
Vital and Health Statistics

Supplements to the Monthly Vital Statistics Report: Advance Reports, 1986

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These supplements to the Monthly Vital Statistics Report present summary tabulations from final natality, mortality, marriage, and divorce statistics for 1986. Natality and mortality data are based on information from the standard certificates filed in all States and the District of Columbia. Marriage and divorce data are based on information from the marriage- and divorce-registration areas. These reports were originally published in 1988 and 1989. More detailed tabulations are published in Vital Statistics of the United States annual volumes.

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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

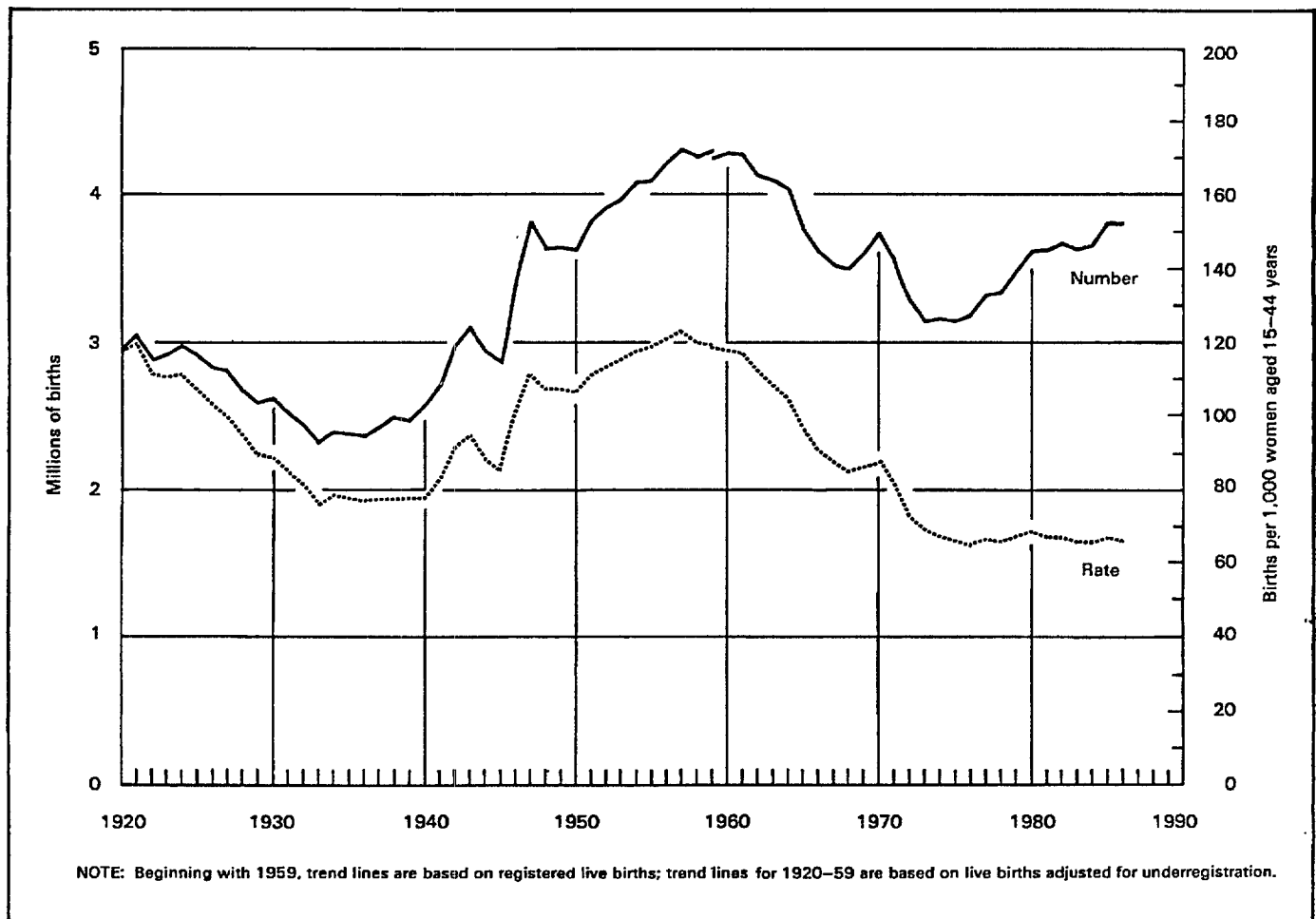


Figure 1. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1920-86

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

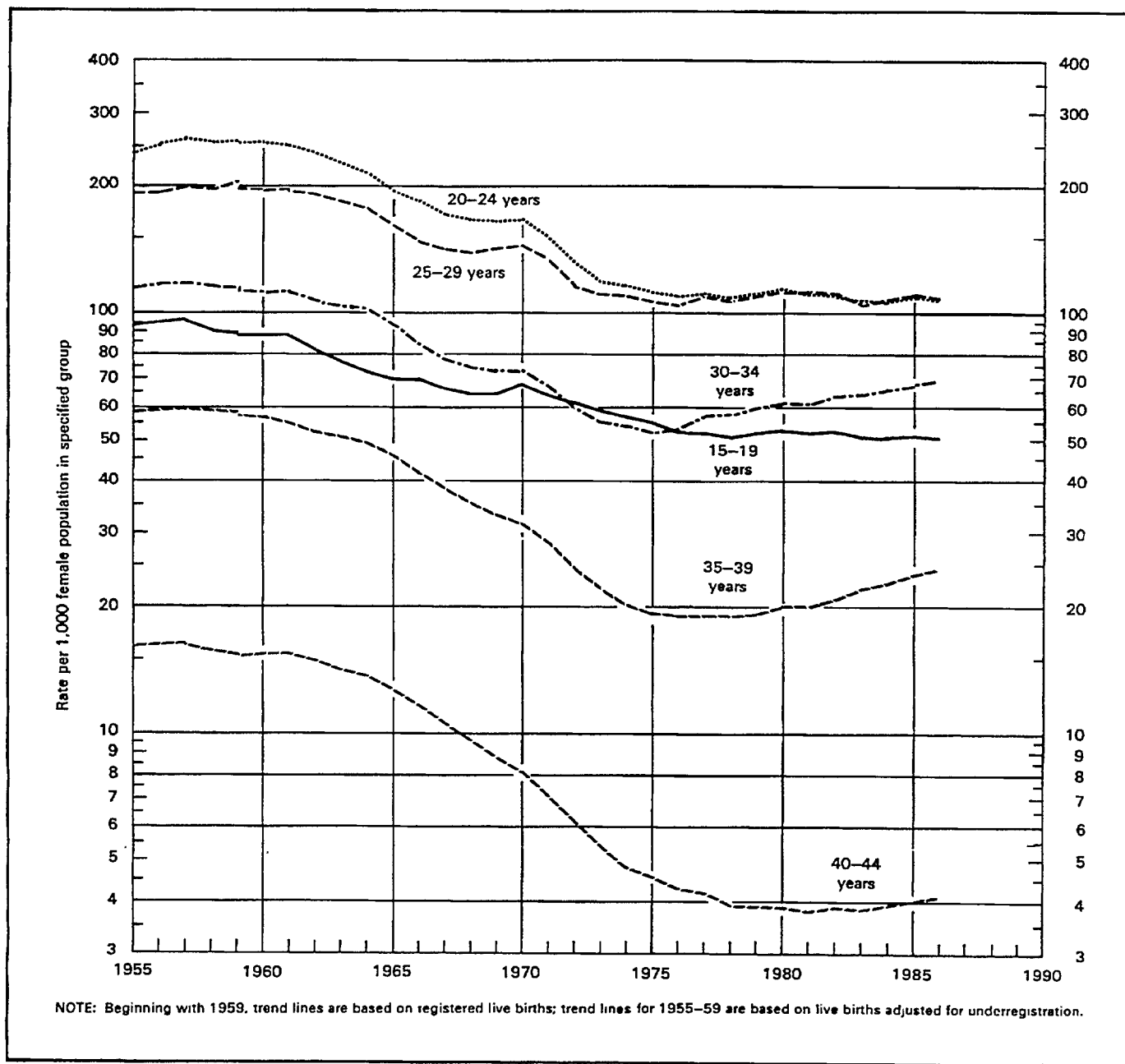


Figure 2. Birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1955-86

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

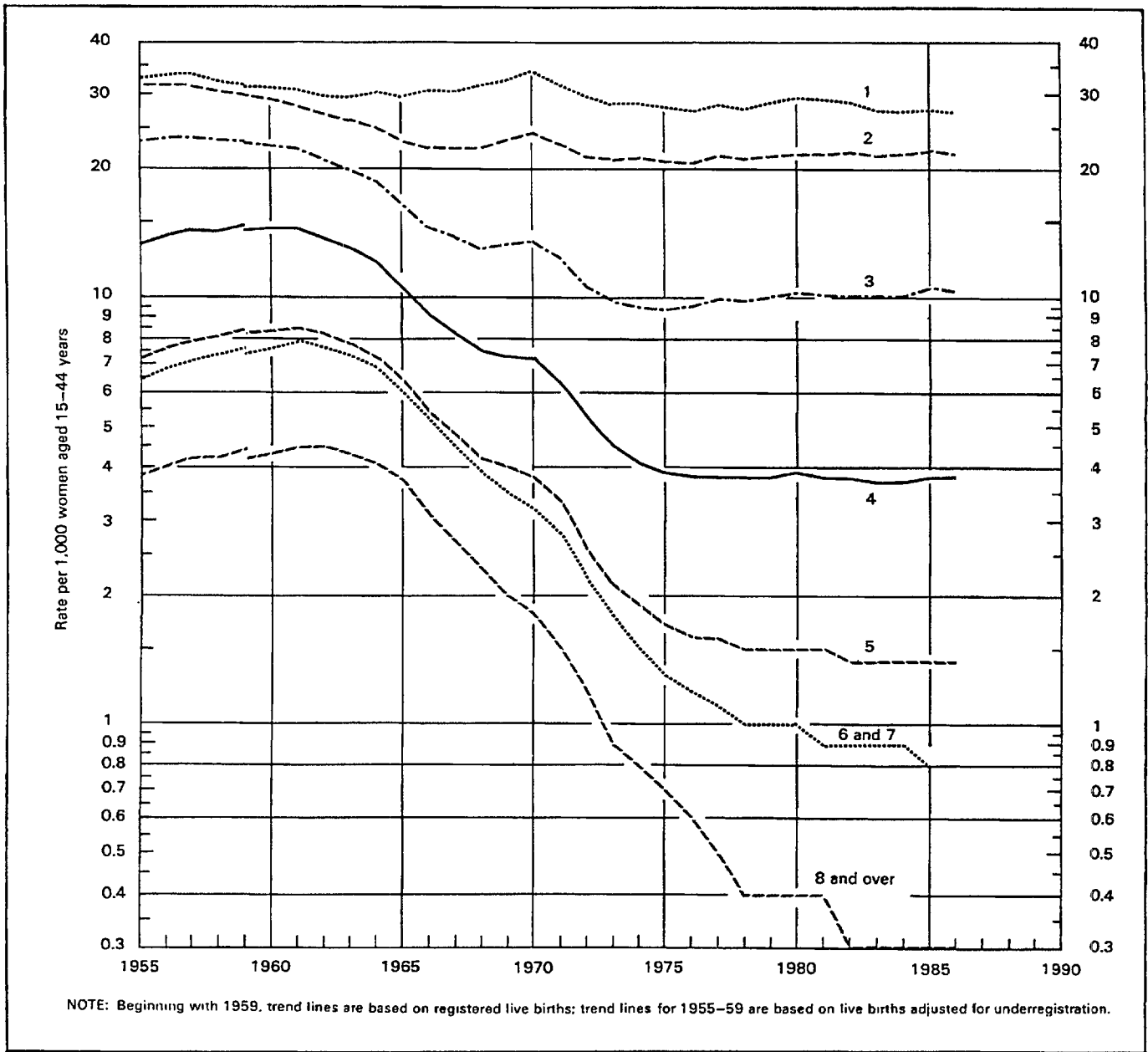


Figure 3. Birth rates by live-birth order: United States, 1955-86

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	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 ¹	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 ¹	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 ¹	3,494,398	2,808,420	685,978	577,855	15.6	14.5	22.2	22.0	67.2	63.4	88.5	88.3
1978 ¹	3,333,279	2,681,116	652,163	551,540	15.0	14.0	21.6	21.3	65.5	61.7	87.0	86.7
1977 ¹	3,326,632	2,691,070	635,562	544,221	15.1	14.1	21.6	21.4	66.8	63.2	87.7	88.1
1976 ¹	3,167,788	2,567,614	600,174	514,479	14.6	13.6	20.8	20.5	65.0	61.5	85.8	85.8
1975 ¹	3,144,198	2,551,996	592,202	511,581	14.6	13.6	21.0	20.7	66.0	62.5	87.7	87.9
1974 ¹	3,159,958	2,575,792	584,166	507,162	14.8	13.9	21.2	20.8	67.8	64.2	89.8	89.7
1973 ¹	3,136,965	2,551,030	585,935	512,597	14.8	13.8	21.7	21.4	68.8	64.9	93.4	93.6
1972 ²	3,258,411	2,655,558	602,853	531,329	15.6	14.5	22.8	22.5	73.1	68.9	99.5	99.9
1971 ²	3,555,970	2,919,746	636,224	564,960	17.2	16.1	24.6	24.4	81.6	77.3	109.1	109.7
1970 ²	3,731,386	3,091,264	640,122	572,362	18.4	17.4	25.1	25.3	87.9	84.1	113.0	115.4
1969 ²	3,600,206	2,993,614	606,592	543,132	17.9	16.9	24.5	24.4	86.1	82.2	111.6	112.1
1968 ²	3,501,564	2,912,224	589,340	531,152	17.6	16.6	24.2	24.2	85.2	81.3	111.9	112.7
1967 ²	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	2,266.5	1.1	64.5	38.2	105.3	150.1	134.1	67.3	28.7	7.1	0.4			
1970	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	2,160.5	0.5	53.6	28.5	92.3	144.9	134.0	65.4	26.9	6.4	0.4			
1970	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	2,919.5	4.7	128.5	94.0	185.6	184.0	134.6	79.3	40.2	11.7	0.9			
1970	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						
Black¹											
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	2,153.5	4.3	95.7	69.7	132.0	137.9	103.2	59.5	24.8	5.1	0.2
1983	2,150.5	4.1	95.5	70.1	130.4	137.7	103.4	59.2	24.7	5.2	0.3
1982	2,188.5	4.1	97.0	71.2	133.3	139.1	106.9	60.4	24.4	5.4	0.4
1981	2,206.0	4.1	97.1	70.6	135.9	141.2	108.3	60.4	24.2	5.6	0.3
1980	2,266.0	4.3	100.0	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
1979	2,263.2	4.6	101.7	75.7	140.4	146.3	108.2	60.7	24.7	6.1	0.4
1978	2,218.0	4.4	100.9	75.0	139.7	143.8	105.4	58.3	24.3	6.1	0.4
1977	2,251.0	4.7	104.7	79.6	142.9	144.4	106.4	57.5	25.4	6.6	0.5
1976	2,187.0	4.7	104.9	80.3	142.5	140.5	101.6	53.6	24.8	6.8	0.5
1975	2,243.0	5.1	111.8	85.6	152.4	142.8	102.2	53.1	25.6	7.5	0.5
1974	2,298.5	5.0	116.5	90.0	158.7	146.7	102.2	54.1	27.0	7.6	0.6
1973	2,411.0	5.4	123.1	96.0	166.6	153.1	103.9	58.1	29.4	8.6	0.6
1972	2,601.0	5.1	129.8	99.5	179.5	165.0	112.4	64.0	33.4	9.8	0.7
1971	2,902.0	5.1	134.5	99.4	192.6	186.6	128.0	74.8	38.9	11.6	0.9
1970 ²	3,098.7	5.2	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	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	25,899	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			White			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	1,831,679	1,051	1,523,914	1,446,525	1,053	400,954	385,154	1,041	315,788	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	1,773,380	1,052	1,492,385	1,411,865	1,057	373,168	361,515	1,032	297,011	289,016	1,028
1982 ¹	1,885,676	1,794,861	1,051	1,509,704	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	1,408,592	1,058	362,476	351,050	1,033	299,033	290,583	1,029
1979 ¹	1,791,267	1,703,131	1,052	1,442,981	1,365,439	1,057	348,286	337,692	1,031	293,013	284,842	1,029
1978 ¹	1,709,394	1,623,885	1,053	1,378,222	1,302,894	1,058	331,172	320,991	1,032	279,598	271,942	1,028
1977 ¹	1,705,916	1,620,716	1,053	1,383,440	1,307,630	1,058	322,476	313,086	1,030	275,556	268,665	1,026
1976 ¹	1,624,436	1,543,352	1,053	1,319,717	1,247,897	1,058	304,719	295,455	1,031	260,661	253,818	1,027
1975 ¹	1,613,135	1,531,063	1,054	1,312,308	1,239,688	1,059	300,827	291,375	1,032	259,610	251,971	1,030
1974 ¹	1,622,114	1,537,844	1,055	1,325,019	1,250,773	1,059	297,095	287,071	1,035	257,277	249,885	1,030
1973 ¹	1,608,326	1,528,639	1,052	1,311,032	1,239,998	1,057	297,294	288,641	1,030	259,877	252,720	1,028
1972 ¹	1,669,927	1,588,484	1,051	1,364,578	1,290,980	1,057	305,349	297,504	1,026	268,842	262,487	1,024
1971 ²	1,822,910	1,733,060	1,052	1,499,958	1,419,788	1,056	322,952	313,272	1,031	286,430	278,530	1,028
1970 ²	1,915,378	1,816,008	1,055	1,590,140	1,501,124	1,059	325,238	314,884	1,033	290,508	281,854	1,031

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

¹Includes races other than white and black.

²Includes 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
Black ⁴									
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	Mkwife	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	96.8	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	533,661	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 years ¹	15-19 years ²	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55 years and over
All 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 ³	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 ³	9,493	6,029	3,346	6.9	5.4	13.9	26,620	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	4,263	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					590.7	469.9	857.9	891.5
19 years	81,736	44,369	37,367	34,663	48.9	33.2	112.3	125.0	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	12.2	9.3	21.6	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 ⁴	31.0	30.2	21.9	43.0	43.2	37.0	23.2	10.9	2.5
1983 ⁴	30.4	29.7	22.1	41.0	42.0	35.6	22.3	10.3	2.5
1982 ⁴	30.0	28.9	21.5	40.2	41.4	35.1	21.9	10.0	2.7
1981 ⁴	29.6	28.2	20.9	39.9	40.9	34.7	20.8	9.8	2.6
1980 ⁴	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
Estimated ⁵									
1980 ⁴	28.4	27.5	20.7	38.7	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4	2.3
1979 ⁴	27.2	26.4	19.9	37.2	37.7	29.9	17.7	8.4	2.3
1978 ⁴	25.7	24.9	19.1	35.1	35.3	28.5	16.9	8.2	2.2
1977 ⁴	25.6	25.1	19.8	34.6	34.0	27.7	16.9	8.4	2.4
1976 ⁴	24.3	23.7	19.0	32.1	31.7	26.8	17.5	9.0	2.5
1975 ⁴	24.5	23.9	19.3	32.5	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1974 ⁴	23.9	23.0	18.8	31.2	30.5	27.9	18.4	10.0	2.6
1973 ⁴	24.3	22.7	18.7	30.4	31.5	29.6	20.3	10.8	3.0
1972 ⁴	24.8	22.8	18.5	30.9	33.2	30.8	22.6	12.0	3.1
1971 ⁴	25.5	22.3	17.5	31.7	35.5	34.5	25.2	13.3	3.5
1970 ⁴	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 ⁴	20.1	19.0	13.5	27.6	27.8	24.5	16.1	8.0	1.9
1983 ⁴	19.3	18.5	13.5	26.1	26.4	22.9	15.3	7.5	1.9
1982 ⁴	18.8	17.7	12.9	25.1	25.7	22.2	14.7	7.1	2.0
1981 ⁴	18.2	17.1	12.4	24.6	24.9	21.6	13.6	6.9	1.8
1980 ⁴	17.6	16.2	11.8	23.6	24.4	20.7	13.6	6.8	1.8
Estimated ⁵									
1980 ⁴	16.2	15.9	11.7	22.8	22.4	17.3	10.5	5.3	1.4
1979 ⁴	14.9	14.6	10.8	21.0	20.3	15.9	10.0	5.1	1.4
1978 ⁴	13.7	13.6	10.3	19.3	18.1	14.8	9.4	4.8	1.3
1977 ⁴	13.5	13.4	10.5	18.7	17.4	14.4	9.3	4.9	1.4
1976 ⁴	12.6	12.3	9.7	16.9	15.8	14.0	10.1	5.5	1.4
1975 ⁴	12.4	12.0	9.6	16.5	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	1.5
1974 ⁴	11.7	11.0	8.8	15.3	15.0	14.7	9.5	5.5	1.5
1973 ⁴	11.8	10.6	8.4	14.9	15.5	15.9	10.6	5.9	1.7
1972 ⁴	11.9	10.4	8.0	15.1	16.6	16.5	12.1	6.5	1.6
1971 ⁴	12.5	10.3	7.4	15.8	18.7	18.5	13.2	7.2	1.9
1970 ⁴	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 ⁴	71.4	78.3	59.3	106.1	101.3	75.8	45.0	20.5	4.7
1983 ⁴	72.3	78.3	60.2	104.6	101.1	77.3	44.7	20.1	4.9
1982 ⁴	73.9	79.2	60.7	107.0	102.1	78.9	44.4	20.0	5.4
1981 ⁴	75.4	79.2	60.3	109.0	104.5	80.1	45.6	19.7	5.7
1980 ⁴	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	43.6	18.2	5.6
1977 ⁴	77.4	84.0	67.2	112.7	103.1	74.4	43.7	18.5	6.6
1976 ⁴	76.4	82.5	67.5	108.9	101.1	74.0	43.4	18.7	6.9
1975 ⁴	79.0	86.3	70.7	114.3	102.1	73.2	47.9	20.0	6.9
1974 ⁴	80.3	87.3	73.2	113.4	103.0	77.0	50.9	23.2	6.6
1973 ⁴	83.2	88.5	75.6	112.8	107.8	81.0	55.8	26.2	7.2
1972 ⁴	86.2	91.8	77.6	119.3	112.4	83.3	55.7	29.0	8.2
1971 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	69.6	32.0	10.7
BLACK⁷									
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	88.8	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	168
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	966	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			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ¹	White	Black	Not stated
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	38,980	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	Total	Hispanic					Other and unknown Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Not stated
			Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American				
Number										
All races	2,308,423	389,048	246,174	36,588	9,924	45,026	51,336	1,843,303	76,072	
White	1,809,664	370,997	241,489	33,201	9,451	39,408	47,448	1,377,178	61,489	
Black	380,975	11,519	2,218	2,682	396	4,674	1,549	357,222	12,234	
Other	117,784	6,532	2,467	705	77	944	2,339	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	
White	78.4	95.4	98.1	90.7	95.2	87.5	92.4	74.7	80.8	
Black	16.5	3.0	0.9	7.3	4.0	10.4	3.0	19.4	16.1	
Other	5.1	1.7	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.1	4.6	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					Non-Hispanic ²
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic ¹	
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	685	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

¹Equivalent 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	2,906	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	398
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, *Nativity*.

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.

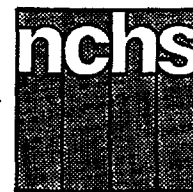
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Monthly Vital Statistics Report



Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics

Advance Report of Final Marriage Statistics, 1986

Most Americans marry at some time in their lives. Only 6 percent of men and women over 40 years of age in 1986 had never married. Data from the vital registration system show, however, that in recent years men and women have been waiting longer to marry, more of the brides and grooms have been married previously, and they are taking more time after divorce to remarry. In 1986 there were 189 million U.S. residents ages 15 years and over. Of these, 110 million were married, 50 million had never been married, 14 million were widowed, and 14 million were divorced (1). During the year, 6 percent of unmarried people got married.

There were 2,407,099 marriages in 1986, down slightly from 1985 (2,412,625) and 3 percent below the historic high level reached in 1984 (2,477,192). National marriage rates, too, dropped in 1986. The rate of 10.0 per 1,000 total population was down from 10.1 in 1985 and lower than it has been since 1977. Provisional data show that the marriage rate continued dropping, to 9.9 per 1,000 in 1987 and 9.7 in 1988. The 1988 rate was the lowest marriage rate since 1967.

The rate per 1,000 unmarried women 15 years of age and over was 56.2, down from 57.0 in 1985. The rate for unmarried women 15–44 years of age was 93.9, down from 94.9 in 1985. These three rates dropped approx-

imately 1 percent in 1986. The rates for unmarried women of all ages and those aged 15–44 years have been calculated for every year since 1940, and in that 46-year period they have never been as low as they were in 1986 (table 1 and figure 1).

Tables 1–3 show the numbers of marriages that are obtained annually from all States and the District of Columbia. Tables 4–11 contain detailed demographic information about brides and grooms that is reported by some or all of the 42 States and the District of Columbia in the marriage-registration area (MRA). Seventy-seven percent of U.S. marriages were in the MRA sample in 1986.

Seasonal variation

Monthly number of marriages shows a seasonal cycle, being low at the start of the year and high in the summer (table 2). In 1986 the number in June (273,235) was 2.4 times the number in January (115,719). Another factor that affects the monthly total is the number of Saturdays that fall within a month, because Saturday is the preferred day for marriage in the United States. In 1986, for example, 54 percent of marriages were performed on Saturday. The effect of having five as compared with four Saturdays can be seen by comparing the months of May and

June in 1985 and 1986. May 1986 had five Saturdays and 7 percent more marriages than May 1985, with four Saturdays. June 1986 had four Saturdays and 8 percent fewer marriages than June 1985, which had five Saturdays.

The single day on which the most MRA marriages were performed in 1986 was Saturday, June 21, when 36,000 couples married. This was more than seven times the 1986 MRA daily average (5,000). Another day that is a big favorite for marriages, particularly when it falls on a weekend, is St. Valentine's Day. In 1986, 29,000 MRA couples married on Friday, February 14, more than married on any other single day except the four Saturdays in June.

Geographic variation

Between 1985 and 1986, more States lost than gained in number of marriages (table 3). Of the 48 States and the District of Columbia having complete data for both years, marriages increased in only 19 States and the District of Columbia. These increases were generally small, 3 percent or less. In Hawaii, however, marriages increased 5 percent and in Tennessee, 9 percent. Hawaii has become a destination for nonresident couples to wed, and these "marriage migrants" represented approximately 43 percent of the 1986 marriages in that State. Of the 16,000

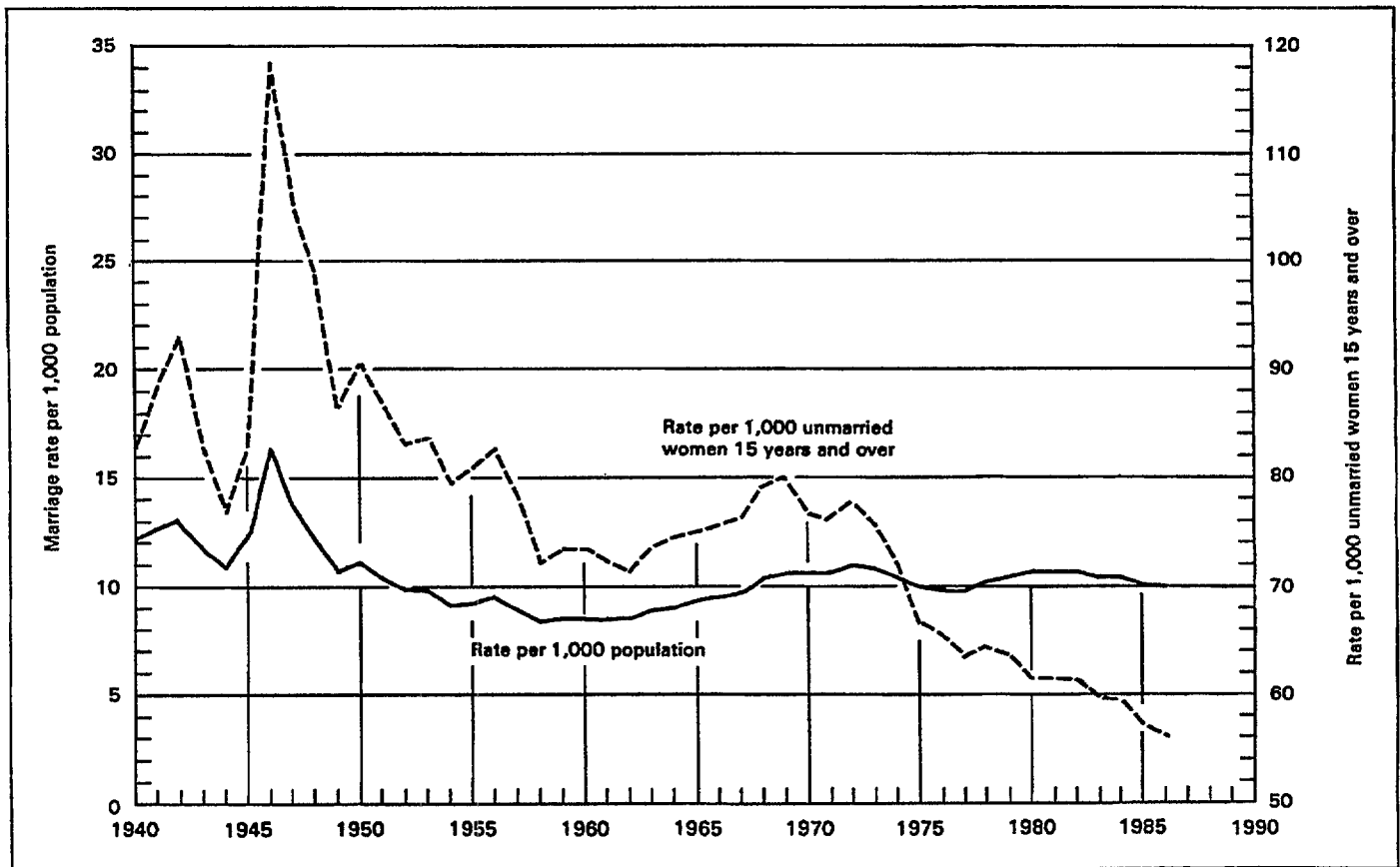


Figure 1. Marriage rates: United States, 1940-86

couples married in Hawaii, 7,000 were not residents of the State. In fact, it is due to nonresidents that the number of Hawaiian marriages increased; the number of residents who married declined.

The increase in the number of Tennessee marriages followed a change in marriage legislation that took effect in July 1985 when the requirement for a blood test was dropped. The number of marriages was already increasing in the second half of 1985, but the clearest comparison can be drawn between 1984, under the old legislation, and 1986, the first calendar year without the blood test requirement. The number of Tennessee marriages was nearly 5,000 greater in 1986 than in 1984. The increase was largely due to an increase in the number of brides and grooms who were residents of Tennessee. Conversely, the number of Tennessee residents who married out of State dropped between 1984 and 1986. Thus it seems likely that the change in legislation resulted in more marriages in

Tennessee to residents who would otherwise have married in another State.

Over the decade between 1976 and 1986, the number of U.S. marriages increased 12 percent. Among the 46 States and the District of Columbia that had comparable data for the 2 years, the number of marriages increased in 28 States and the District of Columbia and declined in 18 States. Increases were particularly striking for Hawaii (66 percent), Florida (50 percent), Kentucky (41 percent), Delaware (39 percent), Arizona (36 percent), Arkansas, New Hampshire, and Vermont (30 percent each). In contrast to the sizable increases reported for those States were declines of 10 percent in Nebraska and Indiana, 11 percent in Wyoming, 13 percent in Illinois, 18 percent in Oklahoma, 19 percent in West Virginia, and 31 percent in South Dakota.

It has frequently been noted that marriage rates are lower in the Northeast and Midwest than in the South and West. This was still true in 1986, but

the differences narrowed: the marriage rate was stable in the Northeast and decreased in the three other regions. Marriage rates for the individual States clustered around the U.S. rate of 10.0 per 1,000 population. Forty States and the District of Columbia had rates between 8.0 and 11.9 per 1,000 population. Six States had unusually high rates: Tennessee (12.4), Kentucky (12.5), Arkansas (13.7), Hawaii (15.2), South Carolina (16.0), and Nevada (113.0). Many of these States host the weddings of many nonresidents, which inflates marriage rates. Five States had unusually low rates: North Carolina (7.9), Nebraska and North Dakota (7.6 each), Pennsylvania (7.4), and West Virginia (7.3). Some of these States have low marriage rates because their residents marry elsewhere. For example, approximately 18,000 West Virginia women married in 1986, but only 13,000 married in their State of residence. This deflated the West Virginia rate. Similarly, of the 63,000 North Carolina women who married in

1986, only 46,000 married in their home State, while 14,000 married in South Carolina, thus inflating the rate for South Carolina (16.0 per 1,000) and lowering the rate for North Carolina (7.9).

Rates of marriage, like the numbers of marriages discussed above, generally declined between 1985 and 1986, dropping in 35 States, substantially in some. The marriage rate dropped more than 5 percent in four States: Louisiana, Montana, Oklahoma (6 percent each), and Alaska (8 percent).

Total marriage rate

The total marriage rate (table 4) shows what would happen if the age-specific rates for a particular year were to continue throughout the lives of hypothetical groups of 1,000 men or women. This rate can be calculated separately for first marriages and for remarriages to show the implications of the current level of marriage rates on patterns of family formation in the United States.

The total marriage rates for 1986 show that during the course of the lives of every 1,000 women in the marriage-registration area, there would be 698.6 first marriages and 414.9 remarriages. These rates are virtually unchanged from 1985, but those for first marriages are considerably lower than they were in 1972. Such a low total first marriage rate indicates that the United States is in a period of postponement of or perhaps permanent departure from historical American marriage patterns, which were typified by almost universal marriage.

The total marriage rates for men imply that there would be 689.4 first marriages and 460.7 remarriages for every 1,000 men in the marriage-registration area. For men, the 1986 total first marriage rate was up slightly from 1985, but the figure for remarriages continued a generally downward trend that followed a rise and peak in 1981. The total remarriage rate for men was lower than at any time since 1972.

Previous marital status

In 1986, 41 States and the District of Columbia reported whether marriages were first marriages or were remarriages, for both bride and groom; 38 States and the District of Columbia also reported whether the remarriage followed divorce or death of a spouse. In the marriages for which previous marital status of both bride and groom were reported, 66 percent of both brides and grooms were previously single, 31 percent were previously divorced, and 3 percent were previously widowed.

Most brides and grooms married spouses with the same previous marital status. In 75 percent of the marriages in 1986 the previous marital status of both bride and groom was the same. In 54 percent both were single, in 19 percent both were divorced, and in 1 percent both were widowed. In 11 percent of marriages a divorced man married a single woman, and in 11 percent a divorced woman married a single man. Only 4 percent of marriages paired a widowed person with a single or divorced spouse. However, previous marital status correlates highly with age. Most single people are young adults and most widowed people are middle-aged or older. Therefore, the marital status of the spouse also correlates with the bride's or groom's age. For example, more previously divorced women under 25 years of age married single than divorced or widowed men, and more divorced women aged 65 years and over married widowed than divorced or single men. These patterns are explained more fully in a recent report entitled "Remarriages and Subsequent Divorces" (2).

The proportions of marriages according to previous marital status have changed since 1970 (table 8). The proportion of primary marriages (marriages in which both bride and groom are single) declined from 69 percent in 1970 to 54 percent in 1986. Concurrently, marriages of previously divorced persons increased from 11 to 19 percent. The proportion of those in which the bride was single and the groom divorced increased from 7 to 11 percent, and the proportion in which the bride

was divorced and the groom single increased from 6 to 11 percent. Between 1970 and 1986 all combinations involving previously widowed brides and grooms decreased as a proportion of total marriages.

Age at marriage

Although marriage can take place at any time in an adult's life, at first marriage 9 of 10 American brides and 8 of 10 American grooms were between the ages of 18 and 30 in 1986 (table 6 and figure 2). Sixty-five percent of previously divorced brides and 59 percent of previously divorced grooms married between 25 and 40. Seventy percent of previously widowed brides and 87 percent of previously widowed grooms were over 45 years of age.

The distribution of ages is often summarized by a single measure, such as the median or mean (average) age at marriage to facilitate comparisons over time and between sexes or marital status groups (table 7). The median is the age at which half the brides or grooms are younger and half older. In 1986 the median age at first marriage for brides was 23.3 years and for grooms, 25.1. The mean age of brides at first marriage was 24.3 and of grooms, 26.2 years.

Between 1985 and 1986, the ages at marriage of previously single and divorced brides and grooms continued the trend toward older age at marriage that had dominated the previous decade. The ages of previously widowed grooms, but not brides, also increased. The age at marriage of previously widowed brides has not been as consistent in trend.

Rates by marital status and age

Analyses of American marriage patterns have repeatedly shown that divorced persons marry at far higher rates than do single persons and that both divorced and single people marry at higher rates than do widowed persons (table 5). In 1986 the marriage rate for divorced women was 79.5 per 1,000, 33 percent higher than the rate for single women (59.7) and more than

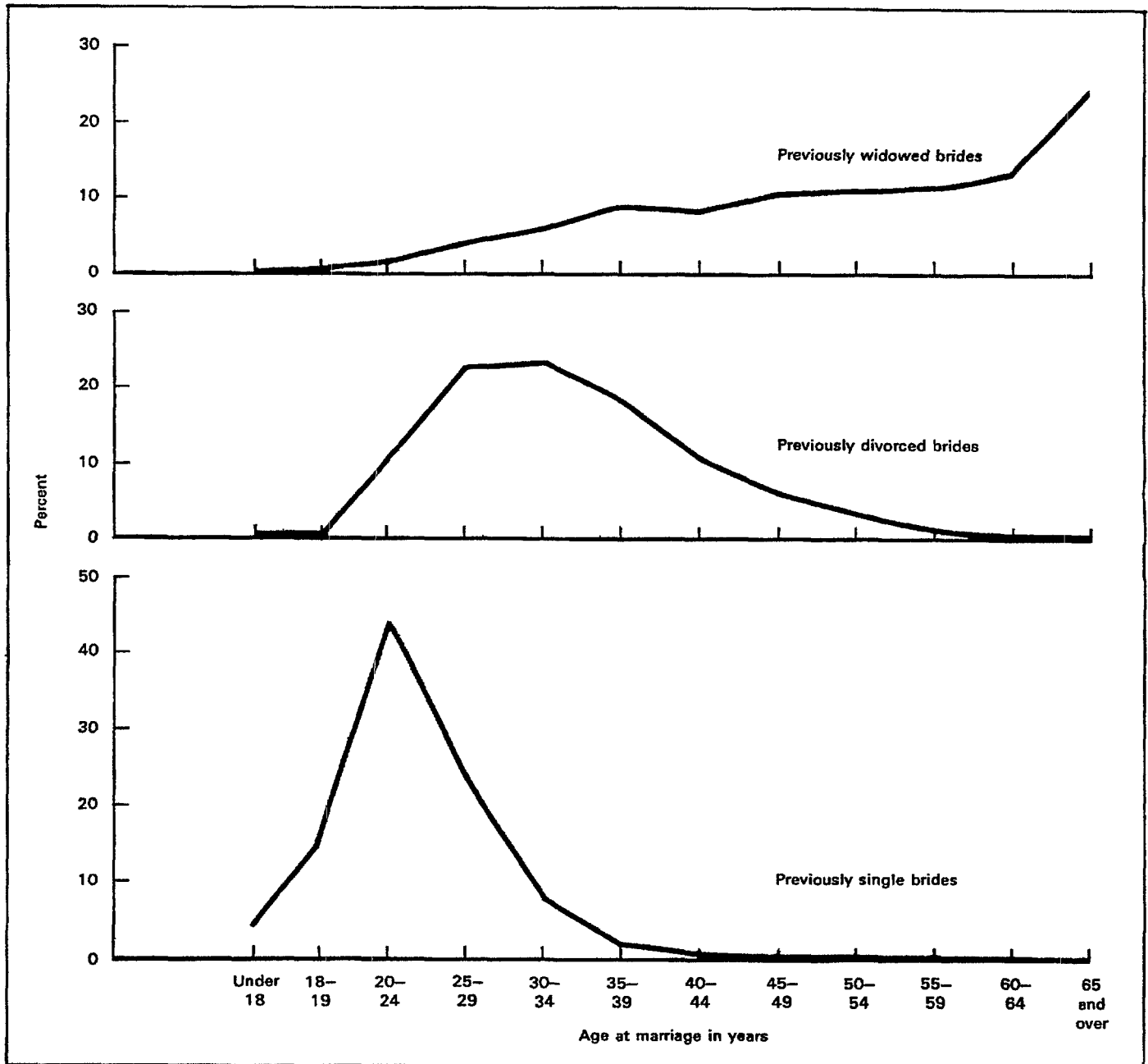


Figure 2. Percent distribution by marriages by age of bride, according to previous marital status: Marriage-registration area, 1986

14 times the rate for widowed women (5.5). The rate for divorced men was 117.8 per 1,000, 2.4 times the rate for single men (49.1) and 4.4 times the rate for widowed men (26.8).

By age, first marriage rates for women were higher than for men at ages under 30, but of those who remained unmarried past age 30, single men were more likely than single women to marry (table 6). For divorced persons, marriage rates were higher for men than women for all age groups over 25. For widowed persons marriage

rates were higher for men than women at all ages.

Age-specific first marriage rates reached their highest level for men and women at 25-29 years of age and then dropped steadily. Rates for single women dropped substantially for each added 5 years of age after reaching a peak at ages 25-29. Rates for single men did not reach as high a level at ages 25-29 and then did not drop as low.

There has been a shift over time to later marriage. This is reflected in first

marriage rates, which were highest at 20-24 years of age for women through 1983. Since 1984, rates for single women aged 25-29 have been the highest. A similar shift occurred for men in the early 1970's.

While the general patterns of marriage rates by marital status continued in 1986, all rates continued the downward trend that started in the early 1970's (figure 3). Between 1985 and 1986, rates dropped 2-4 percent for single, divorced, and widowed men and women. Cumulatively, between 1970



Figure 3. Marriage rates of single, divorced, and widowed men and women: Marriage-registration area, 1970-86

and 1986 the rate for single and divorced women dropped 36 percent and for widowed women, 46 percent. The rate for single men dropped 39 percent; for divorced men, 42 percent; and for widowed men, 34 percent.

First marriage rates declined in 1986 for women under age 30 and for men under age 40. These are the ages during which most first marriages occur, so the dominant trend in first marriage rates has been downward. In contrast, rates increased 3 to 4 percent for women in age groups 30 to 39. The first marriage rate for single women aged 30-34 has not been as high since 1973, and for women aged 35-39, not since 1974. For women in age groups over 39 some rates decreased and others increased in 1986. For men aged 40 to 59 first marriage rates increased considerably—11 percent for men 40-44, 24 percent for men 50-54, and 13 percent for men 55-59 years of age.

There was a remarkable drop in first marriages for females under 18 years of age. The first marriage rate for females aged 15-17 was 12.0 per 1,000 in 1986, 39 percent below the rate of 19.8 in 1980 and 66 percent below the rate of 35.0 in 1970. Since 1984, single young women 15-17 years of age have been less likely to marry than women 45-49 years. Trends and characteristics of teenage marriages during the 1970's are described in an earlier report (3).

Interval to remarriage

The vast majority of previously divorced men and women remarry; in contrast, remarriage for widowed men and women is much less likely. It has been estimated that 76 percent of divorced women and 85 percent of divorced men will remarry but that only 7 percent of widows and 19 percent of widowed men will remarry (4).

Data from marriage records show that the interval to remarriage is shorter for divorced than for widowed persons and shorter for men than for women in either category (table 9). In 1986 several hundred brides and grooms remarried after intervals of more than 30 years, but most did so relatively quickly. In 1986 the interval to remarriage was less than one year for 27 percent of remarrying brides and 31 percent of remarrying grooms. The mean interval to remarriage was 3.7 years for divorced women and 3.4 years for divorced men. For previously widowed brides the interval was considerably longer, 6.3 years, but for previously widowed grooms the interval was only slightly longer, 3.7 years.

Race

Race of bride and groom was reported on the marriage records of 34

States, representing approximately 1.2 million marriages in 1986. In this group of States, 87 percent of brides and grooms were white, 12 percent were black, and less than 2 percent were of other races.

Proportionately more white than black brides and grooms were remarrying after divorce. In the 33 States where both race and previous marital status were reported in 1986, 34 percent of white brides and grooms had been previously divorced, compared with 24 percent of black brides and 26 percent of black grooms.

Timing of marriage also differs by race (table 10). At first marriage in 1986 black brides were 2.2 years older (25.7 years) than white brides (23.5 years). Black grooms (27.3 years) were 1.8 years older than white grooms (25.5 years). Thus the amount of time spent never married is greater for black than for white Americans.

The age difference between races was smaller for remarriages after divorce than for first marriages. The mean age of previously divorced black brides was 35.9 years, 1.8 years older than that of previously divorced white brides (34.1 years). The difference in

groom's age at remarriage was less, 1.2 years. The mean age of previously divorced black grooms in 1986 was 39.0 years, compared with 37.8 for white grooms.

Age differentials are the reverse for previously widowed brides and grooms, however. Previously widowed black brides were 49.0 years of age on average, 5 years younger than previously widowed white brides (54.0). Previously widowed black grooms were 58.8 years of age, compared with 61.5 years for white grooms. These differences may reflect the earlier average age at death for black than white Americans.

Most U.S. brides marry grooms of the same race. In 1986, 86 percent of brides and grooms were both white, 11 percent were both black, and 1 percent were both of other races. Only 2 percent of couples were interracial.

Educational attainment

The educational attainment of brides and grooms was reported on the marriage records of 21 States in 1986. There were more than 750,000 marriages in those States in 1986.

For all marital statuses and both sexes, the most common level of educational attainment was high school graduation (table 11). For brides with more than a high school education, similar proportions of those single and divorced had attended college but had not graduated (24 and 23 percent, respectively). However, twice as many previously single brides (16 percent) as previously divorced brides (8 percent) had graduated from college. The difference between the proportion of previously single and that of divorced brides that had completed some graduate training is smaller, 6.6 compared with 5.6 percent. In summary, brides who had been married and divorced previously had less education than did those who were marrying for the first time.

For men as well, more who were previously single than who were previously divorced had finished college (15 compared with 11 percent), although the difference was not as great as the twofold difference for women. In terms of graduate education, however, more previously divorced than single grooms had had an education beyond college (10 and 8 percent).

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Symbols

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

Table 1. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, 1940-86

[Data refer only to events occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959 and Hawaii beginning 1960. Beginning with 1978, data include nonlicensed marriages registered in California; see Technical notes. Rates per 1,000 population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000—				
		Total population	Men 15 years of age and over	Women 15 years of age and over	Unmarried women 15 years and over	Unmarried women 15-44 years
1986	2,407,099	10.0	26.5	24.5	56.2	93.9
1985	2,412,625	10.1	26.9	24.8	57.0	94.9
1984	2,477,192	10.5	28.1	25.8	59.5	99.0
1983	2,445,604	10.5	28.0	25.7	59.9	99.3
1982	2,456,278	10.6	28.4	26.1	61.4	101.9
1981	2,422,145	10.6	28.4	26.1	61.7	103.1
1980	2,390,252	10.6	28.5	26.1	61.4	102.6
1979	2,331,337	10.4	28.1	25.8	63.6	107.9
1978	2,282,272	10.3	28.0	25.7	64.1	109.1
1977	2,178,367	9.9	27.2	25.0	63.6	109.8
1976	2,154,807	9.9	27.4	25.2	65.2	113.4
1975	2,152,662	10.0	27.9	25.6	66.9	118.5
1974	2,229,667	10.5	29.4	27.1	72.0	128.4
1973	2,284,108	10.8	30.7	28.2	76.0	137.3
1972	2,282,154	10.9	31.3	28.8	77.9	141.3
1971	2,190,481	10.6	30.7	28.2	76.2	138.9
1970	2,158,802	10.6	31.1	28.4	76.5	140.2
1969	2,145,000	10.6	31.4	28.9	80.0	149.1
1968	2,069,000	10.4	30.8	28.3	79.1	147.2
1967	1,927,000	9.7	29.1	26.9	76.4	145.2
1966	1,857,000	9.5	28.4	26.4	75.6	145.1
1965	1,800,000	9.3	27.9	26.0	75.0	144.3
1964	1,725,000	9.0	27.1	25.3	74.6	146.2
1963	1,654,000	8.8	26.4	24.7	73.4	143.3
1962	1,577,000	8.5	25.5	23.9	71.2	138.4
1961	1,548,000	8.5	25.5	24.0	72.2	145.4
1960	1,523,000	8.5	25.4	24.0	73.5	148.0
1959	1,494,000	8.5	25.2	23.8	73.6	149.8
1958	1,451,000	8.4	24.8	23.5	72.0	146.3
1957	1,518,000	8.9	26.4	24.9	78.0	157.4
1956	1,585,000	9.5	27.8	26.4	82.4	165.6
1955	1,531,000	9.3	27.2	25.8	80.9	161.1
1954	1,490,000	9.2	26.9	25.4	79.8	154.3
1953	1,546,000	9.8	28.2	26.7	83.7	163.3
1952	1,539,318	9.9	28.3	26.8	83.2	159.9
1951	1,594,694	10.4	29.4	28.1	86.6	164.9
1950	1,667,231	11.1	30.7	29.8	90.2	166.4
1949	1,579,798	10.6	29.4	28.5	86.7	158.0
1948	1,811,155	12.4	34.0	33.0	98.5	174.7
1947	1,991,878	13.9	37.9	36.8	106.2	182.7
1946	2,291,045	16.4	44.5	42.8	118.1	199.0
1945	1,612,992	12.2	35.8	30.5	83.6	138.2
1944	1,452,394	10.9	31.2	27.8	76.5	124.5
1943	1,577,050	11.7	32.2	30.6	83.0	133.5
1942	1,772,132	13.2	35.6	34.8	93.0	147.6
1941	1,695,999	12.7	34.0	33.7	88.5	138.4
1940	1,595,879	12.1	32.3	32.3	82.8	122.4

Table 2. Marriages and marriage rates, by month: United States, 1976, 1985, and 1986

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population]

Month	Number			Rate		
	1986	1985	1976 ¹	1986	1985	1976 ¹
Total	2,407,099	2,412,625	2,154,807	10.0	10.1	9.9
January	115,719	117,347	121,950	5.7	5.8	6.6
February	146,118	138,647	138,777	7.9	7.6	8.1
March	154,203	164,246	136,198	7.6	8.1	7.4
April	182,380	179,403	158,139	9.2	9.2	8.9
May	245,457	229,084	199,627	12.0	11.3	10.9
June	273,235	295,413	243,097	13.8	15.1	13.6
July	215,705	219,233	218,705	10.5	10.8	11.9
August	269,414	264,459	225,699	13.1	13.0	12.2
September	219,901	225,318	184,926	11.1	11.5	10.4
October	208,605	203,057	186,006	10.2	10.0	10.1
November	186,078	186,691	161,894	9.4	9.5	9.0
December	190,284	189,727	179,789	9.3	9.3	9.7

¹Data exclude 30,125 nonlicensed marriages registered in California; see Technical notes.

Table 3. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1976, 1985, and 1986

[By place of occurrence. Data are counts of marriages performed, except as noted, Rates per 1,000 population estimated as of July 1]

Region, division, and State	Number			Rate		
	1986	1985	1976	1986	1985	1976
United States	2,407,099	2,412,625	¹ 2,154,807	10.0	10.1	¹ 9.9
Regions:						
Northeast	430,179	428,654	374,297	8.6	8.6	7.6
Midwest	515,207	520,500	544,351	8.7	8.8	9.4
South	916,665	919,147	¹ 792,837	11.0	11.2	¹ 11.2
West	545,048	544,324	443,322	11.2	11.4	¹ 11.3
Northeast:						
New England	114,273	114,331	95,596	9.0	9.0	7.8
Middle Atlantic	315,906	314,323	278,701	8.5	8.5	7.5
Midwest:						
East North Central	360,810	² 362,185	382,099	8.6	8.7	9.3
West North Central	154,397	158,315	162,252	8.8	9.0	9.6
South:						
South Atlantic	441,933	438,754	372,134	10.8	10.9	10.7
East South Central	176,251	171,808	159,488	11.6	11.4	11.4
West South Central	298,481	308,585	261,215	11.1	11.6	12.0
West:						
Mountain	232,807	233,701	¹ 216,208	17.9	18.3	¹ 21.4
Pacific	312,241	310,623	227,114	8.7	8.9	¹ 7.8
New England:						
Maine	11,983	12,248	11,302	10.2	10.5	10.4
New Hampshire	11,123	11,351	8,550	10.8	11.4	10.1
Vermont	5,698	5,549	4,396	10.5	10.4	9.1
Massachusetts	49,988	49,848	41,501	8.6	8.6	7.2
Rhode Island	8,103	8,011	6,905	8.3	8.3	7.3
Connecticut	27,378	27,324	22,942	8.6	8.6	7.4
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	⁴ 166,986	⁴ 163,995	136,968	⁴ 9.4	⁴ 9.2	7.6
New Jersey	61,362	61,189	51,291	8.0	8.1	7.0
Pennsylvania	87,558	89,139	90,442	7.4	7.5	7.6
East North Central:						
Ohio	98,533	² 94,373	96,776	9.2	² 8.8	9.0
Indiana	49,900	51,063	55,699	9.1	9.3	10.4
Illinois	96,189	97,712	110,847	8.3	8.5	9.8
Michigan	77,815	79,022	82,753	8.5	8.7	9.1
Wisconsin	38,373	40,015	36,024	8.0	8.4	7.9
West North Central:						
Minnesota	34,199	35,059	⁵ 32,034	8.1	8.4	⁵ 8.1
Iowa	23,311	24,578	25,727	8.2	8.5	8.9
Missouri	49,579	49,484	51,070	9.8	9.8	10.6
North Dakota	5,148	5,424	5,650	7.6	7.9	8.8
South Dakota	7,386	7,793	10,781	10.4	11.0	15.7
Nebraska	12,107	12,696	13,431	7.6	7.9	8.7
Kansas	22,667	23,281	23,559	9.2	9.5	10.2
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	5,484	5,356	3,943	8.7	8.6	6.6
Maryland	46,361	46,063	44,616	10.4	10.5	10.7
District of Columbia	5,125	5,039	4,611	8.2	8.1	6.6
Virginia	66,666	66,541	56,469	11.5	11.7	11.0
West Virginia	14,032	14,580	17,229	7.3	7.5	9.2
North Carolina	50,062	50,542	42,475	7.9	8.1	7.6
South Carolina	53,974	52,805	50,698	16.0	15.8	17.2
Georgia	70,866	72,312	65,950	11.6	12.1	12.9
Florida	129,363	125,516	86,143	11.1	11.0	9.9
East South Central:						
Kentucky	46,460	45,976	32,931	12.5	12.3	9.3
Tennessee	59,730	55,000	53,270	12.4	11.5	12.3
Alabama	45,778	46,082	46,515	11.3	11.5	12.4
Mississippi	24,283	24,750	26,772	9.3	9.5	11.0
West South Central:						
Arkansas	32,442	31,663	24,913	13.7	13.4	11.5
Louisiana	37,457	39,368	37,999	8.3	8.8	9.6
Oklahoma	33,805	35,922	40,983	10.2	10.9	14.5
Texas	194,777	201,632	157,320	11.7	12.3	12.2
Mountain:						
Montana	6,739	7,178	7,390	8.2	8.7	9.7
Idaho	11,958	12,277	13,104	11.9	12.2	15.3
Wyoming	5,210	5,386	5,862	10.3	10.6	14.8
Colorado	32,811	33,616	28,601	10.0	10.4	10.9
New Mexico	⁴ 13,631	⁴ 15,495	⁵ 15,616	9.2	⁴ 10.7	⁵ 13.1
Arizona	36,025	35,723	26,534	11.0	11.2	11.3
Utah	17,119	17,519	⁵ 14,693	10.3	10.6	11.6
Nevada	109,314	106,507	⁵ 104,408	113.0	113.7	⁵ 161.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1976, 1985, and 1986—Con.

[By place of occurrence. Data are counts of marriages performed, except as noted, Rates per 1,000 population estimated as of July 1]

Region, division, and State	Number			Rate		
	1986	1985	1976	1986	1985	1976
Pacific:						
Washington	43,255	43,771	41,986	9.7	9.9	11.4
Oregon	22,015	22,408	19,182	8.1	8.3	8.1
California	225,018	222,848	¹ 151,284	8.3	8.5	¹ 6.9
Alaska	5,734	6,175	4,893	10.8	11.8	12.5
Hawaii	16,219	15,421	9,769	15.2	14.7	10.8

¹Data exclude 30,125 nonlicensed marriages registered in California; see Technical notes.²Formerly North Central Region.³Data are incomplete.⁴Figure used for New York City is the total number of valid marriage certificates provided to NCHS.⁵Data include marriage licenses issued for some counties.⁶Data are premarital health examination forms issued.**Table 4. Total marriage rate by marriage order of women and men: Marriage-registration area, 1972–86**

[Based on sample data. Marriages per 1,000 women or men if age-sex specific rates for a given year were constant throughout their lives. Figures for marriage order not stated have been distributed. Beginning in 1977, figures exclude data for Iowa. For a description of the marriage-registration area, see Technical notes]

Year	Total marriage rate		Total first-marriage rate		Total remarriage rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1986	1,113.5	1,150.1	698.6	689.4	414.9	460.7
1985	1,113.0	1,155.5	699.3	688.9	413.7	466.6
1984	1,139.2	1,192.4	704.6	698.1	434.6	494.3
1983	1,131.9	1,189.4	703.0	697.4	428.9	492.0
1982	1,143.6	1,206.4	710.9	703.4	432.7	503.0
1981	1,113.9	1,218.0	687.2	711.4	426.7	506.6
1980	1,128.4	1,207.5	706.2	714.4	422.2	493.1
1979	1,130.0	1,243.2	704.4	739.4	425.6	503.8
1978	1,112.4	1,227.3	696.5	733.7	415.9	493.6
1977	1,098.4	1,213.9	687.6	727.7	410.8	486.2
1976	1,100.7	1,218.0	695.5	737.5	405.2	480.5
1975	1,125.7	1,246.2	720.8	774.4	404.9	471.8
1974	1,191.5	1,317.1	789.8	852.7	401.7	464.4
1973	1,249.1	1,382.3	843.4	920.0	405.7	462.3
1972	1,254.8	1,401.9	866.9	960.8	387.9	441.1

Table 5. Marriage rates by previous marital status of women and men: Marriage-registration area, 1970–86

[Based on sample data. Figures exclude data for Iowa beginning with 1977. Figures for previously divorced and previously widowed exclude data for Michigan and Ohio for all years, for South Carolina beginning with 1972, and for the District of Columbia for 1970. For a description of the marriage-registration area, see Technical notes. Rates per 1,000 population 15 years and over in specified group enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year	Previous marital status of women			Previous marital status of men		
	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Divorced	Widowed
1986	59.7	79.5	5.5	49.1	117.8	26.8
1985	61.5	81.8	5.7	50.1	121.6	27.7
1984	63.5	87.3	5.8	51.6	132.7	28.7
1983	63.8	91.6	6.2	51.8	142.1	30.7
1982	66.0	94.4	6.1	53.1	146.9	32.1
1981	64.9	96.3	6.5	53.8	150.8	30.8
1980	66.0	91.3	6.7	54.7	142.1	32.2
1979	67.8	104.0	7.7	56.3	165.6	35.3
1978	68.2	105.0	7.1	56.4	168.6	32.7
1977	69.2	107.3	7.6	56.7	173.4	35.3
1976	72.0	111.3	7.9	58.2	185.0	37.6
1975	75.9	117.2	8.3	61.5	189.8	40.4
1974	83.5	121.7	9.1	68.0	198.7	38.9
1973	90.9	131.0	9.3	73.9	221.3	39.3
1972	95.1	130.6	9.4	77.2	229.0	40.6
1971	93.3	132.8	9.6	75.2	230.7	42.5
1970	93.4	123.3	10.2	80.4	204.5	40.6

Table 6. Marriages and percent distribution of marriages by age according to previous marital status of women and men, 1986, and marriage rates by age and previous marital status of women and men, 1984-86: Marriage-registration area

[Based on sample data. For sampling errors of estimates and a description of the marriage-registration area, see Technical notes. Marriages of persons under 15 years of age are included in the youngest age groups; rates are based on populations that exclude persons under 15 years of age. Rates for all marriages are based on the unmarried population; for first marriages, on the never-married population; and for remarriages, on the widowed and divorced populations. Rates per 1,000 population in specified age group estimated as of July 1]

Age and previous marital status	Women					Men				
	Number	Percent	Rate ¹			Number	Percent	Rate ¹		
	1986	1986	1986	1985	1984	1986	1986	1986	1985	1984
All marriages										
Total	1,854,744	100.0	49.2	49.9	51.9	1,854,744	100.0	59.4	60.5	63.1
15-19 years	242,797	13.1	32.5	34.8	38.5	92,362	5.0	11.5	12.2	13.7
15-17 years	56,654	3.1	12.2	13.5	15.3	8,231	0.4	1.7	2.0	2.2
18-19 years	186,143	10.0	65.8	68.8	74.1	84,131	4.5	27.2	27.9	30.5
20-24 years	612,901	33.0	108.6	110.6	113.3	534,689	28.8	76.2	78.4	81.2
25-29 years	427,787	23.1	121.2	122.2	128.1	491,724	26.5	108.5	111.7	118.0
30-34 years	234,121	12.6	97.2	93.8	94.7	277,425	15.0	98.7	99.3	104.9
35-39 years	137,757	7.4	70.1	72.5	75.1	170,071	9.2	93.1	103.9	104.6
40-44 years	77,351	4.2	51.6	51.3	53.1	99,467	5.4	81.2	78.4	87.9
45-49 years	45,998	2.5	36.3	34.7	38.7	62,231	3.4	69.0	69.3	73.7
50-54 years	27,071	1.5	22.5	21.3	22.3	40,513	2.2	57.7	53.4	54.8
55-59 years	16,337	0.9	11.5	12.4	12.4	29,419	1.6	40.3	38.7	40.7
60-64 years	13,758	0.7	7.9	7.7	8.0	22,181	1.2	26.3	27.6	30.3
65 years and over	18,866	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	34,662	1.9	13.5	14.1	14.2
First marriages²										
Total	1,179,837	100.0	59.7	61.5	63.5	1,178,768	100.0	49.1	50.1	51.6
15-19 years	231,754	19.6	31.5	34.0	37.5	89,443	7.6	11.3	12.1	13.5
15-17 years	55,209	4.7	12.0	13.4	15.0	8,072	0.7	1.7	2.0	2.1
18-19 years	176,545	15.0	63.7	67.2	72.1	81,371	6.9	26.7	27.6	30.0
20-24 years	528,637	44.8	99.6	102.1	104.4	490,847	41.6	72.5	74.5	77.3
25-29 years	283,031	24.0	102.8	103.5	106.6	381,355	32.4	95.9	99.2	102.9
30-34 years	91,047	7.7	68.4	66.3	64.3	142,466	12.1	70.6	70.7	72.0
35-39 years	27,805	2.4	38.6	37.2	38.4	45,500	3.9	47.1	51.6	46.9
40-44 years	8,654	0.7	22.7	24.1	23.7	14,463	1.2	28.2	25.4	27.1
45-49 years	3,987	0.3	14.2	13.9	15.4	6,174	0.5	16.7	16.9	16.4
50-54 years	2,077	0.2	8.5	7.7	7.9	3,359	0.3	13.9	11.2	11.6
55-59 years	1,190	0.1	5.4	5.3	6.1	2,123	0.2	7.7	6.8	8.4
60-64 years	881	0.1	3.7	4.4	3.7	1,589	0.1	4.8	5.7	5.4
65 years and over	774	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1,449	0.1	2.4	2.4	2.3
Remarriages³										
Total	632,068	100.0	36.3	36.1	37.6	634,525	100.0	93.1	95.7	103.1
15-19 years	5,586	0.9	*	*	*	1,011	0.2	*	*	*
20-24 years	66,033	10.4	267.3	254.5	248.3	28,919	4.6	215.8	247.9	229.1
25-29 years	134,480	21.3	182.2	183.2	193.8	97,615	15.4	193.3	191.6	215.9
30-34 years	138,828	22.0	131.8	123.8	127.3	129,308	20.4	169.9	163.1	178.1
35-39 years	107,961	17.1	88.1	93.8	95.3	121,966	19.2	144.9	161.7	172.1
40-44 years	67,646	10.7	61.3	59.8	62.9	83,744	13.2	119.6	119.0	133.3
45-49 years	41,525	6.6	42.6	40.3	45.1	55,359	8.7	105.2	105.9	118.2
50-54 years	24,651	3.9	26.1	25.0	26.5	36,713	5.8	80.9	79.9	83.4
55-59 years	14,891	2.4	12.6	13.7	13.4	26,789	4.2	60.2	60.5	61.7
60-64 years	12,656	2.0	8.5	8.2	8.7	20,320	3.2	40.6	40.6	44.8
65 years and over	17,811	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	32,781	5.2	16.9	18.0	18.1
Previously widowed⁴										
Total	51,865	100.0	5.5	5.7	5.8	48,531	100.0	26.8	27.7	28.7
15-24 years	1,112	2.1	*	*	*	289	0.6	*	*	*
25-44 years	14,339	27.6	44.4	42.9	45.2	6,094	12.6	95.3	102.8	124.6
45-64 years	23,796	45.9	11.3	11.2	11.3	21,265	43.9	53.9	52.8	55.7
65 years and over	12,618	24.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	20,863	43.0	15.4	16.1	16.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Marriages and percent distribution of marriages by age according to previous marital status of women and men, 1986, and marriage rates by age and previous marital status of women and men, 1984-86: Marriage-registration area—Con.

[Based on sample data. For sampling errors of estimates and a description of the marriage-registration area, see Technical notes. Marriages of persons under 15 years of age are included in the youngest age groups; rates are based on populations that exclude persons under 15 years of age. Rates for all marriages are based on the unmarried population; for first marriages, on the never-married population; and for remarriages, on the widowed and divorced populations. Rates per 1,000 population in specified age group estimated as of July 1]

Age and previous marital status	Women					Men				
	Number	Percent	Rate ¹			Number	Percent	Rate ¹		
	1986	1986	1986	1985	1984	1986	1986	1986	1985	1984
Remarriages—Con.										
Previously divorced ²	487,301	100.0	79.5	81.8	87.3	493,457	100.0	117.8	121.6	132.7
15-19 years	4,041	0.8	*	*	*	574	0.1	*	*	*
20-24 years	54,171	11.1	256.7	263.6	241.5	23,862	4.8	233.9	276.2	234.8
25-29 years	111,026	22.8	176.5	183.6	204.1	81,062	16.4	186.3	187.8	211.7
30-34 years	115,530	23.7	133.1	127.8	132.0	108,225	21.9	165.2	157.9	173.1
35-39 years	88,308	18.1	89.7	96.7	100.3	102,643	20.8	142.6	160.0	173.9
40-44 years	53,515	11.0	64.0	62.9	66.9	69,977	14.2	125.4	119.1	130.1
45-49 years	30,858	6.3	47.5	46.1	49.5	44,608	9.0	102.5	105.8	117.8
50-54 years	15,352	3.2	30.2	31.0	33.0	27,608	5.6	82.2	77.8	78.2
55-59 years	7,288	1.5	16.2	17.4	17.6	17,034	3.5	54.2	57.0	58.8
60-64 years	4,026	0.8	10.4	10.2	12.3	9,836	2.0	38.9	39.4	45.8
65 years and over	3,186	0.7	5.4	4.8	4.8	8,028	1.6	21.1	23.8	23.9
Not stated if widowed or divorced	92,902	...	...	...	...	92,537	...	...	...	...
Not stated if previously married										
Total	42,839	...	...	...	...	41,451	...	...	...	...

¹All rates exclude data for Iowa.

²Figures for first marriages and remarriages exclude data for Iowa. These data are included in "Not stated if previously married."

³Data exclude remarriages in Michigan, Ohio, and South Carolina. These data are included in "Not stated if widowed or divorced."

Table 7. Median and mean age of bride and groom by previous marital status: Marriage-registration area, 1963-86

[Based on sample data. Figures by previous marital status exclude data for Iowa beginning with 1977. Figures for previously divorced and previously widowed exclude data for Michigan and Ohio for all years, for South Carolina beginning with 1972, and for the District of Columbia for 1970. For a description of the marriage-registration area, see Technical notes]

Year	Previous marital status of bride					Previous marital status of groom				
	Total ¹	First marriage	Remarriage			Total ¹	First marriage	Remarriage		
			Total ²	Previously divorced	Previously widowed			Total ²	Previously divorced	Previously widowed
Median age										
1986	25.7	23.3	33.9	33.1	54.3	27.8	25.1	37.5	36.6	62.9
1985	25.3	23.0	33.6	32.8	54.6	27.5	24.8	37.1	36.1	62.7
1984	25.0	22.8	33.3	32.5	54.2	27.2	24.6	36.8	35.9	62.4
1983	24.8	22.5	32.9	32.0	54.0	27.0	24.4	36.2	35.3	62.0
1982	24.4	22.3	32.5	31.6	54.1	26.7	24.1	35.7	34.9	61.7
1981	24.1	22.0	32.1	31.2	53.6	26.3	23.9	35.3	34.4	61.0
1980	23.7	21.8	32.0	31.0	53.6	25.9	23.6	35.2	34.0	61.2
1979	23.4	21.6	31.9	30.8	55.2	25.8	23.4	35.3	33.9	61.7
1978	23.2	21.4	31.5	30.5	52.6	25.5	23.2	35.1	33.8	59.7
1977	22.9	21.1	31.4	30.2	53.1	25.2	23.0	34.9	33.6	60.1
1976	22.7	21.0	31.7	30.1	53.0	25.0	22.9	35.1	33.7	60.0
1975	22.4	20.8	32.0	30.2	52.4	24.7	22.7	35.5	33.6	59.4
1974	22.0	20.6	32.1	30.0	51.9	24.2	22.5	35.7	33.6	59.2
1973	21.9	20.6	32.3	30.2	52.1	24.1	22.5	36.3	33.9	59.3
1972	21.7	20.5	32.8	30.3	51.4	23.8	22.4	36.5	34.0	59.1
1971	21.7	20.5	32.9	30.2	51.8	23.7	22.5	36.9	34.1	59.1
1970	21.7	20.6	33.3	30.1	51.2	23.6	22.5	37.5	34.5	58.7
1969	21.6	20.6	33.8	30.4	51.3	23.5	22.4	38.2	34.7	59.0
1968	21.5	20.6	33.8	30.7	50.6	23.6	22.4	38.3	35.1	57.9
1967	21.4	20.5	35.0	31.3	50.0	23.8	22.6	39.1	35.5	57.7
1966	21.5	20.3	35.2	31.4	50.2	23.8	22.6	39.2	35.8	57.9
1965	21.4	20.4	35.5	31.7	50.1	23.6	22.5	39.6	36.0	57.8
1964	21.4	20.4	35.6	31.7	50.3	23.6	22.4	39.7	36.4	58.0
1963	21.3	20.3	35.6	31.8	49.7	23.7	22.5	39.8	36.3	58.0
Mean age										
1986	28.4	24.3	36.2	34.6	53.3	31.0	26.2	40.1	38.2	61.2
1985	28.1	24.0	36.1	34.3	53.3	30.8	25.9	39.9	37.9	61.1
1984	27.8	23.8	35.9	34.0	52.8	30.5	25.7	39.7	37.7	60.8
1983	27.6	23.5	35.6	33.7	52.6	30.3	25.5	39.3	37.3	60.2
1982	27.3	23.3	35.3	33.4	52.6	30.0	25.3	39.0	37.0	59.9
1981	27.0	23.0	35.0	33.0	52.2	29.8	25.0	38.7	36.6	59.5
1980	26.7	22.7	35.0	32.8	52.2	29.4	24.8	38.7	36.5	59.6
1979	26.7	22.5	35.4	32.8	53.4	29.5	24.6	38.9	36.4	60.0
1978	26.3	22.3	34.9	32.6	51.4	29.1	24.4	38.5	36.2	58.4
1977	26.2	22.2	35.0	32.5	51.8	29.0	24.3	38.6	36.1	58.9
1976	26.1	22.1	35.3	32.5	51.8	28.9	24.1	38.8	36.2	58.6
1975	25.9	21.9	35.5	32.7	51.2	28.7	24.0	39.1	36.3	58.2
1974	25.6	21.7	35.7	32.5	51.0	28.3	23.8	39.4	36.3	58.2
1973	25.5	21.7	36.0	32.8	51.0	28.1	23.8	39.6	36.4	58.1
1972	25.2	21.6	36.2	32.9	50.7	27.9	23.7	39.8	36.5	58.0
1971	25.1	21.6	36.4	32.8	50.6	27.8	23.7	40.3	36.6	57.7
1970	25.1	21.6	36.6	32.8	50.3	27.8	23.8	40.6	36.7	57.7
1969	25.1	21.6	36.9	33.0	50.4	27.7	23.8	40.9	36.9	57.7
1968	25.0	21.6	36.9	33.2	49.9	27.7	23.8	41.0	37.1	57.0
1967	25.1	21.6	37.4	33.3	49.7	28.0	24.0	41.4	37.4	56.7
1966	25.2	21.5	37.6	33.6	49.7	28.0	24.0	41.6	37.6	57.0
1965	25.2	21.6	37.7	33.6	49.7	28.1	24.0	42.0	37.8	56.7
1964	25.3	21.4	37.8	33.1	50.0	28.3	24.0	42.1	37.8	57.0
1963	25.2	21.5	37.7	33.5	49.3	28.2	24.1	42.3	37.8	56.8

¹Figures include previous marital status not stated.
²Figures include divorced or widowed not stated.

Table 8. Percent distribution of marriages by previous marital status of both bride and groom: Reporting States, 1970-86

[Based on sample data]

Year	Total	Wife previously single and husband previously—			Wife previously divorced and husband previously—			Wife previously widowed and husband previously—		
		Single	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Divorced	Widowed
1986	100.0	54.4	11.0	0.3	10.7	18.9	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4
1985	100.0	54.7	11.1	0.3	10.4	18.8	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.5
1984	100.0	55.0	11.1	0.4	10.2	18.8	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.5
1983	100.0	54.8	11.2	0.4	10.0	18.9	1.3	0.5	1.5	1.5
1982	100.0	55.1	11.3	0.4	9.8	18.8	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.5
1981	100.0	54.9	11.4	0.4	9.6	18.8	1.3	0.5	1.5	1.5
1980	100.0	56.5	10.8	0.4	9.3	17.8	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.6
1979	100.0	56.7	10.8	0.5	8.9	17.6	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.9
1978	100.0	57.3	10.7	0.5	8.7	17.4	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.7
1977	100.0	57.8	10.3	0.5	8.5	17.2	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.9
1976	100.0	58.9	10.1	0.6	8.2	16.4	1.5	0.6	1.8	2.0
1975	100.0	60.5	9.3	0.6	7.8	15.5	1.6	0.7	1.8	2.1
1974	100.0	63.1	8.6	0.6	7.3	14.0	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.1
1973	100.0	64.8	8.1	0.6	7.1	13.2	1.4	0.7	1.8	2.1
1972	100.0	67.1	7.6	0.6	6.6	12.0	1.4	0.8	1.8	2.1
1971	100.0	68.2	7.2	0.7	6.4	11.1	1.5	0.9	1.8	2.2
1970	100.0	68.8	6.9	0.7	6.4	10.7	1.4	0.9	1.8	2.4

NOTE: In 1970 previous marital status was reported by 38 registration States: Alabama, Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In 1971-76 the District of Columbia also reported this item. After 1976, Iowa no longer reported it. In 1979 Colorado joined the MRA, bringing the total of reporting areas back to 38 States plus the District of Columbia for the 1979-86 period.

Table 9. Median and mean interval to remarriage in years by previous marital status of bride and groom: Reporting States, 1970-86

[Based on sample data.]

Year	Previous marital status of bride			Previous marital status of groom		
	All remarriages ¹	Previously divorced	Previously widowed	All remarriages ¹	Previously divorced	Previously widowed
	Median interval					
1986	2.6	2.4	4.5	2.1	2.1	2.2
1985	2.5	2.3	4.6	2.0	2.0	2.1
1984	2.4	2.2	4.5	1.9	2.0	2.1
1983	2.3	2.1	4.3	1.8	1.8	2.0
1982	2.1	1.9	4.2	1.7	1.7	2.0
1981	2.0	1.9	4.1	1.6	1.6	2.0
1980	2.0	1.8	4.1	1.6	1.6	2.0
1979	1.9	1.7	4.3	1.5	1.4	2.0
1978	1.8	1.7	3.9	1.4	1.4	1.9
1977	1.7	1.5	4.1	1.3	1.3	1.9
1976	1.6	1.4	3.7	1.2	1.1	1.8
1975	1.6	1.3	3.7	1.2	1.1	1.7
1974	1.5	1.2	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.7
1973	1.5	1.2	3.7	1.1	1.0	1.8
1972	1.4	1.1	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.9
1971	1.4	1.1	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.8
1970	1.3	1.0	3.6	1.0	0.9	1.8
	Mean interval					
1986	3.9	3.7	6.3	3.4	3.4	3.7
1985	3.8	3.6	6.5	3.3	3.2	3.7
1984	3.6	3.4	6.2	3.2	3.1	3.7
1983	3.5	3.3	6.1	3.0	3.0	3.5
1982	3.4	3.1	6.1	2.9	2.8	3.4
1981	3.3	3.0	6.0	2.8	2.7	3.5
1980	3.2	2.9	6.0	2.7	2.6	3.5
1979	3.2	2.9	6.0	2.6	2.5	3.5
1978	3.1	2.8	5.7	2.5	2.5	3.3
1977	3.0	2.7	5.8	2.5	2.3	3.4
1976	3.0	2.6	5.6	2.4	2.3	3.3
1975	2.9	2.5	5.6	2.4	2.3	3.2
1974	2.9	2.5	5.5	2.4	2.2	3.3
1973	2.9	2.6	5.5	2.3	2.2	3.2
1972	3.0	2.5	5.7	2.3	2.2	3.4
1971	3.0	2.6	5.5	2.4	2.3	3.3
1970	2.9	2.5	5.5	2.3	2.2	3.2

¹Figures include divorced or widowed not stated.

NOTE: In 1970 data on interval between marriages were reported by 18 registration States (California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming). By 1986, 9 additional States were reporting interval between marriages (Colorado, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, and Virginia).

Table 10. Marriages and mean age at marriage by race and previous marital status of bride and groom: 34 reporting States, 1986

[Based on sample data.]

Race	Total	First marriage	Remarriage				Previous marital status not stated
			Total	Previously divorced	Previously widowed	Widowed or divorced not stated	
Bride							
Number							
All races	1,212,983	745,909	448,664	377,567	40,129	30,968	18,410
White	1,033,451	620,215	399,130	336,950	35,415	26,765	14,106
Black	136,792	98,917	36,667	28,968	3,832	3,867	1,208
Other races	18,877	13,896	4,791	4,194	322	275	190
Race not stated	23,863	12,881	8,076	7,455	560	61	2,906
Groom							
All races	1,212,983	751,214	444,364	377,873	36,922	29,569	17,405
White	1,031,112	627,200	390,613	333,185	32,549	24,879	13,299
Black	142,620	99,403	42,039	33,925	3,676	4,438	1,178
Other races	16,295	12,362	3,740	3,286	258	196	193
Race not stated	22,956	12,249	7,972	7,477	439	56	2,735
Bride							
Mean age							
All races	28.4	23.8	36.0	34.3	53.4	34.8	25.4
White	28.3	23.5	35.9	34.1	54.0	34.5	25.2
Black	28.8	25.7	37.3	35.9	49.0	36.8	28.4
Other races	28.0	25.4	35.5	34.9	45.3	34.3	26.3
Race not stated	28.0	24.1	35.2	34.1	51.2	31.8	25.2
Groom							
All races	31.0	25.8	39.9	37.9	61.2	38.5	27.2
White	31.0	25.5	39.8	37.8	61.5	38.3	27.0
Black	31.3	27.3	40.9	39.0	58.8	39.9	29.4
Other races	30.0	27.3	38.9	37.8	54.7	36.7	30.5
Race not stated	30.6	26.0	38.9	37.6	62.0	34.3	27.1

¹Data exclude remarriages in South Carolina. These data are included in "Widowed or divorced not stated."

NOTE: Of the 42 States in the marriage-registration area in 1986, 34 reported race of bride and groom—Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Those registration areas that did not report race are California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Ohio.

Table 11. Marriages and percent distribution by educational attainment of bride and groom, according to previous marital status, and mean years of school completed: 21 reporting States, 1986

Previous marital status	Years of school completed								Mean and median
	Total	0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Not stated	
Bride									
	Number								Mean
Total	754,379	18,982	86,024	275,892	159,016	89,392	41,230	83,843	13.4
Single	490,422	8,762	51,244	169,959	106,009	70,509	28,583	55,356	13.6
Previously married	261,379	10,184	34,682	105,501	52,852	18,744	12,597	26,819	13.0
Divorced	234,562	7,098	30,809	95,961	48,563	16,950	11,773	23,408	13.1
Widowed	24,924	3,056	3,657	9,048	3,982	1,695	739	2,747	12.3
Widowed or divorced not stated	1,893	30	216	492	307	99	85	664	...
Not stated	2,578	36	98	432	155	139	50	1,668	...
Groom									
Total	754,379	27,244	79,106	273,307	140,273	93,031	57,731	83,687	13.5
Single	491,027	11,412	50,148	180,636	91,493	66,608	35,486	55,244	13.6
Previously married	260,990	15,798	28,883	92,370	48,649	26,343	22,174	26,773	13.2
Divorced	236,637	11,162	26,056	85,733	45,705	23,875	20,377	23,729	13.3
Widowed	22,713	4,544	2,637	6,240	2,755	2,408	1,692	2,437	12.2
Widowed or divorced not stated	1,640	92	190	397	189	60	105	607	...
Not stated	2,362	34	75	301	131	80	71	1,670	...
Bride									
	Percent distribution								Median
Total	100.0	2.8	12.8	41.1	23.7	13.3	6.1	...	12.8
Single	100.0	2.0	11.8	39.1	24.4	16.2	6.6	...	12.9
Previously married	100.0	4.3	14.8	45.0	22.5	8.0	5.4	...	12.7
Divorced	100.0	3.4	14.6	45.4	23.0	8.0	5.6	...	12.7
Widowed	100.0	13.8	16.5	40.8	18.0	7.6	3.3	...	12.5
Groom									
Total	100.0	4.1	11.8	40.8	20.9	13.9	8.6	...	12.8
Single	100.0	2.6	11.5	41.5	21.0	15.3	8.1	...	12.9
Previously married	100.0	6.7	12.3	39.4	20.8	11.2	9.5	...	12.8
Divorced	100.0	5.2	12.2	40.3	21.5	11.2	9.6	...	12.8
Widowed	100.0	22.4	13.0	30.8	13.6	11.9	8.3	...	12.5

NOTE: Of the 42 States in the marriage-registration area in 1986, 21 reported education of bride and groom—California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Technical notes

Place and time of occurrence

Marriages and marriage rates for States and other areas are by place of occurrence. Marriages are those performed during the calendar year.

Sources of data

Figures in tables 1-3 are based on totals reported by States and counties, except for New York City, where the count of marriages was taken from the 100-percent sample of marriage records. Figures in tables 4-11 are based on data tabulated from State-coded data tapes and from probability samples of records selected and coded in the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) from copies of the records sent by States participating in the marriage-registration area (MRA). In 1986 the MRA consisted of the District of Columbia and all except eight States—Arizona, Arkansas, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington. Marriages performed in the MRA included 77 percent of the marriages registered in the United States in 1986 and 79 percent in 1976.

Nonlicensed (confidential) marriages for California

Section 4213 of the California Civil Code allows unmarried couples who have been living together to be married confidentially without obtaining a marriage license or health certificate. In March 1972 this section was amended to require county clerks to keep sealed records of these marriages and to report periodically the total number to the California State Department of Health Services. Since reporting began, nonlicensed marriages have increased rapidly, from 2,857 in 1973 to 83,773 in 1986. NCHS has not included the nonlicensed California marriages in totals or rates for years prior to 1978. However, beginning with final statistics for 1978, nonlicensed marriages, which totaled 37,462 in that year, are included in the national and geographic totals and rates.

Marriage sample

Twelve States—Florida, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (except New York City), Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia—supplied State-coded data tapes of all their marriage records through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program, and 100 percent of these records were used by NCHS. For all other States in the MRA, records were sampled at rates designed to give a sample of at least 2,500 for each State. All records were included in the samples for Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Wyoming, where totals of less than 5,000 marriages had been expected, and for New York City and Wisconsin. All other States were sampled at 5, 10, 20, or 50 percent, depending on the number of marriages in the State. The total sample size, including records supplied through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program, was 782,881 marriages. Sampling errors shown in table I are for frequencies that equal a specified percent of the total MRA marriages.

Nonlicensed marriages registered in California are not available for inclusion in the MRA marriage sample.

Table I. Approximate sampling errors of estimated number of marriages shown in table 6: Marriage-registration area, 1986

Percent of total MRA marriages in subclass	Sampling error
1 or 99	396
2 or 98	557
3 or 97	678
4 or 96	779
5 or 95	867
7 or 93	1,015
10 or 90	1,193
15 or 85	1,420
20 or 80	1,591
25 or 75	1,722
50	1,989

HOW TO USE THE SAMPLING ERROR TABLE: The total number of MRA marriages in 1986 (excluding nonlicensed California marriages) was 1,854,744. For any estimate of marriages shown in table 6, determine its percent of the total MRA marriages. Then look in the table of sampling errors for the row containing the computed percent to determine the sampling error for the estimated number of marriages for the year. For example, in 1986 there were an estimated 632,068 remarriages of women, or 34.9 percent of all 1986 marriages. Because 34.9 is between 25 and 50 percent, the sampling error is between 1,722 and 1,989, or, by interpolation, 1,828 remarriages. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the actual number of 1986 remarriages is between 630,240 and 633,898 (632,068 ± 1,828).

The 5-percent sample of California marriages for 1986 was drawn only from licensed marriages. The corresponding weights for sample records were based on these totals. Because no information is available on the characteristics of persons obtaining nonlicensed marriages, no accurate estimate is available for the bias introduced in sample estimates by the omission of these marriages.

Sampling errors

All statistics for the MRA are estimates based on the systematic sample of marriages described above; therefore, these statistics are subject to sampling errors. The sampling error is a measure of variation that occurs by chance between sample estimates and the actual quantity being estimated. The chance is about 68 in 100 that an estimate would differ from the true value by less than the sampling error and about 95 in 100 that the difference would be less than twice the sampling error.

Population denominators

Marriage rates for the MRA by age, sex, and previous marital status for 1984, 1985, and 1986 are based on unpublished population estimates as of July 1, prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (5). National and State rates for 1986 are based on population estimates as of July 1 published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (6).

Computation of percent distributions, medians, and means

Figures for marriage order and previous marital status not stated were subtracted from figures for marriages used as denominators before medians were computed. Computations of median and mean age at marriage were based on tabulations of ungrouped data.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Nonreporting bias

Age was more than 99 percent complete on marriage records, but in

1986 marriage order for brides was not stated on 2 percent of the MRA records. No allocation of missing data was done before rates were calculated.

The percent not stated for grooms was similar.

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

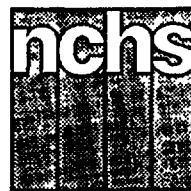
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Monthly Vital Statistics Report



Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics

Advance Report of Final Divorce Statistics, 1986

Divorces and divorce rates

The number of divorces in the United States fell 1 percent between 1985 and 1986, from 1,190,000 to 1,178,000. The historic trend in the number of divorces has been upward, with two major peaks. The first peak occurred in 1946, soon after World War II, when the number of divorces reached 610,000 (table 1). The second, higher peak occurred at the beginning of this decade. In 1981 the number of divorces reached a record high of 1,213,000. Since 1981, the total has fluctuated, dropping in 1982 and 1983, rising in 1984 and 1985, then dropping again in 1986.

The divorce rate per 1,000 population rose fairly steadily throughout the 1960's and 1970's, reaching peaks of 5.3 in 1979 and 1981. The rate stabilized from 1982 to 1986, fluctuating between 4.9 and 5.0; in 1986 the rate was 4.9.

The divorce rate per 1,000 married women 15 years of age and over, the population that is actually at risk of divorce, followed a similar pattern. It reached a record high of 22.8 in 1979, and has fluctuated between 21.2 and 21.7 since 1982; in 1986 it was 21.2. These rates mean that more than 2 percent of U.S. wives divorced in each of these years.

Although the divorce rates dropped in each region between 1985

and 1986, sharp differences among regions remained. Historically the divorce rates for the West and the South have been considerably higher than for the Midwest, and all three have been higher than the rate for the Northeast. This pattern continued in 1986. The rate for the West was 5.6 per 1,000 population—2 percent higher than the rate for the South (5.5), 27 percent higher than the rate for the Midwest (4.4), and 56 percent higher than the rate for the Northeast (3.6) (table 2).

The States with the highest numbers of divorces were Texas (98,405), Florida (78,114), New York (66,644), and Ohio (52,068). It is virtually certain that divorces in California exceeded those in Texas, but the data reported for California include an unknown number of legal separations in addition to decrees actually granted. Areas that reported the fewest divorces were North Dakota (2,261), the District of Columbia (2,326), Vermont (2,410), and South Dakota (2,584).

The divorce rates were highest in Nevada (13.9 per 1,000 population); Oklahoma (7.5); Arkansas (7.1); and Alaska, Arizona, and Wyoming (7.0 each). Divorce rates were lowest in North Dakota (3.3); Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts (3.4 each); and Maryland (3.5). Between 1985 and 1986, the divorce rate fell in 26 States and the District of

Columbia, rose in 9 States, and remained the same in 10 States. Comparisons could not be made for five States where data were incomplete in one or both years.

Data for the preceding discussion are from reports of the number of divorces provided annually by the 50 States and the District of Columbia. For the following discussions of children involved in divorce, ages at divorce and marriage, duration of marriage, and petitioner of divorce, detailed information comes from the 31 States and the District of Columbia that constitute the divorce-registration area (DRA). About 49 percent of the divorces in the United States in 1986 took place in the DRA.

Children involved in divorce

Three national measures based on data from the DRA document the involvement of children in divorce. They are the number of children involved in divorce, the average number of children per decree, and the rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age (table 3).

More than 1 million children under 18 years of age have been involved in divorce in the United States every year since 1972 when there were an estimated 1,021,000 children. The number reached a record high of 1,181,000 in 1979 and has fluctuated, generally

downward, since then. In 1986 there were 1,064,000 children involved in divorce, 2 percent fewer than in 1985 (1,091,000).

Between 1950 and 1964 the average number of children per decree generally rose, peaking in 1964 with 1.36 children per divorce. The long-term trend since 1964 has been one of decline, dipping to 0.90 in 1986, the lowest it has been since 1954. The average number of children per decree has been declining over the past two decades, in part, because American families are becoming smaller.

Couples divorcing in recent years have fewer children, on the average, than couples divorcing earlier. However, children of today have a greater likelihood of being affected by a divorce than in former years. The number of children under 18 years involved in divorce per 1,000 children in the population has increased from 9.5 in 1966 to 16.8 in 1986. The rate per 1,000 children reached a historic high in 1981 (18.7). Between 1982 and 1985 the rate remained fairly steady, ranging from 17.2 to 17.6 (table 3). The 1986 rate of 16.8 was 3 percent lower than the rate in 1985 (17.3).

The distribution of the number of children of divorcing couples is shown in table 4. In the DRA, 47 percent of divorcing couples had no children under 18 years of age, 25 percent had one child under 18 years, and the remaining 27 percent had two children or more under 18 years. In 1966, when families were larger, only about 40 percent of divorcing couples had no children under the age of 18 years and 23 percent had one child under 18 years, but 37 percent had two children or more under 18 years. In 1986, the percent of divorcing couples with no children under 18 years ranged from 38 percent in Nebraska to 60 percent in the District of Columbia.

Age

Age-specific divorce rates, which indicate the likelihood of divorce among different age groups, have been calculated using data from 28 States and the District of Columbia where age at divorce was reported with sufficient

completeness to provide reliable rates (table 5).

The rates are based on population estimates prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census by age and marital status of men and women. As in the past, fewer men than women are reported as married. This causes the rate of divorce for married men to be higher than that for married women because the base population is smaller. The 1986 divorce rate per 1,000 married men was 19.2, slightly higher than the rate of 19.0 for women.

The age-specific divorce rate for women is highest for the youngest age group (50.9 per 1,000 married women aged 15–19 years). The rate then drops for each successively higher age group.

For men, the highest age-specific divorce rate was for those 20–24 years of age (49.9 per 1,000 married men). The rate for teenaged husbands was only slightly lower (49.8). Then, as with the women, rates taper off, dropping to 2.0 per 1,000 men 65 years of age and over. For every age group except teenagers rates for men were higher than rates for women, 7 percent higher at 20–24 years and increasing to 52 percent higher at ages 55–59 years. The difference between rates for women and men narrows again after the age of 60.

Divorces tend to be concentrated in early adulthood. Sixty-one percent of wives and 52 percent of husbands who divorced in 1986 were under the age of 35 (table 6). The incidence of divorce after the age of 59 is relatively uncommon; only 3.3 percent of divorcing men and 2.0 percent of women were 60 years and over.

Age at divorce has shifted upward since the late 1970's (table 7), reflecting the steady rise of age at marriage. Between the low points in the 1970's and 1986, the median age at time of divorce increased by 2.6 years for all divorcing men, 2.3 years for men divorcing from first marriages, and 1.8 years for men divorcing from remarriages. Wives tend to be a few years younger than their husbands, but the changes in the median ages of divorcing women were similar to those of men. For women, there was an increase of 2.6 years in the median age at time of divorce for all

marriages, and increases of 2.5 and 1.9 years for first marriages and remarriages, respectively. Although the mean ages at divorce are higher than the medians, the pattern of change has been similar.

The distribution of age at marriage for husbands divorcing in 1986 (table 8) shows that almost 14 percent had married as teenagers and about 41 percent had married at the ages of 20–24 years. Thus, the majority of divorcing husbands in 1986 married before the age of 25 years. More than two-thirds of divorcing wives married before the age of 25 years; nearly one-third had married as teenagers.

The median and mean ages of husbands and wives at time of marriage (table 9) summarize these distributions and show persistent increases for men and women since 1978. In 1986, the median age at marriage for divorcing husbands was 24.3 years—22.7 years for men divorcing from a first marriage, 31.6 years for second marriages, and 38.0 years for higher order marriages. For divorcing women, the median age at marriage was 22.0 years—20.6 years for women divorcing from a first marriage, 28.6 years for second marriages, and 34.7 years for higher order marriages. Mean ages are slightly higher than median ages.

The variation among States in age at marriage of divorcing husbands and wives and age at divorce is shown in table 10.

Duration of marriage

Most divorces occur relatively early in marriage. Almost 4 percent of divorcing couples had been married less than 1 year and 34 percent for 1–4 years.

Half the couples had been married less than 7 years, the median duration of marriage in 1986 (table 11). First marriages ending in divorce lasted about 8 years for husbands and wives, while remarriages ending in divorce lasted only 5 years. The median duration of second marriages was 5.5 years for husbands and wives, but the median duration for subsequent remarriages was less than 4 years.

Median duration of first marriages was shortest during the mid-1970's—7.3 years for husbands and 7.2 years for wives. After 1976 the median duration of first marriages gradually increased to a high of 8.4 years in 1983. Since 1983 the median has been declining; by 1986 it was 6 months (0.5 year) lower than in 1983. The median duration of remarriages, on the other hand, has increased fairly steadily since 1978 for husbands and wives regardless of marriage order.

There was considerable variation for duration of marriage among States (table 12). In 1986 the median duration ranged from 5.0 years in Alaska to 8.8 years in Maryland and Massachusetts.

Petitioner

Wives are more likely than husbands to be the petitioner of divorce (table 13). Wives petitioned 62 percent of all divorces in 1986 and husbands petitioned 33 percent. Although the proportion of jointly petitioned divorces doubled since 1975 when it was only about 3 percent, the proportion of jointly petitioned divorces in 1986 remains low at 6 percent. The presence of children under 18 years of age in the household had an effect on which spouse petitioned for divorce. When children were involved in the divorce, wives petitioned 66 percent of divorces compared with 57 percent when there

were no children under 18 years of age in the household. The presence of children had only a minimal effect on jointly petitioned divorces.

Although women traditionally have been more likely to petition for divorce, table 13 shows that the difference in the proportion of husbands and wives petitioning for divorce is slowly diminishing. Over the past 12 years the difference in the proportion of husbands versus wives as petitioner narrowed by 9 percentage points, from a difference of 38 percentage points in 1975 to 29 percentage points in 1986. This trend is observed regardless of the presence or absence of children.

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
-

Table 1. Divorces and annulments and rates: United States, 1940-86

[Data refer only to events occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959 and Hawaii beginning 1960. Rates per 1,000 population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year	Divorces and annulments	Rate per 1,000—	
		Total population	Married women 15 years and over
1986	1,178,000	4.9	21.2
1985	1,190,000	5.0	21.7
1984	1,169,000	5.0	21.5
1983	1,158,000	4.9	21.3
1982	1,170,000	5.0	21.7
1981	1,213,000	5.3	22.6
1980	1,189,000	5.2	22.6
1979	1,181,000	5.3	22.8
1978	1,130,000	5.1	21.9
1977	1,091,000	5.0	21.1
1976	1,083,000	5.0	21.1
1975	1,036,000	4.8	20.3
1974	977,000	4.6	19.3
1973	915,000	4.3	18.2
1972	845,000	4.0	17.0
1971	773,000	3.7	15.8
1970	708,000	3.5	14.9
1969	639,000	3.2	13.4
1968	584,000	2.9	12.5
1967	523,000	2.6	11.2
1966	499,000	2.5	10.9
1965	479,000	2.5	10.6
1964	450,000	2.4	10.0
1963	428,000	2.3	9.6
1962	413,000	2.2	9.4
1961	414,000	2.3	9.6
1960	393,000	2.2	9.2
1959	395,000	2.2	9.3
1958	368,000	2.1	8.9
1957	381,000	2.2	9.2
1956	382,000	2.3	9.4
1955	377,000	2.3	9.3
1954	379,000	2.4	9.5
1953	390,000	2.5	9.9
1952	392,000	2.5	10.1
1951	381,000	2.5	9.9
1950	385,000	2.6	10.3
1949	397,000	2.7	10.6
1948	408,000	2.8	11.2
1947	483,000	3.4	13.6
1946	610,000	4.3	17.9
1945	485,000	3.5	14.4
1944	400,000	2.9	12.0
1943	359,000	2.6	11.0
1942	321,000	2.4	10.1
1941	293,000	2.2	9.4
1940	264,000	2.0	8.8

Table 2. Divorces and annulments and rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1976, 1985, and 1986

[Data are counts of decrees granted supplied by States except as noted. Figures for the divorce-registration States differ from those based on sample data shown in table 4. Rates per 1,000 population in each area estimated as of July 1]

Region, division, and State	Number			Rate		
	1986	1985	1976	1986	1985	1976
United States	1,178,000	1,190,000	1,083,000	4.9	5.0	5.0
Regions:						
Northeast	182,000	187,000	156,000	3.6	3.8	3.2
Midwest	263,000	267,000	273,000	4.4	4.5	4.7
South	1,458,000	1,458,000	394,000	15.5	15.6	5.6
West	1,275,000	278,000	260,000	15.6	5.8	6.6
Northeast:						
New England	47,962	49,853	43,722	3.8	3.9	3.6
Middle Atlantic	134,188	137,064	112,576	3.6	3.7	3.0
Midwest:						
East North Central	188,942	¹ 192,555	² 199,938	4.5	³ 4.6	⁴ 4.9
West North Central	73,597	74,330	72,959	4.2	4.2	4.3
South:						
South Atlantic	212,804	210,454	182,047	5.2	5.2	5.2
East South Central	87,257	86,156	79,328	5.7	5.7	5.7
West South Central ²	155,153	160,899	132,309	*	*	6.1
West:						
Mountain	³ 86,111	89,880	75,534	*	7.0	7.5
Pacific	187,441	188,498	184,888	5.2	5.4	6.3
New England:						
Maine	5,627	6,086	5,540	4.8	5.2	5.1
New Hampshire	4,883	4,911	4,322	4.8	4.9	5.1
Vermont	2,410	2,355	1,905	4.5	4.4	3.9
Massachusetts	19,813	21,573	16,974	3.4	3.7	3.0
Rhode Island	3,684	3,699	3,276	3.8	3.8	3.4
Connecticut	11,545	11,229	11,705	3.6	3.5	3.8
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	66,644	67,616	54,229	3.7	3.8	3.0
New Jersey	27,669	29,295	21,816	3.6	3.9	3.0
Pennsylvania	39,875	40,153	36,531	3.4	3.4	3.1
East North Central:						
Ohio	52,068	⁵ 53,016	59,251	4.8	⁶ 4.9	5.5
Indiana ⁴	35,076	35,251	³ 31,193	6.4	6.4	⁷ 5.8
Illinois	45,852	48,917	51,810	4.0	4.2	4.6
Michigan	39,551	38,775	43,101	4.3	4.3	4.7
Wisconsin	16,395	16,596	14,583	3.4	3.5	3.2
West North Central:						
Minnesota	14,426	14,795	⁸ 13,822	3.4	3.5	⁹ 3.5
Iowa	10,324	10,526	10,817	3.6	3.7	3.7
Missouri	25,466	24,990	25,414	5.0	5.0	5.3
North Dakota	2,261	2,295	1,861	3.3	3.4	2.9
South Dakota	2,584	2,566	2,350	3.6	3.6	3.4
Nebraska	6,172	6,364	5,862	3.9	4.0	3.8
Kansas	12,364	12,794	12,833	5.0	5.2	5.6
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	3,093	2,991	3,233	4.9	4.8	5.5
Maryland	15,608	16,187	16,101	3.5	3.7	3.9
District of Columbia	2,326	2,659	3,092	3.7	4.3	4.4
Virginia	24,875	24,131	21,381	4.3	4.2	4.2
West Virginia	9,803	9,851	8,893	5.1	5.1	4.7
North Carolina	31,599	30,212	24,327	5.0	4.8	4.3
South Carolina	13,429	13,455	10,641	4.0	4.0	3.6
Georgia	33,957	33,423	31,156	5.6	5.6	6.1
Florida	78,114	77,545	63,223	6.7	6.8	7.3
East South Central:						
Kentucky	18,999	18,255	16,027	5.1	4.9	4.5
Tennessee	30,031	29,860	27,002	6.3	6.3	6.2
Alabama	25,356	25,012	24,056	6.3	6.2	6.4
Mississippi	12,871	¹⁰ 13,029	12,243	4.9	¹¹ 5.0	5.0
West South Central:						
Arkansas	16,828	¹² 16,528	¹³ 18,365	7.1	¹⁴ 7.0	¹⁵ 8.5
Louisiana ²	15,173	17,608	12,550	*	*	3.2
Oklahoma	24,747	26,369	21,489	7.5	8.0	7.6
Texas	98,405	100,394	79,905	5.9	6.1	6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Divorces and annulments and rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1976, 1985, and 1986—Con.

[Data are counts of decrees granted supplied by States except as noted. Figures for the divorce-registration States differ from those based on sample data shown in table 4. Rates per 1,000 population in each area estimated as of July 1]

Region, division, and State	Number			Rate		
	1986	1985	1976	1986	1985	1976
Mountain:						
Montana	4,307	4,258	4,850	5.3	5.2	6.4
Idaho	6,067	6,207	5,699	6.1	6.2	6.6
Wyoming	3,536	3,807	2,850	7.0	7.5	7.2
Colorado	18,951	19,193	17,520	5.8	5.9	6.7
New Mexico	² 8,129	³ 13,172	9,118	*	⁴ 9.1	7.6
Arizona	23,062	21,157	19,029	7.0	6.6	8.1
Utah	8,589	8,768	6,170	5.2	5.3	4.9
Nevada	13,470	13,318	10,298	13.9	14.2	15.9
Pacific:						
Washington	26,155	26,346	27,072	5.9	6.0	7.3
Oregon	15,774	15,736	16,070	5.8	5.9	6.8
California	⁶ 137,133	⁶ 137,524	133,824	⁵ 5.1	⁵ 5.2	6.1
Alaska	3,705	4,005	3,210	7.0	7.7	8.2
Hawaii	4,674	4,887	4,712	4.4	4.6	5.2

¹Figures include estimates; see Technical notes.

²Data are incomplete; see Technical notes.

³Some counties reported divorce petitions filed rather than decrees granted.

⁴Data are estimated.

⁵Divorce petitions filed.

⁶Data include legal separations.

Table 3. Estimated number of children involved in divorces and annulments, average number of children per decree, and rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age: United States, 1950–86

[Data refer to children under 18 years of age and only to events occurring within the United States. Beginning in 1960, estimated from frequencies based on sample data; for 1950–59, estimated from total counts. For estimating method, see Technical notes. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year	Estimated number of children involved	Average number of children per decree	Rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age
1986	1,064,000	0.90	16.8
1985	1,091,000	0.92	17.3
1984	1,081,000	0.92	17.2
1983	1,091,000	0.94	17.4
1982	1,108,000	0.94	17.6
1981	1,180,000	0.97	18.7
1980	1,174,000	0.98	17.3
1979	1,181,000	1.00	18.4
1978	1,147,000	1.01	17.7
1977	1,095,000	1.00	16.7
1976	1,117,000	1.03	16.9
1975	1,123,000	1.08	16.7
1974	1,099,000	1.12	16.2
1973	1,079,000	1.17	15.7
1972	1,021,000	1.20	14.7
1971	946,000	1.22	13.6
1970	870,000	1.22	12.5
1969	840,000	1.31	11.9
1968	784,000	1.34	11.1
1967	701,000	1.34	9.9
1966	669,000	1.34	9.5
1965	630,000	1.32	8.9
1964	613,000	1.36	8.7
1963	562,000	1.31	8.2
1962	532,000	1.29	7.9
1961	516,000	1.25	7.8
1960	463,000	1.18	7.2
1959	468,000	1.18	7.5
1958	398,000	1.08	6.5
1957	379,000	0.99	6.4
1956	361,000	0.95	6.3
1955	347,000	0.92	6.3
1954	341,000	0.90	6.4
1953	330,000	0.85	6.4
1952	318,000	0.81	6.2
1951	304,000	0.80	6.1
1950	299,000	0.78	6.3

Table 4. Number of divorces and annulments and percent distribution by number of children under 18 years of age involved: Divorce-registration area and each registration State, 1986

[Based on sample data]

Area	All divorces and annulments	Number of children under 18 years of age involved						
		Total	None	1	2	3	4	5 or more
		Number	Percent distribution					
Divorce-registration area	574,280	100.0	47.2	25.4	19.7	6.0	1.3	0.4
Alabama	25,440	100.0	49.4	25.0	18.3	5.8	1.3	0.3
Alaska	3,702	100.0	50.1	23.5	19.2	5.4	1.3	0.5
Connecticut	11,640	100.0	47.7	24.9	20.7	5.6	0.8	0.2
Delaware	3,094	100.0	45.0	27.1	20.0	6.4	1.2	0.4
District of Columbia	2,326	100.0	60.1	22.5	13.0	3.5	0.6	0.3
Georgia	33,940	100.0	50.8	25.6	17.6	4.7	0.9	0.3
Hawaii	4,660	100.0	47.0	24.7	19.3	6.6	1.6	0.7
Idaho ¹	6,084	100.0	48.9	24.3	18.0	6.2	1.8	0.8
Illinois	45,841	100.0	47.2	25.1	19.3	6.3	1.6	0.5
Iowa	10,326	100.0	40.9	25.6	23.1	8.5	1.6	0.4
Kansas	12,424	100.0	43.9	24.6	22.0	7.5	1.5	0.5
Kentucky	19,055	100.0	48.8	26.9	17.7	5.5	0.9	0.2
Maryland	15,715	100.0	52.6	26.5	16.7	3.3	0.7	0.2
Massachusetts	19,755	100.0	44.5	25.9	21.2	6.4	1.5	0.5
Michigan	39,610	100.0	44.5	24.2	22.0	7.1	1.7	0.6
Missouri	25,466	100.0	46.4	25.8	19.9	6.3	1.3	0.3
Montana	4,321	100.0	44.3	23.3	23.0	6.9	2.0	0.5
Nebraska	6,172	100.0	37.6	24.8	24.6	9.7	2.6	0.7
New Hampshire	4,883	100.0	42.9	25.3	23.9	6.7	1.1	0.2
New York	66,641	100.0	54.6	22.2	16.3	5.1	1.3	0.4
Ohio	52,000	100.0	42.4	27.2	21.8	6.9	1.2	0.4
Oregon	15,765	100.0	41.7	26.3	24.1	6.0	1.8	0.1
Pennsylvania	39,880	100.0	44.6	27.2	21.4	5.4	0.9	0.4
Rhode Island	3,684	100.0	43.3	26.2	23.1	6.1	1.0	0.2
South Carolina	13,431	100.0	46.7	28.0	18.8	5.2	1.0	0.3
South Dakota	2,585	100.0	39.8	26.6	22.3	8.7	2.0	0.5
Tennessee	30,120	100.0	51.6	25.5	17.2	4.8	0.9	0.0
Utah	8,580	100.0	39.4	24.0	20.6	9.7	4.1	2.2
Vermont	2,346	100.0	39.1	25.3	25.4	7.8	1.7	0.6
Virginia	24,875	100.0	51.1	26.6	17.1	4.3	0.7	0.2
Wisconsin	16,385	100.0	40.1	25.7	24.1	7.9	1.7	0.5
Wyoming	3,534	100.0	41.2	25.1	23.2	7.5	2.2	0.7

¹This State reports number of children affected by decree.

Table 5. Divorces and annulments by age of men and women at time of decree, 1986, and rates by age of men and women at time of decree, 1970, 1980, and 1982-86: Divorce-registration area

[Based on sample data. Prior to calculation of rates, figures for age not stated were distributed. Rates exclude data for Michigan, Ohio, and South Dakota. Rates per 1,000 married population in specified group enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Age at time of decree	Number		Rate					
	1986	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1980	1970
Men								
All ages	574,280	19.2	19.4	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.8	14.2
15-19 years ¹	2,777	49.8	40.0	42.9	43.3	34.9	29.3	15.1
20-24 years	50,311	49.9	49.9	48.2	45.2	47.0	46.9	33.6
25-29 years	106,487	38.2	38.4	37.6	40.0	40.3	41.4	30.0
30-34 years	106,536	30.8	30.4	31.7	32.4	32.4	33.8	22.3
35-39 years	91,008	26.0	26.3	27.1	27.3	27.0	26.8	17.9
40-44 years	62,759	22.6	23.2	22.0	21.5	21.8	21.0	13.8
45-49 years	40,058	17.1	16.7	16.1	15.9	15.3	14.5	10.7
50-54 years	24,672	10.9	11.1	10.7	10.7	10.1	9.5	7.6
55-59 years	14,891	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.1
60-64 years	8,594	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4
65 years and over	8,620	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Not stated	57,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women								
All ages	574,280	19.0	19.2	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.5	14.0
15-19 years ¹	10,245	50.9	48.4	45.5	48.1	45.6	42.4	26.9
20-24 years	83,521	46.6	46.8	44.4	43.3	44.5	47.2	33.3
25-29 years	116,997	35.1	35.6	35.0	35.7	35.9	37.8	25.7
30-34 years	101,554	27.7	28.6	28.1	27.7	28.5	29.2	18.9
35-39 years	83,432	23.7	23.4	23.5	23.9	22.9	23.3	14.8
40-44 years	52,094	19.1	19.6	18.5	18.2	17.7	16.7	11.9
45-49 years	29,860	12.8	12.6	11.8	12.1	11.8	10.8	8.5
50-54 years	16,554	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.6	5.6
55-59 years	9,177	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.5
60-64 years	5,483	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3
65 years and over	4,745	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Not stated	60,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Includes divorces of persons under 15 years of age.

Table 6. Percent distribution of divorces and annulments by age of husband and wife at time of decree: Divorce-registration area, 1976-86

[Based on sample data]

Age of husband and wife at time of decree	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
Husband											
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
20-24 years	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.7	12.5	13.5	13.9	14.8	14.7	15.1
25-29 years	20.6	21.0	20.9	21.3	22.0	22.8	23.4	23.8	24.3	24.0	24.8
30-34 years	20.6	20.6	20.7	21.0	21.3	22.1	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.8	18.6
35-39 years	17.6	17.2	17.1	16.6	16.3	15.1	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	12.9
40-44 years	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.5	10.7	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.4	9.5
45-49 years	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.2
50-54 years	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.9
55-59 years	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9
60-64 years	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
65 years and over	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5
Wife											
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.1
20-24 years	16.3	16.8	17.3	17.4	18.6	19.5	20.8	21.2	22.7	22.3	22.4
25-29 years	22.8	23.1	23.1	23.6	24.1	24.8	24.6	24.8	24.6	24.5	25.1
30-34 years	19.8	19.9	19.7	19.5	19.9	20.2	19.4	18.7	17.9	17.9	16.7
35-39 years	16.2	15.5	15.4	15.0	14.2	13.1	12.8	12.3	11.8	11.3	11.2
40-44 years	10.1	10.2	9.8	9.5	8.8	8.2	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.9
45-49 years	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6
50-54 years	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5
55-59 years	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9
60-64 years	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
65 years and over	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8

Table 7. Median and mean age of husband and wife at time of decree by number of this marriage: Divorce-registration area, 1970-86

[Based on sample data]

Year	Number of marriage of husband						Number of marriage of wife					
	All marriages	First marriage	Total ¹	Remarriage			All marriages	First marriage	Total ¹	Remarriage		
				Second marriage	Third marriage or more	Number of marriage not stated				Second marriage	Third marriage or more	Number of marriage not stated
Median age in years												
1986	34.6	32.4	40.0	39.2	43.5	34.9	32.1	30.2	37.0	36.1	39.4	32.2
1985	34.4	32.2	39.8	38.8	43.0	34.5	31.9	30.0	36.8	36.0	39.1	31.8
1984	34.3	32.2	39.6	38.5	42.7	34.4	31.7	30.0	36.4	35.7	38.5	31.5
1983	34.0	32.1	39.3	38.3	42.6	34.1	31.5	29.8	36.3	35.5	38.9	31.3
1982	33.6	31.7	39.1	38.0	42.4	33.7	31.1	29.5	35.8	35.0	38.8	30.9
1981	33.1	31.4	38.5	37.4	42.4	33.4	30.6	29.1	35.3	34.5	38.5	30.6
1980	32.7	31.0	38.3	37.3	41.9	32.8	30.3	28.8	35.2	34.3	38.3	30.1
1979	32.5	30.8	38.4	37.3	42.4	32.5	30.1	28.6	35.3	34.4	38.5	29.9
1978	32.0	30.5	38.2	36.9	41.1	32.5	29.7	28.3	35.1	33.9	38.7	29.7
1977	32.4	30.5	39.3	38.0	43.8	32.5	29.9	28.2	35.7	34.6	40.1	29.9
1976	32.3	30.2	39.6	38.2	44.3	31.9	29.7	28.1	36.2	34.9	40.8	29.2
1975	32.2	30.1	39.9	38.3	44.9	32.8	29.5	27.9	36.4	35.1	40.8	29.7
1974	32.2	30.2	40.3	38.7	45.0	32.0	29.5	27.7	36.7	35.4	41.3	29.2
1973	32.4	30.4	40.8	39.3	45.8	31.7	29.7	27.8	37.3	36.0	42.0	28.7
1972	32.6	30.4	40.9	39.4	45.6	32.4	29.8	27.9	37.7	36.2	42.6	29.6
1971	32.9	30.5	41.5	40.0	46.3	32.6	29.8	27.7	37.9	36.5	42.2	29.6
1970	32.9	30.5	41.5	39.9	46.5	33.1	29.8	27.7	38.2	36.5	42.8	29.3
Mean age in years												
1986	36.5	34.4	42.1	41.0	45.2	36.6	33.9	32.2	38.6	37.8	41.1	33.8
1985	36.4	34.3	41.9	41.0	44.9	36.4	33.7	32.0	38.5	37.7	41.2	33.6
1984	36.2	34.2	41.6	40.7	44.6	36.4	33.6	31.9	38.2	37.5	40.5	33.6
1983	36.1	34.1	41.4	40.5	44.6	36.1	33.5	31.8	38.1	37.2	41.0	33.1
1982	35.7	33.7	41.3	40.3	44.6	35.8	33.1	31.4	37.9	37.0	40.7	32.9
1981	35.4	33.4	40.9	39.8	44.5	35.8	32.7	31.1	37.6	36.7	40.5	32.7
1980	35.1	33.2	40.6	39.6	43.7	35.3	32.4	30.8	37.4	36.5	40.4	32.3
1979	35.0	33.1	40.7	39.7	44.2	35.4	32.3	30.7	37.4	36.6	40.5	32.5
1978	34.8	32.9	40.5	39.5	43.8	35.0	32.1	30.5	37.2	36.2	40.5	32.1
1977	35.1	33.0	41.4	40.4	45.3	35.1	32.4	30.5	38.1	37.2	41.6	32.2
1976	35.1	32.9	41.7	40.4	45.6	34.6	32.3	30.4	38.3	37.1	42.2	31.8
1975	35.0	32.8	41.7	40.4	45.8	35.6	32.3	30.3	38.5	37.4	42.1	32.5
1974	35.1	32.9	42.1	40.9	46.1	35.1	32.3	30.3	38.8	37.6	42.6	32.1
1973	35.3	33.1	42.4	41.1	46.4	34.9	32.5	30.4	39.1	38.0	42.7	31.6
1972	35.4	33.2	42.4	41.1	46.4	35.3	32.6	30.5	39.3	38.0	43.4	32.4
1971	35.6	33.2	42.7	41.4	46.8	35.2	32.7	30.4	39.4	38.2	43.0	32.3
1970	35.6	33.2	42.8	41.4	47.1	35.4	32.7	30.4	39.3	38.1	43.4	32.2

¹Includes remarried, number not stated.

Table 8. Percent distribution of divorces and annulments by age of husband and wife at time of this marriage: Divorce-registration area, 1976-86

[Based on sample data]

Age of husband and wife at time of this marriage	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
	Husband										
Percent distribution											
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	13.7	14.2	14.9	15.4	16.1	17.0	18.0	18.4	19.3	18.6	18.9
20-24 years	40.8	41.4	41.9	42.5	43.0	44.0	44.0	44.3	44.7	44.5	44.4
25-29 years	21.0	20.5	20.1	19.7	19.3	18.7	18.4	18.0	17.5	17.4	17.3
30-34 years	10.4	10.3	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.4
35-39 years	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3
40-44 years	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
45 years and over	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.8
Wife											
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	31.7	32.6	34.0	35.1	36.6	38.3	39.9	41.0	42.8	42.2	42.5
20-24 years	36.4	36.7	36.4	36.3	36.2	35.9	35.5	35.1	34.2	34.0	33.8
25-29 years	14.8	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.7	12.1	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3
30-34 years	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.2
35-39 years	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1
40-44 years	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
45 years and over	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1

Table 9. Median and mean age of husband and wife at time of this marriage by number of marriage: Divorce-registration area, 1970-86

[Based on sample data]

Year	Number of marriage of husband						Number of marriage of wife					
	All marriages	First marriage	Remarriage			Number of marriage not stated	All marriages	First marriage	Remarriage			Number of marriage not stated
			Total ¹	Second marriage	Third marriage or more				Total ¹	Second marriage	Third marriage or more	
Median age in years												
1986	24.3	22.7	33.2	31.6	38.0	24.6	22.0	20.6	30.0	28.6	34.7	22.1
1985	24.1	22.6	32.9	31.4	37.9	24.2	21.8	20.5	29.8	28.4	34.6	21.8
1984	24.0	22.5	32.7	31.3	37.5	24.2	21.7	20.4	29.6	28.3	34.0	21.6
1983	23.8	22.4	32.5	31.1	37.7	24.3	21.5	20.3	29.5	28.1	34.1	21.5
1982	23.7	22.3	32.4	31.0	37.6	23.9	21.3	20.2	29.2	28.0	34.3	21.4
1981	23.4	22.1	32.0	30.6	37.6	23.7	21.1	20.0	28.9	27.7	33.9	21.2
1980	23.3	22.0	31.8	30.4	37.1	23.7	20.9	19.9	28.8	27.4	33.9	21.0
1979	23.2	22.0	31.7	30.4	37.2	23.5	20.9	19.8	28.8	27.4	34.0	20.9
1978	23.0	21.9	31.5	30.1	37.1	23.2	20.7	19.7	28.5	27.1	34.1	20.6
1977	23.1	21.9	32.1	30.6	38.1	23.1	20.7	19.7	28.9	27.5	34.7	20.6
1976	23.1	21.9	32.5	30.7	38.6	22.8	20.7	19.7	29.3	27.6	35.2	20.4
1975	23.0	21.9	32.1	30.5	38.8	23.1	20.6	19.7	29.1	27.4	35.3	20.4
1974	23.0	21.8	32.6	30.8	39.1	23.1	20.6	19.6	29.3	27.7	35.5	20.4
1973	22.9	21.8	32.8	31.0	39.3	23.0	20.5	19.6	29.4	27.7	36.3	20.4
1972	23.0	21.8	32.7	30.8	39.0	22.9	20.5	19.5	29.5	27.7	36.8	20.4
1971	23.0	21.8	33.0	31.1	39.8	22.8	20.5	19.5	29.6	27.9	36.1	20.1
1970	23.0	21.8	33.0	31.1	39.8	22.7	20.4	19.4	29.6	27.7	36.8	19.9
Mean age in years												
1986	27.0	23.8	35.4	33.9	40.0	27.4	24.4	21.6	32.0	30.6	36.2	24.6
1985	26.9	23.7	35.3	33.8	39.8	27.3	24.3	21.5	31.9	30.6	36.4	24.3
1984	26.7	23.5	35.1	33.7	39.6	27.4	24.1	21.3	31.8	30.5	35.7	24.6
1983	26.6	23.4	34.9	33.5	39.5	27.2	24.0	21.2	31.7	30.4	36.2	24.2
1982	26.4	23.3	35.0	33.5	39.8	27.0	23.8	21.0	31.6	30.3	36.1	24.1
1981	26.1	23.1	34.6	33.2	39.6	26.9	23.5	20.9	31.4	30.1	35.9	23.9
1980	25.9	23.0	34.4	33.0	39.0	26.7	23.3	20.7	31.2	29.8	35.9	23.8
1979	25.8	22.9	34.5	33.1	39.2	26.6	23.2	20.6	31.2	29.9	35.9	23.6
1978	25.7	22.9	34.2	32.8	39.0	26.1	23.1	20.5	31.0	29.6	36.0	23.1
1977	25.9	22.9	34.9	33.5	40.0	26.0	23.3	20.5	31.6	30.2	36.6	22.9
1976	25.9	22.9	35.2	33.5	40.4	25.6	23.3	20.5	31.9	30.2	37.1	22.6
1975	25.8	22.9	35.0	33.4	40.5	26.2	23.2	20.4	31.8	30.3	37.0	23.0
1974	25.9	22.8	35.4	33.7	40.9	25.9	23.2	20.4	32.1	30.4	37.5	22.8
1973	25.9	22.8	35.5	33.8	40.9	25.9	23.2	20.3	32.1	30.5	37.6	22.7
1972	25.9	22.9	35.3	33.7	40.7	25.8	23.2	20.3	32.2	30.5	37.9	22.8
1971	26.0	22.9	35.6	33.8	41.3	25.3	23.2	20.2	32.3	30.6	37.7	22.3
1970	26.1	23.0	35.7	34.0	41.2	25.5	23.2	20.2	32.3	30.5	38.0	22.2

¹Includes remarried, number not stated.

Table 10. Mean ages of divorced husband and wife at time of marriage and at time of decree: Divorce-registration area and each registration State, 1986

[Based on sample data]

Area	Mean age of husband		Mean age of wife	
	At decree	At marriage	At decree	At marriage
Divorce-registration area	36.5	27.0	33.9	24.4
Alabama	35.3	27.5	32.6	24.8
Alaska	34.8	27.7	32.1	25.0
Connecticut	37.8	27.1	35.3	24.5
Delaware	36.3	26.6	33.8	24.0
District of Columbia	38.0	27.7	35.6	25.4
Georgia	35.3	27.2	32.6	24.6
Hawaii	36.3	27.6	33.6	25.0
Idaho	36.3	28.7	33.4	25.9
Illinois	36.4	27.2	33.8	24.6
Iowa	36.1	26.5	33.8	24.1
Kansas	35.1	27.2	32.6	24.7
Kentucky	35.1	26.8	32.3	24.1
Maryland	37.5	26.5	34.9	24.0
Massachusetts	37.7	26.3	35.2	23.8
Michigan	36.6	26.8	34.1	24.3
Missouri	36.1	27.3	33.4	24.6
Montana	36.7	28.2	33.8	25.3
Nebraska	35.9	26.4	33.4	23.9
New Hampshire	36.5	27.0	33.7	24.2
New York	37.8	27.7	35.3	25.2
Ohio	36.0	26.9	33.5	24.4
Oregon	38.0	28.7	35.2	25.9
Pennsylvania	37.2	25.9	34.6	23.4
Rhode Island	37.4	26.7	34.8	24.1
South Carolina	35.8	25.9	33.3	23.5
South Dakota	35.2	25.9	32.4	23.1
Tennessee	35.7	27.2	32.9	24.4
Utah	35.1	27.0	32.4	24.3
Vermont	37.2	26.7	34.5	24.0
Virginia	36.8	26.3	34.3	23.9
Wisconsin	36.5	26.3	33.9	23.7
Wyoming	35.1	27.4	32.2	24.6

Table 11. Median and mean duration of marriage at time of decree by number of this marriage of husband and wife: Divorce-registration area, 1970-86

[Based on sample data]

Year	Number of marriage of husband						Number of marriage of wife				
	All marriages	First marriage	Remarriage			Number of marriage not stated	First marriage	Remarriage			Number of marriage not stated
			Total ¹	Second marriage	Third marriage or more			Total ¹	Second marriage	Third marriage or more	
Median duration in years											
1986	6.9	7.9	5.1	5.5	3.9	6.9	7.9	5.0	5.5	3.6	6.9
1985	6.8	8.0	4.9	5.4	3.7	6.5	8.0	4.8	5.4	3.5	6.5
1984	6.9	8.3	4.8	5.2	3.6	6.5	8.2	4.7	5.2	3.4	6.5
1983	7.0	8.4	4.8	5.2	3.6	6.6	8.4	4.7	5.2	3.3	6.6
1982	7.0	8.2	4.6	5.0	3.4	6.8	8.2	4.5	5.0	3.2	6.9
1981	7.0	8.1	4.5	4.9	3.3	6.8	8.0	4.4	4.9	3.1	6.8
1980	6.8	7.8	4.4	4.8	3.2	6.6	7.7	4.4	4.8	3.2	6.6
1979	6.8	7.8	4.4	4.8	3.3	6.6	7.7	4.4	4.8	3.0	6.7
1978	6.6	7.5	4.3	4.6	3.2	6.3	7.5	4.3	4.7	3.0	6.4
1977	6.6	7.5	4.6	4.8	3.5	6.4	7.4	4.6	4.9	3.4	6.4
1976	6.5	7.3	4.5	4.8	3.5	6.1	7.3	4.5	4.9	3.4	6.2
1975	6.5	7.3	4.5	4.8	3.6	6.4	7.2	4.5	5.0	3.2	6.4
1974	6.5	7.3	4.6	5.0	3.6	6.4	7.2	4.6	5.0	3.5	6.5
1973	6.6	7.5	4.6	4.9	3.7	6.3	7.5	4.8	5.2	3.6	6.3
1972	6.7	7.5	4.7	5.0	3.8	6.2	7.4	4.8	5.2	3.7	6.3
1971	6.7	7.6	4.9	5.2	3.8	6.5	7.5	4.9	5.4	3.7	6.5
1970	6.7	7.6	4.8	5.1	3.9	6.5	7.6	4.9	5.3	3.8	6.5
Mean duration in years											
1986	9.6	10.7	6.7	7.2	5.3	9.4	10.7	6.7	7.2	5.0	9.5
1985	9.5	10.7	6.7	7.2	5.1	9.2	10.7	6.6	7.1	4.9	9.2
1984	9.5	10.8	6.5	7.0	5.1	9.1	10.8	6.5	7.0	4.8	9.2
1983	9.6	10.8	6.6	7.0	5.1	9.1	10.8	6.5	7.0	4.9	9.2
1982	9.4	10.5	6.4	6.9	4.8	9.3	10.5	6.3	6.8	4.7	9.3
1981	9.3	10.4	6.3	6.7	4.9	9.1	10.4	6.3	6.7	4.7	9.2
1980	9.2	10.2	6.2	6.6	4.8	9.2	10.2	6.3	6.8	4.7	9.2
1979	9.3	10.3	6.3	6.7	5.0	9.1	10.2	6.3	6.8	4.7	9.2
1978	9.1	10.1	6.3	6.7	4.9	8.9	10.1	6.3	6.7	4.6	9.0
1977	9.2	10.2	6.5	6.9	5.3	9.0	10.1	6.6	7.0	5.1	9.1
1976	9.2	10.1	6.5	7.0	5.2	8.9	10.1	6.6	7.0	5.2	9.0
1975	9.2	10.0	6.7	7.1	5.4	9.1	10.0	6.8	7.3	5.1	9.1
1974	9.3	10.1	6.8	7.2	5.2	9.3	10.1	6.8	7.2	5.2	9.4
1973	9.4	10.3	6.9	7.3	5.6	9.2	10.3	7.0	7.6	5.2	9.3
1972	9.5	10.3	7.1	7.5	5.8	9.2	10.3	7.1	7.6	5.6	9.3
1971	9.5	10.4	7.1	7.6	5.6	9.4	10.4	7.2	7.7	5.4	9.4
1970	9.5	10.4	7.1	7.4	5.9	9.4	10.4	7.1	7.7	5.5	9.5

¹Includes remarried, number not stated.

Table 12. Percent distribution of divorces and annulments by duration of marriage to decree, and median and mean duration of marriage to decree: Divorce-registration area and each registration State, 1986

[Based on sample data]

Area	Total	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25 years and over	Median	Mean
Divorce-registration area	100.0	3.8	33.6	26.9	14.6	9.3	5.7	6.2	6.9	9.6
Alabama	100.0	10.3	38.1	23.6	11.6	7.2	5.1	4.1	5.3	8.0
Alaska	100.0	5.9	43.7	27.4	11.0	6.2	3.4	2.4	5.0	7.1
Connecticut	100.0	1.6	29.7	26.2	15.7	11.3	7.9	7.6	8.0	10.8
Delaware	100.0	2.3	33.5	26.4	14.1	11.3	6.5	5.9	7.3	9.9
District of Columbia	100.0	1.2	32.5	28.0	15.1	9.9	6.0	7.4	7.4	10.3
Georgia	100.0	6.9	39.1	25.8	11.7	7.1	5.1	4.3	5.6	8.1
Hawaii	100.0	3.4	37.1	28.6	13.9	8.2	4.5	4.3	6.3	8.7
Idaho	100.0	6.9	38.2	27.8	11.3	7.1	4.4	4.3	5.6	8.1
Illinois	100.0	4.2	34.7	26.5	14.3	9.0	5.5	5.9	6.6	9.3
Iowa	100.0	2.6	33.7	27.3	15.4	8.9	6.1	6.1	7.0	9.7
Kansas	100.0	6.7	39.9	26.3	12.2	6.9	3.8	4.3	5.5	8.0
Kentucky	100.0	7.4	38.3	24.4	13.3	7.5	4.2	4.8	5.7	8.3
Maryland	100.0	0.4	24.4	30.5	17.1	11.6	7.4	8.5	8.8	11.5
Massachusetts	100.0	0.5	25.3	29.3	17.4	11.7	7.1	8.7	8.8	11.4
Michigan	100.0	3.0	31.3	27.4	15.1	10.7	5.9	6.6	7.5	10.0
Missouri	100.0	4.7	37.3	26.1	13.5	8.1	5.0	5.4	6.1	8.8
Montana	100.0	6.1	36.9	25.9	14.4	8.0	4.4	4.3	6.0	8.5
Nebraska	100.0	2.8	34.5	27.6	13.4	10.5	5.6	5.6	6.9	9.6
New Hampshire	100.0	1.9	32.8	27.5	15.0	10.6	6.3	5.9	7.3	10.0
New York	100.0	2.1	34.0	25.0	15.1	10.1	6.4	7.4	7.3	10.2
Ohio	100.0	4.3	33.8	28.2	14.2	8.7	4.7	6.1	6.7	9.3
Oregon	100.0	3.4	32.9	29.3	15.0	9.0	5.1	5.3	6.9	9.3
Pennsylvania	100.0	1.3	26.6	27.5	17.0	11.3	7.9	8.5	8.7	11.3
Rhode Island	100.0	0.7	29.0	28.7	16.6	11.4	6.4	7.2	8.2	10.7
South Carolina	100.0	1.8	31.7	29.0	15.8	10.1	5.6	6.0	7.4	9.9
South Dakota	100.0	3.5	37.7	26.5	14.1	8.5	4.5	5.2	6.3	8.9
Tennessee	100.0	7.8	37.0	24.6	13.0	7.7	4.2	5.6	5.7	8.5
Utah	100.0	7.0	38.6	25.5	13.1	7.9	3.9	4.1	5.6	8.1
Vermont	100.0	0.3	29.9	29.6	16.5	10.5	7.1	6.2	7.8	10.5
Virginia	100.0	0.7	30.0	29.1	16.3	10.4	6.8	6.7	7.9	10.5
Wisconsin	100.0	1.3	31.1	28.8	15.6	10.4	6.2	6.5	7.6	10.3
Wyoming	100.0	6.5	39.9	26.8	13.2	7.1	3.4	3.2	5.5	7.7

¹Medians and means computed on data by single years of duration.

Table 13. Percent distribution of divorces and annulments by petitioner, according to presence of children at time of decree: Divorce-registration area, 1975-86

[Based on sample data]

Year	All divorces and annulments ¹				Children present				Children not present			
	Total ²	Husband	Wife	Husband and wife	Total ²	Husband	Wife	Husband and wife	Total ²	Husband	Wife	Husband and wife
1986	100.0	32.6	61.5	5.9	100.0	28.4	65.7	5.9	100.0	37.3	56.9	5.8
1985	100.0	32.4	61.8	5.7	100.0	28.6	65.9	5.5	100.0	36.8	57.3	5.9
1984	100.0	32.3	61.7	6.0	100.0	28.5	65.7	5.7	100.0	36.6	57.2	6.3
1983	100.0	31.8	62.1	6.1	100.0	28.0	65.9	6.0	100.0	36.0	57.8	6.2
1982	100.0	31.3	62.5	6.2	100.0	27.2	66.8	6.0	100.0	35.7	57.6	6.7
1981	100.0	30.5	63.1	6.3	100.0	27.0	67.2	5.8	100.0	34.5	58.3	7.1
1980	100.0	30.2	63.4	6.3	100.0	26.9	67.0	6.1	100.0	34.2	59.0	6.7
1979	100.0	29.8	63.7	6.5	100.0	26.2	67.6	6.1	100.0	34.2	58.7	7.1
1978	100.0	29.6	63.5	6.8	100.0	26.4	67.4	6.2	100.0	33.6	58.7	7.7
1977	100.0	30.2	64.8	5.0	100.0	26.4	68.8	4.8	100.0	34.6	60.1	5.3
1976	100.0	29.4	65.4	4.6	100.0	25.7	69.6	4.4	100.0	33.9	60.5	5.1
1975	100.0	29.4	67.2	2.8	100.0	25.6	71.4	2.6	100.0	34.2	62.0	3.2

¹Includes cases where presence of children is not stated.

²Includes cases in the category "other person" as petitioner.

Technical notes

Definitions

Divorces include absolute divorces, annulments, and dissolutions of marriage. Data are tabulated by State where the decree was granted, not by State of residence. For the petitioner, however, State of residence is defined as the State where decree was granted, regardless of usual residence. Date of divorce is defined as the date the decree was granted.

Sources of data

Nationwide counts

Data in tables 1 and 2 come from the number of divorce decrees reported annually by States and counties to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). When divorces are not reported for counties, the following criteria are applied for the data shown in table 2:

1. The State totals are published as reported even when there are nonreporting counties.
2. If the population of nonreporting areas in the latest available census is less than 1 percent of the State population, the State total does not have a footnote to indicate that the data are incomplete.
3. If the population of nonreporting areas is 1.0–9.9 percent of the State population, data for the State and division have the footnote "Data are incomplete." Rates are computed and no estimates are made for the missing data.
4. If the population of nonreporting areas is 10 percent or more of the State population, the State and division totals have the footnote "Data are incomplete," and the divorce rate is not computed. Estimates are made for inclusion in the totals for the region and for the United States, and rates are computed. Figures for the region and United States have the footnote "Figures include estimates."

Sample data

Information about the characteristics of divorcing couples is available only from States that participate in the divorce-registration area (DRA). Data in tables 3–13 come from a probability sample of divorce records from the States participating in the DRA. The DRA has expanded from 28 States in 1970 to 31 States and the District of Columbia in 1986. About 49 percent of the divorces in the United States in 1986 took place in the DRA.

Divorce sample

The probability sample of divorce records for 1986 was selected by using five different sampling rates. For the District of Columbia and for each State in the DRA, either 5, 10, 20, 50, or 100

percent of the divorce records were included. Sampling rates were selected so that the expected sample would contain at least 2,500 records for each State. This criterion required 100 percent sampling for Alaska, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Wyoming. One hundred percent of the divorce records also were included for eight additional States—Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia. These States supplied State-coded data tapes of 100 percent of their divorce records through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

The table on this page shows sampling errors for estimates that constitute 1, 10, 25, 50, 75, 90, and 99 percent

Sampling error of estimated percent: Divorce-registration area, 1976, 1985, and 1986, and each registration State, 1986

[Figures for Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming have no sampling errors in 1985 or 1986 because all records were tabulated]

Area and year	Sampling error of estimated percent			
	1 or 99	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
Divorce-registration area				
1986	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
1985	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
1976	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Registration State, 1986				
Alabama	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9
Alaska . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
Delaware . . . . .	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Georgia	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Hawaii . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Idaho	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6
Illinois . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Iowa	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
Kansas	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Kentucky	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7
Maryland	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Massachusetts	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7
Michigan	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8
Missouri . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Montana . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Nebraska . . . . .	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire . . . . .	...	...	...	...
New York . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Ohio	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.0
Oregon	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Pennsylvania	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8
Rhode Island . . . . .	...	...	...	...
South Carolina . . . . .	...	...	...	...
South Dakota . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9
Utah	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
Vermont . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Virginia . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Wyoming . . . . .	...	...	...	...

of the annual divorce totals. These sampling errors are shown for the DRA for 1976, 1985, and 1986 and for the District of Columbia and each DRA State for 1986.

Estimates of children involved in divorce

To make the national estimates of children involved in divorce, shown in table 3, it was assumed that the average number of children per decree for the United States was the same as the average in the DRA. This average was multiplied by the national divorce total to estimate the national number of children involved in divorce. For 1950-59 the average number of children per decree was calculated using data from all reporting States; for 1960, from a nationwide sample; for 1961-69, from

16 States; and, thereafter, from all DRA States.

Computation of rates, percent distributions, medians, and means

Divorce rates for 1986 are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 1986. (1,2) Percent distributions, means,

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census. State population and household estimates, with age, sex, and components of change: 1981-87. Current Population Reports; series P-25, no. 1024. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1988.

²Unpublished estimates by marital status prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census consistent with United States population estimates by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1987. Current Population Reports; series P-25, no. 1022. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1988.

and medians exclude cases for which the pertinent information (number of children, duration of marriage, or age) is not stated. Mean and median age at marriage and at decree, and mean and median duration of marriage were computed using ungrouped data.

The mean and the median are measures of central tendency. The mean is computed by summing the values of the item under consideration and dividing this sum by the number of observations included. The median is the middle value of a set of observations that have been arranged in order of magnitude. There are equal numbers of observations above and below the median.

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

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Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1986

Highlights

In 1986 a total of 2,105,361 deaths were registered in the United States, 18,921 more than in 1985 and the largest annual final number ever recorded. Contributing to the increased number of deaths were (1) population growth and the "aging" of the U.S. population, that is, the increasing proportion of older persons, and (2) an outbreak of influenza in 1986. The death rate for 1986 was 873.2 deaths per 100,000 population, about the same as the rate of 873.9 in 1985. Provisional data for 1987 indicate the death rate (874.0) to be up very slightly from 1986.

The age-adjusted death rate, which eliminates the effects of the aging of the population, was 541.7 per 100,000 population, lower than the rate of 546.1 in 1985. The age-adjusted rate decreased for the white population but remained essentially unchanged for the black population between 1985 and 1986. The rates decreased for both white males and females, although more for males; rates for both black males and females were essentially the same for the two years.

In 1986 life expectancy at birth reached a record high of 74.8 years, slightly higher than in 1985. For the white population, it also attained a record; but for the black population, it declined for the second year in a row. Although the difference in life expectancy for males and females has narrowed since the late 1970's, women are still expected to outlive men by an average of 7.0 years. Between the white and black populations, the difference in life expectancy has been narrowing over the past 25 years; however, the difference in 1986 (6.0 years higher for the white population) was greater than in 1985 (5.8 years).

As in previous years, almost three out of four deaths in the United States were caused by the first four leading causes of death—Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (cancer); Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke); and Accidents and adverse effects. Although the age-adjusted death rate for Accidents and

adverse effects increased by 1 percent between 1985 and 1986, rates for the other three leading causes declined. The decline in the age-adjusted death rate for cancer between 1985 and 1986 is in contrast to the historic upward trend for this, the second leading cause of death in the United States. The age-adjusted death rate for Motor vehicle accidents—a component of Accidents and adverse effects—increased between 1985 and 1986 compared with the downward trend between 1979 and 1983. Mortality from Homicide and legal intervention, the 12th leading cause, increased more rapidly than for any of the other leading causes of death between 1985 and 1986—by 8 percent; this contrasts with the general decline in mortality from this cause since 1980.

Males experienced higher mortality than females for each of the 15 leading causes of death. The greatest sex differential was for Suicide, where the age-adjusted rate for males was 3.8 times that for females. The smallest sex differential was for Diabetes mellitus, with a male-to-female ratio of 1.1.

The black population had higher rates than the white population for most of the leading causes of death. The largest race differential continued to be for Homicide and legal intervention, where the age-adjusted rate for the black population was 5.8 times that of the white population. The two leading causes that had lower rates for the black population were Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Suicide.

The infant mortality rate (10.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births) was at a record low in 1986. The rate declined for the white population, but the change between 1985 and 1986 for the black population was not statistically significant. For both the white and black populations, the downward trend in infant mortality has slowed in recent years. Neonatal mortality rates declined from 1985 to 1986, but the decline was statistically significant only for the white population; the changes in post-neonatal mortality rates between 1985 and 1986 were not statistically significant.

Deaths and death rates

Death rates shown in this report are based on population estimates prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Because the population bases used for 1984, 1985, and 1986 incorporate new estimates of net migration and net undocumented immigration, death rates for these years are not strictly comparable with those for previous years. Although trends in death rates for the total population are not substantially affected, caution should be used in analyzing differences in death rates for the period 1984-86 with those of previous years for certain age-race-sex subgroups. For further discussion, see the Technical notes.

In 1986 a total of 2,105,361 deaths occurred in the United States, 18,921 more than in 1985 and the largest final number ever recorded. Contributing to the increased number of deaths were (1) the continued increase in the size of the population as well as the increasing proportion of older persons and (2) an influenza outbreak in 1986 (Centers for Disease Control, 1986) with higher mortality than in 1985. The death rate for 1986, 873.2 per 100,000 population, was essentially the same as the rate in 1985 (873.9). The 1986 rate of 29.0 deaths per 100,000 population for Pneumonia and influenza contrasts with a rate of 21.1 in 1982, when influenza mortality was not elevated. The provisional death rate for 1987 (874.0) is up slightly from 1986.

The age-adjusted death rate of 541.7 deaths per 100,000 population in 1986 was a record low, about 1 percent below the rate for 1985 (546.1) (figure 1). Age-adjusted death rates show what the level of mortality would be if there were no changes in the age composition of the population from year to year. Thus, they are better indicators than unadjusted death rates for showing changes in the risk of death over a period of time when the age distribution of the population is changing. They are also better indicators of risk when comparisons of mortality are being made for sex or race subgroups of the population that have different age compositions.

Death rates by age, sex, and race

For both sexes combined, death rates declined for most age groups between 1985 and 1986 (table A). They declined

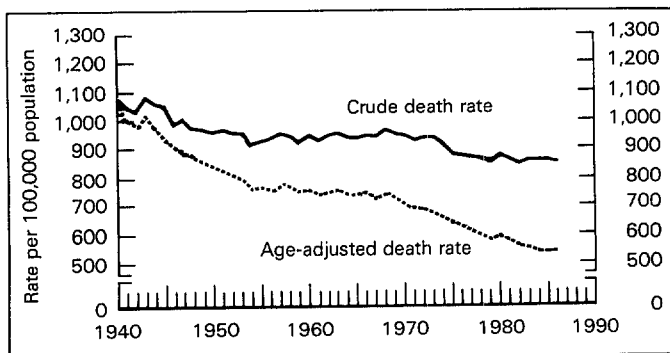


Figure 1. Crude and age-adjusted death rates: United States, 1940-86

Table A. Percent change in death rates between 1985 and 1986 by age and sex: United States

Age	Total	Male	Female
Percent change			
All ages.....	-0.1	-0.5	+0.3
Under 1 year ¹	-3.3	-3.7	-2.9
1-4 years.....	+1.2	-0.3	+2.9
5-14 years.....	-1.1	+0.3	-4.3
15-24 years.....	+6.7	+7.3	+4.8
25-34 years.....	+7.1	+8.3	+3.9
35-44 years.....	+2.8	+3.5	+1.1
45-54 years.....	-2.2	-2.4	-2.1
55-64 years.....	-2.2	-2.6	-1.4
65-74 years.....	-1.3	-2.3	-0.2
75-84 years.....	-1.5	-1.8	-1.3
85 years and over.....	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3

¹Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births): see table E for 1986 infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

for the age groups under 1 year, 5-14 years, and each 10-year age group beginning with 45-54 years. The largest decline (3 percent) occurred for the age group under 1 year. In contrast, large increases in mortality occurred in the age groups 15-24, 25-34, and 35-44 years. The increase of 7.1 percent for persons 25-34 years is a departure from the general downward trend in mortality for this age group during the 1980's.

Both males and females showed essentially the same changes in mortality by age between 1985 and 1986 as the total population for both sexes combined. However, for males the increases as well as the decreases between 1985 and 1986 tended to be larger in magnitude than for females (figure 2). The change in mortality between 1985 and 1986 differed between the major race groups. The age-adjusted death rate declined by about 1 percent for the white population, while remaining about the same for the black population.

The age-adjusted death rates for both white males and females declined between 1985 and 1986—by 1.3 percent for white males, and by less than 1 percent for white females. In contrast, for the black population the age-adjusted death rate remained about the same between the two years for both males and females. In 1986 the age-adjusted death rate for males of all races was 1.7 times that for females, similar to the ratio in 1985. This ratio between male and female age-adjusted death rates differed very little between the white and black populations. As in the past three years, the age-adjusted death rate for the black population in 1986 was 1.5 times that for the white population.

Expectation of life at birth and at specified ages

In 1986 the average expectation of life at birth reached a record high of 74.8 years (figure 3). This continued the general upward trend in life expectancy in the United States.

The expectation of life at birth for 1986 represents the average number of years that a group of infants would live if

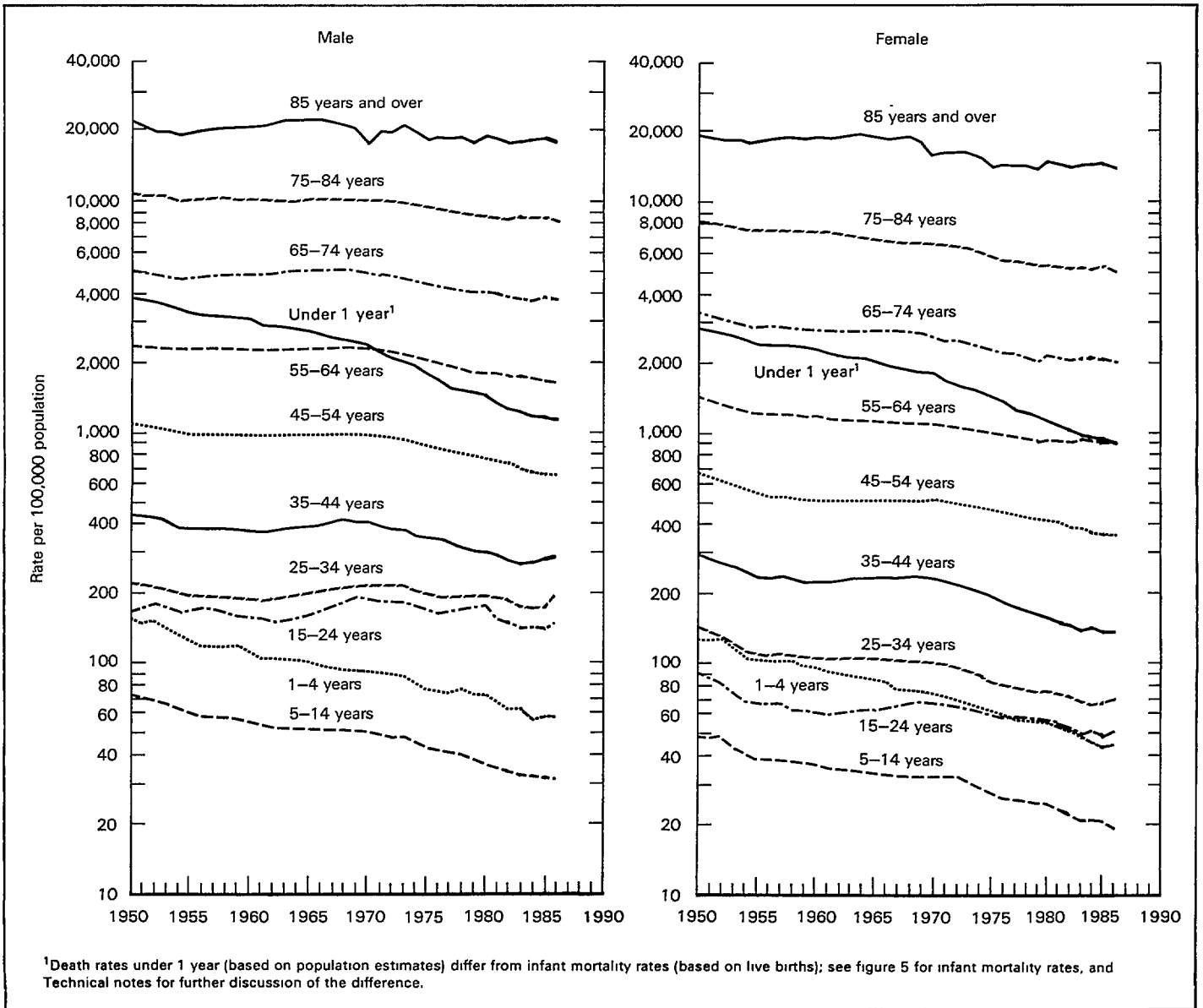


Figure 2. Death rates by age and sex: United States, 1950-86

they were to experience throughout life the age-specific death rates prevailing in 1986. In 1986 life expectancy for females was 78.3 compared with 71.3 years for males; both figures represent increases over 1985. The difference in life expectancy between the sexes, which had been widening from 1900 to 1972, has narrowed since 1979. The difference was 7.0 years in 1985 and 1986 compared with 7.4 years in 1980 and 1981, 7.7 and 7.8 years throughout the period 1972-79, 6.5 years in 1960, and 2.0 years in 1900.

Between 1985 and 1986 the white population experienced an increase in life expectancy, to a record high of 75.4 years; but the black population experienced a decrease for the second year in a row, to 69.4 years, the same level as in 1982. This is the first time that a decline in life expectancy has occurred two years in succession for the black population since 1970, the

first year when the life expectancy data for the black population became available on an annual basis. While the difference in life expectancy between the white and black populations narrowed from 7.6 years in 1970 to 5.6 years in 1983 and 1984, it has increased since then, to 6.0 years in 1986.

Among the four race-sex groups, white females continued to have the highest life expectancy at birth (78.8 years), followed by black females (73.5 years), white males (72.0 years), and black males (65.2). The largest gain in life expectancy between 1970 and 1986 was for both black males and females (5.2 years), followed by white males (4.0 years) and white females (3.2 years).

The 1986 life table may be used to compare life expectancies at any age from birth onward. For example, a person who has reached age 65 years may look forward to living to an older

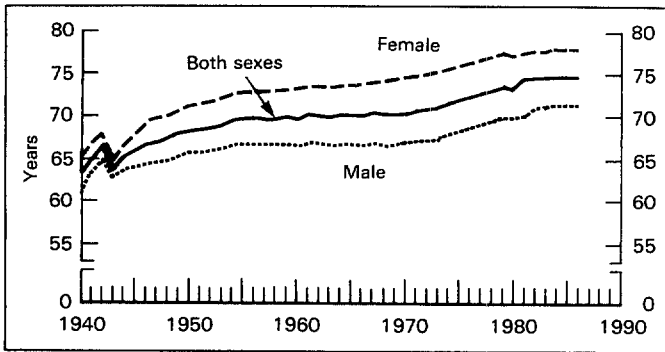


Figure 3. Life expectancy by sex: United States, 1940-86

age, on the average, than one who has reached 50 years. On the basis of mortality experienced in 1986, a person aged 50 years could expect to live an average of 28.5 more years for a total of 78.5 years, and a person aged 65 years could expect to live an average of 16.8 more years for a total of 81.8 years.

Cause of death

Deaths assigned to the 15 leading causes accounted for 87 percent of the total number of deaths in 1986 (table B). (For ranking procedures see Technical notes.) The ranking of the leading causes for 1986 changed slightly from the list based on

Table B. Death rates and percent of total deaths for the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1986

[Rates per 100,000 population]

Rank ¹	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Rate	Percent of total deaths
...	All causes	873.2	100.0
1	Diseases of heart	317.5	36.4
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	194.7	22.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	62.1	7.1
4	Accidents and adverse effects	39.5	4.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents	19.9	...
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	19.7	...
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	31.8	3.6
6	Pneumonia and influenza	29.0	3.3
7	Diabetes mellitus	15.4	1.8
8	Suicide	12.8	1.5
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10.9	1.2
10	Atherosclerosis	9.4	1.1
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	9.0	1.0
12	Homicide and legal intervention	9.0	1.0
13	Septicemia	7.8	0.9
14	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	7.6	0.9
15	Congenital anomalies	5.2	0.6
...	All other causes	111.5	12.8

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

data for 1985. Septicemia, the 14th leading cause in 1985, increased to 13th in 1986; Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period decreased in rank from the 13th to 14th. Age-adjusted death rates are shown in figure 4 and table C for 13 of the 15 leading causes. Because deaths from the other two causes (Congenital anomalies and Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period) occur mainly among infants under 1 year, age-adjusted rates for these causes are not shown. Differentials and changes in mortality for these two causes are measured by the infant mortality rate per 100,000 live births.

For 5 of these 13 leading causes of death the age-adjusted death rates decreased between 1985 and 1986 (table C). These causes were Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; Cerebrovascular diseases; Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; and Atherosclerosis. The largest declines were for Atherosclerosis (8 percent), and for Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and Cerebrovascular diseases (4 percent each). The age-adjusted death rate for Diseases of heart declined 3 percent between the two years. The declines for Atherosclerosis, Cerebrovascular diseases, and Diseases of heart are consistent with the generally downward trends observed since 1950. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis has exhibited a downward trend since 1979. The slight decline (0.3 percent) between 1985 and 1986 in the age-adjusted death rate for Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, is in contrast to the generally increasing trend for this cause observed since 1950. This decrease in the age-adjusted rate reflects declines in death rates for this cause for almost every age group under 65 years.

Increases in the age-adjusted death rates between 1985 and 1986 occurred for 6 of the 13 leading causes—Accidents and adverse effects; Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Pneumonia and influenza; Suicide; Homicide and legal intervention; and Septicemia. The largest increase, 8 percent, was for Homicide and legal intervention, the first increase for this cause since 1980. Septicemia increased by 5 percent, continuing the rapid rise observed for the past three decades (figure 4). The age-adjusted death rate for Suicide increased by 4 percent between 1985 and 1986, reaching a level higher than that of 1979. Increases for the remaining three leading causes were 1 percent or less. Increases for two causes, Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Pneumonia and influenza, reflect the outbreak of influenza in 1986 (Centers for Disease Control, 1986). Outbreaks of influenza have occurred each year since 1982; they are associated with elevated mortality for a number of causes but especially for Pneumonia and influenza, and for Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. The age-adjusted death rate for Accidents and adverse effects increased between 1985 and 1986, in contrast to the general decline in mortality for this cause since 1979. The increase for this cause reflects the 3-percent increase in its component cause Motor vehicle accidents which had declined between 1984 and 1985. In contrast, the age-adjusted death rate for the other component—All other accidents and adverse effects—declined be-

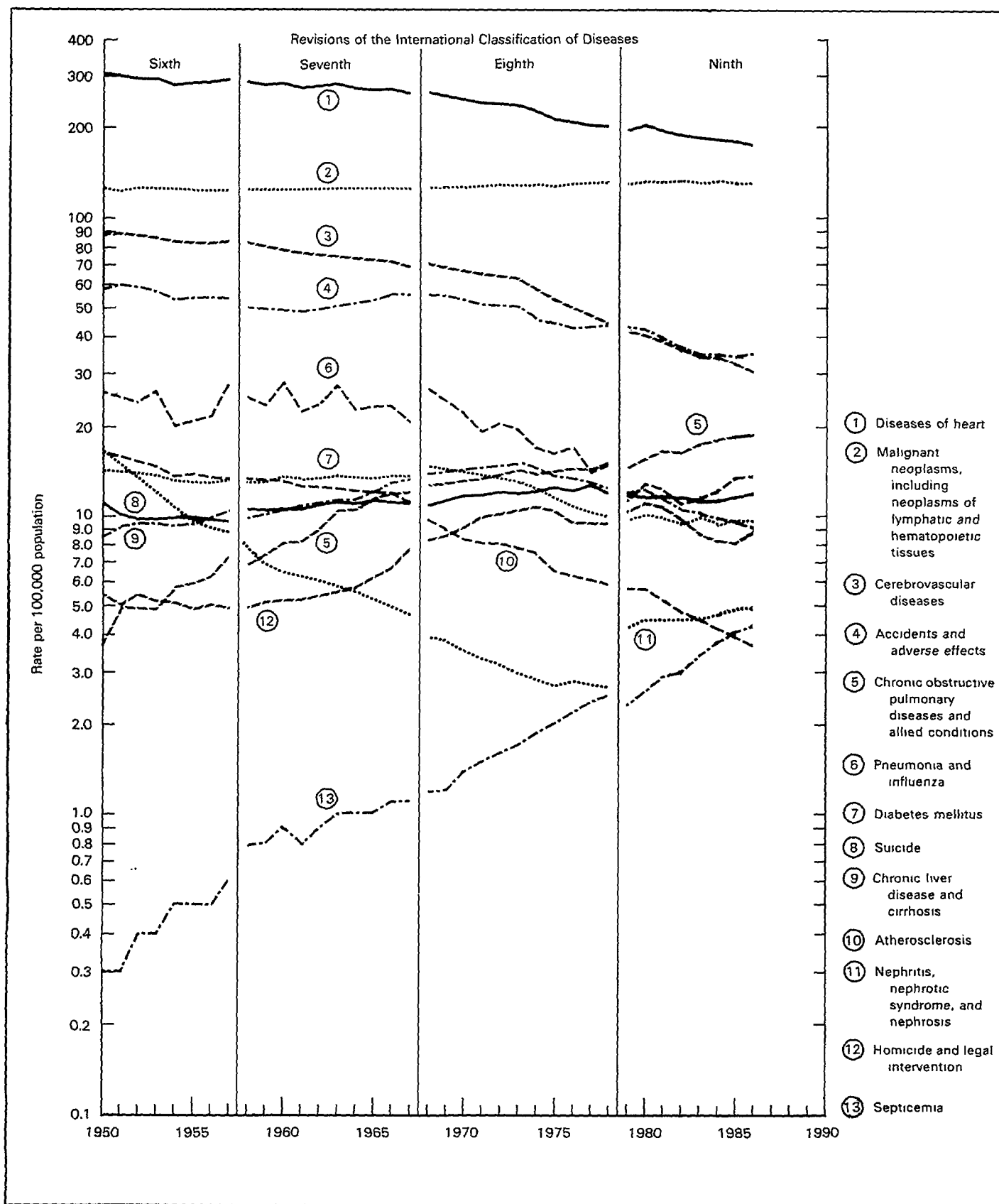


Figure 4. Age-adjusted death rates for 13 of the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1950-86

Table C. Age-adjusted death rates for 1986 and percent changes in age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death from 1985 to 1986 and 1979 to 1986: United States

[Rates per 100,000 population]

Rank ¹	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Age-adjusted death rates for 1986	Percent change from—	
			1985 to 1986	1979 to 1986
...	All causes	541.7	-0.8	-6.1
1	Diseases of heart	175.0	-3.0	-12.3
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	133.2	-0.3	+1.8
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	31.0	-4.0	-25.5
4	Accidents and adverse effects	35.2	+1.4	-17.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents	19.4	+3.2	-16.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	15.7	-1.9	-19.9
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	18.8	+0.5	+28.8
6	Pneumonia and influenza	13.5	+0.7	+20.5
7	Diabetes mellitus	9.6	-	-2.0
8	Suicide	11.9	+3.5	+1.7
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9.2	-4.2	-23.3
10	Atherosclerosis	3.7	-7.5	-35.1
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	4.9	-	+14.0
12	Homicide and legal intervention	9.0	+8.4	-11.8
13	Septicemia	4.3	+4.9	+87.0
14	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period ² .....	...	-4.3	-27.3
15	Congenital anomalies ² .....	...	-3.6	-14.1

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

²Inasmuch as deaths from these causes occur mainly among infants, percent changes are based on infant mortality rates instead of age-adjusted death rates.

tween 1985 and 1986, continuing the downward trend observed for this cause since 1979. Age-adjusted death rates did not change for two of the 13 leading causes of death—Diabetes mellitus and Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis.

Mortality levels for each of the 15 leading causes of death were higher for males than for females (table D). As was true in previous years, the largest differentials were for violent and accidental causes of death. Specifically, the age-adjusted death rates for Suicide and for Homicide and legal intervention were 3.8 and 3.4 times, respectively, as high for males as for females. The rate for Accidents and adverse effects was 2.8 times as high for males as for females. The smallest sex difference was for Diabetes mellitus, with a male-to-female ratio of 1.1.

For women the age-adjusted death rate for all causes combined declined slightly between 1985 and 1986. Decreases in rates for two of the first three leading causes of death—Diseases of heart and Cerebrovascular diseases—as well as decreases for Diabetes mellitus, Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and Atherosclerosis were offset, in part, by increases in rates for other leading causes, among which were Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions, Pneumonia and influenza, Suicide, Homicide and legal intervention, and Septicemia. Of the leading causes of death, Homicide and legal intervention had the largest increase in mortality between 1985 and 1986 for women; the age-adjusted death rate from this cause increased 5 percent. The age-adjusted rates for Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; for Accidents and adverse effects; and for

Table D. Ratio of age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death by sex and race: United States, 1986

Rank ¹	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Ratio of—	
		Male to female	Black to white
...	All causes	1.74	1.51
1	Diseases of heart	1.91	1.37
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	1.47	1.33
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	1.16	1.83
4	Accidents and adverse effects	2.81	1.22
...	Motor vehicle accidents	2.69	0.91
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	2.95	1.63
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	2.16	0.80
6	Pneumonia and influenza	1.79	1.47
7	Diabetes mellitus	1.06	2.35
8	Suicide	3.78	0.52
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	2.20	1.69
10	Atherosclerosis	1.30	1.11
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1.55	2.79
12	Homicide and legal intervention	3.39	5.79
13	Septicemia	1.44	2.63
14	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period ²	1.28	2.50
15	Congenital anomalies ²	1.12	1.06

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

²Inasmuch as deaths from these causes occur mainly among infants, ratios are based on infant mortality rates instead of age-adjusted death rates.

Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis were the same in 1985 and 1986.

For men the age-adjusted death rate for all causes combined also declined between 1985 and 1986. Decreases occurred in the rates for the first three leading causes of death—Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; and Cerebrovascular diseases—as well as for Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; and Atherosclerosis. Increases in the age-adjusted death rate occurred for Accidents and adverse effects; Pneumonia and influenza; Suicide; Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis; Homicide and legal intervention; and Septicemia. For men, as for women, the largest increase was for Homicide and legal intervention (9 percent). In contrast to the 1984–85 interval, when the age-adjusted death rate for Motor vehicle accidents for men decreased and for women remained the same, between 1985 and 1986 the rate increased for both sexes. The age-adjusted death rate for Diabetes mellitus was unchanged between 1985 and 1986.

Mortality was higher for the black population than for the white population for most of the leading causes (table D). The largest differential was for Homicide and legal intervention, where the age-adjusted death rate for the black population was 5.8 times that of the white population. Other causes for which the differential was large include Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (2.8); Septicemia (2.6); Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (2.5); and Diabetes mellitus (2.4). Age-adjusted rates for the black population were lower than those for the white population for two causes—Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Suicide.

For the white population decreases in mortality for several of the leading causes—Diseases of heart and Cerebrovascular diseases among others—were offset, in part, by increases in Suicide, Homicide and legal intervention, and Septicemia. For the black population, rates were lower in 1986 than in 1985 for

a number of the leading causes—Diseases of heart; Cerebrovascular diseases; Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; Atherosclerosis; Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis; and Congenital anomalies. Of the leading causes that increased for the black population, the largest increase was for Homicide and legal intervention (12 percent). Other increases were for Suicide, Pneumonia and influenza, and Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. Between 1985 and 1986 the age-adjusted death rate for Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, decreased slightly for the black population (less than 1 percent); for the white population the rate for this cause also declined slightly between 1985 and 1986, in contrast to the upward trend observed since the 1950's.

AIDS—A count of deaths due specifically to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (as a result of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)) is not available from the 1986 national mortality statistics. However, data from this source have been used to provide an approximation of the number of AIDS-related deaths in 1986, as described in the Technical notes.

Infant mortality

In 1986 there were 38,891 deaths of infants under 1 year of age (table E). The infant mortality rate of 10.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births was the lowest final rate ever recorded for the United States, and it compares with a rate for the previous year of 10.6. Among white infants, the rate was 8.9, a decline of 4 percent from 1985 (9.3); the rate for black infants was 18.0 in 1986 compared with 18.2 in 1985. For all infants and for white infants considered separately, the change in infant mortality rates between 1985 and 1986 was statistically significant. (For discussion of random variation and statistical significance, see Technical notes.)

The absolute difference in infant mortality rates between black and white infants has been narrowing; in 1960 the difference in rates was 21.4 infants per 1,000 live births com-

Table E. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths and mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1986
 [Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months) deaths per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Race and sex	Infant		Neonatal		Postneonatal	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All races.....	38,891	1,035.3	25,212	671.1	13,679	364.1
Male.....	22,224	1,154.6	14,274	741.6	7,950	413.0
Female.....	16,667	909.9	10,938	597.2	5,729	312.8
White.....	26,564	894.3	17,256	580.9	9,308	313.4
Male.....	15,284	1,002.9	9,824	644.7	5,460	358.3
Female.....	11,280	779.8	7,432	513.8	3,848	266.0
All other.....	12,327	1,568.1	7,956	1,012.1	4,371	556.0
Male.....	6,940	1,730.9	4,450	1,109.9	2,490	621.0
Female.....	5,387	1,398.7	3,506	910.3	1,881	488.4
Black.....	11,204	1,803.5	7,297	1,174.6	3,907	628.9
Male.....	6,305	1,996.6	4,096	1,297.1	2,209	699.5
Female.....	4,899	1,604.0	3,201	1,048.0	1,698	555.9

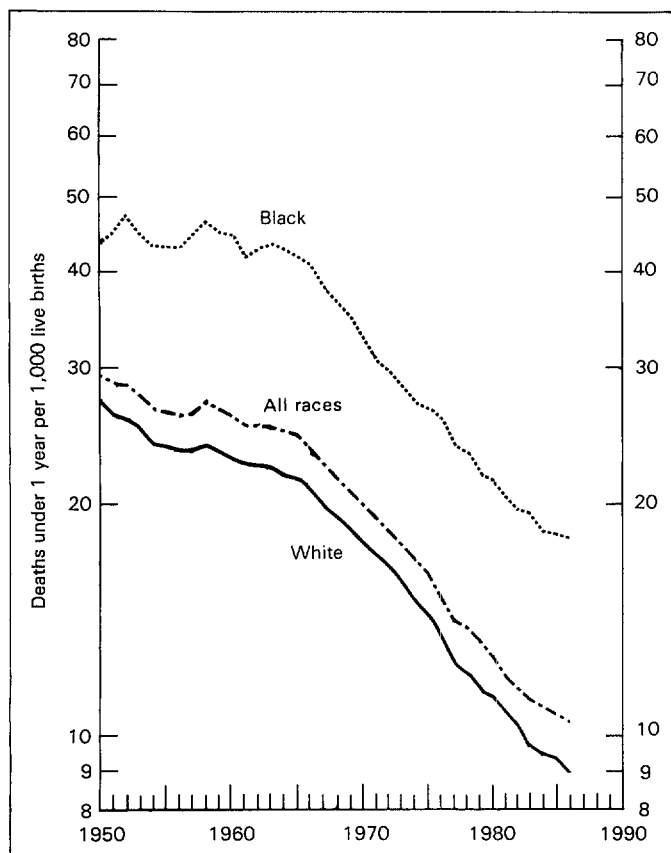


Figure 5. Infant mortality rates by race: United States, 1950-86

pared with 9.1 in 1986 (figure 5). However, because the infant mortality rates for the white and for the black populations have been decreasing by about the same average annual percent between 1960 and 1986, the black infant mortality rate in 1986 was 2.02 times the white rate. The downward trend in infant mortality has slowed for both the white and the black populations—since the late 1970's, for white infants; and since 1981, for black infants.

Between 1985 and 1986, the neonatal mortality rate declined from 7.0 to 6.7 deaths to infants under 28 days per 1,000 live births. By race, the rate in 1986 for the white population was 5.8 per 1,000 live births; and for the black population, 11.7. The difference in the neonatal mortality rate between 1985 and 1986 for the white, but not the black, population was statistically significant. Neonatal mortality rates have declined since 1960 for both races, but the rate for the white population has declined relatively faster than that for the black population—an average annual decrease of 4 percent per year for white infants compared with 3 percent for black infants.

The postneonatal mortality rate—deaths to infants 28 days-11 months per 1,000 live births—for 1986 was 3.6, compared with 3.7 in 1985. For the white population, the postneonatal mortality rate in 1986 was 3.1 compared with 3.2 in 1985; and for black infants, the rate in 1986 was 6.3 compared with a rate of 6.1 in 1985. For neither race group was the change between the two years statistically significant. In con-

trast to the trend for neonatal mortality, between 1960 and 1986 the postneonatal rate decreased relatively faster for the black population than for the white population—an average *annual* decline of 4 percent for black infants compared with an average decline of 2 percent for white infants.

As was seen in the overall infant mortality rates, the downward trends in neonatal and postneonatal mortality rates have slowed recently for both the black and the white populations.

The ranking of the leading causes of infant mortality for 1986 changed slightly from the list based on data for 1985. Because of an increase in the number of deaths assigned to Accidents and adverse effects, the rank of this cause changed from the ninth leading cause in 1985 to the eighth in 1986. The rank for Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes changed from eighth in 1985 to ninth in 1986. Among the 10 leading causes of infant death, the first 4—Congenital anomalies, Sudden infant death syndrome, Respiratory distress syndrome, and Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight—accounted for just over half of all deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1986; and the next 6 causes accounted for only 15 percent of all infant deaths.

The difference between infant mortality rates for white and black infants varied by cause, although the risk was higher for black infants than for white infants for all the leading causes. For Congenital anomalies, the leading cause(s) of infant death, the difference between the rate for black infants (232.1 per 100,000 live births) and for white infants (219.5) was not statistically significant. Expressed in terms of the ratio of the infant mortality rate for black infants to that for white infants, the other leading causes may be ranked, beginning with the highest ratio, as follows: Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (3.7); Pneumonia and influenza (2.5); Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (2.1); Infections specific to the perinatal period (2.1); Accidents and adverse effects (2.1); Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (1.9); Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (1.9); Sudden infant death syndrome (1.9); and Respiratory distress syndrome (1.8).

Hispanic rate—The infant mortality rate for the Hispanic population in a reporting area comprised of 18 States (see Technical notes) and the District of Columbia was 8.0 deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, 7 percent below the rate for the white non-Hispanic population (8.6). Among specified subgroups of the Hispanic population, the rate for Mexican infants was lower than that for white non-Hispanic infants. The differences between the rates for Puerto Ricans and Cubans and the white non-Hispanic population were not statistically significant. These rates may be somewhat underestimated (see Technical notes).

Maternal mortality

In 1986, 272 women were reported to have died of maternal causes (table F). As in previous years, the number does not

Table F. Maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates by race: United States, 1986

[Maternal deaths are those assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, category numbers 630-676 of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*. Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Race	Number	Rate
All races.....	272	7.2
White.....	146	4.9
All other.....	126	16.0
Black.....	117	18.8

include all deaths occurring to pregnant women, but only those deaths assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (ICD-9 Nos. 630-676). The maternal mortality rate for 1986 was 7.2 deaths per 100,000 live births. The differences in the maternal mortality rate for white and black women between 1985 and 1986 were not statistically significant. In 1986 black women were 3.8 times as likely as white women to die of causes associated with pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

Report of autopsy

For 1986 all States requested information on the death certificate as to whether autopsies were performed. They were

reported as performed on 257,890 deaths, or 12.2 percent of the deaths that occurred in 1986, a reduction from the 12.4 percent reported for the previous year. This continues the downward trend in the percent of deaths autopsied. The percent autopsied for all causes of death combined is heavily influenced by the low rates for the three leading causes of death: Diseases of heart (8.3 percent); Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (5.0 percent); and Cerebrovascular diseases (4.1 percent). Among the 15 leading causes of death, the highest percents reported were for traumatic causes, that is, Homicide and legal intervention (96.0 percent), Suicide (51.0 percent), and Accidents and adverse effects (48.2 percent). For nontraumatic causes, the highest percents were Congenital anomalies (42.2), Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (27.5), and Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (20.6).

Marital status

Almost 90 percent (89.7) of the persons who died in 1986 had ever been married. The percent was larger for females (91.7) than for males (87.9) and for the white population (90.5) than for the black population (83.8). The proportion who were widowed at the time of death was considerably greater for women (57.5 percent) than for men (17.8 percent) but about the same for both major race groups: 37.2 percent of the white population and 34.4 percent of the black population.

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Symbols

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

Table 1. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975-86

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning 1970 excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States]

Year	All races			White			Total			All other			Black
	Both sexes		Female	Both sexes		Female	Both sexes		Female	Both sexes		Female	
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		
Number													
1986 ...	2,105,361	1,104,005	1,001,356	1,831,083	952,554	878,529	274,278	151,451	122,827	250,326	137,214	113,112	
1985 ...	2,086,440	1,097,758	988,682	1,819,054	950,455	868,599	267,386	147,303	120,083	244,207	133,610	110,597	
1984 ...	2,039,369	1,076,514	962,855	1,781,897	934,529	847,368	257,472	141,985	115,487	235,884	129,147	106,737	
1983 ...	2,019,201	1,071,923	947,278	1,765,582	931,779	833,803	253,619	140,144	113,475	233,124	127,911	105,213	
1982 ...	1,974,797	1,056,440	918,357	1,729,085	919,239	809,846	245,712	137,201	108,511	226,513	125,610	100,903	
1981 ...	1,977,981	1,063,772	914,209	1,731,233	925,490	805,743	246,748	138,282	108,466	228,560	127,296	101,264	
1980 ...	1,989,841	1,075,078	914,763	1,738,607	933,878	804,729	251,234	141,200	110,034	233,135	130,138	102,997	
1979 ...	1,913,841	1,044,959	868,882	1,676,145	910,137	766,008	237,696	135,822	102,874	220,818	124,433	96,385	
1978 ...	1,927,788	1,055,290	872,498	1,689,722	920,123	769,599	238,066	135,167	102,899	221,340	124,663	96,677	
1977 ...	1,899,597	1,046,243	853,354	1,664,100	912,670	751,430	235,497	133,573	101,924	220,076	123,894	96,182	
1976 ...	1,909,440	1,051,983	857,457	1,674,989	918,589	756,400	234,451	133,394	101,057	219,442	123,977	95,465	
1975 ...	1,892,879	1,050,819	842,060	1,660,366	917,804	742,562	232,513	133,015	99,498	217,932	123,770	94,162	
1970 ...	1,921,031	1,078,478	842,553	1,682,096	942,437	739,659	238,935	136,041	102,894	225,647	127,540	98,107	
1960 ...	1,711,982	975,648	736,334	1,505,335	860,857	644,478	206,647	114,791	91,856	196,010	107,701	88,309	
1950 ...	1,452,454	827,749	624,705	1,276,085	731,366	544,719	176,369	96,383	79,986	169,606	92,004	77,602	
1940 ...	1,417,269	791,003	626,266	1,231,223	690,901	540,322	186,046	100,102	85,944	178,743	95,517	83,226	
Death rate													
1986 ...	873.2	940.7	809.3	896.2	954.4	840.7	745.6	862.7	638.8	854.2	987.7	733.9	
1985 ...	873.9	945.0	806.6	897.1	960.0	837.1	743.3	858.6	638.1	845.7	976.8	727.7	
1984 ...	862.3	935.9	792.7	885.2	951.1	822.3	731.5	846.4	627.0	828.5	958.1	712.0	
1983 ...	862.8	942.6	787.4	884.6	957.4	815.3	736.6	854.9	629.2	830.5	963.3	711.2	
1982 ...	852.0	938.0	770.7	872.9	951.8	797.9	728.9	854.8	614.5	819.2	960.4	692.4	
1981 ...	862.4	954.5	775.4	880.3	965.1	799.6	755.0	889.4	633.0	841.7	991.6	707.3	
1980 ...	878.3	976.9	785.3	892.5	983.3	806.1	791.7	936.5	660.6	875.4	1,034.1	733.3	
1979 ...	852.2	957.5	752.7	865.2	963.3	771.8	771.0	920.3	635.7	839.3	999.6	695.3	
1978 ...	868.0	977.5	764.5	880.2	982.7	782.7	790.0	943.2	651.0	855.1	1,016.8	709.5	
1977 ...	864.4	978.9	756.0	874.6	983.0	771.3	798.6	951.7	659.6	864.0	1,026.0	718.0	
1976 ...	877.6	993.8	767.6	887.7	997.3	783.1	812.1	969.8	668.6	875.0	1,041.6	724.5	
1975 ...	878.5	1,002.0	761.4	886.9	1,004.1	775.1	823.1	987.6	673.1	882.5	1,055.4	726.1	
1970 ...	945.3	1,090.3	807.8	946.3	1,086.7	812.6	938.4	1,115.9	775.3	999.3	1,186.6	829.2	
1960 ...	954.7	1,104.5	809.2	947.8	1,098.5	800.9	1,008.5	1,152.0	872.6	1,038.6	1,181.7	905.0	
1950 ...	963.8	1,106.1	823.5	945.7	1,089.5	803.3	1,119.4	1,251.1	993.5	---	---	---	
1940 ...	1,076.4	1,197.4	954.6	1,041.5	1,162.2	919.4	1,382.8	1,513.7	1,256.2	---	---	---	
Age-adjusted death rate ¹													
1986 ...	541.7	709.1	406.6	518.0	679.8	387.7	693.1	905.7	524.0	781.0	1,026.9	588.2	
1985 ...	546.1	716.8	409.4	523.1	688.7	390.6	697.8	910.4	530.0	779.9	1,024.0	589.1	
1984 ...	545.9	716.7	409.6	523.6	689.9	391.3	694.5	904.4	529.0	771.9	1,011.7	585.3	
1983 ...	550.5	725.3	411.5	528.0	698.4	392.7	703.1	916.3	535.2	777.9	1,019.6	590.4	
1982 ...	553.8	733.1	411.2	531.8	706.0	393.3	704.6	928.4	529.3	778.7	1,035.0	581.4	
1981 ...	568.2	753.3	420.4	544.6	724.4	401.4	732.6	964.3	549.4	803.9	1,067.7	599.1	
1980 ...	585.8	777.2	432.6	559.4	745.3	411.1	774.2	1,015.1	582.6	842.5	1,112.8	631.1	
1979 ...	577.0	768.6	423.1	551.9	738.4	402.5	757.1	994.8	566.9	812.1	1,073.3	605.0	
1978 ...	595.0	791.4	437.4	569.5	761.1	416.4	780.0	1,021.0	585.8	831.8	1,093.9	622.7	
1977 ...	602.1	801.3	441.8	575.7	770.6	419.6	796.7	1,036.1	601.8	849.3	1,112.1	639.6	
1976 ...	618.5	820.9	455.0	591.3	789.3	432.5	818.5	1,063.4	618.3	870.5	1,138.3	654.5	
1975 ...	630.4	837.2	462.5	602.2	804.3	439.0	840.6	1,090.1	634.5	890.8	1,163.0	670.6	
1970 ...	714.3	931.6	532.5	679.6	893.4	501.7	983.4	1,231.4	770.8	1,044.0	1,318.6	814.4	
1960 ...	760.9	949.3	590.6	727.0	917.7	555.0	1,046.1	1,211.0	893.3	1,073.3	1,246.1	916.9	
1950 ...	841.5	1,001.6	688.4	800.4	963.1	645.0	1,225.7	1,358.5	1,095.7	---	---	---	
1940 ...	1,076.1	1,213.0	938.9	1,017.2	1,155.1	879.0	1,634.7	1,764.4	1,504.7	---	---	---	

¹For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 2. Deaths and death rates by age, race, and sex: United States, 1986

[Rates per 100,000 population in specific group]

Age	All races						White						All other		
	All races			White			Total			Black					
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female			
	Number														
All ages.....	2,105,361	1,104,005	1,001,356	1,831,083	952,554	878,529	274,278	151,451	122,827	250,326	137,214	113,112			
Under 1 year.....	38,891	22,224	16,667	26,564	15,284	11,280	12,327	6,940	5,387	11,204	6,305	4,899			
1-4 years.....	7,480	4,262	3,218	5,426	3,119	2,307	2,054	1,143	911	1,801	992	809			
5-9 years.....	4,082	2,437	1,645	2,998	1,814	1,184	1,084	623	461	929	528	401			
10-14 years.....	4,706	3,066	1,640	3,664	2,375	1,289	1,042	691	351	888	591	297			
15-19 years.....	16,224	11,786	4,438	13,293	9,638	3,655	2,931	2,148	783	2,519	1,847	672			
20-24 years.....	23,705	18,048	5,657	18,465	14,125	4,340	5,240	3,923	1,317	4,562	3,409	1,153			
25-29 years.....	26,474	19,595	6,879	19,683	14,733	4,950	6,791	4,862	1,929	6,117	4,384	1,733			
30-34 years.....	30,056	21,631	8,425	21,804	15,978	5,826	8,252	5,653	2,599	7,575	5,210	2,365			
35-39 years.....	33,496	23,027	10,469	24,609	17,045	7,564	8,887	5,982	2,905	8,102	5,491	2,611			
40-44 years.....	36,897	23,896	13,001	27,937	18,161	9,776	8,960	5,735	3,225	8,197	5,276	2,921			
45-49 years.....	46,415	29,361	17,054	35,906	22,869	13,037	10,509	6,492	4,017	9,615	5,948	3,667			
50-54 years.....	68,746	42,978	25,768	54,471	34,352	20,119	14,275	8,626	5,649	13,033	7,882	5,151			
55-59 years.....	110,323	69,198	41,125	91,491	57,922	33,569	18,832	11,276	7,556	17,395	10,460	6,935			
60-64 years.....	168,706	103,133	65,573	142,976	88,223	54,753	25,730	14,910	10,820	23,789	13,748	10,041			
65-69 years.....	218,649	130,613	88,036	189,952	114,255	75,697	28,697	16,358	12,339	26,604	15,074	11,530			
70-74 years.....	266,890	152,433	114,457	235,871	135,671	100,200	31,019	16,762	14,257	28,532	15,246	13,286			
75-79 years.....	293,520	154,284	139,236	262,791	138,505	124,286	30,729	15,779	14,950	28,086	14,147	13,939			
80-84 years.....	281,629	128,547	153,082	256,545	116,918	139,627	25,084	11,629	13,455	22,696	10,195	12,501			
85 years and over.....	427,473	142,953	284,520	395,825	131,147	264,678	31,648	11,806	19,842	28,517	10,377	18,140			
Not stated.....	999	533	466	812	420	392	187	113	74	165	104	61			
	Rate														
All ages ¹	873.2	940.7	809.3	896.2	954.4	840.7	745.6	862.7	638.8	854.2	987.7	733.9			
Under 1 year ²	1,032.1	1,152.7	905.8	870.7	976.6	759.1	1,719.2	1,911.8	1,521.8	1,955.3	2,181.7	1,731.1			
1-4 years.....	52.0	57.9	45.8	46.6	52.2	40.7	75.0	82.3	67.5	83.8	90.9	76.5			
5-9 years.....	23.6	27.5	19.5	21.5	25.3	17.4	32.7	37.1	28.1	34.8	39.0	30.4			
10-14 years.....	28.4	36.1	20.3	27.5	34.7	19.9	32.3	42.2	22.1	34.3	45.0	23.3			
15-19 years.....	87.2	124.3	48.6	87.4	124.2	49.1	86.1	124.5	46.6	90.5	131.8	48.6			
20-24 years.....	116.1	176.5	55.6	109.0	165.6	51.6	151.1	231.2	74.4	162.2	251.0	79.3			
25-29 years.....	120.3	177.8	62.6	106.4	157.6	54.1	193.6	290.1	105.3	218.9	330.9	118.0			
30-34 years.....	144.7	208.7	81.0	124.3	180.6	67.0	255.9	371.9	152.4	304.1	448.0	178.1			
35-39 years.....	178.9	248.8	110.6	153.2	212.3	94.2	333.6	487.1	202.3	397.9	589.8	236.3			
40-44 years.....	257.2	339.9	177.7	225.1	295.6	156.0	462.6	646.6	307.1	560.3	797.0	364.7			
45-49 years.....	389.2	504.8	279.1	349.5	452.0	250.1	635.4	858.7	447.3	750.0	1,034.4	518.7			
50-54 years.....	631.3	816.9	457.9	577.6	746.3	416.9	978.4	1,310.9	705.2	1,126.4	1,524.6	804.8			
55-59 years.....	978.8	1,291.0	695.7	923.9	1,221.5	650.4	1,376.6	1,824.6	1,006.1	1,569.9	2,075.4	1,148.2			
60-64 years.....	1,539.1	2,023.8	1,118.0	1,468.4	1,939.8	1,055.0	2,102.1	2,720.8	1,600.6	2,383.7	3,075.6	1,822.3			
65-69 years.....	2,263.0	2,984.1	1,665.8	2,199.8	2,908.7	1,608.2	2,794.3	3,643.2	2,134.8	3,129.9	4,074.1	2,402.1			
70-74 years.....	3,479.7	4,661.6	2,601.3	3,418.9	4,602.1	2,536.7	4,023.2	5,205.6	3,175.3	4,451.2	5,797.0	3,514.8			
75-79 years.....	5,206.1	7,012.9	4,049.9	5,160.9	6,988.1	3,995.0	5,628.0	7,238.1	4,571.9	6,200.0	8,038.1	5,032.1			
80-84 years.....	8,230.0	10,838.7	6,846.2	8,183.3	10,825.7	6,794.5	8,770.6	10,970.8	7,433.7	9,496.2	11,854.7	8,170.6			
85 years and over.....	15,398.9	18,187.4	14,297.5	15,639.1	18,576.1	14,502.9	12,917.6	14,757.5	12,025.5	13,515.2	15,488.1	12,510.3			

¹Figures for age not stated included in All ages but not distributed among age groups.

²Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see tables E, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 20 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Table 3. Abridged life table for the total population: United States, 1986

[For explanation of the columns of the life table, see section 6 of *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1986, Volume II*]

Age interval Period of life between two exact ages stated in years (1) x to x + n	Proportion dying	Of 100,000 born alive		Stationary population		Average remaining lifetime
	Proportion of persons alive at beginning of age interval dying during interval (2)	Number living at beginning of age interval (3)	Number dying during age interval (4)	In the age interval (5)	In this and all subsequent age intervals (6)	Average number of years of life remaining at beginning of age interval (7)
	nq_x	l_x	$n d_x$	nL_x	T_x	${}^o e_x$
0-1	0.0104	100,000	1,036	99,109	7,480,776	74.8
1-5	0.0020	98,964	202	395,383	7,381,667	74.6
5-10	0.0012	98,762	117	493,491	6,986,284	70.7
10-15	0.0014	98,645	138	492,957	6,492,793	65.8
15-20	0.0043	98,507	426	491,569	5,999,836	60.9
20-25	0.0058	98,081	569	489,011	5,508,267	56.2
25-30	0.0060	97,512	585	486,096	5,019,256	51.5
30-35	0.0072	96,927	700	482,926	4,533,160	46.8
35-40	0.0090	96,227	864	479,097	4,050,234	42.1
40-45	0.0128	95,363	1,224	473,973	3,571,137	37.4
45-50	0.0193	94,139	1,814	466,492	3,097,164	32.9
50-55	0.0311	92,325	2,867	454,908	2,630,672	28.5
55-60	0.0479	89,458	4,285	437,193	2,175,764	24.3
60-65	0.0744	85,173	6,340	410,874	1,738,571	20.4
65-70	0.1076	78,833	8,480	373,881	1,327,697	16.8
70-75	0.1611	70,353	11,337	324,408	953,816	13.6
75-80	0.2320	59,016	13,692	261,685	629,408	10.7
80-85	0.3432	45,324	15,553	187,948	367,723	8.1
85 and over	1.0000	29,771	29,771	179,775	179,775	6.0

Table 4. Life expectancy at birth by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970–1986

Year	All other											
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1986	74.8	71.3	78.3	75.4	72.0	78.8	71.2	67.2	75.1	69.4	65.2	73.5
1985	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.3	71.9	78.7	71.2	67.2	75.0	69.5	65.3	73.5
1984	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	71.3	67.4	75.0	69.7	65.6	73.7
1983	74.6	71.0	78.1	75.2	71.7	78.7	71.1	67.2	74.9	69.6	65.4	73.6
1982	74.5	70.9	78.1	75.1	71.5	78.7	71.0	66.8	75.0	69.4	65.1	73.7
1981	74.2	70.4	77.8	74.8	71.1	78.4	70.3	66.1	74.4	68.9	64.5	73.2
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	69.5	65.3	73.6	68.1	63.8	72.5
1979	73.9	70.0	77.8	74.6	70.8	78.4	69.8	65.4	74.1	68.5	64.0	72.9
1978	73.5	69.6	77.3	74.1	70.4	78.0	69.3	65.0	73.5	68.1	63.7	72.4
1977	73.3	69.5	77.2	74.0	70.2	77.9	68.9	64.7	73.2	67.7	63.4	72.0
1976	72.9	69.1	76.8	73.6	69.9	77.5	68.4	64.2	72.7	67.2	62.9	71.6
1975	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	68.0	63.7	72.4	66.8	62.4	71.3
1974	72.0	68.2	75.9	72.8	69.0	76.7	67.1	62.9	71.3	66.0	61.7	70.3
1973	71.4	67.6	75.3	72.2	68.5	76.1	66.1	62.0	70.3	65.0	60.9	69.3
1972 ¹	71.2	67.4	75.1	72.0	68.3	75.9	65.7	61.5	70.1	64.7	60.4	69.1
1971	71.1	67.4	75.0	72.0	68.3	75.8	65.6	61.6	69.8	64.6	60.5	68.9
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	65.3	61.3	69.4	64.1	60.0	68.3
1960	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.6	61.1	66.3	---	---	---
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.8	59.1	62.9	---	---	---
1940	62.9	60.8	65.2	64.2	62.1	66.6	53.1	51.5	54.9	---	---	---

¹Deaths based on a 50-percent sample.

Table 5. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for 15 leading causes and selected components: United States, 1979, 1985, and 1986

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Year	Age											Age-adjusted rate ³	
		All ages ¹	Under 1 year ²	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years		85 years and over
All causes	1986	873.2	1,032.1	52.0	26.0	102.3	132.1	212.9	504.8	1,255.1	2,801.4	6,348.2	15,398.9	541.7
	1985	873.9	1,067.8	51.4	26.3	95.9	123.4	207.2	516.3	1,282.7	2,838.6	6,445.1	15,480.3	546.1
	1979	852.2	1,332.9	64.2	31.5	114.8	133.0	229.8	589.7	1,338.0	2,929.0	6,496.6	14,962.4	577.0
Diseases of heart 390-398,402,404-429	1986	317.5	26.1	2.5	0.9	2.8	8.6	37.5	144.6	424.2	1,043.0	2,637.5	7,178.7	175.0
	1985	323.0	24.5	2.1	0.9	2.8	8.2	38.0	152.9	439.1	1,080.6	2,712.6	7,275.0	180.5
	1979	326.5	20.2	2.1	0.8	2.6	8.4	45.3	184.6	499.0	1,199.8	2,925.2	7,310.9	199.5
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease 390-398	1986	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.1	5.0	10.7	20.2	25.7	1.8
	1985	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.3	5.3	11.2	20.6	24.5	1.9
	1979	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	3.9	8.0	16.0	20.6	25.2	2.6
Hypertensive heart disease 402	1986	8.5	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	1.6	5.9	13.8	28.6	66.2	160.1	5.0
	1985	8.7	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.6	6.1	14.6	29.9	68.7	163.5	5.3
	1979	9.3	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	7.0	16.2	35.7	79.6	170.3	6.0
Hypertensive heart and renal disease 404	1986	1.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.1	9.0	29.0	0.5
	1985	1.2	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	3.2	11.3	32.4	0.6
	1979	1.6	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	5.1	16.8	50.9	0.9
Ischemic heart disease 410-414	1986	216.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.0	22.4	95.9	292.5	733.4	1,830.0	4,748.6	118.8
	1985	224.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.0	23.3	104.7	309.7	776.3	1,919.6	4,932.9	125.5
	1979	245.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.6	30.1	136.1	381.0	926.6	2,224.8	5,376.1	149.7
Acute myocardial infarction 410	1986	108.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	13.5	59.6	176.0	419.8	921.8	1,678.9	64.3
	1985	114.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	14.5	65.4	192.0	455.1	977.2	1,750.2	69.3
	1979	133.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	21.1	94.6	258.9	577.2	1,135.2	1,916.3	88.2
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease 411	1986	1.6	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.4	5.9	10.4	23.3	1.0
	1985	1.7	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.7	3.6	6.1	10.9	24.5	1.1
	1979	2.1	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.0	4.8	8.2	15.3	30.2	1.5
Angina pectoris 413	1986	0.4	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.5	3.5	8.7	0.2
	1985	0.4	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	3.8	8.2	0.2
	1979	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.1	4.6	0.1
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease 412,414	1986	105.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	8.4	34.8	112.6	306.2	894.3	3,037.7	53.2
	1985	107.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	8.5	37.5	113.6	313.9	927.6	3,150.0	54.9
	1979	109.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	8.4	39.3	117.0	340.3	1,072.2	3,424.9	59.9
Other diseases of endocardium 424	1986	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	4.2	12.7	39.9	96.4	2.2
	1985	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.5	4.0	12.2	38.1	88.7	2.2
	1979	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	4.3	11.6	27.5	47.1	1.8
All other forms of heart disease 415-423,425-429	1986	85.1	24.9	2.4	0.8	2.2	4.7	12.1	38.9	107.6	254.6	672.1	2,118.9	46.6
	1985	81.5	23.1	2.0	0.8	2.1	4.2	11.6	37.9	104.4	247.8	654.3	2,033.0	45.1
	1979	63.7	19.0	2.0	0.7	1.9	3.7	11.0	35.7	88.1	204.8	555.9	1,641.4	38.4

Malignant neoplasms, including														
neoplasms of lymphatic and														
hematopoietic tissues. . . . 140-208														
1986	194.7	2.6	4.0	3.4	5.4	13.1	45.3	165.7	444.4	847.0	1,287.3	1,612.0	133.2	
1985	193.3	3.0	3.8	3.5	5.4	13.1	45.7	169.1	450.5	838.3	1,281.0	1,591.5	133.6	
1979	179.6	3.4	4.6	4.4	6.1	13.3	48.3	181.4	429.4	800.0	1,207.6	1,522.9	130.8	
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral														
cavity, and pharynx. . . . 140-149														
1986	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	4.2	10.3	14.6	16.4	22.8	2.6	
1985	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.3	10.3	15.2	16.5	20.5	2.6	
1979	3.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.6	11.8	16.3	18.1	23.7	3.0	
Malignant neoplasms of digestive														
organs and														
peritoneum 150-159														
1986	48.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.5	7.3	32.5	98.0	209.3	363.7	533.9	30.9	
1985	48.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.6	7.4	33.4	100.4	211.0	373.4	537.9	31.6	
1979	48.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	8.2	36.3	103.9	221.9	388.7	547.8	33.1	
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory														
and intrathoracic														
organs 160-165														
1986	54.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	7.9	51.7	157.8	271.7	303.9	214.9	39.0	
1985	53.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	8.1	52.8	158.4	268.0	294.5	202.0	38.8	
1979	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	9.8	56.0	140.9	231.0	238.1	170.3	35.2	
Malignant neoplasm of														
breast. 174-175														
1986	16.9	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.5	9.3	23.4	43.1	61.9	85.9	129.9	12.6	
1985	16.9	0.1	-	-	0.1	1.5	8.9	24.2	44.6	60.8	87.2	126.8	12.7	
1979	15.4	-	-	-	0.0	1.6	9.1	25.3	41.3	56.6	77.4	114.2	12.2	
Malignant neoplasms of genital														
organs 179-187														
1986	21.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	4.0	11.8	34.3	89.8	178.2	258.2	13.1	
1985	20.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	3.9	12.0	34.1	87.5	178.6	247.5	13.0	
1979	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	4.7	14.5	35.6	88.3	176.0	252.0	13.6	
Malignant neoplasms of urinary														
organs 188-189														
1986	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	5.2	15.1	32.5	64.0	93.9	5.0	
1985	7.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	5.2	15.0	33.5	62.7	96.7	5.0	
1979	7.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.7	15.1	34.6	65.6	97.0	5.2	
Malignant neoplasms of all other														
and unspecified														
sites. 170-173,190-199														
1986	24.7	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.0	4.1	9.2	23.6	54.4	96.1	147.7	196.8	17.6	
1985	24.3	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.1	4.1	9.3	24.1	55.1	93.1	142.9	198.7	17.5	
1979	21.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.3	3.7	8.6	24.0	49.8	86.4	130.2	175.8	16.4	
Leukemia 204-208														
1986	7.2	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	4.8	11.4	25.2	50.3	74.9	5.0	
1985	7.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.5	5.0	11.7	25.7	50.2	77.3	5.0	
1979	7.1	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.7	5.5	11.3	25.4	50.3	76.1	5.3	
Other malignant neoplasms of														
lymphatic and hematopoietic														
tissues 200-203														
1986	10.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.9	3.4	8.3	20.0	45.9	77.2	86.7	7.4	
1985	10.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.4	8.1	21.0	43.5	74.8	84.2	7.3	
1979	9.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.8	3.0	8.6	19.5	39.5	63.1	66.0	6.7	
Cerebrovascular diseases. . . 430-438														
1986	62.1	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	2.2	7.1	20.4	53.0	164.1	573.8	1,762.6	31.0	
1985	64.1	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	2.1	7.2	21.1	54.3	171.3	605.8	1,837.5	32.3	
1979	75.5	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.6	9.1	26.4	68.1	226.9	793.8	2,264.9	41.6	
Accidents and adverse														
effects E800-E949														
1986	39.5	24.1	20.4	12.5	51.2	39.5	31.1	30.7	34.8	49.0	106.3	252.2	35.2	
1985	39.1	23.7	20.0	12.5	48.4	37.8	31.6	31.3	36.6	50.5	107.7	254.3	34.7	
1979	46.9	31.5	26.5	16.1	62.6	45.7	38.4	39.4	43.5	58.8	117.8	276.0	42.9	
Motor vehicle														
accidents. E810-E825														
1986	19.9	4.9	7.0	6.9	39.0	24.2	16.6	13.1	15.1	17.9	28.8	25.3	19.4	
1985	19.2	4.8	7.1	6.8	36.1	22.8	17.1	15.2	15.5	17.7	27.6	26.1	18.8	
1979	23.8	6.5	9.8	8.3	45.6	28.8	21.0	18.6	18.2	20.7	28.7	24.4	23.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for 15 leading causes and selected components: United States, 1979, 1985, and 1986—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Year	Age												Age-adjusted rate ³
		All ages ¹	Under 1 year ²	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	
Accidents and adverse effects—Con.														
All other accidents and adverse effects. E800-E807, E826-E949	1986	19.7	19.3	13.4	5.5	12.2	15.3	14.5	15.6	19.7	31.2	77.5	226.9	15.7
	1985	19.9	19.0	12.9	5.7	12.3	15.0	14.5	16.1	21.1	32.8	80.1	228.3	16.0
	1979	23.1	25.0	16.7	7.7	17.0	16.9	17.4	20.8	25.2	38.1	89.2	251.6	19.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490-496	1986	31.8	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.6	9.8	47.2	149.2	294.8	362.9	18.8
	1985	31.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.6	10.2	47.5	147.9	291.6	360.0	18.7
	1979	22.2	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	9.3	40.2	117.0	200.6	230.2	14.6
Pneumonia and influenza. 480-487	1986	29.0	17.6	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.7	3.6	7.0	18.6	58.6	242.8	1,032.1	13.5
	1985	28.3	18.8	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.5	3.3	7.2	18.5	57.8	241.3	1,023.5	13.4
	1979	20.1	33.0	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	3.2	7.1	16.4	47.8	184.2	694.9	11.2
Diabetes mellitus. 250	1986	15.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	3.6	9.5	26.0	59.2	121.9	213.9	9.6
	1985	15.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	3.7	8.8	26.1	59.7	128.1	214.9	9.6
	1979	14.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.6	9.0	25.8	61.3	130.3	211.6	9.8
Suicide. E950-E959	1986	12.8	...	...	0.8	13.1	15.7	15.2	16.4	17.0	19.7	25.2	20.8	11.9
	1985	12.3	...	...	0.8	12.9	15.2	14.6	15.6	16.7	18.5	24.1	19.1	11.5
	1979	12.1	...	...	0.4	12.4	16.3	15.4	16.5	16.6	17.8	20.8	17.9	11.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	1986	10.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.8	9.6	20.3	32.2	37.2	31.5	20.8	9.2
	1985	11.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0	9.8	22.0	33.8	37.5	32.6	19.8	9.6
	1979	13.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.4	13.9	31.0	40.9	41.8	28.3	18.1	12.0
Atherosclerosis. 440	1986	9.4	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	4.0	16.0	74.8	432.6	3.7
	1985	10.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	4.0	17.0	82.3	465.8	4.0
	1979	12.8	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	4.8	24.4	125.3	649.1	5.7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis. 580-589	1986	9.0	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	3.2	9.5	26.8	79.4	216.4	4.9
	1985	8.9	7.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.2	9.7	27.7	78.1	213.7	4.9
	1979	7.0	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.7	8.5	23.7	64.7	155.2	4.3
Homicide and legal intervention. E960-E978	1986	9.0	7.4	2.7	1.1	14.2	16.1	11.4	8.3	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	9.0
	1985	8.3	5.3	2.4	1.2	12.1	14.7	11.3	8.1	5.7	4.3	4.3	4.1	8.3
	1979	10.0	5.0	2.5	1.1	14.5	18.2	14.3	10.8	7.0	5.4	4.8	5.0	10.2
Septicemia 038	1986	7.8	8.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.3	8.9	22.6	64.6	181.9	4.3
	1985	7.2	8.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	3.0	8.8	21.5	61.5	159.6	4.1
	1979	3.6	7.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.2	4.9	12.4	29.7	70.3	2.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period. 760-779	1986	7.6	483.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	(⁴)
	1985	8.1	508.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	(⁴)
	1979	10.4	680.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(⁴)
Congenital anomalies 740-759	1986	5.2	218.8	6.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.8	4.0	5.9	(⁴)
	1985	5.4	228.4	5.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.9	5.6	(⁴)
	1979	6.0	260.4	8.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.4	5.2	(⁴)

¹Figures for age not stated included in All ages but not distributed among age groups.

²Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see tables E, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 20 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

³For method of computation, see Technical notes.

⁴Because deaths from these causes occur mainly among infants, age-adjusted rates are not shown.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified race-sex groups: United States, 1986

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Rank order	Cause of death, race, and sex (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate	Rank order	Cause of death, race, and sex (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
All races, both sexes				White, female—Con.			
...	All causes.....	2,105,361	873.2	7	Diabetes mellitus..... 250	17,496	16.7
1	Diseases of heart..... 390-398,402,404-429	765,490	317.5	8	Atherosclerosis..... 440	13,091	12.5
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hemato-poietic tissues..... 140-208	469,376	194.7	9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis..... 580-589	8,692	8.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases... 430-438	149,643	62.1	10	Septicemia..... 038	8,194	7.8
4	Accidents and adverse effects..... E800-E949	95,277	39.5	...	All other causes..... Residual	138,384	132.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents..... E810-E825	47,865	19.9	All other, male			
...	All other accidents and adverse effects... E800-E807,E826-E949	47,412	19.7	...	All causes.....	151,451	862.7
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions..... 490-496	76,559	31.8	1	Diseases of heart..... 390-398,402,404-429	42,945	244.6
6	Pneumonia and influenza... 480-487	69,812	29.0	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hemato-poietic tissues..... 140-208	32,178	183.3
7	Diabetes mellitus..... 250	37,184	15.4	3	Accidents and adverse effects..... E800-E949	10,706	61.0
8	Suicide..... E950-E959	30,904	12.8	...	Motor vehicle accidents..... E810-E825	4,925	28.1
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis... 571	26,159	10.9	...	All other accidents and adverse effects... E800-E807,E826-E949	5,781	32.9
10	Atherosclerosis..... 440	22,706	9.4	4	Cerebrovascular diseases... 430-438	8,799	50.1
...	All other causes..... Residual	362,251	150.3	5	Homicide and legal intervention..... E960-E978	8,028	45.7
White, male				6	Pneumonia and influenza... 480-487	4,312	24.6
...	All causes.....	952,554	954.4	7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period..... 760-779	3,748	21.4
1	Diseases of heart..... 390-398,402,404-429	347,967	348.6	8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions..... 490-496	3,717	21.2
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hemato-poietic tissues..... 140-208	218,381	218.8	9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis..... 571	2,698	15.4
3	Accidents and adverse effects..... E800-E949	54,864	55.0	10	Diabetes mellitus..... 250	2,581	14.7
...	Motor vehicle accidents..... E810-E825	29,163	29.2	...	All other causes..... Residual	31,739	180.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects... E800-E807,E826-E949	25,701	25.7	All other, female			
4	Cerebrovascular diseases... 430-438	50,365	50.5	...	All causes.....	122,827	638.8
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions..... 490-496	43,341	43.4	1	Diseases of heart..... 390-398,402,404-429	41,182	214.2
6	Pneumonia and influenza... 480-487	29,891	29.9	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hemato-poietic tissues..... 140-208	24,846	129.2
7	Suicide..... E950-E959	22,270	22.3	3	Cerebrovascular diseases... 430-438	10,838	56.4
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis... 571	14,099	14.1	4	Diabetes mellitus..... 250	4,319	22.5
9	Diabetes mellitus..... 250	12,788	12.8	5	Accidents and adverse effects..... E800-E949	4,256	22.1
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis..... 580-589	8,754	8.8	...	Motor vehicle accidents..... E810-E825	1,751	9.1
...	All other causes..... Residual	149,834	150.1	...	All other accidents and adverse effects... E800-E807,E826-E949	2,505	13.0
White, female				6	Pneumonia and influenza... 480-487	3,177	16.5
...	All causes.....	878,529	840.7	7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period..... 760-779	2,829	14.7
1	Diseases of heart..... 390-398,402,404-429	333,396	319.0	8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis..... 580-589	2,212	11.5
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hemato-poietic tissues..... 140-208	193,971	185.6	9	Homicide and legal intervention..... E960-E978	2,013	10.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases... 430-438	79,641	76.2	10	Septicemia..... 038	1,815	9.4
4	Pneumonia and influenza... 480-487	32,432	31.0	...	All other causes..... Residual	25,340	131.8
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions..... 490-496	27,781	26.6				
6	Accidents and adverse effects..... E800-E949	25,451	24.4				
...	Motor vehicle accidents..... E810-E825	12,026	11.5				
...	All other accidents and adverse effects... E800-E807,E826-E949	13,425	12.8				

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified race-sex groups: United States, 1986—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

<i>Rank order</i>	<i>Cause of death, race, and sex (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rank order</i>	<i>Cause of death, race, and sex (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Black, male				Black, female			
...	All causes.....	137,214	987.7	...	All causes.....	113,112	733.9
1	Diseases of heart..... 390-398,402,404-429	39,076	281.3	1	Diseases of heart..... 390-398,402,404-429	38,650	250.8
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues..... 140-208	29,363	211.4	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues..... 140-208	22,616	146.7
3	Accidents and adverse effects..... E800-E949	9,035	65.0	3	Cerebrovascular diseases.... 430-438	10,014	65.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents..... E810-E825	3,974	28.6	4	Diabetes mellitus..... 250	4,004	26.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.... E800-E807,E826-E949	5,061	36.4	5	Accidents and adverse effects..... E800-E949	3,550	23.0
4	Cerebrovascular diseases.... 430-438	7,938	57.1	...	Motor vehicle accidents..... E810-E825	1,313	8.5
5	Homicide and legal intervention..... E960-E978	7,634	55.0	...	All other accidents and adverse effects.... E800-E807,E826-E949	2,237	14.5
6	Pneumonia and influenza.... 480-487	3,836	27.6	6	Pneumonia and influenza.... 480-487	2,864	18.6
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period..... 760-779	3,501	25.2	7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period..... 760-779	2,648	17.2
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions..... 490-496	3,302	23.8	8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis..... 580-589	2,057	13.3
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis... 571	2,404	17.3	9	Homicide and legal intervention..... E960-E978	1,861	12.1
10	Diabetes mellitus..... 250	2,295	16.5	10	Septicemia..... 038	1,720	11.2
...	All other causes..... Residual	28,830	207.5	...	All other causes..... Residual	23,128	150.1

Table 7. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, 1986

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate	Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
1-4 years				15-24 years—Con.			
...	All causes	7,480	52.0	4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. 140-208	2,115	5.4
1	Accidents and adverse effects E800-E949	2,934	20.4	5	Diseases of heart 390-398,402,404-429	1,096	2.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810-E825	1,005	7.0	6	Congenital anomalies 740-759	511	1.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800-E807,E826-E949	1,929	13.4	7	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480-487	276	0.7
2	Congenital anomalies 740-759	879	6.1	8	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430-438	263	0.7
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. 140-208	569	4.0	9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490-496	191	0.5
4	Homicide and legal intervention E960-E978	382	2.7	10	Diabetes mellitus 250	140	0.4
5	Diseases of heart 390-398,402,404-429	366	2.5	...	All other causes Residual	4,720	12.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480-487	199	1.4	25-44 years			
7	Meningitis 320-322	144	1.0	...	All causes	126,923	167.3
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760-779	132	0.9	1	Accidents and adverse effects E800-E949	27,201	35.9
9	Septicemia 038	90	0.6	...	Motor vehicle accidents E810-E825	15,844	20.9
10	Meningococcal infection 036	64	0.4	...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800-E807,E826-E949	11,357	15.0
...	All other causes Residual	1,721	12.0	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. 140-208	20,595	27.2
5-14 years				3	Diseases of heart 390-398,402,404-429	16,106	21.2
...	All causes	8,788	26.0	4	Suicide E950-E959	11,724	15.5
1	Accidents and adverse effects E800-E949	4,226	12.5	5	Homicide and legal intervention E960-E978	10,687	14.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810-E825	2,350	6.9	6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	4,370	5.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800-E807,E826-E949	1,876	5.5	7	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430-438	3,311	4.4
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. 140-208	1,165	3.4	8	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480-487	1,936	2.6
3	Congenital anomalies 740-759	453	1.3	9	Diabetes mellitus 250	1,808	2.4
4	Homicide and legal intervention E960-E978	379	1.1	10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490-496	789	1.0
5	Diseases of heart 390-398,402,404-429	310	0.9	...	All other causes Residual	28,396	37.4
6	Suicide E950-E959	255	0.8	45-64 years			
7	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480-487	147	0.4	...	All causes	394,190	875.1
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490-496	106	0.3	1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. 140-208	136,605	303.2
9	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature. ... 210-239	90	0.3	2	Diseases of heart 390-398,402,404-429	127,294	282.6
10	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430-438	73	0.2	3	Cerebrovascular diseases ... 430-438	16,428	36.5
...	All other causes Residual	1,584	4.7	4	Accidents and adverse effects E800-E949	14,733	32.7
15-24 years				...	Motor vehicle accidents E810-E825	6,799	15.1
...	All causes	39,929	102.3	...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800-E807,E826-E949	7,934	17.6
1	Accidents and adverse effects E800-E949	19,975	51.2	5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490-496	12,720	28.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810-E825	15,227	39.0	6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	11,795	26.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects ... E800-E807,E826-E949	4,748	12.2	7	Diabetes mellitus 250	7,938	17.6
2	Homicide and legal intervention E960-E978	5,522	14.2	8	Suicide E950-E959	7,518	16.7
3	Suicide E950-E959	5,120	13.1	9	Pneumonia and influenza ... 480-487	5,744	12.8
...				10	Homicide and legal intervention E960-E978	3,090	6.9
...				...	All other causes Residual	50,325	111.7

Table 7. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, 1986—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

<i>Rank order</i>	<i>Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rank order</i>	<i>Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
65 years and over				65 years and over—Con.			
...	All causes	1,488,161	5,102.0	7	Accidents and adverse effects	25,134	86.2
1	Diseases of heart	619,009	2,122.2	...	Motor vehicle accidents	6,410	22.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	308,184	1,056.6	...	All other accidents and adverse effects	18,724	64.2
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	129,357	443.5	8	Atherosclerosis	21,555	73.9
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	62,649	214.8	9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	17,851	61.2
5	Pneumonia and influenza	60,801	208.5	10	Septicemia	14,821	50.8
6	Diabetes mellitus	27,256	93.4	...	All other causes	201,544	691.0

Table 8. Deaths from 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1986

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All ages	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	Not stated
All causes.....	2,105,361	38,891	7,480	8,788	39,929	56,530	70,393	115,161	279,029	485,539	575,149	427,473	999
Shigellosis and amebiasis . . . 004,006	12	-	-	1	-	3	3	1	-	1	3	-	-
Certain other intestinal infections 007-009	347	114	9	3	3	17	19	16	19	33	43	70	1
Tuberculosis 010-018	1,782	1	3	4	18	107	184	183	279	373	416	211	3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system 010-012	1,407	-	1	1	12	60	135	142	226	303	343	181	3
Other tuberculosis 013-018	375	1	2	3	6	47	49	41	53	70	73	30	-
Whooping cough 033	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas 034-035	12	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	2	-	1	3	-
Meningococcal infection 036	286	62	64	20	38	24	16	12	17	16	12	5	-
Septicemia 038	18,795	302	90	44	87	255	462	744	1,984	3,915	5,857	5,049	6
Acute poliomyelitis 045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles 055	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis 070	1,006	10	8	10	45	107	119	110	174	232	151	40	-
Syphilis 090-097	80	5	-	-	-	2	4	3	5	17	31	13	-
All other infectious and parasitic diseases . . . 001-003,005,020-032, 037,039-041,046-054, 056-066,071-088,098-139	9,295	219	107	96	292	1,702	1,714	984	1,136	1,346	1,086	612	1
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 140-208	469,376	97	569	1,165	2,115	5,604	14,991	37,800	98,805	146,803	116,632	44,749	46
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx 140-149	8,292	1	2	6	25	68	293	969	2,282	2,528	1,484	634	-
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum . . . 150-159	116,508	5	20	14	125	644	2,412	7,424	21,796	36,281	32,954	14,820	13
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs 160-165	130,450	4	2	3	52	317	2,597	11,802	35,080	47,085	27,530	5,966	12
Malignant neoplasm of breast 174-175	40,789	-	-	1	14	654	3,073	5,350	9,577	10,722	7,787	3,606	5
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs 179-187	51,247	-	6	3	134	597	1,309	2,686	7,630	15,565	16,144	7,168	5
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs 188-189	19,113	4	20	44	25	88	336	1,183	3,365	5,639	5,800	2,607	2
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites 170-173,190-199	59,446	55	296	529	790	1,744	3,028	5,394	12,099	16,661	13,379	5,463	8
Leukemia 204-208	17,365	25	194	448	574	669	810	1,101	2,532	4,373	4,559	2,079	1
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 200-203	26,166	3	29	117	376	823	1,133	1,891	4,444	7,949	6,995	2,406	-
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature 210-239	6,730	78	56	90	132	203	262	439	918	1,541	1,963	1,046	2
Diabetes mellitus 250	37,184	2	9	25	140	634	1,174	2,158	5,780	10,269	11,048	5,939	6
Nutritional deficiencies 260-269	2,862	24	-	3	6	17	34	41	136	397	826	1,377	1

Table 8. Deaths from 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1986—Con.

<i>Cause of death</i> (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-54 years</i>	<i>55-64 years</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Anemias 280-285	3,708	21	61	60	114	176	118	116	244	575	1,123	1,100	-
Meningitis 320-322	1,160	220	144	27	25	62	62	69	154	175	152	70	-
Major cardiovascular diseases 390-448	968,240	1,116	415	402	1,452	4,872	15,254	38,853	110,619	220,605	307,894	266,339	419
Diseases of heart 390-398,402,404-429	765,490	982	366	310	1,096	3,691	12,415	32,982	94,312	180,772	238,956	199,281	327
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease 390-398	6,441	5	2	6	52	138	248	477	1,120	1,848	1,829	714	2
Hypertensive heart disease 402	20,509	1	2	-	19	119	528	1,349	3,077	4,962	5,998	4,445	9
Hypertensive heart and renal disease 404	2,496	-	-	-	2	26	41	64	212	530	817	804	-
Ischemic heart disease 410-414	520,729	23	8	16	119	1,272	7,418	21,886	65,036	127,111	165,799	131,821	220
Acute myocardial infarction 410	261,002	16	4	10	62	754	4,479	13,605	39,139	72,757	83,511	46,607	58
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease 411	3,856	-	-	1	7	27	140	312	759	1,016	945	647	2
Angina pectoris 413	990	1	-	-	1	2	17	34	110	265	319	241	-
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease 412,414	254,881	6	4	5	49	489	2,782	7,935	25,028	53,073	81,024	84,326	160
Other diseases of endocardium 424	10,130	13	7	10	43	118	192	320	935	2,198	3,618	2,676	-
All other forms of heart disease 415-423,425-429	205,185	940	347	278	861	2,018	3,988	8,886	23,932	44,123	60,895	58,821	96
Hypertension with or without renal disease 401,403	7,984	5	1	1	7	54	123	359	878	1,817	2,627	2,108	4
Cerebrovascular diseases 430-438	149,643	109	37	73	263	960	2,351	4,648	11,780	28,444	51,982	48,931	65
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage 431-432	20,479	52	10	32	106	324	892	1,655	3,085	5,135	6,014	3,161	13
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries 434.0,434.9	23,467	13	6	8	18	55	135	417	1,551	4,340	8,407	8,506	11
Cerebral embolism 434.1	784	1	1	2	3	5	9	18	66	195	297	187	-
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases 430,433,435-438	104,913	43	20	31	136	576	1,315	2,558	7,078	18,774	37,264	37,077	41
Atherosclerosis 440	22,706	-	-	-	1	10	40	190	889	2,765	6,781	12,009	21
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries 441-448	22,417	20	11	18	85	157	325	674	2,760	6,807	7,548	4,010	2
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis 466	588	59	14	5	6	4	10	14	36	98	176	165	1
Pneumonia and influenza 480-487	69,812	663	199	147	276	736	1,200	1,600	4,144	10,154	21,995	28,652	46
Pneumonia 480-486	67,974	656	191	133	267	724	1,177	1,564	4,087	9,945	21,451	27,733	46
Influenza 487	1,838	7	8	14	9	12	23	36	57	209	544	919	-
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490-496	76,559	60	34	106	191	247	542	2,235	10,485	25,866	26,708	10,075	10
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified 490-491	3,750	40	12	5	9	12	33	98	422	1,046	1,281	790	2
Emphysema 492	14,471	4	-	1	2	11	63	486	2,274	5,351	4,910	1,368	1

Asthma 493	3,955	13	17	92	166	197	251	356	688	982	843	350	-
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 494-496	54,383	3	5	8	14	27	195	1,295	7,101	18,487	19,674	7,567	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum 531-533	6,477	9	1	3	15	57	142	248	736	1,423	2,130	1,710	3
Appendicitis 540-543	512	6	6	17	16	15	16	24	87	126	130	69	-
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia 550-553,560	5,445	104	31	25	27	39	72	135	402	924	1,812	1,872	2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	26,159	20	10	4	69	1,182	3,188	4,632	7,163	6,455	2,850	578	8
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder 574-575	2,956	4	1	2	7	16	33	71	225	615	1,060	920	2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis 580-589	21,767	251	28	33	79	241	435	732	2,115	4,649	7,196	6,006	2
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome 580-581	293	8	5	1	6	8	12	5	36	59	95	58	-
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified 582-583,587	1,505	2	2	8	12	32	47	56	164	349	481	352	-
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause 584-586,588-589	19,969	241	21	24	61	201	376	671	1,915	4,241	6,620	5,596	2
Infections of kidney 590	1,870	4	3	1	4	18	28	56	125	298	604	727	2
Hyperplasia of prostate 600	508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	83	175	225	1
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 630-676	272	...	...	-	91	125	55	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy with abortive outcome 630-638	51	...	...	-	20	18	13	-	...	...	...	...	...
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 640-676	221	...	...	-	71	107	42	1	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital anomalies 740-759	12,638	8,244	879	453	511	398	383	315	446	479	365	163	2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760-779	18,391	18,226	132	13	6	7	1	2	-	1	1	1	1
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome 767-769	4,693	4,652	28	8	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period 760-766,770-779	13,698	13,574	104	5	4	5	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780-799	31,390	6,038	317	146	870	1,845	1,763	1,746	3,105	4,700	5,505	5,266	89
All other diseases Residual	158,102	1,689	921	973	2,209	6,430	8,401	8,841	16,667	30,517	44,744	36,658	52
Accidents and adverse effects E800-E949	95,277	909	2,934	4,226	19,975	16,906	10,295	7,005	7,728	8,499	9,633	7,002	165
Motor vehicle accidents E810-E825	47,865	183	1,005	2,350	15,227	10,358	5,486	3,442	3,357	3,096	2,612	702	47
All other accidents and adverse effects E800-E807,E826-E949	47,412	726	1,929	1,876	4,748	6,548	4,809	3,563	4,371	5,403	7,021	6,300	118
Suicide E950-E959	30,904	...	...	255	5,120	6,711	5,013	3,736	3,782	3,414	2,283	578	12
Homicide and legal intervention E960-E978	21,731	278	382	379	5,522	6,904	3,783	1,895	1,195	758	417	130	88
All other external causes E980-E999	3,120	51	53	49	465	864	617	341	291	181	127	53	28

Table 9. Death rates for 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1986

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

<i>Cause of death</i> (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	<i>All ages</i> ¹	<i>Under 1 year</i> ²	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-54 years</i>	<i>55-64 years</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>
All causes	873.2	1,032.1	52.0	26.0	102.3	132.1	212.9	504.8	1,255.1	2,801.4	6,348.2	15,398.9
Shigellosis and amebiasis	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
Certain other intestinal infections	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.5
Tuberculosis	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.2	4.6	7.6
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.6	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.8	6.5
Other tuberculosis	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1
Whooping cough	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1
Meningococcal infection	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Septicemia	7.8	8.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.3	8.9	22.6	64.6	181.9
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.4
Syphilis	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5
All other infectious and parasitic diseases	3.9	5.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	4.0	5.2	4.3	5.1	7.8	12.0	22.0
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	194.7	2.6	4.0	3.4	5.4	13.1	45.3	165.7	444.4	847.0	1,287.3	1,612.0
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	4.2	10.3	14.6	16.4	22.8
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum	48.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.5	7.3	32.5	98.0	209.3	363.7	533.9
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	54.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	7.9	51.7	157.8	271.7	303.9	214.9
Malignant neoplasm of breast	16.9	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.5	9.3	23.4	43.1	61.9	85.9	129.9
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs	21.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	4.0	11.8	34.3	89.8	178.2	258.2
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	5.2	15.1	32.5	64.0	93.9
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites	24.7	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.0	4.1	9.2	23.6	54.4	96.1	147.7	196.8
Leukemia	7.2	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	4.8	11.4	25.2	50.3	74.9
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	10.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.9	3.4	8.3	20.0	45.9	77.2	86.7
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature	2.8	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.9	4.1	8.9	21.7	37.7
Diabetes mellitus	15.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	3.6	9.5	26.0	59.2	121.9	213.9
Nutritional deficiencies	1.2	0.6	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.3	9.1	49.6
Anemias	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	3.3	12.4	39.6
Meningitis	0.5	5.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.5
Major cardiovascular diseases	401.6	29.6	2.9	1.2	3.7	11.4	46.1	170.3	497.6	1,272.8	3,398.4	9,594.3
Diseases of heart	317.5	26.1	2.5	0.9	2.8	8.6	37.5	144.6	424.2	1,043.0	2,637.5	7,178.7
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.1	5.0	10.7	20.2	25.7
Hypertensive heart disease	8.5	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	1.6	5.9	13.8	28.6	66.2	160.1
Hypertensive heart and renal disease	1.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.1	9.0	29.0
Ischemic heart disease	216.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.0	22.4	95.9	292.5	733.4	1,830.0	4,748.6
Acute myocardial infarction	108.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	13.5	59.6	176.0	419.8	921.8	1,678.9
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease	1.6	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.4	5.9	10.4	23.3

Angina pectoris	413	0.4	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.5	3.5	8.7
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	412,414	105.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	8.4	34.8	112.6	306.2	894.3	3,037.7
Other diseases of endocardium	424	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	4.2	12.7	39.9	96.4
All other forms of heart disease	415-423,425-429	85.1	24.9	2.4	0.8	2.2	4.7	12.1	38.9	107.6	254.6	672.1	2,118.9
Hypertension with or without renal disease	401,403	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.6	3.9	10.5	29.0	75.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	430-438	62.1	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	2.2	7.1	20.4	53.0	164.1	573.8	1,762.6
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage	431-432	8.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.7	7.3	13.9	29.6	66.4	113.9
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries	434.0,434.9	9.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.8	7.0	25.0	92.8	306.4
Cerebral embolism	434.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	3.3	6.7
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases	430,433,435-438	43.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	4.0	11.2	31.8	108.3	411.3	1,335.6
Atherosclerosis	440	9.4	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	4.0	16.0	74.8	432.6
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	441-448	9.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.0	12.4	39.3	83.3	144.5
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	466	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.9	5.9
Pneumonia and influenza	480-487	29.0	17.6	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.7	3.6	7.0	18.6	58.6	242.8	1,032.1
Pneumonia	480-486	28.2	17.4	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.7	3.6	6.9	18.4	57.4	236.8	999.0
Influenza	487	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.2	6.0	33.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	490-496	31.8	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.6	9.8	47.2	149.2	294.8	362.9
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	490-491	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.9	6.0	14.1	28.5
Emphysema	492	6.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	10.2	30.9	54.2	49.3
Asthma	493	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.6	3.1	5.7	9.3	12.6
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	494-496	22.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	5.7	31.9	106.7	217.2	272.6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	3.3	8.2	23.5	61.6
Appendicitis	540-543	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.5
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	550-553,560	2.3	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.8	5.3	20.0	67.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	10.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.8	9.6	20.3	32.2	37.2	31.5	20.8
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder	574-575	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.5	11.7	33.1
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	580-589	9.0	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	3.2	9.5	26.8	79.4	216.4
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome	580-581	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.1
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified	582-583,587	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.0	5.3	12.7
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause	584-586,588-589	8.3	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.9	8.6	24.5	73.1	201.6
Infections of kidney	590	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.7	6.7	26.2
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.5	1.9	8.1
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	630-676	0.1	...	...	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	630-638	0.0	...	...	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	...	...	...	...
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	640-676	0.1	...	...	-	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...
Congenital anomalies	740-759	5.2	218.8	6.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.8	4.0	5.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	760-779	7.6	483.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome	767-769	1.9	123.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	760-766,770-779	5.7	360.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Death rates for 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1986—Con.

<i>Cause of death</i> (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	<i>All ages</i> ¹	<i>Under 1 year</i> ²	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-54 years</i>	<i>55-64 years</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780-799	13.0	160.2	2.2	0.4	2.2	4.3	5.3	7.7	14.0	27.1	60.8	189.7
All other diseases Residual	65.6	44.8	6.4	2.9	5.7	15.0	25.4	38.8	75.0	176.1	493.9	1,320.5
Accidents and adverse effects E800-E949	39.5	24.1	20.4	12.5	51.2	39.5	31.1	30.7	34.8	49.0	106.3	252.2
Motor vehicle accidents E810-E825	19.9	4.9	7.0	6.9	39.0	24.2	16.6	15.1	15.1	17.9	28.8	25.3
All other accidents and adverse effects E800-E807, E826-E949	19.7	19.3	13.4	5.5	12.2	15.3	14.5	15.6	19.7	31.2	77.5	226.9
Suicide E950-E959	12.8	...	...	0.8	13.1	15.7	15.2	16.4	17.0	19.7	25.2	20.8
Homicide and legal intervention E960-E978	9.0	7.4	2.7	1.1	14.2	16.1	11.4	8.3	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.7
All other external causes E980-E999	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.9

¹Figures for age not stated included in All ages but not distributed among age groups

²Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see tables E, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 20 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Table 10. Deaths from 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1986

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All other											
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	2,105,361	1,104,005	1,001,356	1,831,083	952,554	878,529	274,278	151,451	122,827	250,326	137,214	113,112
Shigellosis and amebiasis 004,006	12	9	3	11	8	3	1	1	-	1	1	-
Certain other intestinal infections 007-009	347	192	155	257	134	123	90	58	32	82	53	29
Tuberculosis 010-018	1,782	1,157	625	1,065	679	386	717	478	239	628	424	204
Tuberculosis of respiratory system 010-012	1,407	948	459	859	564	295	548	384	164	478	339	139
Other tuberculosis 013-018	375	209	166	206	115	91	169	94	75	150	85	65
Whooping cough 033	6	4	2	3	3	-	3	1	2	3	1	2
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas 034-035	12	5	7	10	5	5	2	-	2	2	-	2
Meningococcal infection 036	286	146	140	216	113	103	70	33	37	66	31	35
Septicemia 038	18,795	8,786	10,009	15,156	6,962	8,194	3,639	1,824	1,815	3,417	1,697	1,720
Acute poliomyelitis 045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles 055	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Viral hepatitis 070	1,006	619	387	830	517	313	176	102	74	126	66	60
Syphilis 090-097	80	42	38	43	22	21	37	20	17	37	20	17
All other infectious and parasitic diseases 001-003,005, 020-032,037,039-041, 046-054,056-066, 071-088,098-139	9,295	6,307	2,988	7,305	4,980	2,325	1,990	1,327	663	1,831	1,222	609
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . 140-208	469,376	250,559	218,817	412,352	218,381	193,971	57,024	32,178	24,846	51,979	29,363	22,616
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx. . . 140-149	8,292	5,514	2,778	6,879	4,476	2,403	1,413	1,038	375	1,289	956	333
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum 150-159	116,508	61,137	55,371	100,884	52,533	48,351	15,624	8,604	7,020	13,858	7,554	6,304
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs 160-165	130,450	88,813	41,637	115,179	77,647	37,532	15,271	11,166	4,105	14,112	10,368	3,744
Malignant neoplasm of breast 174-175	40,789	250	40,539	36,398	215	36,183	4,391	35	4,356	4,076	31	4,045
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs 179-187	51,247	27,878	23,369	43,437	23,257	20,180	7,810	4,621	3,189	7,322	4,420	2,902
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs 188-189	19,113	12,153	6,960	17,435	11,218	6,217	1,678	935	743	1,536	855	681
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites 170-173,190-199	59,446	31,663	27,783	53,038	28,284	24,754	6,408	3,379	3,029	5,813	3,055	2,758
Leukemia 204-208	17,365	9,565	7,800	15,709	8,685	7,024	1,656	880	776	1,460	771	689
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 200-203	26,166	13,586	12,580	23,393	12,066	11,327	2,773	1,520	1,253	2,513	1,353	1,160

Table 10. Deaths from 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1986—Con.

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All other											
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature 210-239	6,730	3,114	3,616	5,895	2,740	3,155	835	374	461	756	332	424
Diabetes mellitus 250	37,184	15,369	21,815	30,284	12,788	17,496	6,900	2,581	4,319	6,299	2,295	4,004
Nutritional deficiencies 260-269	2,862	1,088	1,774	2,438	883	1,555	424	205	219	392	190	202
Anemias 280-285	3,708	1,633	2,075	2,949	1,272	1,677	759	361	398	706	334	372
Meningitis 320-322	1,160	624	536	827	445	382	333	179	154	305	165	140
Major cardiovascular diseases 390-448	968,240	475,591	492,649	858,820	421,230	437,590	109,420	54,361	55,059	100,891	49,375	51,516
Diseases of heart 390-398, 402,404-429	765,490	390,912	374,578	681,363	347,967	333,396	84,127	42,945	41,182	77,726	39,076	38,650
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease 390-398	6,441	2,054	4,387	5,872	1,842	4,030	569	212	357	470	177	293
Hypertensive heart disease 402	20,509	8,614	11,895	14,982	6,043	8,939	5,527	2,571	2,956	5,312	2,465	2,847
Hypertensive heart and renal disease 404	2,496	1,017	1,479	1,831	721	1,110	665	296	369	634	279	355
Ischemic heart disease 410-414	520,729	274,184	246,545	475,398	251,111	224,287	45,331	23,073	22,258	41,201	20,498	20,703
Acute myocardial infarction 410	261,002	145,795	115,207	238,218	133,960	104,258	22,784	11,835	10,949	20,684	10,525	10,159
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease 411	3,856	2,352	1,504	3,296	2,014	1,282	560	338	222	517	307	210
Angina pectoris 413	990	445	545	882	399	483	108	46	62	101	43	58
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease 412,414	254,881	125,592	129,289	233,002	114,738	118,264	21,879	10,854	11,025	19,899	9,623	10,276
Other diseases of endocardium 424	10,130	4,586	5,544	9,283	4,176	5,107	847	410	437	754	356	398
All other forms of heart disease 415-423, 425-429	205,185	100,457	104,728	173,997	84,074	89,923	31,188	16,383	14,805	29,355	15,301	14,054
Hypertension with or without renal disease 401,403	7,984	3,403	4,581	6,171	2,639	3,532	1,813	764	1,049	1,732	719	1,013
Cerebrovascular diseases 430-438	149,643	59,164	90,479	130,006	50,365	79,641	19,637	8,799	10,838	17,952	7,938	10,014
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage 431-432	20,479	9,122	11,357	16,816	7,280	9,536	3,663	1,842	1,821	3,220	1,594	1,626
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries 434.0,434.9	23,467	9,206	14,261	20,878	8,086	12,792	2,589	1,120	1,469	2,385	1,023	1,362
Cerebral embolism 434.1	784	314	470	713	284	429	71	30	41	64	28	36

All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases 430, 433,435-438	104,913	40,522	64,391	91,599	34,715	56,884	13,314	5,807	7,507	12,283	5,293	6,990
Atherosclerosis 440	22,706	8,587	14,119	20,858	7,767	13,091	1,848	820	1,028	1,720	756	964
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries 441-448	22,417	13,525	8,892	20,422	12,492	7,930	1,995	1,033	962	1,761	886	875
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis 466	588	280	308	537	251	286	51	29	22	47	27	20
Pneumonia and influenza 480-487	69,812	34,203	35,609	62,323	29,891	32,432	7,489	4,312	3,177	6,700	3,836	2,864
Pneumonia 480-486	67,974	33,527	34,447	60,569	29,247	31,322	7,405	4,280	3,125	6,631	3,812	2,819
Influenza 487	1,838	676	1,162	1,754	644	1,110	84	32	52	69	24	45
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490-496	76,559	47,058	29,501	71,122	43,341	27,781	5,437	3,717	1,720	4,856	3,302	1,554
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified 490-491	3,750	2,079	1,671	3,531	1,931	1,600	219	148	71	184	121	63
Emphysema 492	14,471	9,396	5,075	13,687	8,781	4,906	784	615	169	704	553	151
Asthma 493	3,955	1,584	2,371	3,036	1,178	1,858	919	406	513	828	360	468
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 494-496	54,383	33,999	20,384	50,868	31,451	19,417	3,515	2,548	967	3,140	2,268	872
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum 531-533	6,477	3,108	3,369	5,794	2,726	3,068	683	382	301	600	333	267
Appendicitis 540-543	512	280	232	394	215	179	118	65	53	109	59	50
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia 550-553,560	5,445	2,072	3,373	4,725	1,744	2,981	720	328	392	673	306	367
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	26,159	16,797	9,362	21,916	14,099	7,817	4,243	2,698	1,545	3,745	2,404	1,341
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder 574-575	2,956	1,344	1,612	2,673	1,224	1,449	283	120	163	230	92	138
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis 580-589	21,767	10,863	10,904	17,446	8,754	8,692	4,321	2,109	2,212	4,020	1,963	2,057
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome 580-581	293	133	160	243	107	136	50	26	24	49	25	24
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified 582-583,587	1,505	785	720	1,180	610	570	325	175	150	299	166	133
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause 584-586,588-589	19,969	9,945	10,024	16,023	8,037	7,986	3,946	1,908	2,038	3,672	1,772	1,900
Infections of kidney 590	1,870	562	1,308	1,623	479	1,144	247	83	164	223	76	147
Hyperplasia of prostate 600	508	508	...	439	439	...	69	69	...	65	65	...
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 630-676	272	...	272	146	...	146	126	...	126	117	...	117
Pregnancy with abortive outcome 630-638	51	...	51	24	...	24	27	...	27	26	...	26
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 640-676	221	...	221	122	...	122	99	...	99	91	...	91

Table 10. Deaths from 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1986—Con.

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Congenital anomalies . . . 740–759	12,638	6,744	5,894	10,188	5,444	4,744	2,450	1,300	1,150	2,061	1,096	965
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . 760–779	18,391	10,563	7,828	11,814	6,815	4,999	6,577	3,748	2,829	6,149	3,501	2,648
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome 767–769	4,693	2,791	1,902	3,303	1,952	1,351	1,390	839	551	1,272	767	505
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . 760–766,770–779	13,698	7,772	5,926	8,511	4,863	3,648	5,187	2,909	2,278	4,877	2,734	2,143
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780–799	31,390	17,587	13,803	24,304	13,465	10,839	7,086	4,122	2,964	6,642	3,865	2,777
All other diseases Residual	158,102	78,129	79,973	134,409	65,120	69,289	23,693	13,009	10,684	21,911	12,004	9,907
Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	95,277	65,570	29,707	80,315	54,864	25,451	14,962	10,706	4,256	12,585	9,035	3,550
Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	47,865	34,088	13,777	41,189	29,163	12,026	6,676	4,925	1,751	5,287	3,974	1,313
All other accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E807, E826–E949	47,412	31,482	15,930	39,126	25,701	13,425	8,286	5,781	2,505	7,298	5,061	2,237
Suicide E950–E959	30,904	24,226	6,678	28,437	22,270	6,167	2,467	1,956	511	1,892	1,537	355
Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	21,731	16,595	5,136	11,690	8,567	3,123	10,041	8,028	2,013	9,495	7,634	1,861
All other external causes E980–E999	3,120	2,270	850	2,326	1,683	643	794	587	207	684	510	174

Table 11. Death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1986

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races						All other					
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes.....	873.2	940.7	809.3	896.2	954.4	840.7	745.6	862.7	638.8	854.2	987.7	733.9
Shigellosis and amebiasis..... 004,006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
Certain other intestinal infections..... 007-009	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Tuberculosis..... 010-018	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.9	2.7	1.2	2.1	3.1	1.3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system..... 010-012	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.4	0.9
Other tuberculosis..... 013-018	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Whooping cough..... 033	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas... 034-035	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Meningococcal infection..... 036	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Septicemia..... 038	7.8	7.5	8.1	7.4	7.0	7.8	9.9	10.4	9.4	11.7	12.2	11.2
Acute poliomyelitis..... 045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles..... 055	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Viral hepatitis..... 070	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Syphilis..... 090-097	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other infectious and parasitic diseases..... 001-003,005,020-032, 037,039-041,046-054,056-066,071-088,098-139	3.9	5.4	2.4	3.6	5.0	2.2	5.4	7.6	3.4	6.2	8.8	4.0
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues..... 140-208	194.7	213.5	176.9	201.8	218.8	185.6	155.0	183.3	129.2	177.4	211.4	146.7
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx... 140-149	3.4	4.7	2.2	3.4	4.5	2.3	3.8	5.9	2.0	4.4	6.9	2.2
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum..... 150-159	48.3	52.1	44.8	49.4	52.6	46.3	42.5	49.0	36.5	47.3	54.4	40.9
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs..... 160-165	54.1	75.7	33.7	56.4	77.8	35.9	41.5	63.6	21.3	48.2	74.6	24.3
Malignant neoplasm of breast..... 174-175	16.9	0.2	32.8	17.8	0.2	34.6	11.9	0.2	22.7	13.9	0.2	26.2
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs..... 179-187	21.3	23.8	18.9	21.3	23.3	19.3	21.2	26.3	16.6	25.0	31.8	18.8
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs..... 188-189	7.9	10.4	5.6	8.5	11.2	5.9	4.6	5.3	3.9	5.2	6.2	4.4
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites..... 170-173,190-199	24.7	27.0	22.5	26.0	28.3	23.7	17.4	19.2	15.8	19.8	22.0	17.9
Leukemia..... 204-208	7.2	8.1	6.3	7.7	8.7	6.7	4.5	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.5	4.5
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues..... 200-203	10.9	11.6	10.2	11.4	12.1	10.8	7.5	8.7	6.5	8.6	9.7	7.5
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature..... 210-239	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.8
Diabetes mellitus..... 250	15.4	13.1	17.6	14.8	12.8	16.7	18.8	14.7	22.5	21.5	16.5	26.0
Nutritional deficiencies..... 260-269	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3
Anemias..... 280-285	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
Meningitis..... 320-322	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9
Major cardiovascular diseases..... 390-448	401.6	405.2	398.2	420.3	422.0	418.7	297.5	309.7	286.3	344.3	355.4	334.2
Diseases of heart..... 390-398, 402, 404-429	317.5	333.1	302.7	333.5	348.6	319.0	228.7	244.6	214.2	265.2	281.3	250.8
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease..... 390-398	2.7	1.8	3.5	2.9	1.8	3.9	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9
Hypertensive heart disease..... 402	8.5	7.3	9.6	7.3	6.1	8.6	15.0	14.6	15.4	18.1	17.7	18.5
Hypertensive heart and renal disease..... 404	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.3
Ischemic heart disease..... 410-414	216.0	233.6	199.3	232.7	251.6	214.6	123.2	131.4	115.8	140.6	147.6	134.3
Acute myocardial infarction..... 410	108.3	124.2	93.1	116.6	134.2	99.8	61.9	67.4	56.9	70.6	75.8	65.9
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease..... 411	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.4

Table 11. Death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1986—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All other												
	All races			White			Total			Black			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Major cardiovascular diseases—Con.													
Diseases of heart—Con.													
Ischemic heart disease—Con.													
Angina pectoris	413	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	412, 414	105.7	107.0	104.5	114.0	115.0	113.2	59.5	61.8	57.3	67.9	69.3	66.7
Other diseases of endocardium	424	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
All other forms of heart disease	415–423, 425–429	85.1	85.6	84.6	85.2	84.2	86.0	84.8	93.3	77.0	100.2	110.1	91.2
Hypertension with or without renal disease	401, 403	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	3.4	4.9	4.4	5.5	5.9	5.2	6.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438	62.1	50.4	73.1	63.6	50.5	76.2	53.4	50.1	56.4	61.3	57.1	65.0
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage	431–432	8.5	7.8	9.2	8.2	7.3	9.1	10.0	10.5	9.5	11.0	11.5	10.5
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries	434.0, 434.9	9.7	7.8	11.5	10.2	8.1	12.2	7.0	6.4	7.6	8.1	7.4	8.8
Cerebral embolism	434.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases	430, 433, 435–438	43.5	34.5	52.0	44.8	34.8	54.4	36.2	33.1	39.0	41.9	38.1	45.4
Atherosclerosis	440	9.4	7.3	11.4	10.2	7.8	12.5	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.9	5.4	6.3
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	441–448	9.3	11.5	7.2	10.0	12.5	7.6	5.4	5.9	5.0	6.0	6.4	5.7
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	466	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pneumonia and influenza	480–487	29.0	29.1	28.8	30.5	29.9	31.0	20.4	24.6	16.5	22.9	27.6	18.6
Pneumonia	480–486	28.2	28.6	27.8	29.6	29.3	30.0	20.1	24.4	16.3	22.6	27.4	18.3
Influenza	487	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	490–496	31.8	40.1	23.8	34.8	43.4	26.6	14.8	21.2	8.9	16.6	23.8	10.1
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	490–491	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4
Emphysema	492	6.0	8.0	4.1	6.7	8.8	4.7	2.1	3.5	0.9	2.4	4.0	1.0
Asthma	493	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.0
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	494–496	22.6	29.0	16.5	24.9	31.5	18.6	9.6	14.5	5.0	10.7	16.3	5.7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531–533	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.7
Appendicitis	540–543	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	550–553, 560	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	10.9	14.3	7.6	10.7	14.1	7.5	11.5	15.4	8.0	12.8	17.3	8.7
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder	574–575	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	580–589	9.0	9.3	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.3	11.7	12.0	11.5	13.7	14.1	13.3
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome	580–581	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified	582–583, 587	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause	584–586, 588–589	8.3	8.5	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.6	10.7	10.9	10.6	12.5	12.8	12.3
Infections of kidney	590	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.0
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	0.2	0.4	...	0.2	0.4	...	0.2	0.4	...	0.2	0.5	...

Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.	630-676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	..	0.7	0.4	...	0.8
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	630-638	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.2
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.	640-676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.5	0.3	...	0.6
Congenital anomalies	740-759	5.2	5.7	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.5	6.7	7.4	6.0	7.0	7.9	6.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period. . .	760-779	7.6	9.0	6.3	5.8	6.8	4.8	17.9	21.4	14.7	21.0	25.2	17.2
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome	767-769	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.8	4.8	2.9	4.3	5.5	3.3
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	760-766, 770-779	5.7	6.6	4.8	4.2	4.9	3.5	14.1	16.6	11.8	16.6	19.7	13.9
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.	780-799	13.0	15.0	11.2	11.9	13.5	10.4	19.3	23.5	15.4	22.7	27.8	18.0
All other diseases	Residual	65.6	66.6	64.6	65.8	65.2	66.3	64.4	74.1	55.6	74.8	86.4	64.3
Accidents and adverse effects	E800-E949	39.5	55.9	24.0	39.3	55.0	24.4	40.7	61.0	22.1	42.9	65.0	23.0
Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E825	19.9	29.0	11.1	20.2	29.2	11.5	18.1	28.1	9.1	18.0	28.6	8.5
All other accidents and adverse effects	E800-E807, E826-E949	19.7	26.8	12.9	19.2	25.7	12.8	22.5	32.9	13.0	24.9	36.4	14.5
Suicide	E950-E959	12.8	20.6	5.4	13.9	22.3	5.9	6.7	11.1	2.7	6.5	11.1	2.3
Homicide and legal intervention	E960-E978	9.0	14.1	4.2	5.7	8.6	3.0	27.3	45.7	10.5	32.4	55.0	12.1
All other external causes.	E980-E999	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.6	2.2	3.3	1.1	2.3	3.7	1.1

Table 12. Age-adjusted death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1986

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All other											
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	541.7	709.1	406.6	518.0	679.8	387.7	693.1	905.7	524.0	781.0	1,026.9	588.2
Shigellosis and amebiasis 004,006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
Certain other intestinal infections 007-009	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tuberculosis 010-018	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.9	3.0	1.1	2.2	3.4	1.1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system 010-012	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	2.4	0.7	1.6	2.8	0.8
Other tuberculosis 013-018	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
Whooping cough 033	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas 034-035	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Meningococcal infection 036	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Septicemia 038	4.3	5.2	3.6	3.8	4.5	3.2	8.6	10.7	7.1	10.0	12.4	8.1
Acute poliomyelitis 045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles 055	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Viral hepatitis 070	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Syphilis 090-097	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other infectious and parasitic diseases 001-003,005,020-032, 037,039-041,046-054,056-066,071-088,098-139	3.2	4.9	1.7	2.9	4.4	1.4	5.5	8.1	3.3	6.5	9.6	3.8
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 140-208	133.2	163.6	111.4	130.4	158.8	110.1	154.1	202.2	118.8	172.8	229.0	132.1
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx 140-149	2.6	3.9	1.4	2.3	3.4	1.3	4.2	7.1	1.9	4.8	8.3	2.1
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum 150-159	30.9	39.4	24.3	29.6	37.5	23.4	41.2	54.2	31.3	44.7	59.0	33.8
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs 160-165	39.0	59.8	22.9	38.4	58.0	23.1	43.3	72.8	20.7	49.4	83.9	23.3
Malignant neoplasm of breast 174-175	12.6	0.2	23.1	12.5	0.2	23.0	12.6	0.2	22.5	14.6	0.2	25.8
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs 179-187	13.1	15.5	12.5	12.4	14.3	12.1	19.5	26.0	15.6	22.2	30.6	17.3
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs 188-189	5.0	7.6	3.1	5.0	7.8	3.0	4.3	5.7	3.3	4.8	6.5	3.7
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites 170-173,190-199	17.6	21.9	14.2	17.7	21.9	14.2	17.3	21.4	14.1	19.4	24.2	15.7
Leukemia 204-208	5.0	6.4	3.9	5.1	6.5	3.9	4.3	5.3	3.6	4.7	5.7	3.8
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 200-203	7.4	9.1	6.0	7.4	9.1	6.0	7.4	9.5	5.8	8.3	10.5	6.6
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature 210-239	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3
Diabetes mellitus 250	9.6	9.9	9.3	8.5	9.1	8.1	17.8	16.1	19.0	20.0	17.9	21.4
Nutritional deficiencies 260-269	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.8
Anemias 280-285	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.0
Meningitis 320-322	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8
Major cardiovascular diseases 390-448	216.8	286.1	161.8	209.7	280.1	153.8	265.5	327.9	216.9	300.0	370.4	245.8
Diseases of heart 390-398,402,404-429	175.0	238.2	124.6	170.4	234.8	119.0	205.3	260.1	162.8	232.6	294.3	185.1
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease 390-398	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8
Hypertensive heart disease 402	5.0	5.7	4.5	3.8	4.3	3.3	14.6	16.4	13.0	17.3	19.7	15.3
Hypertensive heart and renal disease 404	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7
Ischemic heart disease 410-414	118.8	166.9	80.7	119.6	169.9	79.5	109.6	139.6	86.3	121.7	153.9	97.0
Acute myocardial infarction 410	64.3	91.9	42.3	65.0	94.1	41.7	57.2	73.0	45.0	63.5	80.5	50.5
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease 411	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.7	2.5	1.1

Angina pectoris	413	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	412,414	53.2	73.2	37.6	53.3	74.0	37.1	50.6	64.2	40.1	56.2	70.6	45.1
Other diseases of endocardium	424	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.0
All other forms of heart disease	415-423,425-429	46.6	61.0	35.1	42.7	56.2	31.9	75.9	98.4	58.5	87.7	114.5	67.3
Hypertension with or without renal disease	401,403	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	4.5	4.7	4.3	5.3	5.5	5.1
Cerebrovascular diseases.	430-438	31.0	33.5	29.0	28.8	31.1	27.1	47.0	52.4	42.7	52.6	58.9	47.6
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage.	431-432	5.5	6.0	5.0	4.7	5.2	4.4	10.2	12.1	8.8	11.2	13.2	9.7
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries	434.0,434.9	4.5	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.9	3.9	5.9	6.5	5.4	6.7	7.4	6.1
Cerebral embolism.	434.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases	430,433,435-438	20.8	22.2	19.7	19.5	20.8	18.5	30.6	33.7	28.3	34.4	38.1	31.6
Atherosclerosis	440	3.7	4.3	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.2	3.7	4.4	3.1	4.1	5.0	3.5
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries.	441-448	5.4	8.1	3.3	5.3	8.3	3.2	5.0	6.3	4.0	5.4	6.7	4.5
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	466	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pneumonia and influenza.	480-487	13.5	18.4	10.3	12.9	17.5	9.9	17.1	24.3	11.8	19.0	27.2	13.1
Pneumonia	480-486	13.3	18.1	10.0	12.6	17.2	9.6	16.9	24.1	11.7	18.8	27.0	12.9
Influenza.	487	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions.	490-496	18.8	27.6	12.8	19.2	28.1	13.3	14.0	22.2	8.0	15.4	24.6	8.9
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	490-491	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3
Emphysema	492	3.7	5.6	2.3	3.9	5.8	2.5	2.0	3.8	0.8	2.2	4.2	0.9
Asthma	493	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions.	494-496	13.0	19.6	8.6	13.5	20.1	9.0	8.8	15.1	4.2	9.6	16.7	4.7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.8	2.5	1.3
Appendicitis	540-543	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia.	550-553,560	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis.	571	9.2	13.0	5.9	8.6	12.2	5.4	12.9	18.4	8.5	14.5	20.8	9.3
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder.	574-575	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis.	580-589	4.9	6.2	4.0	4.2	5.4	3.3	10.3	12.2	8.8	11.7	14.2	9.9
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome	580-581	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified.	582-583,587	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause	584-586,588-589	4.4	5.7	3.6	3.8	4.9	3.0	9.4	11.1	8.1	10.7	12.8	9.2
Infections of kidney.	590	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.4	...	0.2	0.4	...
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	630-676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.6	0.4	...	0.7
Pregnancy with abortive outcome.	630-638	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.2
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	640-676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.5	0.3	...	0.6
Congenital anomalies.	740-759	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.6	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.9	6.4	5.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	760-779	7.5	8.4	6.5	5.9	6.7	5.2	14.1	15.9	12.3	16.5	18.6	14.4
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome	767-769	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.4	3.0	3.5	2.4	3.4	4.1	2.7
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period.	760-766,770-779	5.6	6.2	4.9	4.3	4.8	3.8	11.1	12.3	9.9	13.1	14.5	11.6
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	780-799	9.4	12.3	6.9	8.2	10.7	5.9	17.2	22.9	12.5	20.1	27.1	14.5
All other diseases	Residual	39.9	50.1	31.4	36.7	46.0	29.1	60.3	78.6	45.4	69.5	91.7	51.7

Table 12. Age-adjusted death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1986—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)		All other											
		All races			White			Total			Black		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Accidents and adverse effects.	E800-E949	35.2	52.5	18.7	34.5	51.1	18.4	39.9	62.3	20.4	42.1	66.9	21.0
Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E825	19.4	28.5	10.6	19.8	28.7	11.0	18.1	28.4	9.1	18.1	29.2	8.5
All other accidents and adverse effects	E800-E807,E826-E949	15.7	23.9	8.1	14.7	22.4	7.4	21.7	33.9	11.3	24.0	37.7	12.6
Suicide	E950-E959	11.9	19.3	5.1	12.7	20.5	5.4	6.8	11.5	2.7	6.6	11.5	2.4
Homicide and legal intervention.	E960-E978	9.0	13.9	4.1	5.6	8.4	2.9	27.2	46.1	10.2	32.4	55.9	11.8
All other external causes.	E980-E999	1.2	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.6	0.6	2.2	3.5	1.0	2.4	3.9	1.1

Table 13. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975-86

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days-11 months) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Year	All other											
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Infant mortality rate												
1986	10.4	11.5	9.1	8.9	10.0	7.8	15.7	17.3	14.0	18.0	20.0	16.0
1985	10.6	11.9	9.3	9.3	10.6	8.0	15.8	17.2	14.4	18.2	19.9	16.5
1984	10.8	11.9	9.6	9.4	10.5	8.3	16.1	17.3	14.8	18.4	19.8	16.9
1983	11.2	12.3	10.0	9.7	10.8	8.6	16.8	18.3	15.2	19.2	21.1	17.2
1982	11.5	12.8	10.2	10.1	11.2	8.9	17.3	18.9	15.5	19.6	21.5	17.7
1981	11.9	13.1	10.7	10.5	11.7	9.2	17.8	19.2	16.3	20.0	21.7	18.3
1980	12.6	13.9	11.2	11.0	12.3	9.6	19.1	20.7	17.5	21.4	23.3	19.4
1979	13.1	14.5	11.6	11.4	12.8	9.9	19.8	21.5	18.1	21.8	23.7	19.8
1978	13.8	15.3	12.2	12.0	13.4	10.6	21.1	23.1	18.9	23.1	25.4	20.8
1977	14.1	15.8	12.4	12.3	13.9	10.7	21.7	23.7	19.6	23.6	25.9	21.3
1976	15.2	16.8	13.6	13.3	14.8	11.7	23.5	25.5	21.4	25.5	27.8	23.2
1975	16.1	17.9	14.2	14.2	15.9	12.3	24.2	26.2	22.2	26.2	28.3	24.0
1970	20.0	22.4	17.5	17.8	20.0	15.4	30.9	34.2	27.5	32.6	36.2	29.0
1960	26.0	29.3	22.6	22.9	26.0	19.6	43.2	47.9	38.5	44.3	49.1	39.4
1950	29.2	32.8	25.5	26.8	30.2	23.1	44.5	48.9	39.9	43.9	48.3	39.4
1940	47.0	52.5	41.3	43.2	48.3	37.8	73.8	82.2	65.2	72.9	81.1	64.6
Neonatal mortality rate												
1986	6.7	7.4	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.1	10.1	11.1	9.1	11.7	13.0	10.5
1985	7.0	7.8	6.1	6.1	6.9	5.3	10.3	11.3	9.4	12.1	13.2	10.9
1984	7.0	7.7	6.3	6.2	6.8	5.5	10.2	11.0	9.5	11.8	12.7	10.9
1983	7.3	8.0	6.5	6.4	7.1	5.7	10.8	11.7	9.7	12.4	13.6	11.2
1982	7.7	8.5	6.9	6.8	7.5	6.0	11.3	12.4	10.3	13.1	14.3	11.8
1981	8.0	8.8	7.2	7.1	7.8	6.3	11.8	12.8	10.9	13.4	14.6	12.3
1980	8.5	9.3	7.6	7.5	8.3	6.6	12.5	13.5	11.5	14.1	15.3	12.8
1979	8.9	9.8	7.9	7.9	8.8	6.9	12.9	13.9	11.8	14.3	15.5	13.1
1978	9.5	10.5	8.4	8.4	9.3	7.4	14.0	15.5	12.4	15.5	17.2	13.7
1977	9.9	11.0	8.7	8.7	9.8	7.6	14.7	16.0	13.3	16.1	17.6	14.5
1976	10.9	12.0	9.7	9.7	10.7	8.5	16.3	17.7	14.9	17.9	19.5	16.3
1975	11.6	12.9	10.2	10.4	11.7	9.0	16.8	18.2	15.3	18.3	19.8	16.8
1970	15.1	17.0	13.1	13.8	15.5	11.9	21.4	23.9	18.9	22.8	25.4	20.1
1960	18.7	21.2	16.1	17.2	19.7	14.7	26.9	30.0	23.6	27.8	31.1	24.5
1950	20.5	23.3	17.5	19.4	22.2	16.4	27.5	30.8	24.2	27.8	31.1	24.4
1940	28.8	32.6	24.7	27.2	30.9	23.3	39.7	44.9	34.5	39.9	44.8	34.9
Postneonatal mortality rate												
1986	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	2.7	5.6	6.2	4.9	6.3	7.0	5.6
1985	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	2.7	5.5	6.0	5.0	6.1	6.7	5.6
1984	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.8	5.8	6.3	5.3	6.5	7.1	5.9
1983	3.9	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.7	2.9	6.0	6.6	5.4	6.8	7.4	6.1
1982	3.8	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.8	5.9	6.5	5.3	6.6	7.3	5.9
1981	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.0	6.0	6.5	5.4	6.6	7.1	6.0
1980	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.0	6.6	7.2	6.0	7.3	7.9	6.6
1979	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.0	6.9	7.6	6.3	7.5	8.2	6.7
1978	4.3	4.7	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.2	7.0	7.6	6.5	7.6	8.2	7.0
1977	4.2	4.8	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.1	7.0	7.7	6.3	7.6	8.3	6.8
1976	4.3	4.8	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.2	7.2	7.8	6.5	7.6	8.4	6.9
1975	4.5	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.3	7.5	8.0	6.9	7.9	8.5	7.2
1970	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	9.5	10.3	8.6	9.9	10.8	8.9
1960	7.3	8.1	6.5	5.7	6.3	4.9	16.4	17.8	14.8	16.5	18.0	14.9
1950	8.7	9.4	8.0	7.4	8.0	6.7	16.9	18.1	15.7	16.1	17.2	15.0
1940	18.3	19.9	16.6	16.0	17.5	14.5	34.1	37.3	30.7	33.0	36.4	29.7

Table 14. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of infant death: United States, 1986

[Rates per 100,000 live births]

Rank order	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
...	All causes	38,891	1,035.3
1	Congenital anomalies..... 740-759	8,244	219.5
2	Sudden infant death syndrome..... 798.0	5,278	140.5
3	Respiratory distress syndrome..... 769	3,403	90.6
4	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight..... 765	3,245	86.4
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy .. 761	1,355	36.1
6	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia..... 768	983	26.2
7	Infections specific to the perinatal period..... 771	918	24.4
8	Accidents and adverse effects..... E800-E949	909	24.2
9	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes..... 762	836	22.3
10	Pneumonia and influenza..... 480-487	663	17.6
...	All other causes..... Residual	13,057	347.6

Table 15. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for 61 selected causes by race: United States, 1986

[Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races		All other		All races		All other	
	White	Total	White	Black	White	Total	White	Black
All causes	38,891	26,564	12,327	11,204	1,035.3	894.3	1,568.1	1,803.5
Certain intestinal infections	114	54	60	54	3.0	1.8	7.6	8.7
Whooping cough	5	2	3	3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5
Meningococcal infection	62	49	13	11	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
Septicemia	302	189	113	104	8.0	6.4	14.4	16.7
Viral diseases	130	88	42	32	3.5	3.0	5.3	5.2
Congenital syphilis	4	4	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Remainder of infectious and parasitic diseases	101	54	47	42	2.7	1.8	6.0	6.8
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	97	82	15	13	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.1
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature	78	65	13	11	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.8
Diseases of thymus gland	5	4	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cystic fibrosis	16	14	2	2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	65	28	37	28	1.7	0.9	4.7	4.5
Meningitis	220	135	85	74	5.9	4.5	10.8	11.9
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	420	320	100	90	11.2	10.8	12.7	14.5
Acute upper respiratory infections	45	31	14	11	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.8
Bronchitis and bronchiolitis	99	70	29	26	2.6	2.4	3.7	4.2
Pneumonia and influenza	663	421	242	223	17.6	14.2	30.8	35.9
Pneumonia	656	415	241	222	17.5	14.0	30.7	35.7
Influenza	7	6	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Remainder of diseases of respiratory system	491	306	185	165	13.1	10.3	23.5	26.6
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	104	71	33	27	2.8	2.4	4.2	4.3
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis	86	48	38	31	2.3	1.6	4.8	5.0
Remainder of diseases of digestive system	205	140	65	61	5.5	4.7	8.3	9.8
Congenital anomalies	8,244	6,519	1,725	1,442	219.5	219.5	219.4	232.1
Anencephalus and similar anomalies	612	511	101	77	16.3	17.2	12.8	12.4
Spina bifida	84	74	10	9	2.2	2.5	1.3	1.4
Congenital hydrocephalus	198	148	50	43	5.3	5.0	6.4	6.9
Other congenital anomalies of central nervous system and eye	304	238	66	55	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.9
Congenital anomalies of heart	2,443	1,934	509	430	65.0	65.1	64.7	69.2
Other congenital anomalies of circulatory system	618	430	188	158	16.5	14.5	23.9	25.4
Congenital anomalies of respiratory system	1,100	859	241	209	29.3	28.9	30.7	33.6
Congenital anomalies of digestive system	137	111	26	21	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.4
Congenital anomalies of genitourinary system	526	440	86	67	14.0	14.8	10.9	10.8
Congenital anomalies of musculoskeletal system	615	515	100	87	16.4	17.3	12.7	14.0
Down's syndrome	95	81	14	13	2.5	2.7	1.8	2.1
Other chromosomal anomalies	758	586	172	140	20.2	19.7	21.9	22.5
All other and unspecified congenital anomalies	754	592	162	133	20.1	19.9	20.6	21.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	18,226	11,691	6,535	6,109	485.2	393.6	831.3	983.4
Newborn affected by maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy	119	81	38	31	3.2	2.7	4.8	5.0
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,355	948	407	379	36.1	31.9	51.8	61.0
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	836	581	255	235	22.3	19.6	32.4	37.8
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery	73	44	29	28	1.9	1.5	3.7	4.5
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition	22	13	9	6	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.0
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	3,245	1,790	1,455	1,400	86.4	60.3	185.1	225.4
Disorders relating to long gestation and high birthweight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth trauma	266	188	78	75	7.1	6.3	9.9	12.1

Table 15. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for 61 selected causes by race: United States, 1986—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races		All other		All races		All other	
	White	Black	Total	Black	White	Total	Black	
	Number				Rate			
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period—Con.								
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia 768	983	658	325	296	26.2	22.2	41.3	47.6
Fetal distress in liveborn infant 768.2–768.4	190	137	53	45	5.1	4.6	6.7	7.2
Birth asphyxia 768.5–768.9	793	521	272	251	21.1	17.5	34.6	40.4
Respiratory distress syndrome 769	3,403	2,422	981	896	90.6	81.5	124.8	144.2
Other respiratory conditions of newborn 770	3,576	2,295	1,281	1,195	95.2	77.3	163.0	192.4
Infections specific to the perinatal period 771	918	614	304	274	24.4	20.7	38.7	44.1
Neonatal hemorrhage 772	346	219	127	117	9.2	7.4	16.2	18.8
Hemolytic disease of newborn, due to isoimmunization, and other perinatal jaundice. 773–774	50	33	17	13	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.1
Syndrome of "infant of a diabetic mother" and neonatal diabetes mellitus. 775.0–775.1	5	4	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn 776.0	4	2	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
All other and ill-defined conditions originating in the perinatal period 775.2–775.9, 776.1–779	3,025	1,799	1,226	1,161	80.5	60.6	156.0	186.9
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780–799	6,038	4,138	1,900	1,711	160.7	139.3	241.7	275.4
Sudden infant death syndrome 798.0	5,278	3,654	1,624	1,451	140.5	123.0	206.6	233.6
Symptoms, signs, and all other ill-defined conditions 780–797, 798.1–799	760	484	276	260	20.2	16.3	35.1	41.9
Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	909	602	307	268	24.2	20.3	39.1	43.1
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction of respiratory tract or suffocation E911–E912	157	104	53	43	4.2	3.5	6.7	6.9
Accidental mechanical suffocation E913	188	129	59	56	5.0	4.3	7.5	9.0
Other accidental causes and adverse effects E800–E910, E914–E949	564	369	195	169	15.0	12.4	24.8	27.2
Homicide E960–E969	278	160	118	113	7.4	5.4	15.0	18.2
Child battering and other maltreatment E967	106	54	52	51	2.8	1.8	6.6	8.2
Other homicide E960–E966, E968–E969	172	106	66	62	4.6	3.6	8.4	10.0
All other causes Residual	1,884	1,279	605	552	50.2	43.1	77.0	88.9

Table 16. Maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates for selected causes by race: United States, 1986

[Maternal deaths are those assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, category numbers 630–676 of the Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975. Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races		All other		All races		All other	
	White	Black	Total	Black	White	Total	Black	
	Number				Rate			
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. 630–676	272	146	126	117	7.2	4.9	16.0	18.8
Pregnancy with abortive outcome 630–638	51	24	27	26	1.4	0.8	3.4	4.2
Ectopic pregnancy 633	36	16	20	19	1.0	0.5	2.5	3.1
Spontaneous abortion 634	2	1	1	1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Legally induced abortion 635	3	2	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Illegally induced abortion. 636	2	1	1	1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other pregnancy with abortive outcome. 630–632, 637–638	8	4	4	4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6
Direct obstetric causes. 640–646, 651–676	200	116	84	79	5.3	3.9	10.7	12.7
Hemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth. 640–641, 666	27	16	11	9	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.4
Toxemia of pregnancy. 642.4–642.9, 643	40	19	21	21	1.1	0.6	2.7	3.4
Obstructed labor. 660	1	-	1	1	0.0	-	0.1	0.2
Complications of the puerperium. 670–676	75	42	33	31	2.0	1.4	4.2	5.0
Other direct obstetric causes. 642.0–642.3, 644–646, 651–659, 661–665, 667–669	57	39	18	17	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.7
Indirect obstetric causes. 647–648	20	6	14	12	0.5	0.2	1.8	1.9
Delivery in a completely normal case 650	1	-	1	-	0.0	-	0.1	-

Table 17. Total deaths and death rates, and infant and neonatal deaths and mortality rates for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States: 1986

Race, sex, and area	Total deaths		Infant deaths (under 1 year)		Neonatal deaths (under 28 days)	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ²
United States	2,105,361	873.2	38,891	10.4	25,212	6.7
Male	1,104,005	940.7	22,224	11.5	14,274	7.4
Female	1,001,356	809.3	16,667	9.1	10,938	6.0
White	1,831,083	896.2	26,564	8.9	17,256	5.8
Male	952,554	954.4	15,284	10.0	9,824	6.4
Female	878,529	840.7	11,280	7.8	7,432	5.1
All other	274,278	745.6	12,327	15.7	7,956	10.1
Male	151,451	862.7	6,940	17.3	4,450	11.1
Female	122,827	638.8	5,387	14.0	3,506	9.1
Black	250,326	854.2	11,204	18.0	7,297	11.7
Male	137,214	987.7	6,305	20.0	4,096	13.0
Female	113,112	733.9	4,899	16.0	3,201	10.5
New England	118,206	927.7	1,601	8.8	1,118	6.2
Maine	11,237	958.8	147	8.8	94	5.6
New Hampshire	8,592	836.6	144	9.1	93	5.9
Vermont	4,760	879.9	81	10.0	61	7.5
Massachusetts	55,803	956.5	697	8.5	480	5.8
Rhode Island	9,718	996.7	126	9.4	87	6.5
Connecticut	28,096	879.9	406	9.1	303	6.8
Middle Atlantic	369,590	990.5	5,526	10.4	3,744	7.0
New York	173,540	975.2	2,824	10.7	1,937	7.3
New Jersey	71,655	939.7	1,062	9.8	715	6.6
Pennsylvania	124,395	1,045.9	1,640	10.2	1,092	6.8
East North Central	374,789	898.3	6,951	11.1	4,611	7.4
Ohio	99,716	927.8	1,680	10.6	1,086	6.9
Indiana	49,366	897.1	895	11.3	597	7.5
Illinois	103,371	894.9	2,144	12.1	1,437	8.1
Michigan	80,222	877.8	1,564	11.4	1,080	7.8
Wisconsin	42,114	880.5	668	9.2	411	5.7
West North Central	161,172	917.4	2,583	9.7	1,582	5.9
Minnesota	35,082	832.7	606	9.2	365	5.5
Iowa	27,066	949.7	329	8.5	216	5.6
Missouri	50,180	990.9	805	10.7	512	6.8
North Dakota	5,289	778.9	91	8.4	44	4.1
South Dakota	6,579	929.2	155	13.3	83	7.1
Nebraska	14,678	918.5	247	10.1	162	6.6
Kansas	22,298	906.8	350	8.9	200	5.1
South Atlantic	372,258	909.3	7,130	11.7	4,827	7.9
Delaware	5,631	889.6	112	11.5	86	8.8
Maryland	37,358	837.4	816	11.7	576	8.3
District of Columbia	7,284	1,165.4	212	21.1	162	16.1
Virginia	46,516	802.7	965	11.1	651	7.5
West Virginia	19,868	1,036.4	238	10.2	154	6.6
North Carolina	54,609	862.6	1,042	11.5	691	7.7
South Carolina	28,141	832.3	684	13.2	456	8.8
Georgia	49,347	809.0	1,224	12.5	835	8.5
Florida	123,504	1,056.1	1,837	11.0	1,216	7.3
East South Central	141,215	929.0	2,544	11.6	1,652	7.5
Kentucky	34,818	934.5	509	9.8	330	6.4
Tennessee	44,250	921.9	727	11.0	457	6.9
Alabama	37,718	931.3	790	13.3	541	9.1
Mississippi	24,429	931.0	518	12.4	324	7.7
West South Central	209,038	778.1	4,728	10.1	2,951	6.3
Arkansas	23,968	1,010.9	355	10.3	196	5.7
Louisiana	36,373	808.5	927	11.9	605	7.8
Oklahoma	29,950	905.9	525	10.4	312	6.2
Texas	118,747	711.5	2,921	9.5	1,838	6.0
Mountain	90,202	694.8	2,167	9.3	1,267	5.4
Montana	6,754	826.7	122	9.6	71	5.6
Idaho	7,388	737.3	186	11.3	111	6.7
Wyoming	3,218	634.7	94	10.9	50	5.8
Colorado	20,810	637.2	476	8.6	293	5.3
New Mexico	10,114	683.8	261	9.5	148	5.4

See footnotes and note at end of table.

Table 17. Total deaths and death rates, and infant and neonatal deaths and mortality rates for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States: 1986—Con.

<i>Race, sex, and area</i>	<i>Total deaths</i>		<i>Infant deaths (under 1 year)</i>		<i>Neonatal deaths (under 28 days)</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate¹</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate²</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate²</i>
Mountain—Con.						
Arizona	25,569	779.8	571	9.4	332	5.5
Utah	8,939	537.2	312	8.6	184	5.1
Nevada	7,410	766.3	145	9.1	78	4.9
Pacific.....	268,891	751.9	5,661	9.1	3,460	5.6
Washington	34,253	767.5	678	9.8	375	5.4
Oregon	23,381	865.3	366	9.4	183	4.7
California	203,293	752.9	4,315	8.9	2,711	5.6
Alaska	2,090	392.9	131	10.8	76	6.2
Hawaii	5,874	551.5	171	9.3	115	6.3

¹Per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area.

²Per 1,000 live births in each race-sex group and area.

NOTE: Caution should be used in comparing crude death rates by State. Death rates are affected by the population composition of the area.

Table 18. Deaths and death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States, 1986

[Rates per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area. Numbers after causes of death are category numbers of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*]

Race, sex, and area	Diseases of heart (390-398,402, 404-429)		Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)		Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)		Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)		Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)		Suicide (E950-E959)	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States	765,490	317.5	469,376	194.7	149,643	62.1	95,277	39.5	47,865	19.9	30,904	12.8
Male	390,912	333.1	250,559	213.5	59,164	50.4	65,570	55.9	34,088	29.0	24,226	20.6
Female	374,578	302.7	218,817	176.9	90,479	73.1	29,707	24.0	13,777	11.1	6,678	5.4
White	681,363	333.5	412,352	201.8	130,006	63.6	80,315	39.3	41,189	20.2	28,437	13.9
Male	347,967	348.6	218,381	218.8	50,365	50.5	54,864	55.0	29,163	29.2	22,270	22.3
Female	333,396	319.0	193,971	185.6	79,641	76.2	25,451	24.4	12,026	11.5	6,167	5.9
All other	84,127	228.7	57,024	155.0	19,637	53.4	14,962	40.7	6,676	18.1	2,467	6.7
Male	42,945	244.6	32,178	183.3	8,799	50.1	10,706	61.0	4,925	28.1	1,956	11.1
Female	41,182	214.2	24,846	129.2	10,838	56.4	4,256	22.1	1,751	9.1	511	2.7
Black	77,726	265.2	51,979	177.4	17,952	61.3	12,585	42.9	5,287	18.0	1,892	6.5
Male	39,076	281.3	29,363	211.4	7,938	57.1	9,035	65.0	3,974	28.6	1,537	11.1
Female	38,650	250.8	22,616	146.7	10,014	65.0	3,550	23.0	1,313	8.5	355	2.3
New England	44,009	345.4	28,039	220.1	7,905	62.0	4,083	32.0	1,877	14.7	1,282	10.1
Maine	4,200	358.4	2,657	226.7	768	65.5	409	34.9	205	17.5	130	11.1
New Hampshire ...	3,111	302.9	2,057	200.3	587	57.2	326	31.7	167	16.3	133	13.0
Vermont	1,742	322.0	1,066	197.0	320	59.1	214	39.6	96	17.7	76	14.0
Massachusetts	20,724	355.2	13,078	224.2	3,764	64.5	1,834	31.4	811	13.9	539	9.2
Rhode Island	3,813	391.1	2,331	239.1	627	64.3	308	31.6	141	14.5	99	10.2
Connecticut	10,419	326.3	6,850	214.5	1,839	57.6	992	31.1	457	14.3	305	9.6
Middle Atlantic	144,835	388.2	83,658	224.2	22,447	60.2	12,025	32.2	5,362	14.4	3,392	9.1
New York	69,072	388.2	38,437	216.0	10,035	56.4	5,509	31.0	2,263	12.7	1,359	7.6
New Jersey	27,569	361.6	17,093	224.2	4,427	58.1	2,274	29.8	1,090	14.3	581	7.6
Pennsylvania	48,194	405.2	28,128	236.5	7,985	67.1	4,242	35.7	2,009	16.9	1,452	12.2
East North Central ...	144,140	345.5	83,655	200.5	26,646	63.9	14,220	34.1	6,993	16.8	4,885	11.7
Ohio	38,349	356.8	22,758	211.7	6,886	64.1	3,441	32.0	1,649	15.3	1,246	11.6
Indiana	18,306	332.7	11,144	202.5	3,920	71.2	2,047	37.2	1,082	19.7	645	11.7
Illinois	40,100	347.2	23,019	199.3	7,094	61.4	3,961	34.3	1,759	15.2	1,275	11.0
Michigan	31,302	342.5	17,324	189.6	5,427	59.4	3,205	35.1	1,738	19.0	1,123	12.3
Wisconsin	16,083	336.3	9,410	196.7	3,319	69.4	1,566	32.7	765	16.0	596	12.5
West North Central ...	58,445	332.7	34,836	198.3	12,774	72.7	7,121	40.5	3,349	19.1	2,366	13.5
Minnesota	12,132	288.0	7,673	182.1	3,106	73.7	1,465	34.8	631	15.0	541	12.8
Iowa	10,342	362.9	5,860	205.6	2,230	78.2	1,049	36.8	462	16.2	368	12.9
Missouri	18,161	358.6	10,822	213.7	3,610	71.3	2,367	46.7	1,159	22.9	720	14.2
North Dakota	1,891	278.5	1,204	177.3	405	59.6	230	33.9	118	17.4	73	10.8
South Dakota	2,502	353.4	1,439	203.2	535	75.6	305	43.1	135	19.1	101	14.3
Nebraska	5,332	333.7	3,146	196.9	1,178	73.7	642	40.2	295	18.5	229	14.3
Kansas	8,085	328.8	4,692	190.8	1,710	69.5	1,063	43.2	549	22.3	334	13.6
South Atlantic	132,253	323.1	83,977	205.1	27,696	67.7	17,990	43.9	9,661	23.6	5,615	13.7
Delaware	2,061	325.6	1,334	210.7	273	43.1	250	39.5	152	24.0	84	13.3
Maryland	13,160	295.0	9,011	202.0	2,313	51.8	1,511	33.9	794	17.8	545	12.2
District of Columbia	2,175	348.0	1,666	266.6	410	65.6	184	29.4	52	8.3	75	12.0
Virginia	15,996	276.0	10,832	186.9	3,551	61.3	2,278	39.3	1,122	19.4	815	14.1
West Virginia	7,737	403.6	4,310	224.8	1,359	70.9	865	45.1	447	23.3	272	14.2
North Carolina	19,388	306.2	11,595	183.1	4,487	70.9	3,180	50.2	1,712	27.0	770	12.2
South Carolina	9,898	292.8	5,780	171.0	2,448	72.4	1,865	55.2	1,047	31.0	385	11.4
Georgia	16,780	275.1	10,284	168.6	4,165	68.3	2,850	46.7	1,557	25.5	793	13.0
Florida	45,058	385.3	29,165	249.4	8,690	74.3	5,007	42.8	2,778	23.8	1,876	16.0
East South Central ...	50,466	332.0	30,205	198.7	11,129	73.2	7,817	51.4	4,092	26.9	1,942	12.8
Kentucky	12,803	343.6	7,556	202.8	2,632	70.6	1,710	45.9	849	22.8	528	14.2
Tennessee	15,867	330.6	9,489	197.7	3,593	74.9	2,432	50.7	1,268	26.4	618	12.9
Alabama	12,946	319.7	8,175	201.9	2,991	73.9	2,197	54.2	1,192	29.4	504	12.4
Mississippi	8,850	337.3	4,985	190.0	1,913	72.9	1,478	56.3	783	29.8	292	11.1

See note at end of table.

Table 18. Deaths and death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States, 1986—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area. Numbers after causes of death are category numbers of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*]

Race, sex, and area	Diseases of heart (390–398, 402, 404–429)		Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140–208)		Cerebrovascular diseases (430–438)		Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949)		Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E825)		Suicide (E950–E959)	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
West South Central...	72,813	271.0	44,132	164.3	15,316	57.0	11,737	43.7	6,039	22.5	3,721	13.9
Arkansas.....	9,092	383.5	5,076	214.1	1,990	83.9	1,236	52.1	604	25.5	321	13.5
Louisiana.....	12,743	283.2	8,056	179.1	2,580	57.3	2,017	44.8	983	21.8	640	14.2
Oklahoma.....	10,957	331.4	6,387	193.2	2,460	74.4	1,465	44.3	737	22.3	482	14.6
Texas.....	40,021	239.8	24,613	147.5	8,286	49.6	7,019	42.1	3,715	22.3	2,278	13.6
Mountain.....	28,458	219.2	19,378	149.3	5,670	43.7	5,917	45.6	3,299	25.4	2,422	18.7
Montana.....	2,201	269.4	1,463	179.1	494	60.5	411	50.3	228	27.9	177	21.7
Idaho.....	2,396	239.1	1,591	158.2	594	59.3	528	52.7	271	27.0	177	17.7
Wyoming.....	990	195.3	645	127.2	198	39.1	262	51.7	152	30.0	97	19.1
Colorado.....	6,456	197.7	4,356	133.4	1,309	40.1	1,253	38.4	638	19.5	574	17.6
New Mexico.....	2,861	193.4	2,081	140.7	566	38.3	822	55.6	506	34.2	287	19.4
Arizona.....	8,138	248.2	5,828	177.7	1,440	43.9	1,647	50.2	956	29.2	632	19.3
Utah.....	2,956	177.6	1,638	98.4	650	39.1	604	36.3	328	19.7	245	14.7
Nevada.....	2,460	254.4	1,776	183.7	419	43.3	390	40.3	220	22.8	233	24.1
Pacific.....	90,071	251.9	61,496	172.0	20,060	56.1	14,367	40.2	7,193	20.1	5,279	14.8
Washington.....	11,619	260.3	7,910	177.2	2,562	57.4	1,650	37.0	810	18.1	682	15.3
Oregon.....	7,854	290.7	5,260	194.7	1,912	70.8	1,236	45.7	643	23.8	451	16.7
California.....	68,217	252.6	46,465	172.1	15,097	55.9	10,846	40.2	5,523	20.5	3,960	14.7
Alaska.....	474	89.1	442	83.1	85	16.0	362	68.0	102	19.2	79	14.8
Hawaii.....	1,907	179.1	1,419	133.2	404	37.9	273	25.6	115	10.8	107	10.8

NOTE: Caution should be used in comparing crude death rates by State. Death rates are affected by the population composition of the area.

Table 19. Deaths and percent distribution of deaths, by age according to specified Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic origin, and sex: Total of 18 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986

[For a listing of reporting States see Technical notes]

<i>Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic origin, and sex</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-54 years</i>	<i>55-64 years</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
		Number											
All origins	1,031,391	20,462	4,003	4,515	20,599	30,977	38,036	58,563	137,995	233,292	275,571	206,632	746
Male	540,316	11,674	2,288	2,849	15,468	22,832	25,693	36,686	84,799	134,988	134,321	68,355	363
Female	491,075	8,788	1,715	1,666	5,131	8,145	12,343	21,877	53,196	98,304	141,250	138,277	383
Hispanic	47,604	2,882	587	552	3,114	4,213	3,802	3,996	6,668	7,853	8,667	5,206	64
Male	28,874	1,624	337	341	2,572	3,376	2,836	2,636	4,074	4,464	4,418	2,144	52
Female	18,730	1,258	250	211	542	837	966	1,360	2,594	3,389	4,249	3,062	12
Mexican	29,403	1,845	408	359	2,149	2,213	1,900	2,236	4,063	4,910	5,803	3,477	40
Male	17,801	1,030	237	219	1,826	1,808	1,395	1,462	2,459	2,835	3,055	1,443	32
Female	11,602	815	171	140	323	405	505	774	1,604	2,075	2,748	2,034	8
Puerto Rican	6,865	295	71	84	348	902	926	811	1,044	1,051	866	466	1
Male	4,224	170	39	48	258	695	710	545	645	558	392	163	1
Female	2,641	125	32	36	90	207	216	266	399	493	474	303	-
Cuban	1,610	18	3	5	35	90	95	141	289	310	392	231	1
Male	986	5	2	3	33	79	80	104	207	202	187	84	-
Female	624	13	1	2	2	11	15	37	82	108	205	147	1
Central and South American	3,096	154	30	35	249	424	372	323	382	512	402	211	2
Male	1,806	92	20	24	203	338	266	197	204	227	152	81	2
Female	1,290	62	10	11	46	86	106	126	178	285	250	130	-
Other and unknown Hispanic	6,630	570	75	69	333	584	509	485	890	1,070	1,204	821	20
Male	4,057	327	39	47	252	456	385	328	559	642	632	373	17
Female	2,573	243	36	22	81	128	124	157	331	428	572	448	3
Non-Hispanic ¹	936,449	15,917	3,171	3,691	16,265	24,887	31,913	51,393	124,444	214,690	255,640	193,953	485
Male	484,651	9,119	1,805	2,345	11,985	18,054	21,158	31,885	76,186	124,037	124,251	63,662	164
Female	451,798	6,798	1,366	1,346	4,280	6,833	10,755	19,508	48,258	90,653	131,389	130,291	321
White	800,585	10,173	2,158	2,675	12,212	17,167	22,623	38,724	102,387	185,819	228,192	178,046	409
Male	409,606	5,895	1,256	1,705	8,985	12,646	15,072	24,193	63,218	108,091	110,706	57,713	126
Female	390,979	4,278	902	970	3,227	4,521	7,551	14,531	39,169	77,728	117,486	120,333	283
Black	119,841	5,144	872	851	3,475	6,955	8,334	11,354	19,789	25,593	23,855	13,559	60
Male	65,496	2,886	471	537	2,573	4,882	5,507	6,895	11,632	13,916	11,294	4,872	31
Female	54,345	2,258	401	314	902	2,073	2,827	4,459	8,157	11,677	12,561	8,687	29
Not stated ²	47,338	1,663	245	272	1,220	1,877	2,321	3,174	6,883	10,749	11,264	7,473	197
Male	26,791	931	146	163	911	1,402	1,699	2,165	4,539	6,487	5,652	2,549	147
Female	20,547	732	99	109	309	475	622	1,009	2,344	4,262	5,612	4,924	50
		Percent											
All origins	100.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	2.0	3.0	3.7	5.7	13.4	22.6	26.7	20.0	0.1
Male	100.0	2.2	0.4	0.5	2.9	4.2	4.8	6.8	15.7	25.0	24.9	12.7	0.1
Female	100.0	1.8	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.7	2.5	4.5	10.8	20.0	28.8	28.2	0.1
Hispanic	100.0	6.1	1.2	1.2	6.5	8.9	8.0	8.4	14.0	16.5	18.2	10.9	0.1
Male	100.0	5.6	1.2	1.2	8.9	11.7	9.8	9.1	14.1	15.5	15.3	7.4	0.2
Female	100.0	6.7	1.3	1.1	2.9	4.5	5.2	7.3	13.8	18.1	22.7	16.3	0.1
Mexican	100.0	6.3	1.4	1.2	7.3	7.5	6.5	7.6	13.8	16.7	19.7	11.8	0.1
Male	100.0	5.8	1.3	1.2	10.3	10.2	7.8	8.2	13.8	15.9	17.2	8.1	0.2
Female	100.0	7.0	1.5	1.2	2.8	3.5	4.4	6.7	13.8	17.9	23.7	17.5	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Deaths and percent distribution of deaths, by age according to specified Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic origin, and sex: Total of 18 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986—Con.

[For a listing of reporting States see Technical notes]

<i>Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic origin, and sex</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-54 years</i>	<i>55-64 years</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Percent													
Hispanic—Con.													
Puerto Rican	100.0	4.3	1.0	1.2	5.1	13.1	13.5	11.8	15.2	15.3	12.6	6.8	0.0
Male	100.0	4.0	0.9	1.1	6.1	16.5	16.8	12.9	15.3	13.2	9.3	3.9	0.0
Female	100.0	4.7	1.2	1.4	3.4	7.8	8.2	10.1	15.1	18.7	17.9	11.5	-
Cuban	100.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	2.2	5.6	5.9	8.8	18.0	19.3	24.3	14.3	0.1
Male	100.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	3.3	8.0	8.1	10.5	21.0	20.5	19.0	8.5	-
Female	100.0	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	2.4	5.9	13.1	17.3	32.9	23.6	0.2
Central and South American	100.0	5.0	1.0	1.1	8.0	13.7	12.0	10.4	12.3	16.5	13.0	6.8	0.1
Male	100.0	5.1	1.1	1.3	11.2	18.7	14.7	10.9	11.3	12.6	8.4	4.5	0.1
Female	100.0	4.8	0.8	0.9	3.6	6.7	8.2	9.8	13.8	22.1	19.4	10.1	-
Other and unknown Hispanic	100.0	8.6	1.1	1.0	5.0	8.8	7.7	7.3	13.4	16.1	18.2	12.4	0.3
Male	100.0	8.1	1.0	1.2	6.2	11.2	9.5	8.1	13.8	15.8	15.6	9.2	0.4
Female	100.0	9.4	1.4	0.9	3.1	5.0	4.8	6.1	12.9	16.6	22.2	17.4	0.1
Non-Hispanic ¹	100.0	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.7	2.7	3.4	5.5	13.3	22.9	27.3	20.7	0.1
Male	100.0	1.9	0.4	0.5	2.5	3.7	4.4	6.6	15.7	25.6	25.6	13.1	0.0
Female	100.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.5	2.4	4.3	10.7	20.1	29.1	28.8	0.1
White	100.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.1	2.8	4.8	12.8	23.2	28.5	22.2	0.1
Male	100.0	1.4	0.3	0.4	2.2	3.1	3.7	5.9	15.4	26.4	27.0	14.1	0.0
Female	100.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.9	3.7	10.0	19.9	30.0	30.8	0.1
Black	100.0	4.3	0.7	0.7	2.9	5.8	7.0	9.5	16.5	21.4	19.9	11.3	0.1
Male	100.0	4.4	0.7	0.8	3.9	7.5	8.4	10.5	17.8	21.2	17.2	7.4	0.0
Female	100.0	4.2	0.7	0.6	1.7	3.8	5.2	8.2	15.0	21.5	23.1	16.0	0.1
Not stated ²	100.0	3.5	0.5	0.6	2.6	4.0	4.9	6.7	14.5	22.7	23.8	15.8	0.4
Male	100.0	3.5	0.5	0.6	3.4	5.2	6.3	8.1	16.9	24.2	21.1	9.5	0.5
Female	100.0	3.6	0.5	0.5	1.5	2.3	3.0	4.9	11.4	20.7	27.3	24.0	0.2

¹Includes races other than white and black.

²Includes deaths that occurred in States that did not report Hispanic origin on the death certificate.

Table 20. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths and mortality rates, by specified Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic origin: Total of 18 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1986

[Rates per 1,000 live births in specified group. Live births based on origin of mother. For a listing of reporting States see Technical notes]

Age	All origins	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic			Not stated ³
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic ¹	Total ²	White	Black	
Number										
Under 1 year.....	20,462	2,882	1,845	295	18	724	15,917	10,173	5,144.	1,663
Under 28 days.....	13,218	1,902	1,200	181	13	508	10,055	6,497	3,194	1,261
28 days-11 months.....	7,244	980	645	114	5	216	5,862	3,676	1,950	402
Rate										
Under 1 year.....	⁴ 10.2	8.0	7.7	8.6	5.5	9.1	10.0	8.6	16.9	...
Under 28 days.....	⁴ 6.6	5.3	5.0	5.3	3.9	6.4	6.3	5.5	10.5	...
28 days-11 months.....	⁴ 3.6	2.7	2.7	3.3	1.5	2.7	3.7	3.1	6.4	...

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

²Includes races other than white and black.

³Includes infant deaths that occurred in States that did not report Hispanic origin on the death certificate.

⁴Figures for origin not stated included in All origins but not distributed among origin groups.

Table 21. Number of autopsies and percent of deaths for which autopsies were reported for 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1986

Rank order	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Total deaths	Reported autopsy	
			Number	Percent
...	All causes.....	2,105,361	257,890	12.2
1	Diseases of heart.....390-398,402,404-429	765,490	63,322	8.3
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.....140-208	469,376	23,376	5.0
3	Cerebrovascular diseases.....430-438	149,643	6,158	4.1
4	Accidents and adverse effects.....E800-E949	95,277	45,959	48.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents.....E810-E825	47,865	23,801	49.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.....E800-E807,E826-E949	47,412	22,158	46.7
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions.....490-496	76,559	4,398	5.7
6	Pneumonia and influenza.....480-487	69,812	6,867	9.8
7	Diabetes mellitus.....250	37,184	1,928	5.2
8	Suicide.....E950-E959	30,904	15,767	51.0
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis.....571	26,159	5,389	20.6
10	Atherosclerosis.....440	22,706	688	3.0
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis.....580-589	21,767	1,406	6.5
12	Homicide and legal intervention.....E960-E978	21,731	20,871	96.0
13	Septicemia.....038	18,795	2,025	10.8
14	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period.....760-779	18,391	5,051	27.5
15	Congenital anomalies.....740-759	12,638	5,339	42.2
...	All other causes.....Residual	268,929	49,346	18.3

Table 22. Deaths and percent distribution of deaths, by marital status according to race and sex: United States, 1986

Marital status	All races						All other					
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
Total	2,049,203	1,071,483	977,720	1,791,619	929,542	862,077	257,584	141,941	115,643	235,339	128,694	106,645
Never married.....	210,610	128,899	81,711	169,835	100,524	69,311	40,775	28,375	12,400	37,676	25,974	11,702
Ever married.....	1,828,422	935,240	893,182	1,614,719	823,935	790,784	213,703	111,305	102,398	194,760	100,612	94,148
Married	926,113	656,038	270,075	823,444	584,787	238,657	102,669	71,251	31,418	91,530	63,447	28,083
Widowed	750,027	189,900	560,127	663,787	164,898	498,889	86,240	25,002	61,238	80,057	23,155	56,902
Divorced	152,282	89,302	62,980	127,488	74,250	53,238	24,794	15,052	9,742	23,173	14,010	9,163
Not stated.....	10,171	7,344	2,827	7,065	5,083	1,982	3,106	2,261	845	2,903	2,108	795
	Percent distribution											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married.....	10.3	12.1	8.4	9.5	10.9	8.1	16.0	20.3	10.8	16.2	20.5	11.1
Ever married.....	89.7	87.9	91.7	90.5	89.1	91.9	84.0	79.7	89.2	83.8	79.5	88.9
Married	45.4	61.6	27.7	46.1	63.3	27.7	40.3	51.0	27.4	39.4	50.1	26.5
Widowed	36.8	17.8	57.5	37.2	17.8	58.0	33.9	17.9	53.3	34.4	18.3	53.8
Divorced	7.5	8.4	6.5	7.1	8.0	6.2	9.7	10.8	8.5	10.0	11.1	8.7

Table 23. Deaths and death rates from 16 selected subcategories of Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, by race and sex: United States, 1986

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races						All other					
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ¹ 140-208	469,376	250,559	218,817	412,352	218,381	193,971	571,024	32,178	24,846	51,979	29,363	22,616
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus 150	8,918	6,535	2,383	6,786	4,946	1,840	2,132	1,589	543	2,060	1,536	524
Malignant neoplasm of stomach 151	13,855	8,400	5,455	11,274	6,831	4,443	2,581	1,569	1,012	2,118	1,305	813
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum, recto-sigmoid junction, and anus 153,154	55,816	27,469	28,347	49,842	24,593	25,249	5,974	2,876	3,098	5,441	2,564	2,877
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas 157	23,458	11,403	12,055	20,470	9,974	10,496	2,988	1,429	1,559	2,740	1,294	1,446
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung 162	125,522	85,057	40,465	111,049	74,517	36,532	14,473	10,540	3,933	13,354	9,773	3,581
Malignant melanoma of skin 172	5,673	3,378	2,295	5,565	3,315	2,250	108	63	45	91	56	35
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri 180	4,558	...	4,558	3,391	...	3,391	1,167	...	1,167	1,067	...	1,067
Malignant neoplasms of body of uterus and of uterus, part unspecified 179,182	5,853	...	5,853	4,968	...	4,968	885	...	885	835	...	835
Malignant neoplasm of ovary 183.0	11,729	...	11,729	10,751	...	10,751	978	...	978	855	...	855
Malignant neoplasm of prostate 185	27,262	27,262	...	22,708	22,708	...	4,554	4,554	...	4,358	4,358	...
Malignant neoplasm of bladder 188	9,655	6,523	3,132	8,849	6,093	2,756	806	430	376	752	397	355
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs 189	9,458	5,630	3,828	8,586	5,125	3,461	872	505	367	784	458	326
Malignant neoplasms of brain and other and unspecified parts of nervous system . . . 191,192	10,322	5,669	4,653	9,605	5,288	4,317	717	381	336	616	328	288
Hodgkin's disease 201	1,828	1,069	759	1,659	972	687	169	97	72	155	91	64
Malignant lymphoma other than Hodgkin's disease 200,202	16,351	8,485	7,866	15,178	7,795	7,383	1,173	690	483	1,006	576	430
Multiple myeloma and other immunoproliferative neoplasms 203	7,987	4,032	3,955	6,556	3,299	3,257	1,431	733	698	1,352	686	666
	Rate											
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ¹ 140-208	194.7	213.5	176.9	201.8	218.8	185.6	155.0	183.3	129.2	177.4	211.4	146.7
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus 150	3.7	5.6	1.9	3.3	5.0	1.8	5.8	9.1	2.8	7.0	11.1	3.4
Malignant neoplasm of stomach 151	5.7	7.2	4.4	5.5	6.8	4.3	7.0	8.9	5.3	7.2	9.4	5.3
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum, recto-sigmoid junction, and anus 153,154	23.2	23.4	22.9	24.4	24.6	24.2	16.2	16.4	16.1	18.6	18.5	18.7
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas 157	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	9.3	9.3	9.4
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung 162	52.1	72.5	32.7	54.4	74.7	35.0	39.3	60.0	20.5	45.6	70.3	23.2
Malignant melanoma of skin 172	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.7	3.3	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri 180	1.9	...	3.7	1.7	...	3.2	3.2	...	6.1	3.6	...	6.9
Malignant neoplasms of body of uterus and of uterus, part unspecified 179,182	2.4	...	4.7	2.4	...	4.8	2.4	...	4.6	2.8	...	5.4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 23. Deaths and death rates from 16 selected subcategories of Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, by race and sex: United States, 1986—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races			White			All other						
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Total			Black			
							Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues—Con.													
Malignant neoplasm of ovary 183.0	4.9	...	9.5	5.3	...	10.3	2.7	...	5.1	2.9	...	5.5	
Malignant neoplasm of prostate 185	11.3	23.2	...	11.1	22.8	...	12.4	25.9	...	14.9	31.4	...	
Malignant neoplasm of bladder 188	4.0	5.6	2.5	4.3	6.1	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.3	
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs 189	3.9	4.8	3.1	4.2	5.1	3.3	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.7	3.3	2.1	
Malignant neoplasms of brain and other and unspecified parts of nervous system . . . 191,192	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.7	5.3	4.1	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	
Hodgkin's disease 201	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	
Malignant lymphoma other than Hodgkin's disease 200,202	6.8	7.2	6.4	7.4	7.8	7.1	3.2	3.9	2.5	3.4	4.1	2.8	
Multiple myeloma and other immuno-proliferative neoplasms 203	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.2	3.6	4.6	4.9	4.3	

¹Includes figures for subcategories not shown.

Technical notes

Nature and sources of data

Data shown in this report are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) from copies of the original certificates received from the State registration offices, and on State-coded data provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP). In 1986 all the States and the District of Columbia participated in this program and submitted part or all of the mortality data for 1986 on computer tape to NCHS. The following 22 States in the VSCP submitted precoded medical data for all deaths on computer tapes: California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The remaining 28 VSCP States, New York City, and the District of Columbia submitted copies of the original certificates from which NCHS coded the medical data. For 1986 all States submitted precoded demographic data for all deaths.

Data for the United States as a whole refer to events occurring within the United States. Data shown for geographic areas are by place of residence. Beginning with 1970, mortality statistics exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. All data exclude fetal deaths.

Cause-of-death classification

The mortality statistics presented here were compiled in accordance with the World Health Organization regulations, which specify that member nations classify causes of death by the current *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death*.

Causes of death for 1979–86 were classified according to the Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases (World Health Organization, 1977). For earlier years causes of death were classified according to the revisions then in use, as follows: 1968–78, Eighth Revision; 1958–67, Seventh Revision; and 1949–57, Sixth Revision. Changes in classification of causes of death due to these revisions may result in discontinuities in cause-of-death trends. Consequently, cause-of-death comparisons between revisions require consideration of comparability ratios and, where available, estimates of their standard errors. Comparability ratios between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions, between the Seventh and Eighth Revisions, and between the Sixth and Seventh Revisions may be found in other NCHS reports (NCHS, 1965, 1975, 1980).

Besides specifying the classification, the World Health

Organization (WHO) regulations outline the form of medical certification and the procedures to be used in coding cause of death. Cause-of-death data presented in this publication were coded by procedures outlined in annual issues of Part 2a of the *NCHS Instruction Manual* (NCHS, published annually).

In this report, tabulations of cause-of-death statistics are based solely on the underlying cause of death. The underlying cause is defined by WHO as the disease or injury that initiated the train of events leading directly to death or as the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced the fatal injury. It is selected from the conditions entered by the physician in the cause-of-death section of the death certificate. When more than one cause or condition is entered by the physician, the underlying cause is determined by the sequence of conditions on the certificate, provisions of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), and associated selection rules. In general, more medical information is reported on death certificates than is directly reflected in the underlying cause of death.

AIDS—The above discussion of cause-of-death information reported on death certificates is especially useful in interpreting mortality statistics relating to the category Deficiency of cell-mediated immunity (ICD No. 279.1). In 1986, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, when reported on the death certificate, were assigned to this category, as were other diseases classifiable as deficiency of cell-mediated immunity. The category ICD No. 279.1 was selected as the underlying cause of death in 1986 for a total of 5,822 death certificates. On an additional 5,078 death certificates, conditions classifiable to category ICD No. 279.1 were reported, but ICD rules gave preference to other categories (for example, Pneumocystosis, ICD-9 No. 136.3) in selecting the underlying cause of death.

The WHO selection rules for underlying cause of death were developed prior to the identification of AIDS in 1981, and these rules often select categories other than ICD No. 279.1 as the underlying cause. Although ICD No. 279.1 was used to code other conditions classifiable as deficiency of cell-mediated immunity, it is believed that HIV infection was involved in most of the 10,900 deaths where conditions classifiable to ICD No. 279.1 were reported, irrespective of whether ICD No. 279.1 was selected as the underlying cause of death. The categories and rules for classifying HIV infection as reported on the death certificate have been revised and were implemented with deaths occurring in 1987. It may be noted that as of June 6, 1988, the Centers for Disease Control received reports of 9,676 deaths due to AIDS in the United States for 1986; this figure may underestimate true mortality by 10–30 percent (Centers for Disease Control, 1988).

Population bases for computing rates

The population used for computing rates shown in this report (furnished by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) represents

the population residing in the specified area. Death rates for 1986 are based on population estimates as of July 1, 1986 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1988). The estimates are based on the 1980 census counts. The 1980 census counts by race were modified to be consistent with U.S. Office of Management and Budget categories and historical categories for death data. The modification procedures are discussed in detail in a report of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1982a).

Population estimates used to compute death rates for 1984, 1985, and 1986 incorporate new estimation procedures for net migration and net undocumented immigration. Death rates for 1986 are comparable with those for 1984 and 1985 but are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For additional detail, see *Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1984* and a report of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1985).

Infant mortality rates shown in figure 5 and tables E, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 20 are the most commonly used index for measuring the risk of dying during the first year of life; they are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in a calendar year by the number of live births registered for the same period and are presented as rates per 1,000 or per 100,000 live births. Infant mortality rates use the number of live births in the denominator to approximate the population at risk of dying before the first birthday.

In contrast to infant mortality rates based on live births, infant death rates shown in figure 2 and tables A, 2, 5, and 9 are based on the estimated population under 1 year of age. Infant death rates that appear in tabulations of age-specific death rates are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in a calendar year by the midyear population of persons under 1 year of age (estimated from births occurring in the 12-month period ending with June) and are presented as rates per 100,000 population in this age group. Due to differences in the denominators, infant death rates may differ from infant mortality rates.

Cause-of-death rankings

The cause-of-death rankings shown in figure 4 and tables B-D, 5-7, and 21 are based on the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death; the cause-of-death ranking for infants in table 14 is based on the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death.

The group titles Major cardiovascular diseases and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions are not ranked from the List of 72 Selected Causes; Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions are not ranked from the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death. In addition, category titles that begin with the words "Other" and "All other" are not ranked to determine the leading causes of death. When one of the titles that represents a subtotal is ranked (for example, Tuberculosis), its component parts are not ranked (in this case, Tuberculosis of respiratory system and Other tuberculosis).

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Age-adjusted rates

The age-adjusted rates presented in this report were computed by the direct method, that is, by applying the age-specific death rates for a given cause of death to the standard population distributed by age. The total population as enumerated in 1940 was selected as the standard. The rates for the total population and for each race-sex group were adjusted separately, by using the same standard population. The age-adjusted rates were based on 10-year age groups. It is important not to compare age-adjusted death rates with crude rates.

Random variation

Although the mortality data in this report (except data for 1972) are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of deaths involved. When the number of events is small (perhaps less than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. Such infrequent events may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. For this distribution, a simple approximation may be used to estimate the confidence interval, as follows:

If N is the number of registered deaths in the population and R is the corresponding rate, the chances are 19 in 20 (95-percent confidence interval) that

$$1. \quad N - 2\sqrt{N} \text{ and } N + 2\sqrt{N}$$

covers the "true" number of events.

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

covers the "true" rate.

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

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

Additional information on random variation may be found in the Technical Appendix of *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II, Mortality, Part A, 1985*.

Infant and maternal mortality rates—Comparisons made in the text between infant, neonatal, postneonatal, and maternal mortality rates, unless otherwise specified, have passed the hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance, as described above. Lack of comment in the text about any two rates does not mean that the difference was tested and found not to be significant.

Life tables

U.S. abridged life tables are constructed by reference to a standard life table (NCHS, 1966).

Hispanic origin

For 1986 mortality data for the Hispanic-origin population are based on deaths to residents of 18 reporting States and the District of Columbia whose data were at least 90 percent complete on a place-of-occurrence basis and considered to be sufficiently comparable to be used for analysis. The 18 reporting States are as follows: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

Infant mortality rates for Hispanic-origin population are based on numbers of resident infant deaths reported to be of Hispanic-origin and numbers of resident live births by Hispanic origin of mother for the 18 reporting States and the District of Columbia. In computing infant mortality rates, deaths and live births of unknown origin are not distributed among the specified Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups. Because for 1986 the percent of infant deaths of unknown origin was 8.1 percent and the percent of live births of unknown origin was 3.1 percent, infant mortality rates by specified Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic origin may be somewhat underestimated.

Small numbers of infant deaths for specific Hispanic-origin groups can result in infant mortality rates subject to relatively large random variation (see section "Random variation").

In 1980, the 18 reporting States and the District of Columbia accounted for about 80 percent of the Hispanic population in the United States, including about 89 percent of the Mexican population, 78 percent of the Puerto Rican population, 34 percent of the Cuban population, and 68 percent of the "Other Hispanic" population (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982b). Accordingly, caution should be exercised in generalizing mortality patterns from the reporting area to the Hispanic-origin population (especially Cubans) of the entire United States.

Computation of percent distributions

Deaths of unknown marital status were subtracted from figures for total deaths used as denominators before percent distributions were computed.

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

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