540,859

NOTES: These population counts are estimated based on the 2000 census; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. The multiple-race population estimates were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with the birth data; see "Technical Notes."

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. See reference 29.

Rates for Hispanic subgroups are based on special population estimates that are presented in [Table IV](#) in the "Technical Notes." More information about the populations for Hispanic subgroups is presented elsewhere (126,135).

The populations by race used in this report were produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau and are based on the 2000 census counts. Reflecting the new guidelines issued in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the 2000 census included an option for individuals to report more than one race

as appropriate for themselves and household members (11). In addition, the 1997 OMB guidelines called for reporting of Asian persons separately from Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders. In the earlier 1977 OMB guidelines, data for Asian or Pacific Islander persons were collected as a single group (10). Except for 19 states, birth certificates currently report only one race for each parent in the categories specified in the 1977 OMB guidelines (see "Race and Hispanic origin"). In addition, birth certificate data for the unrevised states do not report Asians separately from Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific

Table IV. Estimated total population by specified Hispanic origin and estimated female population by age and specified Hispanic origin and by race for women of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 2005

[Populations estimated as of July 1]

Age	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic		
	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic ¹	Total ²	White	Black
Total population	42,687,224	28,096,347	3,687,295	1,580,333	9,323,273	253,723,180	200,358,278	37,340,566
Female population								
15–44 years	9,917,394	6,436,355	878,573	318,496	2,283,938	52,156,373	39,488,077	8,742,417
10–14 years	1,885,383	1,284,131	182,935	44,672	373,653	8,290,525	6,129,857	1,626,570
15–19 years	1,676,465	1,088,546	171,337	44,430	372,149	8,572,301	6,433,446	1,598,166
15–17 years	1,030,922	678,587	106,704	27,696	217,933	5,193,954	3,881,044	986,813
18–19 years	645,543	409,959	64,633	16,734	154,216	3,378,347	2,552,402	611,353
20–24 years	1,693,390	1,141,933	150,709	43,859	356,892	8,487,534	6,399,197	1,496,094
25–29 years	1,786,681	1,214,292	146,939	44,764	380,682	8,010,852	5,946,510	1,395,735
30–34 years	1,745,406	1,165,130	132,094	58,213	389,967	8,178,713	6,061,783	1,359,475
35–39 years	1,580,480	976,181	137,817	65,761	400,700	8,858,099	6,763,082	1,393,243
40–44 years	1,434,972	850,273	139,677	61,469	383,548	10,048,874	7,884,059	1,499,704
45–49 years	1,186,666	682,843	123,334	42,245	338,242	10,191,282	8,139,883	1,430,411

¹Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.

²Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: These population counts are estimated based on the 2000 census; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. The multiple-race population estimates were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with the birth data; see "Technical Notes."

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. See reference 135.

Islanders. Thus, birth certificate data by race (the numerators for birth and fertility rates) currently are largely incompatible with the population data collected in the 2000 census (the denominators for the rates).

To produce birth and fertility rates for 1991 through 2005, it was necessary to “bridge” the reported population data for multiple race persons back to single race categories. In addition, the 2000 census counts were modified to be consistent with the 1977 OMB racial categories, that is, to report the data for Asian persons and Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders as a combined category Asian or Pacific Islanders (30,133). The procedures used to produce the “bridged” populations are described in separate publications (12,13). Beginning with births occurring in 2003, several states began reporting multiple race data. Once all states revise their birth certificates to be compliant with the 1997 OMB standards, the use of “bridged” populations can be discontinued.

Populations used to calculate the rates for 1991–1999 are based on population estimates as of July 1 of each year and were produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, with support from the National Cancer Institute (12,29,30). These intercensal population estimates for 1991–1999 are revised based on the April 1, 2000, census. The rates for 1990 and 2000 are based on populations from the censuses in those years as of April 1.

Readers should keep in mind that the population data used to compile birth and fertility rates by race and ethnicity shown in this report are based on special estimation procedures, and are not actual counts. This is the case even for the 2000 populations that are based on the 2000 census. As a result, the estimation procedures used to develop these populations may contain some errors. Smaller populations, for example, AIAN, are likely to be affected much more than larger populations by potential measurement error (12). Although the nature and magnitude of error is unknown, the potential for error should be kept in mind when evaluating trends and differentials. As more accurate information becomes available, further revisions of the estimates may be necessary.

Computation of rates

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

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

An asterisk (*) is shown in place of any derived rate based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator, or a population denominator of less than 50 (unweighted) for decennial years and 75,000 (weighted) for all other years for the Hispanic subgroups. Rates based on populations below these minimum levels lack sufficient reliability for analytic purposes. These guidelines follow the suggestions of the U.S. Census Bureau (136,137). The population estimates for some Hispanic subgroups, especially Cubans, often do not meet the above minimum. Therefore, age-specific rates are not shown for some groups. However, summary fertility measures (i.e., crude birth rate, general fertility rate, and total fertility rate) are possible and these have been included.

Age of father—Information on age of father is often missing on birth certificates of children born to unmarried women ([Table I](#)). In computing birth rates by age of father, births where age of father is not stated are distributed in the same proportions as births with known age within each 5-year-age classification of mother. This procedure is followed because, although father’s age is missing on 14 percent of the birth certificates, one quarter of these were on records where the mother is a teenager. This distribution procedure is done separately by race. The resulting distributions are summed to form a composite frequency distribution that is the basis for computing birth rates by age of father. This procedure avoids the distortion in rates that would result if the relationship between age of mother and age of father were disregarded.

Graphic presentation

Trend data shown in [figure 4](#) is plotted using a logarithmic scale. This approach is taken to facilitate comparison of the relative change in rates over time for each series of rates as well as the differentials among rates for different series.

Random variation and significance testing for natality data

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

When the number of births is used for analytic purposes (that is, the comparison of numbers, rates, and percentages over time, for different areas, or between different groups), the number of events that *actually* occurred can be thought of as one outcome in a large series of possible results that *could have* occurred under the same (or similar) circumstances. When considered in this way, the number of births is subject to random variation and a probable range of values can be estimated from the actual figures, according to certain statistical assumptions.

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

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

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

95-percent confidence limits for numbers less than 100

When the number of births is less than 100 and the rate is small, the data are assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution (138). Confidence limits are estimated using the following formulas:

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

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

where

B = number of births

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

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

Example

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

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

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

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

95-percent confidence limits for numbers of 100 or more

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

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

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

where

B = number of births

Example

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

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

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

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

Computing confidence intervals for rates

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

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

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

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

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

where

R = birth rate

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

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

Example

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

$$\text{Lower limit} = 0.50 \times 0.73476 = 0.37$$

$$\text{Upper limit} = 0.50 \times 1.32979 = 0.66$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where

R = birth rate

B = number of births

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

Example

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

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

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

Computing 95-percent confidence intervals for percentages

In many instances we need to compute the confidence intervals for percentages. Percentages derive from a binomial distribution. As with birth rates, an asterisk (*) will be shown for any percentage that

is based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator. We easily compute a 95-percent confidence interval for a percentage when the following conditions are met:

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

where

B = number of births in the denominator

p = percent divided by 100

$q = 1 - p$

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

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

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

where

p = percent divided by 100

$q = 1 - p$

B = number of births in the denominator

Example

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Significance testing

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

To compare two rates, when one or both of those rates are based on less than 100 cases, you first compute the confidence intervals for both rates. Then you check to see if those intervals

overlap. If they **do** overlap, the difference is not statistically significant at the 95-percent level. If they **do not** overlap, the difference is indeed statistically significant.

Example

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

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

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

This method of comparing confidence intervals is a conservative test for statistical significance. That is, the difference between two rates may, in fact, be statistically significant even though confidence intervals for the two rates overlap (139). Thus, caution should be observed when interpreting a nonsignificant difference between two rates, especially when the lower and upper limits being compared overlap only slightly.

Both rates are based on 100 or more events

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

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

where

R_1 = first rate

R_2 = second rate

N_1 = first number of births

N_2 = second number of births

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

Example

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

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

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

Testing differences between two percentages

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

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

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= \text{number of births in the denominator} \\
 p &= \text{percent divided by 100} \\
 q &= 1 - p
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_1 &= \text{number of births in the denominator of the first percentage} \\
 B_2 &= \text{number of births in the denominator of the second percentage}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$p_1 = \text{the first percent divided by 100}$$

$$p_2 = \text{the second percent divided by 100}$$

Example

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

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

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

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

Testing differences between two means

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

Definitions of medical terms

Maternal and infant health characteristics available from both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth are presented in this report. The definitions below are based on those developed for the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (60). These definitions are similar to, but not the same as those developed for the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. For definitions used for the 1989 revision see "Births: Final Data for 2003." (59).

Risk factors in this pregnancy

Diabetes—Glucose intolerance requiring treatment.

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

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

Obstetric procedures/Characteristics of labor and delivery

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

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

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

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

Precipitous labor—Labor lasting less than 3 hours.

Congenital anomalies

Anencephaly—Partial or complete absence of the brain and skull

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

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

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

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

Related reports

Many of the topics discussed in this report are covered in more analytic detail in other reports published by NCHS. Topics include mean age of mother (34); Hispanic origin births (126,140); characteristics of multiple-race mothers (16); twin births (113); trends in teenage and young teen births (19,20); cesarean deliveries (73,141), attendant at birth, place of delivery, and obstetric procedures (142); births to unmarried mothers (36,129); trends in pregnancies and pregnancy rates (20,21), trends in characteristics of births by state (143); birth outcome (144–146); trends in reproduction and intrinsic rates (147) trends in smoking (148); and expanded health data from the revised; birth certificate (8).

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