

Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1986

Births and birth rates

There were 3,756,547 live births registered in the United States during 1986, a very slight decline from the 3,760,561 live births reported for 1985 (table 1). Provisional data for 1987 show a 2-percent increase over the final total for 1986.

The birth rate in 1986 was 15.6 live births per 1,000 total population, 1 percent below the rate for 1985 (15.8). According to provisional estimates, a 1-percent rise in the birth rate will be reported for 1987.

The fertility rate is a more refined summary measure of the incidence of births in a population, relating the number of births to the number of women in the childbearing ages. In 1986, the fertility rate was 65.4 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, 1 percent lower than the 1985 rate, 66.2 (table 1 and figure 1). The 1986 rate was the same as the rate in 1984 and the lowest fertility rate in the United States since 1976 (65.0). Provisional data for 1987 indicate a 1-percent rise in the fertility rate compared with the final 1986 level.

Age-specific birth rates for women in the peak childbearing ages, 15–29 years, declined by 1 percent from 1985 to 1986. (See tables 2–4 for births and birth rates by age of mother and figure 2 for birth rates by age of mother.) The only rates to rise were those for women aged 30–44 years, with increases amounting to 1–3 percent, and the rate for young teenagers 10–14 years, which increased from 1.2 to 1.3 births per 1,000. Between 1984 and 1985, there had been increases for women in all age groups, but in the years 1980–84 the increases were generally limited to women in their thirties. The 1985–86 changes were similar to the pattern observed in the 1980–84 period, except that the pace of the increases was considerably slower from 1985 to 1986 than in the early 1980's.

The 1986 levels of age-specific birth rates for women 15–29 years of age were 3–6 percent lower than the rates for 1980. Rates for women in their thirties were 12–23

percent higher in 1986 than in 1980, while the rate for women aged 40–44 years was 5 percent higher.

The teenage birth rate of 50.6 live births per 1,000 teenagers 15–19 years was the lowest it has been in the United States since the mid-1930's. Mothers under 20 years of age continue to account for a smaller proportion of all births, 13 percent in 1986 compared with 16 percent in 1980. In addition to the decline in the teenage birth rate, a second factor accounting for the declining proportion of teenage mothers is the reduction in the teenage population, as the children born during the low birth years of the early 1970's reach the teenage years. Although women aged 15–19 comprised 20 percent of all women in the childbearing ages (15–44 years) in 1980, this proportion fell to 16 percent in 1986.

Mothers aged 30 years and over accounted for 26 percent of all births in 1986, the highest proportion since 1962 (26 percent). In addition to the declines in the teenage population and teenage birth rate, which affect the *proportion* of older mothers, other factors are also associated with the rise in the percentage of older mothers. These factors include the fairly steady increase since the mid-1970's in the birth rates for women in their thirties, amounting to 28–29 percent, as well as the 48-percent rise in the number of women aged 30–39 years. Women aged 30–39 years in 1986 were born during the peak baby boom years of 1947–56.

Birth rates by live-birth order declined by 1–2 percent from 1985 to 1986 for first-, second-, and third-order births and were unchanged for higher order births. Except for increases from 1984 to 1985 in the rates for first- through fourth-order births, rates by live-birth order had been declining or were relatively stable since at least 1980 (table 5 and figure 3).

From 1985 to 1986, first birth rates declined 1–2 percent for mothers aged 15–24 years and were unchanged for mothers aged 10–14, 25–29, and 45–49 years. Increases of 4 and 7 percent were measured in rates for women 30–34 and 35–39 years, respectively, while the rate for

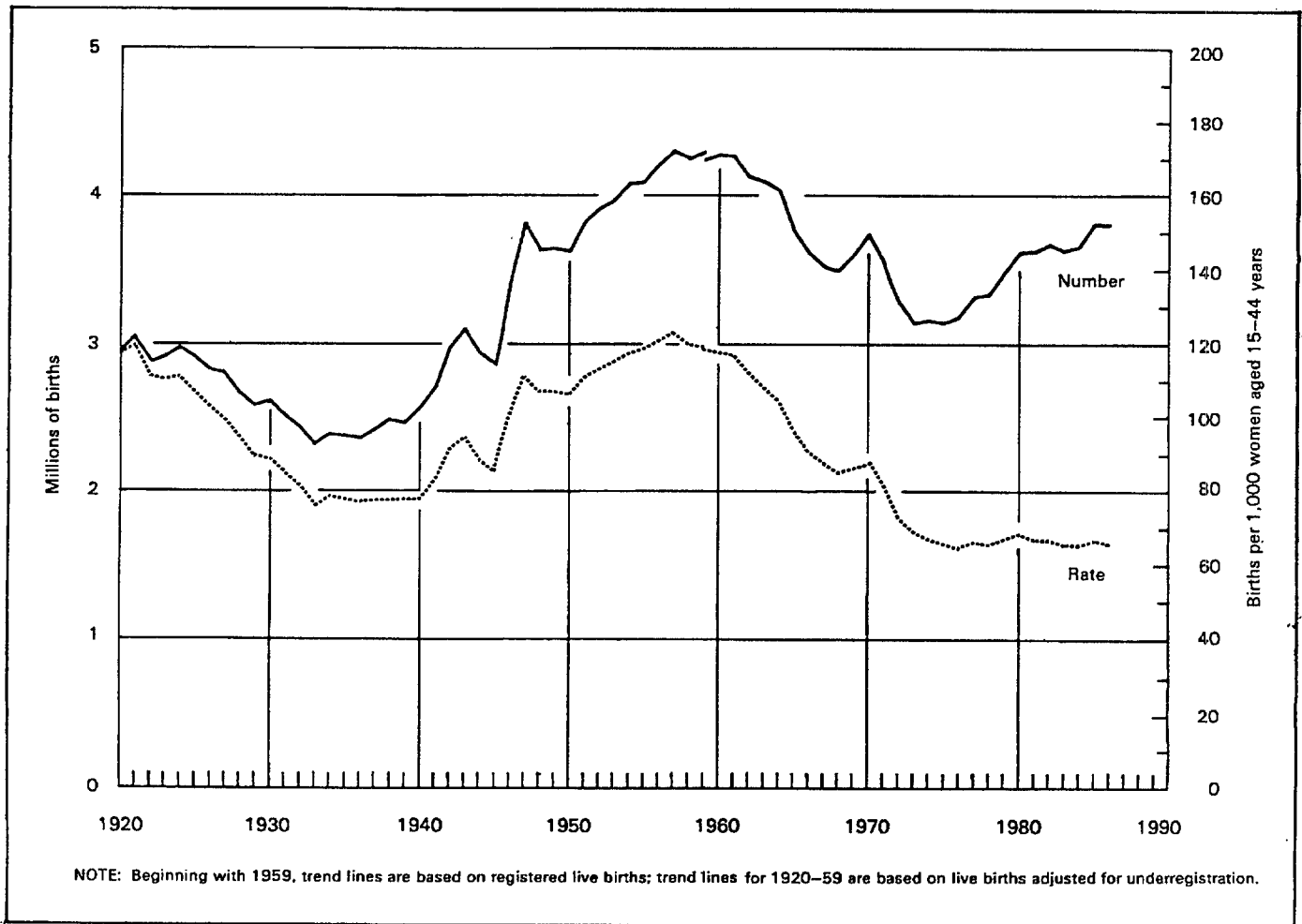


Figure 1. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1920-86

women aged 40-44 rose from 0.5 to 0.6. The patterns of change from 1985 to 1986 in first birth rates by age of mother are similar to the patterns for earlier years that have been described in a previous report (NCHS, 1982a). Essentially, first birth rates for women under 30 years have fallen, or in the case of women aged 25-29, increased very little, while rates for women in their thirties have risen considerably. The 1986 changes repeat this pattern except that the increases for women aged 30-39 years were generally smaller than increases for earlier years. Overall, since 1980, the first birth rate for women aged 20-24 years fell 8 percent, the rate for women aged 25-29 years rose 2 percent, and the rates for women aged 30-34 and 35-39 years increased by 37 percent and 81 percent, respectively. The making up of postponed first births is evidently continuing, but at a somewhat slower pace. Further, the greater increases in rates for women aged 35-39 and 40-44 years compared with the increase for women aged 30-34 suggest that the postponement for many women is being extended to relatively older ages.

The postponement of marriage and motherhood by women today has been widely reported (NCHS, 1982a). In

1986, for example, 36 percent of women aged 25-29 years were not married (28 percent had never married and the remainder were widowed or divorced), and 27 percent of women aged 30-34 were unmarried. The comparable proportions were much lower just 10 years earlier—23 percent for ages 25-29 and 16 percent for ages 30-34 years (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977 and 1988a). Because most childbearing is still by married women, relatively large proportions of women in their late twenties and early thirties are still childless: In 1986, 43 percent of those aged 25-29 and 25 percent of those aged 30-34 years had yet to have their first child, compared with 35 percent and 17 percent for women of these ages in 1976. Because data from national surveys of birth expectations indicate that most women intend to have children (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1987a), the rise in first birth rates for women in their thirties, especially for those in their late thirties and early forties, was perhaps inevitable. Some women among the relatively large proportion of those aged 35-44 years who were still childless (13-17 percent) in 1986, however, may remain childless unintentionally because of impairments in their ability to conceive and bear children. Such

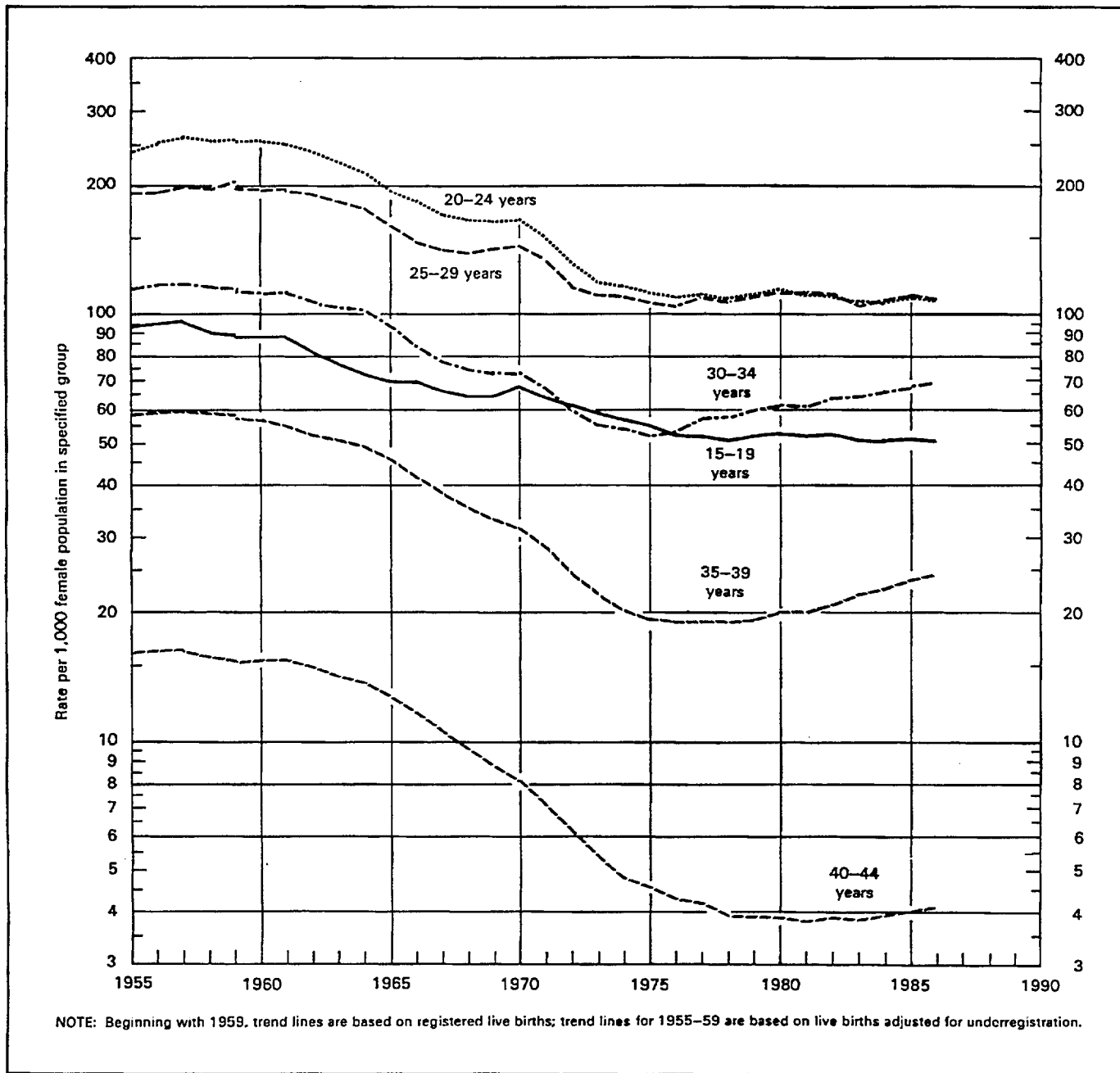


Figure 2. Birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1955-86

impairments tend to rise sharply with age according to data from the National Survey of Family Growth conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS, 1982b).

Birth rates for second-order births declined 1-2 percent for women aged 15-29 years from 1985 to 1986. The rates increased 1 percent for women aged 30-34 and 4 percent for women aged 35-39 years. These increases were much smaller than those in the previous year. There were scattered increases of 1-3 percent in birth rates for third-order births to women 18-24 and 30-39 years and increases of 6-20 percent for fourth-order births to women aged

18-24. Rates for other ages generally were unchanged or declined. Fifth-order rates declined for women aged 25-39 years and were otherwise unchanged. The rates for sixth- and higher order births were essentially stable at a very low level.

The fertility rate for white women declined 2 percent in 1986, to 61.9 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, down from 63.0 in 1985. The rate for black women increased by less than 1 percent, from 82.2 to 82.4. Changes in birth rates by age of mother and live-birth order for white women were similar to those for women of all races

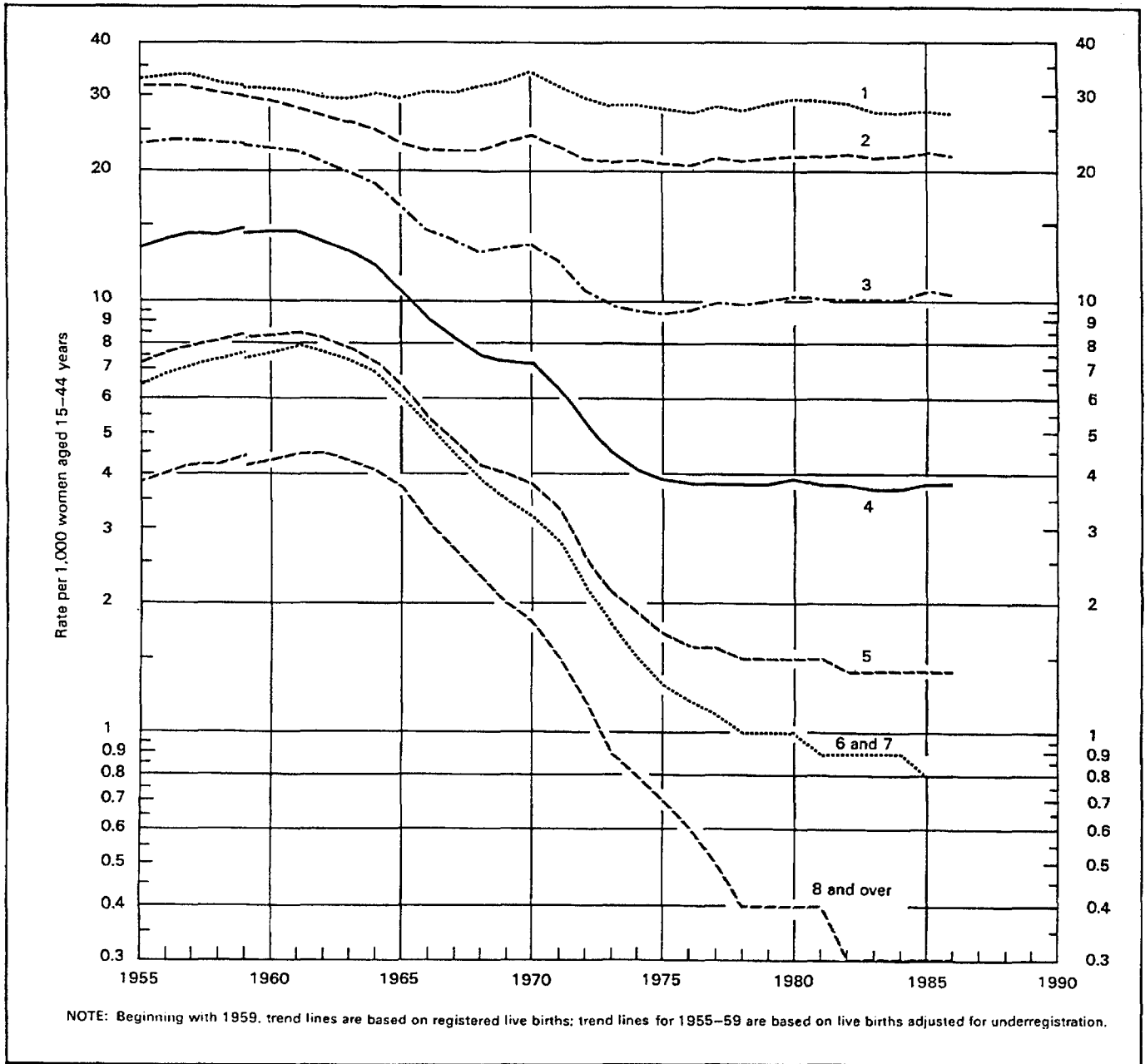


Figure 3. Birth rates by live-birth order: United States, 1955-86

combined, described earlier. Among black women, increases far outnumbered declines. The first birth rate for the age group 10-14 years increased 5 percent, from 4.3 to 4.5. The first birth rates for black women in their thirties increased by 3-8 percent.

The total fertility rate indicates the number of births that 1,000 women would have if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the set of age-specific birth rates in effect in a given calendar year. It is a hypothetical measure that shows the potential impact of current fertility levels by age on completed family size. Because the total fertility rate is computed from age-specific birth rates, it is age adjusted and assumes the same number of women in each age group.

The total fertility rate in 1986 was 1,836.0, less than 1 percent below the rate for 1985 (1,842.5). Thus if 1,000 women were to experience the age-specific birth rates of 1986 throughout their childbearing span, they would bear a total of 1,836 children, or 1.8 children per woman. The rate declined from 1985 to 1986 because the 1-percent decline in rates for women 15-29 years had relatively greater effect than the increases of 1-3 percent in rates for women aged 30-44, whose rates, on the average, are much lower.

The total fertility rate for white women was 1,741.5, 1 percent lower than in 1985 (1,754.0), and for black women it was 2,227.5, 1 percent higher than in 1985 (2,196.0). The rates for women of all races combined and for white women were below the level considered necessary for a given

generation to exactly replace itself in the population over the long run (2,110.0), as they have been since 1972.

Geographic division and State

The number of births increased up to 2 percent in 1986 in four geographic divisions—New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Pacific (table 6). The number of births declined by 1 to 3 percent in the other divisions. There were increases in 18 States and the District of Columbia and declines in 32 States. Generally, increases were concentrated in States on the east and west coasts.

The birth rate per 1,000 total population rose in just one geographic division, the Middle Atlantic, by 1 percent. The rate declined by 1 to 3 percent in seven divisions and was unchanged in New England. Declines far outnumbered increases in birth rates by State. The rate increased in only five States (located on the east coast) and the District of Columbia, by up to 2 percent. Declines of up to 8 percent occurred in 36 States. The rate did not change in nine States.

The fertility rate increased by 1 percent or less in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions. The rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years declined by less than 1 to 4 percent in the other seven divisions. The fertility rate increased in only eight States and the District of Columbia, by up to 3 percent. The rate declined by up to 9 percent in 40 States and was unchanged in 2 States.

The wide range in fertility rates by State that has been observed for many years continued in 1986. The lowest rate was observed for West Virginia, 52.6, and the highest rate was for Utah, 94.1. Fertility rates below 60 were reported for 10 States, and rates exceeding 70 were found for 11 States.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio for babies born in 1986 was 1,051 males per 1,000 females, slightly below the ratio of 1,052 per 1,000 for 1985 (table 7). There has been considerable stability in this measure since 1940, with the ratio ranging from 1,047 to 1,059 during this 46-year period. The sex ratios for white and black births have also shown little annual variation. The ratio for white births was 1,053 in 1986; it has ranged from 1,053 to 1,059 since 1965. For black births, the ratio was 1,034 in 1986, somewhat above the 1985 level of 1,030 but still within the range of 1,024 to 1,034 observed since 1970. Ratios for other specific racial and national origin groups show much more annual variation because they are based on relatively few births.

Month of birth

The monthly pattern in the occurrence of births has been very stable for many years. The peak months are generally July, August, and September. This pattern held in 1986; in that year the numbers of births in each of the 3 months were virtually identical (table 8). In 11 of the

12 months of 1986, birth rates were below the rates for 1985; in every month, fertility rates for 1986 were lower than the rates for 1985. The underlying trends in the monthly birth and fertility rates can be more readily observed if the seasonal component is removed from them. Seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates for the first half of 1986 were, on average, higher than the rates for the second half of the year. Provisional data for 1987 suggest that this pattern continued, although at a weaker pace. The rates for January–June were slightly above those for July–December.

Day of week of birth

The concentration of deliveries of babies on weekdays intensified in 1986. Births are increasingly occurring on Mondays through Fridays, with correspondingly fewer occurring on Saturdays and Sundays (table 9). The holiday deficit often extends to days around the holiday, for example, the Friday after Thanksgiving and the day before Christmas.

The index of occurrence of births can be used to describe this pattern. The index is defined as the ratio of the average number of births on a given day of the week to the average daily number of births for the year, multiplied by 100. An index of 100.0 represents the average daily number of births. In 1986, the daily average was 10,292 births. More births occurred on Tuesdays, with an index of 109.0, than on any other day, followed by Fridays, with an index of 106.9. The fewest births occurred on Sundays, reflected in an index of 82.7, and Saturdays, with an index of 86.8. The nearly one-third differential between Tuesday and Sunday births in 1986 represents a sizable increase in the gap since 1980, when the differential was 22 percent.

One factor that is clearly associated with this trend is the steadily growing proportion of babies delivered by cesarean section, 24.1 percent of all births in 1986 (Placek, Taffel, and Moien, 1988). One-third of these deliveries were repeat cesareans; that is, the mother had had at least one previous cesarean delivery. Most repeat cesarean deliveries are scheduled in advance and, therefore, are very unlikely to be planned for weekends or holidays. This would help account for the wide variation in the average number of births by day.

Place of delivery and attendant at birth

The proportion of infants who were born in hospitals was the same in 1986 as in 1985 and 1984, 99.0 percent. The proportion of in-hospital deliveries increased slightly for white babies, to 99.0 percent, and was unchanged for black babies, 99.4 percent (tables 10–12). Physicians delivered 97.3 percent of babies who were born in hospitals in 1986, a slight reduction compared with 1985 (97.4 percent).

The likelihood of a midwife attending a birth has been increasing fairly rapidly in recent years. In 1986, however, the number of such deliveries increased just 3 percent, to 105,208, compared with annual increases of 8 percent or

more in the previous 10 years. The slowdown in 1986 is associated with a smaller increase (5 percent) in midwife deliveries in hospitals and a decline for the first time since 1978 in midwife deliveries outside of hospitals.

The trends in midwife-attended deliveries by race are increasingly divergent. Among white and black babies born in hospitals, there had been, until 1985, steady increases in the numbers attended by midwives (except for a small decline for black births from 1983 to 1984). In 1986, midwife deliveries increased only for white babies, by 5 percent, while declining 1 percent for black babies. Among infants born outside of hospitals, the numbers attended by midwives declined in 1986 for both white and black births, by 4 percent for white babies (to 14,593) and by 13 percent for black babies (to 497). This was a reversal of the pattern observed since 1975 for white births; for black nonhospital births, the proportion attended by midwives had been declining steadily during these years.

The incidence of midwife-attended deliveries varies greatly by State. (Data are not shown in this report.) In 1986, midwives attended one-tenth of 1 percent or fewer hospital births in 7 States, compared with proportions of 4 percent or more in 12 States.

Age of father

The birth rate for men declined 1 percent in 1986, to 54.9 live births per 1,000 men aged 15–54 years, resuming a decline begun in 1983 that was interrupted briefly in 1985. (Basic data are shown in table 13 and birth rates by age of father and race of child are shown in table 14.) The birth rate for white men declined 2 percent, from 51.9 to 50.9, while the rate for black men increased very slightly, from 78.2 to 78.3. The trend in the rate for white men has paralleled that for men of all races combined. The rate for black men declined from 1980 to 1984 and increased slightly from 1984 to 1986.

From 1985 to 1986, birth rates declined for all men in the age groups 15–39 years; the reductions amounted to 1 percent for all groups except those 25–29 years, for whom the decline was 3 percent. There were increases of 2 percent in rates for men aged 40–44 and 45–49 years and no change in rates for men aged 50 years and over.

Birth rates for white men aged 15–39 declined by about the same amounts as those for men of all races combined, except for a 2-percent reduction for white men aged 15–19 years. Changes in rates for white men aged 40 and over were the same as those for men of all races.

Birth rates for black men increased by 2–3 percent in each of the 5-year age groups in the ages 15–24 and 45–54 years, and they declined by 1–2 percent for ages 25–29, 35–39, and 40–44 years. Rates for black men aged 30–34 and 55 and over did not change.

The modest increases in birth rates for men in their forties are consistent with the trends in postponement of family formation described earlier in this report (“Births and birth rates”) and elsewhere (NCHS, 1982a).

Weight at birth

The proportion of babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces) at birth was 6.8 percent in 1986, unchanged from the 1985 level. The racial disparity in the incidence of low birth weight continued to be substantial in 1986. The proportion of low-weight infants among white babies was unchanged at 5.6 percent, while among black babies it increased from 12.4 to 12.5 percent (table 15). The levels of low birth weight have changed very little since 1980.

The risk of low birth weight is closely associated with age of mother. Babies born to teenage mothers and to mothers in their forties are most likely to weigh less than 5½ pounds at birth (a range of 8.2–13.8 percent in 1986). The most favorable age-of-mother categories in terms of low birth weight are 25–29 and 30–34 years, with levels of 6.0 and 6.1 percent, respectively. From 1985 to 1986, the incidence of low birth weight increased 1–7 percent for births to mothers under 15, aged 15, 19–34, and 45–49 years. There was no change for other age groups except for a decline among births to mothers aged 18 and 40–44 years.

Changes in the levels of low birth weight according to age of mother differed among white and black births. Among white infants there was no particular pattern except that increases outnumbered reductions by about three to one. There was no change for births to mothers aged 16, 20–24, and 30–39 years. Among black births the proportions of low birth weight increased for births to mothers aged 15 and under and 19–44 years. The only reductions were for babies born to mothers aged 16–18 and 45–49 years.

The numbers and proportions of low-birth-weight infants by race are shown for each State in table 16. From 1985 to 1986, levels of low birth weight for white infants increased in 23 States and declined in 18 States and the District of Columbia. The percents did not change in nine States. Among the 35 States and the District of Columbia with at least 1,000 black births in 1986, the proportions of low-weight infants increased in 18 States, declined in 16 States and the District of Columbia, and did not change in 1 State. The numbers of States with increases and reductions in low birth weight in 1986 were similar to the numbers in 1985.

Multiple births

The overall incidence of multiple births continued to rise in 1986, but at a slower rate than in the previous year. The number of babies born in multiple deliveries, including twins, triplets, and higher plural births, totaled 81,299 in 1986, 3 percent more than in 1985 (79,027). The vast majority of multiple births are infants born in twin deliveries—79,485 in 1986, or 97.8 percent of all plural births (table 17).

The ratio of multiple births per 1,000 total births was 21.6 in 1986, compared with 21.0 in 1985 and 20.3 in 1983

and 1984. The multiple birth ratio increased for white infants, from 20.4 to 21.2, but declined for black infants, from 25.3 to 24.9. The ratios for black births have been higher than those for white births for many years.

Ratios of plural births have shown a consistent pattern according to age of mother. The ratios are generally lowest for births to teenage mothers and to mothers in their late forties. For several years, the ratio has peaked for births to mothers aged 35–39. In 1986, the ratio was 9.0 for births to teenagers under 15 years and 13.6 for births to women aged 45–49. The ratio for births to women aged 35–39 was 27.9.

The variations by age for white and black births were generally similar to those for births of all races combined. Except for births to the youngest teens and to mothers in their late forties, ratios for black births were higher than those for white births.

Over the past several years, the incidence of triplet and higher plural deliveries has increased. In 1986, however, triplet and higher plural deliveries declined numerically and as a percent of all multiple births, to 2.2 percent.

The steady rise in the number and proportion of multiple births may be partly associated with the increasing percent of births to relatively older mothers and the use of fertility drugs. As already noted, multiple births occur with greatest frequency among mothers in their late thirties. Additionally, women treated with fertility drugs have been shown to be more likely to have multiple births (U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 1985).

Births to unmarried women

All measures of childbearing by unmarried women continued to rise in 1986, reaching the highest levels ever observed in the United States in the 46-year period for which national data are available. The increases averaged 5–6 percent, slightly below the 1984–85 increases. In general, measures rose most for women aged 20 years and over and more for white than for black women.

Births to unmarried mothers totaled 878,477 in 1986, 6 percent more than the number reported in 1985 (828,174). The birth rate rose 5 percent, from 32.8 to 34.3 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years. The ratio of births to unmarried women increased 6 percent, to 233.9 per 1,000 total births, compared with 220.2 in 1985 (tables 18 and 19).

Since 1980 the growth in all measures of nonmarital childbearing has been sizable, while childbearing by married mothers has declined. The number of babies born to unmarried women rose 32 percent, the birth rate for unmarried women increased 17 percent, and the ratio of births to unmarried women rose 27 percent. In contrast, the number of births and the birth rate for married mothers fell by 2 and 7 percent, respectively.

Rates and ratios of childbearing by unmarried women continue to be substantially higher for black than for white women. However, in 1986, as in several recent years, the gap narrowed because the measures increased much more for white than for black women. The number of infants

born to unmarried white women increased 8 percent in 1986, to 466,774; the number to unmarried black women in 1986 was 380,261, 4 percent more than in 1985. The birth rate per 1,000 unmarried women increased 6 percent for white women, from 21.8 to 23.2, and rose 3 percent for black women, from 78.8 to 80.9. The ratios of births to unmarried women increased 9 percent for white women, from 144.7 to 157.1 per 1,000 total live births, and 2 percent for black women, from 601.0 to 612.1.

The highest incidence of births to unmarried mothers continues to be among women aged 18–19 and 20–24 years. The birth rates for these women were 48.9 and 49.7 births per 1,000 unmarried women in 1986, 5–6 percent higher than the 1985 levels. Women in these age groups accounted for more than one-half of all nonmarital births in 1986. The birth rate for young teenagers 15–17 years was 22.9, 2 percent above the 1985 rate of 22.5. The birth rate for unmarried women in their late twenties was 42.0 in 1986, 6 percent higher than in 1985 (39.8). Rates for women aged 30 years and over increased by 5–8 percent.

As has been the case for several recent years, age-specific birth rates for unmarried white women increased more than the comparable rates for black women. Rates rose for unmarried white and black women in all age groups in 1986, but the increases for white women were about double those for black women: 3–11 percent for unmarried white women, compared with increases of 1–7 percent for unmarried black women.

From 1980 to 1986 the rise in the number of births for unmarried women was nearly double the rise in the rate, 32 percent compared with 17 percent. Birth certificate data cannot explain why the *birth rate* has risen among unmarried women while it has declined among married women. However, the nearly one-third increase in the *number* of nonmarital births since 1980 reflects the convergence of two critical factors: One is the rising birth rate for unmarried women (17 percent from 1980 to 1986); the other is the 13-percent increase in the number of unmarried women in the childbearing ages. Two-thirds of the women currently of childbearing age were born during the baby boom years. These women are postponing marriage to an unprecedented extent. As a result, the *number* of unmarried women of childbearing age has increased considerably. Thus the number of unmarried women rose 13 percent while the total number of women of childbearing age increased 8 percent, and the number of married women rose just 5 percent.

The greatest impact of the two factors just described has been on relatively older women; that is, birth rates have tended to increase more for unmarried women in their late twenties and thirties than for younger women. Additionally, the number of unmarried women in these age groups has risen 44 percent while the number of women aged 15–24 has declined 2 percent. Consequently, the age distribution of unmarried mothers has shifted upward. In 1980, 24 percent of nonmarital births were to mothers aged 25 and over; by 1986, this proportion had increased to 31 percent.

The incidence of nonmarital births varies widely from State to State. The numbers and ratios of births to unmarried women for each State, by race, are presented in table 16.

Interval since last live birth

The number of months between successive live births is calculated by comparing the date of the mother's last live birth with the date of the present birth. In 1986, all States except Texas included on their birth certificates an item requesting the date of the mother's last live birth. Interbirth intervals can be calculated for all second- and higher order births for which this date was reported (table 20).

The proportion of births that followed the mother's preceding birth by less than 18 months increased to 13 percent in 1986, compared with 12 percent in 1985. The proportions born after longer intervals were generally unchanged. In 1986, 27 percent of babies followed the mother's previous birth by less than 2 years, and 51 percent occurred after intervals of less than 3 years.

Black infants are much more likely to be born within short intervals of the mother's previous birth. In 1986, 17 percent of black babies, compared with 12 percent of white babies, were born within 18 months of the previous birth.

Short intervals between births have been associated with higher proportions of low-weight infants and other related health complications (NCHS, 1981a). In 1986, the proportion of low-weight infants among babies born within 1 year of the mother's previous birth was 3–5 times the proportions for babies born after intervals of 2 years or more—20.3 percent compared with a range of 4.2–6.3 percent. Similarly, 1-minute Apgar scores of less than 7 were much more frequent among babies born less than a year after a previous infant. (See section on Apgar scores for more discussion of this measure.)

Short intervals are observed with much greater frequency among young mothers whose infants are in turn at greater risk. More than one-third of second- and higher order babies born to teenage mothers followed the mother's previous birth by less than 18 months, compared with 7–19 percent of births to mothers in age groups 20–34 years. Although teenage mothers accounted for just 5 percent of all second- and higher order births in 1986, they accounted for 14 percent of all babies born after intervals of less than 18 months.

Educational attainment of mother and father

In 1986, as in each year since 1980, the number of years of schooling completed by the mother and father was reported on the birth certificates of 47 States and the District of Columbia. This information has not been available for California, Texas, and Washington.

Eighty percent of women giving birth in 1986 were high school graduates or had more advanced educations, compared with 79 percent in 1985. The comparable proportion

for fathers was 85 percent, unchanged from the previous 2 years. (Basic data are shown in table 21.) The proportions of fathers with high school diplomas or some higher education may be overstated because they are based mainly on information for married fathers. Educational attainment was not reported for 17 percent of fathers in 1986; most of the incomplete reporting is associated with birth certificates for nonmarital births. When the mother is not married, information concerning the father often is missing. Because most unmarried mothers, and presumably the fathers as well, are relatively young compared with married parents, they are less likely to have completed high school or more advanced education.

There was no change in 1986 in the overall proportion of mothers who had completed college, 17 percent. The percents of college graduates among mothers in age groups under 35 years were essentially unchanged in 1986 (table 22). Increases were measured for births to older women, to 39 percent for mothers aged 35–39 and to 30 percent for mothers aged 40 years and over.

Levels of college graduates were especially high among older women who had their first child. (Data are not shown in this report.) Among such women aged 30 and over, 49 percent had completed at least 4 years of college. For the most part, these are women who postponed marriage and childbearing in order to complete their education and become established in their careers. This topic is discussed in more detail earlier in this report and elsewhere (NCHS, 1982a).

As educational levels have advanced in recent years, the proportion of mothers with very limited schooling (grade school or less) has changed little—4 percent in 1986, as in 1984 and 1985.

There continues to be a substantial differential in educational attainment between white and black mothers. In 1986, 82 percent of white mothers and 68 percent of black mothers had completed at least 12 years of schooling. The proportions who were college graduates were unchanged in 1986—19 percent of white mothers, compared with 7 percent of black mothers. The distributions of white and black mothers by educational attainment in various age groups changed little in 1986.

The median years of school completed by white and black mothers at ages under 35 changed little in 1986. However, the medians for white mothers aged 35 and older increased—from 14.8 to 14.9 years for those aged 35–39 and from 13.1 to 13.4 years for those aged 40 years and over. Medians for black mothers in these age groups increased slightly, to 12.8 years for women 35–39 and to 12.5 for women aged 40 years and over.

Births to Hispanic mothers

Twenty-three States and the District of Columbia provided information on births of Hispanic parentage in 1986. The reporting area has not changed since 1983. Because the Hispanic population is highly concentrated geographi-

cally in these States, it is estimated that about 90 percent of all Hispanic-origin births were to residents of these States (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1987b). Consequently, the birth statistics presented here are believed to be representative of the fertility experience of the Hispanic population in the United States. The demographic and health characteristics of Hispanic births occurring during the period 1978-85 have been described in previous publications (NCHS, 1981b, 1982c, 1983, 1984a, 1985a, 1987a, 1988).

The number of babies born to Hispanic mothers in the reporting area totaled 389,048 in 1986 (table 23), 4 percent more than in 1985. Births to Mexican mothers accounted for nearly two-thirds of the Hispanic births in the reporting area; Puerto Rican, Central and South American, and other Hispanic births each accounted for 9-13 percent of the total. Three percent of the Hispanic-origin births were to Cuban mothers.

The extent of the geographic concentration of the Hispanic population is evident from the following statistics. Ninety-four percent of Mexican births occurred to residents of just four States—Arizona, California, Illinois, and Texas. Three-quarters of Puerto Rican births were to residents of New Jersey and New York. More than 90 percent of Cuban births were to residents of California, Florida, New Jersey, and New York, and 97 percent of Central and South American births were to residents of six States (table 23).

In 1986, 95 percent of births to Hispanic mothers were white and 3 percent were black (table 24). These proportions have been essentially unchanged since 1978, when birth data for the Hispanic population first became available. The racial distributions of specific Hispanic groups vary widely.

Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population in 1986 were virtually unchanged from 1985 levels (table 25; NCHS, 1988). The birth rate was 23.3 births per 1,000 total population, and the fertility rate was 93.9 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. These rates were each about 50 percent higher than the rates for the non-Hispanic population (15.3 and 63.3, respectively). The birth rate and fertility rate for the Mexican population each declined by 2-3 percent in 1986, to 23.2 and 95.5, respectively. Because of sampling variability associated with the population denominators used to compute the rates for other Hispanic groups, year-to-year changes in those rates are not statistically significant. However, the levels of most rates have been relatively stable in recent years.

Nearly 1 in 6 Hispanic-origin births in 1986 was to a teenager, compared with 1 in 10 white non-Hispanic births and more than 1 in 5 black non-Hispanic births (table 26). There are, however, wide disparities among the various Hispanic groups in the incidence of teenage childbearing: 17-21 percent for Mexican, Puerto Rican, and other Hispanic births, compared with 7-8 percent for Cuban and Central and South American births.

Large families, as measured by the proportions of births that are fourth- and higher order, are more frequent among Mexican mothers than any other Hispanic or non-

Hispanic group (table 27). In 1986, 18 percent of Mexican births were fourth- or higher order, compared with 6-12 percent of births of other Hispanic origins.

Childbearing by unmarried mothers has continued to rise among Hispanic women, as it has among non-Hispanic women. In 1986, 32 percent of Hispanic births were to unmarried women, compared with 13 percent of white non-Hispanic and 62 percent of black non-Hispanic births (table 27). The proportions for specific Hispanic origins ranged from 16 percent for Cubans to 53 percent for Puerto Ricans.

The proportions of high school graduates among all Hispanic mothers except Mexicans increased in 1986 (table 27; NCHS, 1988). Overall, 57 percent of Hispanic mothers had completed high school, compared with 84 percent of white non-Hispanic and 68 percent of black non-Hispanic mothers.

A slightly smaller proportion of Hispanic mothers giving birth in 1986 than in 1985 had been born in the United States—44 percent compared with 45 percent. The proportion of U.S. born mothers declined among Mexicans but increased for other Hispanic groups (table 27; NCHS, 1988).

In 1986, the proportions of Hispanic mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy declined slightly for each origin group except other Hispanic mothers. Overall, 60 percent of Hispanic mothers, compared with 82 percent of white non-Hispanic and 61 percent of black non-Hispanic mothers, began care in the first trimester (table 27; NCHS, 1988).

Consistent with this decline in receipt of early prenatal care, the proportion of mothers whose care was delayed until the third trimester or who had no care increased among all groups except other Hispanic. Overall, 13 percent of Hispanic mothers had late or no prenatal care, compared with 4 percent of white non-Hispanic mothers and 11 percent of black non-Hispanic mothers. Among individual Hispanic groups, the proportions varied widely, from 4 percent for Cubans to 17 percent for Puerto Ricans.

Levels of low birth weight among Hispanic babies continued to be relatively favorable, except for Puerto Rican babies, of whom 9.2 percent weighed less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces) in 1986. The low-weight proportions declined to 5.6 percent for Mexican babies and to 5.5 percent for Cuban babies, and changed little for Central and South American and other Hispanic babies (table 27; NCHS, 1988).

The proportions of Hispanic babies born preterm (prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation) changed slightly. Overall, 11 percent of Hispanic babies, compared with 8 percent of white non-Hispanic and 18 percent of black non-Hispanic infants, were born preterm. The proportion among individual origin groups varied from 10 to 12 percent (table 27).

The proportions of babies with 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores less than 7 declined for all Hispanic groups except other Hispanic (table 27; NCHS, 1988). Overall, in 1986,

8.1 percent of Hispanic babies, compared with 8.6 percent of white non-Hispanic and 11.5 percent of black non-Hispanic babies, had 1-minute Apgar scores less than 7. Just 1.5 percent of Hispanic infants had 5-minute scores below 7, compared with 1.4 percent of white non-Hispanic and 3.0 percent of black non-Hispanic babies.

Births of other race and national origin groups

The numbers of Chinese and Hawaiian births increased by 2 percent each, while the numbers of Filipino and other Asian or Pacific Islander births rose by 4–5 percent in 1986. There was virtually no change in the number of American Indian births, and Japanese births declined by 2 percent. The increases were generally smaller than those measured in the previous year. (Data for 1986 are shown in table 28.)

The 5-percent rise in the total number of Filipino births is related to the 6-percent increase in these births among California residents, who accounted for three-fifths of Filipino births in the United States in 1986. The 4-percent rise in the number of other Asian or Pacific Islander births was largely attributable to increases of 9–18 percent in certain States in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions (New York, New Jersey, Georgia, and Florida). About one-fifth of "other Asian" births in 1986 occurred in these two geographic divisions. (Data are not shown in this report.)

Distributions of births by age of mother and live-birth order for these groups have changed very little in recent years. Teenage childbearing continues to be very uncommon among mothers of Chinese (1 percent), Japanese (3 percent), and Filipino and other Asian births (6 percent each), compared with Hawaiian (15 percent) and American Indian births (19 percent). The comparable proportions for white and black births were 11 percent and 23 percent, respectively.

The proportions of births to mothers aged 30 and over also vary widely. Only about one-fifth of mothers of American Indian, Hawaiian, and black births were in these age groups, compared with more than one-half of mothers of Chinese and Japanese births. The proportions for other groups were 42 percent, Filipino; 36 percent, other Asian and Pacific Islander; and 27 percent, white.

Small proportions of teenage mothers in a population are generally consistent with relatively low fractions of high-order births and relatively high proportions of college graduates. This observation is borne out in related data on these topics not shown in this report. For example, only 4–7 percent of Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino births were fourth- and higher order, compared with 14–18 percent of American Indian, Hawaiian, and other Asian births. Similarly, 35–41 percent of mothers of Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino births were college graduates, compared with only 5–8 percent of mothers of American Indian and Hawaiian births. Although mothers of other Asian births have high

proportions of fourth- and higher order births, few births occur to teens. This is consistent with their overall high educational attainment: 32 percent were college graduates in 1986.

A large fraction of births of races other than white and black (except for American Indian and Hawaiian births) are to women born outside the United States. (Data are not shown in this report.) It was previously noted that 56 percent of Hispanic mothers were born outside the United States. In 1986, 57 percent of births of races other than white and black were to mothers born outside the United States. The comparable proportion for births of all races combined was 12 percent.

Levels of low birth weight in the various racial and national origin groups ranged from 4.9 percent (Chinese) to 7.4 percent (Hawaiian), with no noticeable pattern in the levels (table 29). However, from 1985 to 1986, the proportions of low-weight infants declined only among Chinese (from 5.0 to 4.9 percent) and Japanese births (from 5.9 to 5.6 percent), while increasing for all other groups. Despite these changes, the levels for these groups resemble much more closely the proportion for white births (5.6 percent) than the proportion for black births (12.5 percent). The relatively favorable proportions of low-weight births among these groups may be associated with the comparatively few births to teenage mothers among all groups except American Indians and Hawaiians. Births to teenage mothers are at a much greater risk of low birth weight than births to older mothers. (See previous section on birth weight.)

Month of pregnancy prenatal care began

Changes in the early receipt of prenatal care were very limited in 1986. Overall, 76 percent of all mothers began prenatal care in the critical first trimester of pregnancy, the same proportion that has been observed annually since 1979 (except 1984, when it was 77 percent). During the 9 years prior to 1979, this percentage had increased from 68 percent to 75 percent. (Data for 1986 are presented in table 30.)

The proportion of mothers who did not receive prenatal care until the third trimester (delayed care) or who had no care at all was 6 percent in 1986, unchanged from the previous 3 years. From 1978 through 1982, this proportion had been 5 percent.

There were no changes for white or black mothers in the receipt of prenatal care, so the racial differential continues to be substantial. In 1986, as in 1985, 79 percent of white mothers and 62 percent of black mothers made their initial visit for prenatal care in the first trimester. Prenatal care was delayed or not received at all by 5 percent of white mothers, the same proportion as in the previous 4 years, and by 11 percent of black mothers, an increase over the 10-percent level reported for the previous 4 years.

Improvements in the proportions of mothers receiving care in the first trimester were limited to mothers aged 35

years and over, amounting to 1–2 percent. The proportions for other age groups declined or were unchanged. Overall, only about one-half of all teenage mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester, compared with 85 percent of mothers aged 30–34 years.

The proportion of mothers whose care was delayed until the third trimester or who had no care increased from 1985 to 1986 for women in every age group except those aged 40 years and over, for whom there was no change. These proportions vary widely, ranging in 1986 from 3 percent for mothers aged 30–34 years to 13 percent for mothers under 20 years.

Changes in receipt of early care for white mothers were generally similar to those for mothers of all races combined. Among black mothers, there were gains for young mothers 15–17 years as well as for mothers in their forties. The proportions of white and black mothers receiving late or no care increased, with only one or two exceptions. Among white women, the increases were much greater for teenage than for older mothers. Among black mothers, the increases were generally greater for mothers aged 18 and over than for younger mothers.

It has been demonstrated that receipt of prenatal care is highly correlated with the mother's educational attainment (NCHS, 1978). In 1986, more than 90 percent of mothers who had completed 4 years of college began prenatal care in the first trimester; only 1 percent reported delayed or no care. In contrast, 53–58 percent of mothers with less than a high school education began care early, while 12–15 percent had late or no care. From 1985 to 1986, the only educational attainment group with any improvement in receipt of early care was mothers who had completed college.

A review of the prenatal care data by State shows a wide range in the proportions of mothers receiving delayed or no prenatal care. (Data are not included in this report.) For white mothers, these proportions varied from 2 to 12 percent; for black mothers, the range in the 35 States and the District of Columbia each reporting at least 1,000 black births in 1986 was 5–21 percent.

Number of prenatal visits

The number of visits made by mothers to obtain prenatal care is reported on the birth certificates of 49 States and the District of Columbia. This reporting area, which excludes only California, has been unchanged since 1982. Among mothers who received prenatal care, the median number of visits increased slightly, from 11.8 in 1985 to 11.9 in 1986. The median for white mothers receiving care was unchanged at 12.1 and for black mothers it increased to 10.5. (Basic data are shown in table 31.)

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommends that pregnant women make about 13 visits for prenatal care during the course of a normal full-term pregnancy. Although the proportions of women receiving care beginning in the first trimester have not changed in recent years, the proportion receiving the sug-

gested number of visits has risen gradually during the past several years.

In 1986, 29 percent of mothers having prenatal care made 13 visits or more, compared with 24 percent in 1980. To the extent that prenatal care is begun early in pregnancy, the likelihood that a pregnant woman will make at least 13 visits is greatly enhanced. Thirty-five percent of women who began care in the first trimester made 13 visits or more, compared with 10 percent of those starting care in the second trimester and just 2 percent of those beginning care in the third trimester.

White mothers were much more likely than black mothers to attain the 13-visit standard, 31 percent compared with 22 percent. When the comparison is restricted to mothers whose pregnancies were full term (40 completed weeks of gestation or more), the racial differential is slightly larger, 36 percent compared with 25 percent.

The steady increase in the proportion of women making 13 visits or more for prenatal care has occurred despite the lack of improvement in the timeliness of the first visit. A number of factors may help explain this apparent discrepancy, as well as the continued racial differential in prenatal care visits.

One factor is the shift in the age distribution of mothers toward older ages. As noted earlier in this report, the number and proportion of births to teenagers have declined while the number and proportion of relatively older mothers have increased. This pattern is more evident among white than black women. Because teenagers are most likely to delay the start of prenatal care, they are least likely to attain the standard set by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists for number of visits.

Another factor is the steadily increasing educational attainment of mothers, which in turn is highly correlated with receipt of prenatal care (NCHS, 1978). The proportion of college graduates among women giving birth in 1986 was 17 percent, compared with 14 percent in 1980. The racial disparity in education, however, continues to be sizable: 19 percent of white mothers, compared with 7 percent of black mothers, had completed 4 years of college in 1986.

The median number of prenatal care visits is closely related to the trimester in which care began. As would be expected, earlier care is associated with more visits. In 1986, the median number of visits for mothers beginning care in the first trimester was 12.4, nearly 2½ times the median for those beginning care in the third trimester (5.1). This differential has been observed for several years and is similar for white and black mothers. For each trimester, the medians were higher for white than for black mothers.

Length of gestation

The proportion of babies born preterm—that is, prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation—increased in 1986, as it has for the past 5 years (except for a decline from 1983 to 1984). In 1986, 10.0 percent of all births were preterm,

compared with 9.8 percent in 1985 and 8.9 percent in 1980. The length of gestation is measured as the interval between the first day of the mother's last normal menstrual period and the date of birth.

Because the incidence of preterm births increased for both white and black babies, the racial differential continues to be substantial. Among white infants, the proportion increased from 8.2 to 8.4 percent, and among black infants, the proportion rose from 17.5 to 17.7 percent. (See table 32 for 1986 data.)

The length of gestation has a critical bearing on whether an infant will be of low birth weight. Babies born preterm have a very high rate of low birth weight, 39 percent in 1986. The level of risk is high for both white and black infants, 38 percent and 42 percent, respectively. In contrast, babies born after 37 completed weeks of gestation have a much lower risk of low birth weight, 3 percent in 1986. It is among the term and postterm infants, however, that the racial differential in low birth weight is so substantial. In 1986, among term and postterm babies, the proportions weighing less than 5 pounds 8 ounces were 2.5 percent for white births and 5.8 percent for black births. Because the vast majority of babies are born at term or later (90 percent overall in 1986), the racial disparity in low birth weight among these births has a significant impact on the overall differential in low birth weight between white and black births.

The proportions of infants born preterm vary widely according to age of mother, in a pattern similar to that observed for low birth weight. (Data are not shown in this report.) Fifteen percent of all births to teenage mothers in 1986 were preterm. The proportions for other age groups ranged from 9 percent for births to mothers aged 25-29 to 13 percent for births to mothers in their forties. The relationships by age of mother are comparable for white and black babies; for each age-of-mother group, however, black infants are at much greater risk of preterm birth than white infants.

Apgar score

The Apgar score, named after the late pediatrician Virginia Apgar, who originated it, is a summary measure

that is used to evaluate the newborn baby's condition at birth. The score is a composite evaluation of five factors—the infant's heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, irritability, and color—each of which is assigned a value of 0 to 2. The overall score is the sum of the 5 values, with a score of 10 being optimum. In 1986, as in the previous 3 years, 46 States and the District of Columbia reported the Apgar scores at 1 and 5 minutes after birth; California, Delaware, Oklahoma, and Texas did not include these items on their birth certificates. (See tables 33 and 34 for 1986 data.)

The proportion of high 1-minute Apgar scores of 9 or 10 continued to decline in 1986, as it has annually since 1978, when the data first became available. In 1986, 41.4 percent of all births had 1-minute scores of 9 or 10, compared with 49.0 percent in 1978.

In each year since 1978, slightly higher proportions of black infants than white infants have had 1-minute Apgar scores of 9 or 10. In 1986, the proportions with a score of 9 or 10 were 43.1 percent for black babies and 41.1 percent for white babies.

High 5-minute scores were reported for 88.0 percent of all infants in 1986, compared with 87.6 percent in 1985. The racial differential in 5-minute scores was the reverse of that for 1-minute scores: 88.5 percent of white babies and 85.8 percent of black babies had 5-minute scores of 9 or 10.

Five-minute Apgar scores are better predictors of a baby's long-term survival chances and health status than are 1-minute scores. A review of these scores by age of mother shows a pattern of relationships that is very similar to that observed for low birth weight; that is, babies born to teenage mothers and to mothers in their forties are more likely to have low Apgar scores than babies born to mothers of other ages. An Apgar score of less than 7, indicating that the baby is in some distress, was reported for 2.4-2.5 percent of births to teenage mothers and mothers in their forties, compared with 1.5 percent of births to mothers in age groups 25-34 years. The differentials within each racial group were similar, except that black babies were more likely than white babies to have low scores in each age group, and the racial disparity widened with advancing age of mother. These relationships have been observed for many years.

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Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race of child: United States, specified years 1940-55 and each year 1960-86

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

Year	Number				Birth rate				Fertility rate			
	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black			Total	Black
Registered births												
1986	3,756,547	2,970,439	786,108	621,221	15.6	14.5	21.4	21.2	65.4	61.9	83.0	82.4
1985	3,760,561	2,991,373	769,188	608,193	15.8	14.8	21.4	21.1	66.2	63.0	83.2	82.2
1984 ¹	3,669,141	2,923,502	745,639	592,745	15.5	14.5	21.2	20.8	65.4	62.2	82.5	81.4
1983	3,638,933	2,904,250	734,683	586,027	15.5	14.6	21.3	20.9	65.8	62.4	83.2	81.7
1982 ¹	3,680,537	2,942,054	738,483	592,641	15.9	14.9	21.9	21.4	67.3	63.9	85.5	84.1
1981	3,629,238	2,908,669	720,569	587,797	15.8	14.8	22.0	21.6	67.4	63.9	86.4	85.4
1980 ¹	3,612,258	2,898,732	713,526	589,616	15.9	14.9	22.5	22.1	68.4	64.7	88.6	88.1
1979	3,494,398	2,808,420	685,978	577,855	15.6	14.5	22.2	22.0	67.2	63.4	88.5	88.3
1978	3,333,279	2,681,116	652,163	551,540	15.0	14.0	21.6	21.3	65.5	61.7	87.0	86.7
1977	3,326,632	2,691,070	635,562	544,221	15.1	14.1	21.6	21.4	66.8	63.2	87.7	88.1
1976 ¹	3,167,788	2,567,614	600,174	514,479	14.6	13.6	20.8	20.5	65.0	61.5	85.8	85.8
1975	3,144,198	2,551,996	592,202	511,581	14.6	13.6	21.0	20.7	66.0	62.5	87.7	87.9
1974	3,159,958	2,575,792	584,166	507,162	14.8	13.9	21.2	20.8	67.8	64.2	89.8	89.7
1973	3,136,965	2,551,030	585,935	512,597	14.8	13.8	21.7	21.4	68.8	64.9	93.4	93.6
1972	3,258,411	2,655,558	602,853	531,329	15.6	14.5	22.8	22.5	73.1	68.9	99.5	99.9
1971 ²	3,555,970	2,919,746	636,224	564,960	17.2	16.1	24.6	24.4	81.6	77.3	109.1	109.7
1970 ²	3,731,386	3,091,264	640,122	572,362	18.4	17.4	25.1	25.3	87.9	84.1	113.0	115.4
1969 ²	3,600,206	2,993,614	606,592	543,132	17.9	16.9	24.5	24.4	86.1	82.2	111.6	112.1
1968	3,501,564	2,912,224	589,340	531,152	17.6	16.6	24.2	24.2	85.2	81.3	111.9	112.7
1967 ³	3,520,959	2,922,502	598,457	543,976	17.8	16.8	25.0	25.1	87.2	82.8	117.1	118.5
1966 ²	3,606,274	2,993,230	613,044	558,244	18.4	17.4	26.1	26.2	90.8	86.2	123.5	124.7
1965 ²	3,760,358	3,123,860	636,498	581,126	19.4	18.3	27.6	27.7	96.3	91.3	131.9	133.2
1964 ²	4,027,490	3,369,160	658,330	607,556	21.1	20.0	29.2	29.5	104.7	99.8	140.0	142.6
1963 ^{2,4}	4,098,020	3,326,344	638,928	580,658	21.7	20.7	29.7	---	108.3	103.6	143.7	---
1962 ^{2,4}	4,167,362	3,394,068	641,580	584,610	22.4	21.4	30.5	---	112.0	107.5	147.8	---
1961 ²	4,268,326	3,600,864	667,462	611,072	23.3	22.2	31.6	---	117.1	112.3	153.0	---
1960 ²	4,257,850	3,600,744	657,106	602,264	23.7	22.7	32.1	31.9	118.0	113.2	153.6	153.5
Births adjusted for underregistration												
1955	4,097,000	3,485,000	613,000	---	25.0	23.8	34.5	---	118.3	113.7	154.3	---
1950	3,632,000	3,108,000	524,000	---	24.1	23.0	33.3	---	106.2	102.3	137.3	---
1945	2,858,000	2,471,000	388,000	---	20.4	19.7	26.5	---	85.9	83.4	106.0	---
1940	2,559,000	2,199,000	360,000	---	19.4	18.6	26.7	---	79.9	77.1	102.4	---

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

²Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

³Based on a 20- to 50-percent sample of births.

⁴Figures by race exclude data for New Jersey.

Table 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of child: United States, 1986

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

Live-birth order and race of child	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	
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years							19 years
All races														
Total	3,756,547	10,176	461,905	25,951	54,220	88,401	127,794	165,539	1,102,119	1,199,519	721,395	230,335	29,847	1,251
First child	1,553,751	9,838	355,233	24,254	48,467	73,233	96,224	113,055	534,121	424,088	181,504	44,427	4,419	121
Second child	1,232,628	242	85,813	1,446	5,011	12,897	25,792	40,667	376,378	439,674	257,508	67,045	5,651	117
Third child	590,070	10	15,642	59	378	1,600	4,390	9,215	137,230	216,439	161,476	53,497	5,615	161
Fourth child	217,157	-	2,243	2	22	129	587	1,503	37,190	75,493	67,973	29,705	4,398	155
Fifth child	79,284	-	278	-	2	10	55	211	9,186	24,318	27,114	15,153	3,075	160
Sixth child	32,930	-	29	-	1	1	12	15	2,125	8,469	11,779	8,282	2,128	118
Seventh child	14,834	-	4	-	-	1	1	2	463	2,904	5,407	4,557	1,408	91
Eighth child and over	15,814	-	8	-	-	-	5	3	166	1,548	4,501	6,313	2,964	314
Not stated	20,079	86	2,655	190	339	530	728	868	5,260	6,386	4,133	1,356	189	14
White														
Total	2,970,439	4,007	311,328	13,505	32,585	58,830	87,992	118,416	853,662	991,019	599,453	186,832	23,262	876
First child	1,242,909	3,892	247,384	12,830	29,982	50,581	69,308	84,683	432,157	363,084	155,261	37,450	3,592	89
Second child	997,566	73	53,190	554	2,220	7,157	15,846	27,413	293,680	370,939	219,230	55,813	4,560	81
Third child	459,700	4	7,858	19	145	665	2,072	4,957	95,873	173,420	134,198	43,760	4,466	121
Fourth child	158,757	-	900	-	11	40	221	628	22,050	55,318	53,361	23,532	3,482	114
Fifth child	53,968	-	89	-	1	4	19	65	4,486	15,696	19,749	11,464	2,368	116
Sixth child	21,430	-	7	-	-	-	4	3	889	4,881	7,973	6,043	1,555	82
Seventh child	9,418	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	187	1,465	3,468	3,240	1,000	56
Eighth child and over	10,151	-	5	-	-	-	3	2	89	719	2,679	4,374	2,078	207
Not stated	16,540	38	1,893	102	226	382	519	664	4,251	5,497	3,534	1,156	161	10
All other														
Total	786,108	6,169	150,577	12,446	21,635	29,571	39,802	47,123	248,457	208,500	121,942	43,503	6,585	375
First child	310,842	5,946	107,849	11,424	18,485	22,652	26,916	28,372	101,964	61,004	26,243	6,977	827	32
Second child	235,062	169	32,623	892	2,791	5,740	9,946	13,254	82,698	68,935	38,278	11,232	1,091	36
Third child	130,370	6	7,784	40	233	935	2,318	4,258	41,357	43,019	27,278	9,737	1,149	40
Fourth child	58,400	-	1,343	2	11	89	366	875	15,140	20,175	14,612	6,173	916	41
Fifth child	25,316	-	189	-	1	6	36	146	4,700	8,622	7,365	3,689	707	44
Sixth child	11,500	-	22	-	1	1	8	12	1,236	3,588	3,806	2,239	573	36
Seventh child	5,416	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	276	1,439	1,939	1,317	408	35
Eighth child and over	5,663	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	77	829	1,822	1,939	886	107
Not stated	3,539	48	762	88	113	148	209	204	1,009	889	599	200	28	4
Black¹														
Total	621,221	5,877	135,729	11,730	19,884	26,835	35,689	41,591	208,882	155,640	82,657	28,142	4,099	195
First child	244,106	5,664	96,696	10,758	16,967	20,386	23,920	24,665	82,986	39,681	14,769	3,849	444	17
Second child	184,064	161	29,721	848	2,596	5,347	9,048	11,882	70,398	52,138	24,458	6,555	611	22
Third child	105,640	5	7,190	36	208	879	2,158	3,909	35,960	35,024	20,253	6,454	727	27
Fourth child	47,590	-	1,242	2	8	80	338	814	13,299	16,483	11,422	4,501	617	26
Fifth child	20,190	-	176	-	1	6	34	135	4,058	6,968	5,736	2,736	491	25
Sixth child	8,855	-	20	-	1	1	7	11	1,048	2,897	2,843	1,631	394	22
Seventh child	4,061	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	242	1,155	1,434	955	256	17
Eighth child and over	4,057	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	71	698	1,371	1,335	541	38
Not stated	2,658	47	679	86	103	136	181	173	820	596	371	126	18	1

¹Included in "All other."

Table 3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of child: United States, 1986

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race of child	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
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All races											
Total	65.4	1.3	50.6	30.6	81.0	108.2	109.2	69.3	24.3	4.1	0.2
First child	27.2	1.2	39.1	26.7	58.1	52.7	38.8	17.5	4.7	0.6	0.0
Second child	21.6	0.0	9.5	3.5	18.5	37.1	40.3	24.9	7.1	0.8	0.0
Third child	10.3	0.0	1.7	0.4	3.8	13.5	19.8	15.6	5.7	0.8	0.0
Fourth child	3.8	-	0.2	0.0	0.6	3.7	6.9	6.6	3.2	0.6	0.0
Fifth child	1.4	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.2	2.6	1.6	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1
White											
Total	61.9	0.6	41.8	23.4	69.8	101.5	108.3	68.9	23.3	3.7	0.2
First child	26.0	0.6	33.4	20.9	52.4	51.6	39.9	17.9	4.7	0.6	0.0
Second child	20.9	0.0	7.2	2.2	14.7	35.1	40.8	25.3	7.0	0.7	0.0
Third child	9.6	0.0	1.1	0.2	2.4	11.5	19.1	15.5	5.5	0.7	0.0
Fourth child	3.3	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.6	6.1	6.2	2.9	0.6	0.0
Fifth child	1.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.6	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
All other											
Total	83.0	3.9	89.7	62.6	130.9	140.4	113.8	71.5	30.3	6.3	0.4
First child	33.0	3.8	64.6	52.0	83.7	57.8	33.4	15.5	4.9	0.8	0.0
Second child	24.9	0.1	19.5	9.3	35.1	46.9	37.8	22.6	7.9	1.0	0.0
Third child	13.8	0.0	4.7	1.2	10.0	23.5	23.6	16.1	6.8	1.1	0.0
Fourth child	6.2	-	0.8	0.1	1.9	8.6	11.1	8.6	4.3	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	2.7	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.7	4.7	4.3	2.6	0.7	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	3.4	2.5	0.9	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.1
Black²											
Total	82.4	4.6	98.1	70.0	141.0	143.7	105.9	62.2	25.5	5.1	0.3
First child	32.5	4.5	70.3	57.9	89.1	57.3	27.1	11.2	3.5	0.6	0.0
Second child	24.5	0.1	21.6	10.6	38.4	48.6	35.6	18.5	6.0	0.8	0.0
Third child	14.1	0.0	5.2	1.4	11.1	24.8	23.9	15.3	5.9	0.9	0.0
Fourth child	6.3	-	0.9	0.1	2.1	9.2	11.3	8.6	4.1	0.8	0.0
Fifth child	2.7	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.8	4.8	4.3	2.5	0.6	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.7	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	3.2	2.4	0.8	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.1

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

²Included in "All other."

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970-86

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

Year and race of child	Total fertility rate	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
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All races											
1986	1,836.0	1.3	50.6	30.6	81.0	108.2	109.2	69.3	24.3	4.1	0.2
1985	1,842.5	1.2	51.3	31.1	80.8	108.9	110.5	68.5	23.9	4.0	0.2
1984	1,805.5	1.2	50.9	31.1	78.3	107.3	108.3	66.5	22.8	3.9	0.2
1983	1,802.5	1.1	51.7	32.0	78.1	108.3	108.7	64.6	22.1	3.8	0.2
1982	1,828.5	1.1	52.9	32.4	80.7	111.3	111.0	64.2	21.1	3.9	0.2
1981	1,815.0	1.1	52.7	32.1	81.7	111.8	112.0	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1980	1,839.5	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1979	1,808.0	1.2	52.3	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1978	1,760.0	1.2	51.5	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1977	1,789.5	1.2	52.8	33.9	80.9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1976	1,738.0	1.2	52.8	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1975	1,774.0	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1974	1,835.0	1.2	57.5	37.3	88.7	117.7	111.5	53.8	20.2	4.8	0.3
1973	1,879.0	1.2	59.3	38.5	91.2	119.7	112.2	55.6	22.1	5.4	0.3
1972	2,010.0	1.2	61.7	39.0	96.9	130.2	117.7	59.8	24.8	6.2	0.4
1971 ²	2,266.5	1.1	64.5	38.2	105.3	150.1	134.1	67.3	28.7	7.1	0.4
1970 ²	2,480.0	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
White											
1986	1,741.5	0.6	41.8	23.4	69.8	101.5	108.3	68.9	23.3	3.7	0.2
1985	1,754.0	0.6	42.8	24.0	70.1	102.8	110.0	68.1	22.7	3.6	0.2
1984	1,718.5	0.6	42.5	23.9	68.1	101.4	107.7	66.1	21.7	3.5	0.2
1983	1,717.5	0.6	43.6	24.8	68.3	102.6	108.0	64.0	21.0	3.5	0.2
1982	1,742.0	0.6	44.6	25.2	70.8	105.9	110.3	63.3	20.0	3.5	0.2
1981	1,726.0	0.5	44.6	25.1	71.9	106.3	111.3	60.2	18.7	3.4	0.2
1980	1,748.5	0.6	44.7	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
1979	1,715.5	0.6	43.7	24.7	71.0	107.0	110.8	59.0	18.3	3.5	0.2
1978	1,667.5	0.6	42.9	24.9	69.4	104.1	107.9	56.6	17.7	3.5	0.2
1977	1,703.0	0.6	44.1	26.1	70.5	107.7	110.9	55.3	18.0	3.8	0.2
1976	1,652.0	0.6	44.1	26.3	70.2	105.3	105.9	52.6	17.8	3.9	0.2
1975	1,686.0	0.6	46.4	28.0	74.0	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2	0.2
1974	1,748.5	0.6	47.9	28.7	77.3	113.0	111.8	52.9	18.9	4.4	0.2
1973	1,783.0	0.6	49.0	29.2	79.3	114.4	112.3	54.4	20.7	4.9	0.3
1972	1,906.5	0.5	51.0	29.3	84.3	124.8	117.4	58.4	23.3	5.6	0.3
1971 ²	2,160.5	0.5	53.6	28.5	92.3	144.9	134.0	65.4	26.9	6.4	0.4
1970 ²	2,385.0	0.5	57.4	29.2	101.5	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4
All other											
1986	2,281.5	3.9	89.7	62.6	130.9	140.4	113.8	71.5	30.3	6.3	0.4
1985	2,263.0	3.8	89.7	62.9	128.7	138.5	113.5	70.3	30.5	5.9	0.4
1984	2,223.5	3.7	89.0	63.3	124.8	136.4	111.5	68.5	29.2	6.0	0.4
1983	2,225.0	3.5	89.3	64.2	123.9	136.8	112.1	68.4	28.6	5.9	0.4
1982	2,265.0	3.6	91.5	65.6	128.2	139.3	114.9	69.0	28.0	6.2	0.5
1981	2,274.5	3.6	91.8	65.2	130.8	140.8	115.9	68.5	27.6	6.3	0.4
1980	2,323.0	3.9	94.9	68.3	133.2	145.0	115.5	70.8	27.9	6.5	0.4
1979	2,309.5	4.1	96.5	70.5	134.9	144.3	114.6	68.3	27.3	6.4	0.4
1978	2,264.5	4.0	96.0	70.4	134.4	142.1	111.9	65.2	26.9	6.4	0.4
1977	2,278.5	4.3	99.5	74.8	136.8	142.3	111.5	63.4	27.3	6.9	0.5
1976	2,222.5	4.3	99.9	75.5	137.2	138.9	107.6	59.5	26.9	6.9	0.5
1975	2,276.0	4.7	106.4	80.5	146.1	141.0	108.7	58.8	27.6	7.5	0.5
1974	2,338.5	4.6	111.3	84.9	153.1	145.5	109.5	59.9	28.8	7.6	0.5
1973	2,443.0	5.0	117.5	90.5	160.9	151.6	111.2	63.2	30.9	8.6	0.6
1972	2,627.5	4.7	123.8	93.8	173.3	163.4	119.3	68.9	34.8	9.9	0.7
1971 ²	2,919.5	4.7	128.5	94.0	185.6	184.0	134.6	79.3	40.2	11.7	0.9
1970 ²	3,066.7	4.8	133.4	95.2	195.4	196.8	140.1	82.5	42.2	12.6	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970-86—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, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race of child	Total fertility rate	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
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
Black³											
1986	2,227.5	4.6	98.1	70.0	141.0	143.7	105.9	62.2	25.5	5.1	0.3
1985	2,196.0	4.5	97.4	69.8	137.1	140.8	105.1	60.7	25.5	4.9	0.3
1984 ¹	2,153.5	4.3	95.7	69.7	132.0	137.9	103.2	59.5	24.8	5.1	0.2
1983 ¹	2,150.5	4.1	95.5	70.1	130.4	137.7	103.4	59.2	24.7	5.2	0.3
1982 ¹	2,188.5	4.1	97.0	71.2	133.3	139.1	106.9	60.4	24.4	5.4	0.4
1981 ¹	2,206.0	4.1	97.1	70.6	135.9	141.2	106.3	60.4	24.2	5.6	0.3
1980 ¹	2,266.0	4.3	100.0	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
1979 ¹	2,263.2	4.6	101.7	75.7	140.4	146.3	108.2	60.7	24.7	6.1	0.4
1978 ¹	2,218.0	4.4	100.9	75.0	139.7	143.8	105.4	58.3	24.3	6.1	0.4
1977 ¹	2,251.0	4.7	104.7	79.6	142.9	144.4	106.4	57.5	25.4	6.6	0.5
1976 ¹	2,187.0	4.7	104.9	80.3	142.5	140.5	101.6	53.6	24.8	6.8	0.5
1975 ¹	2,243.0	5.1	111.8	85.6	152.4	142.8	102.2	53.1	25.6	7.5	0.5
1974 ¹	2,298.5	5.0	116.5	90.0	158.7	146.7	102.2	54.1	27.0	7.6	0.6
1973 ¹	2,411.0	5.4	123.1	96.0	166.6	153.1	103.9	58.1	29.4	8.6	0.6
1972 ¹	2,601.0	5.1	129.8	99.5	179.5	165.0	112.4	64.0	33.4	9.8	0.7
1971 ²	2,902.0	5.1	134.5	99.4	192.6	186.6	126.0	74.8	38.9	11.6	0.9
1970 ²	3,098.7	5.2	140.7	101.4	204.9	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0

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

²Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

³Included in "All other."

Table 5. Birth rates by live-birth order and race of child: United States, 1970 and 1975-86

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

Year and race of child	Total	Live-birth order						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over
<i>All races</i>								
1986	65.4	27.2	21.6	10.3	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1985 ¹	66.2	27.6	22.0	10.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1984 ¹	65.4	27.4	21.7	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1983 ¹	65.8	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1982 ¹	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.3
1981 ¹	67.4	29.0	21.6	10.2	3.8	1.5	0.9	0.4
1980 ¹	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.4
1979 ¹	67.2	28.6	21.6	10.1	3.8	1.5	1.0	0.4
1978 ¹	65.5	27.8	21.1	9.8	3.8	1.5	1.0	0.4
1977 ¹	66.8	28.2	21.6	10.0	3.8	1.6	1.1	0.5
1976 ¹	65.0	27.5	20.8	9.5	3.8	1.6	1.2	0.6
1975 ¹	66.0	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.9	1.7	1.3	0.7
1970 ²	87.9	34.2	24.2	13.6	7.2	3.8	3.2	1.8
<i>White</i>								
1986	61.9	26.0	20.9	9.6	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.2
1985	63.0	26.5	21.4	9.7	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.2
1984 ¹	62.2	26.4	21.1	9.4	3.2	1.1	0.7	0.2
1983 ¹	62.4	26.8	20.9	9.4	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1982 ¹	63.9	27.7	21.3	9.5	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.3
1981 ¹	63.9	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.3
1980 ¹	64.7	28.4	21.0	9.5	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
1979 ¹	63.4	27.4	20.8	9.4	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
1978 ¹	61.7	26.6	20.2	9.2	3.3	1.3	0.8	0.3
1977 ¹	63.2	26.9	20.9	9.4	3.4	1.4	0.9	0.4
1976 ¹	61.5	26.3	20.2	8.9	3.4	1.4	1.0	0.4
1975 ¹	62.5	26.7	20.3	8.8	3.5	1.5	1.1	0.5
1970 ²	84.1	32.9	23.7	13.3	6.8	3.4	2.7	1.2
<i>All other</i>								
1986	83.0	33.0	24.9	13.8	6.2	2.7	1.8	0.6
1985	83.2	32.9	25.1	13.8	6.2	2.7	1.8	0.6
1984 ¹	82.5	32.8	24.7	13.7	6.2	2.7	1.8	0.6
1983 ¹	83.2	33.0	24.8	13.8	6.2	2.7	1.9	0.7
1982 ¹	85.5	33.8	25.6	14.2	6.4	2.8	1.9	0.7
1981 ¹	86.4	34.3	25.9	14.2	6.4	2.8	2.0	0.8
1980 ¹	88.6	35.6	26.2	14.4	6.5	2.9	2.1	0.9
1979 ¹	88.5	35.7	26.2	14.2	6.4	2.9	2.1	1.0
1978 ¹	87.0	35.0	25.8	13.8	6.3	2.9	2.2	1.1
1977 ¹	87.7	35.6	25.7	13.5	6.2	3.0	2.4	1.3
1976 ¹	85.8	35.2	24.7	12.8	6.0	3.0	2.5	1.5
1975 ¹	87.7	36.7	24.6	12.6	6.1	3.1	2.8	1.8
1970 ²	113.0	42.4	26.9	15.9	9.7	6.1	6.7	5.3
<i>Black³</i>								
1986	82.4	32.5	24.5	14.1	6.3	2.7	1.7	0.5
1985	82.2	32.4	24.5	13.9	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.6
1984 ¹	81.4	32.2	24.1	13.7	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.6
1983 ¹	81.7	32.3	24.1	13.7	6.3	2.8	1.8	0.6
1982 ¹	84.1	33.0	24.9	14.2	6.5	2.8	1.9	0.7
1981 ¹	85.4	33.8	25.2	14.3	6.6	2.9	2.0	0.8
1980 ¹	88.1	35.2	25.7	14.5	6.7	3.0	2.1	0.9
1979 ¹	88.3	35.3	25.8	14.4	6.6	3.0	2.2	1.0
1978 ¹	86.7	34.6	25.4	13.9	6.5	3.0	2.3	1.1
1977 ¹	88.1	35.6	25.5	13.6	6.4	3.1	2.4	1.4
1976 ¹	85.8	35.2	24.4	12.9	6.2	3.1	2.6	1.5
1975 ¹	87.9	36.9	24.2	12.6	6.3	3.2	2.9	1.6
1970 ²	115.4	43.3	27.1	16.1	10.0	6.4	7.0	5.6

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

²Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

³Included in "All other."

Table 6. Live births by race of child, birth rates, and fertility rates: United States, each division and State, 1986

[By place of residence. Birth rates per 1,000 estimated population in each area; fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years estimated in each area]

Division and State	Number			Birth rate	Fertility rate
	All races ¹	White	Black		
United States	3,756,547	2,970,439	621,221	15.6	65.4
New England	181,227	163,311	13,516	14.2	58.4
Maine	16,709	16,344	97	14.3	60.5
New Hampshire	15,895	15,596	124	15.5	62.3
Vermont	8,139	8,049	26	15.0	60.3
Massachusetts	82,190	72,936	6,713	14.1	56.9
Rhode Island	13,444	11,981	957	13.8	57.9
Connecticut	44,850	38,405	5,599	14.0	58.9
Middle Atlantic	533,809	414,163	104,402	14.3	60.6
New York	264,027	194,755	59,749	14.8	61.9
New Jersey	108,812	84,378	20,976	14.3	60.0
Pennsylvania	160,970	135,030	23,677	13.5	58.9
East North Central	624,029	513,147	100,524	15.0	62.9
Ohio	158,026	132,857	23,331	14.7	62.4
Indiana	79,322	70,212	8,458	14.4	60.5
Illinois	176,717	134,850	38,640	15.3	64.4
Michigan	137,631	111,153	24,094	15.1	62.1
Wisconsin	72,333	64,075	6,001	15.1	64.5
West North Central	265,939	236,386	20,070	15.1	65.4
Minnesota	65,784	60,444	2,133	15.6	65.2
Iowa	38,771	37,027	1,082	13.6	59.9
Missouri	75,259	62,454	11,827	14.9	64.1
North Dakota	10,819	9,758	115	15.9	70.7
South Dakota	11,615	9,612	119	16.4	74.5
Nebraska	24,426	22,494	1,331	15.3	66.7
Kansas	39,265	34,597	3,463	16.0	69.9
South Atlantic	607,558	421,644	173,559	14.8	62.5
Delaware	9,718	7,254	2,336	15.4	62.7
Maryland	69,538	45,964	21,124	15.6	62.1
District of Columbia	10,045	1,653	7,877	16.1	60.9
Virginia	87,183	63,580	21,022	15.0	60.3
West Virginia	23,236	22,212	925	12.1	52.6
North Carolina	90,254	61,758	26,021	14.3	58.9
South Carolina	51,800	31,250	20,027	15.3	62.6
Georgia	98,183	62,863	34,037	16.1	64.8
Florida	167,601	125,110	40,190	14.3	66.6
East South Central	219,379	157,603	59,921	14.4	60.8
Kentucky	51,794	46,472	4,957	13.9	58.6
Tennessee	66,249	50,447	15,255	13.8	57.5
Alabama	59,465	38,621	20,357	14.7	61.9
Mississippi	41,871	22,063	19,352	16.0	68.8
West South Central	470,054	368,888	86,424	17.5	72.9
Arkansas	34,393	25,099	8,103	14.5	64.3
Louisiana	77,955	45,653	30,755	17.3	71.3
Oklahoma	50,640	39,391	5,319	15.3	65.9
Texas	307,066	257,945	42,247	18.4	75.8
Mountain	233,541	206,511	8,672	18.0	74.8
Montana	12,734	11,133	56	15.6	67.4
Idaho	16,448	15,791	76	16.4	70.9
Wyoming	8,633	8,174	88	17.0	69.6
Colorado	55,151	50,288	3,086	16.9	65.8
New Mexico	27,392	22,630	688	18.5	77.4
Arizona	60,874	51,173	2,717	18.6	80.0
Utah	36,412	34,343	323	21.9	94.1
Nevada	15,897	12,979	1,638	16.4	67.4
Pacific	621,011	488,786	54,133	17.4	71.6
Washington	69,440	60,635	3,325	15.6	63.6
Oregon	38,871	35,896	955	14.4	59.5
California	482,236	379,337	48,371	17.9	73.7
Alaska	12,167	8,403	639	22.9	90.1
Hawaii	18,297	4,515	843	17.2	72.3

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 7. Live births by sex and sex ratio, by race of child: United States, 1970-86

Year	All races						All other					
			Males per 1,000 females			Males per 1,000 females	Total			Black		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females
1986	1,924,868	1,831,879	1,051	1,523,914	1,446,525	1,053	400,954	385,154	1,041	315,768	305,433	1,034
1985	1,927,983	1,832,578	1,052	1,536,646	1,454,727	1,056	391,337	377,851	1,036	308,575	299,618	1,030
1984 ¹	1,879,490	1,789,651	1,050	1,500,326	1,423,176	1,054	379,164	366,475	1,031	300,951	291,794	1,031
1983 ¹	1,865,553	1,773,360	1,052	1,492,385	1,411,865	1,057	373,168	361,515	1,032	297,011	289,016	1,028
1982	1,885,676	1,794,861	1,051	1,508,704	1,432,350	1,054	375,972	362,511	1,037	301,121	291,520	1,033
1981 ¹	1,860,272	1,768,966	1,052	1,494,437	1,414,232	1,057	365,835	354,734	1,031	297,864	289,933	1,027
1980 ¹	1,852,616	1,759,642	1,053	1,490,140	1,406,592	1,058	362,476	351,050	1,033	299,033	290,583	1,029
1979 ¹	1,791,267	1,703,131	1,052	1,442,981	1,365,439	1,057	348,286	337,692	1,031	293,013	284,842	1,029
1978	1,709,394	1,623,885	1,053	1,378,222	1,302,894	1,058	331,172	320,991	1,032	279,598	271,942	1,028
1977 ¹	1,705,916	1,620,716	1,053	1,383,440	1,307,630	1,058	322,476	313,086	1,030	275,556	268,665	1,026
1976 ¹	1,624,436	1,543,352	1,053	1,319,717	1,247,897	1,058	304,719	295,455	1,031	260,661	253,818	1,027
1975 ¹	1,613,135	1,531,063	1,054	1,312,308	1,239,688	1,059	300,827	291,375	1,032	259,610	251,971	1,030
1974 ¹	1,622,114	1,537,844	1,055	1,325,019	1,250,773	1,059	297,095	287,071	1,035	257,277	249,865	1,030
1973 ¹	1,608,326	1,528,639	1,052	1,311,032	1,239,998	1,057	297,294	288,641	1,030	259,877	252,720	1,028
1972 ¹	1,669,927	1,588,484	1,051	1,364,578	1,290,980	1,057	305,349	297,504	1,026	268,842	262,487	1,024
1971 ²	1,822,910	1,733,060	1,052	1,499,958	1,419,788	1,056	322,952	313,272	1,031	286,430	278,530	1,028
1970 ²	1,915,378	1,816,008	1,055	1,590,140	1,501,124	1,059	325,238	314,884	1,033	290,508	281,854	1,031

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

Table 8. Live births by race of child and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1986

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population for specified month. Birth rates based on the total population. Fertility rates based on women aged 15-44 years]

Month	Number				Observed		Seasonally adjusted	
	All races	White	All other		Birth rate	Fertility rate	Birth rate	Fertility rate
			Total	Black				
Total	3,756,547	2,970,439	786,108	621,221	15.6	65.4	...	...
January	306,183	240,410	65,773	52,433	15.0	63.1	15.7	66.1
February	282,526	223,489	59,037	46,539	15.3	64.4	15.7	65.8
March	312,394	248,199	64,195	50,464	15.3	64.3	15.6	65.5
April	304,103	243,291	60,812	47,537	15.4	64.6	15.8	66.4
May	315,975	253,187	62,788	48,954	15.5	64.9	15.8	66.2
June	307,668	245,123	62,545	49,292	15.5	65.2	15.6	65.4
July	334,499	264,495	70,004	55,577	16.3	68.5	15.6	65.6
August	333,875	263,307	70,568	56,011	16.3	68.3	15.4	64.6
September	334,196	263,712	70,484	55,910	16.8	70.6	15.7	66.0
October	319,134	251,699	67,435	53,270	15.5	65.2	15.4	64.6
November	293,252	229,825	63,427	50,282	14.7	61.9	15.1	63.5
December	312,742	243,702	69,040	54,952	15.2	63.8	15.6	65.4

Table 9. Average number of live births and index of occurrence, by day of week: United States, 1986

Day of week	Average number of births	Index of occurrence ¹
Total	10,292	100.0
Sunday	8,507	82.7
Monday	10,725	104.2
Tuesday	11,221	109.0
Wednesday	10,854	105.5
Thursday	10,785	104.8
Friday	11,004	106.9
Saturday	8,936	86.8

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

Table 10. Live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race of child: United States, 1986

Place of delivery and race of child	All births	Attendant			
		Physician	Midwife	Other	Unspecified
All races¹					
Total	3,756,547	3,626,681	105,208	20,719	3,939
In hospital ²	3,719,668	3,617,281	89,810	9,311	3,266
Not in hospital	35,895	8,633	15,370	11,332	560
Not specified	984	767	28	76	113
White					
Total	2,970,439	2,872,293	78,972	15,747	3,427
In hospital ²	2,938,893	2,864,957	64,379	6,634	2,923
Not in hospital	30,656	6,604	14,570	9,074	408
Not specified	890	732	23	39	96
Black					
Total	621,221	597,757	19,421	3,641	402
In hospital ²	617,280	596,089	18,924	1,989	278
Not in hospital	3,878	1,639	497	1,633	109
Not specified	63	29	-	19	15

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

² Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.

Table 11. Live births by place of delivery, attendant, and race of child: United States, 1975-86

Year and race of child	Total	In hospital ¹				Not in hospital ²			
		Physician	Midwife	Other	Unspecified	Physician	Midwife	Other	Unspecified
All races									
1986	3,756,547	3,617,281	89,810	9,311	3,266	9,400	15,398	11,408	673
1985	3,760,561	3,623,215	85,941	10,695	2,299	9,746	16,135	11,839	691
1984 ³	3,669,141	3,532,397	78,040	13,085	7,381	9,777	15,862	10,835	1,764
1983 ³	3,638,933	3,508,666	71,617	12,532	6,845	10,215	15,406	11,662	1,990
1982 ³	3,680,537	3,560,644	63,062	11,936	6,554	10,296	14,375	11,855	1,815
1981 ³	3,629,238	3,490,919	55,537	13,303	31,823	10,998	12,754	11,794	2,110
1980 ³	3,612,258	3,499,959	51,576	17,456	7,379	11,992	11,093	11,630	1,173
1979 ³	3,494,398	3,393,773	44,496	11,221	10,994	11,837	10,363	10,032	1,682
1978 ³	3,333,279	3,221,677	36,282	12,721	29,979	11,806	9,778	9,167	1,869
1977 ³	3,326,632	3,203,242	30,635	12,531	47,065	12,766	9,991	7,449	2,953
1976 ³	3,167,788	3,055,287	24,656	12,871	45,282	11,940	9,574	5,914	2,264
1975 ³	3,144,198	3,026,024	19,686	7,122	64,069	11,265	9,727	2,960	3,345
White									
1986	2,970,439	2,864,957	64,379	6,634	2,923	7,336	14,593	9,113	504
1985	2,991,373	2,887,795	61,051	7,286	1,967	7,795	15,268	9,664	547
1984 ³	2,923,502	2,819,888	55,682	9,042	5,865	7,785	14,946	8,933	1,361
1983 ³	2,904,250	2,806,960	49,651	8,477	5,400	8,132	14,391	9,748	1,491
1982 ³	2,942,054	2,853,427	42,684	8,197	5,116	7,982	13,262	9,982	1,404
1981 ³	2,908,669	2,804,868	37,019	9,405	25,505	8,560	11,577	10,047	1,688
1980 ³	2,898,732	2,815,382	33,730	13,691	5,548	9,495	9,919	10,021	946
1979 ³	2,808,420	2,733,403	29,086	8,380	9,157	9,356	8,879	8,734	1,425
1978 ³	2,681,116	2,598,455	22,319	9,952	23,977	9,136	7,733	8,059	1,485
1977 ³	2,691,070	2,600,011	17,935	9,643	38,056	9,389	7,028	6,605	2,403
1976 ³	2,567,614	2,486,339	13,733	9,642	36,203	8,894	5,824	5,148	1,831
1975 ³	2,551,996	2,465,957	10,076	5,342	52,392	7,818	5,082	2,585	2,744
All other									
1986	786,108	752,324	25,431	2,677	343	2,064	805	2,295	169
1985	769,188	735,420	24,890	3,409	332	1,951	867	2,175	144
1984 ³	745,639	712,509	22,358	4,043	1,516	1,992	916	1,902	403
1983 ³	734,683	701,706	21,966	4,055	1,445	2,083	1,015	1,914	499
1982 ³	738,483	707,217	20,378	3,739	1,438	2,314	1,113	1,873	411
1981 ³	720,569	686,051	18,518	3,898	6,318	2,438	1,177	1,747	422
1980 ³	713,526	684,577	17,846	3,765	1,831	2,497	1,174	1,609	227
1979 ³	685,978	660,370	15,410	2,841	1,837	2,481	1,484	1,298	257
1978 ³	652,163	623,222	13,963	2,769	6,002	2,670	2,045	1,108	384
1977 ³	635,562	603,231	12,700	2,888	9,009	3,377	2,963	844	550
1976 ³	600,174	568,948	10,923	3,229	9,079	3,046	3,750	766	433
1975 ³	592,202	560,067	9,610	1,780	11,677	3,447	4,645	375	601
Black⁴									
1986	621,221	596,089	18,924	1,989	278	1,668	497	1,652	124
1985	608,193	582,768	19,097	2,306	241	1,566	573	1,535	107
1984 ³	592,745	568,092	17,304	2,547	927	1,638	616	1,391	230
1983 ³	586,027	561,304	17,400	2,377	922	1,602	742	1,384	296
1982 ³	592,641	568,943	16,162	2,147	1,024	1,868	877	1,364	256
1981 ³	587,797	561,821	15,104	2,113	4,267	1,976	991	1,262	263
1980 ³	589,616	567,568	14,229	2,090	1,321	2,062	1,001	1,170	175
1979 ³	577,855	557,183	13,001	1,856	1,205	2,099	1,356	954	201
1978 ³	551,540	527,861	11,549	1,875	4,906	2,325	1,924	825	275
1977 ³	544,221	518,069	10,295	2,105	6,802	3,044	2,883	578	445
1976 ³	514,479	488,335	8,954	2,480	7,378	2,728	3,675	550	379
1975 ³	511,581	484,416	7,707	1,311	9,595	3,161	4,602	281	508

¹Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.²Includes births with place of delivery 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.⁴Included in "All other."

Table 12. Percent distribution of live births by place of delivery and attendant, according to race of child: United States, 1975-86

Year and race of child	Place of delivery			Place of delivery and attendant at birth						
	Total	In hospital ¹	Not in hospital ²	Total ³	In hospital ¹			Not in hospital ²		
					Physician	Midwife	Other	Physician	Midwife	Other
All races										
1986	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.4	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
1985	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.4	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
1984 ⁴	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.5	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
1983 ⁴	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	96.7	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
1982 ⁴	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
1981 ⁴	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.1	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
1980 ⁴	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
1979 ⁴	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1978 ⁴	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
1977 ⁴	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
1976 ⁴	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	97.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
1975 ⁴	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	98.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
White										
1986	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	96.6	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
1985	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	96.6	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
1984 ⁴	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	96.7	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
1983 ⁴	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	96.9	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
1982 ⁴	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	97.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
1981 ⁴	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	97.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
1980 ⁴	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
1979 ⁴	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1978 ⁴	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
1977 ⁴	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	98.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
1976 ⁴	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	98.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
1975 ⁴	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	98.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
All other										
1986	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	95.8	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
1985	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	95.7	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
1984 ⁴	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	95.8	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
1983 ⁴	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	95.8	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
1982 ⁴	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.0	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
1981 ⁴	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.1	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
1980 ⁴	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.2	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
1979 ⁴	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.6	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
1978 ⁴	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.5	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
1977 ⁴	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	96.4	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1
1976 ⁴	100.0	98.7	1.3	100.0	96.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1
1975 ⁴	100.0	98.5	1.5	100.0	96.6	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.1
Black⁵										
1986	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	96.0	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
1985	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	95.9	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
1984 ⁴	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.0	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
1983 ⁴	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.0	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
1982 ⁴	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.2	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
1981 ⁴	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.3	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
1980 ⁴	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.5	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
1979 ⁴	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.7	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
1978 ⁴	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.6	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
1977 ⁴	100.0	98.7	1.3	100.0	96.5	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1
1976 ⁴	100.0	98.6	1.4	100.0	96.4	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1
1975 ⁴	100.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	96.6	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.1

¹Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.

²Includes births with place of delivery not stated.

³Excludes births with attendant not specified.

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

⁵Included in "All other."

Table 13. Live births by age of father, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1986

Age of mother and race of child	Total	Age of father										Not stated
		Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55 years and over	
All races ¹	3,756,547	249	104,909	650,735	1,059,159	845,410	398,336	119,179	35,401	11,885	7,165	524,119
Under 15 years	10,176	101	2,037	677	93	35	10	2	-	-	-	7,221
15-19 years	461,905	126	83,566	157,539	32,557	6,670	1,906	728	267	99	95	178,352
20-24 years	1,102,119	14	17,653	408,996	365,645	87,124	23,570	6,585	2,299	880	678	188,675
25-29 years	1,199,519	2	1,353	70,968	561,954	353,943	87,255	21,137	6,423	2,130	1,343	93,011
30-34 years	721,395	4	242	10,506	86,660	354,825	175,016	38,509	10,254	3,383	2,005	39,991
35-39 years	230,335	1	47	1,841	11,330	40,356	104,886	41,216	10,687	3,586	2,072	14,313
40-44 years	29,847	1	11	203	897	2,401	5,582	10,841	5,009	1,602	872	2,428
45-49 years	1,251	-	-	5	23	56	111	161	462	205	100	128
White	2,970,439	111	77,774	533,681	907,408	722,293	331,934	95,749	26,643	8,386	4,721	261,759
Under 15 years	4,007	33	950	477	66	26	6	-	-	-	-	2,449
15-19 years	311,328	59	61,443	125,302	26,046	5,181	1,468	576	202	71	67	90,913
20-24 years	853,662	11	14,037	339,028	309,047	70,803	18,571	5,145	1,692	591	418	94,319
25-29 years	991,019	2	1,091	58,733	489,392	301,556	70,921	16,648	4,688	1,452	845	45,691
30-34 years	599,453	4	201	8,463	72,940	308,954	147,264	30,770	7,761	2,374	1,281	19,441
35-39 years	186,832	1	43	1,480	9,205	33,812	89,053	33,593	8,120	2,598	1,431	7,496
40-44 years	23,262	1	9	173	693	1,917	4,561	8,900	3,842	1,162	617	1,387
45-49 years	876	-	-	5	19	44	90	117	338	138	62	63
Black	621,221	127	23,611	95,251	111,786	79,562	40,836	14,997	5,910	2,527	1,719	244,895
Under 15 years	5,877	66	1,028	167	17	7	2	2	-	-	-	4,588
15-19 years	135,729	59	19,380	27,170	5,013	1,135	335	123	56	26	27	82,405
20-24 years	208,882	2	2,968	57,048	43,447	11,515	3,619	1,114	492	243	210	88,224
25-29 years	155,640	-	199	9,256	52,389	33,970	10,379	3,250	1,355	534	387	43,921
30-34 years	82,657	-	32	1,398	9,437	28,649	16,523	4,888	1,722	747	515	18,746
35-39 years	28,142	-	4	193	1,362	3,976	9,375	4,475	1,584	675	418	6,080
40-44 years	4,099	-	-	19	120	302	592	1,127	643	266	151	879
45-49 years	195	-	-	-	1	8	11	18	58	36	11	52

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 14. Birth rates by age of father and race of child: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980-86

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

Year and race of child	Age of father									
	15-54 ¹ years	15-19 ² years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55 years and over
All races										
1986	54.9	18.1	82.3	109.1	88.7	46.5	18.4	6.7	2.5	0.4
1985	55.7	18.2	82.8	111.9	89.7	47.0	18.1	6.6	2.5	0.4
1984 ³	55.0	18.0	81.9	111.0	88.8	45.7	17.8	6.3	2.4	0.4
1983 ³	55.3	18.4	83.5	113.9	88.7	45.3	17.2	6.4	2.3	0.3
1982 ³	56.4	18.7	86.1	117.4	90.4	44.2	17.6	6.4	2.4	0.4
1981 ³	56.3	18.5	88.0	119.7	88.6	43.2	16.9	6.3	2.3	0.4
1980 ³	57.0	18.8	92.0	123.0	91.0	42.8	17.1	6.1	2.2	0.4
1975 ³	53.8	20.8	96.2	123.9	81.5	39.9	16.5	6.1	2.2	0.4
1970 ⁴	71.5	25.6	146.6	175.0	112.3	57.6	24.9	9.1	3.1	0.6
White										
1986	50.9	13.7	74.0	105.2	85.9	43.3	16.3	5.5	1.9	0.3
1985	51.9	14.0	75.1	108.2	87.0	43.7	16.0	5.4	1.9	0.3
1984 ³	51.2	13.9	74.4	107.2	85.8	42.6	15.7	5.2	1.8	0.3
1983 ³	51.5	14.4	76.4	110.0	85.4	42.0	15.1	5.2	1.8	0.2
1982 ³	52.5	14.8	79.2	113.3	86.7	40.9	15.4	5.2	1.8	0.3
1981 ³	52.3	14.9	80.7	115.2	84.7	39.7	14.7	5.1	1.8	0.3
1980 ³	52.9	15.2	84.0	118.4	86.9	39.2	14.7	5.0	1.8	0.3
1975 ³	49.8	17.1	86.6	119.5	78.6	36.8	14.8	5.2	1.7	0.3
1970 ⁴	67.1	21.0	135.3	170.9	109.3	54.5	22.9	7.9	2.6	0.4
All other										
1986	77.5	37.7	124.2	131.2	105.0	67.5	32.9	14.6	6.8	1.3
1985	77.9	37.4	122.8	132.9	105.7	69.1	33.1	14.4	6.7	1.3
1984 ³	77.4	36.9	121.7	132.7	106.8	67.3	32.6	14.1	6.4	1.3
1983 ³	78.2	36.9	122.2	136.6	109.4	68.6	31.6	14.7	6.2	1.2
1982 ³	80.1	37.3	123.5	141.9	112.9	67.6	32.6	14.7	6.6	1.3
1981 ³	81.2	36.3	129.7	147.4	113.9	68.0	32.3	14.3	6.2	1.3
1980 ³	83.6	37.5	139.0	152.3	118.9	68.6	33.7	14.3	6.2	1.3
1975 ³	81.8	42.4	158.5	156.4	102.5	63.5	29.4	13.1	6.0	1.4
1970 ⁴	104.5	55.2	224.9	202.6	135.1	82.4	42.5	20.4	9.0	2.7
Black⁵										
1986	78.3	42.8	135.2	132.2	96.9	59.8	30.6	14.0	6.7	1.2
1985	78.2	42.0	132.7	133.3	96.9	61.1	30.8	13.7	6.5	1.2
1984 ³	77.6	41.0	130.6	133.0	98.2	59.8	30.4	13.6	6.1	1.2
1983 ³	78.0	40.8	131.3	136.3	99.9	61.2	29.5	13.9	5.9	1.2
1982 ³	79.8	40.7	129.4	141.8	104.0	61.2	30.5	14.1	6.3	1.2
1981 ³	81.2	39.3	136.6	148.1	105.2	61.9	30.3	13.6	6.0	1.2
1980 ³	83.8	40.4	146.6	154.2	110.8	62.8	31.5	13.8	6.0	1.2
1975 ³	82.1	45.0	167.3	156.8	95.5	57.7	28.5	12.6	5.9	1.1
1970 ⁴	107.4	58.7	243.7	209.6	132.6	80.9	41.9	20.6	8.8	2.1

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.

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.

⁵Included in "All other."

Table 15. Number and percent low birth weight and live births by birth weight, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1986

Age of mother and race of child	Low birth weight ¹		Total	Birth weight ²										Not stated	
	Number	Percent		Less than 500	500- 999	1,000- 1,499	1,500- 1,999	2,000- 2,499	2,500- 2,999	3,000- 3,499	3,500- 3,999	4,000- 4,499	4,500- 4,999		5,000 grams or more
				grams	grams	grams	grams	grams	grams	grams	grams	grams	grams		grams
All races															
All ages	255,500	6.8	3,756,547	4,843	17,487	23,139	49,112	160,919	597,738	1,376,008	1,106,634	344,390	62,769	8,236	5,272
Under 15 years	1,397	13.8	10,176	29	148	173	262	785	2,419	3,989	1,950	356	34	6	25
15-19 years	42,693	9.3	461,905	803	3,077	4,110	8,360	26,343	94,440	180,991	112,388	26,542	3,812	405	634
15 years	3,068	11.8	25,951	59	294	302	576	1,837	5,904	10,202	5,521	1,086	118	13	39
16 years	5,658	10.5	54,220	110	435	609	1,166	3,338	11,896	21,460	12,258	2,519	325	25	79
17 years	8,561	9.7	88,401	154	600	828	1,757	5,222	18,442	34,785	20,930	4,836	657	75	115
18 years	11,479	9.0	127,794	230	798	1,078	2,256	7,117	26,068	49,907	31,482	7,441	1,114	114	189
19 years	13,927	8.4	165,539	250	950	1,293	2,605	8,829	32,130	64,637	42,197	10,660	1,598	178	212
20-24 years	76,932	7.0	1,102,119	1,385	5,071	6,706	14,311	49,459	189,476	416,938	311,669	89,111	14,800	1,730	1,463
25-29 years	72,338	6.0	1,199,519	1,378	4,835	6,274	13,927	45,924	176,734	435,618	370,746	118,161	21,529	2,734	1,659
30-34 years	43,604	6.1	721,395	888	2,999	4,096	8,516	27,105	98,366	250,589	229,550	80,161	15,847	2,244	1,034
35-39 years	15,947	6.9	230,335	321	1,167	1,528	3,171	9,760	31,714	77,756	71,188	26,499	5,894	954	383
40-44 years	2,456	8.2	29,847	39	175	238	538	1,466	4,377	9,727	8,802	3,430	830	161	64
45-49 years	133	10.7	1,251	-	15	14	27	77	212	400	341	130	23	2	10
White															
All ages	167,384	5.6	2,970,439	2,704	10,271	14,469	32,041	107,899	420,254	1,071,961	937,905	305,345	56,308	7,249	4,033
Under 15 years	445	11.1	4,007	10	47	52	87	249	780	1,581	951	209	25	4	12
15-19 years	23,734	7.6	311,328	401	1,579	2,242	4,683	14,829	55,393	120,961	85,313	21,985	3,188	326	428
15 years	1,302	9.7	13,505	23	121	130	235	793	2,513	5,317	3,464	799	78	10	22
16 years	2,805	8.6	32,585	47	227	300	584	1,647	6,081	12,814	8,608	1,951	259	16	51
17 years	4,837	8.2	58,830	88	293	483	1,021	2,952	10,649	22,980	15,708	3,981	540	62	73
18 years	6,596	7.5	87,992	111	418	608	1,308	4,151	15,838	34,067	24,133	6,206	934	88	130
19 years	8,194	6.9	118,416	132	520	721	1,535	5,286	20,312	45,783	33,400	9,048	1,377	150	152
20-24 years	48,993	5.7	853,662	703	2,852	3,977	8,992	32,469	131,105	319,631	259,994	78,120	13,204	1,527	1,088
25-29 years	50,224	5.1	991,019	809	2,971	4,163	9,711	32,570	131,959	355,451	323,447	106,592	19,591	2,437	1,318
30-34 years	30,992	5.2	599,453	533	1,907	2,824	5,999	19,729	74,378	204,797	200,123	72,031	14,298	1,997	837
35-39 years	11,277	6.0	186,832	224	775	1,053	2,199	7,026	23,436	61,810	60,574	23,359	5,259	824	293
40-44 years	1,633	7.0	23,262	24	133	149	351	976	3,071	7,463	7,247	2,944	722	133	49
45-49 years	86	9.9	876	-	7	9	19	51	132	267	256	105	21	1	8
All other															
All ages	88,116	11.2	786,108	2,139	7,216	8,670	17,071	53,020	177,484	304,047	168,729	39,045	6,461	987	1,239
Under 15 years	952	15.5	6,169	19	101	121	175	536	1,639	2,408	999	147	9	2	13
15-19 years	18,959	12.6	150,577	402	1,498	1,868	3,677	11,514	39,047	60,030	27,075	4,557	624	79	206
15 years	1,766	14.2	12,446	36	173	172	341	1,044	3,391	4,885	2,057	287	40	3	17
16 years	2,853	13.2	21,635	63	208	309	582	1,691	5,815	8,646	3,650	568	66	9	28
17 years	3,724	12.6	29,571	66	307	345	736	2,270	7,793	11,805	5,222	855	117	13	42
18 years	4,883	12.3	39,802	119	380	470	948	2,966	10,230	15,840	7,349	1,235	180	26	59
19 years	5,733	12.2	47,123	118	430	572	1,070	3,543	11,818	18,854	8,797	1,612	221	28	60
20-24 years	27,939	11.3	248,457	682	2,219	2,729	5,319	16,990	58,371	97,307	51,675	10,991	1,596	203	375
25-29 years	22,114	10.6	208,500	569	1,864	2,111	4,216	13,354	44,775	80,167	47,299	11,569	1,938	297	341
30-34 years	12,612	10.4	121,942	355	1,092	1,272	2,517	7,376	23,988	45,792	29,427	8,130	1,549	247	197
35-39 years	4,670	10.8	43,503	97	392	475	972	2,734	8,278	15,946	10,614	3,140	635	130	90
40-44 years	823	12.5	6,585	15	42	89	187	490	1,306	2,264	1,555	486	108	28	15
45-49 years	47	12.6	375	-	8	5	8	26	80	133	85	25	2	1	2

Black³

All ages	77,687	12.5	621,221	2,008	6,672	7,845	15,227	45,935	146,205	237,037	126,051	28,001	4,545	704	991
Under 15 years	924	15.8	5,877	19	100	116	170	519	1,573	2,295	928	138	5	2	12
15-19 years	17,830	13.2	135,729	381	1,443	1,773	3,455	10,778	36,041	54,077	23,363	3,686	481	67	184
15 years	1,701	14.5	11,730	35	170	167	319	1,010	3,248	4,596	1,891	245	31	3	15
16 years	2,709	13.6	19,884	56	202	287	550	1,614	5,464	7,928	3,225	473	50	7	28
17 years	3,512	13.1	26,835	64	290	333	695	2,130	7,232	10,742	4,515	693	92	11	38
18 years	4,564	12.8	35,689	114	365	443	895	2,747	9,394	14,182	6,333	1,013	128	23	52
19 years	5,344	12.9	41,591	112	416	543	996	3,277	10,703	16,629	7,399	1,262	180	23	51
20-24 years	25,404	12.2	208,882	645	2,091	2,532	4,880	15,256	50,662	81,423	41,404	8,379	1,148	155	307
25-29 years	18,972	12.2	155,640	537	1,720	1,884	3,645	11,186	34,710	58,269	33,713	8,128	1,375	203	270
30-34 years	10,293	12.5	82,657	329	952	1,086	2,143	5,783	16,848	29,694	19,078	5,375	1,062	163	144
35-39 years	3,632	12.9	28,142	84	330	386	786	2,046	5,521	9,878	6,564	1,989	404	90	64
40-44 years	604	14.8	4,099	13	32	65	144	350	801	1,342	958	293	69	23	9
45-49 years	28	14.4	195	-	4	3	4	17	49	59	43	13	1	1	1

¹Less than 2,500 grams.

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

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

³Included in "All other."

Table 16. Number and percent of births of low birth weight and number and ratio of births to unmarried women, by race of child: United States and each State, 1986

[By place of residence]

State	Low birth weight ¹						Births to unmarried women					
	Number			Percent			Number			Ratio per 1,000 live births		
	All races ²	White	Black	All races ²	White	Black	All races ²	White	Black	All races ²	White	Black
United States	255,500	167,384	77,687	6.8	5.6	12.5	878,477	466,774	380,261	233.9	157.1	612.1
Alabama	4,760	2,311	2,425	8.0	6.0	11.9	15,385	3,328	12,021	258.7	86.2	590.5
Alaska	558	326	51	4.6	3.9	8.0	2,531	1,084	192	208.0	129.0	300.5
Arizona	3,764	3,083	305	6.2	6.0	11.2	15,598	10,813	1,456	256.2	211.3	535.9
Arkansas	2,614	1,618	971	7.6	6.3	12.0	8,246	3,111	5,098	239.8	120.1	629.1
California ³	28,769	19,679	5,773	6.0	5.2	11.9	127,683	92,602	28,039	264.8	244.1	579.7
Colorado	4,254	3,670	444	7.7	7.3	14.4	9,927	8,263	1,393	180.0	164.3	451.4
Connecticut ³	2,944	2,157	724	6.6	5.6	12.9	8,504	5,290	3,086	189.6	137.7	551.2
Delaware	722	433	282	7.4	6.0	12.1	2,621	1,032	1,581	269.7	142.3	676.8
District of Columbia	1,224	82	1,117	12.2	5.0	14.2	5,800	236	5,377	577.4	142.8	682.6
Florida	12,718	7,456	5,116	7.6	6.0	12.7	44,812	18,883	25,693	267.4	150.9	639.3
Georgia	7,946	3,749	4,117	8.1	6.0	12.1	26,701	6,525	20,095	272.0	103.8	590.4
Hawaii	1,253	245	67	6.9	5.4	8.0	3,718	542	109	203.2	120.0	129.3
Idaho	852	804	7	5.2	5.1	9.2	1,949	1,809	18	118.5	114.6	236.8
Illinois	13,141	7,456	5,474	7.4	5.5	14.2	47,843	19,561	27,970	270.7	145.1	723.9
Indiana	5,047	4,007	1,001	6.4	5.7	11.9	16,657	10,788	5,798	210.0	153.6	685.5
Iowa	2,031	1,853	131	5.2	5.0	12.1	5,825	5,012	699	150.2	135.4	646.0
Kansas	2,433	1,935	415	6.2	5.6	12.0	6,568	4,455	1,898	167.3	128.8	548.1
Kentucky	3,673	3,031	620	7.1	6.5	12.5	10,355	7,249	3,088	199.9	156.0	623.0
Louisiana	6,734	2,668	3,968	8.6	5.8	12.9	23,564	5,038	18,365	302.3	110.4	597.1
Maine	858	831	9	5.1	5.1	9.3	3,171	3,059	24	189.8	187.2	247.4
Maryland ⁴	5,348	2,514	2,666	7.7	5.5	12.6	21,198	7,254	13,491	304.8	157.8	638.7
Massachusetts	4,716	3,852	713	5.8	5.3	10.8	15,861	11,909	3,626	193.0	163.3	540.1
Michigan	9,493	6,029	3,346	6.9	5.4	13.9	28,620	12,527	13,869	193.4	112.7	575.6
Minnesota	3,315	2,826	277	5.1	4.7	13.1	10,721	8,121	1,372	163.0	134.4	643.2
Mississippi	3,621	1,324	2,271	8.7	6.0	11.7	14,228	2,028	12,102	339.8	91.9	625.4
Missouri	5,124	3,562	1,490	6.8	5.7	12.6	16,917	8,572	8,248	224.8	137.3	697.4
Montana ³	748	662	2	5.9	5.9	3.6	2,262	1,435	15	177.6	128.9	267.9
Nebraska	1,343	1,160	149	5.5	5.2	11.2	3,788	2,671	881	155.1	118.7	661.9
Nevada ³	1,182	852	229	7.4	6.6	14.0	2,637	1,577	918	165.9	121.5	560.4
New Hampshire	824	803	8	5.2	5.2	6.5	2,213	2,173	26	139.2	139.3	209.7
New Jersey	7,413	4,540	2,652	6.8	5.4	12.7	24,887	11,514	13,137	228.7	136.5	626.3
New Mexico	1,906	1,604	60	7.1	7.2	8.9	7,629	5,270	271	278.5	232.9	393.9
New York ³	19,271	11,195	7,513	7.3	5.8	12.6	77,535	38,798	37,666	293.7	199.2	630.4
North Carolina	7,132	3,783	3,169	7.9	6.1	12.2	21,323	5,980	14,765	236.3	96.8	567.4
North Dakota	532	463	8	4.9	4.7	7.0	1,398	951	4	129.2	97.5	34.8
Ohio ³	10,550	7,599	2,816	6.7	5.7	12.1	36,917	20,809	15,885	233.6	156.6	680.9
Oklahoma	3,290	2,340	605	6.5	5.9	11.4	9,426	5,121	2,899	186.1	130.0	545.0
Oregon	1,990	1,797	95	5.1	5.0	10.0	8,025	7,077	530	206.5	197.2	555.0
Pennsylvania	11,046	7,615	3,277	6.9	5.6	13.9	39,298	21,461	17,552	244.1	158.9	741.3
Rhode Island	862	714	115	6.4	6.0	12.1	2,656	1,985	573	197.6	165.7	598.7
South Carolina	4,435	1,911	2,479	8.6	6.1	12.4	14,304	3,269	11,000	276.1	104.6	549.3
South Dakota	616	473	16	5.3	4.9	13.4	2,036	968	21	175.3	100.7	176.5
Tennessee	5,240	3,279	1,926	7.9	6.5	12.6	16,767	6,551	10,188	253.1	129.9	667.8
Texas ³	20,984	15,297	5,179	6.8	5.9	12.3	54,240	33,085	20,732	176.6	128.3	490.7
Utah	1,974	1,834	30	5.4	5.3	9.3	3,575	3,109	137	98.2	90.5	424.1
Vermont	419	409	3	5.2	5.1	11.5	1,359	1,343	6	167.0	166.9	230.8
Virginia	6,127	3,557	2,378	7.0	5.6	11.3	19,538	7,423	11,910	224.1	116.8	566.5
Washington	3,596	2,900	354	5.2	4.8	10.6	13,745	10,828	1,469	197.9	178.6	441.8
West Virginia	1,628	1,512	109	7.0	6.8	11.8	4,530	4,019	507	195.0	180.9	548.1
Wisconsin	3,891	3,031	724	5.4	4.7	12.1	14,184	9,204	4,421	196.1	143.6	736.7
Wyoming	589	553	11	6.8	6.8	12.5	1,202	1,062	40	139.2	129.9	454.5

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

Table 17. Live births by plurality of birth, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1986

Age of mother	All live births			Single live births			Live births in twin deliveries			Live births in triplet and other plural deliveries		
	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black
All ages	3,756,547	2,970,439	621,221	3,675,248	2,907,484	605,767	79,485	61,385	15,252	1,814	1,570	202
Under 15 years.	10,176	4,007	5,877	10,084	3,964	5,833	92	43	44	-	-	-
15-19 years.	461,905	311,328	135,729	455,422	307,274	133,458	6,415	4,022	2,235	68	32	36
15 years.	25,951	13,505	11,730	25,652	13,358	11,586	299	147	144	-	-	-
16 years.	54,220	32,585	19,884	53,524	32,204	19,595	690	381	283	6	-	6
17 years.	88,401	58,830	26,835	87,254	58,123	26,416	1,135	698	416	12	9	3
18 years.	127,794	87,992	35,689	126,026	86,833	35,125	1,751	1,151	555	17	8	9
19 years.	165,539	118,416	41,591	162,966	116,756	40,736	2,540	1,645	837	33	15	18
20-24 years.	1,102,119	853,662	208,882	1,081,793	839,032	203,803	20,044	14,417	5,019	282	213	60
25-29 years.	1,199,519	991,019	155,640	1,171,533	968,322	151,303	27,268	22,043	4,283	718	654	54
30-34 years.	721,395	599,453	82,657	702,104	583,623	79,952	18,709	15,298	2,662	582	532	43
35-39 years.	230,335	186,832	28,142	223,917	181,661	27,232	6,260	5,038	901	158	133	9
40-44 years.	29,847	23,262	4,099	29,161	22,745	3,993	680	511	106	6	6	-
45-49 years.	1,251	876	195	1,234	863	193	17	13	2	-	-	-

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 18. Numbers, rates, and ratios of births to unmarried women, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1986

[For 41 states and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported on the birth certificate; for 9 states, mother's marital status is inferred; see Technical notes. Populations estimated as of July 1]

Age of mother	Number				Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group				Ratio per 1,000 live births			
	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black			Total	Black
All ages	878,477	466,774	411,703	380,261	¹ 34.3	¹ 23.2	¹ 74.8	¹ 80.9	233.9	157.1	523.7	612.1
Under 15 years	9,415	3,346	6,069	5,817	---	---	---	---	925.2	835.0	983.8	989.8
15-19 years	280,720	149,779	130,941	122,195	32.6	21.5	79.7	89.9	607.7	481.1	869.6	900.3
15 years	22,248	10,184	12,064	11,483					857.3	754.1	969.3	978.9
16 years	41,625	21,160	20,465	19,171	22.9	14.6	59.1	67.4	767.7	649.4	945.9	964.1
17 years	59,618	32,721	26,897	25,060					674.4	556.2	909.6	933.9
18 years	75,493	41,345	34,148	31,818	48.9	33.2	112.3	125.0	590.7	469.9	857.9	891.5
19 years	81,736	44,369	37,367	34,663					493.8	374.7	793.0	833.4
20-24 years	316,188	167,183	149,005	138,070	49.7	33.5	109.5	121.4	286.9	195.8	599.7	661.0
25-29 years	165,662	87,378	78,284	71,951	42.0	29.2	82.3	86.7	138.1	88.2	375.5	462.3
30-34 years	74,928	40,456	34,472	30,967	26.9	19.2	50.8	51.1	103.9	67.5	282.7	374.6
35-39 years	26,967	15,783	11,184	9,810	² 12.2	² 9.3	² 21.6	² 21.6	117.1	84.5	257.1	348.6
40 years and over	4,597	2,849	1,748	1,451	² 2.7	² 2.1	² 4.9	² 4.7	147.8	118.0	251.1	337.9

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.

Table 19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970-86

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

Year and race of child	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 RACES									
Reported and/or Inferred ³									
1986	34.3	32.6	22.9	48.9	49.7	42.0	26.9	12.2	2.7
1985	32.8	31.6	22.5	46.6	46.8	39.8	25.0	11.6	2.5
1984	31.0	30.2	21.9	43.0	43.2	37.0	23.2	10.9	2.5
1983	30.4	29.7	22.1	41.0	42.0	35.6	22.3	10.3	2.5
1982	30.0	28.9	21.5	40.2	41.4	35.1	21.9	10.0	2.7
1981	29.6	28.2	20.9	39.9	40.9	34.7	20.8	9.8	2.6
1980	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
Estimated ⁵									
1980	28.4	27.5	20.7	38.7	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4	2.3
1979	27.2	26.4	19.9	37.2	37.7	29.9	17.7	8.4	2.3
1978	25.7	24.9	19.1	35.1	35.3	28.5	16.9	8.2	2.2
1977	25.6	25.1	19.8	34.6	34.0	27.7	16.9	8.4	2.4
1976	24.3	23.7	19.0	32.1	31.7	26.8	17.5	9.0	2.5
1975	24.5	23.9	19.3	32.5	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1974	23.9	23.0	18.8	31.2	30.5	27.9	18.4	10.0	2.6
1973	24.3	22.7	18.7	30.4	31.5	29.6	20.3	10.8	3.0
1972	24.8	22.8	18.5	30.9	33.2	30.8	22.6	12.0	3.1
1971	25.5	22.3	17.5	31.7	35.5	34.5	25.2	13.3	3.5
1970	26.4	22.4	17.1	32.9	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
WHITE									
Reported and/or Inferred ³									
1986	23.2	21.5	14.6	33.2	33.5	29.2	19.2	9.3	2.1
1985	21.8	20.5	14.2	30.9	30.9	27.3	17.5	8.6	1.9
1984	20.1	19.0	13.5	27.6	27.8	24.5	16.1	8.0	1.9
1983	19.3	18.5	13.5	26.1	26.4	22.9	15.3	7.5	1.9
1982	18.8	17.7	12.9	25.1	25.7	22.2	14.7	7.1	2.0
1981	18.2	17.1	12.4	24.6	24.9	21.6	13.6	6.9	1.8
1980	17.6	16.2	11.8	23.6	24.4	20.7	13.6	6.8	1.8
Estimated ⁵									
1980	16.2	15.9	11.7	22.8	22.4	17.3	10.5	5.3	1.4
1979	14.9	14.6	10.8	21.0	20.3	15.9	10.0	5.1	1.4
1978	13.7	13.6	10.3	19.3	18.1	14.8	9.4	4.8	1.3
1977	13.5	13.4	10.5	18.7	17.4	14.4	9.3	4.9	1.4
1976	12.6	12.3	9.7	16.9	15.8	14.0	10.1	5.5	1.4
1975	12.4	12.0	9.6	16.5	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	1.5
1974	11.7	11.0	8.8	15.3	15.0	14.7	9.5	5.5	1.5
1973	11.8	10.6	8.4	14.9	15.5	15.9	10.6	5.9	1.7
1972	11.9	10.4	8.0	15.1	16.6	16.5	12.1	6.5	1.6
1971	12.5	10.3	7.4	15.8	18.7	18.5	13.2	7.2	1.9
1970	13.9	10.9	7.5	17.6	22.5	21.1	14.2	7.6	2.0
ALL OTHER									
Reported and/or Inferred ³									
1986	74.8	79.7	59.1	112.3	109.5	82.3	50.8	21.6	4.9
1985	73.2	79.4	59.1	109.9	105.7	77.9	48.8	21.4	4.7
1984	71.4	78.3	59.3	106.1	101.3	75.8	45.0	20.5	4.7
1983	72.3	78.3	60.2	104.6	101.1	77.3	44.7	20.1	4.9
1982	73.9	79.2	60.7	107.0	102.1	78.9	44.4	20.0	5.4
1981	75.4	79.2	60.3	109.0	104.5	80.1	45.6	19.7	5.7
1980	77.2	81.7	63.1	111.6	106.6	79.1	46.9	19.2	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970-86—Con.

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

Year and race of child	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 OTHER—Con.									
Estimated ⁵									
1980 ⁴	78.0	83.0	64.0	113.4	108.2	79.1	46.2	18.5	5.3
1979 ⁴	78.2	83.9	64.8	115.3	107.1	77.7	44.8	19.1	5.7
1978 ⁴	76.5	81.2	63.2	111.6	104.9	76.4	43.8	18.2	5.6
1977 ⁴	77.4	84.0	67.2	112.7	103.1	74.4	43.7	18.5	6.6
1976 ⁴	76.4	82.5	67.5	108.9	101.1	74.0	43.4	18.7	6.9
1975 ⁴	79.0	86.3	70.7	114.3	102.1	73.2	47.9	20.0	6.9
1974 ⁴	80.3	87.3	73.2	113.4	103.0	77.0	50.9	23.2	6.6
1973 ⁴	83.2	88.5	75.6	112.8	107.8	81.0	55.8	26.2	7.2
1972 ⁴	86.2	91.8	77.6	119.3	112.4	83.3	55.7	29.0	8.2
1971 ⁴	90.2	92.0	75.4	125.4	120.6	92.6	65.3	32.2	10.4
1970 ⁴	89.9	90.8	73.3	126.5	121.0	93.8	69.8	32.0	10.7
BLACK ⁷									
Reported and/or inferred ³									
1986	80.9	89.9	67.4	125.0	121.4	86.7	51.1	21.6	4.7
1985	78.8	88.8	67.0	121.1	116.1	81.4	48.8	21.3	4.5
1984 ⁴	76.8	87.1	66.8	116.2	110.7	80.0	45.0	20.3	4.5
1983 ⁴	77.7	86.4	67.1	114.0	110.0	82.0	45.3	20.3	4.9
1982 ⁴	79.6	87.0	67.6	115.8	110.2	85.5	45.8	20.1	5.4
1981 ⁴	81.4	86.8	66.9	117.6	112.5	86.4	47.2	20.4	5.8
1980 ⁴	82.9	89.2	69.6	120.2	115.1	83.9	48.2	19.6	5.6
Estimated ⁵									
1980 ⁴	83.2	90.3	70.6	121.8	116.0	82.9	47.0	18.5	5.5
1979 ⁴	83.0	91.0	71.0	123.3	114.1	80.0	44.8	19.3	5.9
1978 ⁴	81.1	87.9	68.8	119.6	111.4	79.6	43.9	18.5	6.2
1977 ⁴	82.6	90.9	73.0	121.7	110.1	78.6	45.7	19.0	6.6
1976 ⁴	81.6	89.7	73.5	117.9	107.2	78.0	45.0	19.2	7.0
1975 ⁴	84.2	93.5	76.8	123.8	108.0	75.7	50.0	20.5	7.2
1974 ⁴	85.5	93.8	78.6	122.2	109.8	80.3	51.8	24.3	6.7
1973 ⁴	88.6	94.9	81.2	120.5	116.0	84.5	57.8	27.6	7.7
1972 ⁴	91.6	98.2	82.8	128.2	121.2	88.3	57.4	30.4	8.5
1971 ⁴	96.1	98.6	80.7	135.2	130.6	99.6	68.6	32.7	10.1
1970 ⁴	95.5	96.9	77.9	136.4	131.5	100.9	71.8	32.9	10.4

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.³Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States; see Technical notes.⁴Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.⁵Births 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.⁶Based on a 50-percent sample of births.⁷Included in "All other."

Table 20. Live births by interval since last live birth, live-birth order, and race of child: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986

[Refers only to second and higher order births. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Interval since last live birth and race of child	Total, second and higher order births ¹	Live-birth order						
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and over
All races²								
Total	1,998,939	1,131,852	540,011	197,824	71,826	29,822	13,374	14,230
0 months (plural deliveries)	33,064	12,259	11,205	5,696	2,238	895	400	371
1-11 months	30,328	14,490	8,266	4,148	1,797	843	392	392
12-17 months	208,205	105,642	56,641	25,625	10,458	4,925	2,271	2,643
18-23 months	262,398	145,491	69,003	27,890	10,597	4,599	2,243	2,575
24-35 months	442,490	265,152	109,879	40,476	14,544	6,240	2,879	3,320
36-47 months	299,821	182,356	77,205	25,363	8,642	3,417	1,450	1,388
48-59 months	192,559	111,761	54,051	17,283	5,683	2,063	890	828
60-71 months	126,395	72,365	36,206	11,453	3,892	1,414	561	504
72 months or more	298,898	163,020	90,823	29,317	9,673	3,519	1,376	1,170
Not stated	104,781	59,316	26,732	10,573	4,302	1,907	912	1,039
White								
Total	1,556,902	912,587	417,968	142,770	47,792	18,809	8,168	8,808
0 months (plural deliveries)	25,382	9,808	8,900	4,179	1,516	556	228	195
1-11 months	18,712	9,960	5,041	2,230	821	347	147	166
12-17 months	149,336	81,278	40,590	16,585	5,963	2,515	1,104	1,301
18-23 months	208,493	120,343	54,169	20,673	7,200	2,990	1,420	1,698
24-35 months	364,933	225,789	89,109	30,994	10,432	4,346	1,979	2,284
36-47 months	246,167	153,806	62,628	19,317	6,146	2,368	958	944
48-59 months	152,929	90,719	42,933	12,853	3,902	1,363	622	537
60-71 months	97,479	56,784	28,081	8,325	2,689	953	352	295
72 months or more	216,688	118,340	67,309	20,624	6,523	2,273	858	761
Not stated	76,783	45,760	19,208	6,990	2,600	1,098	500	627
Black								
Total	348,769	170,688	98,326	44,576	19,014	8,431	3,877	3,857
0 months (plural deliveries)	6,463	1,974	1,935	1,328	631	302	148	145
1-11 months	9,592	3,673	2,727	1,625	833	392	182	160
12-17 months	46,121	18,687	13,070	7,350	3,492	1,783	807	932
18-23 months	41,035	18,680	11,734	5,662	2,563	1,190	602	604
24-35 months	58,223	28,609	16,310	7,417	3,105	1,388	664	730
36-47 months	41,217	21,303	11,507	4,878	2,017	808	382	322
48-59 months	30,932	16,164	8,781	3,580	1,409	553	215	230
60-71 months	23,091	12,405	6,467	2,520	986	379	178	156
72 months or more	69,155	37,976	19,515	7,237	2,630	1,037	425	335
Not stated	22,940	11,217	6,280	2,979	1,348	599	274	243

¹Excludes not stated birth order.

²Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 21. Live births by educational attainment of mother and father and race of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986

Years of school completed	Education of mother			Education of father		
	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black
Total	2,897,805	2,272,522	527,278	2,897,805	2,272,522	527,278
0-5 years	15,326	9,611	2,681	14,301	10,459	1,925
6 years	13,431	10,242	2,063	12,581	10,476	1,181
7 years	15,134	10,053	4,282	9,103	7,414	1,199
8 years	56,980	42,368	12,504	37,745	32,861	3,625
9 years	106,020	75,986	26,143	55,236	47,389	6,027
10 years	170,440	118,168	46,451	98,830	81,606	14,255
11 years	204,328	127,329	70,270	126,210	95,565	26,743
12 years	1,198,488	939,710	224,517	1,007,793	824,190	154,467
13 years	225,289	182,945	36,666	144,975	123,429	17,383
14 years	263,139	214,798	40,342	231,030	198,041	26,075
15 years	93,621	75,211	15,173	79,466	66,538	10,122
16 years	332,491	292,688	27,376	342,390	307,944	22,644
17 years or more	155,729	137,811	10,286	247,352	223,069	11,172
Not stated	47,389	35,602	8,524	490,793	243,541	230,460

¹Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 22. Live births by educational attainment of mother, age of mother, and race of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986

Age of mother and race of child	Total	Years of school completed by mother					
		0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	Not stated
All races¹							
All ages	2,897,805	100,871	480,788	1,198,488	582,049	488,220	47,389
Under 15 years	8,028	6,088	1,694	-	-	-	246
15-19 years	357,353	27,111	189,953	121,936	12,153	132	6,068
15 years	20,135	6,643	12,871	152	-	-	469
16 years	41,924	5,624	34,577	898	18	-	807
17 years	68,119	4,853	51,685	10,309	153	-	1,119
18 years	99,040	5,039	47,817	42,630	1,889	-	1,665
19 years	128,135	4,952	43,003	67,947	10,093	132	2,008
20-24 years	849,057	26,898	165,120	444,665	165,069	34,459	12,846
25-29 years	930,999	19,874	80,520	395,672	231,573	189,127	14,233
30-34 years	556,520	12,383	30,884	179,069	133,025	191,543	9,616
35-39 years	173,278	6,559	10,402	50,043	36,243	66,350	3,681
40 years and over	22,570	1,958	2,215	7,103	3,986	6,609	699
White							
All ages	2,272,522	72,274	321,483	939,710	472,954	430,499	35,602
Under 15 years	2,696	2,093	494	-	-	-	109
15-19 years	229,898	18,978	118,790	80,364	7,740	87	3,939
15 years	9,405	3,417	5,676	69	-	-	243
16 years	23,431	3,717	18,745	471	12	-	486
17 years	43,012	3,760	32,251	6,177	95	-	729
18 years	65,305	4,039	31,962	27,100	1,101	-	1,103
19 years	88,745	4,045	30,156	46,547	6,532	87	1,378
20-24 years	646,270	21,894	118,664	341,820	125,962	28,551	9,379
25-29 years	769,557	14,900	56,129	327,409	193,357	166,590	11,172
30-34 years	465,537	8,644	19,741	145,809	112,648	171,064	7,631
35-39 years	141,134	4,475	6,307	38,929	30,026	58,518	2,879
40 years and over	17,430	1,290	1,358	5,379	3,221	5,689	493
Black							
All ages	527,278	21,530	142,864	224,517	92,181	37,662	8,524
Under 15 years	5,150	3,874	1,146	-	-	-	130
15-19 years	117,092	7,188	65,805	38,247	4,033	34	1,785
15 years	10,234	3,065	6,879	79	-	-	211
16 years	17,256	1,722	14,861	390	5	-	278
17 years	23,199	917	18,050	3,844	55	-	333
18 years	30,814	797	14,512	14,325	724	-	456
19 years	35,589	687	11,503	19,609	3,249	34	507
20-24 years	177,028	3,223	41,141	91,069	34,418	4,574	2,603
25-29 years	130,511	3,039	20,971	57,390	31,964	15,034	2,113
30-34 years	69,696	2,430	9,557	27,308	16,336	12,787	1,278
35-39 years	24,046	1,387	3,500	9,094	4,838	4,721	506
40 years and over	3,755	389	744	1,409	592	512	109

¹Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 23. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of child for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 23 reporting States and the District of Columbia and each State, 1986

State	Origin of mother										
	All origins	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic			Not stated
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ¹	White	Black	
All reporting States	2,308,423	389,048	246,174	36,588	9,924	45,026	51,336	1,843,303	1,377,178	357,222	76,072
Arizona	60,874	14,347	13,678	102	21	54	492	46,424	37,347	2,528	103
Arkansas	34,393	207	154	17	3	9	24	33,776	25,409	8,051	410
California	482,236	156,425	117,836	1,487	876	17,933	18,293	321,819	225,374	45,633	3,992
Colorado	55,151	7,456	2,750	75	21	88	4,522	45,212	40,693	2,882	2,483
District of Columbia	10,045	596	50	10	3	473	60	8,470	1,126	7,200	979
Florida	167,601	17,929	2,395	2,191	6,581	2,916	3,846	147,826	106,685	33,980	1,846
Georgia	98,183	997	340	197	81	155	224	95,730	61,036	33,432	1,456
Hawaii	18,297	1,783	266	528	13	43	933	16,492	4,112	781	22
Illinois	176,717	17,451	10,972	2,881	222	1,107	2,269	155,150	114,238	37,820	4,116
Indiana	79,322	1,285	884	172	17	38	174	74,280	65,456	8,245	3,757
Kansas	39,265	1,320	1,011	55	8	63	183	34,495	30,200	3,190	3,450
Maine	16,709	81	21	9	5	9	37	15,694	15,350	85	934
Mississippi	41,871	112	36	11	5	17	43	41,200	21,492	19,260	559
Nebraska	24,426	622	553	8	3	11	47	22,649	20,887	1,320	1,155
Nevada	15,897	1,380	799	20	27	87	447	11,696	9,686	882	2,821
New Jersey	108,812	13,870	359	6,642	1,065	3,172	2,632	84,025	61,823	19,134	10,917
New Mexico	27,392	11,187	2,038	24	8	24	9,093	16,141	11,575	611	64
New York	264,027	40,385	1,261	20,743	674	14,749	2,958	204,395	145,977	49,852	19,247
North Dakota	10,819	77	32	4	-	7	34	10,263	9,237	113	479
Ohio	158,026	1,934	764	699	30	94	347	149,418	125,090	22,548	6,674
Tennessee	66,249	249	71	20	8	25	125	57,745	44,361	12,916	8,255
Texas	307,066	97,211	88,687	642	242	3,913	3,727	208,707	160,724	41,387	1,148
Utah	36,412	1,644	929	46	11	36	622	34,491	32,523	296	277
Wyoming	8,633	500	288	5	-	3	204	7,205	6,777	76	928

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 24. Number of live births and percent distribution by race of child, according to Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 23 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986

Race of child	Origin of mother									
	All origins	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic	Not stated	
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic			
	Number									
All races	2,308,423	389,048	246,174	36,588	9,924	45,026	51,336	1,843,303	1,377,178	357,222
White	1,809,664	370,997	241,489	33,201	9,451	39,408	47,448	1,377,178	1,377,178	61,489
Black	380,975	11,519	2,218	2,682	396	4,674	1,549	357,222	357,222	12,234
Other	117,784	6,532	2,467	705	77	944	2,339	108,903	108,903	2,349
	Percent distribution									
All races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	78.4	95.4	98.1	90.7	95.2	87.5	92.4	74.7	74.7	80.8
Black	16.5	3.0	0.9	7.3	4.0	10.4	3.0	19.4	19.4	16.1
Other	5.1	1.7	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.1	4.6	5.9	5.9	3.1

Table 25. Birth and fertility rates, by Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 11 States, 1986

Measure	Origin of mother							
	All origins	Hispanic					Other Hispanic ¹	Non-Hispanic ²
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban			
Birth rate ³	16.4	23.3	23.2	18.9	10.5	30.2	15.3	
Fertility rate ⁴	67.8	93.9	95.5	68.4	55.8	113.3	63.3	

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

²Includes origin not stated.

³Rate per 1,000 total population.

⁴Rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.

Note: The 11 States are Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, and Texas.

Table 26. Live births by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race of child for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 23 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986

Age of mother	Origin of mother									
	All origins ¹	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
All ages	2,308,423	389,048	246,174	36,588	9,924	45,026	51,336	1,843,303	1,377,178	357,222
Under 15 years	6,420	1,319	913	163	14	52	177	4,902	1,343	3,389
15-19 years	286,797	62,497	41,995	7,480	665	3,624	8,733	215,506	129,610	77,983
15 years	16,384	3,646	2,449	449	28	153	567	12,233	5,069	6,815
16 years	34,082	7,817	5,212	972	74	327	1,232	25,237	12,885	11,465
17 years	54,933	12,407	8,469	1,483	113	566	1,776	40,828	23,973	15,419
18 years	79,190	17,153	11,571	2,047	182	1,017	2,336	59,578	37,020	20,340
19 years	102,208	21,474	14,294	2,529	268	1,561	2,822	77,630	50,663	23,944
20-24 years	676,474	128,288	82,698	12,719	2,970	13,266	16,635	527,389	384,141	119,387
25-29 years	729,189	108,932	66,953	9,255	3,494	14,678	14,552	596,530	471,178	89,625
30-34 years	442,577	60,138	36,403	4,719	1,970	9,061	7,985	366,348	290,396	47,770
35-39 years	146,413	23,510	14,402	1,924	690	3,697	2,797	117,237	89,579	16,480
40-44 years	19,725	4,144	2,662	316	115	614	437	14,820	10,588	2,478
45-49 years	828	220	148	12	6	34	20	571	343	110

¹Includes origin not stated.

²Includes races other than white and black.

Table 27. Percent of births with selected characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of child for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 23 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986

Selected characteristic	Origin of mother									
	All origins ¹	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
Fourth and higher order births	10.2	15.6	18.2	11.7	5.7	11.4	11.4	9.1	7.6	14.1
Births to unmarried mothers	24.3	31.6	27.9	52.6	15.8	38.0	31.9	22.8	13.2	62.2
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school ³	78.7	56.7	41.1	55.2	80.3	64.1	66.3	80.8	84.5	67.8
Mothers born in the United States	83.3	44.5	44.4	52.7	13.1	2.5	82.0	91.2	95.3	91.7
Mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester	74.3	60.3	58.9	57.2	81.8	58.8	66.6	77.1	81.6	60.6
Mothers who had late or no prenatal care	6.9	13.0	13.4	17.4	4.2	13.8	9.0	5.6	4.1	11.3
Births of low birth weight ⁴	6.9	6.1	5.6	9.2	5.5	5.7	6.9	7.0	5.6	12.7
Preterm births ⁵	10.2	10.8	10.7	12.4	9.5	10.0	10.6	10.0	8.1	17.8
1-minute Apgar score less than 7 ⁶	9.1	8.1	8.5	7.4	6.1	6.5	10.1	9.2	8.6	11.5
5-minute Apgar score less than 7 ⁶	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.4	3.0

¹Includes origin not stated.

²Includes races other than white and black.

³Excludes data for California and Texas, which did not require reporting of educational attainment of mother.

⁴Birth weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb. 8 oz.)

⁵Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.

⁶Excludes data for California and Texas, which did not require reporting of either 1- or 5-minute Apgar score.

Table 28. Live births by age of mother and specified race of child: United States, 1986

Age of mother	All races ¹	White	Black	American Indian ²	Asian or Pacific Islander				
					Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
All ages	3,756,547	2,970,439	621,221	42,645	18,284	9,654	7,304	22,490	61,540
Under 15 years	10,176	4,007	5,877	164	—	4	14	20	86
15-19 years	461,905	311,328	135,729	8,035	200	281	1,110	1,300	3,631
15 years	25,951	13,505	11,730	419	6	11	43	53	168
16 years	54,220	32,585	19,884	1,023	18	27	117	114	419
17 years	88,401	58,830	26,835	1,550	35	52	190	251	607
18 years	127,794	87,992	35,689	2,207	63	82	336	330	1,008
19 years	165,539	118,416	41,591	2,836	78	109	424	552	1,429
20-24 years	1,102,119	853,662	208,882	15,268	1,761	1,295	2,528	4,462	13,392
25-29 years	1,199,519	991,019	155,640	11,031	6,433	3,190	2,086	7,161	22,004
30-34 years	721,395	599,453	82,657	5,753	6,915	3,370	1,137	6,321	15,220
35-39 years	230,335	186,832	28,142	2,044	2,696	1,370	377	2,729	5,909
40-44 years	29,847	23,262	4,099	336	270	140	51	482	1,161
45-49 years	1,251	876	195	14	9	4	1	15	137

¹Includes births of other races not shown separately.²Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 29. Live births by birth weight and number and percent low birth weight, by specified race of child: United States, 1986

Birth weight ¹	All races ²	White	Black	American Indian ³	Asian or Pacific Islander				
					Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
Number									
Total	3,756,547	2,970,439	621,221	42,645	18,284	9,654	7,304	22,490	61,540
Less than 2,500 grams	255,500	167,384	77,687	2,020	897	542	543	1,641	3,976
Less than 500 grams	4,843	2,704	2,008	43	6	4	10	14	52
500-999 grams	17,487	10,271	6,672	163	33	34	34	63	203
1,000-1,499 grams	23,139	14,469	7,845	226	78	41	50	119	295
1,500-1,999 grams	49,112	32,041	15,227	501	146	76	86	326	673
2,000-2,499 grams	160,919	107,899	45,935	1,607	634	387	363	1,119	2,753
2,500-2,999 grams	597,738	420,254	146,205	6,320	3,408	1,937	1,320	4,858	12,872
3,000-3,499 grams	1,376,008	1,071,961	237,037	15,345	8,148	4,100	2,845	9,219	26,112
3,500-3,999 grams	1,106,634	937,905	126,051	12,984	4,696	2,471	1,900	5,366	14,526
4,000-4,499 grams	344,390	305,345	28,001	4,280	966	517	564	1,174	3,363
4,500-4,999 grams	62,769	56,308	4,545	880	127	69	108	186	517
5,000 grams or more	8,236	7,249	704	135	16	10	13	26	78
Not stated	5,272	4,033	991	81	26	8	11	20	96
Percent									
Less than 2,500 grams	6.8	5.6	12.5	6.2	4.9	5.6	7.4	7.3	6.5

¹Equivalents of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in table 15.²Includes births of other races not shown separately.³Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 30. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1986

Age of mother and race of child	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began						
	All births	1st and 2d month	3d month	4th-6th month	7th-9th month	No prenatal care	Not stated
All races¹							
All ages	3,756,547	1,989,523	799,967	663,177	149,858	70,327	83,695
Under 15 years.	10,176	1,847	1,681	4,219	1,391	647	391
15-19 years.	461,905	137,454	102,235	153,212	39,248	17,003	12,753
15 years.	25,951	5,631	4,996	10,268	2,887	1,306	863
16 years.	54,220	13,384	11,539	20,144	5,239	2,269	1,645
17 years.	88,401	24,492	19,422	30,869	7,837	3,368	2,413
18 years.	127,794	38,145	28,758	42,044	10,739	4,610	3,498
19 years.	165,539	55,802	37,520	49,887	12,546	5,450	4,334
20-24 years.	1,102,119	514,301	247,080	235,071	54,823	25,095	25,749
25-29 years.	1,199,519	722,024	249,503	156,373	31,820	15,570	24,229
30-34 years.	721,395	458,543	145,817	79,503	15,148	7,883	14,501
35-39 years.	230,335	139,629	46,995	29,174	6,025	3,334	5,178
40 years and over	31,098	15,725	6,656	5,625	1,403	795	894
White							
All ages	2,970,439	1,674,321	630,560	462,120	101,197	43,488	58,753
Under 15 years.	4,007	812	683	1,565	551	242	154
15-19 years.	311,328	98,553	71,767	98,406	24,771	10,028	7,803
15 years.	13,505	3,090	2,750	5,121	1,444	665	435
16 years.	32,585	8,520	7,241	11,592	3,068	1,228	936
17 years.	58,830	17,108	13,460	19,856	4,942	1,992	1,472
18 years.	87,992	27,575	20,715	27,757	7,025	2,753	2,167
19 years.	118,416	42,260	27,601	34,080	8,292	3,390	2,793
20-24 years.	853,662	424,003	192,179	166,051	37,750	15,916	17,763
25-29 years.	991,019	623,853	203,793	113,523	22,240	9,771	17,839
30-34 years.	599,453	396,356	119,337	57,620	10,537	4,852	10,751
35-39 years.	186,832	117,870	37,668	20,950	4,365	2,137	3,842
40 years and over	24,138	12,874	5,133	4,005	983	542	601
Black							
All ages	621,221	236,594	133,975	167,649	39,589	24,005	19,409
Under 15 years.	5,877	996	949	2,534	787	390	221
15-19 years.	135,729	34,889	27,366	49,698	12,933	6,503	4,340
15 years.	11,730	2,402	2,109	4,862	1,342	609	406
16 years.	19,884	4,499	3,931	7,905	1,951	965	633
17 years.	26,835	6,706	5,380	10,026	2,613	1,279	831
18 years.	35,689	9,433	7,181	12,868	3,305	1,739	1,163
19 years.	41,591	11,849	8,765	14,037	3,722	1,911	1,307
20-24 years.	208,882	74,496	46,212	59,080	14,225	8,303	6,566
25-29 years.	155,640	70,815	34,349	33,479	7,125	5,114	4,758
30-34 years.	82,657	40,395	18,098	15,974	3,155	2,522	2,513
35-39 years.	28,142	13,312	6,031	5,827	1,112	993	867
40 years and over	4,294	1,691	970	1,057	252	180	144

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 31. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and race of child: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986

Number of prenatal visits and race of child	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began						
	All births	1st and 2d month	3d month	4th-6th month	7th-9th month	No prenatal care	Not stated
All races ¹							
Total	3,274,311	1,730,174	702,204	573,279	131,496	61,855	75,303
No visits	61,855	...	...	...	...	61,855	...
1-2 visits	54,950	6,455	4,440	14,274	28,124	...	1,657
3-4 visits	100,479	11,809	11,263	40,626	35,196	...	1,585
5-6 visits	193,759	35,998	35,259	88,857	31,802	...	1,843
7-8 visits	329,438	102,494	79,111	126,393	19,114	...	2,326
9-10 visits	639,347	291,357	183,370	152,319	9,281	...	3,020
11-12 visits	883,046	577,573	214,390	84,723	3,493	...	2,867
13-14 visits	480,916	355,069	93,020	30,251	1,172	...	1,404
15-16 visits	286,977	219,311	48,278	17,767	717	...	904
17-18 visits	63,166	47,574	11,265	3,946	147	...	234
19 visits or more	82,849	61,967	13,542	6,647	285	...	408
Not stated	97,529	20,567	8,266	7,476	2,165	...	59,055
White							
Total	2,591,102	1,466,738	554,821	392,683	86,950	36,985	52,925
No visits	36,985	...	...	...	...	36,985	...
1-2 visits	32,026	4,005	2,471	7,543	17,087	...	920
3-4 visits	60,770	7,129	6,643	23,444	22,581	...	973
5-6 visits	128,084	25,040	23,098	57,079	21,648	...	1,219
7-8 visits	240,492	78,509	59,633	87,325	13,434	...	1,591
9-10 visits	503,609	241,946	145,285	107,584	6,560	...	2,234
11-12 visits	746,546	501,833	177,095	62,769	2,496	...	2,353
13-14 visits	411,946	310,713	76,673	22,555	855	...	1,150
15-16 visits	241,183	188,430	38,931	12,568	525	...	729
17-18 visits	52,905	40,972	8,925	2,704	109	...	195
19 visits or more	67,098	52,031	10,122	4,412	196	...	337
Not stated	69,458	16,130	5,945	4,700	1,459	...	41,224
Black							
Total	572,850	214,458	123,288	156,166	37,516	22,804	18,618
No visits	22,804	...	...	...	...	22,804	...
1-2 visits	19,996	2,195	1,765	6,020	9,385	...	631
3-4 visits	34,309	4,116	4,052	15,032	10,617	...	492
5-6 visits	56,106	9,321	10,432	27,335	8,510	...	508
7-8 visits	74,528	19,986	15,956	33,257	4,736	...	593
9-10 visits	112,744	39,448	31,635	38,769	2,285	...	607
11-12 visits	111,783	60,680	30,980	18,877	847	...	399
13-14 visits	55,676	35,230	13,451	6,547	259	...	189
15-16 visits	38,623	25,795	7,908	4,630	159	...	131
17-18 visits	8,539	5,377	1,982	1,118	34	...	28
19 visits or more	13,770	8,508	3,055	2,056	86	...	65
Not stated	23,972	3,802	2,072	2,525	598	...	14,975

¹Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 32. Live births by period of gestation, birth weight, and race of child: United States, 1986

Birth weight ¹ and race of child	Period of gestation									Not stated
	All births	Under 28 weeks	28-31 weeks	32-35 weeks	36 weeks	37-39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over	
All races²										
Total	3,756,547	27,810	40,498	170,367	120,390	1,411,061	794,884	542,654	495,195	153,688
Less than 500 grams	4,843	3,652	133	67	9	84	26	34	25	813
500-999 grams	17,487	10,731	2,895	804	86	328	227	111	146	2,159
1,000-1,499 grams	23,139	3,560	9,954	4,817	621	1,130	340	173	329	2,215
1,500-1,999 grams	49,112	1,367	8,991	20,423	3,669	7,521	1,408	750	1,182	3,801
2,000-2,499 grams	160,919	1,317	4,460	43,065	19,242	56,643	11,760	6,666	8,827	8,939
2,500-2,999 grams	597,738	2,057	5,010	43,465	42,413	283,055	90,295	49,947	55,148	26,348
3,000-3,499 grams	1,376,008	2,664	5,492	36,509	35,825	590,963	298,789	181,942	170,468	53,356
3,500-3,999 grams	1,106,634	1,400	2,701	16,533	14,277	369,289	284,358	204,524	174,004	39,548
4,000-4,499 grams	344,390	324	571	3,778	3,453	86,392	90,331	79,818	67,765	11,958
4,500-4,999 grams	62,769	74	113	570	575	12,939	15,061	16,338	14,832	2,267
5,000 grams or more	8,236	87	24	107	103	1,728	1,723	1,985	2,141	338
Not stated	5,272	577	154	229	117	989	566	366	328	1,946
White										
Total	2,970,439	15,656	24,324	112,707	85,681	1,096,723	655,440	457,954	405,303	116,651
Less than 500 grams	2,704	2,037	80	39	5	42	21	26	15	439
500-999 grams	10,271	6,311	1,709	490	53	183	122	72	83	1,248
1,000-1,499 grams	14,469	1,992	6,386	3,124	375	672	193	124	210	1,393
1,500-1,999 grams	32,041	585	5,818	13,682	2,372	4,971	926	477	758	2,452
2,000-2,499 grams	107,899	625	2,364	29,717	13,210	37,694	7,895	4,514	5,980	5,900
2,500-2,999 grams	420,254	995	2,524	28,178	30,033	199,606	65,500	36,601	38,989	17,828
3,000-3,499 grams	1,071,961	1,501	3,082	22,626	25,714	457,276	239,492	147,659	134,313	40,298
3,500-3,999 grams	937,905	963	1,748	11,372	10,615	307,862	244,883	179,096	148,600	32,766
4,000-4,499 grams	305,345	239	414	2,806	2,679	74,932	80,874	72,322	60,660	10,419
4,500-4,999 grams	56,308	49	93	448	455	11,286	13,556	14,923	13,507	1,991
5,000 grams or more	7,249	54	14	76	84	1,445	1,525	1,827	1,936	288
Not stated	4,033	305	92	149	86	754	453	313	252	1,629
Black										
Total	621,221	11,313	14,569	49,745	29,264	246,081	106,363	64,737	71,267	27,882
Less than 500 grams	2,008	1,516	52	26	2	39	4	8	10	351
500-999 grams	6,672	4,116	1,100	285	32	131	88	32	62	826
1,000-1,499 grams	7,845	1,458	3,215	1,525	211	414	138	42	107	735
1,500-1,999 grams	15,227	743	2,842	6,027	1,133	2,254	425	250	377	1,176
2,000-2,499 grams	45,935	652	1,907	11,724	5,195	16,204	3,289	1,880	2,521	2,563
2,500-2,999 grams	146,205	989	2,290	13,248	10,580	67,625	20,205	10,977	13,647	6,644
3,000-3,499 grams	237,037	1,071	2,121	11,731	8,377	103,438	45,216	26,604	29,009	9,470
3,500-3,999 grams	126,051	382	833	4,229	3,012	46,021	28,998	18,585	19,297	4,694
4,000-4,499 grams	28,001	80	130	778	589	8,346	6,739	5,247	5,126	966
4,500-4,999 grams	4,545	23	15	89	92	1,226	1,039	966	917	178
5,000 grams or more	704	31	9	23	14	200	147	116	133	31
Not stated	991	252	55	60	27	183	75	30	61	248

¹Equivalents of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in table 15.

²Includes races other than white and black.

Table 33. Live births by 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores and race of child: Total of 46 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986

1-minute score and race of child	Total	5-minute score										Not stated	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
All races¹													
Total	2,906,887	2,160	6,489	3,399	3,513	5,069	9,450	20,316	51,301	241,148	1,974,784	545,076	44,182
0	2,148	854	363	205	145	134	114	84	60	61	69	34	25
1	20,021	716	4,825	1,266	1,493	1,609	1,982	2,359	2,080	1,867	1,545	119	160
2	19,666	159	687	1,256	850	1,477	2,183	3,052	3,307	3,592	2,860	142	101
3	24,934	46	219	278	530	812	2,120	3,915	5,318	6,053	5,296	246	101
4	36,346	22	74	89	127	441	1,357	4,486	7,827	10,834	10,523	473	93
5	59,085	18	51	49	108	129	773	3,561	11,590	20,107	21,491	1,087	121
6	107,409	16	42	57	64	135	231	1,688	12,194	41,745	48,545	2,568	124
7	292,501	40	52	52	80	117	265	477	6,528	85,496	189,734	9,440	220
8	1,114,778	124	76	81	71	144	264	472	1,710	68,847	978,568	63,789	632
9	1,148,386	153	66	41	25	45	121	183	616	2,314	715,126	429,055	641
10	38,440	9	9	2	2	9	1	6	6	36	398	37,885	77
Not stated	43,173	3	25	23	18	17	39	33	65	196	629	238	41,887
White													
Total	2,286,512	1,366	3,824	2,067	2,192	3,324	6,292	14,307	37,923	187,777	1,545,720	446,603	35,117
0	1,363	525	227	145	99	86	66	54	34	42	48	19	18
1	12,680	457	2,813	768	923	1,059	1,232	1,557	1,360	1,254	1,057	100	100
2	13,497	89	405	755	542	983	1,456	2,122	2,296	2,589	2,083	116	61
3	17,532	23	133	150	315	533	1,414	2,750	3,764	4,288	3,891	198	73
4	26,444	13	46	56	77	276	939	3,136	5,641	7,973	7,834	387	66
5	44,564	9	33	35	65	89	548	2,587	8,619	14,978	16,621	901	79
6	83,939	7	27	38	41	80	167	1,260	9,346	32,403	38,339	2,140	91
7	234,148	28	25	31	55	75	180	351	5,019	67,553	152,572	8,099	160
8	891,470	98	56	53	44	97	182	348	1,336	54,695	779,130	54,953	478
9	895,462	110	42	26	20	29	85	114	460	1,833	543,378	348,890	475
10	31,085	4	5	-	1	6	1	5	5	28	342	30,632	56
Not stated	34,328	3	12	10	10	11	22	23	43	141	425	168	33,460
Black													
Total	522,948	721	2,507	1,232	1,229	1,602	2,868	5,439	11,843	45,516	359,889	82,735	7,367
0	723	307	123	56	38	45	44	30	25	18	20	12	5
1	6,709	237	1,907	453	523	499	671	728	652	530	435	18	56
2	5,568	62	265	468	287	452	662	848	903	886	672	25	38
3	6,571	21	80	120	207	251	652	1,045	1,371	1,541	1,218	42	23
4	8,798	8	26	31	49	160	378	1,228	1,943	2,532	2,338	79	26
5	12,736	9	15	13	41	38	201	892	2,645	4,521	4,164	159	38
6	20,222	8	15	18	21	49	60	373	2,501	8,090	8,691	367	29
7	48,923	8	22	20	24	40	82	112	1,313	15,229	30,908	1,111	54
8	183,256	21	17	26	26	43	76	111	321	11,712	163,583	7,198	122
9	215,789	36	22	13	5	16	27	62	147	407	147,648	67,266	140
10	6,472	4	4	2	1	3	-	1	1	7	39	6,394	16
Not stated	7,181	-	11	12	7	6	15	9	21	43	173	64	6,820

¹Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Delaware, Oklahoma, and Texas, which did not require reporting of either 1- or 5-minute Apgar score.

Table 34. Live births by 5-minute Apgar score, age of mother, and race of child: Total of 46 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986

Age of mother and race of child	Total	5-minute score										Not stated	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
All races¹													
All ages	2,906,887	2,160	6,489	3,399	3,513	5,069	9,450	20,316	51,301	241,148	1,974,784	545,076	44,182
Under 15 years.	7,972	19	40	29	13	21	52	120	208	825	5,286	1,178	181
15-19 years.	355,475	377	1,110	537	606	889	1,612	3,465	8,161	33,467	239,789	59,935	5,527
15 years	19,971	34	99	41	55	72	101	233	527	1,966	13,383	3,072	388
16 years	41,603	60	130	61	81	126	226	478	1,010	4,078	27,967	6,716	670
17 years	67,681	67	225	100	119	176	339	683	1,579	6,504	45,421	11,401	1,067
18 years	98,607	92	303	160	149	237	436	945	2,257	9,151	66,693	16,656	1,528
19 years	127,613	124	353	175	202	278	510	1,126	2,788	11,768	86,325	22,090	1,874
20-24 years	848,272	593	1,887	1,032	1,103	1,563	2,949	6,204	16,090	73,322	575,754	154,979	12,796
25-29 years	935,057	572	1,826	957	947	1,361	2,603	5,696	14,797	74,338	638,118	179,916	13,926
30-34 years	561,919	413	1,159	614	606	827	1,543	3,410	8,645	43,168	382,821	110,334	8,379
35-39 years	175,324	156	391	205	202	333	589	1,220	2,927	13,999	118,025	34,411	2,866
40-44 years	21,995	29	72	23	33	74	99	191	455	1,940	14,426	4,170	483
45-49 years	873	1	4	2	3	1	3	10	18	89	565	153	24
White													
All ages	2,286,512	1,366	3,824	2,067	2,192	3,324	6,292	14,307	37,923	187,777	1,545,720	446,603	35,117
Under 15 years.	2,698	5	12	6	3	5	13	36	87	292	1,750	429	60
15-19 years	229,814	180	565	283	318	512	942	2,065	5,128	22,250	152,598	41,327	3,646
15 years	9,398	14	36	16	17	35	35	106	252	936	6,157	1,601	193
16 years	23,376	28	66	37	47	62	117	247	562	2,408	15,337	4,066	399
17 years	42,921	27	120	42	61	95	202	403	987	4,260	28,258	7,771	695
18 years	65,347	48	148	87	75	150	265	580	1,455	6,267	43,604	11,638	1,030
19 years	88,772	63	195	101	118	170	323	729	1,872	8,379	59,242	16,251	1,329
20-24 years	647,942	357	1,068	592	694	1,005	1,926	4,352	11,759	55,973	436,396	123,879	9,941
25-29 years	774,462	394	1,130	629	635	939	1,802	4,255	11,544	60,986	526,667	153,821	11,660
30-34 years	470,784	304	727	417	390	574	1,122	2,559	6,786	35,622	320,441	94,770	7,072
35-39 years	143,107	107	271	128	131	235	427	893	2,274	11,157	96,268	28,899	2,317
40-44 years	17,079	19	48	10	20	53	58	142	330	1,435	11,194	3,365	405
45-49 years	626	-	3	2	1	1	2	5	15	62	406	113	16
Black													
All ages	522,948	721	2,507	1,232	1,229	1,602	2,868	5,439	11,843	45,516	359,889	82,735	7,367
Under 15 years	5,093	14	28	23	10	14	38	80	118	514	3,404	733	117
15-19 years	115,882	186	517	252	273	352	633	1,314	2,822	10,278	80,179	17,401	1,675
15 years	10,108	19	61	25	37	37	66	122	263	973	6,899	1,424	182
16 years	17,077	29	60	24	29	56	105	217	416	1,555	11,835	2,504	247
17 years	22,966	39	98	56	54	75	127	260	554	2,057	15,881	3,432	333
18 years	30,508	43	149	73	72	84	162	347	744	2,629	21,118	4,645	442
19 years	35,223	56	149	74	81	100	173	368	845	3,064	24,446	5,396	471
20-24 years	175,329	214	789	404	387	533	934	1,711	3,923	15,237	121,241	27,598	2,358
25-29 years	129,569	163	647	302	283	379	710	1,287	2,798	11,006	89,591	20,611	1,792
30-34 years	69,386	92	401	179	202	224	369	740	1,536	5,896	47,126	11,650	971
35-39 years	23,961	44	105	62	62	82	146	267	546	2,217	15,926	4,106	393
40-44 years	3,562	8	20	10	10	18	38	38	98	348	2,317	604	53
45-49 years	166	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	20	105	32	3

¹Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Delaware, Oklahoma, and Texas, which did not require reporting of either 1- or 5-minute Apgar score.

Technical notes

Sources of data

Data shown in this report for 1986 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates 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. In 1984 and earlier years, the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program included varying numbers of States. Information on sampling procedures and sampling errors for 1984 and earlier years is provided in the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Volume I, Natality.

Concurrent with the 1978 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, NCHS recommended that States add items to identify the Hispanic or ethnic origin of the newborn's mother and father. In 1986, 23 States and the District of Columbia included questions on origin, selecting one of two basic formats. The first format was an open-ended item to obtain the specific origin or descent of each parent (for example, Italian, Mexican, German, Puerto Rican, English, or Cuban). The second format was directed toward the Hispanic population and asked whether the mother and father were of Spanish origin. If so, the specific origin, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban, was to be indicated.

Birth data by Hispanic origin are based on 100 percent of the births occurring in the 23 reporting States and the District of Columbia. The data shown in the tables are for births to all residents of the reporting area, regardless of where the births occurred. Births occurring in nonreporting States to residents of the reporting area are included in the "not stated" origin category.

Racial classification

The racial designation used in this report is that of the child, which is determined from the race of the parents as entered on the birth certificate. When the parents are of different races and one parent is white, the child is assigned the other parent's race. When the parents are of different races and neither parent is white, the child is assigned the father's race with one exception: If the mother is Hawaiian or part Hawaiian, the child is considered Hawaiian. When the race of one parent is missing on the certificate, the child is assigned the race of the other parent. When race is not reported for either parent, the child is assigned the race of the child on the immediately preceding record.

Population denominators

Birth and fertility rates for 1986 shown in tables 1 and 3-5 are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 1986.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

The population estimates for the United States were published in a recent U.S. Bureau of the Census report (1988b) and are based on the 1980 census count. The 1980 census counts by race were modified to be consistent with Office of Management and Budget categories and historical categories for birth data. The modification procedures are discussed in detail in a U.S. Bureau of the Census report (1982).

Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, shown in table 25, are based on estimates of the Hispanic population from the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted in March 1986. Beginning with 1986, the CPS figures include estimates of undocumented immigrants (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1987b). The effect of this change may be to reduce the levels of the birth and fertility rates by about 1 percent.

Estimates of the Hispanic population were provided for 11 States—Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, and Texas. These estimates were controlled to postcensal independent estimates of the Hispanic population for the United States by age and sex, based on 1980 census data. The population data are based on small samples and may, therefore, be subject to substantial sampling error. Information on the derivation of these estimates and the sampling error is presented in a U.S. Bureau of the Census report (1987b).

Computation of rates

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 Hispanic population are underestimates of the true rates to the extent that the births in the 11-State area with origin of mother not stated (2.9 percent) were actually to Hispanic mothers. The population with origin not stated was imputed. The effect on the rates is believed to be small.

Births by marital status of mother

Beginning with 1980 data, national estimates of births to unmarried women have been derived from two sources. For 41 States and the District of Columbia, marital status is reported directly on the birth certificate; for the remaining 9 States, which lack such an item, marital status is inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames. This procedure represents a substantial departure from the method used prior to 1980 to prepare national estimates of births to unmarried women. The previous method assumed that the incidence of births to unmarried women in States with no direct question on marital status was the same as

the incidence in reporting States in the same geographic division.

The current method represents an attempt to use related information on the birth certificate to improve the quality of national data as well as to provide data for the individual nonreporting States. An evaluation of this method and its validity for California (the largest nonreporting State) has been published (NCHS, 1985b).

Because of the continued substantial increases in all measures of nonmarital childbearing in 1986, an intensive evaluation of the national data was made. There has been continuing concern that the current method, incorporating data based on a comparison of surnames, might overstate the number of births to unmarried women, particularly among those women who have retained their maiden surname as their legal surname after marriage. These are frequently older well-educated women. The evaluation included comparisons of trends in all measures of births to unmarried mothers from 1980 to 1986. Trends in States with a marital status item on the birth certificate were compared with trends in those States providing inferential data based on a comparison of surnames. The comparisons were made for white and black births separately and by age of mother. The results were very similar for both data sets. Nonmarital births increased at virtually the same rate in both sets of States. The findings were similar for white and black women and for the various age-of-mother groups.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Computation of percents, percent distributions, and medians

Births with unknown live-birth order, attendant at birth, educational attainment of mother, nativity of mother, month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, date of last live birth, birth weight, length of gestation, and 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores were subtracted from the figures for total births that were used as denominators before percents, percent distributions, and medians were computed. In the case of birth intervals, the percent distributions exclude the second or later born child in a multiple delivery (interval of 0 months). Percent distributions and the median number of prenatal visits also exclude births to mothers who had no prenatal care. Computations of the median number of prenatal visits were based on tabulations of ungrouped data.

Related reports

Many of the topics discussed in this report are covered in more analytical detail in other reports published by the National Center for Health Statistics. Topics of reports issued within the past 4 years include Asian births (NCHS, 1984b), American Indian and Alaska Native births (NCHS, 1987b), teenage childbearing (NCHS, 1984c), births of Hispanic parentage (NCHS, 1984a, 1985a, 1987a, and 1988), and midwife-attended births (NCHS, 1984d). Also available are methodological reports on imputing length of gestation (NCHS, 1982d) and on evaluating inferred birth statistics for unmarried women in California (NCHS, 1985b) and a report presenting birth and fertility rates by State for 1980 (NCHS, 1984e).

Symbols

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

This report presents summary tabulations from the final natality statistics for 1986. More detailed tabulations for 1986 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I—Natality*. Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

Suggested citation

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Public Health Service
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3700 East-West Highway
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