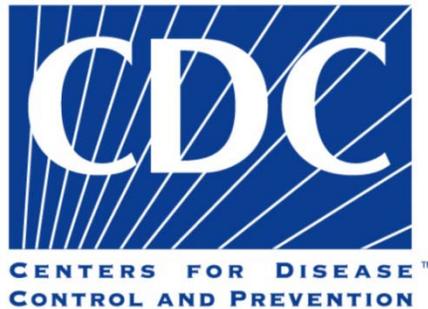


**User Guide
to the
2009 Natality
Public Use File**



2009 Natality Detail Data Set

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User Guide to the 2009 Natality Public Use File

Introduction

United States birth data available in this file represent all births registered in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) receives these data as electronic files, prepared from individual records processed by each registration area, through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

Birth data for the U.S. are limited to births occurring within the United States to U.S. residents and nonresidents. Births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded from all tabulations by place of residence. Births occurring to U.S. citizens outside of the United States are not included in this file. For more detailed information on the 2009 Natality file see the "Detailed Technical Notes – Natality: United States, 2009" in this User Guide.

Availability of Geographic Detail

Beginning with the 2005 data year, the U.S. micro-data natality file no longer includes geographic detail (e.g., mother's state of residence). Tabulations of birth data by residence of mother for states and for counties with populations of 100,000 or more are available using the VitalStats online data access tool described below. Certain geographic level data may also be available upon request: See "NCHS Data Release and Access Policy for Microdata and Compressed Vital Statistics Files," available at:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/dvs_data_release.htm.

The territories file, which includes data on births occurring in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, includes limited geographical detail. Information identifying individual territories and counties (or their equivalent) with populations of 100,000 or more by place of occurrence and residence are available in this file.

VitalStats

VitalStats is an online data access tool which provides access to a collection of interactive pre-built tables, and the ability to build tables from over 100 public use birth variables including limited geographic detail. Interactive charting and mapping tools are a key part of the system, and provide powerful options for visualizing and manipulating tabulated data. Tabulated data

can be exported to Excel for further analysis. VitalStats is available at:
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/VitalStats.htm>.

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

This data file includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised) and the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised). The 2003 revision is described in detail elsewhere. (See the 2003 Revision website at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vital_certificate_revisions.htm.) Twenty-eight states and Puerto Rico had implemented the revised birth certificate as of January 1, 2009: California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. Three additional reporting areas implemented the revised birth certificate in 2009, but after January 1: Nevada (June), Oklahoma (April), and the District of Columbia (February). The 28 revised states (excluding Puerto Rico) represent 66 percent of births to U.S. residents. Where comparable, revised data are combined with data from the remaining 22 unrevised states, and the District of Columbia. (Data from revised states are denoted by “R;” data from unrevised states are denoted by “U” in the “Rev” column of the file layout.) Where data for the 1989 and 2003 certificate revisions are not comparable (e.g., educational attainment of the mother), unrevised and revised data are shown in separate fields in the data file. Also see discussion of reporting flags. Selected items new to the 2003 Revision are included in this data file. Tables presenting these data are not shown in “Births: Final data for 2009” [1] but are included in this guide as documentation tables; see **Documentation Table 1 to Documentation Table 8**. A report “Expanded Data from the New Birth Certificate, 2008” presented 2008 data for these items [2]; 2007 data are presented in Tables R-1 through R-6 of the 2007 User Guide [3]. For further information please contact us at births@cdc.gov or (301)458-4111.

Beginning with the 2007 data year, data items exclusive to the 1989 (i.e., maternal anemia, ultrasound, alcohol use) are no longer available in public use files, but are available upon request.

Incomplete National Reporting: Selecting reporting areas for the 2009 natality file

The use of reporting flags

As a result of the delayed, phased transition to the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Births, the 2009 natality file includes data for reporting areas that use the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) and data for reporting areas that use the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised). Although many data items are comparable across certificate revisions and are available for the entire United States, many other items are not collected or not collected in a comparable form in all areas. Reporting flags were developed to help the user identify those records (i.e. births) to residents of all reporting areas collecting the specified item in a comparable form. The national reporting area is defined as the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City; (NYC is an independent reporting area from New York State). Reporting flags are available for most items on the file. Positions for reporting flags are noted along with each data item in the file layout.

Translating “blanks”

In the 2009 natality file, for data items which are not common or comparable across certificate revisions, births to residents of a revised state occurring in an unrevised state, and births to residents of an unrevised state occurring in a revised state, are represented by “blanks.” Blanks should be treated as “unknowns” for tabulation.

In sum, the correct use of reporting flags and translation of blanks will result in an accurate tally of births for items with incomplete national reporting. For an example of SAS code that may be used to incorporate the correct use of reporting flags and the translation of blanks see below.

Example of SAS code using reporting flags (and translational blanks)

The example below is for the revised prenatal care item. Prenatal care data based on the revised certificate are not considered comparable with data based on the unrevised certificate, and are presented separately. Accordingly, use of the reporting flag for this item will produce 2009 data for the month prenatal care began for the 28 revised States which had implemented the revised Certificate as of January 1, 2009.

Sample SAS program (revised)

```
01 DATA work;
02 INFILE 'c:nat09us.dat' LRECL=775;
03 INPUT
04 restatus 138
05 precare 245-246
06 f_mpcb 668;
07
08 /*Exclude foreign residents*/
09 IF restatus NE 4;
10 /*Select reporting area*/
11 IF f_mpcb=1;
12 /*Convert blanks to unknown*/
13 IF precare=. THEN precare=99;
14
15 PROC FREQ;
16 TABLE precare;
17 RUN;
```

In this example, “restatus” is used to exclude births to foreign residents (this is standard practice for all NCHS tabulations). Also in this example, blanks are represented by numeric values SAS codes = (.). However, for some items in the file, e.g., obstetric procedures, blanks are represented by character values for which the SAS code is empty (‘ ’).

To produce 2009 data for the month prenatal care began for unrevised states, use the following lines as shown (changes are bolded):

Sample SAS program (unrevised)

```
01 DATA work;
02 INFILE 'c:nat09us.dat' LRECL=775;
03 INPUT
04 restatus 138
05 MPCB 256-257
06 f_mpcb_u 669;
07
08 /*Exclude foreign residents*/
09 IF restatus NE 4;
10 /*Select reporting area*/
11 IF f_mpcb_u=1;
12 /*Convert blanks to unknown*/
13 IF MCPB=. THEN MCPB=99;
14
15 PROC FREQ;
16 TABLE MPCB;
17 RUN;
```

References

1. Joyce A. Martin, M.P.H.; Brady E. Hamilton, Ph.D.; Stephanie J. Ventura, M.A.; Michelle J.K. Osterman, M.H.S.; Sharon Kirmeyer, Ph.D.; T.J. Mathews, M.S.; and Elizabeth Wilson, M.P.H. Births: Final Data for 2009. National vital statistics reports; vol 60 no 1. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2011.
2. Osterman MJK, Martin JA, Mathews TJ, Hamilton BE. Expanded data from the new birth certificate, 2008. National vital statistics reports; vol 59 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2011.
3. National Center for Health Statistics. User Guide to the 2007 Natality Public Use File. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. Annual product 2010. Available for downloading at:
ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/DVS/natality/UserGuide2007.pdf.

2009 Natality
Machine / File / Data Characteristics

All Files:

Record format: Fixed Format

Code scheme: Numeric/Alphabetic/Blank

Record length: 775

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Territories</u>
All births:		
Record count:	4,137,836	52,454
By occurrence:	4,137,836	52,454
By residence:	4,130,665	52,326
To foreign residents:	7,171	128

2009 LIST OF DATA ELEMENTS AND LOCATIONS

<u>Data Items</u>	<u>Locations</u>
1. General	
a) Data year	15-18
b) Resident status	138
2. Prenatal Care	
a) Month began	245-247, 256-259
b) Number of visits	270-273
3. Child	
a) Sex	436-437
b) Number at delivery	423, 425
c) Birthweight	463-466, 471-473
d) Apgar score	415-417
e) Gestation	451-457
f) Month/year of birth	15-20
g) Day of week of birth	29
4. Mother	
a) Age	89-93
b) Race	139-144
c) Marital status	153
d) Education	155-158
e) Hispanic origin	148-149
5. Pregnancy History	
a) Total birth order	217
b) Live birth order	212
6. Father	
a) Age	184-187
b) Race	188-191, 199-200
c) Hispanic origin	195-196
7. Other Items	
a) Residence reporting flags	569-773
b) Attendant at birth	410
c) Place of delivery	41-42
8. Medical and Health Data	

a) Method of delivery	390-403
b) Medical risk factors	313-344
c) Other risk factors	
i. Tobacco	284-294
ii. Weight gain during pregnancy	276-278
d) Obstetric procedures	351-361
e) Complications/characteristics of labor and/or delivery	365-389
f) Abnormal conditions of the newborn	476-482
g) Congenital anomalies	492-525

2009
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
1-6	6	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
7	1	REVISION	Revision		U,R	A S	Data based on the 2003 revision of the US Standard Birth Certificate (Revised) Data based on the 1989 revision of the US Standard Birth Certificate (Unrevised)
8-14	7	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
15-18	4	DOB_YY	Birth Year		U,R	2009	Year of birth
19-20	2	DOB_MM	Birth Month		U,R	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	January February March April May June July August September October November December
21-28	8	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
29	1	DOB_WK	Weekday		U,R	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday
30-31	2	OTERR	Occurrence Territory <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i> <u>Outlying Areas of the United States</u>		U,R	AS GU MP	American Samoa Guam Northern Marianas

*U,R Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).

U Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.

R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

2009
Public Use –Natality File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						PR VI	Puerto Rico Virgin Islands
32-36	5	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
37-39	3	OCNTY	Occurrence County <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i>		U,R		
			<u>Puerto Rico</u>			021 025 031 097 113 127 999	Bayamo'n Caguas Carolina Mayaguez Ponce San Juan County of less than 100,000
			<u>Other Outlying Areas of the United States</u>			000 999	No county level geography County of less than 100,000
40	1	OCNTYPOP	Occurrence County Pop <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i>		U,R	0 1 2 3 9	County of 1,000,000 or more County of 500,000 to 1,000,000 County of 250,000 to 500,000 County of 100,000 to 250,000 County less than 100,000
41	1	BFACIL	Birth Place	676	R	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 Blank	Hospital Freestanding Birthing Center Home (intended) Home (not intended) Home (unknown if intended) Clinic / Doctor's Office Other Unknown Not on certificate
42	1	UBFACIL	Birth Place		U,R	1 2 3 4	Hospital Freestanding Birthing Center Clinic / Doctor's Office Residence

*U,R Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).

U Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.

R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

2009
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						5	Other
						9	Unknown
43-58	16	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
59	1	BFACIL3	Birth Place Recode		U,R	1	In Hospital
						2	Not in Hospital
						3	Unknown or Not Stated
60-86	27	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
87	1	MAGE_IMPFLG	Mother's Age Imputed		U,R	Blank	Age not imputed
						1	Age imputed
88	1	MAGE_REPFLG	Reported Age of Mother Flag		U,R	Blank	Reported age not used
						1	Reported age used
89-90	2	MAGER	Mother's Single Year of Age		U,R	12	10-12 years
						13	13 years
						14	14 years
						15	15 years
						16	16 years
						17	17 years
						18	18 years
						19	19 years
						20	20 years
						21	21 years
						22	22 years
						23	23 years
						24	24 years
						25	25 years
						26	26 years
						27	27 years
						28	28 years
						29	29 years
						30	30 years
						31	31 years
						32	32 years
						33	33 years
						34	34 years

*U,R Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).

U Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.

R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

2009
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						35	35 years
						36	36 years
						37	37 years
						38	38 years
						39	39 years
						40	40 years
						41	41 years
						42	42 years
						43	43 years
						44	44 years
						45	45 years
						46	46 years
						47	47 years
						48	48 years
						49	49 years
						50	50-54 years**
			** Includes births to women aged 50 to 64 years.				
91-92	2	MAGER14	Mother's Age Recode 14		U,R	01	Under 15 years
						03	15 years
						04	16 years
						05	17 years
						06	18 years
						07	19 years
						08	20-24 years
						09	25-29 years
						10	30-34 years
						11	35-39 years
						12	40-44 years
						13	45-49 years
						14	50-54 years**
			** Includes births to women aged 50 to 64 years.				
93	1	MAGER9	Mother's Age Recode 9		U,R	1	Under 15 years
						2	15-19 years
						3	20-24 years
						4	25-29 years
						5	30-34 years
						6	35-39 years
						7	40-44 years

*U,R Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).

U Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.

R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						8	45-49 years
						9	50-54 years**
			** Includes births to women aged 50 to 64 years.				
94-95	2	MBCNTRY	Mother's Birth Country <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i>		U,R	AA-ZZ	A complete list of countries is shown in the Geographic Code Outline, which follows the record layout.
						YY	Unspecified foreign country
						ZZ	Not classifiable
			** Also includes unrevised territories that use new geographic coding				
96-108	13	FILLER	Filler				Blank
109-110	2	MRTERR	Mother's Residence Territory <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i> <u>Outlying Areas of the United States</u>		U,R	AS	American Samoa
						GU	Guam
						MP	Northern Marianas
						PR	Puerto Rico
						VI	Virgin Islands
						US	United States (births to residents of the 50 states or DC)
						XX	Not Applicable
						ZZ	Not Classifiable
111-113	3	FILLER	Filler				Blank
114-116	3	MRCNTY	Mother's County of Residence <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i> <u>Puerto Rico</u>		U,R	021	Bayamo'n
						025	Caguas
						031	Carolina
						097	Mayaguez
						113	Ponce
						127	San Juan
						999	County of less than 100,000 population

*U,R Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).

U Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.

R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

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Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
							or foreign resident
			<u>Other Outlying Areas of the United States</u>			000 999	No county level geography County of less than 100,000 population or foreign resident
117-131	15	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
132	1	RCNTY_POP	Population of Residence County <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i>		U,R	0 1 2 3 9 Z	County of 1,000,000 or more County of 500,000 to 1,000,000 County of 250,000 to 500,000 County of 100,000 to 250,000 County less than 100,000 Foreign resident
133-136	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
137	1	RECTYPE	Record Type <i>(This item is available in the territory file only, geographic codes are not available in the U.S. file)</i>		U,R	1 2	RESIDENT: Territory and county of occurrence and residence are the same. NONRESIDENT: Territory and county of occurrence and residence are different.
138	1	RESTATUS	Residence Status <u>United States</u>		U,R	1 2 3 4	RESIDENT: State and county of occurrence and residence are the same. INTRASTATE NONRESIDENT: State of occurrence and residence are the same but county is different. INTERSTATE NONRESIDENT: State of occurrence and residence are different but both are one of the 50 US states or District of Columbia. FOREIGN RESIDENT: The state of residence is not one of the 50 US states or District of Columbia.
			<u>Outlying Areas of the United States</u>			1 2 3	RESIDENT: State and county of occurrence and residence are the same. (Unique to Guam, all US residents are considered residents of Guam and thus are assigned 1.) INTRATERRITORY NONRESIDENT: Territory of occurrence and residence are the same but county is different. INTERTERRITORY RESIDENT: Territory of occurrence and
*U,R			Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).				
U			Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.				
R			Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.				

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Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						4	residence are different but both are US Territories. FOREIGN RESIDENT: The residence is not a US Territory.
139-140	2	MBRACE	<p>Mother's Bridged Race</p> <p>Includes only states reporting multiple race. Codes 01-14 used for individuals reporting only one race. Codes 21-24 used for individuals reporting more than one race that have been bridged to a single race. Code 24 also used for individuals reporting more than one Asian/Pacific Islander group; see "Technical Appendix."</p> <p>** Also includes unrevised states that report multiple race.</p>		R**	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 21 22 23 24 Blank	<p>White – single race</p> <p>Black – single race</p> <p>American Indian / Alaskan Native – single race</p> <p>Asian Indian – single race</p> <p>Chinese – single race</p> <p>Filipino – single race</p> <p>Japanese – single race</p> <p>Korean – single race</p> <p>Vietnamese – single race</p> <p>Other Asian – single race</p> <p>Hawaiian – single race</p> <p>Guamanian – single race</p> <p>Samoan – single race</p> <p>Other Pacific Islander – single race</p> <p>White – bridged multiple race</p> <p>Black – bridged multiple race</p> <p>American Indian / Alaskan Native – bridged multiple race</p> <p>Asian / Pacific Islander – bridged multiple race</p> <p>Not on certificate</p>
141-142	2	MRACE	<p>Mother's Race</p> <p>Includes only states exclusively reporting single race. Some areas report additional Asian or Pacific Islander (API) codes for race. Codes 18-68 replace old code 08 for these areas. Code 78 replaces old code 08 for all other areas. See reporting flag at pos.650 for expanded API reporting area.</p>		U		
			<u>United States</u>			01 02 03 04 05 06 07	<p>White</p> <p>Black</p> <p>American Indian / Alaskan Native</p> <p>Chinese</p> <p>Japanese</p> <p>Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian)</p> <p>Filipino</p>
*U,R			Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).				
U			Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.				
R			Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.				

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						18	Asian Indian
						28	Korean
						38	Samoan
						48	Vietnamese
						58	Guamanian
						68	Other Asian / Pacific Islander in areas reporting codes 18-58.
						78	Combined other Asian / Pacific Islander, includes 18-68 for areas that do not report them separately.
						Blank	Not on certificate
			<u>Puerto Rico</u>			01	White
						02	Black
						00	Other races
						Blank	Not on certificate
			<u>Guam</u>			01	White
						02	Black
						03	American Indian / Alaskan Native
						04	Chinese
						05	Japanese
						06	Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian)
						07	Filipino
						08	Other Asian or Pacific Islander
						58	Gumanian
						Blank	Not on certificate
			<u>All other Outlying Areas of the United States</u>			01	White
						02	Black
						03	American Indian / Alaskan Native
						04	Chinese
						05	Japanese
						06	Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian)
						07	Filipino
						08	Other Asian or Pacific Islander
						Blank	Not on certificate
143	1	MRACEREC	Mother's Race Recode		U,R		
			Includes individuals reporting only one race and				
	*U,R		Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).				
	U		Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.				
	R		Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.				

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Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
			individuals reporting more than one race bridged to a single race.				
			<u>United States and all Outlying Areas of the United States except Puerto Rico</u>			1 2 3 4	White Black American Indian / Alaskan Native Asian / Pacific Islander
			<u>Puerto Rico</u>			1 2 0	White Black Other (not classified as White or Black)
144	1	MRACEIMP	Mother's Race Imputed Flag		U,R	Blank 1 2	Mother's race not imputed Unknown race imputed All other races, formerly coded 09, imputed.
145-147	3	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
148	1	UMHISP	Mother's Hispanic Origin	569	U,R	0 1 2 3 4 5 9	Non-Hispanic Mexican Puerto Rican Cuban Central or South American Other and Unknown Hispanic Origin unknown or not stated
149	1	MRACEHISP	Mother's Race/Hispanic Origin	569	U,R	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Mexican Puerto Rican Cuban Central or South American Other and Unknown Hispanic Non-Hispanic White Non-Hispanic Black Non-Hispanic Other Races Origin unknown or not stated
150-152	3	FILLER	Filler			Blank	

*U,R Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).

U Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.

R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
153	1	MAR	Mother's Marital Status		U,R		
			<u>United States and all Outlying Areas of the United States except Puerto Rico</u>			1 2 9	Yes No Unknown or not Stated
			<u>Puerto Rico</u>			1 2 3 9	Yes Unmarried parents living together Unmarried parents not living together Unknown or not stated
154	1	MAR_IMP	Mother's Marital Status Imputed Flag		U,R	Blank 1	Marital Status not imputed Marital Status imputed
155	1	MEDUC	Mother's Education	571	R	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Blank	8 th grade or less 9 th through 12 th grade with no diploma High school graduate or GED completed Some college credit, but not a degree Associate degree (AA, AS) Bachelor's degree (BA, AB, BS) Master's degree (MA, MS) Doctorate (PHD, EdD) or Professional Degree (MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) Unknown Not on certificate
156-157	2	DMEDUC	Mother's Education	647	U	00 01-08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 99 Blank	No formal education Years of elementary school 1 year of high school 2 years of high school 3 years of high school 4 years of high school 1 year of college 2 years of college 3 years of college 4 years of college 5 or more years of college Not stated Not on certificate
158	1	MEDUC_REC	Mother's Education Recode				
					*U,R		Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).
					U		Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.
					R		Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

2009
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
				647	U	1 2 3 4 5 6 Blank	0 – 8 years 9 – 11 years 12 years 13 – 15 years 16 years and over Not stated Not on certificate
159-174	16	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
175	1	FAGERPT_FLG	Father's Reported Age Used		U,R	Blank 1	Father's reported age not used Father's reported age used
176-181	6	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
182-183	2	FAGECOMB	Father's Combined Age (Revised)	571	R	09-98 99 Blank	Father's combined age in years Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
184-185	2	UFAGECOMB	Father's Combined Age	647	U,R	10-98 99	Father's combined age in years Unknown or not stated
186-187	2	FAGEREC11	Father's Age Recode 11		U,R	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11	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 55-98 years Not stated
188-189	2	FBRACE	Father's Bridged Race Includes only states reporting multiple race. Codes 01-14 used for individuals reporting only one race. Codes 21-24 used for individuals reporting more than one race that have been bridged to a single race. Code 24 also used for individuals reporting		R**	01 02 03 04 05 06	White – single race Black – single race American Indian / Alaskan Native – single race Asian Indian – single race Chinese – single race Filipino – single race
*U,R			Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).				
U			Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.				
R			Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.				

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
			more than one Asian/Pacific Islander group; see “Technical Appendix.”			07	Japanese – single race
						08	Korean – single race
						09	Vietnamese – single race
			** Also includes unrevised states that report multiple race.			10	Other Asian – single race
						11	Hawaiian – single race
						12	Guamanian – single race
						13	Samoan – single race
						14	Other Pacific Islander – single race
						21	White – bridged multiple race
						22	Black – bridged multiple race
						23	American Indian / Alaskan Native – bridged multiple race
						24	Asian / Pacific Islander – bridged multiple race
						99	Unknown or not stated, also includes states not reporting multiple race.
						Blank	Not on certificate
190	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
191	1	FRACEREC	Father’s Race Recode Includes individuals reporting only one race and individuals reporting more than one race bridged to a single race.		U,R		
			<u>United States and all Outlying Areas of the United States except Puerto Rico</u>			1	White
						2	Black
						3	American Indian / Alaskan Native
						4	Asian / Pacific Islander
						9	Unknown or not stated
			<u>Puerto Rico</u>			1	White
						2	Black
						9	Unknown or not stated
						0	Other (not classified as White or Black)
192-194	3	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
195	1	UFHISP	Father’s Hispanic Origin				
				570	U,R	0	Non-Hispanic
						1	Mexican
						2	Puerto Rican

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						3	Cuban
						4	Central American
						5	Other and Unknown Hispanic
						9	Origin unknown or not stated
196	1	FRACEHISP	Father's Race/Hispanic Origin	570	U,R	1	Mexican
						2	Puerto Rican
						3	Cuban
						4	Central or South American
						5	Other and Unknown Hispanic
						6	Non-Hispanic White
						7	Non-Hispanic Black
						8	Non-Hispanic Other Races
						9	Origin unknown or not stated
197-198	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
199-200	2	FRACE	Father's Race <u>United States</u>		U	01	White
						02	Black
						03	American Indian / Alaskan Native
						04	Chinese
						05	Japanese
						06	Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian)
						07	Filipino
						18	Asian Indian
						28	Korean
						38	Samoan
						48	Vietnamese
						58	Guamanian
						68	Other Asian / Pacific Islander in areas reporting codes 18-58.
						78	Combined other Asian / Pacific Islander, includes 18-68 for areas that do not report them separately.
						99	Unknown or not stated
						Blank	Not on certificate
			<u>Puerto Rico</u>			01	White
						02	Black

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R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						00	Other races
						99	Unknown or not stated
						Blank	Not on certificate
			<u>Guam</u>			01	White
						02	Black
						03	American Indian / Alaskan Native
						04	Chinese
						05	Japanese
						06	Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian)
						07	Filipino
						08	Other Asian or Pacific Islander
						58	Gumanian
						99	Unknown or not stated
						Blank	Not on certificate
			<u>All other Outlying Areas of the United States</u>			01	White
						02	Black
						03	American Indian / Alaskan Native
						04	Chinese
						05	Japanese
						06	Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian)
						07	Filipino
						08	Other Asian or Pacific Islander
						99	Unknown or not stated
						Blank	Not on certificate
201-211	11	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
212	1	LBO_REC	Live Birth Order Recode		U,R	1-7	Live birth order
						8	Live birth order of 8 or more
						9	Unknown or not stated
213-216	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
217	1	TBO_REC	Total Birth Order Recode		U,R	1-7	Total birth order
						8	Total birth order of 8 or more
						9	Unknown or not stated
218-244	27	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
*U,R			Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).				
U			Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.				
R			Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.				

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
245-246	2	PRECARE	Month Prenatal Care Began	668	R	00 01-10 99 Blank	No prenatal care Month prenatal care began Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
247	1	PRECARE_REC	Moith Prenatal Care Began Recode	668	R	1 2 3 4 5 Blank	1 st to 3 rd month 4 th to 6 th month 7 th to final month No prenatal care Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
248-255	8	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
256-257	2	MPCB	Month Prenatal Care Began	669	U	00 01-10 99 Blank	No prenatal care Month prenatal care began Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
258	1	MPCB_REC6	Month Prenatal Care Began Recode 6	669	U	1 2 3 4 5 6 Blank	1 st to 2 nd month 3 rd month 4 th to 6 th month 7 th to final month No prenatal care Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
259	1	MPCB_REC5	Month Prenatal Care Began Recode 5	669	U	1 2 3 4 5 Blank	1 st trimester (1 st to 3 rd month) 2 nd trimester (4 th to 6 th month) 3 rd trimester (7 th to final month) No prenatal care Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
260-269	10	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
*U,R	Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).						
U	Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.						
R	Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.						

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Public Use –Natality File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
270-271	2	UPREVIS	Number of Prenatal Visits	671	U,R	00-49 99	Number of prenatal visits Unknown or not stated
272-273	2	PREVIS_REC	Number of Prenatal Visits Recode	671	U,R	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	No visits 1 to 2 visits 3 to 4 visits 5 to 6 visits 7 to 8 visits 9 to 10 visits 11 to 12 visits 13 to 14 visits 15 to 16 visits 17 to 18 visits 19 or more visits Unknown or not stated
274-275	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
276-277	2	WTGAIN	Weight Gain	648	U,R	00-97 98 99	Weight gain in pounds 98 pounds and over Unknown or not stated
278	1	WTGAIN_REC	Weight Gain Recode	648	U,R	1 2 3 4 5 9	Less than 11 pounds 11 to 20 pounds 21 to 30 pounds 31 to 40 pounds 41 to 98 pounds Unknown or not stated
279	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
280	1	DFPC_IMP	Day of Date First Prenatal Care Imputed		R	Blank 1	Day of date first prenatal care not imputed Day of date first prenatal care imputed
281-283	3	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
284-285	2	CIG_1	Cigarettes 1st Trimester	575	R	00-97 98	Number of cigarettes daily 98 or more cigarettes daily

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						99 Blank	Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
286-287	2	CIG_2	Cigarettes 2nd Trimester	575	R	00-97 98 99 Blank	Number of cigarettes daily 98 or more cigarettes daily Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
288-289	2	CIG_3	Cigarettes 3rd Trimester	575	R	00-97 98 99 Blank	Number of cigarettes daily 98 or more cigarettes daily Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
290	1	TOBUSE	Tobacco Use	667	U	1 2 9 Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
291-292	2	CIGS	Cigarettes per Day		U	00-97 98 99 Blank	Number of cigarettes daily 98 or more cigarettes daily Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
293	1	CIG_REC6	Cigarette Recode		U	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Blank	Non-smoker 1 to 5 cigarettes daily 6 to 10 cigarettes daily 11 to 20 cigarettes daily 21 to 40 cigarettes daily 41 or more cigarettes daily Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
294	1	CIG_REC	Cigarette Recode	575	R	Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
295-304	10	FILLER	Filler			Blank	

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition	
305-307	3	PWGT	Prepregnancy Weight	577	R	074 075-374 375 999	less than 75 pounds 75 – 374 pounds 375 or more pounds Unknown or not stated	
308	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank		
309-311	3	DWGT	Maternal Delivery Weight	578	R	099 100-399 400 999	less than 100 pounds 100 – 399 pounds 400 or more pounds Unknown or not stated	
312	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank		
313-319	9	<u>Risk Factors (Revised)</u> The checkbox items below follow this code structure:					Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
313	1	RF_DIAB	Prepregnancy Diabetes	582	R			
314	1	RF_GEST	Gestational Diabetes	583	R			
315	1	RF_PHYP	Prepregnancy Hypertension	584	R			
316	1	RF_GHYP	Gestational Hypertension	585	R			
317	1	RF_ECLAM	Eclampsia	586	R			
318	1	RF_PPTERM	Previous Preterm Birth	587	R			
319	1	RF_PPOUTC	Poor Pregnancy Outcome	588	R			
320-323	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank		
324	1	RF_CESAR	Previous Cesarean Deliveries	593	R	Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate	
325-326	2	RF_CESARN	Number of Previous Cesarean Deliveries	594	R	00 01-30	None Number of previous cesareans	

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						99 Blank	Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
327	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
328-344	17	<u>Risk Factors</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure: The version is all 1989 Standard unless otherwise noted.					1 Yes 2 No 9 Unknown Blank Not on certificate
328-330	3	FILLER	Filler				
331	1	URF_DIAB	Diabetes	684	U,R		
332-334	3	FILLER	Filler				
335	1	URF_CHYPER	Chronic Hypertension	688	U,R		
336	1	URF_PHYPER	Pregnancy Associated Hypertension	689	U,R		
337	1	URF_ECLAM	Eclampsia	690	U,R		
338-344	7	FILLER	Filler				
345-350	6	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
351-354	4	<u>Obstetric Procedures (Revised)</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure:					Y Yes N No U Unknown or not stated Blank Not on certificate
351	1	OP_CERV	Cervical Cerclage	601	R		
352	1	OP_TOCOL	Tocolysis	602	R		
353	1	OP_ECVS	Successful External Cephalic Version	603	R		
354	1	OP_ECVF	Failed External Cephalic Version	604	R		
355-361	7	<u>Obstetric Procedures</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure: The version is all 1989 Standard unless otherwise noted.					1 Yes 2 No 9 Unknown or not stated

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						Blank	Not on certificate
355-356	2	FILLER	Filler				
357	1	UOP_INDUC	Induction of Labor	703	U,R		
358	1	FILLER	Filler				
359	1	UOP_TOCOL	Tocolysis	705	U,R		
360-361	2	FILLER	Filler				
362-364	3	<u>Onset of Labor</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure:				Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
362	1	ON_RUPTR	Premature Rupture of Membrane	605	R		
363	1	ON_PRECIP	Precipitous Labor	606	R		
364	1	ON_PROL	Prolonged Labor	607	R		
365-373	9	<u>Characteristics of Labor and Delivery (Revised)</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure:				Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
365	1	LD_INDL	Induction of Labor	608	R		
366	1	LD_AUGM	Augmentation of Labor	609	R		
367	1	LD_NVPR	Non-Vertex Presentation	610	R		
368	1	LD_STER	Steroids	611	R		
369	1	LD_ANTI	Antibiotics	612	R		
370	1	LD_CHOR	Chorioamnionitis	613	R		
371	1	LD_MECS	Meconium Staining	614	R		
372	1	LD_FINT	Fetal Intolerance	615	R		
373	1	LD_ANES	Anesthesia	616	R		
374-389	16	<u>Complications of Labor and Delivery</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure: The version is all 1989 Standard unless otherwise noted.				1 2 9 Blank	Yes No Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
374	1	FILLER	Filler				
375	1	ULD_MECO	Meconium	712	U,R		
*U,R		Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).					
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R		Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.					

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
376-380	5	FILLER	Filler				
381	1	ULD_PRECIP	Precipitous Labor	718	U,R		
382-383	2	FILLER	Filler				
384	1	ULD_BREECH	Breech	721	U,R		
385-389	5	FILLER	Filler				
390-394	5	<u>Method of Delivery (Revised)</u>					
390	1	ME_ATTf	Attempted Forceps	617	R	Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown Not on certificate
391	1	ME_ATTv	Attempted Vacuum	618	R	Y N U Blank	Yes No Unknown Not on certificate
392	1	ME_PRES	Fetal Presentation	619	R	1 2 3 9 Blank	Cephalic Breech Other Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
393	1	ME_ROUT	Route & Method of Delivery	620	R	1 2 3 4 9 Blank	Spontaneous Forceps Vacuum Cesarean Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
394	1	ME_TRIAL	Trial of Labor Attempted	621	R	Y N X U Blank	Yes No Not applicable Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
395-400	6	<u>Method of Delivery (Unrevised)</u>					
		The checkbox items indented below follow this structure:				1	Yes
*U,R		Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).					
U		Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.					
R		Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.					

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Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						2	No
						9	Unknown or not stated
395	1	UME_VAG	Vaginal	730	U		
396	1	UME_VBAC	Vaginal after cesarean	731	U		
397	1	UME_PRIMC	Primary cesarean	732	U		
398	1	UME_REPEC	Repeat cesarean	733	U		
399	1	UME_FORCP	Forceps	734	U,R		
400	1	UME_VAC	Vacuum	735	U,R		
401	1	RDMETH_REC	Delivery Method Recode (Revised)	679	R	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	Vaginal (excludes vaginal after previous cesarean) Vaginal after previous cesarean Primary cesarean Repeat cesarean Vaginal (unknown if previous cesarean) (2003 Standard only) Cesarean (unknown if previous cesarean) (2003 Standard only) Not stated
402	1	UDMETH_REC	Delivery Method Recode (Unrevised)	680	U	1 2 3 4 9	Vaginal (excludes vaginal after previous cesarean) Vaginal after previous cesarean Primary cesarean Repeat cesarean Not stated
403	1	DMETH_REC			U,R	1 2 9	Vaginal Cesarean Unknown
404-409	6	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
410	1	ATTEND	Attendant		U,R	1 2 3 4 5 9	Doctor of Medicine (MD) Doctor of Osteopathy (DO) Certified Nurse Midwife (CNM) Other Midwife Other Unknown or not stated
411-414	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
*U,R			Includes data based on both the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (unrevised), and the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth (revised).				
U			Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.				
R			Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.				

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Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
415-416	2	APGAR5	Five Minute APGAR Score	574	U,R	00-10 99	A score of 0-10 Unknown or not stated
417	1	APGAR5R	Five Minute APGAR Recode	574	U,R	1 2 3 4 5	A score of 0-3 A score of 4-6 A score of 7-8 A score of 9-10 Unknown or not stated
418-422	5	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
423	1	DPLURAL	Plurality Recode		U,R	1 2 3 4 5	Single Twin Triplet Quadruplet Quintuplet or higher
424	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
425	1	IMP_PLUR	Plurality Imputed		U,R	Blank 1	Plurality is not imputed Plurality is imputed
426-435	10	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
436	1	SEX	Sex of Infant		U,R	M F	Male Female
437	1	IMP_SEX	Imputed Sex		U,R	Blank 1	Infant Sex not Imputed Infant Sex is Imputed
438-439	2	DLMP_MM	Last Normal Menses - Month		U,R	01 02 03 04 05 06 07	January February March April May June July

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
						08 09 10 11 12 99	August September October November December Unknown or not stated
440-441	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
442-445	4	DLMP_YY	Last Normal Menses - Year		U,R	nnnn 9999	Year of last normal menses Unknown or not stated
446-447	2	ESTGEST	Obstetric/Clinical Gestation Est. 573		U,R	00-98 99	0 through 98 th week of gestation Unknown or not stated
448-450	3	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
451-452	2	COMBGEST	Gestation – Detail in Weeks 670		U,R	17-47 99	17 th through 47 th week of Gestation Unknown
453-454	2	GESTREC10	Gestation Recode 10		U,R	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 99	Under 20 weeks 20-27 weeks 28-31 weeks 32-33 weeks 34-36 weeks 37-38 weeks 39 weeks 40 weeks 41 weeks 42 weeks and over Unknown
455	1	GESTREC3	Gestation Recode 3		U,R	1 2 3	Under 37 weeks 37 weeks and over Not stated
456	1	OBGEST_FLG	Obstetric/Clinical Est. of Gestation Used Flag		U,R	Blank 1	Clinical Estimate is not used Clinical Estimate is used

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R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

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Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
457	1	GEST_IMP	Gestation Imputed Flag		U,R	Blank 1	Gestation is not imputed Gestation is imputed
458-462	5	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
463-466	4	DBWT	Birth Weight – Detail in Grams		U,R	0227-8165	Number of grams
467-470	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
471-472	2	BWTR12	Birth Weight Recode 12		U,R	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12	499 grams or less 500 – 999 grams 1000 - 1499 grams 1500 – 1999 grams 2000 – 2499 grams 2500 – 2999 grams 3000 – 3400 grams 3500 – 3999 grams 4000 – 4499 grams 4500 – 4999 grams 5000 – 8165 grams Not Stated
473	1	BWTR4	Birth Weight Recode 4		U,R	1 2 3 4	1499 grams or less 1500 – 2499 grams 2500 grams or more Unknown or not stated
474-475	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
476-482	7	<u>Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn (Revised)</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure:				Y N U Blank	Yes, Complication reported No Complication reported Unknown or not stated Not on certificate
476	1	AB_AVEN1	Assisted Ventilation	628	R		
477	1	AB_AVEN6	Assisted Ventilation > 6 hrs	629	R		
478	1	AB_NICU	Admission to NICU	630	R		
479	1	AB_SURF	Surfactant	631	R		
480	1	AB_ANTI	Antibiotics	632	R		
481	1	AB_SEIZ	Seizures	633	R		

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R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

2009
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
482	1	AB_BINJ	Birth Injury	634	R		
483-491	9	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
492-503	12	<u>Congenital Anomalies of the Newborn (Revised)</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure:					
						Y	Yes, anomaly reported
						N	No, anomaly not reported
						U	Unknown
						Blank	Not on certificate
492	1	CA_ANEN	Anencephaly	635	R		
493	1	CA_MNSB	Meningomyelocele / Spina Bifida	636	R		
494	1	CA_CCHD	Cyanotic Congenital Heart Disease	637	R		
495	1	CA_CDH	Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia	638	R		
496	1	CA_OMPH	Omphalocele	639	R		
497	1	CA_GAST	Gastroschisis	640	R		
498	1	CA_LIMB	Limb Reduction Defect	641	R		
499	1	CA_CLEFT	Cleft Lip w/ or w/o Cleft Palate	642	R		
500	1	CA_CLPAL	Cleft Palate alone	643	R		
501	1	CA_DOWNS	Down Syndrome	644	R	C P N U Blank	Confirmed Pending No Unknown Not on certificate
502	1	CA_DISOR	Suspected Chromosomal Disorder	645	R	C P N U Blank	Confirmed Pending No Unknown Not on certificate
503	1	CA_HYPO	Hypospadias	646	R	Y N U Blank	Yes, anomaly reported No, anomaly not reported Unknown Not on certificate

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U Includes data based on the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 2003 Revision.

R Includes data based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth; excludes data based on the 1989 Revision.

2009
Public Use –Natality File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
504-525	22	<u>Congenital Anomalies of the Newborn</u> The checkbox items below follow this structure: The version is all 1989 Standard unless otherwise noted.					1 Anomaly reported 2 Anomaly not reported 9 Anomaly not classifiable Blank Not on certificate
504	1	UCA_ANEN	Anencephalus	752	U,R		
505	1	UCA_SPINA	Spina Bifida / Meningocele	753	U,R		
506-512	7	FILLER	Filler				
513	1	UCA_OMPHA	Omphalocele / Gastroschisis	761	U,R		
514-517	4	FILLER	Filler				
518	1	UCA_CELFTLP	Cleft Lip / Palate	766	U,R		
519-520	2	FILLER	Filler				
521	1	UCA_HERNIA	Diaphragmatic Hernia	769	U,R		
522	1	FILLER	Filler				
523	1	UCA_DOWNS	Down Syndrome	771	U,R		
524-525	2	FILLER	Filler				
526-568	43	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
569-773	101	<u>Flag File for Reporting Flags</u> The reporting flags below follow this coding structure:					0 Not reporting 1 Reporting
569	1	F_MORIGIN	Origin of Mother		U,R		
570	1	F_FORIGIN	Origin of Father		U,R		
571	1	F_MEDUC	Education of Mother		R		
572	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
573	1	F_CLINEST	Clinical Estimate of Gestation		U,R		
574	1	F_APGAR5	Five minute APGAR		U,R		
575	1	F_TOBACO	Tobacco use		R		
576	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
577	1	F_PWGT	Prepregnancy Weight		R		
578	1	F_DWGT	Delivery Weight		R		
579-581	3	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
582	1	F_RF_PDIAB	Prepregnancy Diabetes		R		
583	1	F_RF_GDIAB	Gestational Diabetes		R		
584	1	F_RF_PHYPER	Prepregnancy Hypertension		R		
585	1	F_RF_GHYPER	Gestational Hypertension		R		
586	1	F_RF_ECLAMP	Eclampsia		R		
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2009
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
587	1	F_RF_PPB	Previous Preterm Birth		R		
588	1	F_RF_PPO	Poor Pregnancy outcomes		R		
589-592	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
593	1	F_RF_CESAR	Previous Cesarean		R		
594	1	F_RF_NCESAR	Number of Previous Cesareans		R		
595-600	6	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
601	1	F_OB_CERVIC	Cervical Cerclage		R		
602	1	F_OB_TOCO	Tocolysis		R		
603	1	F_OB_SUCC	Successful External Cephalic Version		R		
604	1	F_OB_FAIL	Failed External Cephalic Version		R		
605	1	F_OL_RUPTURE	Premature Rupture of the Membranes		R		
606	1	F_OL_PRECIP	Precipitous Labor		R		
607	1	F_OL_PROLONG	Prolonged Labor		R		
608	1	F_LD_INDUCT	Induction of Labor		R		
609	1	F_LD_AUGMENT	Augmentation of Labor		R		
610	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
611	1	F_LD_STERIODS	Steroids		R		
612	1	F_LD_ANTIBIO	Antibiotics		R		
613	1	F_LD_CHORIO	Chorioamnionitis		R		
614	1	F_LD_MECON	Meconium Staining		R		
615	1	F_LD_FINTOL	Fetal Intolerance		R		
616	1	F_LD_ANESTH	Anesthesia		R		
617-618	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
619	1	F_MD_PRESENT	Fetal Presentation		R		
620	1	F_MD_ROUTE	Final Route and Method of Delivery		R		
621	1	F_MD_TRIAL	Trial of Labor Attempted		R		
622-627	6	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
628	1	F_AB_VENT	Assisted Ventilation		R		
629	1	F_AB_VENT6	Assisted Ventilation >6 hrs		R		
630	1	F_AB_NIUC	Admission to NICU		R		
631	1	F_AB_SURFAC	Surfactant		R		
632	1	F_AB_ANTIBIO	Antibiotics		R		
633	1	F_AB_SEIZ	Seizures		R		
634	1	F_AB_INJ	Birth Injury		R		
635	1	F_CA_ANEN	Anencephaly		R		
636	1	F_CA_MENIN	Meningomyelocele/Spina Bifida		R		
637	1	F_CA_HEART	Cyanotic Congenital Heart Disease		R		
638	1	F_CA_HERNIA	Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia		R		
639	1	F_CA_OMPHA	Omphalocele		R		
640	1	F_CA_GASTRO	Gastroschisis		R		

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2009
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
641	1	F_CA_LIMB	Limb Reduction Defect		R		
642	1	F_CA_CLEFTLP	Cleft Lip with or without Cleft Palate		R		
643	1	F_CA_CLEFT	Cleft Plate Alone		R		
644	1	F_CA_DOWNS	Down Syndrome		R		
645	1	F_CA_CHROM	Suspected Chromosomal Disorder		R		
646	1	F_CA_HYPOS	Hypospadias		R		
647	1	F_MED	Mother's Education		U		
648	1	F_WTGAIN	Weight Gain		U,R		
649-666	18	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
667	1	F_TOBAC	Tobacco Use		U		
668	1	F_MPCB	Month Prenatal Care Began		R		
669	1	F_MPCB_U	Month Prenatal Care Began		U		
670-683	14	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
684	1	F_URF_DIABETES	Diabetes		U,R		
685-687	3	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
688	1	F_URF_CHYPER	Chronic Hypertension		U,R		
689	1	F_URF_PHYPER	Pregnancy Associated Hypertension		U,R		
690	1	F_URF_ECLAMP	Eclampsia		U,R		
691-702	12	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
703	1	F_UOB_INDUCT	Induction of Labor		U,R		
704	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
705	1	F_UOB_TOCOL	Tocolysis		U,R		
706-711	6	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
712	1	F_ULD_MECONIUM	Meconium		U,R		
713-717	5	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
718	1	F_ULD_PRECIP	Precipitous Labor		U,R		
719-720	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
721	1	F_ULD_BREECH	Breech		U,R		
722-729	8	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
730	1	F_U_VAGINAL	Vaginal		U		
731	1	F_U_VBAC	Vaginal after Cesarean		U		
732	1	F_U_PRIMAC	Primary Cesarean		U		
733	1	F_U_REPEAC	Repeat Cesarean		U		
734	1	F_U_FORCEP	Forceps		U,R		
735	1	F_U_VACUUM	Vacuum		U,R		
736-751	16	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
752	1	F_UCA_ANEN	Anencephalus		U,R		
753	1	F_UCA_SPINA	Spina Bifida / Meningocele		U,R		
754-760	7	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
761	1	F_UCA_OMPHALO	Omphalocele / Gastroschisis		U,R		

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2009
Public Use –Nativity File Record Layout

Position	Len	Field	Description	Reporting Flag Position	Rev*	Values	Definition
762-765	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
766	1	F_UCA_CLEFTLP	Cleft Lip / Palate		U,R		
767-768	2	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
769	1	F_UCA_HERNIA	Hernia		U,R		
770	1	FILLER	Filler			Blank	
771	1	F_UCA_DOWNS	Down Syndrome		U,R		
772-775	4	FILLER	Filler			Blank	

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Country Codes
(Alphabetical by Code)

Code	Geopolitical Entity
AA	ARUBA
AC	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
AE	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
AF	AFGHANISTAN
AG	ALGERIA
AJ	AZERBAIJAN
AL	ALBANIA
AM	ARMENIA
AN	ANDORRA
AO	ANGOLA
AQ	AMERICAN SAMOA
AR	ARGENTINA
AS	AUSTRALIA
AT	ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS
AU	AUSTRIA
AV	ANGUILLA
AY	ANTARCTICA
BA	BAHRAIN
BB	BARBADOS
BC	BOTSWANA
BD	BERMUDA
BE	BELGIUM
BF	BAHAMAS, THE
BG	BANGLADESH
BH	BELIZE
BK	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
BL	BOLIVIA
BM	BURMA
BN	BENIN
BO	BELARUS
BP	SOLOMON ISLANDS
BR	BRAZIL
BS	BASSAS DA INDIA
BT	BHUTAN
BU	BULGARIA
BV	BOUVET ISLAND
BX	BRUNEI
BY	BURUNDI
CA	CANADA
CB	CAMBODIA
CD	CHAD
CE	SRI LANKA
CF	CONGO
CG	CONGO
CH	CHINA
CI	CHILE
CJ	CAYMAN ISLANDS
CK	COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
CL	CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS
CM	CAMEROON
CN	COMOROS
CO	COLOMBIA
CQ	NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS
CR	CORAL SEA ISLANDS

Country Codes
(Alphabetical by Code)

Code	Geopolitical Entity
CS	COSTA RICA
CT	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CU	CUBA
CV	CAPE VERDE
CW	COOK ISLANDS
CY	CYPRUS
CZ	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DA	DENMARK
DJ	DJIBOUTI
DM	DAHOMY [BENIN]
DO	DOMINICA
DQ	JARVIS ISLAND
DR	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EB	EAST BERLIN
EC	ECUADOR
EG	EGYPT
EI	IRELAND
EK	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
EN	ESTONIA
EQ	CANTON AND ENDERBERRY ISLANDS
ER	ERITREA
ES	EL SALVADOR
ET	ETHIOPIA
EU	EUROPA ISLAND
EZ	CZECH REPUBLIC
FG	FRENCH GUIANA
FI	FINLAND
FJ	FIJI
FK	FALKLAND ISLANDS
FM	MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF
FO	FAROE ISLANDS
FP	FRENCH POLYNESIA
FR	FRANCE
FS	FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS
FT	FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFFARS AND ISSAS
GA	GAMBIA, THE
GB	GABON
GC	EAST GERMANY (GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)
GE	WEST GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY)
GG	GEORGIA
GH	GHANA
GI	GIBRALTAR
GJ	GRENADA
GK	GUERNSEY
GL	GREENLAND
GM	GERMANY
GN	GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS
GO	GLORIOSO ISLANDS
GP	GUADELOUPE
GQ	GUAM
GR	GREECE
GS	GILBERT ISLANDS
GT	GUATEMALA
GV	GUINEA

Country Codes
(Alphabetical by Code)

Code	Geopolitical Entity
GY	GUYANA
GZ	GAZA STRIP
HA	HAITI
HK	HONG KONG
HM	HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS
HO	HONDURAS
HQ	HOWLAND ISLAND
HR	CROATIA
HU	HUNGARY
IC	ICELAND
ID	INDONESIA
IM	ISLE OF MAN
IN	INDIA
IO	BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY
IP	CLIPPERTON ISLAND
IQ	US MISCELLANEOUS PACIFIC ISLANDS
IR	IRAN
IS	ISRAEL
IT	ITALY
IU	ISRAEL-SYRIA DEMILITARIZED ZONE
IV	COTE D'IVOIRE
IW	ISRAEL-JORDAN DEMILITARIZED ZONE
IY	IRAQ-SAUDI ARABIA NEUTRAL ZONE
IZ	IRAQ
JA	JAPAN
JE	JERSEY
JM	JAMAICA
JN	JAN MAYEN
JO	JORDAN
JQ	JOHNSTON ISLAND
JS	SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN
JU	JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND
KE	KENYA
KG	KYRGYZSTAN
KN	NORTH KOREA
KR	KIRIBATI
KS	SOUTH KOREA
KT	CHRISTMAS ISLAND
KU	KUWAIT
KZ	KAZAKHSTAN
LA	LAOS
LE	LEBANON
LG	LATVIA
LH	LITHUANIA
LI	LIBERIA
LO	SLOVAKIA
LQ	PALMYRA ATOLL
LS	LIECHTENSTEIN
LT	LESOTHO
LU	LUXEMBOURG
LY	LIBYA
MA	MADAGASCAR
MB	MARTINIQUE
MC	MACAU

Country Codes
(Alphabetical by Code)

Code	Geopolitical Entity
MD	MOLDOVA
ME	SPANISH NORTH AFRICA
MF	MAYOTTE
MG	MONGOLIA
MH	MONTSERRAT
MI	MALAWI
MK	MACEDONIA, F.Y.R.O.
ML	MALI
MN	MONACO
MO	MOROCCO
MP	MAURITIUS
MQ	MIDWAY ISLAND
MR	MAURITANIA
MT	MALTA
MU	OMAN
MV	MALDIVES
MX	MEXICO
MY	MALAYSIA
MZ	MOZAMBIQUE
NA	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
NC	NEW CALEDONIA
NE	NIUE
NF	NORFOLK ISLAND
NG	NIGER
NH	VANUATU
NI	NIGERIA
NL	NETHERLANDS
NO	NORWAY
NP	NEPAL
NR	NAURU
NS	SURINAME
NT	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
NU	NICARAGUA
NZ	NEW ZEALAND
PA	PARAGUAY
PC	PITCAIRN ISLAND
PE	PERU
PF	PARACEL ISLANDS
PG	SPRATLY ISLANDS
PK	PAKISTAN
PL	POLAND
PM	PANAMA
PN	PANAMA
PO	PORTUGAL
PP	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PQ	PANAMA CANAL ZONE
PS	PALAU
PT	TIMOR
PU	GUINEA-BISSAU
QA	QATAR
RE	REUNION
RH	SOUTHERN RHODESIA
RM	MARSHALL ISLANDS
RO	ROMANIA

Country Codes
(Alphabetical by Code)

Code	Geopolitical Entity
RP	PHILIPPINES
RQ	PUERTO RICO
RS	RUSSIA
RW	RWANDA
SA	SAUDI ARABIA
SB	SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON
SC	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
SE	SEYCHELLES
SF	SOUTH AFRICA
SG	SENEGAL
SH	SAINT HELENA
SI	SLOVENIA
SK	SIKKIM
SL	SIERRA LEONE
SM	SAN MARINO
SN	SINGAPORE
SO	SOMALIA
SP	SPAIN
SQ	SWAN ISLANDS
SS	SPANISH SAHARA
ST	SAINT LUCIA
SU	SUDAN
SV	SVALBARD
SW	SWEDEN
SX	SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS
SY	SYRIA
SZ	SWITZERLAND
TC	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
TD	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TE	TROMELIN ISLAND
TH	THAILAND
TI	TAJIKISTAN
TK	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
TL	TOKELAU
TN	TONGA
TO	TOGO
TP	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
TQ	TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
TS	TUNISIA
TT	EAST TIMOR
TU	TURKEY
TV	TUVALU
TW	TAIWAN
TX	TURKMENISTAN
TZ	TANZANIA
UG	UGANDA
UK	UNITED KINGDOM
UP	UKRAINE
UR	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
US	UNITED STATES
UV	BURKINA FASO
UY	URUGUAY
UZ	UZBEKISTAN
VC	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Country Codes
(Alphabetical by Code)

Code	Geopolitical Entity
VE	VENEZUELA
VI	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
VM	VIETNAM
VN	NORTH VIETNAM
VQ	UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS
VS	SOUTH VIETNAM
VT	HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY)
WA	NAMIBIA
WB	WEST BERLIN
WE	WEST BANK
WF	WALLIS AND FUTUNA
WI	WESTERN SAHARA
WQ	WAKE ISLAND
WS	SAMOA
WZ	SWAZILAND
YE	YEMEN (SANA'A)
YI	YUGOSLAVIA
YM	YEMEN
YO	YUGOSLAVIA
YQ	RYUKYU ISLANDS, SOUTHERN
YS	YEMEN (ADEN)
ZA	ZAMBIA
ZI	ZIMBABWE

DETAILED TECHNICAL NOTES *

UNITED STATES

2009

NATALITY

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
Hyattsville, Maryland: 2011**

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Introduction

These Detailed Technical Notes, published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), supplement the "Technical Notes" section of "Births: Final Data for 2009" [1], and are for use with the 2009 Natality public use data. The 2009 natality micro-data file may be downloaded at:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm [2] and is available on CD-ROM by request. These Technical Notes also provide additional documentation for VitalStats <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/VitalStats.htm>, a data access and analysis tool [3]. VitalStats includes interactive pre-built tables and the ability to create tables and graphics using more than 100 demographic and health variables from the 1990-2009 natality public-use files.

Beginning with the 2005 data year, the micro-data natality file no longer includes geographic detail (e.g., state or county of birth). Information on the NCHS data release policy is available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/dvs_data_release.htm [4]. Tabulations of birth data by state and for counties with populations of 100,000 or more may be made using VitalStats as described above. Procedures for requesting micro-data files with geographic detail are provided in the NCHS data release policy.

Beginning with the 2007 data year, data items exclusive to the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (i.e., maternal anemia, ultrasound, alcohol use) are no longer available in public use files, but are available upon request.

"Births: Final Data for 2009" [1] does not include the following items previously found in this report: month of birth, day of week of birth, weight gain during pregnancy, educational attainment, tobacco use during pregnancy, month prenatal care began, and selected risk factors, obstetric procedures, characteristics of labor and delivery, and congenital anomalies. See **Tables I-2, I-3, I-5, I-6**, (available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01_tables.pdf) and **Documentation Tables 1 through 8** in this guide for tabular data for these items.

Definition of Live Birth

Every product of conception that gives a sign of life after birth, regardless of the length of the pregnancy, is considered a live birth. This concept is included in the definition set forth by the World Health Organization in 1950 as described in a United Nation's Handbook [5]. A slightly expanded definition of live birth was recommended by the 1992 revision of the Model

State Vital Statistics Act and Regulations [6], based on recommendations of a 1988 working group formed by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists [7] and is consistent with that currently used by the WHO in the ICD-10 [8] and the United Nations:

“Live birth” means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes, or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Heartbeats are to be distinguished from transient cardiac contractions; respirations are to be distinguished from fleeting respiratory efforts or gasps.

This definition distinguishes in precise terms a live birth from a fetal death [9,10]. The vast majority of registration areas use definitions of live births similar to this definition [9]. All states require the reporting of live births regardless of length of gestation or birth weight.

The Birth-Registration Area

Currently the birth-registration system of the United States includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the independent registration area of New York City, and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (referred to as Northern Marianas). However, in the statistical tabulations, “United States” refers only to the aggregate of the 50 states (including New York City) and the District of Columbia. Information on the history and development of the birth-registration area is available elsewhere [11,12].

Birth statistics for years prior to 1951 and for 1955 are based on the total file of birth records. Statistics for 1951-54, 1956-66, and 1968-71 are based on 50-percent samples except for data for Guam and the Virgin Islands, which are based on all records filed. During the processing of the 1967 data, the sampling rate was reduced from 50 percent to 20 percent. From 1972 to 1984 statistics are based on all records filed in the States submitting computer tapes and on a 50-percent sample of records in all other States.

Since 1985, natality statistics for all states and the District of Columbia have been based on information from the total file of records, that is, all births registered in the reporting areas. The information is received on electronic files consisting of individual records processed by the states, the District of Columbia, New York City, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas (except for the Virgin Islands in 2009). NCHS receives these files from the registration offices of all states, the two cities and four territories through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Information for Guam and the Virgin Islands for 2009 is obtained from paper copies of original birth certificates which are coded and keyed by NCHS. Data from American Samoa first became available in 1997; data from the Northern Marianas in 1998.

U.S. natality data are limited to births occurring within the United States, including those occurring to U.S. residents and nonresidents. Births to nonresidents of the United States have been excluded from most published tabulations by place of residence beginning in 1970 (for further discussion see “Classification by occurrence and residence”). Births occurring to U.S. citizens outside the United States are not included in the natality file. Data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas are limited to births registered in these areas.

Classification of births by occurrence and residence

In tabulations by place of residence, births occurring within the United States to U.S. citizens and to residents who are not citizens are allocated to the usual place of residence of the mother in the United States, as reported on the birth certificate. Births to U.S. residents occurring outside this country are not included in tabulations by place of residence or place of occurrence.

The total count of births for the United States by place of residence and by place of occurrence will not be identical. Births to nonresidents of the United States are included in data by place of occurrence but excluded from data by place of residence, as previously indicated. See **Table A** for the number of births by residence and occurrence for the 50 states and the District of Columbia for 2009.

Residence error -- According to a 1950 test (which has not been repeated), errors in residence reporting for the country as a whole tend to overstate the number of births to residents

of urban areas and to understate the number of births to residents of other areas [13]. Recent experience based on anecdotal evidence from the states, suggests that this is still a concern. This tendency has assumed special importance because of a concomitant development—the increased utilization of hospitals in cities by residents of nearby places—with the result that a number of births are erroneously reported as having occurred to residents of urban areas. Another factor that contributes to this overstatement of urban births is the customary practice of using city addresses for persons living outside the city limits. Residence error should be taken into particular consideration in interpreting tabulated data for small areas. Both birth and infant mortality patterns can be affected.

Information on the completeness of reporting of birth certificate data is shown in **Table B**, which presents a listing of items and the percentage of records that were not stated for each state, plus Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas.

Population based rates -- One of the principal values of vital statistics data is realized through the presentation of rates that are computed by relating the vital events of a class to the population of a similarly defined class (e.g., 2009 births to women aged 20-24 years and the 2009 population of women aged 20-24). Vital statistics and population statistics, therefore, must be tabulated in comparable groups. Even when the variables common to both, such as geographic area, age, race, and sex, have been similarly classified and tabulated, significant discrepancies may result from differences between the enumeration method of obtaining population data and the registration method of obtaining vital statistics data [14].

Geographic classification -- The geographic code structure for the 2009 natality file is given in two NCHS manuals, “Vital Records Geographic Classification, 2003,” and “Vital Records Geographic Classification, 2004, Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS).” [15,16]. The geographic code structure on the 2009 file is based on results of the 2000 Census of Population.

Standard Certificates of Live Birth

The U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has served for many years as the principal means for attaining uniformity in the content of the documents used to collect information on births in the United States. The U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth is revised every 10-15 years. Most state certificates conform

closely in content to the standard certificate, but are modified to the extent required by the particular state's needs or by special provisions of the state's vital statistics law.

The 2003 revision — In 2003, a revised U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth was adopted (**Figure 1**). The 2003 birth certificate replaces the previous 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth [11,17,18]. Implementation of the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (revised) by the states and independent reporting areas is being phased in over a number of years. See **Table C** for the year of implementation by state and independent reporting areas. Twenty-eight states and Puerto Rico had implemented the revised birth certificate as of January 1, 2009: California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. Three additional reporting areas implemented the revised birth certificate in 2009, but after January 1: Nevada (June), Oklahoma (April), and the District of Columbia (February). Data for reporting areas revising after January 1 are not included in **Documentation Tables 1 through 8**. Births to residents of the 28 states which had revised as of January 1, 2009 represent 66 percent of all births to United States residents in 2009. See **Table D** for a comparison of selected demographic and infant health characteristics of the revised reporting area (excluding Puerto Rico) to the United States as a whole. Data from 2009 for the 28-state revised reporting area are presented in **Documentation Tables 1 through 8** of these Notes.

The 2003 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of live birth introduced substantial changes to data content and quality. Many key data items are common between revisions; however, a number of items were substantively modified. The 2003 revision also includes many new items never before collected on the Standard Certificate [17,18].

A key aspect of the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth has been the re-engineering of the data collection and transmission system. The intent of the re-engineering is to improve data quality, speed of data collection and transmission, and to enhance standardization of data [17,19]. To encourage collection of data from the best sources, two worksheets have been developed: the “Mother’s Worksheet” and the “Facility Worksheet.” In the mother’s worksheet, data are directly obtained from the mother and include items such as race, Hispanic origin and educational attainment. For the facility worksheet, data are obtained

directly from the medical records of the mother and infant for items such as date of last normal menses, pregnancy risk factors, and method of delivery. To assist hospital staff in completing the facility worksheet, a comprehensive instruction manual was developed: *Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision)* [20]. Details of the nature and content of the 1989 revision are available elsewhere [11,12].

Comparability of data between the 1989 and 2003 Revisions of the United States Standard Certificates of Live Birth — Many data items (e.g., maternal age, birth order, marital status, attendant at birth, birthweight, gestational age) are common to both the 1989 and 2003 standard birth certificates and are considered directly comparable between revisions. Several key items, however (i.e., educational attainment, tobacco use during pregnancy, month prenatal care began and type of vaginal or cesarean delivery), although collected on both certificate revisions, were substantively modified. Data for these items are not considered comparable between revisions and are not combined in tabulations or in the data files. Beginning in 2008, key non-comparable data items exclusive to the 2003 revision (i.e. education, prenatal care, tobacco, type of vaginal and cesarean delivery) are no longer included in “Births: Final Data:” and will be presented in an upcoming report; see **Documentation Table 2** for tabular data. Additionally, although the checkbox items Risk factors in this pregnancy, Obstetric procedures, Characteristics of labor and delivery, Method of delivery, Abnormal conditions of the newborn, and Congenital anomalies of the newborn are included on both the 1989 and the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth, many of the specific checkboxes under these items were modified, or are entirely new to the 2003 certificate. **Table E** lists 2003 revision-based items and indicates whether the item is considered comparable with a 1989 revision-based item. “Births: Final Data for 2009” presents information for specific checkboxes for which data *are* comparable across revisions [1]. The report “Expanded Data from the New Birth Certificate, 2008,” presented 2003 revision-based information for selected specific checkbox items included under the checkbox categories listed above plus data on key items not comparable between revisions, i.e.: education, tobacco use, prenatal care, and type of vaginal and cesarean delivery [21]; earlier reports presented these data for the selected specific checkbox items for 2004 through 2006 [22-24]. For 2007, this information can be found in Tables R-1 to R-6 of the 2007 User Guide [25]. An upcoming report will present these data for 2009; see **Documentation**

Tables 3 through 8 for tabular data. For 2003-2009 data based on the unrevised reporting area, see VitalStats, and the public use data files [2,3]. (The public-use files and VitalStats do not include data for non-comparable unrevised checkbox items for 2007 through 2009; these data are available upon request.)

Table B presents a listing of items and the percentage of records that were not stated for each state and the District of Columbia, plus Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas. Births to residents of revised states which occur in unrevised states are classified as unknowns for non-comparable items (such as educational attainment, tobacco use, and prenatal care). Births to residents of non-revised states are similarly classified.

The 2003 revision also includes a number of items which are new *and* exclusive to the 2003 revised certificate (e.g., Maternal morbidity, Breastfeeding and the Receipt of WIC food for the pregnancy) (**Figure 1**); these data are not currently available in tabulations or the public use files. Upcoming data releases will disseminate these data for 2009.

Nativity data files

Micro-data files -- Natality micro-data files for data years 1968-2009 may be downloaded at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm. Natality micro-data files for data years 1968-2009 are also available on CD-ROM upon request. The general rules used to classify characteristics of live births are presented in several NCHS manuals [15,16,19,26]. These instructions are for states to use to collect and code the data items; they do not include NCHS edit recodes.

The 2003-2009 edits and natality micro-data files include data items common to both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. The files also include items exclusive to the 2003 revision and key items exclusive to the 1989 revision. Beginning with the 2007 public-use file, most non-comparable items exclusive to the 1989 revision are no longer included but are available upon request. Education, tobacco use, prenatal care and type of cesarean or vaginal delivery are included in the public-use file. Data items considered comparable between revisions are combined in the same data field(s); items which are not comparable, or are exclusive to either revision, are captured in separate fields. See file layout in this User Guide [2]. Certain data items new to the 2003 revised certificate (e.g., maternal

morbidity) are not available on the file, but will be available in an upcoming file release. See **Figure 1** for information on items included in the file. For a listing of specific data items included in the 2009 natality public use file and the comparability of each item between revisions see **Table E**.

Beginning with the 2005 data year, the public release micro-data natality file no longer includes geographic detail (e.g., state or county of birth). Information on the new data use policy is available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/dvs_data_release.htm [4]. However, tabulations of birth data by state and for counties with populations of 100,000 or more may be made using the interactive data tool VitalStats, described below.

Reporting flags -- The 2009 public use micro-data file includes extensive reporting flags to assist in the accurate exclusion of records for items not reported by all states when tabulating data by mother's place of residence. Reporting flags should be used to generate accurate numbers by residence for items which are not reported by all states. More information on the use of reporting flags can be found in the introduction to the 2009 file documentation in this User Guide [2]. Identification of individual state level data, however, is not possible with the public-use micro-data file for 2009 [4].

VitalStats -- VitalStats is an online data access tool which gives users access to a collection of interactive pre-built tables, and the ability to build their own tables choosing from over 100 public use birth variables for natality data files for 1990-2009 [3]. Interactive charting and mapping tools are a key part of the system, and provide powerful options for visualizing and manipulating tabulated data at the national, state, and county level (for counties of 100,000 population or more. Additionally, users can export tabulated data to Excel for further analysis. VitalStats is available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/VitalStats.htm>. Data for territories (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands) are available for 2005 to 2009.

Demographic Characteristics

Hispanic origin and race

Hispanic origin -- Hispanic origin and race are reported separately on the birth certificate. Data for Hispanic subgroups are shown in most cases for five specific groups: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and "other and unknown Hispanic." In tabulations

of birth data by race and Hispanic origin, data for persons of Hispanic origin are not further classified by race because the vast majority of births to Hispanic women are reported as white. In tabulations of birth data by race only, data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race. In tabulations that include Hispanic origin, data for non-Hispanic persons are classified according to the race of the mother because there are substantial differences in fertility and maternal and infant health between Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women. A recode variable is available that provides cross tabulations of race by Hispanic origin.

Items asking for the Hispanic origin of the mother and the father have been included on the birth certificates of all states and the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam since 1993, and on the birth certificate of Puerto Rico starting in 2005. American Samoa and the Northern Marianas do not collect this information.

The Hispanic origin question on the 2003 revision of the birth certificate asks respondents to select only one response (**Figure 1**). Occasionally, however, more than one Hispanic origin response is given, that is, a specified Hispanic group (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Central and South American) in combination with one or more other specified Hispanic group(s). When this occurs, all responses are collected. These procedures have been in place since the first revision year, 2003. In 2009, 0.2 percent of births in the revised state reporting area and Minnesota and Rhode Island, which also reported more than one Hispanic origin response, were to women reporting more than one Hispanic origin. Respondents who select more than one Hispanic origin on the birth certificate are classified as "other and unknown Hispanic." The Hispanic origin question on the 1989 revision of the birth certificate also offers the opportunity to report more than one origin; however NCHS processing guidelines for unrevised data allow only for coding the first Hispanic origin listed.

As noted above, women who report more than one Hispanic origin on the revised birth certificate are included in the category "other and unknown Hispanic". The Current Population Survey [27], however, on which the denominators are based, queries respondents who report more than one Hispanic origin to get to a single origin only, i.e., they do not have a "multiple" Hispanic category [28]. As a result, the population-based rates shown in "Births: Final Data for 2009" [1] for "other" Hispanic women are slightly higher (about 2 percent) than if births to women reporting more than one Hispanic origin were excluded from this category.

Change in Births to Other and Unknown Hispanic Women -- The number of births to “other and unknown” Hispanic women increased from 115,045 in 2008, to 120,477 in 2009. This number has risen substantially each year since 2005. Factors which may have influenced this rise are not clear, but may include less specificity in respondent reporting of Hispanic origin (e.g. “Hispanic” in lieu of “Mexican” or “Puerto Rican”), increases in the number of reporting areas providing multiple-Hispanic origin responses, and increases in the populations of groups included in the other Hispanic category; post censal population estimates indicate that the number of other Hispanic women of childbearing age (excluding Central and South American) has risen 6 percent from 2005 to 2009 [27]. The percentage of records for which Hispanic origin of the parents was not reported in 2009 is shown by state in **Table B** of these Detailed Notes.

Single, Multiple and “Bridged” race of mother and father -- In 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” which revised the “1977 Statistical Policy Directive 15, Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting” [29-31]. These documents specify guidelines for the collection, tabulation, and presentation of race and ethnicity data within the Federal statistical system. The 1997 revised standards incorporated two major changes designed to reflect the changing racial profile of the United States. First, the revision increased from four to five the minimum set of categories to be used by federal agencies for identification of race. The 1977 standards required federal agencies to report race-specific tabulations using a minimum set of four single-race categories: American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian or Pacific Islander (API), black, and white. The five categories for race specified in the 1997 standards are: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and white. The revised standards called for reporting of Asians separately from Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders. Collection of additional detail on race and ethnicity is permitted, as before, so long as the additional categories can be aggregated into the minimum five categories. Second, the revised standards also require federal data collection programs to allow respondents to select *one or more race categories*.

For the 2000 decennial census, the U.S. Census Bureau collected race and ethnicity data in accordance with the 1997 revised standards. However, the National Vital Statistics System, which is based on data collected by the states, will not be fully compliant with the new standards

until all of the states revise their birth certificates to reflect the new standards. Thus, beginning with the 2000 data year, the numerators (births) for birth rates are incompatible with the denominators (populations) (see “Population denominators”). In order to compute rates, it is necessary to “bridge” population data for multiple-race persons to single-race categories. This has been done for birth rates by race presented in this report. Once all states revise their birth registration systems to be compliant with the 1997 OMB standards, the use of “bridged” populations can be discontinued.

In 2009, multiple race was reported by California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia (for births occurring after February), Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Nevada (for births occurring after June), New Mexico, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma (for births occurring after April), Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming, which used the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, as well as, Hawaii, Minnesota and Rhode Island, which used the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. These 33 states and the District of Columbia accounted for 71 percent of U.S. births in 2009 and reported 1.9 percent of mothers as multiracial, with levels varying from less than 1 percent (Indiana, Iowa, New Hampshire, and Texas) to 36 percent (Hawaii) (see **Documentation Table 1**). Prior to 2009, the multiple-race reporting states varied, with 6 states reporting more than one race in 2003, 15 in 2004, 19 in 2005, 23 in 2006, 27 in 2007, and 30 in 2008. Data from the vital records of the remaining 17 states, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands followed the 1977 OMB standards in which a single race is reported [29]. In addition, these areas also report the minimum set of four races as stipulated in the 1977 standards [29], compared with the minimum of five races for the 1997 [30] standards. Puerto Rico, which revised its birth certificate in 2005, reported race according to the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

In order to provide uniformity and comparability of the data during the transition period, before multiple-race data are available for all reporting areas, it is necessary to “bridge” the responses of those who reported more than one race to a single-race. The bridging procedure for multiple-race mothers and fathers is based on the procedure used to bridge the multiracial population estimates (see “Population denominators”) [31,32]. Multiple-race is imputed to a

single race (one of the following: AIAN, API, Black, or White) according to the combination of races, Hispanic origin, sex, and age indicated on the birth certificate of the mother or father. The imputation procedure is described in detail elsewhere [33,34].

As noted previously, the bridging procedure imputes multiple-race of mothers to one of the four minimum races stipulated in the 1977 OMB standards, that is, AIAN, API, Black, or White. Mothers of a specified API subgroup (that is, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, or Filipino) in combination with another race (that is, AIAN, black, or white) or another API subgroup are not imputed to a single API subgroup. API mothers are slightly over represented in the 31 states with complete reporting of multiple-race for 2009 (which account for 74 percent of API births in the United States), compared with the remaining 17 states. For reports “Births: Final Data for 2003” through “Births: Final Data for 2009,” data are not shown for the specified API subgroups because the bridging technique cannot be applied in this detail [1,31,35-40]. However, data for the API subgroups, reported alone or in combination with other races and/or API subgroups, are available in the 2003-2009 natality public-use micro-data files. A previous report [41] describes characteristics of births in 2003 to single and multiple-race women.

The 17 states not reporting multiple-race data, report race in at least eight single-race categories: white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, and “other Asian or Pacific Islander” (API). Of these states, five (Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Virginia, and West Virginia) report data on the expanded API subgroups included in the “other API category” (Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, Guamanian, and remaining API). Finally, the 33 states and the District of Columbia that report multiple-race data report a minimum of 14 categories (white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, other Asian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and other Pacific Islander). Multiple-race data are not shown in the public-use file, but are available upon request.

Unknown race of mother -- Among states reporting race based on the 1977 OMB standard (single race) in 2009, race of mother was unknown or reported as “other” race (not reported in a standard race category, see above) for 1.8 percent of all 2009 records. This percentage does not take into account records for which race was unknown and was assigned or imputed by the state in which the birth occurred *prior to transmission to NCHS*. Specifically, for the single-race reporting area (17 states) for mothers of Hispanic origin with unknown race, race

of mother was imputed to ‘white’ prior to transmission to NCHS.

Among states reporting race based on the 1997 OMB standard (multiple-race) in 2009, race was unknown or reported as “other” (not reported in a standard category, see **Figure 1**) for 7.2 percent of all records. Race was *not* imputed by any of these states prior to NCHS transmission.

For both the single-race reporting areas and the multiple-race reporting areas where race of mother was unknown and the race of the father was known, the race of the father was assigned (at NCHS) to the mother. When information was not available for either parent, the race of the mother was imputed according to the specific race of the mother on the preceding record with a known race of mother. (See also discussion on imputation of race for Hispanic women below.) For the single-race reporting area, imputation of race of mother based on a previous record was necessary for 1.4 percent of records. For the areas reporting multiple-race of mother, 6.1 percent of records were imputed based on a previous record; of these 91 percent were for mothers of Hispanic origin. (See below for imputation procedures.)

Modification in Imputation of Race for Hispanic women -- Starting with the 2006 data year for the multiple-race reporting area, the race edit was modified slightly to take into account differences in the race distribution for births to Hispanic women compared with all births. For women of unknown race who report to be of Hispanic origin, race of mother is imputed according to the race of father, or, if race of father is unknown, according to the specific race of the mother on the preceding record of a Hispanic woman with a known race of mother. Previously, for Hispanic women where race of father was unknown, unknown race of mother was imputed according to the preceding record of any woman, regardless of Hispanic origin.

Between 2005 and 2006, the increase in the number of births to total white women may be slightly overstated and the increase in the number of births to total black women may be slightly understated because of the changes in the race edit procedure introduced in 2006 (data for *non-Hispanic white* and *non-Hispanic black* women are not affected). See 2006 User Guide for more detail [42].

Race of mother/race of child -- Beginning with the 1989 data year, NCHS started tabulating its birth data primarily by race of the mother. In 1988 and prior years, births were tabulated by the race of the child, which was determined from the race of the parents as entered on the birth certificate. The reasons for this change are summarized in the 1999 Technical

Appendix [11]. Trend data by race of mother are shown in “Births: Final Data for 2009” [1] for all years beginning with the 1980 data year. Text references to white births and white mothers or black births and black mothers are used interchangeably for ease in writing.

Age of mother

Beginning with the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, a “Date of birth” item replaced the “Age (at time of this birth)” item. Not all states revised this item, and, therefore, the age of mother either is derived from the reported month and year of birth or coded as stated on the certificate. In 2009, age of mother was reported directly by one state (Virginia) and American Samoa; Nevada also reported age of mother directly for the portion of the year prior to the state’s implementation of the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

From 1964 to 1996, mother’s age was edited for ages 10-49 years. Births reported as occurring to mothers under age 10 or over age 49 were assigned the mean age of mothers based on data from a previous year with the same race, Hispanic origin, and total birth order (total of live births and fetal deaths). Beginning in 1997, age of mother is imputed for ages 9 years or under and 55 years and over. This procedure was used through 2006 for births in states using the 1989 Revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live birth (unrevised). Beginning in 2003 for births occurring in states using the 2003 revision of the birth certificate (revised), a slightly wider age range is used; age of mother is imputed for ages 8 years or under and 65 years and over (mother’s age 9 years is recoded as 10 years and ages 55-64 years are recoded to an age from 50-54 years). Starting in 2007, the same procedures are used for states using the unrevised certificate. A review and verification of unedited data for several years including 2007 showed that the vast majority of births reported as occurring to women aged 50 years and older were to women aged 50-54 years. The numbers of births to women aged 50-54 years have been too small historically to compute age-specific birth rates. These births have been included with births to women aged 45-49 years for computing birth rates.

Data for single year of age of mother 9-11 and 55-64 years are not shown in the public use data files. Births to mothers 9-11 years are collapsed into the categories “12 years or under;” births to mothers 50-64 years into the category “50-54 years.”

Age-specific birth rates are based on populations of women by age, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau. In census years the decennial census counts are used. In intercensal years,

estimates of the population of women by age are published by the U.S. Census Bureau in *Current Population Reports*. The 2000 Census of Population derived age in completed years as of April 1, 2000, from responses to questions on age at last birthday and month and year of birth, with the latter given preference. In the 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990 Census of Population, age was also derived from month and year of birth. Age in completed years was asked in censuses before 1960. This was nearly the equivalent of the question of the pre-1989 birth certificates, which the 1950 test of matched birth and census records confirmed, by showing a high degree of consistency in reporting age in these two sources [14]. More recently, reporting of maternal age on the birth certificate was compared with reporting of age in a survey of women who had recently given birth. Reporting of age was very consistent between the two sources [43].

Median and mean age of mother -- Median age is the value that divides an age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the values being less and one-half being greater. Median ages of mothers for 1960 to the present have been computed from birth rates for 5-year age groups rather than from birth frequencies. This method eliminates the effects of changes in the age composition of the childbearing population over time. Changes in the median ages from year to year can thus be attributed solely to changes in the age-specific birth rates. Trend data on the median age are shown in **Table 1-5** of “Vital Statistics of the United States, 2003, Volume 1, Natality” [44], which is available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/vsus.htm#natab2003>.

Trend data on the mean age of mother, derived directly from frequencies of births by age, are available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/vsus.htm#natab2003>, and for recent years, in **Table I-1**, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01_tables.pdf.

Not stated age or date of birth of mother -- In 2009, age of mother was not reported on 0.01 percent of the records. Beginning in 1964, birth records with date of birth of mother and/or age of mother not stated have had age imputed according to the age of mother from the previous birth record of the same race and total-birth order (total of fetal deaths and live births). (See *NCHS Instruction Manuals*, Part 12) [45,46].

Age of father

Age of father is derived from the reported date of birth or coded as stated on the birth certificate. If the age is under 10 years, it is considered not stated and grouped with those cases for which age is not stated on the certificate. Information on age of father is often missing on

birth certificates of children born to unmarried mothers, greatly inflating the number in the “Not stated” category in all tabulations by age of father. In computing birth rates by age of father, births tabulated as age of father not stated are distributed in the same proportions as births with known age within each 5–year-age classification of the mother. This procedure is followed because, while father’s age is missing on 13.9 percent of the birth certificates in 2009, almost one-quarter (23.3%) of these were on records where the mother is a teenager (aged 15-19 years). This distribution procedure is done separately by race. The resulting distributions are summed to form a composite frequency distribution that is the basis for computing birth rates by age of father. This procedure avoids the distortion in rates that would result if the relationship between age of mother and age of father were disregarded. Births with age of father not stated are distributed only for rates, not for frequency tabulations.

Live-birth order and parity

Live-birth order and parity classifications refer to the total number of live births the mother has had including the 2009 birth. Fetal deaths are excluded.

Live-birth order indicates what number the present birth represents; for example, a baby born to a mother who has had two previous live births (even if one or both are not now living) has a live-birth order of three. Parity indicates how many live births a mother has had. Before delivery, a mother having her first baby has a parity of zero, and a mother having her third baby has a parity of two. After delivery the mother of a baby who is a first live birth has a parity of one, and the mother of a baby who is a third live birth has a parity of three.

Live-birth order and parity are determined from two items on the birth certificate, “Live births now living” and “Live births now dead.” Editing procedures for live birth order are summarized elsewhere [45,46].

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

Marital status

National estimates of births to unmarried women are based on two methods of

determining marital status. For 1994 through 1996, birth certificates in 45 states and the District of Columbia included a question about the mother's marital status. For the other states, marital status is inferred from information on the birth certificate. Beginning in 1997, the marital status of women giving birth in California and Nevada was determined by a direct question in the birth registration process. New York City also changed its procedures for inferring marital status in 1997 to the same procedures in effect in New York State, a separate registration area. Beginning June 15, 1998, Connecticut discontinued inferring the mother's marital status and added a direct question on mother's marital status to the state's birth certificate. Michigan added a direct question in 2005 to the birth registration process, but used inferential procedures to update information collected using the direct question. Beginning in 2007, Michigan added a direct question on mother's marital status to the state's birth certificate.

In 2009, inferential procedures were used to compile birth statistics by marital status in full or in part for New York. In New York, a birth is inferred as nonmarital if either of these factors, listed in priority-of-use order, is present: a paternity acknowledgment was received or the father's name is missing. In recent years, a number of states have extended their efforts to identify the fathers when the parents are not married in order to enforce child support obligations. The presence of a paternity acknowledgment, therefore, is the most reliable indicator that the birth is nonmarital in the states not reporting this information directly; this is now the key indicator in the nonreporting states. Details of the changes in reporting procedures and the impact of the procedures on the data are described in previous reports [47,48].

The mother's marital status was not reported in 2009 on 0.07 percent of the birth records in the 49 states and the District of Columbia where this information is obtained exclusively by a direct question. Marital status was imputed for these records. If status was unknown and the father's age was known, then the mother was considered married. If the status was unknown, and the father's age unknown, then the mother was considered unmarried. This represents a change from the procedures in effect for 2002 and previous years. Prior to 2003, marital status for all records with marital status not reported was imputed as "married." Because of the small number of records affected (2,552 or .07 percent of all births in 2009), the change in imputation procedures had essentially no impact on measures of nonmarital births.

When births to unmarried women are reported as second or higher order births, it is not known whether the mother was married or unmarried when the previous deliveries occurred

because her marital status at the time of these earlier births is not available from the current birth record.

Educational attainment

Information on educational attainment is reported on both the 2003 and 1989 U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth. However, the format of the education item on the 2003 revised standard certificate differs substantively from that of the 1989 unrevised standard certificate. The 1989 certificate asks for the number of years of school completed by the mother (additional information on the unrevised 1989 education question is found in the 1999 Technical Appendix [11]). In contrast, the revised 2003 certificate item asks for the highest degree or level of school completed at the time of the birth (e.g., high school diploma, some college credit but no degree, bachelor's degree, etc.).

Education data for the states that have implemented the revised 2003 certificate are not directly comparable with data for the states that are not yet using the revised certificate. Accordingly, revised and unrevised educational attainment data are not combined for tabulations and in the natality data files. Revised data on education are not included in "Births: Final Data for 2009" [1]. These data are shown in **Documentation Table 2** and will be presented in an upcoming report. Revised and/or unrevised data on education are presented in previous reports [36-40]. For 2003-2009 data based on the unrevised reporting area, see VitalStats, and the public use data files [2,3].

Data on educational attainment are currently available only for the mother. Beginning in 1995, NCHS discontinued collecting information on the educational attainment of the father. These data will become available again in an upcoming release.

Maternal and Infant Health Characteristics

Weight gain during pregnancy

Information on weight gain during pregnancy is available from both the 2003 and the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. The item was modified, however, between revisions. The 1989 certificate asks for "weight gained during pregnancy ____ lbs," whereas the revised 2003 item asks for the mother's pre-pregnancy weight and weight at delivery from which total weight gain during pregnancy is derived. Information on weight gain is considered

comparable between revisions and, accordingly, data are combined for tabulations and in the natality data files.

Weight gain during pregnancy is reported in pounds. A reported loss of weight is recorded as zero gain. See NCHS manuals for detailed descriptions of editing and computation of the weight gain item [45,46]. See **Table I-5** for 2009 data.

Tobacco use during pregnancy

Information on smoking during pregnancy is reported on both the 1989 and the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth. The item was substantively modified for the 2003 certificate, however, and data based on the revised item are not comparable with those based on the unrevised 1989 item. The revised 2003 question asks for the number of cigarettes smoked at different intervals before and during the pregnancy. If the mother reports smoking in any of the three trimesters of pregnancy she is classified as a smoker. In comparison, the unrevised 1989 item asks a “yes/no” question on tobacco use during pregnancy and the average number of cigarettes per day with no specificity on timing during the pregnancy.

Data based on the 2003 revised item are available for all of 2009 for 25 states and Puerto Rico. The 25 states are California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. The tobacco use item for Florida, which implemented the revised birth certificate as of January 1, 2004, and for Michigan, which had fully implemented the revised certificate as of January 1, 2008, do not follow the standard format. As a result, tobacco use data for Florida and Michigan are not comparable with either the 2003 revised or 1989 unrevised data (see below) and are not included in the 2009 data files [49]. Reliable data on tobacco use were not available for Georgia for 2009.

Revised data on tobacco are not included in “Births: Final Data for 2009” [1]. These data are shown in **Documentation Table 2** and will be presented in an upcoming report. Revised and/or unrevised data on tobacco use are presented in previous reports [36-40]. For 2003-2009 data based on the unrevised reporting area, see VitalStats, and the public use data files [2,3].

Pregnancy risk factors

Both the 2003 and 1989 standard birth certificates collect pregnancy risk information in a checkbox format. Ten risk factors are separately identified on the revised 2003 certificate (**Figure 1**). Four of these risk factors; diabetes, pre-pregnancy hypertension, gestational hypertension, and eclampsia are comparable across revisions, see **Table E**. Data for 2009 on comparable risk factors are shown in **Table I-6**, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01_tables.pdf. Selected risk factors new to the revised certificate were presented in a report based on 2008 data [21]; 2009 data will be presented in an upcoming report and are available in **Documentation Table 3**.

Both the revised and unrevised formats allow for the reporting of more than one risk factor and include a choice of “None” (or “None of the above” in the case of the revised certificate). Accordingly, if the item is not completed, it is classified as not stated. Levels of reporting completeness by state for pregnancy risk factors are shown in **Table B**.

Due to inaccurate reporting, the 2009 rate for eclampsia for Florida is inflated. Data for this item for Florida should be used with caution. See the section on “State specific data quality issues”.

For detailed instructions and definitions for the pregnancy risk factors included on the revised 2003 certificate see: *Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision)* [20]. Definitions for the 1989 certificate items are also available [35].

Diabetes during pregnancy – The 2003 revision splits reporting of diabetes during pregnancy into prepregnancy (diagnosed prior to this pregnancy) and gestational (diagnosed in this pregnancy) diabetes. In comparison, the 1989 certificate captures information on maternal diabetes as a single item only. This change, along with more general enhancements to the collection of data under the 2003 revision, appears to have improved reporting of diabetes during pregnancy in states adopting the 2003 certificate. Improved reporting of this item as states implemented the 2003 revised birth certificate contributed to the national increase between 2003 and 2009 (see **Tables 18 and 19** of “Births: Final Data for 2009” and **Table I-6** for 2009 rates [1]) [35]; diabetes rates rose by more than 1/3, on average, as states implemented the 2003 certificate revision, compared with less than 7 percent annual increases for unrevised states and for revised states that had used the revised certificate for two or more years. This rise in diabetes

may also be the result of increased attention paid to diabetes by the medical community as well as an actual increase in the occurrence of diabetes.

Prenatal care

Information on the timing of prenatal care is available for both the 2003 revised and 1989 unrevised Certificates of Live Birth. However, the 2003 revision introduced substantive changes in item wording and also to the sources of prenatal information. The wording of the prenatal care item was modified to “Date of first prenatal visit” from “Month prenatal care began.” In addition, the 2003 revision process resulted in recommendations that the prenatal care information be gathered from the prenatal care or medical records, whereas the 1989 revision did not include a recommended source for these data. Accordingly, prenatal care data for the two revisions are not directly comparable and are shown separately in tabulations and in the data file.

Revised data on prenatal care are not included in “Births: Final Data for 2009” [1]. These data are shown in **Documentation Table 2** and will be presented in an upcoming report. Revised and/or unrevised data on prenatal care are presented in previous reports [36-40]. For 2003-2009 data based on the unrevised reporting area, see VitalStats, and the public use data files [2,3].

Levels of utilization of prenatal care based on revised data are substantially lower than those based on unrevised data. For the first year revised certificates are implemented, the percentage of women reported to begin care in the first trimester typically falls in a state by at least 10 percentage points [1]. For example, unrevised 2007 data for Montana indicated that 84.0 percent of residents began care in the first trimester of pregnancy. This compares with a level of 73.4 percent for 2008 based on Montana revised data. Much, if not all of the difference between 2007 and 2008 for Montana and other revised states, is related to changes in reporting and not to changes in prenatal care utilization.

Obstetric procedures

Both the 2003 and the 1989 Standard Certificates of Live Birth collect information on obstetric procedures in a checkbox format (**Figures 1**). Three procedures are separately identified on the revised 2003 certificate: cervical cerclage, tocolysis, and external cephalic version (successful or failed). Two procedures, induction of labor (captured under the

“Characteristics of labor and delivery” section of the revised 2003 certificate) and tocolysis are comparable across revisions [1], see **Table E**. Data for 2009 on comparable obstetric procedures are shown in **Table I-6**, available at

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01_tables.pdf. Obstetric procedures new to the revised certificate were presented in a report based on 2008 data [21]; 2009 data will be presented in an upcoming report and are available in **Documentation Table 4**.

Both the revised and unrevised certificate formats allow for the reporting of more than one procedure and include a choice of “None” (or “None of the above” in the case of the revised certificate). Accordingly, if the item is not completed, it is classified as “not stated.” Reporting completeness for obstetric procedures by state is shown in **Table B**.

Due to inaccurate reporting, 2009 rates of successful external cephalic version (ECV) are inflated for Georgia, Michigan, and Ohio; the 2009 rate of failed ECV is inflated for Georgia. Data for these items for these states should be used with caution. Please note that these data have been excluded from **Documentation table 4**. Additionally, rates of tocolysis appear to be inflated for Arkansas and New Mexico and underreported for Minnesota. Data for this item for these states should be used with caution. Please note that data for this item for New Mexico have been excluded from **Documentation table 4**. See the section on “State specific data quality issues”.

Detailed instructions and definitions for the obstetric procedures based on the revised 2003 certificate are presented in the *Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision)* [20]. Definitions for the 1989 certificate items are also available [35].

Characteristics of labor and delivery

Both the 2003 and the 1989 standard birth certificates collect characteristics of labor and delivery in a checkbox format (**Figures 1**). The 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes nine specific characteristics of labor and delivery. Three of these characteristics, Meconium, Breech/malpresentation (collected under the “Method of delivery” item on the 2003 Certificate), and Precipitous labor (collected under “Onset of labor” on the 2003 certificate) are comparable across revisions [1], see **Table E**. Data for 2009 on comparable characteristics of labor and delivery are shown in **Table I-6**, available at

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01_tables.pdf. Characteristics of labor and delivery new to the revised certificate were presented in a report based on 2008 data [21]; 2009 data will be presented in an upcoming report and are available in **Documentation Table 5**.

Both the revised and unrevised certificate formats allow for the reporting of more than one characteristic and include a choice of “None” (or “None of the above” in the case of the revised certificate). If the item is not completed, it is classified as “not stated.” The percent of records for which characteristics of labor and delivery items were not stated is shown in **Table B**.

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of live birth (unrevised) provides a single checkbox for “Breech/Malpresentation” under Complications of Labor and Delivery. On the 2003 revision of the birth certificate (revised), this information is collected as two separate checkboxes: “Breech” and “Other” in the Fetal Presentation subsection of Method and Delivery. Although by definition, the revised “Breech” and “Other” items combined are comparable to the unrevised item, levels for revised states tend to be higher in general than those for non-revised states. As a result, increases in the national “Breech/Malpresentation” rates observed since 2003 (the first year states began implementing the revised birth certificates) is likely largely a reporting artifact; trends in Breech/Malpresentation rates and comparisons of rates among revised and unrevised States should be viewed with caution.

The 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes the checkbox “non-vertex presentation” under the category Characteristics of Labor and Delivery. Non-vertex presentation is defined as any presentation other than vertex (i.e., any presentation other than the upper or back part of the baby’s head) [20]. Also included on the 2003 certificate under the category “Method of Delivery—Final presentation at birth,” are the checkboxes “breech” and “other” (noncephalic) presentation. Although “breech” and “other” presentations in the Method of Delivery category are subsets of “non-vertex presentation,” the combined level of “breech” and “other” presentations was higher than that for “non-vertex presentation” in Characteristics of Labor and Delivery for 2009 (6.1 percent compared with 1.4 percent, respectively). Furthermore, 69.5 percent of breech and 93.3 percent of other presentations were not classified as nonvertex, suggesting that non-vertex presentation may be underreported.

Detailed instructions and definitions for the characteristics of labor and delivery collected on the revised 2003 certificate are presented in the *Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets*

for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision) [20]. Definitions for the 1989 certificate items are also available [35].

Place of delivery and attendant at birth

Both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth include separate categories for hospitals, freestanding birthing centers, residence, and clinic or doctor's office as the place of birth. In addition, the 2003 certificate queries whether the home birth was planned to be a home delivery.

For both the revised and unrevised certificates, the four professional categories of attendants are medical doctors, doctors of osteopathy, certified nurse midwives, and other midwives. There is evidence that the number of live births attended by certified nurse midwives [CNM] is understated [50], largely due to difficulty in correctly identifying the birth attendant when more than one provider is present at the birth. (Anecdotal evidence suggests that some hospitals require that a physician be reported as the attendant even where no physician is physically present at midwife-attended births.)

Additional information on births occurring outside of hospitals, and on birth attendants, can be found in “Technical appendix. Vital statistics of the United States: 1999, vol I, natality [11].

Method of delivery

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

Information on method of delivery is reported on both the 2003 and 1989 Standard Certificates of Live Birth. However, the format and wording of the method of delivery item on the revised certificate differs from that of the unrevised certificate. The unrevised item asks a

direct question on whether the birth was vaginal, VBAC or a primary or repeat cesarean delivery. In contrast, the revised method of delivery item asks if the final route of delivery was a vaginal (with or without forceps or vacuum assistance) or a cesarean delivery. Information on the type of vaginal (vaginal or VBAC) or type of cesarean delivery (primary or repeat) is calculated from the response to a question under a different item, “Risk factors in this pregnancy” which asks if the mother had a previous cesarean delivery.

As a result of these changes, although data on total cesarean deliveries appear to be very comparable between revisions, information on type of vaginal or cesarean delivery is not. Rates based on data from the revised certificates are substantially higher for VBACs and primary cesareans, and lower for repeat cesareans, than rates based on data from unrevised certificates [51]. Accordingly, data on VBAC, primary, and repeat cesarean deliveries are not directly comparable between revisions, and beginning with the 2005 data year, are presented separately in tabulations [1] and in the data file.

Information on forceps and vacuum delivery is also available from both the 2003 revised and 1989 unrevised birth certificates; these data appear to be comparable between revisions. The 2003 revision item was also expanded to include questions on whether attempted forceps or vacuum deliveries were successful, and whether a trial of labor was attempted prior to cesarean delivery. Method of delivery items new to the revised certificate were presented in a report based on 2008 data [21]; 2009 data will be presented in an upcoming report and are available in **Documentation Table 6**.

Gestational age

The primary measure used to determine the gestational age of the newborn is the interval between the first day of the mother’s last normal menstrual period (LMP) and the date of birth. The LMP is used as the initial date because it can be more accurately determined than the date of conception, which usually occurs 2 weeks after the LMP. LMP measurement is subject to error for several reasons, including imperfect maternal recall or misidentification of the LMP because of post-conception bleeding, delayed ovulation, or intervening early miscarriage.

Births occurring before 37 completed weeks of gestation are considered to be preterm for purposes of classification. At 37–41 weeks gestation, births are considered to be term, and at 42 completed weeks and over, post-term. These distinctions are consistent with the ICD–9 and

ICD–10 [8] definitions. NCHS further categorizes births at less than 34 weeks as early preterm and births at 34-36 weeks as late preterm. Beginning with “Births: Final data for 2008” [1], NCHS has also begun differentiating between early term (37-38 weeks) and full term (39-41 weeks).

Before 1981, the period of gestation was computed only when there was a valid month, day, and year of LMP. However, length of gestation could not be determined for a substantial number of live-birth certificates each year because the day of LMP was missing. Beginning in 1981, weeks of gestation have been imputed for records with missing day of LMP when there is a valid month and year. The imputation procedure and its effect on the data are described elsewhere [11,52]. Reporting problems for this item persist and may occur more frequently among some subpopulations, such as selected maternal race groups, and among births with shorter gestations [45,53,54].

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes an additional measure of gestational age, the item “Clinical estimate of gestation.” The comparable item on the 2003 revision of the birth certificate is the “Obstetric estimate of gestation” – see definitions [20]. The clinical or obstetric estimate is compared with the length of gestation computed from the LMP date when the latter appears to be inconsistent with birthweight. This is done for normal weight births of apparently short gestations and very low birthweight births reported to be full term. The procedures are described in NCHS instruction manuals [46,47].

The period of gestation for 6.1 percent of the births in 2009 was based on the clinical or obstetric estimate of gestation. For 98 percent of these records, the clinical or obstetric estimate was used because the LMP date was not reported. For the remaining 2 percent, the clinical or obstetric estimate was used because it was compatible with the reported birthweight, whereas the LMP-based gestation was not. In cases where the reported birthweight was inconsistent with both the LMP-computed gestation and the clinical/obstetric estimate of gestation, the LMP-computed gestation was used and birthweight was reclassified as "not stated." This was necessary for 256 births or 0.01 percent of all birth records in 2009. The levels of the adjustments were similar to those for earlier years. Despite these edits, substantial incongruities in these data persist.

Birthweight

Birthweight is reported in some areas in pounds and ounces rather than in grams. However, the metric system is used to tabulate and present the statistics to facilitate comparison with data published by other groups. The categories for birthweight are consistent with the recommendations in the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9)* and the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10)* [8]. The categories in gram intervals and their equivalents in pounds and ounces are as follows:

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

ICD-9 and ICD-10 define low birthweight as less than 2,500 grams. This is a shift of 1 gram from the previous criterion of 2,500 grams or less, which was recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1935 and adopted in 1948 by the World Health Organization in the *International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death, Sixth Revision* [55]. Very low birthweight is defined as less than 1,500 grams.

To establish the continuity of class intervals needed to convert pounds and ounces to grams, the end points of these intervals are assumed to be half an ounce less at the lower end and half an ounce more at the upper end. For example, 2 lb 4 oz–3 lb 4 oz is interpreted as 2 lb 3 ½ oz–3 lb 4 ½ oz. Births for which birthweights are not reported are excluded from the computation of percentages.

Apgar score

The Apgar score is a measure of the need for resuscitation and a predictor of the infant's chances of surviving the first year of life. It is a summary measure of the infant's condition based on heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color. Each of these

factors is given a score of 0, 1, or 2; the sum of these 5 values is the Apgar score, which ranges from 0 to 10. A score of 0 to 3 indicates an infant in need of resuscitation; a score of 4 to 6 is considered intermediate; a score of 7 or greater indicates that the neonate is in good to excellent physical condition.

The 1– and 5–minute Apgar scores were added to the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth in 1978 to evaluate the condition of the newborn infant at 1 and 5 minutes after birth. In 1995, NCHS discontinued collecting data on the 1-minute score. The 2003 revised certificate includes the five minute score and also asks for a 10 minute score if the 5 minute score is less than 6. The 2009 natality file includes information on the 5 minute score only. Data for 2009 for Apgar score are shown in **Tables 18 and 19** in “Births: Final data for 2009” [1].

Plurality

Plurality is classified as single, twin, triplet, quadruplet, and quintuplet and higher order births. Each record in the natality file represents an individual birth. For example, a record coded as a twin represents one birth in a twin delivery. Pairs or sets of twins or higher order multiple births are not identified in this file. The Matched Multiple Birth File 1995-2000 [56] includes information on sets of twin, triplet and quadruplets, thus allowing for the analysis of maternal and infant characteristics of sets of births and fetal deaths in multiple deliveries.

Records for which plurality is unknown are imputed as singletons. This occurred for 0.007 percent of all records for 2009.

Abnormal conditions of the newborn

Both the 2003 and 1989 standard birth certificates collect abnormal conditions of the newborn in a checkbox format (**Figures 1**). There are seven specific abnormal conditions included on the 2003 revised birth certificate. None of the specific abnormal conditions of the newborn is comparable across the 1989 and 2003 revisions, see **Table E**. Abnormal conditions new to the revised certificate were presented in a report based on 2008 data [21]; 2009 data will be presented in an upcoming report and are available in **Documentation Table 7**.

More than one abnormal condition may be reported for a given birth. “None” or “None of the above” (in the case of the revised certificate) may also be selected. Accordingly, if the item is not completed, it is tabulated as “not stated.”

Detailed instructions and definitions for the abnormal conditions of the newborn collected on the revised 2003 certificate are presented in the *Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision)* [20]. Definitions for the 1989 certificate items are also available [35].

Congenital anomalies of the newborn

Both the 2003 and 1989 standard birth certificates collect congenital anomalies of the newborn in a checkbox format (**Figures 1**). Twelve specific anomalies or anomaly groups are collected on the 2003 revised birth certificate. Six of these anomalies or anomaly groups; Anencephaly, Meningocele/Spina Bifida, Congenital diaphragmatic hernia, Omphalocele/Gastroschisis, Cleft lip with or without Cleft palate, and Down syndrome are comparable across revisions, see **Table E**. Data for 2009 on comparable congenital anomalies are shown in **Table I-6**, available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr60/nvsr60_01_tables.pdf. Congenital anomalies new to the revised certificate were presented in a report based on 2008 data [21]; 2009 data will be presented in an upcoming report and are available in **Documentation Table 8**.

Both the revised and unrevised formats allow for the identification of more than one anomaly and include a choice of “None” (or “None of the above”). Accordingly, if the item is not completed, it is classified as “not stated.”

It is well documented that congenital anomalies, except for the most visible and most severe, have historically been under-reported on birth certificates [57]. This has been attributable, at least in part, to the inclusion of anomalies on the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth which may be difficult to detect within the short period between birth and completion of the child’s birth certificate. The 2003 revision of the US Standard Certificate attempted to improve reporting of congenital anomalies by including only those diagnosable within 24 hours of birth using conventional, widely available diagnostic techniques [17,23].

Data for the congenital anomaly “Hypospadias,” are edited to exclude this condition where the infant is a female.

Detailed instructions and definitions for the congenital anomalies of the newborn collected on the revised 2003 certificate are presented in the *Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death (2003 Revision)* [20].

Definitions for the 1989 certificate items are also available [35].

Definitions of medical terms

For definitions and discussion of the maternal and infant health characteristics, see “Guide to Completing the Facility Worksheets for the Certificate of Live Birth and Report of Fetal Death” [20].

Quality of Data

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

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

Completeness of registration — It is estimated that more than 99 percent of all births occurring in the United States in 2009 were registered. This estimate is based on the results of a national 1964–68 test of birth-registration completeness according to place of delivery (in or out of hospital) and race (white and non-white) [58]. This test has not been conducted more recently.

Completeness of reporting — Interpretation of birth certificate data must include evaluation of item completeness. The “Not stated” percentage is one measure of the quality of the data. Completeness of reporting varies among items and states. See **Table B** for the percentage of birth records on which specified items were not stated. In this table, there are items comparable to the two revisions, items not comparable between the 2003 and 1989 revision, and items exclusive to the 2003 revision. Items exclusive to the 1989 revision are no longer included in the public-use file but are available by special request.

Data users should note that levels of incomplete or inaccurate reporting for some of the items are quite high in some states. See **Table B**.

Quality control procedures — As electronic files are received at NCHS, they are automatically checked for completeness, individual item code validity, and unacceptable inconsistencies between data items. The registration area is notified of any problems. In addition, NCHS staff review the files on an ongoing basis to detect problems in overall quality such as inadequate reporting for certain items, failure to follow NCHS coding rules, and systems and software errors. Traditionally, quality assurance procedures were limited to the review and analysis of differences between NCHS and registration area code assignments for a small sample of records. As electronic birth registration became prevalent, this procedure was augmented by analyses of year-to-year and area-to-area variations in the data. These analyses are based on preliminary tabulations of the data that are cumulated by state on a year-to-date basis. NCHS investigates all differences that are judged to have consequences for quality and completeness. In the review process, statistical tests are used to call initial attention to differences for possible follow-up. As necessary, registration areas are informed of differences encountered in the tables and asked to verify the counts or to determine the nature of the differences. Missing records (except those permanently voided) and other problems detected by NCHS are resolved, and corrections are transmitted to NCHS.

State-specific data quality issues of particular concern for 2009:

Arkansas:

- Tocolysis – The level of tocolysis is inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution.

Florida:

- Eclampsia – The level of eclampsia is inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution.

Georgia:

- Numerous data items – percentage of records for which data are unknown is substantially higher than those for other reporting areas (see **Table B**). The impact of the comparatively high level of unknown data is not clear, however, as distributions for each item are consistent with those of other reporting areas.
- Successful and failed external cephalic version (ECV) – The levels of successful ECV and failed ECV are inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for these items for this state should be used with caution. Please note that these data have been excluded from

Documentation Table 4.

Michigan:

- Successful ECV – The level of successful ECV is inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution. Please note that these data have been excluded from **Documentation Table 4.**

Minnesota:

- Tocolysis – The level of tocolysis is underestimated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution.

New Mexico:

- Tocolysis – The level of tocolysis is inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution. Please note that these data have been excluded from **Documentation Table 4.**

Ohio:

- Successful ECV – The level of successful ECV is inflated due to inaccurate reporting. Data for this item for this state should be used with caution. Please note that these data have been excluded from **Documentation Table 4.**

Computation of Rates and Other Measures

Population denominators

Estimation by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin -- Populations for birth and fertility rates for 2009 shown in the report: “Births: Final Data for 2009” [1] are estimated from the 2000 census, as of July 1, 2009. These populations are shown in **Table 1** of these Detailed Notes. The population estimates have been provided by the U.S. Census Bureau [59] and are based on the 2000 census counts by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, which have been modified to be consistent with Office of Management and Budget racial categories as of 1977 and historical categories for birth data. The modification procedures are described in detail elsewhere [29,31,32,60,61].

Birth and fertility rates by state shown in the 2009 final report [1] are based on state-level population estimates projected from the 2000 census provided by the U.S. Census Bureau [59]. Rates for the territories except Puerto Rico are based on population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau’s International Data Base [62]. Rates for Puerto Rico are based on population

estimates the U.S. Census Bureau [63]. Rates by state shown in this report may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates; rates for smaller population subgroups, such as those for teenaged mothers, may be particularly affected by differences in population estimates. Birth and fertility rates by month shown in the 2009 natality final report [1] are based on monthly population estimates consistent with the July 1, 2009 population estimates. Rates for unmarried women [1] are based on distributions of the population by marital status averaged over a 3-year period for 2008-2010 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the March Current Population Survey (CPS) for each year [64-66], which have been adjusted to July 2009 population levels [59] by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS [46]. Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, are based on estimates of the total Hispanic population as of July 1, 2009 [59]. Rates for Hispanic subgroups are based on special population estimates and are presented in **Table 1** [27]. Information about allocation to Hispanic subgroups is presented elsewhere [27,67,68].

The populations by race used in this report were produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau and are based on the 2000 census counts. Reflecting the new guidelines issued in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the 2000 census included an option for individuals to report more than one race as appropriate for themselves and household members [30]. In addition, the 1997 OMB guidelines called for reporting of Asian persons separately from Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders. In the 1977 OMB guidelines, data for Asian or Pacific Islander persons were collected as a single group [29]. For the non multiple-race reporting areas (17 states and territories), birth certificates currently report only one race for each parent in the categories specified in the 1977 OMB guidelines (see “Hispanic origin, race and national origin”). In addition, unrevised birth certificate data do not report Asians separately from Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders. Thus, birth certificate data by race (the numerators for birth and fertility rates) currently are incompatible with the population data collected in the 2000 census (the denominators for the rates).

To produce birth and fertility rates for 1991 through 2009, it was necessary to “bridge” the population data for multiple-race persons back to single-race categories. In addition, the 2000 census counts estimates were modified to be consistent with the 1977 OMB racial categories, that is, to report the data for Asian persons and Native Hawaiians or other Pacific

Islanders as a combined category Asian or Pacific Islanders [60]. The procedures used to produce the “bridged” populations are described in separate publications [31,32]. Beginning with births occurring in 2003, several states began reporting multiple race data. Once all states revise their birth certificates to be compliant with the 1997 OMB standards, the use of “bridged” populations can be discontinued.

Populations used to calculate the rates for 1991–99 are based on population estimates as of July 1 of each year and were produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, with support from the National Cancer Institute [31,61,69,70]. These intercensal population estimates for 1991-1999 are revised based on the April 1, 2000, census. The rates for 1990 and 2000 are based on populations from the censuses in those years as of April 1.

The population data used to compile birth and fertility rates by race and ethnicity shown in “Births: Final data for 2009” [1] and used for this file are based on special estimation procedures, and are not actual counts. This is the case even for the 2000 populations that are based on the 2000 census. As a result, the estimation procedures used to develop these populations may contain some errors. Smaller populations, for example, American Indians or Alaskan Natives, are likely to be affected much more than larger populations by potential measurement error [31]. While the nature and magnitude of error is unknown, the potential for error should be kept in mind when evaluating trends and differentials. As more accurate information becomes available, further revisions of the estimates may be necessary.

Additional information on the revised populations is available at:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

Residential population base -- Birth rates for the United States and individual states are based on the total resident populations of the respective areas (**Table 2**). These populations exclude the Armed Forces abroad but include the Armed Forces stationed in each area. The residential population of the birth- and death-registration states for 1900–1932 and for the United States for 1900–2009 is shown in **Table 3**. In addition, the population including Armed Forces abroad is shown for the United States. **Table F** in these Notes shows the sources for these populations. A detailed discussion of historical population bases is presented elsewhere [11].

Small populations as denominators -- An asterisk (*) is shown in place of any derived rate based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator, or a population denominator of less than 50 (unweighted) for decennial years and 75,000 (weighted) for all other years for the Hispanic

subgroups. Rates based on populations below these minimum levels lack sufficient reliability for analytic purposes. These guidelines follow the suggestions of the U.S. Census Bureau [71,72].

Net census undercounts and overcounts -- Studies conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that some age, race, and sex groups are more completely enumerated than others. Census miscounts can have consequences for vital statistics measures. For example, an adjustment to increase the population denominator would result in a smaller rate compared to the unadjusted population. A more detailed discussion of census undercounts and overcounts can be found in the “1999 Technical Appendix” [11]. Adjusted rates for 2000 can be computed by multiplying the reported rates by ratios from the 2000 census-level population adjusted for the estimated age-specific census over- and undercounts, which are shown in **Table G** of these Notes.

Cohort fertility tables

Various fertility measures for cohorts of women are computed from births adjusted for underregistration and population estimates corrected for under enumeration and misstatement of age. Cohort fertility tables are available through 2005 and have recently been revised and updated to incorporate new rates for black women [73,74]. A detailed description of the methods used in deriving these measures is available in an earlier publication as well as detailed data for earlier years [75].

Total fertility rates

The total fertility rate is the sum of the birth rates by age of mother (in 5-year age groups) multiplied by 5. It is an age-adjusted rate because it is based on the assumption that there is the same number of women in each age group. The rate of 2,007.0 in 2009, for example, means that if a hypothetical group of 1,000 women were to have the same birth rates in each age group that were observed in the actual childbearing population in 2009, they would have a total of 2,007.0 children by the time they reached the end of the reproductive period (taken here to be age 50 years), assuming that all of the women survived to that age.

Seasonal adjustment of rates

The seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates are computed from the X-11 variant of

Census Method II [76]. This method, used since 1964, differs slightly from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Seasonal Factor Method, which was used for *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1964. The fundamental technique is the same in that it is an adaptation of the ratio-to-moving-average method. Before 1964, the method of seasonal adjustment was based on the X-9 variant and other variants of Census Method II. A comparison of the Census Method II with the BLS Seasonal Factor Method shows the differences in the seasonal patterns of births to be negligible.

Computation of percentages, percentage distributions, and means

Births for which a particular characteristic is unknown were subtracted from the figures for total births that were used as denominators before percentages, percentage distributions, and means were computed. The percentage of records with missing information for each item is shown by state in **Table B**. The mean age of mother is the arithmetic average of the age of mothers at the time of birth, computed directly from the frequency of births by age of mother. An asterisk is shown in place of any derived statistic based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator or denominator.

Computation of Measures of Variability

Random variation and confidence intervals for natality data

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

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

The confidence interval is the range of values for the number of births, birth rates, or percent of births that you could expect in 95 out of 100 cases. The confidence limits are the end

points of this range of values (the highest and lowest values). Confidence limits tell you how much the number of events or rates could vary under the same (or similar) circumstances.

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

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

95-percent confidence limits for numbers less than 100 — When the number of births is less than 100 and the rate is small, the data are assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution [77]. Confidence limits are estimated using the following formulas:

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

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

where:

B = number of births

L = the value in **Table H** that corresponds to the number B

U = the value in **Table H** that corresponds to the number B

Example

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

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

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

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

95-percent confidence limits for numbers of 100 or more — When the number of events

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

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

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

where:

$$B = \text{number of births}$$

Example

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

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

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

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

Computing confidence intervals for rates — The same statistical assumptions can be used to estimate the variability in birth rates. Again, one formula is used for rates based on numbers of events less than 100, and another formula for rates based on numbers of 100 or greater. For our purposes, assume that the denominators of these rates (the population estimates) have no error. While this assumption is technically correct *only* for denominators based on the census that occurs every 10 years, the error in intercensal population estimates is usually small, difficult to measure, and therefore not considered. (See, however, discussion of population denominators in “population bases” [11].)

95-percent confidence limits for rates based on fewer than 100 events — As stated earlier, when the number of events in the numerator is less than 20 (or the population denominator is less than 50 for decennial years and 75,000 (weighted) for all other years for an

Hispanic subgroup), an asterisk (*) is shown in place of the rate because there were too few births or the population is too small to compute a statistically reliable rate. When the number of events in the numerator is greater than 20 but less than 100 (and the population denominator for the subgroups is above the minimum), the confidence interval for a rate can be estimated using the two formulas which follow and the values in **Table H**.

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

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

where:

R = birth rate

L = the value in **Table H** that corresponds to the number of events B

U = the value in **Table H** that corresponds to the number of events B

Example

Suppose that the first birth rate for American Indian and Alaskan Native (AIAN) women 40-44 years of age was 0.50 per thousand, based on 47 births in the numerator. Using **Table H**:

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

$$= 0.37$$

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

$$= 0.66$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual first birth rate for AIAN women 40-44 years of age would be between 0.37 and 0.66.

95-percent confidence limits for rates when the numerator is 100 or more — In this case, use the following formula for the birth rate R based on the number of births B :

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

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

where:

R = birth rate

B = number of births

Example

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

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

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

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

Computing 95-percent confidence intervals for percents and proportions — In many instances we need to compute the confidence intervals for percents or proportions. Percents derive from a binomial distribution. As with birth rates, an asterisk (*) will be shown for any percent which is based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator. The computation of a 95-percent confidence interval for a percent is made when the following conditions are met:

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

where:

B = number of births in the denominator

p = percent divided by 100

q = $1 - p$

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

$$\text{Lower limit} = p - \left(1.96 \times \left(\sqrt{pq / B}\right)\right)$$

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

where:

$$p = \text{percent divided by 100}$$

$$q = 1 - p$$

$$B = \text{number of births in the denominator}$$

Example

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Significance testing for population groups

Significance testing when one or both of the rates is based on fewer than 100 cases — To compare two rates, when one or both of those rates are based on less than 100 cases, you first

compute the confidence intervals for both rates. Then you check to see if those intervals overlap. If they **do** overlap, the difference is not statistically significant at the 95-percent level. If they **do not** overlap, the difference is indeed statistically significant.

Example

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

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

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

This method of comparing confidence intervals is a conservative test for statistical significance. That is, the difference between two rates may, in fact, be statistically significant even though confidence intervals for the two rates overlap [78]. Thus, caution should be observed when interpreting a non-significant difference between two rates, especially when the lower and upper limits being compared overlap only slightly.

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

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

where:

R_1 = first rate

R_2 = second rate

N_1 = first number of births
 N_2 = second number of births

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

Example

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

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

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

Significance testing differences between two percentages — When testing the difference between two percents, both percents must meet the following conditions:

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

where:

B = number of births in the denominator
 p = percent divided by 100
 q = $1 - p$

When both percents meet these conditions then the difference between the two percents is

considered statistically significant if it is greater than the statistic in the formula below. This statistic equals 1.96 times the standard error for the difference between two percents.

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

where:

B_1 = number of births in the denominator of the first percent

B_2 = number of births in the denominator of the second percent

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

p_1 = the first percent divided by 100

p_2 = the second percent divided by 100

Example

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

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

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

Significance testing differences between two means — A previous report details the formula and procedure in testing differences between two means in which both means are based on 100 or more cases [79]. When one or both means is based on fewer than 100 cases, confidence intervals are computed for both means based on the standard error of the mean: $s /$

\sqrt{N} ; s is the standard deviation and N is the number of births. If the confidence intervals overlap, the difference is not statistically significant given the width of the confidence interval (i.e. 0.95 percent level). If they do not overlap, the difference is statistically significant.

Random variation and significance testing for population subgroups

This section presents information relevant to Hispanic subgroups (or generally speaking, *any* subgroup of the population for which *survey* data has been used for estimation of the denominator.) Birth and fertility rates for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and “Other” Hispanic subgroups for 2009 are shown in the 2009 final report [1] and in the “Vital Statistics of the United States, 2009, Part 1, Natality” (in preparation). *Population estimates* for Hispanic subgroups are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Current Population Survey (CPS) and adjusted to resident population control totals as shown in **Table 1** [62]. As a result, the rates are subject to the variability of the denominator as well as the numerator. For these Hispanic subgroups (but not for all origin, total Hispanic, total non-Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, or non-Hispanic black populations), the following formulas are used for testing statistical significance in trends and differences:

Approximate 95-percent confidence interval: less than 100 births — When the number of events in the numerator is less than 20, an asterisk is shown in place of the rate. When the number of events in the numerator is greater than 20 but less than 100, the confidence interval for the birth rate can be estimated using the formulas that follow and the values in **Table H**. For crude and age-specific birth rates,

$$\text{Lower limit} = R * L(1 - \alpha = .96, B) * \left(1 - 2.576 \sqrt{f \left(a + \frac{b}{P} \right)} \right)$$

$$\text{Upper limit} = R * U(1 - \alpha = .96, B) * \left(1 + 2.576 \sqrt{f \left(a + \frac{b}{P} \right)} \right)$$

where:

R = rate (births per 1,000 population)

L = the value in **Table H** that corresponds to the number B , using the 96 percent CI column

U = the value in **Table H** that corresponds to the number B , using the 96 percent CI column

α = standard error term for selecting CI column in **Table H**

B = total number of births upon which rate is based

f = the factor which depends on whether an entire or a sampled population (like one from a Current Population Survey – CPS) is used, and the span of years represented. f equals 0.670 for a single year
 a and b of the example are single year averages of the 2008 and 2009 CPS standard error parameters [80,81]
 P = total estimated population upon which the rate is based

NOTE: In the formulas above, the confidence limits are estimated from the non-sampling error in the number of births, the numerator, and the sampling error in the population estimate, the denominator. A 96 percent standard error is computed for the numerator and a 99 percent standard error is computed for the denominator in order to compute a 95-percent confidence interval for the rate.

Example

Suppose that the birth rate of Puerto Rican women 45–49 years of age was 0.4 per 1,000, based on 35 births in the numerator and an estimated resident population of 87,892 in the denominator. Using **Table H**, the 95-percent confidence interval would be:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Lower limit} &= 0.4 * 0.68419 * \left(1 - 2.576 \sqrt{0.670 \left(-0.000087 + \left(\frac{3,809}{87,892} \right) \right)} \right) \\
 &= 0.4 * 0.68419 * \left(1 - 2.576 \sqrt{0.028978} \right) \\
 &= 0.4 * 0.68419 * \left(1 - (2.576 * 0.170229) \right) \\
 &= 0.4 * 0.68419 * 0.561490 \\
 &= 0.154
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Upper limit} &= 0.4 * 1.41047 * \left(1 + 2.576 \sqrt{0.670 \left(-0.000087 + \left(\frac{3,809}{87,892} \right) \right)} \right) \\
 &= 0.4 * 1.41047 * \left(1 + 2.576 \sqrt{0.028978} \right) \\
 &= 0.4 * 1.41047 * \left(1 + (2.576 * 0.170229) \right) \\
 &= 0.4 * 1.41047 * 1.438510 \\
 &= 0.812
 \end{aligned}$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual birth rate of Puerto Rican women 45–49 years of age lies between 0.15 and 0.81.

Approximate 95-percent confidence interval: 100 or more births — When the number of events in the numerator is greater than 100, the confidence interval for the birth rate can be estimated from the following formulas: For crude and age-specific birth rates,

$$\text{Lower limit} = R - 1.96 * R * \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{B}\right) + f\left(a + \frac{b}{P}\right)}$$

$$\text{Upper limit} = R + 1.96 * R * \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{B}\right) + f\left(a + \frac{b}{P}\right)}$$

where:

R = rate (births per 1,000 population)

B = total number of births upon which rate is based

f = the factor which depends on whether an entire or a sampled population (like one from a Current Population Survey – CPS) is used, and the span of years represented. f equals 0.670 for a single year

a and b of the example are single year averages of the 2008 and 2009 CPS standard error parameters [80,81]

a = -0.000087

b = 3,809

P = total estimated population upon which rate is based

Example

Suppose that the fertility rate of Cuban women 15–44 years of age was 51.2 per 1,000 based on 13,088 births in the numerator and an estimated resident population of 255,399 in the denominator. The 95-percent confidence interval would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lower limit} &= 51.2 - 1.96 * 51.2 * \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{13,088}\right) + 0.670 * \left[-0.000087 + \left(\frac{3,809}{255,399}\right)\right]} \\ &= 51.2 - 1.96 * 51.2 * \sqrt{0.000076406 + (0.670 * 0.014827)} \\ &= 51.2 - 1.96 * 51.2 * \sqrt{0.01001050} \\ &= 51.2 - 1.96 * 51.2 * 0.1000524 \\ &= 41.1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Upper limit} &= 51.2 + 1.96 * 51.2 * \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{13,088}\right) + 0.670 * \left[-0.000087 + \left(\frac{3,809}{255,399}\right)\right]} \\ &= 51.2 + 1.96 * 51.2 * \sqrt{0.000076406 + (0.670 * 0.014827)} \\ &= 51.2 + 1.96 * 51.2 * \sqrt{0.01001050} \\ &= 51.2 + 1.96 * 51.2 * 0.1000524 \\ &= 61.3 \end{aligned}$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual fertility rate of Cuban women 15–

44 years of age is between 41.16 and 61.24.

Significance testing for subgroups — When both rates are based on 100 or more events, the difference between the two rates is considered statistically significant if it exceeds the value given by the formula below. This statistic equals 1.96 times the standard error for the difference between two rates.

$$z = 1.96 * \sqrt{R_1^2 * \left[\left(\frac{1}{B_1} \right) + f \left(a + \frac{b}{P_1} \right) \right] + R_2^2 * \left[\left(\frac{1}{B_2} \right) + f \left(a + \frac{b}{P_2} \right) \right]}$$

If the difference is greater than this statistic, then the difference would occur by chance less than 5 times out of 100. If the difference is less than this statistic, the difference might occur by chance more than 5 times out of 100. It may be concluded that the difference is not statistically significant at the 95-percent confidence level.

Example

Suppose the birth rate for Mexican women 15–19 years of age (R_1) is 94.5, based on 97,744 births and an estimated population of 1,033,878, and the birth rate for Puerto Rican women 15–19 years of age (R_2) is 61.4, based on 10,006 births and an estimated population of 162,899.

Using the above formula, the z score is computed as follows

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1.96 * \sqrt{94.5^2 * \left[\left(\frac{1}{97,744} \right) + 0.670 \left(-0.000087 + \frac{3,809}{1,033,878} \right) \right] + 61.4^2 * \left[\left(\frac{1}{10,006} \right) + 0.670 \left(-0.000087 + \frac{3,809}{162,899} \right) \right]} \\ &= 1.96 * \sqrt{8930.25 * (0.00010231 + 0.670 * 0.003597) + 3769.96(0.00009994 + 0.670 * 0.023296)} \\ &= 1.96 * \sqrt{(8930.25 * 0.00242022) + (3769.96 * 0.015708)} \\ &= 1.96 * \sqrt{21.61 + 59.21} \\ &= 1.96 * 9.0 \\ &= 17.64 \end{aligned}$$

Since the difference between the two rates 33.1 is greater than the value above (17.64), the two rates are statistically significantly different at the 0.05 level of significance.

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Figure 1. U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, 2003 Revision

U.S. STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH				
LOCAL FILE NO.			BIRTH NUMBER:	
C H I L D	1. CHILD'S NAME (First, Middle, Last, Suffix)		2. TIME OF BIRTH (24 hr)	
	3. SEX		4. DATE OF BIRTH (Mo/Day/Yr)	
M O T H E R	5. FACILITY NAME (If not Institution, give street and number)		6. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF BIRTH	
	7. COUNTY OF BIRTH			
	8a. MOTHER'S CURRENT LEGAL NAME (First, Middle, Last, Suffix)		8b. DATE OF BIRTH (Mo/Day/Yr)	
	8c. MOTHER'S NAME PRIOR TO FIRST MARRIAGE (First, Middle, Last, Suffix)		8d. BIRTHPLACE (State, Territory, or Foreign Country)	
	9a. RESIDENCE OF MOTHER-STATE	9b. COUNTY	9c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION	
9d. STREET AND NUMBER		9e. APT. NO.	9f. ZIP CODE	
		9g. INSIDE CITY LIMITS? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
F A T H E R	10a. FATHER'S CURRENT LEGAL NAME (First, Middle, Last, Suffix)		10b. DATE OF BIRTH (Mo/Day/Yr)	
		10c. BIRTHPLACE (State, Territory, or Foreign Country)		
C E R T I F I E R	11. CERTIFIER'S NAME: _____ TITLE: <input type="checkbox"/> MD <input type="checkbox"/> DO <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL ADMIN. <input type="checkbox"/> CNM/CM <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER MIDWIFE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) _____		12. DATE CERTIFIED ____/____/____ MM DD YYYY	
			13. DATE FILED BY REGISTRAR ____/____/____ MM DD YYYY	
INFORMATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE USE				
M O T H E R	14. MOTHER'S MAILING ADDRESS: 9 Same as residence, or: State: _____ City, Town, or Location: _____ Street & Number: _____ Apartment No.: _____ Zip Code: _____			
	15. MOTHER MARRIED? (At birth, conception, or any time between) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No IF NO, HAS PATERNITY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BEEN SIGNED IN THE HOSPITAL? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		16. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER REQUESTED FOR CHILD? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	17. FACILITY ID. (NPI)		18. MOTHER'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____	
INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH PURPOSES ONLY				
M O T H E R	20. MOTHER'S EDUCATION (Check the box that best describes the highest degree or level of school completed at the time of delivery) <input type="checkbox"/> 8th grade or less <input type="checkbox"/> 9th - 12th grade, no diploma <input type="checkbox"/> High school graduate or GED completed <input type="checkbox"/> Some college credit but no degree <input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree (e.g., AA, AS) <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree (e.g., BA, AB, BS) <input type="checkbox"/> Master's degree (e.g., MA, MS, MEd, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="checkbox"/> Doctorate (e.g., PhD, EdD) or Professional degree (e.g., MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)		21. MOTHER OF HISPANIC ORIGIN? (Check the box that best describes whether the mother is Spanish/Hispanic/Latina. Check the "No" box if mother is not Spanish/Hispanic/Latina) <input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latina <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicana <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latina (Specify) _____	
	22. MOTHER'S RACE (Check one or more races to indicate what the mother considers herself to be) <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native (Name of the enrolled or principal tribe) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			
F A T H E R	23. FATHER'S EDUCATION (Check the box that best describes the highest degree or level of school completed at the time of delivery) <input type="checkbox"/> 8th grade or less <input type="checkbox"/> 9th - 12th grade, no diploma <input type="checkbox"/> High school graduate or GED completed <input type="checkbox"/> Some college credit but no degree <input type="checkbox"/> Associate degree (e.g., AA, AS) <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree (e.g., BA, AB, BS) <input type="checkbox"/> Master's degree (e.g., MA, MS, MEd, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="checkbox"/> Doctorate (e.g., PhD, EdD) or Professional degree (e.g., MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)		24. FATHER OF HISPANIC ORIGIN? (Check the box that best describes whether the father is Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Check the "No" box if father is not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino) <input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino (Specify) _____	
	25. FATHER'S RACE (Check one or more races to indicate what the father considers himself to be) <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native (Name of the enrolled or principal tribe) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			
Mother's Name	Mother's Medical Record No.	26. PLACE WHERE BIRTH OCCURRED (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Freestanding birthing center <input type="checkbox"/> Home Birth: Planned to deliver at home? 9 Yes 9 No <input type="checkbox"/> Clinic/Doctor's office <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____		
		27. ATTENDANT'S NAME, TITLE, AND NPI NAME: _____ NPI: _____ TITLE: <input type="checkbox"/> MD <input type="checkbox"/> DO <input type="checkbox"/> CNM/CM <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER MIDWIFE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) _____		
		28. MOTHER TRANSFERRED FOR MATERNAL MEDICAL OR FETAL INDICATIONS FOR DELIVERY? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No IF YES, ENTER NAME OF FACILITY MOTHER TRANSFERRED FROM: _____		

MOTHER	29a. DATE OF FIRST PRENATAL CARE VISIT MM / DD / YYYY <input type="checkbox"/> No Prenatal Care		29b. DATE OF LAST PRENATAL CARE VISIT MM / DD / YYYY		30. TOTAL NUMBER OF PRENATAL VISITS FOR THIS PREGNANCY _____ (If none, enter Δ0".)				
	31. MOTHER'S HEIGHT _____ (feet/inches)		32. MOTHER'S PREPREGNANCY WEIGHT _____ (pounds)		33. MOTHER'S WEIGHT AT DELIVERY _____ (pounds)				
	35. NUMBER OF PREVIOUS LIVE BIRTHS (Do not include this child)		36. NUMBER OF OTHER PREGNANCY OUTCOMES (spontaneous or induced losses or ectopic pregnancies)		37. CIGARETTE SMOKING BEFORE AND DURING PREGNANCY For each time period, enter either the number of cigarettes or the number of packs of cigarettes smoked. IF NONE, ENTER Δ0". Average number of cigarettes or packs of cigarettes smoked per day: # of cigarettes # of packs Three Months Before Pregnancy _____ OR _____ First Three Months of Pregnancy _____ OR _____ Second Three Months of Pregnancy _____ OR _____ Third Trimester of Pregnancy _____ OR _____				
	35a. Now Living Number _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None		35b. Now Dead Number _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None		38. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THIS DELIVERY <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid <input type="checkbox"/> Self-pay <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____				
35c. DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH MM / YYYY		36b. DATE OF LAST OTHER PREGNANCY OUTCOME MM / YYYY		39. DATE LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN MM / DD / YYYY		40. MOTHER'S MEDICAL RECORD NUMBER			
MEDICAL AND HEALTH INFORMATION	41. RISK FACTORS IN THIS PREGNANCY (Check all that apply)			43. OBSTETRIC PROCEDURES (Check all that apply)			46. METHOD OF DELIVERY		
	42. INFECTIONS PRESENT AND/OR TREATED DURING THIS PREGNANCY (Check all that apply)			44. ONSET OF LABOR (Check all that apply)			47. MATERNAL MORBIDITY (Check all that apply)		

NEWBORN	NEWBORN INFORMATION			
	48. NEWBORN MEDICAL RECORD NUMBER		49. BIRTHWEIGHT (grams preferred, specify unit) _____ g grams 9 lb/oz	
MOTHER'S NAME MOTHER'S MEDICAL RECORD NO.	50. OBSTETRIC ESTIMATE OF GESTATION: _____ (completed weeks)		51. APGAR SCORE: Score at 5 minutes: _____ If 5 minute score is less than 6, Score at 10 minutes: _____	
	52. PLURALITY - Single, Twin, Triplet, etc. (Specify) _____		53. IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH - Born First, Second, Third, etc. (Specify) _____	
	54. ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE NEWBORN (Check all that apply)		55. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF THE NEWBORN (Check all that apply)	
	56. WAS INFANT TRANSFERRED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF DELIVERY? 9 Yes 9 No IF YES, NAME OF FACILITY INFANT TRANSFERRED TO: _____		57. IS INFANT LIVING AT TIME OF REPORT? 9 Yes 9 No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Infant transferred, status unknown	
			58. IS THE INFANT BEING BREASTFED AT DISCHARGE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Table 1. Estimated total population, by race and Hispanic origin and estimated female population, by age and race and Hispanic origin of woman: United States, 2009

[Populations estimated as of July 1]

Race and Hispanic origin	Total population	Female population											
		15-44 years	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 and origins	307,006,550	61,948,144	9,751,042	10,486,548	6,172,620	4,313,928	10,446,007	10,562,159	9,780,629	10,185,335	10,487,466	11,535,568	
White	Total ¹	246,978,488	48,112,962	7,549,845	8,078,853	4,751,040	3,327,813	8,126,251	8,188,767	7,527,823	7,903,447	8,287,821	9,291,132
	Non-Hispanic ³	202,157,932	38,188,378	5,728,060	6,289,630	3,673,967	2,615,663	6,448,106	6,457,444	5,850,299	6,293,811	6,849,088	7,996,024
Black	Total ¹	40,999,984	9,405,775	1,583,728	1,777,117	1,048,224	728,893	1,659,425	1,596,041	1,445,100	1,464,487	1,463,605	1,540,787
	Non-Hispanic ³	38,862,271	8,933,194	1,489,664	1,685,012	992,484	692,528	1,580,414	1,517,996	1,365,674	1,388,287	1,395,811	1,480,911
American Indian or Alaska Native	Total ¹	3,500,501	775,223	132,959	149,831	87,545	62,286	148,747	139,195	115,816	110,944	110,690	119,791
Asian or Pacific Islander	Total ¹	15,527,577	3,654,184	484,510	480,747	285,811	194,936	511,584	638,156	691,890	706,457	625,350	583,858
Hispanic ³	Total	48,419,324	10,718,316	1,980,009	1,944,962	1,170,684	774,278	1,816,714	1,866,311	1,808,387	1,732,519	1,549,423	1,394,697
	Mexican	32,032,897	7,058,249	1,363,213	1,329,537	799,432	530,105	1,233,628	1,255,041	1,196,082	1,113,814	930,147	811,235
	Puerto Rican	4,325,043	997,602	194,247	199,526	116,546	82,980	166,092	151,618	161,653	155,937	162,776	138,415
	Cuban	1,725,812	336,154	55,150	45,743	29,720	16,023	61,680	54,728	55,294	66,957	51,752	59,370
	Other Hispanic ⁴	10,335,556	2,326,302	367,395	370,152	224,982	145,170	355,315	404,920	395,355	395,812	404,748	385,678

1 Persons of Hispanic origin are included for this race group.

2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

3 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. See references 27 and 59.

Table 2. Estimated total population, female population aged 15-44 years, and age-specific female population: United States, each state, and territory: July 1, 2009

Geographic Area	Total population	Female population										
		15-44 years	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						
United States	307,006,550	61,948,144	9,751,042	10,486,548	6,172,620	4,313,928	10,446,007	10,562,159	9,780,629	10,185,335	10,487,466	11,535,568
Alabama	4,708,708	950,315	150,778	161,876	95,224	66,652	163,928	162,557	148,949	155,874	157,131	175,211
Alaska	698,473	144,562	23,145	24,833	15,097	7,736	26,046	27,166	22,308	21,905	22,304	26,268
Arizona	6,595,778	1,298,072	218,735	215,054	132,708	82,346	207,790	235,319	218,966	214,929	206,014	222,133
Arkansas	2,889,450	568,411	93,506	97,173	57,602	39,571	94,043	100,619	92,137	92,075	92,364	103,627
California	36,961,664	7,693,697	1,214,598	1,308,294	783,128	525,166	1,268,234	1,331,456	1,243,564	1,268,685	1,273,464	1,345,870
Colorado	5,024,748	1,027,293	155,141	161,251	95,682	65,569	184,061	171,995	167,784	173,141	169,061	190,195
Connecticut	3,518,288	688,265	112,783	123,986	71,840	52,146	113,190	101,976	100,293	115,597	133,223	147,220
Delaware	885,122	176,795	26,725	30,622	17,399	10,420	27,942	29,445	28,579	28,836	31,371	34,364
District of Columbia	599,657	150,841	13,390	21,678	9,517	12,161	27,179	32,253	26,807	23,072	19,852	20,290
Florida	18,537,969	3,483,271	525,173	564,106	336,982	227,124	575,469	595,349	542,880	586,452	619,015	691,861
Georgia	9,829,211	2,089,095	332,750	342,429	205,557	136,872	332,697	354,458	336,882	362,996	359,633	370,961
Hawaii	1,295,178	249,213	35,540	37,849	22,895	14,954	40,419	46,864	41,873	41,313	40,895	44,632
Idaho	1,545,801	306,453	53,825	56,771	32,573	24,198	53,991	54,211	48,329	47,021	46,130	51,801
Illinois	12,910,409	2,646,520	420,511	448,663	263,644	185,019	448,269	455,645	420,220	433,122	440,601	483,786
Indiana	6,423,113	1,281,738	212,305	224,031	131,321	92,710	222,186	214,076	199,898	208,804	212,743	239,966
Iowa	3,007,856	577,743	93,775	60,016	46,559	30,616	110,936	95,215	83,951	87,872	93,194	110,653
Kansas	2,818,747	553,980	91,541	96,536	56,277	40,259	106,620	97,212	82,438	84,926	86,248	102,994
Kentucky	4,314,113	863,624	134,158	84,044	56,547	140,591	144,731	149,293	137,008	143,856	148,145	164,028
Louisiana	4,492,076	930,761	147,012	159,611	93,482	66,129	170,122	169,990	143,202	140,380	147,456	168,144
Maine	1,318,301	245,825	37,555	25,037	17,910	10,377	39,403	38,138	36,957	41,240	47,140	55,600
Maryland	5,699,478	1,175,996	178,748	196,289	115,606	80,683	188,049	195,382	183,900	195,626	216,750	238,530
Massachusetts	6,593,587	1,355,976	195,001	229,058	125,022	104,036	230,539	216,562	208,118	223,718	247,981	268,646
Michigan	9,969,727	1,962,712	324,489	358,320	210,500	148,270	340,943	306,515	287,548	324,262	345,124	388,138
Minnesota	5,266,214	1,046,457	164,621	180,690	104,596	76,094	184,988	179,618	159,009	164,204	177,948	206,185
Mississippi	2,951,996	605,338	99,847	108,206	63,834	44,372	107,812	105,543	93,130	95,366	95,281	106,758
Missouri	5,987,580	1,191,447	190,179	204,220	121,535	82,685	207,821	208,590	183,814	190,273	196,729	230,256
Montana	974,989	182,280	29,006	32,789	19,015	13,774	35,678	31,821	26,365	26,989	28,638	36,427
Nebraska	1,796,619	352,708	57,592	63,873	36,349	27,524	68,771	60,985	51,702	53,164	54,213	64,433
Nevada	2,643,085	528,202	86,863	81,858	52,179	29,679	79,736	97,286	90,601	90,773	87,948	91,172
New Hampshire	1,324,575	257,673	40,358	46,736	26,456	20,280	44,249	37,971	36,253	42,904	49,560	57,620
New Jersey	8,707,739	1,711,165	275,834	281,747	173,635	108,112	260,617	270,171	270,188	297,983	330,459	358,062
New Mexico	2,009,671	395,285	64,806	69,482	41,136	28,346	69,311	71,354	62,581	60,721	61,836	72,131
New York	19,541,453	4,022,533	590,928	667,979	386,720	281,259	668,847	676,045	641,219	657,855	710,588	771,802
North Carolina	9,380,884	1,912,539	292,826	313,702	181,300	132,402	315,417	312,056	306,767	333,088	331,509	352,478
North Dakota	646,844	127,149	18,594	23,743	12,180	11,563	30,253	21,533	16,363	17,189	18,068	22,449
Ohio	11,542,645	2,270,612	368,701	396,980	235,168	161,812	372,432	378,452	357,296	372,977	392,475	444,293
Oklahoma	3,687,050	729,110	117,273	124,070	73,516	50,554	134,318	132,927	112,907	113,340	111,548	131,500
Oregon	3,825,657	754,824	116,183	122,840	72,516	50,324	128,009	135,042	123,273	123,843	121,817	136,126
Pennsylvania	12,604,767	2,437,535	375,827	438,087	248,405	189,682	412,834	388,626	370,011	393,578	434,399	489,172
Rhode Island	1,053,209	213,399	31,045	39,184	20,496	18,688	36,769	32,336	32,437	34,207	38,466	42,295
South Carolina	4,561,242	914,438	139,566	155,806	90,191	65,615	151,641	156,044	144,788	151,470	154,689	169,634
South Dakota	812,383	153,504	25,609	28,424	16,406	12,018	30,014	26,747	22,361	22,470	23,488	28,966
Tennessee	6,296,254	1,270,018	197,870	204,963	123,194	81,769	205,403	218,775	206,971	216,048	217,858	239,226
Texas	24,782,302	5,182,835	862,672	868,122	522,367	345,755	867,183	914,887	847,878	864,495	820,270	867,820
Utah	2,784,572	609,295	106,364	108,992	61,165	47,827	121,569	115,085	101,769	86,775	75,105	79,614
Vermont	621,760	120,186	17,505	22,539	10,461	10,461	23,102	17,913	16,246	18,779	21,607	25,622
Virginia	7,882,590	1,632,043	240,251	265,725	151,243	114,482	277,691	277,556	253,444	271,666	285,961	309,281
Washington	6,664,195	1,345,084	205,980	215,016	130,255	84,761	222,591	243,181	218,462	221,787	224,047	248,892
West Virginia	1,819,777	344,474	51,683	57,088	24,104	14,600	58,329	56,847	54,656	58,256	59,298	66,743
Wisconsin	5,654,774	1,111,789	175,252	197,045	112,376	84,669	205,851	181,338	161,521	173,701	192,333	222,318
Wyoming	544,270	105,064	16,623	18,099	10,622	7,477	20,050	19,668	16,026	15,732	15,489	19,367

Puerto Rico	3,967,288	840,216	142,228	146,028	87,373	58,655	137,282	142,121	141,207	136,214	137,364	140,570
Virgin Islands	109,809	22,293	3,960	4,216	2,608	1,608	3,579	3,313	3,162	3,941	4,082	4,335
Guam	178,430	38,867	7,918	7,709	4,675	3,034	6,874	6,047	5,764	6,393	6,080	5,852
American Samoa	65,628	14,822	3,575	3,690	2,357	1,333	2,658	2,256	2,003	2,052	2,163	1,976
Northern Marianas	51,484	14,392	1,761	2,052	1,254	798	2,346	3,697	2,416	1,969	1,912	2,024

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Unpublished estimates of the July 1, 2009, United States population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008. See reference 59.
Territories data from Census Bureau International Data Base.

Table 3. Population of birth- and death-registration states, 1900–1932, and United States, 1900–2009

[Population enumerated as of April 1 for 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year	United States 1/		Year	United States 1/		Birth-registration States		Death-registration States	
	Population including Armed Forces abroad	Population residing in area		Population including Armed Forces abroad	Population residing in area	Number of States 2/	Population residing in area	Number of States 2/	Population residing in area
2009	307,439,406	307,006,550	1953	159,565,000	158,242,000				
2008	304,482,639	304,059,724	1952	156,954,000	155,687,000				
2007	302,045,179	301,621,157	1951	154,287,000	153,310,000				
2006	299,801,097	299,398,484	1950	151,132,000	150,697,361	..	...	...	...
2005	296,748,486	296,410,404	1949	149,188,000	148,665,000	..	...	...	...
2004	293,906,517	293,655,404	1948	146,631,000	146,093,000	..	...	...	...
2003	291,028,156	290,810,789	1947	144,126,000	143,446,000	..	...	...	...
2002	288,600,204	288,368,706	1946	141,389,000	140,054,000	..	...	...	...
2001	285,024,000	284,796,887	1945	139,928,000	132,481,000	..	...	...	...
2000	281,652,000	281,421,906	1944	138,397,000	132,885,000	..	...	...	...
1999	279,294,713	279,040,168	1943	136,739,000	134,245,000	..	...	...	...
1998	276,115,288	275,854,104	1942	134,860,000	133,920,000	..	...	...	...
1997	272,911,760	272,646,925	1941	133,402,000	133,121,000	..	...	...	...
1996	269,667,391	269,394,284	1940	131,820,000	131,669,275	..	...	...	...
1995	266,557,091	266,278,393	1939	131,028,000	130,879,718	..	...	...	...
1994	263,435,673	263,125,821	1938	129,969,000	129,824,939	..	...	...	...
1993	260,255,352	259,918,588	1937	128,961,000	128,824,829	..	...	...	...
1992	256,894,189	256,514,224	1936	128,181,000	128,053,180	..	...	...	...
1991	253,492,503	252,980,941	1935	127,362,000	127,250,232	..	...	...	...
1990	249,225,000	248,709,873	1934	126,485,000	126,373,773	..	...	...	...
1989	247,342,000	246,819,000	1933	125,690,000	125,578,763	..	...	...	...
1988	245,021,000	244,499,000	1932	124,949,000	124,840,471	47	118,903,899	47	118,903,899
1987	242,804,000	242,289,000	1931	124,149,000	124,039,648	46	117,455,229	47	118,148,987
1986	240,651,000	240,133,000	1930	123,188,000	123,076,741	46	116,544,946	47	117,238,278
1985	238,466,000	237,924,000	1929		121,769,939	46	115,317,450	46	115,317,450
1984	236,348,000	235,825,000	1928		120,501,115	44	113,636,160	44	113,636,160
1983	234,307,000	233,792,000	1927		119,038,062	40	104,320,830	42	107,084,532
1982	232,188,000	231,664,000	1926		117,399,225	35	90,400,590	41	103,822,683
1981	229,966,000	229,466,000	1925		115,831,963	33	88,294,564	40	102,031,555
1980	227,061,000	226,545,805	1924		114,113,463	33	87,000,295	39	99,318,098
1979	225,055,000	224,567,000	1923		111,949,945	30	81,072,123	38	96,788,197
1978	222,585,000	222,095,000	1922		110,054,778	30	79,560,746	37	92,702,901
1977	220,239,000	219,760,000	1921		108,541,489	27	70,807,090	34	87,814,447
1976	218,035,000	217,563,000	1920		106,466,420	23	63,597,307	34	86,079,263
1975	215,973,000	215,465,000	1919	105,063,000	104,512,110	22	61,212,076	33	83,157,982
1974	213,854,000	213,342,000	1918	104,550,000	103,202,801	20	55,153,782	30	79,008,412
1973	211,909,000	211,357,000	1917	103,414,000	103,265,913	20	55,197,952	27	70,234,775
1972	209,896,000	209,284,000	1916		101,965,984	11	32,944,013	26	66,971,177
1971	207,661,000	206,827,000	1915		100,549,013	10	31,096,697	24	61,894,847
1970	204,270,000	203,211,926	1914		99,117,567	..	...	24	60,963,309
1969	202,677,000	201,385,000	1913		97,226,814	..	...	23	58,156,740
1968	200,706,000	199,399,000	1912		95,331,300	..	...	22	54,847,700
1967	198,712,000	197,457,000	1911		93,867,814	..	...	22	53,929,644
1966	196,560,000	195,576,000	1910		92,406,536	..	...	20	47,470,437
1965	194,303,000	193,526,000	1909		90,491,525	..	...	18	44,223,513
1964	191,889,000	191,141,000	1908		88,708,976	..	...	17	38,634,759
1963	189,242,000	188,483,000	1907		87,000,271	..	...	15	34,552,837
1962	186,538,000	185,771,000	1906		85,436,556	..	...	15	33,782,288
1961	183,691,000	182,992,000	1905		83,819,666	..	...	10	21,767,980
1960	179,933,000	179,323,175	1904		82,164,974	..	...	10	21,332,076
1959	177,264,000	176,513,000	1903		80,632,152	..	...	10	20,943,222
1958	174,141,000	173,320,000	1902		79,160,196	..	...	10	20,582,907

1957	171,274,000	170,371,000	1901		77,585,128	..	..	10	20,237,453
1956	168,221,000	167,306,000	1900		76,094,134	..	..	10	19,965,446
1955	165,275,000	164,308,000							
1954	162,391,000	161,164,000							

- - - Data not available.

... Category not applicable.

1/ Alaska included beginning 1959 and Hawaii, 1960.

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

SOURCE: Published and unpublished data from the U.S. Census Bureau; see text and Table F.

Table A. Births by place of occurrence and residence for births occurring in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories, 2009

Area	Number live births	
	Occurrence	Residence
United States ¹	4,137,836	4,130,665
Alabama	61,317	62,475
Alaska	11,202	11,324
Arizona	93,320	92,798
Arkansas	38,768	39,808
California	527,847	527,020
Colorado	69,036	68,628
Connecticut	39,481	38,896
Delaware	11,989	11,559
District of Columbia	14,200	9,040
Florida	221,635	221,394
Georgia	142,686	141,377
Hawaii	18,888	18,887
Idaho	23,253	23,737
Illinois	167,659	171,163
Indiana	87,520	86,673
Iowa	39,640	39,701
Kansas	42,512	41,396
Kentucky	55,594	57,551
Louisiana	65,108	64,973
Maine	13,354	13,470
Maryland	72,590	75,059
Massachusetts	75,445	75,016
Michigan	116,236	117,294
Minnesota	70,426	70,646
Mississippi	41,978	42,901
Missouri	79,593	78,905
Montana	12,203	12,257
Nebraska	27,198	26,936
Nevada	37,296	37,612
New Hampshire	13,389	13,377
New Jersey	107,086	110,331
New Mexico	28,315	29,000
New York	250,029	248,110
North Carolina	128,173	126,845
North Dakota	10,275	9,001
Ohio	145,517	144,841
Oklahoma	53,650	54,553
Oregon	47,685	47,132
Pennsylvania	145,812	146,434
Rhode Island	12,230	11,442
South Carolina	57,884	60,620
South Dakota	12,479	11,934
Tennessee	87,141	82,211
Texas	408,391	401,977
Utah	55,144	53,887
Vermont	5,776	6,110
Virginia	103,061	105,059
Washington	89,200	89,313
West Virginia	21,299	21,268
Wisconsin	70,090	70,843
Wyoming	7,236	7,881
Births occurring to US territorial residents		
Puerto Rico	-	44,773
Virgin Islands	-	1,687
Guam	-	3,417
American Samoa	-	1,340
Northern Marianas	-	1,109

--- Data not available.

¹ Excludes data for the territories and foreign residents

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City and the District of Columbia, 2009
[By place of residence]

Area	Items common to both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth						Hispanic Origin	
	All births	Place of birth	Attendant at birth	Mother's birthplace	Father's age	Father's race	Mother	Father
Total of reporting areas ¹	4,130,665	0.0	0.1	0.3	13.9	19.4	0.7	14.8
Alabama	62,475	-	0.0	0.2	20.1	20.9	0.0	20.1
Alaska	11,324	0.2	0.1	0.4	9.9	14.5	3.5	27.8
Arizona	92,798	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	15.4	0.7	13.9
Arkansas	39,808	0.0	0.0	0.3	21.1	24.6	0.3	21.6
California	527,020	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.6	10.6	1.7	8.3
Colorado	68,628	-	0.0	0.1	8.3	12.7	1.1	9.9
Connecticut	38,896	-	0.1	0.2	11.2	13.1	0.2	11.3
Delaware	11,559	-	0.0	0.6	20.7	26.5	0.2	25.5
District of Columbia	9,040	-	-	1.1	25.4	38.7	2.0	26.3
Florida	221,394	0.0	0.0	0.3	15.9	27.0	0.4	17.8
Georgia	141,377	0.0	0.0	1.2	15.1	29.2	2.4	21.5
Hawaii	18,887	-	0.0	0.2	7.4	11.3	0.1	7.5
Idaho	23,737	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.1	17.7	0.7	11.9
Illinois	171,163	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.7	15.4	0.1	15.3
Indiana	86,673	0.0	0.0	0.6	12.7	17.0	0.2	14.5
Iowa	39,701	-	0.0	0.5	12.2	19.7	0.0	15.6
Kansas	41,396	-	0.0	0.1	11.6	17.3	0.2	11.1
Kentucky	57,551	0.0	0.0	0.5	18.8	22.4	0.1	17.2
Louisiana	64,973	-	0.0	0.0	17.2	18.7	0.0	17.5
Maine	13,470	-	-	-	10.5	11.3	0.2	12.4
Maryland	75,059	-	-	0.2	16.8	24.9	0.2	17.6
Massachusetts	75,016	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.5	11.0	0.3	9.5
Michigan	117,294	-	0.0	0.2	16.0	18.3	0.3	15.8
Minnesota	70,646	-	0.1	0.3	12.5	19.5	1.3	14.3
Mississippi	42,901	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.7	22.8	0.1	23.0
Missouri	78,905	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	20.9	0.1	19.5
Montana	12,257	-	0.0	0.0	8.7	11.7	2.8	10.7
Nebraska	26,936	-	0.0	0.1	12.4	24.9	0.0	13.3
Nevada	37,612	0.0	0.0	0.5	15.8	20.0	0.8	18.3
New Hampshire	13,377	-	0.0	0.1	8.3	12.3	0.7	8.2
New Jersey	110,331	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.7	11.7	0.3	8.6
New Mexico	29,000	-	0.0	0.2	17.7	20.8	0.7	18.7
New York (excluding NYC)	125,768	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.4	16.6	0.7	12.2
New York City	122,342	0.0	0.0	0.2	14.8	16.0	2.8	17.3
North Carolina	126,845	-	-	0.0	18.3	18.6	0.0	18.5
North Dakota	9,001	-	-	0.4	8.8	11.9	1.2	10.7
Ohio	144,841	-	0.0	0.5	18.2	21.6	0.5	18.6
Oklahoma	54,553	-	-	0.1	13.9	18.8	0.2	15.5
Oregon	47,132	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.8	16.0	0.3	0.6
Pennsylvania	146,434	0.0	0.0	3.5	13.8	14.1	1.1	7.7
Rhode Island	11,442	0.0	-	0.1	12.9	31.7	3.6	13.7
South Carolina	60,620	-	0.1	0.1	27.8	33.2	0.6	28.3
South Dakota	11,934	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.1	10.6	0.1	10.1
Tennessee	82,211	0.0	0.6	0.2	17.3	24.6	0.1	17.3
Texas	401,977	0.0	0.2	0.1	14.8	28.1	0.2	14.9
Utah	53,887	-	0.0	0.2	6.8	16.4	0.0	7.7
Vermont	6,110	-	0.0	0.0	8.2	11.5	0.2	10.7
Virginia	105,059	0.0	0.1	0.1	13.8	16.4	0.2	14.2
Washington	89,313	-	0.0	0.3	8.6	21.5	1.4	12.9
West Virginia	21,268	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.8	14.1	0.4	14.0
Wisconsin	70,843	0.0	0.0	0.1	36.6	36.7	0.1	36.7
Wyoming	7,881	-	0.0	0.3	16.2	20.6	2.1	17.9
Puerto Rico	44,773	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.7	5.0	0.0	4.6
Virgin Islands	1,687	0.7	2.0	-	19.6	20.5	3.1	39.2
Guam	3,417	0.2	0.0	0.3	23.5	25.1	0.1	23.6
American Samoa	1,340	-	1.3	3.6	38.8	39.0	---	---
Northern Marianas	1,109	-	0.2	-	9.7	9.6	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City and the District of Columbia, 2009 -- Con.
[By place of residence]

Area	Items common to both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth							
	Educational attainment of mother		Live-birth order	Length of gestation	Month prenatal care began		Number of prenatal visits	
	Unrevised ²	Revised ³			Unrevised ²	Revised ³		
Total of reporting areas ¹	3.0	2.0	0.6	0.1	3.8	5.3	3.8	
Alabama	2.8	---	0.1	0.0	2.8	---	0.7	
Alaska	4.9	---	5.1	0.3	9.7	---	16.6	
Arizona	1.4	---	0.0	0.0	1.0	---	0.2	
Arkansas	5.8	---	0.3	0.2	6.5	---	3.4	
California	---	3.7	0.1	0.1	---	3.7	2.8	
Colorado	---	1.2	0.1	0.0	---	1.7	1.4	
Connecticut	1.6	---	0.0	0.0	1.8	---	0.7	
Delaware	---	2.5	0.0	0.1	---	6.4	0.5	
District of Columbia	---	---	1.4	0.5	---	---	16.6	
Florida	---	0.7	0.9	0.1	---	5.6	4.5	
Georgia	---	6.3	7.6	0.4	---	29.2	23.6	
Hawaii	2.2	---	0.1	0.2	5.6	---	5.2	
Idaho	---	0.9	0.1	0.1	---	0.6	0.4	
Illinois	2.8	---	0.3	0.2	6.4	---	5.8	
Indiana	---	0.9	0.1	0.1	---	1.2	0.9	
Iowa	---	1.6	0.1	0.0	---	2.0	0.2	
Kansas	---	2.9	0.0	0.2	---	4.3	2.2	
Kentucky	---	1.2	0.0	0.0	---	3.9	3.0	
Louisiana	0.3	---	0.0	0.0	0.4	---	0.1	
Maine	2.4	---	0.1	0.0	2.6	---	0.2	
Maryland	7.0	---	0.2	0.1	7.1	---	1.8	
Massachusetts	0.6	---	0.7	0.5	3.6	---	1.8	
Michigan	---	1.0	0.1	0.1	---	3.6	2.7	
Minnesota	3.8	---	0.5	0.3	4.3	---	2.7	
Mississippi	3.4	---	0.0	0.1	3.6	---	0.3	
Missouri	4.3	---	0.3	0.1	5.0	---	3.6	
Montana	---	0.9	0.2	0.1	---	10.3	10.3	
Nebraska	---	0.1	0.2	0.0	---	2.7	0.6	
Nevada	---	---	1.2	0.9	---	---	14.1	
New Hampshire	---	8.6	1.7	0.2	---	11.2	3.1	
New Jersey	5.6	---	0.1	0.0	5.1	---	0.5	
New Mexico	---	1.5	2.6	0.0	---	12.4	3.5	
New York (excluding NYC)	---	2.6	2.2	0.2	---	4.7	5.3	
New York City	---	0.9	0.2	0.0	---	5.7	4.0	
North Carolina	0.9	---	0.1	0.0	1.6	---	1.4	
North Dakota	---	2.6	0.1	0.0	---	3.0	1.8	
Ohio	---	1.7	1.5	0.1	---	8.0	11.3	
Oklahoma	---	---	0.2	0.1	---	---	1.5	
Oregon	---	0.5	0.6	0.0	---	0.9	1.7	
Pennsylvania	---	2.2	0.4	0.3	---	5.8	6.2	
Rhode Island	8.0	---	3.8	0.1	2.6	---	4.6	
South Carolina	---	3.4	0.1	0.0	---	3.8	0.6	
South Dakota	---	0.8	0.0	0.1	---	1.5	1.0	
Tennessee	---	0.8	0.5	0.3	---	5.4	5.7	
Texas	---	0.2	0.0	0.0	---	1.6	0.6	
Utah	---	2.3	0.1	0.0	---	1.5	2.1	
Vermont	---	1.3	0.3	0.1	---	1.3	0.5	
Virginia	3.6	---	0.1	0.0	2.7	---	0.4	
Washington	---	0.8	1.0	0.1	---	5.2	7.5	
West Virginia	3.9	---	0.0	0.0	4.3	---	0.8	
Wisconsin	1.1	---	0.1	0.1	1.9	---	1.7	
Wyoming	---	1.1	0.3	0.1	---	2.4	2.9	
Puerto Rico	---	0.3	0.0	0.2	---	0.6	0.3	
Virgin Islands	2.5	---	1.3	0.5	5.4	---	5.8	
Guam	1.1	---	2.2	0.0	1.8	---	2.1	
American Samoa	---	---	-	---	---	---	---	
Northern Marianas	4.7	---	7.8	0.3	1.4	---	1.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City and the District of Columbia, 2009 -- Con.
[By place of residence]

Area	Items common to both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth						
	Birthweight	5-minute Apgar score	Weight gain	Tobacco use		Method of Delivery ⁴	
				Unrevised ²	Revised ³		
Total of reporting areas ¹	0.1	0.6	5.5	2.4	1.4	0.3	
Alabama	0.1	0.2	1.1	2.7	---	0.5	
Alaska	0.1	1.1	9.6	1.9	---	2.6	
Arizona	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.1	---	0.5	
Arkansas	0.0	0.2	5.8	4.8	---	0.5	
California	0.0	1.4	7.7	---	1.8	0.0	
Colorado	0.0	0.2	3.0	---	0.2	0.0	
Connecticut	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.4	---	0.3	
Delaware	0.0	0.3	1.9	---	2.1	0.0	
District of Columbia	0.1	0.3	8.5	---	---	0.1	
Florida ⁵	0.0	0.2	7.4	---	---	0.0	
Georgia ⁶	0.7	0.6	26.2	---	---	0.8	
Hawaii	0.1	0.4	11.3	0.2	---	0.6	
Idaho	0.1	0.5	0.8	---	0.1	0.0	
Illinois	0.1	0.4	8.6	1.6	---	0.9	
Indiana	0.1	0.3	1.2	---	0.8	0.1	
Iowa	0.0	0.3	0.9	---	1.7	0.0	
Kansas	0.0	0.3	2.1	---	2.9	0.0	
Kentucky	0.0	0.2	2.7	---	0.8	0.1	
Louisiana	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.3	---	0.2	
Maine	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.3	---	0.3	
Maryland	0.1	0.3	2.4	6.4	---	0.8	
Massachusetts	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.6	---	0.9	
Michigan ⁵	0.1	0.3	4.3	---	---	0.0	
Minnesota	0.1	0.3	5.7	3.4	---	0.9	
Mississippi	0.1	0.4	2.1	3.3	---	0.6	
Missouri	0.1	0.6	5.9	3.5	---	1.0	
Montana	0.1	0.4	12.1	---	1.0	0.3	
Nebraska	0.0	0.1	2.4	---	0.2	-	
Nevada	0.0	0.6	9.2	---	---	1.2	
New Hampshire	0.1	0.3	9.1	---	10.0	0.1	
New Jersey	0.1	0.1	0.8	5.0	---	1.0	
New Mexico	0.1	0.1	9.6	---	1.1	0.0	
New York (excluding NYC)	0.2	0.5	4.6	---	1.7	0.6	
New York City	0.0	0.2	7.5	---	0.4	0.3	
North Carolina	0.1	0.3	4.0	0.8	---	0.8	
North Dakota	0.0	0.1	1.7	---	1.9	0.0	
Ohio	0.1	0.3	8.7	---	1.8	0.1	
Oklahoma	0.2	0.3	2.0	---	---	0.3	
Oregon	0.0	0.1	2.7	---	0.8	-	
Pennsylvania	0.3	0.5	9.3	---	3.8	0.1	
Rhode Island	0.1	0.5	15.5	3.7	---	0.7	
South Carolina	0.1	0.2	2.6	---	5.4	0.1	
South Dakota	0.0	0.4	2.3	---	1.3	0.0	
Tennessee	0.0	1.2	5.9	---	0.9	0.0	
Texas	0.0	1.4	0.9	---	0.2	0.0	
Utah	0.0	0.2	4.1	---	0.4	0.1	
Vermont	0.1	0.2	2.7	---	1.3	0.0	
Virginia	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.6	---	0.7	
Washington	0.2	0.4	6.6	---	0.9	-	
West Virginia	0.1	0.2	1.0	3.4	---	0.6	
Wisconsin	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.8	---	0.1	
Wyoming	0.1	0.2	7.3	---	4.7	-	
Puerto Rico	0.1	0.9	0.8	---	0.1	0.0	
Virgin Islands	1.0	0.8	29.3	4.1	---	2.8	
Guam	0.4	0.7	3.9	0.9	---	1.5	
American Samoa	-	---	---	---	---	---	
Northern Marianas ⁷	0.2	1.0	---	0.2	---	1.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City and the District of Columbia, 2009 -- Con.
[By place of residence]

Area	Items common to both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth							
	Risk Factors in this Pregnancy				Characteristics of Labor and Delivery			
	Diabetes	Pregnancy Associated Hypertension	Chronic Hypertension	Eclampsia	Meconium	Breech	Precipitous Labor	
Total of reporting areas ¹	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.2	0.6	
Alabama	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	
Alaska	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	
California	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	
Colorado	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Connecticut	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Delaware	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	
District of Columbia	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.4	0.0	1.8	
Florida	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	
Georgia	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	17.1	10.1	
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Idaho	0.1	0.1	0.1	---	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Indiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	
Kentucky	0.4	0.4	0.4	---	0.1	0.4	0.6	
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Maryland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Massachusetts	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Michigan	0.9	0.9	0.9	---	0.3	1.0	1.3	
Minnesota	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	
Mississippi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Missouri	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	
Nebraska	0.1	0.1	0.1	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Nevada	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	
New Hampshire	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.0	
New Jersey	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.4	
New York (excluding NYC)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.2	
New York City	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	
Ohio	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.0	
Oklahoma	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	-	0.0	0.0	
Rhode Island	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	0.1	
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Tennessee	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Texas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	
Vermont	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	
Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Washington	0.9	0.9	0.9	---	0.9	1.0	1.2	
West Virginia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Wisconsin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerto Rico	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Virgin Islands	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	
Guam	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Northern Marianas	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.5	2.1	1.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City and the District of Columbia, 2009 -- Con.
[By place of residence]

Area	Items common to both the 1989 and 2003 revisions of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth							
	Obstetric Procedures		Congenital Anomalies					Down Syndrome
	Induction of Labor	Tocolysis	Anencephaly	Spina bifida	Omphalocele/ Gastroschisis	Cleft Lip/ Palate		
Total of reporting areas ¹	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Alabama	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Alaska	5.2	5.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas ⁸	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia	2.4	1.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Florida	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Georgia	6.4	11.1	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Maryland	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Massachusetts	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Michigan	0.3	1.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Minnesota ⁸	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missouri	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Montana	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nebraska	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	3.9	3.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
New Hampshire	0.5	1.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
New Jersey	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
New Mexico ⁸	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York (excluding NYC)	0.0	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
New York City	0.2	0.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ohio	0.6	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Oklahoma	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oregon	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pennsylvania	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	1.1	1.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
South Carolina	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Dakota	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
West Virginia	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Wisconsin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wyoming	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Virgin Islands	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Guam	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City and the District of Columbia, 2009 -- Con. [By place of residence]

Area	Items exclusive to the 2003 US Standard Certificate of Live Birth ³					
	Pregnancy Risk Factors	Obstetric Procedures	Onset of Labor	Characteristics of Labor and Delivery	Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn	Congenital Anomalies
Total of reporting areas ¹	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.7
Alabama	---	---	---	---	---	---
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arkansas	---	---	---	---	---	---
California	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Colorado	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Connecticut	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
District of Columbia	---	---	---	---	---	---
Florida	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6
Georgia ⁹	6.8	11.2	10.2	6.6	7.4	8.8
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Illinois	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indiana	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Iowa	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Kansas	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Kentucky	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0
Louisiana	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	---	---	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts	---	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan ⁹	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.5	2.4	3.2
Minnesota	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	---	---	---	---
Missouri	---	---	---	---	---	---
Montana	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1
Nebraska	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Hampshire	8.1	9.0	10.0	8.6	12.8	13.0
New Jersey	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Mexico ⁸	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
New York (excluding NYC)	1.9	2.6	2.8	1.7	2.8	3.7
New York City	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	4.0
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Ohio ⁹	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.7	4.1
Oklahoma	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oregon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Pennsylvania	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rhode Island	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
South Dakota	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tennessee	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Texas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Utah	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vermont	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0
Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	2.0	2.2
West Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyoming	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Puerto Rico	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Virgin Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam	---	---	---	---	---	---
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each state and territory, New York City and the District of Columbia, 2009 -- Con.
[By place of residence]

Area	Items exclusive to the 2003 US. Standard Certificate of Live Birth ³		
	Method of Delivery		
	Fetal presentation	Final route and method of delivery	Trial of labor
Total of reporting areas ¹	3.7	0.7	1.5
Alabama	---	---	---
Alaska	---	---	---
Arizona	---	---	---
Arkansas	---	---	---
California	7.8	0.1	0.1
Colorado	0.1	0.1	0.3
Connecticut	---	---	---
Delaware	2.0	1.9	2.0
District of Columbia	---	---	---
Florida	1.0	0.2	1.2
Georgia	17.3	1.0	7.9
Hawaii	---	---	---
Idaho	0.1	0.1	0.1
Illinois	---	---	---
Indiana	1.9	0.7	1.5
Iowa	1.6	1.6	1.6
Kansas	2.6	2.6	2.6
Kentucky	0.9	0.6	0.6
Louisiana	---	---	---
Maine	---	---	---
Maryland	---	---	---
Massachusetts	---	---	---
Michigan	1.2	0.3	0.6
Minnesota	---	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	---
Missouri	---	---	---
Montana	0.2	0.3	0.3
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nevada	---	---	---
New Hampshire	8.1	8.1	8.1
New Jersey	---	---	---
New Mexico	1.2	0.4	0.4
New York (excluding NYC)	2.2	2.2	2.2
New York City	0.9	0.7	0.8
North Carolina	---	---	---
North Dakota	2.0	1.9	1.9
Ohio	2.8	1.2	1.2
Oklahoma	---	---	---
Oregon	0.3	0.0	0.3
Pennsylvania	1.5	1.6	4.3
Rhode Island	---	---	---
South Carolina	3.1	3.1	3.2
South Dakota	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tennessee	0.5	0.5	0.5
Texas	2.8	0.1	1.5
Utah	0.1	0.2	0.2
Vermont	0.7	0.7	0.7
Virginia	---	---	---
Washington	1.0	0.0	0.1
West Virginia	---	---	---
Wisconsin	---	---	---
Wyoming	0.1	0.1	0.9
Puerto Rico	0.1	0.0	3.5
Virgin Islands	---	---	---
Guam	---	---	---
American Samoa	---	---	---
Northern Marianas	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

--Data not available.

- Quantity zero.

¹ Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.

² Data are for states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth. Births to residents of states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth are coded as not stated for this item. See "Technical Notes."

³ Data are for states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth. Births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth are coded as not stated for this item. See "Technical Notes."

⁴ Not stated levels for states which implemented the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth are derived from the item "Final route and method of delivery" only.

⁵ The Florida and Michigan tobacco use item is not consistent with the tobacco use items on either the 1989 or 2003 U.S Standard Certificates of Live Birth.

⁶ Reliable data on tobacco use not available for Georgia for 2009.

⁷ The Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas reports tobacco use but does not report the average number of cigarettes smoked per day.

⁸ Data on tocolysis for Arkansas, Minnesota, and New Mexico should be used with caution (see "Technical notes").

⁹ Data on external cephalic version for Georgia, Michigan, and Ohio should be used with caution (see "Technical notes").

Table C. Implementation of the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth: Each state and territory, New York City, and the District of Columbia, 2003-2009

Year	Revised reporting area						
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Total ¹	28 states	27 states	22 states ²	19 states ²	12 states ²	7 states ²	2 states
Alabama							
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas							
California	X	X	X	X [^]			
Colorado	X	X	X [^]				
Connecticut							
Delaware	X	X	X	X [^]			
District of Columbia	X*						
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	X*	
Georgia	X	X	X*				
Hawaii							
Idaho	X	X	X	X	X	X [^]	
Illinois							
Indiana	X	X	X [^]				
Iowa	X	X	X [^]				
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X [^]		
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X	X [^]	
Louisiana							
Maine							
Maryland							
Massachusetts							
Michigan	X	X	X*				
Minnesota							
Mississippi							
Missouri							
Montana	X	X [^]					
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X [^]		
Nevada	X*						
New Hampshire	X	X	X	X	X	X*	
New Jersey							
New Mexico	X	X [^]					
New York (excluding NYC)	X	X	X	X	X	X [^]	
New York City	X	X [^]					
North Carolina							
North Dakota	X	X	X	X [^]			
Ohio	X	X	X	X [^]			
Oklahoma	X*						

Oregon	X	X [^]					
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X [^]
Rhode Island							
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	X [^]	
South Dakota	X	X	X	X [^]			
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X	X [^]	
Texas	X	X	X	X	X [^]		
Utah	X [^]						
Vermont	X	X	X	X	X*		
Virginia							
Washington	X	X	X	X	X	X	X [^]
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming	X	X	X	X [^]			

Puerto Rico	X	X	X	X	X [^]		
Virgin Islands							
Guam							
American Samoa							
Northern Marianas							

[^] First year using 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth; revised as of January 1.

* Revised after January 1.

¹ Excludes reporting areas that revised after January 1.

² Excludes New York City

Table D. Percentage of live births by selected demographic and health characteristics: United States and total of 28 revised states, 2009

Characteristic of mother	28 states ¹	United States
Race/Hispanic origin of mother		
Non-Hispanic white ²	51.98	53.95 **
Non-Hispanic black ²	13.12	14.86 **
Hispanic ³	28.34	24.37 **
Mexican	18.78	15.74 **
Puerto Rican	1.60	1.67 **
Cuban	0.53	0.41 **
Central or South American	3.49	3.62 **
Other and Unknown Hispanic	3.94	2.94 **
American Indian or Alaska Native ⁴	0.89	1.18 **
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.14	6.08 **
Unmarried Women	41.02	41.00
Age of Mother		
<20 years	10.12	10.04 **
20-24 years	24.50	24.35 **
25-29 years	28.28	28.25
30-34 years	22.90	23.13 **
35-39 years	11.43	11.48 **
40-54 years	2.77	2.75
Characteristic of Infant/Delivery		
Very preterm ⁵	1.91	1.97 **
Preterm ⁶	11.99	12.18 **
Very low birthweight ⁷	1.41	1.45 **
Low birthweight ⁸	8.00	8.16 **
4,000 grams or more ⁹	7.53	7.60 **
Multiple births ^{10,11}	33.82	34.75 **

** Difference significant at p = 0.05.

¹California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and

²Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. All states in the 28-state reporting area reported multiple-race data for 2009. The multiple-race data for these were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."

³Includes persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

⁴Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

⁵Born prior to 32 completed weeks of gestation.

⁶Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.

⁷Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz)

⁸Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).

⁹Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz.

¹⁰Includes births in twin, triplet, and higher order multiple deliveries.

¹¹The number of live births in multiple deliveries per 1,000 live births.

Table E. Comparability of selected data items from the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth with items from the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth

Item on 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth	Comparable	Not comparable	New
Race - Mother/Father	X ¹		
Hispanic origin - Mother/Father	X		
Education - Mother/Father		X	
Cigarette smoking during pregnancy		X	
Month prenatal care began		X	
Risk factors in this pregnancy			
Diabetes, Prepregnancy (Diagnosis prior to this pregnancy)	X ²		
Diabetes, Gestational (Diagnosis in this pregnancy)	X ²		
Hypertension, Prepregnancy (chronic)	X		
Hypertension, Gestational (PIH, preeclampsia)	X		
Hypertension, Eclampsia	X		
Previous preterm birth		X	
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome		X	
Mother had previous cesarean delivery		X	
Obstetric Procedures			
Cervical cerclage			X
Tocolysis	X		
External cephalic version - Successful			X
External cephalic version - Failed			X
Onset of Labor			
Premature rupture >= 12 hrs		X	
Precipitous labor < 3 hrs	X		
Prolonged labor >= 20 hours		X	
Characteristics of Labor/Delivery			
Induction of labor	X		
Augmentation of labor		X	
Non-vertex presentation			X
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation			X
Antibiotics received by the mother during labor			X
Clinical chorioamnionitis diagnosed during labor		X	
Moderate/heavy meconium staining of the amniotic fluid	X		
Fetal intolerance of labor		X	
Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor			X
Method of Delivery			
Forceps delivery attempted but unsuccessful?			X
Vacuum extraction delivery attempted but unsuccessful?			X
Cephalic Presentation			X
Breech Presentation	X ³		
Other presentation	X ³		
Final route and method of delivery Vaginal/Spontaneous	X ⁴		
Final route and method of delivery Vaginal/Forceps	X ⁴		
Final route and method of delivery Vaginal/Vacuum	X ⁴		
Final route and method of delivery Cesarean	X ⁵		
If cesarean, was trial of labor attempted?			X
NEWBORN INFORMATION			
Birthweight	X		
Apgar Score - 5 minute	X		
Plurality	X		
Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn			
Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery		X	
Assisted ventilation > 6 hours		X	

NICU admission			X
Newborn given surfactant replacement therapy			X
Antibiotics received by the newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis			X
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction		X	
Significant birth injury		X	
Congenital Anomalies			
Anencephaly	X		
Meningomyelocele/Spina Bifida	X		
Cyanotic congenital heart disease			X
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	X		
Omphalocele	X ⁶		
Gastroschisis	X ⁶		
Limb reduction defect			X
Cleft lip with or without Cleft palate	X ⁷		
Cleft Palate alone	X ⁷		
Down Syndrome	X		
Infant Living at time of report			
Infant being breastfed?			
Down Syndrome - karyotype confirmed			X
Down Syndrome - karyotype pending			X
Suspected chromosomal disorder		X	
Suspected chromosomal disorder - karyotype confirmed			X
Suspected chromosomal disorder - karyotype pending			X
Hypospadias			X

¹ Thirty-one states reported multiple race data for all of 2009. The multiple-race data for these states are bridged to the single race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; See Detailed Technical Notes.

² Prepregnancy diabetes and Gestational diabetes may be combined to be consistent with the Diabetes item reported on the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

³ "Breech" and "Other" fetal presentations at birth may be combined to be consistent with the Breech/malpresentation item on the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

⁴ Information on whether the vaginal delivery following a previous cesarean delivery (VBAC) is not comparable.

⁵ Information on whether the delivery was a primary or repeat cesarean is not comparable.

⁶ "Omphalocele" and "Gastroschisis" may be combined to be consistent with the Omphalocele/Gastroschisis item on the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

⁷ Cleft lip with or without palate may be combined with Cleft lip alone to be consistent with the Cleft lip/palate item on the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

Table F. Sources for the resident population and population including Armed Forces abroad: Birth and death-registration states, 1900-1932, and United States, 1900-2009

[2009] National Center for Health Statistics. Vintage 2009 bridged-race postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States as of July 1, 2009, by year, state and county, age, bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex. File pcen_v2009_y09.txt (ASCII). 2010.

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[2009] U.S. Census Bureau. 2009 monthly postcensal resident population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. 1/1/2009 to 6/1/2009 and 7/1/2009 to 12/1/2009. Files NC-EST2009-ALLDATA-R-File19 and NC-EST2009-ALLDATA-R-File20. June 2010.

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<http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/2009-nat-res.html>.

[2008] National Center for Health Statistics. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States for July 1, 2000-July 1, 2008, by year, county, age, bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex (Vintage 2008). Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau; released May 14, 2009. Available from:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2008.

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[2008] US Census Bureau. Monthly postcensal resident population plus Armed Forces overseas, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Available at:

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[2007] National Center for Health Statistics. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States for July 1, 2000-July 1, 2007, by year, county, age, bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex (Vintage 2007). Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau; released August 7, 2008. Available from:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2007.

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[2006] National Center for Health Statistics. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States for July 1, 2000-July 1, 2006, by year, county, age, bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex (Vintage 2006). Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet from:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2006. August

16, 2007.

[2006] US Census Bureau. Monthly postcensal resident population plus Armed Forces overseas, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Available at:

http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/2006_nat_af.html.

[2005] National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2000-July 1, 2005, United States resident population from the Vintage 2005 postcensal series by year, county, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet from:
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2005.
August 16, 2006.

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[2004] National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2000-July 1, 2004 , United States resident population from the Vintage 2004 postcensal series by year, county, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet at:
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2004.
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[2004] US Census Bureau. Monthly postcensal resident population plus Armed Forces overseas, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Available at:
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[2003] National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2000-July 1, 2003 , United States resident population from the Vintage 2003 postcensal series by year, county, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet at:
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2003.
September 14, 2004.

[2002] National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2000-July 1, 2002 , United States resident population from the Vintage 2002 postcensal series by year, county, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet at:
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2002.
August, 1, 2003.

[2001] National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2000 and July 1, 2001 , United States resident population from the Vintage 2001 postcensal series by year, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet at:
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2001.
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[1999] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1999, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1999.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1998] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1998, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1998.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1997] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1997, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1997.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1996] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1996, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1996.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1995] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1995, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1995.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

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[1993] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1993, United States resident population state and county, by age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1993.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

[1992] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1992, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged

race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1992.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003.
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[1991] National Center for Health Statistics. Intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1991, United States resident population by state and county, age, sex, bridged race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. File icen1991.txt. Internet released, April 15, 2003.
Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm.

Table G. Percentage net population under/over count, by age, sex, and race/Hispanic origin: United States, April 1, 2000	
Characteristic	Estimate (%)
Total	-0.49
Age/sex	
10–17 Male and female	-1.32
18–29 Male	1.12
18–29 Female	-1.39
30–49 Male	2.01
30–49 Female	-0.60
50 years and over male	-0.80
50 years and over female	-2.53
Race/Hispanic origin	
Non-Hispanic white	-1.13
Non-Hispanic black	1.84
Hispanic	0.71

SOURCE: Fenstermaker D, Haines D. Summary of estimated net coverage. DSSD A.C.E. Revision II Memorandum Series #PP-54. Washington: U.S. Census Bureau. 2002.

Table H. Lower and upper 95 percent and 96 percent confidence limit factors for a birth rate based on a Poisson variable of 1 through 99 births, B

B	$L(1-\alpha=.95,B)$	$U(1-\alpha=.95,B)$	$L(1-\alpha=.96,B)$	$U(1-\alpha=.96,B)$
1	0.02532	5.57164	0.02020	5.83392
2	0.12110	3.61234	0.10735	3.75830
3	0.20622	2.92242	0.18907	3.02804
4	0.27247	2.56040	0.25406	2.64510
5	0.32470	2.33367	0.30591	2.40540
6	0.36698	2.17658	0.34819	2.23940
7	0.40205	2.06038	0.38344	2.11666
8	0.43173	1.97040	0.41339	2.02164
9	0.45726	1.89831	0.43923	1.94553
10	0.47954	1.83904	0.46183	1.88297
11	0.49920	1.78928	0.48182	1.83047
12	0.51671	1.74680	0.49966	1.78566
13	0.53246	1.71003	0.51571	1.74688
14	0.54671	1.67783	0.53027	1.71292
15	0.55969	1.64935	0.54354	1.68289
16	0.57159	1.62394	0.55571	1.65610
17	0.58254	1.60110	0.56692	1.63203
18	0.59266	1.58043	0.57730	1.61024
19	0.60207	1.56162	0.58695	1.59042
20	0.61083	1.54442	0.59594	1.57230
21	0.61902	1.52861	0.60435	1.55563
22	0.62669	1.51401	0.61224	1.54026
23	0.63391	1.50049	0.61966	1.52602
24	0.64072	1.48792	0.62666	1.51278
25	0.64715	1.47620	0.63328	1.50043
26	0.65323	1.46523	0.63954	1.48888
27	0.65901	1.45495	0.64549	1.47805
28	0.66449	1.44528	0.65114	1.46787
29	0.66972	1.43617	0.65652	1.45827
30	0.67470	1.42756	0.66166	1.44922
31	0.67945	1.41942	0.66656	1.44064
32	0.68400	1.41170	0.67125	1.43252
33	0.68835	1.40437	0.67575	1.42480
34	0.69253	1.39740	0.68005	1.41746
35	0.69654	1.39076	0.68419	1.41047
36	0.70039	1.38442	0.68817	1.40380
37	0.70409	1.37837	0.69199	1.39743
38	0.70766	1.37258	0.69568	1.39134
39	0.71110	1.36703	0.69923	1.38550
40	0.71441	1.36172	0.70266	1.37991
41	0.71762	1.35661	0.70597	1.37454
42	0.72071	1.35171	0.70917	1.36938
43	0.72370	1.34699	0.71227	1.36442
44	0.72660	1.34245	0.71526	1.35964
45	0.72941	1.33808	0.71816	1.35504
46	0.73213	1.33386	0.72098	1.35060
47	0.73476	1.32979	0.72370	1.34632
48	0.73732	1.32585	0.72635	1.34218
49	0.73981	1.32205	0.72892	1.33818
50	0.74222	1.31838	0.73142	1.33431

Table H. Lower and upper 95 percent and 96 percent confidence limit factors for a birth rate based on a Poisson variable of 1 through 99 births, B --Con.

B	$L(1-\alpha=.95,B)$	$U(1-\alpha=.95,B)$	$L(1-\alpha=.96,B)$	$U(1-\alpha=.96,B)$
51	0.74457	1.31482	0.73385	1.33057
52	0.74685	1.31137	0.73621	1.32694
53	0.74907	1.30802	0.73851	1.32342
54	0.75123	1.30478	0.74075	1.32002
55	0.75334	1.30164	0.74293	1.31671
56	0.75539	1.29858	0.74506	1.31349
57	0.75739	1.29562	0.74713	1.31037
58	0.75934	1.29273	0.74916	1.30734
59	0.76125	1.28993	0.75113	1.30439
60	0.76311	1.28720	0.75306	1.30152
61	0.76492	1.28454	0.75494	1.29873
62	0.76669	1.28195	0.75678	1.29601
63	0.76843	1.27943	0.75857	1.29336
64	0.77012	1.27698	0.76033	1.29077
65	0.77178	1.27458	0.76205	1.28826
66	0.77340	1.27225	0.76373	1.28580
67	0.77499	1.26996	0.76537	1.28340
68	0.77654	1.26774	0.76698	1.28106
69	0.77806	1.26556	0.76856	1.27877
70	0.77955	1.26344	0.77011	1.27654
71	0.78101	1.26136	0.77162	1.27436
72	0.78244	1.25933	0.77310	1.27223
73	0.78384	1.25735	0.77456	1.27014
74	0.78522	1.25541	0.77598	1.26810
75	0.78656	1.25351	0.77738	1.26610
76	0.78789	1.25165	0.77876	1.26415
77	0.78918	1.24983	0.78010	1.26223
78	0.79046	1.24805	0.78143	1.26036
79	0.79171	1.24630	0.78272	1.25852
80	0.79294	1.24459	0.78400	1.25672
81	0.79414	1.24291	0.78525	1.25496
82	0.79533	1.24126	0.78648	1.25323
83	0.79649	1.23965	0.78769	1.25153
84	0.79764	1.23807	0.78888	1.24987
85	0.79876	1.23652	0.79005	1.24824
86	0.79987	1.23499	0.79120	1.24664
87	0.80096	1.23350	0.79233	1.24507
88	0.80203	1.23203	0.79344	1.24352
89	0.80308	1.23059	0.79453	1.24201
90	0.80412	1.22917	0.79561	1.24052
91	0.80514	1.22778	0.79667	1.23906
92	0.80614	1.22641	0.79771	1.23762
93	0.80713	1.22507	0.79874	1.23621
94	0.80810	1.22375	0.79975	1.23482
95	0.80906	1.22245	0.80074	1.23345
96	0.81000	1.22117	0.80172	1.23211
97	0.81093	1.21992	0.80269	1.23079
98	0.81185	1.21868	0.80364	1.22949
99	0.81275	1.21746	0.80458	1.22822

Data on race of mother presented in the following **Documentation Tables 1 through 8** are consistent with the 1997 OMB standards [30]. The number of births by race of mother differ somewhat from those shown in “Births: Final Data for 2009” [1], which are based on the 1977 OMB standards [29]. See previous section on “Hispanic origin and race”. Also, please note that data from reporting areas that revised after January 1, 2009 (Nevada, Oklahoma, and the District of Columbia) are not included in **Documentation Tables 1 through 8**.

Documentation Table 1. Live births by race of mother: 31 states, 2009

Race	Number	Percentage
All races ¹	2,813,075	100.0
One race	2,759,030	98.1
White	2,177,457	77.4
Black	384,511	13.7
American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN)	23,146	0.8
Asian	164,875	5.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI)	9,041	0.3
More than one race	54,045	1.9
Two races	47,455	1.7
Black and White	15,982	0.6
Black and AIAN	1,736	0.1
Black and Asian	1,477	0.1
Black and NHOPI	349	0.0
AIAN and White	11,209	0.4
AIAN and Asian	238	0.0
AIAN and NHOPI	62	0.0
Asian and White	11,870	0.4
Asian and NHOPI	2,163	0.1
NHOPI and White	2,369	0.1
Three races	6,203	0.2
Black, AIAN and White	1,833	0.1
Black AIAN and Asian	80	0.0
Black, AIAN and NHOPI	18	*
Black, Asian and White	365	0.0
Black, Asian and NHOPI	68	0.0
Black, NHOPI, and White	88	0.0
AIAN, Asian and White	417	0.0
AIAN, NHOPI and White	117	0.0
AIAN, Asian and NHOPI	51	0.0
Asian, NHOPI and White	3,166	0.1
Four races	371	0.0
Black, AIAN, Asian and White	61	0.0
Black, AIAN, Asian, and NHOPI	8	*
Black, AIAN, NHOPI and White	14	*
Black, Asian, NHOPI and White	24	0.0
AIAN, Asian, NHOPI and White	264	0.0
Five races		
Black, AIAN, Asian, NHOPI and White	16	*

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.5.

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

¹ Data are for states reporting multiple-race which includes states using the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth and states using the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. Includes births to residents of states using the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states which implemented the revised certificate after January 1, 2009.

NOTES: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards. Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia reported multiple race data for 2009. This table excludes data for Nevada, Oklahoma, and the District of Columbia, which implemented the revised certificate and began to reported multiple-race data in 2009 but after January 1. In this table all women, including Hispanic women, are classified only according to their race.

Documentation Table 2. Educational attainment, smoking during pregnancy, timing of prenatal care, and primary cesarean and vaginal birth after previous cesarean (VBAC): Total of 28 reporting areas, 2009

Item	N	Percent
Educational attainment		
High school diploma (GED) or higher	2,105,345	78.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	673,801	25.2
Tobacco use ²		
Smoker ³	206,895	9.3
Timing of prenatal care		
1st trimester	1,862,867	72.1
Late or none ⁴	169,258	6.6
Method of delivery		
Primary cesarean	556,264	23.8
Vaginal birth after previous cesarean	30,482	8.4

¹ Data are based on the 2003 Revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth. Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming.

² Excludes data for Florida, Georgia, and Michigan. Florida and Michigan smoking data are not comparable with the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. Georgia data are not reliable.

³ A smoker is defined as a woman reporting smoking at any time during pregnancy.

⁴ Late or none is defined as care beginning in the third trimester or no care at all.

Documentation Table 3. Pregnancy risk factors, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 28 reporting states, 2009

[Rates are number of live births with specified risk factor per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Risk factor and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births 1	Factor reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated 2
All races 3			Per 1,000							
Diabetes										
Prepregnancy (Diagnosis prior to this pregnancy)	2,727,351	17,852	6.6	2.4	4.3	6.0	8.2	11.6	15.3	29,269
Gestational (Diagnosis in this pregnancy)	2,727,351	113,359	42.0	12.9	23.7	39.1	55.3	75.0	94.8	29,269
Hypertension										
Prepregnancy (Chronic)	2,727,351	31,064	11.5	4.1	6.9	10.3	14.0	21.0	32.2	29,269
Gestational (PIH, preeclampsia)	2,727,351	109,316	40.5	42.4	39.7	39.6	38.8	42.6	55.9	29,269
Eclampsia 4	2,000,913	4,484	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.9	20,677
Previous preterm birth	2,727,351	52,843	19.6	6.1	16.8	21.4	22.8	24.9	26.4	29,269
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome	2,727,351	51,691	19.2	6.6	15.1	19.7	22.9	27.1	31.8	29,269
Mother had a previous cesarean delivery 5	1,767,224	355,298	202.9	120.9	170.2	190.3	220.2	253.5	261.7	15,723
White 6										
Diabetes										
Prepregnancy (Diagnosis prior to this pregnancy)	1,374,439	8,171	6.0	2.9	4.5	5.5	6.8	8.8	10.7	6,428
Gestational (Diagnosis in this pregnancy)	1,374,439	54,533	39.9	15.7	25.5	36.3	47.6	64.1	80.8	6,428
Hypertension										
Prepregnancy (Chronic)	1,374,439	16,201	11.8	4.4	7.5	10.6	13.8	19.5	27.6	6,428
Gestational (PIH, preeclampsia)	1,374,439	62,847	45.9	48.4	46.7	46.2	43.2	45.3	57.7	6,428
Eclampsia 4	932,479	2,277	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.4	5,041
Previous preterm birth	1,374,439	30,262	22.1	6.4	18.5	23.0	25.0	28.3	29.3	6,428
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome	1,374,439	32,404	23.7	9.0	18.5	22.7	27.0	33.7	40.2	6,428
Mother had a previous cesarean delivery 5	875,899	171,035	195.9	108.3	160.1	178.2	210.9	247.3	257.2	2,961
Black 6										
Diabetes										
Prepregnancy (Diagnosis prior to this pregnancy)	342,515	3,018	8.9	2.9	4.8	8.4	14.4	21.1	28.3	4,979
Gestational (Diagnosis in this pregnancy)	342,515	11,931	35.3	11.5	20.4	38.5	56.1	71.3	85.8	4,979
Hypertension										
Prepregnancy (Chronic)	342,515	8,108	24.0	7.2	12.5	23.2	37.5	58.6	80.2	4,979
Gestational (PIH, preeclampsia)	342,515	17,251	51.1	50.7	46.5	49.5	54.3	61.4	72.6	4,979
Eclampsia 4	227,699	860	3.8	4.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	6.0	4.7	4,153
Previous preterm birth	342,515	9,322	27.6	7.1	23.6	34.2	36.6	40.2	39.6	4,979
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome	342,515	7,893	23.4	7.9	19.6	28.1	31.9	33.2	31.9	4,979
Mother had a previous cesarean delivery 5	221,744	45,644	207.3	127.6	185.7	206.4	230.2	257.2	266.9	1,568
Hispanic 7										
Diabetes										
Prepregnancy (Diagnosis prior to this pregnancy)	765,764	5,026	6.6	1.8	3.6	6.0	9.4	14.6	20.9	3,283
Gestational (Diagnosis in this pregnancy)	765,764	31,797	41.7	10.8	21.5	39.4	63.4	88.9	115.4	3,283
Hypertension										
Prepregnancy (Chronic)	765,764	4,895	6.4	2.6	3.6	5.6	8.4	13.7	25.8	3,283
Gestational (PIH, preeclampsia)	765,764	22,593	29.6	32.5	27.7	26.5	29.3	35.7	49.1	3,283
Eclampsia 4	662,740	1,093	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.2	2,484
Previous preterm birth	765,764	9,960	13.1	5.2	11.1	15.2	16.3	16.1	19.1	3,283
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome	765,764	7,996	10.5	3.7	8.3	11.7	13.6	15.0	18.0	3,283
Mother had a previous cesarean delivery 5	520,531	110,541	213.1	129.3	179.3	207.4	238.5	267.6	270.7	1,754

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified pregnancy risk factor.

2 No response reported for pregnancy risk factor item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

3 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

4 Excludes data for Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, New York City, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington which did not report eclampsia.

5 Excludes women who have not had a previous pregnancy and for whom total birth order is unknown.

6 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

7 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. Births to residents of states using the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (0.6 percent) are included in the "not stated" category.

Documentation Table 4. Obstetric procedures by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 28 reporting states, 2009

[Rates are number of live births with specified obstetric procedure per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Obstetric procedure and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births 1	Procedure reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated 2
All races 3			Per 1,000							
Cervical cerclage	2,727,351	8,295	3.1	1.5	2.3	3.1	3.7	4.7	5.1	36,358
Tocolysis 4	2,698,351	29,094	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.6	10.9	11.0	12.5	36,073
External cephalic version 5	2,323,839	5,041	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	17,256
Percent successful 6	2,323,839	2,852	56.6	59.1	58.1	54.7	55.1	56.6	68.1	17,256
White 7										
Cervical cerclage	1,374,439	4,012	2.9	1.5	2.0	2.8	3.4	4.5	4.7	9,799
Tocolysis 4	1,366,519	16,647	12.3	14.3	12.8	12.0	11.7	11.7	13.4	9,748
External cephalic version 5	1,125,861	2,958	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	2,700
Percent successful 6	1,125,861	1,552	52.5	43.8	52.2	50.6	53.6	53.9	63.8	2,700
Black 7										
Cervical cerclage	342,515	2,282	6.8	2.6	4.8	7.7	10.1	11.8	10.7	6,963
Tocolysis 4	342,076	4,265	12.7	12.5	13.1	12.5	12.9	12.8	9.8	6,960
External cephalic version 5	252,596	336	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	2.0	*	596
Percent successful 6	252,596	210	62.5	71.4	64.8	57.1	68.0	57.8	*	596
Hispanic 8										
Cervical cerclage	765,764	1,390	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.3	4,159
Tocolysis 4	749,606	5,546	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.9	8.4	10.6	4,038
External cephalic version 5	726,362	1,258	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	1,876
Percent successful 6	726,362	789	62.7	65.7	63.1	64.1	57.6	61.9	73.0	1,876

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

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified obstetric procedure.

2 No response reported for obstetric procedure item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

3 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

4 Excludes data for New Mexico (see "Technical notes").

5 Excludes data for Georgia, Ohio, and Michigan (see "Technical notes").

6 Percent successful external cephalic version (ECV) is the number of successful ECVs per 100 live births to women with an attempted ECV in specified group.

7 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

8 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. Births to residents of states using the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (0.6 percent) are included in the "not stated" category.

Documentation Table 5. Characteristics of labor and delivery, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 28 reporting states, 2009

[Rates are number of live births with specified characteristic per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Labor and delivery characteristic and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births 1	Characteristic reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated 2
All races 3			Per 1,000							
Induction of labor	2,727,351	626,266	231.9	255.9	245.9	236.8	219.1	203.1	195.9	27,032
Augmentation of labor	2,727,351	559,054	207.0	261.0	231.2	209.1	185.2	161.4	142.6	27,032
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation	2,727,351	27,812	10.3	10.6	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.5	14.5	27,032
Antibiotics received by mother during labor	2,727,351	472,986	175.2	182.8	176.1	172.7	174.1	173.9	178.4	27,032
Clinical chorioamnionitis during labor	2,727,351	31,677	11.7	17.3	13.0	11.3	10.2	9.0	8.3	27,032
Moderate/heavy meconium staining of amniotic fluid	2,727,351	120,390	44.6	49.5	46.0	44.3	42.8	42.2	42.0	27,032
Fetal intolerance of labor	2,727,351	128,447	47.6	55.4	49.2	46.3	44.3	46.1	50.6	27,032
Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor	2,727,351	1,830,989	678.1	688.2	676.0	673.1	681.3	680.2	673.3	27,032
White 4										
Induction of labor	1,374,439	378,667	276.6	332.8	302.8	282.5	255.6	235.8	225.1	5,630
Augmentation of labor	1,374,439	293,626	214.5	277.0	245.7	220.7	191.9	167.1	145.8	5,630
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation	1,374,439	16,519	12.1	14.0	11.9	11.5	11.6	12.9	15.5	5,630
Antibiotics received by mother during labor	1,374,439	263,682	192.6	200.6	191.6	190.4	193.2	193.4	195.1	5,630
Clinical chorioamnionitis during labor	1,374,439	13,753	10.0	14.0	11.1	10.1	9.1	8.1	7.9	5,630
Moderate/heavy meconium staining of amniotic fluid	1,374,439	55,333	40.4	42.8	41.0	40.4	39.7	39.8	39.3	5,630
Fetal intolerance of labor	1,374,439	68,571	50.1	63.0	54.1	49.3	45.2	47.1	50.3	5,630
Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor	1,374,439	1,000,442	730.9	771.3	736.1	725.3	727.6	722.9	708.8	5,630
Black 4										
Induction of labor	342,515	72,912	215.5	238.2	221.2	213.5	201.9	193.1	185.0	4,187
Augmentation of labor	342,515	69,442	205.3	260.7	224.8	194.4	171.6	148.1	131.1	4,187
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation	342,515	4,916	14.5	13.0	13.8	14.7	14.8	18.2	17.3	4,187
Antibiotics received by mother during labor	342,515	73,084	216.0	238.2	226.2	208.4	198.6	198.4	198.8	4,187
Clinical chorioamnionitis during labor	342,515	4,146	12.3	17.7	13.5	10.3	10.1	8.7	7.4	4,187
Moderate/heavy meconium staining of amniotic fluid	342,515	19,065	56.4	60.9	54.9	55.8	56.0	55.5	56.8	4,187
Fetal intolerance of labor	342,515	19,279	57.0	67.1	57.7	52.6	53.4	55.0	58.2	4,187
Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor	342,515	238,565	705.1	724.7	711.5	695.3	692.2	700.2	703.1	4,187
Hispanic 5										
Induction of labor	765,764	131,991	173.0	197.4	181.6	167.9	161.5	155.4	153.0	2,821
Augmentation of labor	765,764	147,868	193.8	245.8	213.0	187.3	168.1	148.1	133.9	2,821
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation	765,764	4,398	5.8	6.2	5.0	5.3	5.8	7.6	10.4	2,821
Antibiotics received by mother during labor	765,764	98,701	129.4	137.2	129.1	126.5	127.2	129.3	137.5	2,821
Clinical chorioamnionitis during labor	765,764	9,439	12.4	19.5	14.7	10.9	9.1	7.7	6.1	2,821
Moderate/heavy meconium staining of amniotic fluid	765,764	35,561	46.6	49.9	48.3	46.0	44.8	43.5	42.6	2,821
Fetal intolerance of labor	765,764	30,566	40.1	42.8	38.3	37.5	40.5	44.8	50.3	2,821
Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor	765,764	435,690	571.1	596.2	574.0	558.2	564.5	574.7	573.3	2,821

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified labor and delivery characteristic.

2 No response reported for characteristics of labor and delivery item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

3 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

4 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

5 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. Births to residents of states using the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (0.6 percent) are included in the "not stated" category.

Documentation Table 6. Method of delivery, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 28 reporting states, 2009

[Percentages are number of live births with specified method of delivery per 100 live births in specified group]

Method of delivery and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births 1	Method reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated 2
All races 3			Per 100							
Fetal presentation at birth										
Cephalic	2,727,351	2,468,626	94.0	95.1	94.8	94.3	93.4	92.3	90.5	100,224
Breech	2,727,351	92,842	3.5	2.4	2.7	3.4	4.1	4.9	6.3	100,224
Other	2,727,351	65,659	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	100,224
Final route and method of delivery										
Vaginal/Spontaneous	2,727,351	1,718,778	63.4	71.6	67.6	64.7	60.4	54.1	47.5	17,922
Vaginal/Forceps	2,727,351	17,921	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	17,922
Vaginal/Vacuum	2,727,351	82,028	3.0	4.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	17,922
Cesarean	2,727,351	890,702	32.9	23.3	28.5	31.7	36.3	42.9	49.6	17,922
Cesarean/trial of labor attempted 4	890,702	230,442	26.5	44.8	32.3	26.6	22.0	19.5	18.9	22,692
White 5										
Fetal presentation at birth										
Cephalic	1,374,439	1,266,751	94.0	95.4	95.1	94.4	93.5	92.4	90.5	27,310
Breech	1,374,439	53,150	3.9	2.8	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.1	6.6	27,310
Other	1,374,439	27,228	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.9	27,310
Final route and method of delivery										
Vaginal/Spontaneous	1,374,439	869,678	63.4	70.4	67.4	65.2	61.2	55.0	48.2	1,772
Vaginal/Forceps	1,374,439	11,402	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1,772
Vaginal/Vacuum	1,374,439	45,912	3.3	5.2	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.6	1,772
Cesarean	1,374,439	445,675	32.5	23.2	27.8	30.6	35.2	41.8	48.6	1,772
Cesarean/trial of labor attempted 4	445,675	125,075	28.6	51.1	36.2	29.6	23.8	20.8	20.0	8,316
Black 5										
Fetal presentation at birth										
Cephalic	342,515	308,610	93.9	95.4	94.6	93.8	92.7	91.7	90.5	13,746
Breech	342,515	10,160	3.1	2.0	2.5	3.1	4.0	4.7	5.8	13,746
Other	342,515	9,999	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.8	13,746
Final route and method of delivery										
Vaginal/Spontaneous	342,515	210,267	61.5	69.9	64.6	61.1	56.3	49.7	43.9	397
Vaginal/Forceps	342,515	1,610	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	397
Vaginal/Vacuum	342,515	7,836	2.3	3.6	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	397
Cesarean	342,515	122,405	35.8	25.8	32.4	36.6	41.5	48.3	54.3	397
Cesarean/trial of labor attempted 4	122,405	34,611	29.8	46.9	33.5	26.9	24.1	22.2	22.3	6,280

Hispanic 6

Fetal presentation at birth											
Cephalic	765,764	683,453	93.8	94.6	94.5	94.1	93.3	92.1	90.6	37,497	
Breech	765,764	21,103	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.5	4.4	5.6	37,497	
Other	765,764	23,711	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.9	37,497	
Final route and method of delivery											
Vaginal/Spontaneous	765,764	495,613	64.9	73.5	68.9	65.3	60	53.7	47.8	1,558	
Vaginal/Forceps	765,764	3,238	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1,558	
Vaginal/Vacuum	765,764	18,085	2.4	3.6	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1,558	
Cesarean	765,764	247,270	32.4	22.3	28.1	32.3	37.8	44.2	50	1,558	
Cesarean/trial of labor attempted 4	247,270	51,278	21.3	37.1	25.6	19.4	16.7	15.4	15.8	6,795	

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

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting the specified item.

2 No response reported for method of delivery item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

3 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

4 Cesarean/trial of labor attempted is number of women who attempted a trial of labor prior to cesarean delivery per 100 cesarean births.

5 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

6 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. Births to residents of states using the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (0.6 percent) are included in the "not stated" category.

Documentation Table 7. Abnormal conditions of the newborn, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 28 reporting states, 2009

[Rates are number of live births with specified condition per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Abnormal condition and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births 1	Condition reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated 2
			per 1,000							
All races 3										
Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery	2,727,351	108,642	40.4	42.9	40.1	38.7	39.3	42.3	50.4	35,070
Assisted ventilation required for more than six hours	2,727,351	24,216	9.0	9.4	8.7	8.6	8.7	9.9	13.4	35,070
NICU admission	2,727,351	191,212	71.0	71.7	67.6	67.0	69.9	81.7	105.3	35,070
Surfactant replacement therapy given to newborn	2,727,351	9,887	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.1	5.4	35,070
Antibiotics received by newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis	2,727,351	50,888	18.9	22.0	19.7	18.2	17.5	18.5	21.1	35,070
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	2,727,351	713	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	*	35,070
Significant birth injury	2,727,351	2,146	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	35,070
White 4										
Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery	1,374,439	60,297	44.2	49.6	44.1	42.2	42.6	46.3	56.4	10,177
Assisted ventilation required for more than six hours	1,374,439	14,130	10.4	11.4	10.4	9.7	9.9	11.1	15.5	10,177
NICU admission	1,374,439	94,361	69.2	70.1	65.6	65.5	68.0	78.7	102.4	10,177
Surfactant replacement therapy given to newborn	1,374,439	6,179	4.5	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.8	6.8	10,177
Antibiotics received by newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis	1,374,439	28,657	21.0	25.6	22.2	20.5	19.3	20.2	23.4	10,177
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	1,374,439	461	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	*	10,177
Significant birth injury	1,374,439	1,240	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	10,177
Black 4										
Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery	342,515	17,113	50.9	49.0	49.5	49.7	52.2	57.7	62.0	6,200
Assisted ventilation required for more than six hours	342,515	4,010	11.9	11.1	11.1	12.0	12.1	15.0	15.0	6,200
NICU admission	342,515	33,367	99.2	90.4	92.1	95.7	105.1	129.9	139.8	6,200
Surfactant replacement therapy given to newborn	342,515	1,576	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.7	5.1	6.3	5.8	6,200
Antibiotics received by newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis	342,515	7,151	21.3	21.9	22.0	19.6	20.8	23.1	21.3	6,200
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	342,515	93	0.3	*	0.2	0.4	*	*	*	6,200
Significant birth injury	342,515	183	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	*	*	6,200
Hispanic 5										
Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery	765,764	24,006	31.5	33.5	30.7	29.8	31.4	34.0	39.5	3,538
Assisted ventilation required for more than six hours	765,764	4,490	5.9	6.5	5.1	5.7	5.9	7.2	9.2	3,538
NICU admission	765,764	47,879	62.8	63.2	58.2	59.0	63.9	75.0	99.1	3,538
Surfactant replacement therapy given to newborn	765,764	1,533	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.3	3,538
Antibiotics received by newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis	765,764	11,229	14.7	18.3	14.7	13.3	13.7	14.9	17.7	3,538
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	765,764	122	0.2	*	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	3,538
Significant birth injury	765,764	470	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	*	3,538

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

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified abnormal condition.

2 No response reported for abnormal conditions of the newborn item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

3 Includes other races not shown and origin not stated.

4 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Race categories are consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards; see "Technical Notes." Data by race are non-Hispanic and exclude mothers reporting multiple races.

5 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. Births to residents of states using the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (0.6 percent) are included in the "not stated" category.

Documentation Table 8. Congenital anomaly of the newborn, by age of mother: Total of 28 reporting states, 2009

[Rates are number of live births with specified anomaly per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Congenital anomaly	All births ¹	Congenital anomaly reported	All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-54 years	Not stated ²	Total	
											Per 100,000	
Anencephaly	2,727,351	305.0	11.4	13.6	13.1	11.7	9.4	10.8	*		46,019	
Menigomyelocele/spina bifida	2,727,351	382.0	14.2	14.4	16.1	15.0	12.5	11.8	*		46,019	
Cyanotic congenital heart disease	2,727,351	1507.0	56.2	46.0	54.0	57.2	58.3	56.2	85.0		46,019	
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	2,727,351	306.0	11.4	8.8	12.0	10.0	12.7	12.7	*		46,019	
Omphalocele	2,727,351	216.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.4	6.8	9.1	*		46,019	
Gastroschisis	2,727,351	809.0	30.2	98.3	54.2	16.7	7.5	*	*		46,019	
Limb reduction defect	2,727,351	378.0	14.1	18.4	14.8	14.4	11.2	12.4	*		46,019	
Cleft lip with or without cleft palate	2,727,351	1415.0	52.8	57.8	57.4	52.2	47.4	46.7	68.8		46,019	
Cleft palate alone	2,727,351	535.0	20.0	12.5	17.8	21.8	20.5	23.8	27.0		46,019	
Down syndrome	2,727,351	1328.0	49.5	23.9	27.5	31.9	41.1	112.4	329.0		46,019	
Suspected chromosomal disorder	2,727,351	1069.0	39.9	33.1	36.7	34.0	36.0	56.2	117.3		46,019	
Hypospadias ³	2,727,351	1365.0	50.9	59.3	48.1	53.4	48.2	48.3	52.6		46,019	
Males only⁴	1,394,976	1365.0	99.5	115.3	94.1	104.5	94.5	94.4	102.7		23,739	

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

1 Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified congenital anomaly.

2 No response reported for congenital anomaly of the newborn item; includes births to residents of states using the 2003 Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

3 Denominator includes both male and female births.

4 Denominator includes males only.

NOTE: Includes California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. Births to residents of states using the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth occurring in states using the 1989 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (0.6 percent) are included in the "not stated" category.