
Vital and Health Statistics

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These supplements to the Monthly Vital Statistics Report present summary tabulations from final natality, mortality, marriage, and divorce statistics for 1987. Natality and mortality data are based on information from the standard certificates filed in all States and the District of Columbia. Marriage and divorce data are based on information from the marriage- and divorce-registration areas. These reports were originally published in 1989 and 1990. More detailed tabulations are published in Vital Statistics of the United States annual volumes.

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Monthly Vital Statistics Report



Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics

Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1987

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higher than the 15.6 level reported for 1986. The birth rate has ranged from 15.5 to 15.9 since 1979. Estimates for 1988 indicate a 1-percent rise over the rate for 1987.

The fertility rate, a measure that relates the number of births to women of childbearing age, rose very slightly in 1987 to 65.7 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, compared with 65.4 in 1986. Since 1983, the fertility rate has remained within a very narrow range of 65.4–66.2 (table 1 and figure 1). Provisional data for 1988 indicate a 2-percent increase in the fertility rate.

Birth rates according to age of mother rose for all age groups 15–44 years in 1987, except the rate for women 18–19 years of age. (See tables 2–4 for births and birth rates by age of mother and figure 2 for birth rates by age of mother.) There were relatively sizable increases in birth rates for young teenagers as well as for women aged 35 years and over. The birth rate for women aged 15–17 years was 31.8 births per 1,000 in 1987, 4 percent higher than in 1986 (30.6)—the largest single-year increase in this rate since 1970. Between 1970 and 1987, the birth rate for teenagers 15–17 years increased in only 5 years (1972, 1979, 1980, 1982, and 1987). Although the birth rate for young teens increased 4 percent in 1987, the rate for older

teens 18–19 years declined 1 percent, to 80.2 per 1,000. As a consequence, the overall birth rate for women aged 15–19 years rose just 1 percent in 1987, to 51.1.

Rates for women in their twenties increased just 1–2 percent, to 108.9 (ages 20–24 years) and 110.8 (ages 25–29 years), while increases for women aged 35–44 years were 7–8 percent. Because increases were very small for women in the peak ages of childbearing (20–29 years), the result was a very small increase of less than 1 percent in the general fertility rate. Since the mid 1970's, birth rates for women in their twenties have been essentially unchanged, after plummeting from 1970 to 1975 by 25 to 33 percent. Since 1980, birth rates for these women have increased in only 2 years, 1985 and 1987. Birth rates for women aged 20–29 years were 2–5 percent lower in 1987 than in 1980.

In recent years, the principal variations in childbearing have been observed among women in their thirties. The birth rate for women aged 30–34 years increased 3 percent in 1987, to 71.3 births per 1,000, and the rate for women aged 35–39 years increased by 8 percent to 26.2 (35–39 years). The increase for women 35–39 years was larger than any reported for women in this age group since 1943. It reflects the ongoing trend of women postponing

Births and birth rates

There were 3,809,394 babies born in the United States in 1987, 1 percent more than in 1986 (3,756,547) (table 1). The 1987 total is the highest reported since 1964 (4,027,490). Provisional data for 1988 indicate a 2-percent increase over the 1987 number.

The birth rate for 1987 was 15.7 live births per 1,000 population, slightly

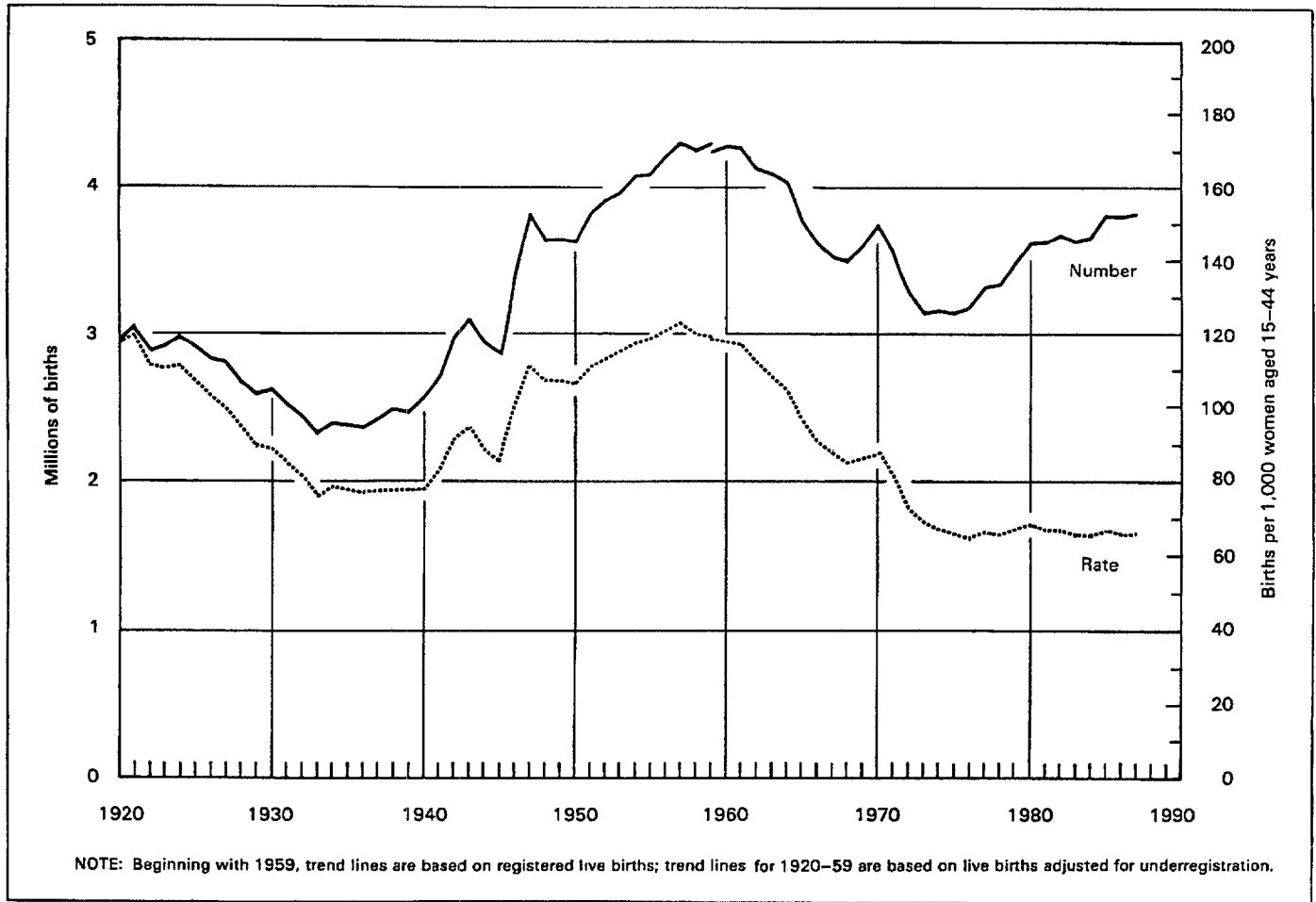


Figure 1. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1920-87

childbearing to increasingly older ages (1). The childbearing that these women had delayed while they were in their twenties began to be made up as they reached their thirties. This pattern is clearly reflected in the increases since 1976 in birth rates for women aged 30-34 and 35-39 years; rates for these women increased by one-third or more during this period. In spite of the considerable increases in birth rates for women in their thirties over the past several years, however, the rates are substantially below those for women in their twenties; consequently, the impact on the general fertility rate has been limited. Partially as a consequence of the relative stability of teenage birth rates in contrast to the increases in rates for older women, the proportion of all births that occurred to teenagers fell to 12 percent in 1987, continuing a decline that began in 1973 when teenage mothers accounted for 20 percent of all births. Another factor associated

with the drop in the proportion of teenage mothers has been the reduction of the teenage population. Women aged 15-19 years in 1987 were born in 1968-72, years that followed the baby boom and during which the number of births declined sharply. The number of teenagers will continue to decline in the next few years as those born in the very low birth years of the mid 1970's reach the teenage years. Therefore, it is likely that the number and proportion of births to teenagers will continue to fall unless their birth rates begin to rise appreciably. For example, if the 1987 teenage birth rate of 51.1 per 1,000 is applied to the U.S. Bureau of the Census projection of the female teenage population 5 years later, in 1992 (2), approximately 420,000 babies would be born to mothers aged 15-19 years in that year, compared with the 1987 total of 462,312. To put it another way, the teenage birth rate would have to increase to about 58 per 1,000 for

the number of births in 1992 to equal the 1987 level. The teen birth rate has not been as high as 58 since 1974.

Births to mothers aged 30 years and over constituted 27 percent of all births in 1987, higher than in any year since 1961 (also 27 percent). The numbers and proportions of births to mothers in their thirties and forties have increased sharply since the mid 1970's as a consequence of two factors. First, as noted above, birth rates for women in their thirties have risen by one-third or more since 1975 while at the same time rates for younger women fell or were relatively stable. Second, the number of women aged 30 years and over has increased sharply as the women born during the peak baby boom years of the late 1940's and 1950's have reached age 30. The number of women aged 30-39 years, for example, increased 54 percent from 1975 to 1987.

Birth rates for first and second order births as well as for fifth and higher

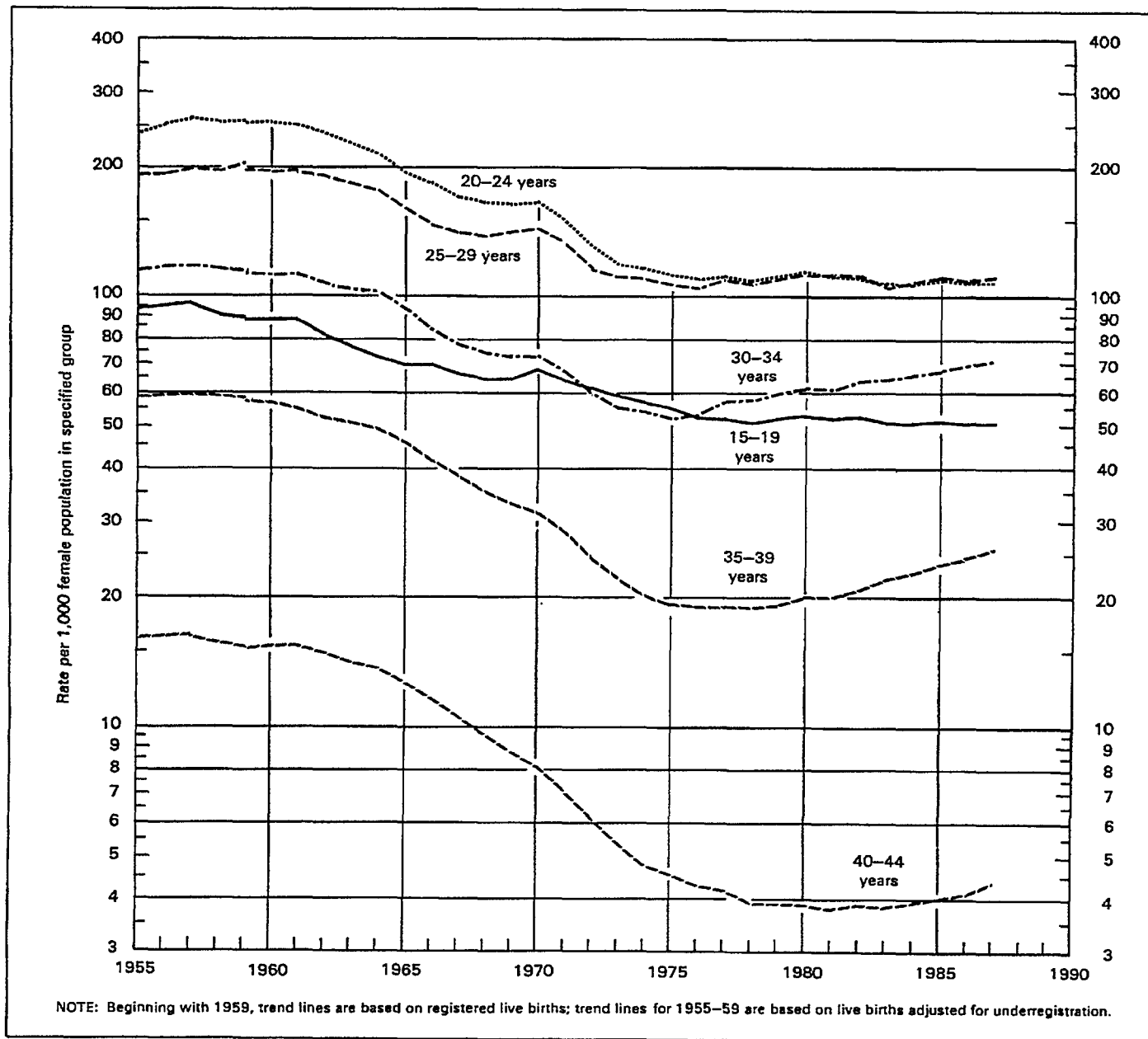


Figure 2. Birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1955-87

order births were unchanged in 1987 compared with 1986. (See table 3 for 1987 rates and table 5 for rates for 1970-87.) The rates for third and fourth order births increased by only 2 and 3 percent, respectively. This pattern marks a continuation of a trend observed since 1980 of relative stability or decline in birth rates by live-birth order. (See figure 3.)

First birth rates were unchanged for women aged 20-24 years and increased by 3-11 percent for women aged 15-17 and 25-29 years. The rate for women aged 40-44 years increased from 0.6 to 0.7 births per 1,000. The

pace of increase in these rates in 1987 was similar to that observed in 1986. Second order birth rates rose by less than 1 percent for women in their twenties and by 3 percent for women aged 30-34 years. Second order rates for women 15-17 and 35-39 years increased 9-10 percent. These increases in 1987 were considerably greater in general than in the previous year.

The changes in birth rates by live-birth order and age of mother in 1987 generally reflect a continuation of the trends observed in recent years. In most cases, first and second order birth rates for women under age 25 years were

lower in 1987 than in 1980. There was no consistent pattern in the rates for women aged 25-29 years. First, second, and third order birth rates for women aged 30-39 years were all considerably higher in 1987 than in 1980. The trend to begin childbearing at increasingly older ages has been reported on in detail elsewhere (1). Data for 1987 indicate that many of these women in their late thirties are going on to have a second or third child. During the 1970's, second order rates for women in their early thirties increased but third birth rates for these women were lower in 1980 than in 1970, and were only

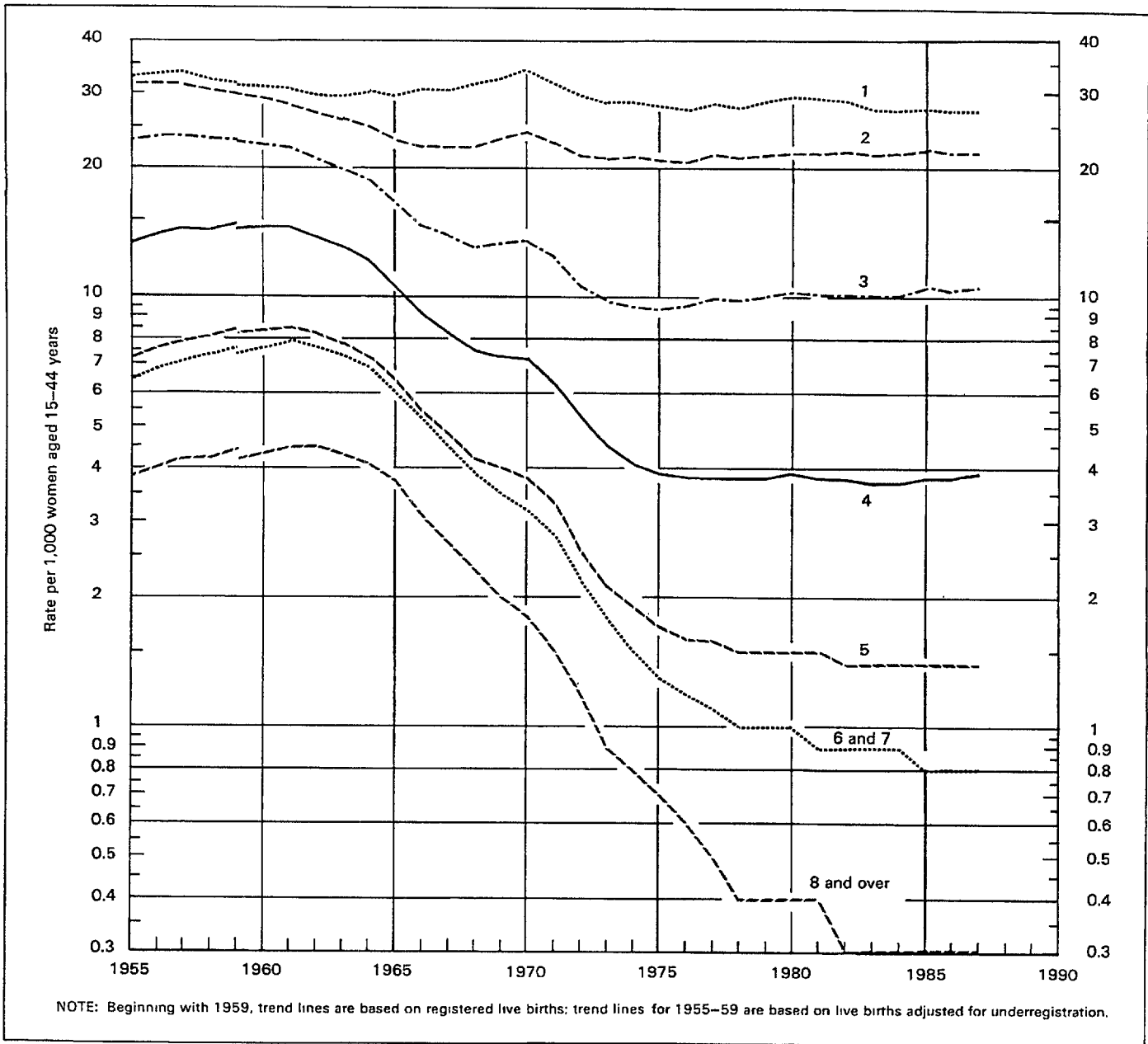


Figure 3. Birth rates by live-birth order: United States, 1955-87

slightly higher in 1987 than in 1980. Second and third birth rates for women aged 35-39 years declined or changed little during the 1970's. Since 1980, however, these rates have risen sharply, by 38-86 percent. Because of the increased birth rates and the rapid growth in the number of women aged 35-39 years, the number of second and third order births to these women was substantially higher in 1987 than in 1980 (131,546 compared with 61,246). The question that will remain unanswered for now is to what extent the women who have delayed the start of their families until their early

thirties or older will ultimately have the number of children they say that they expect (3).

Although the increases in second and third birth rates among women aged 35-39 years were particularly noteworthy in 1987, the increase in their first birth rate continues to reflect a pattern of rising first-time childbearing by women who had previously postponed or delayed motherhood. Large proportions of women today are reaching age 30 years still childless, 31 percent at the end of 1987 compared with 15 percent at the end of 1970. Further, there are many more

women now in the age group 30-39 years than in 1970, 20,139,000 compared with 11,529,000. Consequently, the increases in first birth rates for these women are having an even greater impact on the numbers and proportions of first births they account for. In 1987, first births to women aged 30-39 years totaled 244,507, or 16 percent of all first births, compared with 54,108 in 1970, only 4 percent of first births in that year.

In spite of the recent increases in first-time childbearing by women over 30 years, the proportions of women who are still childless at relatively

advanced ages have been rising, 12 percent of women 44 years of age at the end of 1987 compared with 9 percent of their counterparts at the end of 1980. Childlessness has risen in spite of surveys showing that most women intend to have children (3). Among the factors that may be involved, one is the rise in the proportion of unmarried women (including never married as well as widowed and divorced women). Between 1980 and 1987, for example, the percent unmarried among women aged 40-44 years rose from 18 to 23 percent (4,5). Because most childbearing is by married women, this trend may be increasing the likelihood that some women will remain childless. Another possible factor is an increase in the proportion of couples remaining childless because of fertility impairments. Data from the 1982 National Survey of Family Growth showed that the incidence of such impairments tends to rise sharply with advancing age (6). As women delay childbearing to increasingly older ages, it may be more difficult to treat conditions affecting their ability to conceive and bear children (7).

The racial differential in the fertility rate increased slightly in 1987, resulting from a larger increase for black compared with white women. The fertility rate for black women rose 2 percent, from 82.4 to 83.8 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, compared with an increase of less than 1 percent for white women (from 61.9 to 62.0). In most cases percent changes in rates by age of mother up to age group 30-34 years between 1986 and 1987 were similar for white and black women. The major differences were a greater increase among black women in the rate for young teens 15-17 years, 4 percent compared with 3 percent, and a tendency for rates among women in their thirties to increase more for white than for black women.

The total fertility rate indicates the number of births that a group of 1,000 women would have if they experienced during their childbearing years the age-specific birth rates observed in a given calendar year. It is a hypothetical measure that shows the implications of current levels of fertility by age for completed family size. The total fertility rate is computed from age-specific

birth rates and is, therefore, age adjusted; it assumes the same number of women in each age group.

The total fertility rate in 1987 was 1,871, 2 percent above the 1986 level, 1,836, and higher than it has been since 1973 (1,879) (table 4). This increase reflects the 1-8 percent increases in birth rates for women in 5-year age groups 15-44 years. The 1987 level of 1,871 is the number of children that 1,000 women would have if they were to experience the age-specific birth rates of 1987 over their entire childbearing period. The rate of 1,871 is 11 percent below the level considered necessary for a given generation to exactly replace itself in the population over the long run (2,110). The total fertility rate has been below replacement level since 1972.

The total fertility rate for white women was 1,766.5 in 1987, 1 percent above the 1986 level (1,741.5). The rate for black women was 2,294.0, 3 percent higher than in 1986 (2,227.5). The rates for both white and black women were higher than they have been since 1973 and 1974, respectively.

Geographic division and State

Six geographic divisions consisting of States east of the Mississippi River and on the west coast of the United States reported more births in 1987 than in 1986 (table 6). Increases were less than 1 percent in the East North Central and East South Central divisions, but were 3-4 percent in the New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Pacific divisions. There were declines of 1-3 percent in the other three divisions. The number of births increased in 25 States and the District of Columbia and declined in 25 States.

The birth rate per 1,000 total population rose by 1-3 percent in the New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Pacific divisions. Declines of 1-3 percent were reported for the West North Central, West South Central, and Mountain divisions. Rates were unchanged in the East North Central and East South Central divisions. Birth rates by State rose by up to 4 percent in 19 States and the District of Columbia and were unchanged in 3 States. Rates fell in 28 States. Most declines were

3 percent or less, but in six States (North Dakota, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah) the declines were 4 percent or more.

Increases of up to 3 percent were measured in the fertility rate in five geographic divisions (New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific). The rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years declined by 2 percent or less in the other divisions. Fertility rates rose by up to 4 percent in 21 States and the District of Columbia. Declines were reported for 29 States. Although most declines were 3 percent or less, in five States reductions amounted to 4 percent or more.

The fertility rates by State vary widely. In 1987, rates ranged from a low of 51.1 in West Virginia to a high of 90.6 in Utah. Rates were below 60 in 10 States and exceeded 70 in 8 States.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio in 1987 was 1,050 males per 1,000 females (table 7). Since 1976, the ratio has fallen within a very narrow range of 1,050 to 1,053. The ratio for white births was 1,054, comparable to ratios of 1,053-1,058 observed since 1976. Similarly, the ratio for black births has varied little. It was 1,028 in 1987; since 1978 it has ranged from 1,027 to 1,034. Sex ratios for other specific racial groups typically show much greater year-to-year variation because they are based on relatively few births.

Month of birth

As is typical in the monthly occurrence of births, the peak months in 1987 were July, August, and September (table 8). Removal of the seasonal component from the monthly birth and fertility rates facilitates observation of the underlying trends. On the average, seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates were higher in the first 6 months of 1987 than in the final 6 months. The highest rates were observed in June (16.1, birth rate; 67.6, fertility rate). According to provisional data for 1988, it appears that this pattern may have reversed. Seasonally adjusted rates for January-June were somewhat lower than those for July-December.

Day of week

The concentration of the occurrence of births by day of week intensified in 1987. Deliveries were increasingly reported on Tuesdays through Fridays, with correspondingly fewer on weekends, especially Sundays, and major holidays. The holiday deficits generally extend to the days immediately around the holiday.

The index of occurrence of births suggests the extent of the pattern. The index is defined as the ratio of the average number of births on a given day of the week to the average daily number of births for the year, multiplied by 100. The average daily number of births in 1987, 10,437, is equivalent to an index of 100.0 (table 9). The peak day of occurrence continues to be Tuesdays, with an index of 109.4. Relatively large numbers of births occurred on Wednesdays and Fridays; the index for both days was 106.4. The fewest births occurred on Sundays with an index of 81.9, followed by Saturdays with an index of 86.3. The differential between Tuesday and Sunday births has increased sharply since 1980, from 22 percent to 34 percent.

In accounting for this pattern, most attention has centered on the growing proportion of babies delivered by cesarean section, 24.4 percent in 1987 (8). The fact that more than a third of the cesarean deliveries were repeat procedures (that is, the mother had had at least one prior cesarean delivery), and that most repeat cesareans are scheduled in advance, could explain the substantial variation in the occurrence of births by day. Physicians would be unlikely to schedule repeat cesarean deliveries or planned primary cesareans on weekends or holidays.

Place of delivery and attendant at birth

In 1987, 99.1 percent of all births occurred in hospitals, a slight increase compared with 1986 (99.0 percent) (tables 10–12). The number of babies born in nonhospital settings in 1987, 35,288, was lower than in any year since 1979. As in the past several years, black infants were more likely than white infants to have been born in hospitals in 1987, 99.4 percent compared with

99.0 percent. The vast majority of hospital deliveries are attended by physicians, 96.2 percent in 1987, but this proportion has declined since the mid 1970's as midwives have attended an increasing proportion of in-hospital deliveries (2.6 percent in 1987).

The total number of midwife-attended deliveries has risen rapidly since 1975, with annual increases in each year (except 1986) amounting to 8 percent or more. In 1987, midwives delivered a total of 113,890 babies, nearly 4 times the 1975 total of 29,413. Although total midwife deliveries have risen sharply in the past decade, most of the increase is associated with in-hospital deliveries. Since the early 1980's there has been very little change in the number of out-of-hospital births attended by midwives.

Black babies were more likely than white babies to have been delivered by midwives when the birth was in a hospital, 3.1 percent compared with 2.4 percent in 1987. The reverse was true for out-of-hospital deliveries: Only 12.2 percent of black babies delivered in nonhospital settings compared with 49.6 percent of white babies were attended by midwives. Overall, midwives attended 85,199 white deliveries in 1987, more than 5 times the number in 1975 (15,158). Midwives attended 20,359 black births in 1987, compared with 12,309 in 1975.

The proportion of midwife-attended deliveries varies greatly by State. (Data are not included in this report.) In 1987, midwives attended 1 percent or fewer of all births in 19 States, but 5 percent or more in 12 States.

Age of father

The birth rate for men rose slightly in 1987 to 55.0 births per 1,000 men aged 15–54 years. Since 1983, the rate has varied little, ranging from 54.9 to 55.7. Basic data are shown in table 13, and birth rates by age of father and race of child are shown in table 14. The birth rate for white men was unchanged in 1987 at 50.9, while the rate for black men rose 2 percent to 79.5.

Birth rates rose for men in all age groups 15–19 through 45–49 years. Increases were 3 percent or less for ages under 35 and 45–49 years and 4 percent

for men aged 35–39 and 40–44 years. The rates did not change for men aged 50 years and over. The relatively greater increases in birth rates for men aged 35–39 and 40–44 years compared with rates for younger men are consistent with the trend toward delayed parenthood described in the first section of this report and in a forthcoming NCHS report (1).

Birth rates by age for white and black men followed somewhat different patterns. Changes in the rates for white men were similar to those for all races combined except for slight declines among white men aged 20–24 and 25–29 years. By contrast, rates for black men increased by as much as 4 percent for those under age 25 as well as for men aged 40–44 years, while the rate for black men aged 50–54 years declined 3 percent.

Weight at birth

The incidence of low birth weight increased to 6.9 percent in 1987 compared with 6.8 percent in 1986. This is the highest level observed since 1979 (also 6.9 percent). From 1980 to 1986 this measure had changed only twice, declining in 1984 and then increasing in 1985. Low birth weight is defined as less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces). The proportions of low birth weight increased for both white and black infants in 1987, so that the racial disparity continues to be substantial. The proportions increased from 5.6 to 5.7 percent for white babies and from 12.5 to 12.7 percent for black babies. (Data for 1987 are shown in table 15.)

With the exception of babies born to teenagers 17 years and under and women 35 years and over, the proportion of low birth weight infants increased for all age groups, by 1–2 percent. There were some declines for babies born to young teenagers (1–3 percent) and to mothers 40 years and over; the proportion for births to mothers 35–39 years was unchanged.

The relationship of low birth weight to age of mother remained unchanged. Infants born to women in age groups 25–34 years continue to have the lowest risk, at 6.1–6.2 percent. Babies born to teenage mothers and mothers in their forties are at greatly

elevated risk of low birth weight, with proportions ranging from 7.9 to 13.7 percent. This relationship between age of mother and low birth weight is observed for both white and black infants, but age is relatively a more critical factor for white than for black babies. That is, the range in low birth weight for white infants is 5.1 percent (mothers 25–29 years old) to 10.4 percent (mothers under 15 years) whereas among black infants the range is more limited, 12.3 percent (mothers 20–24 years) to 16.2 percent (mothers under age 15).

Between 1986 and 1987 there was no consistent pattern in the changes in low birth weight according to age of mother for each racial group. Increases for white babies amounted to 1–3 percent (ages 18–24 and 40–44 years) while declines amounted to 2 percent or less (ages 15–17), except for larger declines among babies born to teens under 15 and women aged 45–49 years. There was no change in the proportions for infants born to mothers 25–39 years. Among black infants increases ranged from 1–2 percent for babies with mothers aged 17–18 and 20–29 years, 3 percent for babies born to mothers under age 15 years, and 4 percent for babies born to mothers in their thirties. Declines of 1–4 percent were measured for births to mothers aged 15–16 years and 19 years of age. Reductions were relatively larger for births to mothers aged 40–49 years.

Several factors may be associated with the lack of improvement in low birth weight in the 1980's. One important factor is the steady increase in the proportion of preterm births during this period, from 9.4 percent in 1981 to 10.2 percent in 1987. (See the section on length of gestation later in this report.) Nearly 4 in 10 of these preterm births in 1987 weighed less than 5½ pounds.

Further examination of the data on low birth weight according to socioeconomic status as measured by the mother's educational attainment shows that the increases in levels of low birth weight babies in 1987 were generally widespread. The risk of low birth weight continues to be considerably less for babies born to better educated mothers, regardless of race. (Data are not included in this report.)

The median birth weight of babies born in 1987 was 3,370 grams (equivalent to 7 pounds 7 ounces). The median for white babies was 3,420 grams (7 pounds 9 ounces) and for black babies it was 3,180 grams (7 pounds). These medians have not changed since 1984.

The proportions of low birth weight infants are shown for each State by race of child for 1987 in table 16. Between 1986 and 1987 increases in levels of low birth weight far outnumbered declines for both white and black babies. Among white infants, the proportions rose in 25 States and the District of Columbia and declined in 16 States. There was no change in nine States. Among the 37 States and the District of Columbia in which there were at least 1,000 black births in 1987, the incidence of low birth weight rose in 24 States and the District of Columbia and declined in 11 States; the percent was unchanged in 2 States.

Multiple births

The number of babies born in multiple deliveries continued to rise in 1987, totaling 83,917, 3 percent more than in 1986 (81,299). (Data for 1987 are shown in table 17.) Multiple deliveries consist of twins, triplets, quadruplets, and higher order plural births. The vast majority of multiple births are babies born in twin deliveries, 81,778 in 1987, or 97.5 percent of the total.

The ratio of multiple births per 1,000 total births was 22.0 in 1987, 2 percent higher than the ratio for 1986 (21.6). The 1987 ratio was the highest reported in nearly 30 years. From the late 1950's to the early 1970's the ratio had decreased somewhat, from 20.6 (1958) to 18.4 (1973). Since 1973 the ratio has increased fairly steadily. The multiple birth ratio for black babies has been consistently higher than for white infants. In 1987, the ratios were 25.4, black babies and 21.6, white babies, both 2 percent higher than for 1986.

Multiple birth ratios vary in a distinctive pattern according to age of mother. The peak age of mother group for the occurrence of plural births is 35–39 years, with a ratio of 28.3 in 1987. Ratios for other age groups varied from 10.8 to 26.6. The variation by

age is observed for both white and black babies, but ratios for black plural births are higher than for white births in each age group 15–49 years.

The number of babies born in triplet and higher order deliveries increased substantially, from 1,814 in 1986 to 2,139 in 1987, an 18-percent rise. Over the past several years, triplet births have constituted a growing proportion of all multiple births, increasing from 1.9 percent in 1980 to 2.5 percent in 1987.

The increasing frequency of multiple births in recent years may be associated in part with changes in age of childbearing and the growing use of fertility drugs. As noted earlier, many more mothers are having children at relatively older ages, ages at which multiple births occur with greatest frequency. Additionally, the use of fertility drugs to enable previously childless couples to have children is associated with an increased likelihood of multiple deliveries (9).

Births to unmarried women

The incidence of childbearing by unmarried women rose considerably in 1987. Increases averaging 5–6 percent were reported for the three important measures in 1987, the third consecutive year of increases of this size. The number of babies born to unmarried women in 1987, 933,013, was 40 percent greater than the number reported in 1980 (665,747). The birth rate per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years was 36.1 in 1987, 5 percent higher than in 1986 (34.3) and 23 percent higher than the 1980 rate (29.4). During these years childbearing by married women dropped: The number of births fell 2 percent, and the birth rate declined 8 percent. Because of these divergent trends, the proportion of births that were to unmarried women rose steadily during this period, from 18.4 percent in 1980 to 24.5 percent in 1987. (See tables 18–19 for 1987 data.)

Although births and birth rates for white and black unmarried women rose in 1987, increases from 1986 levels were somewhat greater for white than for black women, repeating a pattern that has been observed for the past several years. Although birth rates and ratios of births for unmarried black

women continue to be substantially greater than for unmarried white women, the racial differential declined slightly in 1987. The number of babies born to unmarried white women increased 7 percent to 498,645, while the number of births to unmarried black women rose 5 percent, to 399,144. The birth rate for unmarried white women was 24.6 in 1987, 6 percent higher than in 1986 (23.2); the rate for unmarried black women was 84.7, 5 percent above the rate for 1986 (80.9).

Age-specific birth rates for unmarried women measure the risk that these women will bear a child in a given year. This risk continues to be greatest for women aged 18–19 and 20–24 years. The birth rates for these women in 1987 were 49.9 and 53.1, respectively, 2 and 7 percent higher than the comparable rates in 1986 (table 19). Birth rates for all other age groups increased as well in 1987, by 5–11 percent. Rates increased for white and black women in all age groups; except for women in age groups 20–29 years, the increases were greater for white than for black women.

Increases in nonmarital childbearing since 1980 have been considerably greater for white than for black women, regardless of age. Further, rates for women aged 20–39 years have risen faster than the rates for teenagers and women in their forties. Birth rates for unmarried white women in 1987 were 28–56 percent higher than comparable rates in 1980. Increases for black women ranged from 1 to 20 percent.

Between 1980 and 1987, the number of babies born to unmarried women rose 40 percent, nearly double the increase in the nonmarital birth rate (23 percent). These increases occurred while births to married women declined 2 percent and the marital fertility rate (births per 1,000 married women aged 15–44 years) declined 8 percent. The factors associated with the increase in the birth rate for unmarried women cannot be determined from birth certificate data. The 40-percent increase in the number of babies born to unmarried women has resulted not only from the increase in their birth rate but also from a considerable rise in the number of unmarried women of childbearing age. Nearly two-thirds of the women in the childbearing ages (15–44 years)

were born during the baby boom years, 1947–64. These women have been postponing marriage to a great extent; additionally, an increasing fraction of their marriages have ended in divorce. Consequently the number of unmarried women has grown 14 percent between 1980 and 1987, while the number of married women increased just 6 percent during this period.

More than two-thirds of births to unmarried mothers in 1987 were to women aged 20 years and over, up from 59 percent in 1980 and 50 percent in 1970. This shift in age distribution has resulted from the greater increase in nonmarital birth rates for women aged 20 years and over than for younger women, and from the increase in the post-teenaged proportion of the unmarried population in the childbearing ages.

The incidence of nonmarital childbearing varies widely from State to State. The number and ratio of births to unmarried women by State and race of child are shown in table 16.

Interval since last live birth

Intervals between successive births are calculated from the date of the last live birth and the date of the present birth. In 1987 as in every year since 1981, 49 States and the District of Columbia reported the date of the mother's last live birth on the birth certificate; Texas did not include this information. Intervals between births are calculated for all second and higher order births (table 20).

The proportions of births occurring within various intervals following the mother's previous live birth have been virtually unchanged over the past several years. In 1987, 13 percent of all second and higher order births followed the mother's previous birth by less than 18 months, 27 percent by less than 2 years, and 51 percent by less than 3 years.

The racial disparity in the occurrence of births at very short intervals widened slightly in 1987. Among white babies, 11 percent followed the mother's previous live birth by less than 18 months; the comparable proportion for black babies was 18 percent.

Closely spaced births are much more likely to be associated with higher

levels of low birth weight and other health complications (10). For example, in 1987, 21 percent of babies born within a year and 9 percent of babies born within 18 months of the mother's previous live birth were of low birth weight compared with an average of 5 percent for babies born within 1½–5 years of the previous live birth. This pattern was observed for white and black infants, although at each interval black babies are substantially more likely than white babies to be of low birth weight. Similarly, 1-minute Apgar scores of less than 7 were reported with greater frequency for infants born after short intervals of the previous live birth. These differentials are observed even if only full-term births are considered. (See the final section of text in this report for discussion of Apgar scores.)

The heightened health risks of closely spaced births are in part associated with the greater tendency for them to occur among young mothers and black mothers, among whom the risks of low birth weight and low Apgar scores are elevated. Although teenage mothers accounted for just 7 percent of all second births in 1987, they accounted for 22 percent of all second births occurring within 1½ years of the mother's previous live birth. Similarly black women accounted for a larger fraction of closely spaced second births (19 percent) than of all second births (15 percent).

Educational attainment of mother and father

Since 1980, 47 States and the District of Columbia have reported educational attainment of the parents on the birth certificates. Data have not been available for California, Texas, and Washington.

In 1987 as in 1986, 80 percent of mothers giving birth were high school graduates or had more advanced educations. Among fathers, in 1987 86 percent had completed high school, a slight increase compared with 1986 (85 percent). (Basic data are presented in table 21.) Because statistics on the father's educational attainment are available mainly for married couples, the proportions of fathers who are high school graduates or who have more

advanced schooling are probably overstated. Unmarried mothers tend to be much younger than married mothers; presumably this is true for fathers as well. Younger parents have had less opportunity to advance their educations.

The proportion of mothers who have completed college increased slightly from 17 to 18 percent. (See table 22 for 1987 data.) Among mothers in their late thirties and early forties, the proportions of college graduates rose to unprecedented levels, 40 percent of those aged 35-39 years and 34 percent of those aged 40 years and over. There was no change in these percentages for younger mothers. The proportion of mothers with only a grade school education (8 years of school or fewer) declined slightly in 1987, to 3 percent.

Older women having their first child are particularly likely to be college graduates. (Data are not included in this report.) In 1987, 48 percent of first-time mothers aged 30-34 years and 54 percent of those aged 35-39 years had completed college. Most of these women presumably had postponed marriage and childbearing to complete their educations and become settled in their careers. This topic is discussed in more detail earlier in this report and in a forthcoming report (1).

The proportions of white and black mothers who have completed high school increased slightly in 1987, but the racial disparity remains substantial. Eighty-three percent of white mothers and 69 percent of black mothers were high school graduates. The proportion of college graduates increased only for white mothers, to 20 percent, and remained at 7 percent for black mothers.

The median years of school completed by mothers increased only for mothers aged 35 years and over, to 13.5-14.6 years. Medians for other age groups were essentially unchanged (except for a slight decline for mothers aged 30-34 years, to 14.1). This pattern was generally repeated for white mothers. Among black mothers, the median increased only for mothers aged 40 years and older (to 12.6 years).

Births to Hispanic mothers

Since 1983, 23 States and the District of Columbia have reported the

Hispanic origin of the parents on the birth certificate. It is estimated that more than 90 percent of all Hispanic origin births in the United States were to residents of these States (3,11). It is believed, therefore, that the birth statistics presented here are representative of the fertility experience of the Hispanic population for the country as a whole. Previous reports have described the demographic and health characteristics of Hispanic births in the years 1978-85 (12-18).

The number of births to Hispanic mothers in the Hispanic reporting area totaled 406,153 in 1987, 4 percent more than in 1986 (389,048) and 9 percent more than in 1985. (See table 23 for 1987 data.) In 1987, 62 percent of Hispanic births were to Mexican mothers, slightly lower than in the past several years; 9 percent were to Puerto Rican women, and 12 percent were to Central and South American women. The proportion of Hispanic births to Cuban mothers declined to 2 percent.

Hispanic births as a group are very concentrated geographically, and Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban births each tend to be concentrated within a few States (table 23). For example, 94 percent of Mexican births occurred to residents of Arizona, California, Illinois, and Texas. Eighty-two percent of Puerto Rican births were accounted for by three States (Illinois, New Jersey, and New York), 93 percent of Cuban births were to residents of four States (California, Florida, New Jersey, and New York), and 95 percent of Central and South American births were to mothers living in five States (California, Florida, New Jersey, New York, and Texas).

The racial distributions of Hispanic births as a group and for the specific origin groups have been very stable. Overall, 95 percent of Hispanic births in 1987 were white, 3 percent were black, and 2 percent were of other races. The racial distributions of births in specific Hispanic groups vary widely (table 24).

Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population have changed little in recent years. (Rates for 1987 are shown in table 25.) In 1987 as in 1986, the birth rate was 23.3 births per 1,000 population. The fertility rate in 1987

was 93.0 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, 1 percent lower than in 1986 (93.9). These rates were 45-50 percent higher than rates for the non-Hispanic population (15.5 and 64.1, respectively), a relationship that has been observed for several years. (Rates for the non-Hispanic population by race cannot be computed because the necessary population data for the Hispanic reporting area are not available.) The birth and fertility rates for the Mexican population declined by 1-3 percent in 1987, to 22.5 and 94.5, respectively. Because rates for other origin groups are based on relatively small population groups, the associated sampling variability is too large for valid comparisons of annual changes. The levels of these rates, however, have been very stable in recent years.

Teenage childbearing is relatively common among Mexican and Puerto Rican women (table 26). Mothers under 20 years accounted for 17-21 percent of Mexican and Puerto Rican births compared with 9 percent of white non-Hispanic births and 23 percent of black non-Hispanic births. Births to teens are relatively uncommon among Cuban mothers (6 percent) and Central and South American mothers (8 percent).

Mexican mothers are more likely than any other specific origin group to have given birth to their fourth or higher order child (table 27). In 1987, 18 percent of Mexican births were fourth or higher order compared with 6-12 percent of births of other Hispanic origins, 8 percent of white non-Hispanic, and 14 percent of black non-Hispanic births.

Childbearing by unmarried mothers continued to increase for Hispanic and non-Hispanic women in 1987 (table 27). About a third of all Hispanic births were to unmarried women, but the proportions for individual groups varied from 16 percent for Cuban births to 53 percent for Puerto Rican births. The comparable proportions for non-Hispanic births were 14 percent, white, and 63 percent, black.

The proportions of Hispanic mothers who have completed high school increased slowly but steadily during the 1980's, but did not change between 1986 and 1987. In 1987 as in 1986,

57 percent of all Hispanic mothers were high school graduates, compared with 85 percent of white non-Hispanic mothers and 68 percent of black non-Hispanic mothers. Levels of high school completion varied considerably among the specific origin groups, from 42 percent for Mexican mothers to 81 percent for Cuban mothers.

The proportion of 1987 births to Hispanic mothers who were born in the United States was 44 percent, the same as in 1986. There were small increases in the proportions of U.S.-born mothers among Puerto Rican (to 54 percent) and Cuban women (to 15 percent), but there was a slight decline for Mexican mothers (to 43 percent).

There was a small increase in 1987 in the proportion of Hispanic mothers who began receiving prenatal care in the first trimester, to 61 percent. (See table 27 for 1987 data.) The proportions for non-Hispanic mothers were 82 percent, white, and 60 percent, black. Except for Cuban mothers, among whom 83 percent began care in the first 3 months of pregnancy, the proportions of Hispanic mothers of specific Hispanic origin groups receiving care early varied little (57–66 percent).

The incidence of mothers whose prenatal care did not begin until the third trimester or who had no care at all did not change in 1987. Thirteen percent of all Hispanic mothers had late or no care compared with 4 percent of white non-Hispanic and 12 percent of black non-Hispanic mothers. The variation among specific origin groups was considerable, from 4 percent for Cuban mothers to 17 percent for Puerto Rican mothers.

Despite the relatively high proportion of teen mothers, low proportion of high school graduates, and high proportion of mothers who received late or no prenatal care, the levels of low birth weight among babies born to Hispanic mothers have been relatively favorable. Mexican, Cuban, and Central and South American babies particularly have low percents of low birth weight, 5.7–5.9 percent, compared with 5.6 percent of white non-Hispanic babies and 12.9 percent of black non-Hispanic babies. The incidence of low birth

weight among Puerto Rican babies was relatively high, 9.3 percent.

In contrast to the incidence of low birth weight, levels of preterm births among Hispanic babies tend to be noticeably higher than among white non-Hispanic babies. In 1987, 11 percent of Hispanic births were born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation compared with 8 percent of white non-Hispanic and 18 percent of black non-Hispanic births (table 27). Again, there was considerable variation among the specific Hispanic groups, from 9 percent for Cuban babies to 13 percent for Puerto Rican babies.

The proportions of babies with 1-minute Apgar scores below 7 declined in 1987 for all Hispanic groups except Central and South American infants. Overall, 7.8 percent of Hispanic babies had 1-minute Apgar scores less than 7 in 1987 compared with 8.1 percent in 1986. The proportions for non-Hispanic babies were 8.2 percent, white, and 11.4 percent, black (table 27).

There was very little change in proportions of low 5-minute Apgar scores in 1987. Overall, 1.5 percent of Hispanic babies had 5-minute Apgar scores below 7 in both 1986 and 1987. The levels for non-Hispanic babies were 1.3 percent, white, and 2.9 percent, black. There were small increases in the proportions of Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Central and South American babies with low scores. The proportion for Mexican babies was unchanged.

Births of other race and national origin groups

The number of babies born of "other Asian or Pacific Islander" races increased 11 percent from 1986 to 1987, to a total of 68,532. This was the largest single-year increase in this racial category since 1982 when the number rose 19 percent. Other Asian or Pacific Islander births include those reported as Asian Indian, Cambodian, Korean, Laotian, Thai, and Vietnamese, but exclude Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Hawaiian births, which are tabulated separately (table 28).

The number of Hawaiian births increased 1 percent; Japanese births, 2 percent; American Indian births, 3 percent; and Filipino and Chinese

births, 5 and 6 percent, respectively. The 11-percent rise in the number of other Asian or Pacific Islander births resulted principally from increases in a few States, particularly California, Georgia, Illinois, and New York. In most of these States, the increases are accounted for primarily by foreign-born mothers. (Data by State are not shown in this report.)

Although it is not possible to compare levels of childbearing by age using birth rates for these groups, inferences can be drawn by comparing distributions of births according to age of mother. Childbearing by teenage mothers is extremely rare for Chinese and Japanese women (1 and 3 percent, respectively) and relatively uncommon for Filipino and other Asian or Pacific Islander women as well (6 percent) (table 28). By contrast, 15 percent of Hawaiian mothers and 19 percent of American Indian mothers were under 20 years of age. The comparable proportions for white and black women were 10 and 23 percent, respectively.

Conversely, mothers aged 30 years and over account for an extraordinarily large proportion of Chinese and Japanese births (55 and 53 percent, respectively) and large fractions of Filipino (44 percent) and other Asian or Pacific Islander births (38 percent) as well. In contrast, only 20 percent of American Indian and black mothers and 22 percent of Hawaiian mothers were aged 30 years and over. The proportion for white mothers was 29 percent.

In general, a relatively high proportion of teenage mothers is associated with a comparably high proportion of births of fourth or higher order and with a lower proportion of mothers who are college graduates. This is because women who begin childbearing at relatively young ages can be expected to have more children and to have less opportunity to advance their educations. For example, 7 percent or fewer of Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino births were fourth or higher order in 1987 compared with 10 percent of all births, and 36–41 percent of Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino mothers were college graduates compared with 18 percent of all mothers. (Data on these topics are not presented in this report.)

Except for American Indian and Hawaiian births, a large proportion of births of races other than white and black are to mothers born outside the United States. The proportions in 1987 were 39 percent for Japanese births, 77 percent for Filipino births, 82 percent for Chinese births, and 87 percent for other Asian or Pacific Islander births. Overall, 58 percent of births of races other than white and black were to foreign-born mothers, compared with 13 percent of all births.

The proportion of babies of low birth weight in the various racial and national origin groups changed little in 1987, except for Hawaiian and Japanese infants. (Data for 1987 are shown in table 29.) The levels ranged from 5.0 percent for Chinese births to 7.3 percent for Filipino births. The proportion increased for Japanese births from 5.6 to 6.3 percent and declined for Hawaiian births from 7.4 to 6.6 percent. Generally, the levels of low birth weight among these groups are comparable to those for white births. To some extent the low levels may be associated with the relatively small fractions of teen mothers in these groups, who are much more likely than older mothers to have low birth weight babies. (See the earlier section of this report on birth weight.)

Month of pregnancy prenatal care began

The proportion of mothers who began prenatal care in the critical first trimester of pregnancy was essentially unchanged during the 8-year period 1979–87, at 76 percent annually (except for 1984 when it was 77 percent). During the years 1969–78, the proportion of mothers beginning care early had increased from 68 to 75 percent. (See table 30 for 1987 data.)

Similarly there was no change in the proportion of mothers whose first visit for prenatal care was delayed until the third trimester or who had no care at all. During the years 1983–87, this proportion was 6 percent. From 1978 through 1982, the proportion had been 5 percent.

The racial disparity in the timely receipt of prenatal care increased slightly in 1987, because the proportion of white mothers beginning care early

stayed at 79 percent while the comparable proportion of black mothers declined from 62 to 61 percent. Delayed or no prenatal care was reported for 5 percent of white mothers and 11 percent of black mothers, the same levels as in 1986.

Gains in the early receipt of prenatal care in 1987 were limited, as in 1986, to women aged 35 years and over, and amounted to 1–2 percent. Reductions were measured for mothers in age groups under 15 and 20–29 years. There was no change in the proportions for other age groups.

The proportion of mothers receiving late or no care declined only for mothers aged 35–39 and 40 years and over by 7–12 percent. Except for mothers aged 19 and 30–34 years, for whom there was no change, the proportion of women receiving late or no care increased by 2–5 percent for all other ages. This pattern of change for 1986–87 was similar to that measured for 1985–86.

A considerable proportion of teenage mothers is at high risk of receiving delayed or no prenatal care. In 1987, 13 percent of all mothers under age 20 years were in this category. More than 1 in 5 mothers under 15 years did not begin prenatal care until the third trimester or had no care at all. By single year of age, the proportions declined from 17 percent for mothers aged 15 to 11 percent for those 19 years of age.

The proportions of white and black mothers receiving care early and having delayed or no care were similar for those 16 years of age and younger. The racial differential increased thereafter with advancing age, reaching a peak at ages 25–29 years.

More than 9 in 10 mothers who have graduated from college began prenatal care in the first trimester, compared with just over half of those who are not high school graduates. (Data are not shown in this report.) This relationship between prenatal care and educational attainment has been evident for many years (19). In 1987, as in the past several years (except 1984), gains in the receipt of prenatal care were confined to the best educated women.

A review of the data on prenatal care by State (not presented in this report) shows a wide variation in the

proportions of mothers receiving delayed or no care. Among white mothers, the proportion ranged from 2 to 13 percent, with the highest levels reported in States with substantial Hispanic populations. Earlier in this report it was noted that Hispanic mothers are much more likely than non-Hispanic mothers to begin prenatal care late or to have no care at all. Among black mothers in States reporting at least 1,000 black births in 1987, the range in the proportion with delayed or no care was 6–18 percent. Between 1986 and 1987, 32 States showed increases in the proportion of white mothers receiving late or no care while 18 States and the District of Columbia reported declines. Among the 37 States and the District of Columbia reporting 1,000 or more black births, 21 States showed increases in the percent with delayed or no care while 16 States and the District of Columbia showed reductions.

Number of prenatal visits

Forty-nine States and the District of Columbia provided information in 1987 on the number of visits made by pregnant women to receive prenatal care. This reporting area, which excludes only California, has not changed since 1982. In this 5-year period, the median number of visits has increased steadily from 11.4 in 1982 to 12.0 in 1987. The median increased for white mothers during these years from 11.8 to 12.2; for black mothers it increased from 10.2 to 10.6 visits. (Basic data for 1987 are shown in table 31.)

The medians vary substantially according to the trimester in which prenatal care began. The median for mothers beginning care in the first trimester was 12.4, one-third higher than the median for mothers beginning care in the second trimester, 9.3 visits, and almost 2½ times the median for those beginning care in the third trimester, 5.1 visits.

The continued increase in prenatal visits during a period when the timing of the first visit did not change and the period of gestation did not lengthen (see next section) may be associated with changes in the distribution of mothers according to age and educational attainment. One change is the

reduction in the proportion of teenage mothers associated with the declining teenage population. At the same time there has been an increase in the proportion of births to relatively older mothers, which is associated with rising birth rates and an increasing number of women aged 30 years and over. As noted in an earlier section, teen mothers are least likely to begin prenatal care early and consequently have fewer visits, while very high proportions of older mothers begin prenatal care in the first trimester, therefore completing their pregnancies with more visits.

A second factor, related to the changing age distribution, is the increasing proportion of well-educated mothers. In 1987, 18 percent of all mothers were college graduates compared with 15 percent in 1982. Ninety-two percent of these mothers in 1987 began prenatal care in the first trimester. Although the relative increase in college graduates has been greater for black than for white mothers, the absolute level is substantially lower for black mothers, 7 percent compared with 20 percent. Consequently, the racial disparity in receipt of prenatal care remains substantial.

Length of gestation

The proportion of babies born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation increased to 10.2 percent in 1987, compared with 10.0 percent in 1986. This marks the fifth nearly consecutive year of increase (there was a decline between 1983 and 1984) in the proportion of preterm infants. In 1981, the proportion had been 9.4 percent. (Data for 1987 are shown in table 32.) The length of gestation is measured as the interval between the first day of the mother's last normal menstrual period and the date of birth. The interval is computed in days, which are converted to weeks.

The proportion of preterm infants increased for both white and black babies. Because the increase was greater for black than for white infants, the racial disparity increased. Among white

infants, the proportion increased from 8.4 to 8.5 percent; among black infants, it increased from 17.7 to 18.0 percent.

It was noted in the earlier section on birth weight that the length of gestation has a significant effect on the likelihood that a baby will be of low birth weight. In 1987, 38.9 percent of preterm babies weighed less than 5½ pounds, compared with 3.0 percent of term and postterm babies. Among preterm births, the racial differential in low birth weight is relatively small, but the proportions are high for both white and black infants. In 1987, 37.9 percent of white preterm babies and 42.1 percent of black preterm babies weighed less than 5½ pounds. Among term and postterm infants, however, the racial gap in low birth weight is substantial, although the absolute levels are much lower, 2.5 percent of white babies and 5.8 percent of black babies are of low birthweight. Because black babies are much more likely to be born preterm when the risk of low birth weight is elevated, the overall level of low birth weight among black infants is considerable.

The proportions of preterm births vary considerably by age of mother; the pattern is very similar to that observed for low birth weight and age of mother. (Data are not shown in this report.) One quarter of births to teenage mothers under 15 years and 15 percent of births to those 15–19 years of age were born preterm in 1987. The proportions declined to a low of 9 percent for births to mothers aged 25–29 years and then increased to 15 percent for births to mothers aged 45–49 years. This relationship between age and risk of preterm birth is observed for both white and black infants, but at each age the proportion was higher for black than for white infants.

Apgar score

The Apgar score is a summary measure used to evaluate the newborn infant's overall physical condition at birth. The score, named after the late physician Virginia Apgar, is a composite evaluation of five factors—the

infant's heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, irritability, and color—each of which is assigned a value from 0 to 2. The overall score is the sum of the five values, with a score of 10 being optimum. In 1987, as in each year since 1983, the Apgar scores at 1 and 5 minutes after birth were reported by 46 States and the District of Columbia. (See tables 33 and 34 for 1987 data.)

In 1987, for the first time since 1978 when the data first became available, the proportion of high 1-minute Apgar scores (scores of 9–10) increased to 41.9 percent compared with 41.4 percent in 1986. This proportion had been declining since 1978 when it was 49.0 percent. Black babies continued to have a slightly higher proportion of high 1-minute scores than white babies, 43.1 percent compared with 41.7 percent.

There was an increase in the percent of high 5-minute Apgar scores as well in 1987, continuing a trend of increase observed since 1983. The 1987 level was 88.6 percent. There were increases for white and black infants as well, to 89.1 and 86.2 percent, respectively.

The 5-minute Apgar score is considered to have better long-term predictive value concerning the infant's health status and survival chances. The proportions of babies with low 5-minute scores (scores less than 7) declined in 1987 for infants born to teenage mothers and to mothers aged 35 years and over. The relationship between age of mother and low Apgar scores is similar to that for age of mother and low birth weight, and for age and preterm birth. Babies born to mothers aged 25–34 years are at lowest risk of low 5-minute Apgar scores, 1.5 percent in 1987 compared with 2.2–3.5 percent for births to teens and to mothers in their forties. This relationship was observed for white and black infants, but the risk of low scores was higher for black babies at each age; the racial gap was greatest for births to mothers aged 30–34 years.

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Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race of child: United States, specified years 1940-55 and each year 1960-87

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

Year	Number				Birth rate				Fertility rate			
	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black				
Registered births												
1987	3,809,394	2,992,488	816,906	641,567	15.7	14.5	21.7	21.6	65.7	62.0	84.4	83.8
1986	3,756,547	2,970,439	786,108	621,221	15.6	14.5	21.4	21.2	65.4	61.9	83.0	82.4
1985	3,760,561	2,991,373	769,188	608,193	15.8	14.8	21.4	21.1	66.2	63.0	83.2	82.2
1984 ¹	3,669,141	2,923,502	745,639	592,745	15.5	14.5	21.2	20.8	65.4	62.2	82.5	81.4
1983	3,638,933	2,904,250	734,683	586,027	15.5	14.6	21.3	20.9	65.8	62.4	83.2	81.7
1982	3,680,537	2,942,054	738,483	592,641	15.9	14.9	21.9	21.4	67.3	63.9	85.5	84.1
1981	3,629,238	2,908,669	720,569	587,797	15.8	14.8	22.0	21.6	67.4	63.9	86.4	85.4
1980	3,612,258	2,898,732	713,526	589,616	15.9	14.9	22.5	22.1	68.4	64.7	88.6	88.1
1979	3,494,398	2,808,420	685,978	577,855	15.6	14.5	22.2	22.0	67.2	63.4	88.5	88.3
1978	3,333,279	2,681,116	652,163	551,540	15.0	14.0	21.6	21.3	65.5	61.7	87.0	86.7
1977	3,326,632	2,691,070	635,562	544,221	15.1	14.1	21.6	21.4	66.8	63.2	87.7	88.1
1976	3,167,788	2,567,614	600,174	514,479	14.6	13.6	20.8	20.5	65.0	61.5	85.8	85.8
1975	3,144,198	2,551,996	592,202	511,581	14.6	13.6	21.0	20.7	66.0	62.5	87.7	87.9
1974	3,159,958	2,575,792	584,166	507,162	14.8	13.9	21.2	20.8	67.8	64.2	89.8	89.7
1973	3,136,965	2,551,030	585,935	512,597	14.8	13.8	21.7	21.4	68.8	64.9	93.4	93.6
1972	3,258,411	2,655,558	602,853	531,329	15.6	14.5	22.8	22.5	73.1	68.9	99.5	99.9
1971 ¹	3,555,970	2,919,746	636,224	564,960	17.2	16.1	24.6	24.4	81.6	77.3	109.1	109.7
1970 ¹	3,731,386	3,091,264	640,122	572,362	18.4	17.4	25.1	25.3	87.9	84.1	113.0	115.4
1969 ²	3,600,206	2,993,614	606,592	543,132	17.9	16.9	24.5	24.4	86.1	82.2	111.6	112.1
1968 ²	3,501,564	2,912,224	589,340	531,152	17.6	16.6	24.2	24.2	85.2	81.3	111.9	112.7
1967 ²	3,520,959	2,922,502	598,457	543,976	17.8	16.8	25.0	25.1	87.2	82.8	117.1	118.5
1966 ²	3,606,274	2,993,230	613,044	558,244	18.4	17.4	26.1	26.2	90.8	86.2	123.5	124.7
1965 ²	3,760,358	3,123,860	636,498	581,126	19.4	18.3	27.6	27.7	96.3	91.3	131.9	133.2
1964 ²	4,027,490	3,369,160	658,330	607,556	21.1	20.0	29.2	29.5	104.7	99.8	140.0	142.6
1963 ^{2,4}	4,098,020	3,326,344	638,928	580,658	21.7	20.7	29.7	---	108.3	103.6	143.7	---
1962 ^{2,4}	4,167,362	3,394,068	641,580	584,610	22.4	21.4	30.5	---	112.0	107.5	147.8	---
1961 ²	4,268,326	3,600,864	667,462	611,072	23.3	22.2	31.6	---	117.1	112.3	153.0	---
1960 ²	4,257,850	3,600,744	657,106	602,264	23.7	22.7	32.1	31.9	118.0	113.2	153.6	153.5
Births adjusted for underregistration												
1955	4,097,000	3,485,000	613,000	---	25.0	23.8	34.5	---	118.3	113.7	154.3	---
1950	3,632,000	3,108,000	524,000	---	24.1	23.0	33.3	---	106.2	102.3	137.3	---
1945	2,858,000	2,471,000	388,000	---	20.4	19.7	26.5	---	85.9	83.4	106.0	---
1940	2,559,000	2,199,000	360,000	---	19.4	18.6	26.7	---	79.9	77.1	102.4	---

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

²Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

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

⁴Figures by race exclude data for New Jersey.

Table 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of child: United States, 1987

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

Live-birth order and race of child	Age of mother													
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years					20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years							19 years
All races														
Total	3,809,394	10,311	462,312	25,382	56,365	90,844	127,327	162,394	1,075,856	1,216,080	760,695	247,984	34,781	1,375
First child	1,567,678	9,966	354,621	23,761	50,225	75,184	95,532	109,919	517,472	435,315	195,079	49,428	5,658	139
Second child	1,247,526	283	86,813	1,419	5,426	13,455	26,031	40,482	365,986	441,329	272,228	73,401	7,359	127
Third child	608,204	11	16,041	74	399	1,630	4,526	9,412	137,192	220,101	169,662	58,145	6,881	171
Fourth child	224,522	1	2,441	4	33	159	608	1,637	38,432	76,326	70,551	31,511	5,077	183
Fifth child	81,377	-	306	1	2	10	69	224	9,629	24,827	27,779	15,434	3,236	166
Sixth child	33,462	-	39	-	3	1	6	29	2,285	8,479	12,068	8,300	2,160	131
Seventh child	15,090	-	9	-	-	2	4	3	502	3,046	5,467	4,518	1,433	115
Eighth child and over	15,527	-	10	-	-	-	7	3	208	1,528	4,567	6,099	2,786	329
Not stated	16,008	50	2,032	123	277	403	544	685	4,150	5,129	3,294	1,148	191	14
White														
Total	2,992,488	4,009	308,099	12,993	33,759	59,243	87,389	114,715	821,749	999,153	630,048	200,947	27,497	986
First child	1,246,050	3,897	244,772	12,398	31,044	51,077	68,651	81,602	414,223	370,555	166,176	41,619	4,689	119
Second child	1,002,985	82	52,880	507	2,376	7,179	15,920	26,898	281,778	370,420	230,769	60,985	5,975	96
Third child	471,324	2	7,843	20	126	631	2,131	4,935	94,255	175,550	140,669	47,344	5,521	140
Fourth child	163,290	1	977	-	15	61	225	676	22,293	55,565	55,280	24,969	4,061	144
Fifth child	55,014	-	119	-	2	5	35	77	4,689	15,908	20,042	11,666	2,472	118
Sixth child	21,650	-	13	-	-	1	3	9	920	4,709	8,269	6,030	1,626	83
Seventh child	9,283	-	4	-	-	1	2	1	191	1,464	3,421	3,144	989	70
Eighth child and over	9,830	-	6	-	-	-	5	1	74	683	2,626	4,221	2,013	207
Not stated	13,062	27	1,485	68	196	288	417	516	3,326	4,299	2,796	969	151	9
All other														
Total	816,906	6,302	154,213	12,389	22,606	31,601	39,938	47,679	254,107	216,927	130,647	47,037	7,284	389
First child	321,628	6,069	109,849	11,363	19,181	24,107	26,881	28,317	103,249	64,760	28,903	7,809	969	20
Second child	244,541	201	33,933	912	3,050	6,276	10,111	13,584	84,208	70,909	41,459	12,416	1,384	31
Third child	136,880	9	8,198	54	273	999	2,395	4,477	42,937	44,551	28,993	10,801	1,360	31
Fourth child	61,232	-	1,464	4	18	98	383	961	16,139	20,761	15,271	6,542	1,016	39
Fifth child	26,363	-	187	1	-	5	34	147	4,940	8,919	7,737	3,768	764	48
Sixth child	11,812	-	26	-	3	-	3	20	1,365	3,770	3,799	2,270	534	48
Seventh child	5,807	-	5	-	-	1	2	2	311	1,582	2,046	1,374	444	45
Eighth child and over	5,697	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	134	845	1,941	1,878	773	122
Not stated	2,946	23	547	55	81	115	127	169	824	830	498	179	40	5
Black¹														
Total	641,567	5,981	138,872	11,599	20,933	28,561	35,740	42,039	213,427	161,047	87,476	30,116	4,470	178
First child	250,719	5,766	98,330	10,628	17,683	21,641	23,800	24,578	83,771	41,849	16,227	4,220	546	10
Second child	190,374	187	30,949	863	2,898	5,805	9,237	12,146	71,593	53,468	26,192	7,218	750	17
Third child	110,477	9	7,595	51	257	926	2,219	4,142	37,407	36,236	21,281	7,104	827	18
Fourth child	49,764	-	1,329	4	15	84	347	879	14,149	16,923	11,809	4,845	685	24
Fifth child	21,001	-	164	1	-	4	25	134	4,337	7,159	5,974	2,804	536	27
Sixth child	9,043	-	25	-	3	-	2	20	1,174	2,996	2,833	1,629	368	18
Seventh child	4,240	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	258	1,249	1,496	946	271	16
Eighth child and over	3,984	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	125	689	1,403	1,252	464	47
Not stated	1,965	19	472	52	77	101	106	136	613	478	261	98	23	1

¹Included in All other.

Table 3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of child: United States, 1987

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

Live-birth order and race of child	Age of mother										
	15-44 years ¹	10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All races											
Total	65.7	1.3	51.1	31.8	80.2	108.9	110.8	71.3	26.2	4.4	0.2
First child	27.2	1.2	39.4	27.6	57.1	52.6	39.8	18.4	5.2	0.7	0.0
Second child	21.6	0.0	9.6	3.8	18.5	37.2	40.4	25.6	7.8	0.9	0.0
Third child	10.5	0.0	1.8	0.4	3.9	13.9	20.1	16.0	6.2	0.9	0.0
Fourth child	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	3.9	7.0	6.6	3.3	0.6	0.0
Fifth child	1.4	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	2.3	2.6	1.6	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1
White											
Total	62.0	0.6	41.9	24.1	68.6	101.1	109.5	70.8	25.2	4.0	0.2
First child	25.9	0.6	33.5	21.6	51.2	51.2	40.8	18.7	5.2	0.7	0.0
Second child	20.9	0.0	7.2	2.3	14.6	34.8	40.8	26.0	7.7	0.9	0.0
Third child	9.8	0.0	1.1	0.2	2.4	11.6	19.3	15.9	6.0	0.8	0.0
Fourth child	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.8	6.1	6.2	3.1	0.6	0.0
Fifth child	1.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	2.3	1.5	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.6	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
All other											
Total	84.4	4.0	90.9	64.7	131.2	145.4	117.3	73.8	31.5	6.5	0.4
First child	33.4	3.8	65.0	53.3	82.9	59.3	35.1	16.4	5.3	0.9	0.0
Second child	25.4	0.1	20.1	10.0	35.6	48.3	38.5	23.5	8.4	1.2	0.0
Third child	14.2	0.0	4.8	1.3	10.3	24.6	24.2	16.4	7.3	1.2	0.0
Fourth child	6.4	-	0.9	0.1	2.0	9.3	11.3	8.7	4.4	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	2.7	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.8	4.8	4.4	2.5	0.7	0.1
Sixth and seventh child	1.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.9	3.3	2.5	0.9	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.1
Black²											
Total	83.8	4.7	100.3	72.9	142.2	149.5	109.0	63.5	26.3	5.3	0.2
First child	32.8	4.5	71.3	59.8	88.7	58.8	28.4	11.8	3.7	0.6	0.0
Second child	24.9	0.1	22.4	11.5	39.2	50.3	36.3	19.1	6.3	0.9	0.0
Third child	14.5	0.0	5.5	1.5	11.7	26.3	24.6	15.5	6.2	1.0	0.0
Fourth child	6.5	-	1.0	0.1	2.2	9.9	11.5	8.6	4.2	0.8	0.0
Fifth child	2.8	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.0	4.9	4.3	2.5	0.6	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.7	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.9	3.2	2.3	0.8	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.1

¹Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15-44 years.
²Included in All other.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970-87

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

Year and race of child	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All races											
1987	1,871.0	1.3	51.1	31.8	80.2	108.9	110.8	71.3	26.2	4.4	0.2
1986	1,836.0	1.3	50.6	30.6	81.0	108.2	109.2	69.3	24.3	4.1	0.2
1985	1,842.5	1.2	51.3	31.1	80.8	108.9	110.5	68.5	23.9	4.0	0.2
1984 ¹	1,805.5	1.2	50.9	31.1	78.3	107.3	108.3	66.5	22.8	3.9	0.2
1983 ¹	1,802.5	1.1	51.7	32.0	78.1	108.3	108.7	64.6	22.1	3.8	0.2
1982	1,828.5	1.1	52.9	32.4	80.7	111.3	111.0	64.2	21.1	3.9	0.2
1981	1,815.0	1.1	52.7	32.1	81.7	111.8	112.0	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1980	1,839.5	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1979	1,808.0	1.2	52.3	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1978	1,760.0	1.2	51.5	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1977	1,789.5	1.2	52.8	33.9	80.9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1976	1,738.0	1.2	52.8	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1975	1,774.0	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1974 ¹	1,835.0	1.2	57.5	37.3	88.7	117.7	111.5	53.8	20.2	4.8	0.3
1973	1,879.0	1.2	59.3	38.5	91.2	119.7	112.2	55.6	22.1	5.4	0.3
1972 ¹	2,010.0	1.2	61.7	39.0	96.9	130.2	117.7	59.8	24.8	6.2	0.4
1971 ²	2,266.5	1.1	64.5	38.2	105.3	150.1	134.1	67.3	28.7	7.1	0.4
1970 ²	2,480.0	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
White											
1987	1,766.5	0.6	41.9	24.1	68.6	101.1	109.5	70.8	25.2	4.0	0.2
1986	1,741.5	0.6	41.8	23.4	69.8	101.5	108.3	68.9	23.3	3.7	0.2
1985	1,754.0	0.6	42.8	24.0	70.1	102.8	110.0	68.1	22.7	3.6	0.2
1984 ¹	1,718.5	0.6	42.5	23.9	68.1	101.4	107.7	66.1	21.7	3.5	0.2
1983 ¹	1,717.5	0.6	43.6	24.8	68.3	102.6	108.0	64.0	21.0	3.5	0.2
1982	1,742.0	0.6	44.6	25.2	70.8	105.9	110.3	63.3	20.0	3.5	0.2
1981	1,726.0	0.5	44.6	25.1	71.9	106.3	111.3	60.2	18.7	3.4	0.2
1980	1,748.5	0.6	44.7	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
1979	1,715.5	0.6	43.7	24.7	71.0	107.0	110.8	59.0	18.3	3.5	0.2
1978	1,667.5	0.6	42.9	24.9	69.4	104.1	107.9	56.6	17.7	3.5	0.2
1977	1,703.0	0.6	44.1	26.1	70.5	107.7	110.9	55.3	18.0	3.8	0.2
1976	1,652.0	0.6	44.1	26.3	70.2	105.3	105.9	52.6	17.8	3.9	0.2
1975	1,686.0	0.6	46.4	28.0	74.0	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2	0.2
1974 ¹	1,748.5	0.6	47.9	28.7	77.3	113.0	111.8	52.9	18.9	4.4	0.2
1973	1,783.0	0.6	49.0	29.2	79.3	114.4	112.3	54.4	20.7	4.9	0.3
1972 ¹	1,906.5	0.5	51.0	29.3	84.3	124.8	117.4	58.4	23.3	5.6	0.3
1971 ²	2,160.5	0.5	53.6	28.5	92.3	144.9	134.0	65.4	26.9	6.4	0.4
1970 ²	2,385.0	0.5	57.4	29.2	101.5	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4
All other											
1987	2,349.0	4.0	90.9	64.7	131.2	145.4	117.3	73.8	31.5	6.5	0.4
1986	2,281.5	3.9	89.7	62.6	130.9	140.4	113.8	71.5	30.3	6.3	0.4
1985	2,263.0	3.8	89.7	62.9	128.7	138.5	113.5	70.3	30.5	5.9	0.4
1984 ¹	2,223.5	3.7	89.0	63.3	124.8	136.4	111.5	68.5	29.2	6.0	0.4
1983 ¹	2,225.0	3.5	89.3	64.2	123.9	136.8	112.1	68.4	28.6	5.9	0.4
1982	2,265.0	3.6	91.5	65.6	128.2	139.3	114.9	69.0	28.0	6.2	0.5
1981	2,274.5	3.6	91.8	65.2	130.8	140.8	115.9	68.5	27.6	6.3	0.4
1980	2,323.0	3.9	94.9	68.3	133.2	145.0	115.5	70.8	27.9	6.5	0.4
1979	2,309.5	4.1	96.5	70.5	134.9	144.3	114.6	68.3	27.3	6.4	0.4
1978	2,264.5	4.0	96.0	70.4	134.4	142.1	111.9	65.2	26.9	6.4	0.4
1977	2,278.5	4.3	99.5	74.8	136.8	142.3	111.5	63.4	27.3	6.9	0.5
1976	2,222.5	4.3	99.9	75.5	137.2	138.9	107.6	59.5	26.9	6.9	0.5
1975	2,276.0	4.7	106.4	80.5	146.1	141.0	108.7	58.8	27.6	7.5	0.5
1974 ¹	2,338.5	4.6	111.3	84.9	153.1	145.5	109.5	59.9	28.8	7.6	0.5
1973	2,443.0	5.0	117.5	90.5	160.9	151.6	111.2	63.2	30.9	8.6	0.6
1972 ¹	2,627.5	4.7	123.8	93.8	173.3	163.4	119.3	68.9	34.8	9.9	0.7
1971 ²	2,919.5	4.7	128.5	94.0	185.6	184.0	134.6	79.3	40.2	11.7	0.9
1970 ²	3,066.7	4.8	133.4	95.2	195.4	196.8	140.1	82.5	42.2	12.6	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970-87—Con.

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

Year and race of child	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
Black³											
1987	2,294.0	4.7	100.3	72.9	142.2	149.5	109.0	63.5	26.3	5.3	0.2
1986	2,227.5	4.6	98.1	70.0	141.0	143.7	105.9	62.2	25.5	5.1	0.3
1985	2,196.0	4.5	97.4	69.8	137.1	140.8	105.1	60.7	25.5	4.9	0.3
1984 ¹	2,153.5	4.3	95.7	69.7	132.0	137.9	103.2	59.5	24.8	5.1	0.2
1983 ¹	2,150.5	4.1	95.5	70.1	130.4	137.7	103.4	59.2	24.7	5.2	0.3
1982 ¹	2,188.5	4.1	97.0	71.2	133.3	139.1	106.9	60.4	24.4	5.4	0.4
1981 ¹	2,206.0	4.1	97.1	70.6	135.9	141.2	108.3	60.4	24.2	5.6	0.3
1980 ¹	2,266.0	4.3	100.0	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
1979 ¹	2,263.2	4.6	101.7	75.7	140.4	146.3	108.2	60.7	24.7	6.1	0.4
1978 ¹	2,218.0	4.4	100.9	75.0	139.7	143.8	105.4	58.3	24.3	6.1	0.4
1977 ¹	2,251.0	4.7	104.7	79.6	142.9	144.4	106.4	57.5	25.4	6.6	0.5
1976 ¹	2,187.0	4.7	104.9	80.3	142.5	140.5	101.6	53.6	24.8	6.8	0.5
1975 ¹	2,243.0	5.1	111.8	85.6	152.4	142.8	102.2	53.1	25.6	7.5	0.5
1974 ¹	2,298.5	5.0	116.5	90.0	158.7	146.7	102.2	54.1	27.0	7.6	0.6
1973 ¹	2,411.0	5.4	123.1	96.0	166.6	153.1	103.9	58.1	29.4	8.6	0.6
1972 ¹	2,601.0	5.1	129.8	99.5	179.5	165.0	112.4	64.0	33.4	9.8	0.7
1971 ²	2,902.0	5.1	134.5	99.4	192.6	186.6	128.0	74.8	38.9	11.6	0.9
1970 ²	3,098.7	5.2	140.7	101.4	204.9	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0

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

²Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

³Included in All other.

Table 5. Birth rates by live-birth order and race of child: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980-87

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

Year and race of child	Total	Live-birth order						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over
All races								
1987	65.7	27.2	21.6	10.5	3.9	1.4	0.8	0.3
1986	65.4	27.2	21.6	10.3	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1985	66.2	27.6	22.0	10.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1984 ¹	65.4	27.4	21.7	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1983 ¹	65.8	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1982 ¹	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.3
1981 ¹	67.4	29.0	21.6	10.2	3.8	1.5	0.9	0.4
1980	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.4
1975 ¹	66.0	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.9	1.7	1.3	0.7
1970 ²	87.9	34.2	24.2	13.6	7.2	3.8	3.2	1.8
White								
1987	62.0	25.9	20.9	9.8	3.4	1.1	0.6	0.2
1986	61.9	26.0	20.9	9.6	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.2
1985	63.0	26.5	21.4	9.7	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.2
1984 ¹	62.2	26.4	21.1	9.4	3.2	1.1	0.7	0.2
1983 ¹	62.4	26.8	20.9	9.4	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1982 ¹	63.9	27.7	21.3	9.5	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.3
1981 ¹	63.9	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.3
1980	64.7	28.4	21.0	9.5	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
1975 ¹	62.5	26.7	20.3	8.8	3.5	1.5	1.1	0.5
1970 ²	84.1	32.9	23.7	13.3	6.8	3.4	2.7	1.2
All other								
1987	84.4	33.4	25.4	14.2	6.4	2.7	1.8	0.6
1986	83.0	33.0	24.9	13.8	6.2	2.7	1.8	0.6
1985	83.2	32.9	25.1	13.8	6.2	2.7	1.8	0.6
1984 ¹	82.5	32.8	24.7	13.7	6.2	2.7	1.8	0.6
1983 ¹	83.2	33.0	24.8	13.8	6.2	2.7	1.9	0.7
1982 ¹	85.5	33.8	25.6	14.2	6.4	2.8	1.9	0.7
1981 ¹	86.4	34.3	25.9	14.2	6.4	2.8	2.0	0.8
1980	88.6	35.6	26.2	14.4	6.5	2.9	2.1	0.9
1975 ¹	87.7	36.7	24.6	12.6	6.1	3.1	2.8	1.8
1970 ²	113.0	42.4	26.9	15.9	9.7	6.1	6.7	5.3
Black³								
1987	83.8	32.8	24.9	14.5	6.5	2.8	1.7	0.5
1986	82.4	32.5	24.5	14.1	6.3	2.7	1.7	0.5
1985	82.2	32.4	24.5	13.9	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.6
1984 ¹	81.4	32.2	24.1	13.7	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.6
1983 ¹	81.7	32.3	24.1	13.7	6.3	2.8	1.8	0.6
1982 ¹	84.1	33.0	24.9	14.2	6.5	2.8	1.9	0.7
1981 ¹	85.4	33.8	25.2	14.3	6.6	2.9	2.0	0.8
1980	88.1	35.2	25.7	14.5	6.7	3.0	2.1	0.9
1975 ¹	87.9	36.9	24.2	12.6	6.3	3.2	2.9	1.6
1970 ²	115.4	43.3	27.1	16.1	10.0	6.4	7.0	5.6

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

²Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

³Included in All other.

Table 6. Live births by race of child, birth rates, and fertility rates: United States, each division and State, 1987

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

Division and State	Number			Birth rate	Fertility rate
	All races ¹	White	Black		
United States	3,809,394	2,992,488	641,567	15.7	65.7
New England	187,450	167,687	14,938	14.6	59.9
Maine	16,847	16,504	112	14.2	60.2
New Hampshire	17,032	16,691	156	16.1	64.5
Vermont	8,130	8,055	30	14.8	58.9
Massachusetts	84,453	73,894	7,624	14.4	58.3
Rhode Island	14,047	12,463	1,111	14.2	59.8
Connecticut	46,941	40,080	5,905	14.6	61.5
Middle Atlantic	548,137	422,695	108,726	14.6	62.1
New York	272,118	199,339	61,679	15.3	63.9
New Jersey	113,368	87,898	22,376	14.8	62.2
Pennsylvania	162,651	135,458	24,671	13.6	59.3
East North Central	628,606	511,273	105,114	15.0	63.0
Ohio	157,842	131,907	24,122	14.6	62.1
Indiana	78,566	69,319	8,472	14.2	59.5
Illinois	180,680	135,333	40,469	15.6	65.6
Michigan	140,578	112,347	25,742	15.3	62.9
Wisconsin	70,940	62,367	6,309	14.8	63.1
West North Central	262,340	231,832	20,879	14.9	64.3
Minnesota	65,173	59,421	2,470	15.3	64.2
Iowa	37,898	36,118	1,137	13.4	58.8
Missouri	75,146	61,997	12,153	14.7	63.4
North Dakota	10,300	9,206	146	15.3	68.2
South Dakota	11,493	9,465	127	16.2	73.2
Nebraska	23,822	21,829	1,359	14.9	65.3
Kansas	38,508	33,796	3,487	15.6	68.2
South Atlantic	629,352	435,449	180,262	15.1	63.7
Delaware	9,889	7,378	2,351	15.4	63.0
Maryland	72,544	47,191	22,500	16.0	64.0
District of Columbia	10,208	1,691	7,798	16.4	62.6
Virginia	90,333	66,002	21,634	15.3	61.5
West Virginia	22,425	21,388	923	11.8	51.1
North Carolina	93,501	63,892	27,037	14.6	60.2
South Carolina	52,801	32,004	20,347	15.4	62.9
Georgia	102,507	65,547	35,474	16.5	66.2
Florida	175,144	130,356	42,198	14.6	67.8
East South Central	220,197	158,110	60,144	14.4	60.6
Kentucky	51,379	46,288	4,681	13.8	57.9
Tennessee	67,943	51,412	15,951	14.0	58.3
Alabama	59,583	38,825	20,292	14.6	61.3
Mississippi	41,292	21,585	19,220	15.7	67.6
West South Central	458,375	358,016	85,568	17.0	71.2
Arkansas	34,565	26,111	8,038	14.5	64.2
Louisiana	73,967	42,749	29,670	16.6	68.6
Oklahoma	47,881	36,852	5,143	14.6	63.1
Texas	301,962	252,304	42,717	18.0	74.3
Mountain	232,185	203,899	9,122	17.6	73.6
Montana	12,245	10,518	64	15.1	66.2
Idaho	15,932	15,261	89	16.0	68.7
Wyoming	7,538	7,096	112	15.4	63.3
Colorado	53,808	48,805	3,166	16.3	64.0
New Mexico	27,298	22,318	702	18.2	76.3
Arizona	63,369	53,055	2,873	18.7	80.7
Utah	35,327	33,295	331	21.0	90.6
Nevada	16,668	13,551	1,785	16.6	68.3
Pacific	642,752	503,527	56,814	17.6	72.7
Washington	70,361	61,143	3,486	15.5	63.4
Oregon	38,697	35,632	1,015	14.2	58.7
California	503,413	394,360	50,827	18.2	75.3
Alaska	11,677	7,791	585	22.2	89.1
Hawaii	18,604	4,601	901	17.2	72.4

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 7. Live births by sex and sex ratio, by race of child: United States, 1970-87

Year	All other											
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females
1987	1,951,153	1,858,241	1,050	1,535,517	1,456,971	1,054	415,636	401,270	1,036	325,259	316,308	1,028
1986	1,924,868	1,831,679	1,051	1,523,914	1,446,525	1,053	400,954	385,154	1,041	315,788	305,433	1,034
1985	1,927,983	1,832,578	1,052	1,536,646	1,454,727	1,056	391,337	377,851	1,036	308,575	299,618	1,030
1984 ¹	1,879,490	1,789,651	1,050	1,500,326	1,423,176	1,054	379,164	366,475	1,031	300,951	291,794	1,031
1983 ¹	1,865,553	1,773,380	1,052	1,492,385	1,411,865	1,057	373,168	361,515	1,032	297,011	289,016	1,028
1982 ¹	1,885,676	1,794,861	1,051	1,509,704	1,432,350	1,054	375,972	362,511	1,037	301,121	291,520	1,033
1981 ¹	1,860,272	1,768,966	1,052	1,494,437	1,414,232	1,057	365,835	354,734	1,031	297,864	289,933	1,027
1980 ¹	1,852,616	1,759,642	1,053	1,490,140	1,408,592	1,058	362,476	351,050	1,033	299,033	290,583	1,029
1979 ¹	1,791,267	1,703,131	1,052	1,442,981	1,365,439	1,057	348,286	337,692	1,031	293,013	284,842	1,029
1978 ¹	1,709,394	1,623,885	1,053	1,378,222	1,302,894	1,058	331,172	320,991	1,032	279,598	271,942	1,028
1977 ¹	1,705,916	1,620,716	1,053	1,383,440	1,307,630	1,058	322,476	313,086	1,030	275,556	268,665	1,026
1976 ¹	1,624,436	1,543,352	1,053	1,319,717	1,247,897	1,058	304,719	295,455	1,031	260,661	253,818	1,027
1975 ¹	1,613,135	1,531,063	1,054	1,312,308	1,239,688	1,059	300,827	291,375	1,032	259,610	251,971	1,030
1974 ¹	1,622,114	1,537,844	1,055	1,325,019	1,250,773	1,059	297,095	287,071	1,035	257,277	249,885	1,030
1973 ¹	1,608,326	1,528,639	1,052	1,311,032	1,239,998	1,057	297,294	288,641	1,030	259,877	252,720	1,028
1972 ¹	1,669,927	1,588,484	1,051	1,364,578	1,290,980	1,057	305,349	297,504	1,026	268,842	262,487	1,024
1971 ²	1,822,910	1,733,060	1,052	1,499,958	1,419,788	1,056	322,952	313,272	1,031	286,430	278,530	1,028
1970 ²	1,915,378	1,816,008	1,055	1,590,140	1,501,124	1,059	325,238	314,884	1,033	290,508	281,854	1,031

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

²Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 8. Live births by race of child and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1987

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

Month	Number				Observed		Seasonally adjusted	
	All races	White	All other		Birth rate	Fertility rate	Birth rate	Fertility rate
			Total	Black				
Total	3,809,394	2,992,488	816,906	641,567	15.7	65.7	...	...
January	305,069	237,403	67,666	53,522	14.8	62.2	15.5	65.2
February	283,477	222,273	61,204	48,230	15.2	64.0	15.6	65.4
March	317,462	251,586	65,876	51,290	15.4	64.7	15.7	65.9
April	307,768	245,297	62,471	48,410	15.4	64.7	15.8	66.1
May	319,784	254,064	65,720	51,076	15.5	65.0	15.7	66.1
June	321,024	253,906	67,118	52,375	16.1	67.4	16.1	67.6
July	336,381	264,578	71,803	56,603	16.3	68.3	15.6	65.4
August	331,351	259,560	71,791	56,779	16.0	67.3	15.2	63.9
September	334,058	261,616	72,442	57,230	16.7	70.1	15.6	65.5
October	326,392	255,495	70,897	55,660	15.7	66.2	15.6	65.7
November	306,346	237,948	68,398	54,101	15.3	64.2	15.7	66.1
December	320,282	248,762	71,520	56,291	15.4	65.0	15.8	66.6

Table 9. Average number of live births and index of occurrence, by day of week: United States, 1987

Day of week	Average number of births	Index of occurrence ¹
Total	10,437	100.0
Sunday	8,546	81.9
Monday	10,870	104.2
Tuesday	11,422	109.4
Wednesday	11,107	106.4
Thursday	10,996	105.4
Friday	11,103	106.4
Saturday	9,002	86.3

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

Table 10. Live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race of child: United States, 1987

Place of delivery and race of child	All births	Attendant			
		Physician	Midwife	Other	Unspecified
All races¹					
Total	3,809,394	3,669,055	113,890	23,463	2,986
In hospital ²	3,774,106	3,660,923	98,425	12,414	2,344
Not in hospital	34,449	7,501	15,445	10,984	519
Not specified	839	631	20	65	123
White					
Total	2,992,488	2,887,025	85,199	17,959	2,305
In hospital ²	2,962,386	2,880,824	70,521	9,218	1,823
Not in hospital	29,333	5,592	14,662	8,701	378
Not specified	769	609	16	40	104
Black					
Total	641,567	616,634	20,359	4,011	563
In hospital ²	637,736	615,029	19,907	2,369	431
Not in hospital	3,780	1,585	450	1,629	116
Not specified	51	20	2	13	16

¹Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 11. Live births by place of delivery, attendant, and race of child: United States, 1975-87

Year and race of child	Total	In hospital ¹				Not in hospital ²			
		Physician	Midwife	Other	Unspecified	Physician	Midwife	Other	Unspecified
All races									
1987	3,809,394	3,660,923	98,425	12,414	2,344	8,132	15,465	11,049	642
1986	3,756,547	3,617,281	89,810	9,311	3,266	9,400	15,398	11,408	673
1985	3,760,561	3,623,215	85,941	10,695	2,299	9,746	16,135	11,839	691
1984 ³	3,669,141	3,532,397	78,040	13,085	7,381	9,777	15,862	10,835	1,764
1983 ³	3,638,933	3,508,666	71,617	12,532	6,845	10,215	15,406	11,662	1,990
1982 ³	3,680,537	3,560,644	63,062	11,936	6,554	10,296	14,375	11,855	1,815
1981 ³	3,629,238	3,490,919	55,537	13,303	31,823	10,998	12,754	11,794	2,110
1980 ³	3,612,258	3,499,959	51,576	17,456	7,379	11,992	11,093	11,630	1,173
1979 ³	3,494,398	3,393,773	44,496	11,221	10,994	11,837	10,363	10,032	1,682
1978 ³	3,333,279	3,221,677	36,282	12,721	29,979	11,806	9,778	9,167	1,869
1977 ³	3,326,632	3,203,242	30,635	12,531	47,065	12,766	9,991	7,449	2,953
1976 ³	3,167,788	3,055,287	24,656	12,871	45,282	11,940	9,574	5,914	2,264
1975 ³	3,144,198	3,026,024	19,686	7,122	64,069	11,265	9,727	2,960	3,345
White									
1987	2,992,488	2,880,824	70,521	9,218	1,823	6,201	14,678	8,741	482
1986	2,970,439	2,864,957	64,379	6,634	2,923	7,336	14,593	9,113	504
1985	2,991,373	2,887,795	61,051	7,286	1,967	7,795	15,268	9,664	547
1984 ³	2,923,502	2,819,888	55,682	9,042	5,865	7,785	14,946	8,933	1,361
1983 ³	2,904,250	2,806,960	49,651	8,477	5,400	8,132	14,391	9,748	1,491
1982 ³	2,942,054	2,853,427	42,684	8,197	5,116	7,982	13,262	9,982	1,404
1981 ³	2,908,669	2,804,868	37,019	9,405	25,505	8,560	11,577	10,047	1,688
1980 ³	2,898,732	2,815,382	33,730	13,691	5,548	9,495	9,919	10,021	946
1979 ³	2,808,420	2,733,403	29,086	8,380	9,157	9,356	8,879	8,734	1,425
1978 ³	2,681,116	2,598,455	22,319	9,952	23,977	9,136	7,733	8,059	1,485
1977 ³	2,691,070	2,600,011	17,935	9,643	38,056	9,389	7,028	6,605	2,403
1976 ³	2,567,614	2,486,339	13,733	9,642	36,203	8,894	5,824	5,148	1,831
1975 ³	2,551,996	2,465,957	10,076	5,342	52,392	7,818	5,082	2,585	2,744
All other									
1987	816,906	780,099	27,904	3,196	521	1,931	787	2,308	160
1986	786,108	752,324	25,431	2,677	343	2,064	805	2,295	169
1985	769,188	735,420	24,890	3,409	332	1,951	867	2,175	144
1984 ³	745,639	712,509	22,358	4,043	1,516	1,992	916	1,902	403
1983 ³	734,683	701,706	21,966	4,055	1,445	2,083	1,015	1,914	499
1982 ³	738,483	707,217	20,378	3,739	1,438	2,314	1,113	1,873	411
1981 ³	720,569	686,051	18,518	3,898	6,318	2,438	1,177	1,747	422
1980 ³	713,526	684,577	17,846	3,765	1,831	2,497	1,174	1,609	227
1979 ³	685,978	660,370	15,410	2,841	1,837	2,481	1,484	1,298	257
1978 ³	652,163	623,222	13,963	2,769	6,002	2,670	2,045	1,108	384
1977 ³	635,562	603,231	12,700	2,888	9,009	3,377	2,963	844	550
1976 ³	600,174	568,948	10,923	3,229	9,079	3,046	3,750	766	433
1975 ³	592,202	560,067	9,610	1,780	11,677	3,447	4,645	375	601
Black ⁴									
1987	641,567	615,029	19,907	2,369	431	1,605	452	1,642	132
1986	621,221	596,089	18,924	1,989	278	1,668	497	1,652	124
1985	608,193	582,768	19,097	2,306	241	1,566	573	1,535	107
1984 ³	592,745	568,092	17,304	2,547	927	1,638	616	1,391	230
1983 ³	586,027	561,304	17,400	2,377	922	1,602	742	1,384	296
1982 ³	592,641	568,943	16,162	2,147	1,024	1,868	877	1,364	256
1981 ³	587,797	561,821	15,104	2,113	4,267	1,976	991	1,262	263
1980 ³	589,616	567,568	14,229	2,090	1,321	2,062	1,001	1,170	175
1979 ³	577,855	557,183	13,001	1,856	1,205	2,099	1,356	954	201
1978 ³	551,540	527,861	11,549	1,875	4,906	2,325	1,924	825	275
1977 ³	544,221	518,069	10,295	2,105	6,802	3,044	2,883	578	445
1976 ³	514,479	488,335	8,954	2,480	7,378	2,728	3,675	550	379
1975 ³	511,581	484,416	7,707	1,311	9,595	3,161	4,602	281	508

¹Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.²Includes births with place of delivery not stated.³Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.⁴Included in All other.

Table 12. Percent distribution of live births by place of delivery and attendant, according to race of child: United States, 1975-87

Year and race of child	Place of delivery			Place of delivery and attendant at birth						
	Total	In hospital ¹	Not in hospital ²	Total ³	In hospital ¹			Not in hospital ²		
					Physician	Midwife	Other	Physician	Midwife	Other
All races										
1987	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	96.2	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
1986	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.4	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
1985	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.4	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
1984	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.5	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
1983	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	96.7	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
1982	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
1981	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.1	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
1980	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
1979	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1978	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
1977	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
1976	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	97.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
1975	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	98.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
White										
1987	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.3	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
1986	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	96.6	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
1985	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	96.6	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
1984	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	96.7	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
1983	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	96.9	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
1982	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	97.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
1981	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	97.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
1980	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
1979	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1978	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	97.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
1977	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	98.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
1976	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	98.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
1975	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	98.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
All other										
1987	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	95.6	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
1986	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	95.8	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
1985	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	95.7	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
1984	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	95.8	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
1983	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	95.8	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
1982	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.0	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
1981	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.1	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
1980	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.2	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
1979	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.6	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
1978	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.5	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
1977	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	96.4	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1
1976	100.0	98.7	1.3	100.0	96.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1
1975	100.0	98.5	1.5	100.0	96.6	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.1
Black⁵										
1987	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	95.9	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
1986	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	96.0	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
1985	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	95.9	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
1984	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.0	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
1983	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.0	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
1982	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.2	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
1981	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.3	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
1980	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.5	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
1979	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	96.7	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
1978	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	96.6	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
1977	100.0	98.7	1.3	100.0	96.5	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1
1976	100.0	98.6	1.4	100.0	96.4	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1
1975	100.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	96.6	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.1

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

²Includes births with place of delivery not stated.

³Excludes births with attendant not specified.

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

⁵Included in All other.

Table 13. Live births by age of father, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1987

Age of mother and race of child	Total	Age of father										Not stated
		Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55 years and over	
All races ¹	3,809,394	231	105,133	626,676	1,052,945	871,948	412,743	133,913	37,660	11,945	7,081	549,119
Under 15 years	10,311	112	2,176	688	101	26	8	1	3	1	1	7,194
15-19 years	462,312	106	83,243	152,694	32,920	6,554	1,844	656	232	102	79	183,882
20-24 years	1,075,856	8	17,922	389,331	354,362	85,805	22,595	6,774	2,225	821	568	195,445
25-29 years	1,216,080	2	1,441	70,809	560,626	362,209	88,554	23,169	6,543	2,167	1,346	99,214
30-34 years	760,695	3	278	10,978	91,489	370,512	182,465	43,795	11,227	3,506	1,941	44,501
35-39 years	247,984	-	60	1,898	12,277	43,827	110,349	46,534	11,531	3,505	2,092	15,911
40-44 years	34,781	-	12	268	1,139	2,963	6,802	12,784	5,409	1,617	941	2,846
45-49 years	1,375	-	1	10	31	52	126	200	490	226	113	126
White	2,992,488	93	76,631	508,239	897,554	742,475	342,677	108,140	28,455	8,489	4,665	275,070
Under 15 years	4,009	26	956	486	67	15	7	1	1	-	-	2,450
15-19 years	308,099	58	60,122	120,237	26,034	5,061	1,427	501	163	79	47	94,370
20-24 years	821,749	6	14,089	319,032	296,734	69,044	17,702	5,176	1,608	586	338	97,434
25-29 years	999,153	1	1,176	57,828	486,808	307,413	71,593	18,269	4,786	1,489	811	48,979
30-34 years	630,048	2	221	8,871	77,056	321,704	152,821	35,237	8,485	2,452	1,287	21,912
35-39 years	200,947	-	55	1,546	9,905	36,810	93,478	38,125	8,811	2,556	1,420	8,241
40-44 years	27,497	-	11	231	923	2,388	5,553	10,667	4,232	1,179	698	1,615
45-49 years	986	-	1	8	27	40	96	164	369	148	64	69
Black	641,567	132	24,942	96,991	113,528	82,278	42,129	16,340	6,169	2,465	1,744	254,849
Under 15 years	5,981	85	1,141	180	25	9	1	-	2	1	1	4,536
15-19 years	138,872	43	20,390	27,390	5,338	1,096	304	127	51	20	28	84,085
20-24 years	213,427	2	3,158	57,752	43,869	11,710	3,497	1,217	494	201	195	91,332
25-29 years	161,047	1	203	9,931	52,887	35,015	10,760	3,512	1,325	560	406	46,447
30-34 years	87,476	1	46	1,499	9,764	29,867	17,131	5,356	1,937	762	481	20,632
35-39 years	30,116	-	3	218	1,523	4,227	9,713	4,909	1,677	622	476	6,748
40-44 years	4,470	-	1	19	120	345	710	1,199	640	263	146	1,027
45-49 years	178	-	-	2	2	9	13	20	43	36	11	42

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 14. Birth rates by age of father and race of child: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980-87

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

Year and race of child	Age of father									
	15-54 years ¹	15-19 years ²	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55 years and over
All races										
1987	55.0	18.6	83.0	109.4	89.3	48.2	19.1	6.9	2.5	0.4
1986	54.9	18.1	82.3	109.1	88.7	46.5	18.4	6.7	2.5	0.4
1985	55.7	18.2	82.8	111.9	89.7	47.0	18.1	6.6	2.5	0.4
1984 ³	55.0	18.0	81.9	111.0	88.8	45.7	17.8	6.3	2.4	0.4
1983 ³	55.3	18.4	83.5	113.9	88.7	45.3	17.2	6.4	2.3	0.3
1982 ³	56.4	18.7	86.1	117.4	90.4	44.2	17.6	6.4	2.4	0.4
1981 ³	56.3	18.5	88.0	119.7	88.6	43.2	16.9	6.3	2.3	0.4
1980 ³	57.0	18.8	92.0	123.0	91.0	42.8	17.1	6.1	2.2	0.4
1975 ³	53.8	20.8	96.2	123.9	81.5	39.9	16.5	6.1	2.2	0.4
1970 ⁴	71.5	25.6	146.6	175.0	112.3	57.6	24.9	9.1	3.1	0.6
White										
1987	50.9	13.9	73.9	105.0	86.3	44.9	17.0	5.7	1.9	0.2
1986	50.9	13.7	74.0	105.2	85.9	43.3	16.3	5.5	1.9	0.3
1985	51.9	14.0	75.1	108.2	87.0	43.7	16.0	5.4	1.9	0.3
1984 ³	51.2	13.9	74.4	107.2	85.8	42.6	15.7	5.2	1.8	0.3
1983 ³	51.5	14.4	76.4	110.0	85.4	42.0	15.1	5.2	1.8	0.2
1982 ³	52.5	14.8	79.2	113.3	86.7	40.9	15.4	5.2	1.8	0.3
1981 ³	52.3	14.9	80.7	115.2	84.7	39.7	14.7	5.1	1.8	0.3
1980 ³	52.9	15.2	84.0	118.4	86.9	39.2	14.7	5.0	1.8	0.3
1975 ³	49.8	17.1	86.6	119.5	78.6	36.8	14.8	5.2	1.7	0.3
1970 ⁴	67.1	21.0	135.3	170.9	109.3	54.5	22.9	7.9	2.6	0.4
All other										
1987	78.6	39.0	127.8	133.7	106.0	68.5	34.3	14.9	6.6	1.3
1986	77.5	37.7	124.2	131.2	105.0	67.5	32.9	14.6	6.8	1.3
1985	77.9	37.4	122.8	132.9	105.7	69.1	33.1	14.4	6.7	1.3
1984 ³	77.4	36.9	121.7	132.7	106.8	67.3	32.6	14.1	6.4	1.3
1983 ³	78.2	36.9	122.2	136.6	109.4	68.6	31.6	14.7	6.2	1.2
1982 ³	80.1	37.3	123.5	141.9	112.9	67.6	32.6	14.7	6.6	1.3
1981 ³	81.2	36.3	129.7	147.4	113.9	68.0	32.3	14.3	6.2	1.3
1980 ³	83.6	37.5	139.0	152.3	118.9	68.6	33.7	14.3	6.2	1.3
1975 ³	81.8	42.4	158.5	156.4	102.5	63.5	29.4	13.1	6.0	1.4
1970 ⁴	104.5	55.2	224.9	202.6	135.1	82.4	42.5	20.4	9.0	2.7
Black⁵										
1987	79.5	44.6	140.4	134.6	96.7	60.0	31.9	14.2	6.5	1.3
1986	78.3	42.8	135.2	132.2	96.9	59.8	30.6	14.0	6.7	1.2
1985	78.2	42.0	132.7	133.3	96.9	61.1	30.8	13.7	6.5	1.2
1984 ³	77.6	41.0	130.6	133.0	98.2	59.8	30.4	13.6	6.1	1.2
1983 ³	78.0	40.8	131.3	136.3	99.9	61.2	29.5	13.9	5.9	1.2
1982 ³	79.8	40.7	129.4	141.8	104.0	61.2	30.5	14.1	6.3	1.2
1981 ³	81.2	39.3	136.6	148.1	105.2	61.9	30.3	13.6	6.0	1.2
1980 ³	83.8	40.4	146.6	154.2	110.8	62.8	31.5	13.8	6.0	1.2
1975 ³	82.1	45.0	167.3	156.8	95.5	57.7	28.5	12.6	5.9	1.1
1970 ⁴	107.4	58.7	243.7	209.6	132.6	80.9	41.9	20.6	8.8	2.1

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

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

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

⁴Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

⁵Included in All other.

Table 15. Number and percent low birth weight and live births by birth weight, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1987

Age of mother and race of child	Birth weight ²														Not stated
	Low birth weight ¹		Total	Less than 500	500– 999	1,000– 1,499	1,500– 1,999	2,000– 2,499	2,500– 2,999	3,000– 3,499	3,500– 3,999	4,000– 4,499	4,500– 4,999	5,000 grams or more	
	Number	Percent		grams	grams	grams	grams	grams	grams	grams	grams	grams	grams	grams	
All races															
All ages	262,344	6.9	3,809,394	5,046	18,442	23,649	49,860	165,347	608,370	1,394,686	1,120,957	347,529	62,774	7,879	4,855
Under 15 years	1,412	13.7	10,311	47	134	154	271	806	2,529	4,060	1,903	334	46	3	24
15–19 years	43,054	9.3	462,312	756	3,244	4,234	8,214	26,606	94,968	180,532	112,461	26,543	3,794	376	584
15 years	2,919	11.5	25,382	66	258	324	570	1,701	5,846	10,031	5,324	1,075	126	20	41
16 years	5,830	10.4	56,365	111	452	619	1,122	3,526	12,306	22,425	12,640	2,675	364	34	91
17 years	8,838	9.7	90,844	153	693	872	1,725	5,395	19,098	35,634	21,487	4,916	688	71	112
18 years	11,642	9.2	127,327	199	907	1,148	2,166	7,222	26,054	49,900	31,218	7,264	997	92	160
19 years	13,825	8.5	162,394	227	934	1,271	2,631	8,762	31,664	62,542	41,792	10,613	1,619	159	180
20–24 years	76,562	7.1	1,075,856	1,386	5,098	6,640	14,310	49,128	185,725	408,066	302,257	86,158	14,218	1,589	1,281
25–29 years	74,309	6.1	1,216,080	1,430	5,168	6,449	13,894	47,368	179,747	442,906	375,089	118,531	21,430	2,582	1,486
30–34 years	46,979	6.2	760,695	993	3,388	4,211	9,047	29,340	104,965	264,515	241,365	83,325	16,290	2,239	1,017
35–39 years	17,169	6.9	247,984	373	1,219	1,667	3,528	10,382	34,955	82,849	77,138	28,500	6,042	930	401
40–44 years	2,749	7.9	34,781	59	186	283	568	1,653	5,252	11,316	10,363	3,984	908	154	55
45–49 years	110	8.0	1,375	2	5	11	28	64	229	442	381	154	46	6	7
White															
All ages	169,826	5.7	2,992,488	2,752	10,535	14,770	32,269	109,500	424,039	1,079,844	945,175	307,114	56,051	6,868	3,571
Under 15 years	417	10.4	4,009	14	40	44	81	238	790	1,592	970	208	27	1	4
15–19 years	23,652	7.7	308,099	323	1,575	2,277	4,506	14,971	55,277	119,405	84,342	21,625	3,146	305	347
15 years	1,230	9.5	12,993	19	88	147	245	731	2,492	5,059	3,340	743	94	12	23
16 years	2,879	8.5	33,759	46	213	296	551	1,773	6,320	13,413	8,736	2,050	294	24	43
17 years	4,809	8.1	59,243	65	342	489	912	3,001	10,923	23,080	15,787	3,972	545	57	70
18 years	6,618	7.6	87,389	94	448	618	1,271	4,187	15,877	34,101	23,805	5,978	836	77	97
19 years	8,116	7.1	114,715	99	484	727	1,527	5,279	19,665	43,752	32,674	8,882	1,377	135	114
20–24 years	47,780	5.8	821,749	697	2,781	4,000	8,945	31,357	126,098	308,373	249,741	74,962	12,549	1,363	883
25–29 years	51,001	5.1	999,153	826	3,056	4,260	9,526	33,333	133,205	359,673	325,798	106,591	19,417	2,302	1,166
30–34 years	32,999	5.2	630,048	612	2,164	2,863	6,328	21,032	78,782	215,887	209,870	74,994	14,741	1,961	814
35–39 years	11,968	6.0	200,947	241	783	1,123	2,475	7,346	25,958	65,895	65,531	25,167	5,324	799	305
40–44 years	1,939	7.1	27,497	37	133	195	392	1,182	3,790	8,717	8,631	3,434	808	131	47
45–49 years	70	7.1	986	2	3	8	16	41	139	302	292	133	39	6	5
All other															
All ages	92,518	11.3	816,906	2,294	7,907	8,879	17,591	55,847	184,331	314,842	175,782	40,415	6,723	1,011	1,284
Under 15 years	995	15.8	6,302	33	94	110	190	568	1,739	2,468	933	126	19	2	20
15–19 years	19,402	12.6	154,213	433	1,669	1,957	3,708	11,635	39,691	61,127	28,119	4,918	648	71	237
15 years	1,689	13.7	12,389	47	170	177	325	970	3,354	4,972	1,984	332	32	8	18
16 years	2,951	13.1	22,606	65	239	323	571	1,753	5,986	9,012	3,904	625	70	10	48
17 years	4,029	12.8	31,601	88	351	383	813	2,394	8,175	12,554	5,700	944	143	14	42
18 years	5,024	12.6	39,938	105	459	530	895	3,035	10,177	15,799	7,413	1,286	161	15	63
19 years	5,709	12.0	47,679	128	450	544	1,104	3,483	11,999	18,790	9,118	1,731	242	24	66
20–24 years	28,782	11.3	254,107	689	2,317	2,640	5,365	17,771	59,627	99,693	52,516	11,196	1,669	226	398
25–29 years	23,308	10.8	216,927	604	2,112	2,189	4,368	14,035	46,542	83,233	49,291	11,940	2,013	280	320
30–34 years	13,980	10.7	130,647	381	1,224	1,348	2,719	8,308	26,183	48,628	31,495	8,331	1,549	278	203
35–39 years	5,201	11.1	47,037	132	436	544	1,053	3,036	8,997	16,954	11,607	3,333	718	131	96
40–44 years	810	11.1	7,284	22	53	88	176	471	1,462	2,599	1,732	550	100	23	8
45–49 years	40	10.3	389	–	2	3	12	23	90	140	89	21	7	–	2

Black ^a															
All ages	81,418	12.7	641,567	2,156	7,285	8,035	15,664	48,278	150,625	243,642	130,568	28,812	4,730	740	1,032
Under 15 years	964	16.2	5,981	33	94	106	178	553	1,660	2,328	875	117	16	2	19
15-19 years	18,176	13.1	138,872	417	1,592	1,841	3,500	10,826	36,564	55,072	24,268	4,017	501	59	215
15 years	1,614	13.9	11,599	43	165	170	309	927	3,193	4,680	1,774	286	28	7	17
16 years	2,811	13.5	20,933	64	235	302	547	1,663	5,641	8,349	3,475	544	59	8	46
17 years	3,776	13.2	28,561	86	338	363	762	2,227	7,540	11,380	4,940	766	107	13	39
18 years	4,683	13.1	35,740	103	436	497	841	2,806	9,336	14,139	6,351	1,044	123	11	53
19 years	5,292	12.6	42,039	121	418	509	1,041	3,203	10,854	16,524	7,728	1,377	184	20	60
20-24 years	26,167	12.3	213,427	658	2,208	2,461	4,955	15,885	51,540	83,240	42,169	8,561	1,238	175	337
25-29 years	20,145	12.5	161,047	566	1,927	1,965	3,844	11,843	35,795	60,060	34,861	8,333	1,406	209	238
30-34 years	11,330	13.0	87,476	343	1,067	1,144	2,223	6,553	18,130	31,063	20,172	5,394	1,037	196	154
35-39 years	4,037	13.4	30,116	120	355	449	827	2,286	6,002	10,282	7,124	2,061	466	80	64
40-44 years	577	12.9	4,470	19	41	68	130	319	887	1,536	1,063	321	64	19	3
45-49 years	22	12.5	178	-	1	1	7	13	47	61	36	8	2	-	2

¹ Less than 2,500 grams.
² Equivalents of the gram weight in terms of pounds and ounces are as follows:
 Less than 500 grams = 1 pound 1 ounce or less
 500-999 grams = 1 pound 2 ounces-2 pounds 3 ounces
 1,000-1,499 grams = 2 pounds 4 ounces-3 pounds 4 ounces
 1,500-1,999 grams = 3 pounds 5 ounces-4 pounds 6 ounces
 2,000-2,499 grams = 4 pounds 7 ounces-5 pounds 8 ounces
 2,500-2,999 grams = 5 pounds 9 ounces-6 pounds 9 ounces
 3,000-3,499 grams = 6 pounds 10 ounces-7 pounds 11 ounces
 3,500-3,999 grams = 7 pounds 12 ounces-8 pounds 13 ounces
 4,000-4,499 grams = 8 pounds 14 ounces-9 pounds 14 ounces
 4,500-4,999 grams = 9 pounds 15 ounces-11 pounds 0 ounces
³ 5,000 grams or more = 11 pounds 1 ounce or more
⁴ Included in All other.

Table 16. Number and percent of births of low birth weight and number and ratio of births to unmarried women, by race of child: United States and each State, 1987

[By place of residence]

State	Low birth weight ¹						Births to unmarried women					
	Number			Percent			Number			Ratio per 1,000 live births		
	All races ²	White	Black	All races ²	White	Black	All races ²	White	Black	All races ²	White	Black
United States	262,344	169,826	81,418	6.9	5.7	12.7	933,013	498,645	399,144	244.9	166.6	622.1
Alabama	4,788	2,301	2,466	8.0	5.9	12.2	15,955	3,655	12,253	267.8	94.1	603.8
Alaska	564	353	55	4.8	4.5	9.4	2,564	1,043	167	219.6	133.9	285.5
Arizona	4,084	3,315	340	6.4	6.3	11.8	17,227	12,058	1,550	271.9	227.3	539.5
Arkansas	2,662	1,657	970	7.7	6.4	12.1	8,498	3,335	5,121	245.9	127.7	637.1
California ³	30,328	20,537	6,290	6.0	5.2	12.4	136,785	99,007	29,772	271.7	251.1	585.8
Colorado	4,264	3,662	448	7.9	7.5	14.2	10,171	8,458	1,437	189.0	173.3	453.9
Connecticut ³	3,125	2,305	756	6.7	5.8	12.8	11,045	7,540	3,244	235.3	188.1	549.4
Delaware	658	358	286	6.7	4.9	12.2	2,742	1,113	1,617	277.3	150.9	687.8
District of Columbia	1,380	86	1,254	13.5	5.1	16.1	6,094	244	5,549	597.0	144.3	711.6
Florida	13,423	7,775	5,474	7.7	6.0	13.0	48,200	20,743	27,103	275.2	159.1	642.3
Georgia	8,446	4,037	4,322	8.2	6.2	12.2	28,647	7,321	21,225	279.5	111.7	598.3
Hawaii	1,306	239	76	7.0	5.2	8.4	3,968	566	140	213.3	123.0	155.4
Idaho	893	855	7	5.6	5.6	7.9	2,073	1,911	24	130.1	125.2	269.7
Illinois	13,370	7,433	5,615	7.4	5.5	13.9	50,677	20,515	29,743	280.5	151.6	735.0
Indiana	5,088	4,042	1,000	6.5	5.8	11.8	17,260	11,307	5,893	219.7	163.1	695.6
Iowa	1,933	1,779	120	5.1	4.9	10.6	6,147	5,247	756	162.2	145.3	664.9
Kansas	2,447	1,920	437	6.4	5.7	12.5	6,633	4,440	1,950	172.2	131.4	559.2
Kentucky	3,494	2,941	525	6.8	6.4	11.2	10,658	7,629	3,000	207.4	164.8	640.9
Louisiana	6,412	2,549	3,770	8.7	6.0	12.7	23,594	5,127	18,253	319.0	119.9	615.2
Maine	902	882	8	5.4	5.3	7.1	3,338	3,235	29	198.1	196.0	258.9
Maryland ³	5,656	2,602	2,871	7.8	5.5	12.8	22,866	7,927	14,362	315.2	168.0	638.3
Massachusetts	4,812	3,773	860	5.7	5.1	11.4	17,616	12,793	4,267	208.6	173.1	559.7
Michigan	10,058	6,193	3,681	7.2	5.5	14.3	28,724	13,132	15,381	204.3	116.9	597.1
Minnesota	3,255	2,727	325	5.0	4.6	13.2	11,114	8,250	1,581	170.5	138.8	640.5
Mississippi	3,701	1,363	2,308	9.0	6.3	12.0	14,499	2,119	12,262	351.1	98.2	638.0
Missouri	5,240	3,623	1,552	7.0	5.8	12.8	17,823	9,267	8,442	237.2	149.5	694.6
Montana	673	570	9	5.5	5.4	14.1	2,379	1,438	17	194.3	136.7	265.6
Nebraska	1,308	1,106	168	5.5	5.1	12.4	4,006	2,846	908	168.2	130.4	668.1
Nevada	1,150	815	226	6.9	6.0	12.7	2,740	1,672	926	164.4	123.4	518.8
New Hampshire	839	822	7	4.9	4.9	4.5	2,511	2,450	47	147.4	146.8	301.3
New Jersey	7,889	4,773	2,895	7.0	5.4	13.0	26,647	12,232	14,221	235.0	139.2	635.5
New Mexico	1,919	1,566	84	7.1	7.1	12.1	8,067	5,504	298	295.5	246.6	424.5
New York ³	20,568	11,916	7,975	7.6	6.0	13.0	80,939	40,765	38,905	297.4	204.5	630.8
North Carolina	7,363	3,836	3,337	7.9	6.0	12.4	23,262	6,785	15,814	248.8	106.2	584.9
North Dakota	503	442	3	4.9	4.8	2.1	1,429	933	19	138.7	101.3	130.1
Ohio	10,364	7,348	2,897	6.6	5.6	12.1	39,237	22,179	16,812	248.6	168.1	697.0
Oklahoma	3,216	2,289	568	6.7	6.2	11.1	9,892	5,436	2,970	206.6	147.5	577.5
Oregon	2,077	1,819	128	5.4	5.1	12.6	8,672	7,599	596	224.1	213.3	587.2
Pennsylvania	11,257	7,637	3,445	6.9	5.6	14.0	41,143	22,343	18,466	253.0	164.9	748.5
Rhode Island	844	671	130	6.0	5.4	11.8	3,064	2,305	650	218.1	184.9	585.1
South Carolina	4,529	1,950	2,563	8.6	6.1	12.6	15,333	3,682	11,615	290.4	115.0	570.8
South Dakota	593	472	8	5.2	5.0	6.3	2,225	1,072	24	193.6	113.3	189.0
Tennessee	5,530	3,363	2,125	8.1	6.5	13.3	17,897	7,105	10,743	263.4	138.2	673.5
Texas	20,959	15,237	5,259	6.9	6.0	12.3	57,464	35,281	21,760	190.3	139.8	509.4
Utah	2,026	1,871	35	5.7	5.6	10.6	3,929	3,413	136	111.2	102.5	410.9
Vermont	427	426	1	5.3	5.3	3.3	1,459	1,445	8	179.5	179.4	266.7
Virginia	6,256	3,612	2,477	6.9	5.5	11.5	20,562	8,219	12,109	227.6	124.5	559.7
Washington	3,746	3,009	358	5.3	4.9	10.3	14,629	11,431	1,589	207.9	187.0	455.8
West Virginia	1,591	1,483	102	7.1	6.9	11.1	4,722	4,173	545	210.6	195.1	590.5
Wisconsin	3,850	2,943	789	5.4	4.7	12.5	14,698	9,323	4,801	207.2	149.5	761.0
Wyoming	578	543	13	7.7	7.7	11.6	1,189	1,032	44	157.7	145.4	392.9

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

Table 17. Live births by plurality of birth, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1987

Age of mother	All live births			Single live births			Live births in twin deliveries			Live births in triplet and other plural deliveries		
	All ¹ races	White	Black	All ¹ races	White	Black	All ¹ races	White	Black	All ¹ races	White	Black
All ages	3,809,394	2,992,488	641,567	3,725,477	2,927,745	625,265	81,778	62,952	16,042	2,139	1,791	260
Under 15 years.	10,311	4,009	5,981	10,200	3,961	5,918	111	48	63	-	-	-
15-19 years.	462,312	308,099	138,872	455,729	304,112	136,472	6,514	3,965	2,365	69	22	35
15 years.	25,382	12,993	11,599	25,126	12,874	11,465	253	119	134	3	-	-
16 years.	56,365	33,759	20,933	55,695	33,419	20,618	667	340	312	3	-	3
17 years.	90,844	59,243	28,561	89,602	58,517	28,093	1,227	722	463	15	4	5
18 years.	127,327	87,389	35,740	125,471	86,214	35,124	1,832	1,169	598	24	6	18
19 years.	162,394	114,715	42,039	159,835	113,088	41,172	2,535	1,615	858	24	12	9
20-24 years.	1,075,856	821,749	213,427	1,055,279	807,022	208,166	20,265	14,489	5,202	312	238	59
25-29 years.	1,216,080	999,153	161,047	1,187,497	976,240	156,312	27,707	22,147	4,651	876	766	84
30-34 years.	760,695	630,048	87,476	740,427	613,289	84,763	19,603	16,164	2,671	665	595	42
35-39 years.	247,984	200,947	30,116	240,965	195,258	29,096	6,823	5,528	989	196	161	31
40-44 years.	34,781	27,497	4,470	34,039	26,895	4,370	721	593	91	21	9	9
45-49 years.	1,375	986	178	1,341	968	168	34	18	10	-	-	-

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 18. Numbers, rates, and ratios of births to unmarried women, by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1987

Age of mother	Number				Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group				Ratio per 1,000 live births			
	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black			Total	Black
All ages	933,013	498,645	434,368	399,144	¹ 36.1	¹ 24.6	¹ 78.3	¹ 84.7	244.9	166.6	531.7	622.1
Under 15 years	9,583	3,392	6,191	5,917	---	---	---	---	929.4	846.1	982.4	989.3
15-19 years	292,958	157,523	135,435	125,886	34.1	22.8	81.6	92.6	633.7	511.3	878.2	906.5
15 years	22,005	9,998	12,007	11,365					867.0	769.5	969.2	979.8
16 years	44,515	23,009	21,506	20,218	24.5	15.8	61.3	70.4	789.8	681.6	951.3	965.8
17 years	64,220	35,228	28,992	26,851					706.9	594.6	917.4	940.1
18 years	78,338	43,672	34,666	32,149	49.9	34.2	114.1	127.5	615.3	499.7	868.0	899.5
19 years	83,880	45,616	38,264	35,303					516.5	397.6	802.5	839.8
20-24 years	331,257	175,418	155,839	143,812	53.1	35.8	116.6	129.9	307.9	213.5	613.3	673.8
25-29 years	179,257	95,448	83,809	76,530	44.3	30.7	89.2	93.6	147.4	95.5	386.3	475.2
30-34 years	84,186	45,813	38,373	34,337	29.3	21.2	54.2	54.2	110.7	72.7	293.7	392.5
35-39 years	30,271	17,577	12,694	10,981	13.5	10.3	23.9	23.5	122.1	87.5	269.9	364.6
40 years and over	5,501	3,474	2,027	1,681	² 2.9	² 2.3	² 5.4	² 5.1	152.1	122.0	264.2	361.7

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

²Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40-44 years.

NOTE: For 41 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported on the birth certificate; for 9 States, mother's marital status is inferred; see Technical notes.

Table 19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970-87

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

Year and race of child	Age of mother								
	15-44 years ¹	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years ²
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All races									
Reported and/or inferred: ³									
1987	36.1	34.1	24.5	49.9	53.1	44.3	29.3	13.5	2.9
1986	34.3	32.6	22.9	48.9	49.7	42.0	26.9	12.2	2.7
1985	32.8	31.6	22.5	46.6	46.8	39.8	25.0	11.6	2.5
1984	31.0	30.2	21.9	43.0	43.2	37.0	23.2	10.9	2.5
1983	30.4	29.7	22.1	41.0	42.0	35.6	22.3	10.3	2.5
1982	30.0	28.9	21.5	40.2	41.4	35.1	21.9	10.0	2.7
1981	29.6	28.2	20.9	39.9	40.9	34.7	20.8	9.8	2.6
1980	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
Estimated: ⁵									
1980	28.4	27.5	20.7	38.7	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4	2.3
1979	27.2	26.4	19.9	37.2	37.7	29.9	17.7	8.4	2.3
1978	25.7	24.9	19.1	35.1	35.3	28.5	16.9	8.2	2.2
1977	25.6	25.1	19.8	34.6	34.0	27.7	16.9	8.4	2.4
1976	24.3	23.7	19.0	32.1	31.7	26.8	17.5	9.0	2.5
1975	24.5	23.9	19.3	32.5	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1974	23.9	23.0	18.8	31.2	30.5	27.9	18.4	10.0	2.6
1973	24.3	22.7	18.7	30.4	31.5	29.6	20.3	10.8	3.0
1972	24.8	22.8	18.5	30.9	33.2	30.8	22.6	12.0	3.1
1971	25.5	22.3	17.5	31.7	35.5	34.5	25.2	13.3	3.5
1970	26.4	22.4	17.1	32.9	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
White									
Reported and/or inferred: ³									
1987	24.6	22.8	15.8	34.2	35.8	30.7	21.2	10.3	2.3
1986	23.2	21.5	14.6	33.2	33.5	29.2	19.2	9.3	2.1
1985	21.8	20.5	14.2	30.9	30.9	27.3	17.5	8.6	1.9
1984	20.1	19.0	13.5	27.6	27.8	24.5	16.1	8.0	1.9
1983	19.3	18.5	13.5	26.1	26.4	22.9	15.3	7.5	1.9
1982	18.8	17.7	12.9	25.1	25.7	22.2	14.7	7.1	2.0
1981	18.2	17.1	12.4	24.6	24.9	21.6	13.6	6.9	1.8
1980	17.6	16.2	11.8	23.6	24.4	20.7	13.6	6.8	1.8
Estimated: ⁵									
1980	16.2	15.9	11.7	22.8	22.4	17.3	10.5	5.3	1.4
1979	14.9	14.6	10.8	21.0	20.3	15.9	10.0	5.1	1.4
1978	13.7	13.6	10.3	19.3	18.1	14.8	9.4	4.8	1.3
1977	13.5	13.4	10.5	18.7	17.4	14.4	9.3	4.9	1.4
1976	12.6	12.3	9.7	16.9	15.8	14.0	10.1	5.5	1.4
1975	12.4	12.0	9.6	16.5	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	1.5
1974	11.7	11.0	8.8	15.3	15.0	14.7	9.5	5.5	1.5
1973	11.8	10.6	8.4	14.9	15.5	15.9	10.6	5.9	1.7
1972	11.9	10.4	8.0	15.1	16.6	16.5	12.1	6.5	1.6
1971	12.5	10.3	7.4	15.8	18.7	18.5	13.2	7.2	1.9
1970	13.9	10.9	7.5	17.6	22.5	21.1	14.2	7.6	2.0
All other									
Reported and/or inferred: ³									
1987	78.3	81.6	61.3	114.1	116.6	89.2	54.2	23.9	5.4
1986	74.8	79.7	59.1	112.3	109.5	82.3	50.8	21.6	4.9
1985	73.2	79.4	59.1	109.9	105.7	77.9	48.8	21.4	4.7
1984	71.4	78.3	59.3	106.1	101.3	75.8	45.0	20.5	4.7
1983	72.3	78.3	60.2	104.6	101.1	77.3	44.7	20.1	4.9
1982	73.9	79.2	60.7	107.0	102.1	78.9	44.4	20.0	5.4
1981	75.4	79.2	60.3	109.0	104.5	80.1	45.6	19.7	5.7
1980	77.2	81.7	63.1	111.6	106.6	79.1	46.9	19.2	5.6

Table 19. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race of child: United States, 1970-87—Con.

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

Year and race of child	Age of mother								
	15-44 years ¹	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years ²
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All other—Con.									
Estimated: ⁵									
1980 ⁴	78.0	83.0	64.0	113.4	108.2	79.1	46.2	18.5	5.3
1979 ⁴	78.2	83.9	64.8	115.3	107.1	77.7	44.8	19.1	5.7
1978 ⁴	76.5	81.2	63.2	111.6	104.9	76.4	43.6	18.2	5.6
1977 ⁴	77.4	84.0	67.2	112.7	103.1	74.4	43.7	18.5	6.6
1976 ⁴	76.4	82.5	67.5	108.9	101.1	74.0	43.4	18.7	6.9
1975 ⁴	79.0	86.3	70.7	114.3	102.1	73.2	47.9	20.0	6.9
1974 ⁴	80.3	87.3	73.2	113.4	103.0	77.0	50.9	23.2	6.6
1973 ⁴	83.2	88.5	75.6	112.8	107.8	81.0	55.8	26.2	7.2
1972 ⁴	86.2	91.8	77.6	119.3	112.4	83.3	55.7	29.0	8.2
1971 ⁴	90.2	92.0	75.4	125.4	120.6	92.6	65.3	32.2	10.4
1970 ⁴	89.9	90.8	73.3	126.5	121.0	93.8	69.8	32.0	10.7
Black ⁷									
Reported and/or Inferred: ³									
1987	84.7	92.6	70.4	127.5	129.9	93.6	54.2	23.5	5.1
1986	80.9	89.9	67.4	125.0	121.4	86.7	51.1	21.6	4.7
1985	78.8	88.8	67.0	121.1	116.1	81.4	48.8	21.3	4.5
1984	76.8	87.1	66.8	116.2	110.7	80.0	45.0	20.3	4.5
1983	77.7	86.4	67.1	114.0	110.0	82.0	45.3	20.3	4.9
1982 ⁴	79.6	87.0	67.6	115.8	110.2	85.5	45.8	20.1	5.4
1981 ⁴	81.4	86.8	66.9	117.6	112.5	86.4	47.2	20.4	5.8
1980 ⁴	82.9	89.2	69.6	120.2	115.1	83.9	48.2	19.6	5.6
Estimated: ⁵									
1980 ⁴	83.2	90.3	70.6	121.8	116.0	82.9	47.0	18.5	5.5
1979 ⁴	83.0	91.0	71.0	123.3	114.1	80.0	44.8	19.3	5.9
1978 ⁴	81.1	87.9	68.8	119.6	111.4	79.6	43.9	18.5	6.2
1977 ⁴	82.6	90.9	73.0	121.7	110.1	78.6	45.7	19.0	6.6
1976 ⁴	81.6	89.7	73.5	117.9	107.2	78.0	45.0	19.2	7.0
1975 ⁴	84.2	93.5	76.8	123.8	108.0	75.7	50.0	20.5	7.2
1974 ⁴	85.5	93.8	78.6	122.2	109.8	80.3	51.8	24.3	6.7
1973 ⁴	88.6	94.9	81.2	120.5	116.0	84.5	57.8	27.6	7.7
1972 ⁴	91.6	98.2	82.8	128.2	121.2	88.3	57.4	30.4	8.5
1971 ⁴	96.1	98.6	80.7	135.2	130.6	99.6	68.6	32.7	10.1
1970 ⁴	95.5	96.9	77.9	136.4	131.5	100.9	71.8	32.9	10.4

¹Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15-44 years.²Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40-44 years.³Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States; see Technical notes.⁴Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.⁵Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see Technical notes.⁶Based on a 50-percent sample of births.⁷Included in All other.

Table 20. Live births by interval since last live birth, live-birth order, and race of child: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

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

Interval since last live birth and race of child	Total, second and higher order births ¹	Live-birth order						
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and over
All races ²								
All intervals	2,043,598	1,148,718	557,568	205,028	74,086	30,377	13,721	14,100
0 months (plural deliveries)	34,096	12,555	11,491	5,876	2,482	922	400	370
1-11 months	30,937	14,415	8,624	4,303	1,894	866	426	409
12-17 months	212,159	106,048	58,292	26,780	11,108	4,919	2,410	2,602
18-23 months	268,470	148,388	70,153	29,415	10,877	4,769	2,225	2,643
24-35 months	456,079	271,927	113,969	42,541	15,020	6,413	3,012	3,197
36-47 months	299,405	180,723	78,461	25,256	8,571	3,433	1,527	1,434
48-59 months	196,491	113,166	55,932	17,574	5,956	2,206	849	808
60-71 months	129,072	72,684	38,228	11,754	3,907	1,448	556	495
72 months or more	312,259	171,201	94,796	30,530	9,909	3,440	1,344	1,039
Not stated	104,630	57,611	27,622	10,999	4,362	1,961	972	1,103
White								
All intervals	1,581,422	920,227	429,172	147,188	48,999	19,070	8,134	8,632
0 months (plural deliveries)	26,007	10,009	8,997	4,384	1,624	576	212	205
1-11 months	18,808	9,835	5,205	2,245	869	358	138	158
12-17 months	150,046	80,609	41,188	17,081	6,286	2,551	1,074	1,257
18-23 months	211,432	121,943	54,429	21,620	7,330	3,027	1,382	1,701
24-35 months	374,187	230,677	91,848	32,453	10,658	4,363	2,014	2,174
36-47 months	244,580	151,392	63,633	19,137	6,043	2,374	1,028	973
48-59 months	155,808	91,516	44,462	13,053	4,201	1,503	562	511
60-71 months	99,272	56,595	29,766	8,544	2,718	945	353	351
72 months or more	225,329	123,810	69,818	21,364	6,626	2,239	824	648
Not stated	75,953	43,841	19,826	7,307	2,644	1,134	547	654
Black								
All intervals	362,758	176,742	102,998	46,720	19,868	8,595	4,048	3,787
0 months (plural deliveries)	6,861	2,102	2,104	1,308	753	298	159	137
1-11 months	9,974	3,708	2,884	1,760	848	394	216	164
12-17 months	48,793	19,427	13,935	7,989	3,803	1,779	949	911
18-23 months	43,620	19,739	12,495	6,203	2,715	1,279	565	624
24-35 months	61,326	30,059	17,252	7,810	3,310	1,486	708	701
36-47 months	41,324	21,492	11,595	4,799	1,974	774	363	327
48-59 months	31,472	16,494	8,966	3,614	1,397	562	226	213
60-71 months	23,538	12,672	6,667	2,606	943	393	148	109
72 months or more	72,403	39,833	20,598	7,571	2,711	985	411	294
Not stated	23,447	11,216	6,502	3,060	1,414	645	303	307

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

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

Table 21. Live births by educational attainment of mother and father and race of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

Years of school completed	Education of mother			Education of father		
	All races ¹	White	Black	All races ¹	White	Black
Total	2,933,658	2,284,681	544,537	2,933,658	2,284,681	544,537
0-5 years	15,139	9,220	2,544	13,983	10,209	1,743
6 years	13,297	10,253	1,856	12,573	10,601	1,059
7 years	15,234	10,144	4,277	8,618	7,010	1,117
8 years	57,355	42,436	12,555	36,127	31,684	3,175
9 years	105,558	74,927	26,682	53,734	46,071	5,823
10 years	169,934	116,373	47,530	97,610	80,153	14,246
11 years	206,104	126,380	72,668	125,803	94,984	26,720
12 years	1,197,815	929,865	231,705	1,011,751	821,678	159,526
13 years	230,222	185,705	38,434	146,757	124,153	18,301
14 years	275,557	223,621	43,215	235,571	200,542	27,248
15 years	95,152	76,036	15,788	79,919	66,257	10,543
16 years	345,907	304,164	28,178	352,587	316,692	23,277
17 years or more	162,647	143,486	10,684	249,993	224,755	11,187
Not stated	43,737	32,071	8,421	508,632	249,892	240,572

¹Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 22. Live births by educational attainment of mother, age of mother, and race of child: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

Age of mother and race of child	Total	Years of school completed by mother					
		0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	Not stated
All races¹							
All ages	2,933,658	101,025	481,596	1,197,815	600,931	508,554	43,737
Under 15 years	8,045	6,228	1,583	-	-	-	234
15-19 years	357,216	28,436	191,682	118,975	12,297	100	5,726
15 years	19,691	6,731	12,432	147	-	-	381
16 years	43,547	6,150	35,633	924	22	-	818
17 years	69,993	5,282	53,186	10,148	181	-	1,196
18 years	98,414	5,147	48,121	41,634	2,016	-	1,496
19 years	125,571	5,126	42,310	66,122	10,078	100	1,835
20-24 years	828,591	25,984	161,214	432,219	163,966	33,405	11,803
25-29 years	942,305	19,577	82,351	397,016	237,196	193,245	12,920
30-34 years	585,072	12,587	32,176	189,334	141,936	200,154	8,885
35-39 years	186,226	6,271	10,400	52,390	40,642	73,056	3,467
40 years and over	26,203	1,942	2,190	7,881	4,894	8,594	702
White							
All ages	2,284,681	72,053	317,680	929,865	485,362	447,650	32,071
Under 15 years	2,571	2,036	452	-	-	-	83
15-19 years	226,409	19,916	117,964	77,028	7,883	60	3,558
15 years	8,967	3,361	5,348	63	-	-	195
16 years	24,140	4,074	19,061	535	13	-	457
17 years	43,235	4,126	32,258	5,989	112	-	750
18 years	64,635	4,185	31,950	26,276	1,244	-	980
19 years	85,432	4,170	29,347	44,165	6,514	60	1,176
20-24 years	620,758	21,030	113,888	326,502	123,573	27,433	8,332
25-29 years	774,700	14,802	57,205	325,896	197,008	169,871	9,918
30-34 years	487,777	8,729	20,566	153,786	119,451	178,282	6,963
35-39 years	151,837	4,297	6,215	40,594	33,466	64,561	2,704
40 years and over	20,629	1,243	1,390	6,059	3,981	7,443	513
Black							
All ages	544,537	21,232	146,880	231,705	97,437	38,862	8,421
Under 15 years	5,259	4,019	1,097	-	-	-	143
15-19 years	120,010	7,488	68,132	38,520	4,032	38	1,800
15 years	10,172	3,181	6,742	76	-	-	173
16 years	18,207	1,908	15,610	364	8	-	317
17 years	24,661	959	19,425	3,840	62	-	375
18 years	30,787	737	14,759	14,162	708	-	421
19 years	36,183	703	11,596	20,078	3,254	38	514
20-24 years	181,216	3,040	41,798	93,670	35,545	4,497	2,666
25-29 years	134,931	2,747	21,657	59,633	33,589	15,251	2,054
30-34 years	73,577	2,327	9,886	28,875	17,992	13,275	1,222
35-39 years	25,542	1,225	3,624	9,537	5,570	5,150	436
40 years and over	4,002	386	686	1,470	709	651	100

¹Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 23. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of child for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 23 reporting States and the District of Columbia, and each State, 1987

State	Origin of mother										
	All origins	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic			Not stated
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ¹	White	Black	
All reporting States	2,351,697	406,153	251,189	38,139	9,987	50,350	56,488	1,875,999	1,387,366	371,844	69,545
Arizona	63,369	14,695	14,050	94	24	48	479	48,585	38,896	2,676	89
Arkansas	34,565	219	134	16	2	16	51	33,920	25,586	7,986	426
California	503,413	166,013	121,625	1,459	855	19,660	22,414	333,318	231,364	47,844	4,082
Colorado	53,808	7,751	2,766	92	14	86	4,793	44,278	39,535	3,017	1,779
District of Columbia	10,208	908	20	217	6	627	38	8,297	1,162	6,984	1,003
Florida	175,144	19,738	2,718	2,407	6,730	3,208	4,675	153,561	110,255	40,904	1,845
Georgia	102,507	1,135	443	210	82	180	220	99,837	63,463	34,933	1,535
Hawaii	18,604	1,803	259	533	17	50	944	16,775	4,160	838	26
Illinois	180,680	17,932	11,411	3,024	208	1,193	2,096	158,621	114,276	39,615	4,127
Indiana	78,566	1,197	840	148	10	27	172	73,240	64,488	8,061	4,129
Kansas	38,508	1,415	1,070	76	15	66	188	33,950	29,605	3,236	3,143
Maine	16,847	87	26	9	4	6	42	15,739	15,424	97	1,021
Mississippi	41,292	112	38	6	3	10	55	40,588	20,980	19,129	592
Nebraska	23,822	580	503	8	2	16	51	22,146	20,357	1,339	1,096
Nevada	16,668	1,383	817	18	33	86	429	11,818	9,656	1,010	3,467
New Jersey	113,368	13,416	421	6,832	1,033	3,760	1,370	87,990	65,181	20,018	11,962
New Mexico	27,298	11,336	2,093	36	14	34	9,159	15,917	11,118	627	45
New York	272,118	44,261	1,548	21,490	645	16,979	3,599	212,153	148,845	53,070	15,704
North Dakota	10,300	62	25	3	2	5	27	9,821	8,748	143	417
Ohio	157,842	2,098	852	701	39	123	383	149,196	124,181	23,260	6,548
Tennessee	67,943	265	84	26	10	28	117	63,404	48,047	14,829	4,274
Texas	301,962	97,648	88,341	690	230	4,099	4,288	203,174	154,701	41,841	1,140
Utah	35,327	1,625	862	39	9	33	682	33,505	31,568	303	197
Wyoming	7,538	474	243	5	-	10	216	6,166	5,770	84	898

¹Includes races other than white and black.
²Figures include about 200 births erroneously reported as Puerto Rican. These births are non-Hispanic.

Table 24. Number and percent distribution of live births by race of child, according to Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 23 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

Race of child	Origin of mother									
	All origins	Hispanic						Other and unknown Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Not stated
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American				
Number										
All races	2,351,697	406,153	251,189	38,139	9,987	50,350	56,488	1,875,999	69,545	
White	1,831,218	386,781	246,463	34,426	9,585	44,234	52,073	1,387,366	57,071	
Black	394,315	12,421	2,210	3,042	345	4,934	1,890	371,844	10,050	
Other	126,164	6,951	2,516	671	57	1,182	2,525	116,789	2,424	
Percent distribution										
All races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White	77.9	95.2	98.1	90.3	96.0	87.9	92.2	74.0	82.1	
Black	16.8	3.1	0.9	8.0	3.5	9.8	3.3	19.8	14.5	
Other	5.4	1.7	1.0	1.8	0.6	2.3	4.5	6.2	3.5	

Table 25. Birth and fertility rates, by Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 11 reporting States, 1987

Measure	Origin of mother							
	All origins	Hispanic					Other Hispanic ¹	Non-Hispanic ²
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban			
Birth rate ³	16.6	23.3	22.5	19.8	10.3	32.1	15.5	
Fertility rate ⁴	68.5	93.0	94.5	67.7	51.1	112.3	64.1	

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

²Includes origin not stated.

³Rate per 1,000 total population.

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

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

Table 26. Live births by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race of child for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 23 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

Age of mother	Origin of mother									
	All origins ¹	Total	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic		
			Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
All ages	2,351,697	406,153	251,189	38,139	9,987	50,350	56,488	1,875,999	1,387,366	371,844
Under 15 years	6,574	1,402	939	162	11	59	231	5,037	1,336	3,527
15-19 years	287,887	64,748	42,482	7,658	610	3,971	10,027	215,569	127,221	80,197
15 years	16,019	3,744	2,493	440	29	151	631	11,884	4,760	6,733
16 years	35,448	8,519	5,494	1,099	67	449	1,410	26,008	13,123	12,026
17 years	56,869	13,084	8,607	1,605	104	687	2,081	42,333	24,150	16,594
18 years	79,193	17,698	11,679	2,070	159	1,062	2,728	59,403	36,413	20,768
19 years	100,358	21,703	14,209	2,444	251	1,622	3,177	75,941	48,775	24,076
20-24 years	664,112	131,688	82,873	13,339	2,814	14,488	18,174	514,260	366,975	122,563
25-29 years	742,699	114,185	68,606	9,695	3,718	16,358	15,808	606,859	474,956	93,866
30-34 years	468,682	64,654	38,492	4,963	1,992	10,451	8,756	388,620	306,365	51,079
35-39 years	157,878	24,725	14,806	1,918	724	4,261	3,016	127,404	97,190	17,822
40-44 years	22,941	4,524	2,841	392	112	727	452	17,595	12,925	2,676
45-49 years	924	227	150	12	6	35	24	655	398	114

¹Includes origin not stated.

²Includes races other than white and black.

Table 27. Percent of births with selected characteristics by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of child for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 23 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

Characteristic	Origin of mother									
	All origins ¹	Total	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic		
			Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
Fourth and higher order births	10.3	15.5	18.1	11.8	5.5	11.4	11.7	9.2	7.7	14.1
Births to unmarried mothers	25.3	32.6	28.9	53.0	16.1	37.1	34.2	23.9	13.9	63.1
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school ³	79.0	57.3	41.6	55.7	81.3	65.9	65.7	81.1	84.9	68.1
Mothers born in the United States	82.7	43.9	43.2	54.4	14.9	2.5	82.2	90.8	95.3	91.4
Mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester	74.4	61.0	60.0	57.4	83.1	59.1	65.5	77.2	81.9	60.4
Mothers who had late or no prenatal care	7.0	12.7	13.0	17.1	3.9	13.5	9.3	5.8	4.1	11.6
Births of low birth weight ⁴	7.0	6.2	5.7	9.3	5.9	5.7	6.9	7.1	5.6	12.9
Preterm births ⁵	10.4	11.0	11.0	12.6	8.9	10.3	11.0	10.3	8.2	18.3
1-minute Apgar score less than 7 ⁶	8.8	7.8	8.4	7.0	5.1	6.6	9.8	8.9	8.2	11.4
5-minute Apgar score less than 7 ⁶	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	2.9

¹Includes origin not stated.

²Includes races other than white and black.

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

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

⁵Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.

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

Table 28. Live births by age of mother and specified race of child: United States, 1987

Age of mother	All races ¹	White	Black	American Indian ²	Asian or Pacific Islander				
					Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
All ages	3,809,394	2,992,488	641,567	43,707	19,293	9,822	7,348	23,636	68,532
Under 15 years	10,311	4,009	5,981	162	5	3	19	13	111
15-19 years	462,312	308,099	138,872	8,095	199	261	1,112	1,412	3,955
15 years	25,382	12,993	11,599	469	3	5	45	55	202
16 years	56,365	33,759	20,933	953	19	21	117	142	399
17 years	90,844	59,243	28,561	1,641	26	55	211	268	780
18 years	127,327	87,389	35,740	2,250	66	72	333	376	1,012
19 years	162,394	114,715	42,039	2,782	85	108	406	571	1,562
20-24 years	1,075,856	821,749	213,427	15,258	1,803	1,143	2,514	4,605	14,459
25-29 years	1,216,080	999,153	161,047	11,435	6,597	3,190	2,104	7,288	24,333
30-34 years	760,695	630,048	87,476	6,203	7,330	3,652	1,153	6,833	17,404
35-39 years	247,984	200,947	30,116	2,143	3,041	1,376	379	2,931	6,845
40-44 years	34,781	27,497	4,470	395	306	194	66	540	1,264
45-49 years	1,375	986	178	16	12	3	1	14	161

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

Table 29. Live births by birth weight and percent low birth weight, by specified race of child: United States, 1987

Birth weight ¹	All races ²	White	Black	American Indian ³	Asian or Pacific Islander				
					Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
Number									
Total	3,809,394	2,992,488	641,567	43,707	19,293	9,822	7,348	23,636	68,532
Less than 2,500 grams	262,344	169,826	81,418	2,722	965	622	482	1,723	4,394
Less than 500 grams	5,046	2,752	2,156	46	11	6	7	14	49
500-999 grams	18,442	10,535	7,285	177	49	40	37	85	216
1,000-1,499 grams	23,649	14,770	8,035	246	57	45	38	128	314
1,500-1,999 grams	49,860	32,269	15,664	533	153	104	68	305	728
2,000-2,499 grams	165,347	109,500	48,278	1,720	695	427	332	1,191	3,087
2,500-2,999 grams	608,370	424,039	150,625	6,474	3,731	1,959	1,431	5,123	14,407
3,000-3,499 grams	1,394,686	1,079,844	243,642	15,601	8,615	4,163	2,820	9,698	29,115
3,500-3,999 grams	1,120,957	945,175	130,568	13,323	4,804	2,414	1,990	5,631	16,253
4,000-4,499 grams	347,529	307,114	28,812	4,479	988	553	508	1,234	3,640
4,500-4,999 grams	62,774	56,051	4,730	902	143	91	91	184	546
5,000 grams or more	7,879	6,868	740	116	18	8	13	27	88
Not stated	4,855	3,571	1,032	90	29	12	13	16	89
Percent									
Less than 2,500 grams	6.9	5.7	12.7	6.2	5.0	6.3	6.6	7.3	6.4

¹Equivalent of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in table 15.
²Includes births of other races not shown separately.
³Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 30. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, age of mother, and race of child: United States, 1987

Age of mother and race of child	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began						
	All births	1st and 2d months	3d month	4th-6th months	7th-9th months	No prenatal care	Not stated
All races¹							
All ages	3,809,394	2,037,057	795,457	666,506	154,255	74,087	82,032
Under 15 years.	10,311	1,831	1,604	4,363	1,477	645	391
15-19 years.	462,312	138,933	101,349	151,979	40,013	17,443	12,595
15 years.	25,382	5,635	4,965	9,761	2,929	1,262	830
16 years.	56,365	14,290	11,634	20,747	5,608	2,423	1,663
17 years.	90,844	25,329	19,919	31,276	8,169	3,617	2,534
18 years.	127,327	38,540	28,097	41,618	10,902	4,747	3,423
19 years.	162,394	55,139	36,734	48,577	12,405	5,394	4,145
20-24 years.	1,075,856	501,801	236,158	231,106	56,043	26,563	24,185
25-29 years.	1,216,080	735,334	248,002	159,094	33,038	16,747	23,865
30-34 years.	760,695	486,655	151,049	83,593	16,228	8,407	14,763
35-39 years.	247,984	153,360	49,719	30,158	6,011	3,471	5,265
40 years and over.	36,156	19,143	7,576	6,213	1,445	811	968
White							
All ages	2,992,488	1,707,016	623,686	458,224	102,367	44,357	56,838
Under 15 years.	4,009	808	661	1,575	573	254	138
15-19 years.	308,099	98,491	70,426	96,413	24,902	10,229	7,638
15 years.	12,993	3,091	2,717	4,671	1,473	661	380
16 years.	33,759	8,959	7,320	11,888	3,256	1,401	935
17 years.	59,243	17,348	13,623	19,590	5,093	2,079	1,510
18 years.	87,389	27,869	20,014	27,484	6,980	2,857	2,185
19 years.	114,715	41,224	26,752	32,780	8,100	3,231	2,628
20-24 years.	821,749	409,390	181,724	160,089	37,798	16,243	16,505
25-29 years.	999,153	633,142	201,966	114,087	22,725	9,951	17,282
30-34 years.	630,048	419,730	123,351	60,033	11,146	4,981	10,807
35-39 years.	200,947	129,608	39,633	21,571	4,199	2,144	3,792
40 years and over.	28,483	15,847	5,925	4,456	1,024	555	676
Black							
All ages	641,567	244,865	135,575	172,919	42,084	26,743	19,381
Under 15 years.	5,981	964	902	2,658	852	370	235
15-19 years.	138,872	36,110	27,788	50,415	13,467	6,729	4,363
15 years.	11,599	2,383	2,096	4,795	1,346	564	415
16 years.	20,933	4,924	3,990	8,231	2,164	959	665
17 years.	28,561	7,147	5,665	10,671	2,744	1,435	899
18 years.	35,740	9,516	7,221	12,712	3,472	1,757	1,062
19 years.	42,039	12,140	8,816	14,006	3,741	2,014	1,322
20-24 years.	213,427	76,298	45,653	60,614	15,196	9,419	6,247
25-29 years.	161,047	72,894	34,611	35,063	7,676	6,002	4,801
30-34 years.	87,476	42,483	18,927	17,018	3,463	2,938	2,647
35-39 years.	30,116	14,216	6,686	6,018	1,179	1,089	928
40 years and over.	4,648	1,900	1,008	1,133	251	196	160

¹Includes races other than white and black.

Table 31. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and race of child: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

Number of prenatal visits and race of child	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began						
	All births	1st and 2d months	3d month	4th-6th months	7th-9th months	No prenatal care	Not stated
All races¹							
Total	3,305,981	1,759,470	696,506	575,470	134,995	64,954	74,586
No visits	64,954	...	...	...	...	64,954	...
1-2 visits	54,872	5,909	4,317	14,272	28,661	...	1,713
3-4 visits	101,051	12,088	10,787	40,411	36,045	...	1,720
5-6 visits	192,473	36,695	33,955	87,316	32,445	...	2,062
7-8 visits	320,595	98,232	75,548	124,910	19,556	...	2,349
9-10 visits	635,296	290,241	179,066	152,825	9,927	...	3,237
11-12 visits	887,222	578,682	214,374	87,577	3,593	...	2,996
13-14 visits	497,166	368,776	94,665	30,840	1,240	...	1,645
15-16 visits	298,064	227,717	49,498	18,961	796	...	1,092
17-18 visits	67,232	51,049	11,687	4,036	172	...	288
19 visits or more	92,199	69,729	14,658	6,958	337	...	517
Not stated	94,857	20,352	7,951	7,364	2,223	...	56,967
White							
Total	2,598,128	1,486,386	546,738	388,474	87,465	37,408	51,657
No visits	37,408	...	...	...	...	37,408	...
1-2 visits	31,042	3,548	2,381	7,157	16,968	...	988
3-4 visits	59,380	7,059	6,141	22,542	22,625	...	1,013
5-6 visits	124,357	25,016	21,922	54,447	21,623	...	1,349
7-8 visits	232,444	75,735	56,240	85,247	13,564	...	1,658
9-10 visits	496,654	239,358	141,059	106,992	6,895	...	2,350
11-12 visits	745,806	501,417	175,899	63,536	2,597	...	2,357
13-14 visits	424,360	321,736	77,371	22,976	926	...	1,351
15-16 visits	249,430	194,847	39,680	13,451	561	...	891
17-18 visits	56,284	43,863	9,254	2,804	124	...	239
19 visits or more	74,427	58,016	11,081	4,702	209	...	419
Not stated	66,536	15,791	5,710	4,620	1,373	...	39,042
Black							
Total	590,740	220,809	124,935	161,182	39,833	25,352	18,629
No visits	25,352	...	...	...	...	25,352	...
1-2 visits	20,808	2,100	1,718	6,427	9,945	...	618
3-4 visits	35,911	4,387	4,081	15,648	11,209	...	586
5-6 visits	57,792	9,892	10,281	28,071	8,967	...	581
7-8 visits	73,198	18,150	15,842	33,704	4,960	...	542
9-10 visits	114,785	40,437	31,614	39,504	2,529	...	701
11-12 visits	115,526	61,692	31,842	20,653	849	...	490
13-14 visits	58,716	37,422	14,156	6,659	262	...	217
15-16 visits	40,676	27,204	8,205	4,901	203	...	163
17-18 visits	8,948	5,736	2,060	1,071	40	...	41
19 visits or more	15,412	9,963	3,168	2,079	118	...	84
Not stated	23,616	3,826	1,968	2,465	751	...	14,606

¹Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 32. Live births by period of gestation, birth weight, and race of child: United States, 1987

Birth weight ¹ and race of child	Period of gestation									
	All births	Under 28 weeks	28-31 weeks	32-35 weeks	36 weeks	37-39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over	Not stated
All races²										
Total	3,809,394	29,212	42,193	178,550	122,391	1,459,887	793,695	531,490	494,093	157,883
Less than 500 grams	5,046	3,770	146	76	10	78	26	38	41	861
500-999 grams	18,442	11,253	3,145	876	111	391	139	92	144	2,291
1,000-1,499 grams	23,649	3,606	10,448	4,764	555	1,147	287	185	336	2,321
1,500-1,999 grams	49,860	1,486	9,267	20,918	3,599	7,497	1,196	737	1,307	3,853
2,000-2,499 grams	165,347	1,434	4,642	44,927	19,334	58,047	11,635	6,412	9,308	9,608
2,500-2,999 grams	608,370	2,231	5,126	46,466	42,581	292,427	87,825	48,268	55,583	27,863
3,000-3,499 grams	1,394,686	2,883	5,744	38,271	36,956	608,834	298,566	178,289	170,588	54,555
3,500-3,999 grams	1,120,957	1,470	2,719	17,393	15,106	383,994	285,673	200,966	173,328	40,308
4,000-4,499 grams	347,529	373	608	3,859	3,367	91,082	90,764	78,365	66,917	12,194
4,500-4,999 grams	62,774	63	104	605	559	13,627	15,328	15,987	14,224	2,277
5,000 grams or more	7,879	79	36	114	94	1,799	1,708	1,798	1,953	298
Not stated	4,855	564	208	281	119	964	548	353	364	1,454
White										
Total	2,992,488	16,106	25,265	116,865	86,742	1,130,671	651,232	446,238	401,105	118,264
Less than 500 grams	2,752	2,093	76	38	9	42	14	32	27	421
500-999 grams	10,535	6,349	1,851	518	58	230	67	55	82	1,325
1,000-1,499 grams	14,770	2,007	6,748	3,040	360	720	168	109	198	1,420
1,500-1,999 grams	32,269	644	5,902	13,941	2,383	4,875	731	477	849	2,467
2,000-2,499 grams	109,500	687	2,389	30,493	13,036	38,479	7,790	4,403	6,144	6,079
2,500-2,999 grams	424,039	1,070	2,477	29,729	30,029	204,840	62,912	35,203	39,135	18,644
3,000-3,499 grams	1,079,844	1,622	3,350	23,529	26,539	469,274	237,979	143,765	133,067	40,719
3,500-3,999 grams	945,175	964	1,800	11,948	11,084	319,326	244,968	174,773	147,091	33,221
4,000-4,499 grams	307,114	272	449	2,893	2,650	78,878	80,831	70,919	59,618	10,604
4,500-4,999 grams	56,051	47	77	470	443	11,768	13,817	14,563	12,856	2,010
5,000 grams or more	6,868	51	24	89	74	1,484	1,504	1,635	1,760	247
Not stated	3,571	300	122	177	77	755	451	304	278	1,107
Black										
Total	641,567	12,145	15,272	53,108	29,758	255,488	107,770	64,674	73,295	30,057
Less than 500 grams	2,156	1,575	65	37	1	33	9	6	13	417
500-999 grams	7,285	4,515	1,196	332	47	142	67	35	61	890
1,000-1,499 grams	8,035	1,465	3,371	1,536	182	379	105	67	129	801
1,500-1,999 grams	15,664	795	3,065	6,204	1,057	2,275	409	227	418	1,214
2,000-2,499 grams	48,278	703	2,065	12,647	5,416	16,614	3,322	1,731	2,787	2,993
2,500-2,999 grams	150,625	1,090	2,403	14,462	10,533	70,355	19,938	10,665	13,875	7,304
3,000-3,499 grams	243,642	1,176	2,068	12,447	8,601	106,913	45,886	26,541	29,949	10,061
3,500-3,999 grams	130,568	447	792	4,466	3,242	48,160	29,732	19,083	19,774	4,872
4,000-4,499 grams	28,812	91	131	762	541	8,870	7,067	5,194	5,116	1,040
4,500-4,999 grams	4,730	16	24	105	88	1,358	1,028	982	964	165
5,000 grams or more	740	27	12	19	13	233	141	111	147	37
Not stated	1,032	245	80	91	37	156	66	32	62	263

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

²Includes races other than white and black.

Table 33. Live births by 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores and race of child: Total of 46 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

1-minute score and race of child	Total	5-minute score										Not stated	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
All races ¹													
Total	2,946,249	2,458	6,533	3,248	3,355	4,874	8,905	19,454	49,540	233,174	2,055,291	517,839	41,578
0	2,311	964	359	205	164	145	114	93	75	65	85	19	23
1	19,738	737	4,830	1,134	1,387	1,598	1,865	2,354	2,014	1,973	1,590	90	166
2	19,293	151	762	1,275	750	1,344	2,073	3,002	3,204	3,508	2,954	153	117
3	24,868	47	221	215	593	756	2,036	3,651	5,195	6,161	5,646	245	102
4	36,467	18	62	115	136	431	1,240	4,242	7,753	10,802	11,107	451	110
5	57,123	14	36	80	76	149	705	3,334	11,125	19,291	21,239	971	103
6	104,071	25	34	56	78	119	234	1,674	11,519	39,929	47,975	2,314	114
7	285,062	43	43	49	55	133	248	469	6,198	82,308	187,129	8,222	165
8	1,138,821	161	60	65	74	120	236	426	1,789	66,763	1,011,474	57,200	453
9	1,182,731	282	90	38	24	54	121	163	589	2,123	765,070	413,631	546
10	34,801	8	5	3	2	6	5	12	3	34	358	34,285	80
Not stated	40,963	8	31	13	16	19	28	34	76	217	664	258	39,599
White													
Total	2,301,594	1,501	3,727	1,983	2,093	3,102	5,785	13,319	36,283	179,550	1,597,051	424,901	32,299
0	1,412	560	232	130	105	90	74	56	45	43	51	12	14
1	12,310	448	2,704	683	881	1,016	1,161	1,487	1,314	1,336	1,124	66	90
2	12,953	89	441	764	472	846	1,349	2,010	2,188	2,452	2,149	121	72
3	17,284	26	129	130	347	478	1,342	2,426	3,568	4,405	4,171	200	62
4	26,096	12	35	73	85	267	834	2,876	5,554	7,754	8,157	374	75
5	42,540	9	19	50	46	96	442	2,439	8,196	14,314	16,053	795	81
6	80,472	16	17	34	46	79	147	1,229	8,811	30,573	37,473	1,964	83
7	226,845	25	23	35	30	89	173	332	4,737	64,383	149,869	7,042	107
8	904,068	116	39	46	51	82	159	315	1,387	52,486	799,754	49,310	323
9	917,263	190	69	28	16	42	85	116	429	1,640	577,500	336,739	409
10	28,538	6	4	-	-	3	3	9	3	26	307	28,118	59
Not stated	31,813	4	15	10	14	14	16	24	51	138	443	160	30,924
Black													
Total	540,529	861	2,640	1,168	1,184	1,628	2,868	5,540	11,756	45,783	382,990	76,484	7,627
0	809	367	113	69	52	50	36	35	25	17	30	6	9
1	6,844	266	2,010	410	477	531	648	786	632	574	416	21	73
2	5,769	56	304	477	262	463	659	902	927	927	721	30	41
3	6,822	21	87	82	232	256	640	1,120	1,440	1,571	1,299	36	38
4	9,228	5	25	40	47	152	375	1,221	1,977	2,702	2,590	60	34
5	12,879	5	15	28	28	47	248	794	2,639	4,411	4,493	149	22
6	20,244	8	16	19	29	35	80	399	2,346	8,119	8,867	298	28
7	48,633	16	18	12	23	41	71	127	1,259	15,167	30,903	945	51
8	192,129	41	19	16	22	36	67	102	347	11,795	173,195	6,383	106
9	224,265	70	16	9	8	10	32	42	141	425	160,256	63,138	118
10	5,408	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	-	7	35	5,333	19
Not stated	7,499	4	16	3	2	5	10	10	23	68	185	85	7,088

¹Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 34. Live births by 5-minute Apgar score, age of mother, and race of child: Total of 46 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

Age of mother and race of child	Total	5-minute score										Not stated	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
All races¹													
All ages	2,946,249	2,458	6,533	3,248	3,355	4,874	8,905	19,454	49,540	233,174	2,055,291	517,839	41,578
Under 15 years.	7,959	14	52	16	20	29	45	96	214	770	5,490	1,067	146
15-19 years.	355,648	352	1,072	485	548	859	1,533	3,339	7,634	32,228	246,646	55,682	5,270
15 years.	19,588	30	73	38	42	56	113	214	504	1,893	13,578	2,729	318
16 years.	43,199	44	167	75	88	102	204	442	980	4,068	29,857	6,459	713
17 years.	69,668	70	218	82	113	199	316	671	1,501	6,272	48,429	10,723	1,074
18 years.	97,956	111	289	128	144	215	418	904	2,060	8,793	67,725	15,762	1,407
19 years.	125,237	97	325	162	161	287	482	1,108	2,589	11,202	87,057	20,009	1,758
20-24 years.	829,338	695	1,903	902	1,026	1,433	2,649	5,871	14,779	68,893	577,774	141,673	11,740
25-29 years.	947,311	696	1,797	997	916	1,352	2,464	5,416	14,593	71,433	663,612	171,168	12,867
30-34 years.	590,748	489	1,188	586	587	830	1,541	3,345	8,723	42,949	413,317	108,933	8,260
35-39 years.	188,713	173	462	219	219	311	567	1,164	3,081	14,716	130,575	34,410	2,816
40-44 years.	25,543	37	58	41	36	58	103	215	498	2,086	17,238	4,727	446
45-49 years.	989	2	1	2	3	2	3	8	18	99	639	179	33
White													
All ages	2,301,594	1,501	3,727	1,983	2,093	3,102	5,785	13,319	36,283	179,550	1,597,051	424,901	32,299
Under 15 years.	2,557	5	13	4	4	6	12	20	58	243	1,740	400	52
15-19 years.	226,582	159	504	243	259	484	861	1,915	4,810	20,980	154,573	38,417	3,377
15 years.	8,993	8	31	14	13	25	37	83	232	898	6,088	1,400	164
16 years.	24,109	21	71	34	31	54	92	220	548	2,353	16,274	3,999	412
17 years.	43,216	30	99	39	58	112	170	362	954	3,998	29,469	7,228	697
18 years.	64,635	55	143	72	75	130	259	540	1,339	5,957	44,025	11,111	929
19 years.	85,629	45	160	84	82	163	303	710	1,737	7,774	58,717	14,679	1,175
20-24 years.	623,659	417	1,038	503	623	899	1,674	4,029	10,621	51,801	430,531	112,747	8,776
25-29 years.	780,425	437	1,065	665	622	905	1,695	3,941	11,244	57,986	544,843	146,487	10,535
30-34 years.	493,308	336	768	398	415	555	1,082	2,421	6,817	35,064	344,814	93,791	6,847
35-39 years.	154,138	118	298	142	147	209	390	832	2,342	11,773	106,497	29,064	2,326
40-44 years.	20,187	27	40	26	22	42	70	156	378	1,625	13,585	3,851	365
45-49 years.	738	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	13	78	468	144	21
Black													
All ages	540,529	861	2,640	1,168	1,184	1,628	2,868	5,540	11,756	45,783	382,990	76,484	7,627
Under 15 years.	5,186	9	39	12	16	23	32	75	151	508	3,585	649	87
15-19 years.	118,829	181	553	231	280	356	637	1,331	2,644	10,300	84,555	16,062	1,699
15 years.	10,068	22	41	22	28	29	74	125	261	934	7,120	1,266	146
16 years.	17,981	22	95	40	57	48	109	212	413	1,609	12,752	2,341	283
17 years.	24,432	36	117	42	53	83	137	287	514	2,071	17,485	3,269	338
18 years.	30,515	52	144	54	67	80	154	341	663	2,587	21,631	4,320	422
19 years.	35,833	49	156	73	75	116	163	366	793	3,099	25,567	4,866	510
20-24 years.	179,675	253	825	372	380	497	912	1,691	3,754	15,014	128,173	25,331	2,473
25-29 years.	134,077	232	686	304	278	411	704	1,307	2,942	11,143	95,161	19,056	1,853
30-34 years.	73,306	133	379	167	153	239	411	807	1,566	6,172	51,301	10,889	1,089
35-39 years.	25,459	44	145	71	63	88	145	283	604	2,284	17,542	3,831	359
40-44 years.	3,847	9	13	11	13	14	26	44	92	350	2,566	647	62
45-49 years.	150	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	12	107	19	5

¹Includes races other than white and black.

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

Technical notes

Source of data

Data shown in this report for 1987 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates in all States and the District of Columbia. The data are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. In 1984 and earlier years, the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program included varying numbers of States. Information on sampling procedures and sampling errors for 1984 and earlier years is provided in the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Volume I, Natality.

Concurrent with the 1978 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, NCHS recommended that States add items to identify the Hispanic or ethnic origin of the newborn's mother and father. In 1987, 23 States and the District of Columbia included questions on origin, selecting one of two basic formats. The first format was an open-ended item to obtain the specific origin or descent of each parent (for example, Italian, Mexican, German, Puerto Rican, English, or Cuban). The second format was directed toward the Hispanic population and asked whether the mother and father were of Spanish origin. If so, the specific origin, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban, was to be indicated.

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

Racial classification

The racial designation used in the report is that of the child, which is determined from the race of the parents as entered on the birth certificate. When the parents are of different races and one parent is white, the child is assigned to the other parent's race. When the parents are of different races and neither parent is white, the child is

assigned to the father's race with one exception: If the mother is Hawaiian or part Hawaiian, the child is considered Hawaiian. When the race of one parent is missing on the certificate, the child is assigned the race of the other parent. When race is not reported for either parent, the child is assigned the race of the child on the immediately preceding record.

Population denominators

Birth and fertility rates for 1987 shown in tables 1 and 3-5 are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 1987. The population estimates for the United States were published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (20) and are based on the 1980 census count. The 1980 census counts by race were modified to be consistent with Office of Management and Budget categories and historical categories for birth data. The modification procedures are discussed in detail in a U.S. Bureau of the Census report (21).

Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, shown in table 25, are based on estimates of the Hispanic population from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1987. Beginning with 1986, the Current Population Survey figures include estimates of undocumented immigrants (11). The effect of this change may be to reduce the levels of the birth and fertility rates by about 1 percent.

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

Computation of rates

In computing birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, births with origin of mother not stated are included with non-Hispanic births rather than being distributed. Thus, rates for the Hispanic population are underestimates of the true rates to the extent that the births in the 11-State area with origin of mother not stated (2.9 percent) were actually to Hispanic mothers. The population with origin not stated was imputed. The effect on the rates is believed to be small.

Births by marital status of mother

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

The current method represents an attempt to use related information on the birth certificate to improve the quality of national data as well as to provide data for the individual nonreporting States. An evaluation of this method and its validity for California (the largest nonreporting State) has been published (22). Because of the continued substantial increases in all measures of nonmarital childbearing in 1987, an intensive evaluation of the national data was made. There has been continuing concern that the current method, incorporating data based on a comparison of surnames, might overstate the number of births to unmarried women. This is because births to women who have retained their maiden

surname as their legal surname after marriage and who are frequently older, well-educated women would be classified as births to unmarried women. The evaluation included comparisons of trends in nonmarital births in States with a marital status item on the birth certificate with trends in those States providing inferential data based on a comparison of surnames. The comparisons were made for white and black births separately by age of mother. The results were similar for both sets of States. Nonmarital births increased at virtually the same rate for white and black women and for the various age-of-mother groups.

Computation of percents, percent distribution, and medians

Births with unknown live-birth order, attendant at birth, educational at-

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

Related reports

Many of the topics discussed in this report are covered in more analytical

detail in other reports published by the National Center for Health Statistics. Topics of reports published within the past 5 years include Asian births (23), American Indian and Alaska Native births (24), teenage childbearing (25), births of Hispanic parentage (15-18), and midwife-attended births (26). Also available are methodological reports on imputing length of gestation (27) and on evaluating inferred birth statistics for unmarried women in California (22) and a report presenting birth and fertility rates by State for 1980 (28).

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Symbols

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

This report presents summary tabulations from the final natality statistics for 1987. More detailed tabulations for 1987 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I—Natality*. Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

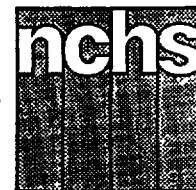
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Monthly Vital Statistics Report



Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics

Advance Report of Final Marriage Statistics, 1987

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According to final data from the vital registration system, the number of U.S. couples that married declined in 1987 for the third consecutive year. In 1987 the number of marriages was 2,403,378, down less than 1 percent from 1986 and 3 percent from the record high of 2,477,192 in 1984 (table 1 and figure 1). The 1987 total was lower than any year since 1980. According to provisional data, marriages dropped further in 1988 and 1989.

The marriage rate in 1987 was 9.9 per 1,000 population, down to the level

it had been a decade earlier, but lower than in any year in the interim. While the marriage rate for the total population rose and fell twice during the 1970's and 1980's, the marriage rate for the most eligible group of unmarried women, 15-44 years of age, fell every year except 1972 and 1981.

Tables 1-3 are based on total counts of marriages that are obtained annually from all States and the District of Columbia. Tables 4-13 contain detailed demographic information about brides and grooms. This information is drawn from a sample of certificates of marriages performed in the marriage-registration area (MRA), which is composed of 42 States and the District of Columbia. Eighty percent of all marriages took place in the MRA in 1987. The marriage rate for the MRA was 9.2 per 1,000 population, 7 percent below the U.S. rate of 9.9. (See Technical notes.)

Marital status in the MRA was quite similar to that in the entire United States: 58 percent of the population was married, 27 percent was single, 8 percent was widowed, and 7 percent was divorced. Thus while a lower marriage rate shows that residents of States in the MRA are less

likely than residents of other States to marry, the proportions of the population that are currently single, married, divorced, and widowed are quite similar.

Seasonal and daily variation

In the United States, marriages typically follow a seasonal pattern. Most marriages occur in the summer, particularly in June, and fewest occur in January. In 1987 the marriage rate for June was 13.5 per 1,000 population, more than twice the January rate of 5.7 (table 2).

Saturday is the most preferred day of the week to marry. More than half of the marriages in the MRA in 1987 were performed on Saturdays (data not shown). In most years since 1970 the last Saturday in June has been the single day most frequently chosen for weddings in the MRA. In 1987, however, St. Valentine's Day (February 14) fell on a Saturday and 46,000 couples in the MRA got married, more than on any other day of the year. The next most popular days were Saturday, June 20 (38,000 marriages) and Saturday, June 27 (37,000 marriages). St. Valentine's Day also fell on a Saturday in



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Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
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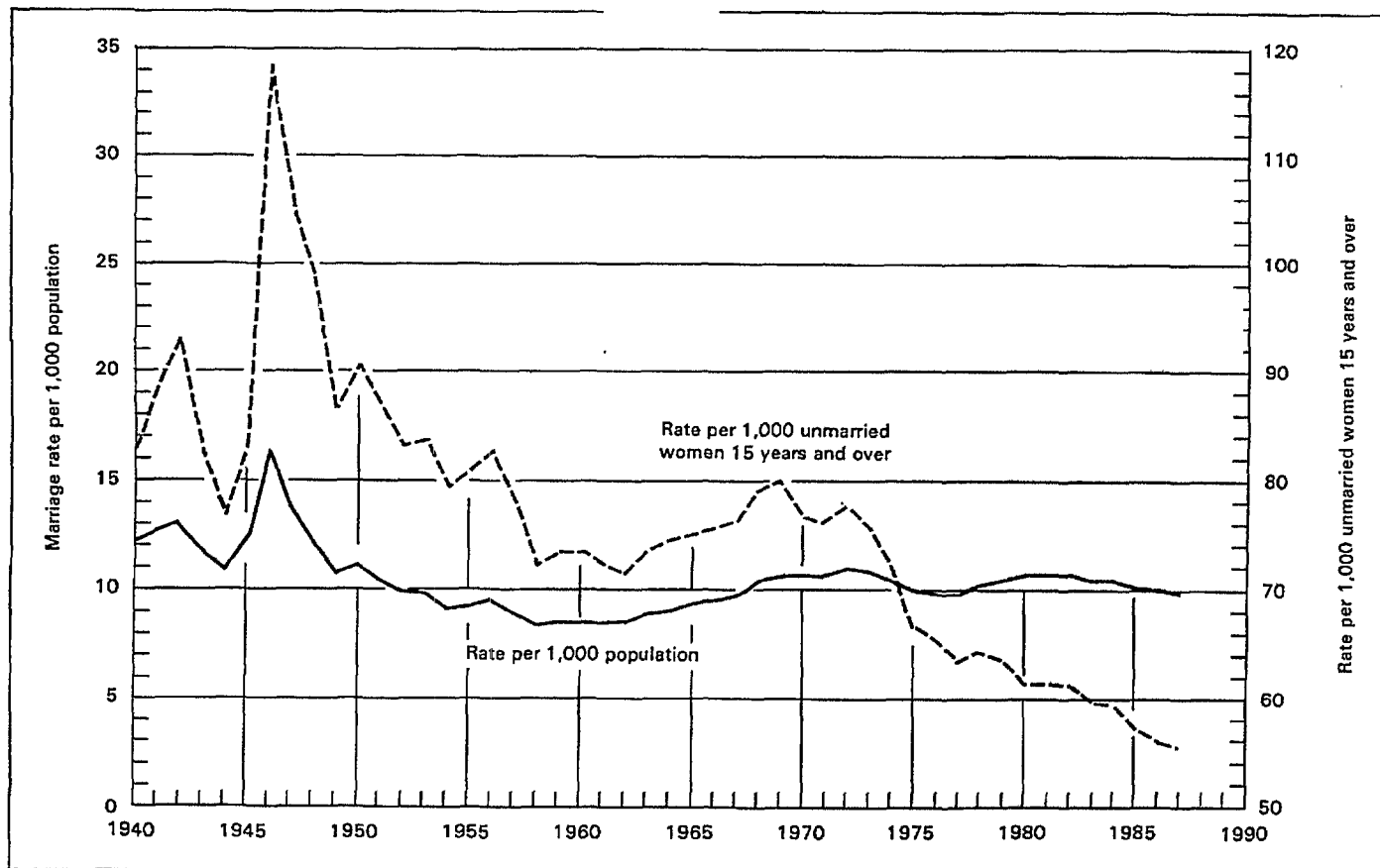


Figure 1. Marriage rates: United States, 1940-87

1976 and 1981. In those years, too, more couples married on St. Valentine's Day than on any other day of the year. The next time February 14 falls on a Saturday will be 1998. In the intervening years a Saturday in June will probably be the most popular day for American weddings.

Geographic variation

In 1987 marriage rates declined in most States, dropping as much as 5 percent in New Hampshire, Michigan, South Dakota, and Oklahoma, and 7 percent in Wyoming (table 3). Rates of marriage were unchanged in three States and increased in only nine States and the District of Columbia. In Hawaii, Kentucky, New Mexico, Oregon, and the District of Columbia, the rates increased only 1 percent while in Nevada the rate surged 9 percent.

Total marriage rate

Like the rates discussed previously, the total marriage rate is a period rate

based on marriages that occurred during 1 year. However, there is an important difference between this rate and the others. The total marriage rate is intended to show the number of marriages that a group of 1,000 men and women would have if they experienced during their entire adult lives the age-specific marriage rates observed in a given calendar year. It is a hypothetical measure that shows the implication of current levels of marriage by age for lifetime experience. The rate has been calculated separately for first marriages and for remarriages to show the implications of the current level of marriage rates on patterns of family formation in the United States.

In 1987 the total first marriage rate was 699.4 for women and 689.6 for men (table 4). This means that if current rates were to continue, 70 percent of women and 69 percent of men would marry at least once. Both rates were up slightly from 1986. While the total first marriage rates rose in 1987, the total remarriage rates declined. The total remarriage rate was 406.8 for women

and 449.0 for men. That is, for every 100 women there would be 41 remarriages, and for every 100 men there would be 45 remarriages.

Previous marital status

States in the MRA record the previous marital status of brides and grooms, making it possible to follow the trends in first marriage and remarriage separately. These are not hypothetical rates like the total marriage rates discussed above that show what would happen over a lifetime; rather, these are annual rates that show only what happened in a specific year.

In 1987 the marriage rate for divorced women (80.7 per 1,000) was 37 percent higher than the rate for single women (58.9) and almost 14 times higher than the rate for widows (5.4), see table 5. The 1987 marriage rate for divorced men (115.7 per 1,000) was 137 percent higher than the rate for single men (48.8) and more than four times the rate for widowers (26.1). Thus divorced persons are more

likely to marry than single or widowed persons, single women are more likely to marry than single men, but divorced or widowed men are much more likely to marry than divorced or widowed women.

In 1987 most rates for single, divorced, and widowed men and women continued the downward trend that predominated during the 1970's and 1980's, when the marriage rates dropped for both sexes and for all marital statuses (figure 2). The one exception in 1987 was the rate for previously divorced women that increased 2 percent, but was still below the rates for any year from 1970 through 1985. The rates for single, divorced, and widowed persons dropped by 35 to 47 percent between 1970 and 1987, but have generally maintained their levels relative to each other.

Age-specific marriage rates for women showed complex trends in which rates declined for some age groups but increased for others between 1986 and 1987. Marriage rates for single women dropped for age groups under 25 years but increased for ages 25-39 years (table 6). Before 1984 single women 20-24 years had the highest first marriage rate, but the rate dropped fairly steadily during the 1980's, and in 1984 it fell below the rate for women 25-29 years. The first marriage rate for women 30-34 years has risen consistently since 1983. These changes indicate that at least some of the young women who did not marry in the 1970's and 1980's were postponing, but not rejecting, the institution of marriage. Age-specific rates for divorced women show that marriage rates increased in 1987 for all age groups

25-49, 55-59, and 60-64 years. The marriage rate for widowed women 25-44 years of age increased, while the rate for widowed women 45-64 years of age declined.

Although the rates for single, divorced, and widowed men of all ages combined declined in 1987, the age-specific rates showed no clear trend. Some age groups were more likely and some were less likely to marry in 1987 than in 1986.

Age at marriage

In 1987 nearly 9 out of 10 brides were under 40 years of age and 9 out of 10 grooms were under 45 years of age. Of the brides embarking on a first marriage, 18 percent were teenagers, 44 percent were 20-24 years of age, 25 percent were 25-29 years, and only

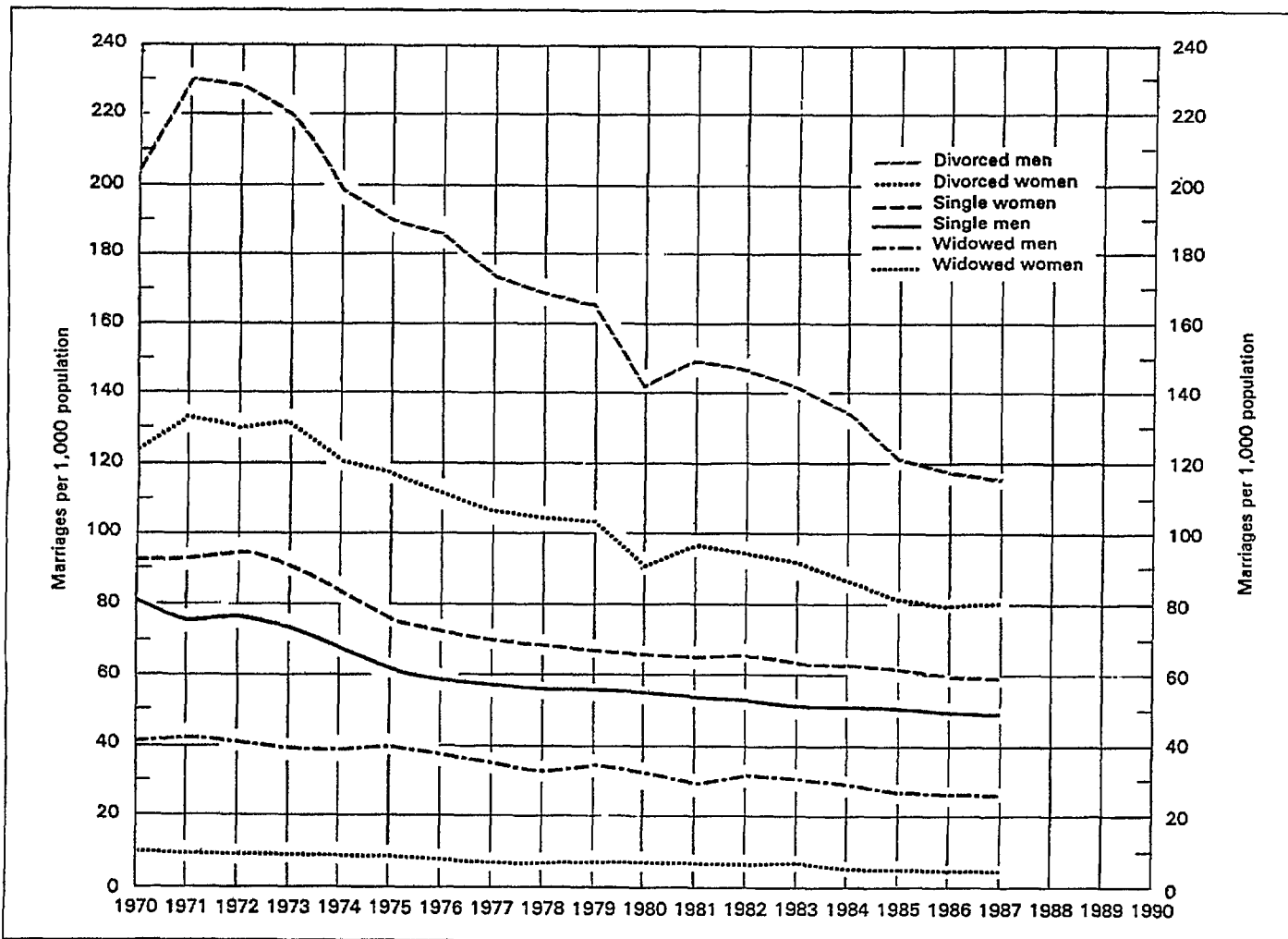


Figure 2. Marriage rates of single, divorced, and widowed men and women: Marriage-registration area; 1970-87

13 percent were 30 years of age and over (table 7 and figure 3).

Although the largest proportion of first marriages was for brides 20–24 years of age, as indicated above, the rate was highest for single women 25–29 years of age. This is because the number of single women aged 25–29 years was much smaller than the number aged 20–24 years, but a larger proportion of these women was getting married at ages 25–29 years. Of the

brides who were remarrying after a divorce, less than 1 percent were teenagers, 33 percent were in their twenties, 42 percent were in their thirties, and 24 percent were 40 years of age and over. As might be expected, the brides who were previously widowed were older. Only 22 percent were under 40 years of age, 20 percent were in their forties, 21 percent were in their fifties, and 38 percent were 60 years of age and over. The ages of grooms in each

category were less concentrated in the twenties and thirties and more of them were older.

Americans are marrying later than they used to. In 1970, 42 percent of brides and 18 percent of grooms were teenagers at first marriage. By 1987 the proportions dropped to 18 percent of brides and 7 percent of grooms. Complementary shifts were occurring at the older ages. For example, in 1970 only 12 percent of brides were over 25 years

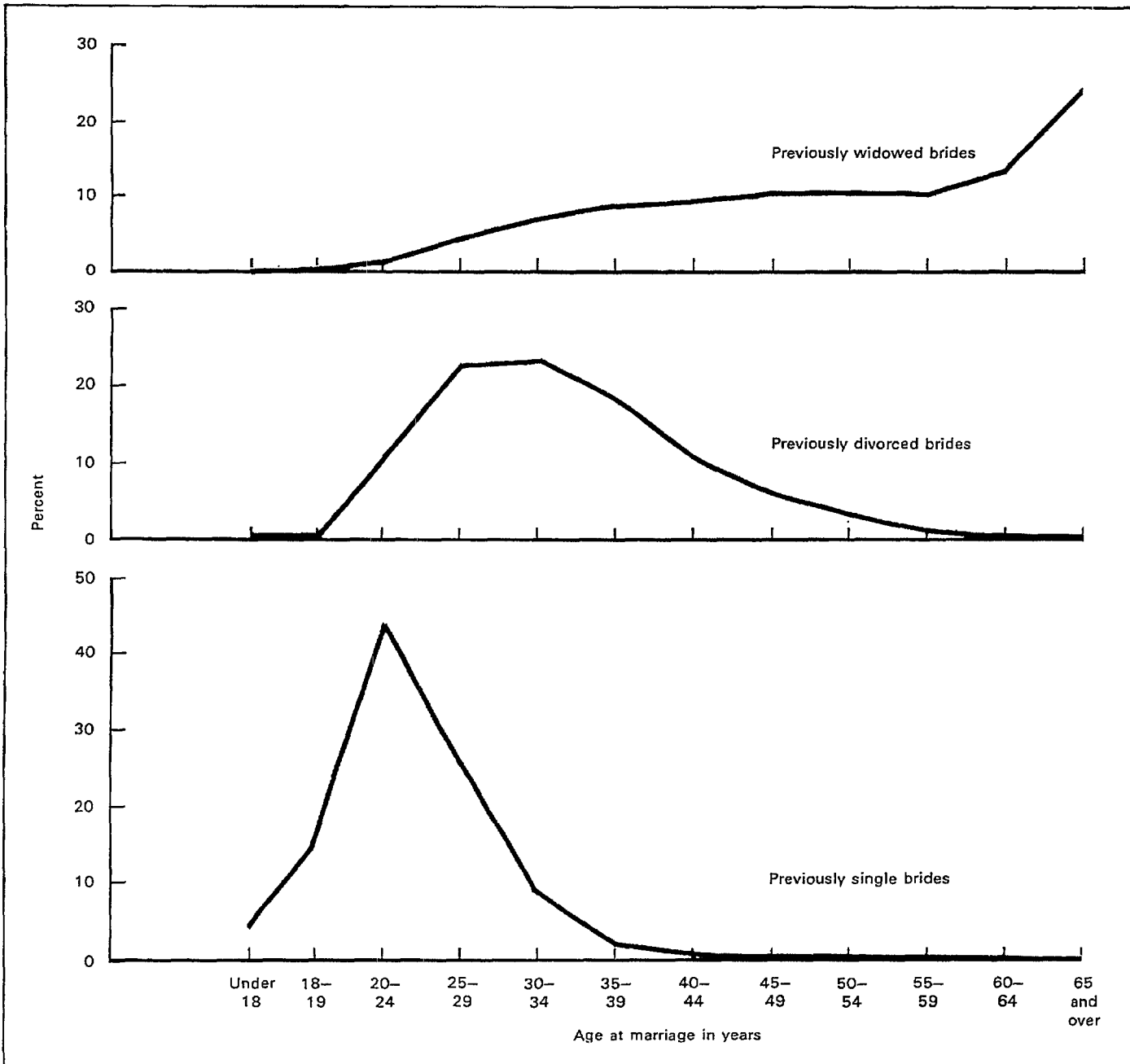


Figure 3. Percent distribution of marriages by age of bride, according to previous marital status: Marriage-registration area, 1987

of age at first marriage. By 1987 the comparable figure was 38 percent. For men the proportion of grooms who were over 25 years of age at first marriage rose from 25 percent in 1970 to 53 percent in 1987.

The shift to older ages at marriage is also shown by the median age. The median age at first marriage was 23.6 years for brides and 25.3 years for grooms, up for the 13th consecutive year (table 8). The median age for brides who had been previously divorced was 33.3 years and for grooms, 36.7 years. This represents the 11th consecutive annual increase in age for previously divorced brides and the 10th consecutive annual increase in age for previously divorced grooms. In contrast, previously widowed brides and grooms were younger in 1987 than in 1986.

Interval to remarriage

The date when a previous marriage of the bride or groom ended is reported by 27 States. From this information, interval between marriages can be calculated. In 1987 some of the people who remarried had been divorced or widowed as long as 50 years. Most, however, were remarrying just a few years after their divorce. In fact, just under one-third of the divorced men and women were remarrying within a year of the date their last marriage ended.

Half of previously divorced and widowed grooms were marrying within 2.2 years of the date their last marriage ended (table 9). The median interval to remarriage was slightly longer for previously divorced brides, 2.5 years. The interval for previously widowed brides (4.6 years in 1987) was considerably longer than the interval for divorced brides or for divorced or widowed grooms.

Race

Thirty-four States report race of bride and groom on marriage records. In these States 87 percent of brides were white, 11 percent were black, and less than 2 percent were of other races (table 10). Although the distribution by race for grooms was very similar, there were slightly more white brides than

white grooms, fewer black brides than black grooms, and more brides than grooms of other races. White brides and grooms were younger than black brides and grooms at both first marriage and remarriage (data not shown).

Educational attainment

Twenty-one States report years of school completed by bride and groom on the marriage records. The distribution of educational attainment is shown for previously single, divorced, and widowed brides and grooms in table 11 along with summary measures, the mean and median. On average, single brides have slightly more education (13.7 years) than single grooms (13.6 years), while divorced brides have less (13.1 years) than previously divorced grooms (13.4 years).

Couples

Most tables in this report show characteristics of brides and grooms separately since each has his or her own age, race, education, and previous marital history. However, the characteristics of brides and grooms can also be viewed in combination.

Previous marital status—In 1987, 54.3 percent of marriages in the MRA were primary marriages, that is, first marriages for both bride and groom (table 12). The remaining 45.7 percent of marriages were remarriages for the bride, the groom, or both. In 19.1 percent of the marriages both the bride and the groom were previously divorced; in 11.0 percent the bride was previously single and the groom was previously divorced; and in 10.7 percent the bride was previously divorced and the groom was previously single. In 4.9 percent of marriages one or both spouses had been widowed.

Age—In 1987 the ages of the bride and groom differed with different combinations of previous marital status (table 13). Couples in primary marriages were youngest: The average (mean) age of the bride was 23.9 years and of the groom, 25.8 years; the age difference was 1.9 years. For couples who were both previously divorced, the average age of the bride was 36.1 years, more than 12 years older than the

brides in primary marriages; the average age of the groom was 39.8 years. The age difference of 3.7 years between the bride and groom was almost twice that of primary marriages. For couples who were both previously widowed, the average age of the bride was 63.2 years and of the groom, 68.0 years; the age difference was 4.8 years.

For couples where one spouse was single and the other previously divorced, brides and grooms were older than in primary marriages, but not as old as couples where both spouses were divorced. Single brides who married previously divorced grooms were 27.7 years of age, almost 4 years older than brides in primary marriages. The average age of their previously divorced grooms was 34.4 years; the age difference between the bride and groom was 6.7 years.

For all except two combinations of previous marital status shown in table 13, husbands were older than their wives. However, previously divorced and widowed brides who married single men were older, on the average, than their grooms. Divorced brides marrying single grooms were 30.7 years of age, 1.3 years older than their grooms who were 29.4 years. Previously widowed brides marrying single grooms were 39.4 years of age, 2.3 years older than their grooms who were 37.1 years. These are the only combinations of previous marital status in which brides were older, on the average, than their grooms.

Type of ceremony—Although the majority of U.S. couples had religious ceremonies, the proportion was smaller when both the bride and groom were previously divorced (54.8 percent) than when they were both single (76.7). For marriages in which the previous marital status of the spouses was mixed, the proportion that had religious ceremonies was intermediate.

Race—In the States that report race on the marriage records, 86 percent of the couples were white, 11 percent were black, 1 percent were of other races, and 2 percent were interracial.

Education—Education was broadly grouped into six categories—elementary, 1–3 years of high school, high school graduate, 1–3 years of college,

college graduate, and graduate level. If both the bride and groom could be grouped into the same category, they were considered to have the same educational level. Half (50.1 percent) of the brides in primary marriages had the same education as their grooms, while a quarter had less (25.2 percent) and another quarter (24.7) had more. However, education was less equal in remarriages than in primary marriages.

When both spouses were previously divorced, fewer of the couples had the same education (42.0 percent), and a larger proportion of the previously divorced grooms (32.8 percent) had more education than their brides.

Previously divorced brides not only had less education than single brides (table 11), they also had a greater gap relative to their grooms. This difference is due both to greater rates of divorce

for women with less education and to less remarriage for divorced women with more education (1).

¹Bachrach C, Horn MC. Married and unmarried couples, United States, 1982. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 23(15). 1987.

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Table 1. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, 1940-87

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

Year	Number	Total population	Rate per 1,000—			
			Men 15 years of age and over	Women 15 years of age and over	Unmarried women 15 years and over	Unmarried women 15-44 years
1987	2,403,378	9.9	26.2	24.2	55.7	92.4
1986	2,407,099	10.0	26.5	24.5	56.2	93.9
1985	2,412,625	10.1	26.9	24.8	57.0	94.9
1984	2,477,192	10.5	28.1	25.8	59.5	99.0
1983	2,445,604	10.5	28.0	25.7	59.9	99.3
1982	2,456,278	10.6	28.4	26.1	61.4	101.9
1981	2,422,145	10.6	28.4	26.1	61.7	103.1
1980	2,390,252	10.6	28.5	26.1	61.4	102.6
1979	2,331,337	10.4	28.1	25.8	63.6	107.9
1978	2,282,272	10.3	28.0	25.7	64.1	109.1
1977	2,178,367	9.9	27.2	25.0	63.6	109.8
1976	2,154,807	9.9	27.4	25.2	65.2	113.4
1975	2,152,662	10.0	27.9	25.6	66.9	118.5
1974	2,229,667	10.5	29.4	27.1	72.0	128.4
1973	2,284,108	10.8	30.7	28.2	76.0	137.3
1972	2,282,154	10.9	31.3	28.8	77.9	141.3
1971	2,190,481	10.6	30.7	28.2	76.2	138.9
1970	2,158,802	10.6	31.1	28.4	76.5	140.2
1969	2,145,000	10.6	31.4	28.9	80.0	149.1
1968	2,069,000	10.4	30.8	28.3	79.1	147.2
1967	1,927,000	9.7	29.1	26.9	76.4	145.2
1966	1,857,000	9.5	28.4	26.4	75.6	145.1
1965	1,800,000	9.3	27.9	26.0	75.0	144.3
1964	1,725,000	9.0	27.1	25.3	74.6	146.2
1963	1,654,000	8.8	26.4	24.7	73.4	143.3
1962	1,577,000	8.5	25.5	23.9	71.2	138.4
1961	1,548,000	8.5	25.5	24.0	72.2	145.4
1960	1,523,000	8.5	25.4	24.0	73.5	148.0
1959	1,494,000	8.5	25.2	23.8	73.6	149.8
1958	1,451,000	8.4	24.8	23.5	72.0	146.3
1957	1,518,000	8.9	26.4	24.9	78.0	157.4
1956	1,585,000	9.5	27.8	26.4	82.4	165.6
1955	1,531,000	9.3	27.2	25.8	80.9	161.1
1954	1,490,000	9.2	26.9	25.4	79.8	154.3
1953	1,546,000	9.8	28.2	26.7	83.7	163.3
1952	1,539,318	9.9	28.3	26.8	83.2	159.9
1951	1,594,694	10.4	29.4	28.1	86.6	164.9
1950	1,667,231	11.1	30.7	29.8	90.2	166.4
1949	1,579,798	10.6	29.4	28.5	86.7	158.0
1948	1,811,155	12.4	34.0	33.0	98.5	174.7
1947	1,991,878	13.9	37.9	36.8	106.2	182.7
1946	2,291,045	16.4	44.5	42.8	118.1	199.0
1945	1,612,992	12.2	35.8	30.5	83.6	138.2
1944	1,452,394	10.9	31.2	27.8	76.5	124.5
1943	1,577,050	11.7	32.2	30.6	83.0	133.5
1942	1,772,132	13.2	35.6	34.8	93.0	147.6
1941	1,695,999	12.7	34.0	33.7	88.5	138.4
1940	1,595,879	12.1	32.3	32.3	82.8	122.4

Table 2. Marriages and marriage rates, by month: United States, 1977, 1986, and 1987

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

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number</i>			<i>Rate</i>		
	<i>1987</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1977¹</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1977¹</i>
Total	2,403,378	2,407,099	2,178,367	9.9	10.0	9.9
January	116,748	115,719	120,555	5.7	5.7	6.5
February	160,247	146,118	130,509	8.6	7.9	7.8
March	148,592	154,203	139,599	7.2	7.6	7.5
April	175,614	182,380	176,308	8.8	9.2	9.8
May	247,075	245,457	186,788	12.0	12.0	10.0
June	269,334	273,235	245,327	13.5	13.8	13.6
July	214,462	215,705	227,898	10.4	10.5	12.2
August	255,460	269,414	225,579	12.3	13.1	12.1
September	228,777	219,901	195,388	11.4	11.1	10.8
October	223,258	208,605	183,021	10.8	10.2	9.8
November	175,305	186,078	165,203	8.7	9.4	9.1
December	188,506	190,284	182,192	9.1	9.3	9.7

¹Data exclude 32,008 nonlicensed marriages registered in California; see Technical notes.

Table 3. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1977, 1986, and 1987

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

Region, division, and State	Number			Rate		
	1987	1986	1977	1987	1986	1977
United States	2,403,378	2,407,099	¹ 2,178,367	9.9	10.0	¹ 9.9
Regions:						
Northeast	421,399	430,179	372,666	8.4	8.6	7.6
Midwest	504,301	515,207	552,000	8.5	8.7	9.5
South	910,672	916,665	805,281	10.9	11.0	11.2
West	567,006	545,048	¹ 448,420	11.4	11.2	¹ 11.1
Northeast:						
New England	113,083	114,273	97,317	8.8	9.0	7.9
Middle Atlantic	308,316	315,906	275,349	8.2	8.5	7.4
Midwest:						
East North Central	353,110	360,810	387,356	8.4	8.6	9.4
West North Central	151,191	154,397	164,644	8.6	8.8	9.7
South:						
South Atlantic	445,342	441,933	380,790	10.7	10.8	10.8
East South Central	176,825	176,251	² 160,109	11.6	11.6	² 11.3
West South Central	288,505	298,481	264,382	10.7	11.1	11.9
West:						
Mountain	245,130	232,807	219,457	18.6	17.9	21.1
Pacific	321,876	312,241	¹ 228,963	8.8	8.7	¹ 7.7
New England:						
Maine	12,124	11,983	11,446	10.2	10.2	10.4
New Hampshire	10,854	11,123	8,902	10.3	10.8	10.2
Vermont	5,914	5,698	4,774	10.8	10.5	9.7
Massachusetts	49,029	49,988	41,947	8.4	8.6	7.3
Rhode Island	8,056	8,103	7,114	8.2	8.3	7.5
Connecticut	27,106	27,378	23,134	8.4	8.6	7.5
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	³ 160,548	³ 166,986	133,830	³ 9.0	³ 9.4	7.5
New Jersey	60,550	61,362	50,677	7.9	8.0	6.9
Pennsylvania	87,218	87,558	90,842	7.3	7.4	7.6
East North Central:						
Ohio	95,882	98,533	99,352	8.9	9.2	9.2
Indiana	49,550	49,900	56,424	9.0	9.1	10.4
Illinois	95,613	96,189	108,100	8.3	8.3	9.5
Michigan	74,418	77,815	86,088	8.1	8.5	9.4
Wisconsin	37,647	38,373	37,392	7.8	8.0	8.1
West North Central:						
Minnesota	33,683	34,199	33,038	7.9	8.1	8.3
Iowa	23,062	23,311	26,419	8.1	8.2	9.1
Missouri	48,397	49,579	52,100	9.5	9.8	10.8
North Dakota	5,028	5,148	5,668	7.5	7.6	8.7
South Dakota	6,993	7,386	10,359	9.9	10.4	15.0
Nebraska	11,808	12,107	13,387	7.4	7.6	8.6
Kansas	22,220	22,667	23,673	9.0	9.2	10.2
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	5,410	5,484	3,993	8.4	8.7	6.7
Maryland	45,161	46,361	45,109	10.0	10.4	10.8
District of Columbia	5,142	5,125	4,640	8.3	8.2	6.8
Virginia	67,004	66,666	57,778	11.3	11.5	11.1
West Virginia	13,455	14,032	17,484	7.1	7.3	9.2
North Carolina	50,414	50,062	43,490	7.9	7.9	7.7
South Carolina	53,396	53,974	51,314	15.6	16.0	17.2
Georgia	68,868	70,866	67,388	11.1	11.6	12.9
Florida	136,492	129,363	89,594	11.4	11.1	10.1
East South Central:						
Kentucky	46,918	46,460	² 32,245	12.6	12.5	² 9.0
Tennessee	61,358	59,730	55,327	12.6	12.4	12.6
Alabama	44,820	45,778	45,694	11.0	11.3	12.1
Mississippi	23,729	24,283	26,843	9.0	9.3	10.9
West South Central:						
Arkansas	32,190	32,442	24,028	13.5	13.7	10.9
Louisiana	36,177	37,457	38,645	8.1	8.3	9.6
Oklahoma	31,823	33,805	42,133	9.7	10.2	14.7
Texas	188,315	194,777	159,576	11.2	11.7	12.1
Mountain:						
Montana	6,540	6,739	7,547	8.1	8.2	9.8
Idaho	11,428	11,958	13,691	11.5	11.9	15.5
Wyoming	4,699	5,210	6,012	9.6	10.3	14.6
Colorado	31,931	32,811	30,063	9.7	10.0	11.2
New Mexico	⁴ 13,990	⁴ 13,631	⁵ 16,385	⁴ 9.3	⁴ 9.2	⁵ 13.4
Arizona	⁵ 36,207	⁵ 36,025	26,955	⁵ 10.7	⁵ 11.0	11.1
Utah	16,745	17,119	15,098	10.0	10.3	11.5
Nevada	123,590	109,314	103,706	122.7	113.0	153.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Marriages and marriage rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1977, 1986, and 1987—Con.

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

Region, division, and State	Number			Rate		
	1987	1986	1977	1987	1986	1977
Pacific:						
Washington	43,503	43,255	43,835	9.6	9.7	11.6
Oregon	22,301	22,015	20,303	8.2	8.1	8.3
California	234,035	225,018	149,416	8.5	8.3	16.7
Alaska	5,470	5,734	5,143	10.4	10.8	13.0
Hawaii	16,567	16,219	10,266	15.3	15.2	11.2

¹Data exclude 32,008 nonlicensed marriages registered in California; see Technical notes.
²Data are incomplete.
³Figure used for New York City is the total number of valid marriage certificates provided to NCHS.
⁴Data are premarital health examination forms issued.
⁵Data include marriage licenses issued for some counties.

Table 4. Total marriage rate by marriage order of women and men: Marriage-registration area, 1972-87

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

Year	Total marriage rate		Total first-marriage rate		Total remarriage rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1987	1,106.2	1,138.6	699.4	689.6	406.8	449.0
1986	1,113.5	1,150.1	698.6	689.4	414.9	460.7
1985	1,113.0	1,155.5	699.3	688.9	413.7	466.6
1984	1,139.2	1,192.4	704.6	698.1	434.6	494.3
1983	1,131.9	1,189.4	703.0	697.4	428.9	492.0
1982	1,143.6	1,206.4	710.9	703.4	432.7	503.0
1981	1,113.9	1,218.0	687.2	711.4	426.7	506.6
1980	1,128.4	1,207.5	706.2	714.4	422.2	493.1
1979	1,130.0	1,243.2	704.4	739.4	425.6	503.8
1978	1,112.4	1,227.3	696.5	733.7	415.9	493.6
1977	1,098.4	1,213.9	687.6	727.7	410.8	486.2
1976	1,100.7	1,218.0	695.5	737.5	405.2	480.5
1975	1,125.7	1,246.2	720.8	774.4	404.9	471.8
1974	1,191.5	1,317.1	789.8	852.7	401.7	464.4
1973	1,249.1	1,382.3	843.4	920.0	405.7	462.3
1972	1,254.8	1,401.9	866.9	960.8	387.9	441.1

Table 5. Marriage rates by previous marital status of women and men: Marriage-registration area, 1970-87

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

Year	Previous marital status of women			Previous marital status of men		
	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Divorced	Widowed
1987	58.9	80.7	5.4	48.8	115.7	26.1
1986	59.7	79.5	5.5	49.1	117.8	26.8
1985	61.5	81.8	5.7	50.1	121.6	27.7
1984	63.5	87.3	5.8	51.6	132.7	28.7
1983	63.8	91.6	6.2	51.8	142.1	30.7
1982	66.0	94.4	6.1	53.1	146.9	32.1
1981	64.9	96.3	6.5	53.8	150.8	30.8
1980	66.0	91.3	6.7	54.7	142.1	32.2
1979	67.8	104.0	7.7	56.3	165.6	35.3
1978	68.2	105.0	7.1	56.4	168.6	32.7
1977	69.2	107.3	7.6	56.7	173.4	35.3
1976	72.0	111.3	7.9	58.2	185.0	37.6
1975	75.9	117.2	8.3	61.5	189.8	40.4
1974	83.5	121.7	9.1	68.0	198.7	38.9
1973	90.9	131.0	9.3	73.9	221.3	39.3
1972	95.1	130.6	9.4	77.2	229.0	40.6
1971	93.3	132.8	9.6	75.2	230.7	42.5
1970	93.4	123.3	10.2	80.4	204.5	40.6

Table 6. Marriage rates by age and previous marital status of women and men: Marriage-registration area, 1982-87

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

Age and previous marital status	Women						Men					
	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982
All marriages												
Total	48.3	49.2	49.9	51.9	52.5	54.1	58.3	59.4	60.5	63.1	64.1	65.8
15-19 years	29.8	32.5	34.8	38.5	40.1	43.0	10.5	11.5	12.2	13.7	14.4	15.7
15-17 years	11.6	12.2	13.5	15.3	16.3	17.9	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6
18-19 years	59.2	65.8	68.8	74.1	75.2	81.0	24.6	27.2	27.9	30.5	31.4	33.7
20-24 years	104.9	108.6	110.6	113.3	115.9	121.7	73.6	76.2	78.4	81.2	83.9	88.0
25-29 years	121.8	121.2	122.2	128.1	126.8	130.5	107.1	108.5	111.7	118.0	117.1	120.8
30-34 years	96.9	97.2	93.8	94.7	98.1	99.7	95.0	98.7	99.3	104.9	109.4	117.9
35-39 years	70.9	70.1	72.5	75.1	74.1	74.7	85.9	93.1	103.9	104.6	106.0	104.2
40-44 years	51.6	51.6	51.3	53.1	52.8	52.4	84.8	81.2	78.4	87.9	92.7	91.5
45-49 years	37.0	36.3	34.7	38.7	38.9	38.3	67.3	69.0	69.3	73.7	78.8	73.7
50-54 years	20.3	22.5	21.3	22.3	22.7	22.1	57.9	57.7	53.4	54.8	51.3	56.1
55-59 years	11.2	11.5	12.4	12.4	12.8	13.5	38.4	40.3	38.7	40.7	45.9	47.1
60-64 years	8.2	7.9	7.7	8.0	8.8	8.5	29.5	26.3	27.6	30.3	34.8	36.8
65 years and over	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	13.1	13.5	14.1	14.2	15.1	15.9
First marriages¹												
Total	58.9	59.7	61.5	63.5	63.8	66.0	48.8	49.1	50.1	51.6	51.8	53.1
15-19 years	29.2	31.5	34.0	37.5	38.8	41.7	10.4	11.3	12.1	13.5	14.1	15.1
15-17 years	11.5	12.0	13.4	15.0	15.9	17.6	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5
18-19 years	57.8	63.7	67.2	72.1	72.6	78.5	24.4	26.7	27.6	30.0	30.9	33.1
20-24 years	97.8	99.6	102.1	104.4	106.9	111.9	70.7	72.5	74.5	77.3	79.5	83.1
25-29 years	105.4	102.8	103.5	106.6	105.2	106.5	96.4	95.9	99.2	102.9	100.6	102.4
30-34 years	68.6	68.4	66.3	64.3	61.2	62.1	69.3	70.6	70.7	72.0	69.0	74.0
35-39 years	41.9	38.6	37.2	38.4	38.3	38.1	45.1	47.1	51.6	46.9	45.4	43.7
40-44 years	21.7	22.7	24.1	23.7	21.8	21.7	31.2	28.2	25.4	27.1	27.0	24.8
45-49 years	14.4	14.2	13.9	15.4	13.9	14.4	16.3	16.7	16.9	16.4	18.5	18.2
50-54 years	8.1	8.5	7.7	7.9	9.0	9.6	14.1	13.9	11.2	11.6	10.7	12.9
55-59 years	4.5	5.4	5.3	6.1	7.5	6.9	7.3	7.7	6.8	8.4	10.4	10.9
60-64 years	3.8	3.7	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.6	5.5	4.8	5.7	5.4	8.0	6.8
65 years and over	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.3
Remarriages¹												
Total	35.8	36.3	36.1	37.6	38.4	39.2	90.8	93.1	95.7	103.1	109.1	113.2
15-19 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24 years	239.6	267.3	254.5	248.3	244.4	260.6	198.2	215.8	247.9	229.1	241.8	292.8
25-29 years	182.6	182.2	183.2	193.8	186.8	192.8	187.3	193.3	191.6	215.9	223.1	229.8
30-34 years	135.7	131.8	123.8	127.3	140.0	137.5	169.6	169.9	163.1	178.1	206.0	212.4
35-39 years	88.3	88.1	93.8	95.3	92.3	92.1	137.9	144.9	161.7	172.1	175.8	168.5
40-44 years	63.6	61.3	59.8	62.9	63.3	62.6	121.9	119.6	119.0	133.3	143.4	148.3
45-49 years	43.7	42.6	40.3	45.1	46.9	45.2	100.7	105.2	105.9	118.2	120.8	108.7
50-54 years	23.0	26.1	25.0	26.5	26.1	24.8	82.6	80.9	79.9	83.4	77.0	82.1
55-59 years	12.6	12.6	13.7	13.4	13.7	14.6	58.0	60.2	60.5	61.7	66.3	67.6
60-64 years	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.7	9.7	9.4	43.6	40.6	40.6	44.8	49.1	53.5
65 years and over	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	16.3	16.9	18.0	18.1	18.9	19.8
Previously widowed ²	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.1	26.1	26.8	27.7	28.7	30.7	32.1
15-44 years	46.9	44.4	42.9	45.2	51.3	49.0	91.2	95.3	102.8	124.6	149.3	138.6
45-64 years	10.9	11.3	11.2	11.3	12.2	12.0	55.9	53.9	52.8	55.7	59.5	58.9
65 years and over	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	14.9	15.4	16.1	16.4	16.8	17.6
Previously divorced ²	80.7	79.5	81.8	87.3	91.6	94.4	115.7	117.8	121.6	132.7	142.1	146.9
15-19 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24 years	247.7	256.7	263.6	241.5	240.4	263.6	207.2	233.9	276.2	234.8	239.5	275.8
25-29 years	183.0	176.5	183.6	204.1	204.4	205.0	182.7	186.3	187.8	211.7	214.4	220.2
30-34 years	137.4	133.1	127.8	132.0	145.3	144.4	172.1	165.2	157.9	173.1	202.0	208.9
35-39 years	91.5	89.7	96.7	100.3	99.3	98.0	135.7	142.6	160.0	173.9	172.6	166.7
40-44 years	68.7	64.0	62.9	66.9	67.0	71.0	123.1	125.4	119.1	130.1	137.7	148.3
45-49 years	47.9	47.5	46.1	49.5	50.8	51.8	99.5	102.5	105.8	117.8	126.6	113.6
50-54 years	29.8	30.2	31.0	33.0	32.4	31.1	84.5	82.2	77.8	78.2	77.2	85.3
55-59 years	16.9	16.2	17.4	17.6	18.9	20.6	54.3	54.2	57.0	58.8	67.1	70.5
60-64 years	11.8	10.4	10.2	12.3	12.9	12.3	43.1	38.9	39.4	45.8	49.3	53.3
65 years and over	4.3	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.3	20.4	21.1	23.8	23.9	26.2	26.0

¹Figures for first marriages and remarriages exclude data for Iowa.²Data exclude remarriages in Michigan, Ohio, and South Carolina.

Table 7. Marriages, 1987, and percent distribution of marriages, 1970, 1980, 1986, and 1987 by age according to previous marital status of women and men: Marriage-registration area

[Based on sample data. For sampling errors of estimates and a description of the marriage-registration area, see Technical notes]

Age and previous marital status	Women					Men				
	Number	Percent				Number	Percent			
		1987	1987	1986	1980		1970	1987	1987	1986	1980	1970
All marriages										
Total	1,839,052	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,839,052	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	221,730	12.1	13.1	21.1	32.5	83,622	4.5	5.0	8.5	14.0
Under 18 years	53,046	2.9	3.1	5.6	10.0	7,559	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.6
18-19 years	168,684	9.2	10.0	15.6	22.5	76,063	4.1	4.5	7.6	12.4
20-24 years	594,906	32.3	33.0	37.1	39.7	511,039	27.8	28.8	35.7	45.9
25-29 years	435,846	23.7	23.1	18.7	10.4	495,489	26.9	26.5	23.8	16.7
30-34 years	241,172	13.1	12.6	9.3	4.7	283,443	15.4	15.0	12.3	6.6
35-39 years	140,071	7.6	7.4	4.8	3.2	168,841	9.2	9.2	6.5	4.2
40-44 years	82,948	4.5	4.2	2.9	2.7	106,320	5.8	5.4	4.0	3.3
45-49 years	48,826	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.3	64,350	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.7
50-54 years	25,268	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	40,893	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9
55-59 years	15,928	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	28,678	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
60-64 years	13,994	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	22,023	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
65 years and over	18,363	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	34,354	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
First marriages¹										
Total	1,179,232	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,179,536	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	213,455	18.1	19.6	30.4	41.8	81,697	6.9	7.6	12.7	18.4
Under 18 years	51,981	4.4	4.7	8.2	13.0	7,438	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.1
18-19 years	161,474	13.7	15.0	22.2	28.8	74,259	6.3	6.9	11.4	16.3
20-24 years	520,784	44.2	44.8	47.3	46.0	473,911	40.2	41.6	50.0	57.0
25-29 years	296,780	25.2	24.0	16.0	7.7	391,458	33.2	32.4	25.7	16.2
30-34 years	98,494	8.4	7.7	4.0	2.0	152,887	13.0	12.1	7.5	4.1
35-39 years	31,000	2.6	2.4	1.1	0.9	49,213	4.2	3.9	2.0	1.8
40-44 years	9,890	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	15,889	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0
45-49 years	4,357	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	6,109	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
50-54 years	1,840	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3,544	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
55-59 years	1,084	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2,116	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
60-64 years	851	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,493	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
65 years and over	697	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,219	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Remarriages¹										
Total	628,606	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	629,452	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	4,389	0.7	0.9	1.7	2.9	616	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
20-24 years	61,568	9.8	10.4	15.3	18.8	26,361	4.2	4.6	7.2	10.1
25-29 years	131,816	21.0	21.3	24.4	19.2	95,703	15.2	15.4	20.1	18.5
30-34 years	139,499	22.2	22.0	20.6	13.1	126,693	20.1	20.4	21.9	14.6
35-39 years	107,353	17.1	17.1	12.7	10.7	117,506	18.7	19.2	15.4	12.0
40-44 years	72,095	11.5	10.7	8.1	9.6	89,004	14.1	13.2	10.2	10.7
45-49 years	43,800	7.0	6.6	5.6	8.4	57,512	9.1	8.7	7.3	9.5
50-54 years	23,118	3.7	3.9	4.0	5.7	36,909	5.9	5.8	5.6	7.0
55-59 years	14,613	2.3	2.4	2.6	4.6	26,285	4.2	4.2	4.0	5.7
60-64 years	12,992	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.3	20,167	3.2	3.2	3.0	4.2
65 years and over	17,363	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.6	32,696	5.2	5.2	5.1	7.3
Previously widowed ²	51,196	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	47,135	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25 years	926	1.8	2.1	3.0	4.6	231	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1
25-29 years	2,426	4.7	4.6	5.6	5.0	763	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.5
30-34 years	3,805	7.4	6.4	6.3	5.2	1,359	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.0
35-39 years	4,151	8.1	8.7	7.2	7.4	2,025	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.0
40-44 years	4,629	9.0	8.1	8.6	10.2	2,459	5.2	4.1	5.0	6.6
45-49 years	5,432	10.6	10.4	10.5	13.7	2,929	6.2	6.5	7.3	9.8
50-54 years	5,322	10.4	11.4	12.6	14.2	3,890	8.3	8.4	10.9	11.9
55-59 years	5,210	10.2	10.8	11.4	13.8	5,613	11.9	12.7	13.6	14.9
60-64 years	6,655	13.0	13.4	13.2	11.5	7,401	15.7	16.3	14.5	13.7
65 years and over	12,640	24.7	24.3	21.6	14.2	20,465	43.4	43.0	38.9	32.4
Previously divorced ²	492,108	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	498,847	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	3,795	0.8	0.8	1.7	3.6	539	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
20-24 years	51,767	10.5	11.1	16.7	22.8	22,374	4.5	4.8	7.7	11.9
25-29 years	111,441	22.6	22.8	26.7	23.2	81,125	16.3	16.4	21.7	22.0
30-34 years	116,244	23.6	23.7	22.5	15.2	108,452	21.7	21.9	24.1	17.4
35-39 years	89,553	18.2	18.1	13.6	11.7	100,023	20.1	20.8	16.9	13.9
40-44 years	57,818	11.7	11.0	8.0	9.6	75,566	15.1	14.2	10.8	11.6
45-49 years	32,386	6.6	6.3	5.0	6.8	47,146	9.5	9.0	7.4	9.6
50-54 years	14,817	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.4	28,235	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.9
55-59 years	7,263	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	17,148	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.6
60-64 years	4,433	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	9,953	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0
65 years and over	2,591	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	8,286	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Marriages, 1987, and percent distribution of marriages, 1970, 1980, 1986, and 1987 by age according to previous marital status of women and men: Marriage-registration area—Con.

[Based on sample data. For sampling errors of estimates and a description of the marriage-registration area, see Technical notes]

<i>Age and previous marital status</i>	<i>Women</i>					<i>Men</i>				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>				<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>			
	<i>1987</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1970</i>
Not stated if widowed or divorced	85,302	...	...	...	...	83,470	...	...	...	...
Not stated if previously married										
Total	31,214	...	...	...	...	30,064	...	...	...	...

¹Figures for first marriages and remarriages exclude data for Iowa beginning in 1977; these data are included in "Not stated if previously married."

²Data exclude remarriages in Michigan and Ohio for all years, for South Carolina beginning in 1972, and for the District of Columbia for 1970. These data are included in "Not stated if widowed or divorced."

Table 8. Median and mean age of bride and groom by previous marital status: Marriage-registration area, 1963-87

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

Year	Previous marital status of bride					Previous marital status of groom				
	Total ¹	First marriage	Remarriage			Total ¹	First marriage	Remarriage		
			Total ²	Previously divorced	Previously widowed			Total ²	Previously divorced	Previously widowed
Median age										
1987	25.9	23.6	34.1	33.3	53.9	28.0	25.3	37.7	36.7	62.8
1986	25.7	23.3	33.9	33.1	54.3	27.8	25.1	37.5	36.6	62.9
1985	25.3	23.0	33.6	32.8	54.6	27.5	24.8	37.1	36.1	62.7
1984	25.0	22.8	33.3	32.5	54.2	27.2	24.6	36.8	35.9	62.4
1983	24.8	22.5	32.9	32.0	54.0	27.0	24.4	36.2	35.3	62.0
1982	24.4	22.3	32.5	31.6	54.1	26.7	24.1	35.7	34.9	61.7
1981	24.1	22.0	32.1	31.2	53.6	26.3	23.9	35.3	34.4	61.0
1980	23.7	21.8	32.0	31.0	53.6	25.9	23.6	35.2	34.0	61.2
1979	23.4	21.6	31.9	30.8	55.2	25.8	23.4	35.3	33.9	61.7
1978	23.2	21.4	31.5	30.5	52.6	25.5	23.2	35.1	33.8	59.7
1977	22.9	21.1	31.4	30.2	53.1	25.2	23.0	34.9	33.6	60.1
1976	22.7	21.0	31.7	30.1	53.0	25.0	22.9	35.1	33.7	60.0
1975	22.4	20.8	32.0	30.2	52.4	24.7	22.7	35.5	33.6	59.4
1974	22.0	20.6	32.1	30.0	51.9	24.2	22.5	35.7	33.6	59.2
1973	21.9	20.6	32.3	30.2	52.1	24.1	22.5	36.3	33.9	59.3
1972	21.7	20.5	32.8	30.3	51.4	23.8	22.4	36.5	34.0	59.1
1971	21.7	20.5	32.9	30.2	51.8	23.7	22.5	36.9	34.1	59.1
1970	21.7	20.6	33.3	30.1	51.2	23.6	22.5	37.5	34.5	58.7
1969	21.6	20.6	33.8	30.4	51.3	23.5	22.4	38.2	34.7	59.0
1968	21.5	20.6	33.8	30.7	50.6	23.6	22.4	38.3	35.1	57.9
1967	21.4	20.5	35.0	31.3	50.0	23.8	22.6	39.1	35.5	57.7
1966	21.5	20.3	35.2	31.4	50.2	23.8	22.6	39.2	35.8	57.9
1965	21.4	20.4	35.5	31.7	50.1	23.6	22.5	39.6	36.0	57.8
1964	21.4	20.4	35.6	31.7	50.3	23.6	22.4	39.7	36.4	58.0
1963	21.3	20.3	35.6	31.8	49.7	23.7	22.5	39.8	36.3	58.0
Mean age										
1987	28.6	24.5	36.4	34.7	53.1	31.2	26.4	40.3	38.4	60.9
1986	28.4	24.3	36.2	34.6	53.3	31.0	26.2	40.1	38.2	61.2
1985	28.1	24.0	36.1	34.3	53.3	30.8	25.9	39.9	37.9	61.1
1984	27.8	23.8	35.9	34.0	52.8	30.5	25.7	39.7	37.7	60.8
1983	27.6	23.5	35.6	33.7	52.6	30.3	25.5	39.3	37.3	60.2
1982	27.3	23.3	35.3	33.4	52.6	30.0	25.3	39.0	37.0	59.9
1981	27.0	23.0	35.0	33.0	52.2	29.8	25.0	38.7	36.6	59.5
1980	26.7	22.7	35.0	32.8	52.2	29.4	24.8	38.7	36.5	59.6
1979	26.7	22.5	35.4	32.8	53.4	29.5	24.6	38.9	36.4	60.0
1978	26.3	22.3	34.9	32.6	51.4	29.1	24.4	38.5	36.2	58.4
1977	26.2	22.2	35.0	32.5	51.8	29.0	24.3	38.6	36.1	58.9
1976	26.1	22.1	35.3	32.5	51.8	28.9	24.1	38.8	36.2	58.6
1975	25.9	21.9	35.5	32.7	51.2	28.7	24.0	39.1	36.3	58.2
1974	25.6	21.7	35.7	32.5	51.0	28.3	23.8	39.4	36.3	58.2
1973	25.5	21.7	36.0	32.8	51.0	28.1	23.8	39.6	36.4	58.1
1972	25.2	21.6	36.2	32.9	50.7	27.9	23.7	39.8	36.5	58.0
1971	25.1	21.6	36.4	32.8	50.6	27.8	23.7	40.3	36.6	57.7
1970	25.1	21.6	36.6	32.8	50.3	27.8	23.8	40.6	36.7	57.7
1969	25.1	21.6	36.9	33.0	50.4	27.7	23.8	40.9	36.9	57.7
1968	25.0	21.6	36.9	33.2	49.9	27.7	23.8	41.0	37.1	57.0
1967	25.1	21.6	37.4	33.3	49.7	28.0	24.0	41.4	37.4	56.7
1966	25.2	21.5	37.6	33.6	49.7	28.0	24.0	41.6	37.6	57.0
1965	25.2	21.6	37.7	33.6	49.7	28.1	24.0	42.0	37.8	56.7
1964	25.3	21.4	37.8	33.1	50.0	28.3	24.0	42.1	37.8	57.0
1963	25.2	21.5	37.7	33.5	49.3	28.2	24.1	42.3	37.8	56.8

¹Figures include previous marital status not stated.

²Figures include divorced or widowed not stated.

Table 9. Median and mean interval to remarriage in years by previous marital status of bride and groom: Reporting States, 1970-87

[Based on sample data]

Year	Previous marital status of bride			Previous marital status of groom		
	All remarriages ¹	Previously divorced	Previously widowed	All remarriages ¹	Previously divorced	Previously widowed
Median interval in years						
1987	2.6	2.5	4.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
1986	2.6	2.4	4.5	2.1	2.1	2.2
1985	2.5	2.3	4.6	2.0	2.0	2.1
1984	2.4	2.2	4.5	1.9	2.0	2.1
1983	2.3	2.1	4.3	1.8	1.8	2.0
1982	2.1	1.9	4.2	1.7	1.7	2.0
1981	2.0	1.9	4.1	1.6	1.6	2.0
1980	2.0	1.8	4.1	1.6	1.6	2.0
1979	1.9	1.7	4.3	1.5	1.4	2.0
1978	1.8	1.7	3.9	1.4	1.4	1.9
1977	1.7	1.5	4.1	1.3	1.3	1.9
1976	1.6	1.4	3.7	1.2	1.1	1.8
1975	1.6	1.3	3.7	1.2	1.1	1.7
1974	1.5	1.2	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.7
1973	1.5	1.2	3.7	1.1	1.0	1.8
1972	1.4	1.1	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.9
1971	1.4	1.1	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.8
1970	1.3	1.0	3.6	1.0	0.9	1.8
Mean interval in years						
1987	4.0	3.8	6.4	3.6	3.5	3.8
1986	3.9	3.7	6.3	3.4	3.4	3.7
1985	3.8	3.6	6.5	3.3	3.2	3.7
1984	3.6	3.4	6.2	3.2	3.1	3.7
1983	3.5	3.3	6.1	3.0	3.0	3.5
1982	3.4	3.1	6.1	2.9	2.8	3.4
1981	3.3	3.0	6.0	2.8	2.7	3.5
1980	3.2	2.9	6.0	2.7	2.6	3.5
1979	3.2	2.9	6.0	2.6	2.5	3.5
1978	3.1	2.8	5.7	2.5	2.5	3.3
1977	3.0	2.7	5.8	2.5	2.3	3.4
1976	3.0	2.6	5.6	2.4	2.3	3.3
1975	2.9	2.5	5.6	2.4	2.3	3.2
1974	2.9	2.5	5.5	2.4	2.2	3.3
1973	2.9	2.6	5.5	2.3	2.2	3.2
1972	3.0	2.5	5.7	2.3	2.2	3.4
1971	3.0	2.6	5.5	2.4	2.3	3.3
1970	2.9	2.5	5.5	2.3	2.2	3.2

¹Figures include divorced or widowed not stated.

NOTE: In 1970 data on interval between marriages were reported by 18 registration States (California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming). By 1987, 9 additional States were reporting interval between marriages (Colorado, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, and Virginia).

Table 10. Marriages and mean age at marriage by race and previous marital status of bride and groom: 34 reporting States, 1987

[Based on sample data]

Race	Total	First marriage	Remarriage			Widowed or divorced not stated	Previous marital status not stated
			Total	Previously divorced ¹	Previously widowed ¹		
Bride							
All races	1,209,595	753,556	448,841	382,999	39,593	26,249	7,198
White	1,032,408	627,593	399,959	342,351	35,068	22,540	4,854
Black	134,720	98,288	35,899	28,946	3,672	3,281	533
Other races	20,166	14,935	5,161	4,501	308	352	70
Race not stated.	22,303	12,740	7,822	7,201	545	76	1,741
Groom							
All races	1,209,595	758,816	444,449	384,251	35,801	24,397	6,330
White	1,030,126	634,105	391,747	339,489	31,750	20,508	4,274
Black	140,178	98,784	40,972	34,022	3,367	3,583	422
Other races	17,786	13,513	4,197	3,712	273	212	76
Race not stated.	21,505	12,414	7,533	7,028	411	94	1,558
Bride							
All races	28.6	24.1	36.1	34.4	53.0	35.7	25.8
White	28.5	23.8	36.0	34.2	53.6	35.3	25.0
Black	29.0	25.8	37.7	36.3	48.5	37.9	29.0
Other races	28.0	25.4	35.4	34.8	45.6	34.4	24.7
Race not stated.	28.6	24.6	35.5	34.6	48.3	34.4	26.9
Groom							
All races	31.2	26.0	40.0	38.1	60.8	39.5	27.9
White	31.1	25.7	39.9	37.9	61.3	39.2	26.9
Black	31.4	27.4	41.2	39.6	57.3	41.1	30.5
Other races	30.2	27.5	38.9	37.7	56.7	37.9	30.9
Race not stated.	31.1	26.4	39.2	38.0	59.9	39.1	29.8

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

NOTE: Of the 42 States in the marriage-registration area in 1987, 34 reported race of bride and groom—Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Those registration areas that did not report race are California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Ohio.

Table 11. Marriages and percent distribution by educational attainment of bride and groom, according to previous marital status, and mean and median years of school completed: 21 reporting States, 1987

[Based on sample data]

Previous marital status	Years of school completed								Mean and median
	Total	0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years	17 years or more	Not stated	
Bride									
	Number								Mean
Total	753,366	19,159	81,767	273,723	163,114	92,310	42,352	80,941	13.4
Single	489,801	9,077	48,951	166,433	108,527	72,476	30,430	53,907	13.7
Previously married	261,057	10,064	32,655	106,820	54,425	19,747	11,876	25,470	13.0
Divorced	234,334	6,856	28,979	96,734	50,118	18,204	11,069	22,374	13.1
Widowed	24,202	3,085	3,315	9,326	3,894	1,370	701	2,511	12.2
Widowed or divorced not stated	2,521	123	361	760	413	173	106	585	...
Not stated	2,508	18	161	470	162	87	46	1,564	...
Groom									
Total	753,366	26,642	76,514	274,752	140,630	95,526	58,257	81,045	13.5
Single	489,993	11,707	48,035	179,722	91,398	68,770	36,616	53,745	13.6
Previously married	261,190	14,913	28,343	94,701	49,099	26,666	21,615	25,853	13.3
Divorced	236,779	10,559	25,670	87,734	45,547	24,436	19,917	22,916	13.4
Widowed	22,182	4,234	2,438	6,422	3,201	2,019	1,563	2,305	12.2
Widowed or divorced not stated	2,229	120	235	545	351	211	135	632	...
Not stated	2,183	22	136	329	133	90	26	1,447	...
Bride									
	Percent distribution								Median
Total	100.0	2.8	12.2	40.7	24.3	13.7	6.3	...	12.9
Single	100.0	2.1	11.2	38.2	24.9	16.6	7.0	...	13.0
Previously married	100.0	4.3	13.9	45.3	23.1	8.4	5.0	...	12.7
Divorced	100.0	3.2	13.7	45.6	23.6	8.6	5.2	...	12.7
Widowed	100.0	14.2	15.3	43.0	18.0	6.3	3.2	...	12.5
Groom									
Total	100.0	4.0	11.4	40.9	20.9	14.2	8.7	...	12.8
Single	100.0	2.7	11.0	41.2	21.0	15.8	8.4	...	12.9
Previously married	100.0	6.3	12.0	40.2	20.9	11.3	9.2	...	12.8
Divorced	100.0	4.9	12.0	41.0	21.3	11.4	9.3	...	12.8
Widowed	100.0	21.3	12.3	32.3	16.1	10.2	7.9	...	12.5

NOTE: Of the 42 States in the marriage-registration area in 1987, 21 reported education of bride and groom—California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Table 12. Percent distribution of marriages by previous marital status of both bride and groom: Reporting States, 1970-87

[Based on sample data]

Year	Total	Wife previously single and husband previously—			Wife previously divorced and husband previously—			Wife previously widowed and husband previously—		
		Single	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Single	Divorced	Widowed
1987	100.0	54.3	11.0	0.4	10.7	19.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4
1986	100.0	54.4	11.0	0.3	10.7	18.9	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4
1985	100.0	54.7	11.1	0.3	10.4	18.8	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.5
1984	100.0	55.0	11.1	0.4	10.2	18.8	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.5
1983	100.0	54.8	11.2	0.4	10.0	18.9	1.3	0.5	1.5	1.5
1982	100.0	55.1	11.3	0.4	9.8	18.8	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.5
1981	100.0	54.9	11.4	0.4	9.6	18.8	1.3	0.5	1.5	1.5
1980	100.0	56.5	10.8	0.4	9.3	17.8	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.6
1979	100.0	56.7	10.8	0.5	8.9	17.6	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.9
1978	100.0	57.3	10.7	0.5	8.7	17.4	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.7
1977	100.0	57.8	10.3	0.5	8.5	17.2	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.9
1976	100.0	58.9	10.1	0.6	8.2	16.4	1.5	0.6	1.8	2.0
1975	100.0	60.5	9.3	0.6	7.8	15.5	1.6	0.7	1.8	2.1
1974	100.0	63.1	8.6	0.6	7.3	14.0	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.1
1973	100.0	64.8	8.1	0.6	7.1	13.2	1.4	0.7	1.8	2.1
1972	100.0	67.1	7.6	0.6	6.6	12.0	1.4	0.8	1.8	2.1
1971	100.0	68.2	7.2	0.7	6.4	11.1	1.5	0.9	1.8	2.2
1970	100.0	68.8	6.9	0.7	6.4	10.7	1.4	0.9	1.8	2.4

NOTE: In 1970 previous marital status was reported by 38 States: Alabama, Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Starting in 1971, the District of Columbia also reported this item. After 1976, Iowa no longer reported it. In 1979 Colorado joined the MRA, bringing the total of reporting areas back to 38 States plus the District of Columbia for the 1979-87 period.

Table 13. Mean age at marriage of bride and groom and age difference between spouses by previous marital status: 38 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

[Based on sample data]

<i>Previous marital status of bride</i>	<i>All grooms</i>	<i>Previous marital status of groom</i>		
		<i>Single</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Widowed</i>
<i>Age of bride in years</i>				
All brides	28.7	25.1	33.7	53.6
Single	24.6	23.9	27.7	38.0
Divorced	34.7	30.7	36.1	47.6
Widowed	53.1	39.4	48.1	63.2
<i>Age of groom in years</i>				
All brides	31.3	26.5	38.4	60.9
Single	27.4	25.8	34.4	49.0
Divorced	36.9	29.4	39.8	56.7
Widowed	55.6	37.1	50.1	68.0
<i>Age difference in years¹</i>				
All brides	2.6	1.4	4.7	7.3
Single	2.8	1.9	6.8	11.0
Divorced	2.2	-1.3	3.7	9.1
Widowed	2.5	-2.3	2.0	4.8

¹Age of groom minus age of bride.

Technical notes

Place and time of occurrence

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

Sources of data

Figures in tables 1-3 are based on totals reported by States and counties, except for New York City, where the count of marriages is the total number of valid marriage certificates provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Figures in tables 4-13 are based on data tabulated from State-coded data tapes and from probability samples of records selected and coded in NCHS from copies of the records sent by States participating in the marriage-registration area (MRA). In 1987 the MRA consisted of the District of Columbia and all except eight States—Arizona, Arkansas, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington. Marriages performed in the MRA included 80 percent of the marriages registered in the United States in 1987 and 79 percent in 1977.

Nonlicensed (confidential) marriages for California

Section 4213 of the California Civil Code allows unmarried couples who have been living together to be married confidentially without obtaining a marriage license or health certificate. In March 1972 this section was amended to require county clerks to keep sealed records of these marriages and to report periodically the total number to the California State Department of Health Services. Since reporting began, nonlicensed marriages have increased rapidly, from 2,857 in 1973 to 90,494 in 1987. NCHS has not included the nonlicensed California marriages in totals or rates for years prior to 1978. However, beginning with final statistics for 1978, nonlicensed marriages, which totaled 37,462 in that year, are included in the national and regional totals and rates.

Marriage sample

Total counts of marriages are available from all States and are shown in tables 1-3. Data on characteristics of bride and groom shown in tables 4-12 are available only from States in the MRA and exclude nonlicensed marriages in California.

Twelve States—Florida, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (except New York City), Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia—supplied State-coded data tapes of all their marriage records through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program, and 100 percent of these records were used by NCHS. For all other States in the MRA, records were sampled at rates designed to give a sample of at least 2,500 for each State. All records were included in the samples for Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Wyoming, where totals of less than 5,000 marriages had been expected, and for New York City and Wisconsin. All other States were sampled at 5, 10, 20, or 50 percent, depending on the number of marriages in the State. The total sample size, including records supplied through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program was 783,087 marriages. Sampling errors shown in table I are for frequencies that equal a specified percent of the total MRA marriages.

Nonlicensed marriages, as previously mentioned, are included in the total count for California. However, they are not available for inclusion in the MRA marriage sample. The 5-percent sample of California marriages for 1987 was drawn only from licensed marriages. The corresponding weights for sample records were based on these totals. Because no information is available on the characteristics of persons obtaining nonlicensed marriages, no accurate estimate is available for the bias introduced in sample estimates by the omission of these marriages.

Marriage rates were lower for the MRA than for the entire United States. The crude marriage rate for the MRA

Table I. Approximate sampling errors of estimated number of marriages shown in tables 7, 10, and 11: Marriage-registration area, 1987

Percent of total MRA marriages in subclass	Sampling error
1 or 99	446
2 or 98	628
3 or 97	765
4 or 96	878
5 or 95	977
7 or 93	1,144
10 or 90	1,345
15 or 85	1,601
20 or 80	1,793
25 or 75	1,941
50	2,241

HOW TO USE THE SAMPLING ERROR TABLE: The total number of MRA marriages in 1987 (excluding nonlicensed California marriages) was 1,839,052. For any estimate of marriages shown in tables 7, 10, and 11, determine its percent of the total MRA marriages. Then look in the table of sampling errors for the row containing the computed percent to determine the sampling error for the estimated number of marriages for the year. For example, in 1987 there were an estimated 628,606 remarriages of women, or 34.8 percent of all 1987 marriages (table 7). Because 34.8 is between 25 and 50 percent, the sampling error is between 1,941 and 2,241, or, by interpolation, 2,059 remarriages. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the actual number of 1987 remarriages is between 628,547 and 630,665 (628,606 ± 2,059).

(9.2 per 1,000) was 7 percent below the U.S. rate (9.9) and the rate for married women 15 years of age and over (48.3 per 1,000) was 13 percent below the U.S. rate (55.7). This is because residents of the MRA constituted 86 percent of the U.S. population, while only 80 percent of U.S. marriages occurred in the MRA and 77 percent were included in the MRA sample. At least two reasons for these differences can be identified.

First, many residents of States in the MRA married in States not in the MRA and were not counted in the MRA marriage total. However, because they lived within the MRA, they were counted in the population on which the rates were based. Although the number of such marriages was not known for 1987, in 1980, when a special marriage sample was drawn from five States not in the MRA, 93,433 brides who were residents of States in the MRA married in States not in the MRA. In contrast, only 13,634 brides who lived in a State not in the MRA married within it, so there was a substantial net loss from the MRA marriage total.

Nevada accounted for a large proportion of this net loss from the MRA

total. Of the 108,220 (1980) Nevada brides whose residence was reported, 83,080 (76.8 percent) lived in the MRA, but their marriages were not included in the MRA total. Only 15,580 of the Nevada brides were residents of that State. Assuming that this was also true in 1987, a substantial portion of the 474,646 marriages that took place in States not in the MRA were marriages of MRA residents.

A second reason was that the 90,494 nonlicensed California marriages were not in the MRA sample to count as marriages, but the entire population of California was in the population on which MRA rates were based. If these 90,494 marriages had been included in the MRA sample, the rate would have been 50.8 rather than 48.3 per 1,000 unmarried women 15 years of age and over.

There may also be a difference in the rate at which residents of States in the MRA marry, divorce, and remarry compared with residents of States not in the MRA.

Sampling errors

All statistics for the MRA are estimates based on the systematic sample of marriages described above; therefore, these statistics are subject to

sampling errors. The sampling error is a measure of variation that occurs by chance between sample estimates and the actual quantity being estimated. Chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate would differ from the true value by less than the sampling error and about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the sampling error.

Population denominators

Marriage rates for the MRA by age, sex, and previous marital status for 1982-87 are based on unpublished population estimates as of July 1, prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2). National and State rates for 1987 are based on population estimates as of July 1, published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (3).

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

³U.S. Bureau of the Census. State population and household estimates, with age, sex, and components of change; 1981-87. Current population reports; series P-25, no 1024. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1988.

Computation of percent distributions, medians, and means

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

Nonreporting bias

Age was more than 99 percent complete on marriage records, but in 1987 marriage order for brides was not stated on 2 percent of the MRA records. No allocation of missing data was done before rates were calculated. The percent not stated for grooms was similar.

Symbols

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

This report represents summary tabulations from the final marriage statistics for 1987. More detailed tabulations for 1987 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume III—Marriage and Divorce*. Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

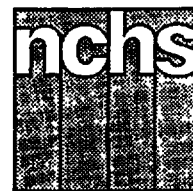
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Monthly Vital Statistics Report



Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics

Advance Report of Final Divorce Statistics, 1987

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Divorces and divorce rates

The number of divorces in the United States fell 1 percent for the second consecutive year, from 1,178,000 in 1986 to 1,166,000 in 1987 (table 1). The 1987 total was 4 percent below the record high of 1,213,000 reached in 1981. The number of divorces fluctuated during the 1980's, but the 1987 total was lower than that for any year since 1983.

The divorce rate per 1,000 population dropped 2 percent between 1986 and 1987, from 4.9 to 4.8. This rate has not been as low since 1975. During the

1980's, the divorce rate declined 9 percent from a high of 5.3 in 1981. The divorce rate per 1,000 married women 15 years of age and over dropped 2 percent in 1987, from 21.2 per 1,000 to 20.8. This was lower than it has been since 1975.

Divorce rates dropped in two of the four geographic regions in 1987, the South and the West, to 5.4 and 5.5, respectively (table 2). Rates in these two regions were considerably higher than rates for the Northeast (3.6 per 1,000) or the Midwest (4.4), which were unchanged from 1986.

States with the highest divorce rates in 1987 were Nevada (13.8), Oklahoma (7.3), Arizona (7.0), Arkansas (6.7), Florida (6.6), Wyoming (6.5), Alaska (6.5), Indiana (6.4), Tennessee (6.2), and Alabama (6.0). These States all had rates that were at least 25 percent higher than the national rate (4.8). The lowest divorce rates in 1987 were reported for Massachusetts (2.9), Pennsylvania (3.3), North Dakota and Maryland (3.4 each), and Minnesota, Wisconsin, and New Jersey (3.5 each). The number and rate of divorce dropped sharply, 14 and 15 percent, respectively, in Massachusetts between 1986 and 1987

in the wake of 1985 legislative changes that speeded the process of divorce and thus inflated divorce totals for 1985 and early 1986. The 1987 rate of 2.9 for Massachusetts may represent a return to what will be a more typical annual level for that State. Other States that reported a more than 5-percent decline in the 1987 divorce rate were Wyoming, Alaska, Hawaii, Delaware, Mississippi, West Virginia, and Arkansas.

Data for the preceding discussion are from counts of the number of divorces that are provided annually by officials in 50 States. The count of divorces for the District of Columbia was taken from the 100-percent sample of divorce records. For the following discussions of children involved in divorce, ages at divorce and marriage, duration of marriage, and petitioner of divorce, detailed information comes from the 31 States and the District of Columbia that constitute the divorce-registration area (DRA). About 49 percent of the divorces in the United States in 1987 took place in the DRA, and 55 percent of the population aged 15 years and over live in DRA States. The divorce rate for the DRA was 4.3 per 1,000 population, 10 percent below the rate for the entire United States.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
National Center for Health Statistics
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Children involved in divorce

Divorces affect at least two people, the husband and the wife. In addition, there may be children affected by divorce. In 1979 the number of children under 18 involved in divorce reached a record high of 1,181,000; and it has fluctuated, generally downward, since then (table 3 and figure 1). In 1987 there were 1,038,000 children involved in divorce, 2 percent fewer than in 1986 and fewer than in any year since 1973. The average number of children per decree was 0.89, down 1 percent from 1986 and lower than it has been since 1954. The rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age was 16.3, down 3 percent from 1986 and lower than it has been since 1975. Taken together, these numbers reflect both the declining number of divorces and the shrinking size of American families. In the 51.5 million married-couple families in the United States in 1987, the average

number of children was 0.88 compared with 1.30 in 1970 (1, 2).

Almost one-half (48 percent) of the couples divorcing in 1987 had no children under 18 years of age. Twenty-five percent had one child, 20 percent had two children, and only 7 percent had three children or more (table 4). These proportions have been similar in recent years, but compared with 1970, more of the couples who are currently divorcing had no children and fewer had large families of three children or more.

The proportion of divorces that involved children depended on the

duration of marriage. In general, as duration lengthened to 14 years, the proportion of couples with children increased. Twelve percent of those married less than a year had children, as did 26 percent of those married 1–2 years, 42 percent of those married 3–4 years, 60 percent of those married 5–9 years, and 75 percent of those married 10–14 years. The proportion with children decreased for couples married more than 14 years because some of their children were no longer minors.

Race and education made some difference in the proportion of divorcing couples with children. For white couples, 52 percent had one or more children; for black couples and for couples of other races, 49 and 47 percent, respectively, had children. Information on education of divorcing men and women shows that college graduates were less likely than those with less education to have minor children. These data are from the 27 States and

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census. Household and family characteristics, March 1987. Current population reports; series P-20, no 424. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1988.

²U.S. Bureau of the Census. Revised estimates for 1970 obtained from the Marriage and Family Statistics Branch.

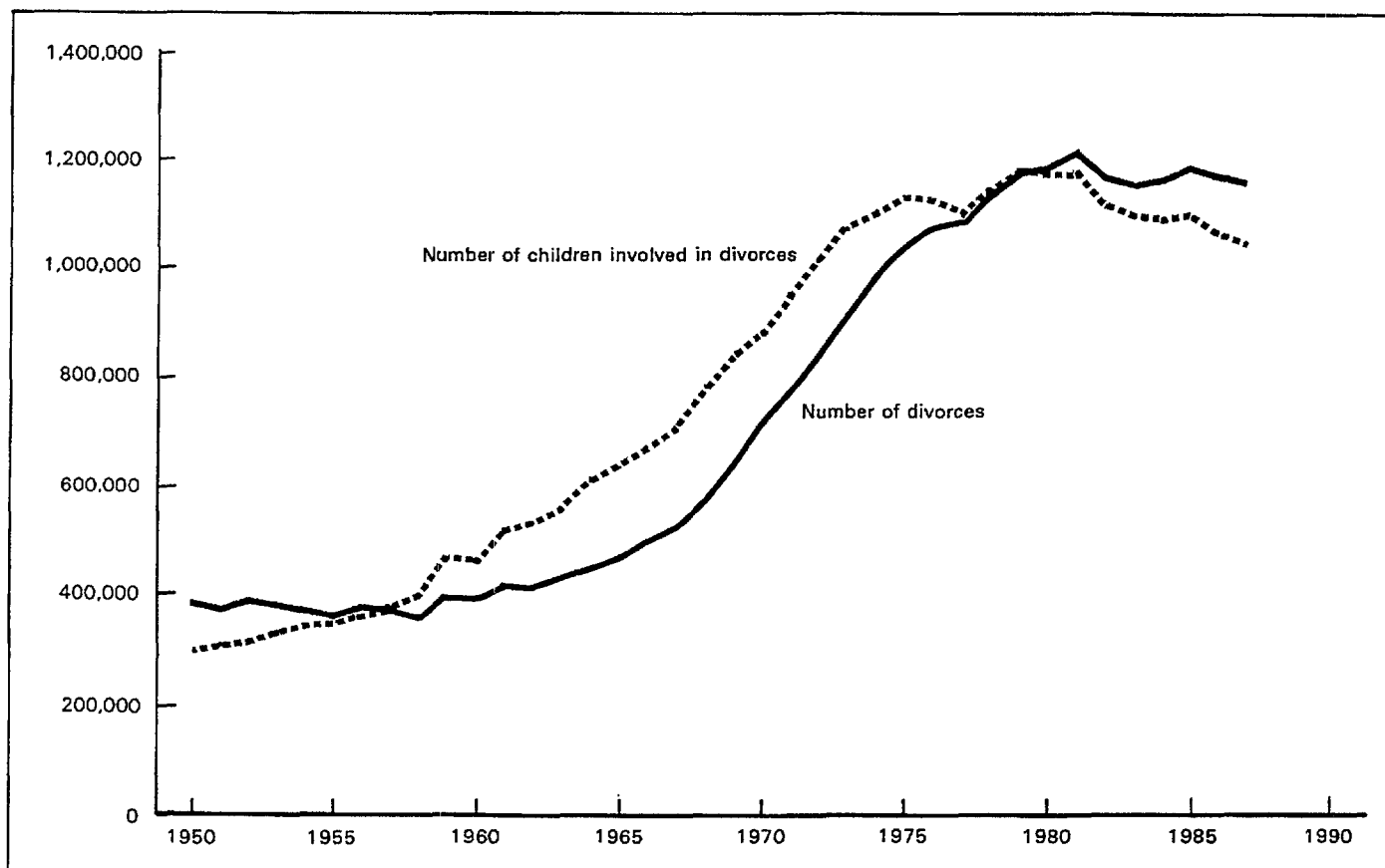


Figure 1. Estimated number of divorces and children involved in divorce: United States, 1950–87

the District of Columbia that report race and the 21 States that report education on divorce records.

Age

Age-specific divorce rates have been calculated using data from 28 States and the District of Columbia, where age at divorce was reported with sufficient completeness to provide reliable rates (table 5). The rates are based on population estimates prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and, as in the past, fewer men than women are reported as married. This causes the rate of divorce for married men to be slightly higher than the rate for married women because the base population is smaller. The 1987 divorce rate per

1,000 married men was 18.8, slightly higher than the rate of 18.6 per 1,000 women.

The age-specific divorce rate for women was highest for married teen-aged women 15-19 years of age (49.5). The rate then dropped for successive 5-year age groups. For men, the highest rate was for those 20-24 years of age (52.2 per 1,000 married men). Then, as with the married women, the divorce rate dropped for each successive age group (figure 2).

Most men are married to women younger than themselves. Consequently, except for teenagers, rates for men are higher than those for women in each age group. For example, the divorce rate for married men aged 40-44 years was 21.4 per 1,000, and that for women was 18.7.

Between 1986 and 1987, the divorce rate declined for married women of all ages combined, from 18.8 to 18.6 per 1,000. When the data are broken down into 5-year age groups, however, different patterns emerge. Rates declined for married women under 35 years of age and for those aged 40-44, 50-54, and 60-64 years. In contrast, rates increased for married women aged 35-39, 45-49, and 55-59 years. The divorce rate for married men of all ages combined decreased from 19.0 in 1986 to 18.8 in 1987. Rates increased, however, for some ages: 20-24 years, 35-39 years, and the three 5-year groups from 50-64 years.

From 1970 to 1980, the divorce rate for married men or women of all ages increased 39 percent, and divorce rates rose for every age group except

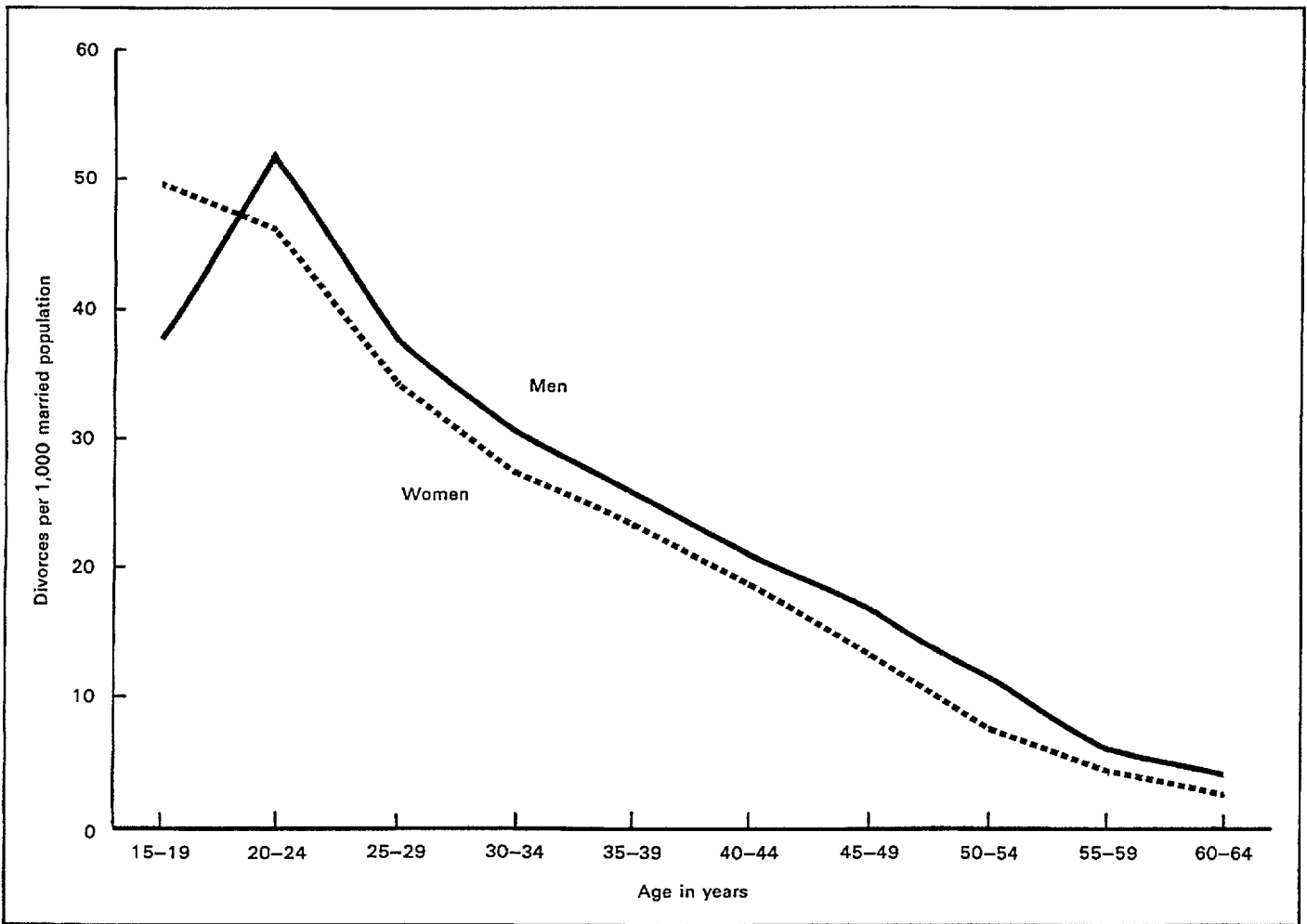


Figure 2. Age-specific divorce rates for men and women: Divorce-registration area, 1987

for men 65 years of age and over. The percent of increase was much greater for younger than for older men and women. Subsequently, from 1980 to 1987, the rates for married men and women of all ages dropped 5 percent although rates fluctuated from year to year for most age groups. For a few age groups, there were rather persistent and substantial increases. The divorce rate for men 45-49 increased 19 percent between 1980 and 1986 before dropping slightly in 1987. Although the divorce rate for married men 60-64 years of age is low, it rose 16 percent, from 3.7 in 1980 to 4.3 in 1987. The divorce rate for women ages 50-54 years increased 15 percent, from 6.6 in 1980 to 7.6 in 1986, before dropping to 7.5 in 1987.

For both sexes divorce is concentrated between 20 and 45 years of age. Only 19 percent of husbands and 13 percent of wives were 45 years of age or over when they divorced in 1987, and 3 percent of husbands and 2 percent of wives were 60 years and over (table 6).

There are two summary measures of age, the median and the mean, that facilitate comparisons over time, between sexes, and among different marital histories (table 7). In 1987 the median age of men at divorce was 34.9 years, meaning that half of the divorcing men were under 35 years of age when they divorced and half were 35 or older. The mean, or average, age was 36.8 in 1987, up for the ninth consecutive year and 2.0 years older than it was in 1978 (34.8).

The age at divorce varies with the number of times divorcing men and women have been married. In 1987, 72 percent of divorcing men and women were ending first marriages, 21 percent were ending second marriages, and 7 percent were ending third or higher order marriages. The mean age of men ending first marriages was 34.6 years of age; while for men ending second and third or higher order marriages it was 41.3 and 45.5 years, respectively.

There was also an increase in the age at which divorcing men and women had been married, but the majority were still under 25 years of age at

marriage (table 8). The trends in average ages at first marriage showed that the age at which divorcing men had married was relatively stable during the 1970-80 decade and ended the decade just as it began, at 23.0 years of age. In every year after 1980, there was an increase in the age at which divorcing husbands had first married, and by 1987 the age reached 23.9 (table 9).

In part, the increase in age at divorce between 1978 and 1987 was due to increasing age at marriage for both first marriages and remarriages. For example, average age of divorcing husbands at first marriage increased a year between 1978, when it was 22.9 years, and 1987, when it was 23.9 years (table 9). Age at second marriage of men divorcing in 1987 was 34.0, 1.2 years older than in 1978. Age at third or higher order marriage of men who divorced in 1987 was 40.2, 1.2 years older than in 1978. Also contributing to the increase in age at divorce were a slightly longer duration of marriage (table 10) and an increase in the proportion of husbands and wives ending remarriages (28 percent in 1987 compared with 24 percent in 1978).

The trends in age of divorcing women at marriage and divorce were similar to those of men from 1970 through 1987; for first marriages, however, women were younger than men by more than 2 years; and for second marriages, women were younger than men by more than 3 years.

Duration of marriage

The percent distribution of 1987 divorces according to the length of time that couples had been married shows that the greatest numbers of marital dissolutions occur early in marriage and that, after the second year, there are fewer dissolutions at each subsequent duration (figure 3). In 1987 the median duration was 7.0 years and the mean, or average, duration was 9.6 years. However, average duration to decree varied according to the number of times the spouses had been married (table 10). The mean duration was 10.8 years for first divorces of husbands and wives, 7.4 years for husbands and 7.3 years for wives dissolving second marriages, and 5.4 years for husbands and 5.0 years for wives ending third or

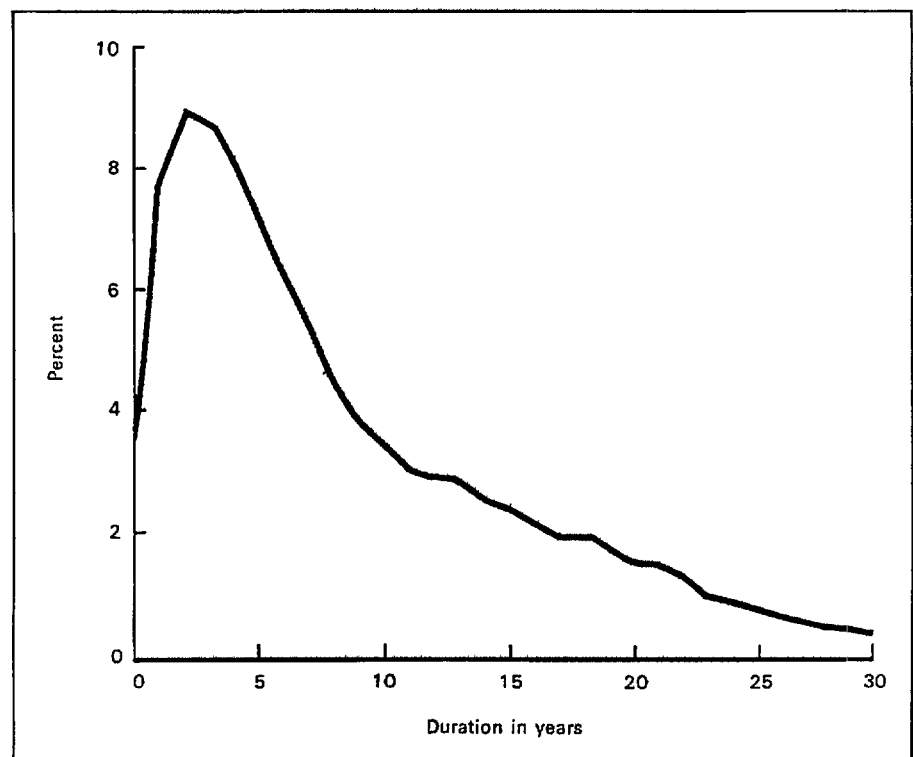


Figure 3. Percent distribution of divorces by duration of marriage: Divorce-registration area, 1987

higher order marriages. Thus, men and women ending third marriages had been married only half as long as those ending first marriages.

Taken together, data from tables 7, 9, and 10 show that husbands and wives who divorced in 1987 were older at divorce, both because they were older at marriage and because they remained married for longer durations, and that this was true for first marriages as well as for remarriages.

One of the most striking characteristics of these data is the consistency of the statistical measures from year to year. The levels of the measures are remarkably stable and, when there is a change, it is gradual. For example, despite the fact that divorce laws changed radically early in the 1970's—moving toward consistency among States, no-fault legislation, and shorter waiting periods—the average duration of dissolving first marriages during the 18-year period from 1970 to 1987 varied only from 10.0 years to 10.8 years. This consistency from year to year in duration to divorce suggests that there is some underlying time-dependent process in marital stability.

In addition to the underlying process of marriage dissolution and the differences between first and remarriages, there are legislative differences that allow residents in some States to divorce much more quickly than those in other States once they have decided

to divorce. In Maryland and Virginia, for example, only 0.4 percent of couples had been married less than a year when their divorce decree was granted, while in Alabama the comparable figure was 8.4 percent (table 11). Other factors that account for some of the variation among States are variations in average age at marriage, ethnic and religious differences in divorce rates, and the proportion of couples that are in remarriages. The mean duration ranged from 7.4 in Alaska to 11.4 in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Petitioner

Wives are twice as likely as husbands to be the spouse who petitions for the divorce (table 12). In 1987 wives petitioned 60.7 percent of all divorces, husbands petitioned 32.7 percent, and both petitioned 6.5 percent. When children were present, the disparity between the sexes was even greater, with 65.1 percent of all divorces petitioned by wives. When children were not present, the proportion of divorces initiated by wives dropped to 56.2 percent and the proportion petitioned jointly increased to 7.0 percent. The proportion of jointly petitioned divorces more than doubled since 1975, when it was 2.8 percent of decrees, to 6.5 percent in 1987.

There were small racial differences in petitioner. White wives were more

likely than black wives and wives of other races to be the petitioners. In 1987, 64 percent of white wives, 60 percent of black wives, and 56 percent of wives of other races initiated the divorces.

The number of times a husband or wife had been married had almost no effect on which spouse initiated divorce proceedings. In general, there were also only very small differences by age for husbands and for wives. However, for men around retirement age, 60–64 years, the proportion of husband petitioners increased. For men in all age groups under 60 years, the proportion of husband petitioners was between 32 and 36 percent. Among husbands 60–64 years of age the proportion increased to more than 40 percent, and this was true for dissolutions of both first marriages and remarriages.

Race

In the 27 States and the District of Columbia that report race on divorce records, 85 percent of the divorcing husbands and wives were both white, 11 percent were both black, 1 percent were both of other races, and 2 percent were interracial couples (table 13). The racial composition of divorcing couples is very similar to that of couples married in recent years.

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Table 1. Divorces and annulments and rates: United States, 1940-87

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

Year	Divorces and annulments	Rate per 1,000—	
		Total population	Married women 15 years and over
1987	1,166,000	4.8	20.8
1986	1,178,000	4.9	21.2
1985	1,190,000	5.0	21.7
1984	1,169,000	5.0	21.5
1983	1,158,000	4.9	21.3
1982	1,170,000	5.0	21.7
1981	1,213,000	5.3	22.6
1980	1,189,000	5.2	22.6
1979	1,181,000	5.3	22.8
1978	1,130,000	5.1	21.9
1977	1,091,000	5.0	21.1
1976	1,083,000	5.0	21.1
1975	1,036,000	4.8	20.3
1974	977,000	4.6	19.3
1973	915,000	4.3	18.2
1972	845,000	4.0	17.0
1971	773,000	3.7	15.8
1970	708,000	3.5	14.9
1969	639,000	3.2	13.4
1968	584,000	2.9	12.5
1967	523,000	2.6	11.2
1966	499,000	2.5	10.9
1965	479,000	2.5	10.6
1964	450,000	2.4	10.0
1963	428,000	2.3	9.6
1962	413,000	2.2	9.4
1961	414,000	2.3	9.6
1960	393,000	2.2	9.2
1959	395,000	2.2	9.3
1958	368,000	2.1	8.9
1957	381,000	2.2	9.2
1956	382,000	2.3	9.4
1955	377,000	2.3	9.3
1954	379,000	2.4	9.5
1953	390,000	2.5	9.9
1952	392,000	2.5	10.1
1951	381,000	2.5	9.9
1950	385,000	2.6	10.3
1949	397,000	2.7	10.6
1948	408,000	2.8	11.2
1947	483,000	3.4	13.6
1946	610,000	4.3	17.9
1945	485,000	3.5	14.4
1944	400,000	2.9	12.0
1943	359,000	2.6	11.0
1942	321,000	2.4	10.1
1941	293,000	2.2	9.4
1940	264,000	2.0	8.8

Table 2. Divorces and annulments and rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1977, 1986, and 1987

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

Region, division, and State	Number			Rate		
	1987	1986	1977	1987	1986	1977
United States ¹	1,166,000	1,178,000	1,091,000	4.8	4.9	5.0
Regions:						
Northeast	180,000	182,000	159,000	3.6	3.6	3.2
Midwest	262,000	263,000	271,000	4.4	4.4	4.6
South ¹	451,000	458,000	400,000	5.4	5.5	5.6
West	¹ 273,000	¹ 275,000	261,000	¹ 5.5	¹ 5.6	6.5
Northeast:						
New England	46,008	47,962	44,353	3.6	3.8	3.6
Middle Atlantic	134,052	134,188	114,164	3.6	3.6	3.1
Midwest:						
East North Central	188,349	188,942	² 197,254	4.5	4.5	² 4.8
West North Central	73,846	73,597	73,274	4.2	4.2	4.3
South:						
South Atlantic	214,743	212,804	182,957	5.2	5.2	5.2
East South Central	86,793	87,257	79,467	5.7	5.7	5.6
West South Central ²	144,696	155,153	136,203	*	*	*
West:						
Mountain	³ 85,619	³ 86,111	77,278	*	*	7.4
Pacific	185,204	187,441	183,426	5.1	5.2	6.1
New England:						
Maine	5,886	5,627	5,671	5.0	4.8	5.1
New Hampshire	4,947	4,883	4,417	4.7	4.8	5.1
Vermont	2,426	2,410	2,131	4.4	4.5	4.3
Massachusetts	16,993	19,813	16,492	2.9	3.4	2.9
Rhode Island	3,684	3,684	3,420	3.7	3.8	3.6
Connecticut	12,072	11,545	12,222	3.8	3.6	4.0
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	67,993	66,644	55,803	3.8	3.7	3.1
New Jersey	27,222	27,669	20,493	3.5	3.6	2.8
Pennsylvania	38,837	39,875	37,868	3.3	3.4	3.2
East North Central:						
Ohio	49,294	52,068	57,266	4.6	4.8	5.3
Indiana	35,289	³ 35,076	^{2,3} 33,338	6.4	³ 6.4	^{2,3} 6.2
Illinois	46,986	45,852	48,980	4.1	4.0	4.3
Michigan	39,857	39,551	43,036	4.3	4.3	4.7
Wisconsin	16,923	16,395	14,634	3.5	3.4	3.2
West North Central:						
Minnesota	14,931	14,426	14,020	3.5	3.4	3.5
Iowa	10,527	10,324	10,890	3.7	3.6	3.7
Missouri	24,984	25,466	25,235	4.9	5.0	5.2
North Dakota	2,256	2,261	1,952	3.4	3.3	3.0
South Dakota	2,696	2,584	2,436	3.8	3.6	3.5
Nebraska	6,234	6,172	6,112	3.9	3.9	3.9
Kansas	12,218	12,364	12,629	4.9	5.0	5.4
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	2,938	3,093	3,030	4.6	4.9	5.1
Maryland	15,522	15,608	16,617	3.4	3.5	4.0
District of Columbia	⁴ 2,525	2,326	3,158	⁴ 4.1	3.7	4.6
Virginia	25,608	24,875	21,459	4.3	4.3	4.1
West Virginia	9,141	9,803	9,605	4.8	5.1	5.0
North Carolina	31,577	31,599	25,013	4.9	5.0	4.4
South Carolina	13,835	13,429	10,717	4.0	4.0	3.6
Georgia	34,132	33,957	30,988	5.5	5.6	5.9
Florida	79,465	78,114	62,370	6.6	6.7	7.0
East South Central:						
Kentucky	19,795	18,999	15,530	5.3	5.1	4.3
Tennessee	30,324	30,031	27,421	6.2	6.3	6.2
Alabama	24,532	25,356	23,757	6.0	6.3	6.3
Mississippi	12,142	12,871	12,759	4.6	4.9	5.2
West South Central:						
Arkansas	16,088	16,828	⁴ 19,222	6.7	7.1	⁴ 8.7
Louisiana ²	9,591	15,173	12,910	*	*	*
Oklahoma	23,919	24,747	21,806	7.3	7.5	7.6
Texas	95,098	98,405	82,265	5.7	5.9	6.2
Mountain:						
Montana	4,116	4,307	4,692	5.1	5.3	6.1
Idaho	5,892	6,067	6,013	5.9	6.1	6.8
Wyoming	3,202	3,536	3,068	6.5	7.0	7.4
Colorado	18,590	18,951	20,557	5.6	5.8	7.6
New Mexico	² 7,138	² 8,129	9,143	*	*	7.5
Arizona	23,760	23,062	16,578	7.0	7.0	6.8
Utah	8,985	8,589	6,947	5.3	5.2	5.3
Nevada	13,936	13,470	10,280	13.8	13.9	15.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Divorces and annulments and rates: United States, each region, division, and State, 1977, 1986, and 1987—Con.

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

Region, division, and State	Number			Rate		
	1987	1986	1977	1987	1986	1977
Pacific:						
Washington	26,967	26,155	26,679	5.9	5.9	7.1
Oregon	15,602	15,774	16,372	5.7	5.8	6.7
California	134,822	⁵ 137,133	132,193	4.9	⁵ 5.1	5.9
Alaska	3,394	3,705	3,581	6.5	7.0	9.0
Hawaii	4,419	4,674	4,601	4.1	4.4	5.0

¹ Figures include estimates; see Technical notes.
² Data are incomplete; see Technical notes.
³ Some counties reported divorce petitions filed rather than decrees granted.
⁴ Figure used for the District of Columbia is the total number of valid divorce certificates provided to NCHS.
⁵ Data include legal separations.

Table 3. Estimated number of children involved in divorces and annulments, average number of children per decree, and rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age: United States, 1950-87

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

Year	Estimated number of children involved	Average number of children per decree	Rate per 1,000 children under 18 years of age
1987	1,038,000	0.89	16.3
1986	1,064,000	0.90	16.8
1985	1,091,000	0.92	17.3
1984	1,081,000	0.92	17.2
1983	1,091,000	0.94	17.4
1982	1,108,000	0.94	17.6
1981	1,180,000	0.97	18.7
1980	1,174,000	0.98	17.3
1979	1,181,000	1.00	18.4
1978	1,147,000	1.01	17.7
1977	1,095,000	1.00	16.7
1976	1,117,000	1.03	16.9
1975	1,123,000	1.08	16.7
1974	1,099,000	1.12	16.2
1973	1,079,000	1.17	15.7
1972	1,021,000	1.20	14.7
1971	946,000	1.22	13.6
1970	870,000	1.22	12.5
1969	840,000	1.31	11.9
1968	784,000	1.34	11.1
1967	701,000	1.34	9.9
1966	669,000	1.34	9.5
1965	630,000	1.32	8.9
1964	613,000	1.36	8.7
1963	562,000	1.31	8.2
1962	532,000	1.29	7.9
1961	516,000	1.25	7.8
1960	463,000	1.18	7.2
1959	468,000	1.18	7.5
1958	398,000	1.08	6.5
1957	379,000	0.99	6.4
1956	361,000	0.95	6.3
1955	347,000	0.92	6.3
1954	341,000	0.90	6.4
1953	330,000	0.85	6.4
1952	318,000	0.81	6.2
1951	304,000	0.80	6.1
1950	299,000	0.78	6.3

Table 4. Number of divorces and annulments and percent distribution by number of children under 18 years of age involved: Divorce-registration area and each registration State, 1987

[Based on sample data]

Area	All divorces and annulments Number	Number of children under 18 years of age involved						
		Total	None	1	2	3	4	5 or more
		Percent distribution						
Divorce-registration area.	571,185	100.0	47.8	25.2	19.5	5.8	1.3	0.4
Alabama.	24,600	100.0	45.9	28.5	18.9	4.9	1.3	0.6
Alaska	3,396	100.0	50.0	23.0	18.8	5.7	1.8	0.7
Connecticut.	12,006	100.0	49.6	24.7	19.0	5.4	1.0	0.3
Delaware	2,938	100.0	45.9	26.2	20.2	6.2	1.1	0.4
District of Columbia.	2,525	100.0	62.9	20.5	11.5	3.7	1.0	0.4
Georgia	34,040	100.0	51.1	25.6	17.9	4.7	0.7	0.2
Hawaii	4,415	100.0	48.4	24.7	18.4	6.3	1.6	0.6
Idaho ¹	5,898	100.0	46.9	23.0	20.8	6.4	2.1	0.8
Illinois	46,986	100.0	48.0	24.4	19.6	6.1	1.4	0.5
Iowa	10,518	100.0	38.9	25.4	25.3	8.3	1.8	0.3
Kansas.	12,340	100.0	44.7	24.8	21.6	6.9	1.5	0.5
Kentucky	19,395	100.0	49.4	26.7	18.3	4.5	0.8	0.3
Maryland	15,520	100.0	53.3	26.2	16.8	3.0	0.6	0.3
Massachusetts.	16,835	100.0	46.2	25.0	20.4	6.7	1.2	0.4
Michigan	39,960	100.0	44.4	25.0	21.4	7.2	1.7	0.4
Missouri	24,984	100.0	46.7	26.1	19.8	5.8	1.2	0.3
Montana.	4,125	100.0	45.0	23.1	22.6	6.8	2.0	0.5
Nebraska	6,236	100.0	38.1	24.6	25.3	8.7	2.4	1.0
New Hampshire	4,947	100.0	41.6	25.9	24.1	6.5	1.5	0.4
New York	67,993	100.0	55.6	21.7	16.2	4.9	1.2	0.3
Ohio	49,300	100.0	45.5	25.9	20.5	6.5	1.2	0.5
Oregon	15,620	100.0	42.6	27.2	22.4	6.1	1.6	0.1
Pennsylvania.	38,830	100.0	45.6	26.5	20.8	5.5	1.3	0.3
Rhode Island.	3,684	100.0	43.3	26.9	21.6	6.7	1.1	0.4
South Carolina.	13,835	100.0	47.5	28.0	18.5	4.8	1.0	0.2
South Dakota	2,699	100.0	40.8	24.2	23.1	8.9	2.2	0.6
Tennessee	30,420	100.0	51.4	26.8	16.6	4.4	0.6	0.2
Utah	8,978	100.0	38.9	23.2	20.8	9.6	4.6	3.0
Vermont.	2,426	100.0	40.5	25.3	23.9	8.0	1.7	0.6
Virginia	25,608	100.0	51.0	26.9	17.4	3.9	0.7	0.2
Wisconsin.	16,920	100.0	40.3	23.9	25.0	8.6	1.8	0.4
Wyoming	3,208	100.0	40.8	24.8	24.1	7.8	2.1	0.5

¹ This State reports number of children affected by decree.

Table 5. Divorces and annulments by age of men and women at time of decree, 1987, and rates by age of men and women at time of decree, 1970, 1980, and 1982-87: Divorce-registration area

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

Age at time of decree	Number		Rate						
	1987	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1980	1970
Men									
All ages	571,185	18.8	19.0	19.4	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.8	14.2
15-19 years ¹	2,061	37.6	41.2	40.0	42.9	43.3	34.9	29.3	15.1
20-24 years	46,978	52.2	49.5	49.9	48.2	45.2	47.0	46.9	33.6
25-29 years	104,936	37.6	38.2	38.4	37.6	40.0	40.3	41.4	30.0
30-34 years	108,120	30.4	30.6	30.4	31.7	32.4	32.4	33.8	22.3
35-39 years	90,160	26.0	25.4	26.3	27.1	27.3	27.0	26.8	17.9
40-44 years	67,671	21.4	22.2	23.2	22.0	21.5	21.8	21.0	13.8
45-49 years	42,433	17.1	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.9	15.3	14.5	10.7
50-54 years	24,951	11.0	10.8	11.1	10.7	10.7	10.1	9.5	7.6
55-59 years	15,246	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.1
60-64 years	9,180	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4
65 years and over	9,007	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Not stated	50,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women									
All ages	571,185	18.6	18.8	19.2	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.5	14.0
15-19 years ¹	8,837	49.5	51.4	48.4	45.5	48.1	45.6	42.4	26.9
20-24 years	77,782	46.0	46.2	46.8	44.4	43.3	44.5	47.2	33.3
25-29 years	117,012	33.9	34.8	35.6	35.0	35.7	35.9	37.8	25.7
30-34 years	104,844	27.2	27.7	28.6	28.1	27.7	28.5	29.2	18.9
35-39 years	83,404	23.1	23.0	23.4	23.5	23.9	22.9	23.3	14.8
40-44 years	57,159	18.7	18.8	19.6	18.5	18.2	17.7	16.7	11.9
45-49 years	32,266	13.1	12.8	12.6	11.8	12.1	11.8	10.8	8.5
50-54 years	16,309	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.6	5.6
55-59 years	9,591	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.5
60-64 years	5,544	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3
65 years and over	4,875	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Not stated	53,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Includes divorces of persons under 15 years of age.

Table 6. Percent distribution of divorces and annulments by age of husband and wife at time of decree: Divorce-registration area, 1977-87

[Based on sample data]

Age of husband and wife at time of decree	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Husband											
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9
20-24 years	9.0	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.7	12.5	13.5	13.9	14.8	14.7
25-29 years	20.2	20.6	21.0	20.9	21.3	22.0	22.8	23.4	23.8	24.3	24.0
30-34 years	20.8	20.6	20.6	20.7	21.0	21.3	22.1	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.8
35-39 years	17.3	17.6	17.2	17.1	16.6	16.3	15.1	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4
40-44 years	13.0	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.5	10.7	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.4
45-49 years	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.9
50-54 years	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8
55-59 years	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9
60-64 years	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
65 years and over	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
Wife											
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.8
20-24 years	15.0	16.3	16.8	17.3	17.4	18.6	19.5	20.8	21.2	22.7	22.3
25-29 years	22.6	22.8	23.1	23.1	23.6	24.1	24.8	24.6	24.8	24.6	24.5
30-34 years	20.3	19.8	19.9	19.7	19.5	19.9	20.2	19.4	18.7	17.9	17.9
35-39 years	16.1	16.2	15.5	15.4	15.0	14.2	13.1	12.8	12.3	11.8	11.3
40-44 years	11.0	10.1	10.2	9.8	9.5	8.8	8.2	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.7
45-49 years	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.3
50-54 years	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4
55-59 years	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0
60-64 years	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
65 years and over	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8

Table 7. Median and mean age of husband and wife at time of decree by number of this marriage: Divorce-registration area, 1970-87

[Based on sample data]

Year	Number of marriage of husband						Number of marriage of wife					
	Total	First marriage	Remarriage			Number of marriage not stated	Total	First marriage	Remarriage			Number of marriage not stated
			Total ¹	Second marriage	Third marriage or more				Total ¹	Second marriage	Third marriage or more	
Median age in years												
1987	34.9	32.6	40.4	39.5	43.7	35.1	32.5	30.5	37.3	36.4	39.8	32.6
1986	34.6	32.4	40.0	39.2	43.5	34.9	32.1	30.2	37.0	36.1	39.4	32.2
1985	34.4	32.2	39.8	38.8	43.0	34.5	31.9	30.0	36.8	36.0	39.1	31.8
1984	34.3	32.2	39.6	38.5	42.7	34.4	31.7	30.0	36.4	35.7	38.5	31.5
1983	34.0	32.1	39.3	38.3	42.6	34.1	31.5	29.8	36.3	35.5	38.9	31.3
1982	33.6	31.7	39.1	38.0	42.4	33.7	31.1	29.5	35.8	35.0	38.8	30.9
1981	33.1	31.4	38.5	37.4	42.4	33.4	30.6	29.1	35.3	34.5	38.5	30.6
1980	32.7	31.0	38.3	37.3	41.9	32.8	30.3	28.8	35.2	34.3	38.3	30.1
1979	32.5	30.8	38.4	37.3	42.4	32.5	30.1	28.6	35.3	34.4	38.5	29.9
1978	32.0	30.5	38.2	36.9	41.1	32.5	29.7	28.3	35.1	33.9	38.7	29.7
1977	32.4	30.5	39.3	38.0	43.8	32.5	29.9	28.2	35.7	34.6	40.1	29.9
1976	32.3	30.2	39.6	38.2	44.3	31.9	29.7	28.1	36.2	34.9	40.8	29.2
1975	32.2	30.1	39.9	38.3	44.9	32.8	29.5	27.9	36.4	35.1	40.8	29.7
1974	32.2	30.2	40.3	38.7	45.0	32.0	29.5	27.7	36.7	35.4	41.3	29.2
1973	32.4	30.4	40.8	39.3	45.8	31.7	29.7	27.8	37.3	36.0	42.0	28.7
1972	32.6	30.4	40.9	39.4	45.6	32.4	29.8	27.9	37.7	36.2	42.6	29.6
1971	32.9	30.5	41.5	40.0	46.3	32.6	29.8	27.7	37.9	36.5	42.2	29.6
1970	32.9	30.5	41.5	39.9	46.5	33.1	29.8	27.7	38.2	36.5	42.8	29.3
Mean age in years												
1987	36.8	34.6	42.3	41.3	45.5	37.2	34.2	32.4	38.8	38.0	41.4	34.4
1986	36.5	34.4	42.1	41.0	45.2	36.6	33.9	32.2	38.6	37.8	41.1	33.8
1985	36.4	34.3	41.9	41.0	44.9	36.4	33.7	32.0	38.5	37.7	41.2	33.6
1984	36.2	34.2	41.6	40.7	44.6	36.4	33.6	31.9	38.2	37.5	40.5	33.6
1983	36.1	34.1	41.4	40.5	44.6	36.1	33.5	31.8	38.1	37.2	41.0	33.1
1982	35.7	33.7	41.3	40.3	44.6	35.8	33.1	31.4	37.9	37.0	40.7	32.9
1981	35.4	33.4	40.9	39.8	44.5	35.8	32.7	31.1	37.6	36.7	40.5	32.7
1980	35.1	33.2	40.6	39.6	43.7	35.3	32.4	30.8	37.4	36.5	40.4	32.3
1979	35.0	33.1	40.7	39.7	44.2	35.4	32.3	30.7	37.4	36.6	40.5	32.5
1978	34.8	32.9	40.5	39.5	43.8	35.0	32.1	30.5	37.2	36.2	40.5	32.1
1977	35.1	33.0	41.4	40.4	45.3	35.1	32.4	30.5	38.1	37.2	41.6	32.2
1976	35.1	32.9	41.7	40.4	45.6	34.6	32.3	30.4	38.3	37.1	42.2	31.8
1975	35.0	32.8	41.7	40.4	45.8	35.6	32.3	30.3	38.5	37.4	42.1	32.5
1974	35.1	32.9	42.1	40.9	46.1	35.1	32.3	30.3	38.8	37.6	42.6	32.1
1973	35.3	33.1	42.4	41.1	46.4	34.9	32.5	30.4	39.1	38.0	42.7	31.6
1972	35.4	33.2	42.4	41.1	46.4	35.3	32.6	30.5	39.3	38.0	43.4	32.4
1971	35.6	33.2	42.7	41.4	46.8	35.2	32.7	30.4	39.4	38.2	43.0	32.3
1970	35.6	33.2	42.8	41.4	47.1	35.4	32.7	30.4	39.3	38.1	43.4	32.2

¹ Includes remarried, number not stated.

Table 8. Percent distribution of divorces and annulments by age of husband and wife at time of this marriage: Divorce-registration area, 1977-87

[Based on sample data]

Age of husband and wife at time of this marriage	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Husband											
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	12.8	13.7	14.2	14.9	15.4	16.1	17.0	18.0	18.4	19.3	18.6
20-24 years	40.5	40.8	41.4	41.9	42.5	43.0	44.0	44.0	44.3	44.7	44.5
25-29 years	21.3	21.0	20.5	20.1	19.7	19.3	18.7	18.4	18.0	17.5	17.4
30-34 years	10.6	10.4	10.3	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.6
35-39 years	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.2
40-44 years	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9
45 years and over	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.7
Wife											
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	30.4	31.7	32.6	34.0	35.1	36.6	38.3	39.9	41.0	42.8	42.2
20-24 years	36.5	36.4	36.7	36.4	36.3	36.2	35.9	35.5	35.1	34.2	34.0
25-29 years	15.4	14.8	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.7	12.1	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7
30-34 years	7.9	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.2
35-39 years	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0
40-44 years	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
45 years and over	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0

Table 9. Median and mean age of husband and wife at time of this marriage by number of marriage: Divorce-registration area, 1970-87

[Based on sample data]

Year	Number of marriage of husband						Number of marriage of wife					
	Total	First marriage	Remarriage			Number of marriage not stated	Total	First marriage	Remarriage			Number of marriage not stated
			Total ¹	Second marriage	Third marriage or more				Total ¹	Second marriage	Third marriage or more	
Median age in years												
1987	24.5	22.8	33.4	31.8	38.2	24.6	22.2	20.7	30.2	28.7	34.9	22.2
1986	24.3	22.7	33.2	31.6	38.0	24.6	22.0	20.6	30.0	28.6	34.7	22.1
1985	24.1	22.6	32.9	31.4	37.9	24.2	21.8	20.5	29.8	28.4	34.6	21.8
1984	24.0	22.5	32.7	31.3	37.5	24.2	21.7	20.4	29.6	28.3	34.0	21.6
1983	23.8	22.4	32.5	31.1	37.7	24.3	21.5	20.3	29.5	28.1	34.1	21.5
1982	23.7	22.3	32.4	31.0	37.6	23.9	21.3	20.2	29.2	28.0	34.3	21.4
1981	23.4	22.1	32.0	30.6	37.6	23.7	21.1	20.0	28.9	27.7	33.9	21.2
1980	23.3	22.0	31.8	30.4	37.1	23.7	20.9	19.9	28.8	27.4	33.9	21.0
1979	23.2	22.0	31.7	30.4	37.2	23.5	20.9	19.8	28.8	27.4	34.0	20.9
1978	23.0	21.9	31.5	30.1	37.1	23.2	20.7	19.7	28.5	27.1	34.1	20.6
1977	23.1	21.9	32.1	30.6	38.1	23.1	20.7	19.7	28.9	27.5	34.7	20.6
1976	23.1	21.9	32.5	30.7	38.6	22.8	20.7	19.7	29.3	27.6	35.2	20.4
1975	23.0	21.9	32.1	30.5	38.8	23.1	20.6	19.7	29.1	27.4	35.3	20.4
1974	23.0	21.8	32.6	30.8	39.1	23.1	20.6	19.6	29.3	27.7	35.5	20.4
1973	22.9	21.8	32.8	31.0	39.3	23.0	20.5	19.6	29.4	27.7	36.3	20.4
1972	23.0	21.8	32.7	30.8	39.0	22.9	20.5	19.5	29.5	27.7	36.8	20.4
1971	23.0	21.8	33.0	31.1	39.8	22.8	20.5	19.5	29.6	27.9	36.1	20.1
1970	23.0	21.8	33.0	31.1	39.8	22.7	20.4	19.4	29.6	27.7	36.8	19.9
Mean age in years												
1987	27.2	23.9	35.5	34.0	40.2	27.6	24.7	21.7	32.1	30.7	36.5	24.8
1986	27.0	23.8	35.4	33.9	40.0	27.4	24.4	21.6	32.0	30.6	36.2	24.6
1985	26.9	23.7	35.3	33.8	39.8	27.3	24.3	21.5	31.9	30.6	36.4	24.3
1984	26.7	23.5	35.1	33.7	39.6	27.4	24.1	21.3	31.8	30.5	35.7	24.6
1983	26.6	23.4	34.9	33.5	39.5	27.2	24.0	21.2	31.7	30.4	36.2	24.2
1982	26.4	23.3	35.0	33.5	39.8	27.0	23.8	21.0	31.6	30.3	36.1	24.1
1981	26.1	23.1	34.6	33.2	39.6	26.9	23.5	20.9	31.4	30.1	35.9	23.9
1980	25.9	23.0	34.4	33.0	39.0	26.7	23.3	20.7	31.2	29.8	35.9	23.8
1979	25.8	22.9	34.5	33.1	39.2	26.6	23.2	20.6	31.2	29.9	35.9	23.6
1978	25.7	22.9	34.2	32.8	39.0	26.1	23.1	20.5	31.0	29.6	36.0	23.1
1977	25.9	22.9	34.9	33.5	40.0	26.0	23.3	20.5	31.6	30.2	36.6	22.9
1976	25.9	22.9	35.2	33.5	40.4	25.6	23.3	20.5	31.9	30.2	37.1	22.6
1975	25.8	22.9	35.0	33.4	40.5	26.2	23.2	20.4	31.8	30.3	37.0	23.0
1974	25.9	22.8	35.4	33.7	40.9	25.9	23.2	20.4	32.1	30.4	37.5	22.8
1973	25.9	22.8	35.5	33.8	40.9	25.9	23.2	20.3	32.1	30.5	37.6	22.7
1972	25.9	22.9	35.3	33.7	40.7	25.8	23.2	20.3	32.2	30.5	37.9	22.8
1971	26.0	22.9	35.6	33.8	41.3	25.3	23.2	20.2	32.3	30.6	37.7	22.3
1970	26.1	23.0	35.7	34.0	41.2	25.5	23.2	20.2	32.3	30.5	38.0	22.2

¹Includes remarried, number not stated.

Table 10. Median and mean duration of marriage at time of decree by number of this marriage of husband and wife: Divorce-registration area, 1970-87

[Based on sample data]

Year	Number of marriage of husband						Number of marriage of wife					
	Total	Remarriage				Number of marriage not stated	First marriage	Total ¹	Remarriage			Number of marriage not stated
		First marriage	Second marriage	Third marriage or more	Second marriage				Third marriage or more			
Median duration in years												
1987	7.0	7.9	5.3	5.7	4.0	7.0	8.0	5.1	5.6	3.7	7.0	
1986	6.9	7.9	5.1	5.5	3.9	6.9	7.9	5.0	5.5	3.6	6.9	
1985	6.8	8.0	4.9	5.4	3.7	6.5	8.0	4.8	5.4	3.5	6.5	
1984	6.9	8.3	4.8	5.2	3.6	6.5	8.2	4.7	5.2	3.4	6.5	
1983	7.0	8.4	4.8	5.2	3.6	6.6	8.4	4.7	5.2	3.3	6.6	
1982	7.0	8.2	4.6	5.0	3.4	6.8	8.2	4.5	5.0	3.2	6.9	
1981	7.0	8.1	4.5	4.9	3.3	6.8	8.0	4.4	4.9	3.1	6.8	
1980	6.8	7.8	4.4	4.8	3.2	6.6	7.7	4.4	4.8	3.2	6.6	
1979	6.8	7.8	4.4	4.8	3.3	6.6	7.7	4.4	4.8	3.0	6.7	
1978	6.6	7.5	4.3	4.6	3.2	6.3	7.5	4.3	4.7	3.0	6.4	
1977	6.6	7.5	4.6	4.8	3.5	6.4	7.4	4.6	4.9	3.4	6.4	
1976	6.5	7.3	4.5	4.8	3.5	6.1	7.3	4.5	4.9	3.4	6.2	
1975	6.5	7.3	4.5	4.8	3.6	6.4	7.2	4.5	5.0	3.2	6.4	
1974	6.5	7.3	4.6	5.0	3.6	6.4	7.2	4.6	5.0	3.5	6.5	
1973	6.6	7.5	4.6	4.9	3.7	6.3	7.5	4.8	5.2	3.6	6.3	
1972	6.7	7.5	4.7	5.0	3.8	6.2	7.4	4.8	5.2	3.7	6.3	
1971	6.7	7.6	4.9	5.2	3.8	6.5	7.5	4.9	5.4	3.7	6.5	
1970	6.7	7.6	4.8	5.1	3.9	6.5	7.6	4.9	5.3	3.8	6.5	
Mean duration in years												
1987	9.6	10.8	6.9	7.4	5.4	9.5	10.8	6.8	7.3	5.0	9.6	
1986	9.6	10.7	6.7	7.2	5.3	9.4	10.7	6.7	7.2	5.0	9.5	
1985	9.5	10.7	6.7	7.2	5.1	9.2	10.7	6.6	7.1	4.9	9.2	
1984	9.5	10.8	6.5	7.0	5.1	9.1	10.8	6.5	7.0	4.8	9.2	
1983	9.6	10.8	6.6	7.0	5.1	9.1	10.8	6.5	7.0	4.9	9.2	
1982	9.4	10.5	6.4	6.9	4.8	9.3	10.5	6.3	6.8	4.7	9.3	
1981	9.3	10.4	6.3	6.7	4.9	9.1	10.4	6.3	6.7	4.7	9.2	
1980	9.2	10.2	6.2	6.6	4.8	9.2	10.2	6.3	6.8	4.7	9.2	
1979	9.3	10.3	6.3	6.7	5.0	9.1	10.2	6.3	6.8	4.7	9.2	
1978	9.1	10.1	6.3	6.7	4.9	8.9	10.1	6.3	6.7	4.6	9.0	
1977	9.2	10.2	6.5	6.9	5.3	9.0	10.1	6.6	7.0	5.1	9.1	
1976	9.2	10.1	6.5	7.0	5.2	8.9	10.1	6.6	7.0	5.2	9.0	
1975	9.2	10.0	6.7	7.1	5.4	9.1	10.0	6.8	7.3	5.1	9.1	
1974	9.3	10.1	6.8	7.2	5.2	9.3	10.1	6.8	7.2	5.2	9.4	
1973	9.4	10.3	6.9	7.3	5.6	9.2	10.3	7.0	7.6	5.2	9.3	
1972	9.5	10.3	7.1	7.5	5.8	9.2	10.3	7.1	7.6	5.6	9.3	
1971	9.5	10.4	7.1	7.6	5.6	9.4	10.4	7.2	7.7	5.4	9.4	
1970	9.5	10.4	7.1	7.4	5.9	9.4	10.4	7.1	7.7	5.5	9.5	

¹Includes remarried, number not stated.

Table 11. Percent distribution of divorces and annulments by duration of marriage to decree, and median and mean duration of marriage to decree: Divorce-registration area and each registration State, 1987

[Based on sample data]

Area	Total	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25 years and over	Median	Mean
Divorce-registration area	100.0	3.6	33.2	27.3	14.4	9.7	5.7	6.2	7.0	9.6
Alabama	100.0	8.4	36.3	24.5	12.4	7.9	5.5	5.1	5.8	8.6
Alaska	100.0	5.5	41.9	27.8	11.8	7.0	2.8	3.0	5.3	7.4
Connecticut	100.0	1.6	30.0	28.0	14.5	11.0	7.4	7.5	7.8	10.6
Delaware	100.0	2.4	32.8	27.4	13.7	11.3	5.9	6.5	7.2	10.0
District of Columbia	100.0	0.8	31.0	28.6	14.4	10.2	5.7	9.3	7.7	10.8
Georgia	100.0	6.4	38.8	26.6	11.6	8.2	4.1	4.3	5.7	8.1
Hawaii	100.0	3.3	37.4	27.9	14.8	8.0	4.3	4.4	6.3	8.7
Idaho	100.0	7.2	38.2	25.4	12.5	8.2	4.6	4.0	5.7	8.2
Illinois	100.0	3.9	34.0	26.7	14.0	9.5	5.6	6.2	6.8	9.5
Iowa	100.0	2.8	31.5	28.9	15.4	10.0	5.5	5.8	7.4	9.8
Kansas	100.0	6.4	37.8	27.2	12.4	7.1	4.6	4.4	5.8	8.2
Kentucky	100.0	6.8	37.6	25.0	12.9	7.5	5.1	5.0	5.8	8.6
Maryland	100.0	0.4	23.6	31.3	16.9	12.2	7.4	8.1	8.9	11.4
Massachusetts	100.0	1.0	27.0	28.1	16.4	12.2	7.3	7.9	8.6	11.2
Michigan	100.0	2.3	29.5	28.2	15.9	11.2	6.8	6.0	7.8	10.3
Missouri	100.0	4.5	36.8	27.3	13.0	8.1	5.0	5.2	6.2	8.8
Montana	100.0	5.1	36.4	25.4	13.8	8.8	5.1	5.5	6.3	9.0
Nebraska	100.0	2.9	33.1	28.7	14.0	9.8	5.5	6.0	6.9	9.6
New Hampshire	100.0	1.7	30.6	29.2	15.3	11.2	5.9	6.1	7.5	10.1
New York	100.0	2.0	34.1	25.8	14.3	10.2	6.3	7.3	7.2	10.1
Ohio	100.0	4.2	33.1	27.0	14.5	9.7	5.0	6.4	6.9	9.5
Oregon	100.0	3.5	33.8	29.1	14.1	8.8	5.1	5.6	6.8	9.3
Pennsylvania	100.0	1.4	25.4	28.0	17.2	12.7	7.0	8.4	8.9	11.4
Rhode Island	100.0	0.9	29.8	28.3	15.4	11.5	7.1	7.1	8.0	10.7
South Carolina	100.0	1.9	32.1	28.2	15.5	10.1	5.8	6.5	7.4	10.0
South Dakota	100.0	4.5	34.3	26.2	14.1	10.0	4.8	6.1	6.7	9.4
Tennessee	100.0	7.5	40.7	24.7	12.5	6.7	4.1	3.9	5.3	7.8
Utah	100.0	6.1	38.5	26.9	12.8	7.6	4.5	3.7	5.7	8.1
Vermont	100.0	0.5	28.7	30.3	15.7	11.1	6.9	6.9	8.1	10.6
Virginia	100.0	0.4	30.0	29.9	15.9	10.3	7.0	6.5	7.8	10.4
Wisconsin	100.0	1.5	27.8	29.7	15.7	11.9	6.6	6.8	8.1	10.6
Wyoming	100.0	5.9	36.9	29.1	12.6	7.9	3.9	3.7	5.9	8.1

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

Table 12. Percent distribution of divorces and annulments by petitioner, according to presence of children at time of decree: Divorce-registration area, 1975-87

[Based on sample data]

Year	All divorces and annulments ¹				Children present				Children not present			
	Total ²	Husband	Wife	Husband and wife	Total ²	Husband	Wife	Husband and wife	Total ²	Husband	Wife	Husband and wife
1987	100.0	32.7	60.7	6.5	100.0	28.8	65.1	6.1	100.0	36.9	56.2	7.0
1986	100.0	32.6	61.5	5.9	100.0	28.4	65.7	5.9	100.0	37.3	56.9	5.8
1985	100.0	32.4	61.8	5.7	100.0	28.6	65.9	5.5	100.0	36.8	57.3	5.9
1984	100.0	32.3	61.7	6.0	100.0	28.5	65.7	5.7	100.0	36.6	57.2	6.3
1983	100.0	31.8	62.1	6.1	100.0	28.0	65.9	6.0	100.0	36.0	57.8	6.2
1982	100.0	31.3	62.5	6.2	100.0	27.2	66.8	6.0	100.0	35.7	57.6	6.7
1981	100.0	30.5	63.1	6.3	100.0	27.0	67.2	5.8	100.0	34.5	58.3	7.1
1980	100.0	30.2	63.4	6.3	100.0	26.9	67.0	6.1	100.0	34.2	59.0	6.7
1979	100.0	29.8	63.7	6.5	100.0	26.2	67.6	6.1	100.0	34.2	58.7	7.1
1978	100.0	29.6	63.5	6.8	100.0	26.4	67.4	6.2	100.0	33.6	58.7	7.7
1977	100.0	30.2	64.8	5.0	100.0	26.4	68.8	4.8	100.0	34.6	60.1	5.3
1976	100.0	29.4	65.4	4.6	100.0	25.7	69.6	4.4	100.0	33.9	60.5	5.1
1975	100.0	29.4	67.2	2.8	100.0	25.6	71.4	2.6	100.0	34.2	62.0	3.2

¹Includes cases where presence of children is not stated.

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

Table 13. Divorces and annulments by race of wife and husband: 27 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

[Based on sample data]

<i>Race of husband</i>	<i>Race of wife</i>				
	<i>Total</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Other races</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
All races	460,143	375,582	51,469	8,154	24,938
White	374,986	369,754	1,204	2,903	1,125
Black	52,808	2,493	49,708	372	235
Other races	7,850	2,461	437	4,855	97
Not stated	24,499	874	120	24	23,481

Technical notes

Definitions

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

Sources of data

Nationwide counts

Data in tables 1 and 2 come from the number of divorce decrees reported annually by States and counties, except for the District of Columbia, where the count of divorces was taken from the 100-percent sample of divorce records. When divorces are not reported for counties, the following criteria are applied for the data shown in table 2:

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

Sample data

Information about the characteristics of divorcing couples is available only from States that participate in the divorce-registration area (DRA). Data in tables 3–13 come from a probability sample of divorce records from the States participating in the DRA. The DRA has expanded from 28 States in 1970 to 31 States and the District of Columbia in 1987. About 49 percent of the divorces in the United States in 1987 took place in the DRA.

Divorce sample

The probability sample of divorce records for 1987 was selected by using five different sampling rates. For the District of Columbia and for each State

in the DRA, either 5, 10, 20, 50, or 100 percent of the divorce records were included. Sampling rates were selected so that the expected sample would contain at least 2,500 records for each State. This criterion required 100 percent sampling for Alaska, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Wyoming. One hundred percent of the divorce records also were included for eight additional States—Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia. These eight States supplied State-coded data tapes of 100 percent of their divorce records through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

The table on this page shows sampling errors for estimates that

Sampling error of estimated percent: Divorce-registration area, 1977, 1986, and 1987, and each registration State, 1987

[Figures for Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming have no sampling errors in 1986 or 1987 because all records were tabulated]

Area and year	Sampling error of estimated percent			
	1 or 99	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
Divorce-registration area				
1987	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
1986	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
1977	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Registration States, 1987				
Alabama	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.0
Alaska .....	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia .....	...	...	...	...
Georgia	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...
Idaho	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...
Iowa	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
Kansas	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Kentucky	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7
Maryland	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Massachusetts	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Michigan	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...
Montana .....	...	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...
Ohio	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.0
Oregon	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Pennsylvania	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9
Utah	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...

constitute 1, 10, 25, 50, 75, 90, and 99 percent of the annual divorce totals. These sampling errors are shown for the DRA for 1977, 1986, and 1987 and for the District of Columbia and each DRA State for 1987.

Estimates of children involved in divorce

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

nationwide sample; for 1961-69, from 16 States; and, thereafter, from all DRA States.

Computation of rates, percent distributions, medians, and means

Divorce rates for 1987 are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 1987 (3,4). Percent distributions, means,

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

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

³U.S. Bureau of the Census. State population and household estimates, with age, sex, and components of change, 1981-87. Current population reports; series P-25, no 1024. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1988.

⁴U.S. Bureau of the Census. Unpublished estimates by marital status consistent with United States population estimates, by age, sex, and race, 1980 to 1987. Current population reports; series P-25, no 1022. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1988.

Symbols

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

This report represents summary tabulations from the final divorce statistics for 1987. More detailed tabulations for 1987 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume III—Marriage and Divorce*. Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

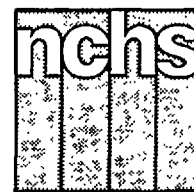
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Monthly Vital Statistics Report



Final Data From the National Center for Health Statistics

Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1987

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Highlights

In 1987, 2,123,323 deaths were registered in the United States, 17,962 more than in 1986 and the largest annual final number ever recorded. Contributing to the increased number of deaths were population growth and the "aging" of the U.S. population, that is, the increasing proportion of older persons. The death rate for 1987 was 872.4 deaths per 100,000 population, about the same as the rate of 873.2 in 1986. Provisional data for 1988 indicate the death rate (883.0) to be up from 1987.

The age-adjusted death rate, which eliminates the effects of the aging of the population, was 535.5 per 100,000

population, lower than the rate of 541.7 in 1986. The age-adjusted rate decreased for the white population but remained essentially unchanged for the black population between 1986 and 1987. The rates decreased for white males and white females, although more for males; rates for black males and black females were essentially the same for the 2 years. For males and females of most age groups, death rates declined between 1986 and 1987. Exceptions were for males aged 35-44 years and females aged 25-34 years for whom rates increased.

In 1987 life expectancy at birth reached a record high of 75.0 years, slightly higher than in 1986. For the white population, it also attained a record; but for the black population, it remained at the 1986 level of 69.4 years, after declining during 1984-86. Although the difference in life expectancy for males and females has narrowed since the late 1970's, women are still expected to outlive men by an average of 6.9 years. Between the white and black populations, the difference in life expectancy generally has been narrowing; however, the difference has increased since 1984, from 5.6 to 6.2 years in 1987.

As in previous years, almost three out of four deaths in the United States were caused by the first four leading

causes of death—Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (cancer); Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke); and Accidents and adverse effects. The age-adjusted death rates for the six leading causes of death declined between 1986 and 1987. The age-adjusted death rate for cancer declined slightly between 1986 and 1987 for the second consecutive year; this is in contrast to the historic upward trend for this, the second leading cause of death in the United States. The age-adjusted death rate for Motor vehicle accidents—a component of Accidents and adverse effects—increased slightly between 1986 and 1987 for the second consecutive year. Mortality from Homicide and legal intervention, the 12th leading cause, decreased more than for any of the other leading causes of death between 1986 and 1987, by 4 percent; this contrasts with the general increase in mortality from this cause since 1980. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection was the 15th leading cause of death in 1987. This was the first year that deaths from HIV infection were included as a rankable cause of death. The age-adjusted death rate for drug-related causes remained essentially unchanged between 1986 and 1987.

Males experienced higher mortality than females for each of the 15 leading

causes of death. The greatest sex differential was for HIV infection, where the age-adjusted rate for males was 9.1 times that for females. The smallest sex differential was for Diabetes mellitus, with a male-to-female ratio of 1.1.

The black population had higher rates than the white population for most of the leading causes of death. The largest race differential continued to be for Homicide and legal intervention, for which the age-adjusted rate for the black population was 6.0 times that of the white population. The two leading causes that had lower rates for the black population were Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Suicide. In 1987 for the Hispanic population, the two leading causes of death were Diseases of heart and Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, the same as for the non-Hispanic white population in the 18-State Hispanic reporting area. (See Technical notes.)

The infant mortality rate (10.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births) was at a record low in 1987. The rate declined for the white population, but the change between 1986 and 1987 for the black population was not statistically significant. For both the white and black populations, the downward trend in infant mortality has slowed in recent years. Neonatal mortality rates showed a statistically significant decline between 1986 and 1987 for the white population, while remaining at the same level for the black population; there were no statistically significant changes in postneonatal mortality rates for either major race group between 1986 and 1987. The difference between the infant mortality rate for the Hispanic population in 1987 (7.9) and that for the non-Hispanic white population (8.4) in the 18-State reporting area was statistically significant.

Deaths and death rates

Death rates shown in this report are based on population estimates prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Because the population bases used for 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987 incorporate new estimates of net migration and

net undocumented immigration, death rates for these years are not strictly comparable with those for previous years. Although trends in death rates for the total population are not substantially affected, caution should be used in comparing differences in death rates for the period 1984–87 with those of previous years for certain age-race-sex subgroups. For further discussion, see the Technical notes.

In 1987 a total of 2,123,323 deaths occurred in the United States, 17,962 more than in 1986 and the largest final number ever recorded. Contributing to the increased number of deaths were the continued increase in the size of the population as well as the increasing proportion of older persons. In contrast to the two previous years, 1987 was not characterized by a major influenza outbreak, which is often associated with elevated mortality (1). The death rate for 1987, 872.4 per 100,000 population, was essentially the same as the rate for 1986 (873.2). The provisional death rate for 1988 (883.0) was up from 1987.

The age-adjusted death rate of 535.5 deaths per 100,000 population in 1987 was a record low, about 1 percent below the rate for 1986 (541.7) (figure 1). Age-adjusted death rates show what the level of mortality would be if there were no changes in the age composition of the population from year to year. Thus, they are better indicators than unadjusted death rates for showing changes in the risk of death over a period of time when the age distribution of the population is changing. They are also better indicators of

risk when comparisons of mortality are being made for sex or race subgroups of the population that have different age compositions.

Death rates by age, sex, and race—For both sexes combined, death rates declined for most age groups between 1986 and 1987 (table A). They declined for each age group except 25–34 and 35–44 years, which had increases of 1 percent each. The largest decline (3 percent) occurred for the age group 15–24 years.

For males the increase in death rates between 1986 and 1987 for ages 35–44 years (1 percent) continued the increase begun between 1983 and 1984, a reversal of the downward trend for this age group since the late 1960's (figure 2 and table A). For males aged 25–34 years death rates remained essentially unchanged between 1986 and 1987, compared with large increases in previous years. For males aged under 1 and 45–54 and 65–74 years, declines in death rates continued. For females, all age groups, except 25–34 years, experienced declines in death rates. The 3-percent increase for females aged 25–34 years continued the trend started in 1985. The largest decline for females was for ages 5–14 years (4.5 percent).

Age-adjusted death rates for white males and white females declined between 1986 and 1987—by 2 percent for white males, and by 1 percent for white females. In contrast, for black males and black females the age-adjusted death rate remained about the same between the two years. In 1987 the age-adjusted death rate for males of all

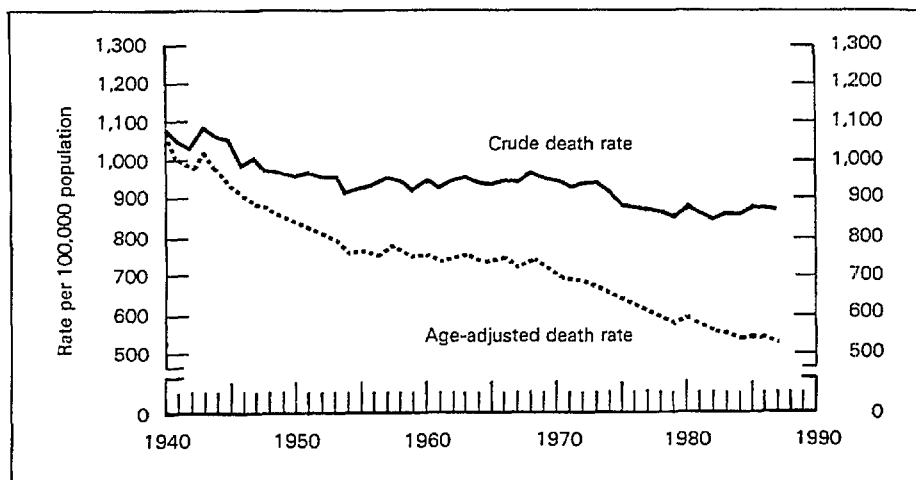


Figure 1. Crude and age-adjusted death rates: United States, 1940–87

Table A. Percent change in death rates between 1986 and 1987 by age and sex: United States

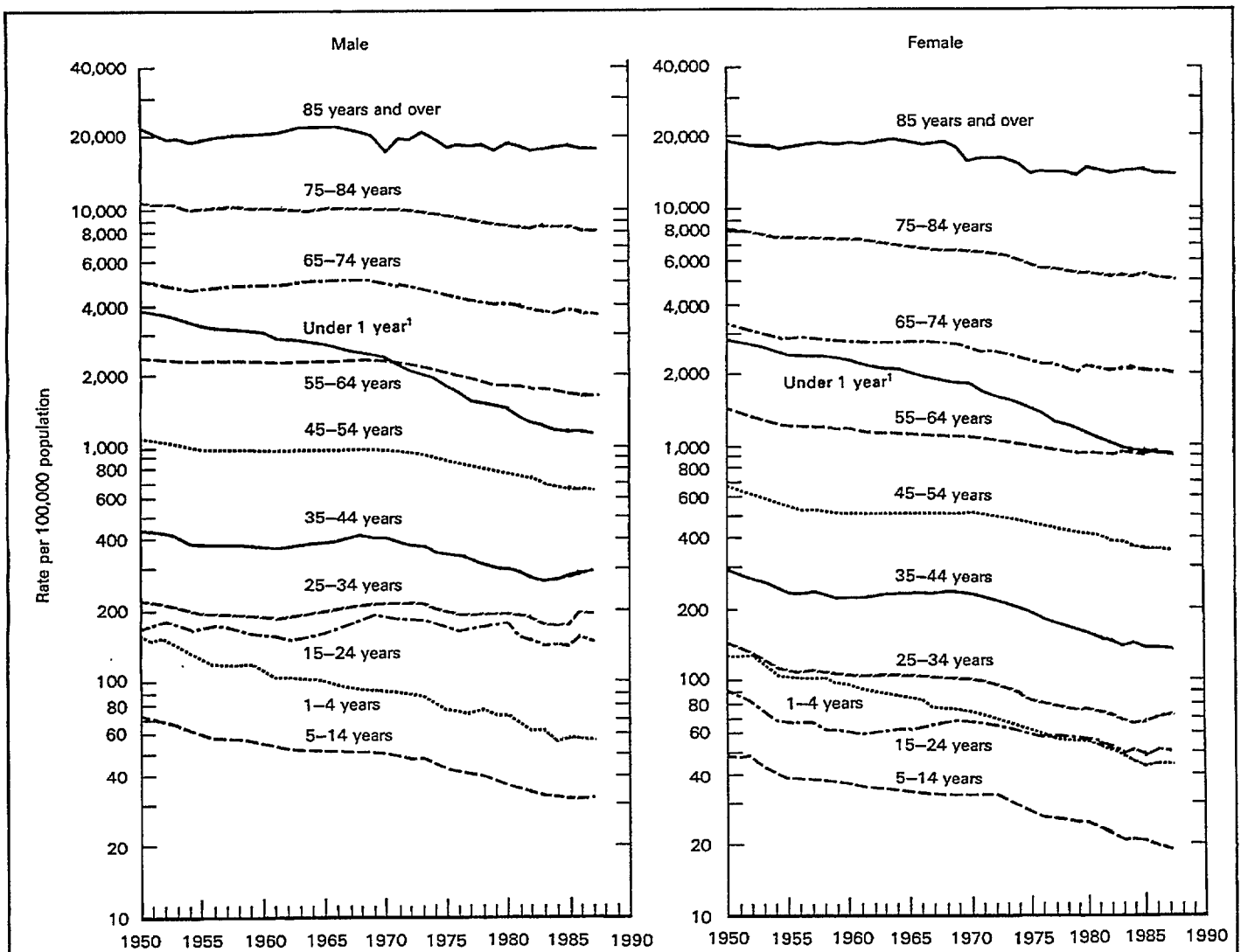
Age	Total	Male	Female
	Percent change		
All ages	-0.1	-0.6	0.5
Under 1 year ¹	-1.3	-2.1	-0.4
1-4 years	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9
5-14 years	-1.5	0.6	-4.5
15-24 years	-2.8	-3.5	-1.1
25-34 years	0.8	-0.1	3.1
35-44 years	0.6	1.3	-0.9
45-54 years	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4
55-64 years	-1.1	-1.4	-0.6
65-74 years	-1.8	-2.3	-1.3
75-84 years	-1.0	-1.5	-0.7
85 years and over	-0.5	-0.9	-0.3

¹Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table E for 1987 infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

rates was 1.7 times that for females, similar to the ratio in 1986. This ratio between male and female age-adjusted death rates was the same for the white and black populations. As in the past 4 years, the age-adjusted death rate for the black population in 1987 was 1.5 times that for the white population.

Expectation of life at birth and at specified ages

In 1987 the average expectation of life at birth reached a record high of 75.0 years (figure 3). This continued the general upward trend in life expectancy in the United States.



¹Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see figure 5 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Figure 2. Death rates by age and sex: United States, 1950-87

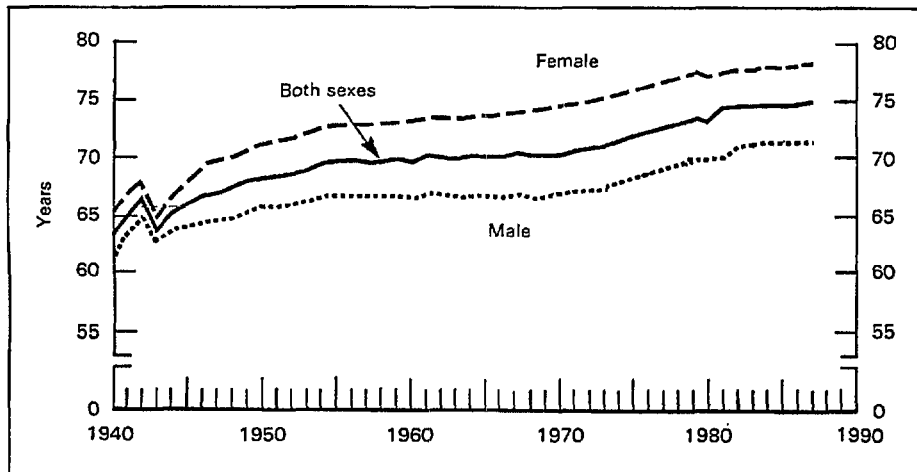


Figure 3. Life expectancy by sex: United States, 1940-87

The expectation of life at birth for 1987 represents the average number of years that a group of infants would live if they were to experience throughout life the age-specific death rates prevailing in 1987. In 1987 life expectancy for females was 78.4 compared with 71.5 years for males; both figures represent increases over 1986. The difference in life expectancy between the sexes, which had been widening from 1900 to 1972, has narrowed since 1979. The difference was 6.9 years in 1987 compared with 7.0 years in 1986, 7.4 years in 1980 and 1981, 7.7 and 7.8 years throughout the period 1972-79, 6.5 years in 1960, and 2.0 years in 1900.

Between 1986 and 1987 the white population experienced an increase in life expectancy, to a record high of 75.6 years, while the black population experienced no increase, with life expectancy remaining at 69.4 years. This stops the 2-year decline in black life expectancy that occurred from 1984 to 1986. While the difference in life expectancy between the white and black populations narrowed from 7.6 years in 1970 to 5.6 years in 1983 and 1984, it has increased since then, to 6.0 years in 1986 and 6.2 years in 1987.

Among the four race-sex groups, white females continued to have the highest life expectancy at birth (78.9 years), followed by black females (73.6 years), white males (72.2 years), and black males (65.2). The largest gain in life expectancy between 1970 and 1987 was for black females (5.3 years),

followed by black males (5.2 years), white males (4.2 years), and white females (3.3 years).

The 1987 life table may be used to compare life expectancies at any age from birth onward. For example, a person who has reached age 65 years may look forward to living to an older age, on the average, than one who has reached 50 years. On the basis of mortality experienced in 1987, a person aged 50 years could expect to live an average of 28.6 more years for a total of 78.6 years, and a person aged 65 years could expect to live an average of 16.9 more years for a total of 81.9 years.

Cause of death

Deaths assigned to the 15 leading causes accounted for 87 percent of the total number of deaths in 1987 (table B). (For ranking procedures, see Technical notes.) The ranking of the leading causes of death for 1987 remained unchanged for the first 14 causes of death based on data for 1986. The 15th leading cause of death in 1986, Congenital anomalies, was replaced by Human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV infection), which, for the first time, was a rankable cause of death (see Technical notes and the section below on HIV infection).

Trends in mortality based on age-adjusted death rates are shown in figure 4 and table C for 14 of the 15 leading causes. Because deaths from Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period occur mainly among infants under 1 year, age-adjusted rates for this cause are not discussed.

For 11 of the leading causes of death the age-adjusted death rates decreased between 1986 and 1987 (table C). These causes were Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; Cerebrovascular diseases; Accidents and adverse effects; Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Pneumonia

Table B. Death rates and percent of total deaths for the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1987

[Rates per 100,000 population]

Rank ¹	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Rate	Percent of total deaths
...	All causes	872.4	100.0
1	Diseases of heart	312.4	35.8
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	195.9	22.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	61.6	7.1
4	Accidents and adverse effects	39.0	4.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents	19.8	2.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	19.2	2.2
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	32.2	3.7
6	Pneumonia and influenza	28.4	3.3
7	Diabetes mellitus	15.8	1.8
8	Suicide	12.7	1.5
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10.8	1.2
10	Atherosclerosis	9.2	1.1
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	9.1	1.0
12	Homicide and legal intervention	8.7	1.0
13	Septicemia	8.2	0.9
14	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	7.5	0.9
15	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	5.5	0.6
...	All other causes	115.4	13.2

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

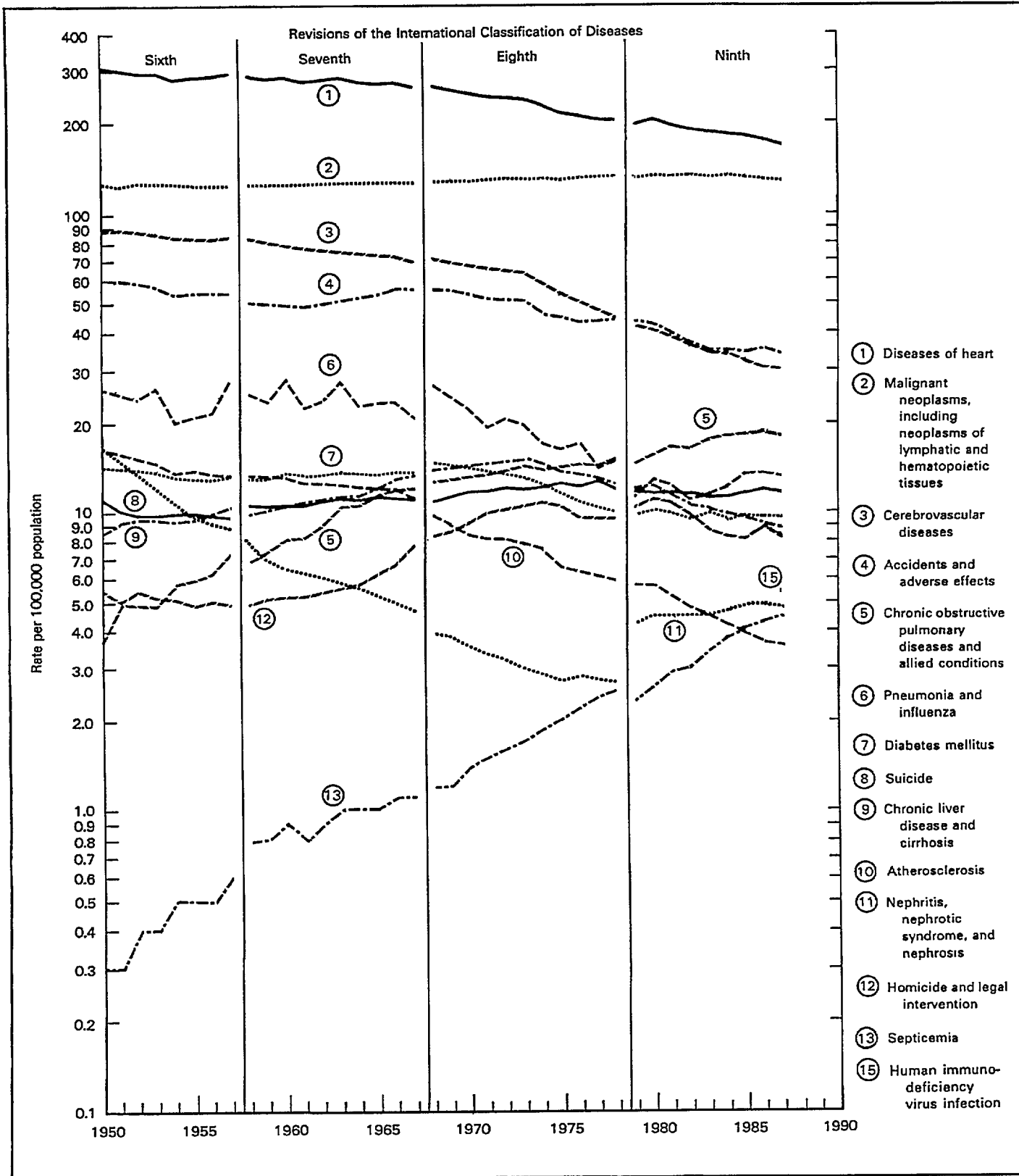


Figure 4. Age-adjusted death rates for 14 of the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1950-87

Table C. Age-adjusted death rates for 1987 and percent changes in age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death from 1986 to 1987 and 1979 to 1987: United States

[Rates per 100,000 population]

Rank ¹	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Age-adjusted death rates for 1987	Percent change from—	
			1986 to 1987	1979 to 1987
...	All causes	535.5	-1.1	-7.2
1	Diseases of heart	169.6	-3.1	-15.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	132.9	-0.2	1.6
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	30.3	-2.3	-27.2
4	Accidents and adverse effects	34.6	-1.7	-19.3
	Motor vehicle accidents	19.5	0.5	-15.9
	All other accidents and adverse effects	15.2	-3.2	-22.4
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	18.7	-0.5	28.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza	13.1	-3.0	17.0
7	Diabetes mellitus	9.8	2.1	-
8	Suicide	11.7	-1.7	-
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9.1	-1.1	-24.2
10	Atherosclerosis	3.6	-2.7	-36.8
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	4.8	-2.0	11.6
12	Homicide and legal intervention	8.6	-4.4	-15.7
13	Septicemia	4.5	4.7	95.7
14	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period ² . . . . .	...	-2.2	-28.9
15	Human Immunodeficiency virus infection	5.5	---	---

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

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

and influenza; Suicide; Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; Atherosclerosis; Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis; and Homicide and legal intervention. The largest declines were for Homicide and legal intervention (4 percent) and for Diseases of heart and Pneumonia and influenza (3 percent each). The declines for Diseases of heart, Cerebrovascular diseases, and Atherosclerosis are consistent with the generally downward trends observed since 1950. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis has exhibited a downward trend since 1979. For the second consecutive year the age-adjusted death rate for Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues declined slightly. This is in contrast to the generally increasing trend for this cause observed since 1950. This decrease in the age-adjusted rate reflects declines in death rates for this cause for most age groups under 65 years.

Increases in the age-adjusted death rates between 1986 and 1987 occurred for only two of the leading causes of death—Diabetes mellitus and Septicemia. The largest increase, 5 percent, was for Septicemia, continuing the rapid rise observed for the past three decades (figure 4). The age-adjusted

death rate for Diabetes mellitus increased by 2 percent between 1986 and 1987, reaching the level of 1979. Trends for HIV infection mortality are not available because mortality data from this cause were available for the first time in 1987 (see Technical notes).

Mortality levels for each of the 15 leading causes of death were higher for males than for females (table D). The

largest differentials were for HIV infection, and violent and accidental causes of death. Specifically the age-adjusted death rate for HIV infection was 9.1 times as high for males as for females. Suicide and Homicide and legal intervention were 3.9 and 3.2 times, respectively, as high for males as for females, and the rate for Accidents and adverse effects was 2.7 times as high for males

Table D. Ratio of age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death by sex and race: United States, 1987

Rank ¹	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Ratio of—	
		Male to female	Black to white
...	All causes	1.73	1.52
1	Diseases of heart	1.89	1.38
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	1.47	1.32
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	1.16	1.82
4	Accidents and adverse effects	2.72	1.24
	Motor vehicle accidents	2.55	0.90
	All other accidents and adverse effects	2.96	1.73
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	2.04	0.81
6	Pneumonia and influenza	1.77	1.46
7	Diabetes mellitus	1.11	2.32
8	Suicide	3.90	0.54
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	2.32	1.77
10	Atherosclerosis	1.28	1.06
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1.54	2.76
12	Homicide and legal intervention	3.22	6.00
13	Septicemia	1.36	2.72
14	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period ²	1.28	2.62
15	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	9.09	3.23

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

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

as for females. The smallest sex difference was for Diabetes mellitus, with a male-to-female ratio of 1.1.

For females the age-adjusted death rate for all causes combined declined slightly between 1986 and 1987. Decreases in rates occurred for the first three leading causes of death—Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; and Cerebrovascular diseases—and for Pneumonia and influenza; Atherosclerosis; and Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis. The decreases were offset, in part, by increases in rates for other leading causes, among which were Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions, Accidents and adverse effects, and Septicemia. Of the leading causes of death, Septicemia had the largest increase in mortality between 1986 and 1987 for women; the age-adjusted death rate from this cause increased 8 percent. Age-adjusted rates for Diabetes mellitus were the same in 1986 and 1987. Increases in mortality for females aged 25–34 years between 1986 and 1987 described earlier were due to increases for the categories All other infectious and parasitic diseases (largely HIV infection); Motor vehicle accidents; and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.

For males the age-adjusted death rate for all causes combined also declined between 1986 and 1987. Decreases occurred in the rates for 10 of the leading causes of death—Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; Accidents and adverse effects; Cerebrovascular diseases; Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Pneumonia and influenza; Suicide; Atherosclerosis; Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis; and Homicide and legal intervention. Increases in the age-adjusted death rate occurred for Diabetes mellitus and Septicemia. For men, the largest increase was for Diabetes mellitus (4 percent). In contrast to 1986, when the age-adjusted death rate for Motor vehicle accidents increased from the previous year for both sexes, between 1986 and 1987 the rate decreased for males and increased for

females. For males, the age-adjusted rate for Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was unchanged between 1986 and 1987. Increases in mortality for males aged 35–44 years between 1986 and 1987 were due to increases for the categories All other infectious and parasitic diseases (largely HIV infection); Motor vehicle accidents; Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.

Mortality was higher for the black population than for the white population for most of the leading causes (table D). The largest differential was for Homicide and legal intervention, for which the age-adjusted death rate for the black population was six times that of the white population. Other causes for which the differential was large include HIV infection (3.2); Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (2.8); Septicemia (2.7); and Diabetes mellitus (2.3). Age-adjusted rates for the black population were lower than those for the white population for two leading causes of death—Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Suicide.

For the white population decreases in age-adjusted rates occurred in 11 leading causes of death. The largest decreases were for Homicide and legal intervention (5 percent); Diseases of heart, Pneumonia and influenza, and Atherosclerosis, (3 percent each); and Cerebrovascular diseases and Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (2 percent each). Only Septicemia (3 percent) and Diabetes mellitus (2 percent) increased for the white population. For the black population rates were lower in 1987 than in 1986 for a number of the leading causes—Diseases of heart; Cerebrovascular diseases; Homicide and legal intervention; Pneumonia and influenza; and Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis. Of the leading causes that increased for the black population, the largest increase was for Septicemia (6 percent). Other increases were for Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, Suicide, Diabetes mellitus, and Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. Between 1986 and 1987 the age-adjusted death rate for Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hema-

topoietic tissues, decreased slightly for the black population (less than 1 percent); for the white population the rate for this cause also declined slightly between 1986 and 1987.

HIV infection

Beginning with mortality data for 1987, a new classification was introduced for HIV infection (see Technical notes). There were 13,468 deaths due to HIV infection in 1987. Of these deaths, 65 percent were for white males, 25 percent for black males, and 5 percent each for white and black females (see table 25). The largest numbers for both males and females were for age groups 25–34 and 35–44 years. Although the numbers of deaths were highest for white males, the age-adjusted death rates and almost all age-specific death rates were highest for black males, followed by white males, black females, and white females.

Overall, HIV infection was ranked as the 15th leading cause of death in 1987. It was the 10th leading cause for the black population and did not rank among the 15 leading causes of death for the white population. It was the 11th leading cause for males and did not rank among the 15 leading causes for females. By age, HIV infection ranked among the 15 leading causes for two age groups: It was the seventh leading cause of death for ages 15–24 years, and the sixth leading cause for ages 25–44 years.

Hispanic deaths

Leading causes of death for all age groups combined for the Hispanic population in an 18-State reporting area (see Technical notes) differ from those of the non-Hispanic white population. The two leading causes of death for both groups are Diseases of heart and Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. For the non-Hispanic white population these two causes accounted for over three-fifths of all deaths in 1987, but only two-fifths of the deaths for the Hispanic population. Major differences in leading causes of death between the two groups are as follows: 3 of the 10 leading causes of death for the

Hispanic population are not among the 10 leading causes for the non-Hispanic white population; they are Homicide and legal intervention (5th leading cause), HIV infection (9th), and Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (10th). Conversely, 3 leading causes for the non-Hispanic white population not among the 10 leading causes for the Hispanic population were Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (4th), Suicide (8th), and Atherosclerosis (9th). Differences in ranking the leading causes of death between the two population groups largely reflect differences in age composition between the two groups; that is, within broad age groups leading causes are similar. However, even within age categories some differences exist. HIV infection and Homicide and legal intervention consistently ranked higher for Hispanic than non-Hispanic population for age groups under 65 years. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis also consistently ranked higher for Hispanic populations aged 25 years and over.

Drug-related deaths

In 1987 a total of 9,796 persons died of drug-related causes in the United States. The category drug-related causes includes not only deaths from dependent and non-dependent use of drugs, but also poisoning from medically prescribed and other drugs; it excludes homicide and other causes indirectly related to drug use. (For drug-related causes see Technical notes.) The age-adjusted death rate for drug-related causes in

1987 was 3.8 deaths per 100,000 population, about the same as the rate for the previous year. The rate increased by 23 percent from 1983-87. Mortality from drug-related causes was higher for males than for females; the age-adjusted death rate in 1987 for males was 1.8 times that for females. Mortality for drug-related causes for the black population was higher than that of the white population, with a mortality-race ratio of 2.2.

Infant mortality

In 1987 there were 38,408 deaths of infants under 1 year of age (table E). The infant mortality rate of 10.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births was the lowest final rate ever recorded for the United States, and it compares with a rate for the previous year of 10.4. Among white infants, the rate was 8.6, a decline of 3 percent from 1986 (8.9); the rate for black infants was 17.9 in 1987 compared with 18.0 in 1986. For all infants and for white infants considered separately, the change in infant mortality rates between 1986 and 1987 was statistically significant. (For discussion of random variation and statistical significance, see Technical notes.)

Until recently, the absolute difference in infant mortality rates between black and white infants was narrowing; in 1960 the difference in rates was 21.4 infants per 1,000 live births compared with 9.1 in 1986 and 9.3 in 1987 (figure 5). However, because the infant mortality rates for the white and black populations have been decreasing by about the same average annual percent between 1960 and 1987, the black in-

fant mortality rate in 1987 continued to be about twice the white rate. The downward trend in infant mortality has slowed for the white and the black populations—since the late 1970's, for white infants; and since 1981, for black infants.

Between 1986 and 1987 the neonatal mortality rate declined from 6.7 to 6.5 deaths for infants under 28 days per 1,000 live births. By race, the rate in 1987 for the white population was 5.5 per 1,000 live births compared with 5.8 in 1986; and for the black population, 11.7, the same as in 1986. The difference in the neonatal mortality rate between 1986 and 1987 for the white population was statistically significant. Neonatal mortality rates have declined since 1960 for both races, but the rate for the white population has declined faster than that for the black population—an average annual decrease of 4 percent per year for white infants compared with 3 percent for black infants.

The postneonatal mortality rate—deaths to infants 28 days-11 months per 1,000 live births—for 1987 was 3.6, the same as in 1986. For the white population, the postneonatal mortality rate in 1987 remained the same as in 1986, 3.1; and for black infants, the rate in 1987 was 6.1 compared with a rate of 6.3 in 1986. For the black population, the change between the two years was not statistically significant. In contrast to the trend for neonatal mortality, between 1960 and 1987 the postneonatal rate decreased relatively faster for the black population than for the white population—an average annual decline of 4 percent for black infants compared

Table E. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths and mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1987

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days-11 months) deaths per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Race and sex	Infant		Neonatal		Postneonatal	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All races	38,408	1008.2	24,627	646.5	13,781	361.8
Male	21,798	1117.2	13,872	711.0	7,926	406.2
Female	16,610	893.9	10,755	578.8	5,855	315.1
White	25,810	862.5	16,448	549.6	9,362	312.9
Male	14,763	961.4	9,308	606.2	5,455	355.3
Female	11,047	758.2	7,140	490.1	3,907	268.2
All other	12,598	1542.2	8,179	1001.2	4,419	540.9
Male	7,035	1692.6	4,564	1098.1	2,471	594.5
Female	5,563	1386.3	3,615	900.9	1,948	485.5
Black	11,461	1786.4	7,520	1172.1	3,941	614.3
Male	6,391	1964.9	4,190	1288.2	2,201	676.7
Female	5,070	1602.9	3,330	1052.8	1,740	550.1

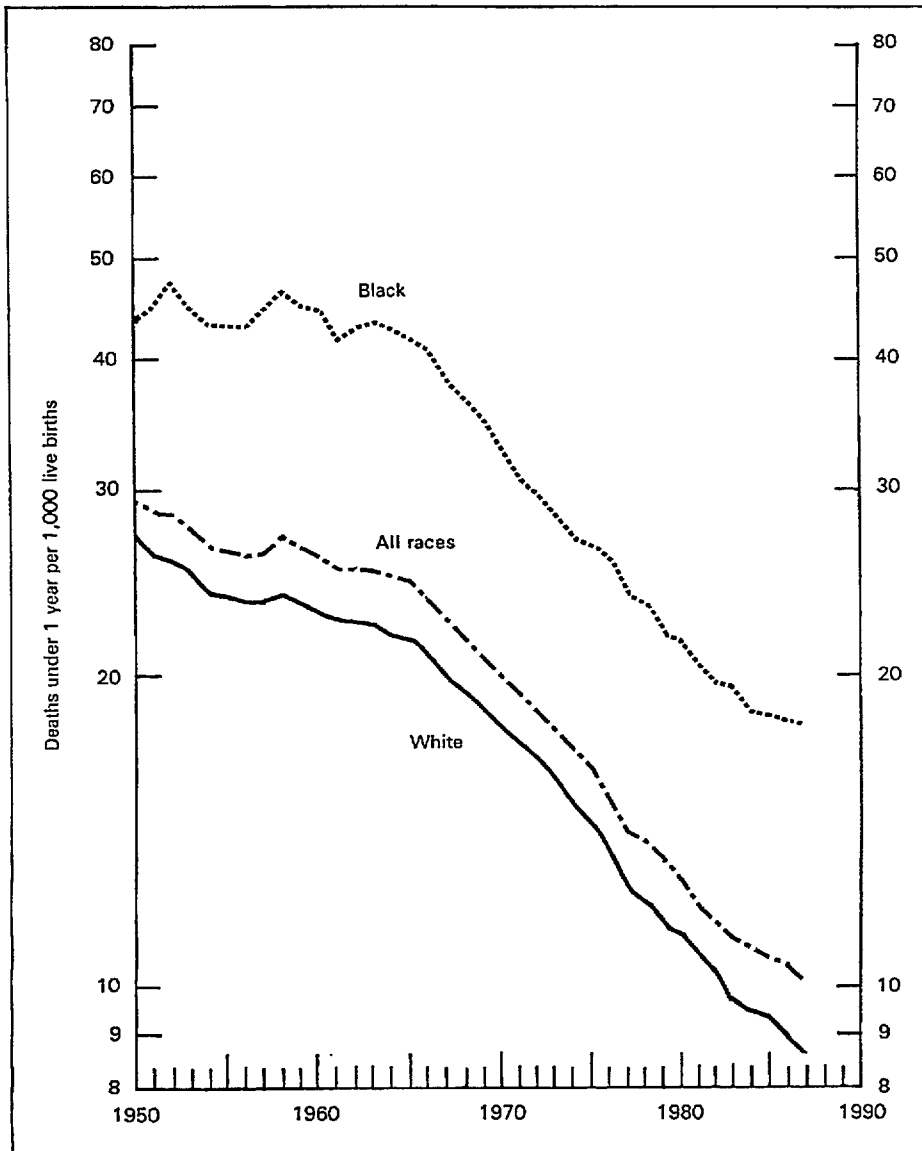


Figure 5. Infant mortality rates by race: United States, 1950-87

with an average decline of 2 percent for white infants.

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

The ranking of the leading causes of infant mortality for 1987 changed from 1986. Because of an increase in the number of deaths assigned to Accidents and adverse effects, the rank of this cause changed from the eighth leading cause in 1986 to the sixth in 1987. The rank for Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes changed from ninth in 1986 to eighth in 1987. Because of a decrease in the number of deaths assigned

to Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia, the rank of this cause changed from sixth in 1986 to ninth in 1987. Additionally, Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight increased from the fourth leading cause to the third leading cause. Among the 10 leading causes of infant death, the first 4—Congenital anomalies, Sudden infant death syndrome, Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight, and Respiratory distress syndrome—accounted for just over half of all deaths of infants under 1 year of age in 1987; and the next 6 causes accounted for only 14 percent of all infant deaths.

The difference between infant mortality rates for white and black infants

varied by cause, although the risk was higher for black infants than for white infants for all the leading causes. For Congenital anomalies, the leading cause of infant death, the difference between the rate for black infants (226.5 per 100,000 live births) and for white infants (206.2) was statistically significant. Expressed as the ratio of the infant mortality rate for black infants to that for white infants, the other leading causes may be ranked, beginning with the highest ratio, as follows: Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (3.9); Pneumonia and influenza (2.6); Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (2.5); Infections specific to the perinatal period (2.2); Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (2.2); Accidents and adverse effects (2.0); Sudden infant death syndrome and Respiratory distress syndrome (1.9); and Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (1.8).

Hispanic deaths—The infant mortality rate for the Hispanic population in a reporting area consisting of 18 States (see Technical notes) and the District of Columbia was 7.9 deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. This rate was lower than the rate for the non-Hispanic white population (8.4). Among specified subgroups of the Hispanic population, the rates for Mexican and Puerto Rican infants were lower than the rate for non-Hispanic white infants. The difference between the rates for Cubans and the non-Hispanic white population was not statistically significant. Infant mortality rates by Hispanic origin and race for the 18-State area may be somewhat understated (see Technical notes).

Maternal mortality

In 1987, 251 women were reported to have died of maternal causes (table F). As in previous years, the number does not include all deaths occurring to pregnant women, but only those deaths assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (ICD-9 Nos. 630-676). The maternal mortality rate for 1987 was 6.6 deaths per 100,000 live births. The changes in the maternal mortality rate between 1986 and 1987 were statisti-

Table F. Maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates by race: United States, 1987

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

Race	Number	Rate
All races	251	6.6
White	153	5.1
All other	98	12.0
Black	91	14.2

cally significant for black women, but not for white women. In 1987 black women were 2.8 times as likely as white women to die of causes associated with pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

Report of autopsy

For 1987 all States requested information on the death certificate as to whether autopsies were performed. They were reported as performed for 253,023 deaths, or 11.9 percent of the deaths that occurred in 1987, a reduction from the 12.2 percent reported for the previous year. This continues the downward trend in the percent of deaths autopsied. The percent autopsied for all causes of death combined is heavily influenced by the low rates for the three leading causes of death: Diseases of heart (8.1 percent); Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (4.5 percent); and Cerebrovascular diseases (4.0 percent). Among the 15 leading causes of death, the highest percents reported were for traumatic causes, that is, Homicide and legal intervention (96.0 percent), Suicide (53.0 percent), and Accidents and adverse effects (48.7 percent). For nontraumatic causes, the highest percents were for Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (26.2), Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (20.4), and HIV infection (15.9).

Marital status

Almost 90 percent (89.7) of the persons who died in 1987 had been married. The percent was larger for females (91.7) than for males (87.8) and for the white population (90.6) than for the black population (83.2). The proportion who were widowed at the time of death was considerably greater for women (57.6 percent) than for men (17.9 percent) but about the same for both major race groups: 37.5 percent of the white population and 34.3 percent of the black population.

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Symbols

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

Table 1. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975-87

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

Year	All races			White			Total			All other		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1987	2,123,323	1,107,958	1,015,365	1,843,067	953,382	889,685	280,256	154,576	125,680	254,814	139,551	115,263
1986	2,105,361	1,104,005	1,001,356	1,831,083	952,554	878,529	274,278	151,451	122,827	250,326	137,214	113,112
1985	2,086,440	1,097,758	988,682	1,819,054	950,455	868,599	267,386	147,303	120,083	244,207	133,610	110,597
1984	2,039,369	1,076,514	962,855	1,781,897	934,529	847,368	257,472	141,985	115,487	235,884	129,147	106,737
1983	2,019,201	1,071,923	947,278	1,765,582	931,779	833,803	253,619	140,144	113,475	233,124	127,911	105,213
1982	1,974,797	1,056,440	918,357	1,729,085	919,239	809,846	245,712	137,201	108,511	226,513	125,610	100,903
1981	1,977,981	1,063,772	914,209	1,731,233	925,490	805,743	246,748	138,282	108,466	228,560	127,296	101,264
1980	1,989,841	1,075,078	914,763	1,738,607	933,878	804,729	251,234	141,200	110,034	233,135	130,138	102,997
1979	1,913,841	1,044,959	868,882	1,676,145	910,137	766,008	237,696	134,822	102,874	220,818	124,433	96,385
1978	1,927,788	1,055,290	872,498	1,689,722	920,123	769,599	238,066	135,167	102,899	221,340	124,663	96,677
1977	1,899,597	1,046,243	853,354	1,664,100	912,670	751,430	235,497	133,573	101,924	220,076	123,894	96,182
1976	1,909,440	1,051,983	857,457	1,674,989	918,589	756,400	234,451	133,394	101,057	219,442	123,977	95,465
1975	1,892,879	1,050,819	842,060	1,660,366	917,804	742,562	232,513	133,015	99,498	217,932	123,770	94,162
1970	1,921,031	1,078,478	842,553	1,682,096	942,437	739,659	238,935	136,041	102,894	225,647	127,540	98,107
1960	1,711,982	975,648	736,334	1,505,335	860,857	644,478	206,647	114,791	91,856	196,010	107,701	88,309
1950	1,452,454	827,749	624,705	1,276,085	731,366	544,719	176,369	96,383	79,986	169,606	92,004	77,602
1940	1,417,269	791,003	626,266	1,231,223	690,901	540,322	186,046	100,102	85,944	178,743	95,517	83,226
Death rate												
1987	872.4	934.7	813.1	895.5	947.8	845.5	745.8	861.5	640.0	856.9	989.5	737.3
1986	873.2	940.7	809.3	896.2	954.4	840.7	745.6	862.7	638.8	854.2	987.7	733.9
1985	873.9	945.0	806.6	897.1	960.0	837.1	743.3	858.6	638.1	845.7	976.8	727.7
1984	862.3	935.9	792.7	885.2	951.1	822.3	731.5	846.4	627.0	828.5	958.1	712.0
1983	862.8	942.6	787.4	884.6	957.4	815.3	736.6	854.9	629.2	830.5	963.3	711.2
1982	852.0	938.0	770.7	872.9	951.8	797.9	728.9	854.8	614.5	819.2	960.4	692.4
1981	862.4	954.5	775.4	880.3	965.1	799.6	755.0	889.4	633.0	841.7	991.6	707.3
1980	878.3	976.9	785.3	892.5	983.3	806.1	791.7	936.5	660.6	875.4	1,034.1	733.3
1979	852.2	957.5	752.7	865.2	963.3	771.8	771.0	920.3	635.7	839.3	999.6	695.3
1978	868.0	977.5	764.5	880.2	982.7	782.7	790.0	943.2	651.0	855.1	1,016.8	709.5
1977	864.4	978.9	756.0	874.6	983.0	771.3	798.6	951.7	659.6	864.0	1,026.0	718.0
1976	877.6	993.8	767.6	887.7	997.3	783.1	812.1	969.8	668.6	875.0	1,041.6	724.5
1975	878.5	1,002.0	761.4	886.9	1,004.1	775.1	823.1	987.6	673.1	882.5	1,055.4	726.1
1970	945.3	1,090.3	807.8	946.3	1,086.7	812.6	938.4	1,115.9	775.3	999.3	1,186.6	829.2
1960	954.7	1,104.5	809.2	947.8	1,098.5	800.9	1,008.5	1,152.0	872.6	1,038.6	1,181.7	905.0
1950	963.8	1,106.1	823.5	945.7	1,089.5	803.3	1,119.4	1,251.1	993.5	---	---	---
1940	1,076.4	1,197.4	954.6	1,041.5	1,162.2	919.4	1,382.8	1,513.7	1,256.2	---	---	---
Age-adjusted death rate ¹												
1987	535.5	698.6	403.3	511.1	668.2	384.1	688.0	898.1	520.1	778.6	1,023.2	586.2
1986	541.7	709.1	406.6	518.0	679.8	387.7	693.1	905.7	524.0	781.0	1,026.9	588.2
1985	546.1	716.8	409.4	523.1	688.7	390.6	697.8	910.4	530.0	779.9	1,024.0	589.1
1984	545.9	716.7	409.6	523.6	689.9	391.3	694.5	904.4	529.0	771.9	1,011.7	585.3
1983	550.5	725.3	411.5	528.0	698.4	392.7	703.1	916.3	535.2	777.9	1,019.6	590.4
1982	553.8	733.1	411.2	531.8	706.0	393.3	704.6	928.4	529.3	778.7	1,035.0	581.4
1981	568.2	753.3	420.4	544.6	724.4	401.4	732.6	964.3	549.3	803.9	1,067.7	599.1
1980	585.8	777.2	432.6	559.4	745.3	411.1	774.2	1,015.1	582.6	842.5	1,112.8	631.1
1979	577.0	768.6	423.1	551.9	738.4	402.5	757.1	994.8	566.9	812.1	1,073.3	605.0
1978	595.0	791.4	437.4	569.5	761.1	416.4	780.0	1,021.0	585.8	831.8	1,093.9	622.7
1977	602.1	801.3	441.8	575.7	770.6	419.6	796.7	1,036.1	601.8	849.3	1,112.1	639.6
1976	618.5	820.9	455.0	591.3	789.3	432.5	818.5	1,063.4	618.3	870.5	1,138.3	654.5
1975	630.4	837.2	462.5	602.2	804.3	439.0	840.6	1,090.1	634.5	890.8	1,163.0	670.6
1970	714.3	931.6	532.5	679.6	893.4	501.7	983.4	1,231.4	770.8	1,044.0	1,318.6	814.4
1960	760.9	949.3	590.6	727.0	917.7	555.0	1,046.1	1,211.0	893.3	1,073.3	1,246.1	916.9
1950	841.5	1,001.6	688.4	800.4	963.1	645.0	1,225.7	1,358.5	1,095.7	---	---	---
1940	1,076.1	1,213.0	938.9	1,017.2	1,155.1	879.0	1,634.7	1,764.4	1,504.7	---	---	---

¹For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 2. Deaths and death rates by age, race, and sex: United States, 1987

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Age	All races			White			All other					
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Total			Black		
							Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Number												
All ages	2,123,323	1,107,958	1,015,365	1,843,067	953,382	889,685	280,256	154,576	125,680	254,814	139,551	115,263
Under 1 year	38,408	21,798	16,610	25,810	14,763	11,047	12,598	7,035	5,563	11,461	6,391	5,070
1-4 years	7,473	4,261	3,212	5,428	3,117	2,311	2,045	1,144	901	1,785	999	786
5-9 years	4,301	2,636	1,665	3,245	2,002	1,243	1,056	634	422	905	541	364
10-14 years	4,442	2,943	1,499	3,382	2,231	1,151	1,060	712	348	896	606	290
15-19 years	15,615	11,253	4,362	12,493	8,912	3,581	3,122	2,341	781	2,706	2,028	678
20-24 years	22,408	16,978	5,430	16,950	12,928	4,022	5,458	4,050	1,408	4,791	3,560	1,231
25-29 years	26,500	19,415	7,085	19,710	14,562	5,148	6,790	4,853	1,937	6,110	4,367	1,743
30-34 years	31,201	22,318	8,883	22,408	16,279	6,129	8,793	6,039	2,754	8,108	5,569	2,539
35-39 years	34,902	24,048	10,854	25,183	17,461	7,722	9,719	6,587	3,132	8,957	6,088	2,869
40-44 years	38,561	25,301	13,260	29,112	19,203	9,909	9,449	6,098	3,351	8,598	5,578	3,020
45-49 years	47,613	30,122	17,491	36,709	23,333	13,376	10,904	6,789	4,115	9,933	6,189	3,744
50-54 years	68,307	42,735	25,572	53,975	34,078	19,897	14,332	8,657	5,675	13,068	7,925	5,143
55-59 years	107,583	67,093	40,490	88,913	56,006	32,907	18,670	11,087	7,583	16,966	10,096	6,870
60-64 years	165,741	101,309	64,432	140,201	86,542	53,659	25,540	14,767	10,773	23,540	13,590	9,950
65-69 years	220,110	131,122	88,988	190,472	114,258	76,214	29,638	16,864	12,774	27,268	15,475	11,793
70-74 years	265,993	151,935	114,058	234,828	135,122	99,706	31,165	16,813	14,352	28,421	15,177	13,244
75-79 years	296,714	155,809	140,905	265,687	139,916	125,771	31,027	15,893	15,134	28,242	14,165	14,077
80-84 years	287,621	131,142	156,479	261,500	119,096	142,404	26,121	12,046	14,075	23,687	10,600	13,087
85 years and over.	439,248	145,331	293,917	406,652	133,284	273,368	32,596	12,047	20,549	29,222	10,506	18,716
Not stated	582	409	173	409	289	120	173	120	53	150	101	49
Rate												
All ages ¹	872.4	934.7	813.1	895.5	947.8	845.5	745.8	861.5	640.0	856.9	989.5	737.3
Under 1 year ² . . .	1,018.5	1,128.8	902.2	845.1	942.1	742.9	1,757.0	1,938.0	1,571.5	2,003.7	2,211.4	1,791.5
1-4 years	51.6	57.5	45.4	46.4	52.0	40.5	73.6	81.1	65.8	82.1	90.5	73.5
5-9 years	24.4	29.2	19.3	22.8	27.4	17.9	30.9	36.6	25.0	33.2	39.1	27.1
10-14 years	26.9	34.8	18.7	25.5	32.8	17.9	32.7	43.3	21.9	34.6	46.1	22.7
15-19 years	84.6	119.6	48.2	83.2	116.3	48.7	90.6	133.9	46.0	97.0	144.2	49.0
20-24 years	113.2	171.2	55.0	103.6	156.9	49.5	159.3	241.5	80.5	173.5	266.9	86.2
25-29 years	120.6	176.4	64.6	106.9	156.4	56.4	191.5	286.1	104.7	217.4	327.4	118.0
30-34 years	146.2	209.3	83.2	124.7	179.5	68.8	261.7	380.1	155.5	312.7	458.4	184.3
35-39 years	186.3	259.3	114.7	157.7	218.4	96.8	350.9	515.0	210.1	424.9	631.5	250.8
40-44 years	247.7	331.2	167.3	215.6	286.8	145.5	458.2	646.7	299.5	556.1	798.0	357.0
45-49 years	385.5	500.0	276.5	345.3	445.4	248.1	634.3	863.7	440.6	750.8	1,041.9	513.6
50-54 years	625.2	808.6	453.3	572.0	738.9	412.4	962.5	1,284.4	695.5	1,117.9	1,515.3	796.1
55-59 years	967.4	1,266.4	695.3	913.3	1,198.5	650.0	1,348.0	1,773.9	997.8	1,525.7	1,995.3	1,131.8
60-64 years	1,520.8	1,999.0	1,105.0	1,453.3	1,920.2	1,044.2	2,041.6	2,637.0	1,559.0	2,326.1	2,986.8	1,786.4
65-69 years	2,225.8	2,917.1	1,649.8	2,158.6	2,836.6	1,589.1	2,785.5	3,611.1	2,136.1	3,127.1	4,061.7	2,401.8
70-74 years	3,419.4	4,564.0	2,563.1	3,358.0	4,504.1	2,497.6	3,965.0	5,110.3	3,140.5	4,399.5	5,705.6	3,485.3
75-79 years	5,136.1	6,882.0	4,011.0	5,098.6	6,865.4	3,963.8	5,491.5	7,063.6	4,451.2	6,073.5	7,869.4	4,939.3
80-84 years	8,161.8	10,705.5	6,809.4	8,103.5	10,671.7	6,745.8	8,794.9	10,950.9	7,526.7	9,668.2	12,045.5	8,335.7
85 years and over.	15,320.8	18,031.1	14,260.9	15,580.5	18,434.9	14,486.9	12,683.3	14,514.5	11,809.8	13,222.6	15,226.1	12,313.2

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

²Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see tables E, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 21 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Table 3. Abridged life table for the total population, 1987

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

Age interval	Proportion dying	Of 100,000 born alive		Stationary population		Average remaining lifetime
	Proportion of persons alive at beginning of age interval dying during interval (2)	Number living at beginning of age interval (3)	Number dying during age interval (4)	In the age interval (5)	In this and all subsequent age intervals (6)	Average number of years of life remaining at beginning of age interval (7)
Period of life between 2 exact ages stated in years (1)						
x to x+n	nq _x	l _x	n ^d _x	nL _x	T _x	e _x
0-1	0.0101	100,000	1,011	99,135	7,496,306	75.0
1-5	0.0020	98,989	201	395,485	7,397,171	74.7
5-10	0.0012	98,788	121	493,611	7,001,686	70.9
10-15	0.0013	98,667	131	493,081	6,508,075	66.0
15-20	0.0042	98,536	414	491,741	6,014,994	61.0
20-25	0.0057	98,122	555	489,250	5,523,253	56.3
25-30	0.0060	97,567	587	486,366	5,034,003	51.6
30-35	0.0073	96,980	707	483,174	4,547,637	46.9
35-40	0.0093	96,273	900	479,243	4,064,463	42.2
40-45	0.0124	95,373	1,178	474,130	3,585,220	37.6
45-50	0.0191	94,195	1,798	466,809	3,111,090	33.0
50-55	0.0307	92,397	2,841	455,329	2,644,281	28.6
55-60	0.0473	89,556	4,240	437,789	2,188,952	24.4
60-65	0.0736	85,316	6,276	411,740	1,751,163	20.5
65-70	0.1059	79,040	8,368	375,183	1,339,423	16.9
70-75	0.1585	70,672	11,203	326,327	964,240	13.6
75-80	0.2292	59,469	13,630	264,101	637,913	10.7
80-85	0.3407	45,839	15,619	190,359	373,812	8.2
85 and over	1.0000	30,220	30,220	183,453	183,453	6.1

Table 4. Life expectancy at birth by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970-87

Year	All other											
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1987	75.0	71.5	78.4	75.6	72.2	78.9	71.3	67.3	75.2	69.4	65.2	73.6
1986	74.8	71.3	78.3	75.4	72.0	78.8	71.2	67.2	75.1	69.4	65.2	73.5
1985	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.3	71.9	78.7	71.2	67.2	75.0	69.5	65.3	73.5
1984	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	71.3	67.4	75.0	69.7	65.6	73.7
1983	74.6	71.0	78.1	75.2	71.7	78.7	71.1	67.2	74.9	69.6	65.4	73.6
1982	74.5	70.9	78.1	75.1	71.5	78.7	71.0	66.8	75.0	69.4	65.1	73.7
1981	74.2	70.4	77.8	74.8	71.1	78.4	70.3	66.1	74.4	68.9	64.5	73.2
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	69.5	65.3	73.6	68.1	63.8	72.5
1979	73.9	70.0	77.8	74.6	70.8	78.4	69.8	65.4	74.1	68.5	64.0	72.9
1978	73.5	69.6	77.3	74.1	70.4	78.0	69.3	65.0	73.5	68.1	63.7	72.4
1977	73.3	69.5	77.2	74.0	70.2	77.9	68.9	64.7	73.2	67.7	63.4	72.0
1976	72.9	69.1	76.8	73.6	69.9	77.5	68.4	64.2	72.7	67.2	62.9	71.6
1975	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	68.0	63.7	72.4	66.8	62.4	71.3
1974	72.0	68.2	75.9	72.8	69.0	76.7	67.1	62.9	71.3	66.0	61.7	70.3
1973	71.4	67.6	75.3	72.2	68.5	76.1	66.1	62.0	70.3	65.0	60.9	69.3
1972 ¹	71.2	67.4	75.1	72.0	68.3	75.9	65.7	61.5	70.1	64.7	60.4	69.1
1971	71.1	67.4	75.0	72.0	68.3	75.8	65.6	61.6	69.8	64.6	60.5	68.9
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	65.3	61.3	69.4	64.1	60.0	68.3
1960	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.6	61.1	66.3	---	---	---
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.8	59.1	62.9	---	---	---
1940	62.9	60.8	65.2	64.2	62.1	66.6	53.1	51.5	54.9	---	---	---

¹Deaths based on a 50-percent sample.

Table 5. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes in 1987 and selected components: United States, 1979, 1986, and 1987

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Year	Age												Age-adjusted rate ³
		All ages ¹	Under 1 year ²	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	
All causes	1987	872.4	1,018.5	51.6	25.6	99.4	133.2	214.1	498.0	1,241.3	2,751.3	6,282.5	15,320.8	535.5
	1986	873.2	1,032.1	52.0	26.0	102.3	132.1	212.9	504.8	1,255.1	2,801.4	6,348.2	15,398.9	541.7
	1979	852.2	1,332.9	64.2	31.5	114.8	133.0	229.8	589.7	1,338.0	2,929.0	6,496.6	14,962.4	577.0
Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	1987	312.4	25.2	2.2	0.9	2.8	8.4	35.6	140.5	408.8	1,007.9	2,560.0	7,074.2	169.6
	1986	317.5	26.1	2.5	0.9	2.8	8.6	37.5	144.6	424.2	1,043.0	2,637.5	7,178.7	175.0
	1979	326.5	20.2	2.1	0.8	2.6	8.4	45.3	184.6	499.0	1,199.8	2,925.2	7,310.9	199.5
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease . . .390-398	1987	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.9	4.7	10.6	20.0	26.2	1.7
	1986	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.1	5.0	10.7	20.2	25.7	1.8
	1979	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	3.9	8.0	16.0	20.6	25.2	2.6
Hypertensive heart disease402	1987	8.5	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	5.9	14.2	28.4	64.0	157.9	5.0
	1986	8.5	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	1.6	5.9	13.8	28.6	66.2	160.1	5.0
	1979	9.3	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	7.0	16.2	35.7	79.6	170.3	6.0
Hypertensive heart and renal disease404	1987	1.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.8	9.4	27.3	0.5
	1986	1.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.1	9.0	29.0	0.5
	1979	1.6	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	5.1	16.8	50.9	0.9
Ischemic heart disease410-414	1987	210.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.8	20.8	92.0	278.6	699.6	1,763.9	4,643.7	113.9
	1986	216.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.0	22.4	95.9	292.5	733.4	1,830.0	4,748.6	118.8
	1979	245.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.6	30.1	136.1	381.0	926.6	2,224.8	5,376.1	149.7
Acute myocardial infarction410	1987	104.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	12.3	56.6	165.2	394.4	880.7	1,652.0	60.9
	1986	108.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	13.5	59.6	176.0	419.8	921.8	1,678.9	64.3
	1979	133.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	21.1	94.6	258.9	577.2	1,135.2	1,916.3	88.2
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease411	1987	1.5	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	2.9	4.9	10.2	22.8	0.9
	1986	1.6	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.4	5.9	10.4	23.3	1.0
	1979	2.1	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.0	4.8	8.2	15.3	30.2	1.5
Angina pectoris413	1987	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	3.9	10.0	0.2
	1986	0.4	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.5	3.5	8.7	0.2
	1979	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.1	4.6	0.1
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease412,414	1987	104.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	8.2	34.0	110.1	299.0	869.2	2,958.8	51.9
	1986	105.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	8.4	34.8	112.6	306.2	894.3	3,037.7	53.2
	1979	109.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	8.4	39.3	117.0	340.3	1,072.2	3,424.9	59.9
Other diseases of endocardium424	1987	4.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.6	4.2	12.6	41.7	108.5	2.3
	1986	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	4.2	12.7	39.9	96.4	2.2
	1979	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	4.3	11.6	27.5	47.1	1.8
All other forms of heart disease415-423,425-429	1987	85.3	23.9	2.0	0.8	2.2	4.7	11.8	38.9	106.1	253.8	660.9	2,110.6	46.1
	1986	85.1	24.9	2.4	0.8	2.2	4.7	12.1	38.9	107.6	254.6	672.1	2,118.9	46.6
	1979	63.7	19.0	2.0	0.7	1.9	3.7	11.0	35.7	88.1	204.8	555.9	1,641.4	38.4
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	1987	195.9	2.7	3.8	3.3	5.1	12.4	43.5	164.3	447.0	843.6	1,298.4	1,618.0	132.9
	1986	194.7	2.6	4.0	3.4	5.4	13.1	45.3	165.7	444.4	847.0	1,287.3	1,612.0	133.2
	1979	179.6	3.4	4.6	4.4	6.1	13.3	48.3	181.4	429.4	800.0	1,207.6	1,522.9	130.8
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx140-149	1987	3.3	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	4.0	9.9	13.9	15.7	20.5	2.4
	1986	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	4.2	10.3	14.6	16.4	22.8	2.6
	1979	3.8	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.6	11.8	16.3	18.1	23.7	3.0
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum150-159	1987	48.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	7.4	32.0	97.9	204.5	363.0	528.8	30.7
	1986	48.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.5	7.3	32.5	98.0	209.3	363.7	533.9	30.9
	1979	48.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	8.2	36.3	103.9	221.9	388.7	547.8	33.1
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs.160-165	1987	55.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	7.7	51.6	160.4	278.1	313.3	221.8	39.7
	1986	54.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	7.9	51.7	157.8	271.7	303.9	214.9	39.0
	1979	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	9.8	56.0	140.9	231.0	238.1	170.3	35.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes in 1987 and selected components: United States, 1979, 1986, and 1987—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Year	Age											Age-adjusted rate ³	
		All ages ¹	Under 1 year ²	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years		85 years and over
Malignant neoplasm of breast174-175	1987	16.9	-	-	-	0.0	1.6	8.9	23.4	43.1	60.9	87.1	127.9	12.5
	1986	16.9	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.5	9.3	23.4	43.1	61.9	85.9	129.9	12.6
	1979	15.4	-	-	-	0.0	1.6	9.1	25.3	41.3	56.6	77.4	114.2	12.2
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs179-187	1987	21.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	3.7	11.5	32.8	88.3	181.1	258.9	12.9
	1986	21.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	4.0	11.8	34.3	89.8	178.2	258.2	13.1
	1979	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	4.7	14.5	35.6	88.3	176.0	252.0	13.6
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs188-189	1987	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	5.2	15.3	32.6	63.1	94.1	5.0
	1986	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	5.2	15.1	32.5	64.0	93.9	5.0
	1979	7.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.7	15.1	34.6	65.6	97.0	5.2
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites.170-173,190-199	1987	24.9	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.9	3.6	8.6	23.5	56.1	96.3	148.7	200.3	17.6
	1986	24.7	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.0	4.1	9.2	23.6	54.4	96.1	147.7	196.8	17.6
	1979	21.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.3	3.7	8.6	24.0	49.8	86.4	130.2	175.8	16.4
Leukemia.204-208	1987	7.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.4	4.8	11.2	24.5	48.9	75.4	4.9
	1986	7.2	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	4.8	11.4	25.2	50.3	74.9	5.0
	1979	7.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.5	5.0	11.7	25.7	50.2	77.3	5.3
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues200-203	1987	10.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.7	3.0	8.2	20.5	44.6	77.6	90.3	7.3
	1986	10.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.9	3.4	8.3	20.0	45.9	77.2	86.7	7.4
	1979	9.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.8	3.0	8.6	19.5	39.5	63.1	66.0	6.7
Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	1987	61.6	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	2.2	7.0	20.1	52.2	157.2	562.6	1,733.1	30.3
	1986	62.1	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	2.2	7.1	20.4	53.0	164.1	573.8	1,762.6	31.0
	1979	75.5	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.6	9.1	26.4	68.1	226.9	793.8	2,264.9	41.6
Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	1987	39.0	25.2	20.2	12.3	48.9	38.4	31.7	30.0	35.5	49.2	106.8	251.9	34.6
	1986	39.5	24.1	20.4	12.5	51.2	39.5	31.1	30.7	34.8	49.0	106.3	252.2	35.2
	1979	46.9	31.5	26.5	16.1	62.6	45.7	38.4	39.4	43.5	58.8	117.8	276.0	42.9
Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	1987	19.8	5.3	6.8	7.0	37.8	24.2	17.3	15.4	15.6	18.5	29.3	27.1	19.5
	1986	19.9	4.9	7.0	6.9	39.0	24.2	16.6	15.1	15.1	17.9	28.8	25.3	19.4
	1979	23.8	6.5	9.8	8.3	45.6	28.8	21.0	18.6	18.2	20.7	28.7	24.4	23.2
All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	1987	19.2	19.9	13.3	5.3	11.1	14.2	14.4	14.6	19.9	30.6	77.4	224.8	15.2
	1986	19.7	19.3	13.4	5.5	12.2	15.3	14.5	15.6	19.7	31.2	77.5	226.9	15.7
	1979	23.1	25.0	16.7	7.7	17.0	16.9	17.4	20.8	25.2	38.1	89.2	251.6	19.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	1987	32.2	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.8	9.2	47.4	145.5	300.4	376.9	18.7
	1986	31.8	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.6	9.8	47.2	149.2	294.8	362.9	18.8
	1979	22.2	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	9.3	40.2	117.0	200.6	230.2	14.6
Pneumonia and influenza480-487	1987	28.4	17.9	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.8	3.4	7.0	17.6	56.7	234.1	1,002.4	13.1
	1986	29.0	17.6	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.7	3.6	7.0	18.6	58.6	242.8	1,032.1	13.5
	1979	20.1	33.0	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	3.2	7.1	16.4	47.8	184.2	694.9	11.2
Diabetes mellitus250	1987	15.8	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	3.5	9.7	26.9	61.1	123.3	213.4	9.8
	1986	15.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	3.6	9.5	26.0	59.2	121.9	213.9	9.6
	1979	14.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.6	9.0	25.8	61.3	130.3	211.6	9.8
Suicide.E950-E959	1987	12.7	...	...	0.7	12.9	15.4	15.0	15.9	16.6	19.4	25.8	22.1	11.7
	1986	12.8	...	...	0.8	13.1	15.7	15.2	16.4	17.0	19.7	25.2	20.8	11.9
	1979	12.1	...	...	0.4	12.4	16.3	15.4	16.5	16.6	17.8	20.8	17.9	11.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	1987	10.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	10.0	19.8	32.1	35.1	32.6	20.9	9.1
	1986	10.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.8	9.6	20.3	32.2	37.2	31.5	20.8	9.2
	1979	13.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.4	13.9	31.0	40.9	41.8	28.3	18.1	12.0
Atherosclerosis.440	1987	9.2	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	4.0	16.3	73.6	406.5	3.6
	1986	9.4	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	4.0	16.0	74.8	432.6	3.7
	1979	12.8	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	4.8	24.4	125.3	649.1	5.7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis580-589	1987	9.1	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	3.3	9.2	26.4	78.9	218.1	4.8
	1986	9.0	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	3.2	9.5	26.8	79.4	216.4	4.9
	1979	7.0	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.7	8.5	23.7	64.7	155.2	4.3

Homicide and legal intervention E960-E978	1987	8.7	7.2	2.3	1.2	14.0	15.1	10.8	7.7	5.5	4.3	4.8	5.1	8.6
	1986	9.0	7.4	2.7	1.1	14.2	16.1	11.4	8.3	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	9.0
	1979	10.0	5.0	2.5	1.1	14.5	18.2	14.3	10.8	7.0	5.4	4.8	5.0	10.2
Septicemia 038	1987	8.2	6.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	3.2	9.1	24.2	66.5	188.8	4.5
	1986	7.8	8.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.3	8.9	22.6	64.6	181.9	4.3
	1979	3.6	7.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.2	4.9	12.4	29.7	70.3	2.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760-779	1987	7.5	479.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
	1986	7.6	483.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1979	10.4	680.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human immunodeficiency virus infection *042-*044	1987	5.5	2.3	0.7	0.1	1.3	11.6	14.0	7.9	3.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	5.5
	1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

² Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see tables E, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 21 for Infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for discussion of the difference.

³ For method of computation, see Technical notes.

⁴ Because deaths from this cause occur primarily among infants, age-adjusted rates are not shown.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified race-sex groups: United States, 1987

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order ¹	Cause of death, race, and sex (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate	Rank order ¹	Cause of death, race, and sex (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
All races, both sexes				All other, male—Con.			
...	All causes	2,123,323	872.4	6	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	4,278	23.8
1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	760,353	312.4	7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period760-779	3,882	21.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	476,927	195.9	8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	3,749	20.9
3	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	149,835	61.6	9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection*042-*044	3,388	18.9
4	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	95,020	39.0	10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	2,876	16.0
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	48,290	19.8	...	All other causesResidual	32,773	182.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	46,730	19.2	All other, female			
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	78,380	32.2	...	All causes	125,680	640.0
6	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	69,225	28.4	1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	41,467	211.1
7	Diabetes mellitus250	38,532	15.8	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	25,558	130.1
8	SuicideE950-E959	30,796	12.7	3	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	10,964	55.8
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	26,201	10.8	4	Diabetes mellitus250	4,453	22.7
10	Atherosclerosis440	22,474	9.2	5	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	4,330	22.0
...	All other causesResidual	375,580	154.3	...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	1,822	9.3
White, male				...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	2,508	12.8
...	All causes	953,382	947.8	6	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	3,136	16.0
1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	342,063	340.1	7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period760-779	2,928	14.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	221,757	220.5	8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis.580-589	2,216	11.3
3	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	53,936	53.6	9	Septicemia038	2,107	10.7
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	29,017	28.8	10	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	2,099	10.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	24,919	24.8	...	All other causesResidual	26,422	134.5
4	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	50,237	49.9	Black, male			
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	43,290	43.0	...	All causes	139,551	989.5
6	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	29,284	29.1	1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	38,934	276.1
7	SuicideE950-E959	22,188	22.1	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	29,928	212.2
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	14,175	14.1	3	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	9,159	64.9
9	Diabetes mellitus250	13,553	13.5	...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	3,913	27.7
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis580-589	8,800	8.7	...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	5,246	37.2
...	All other causesResidual	154,099	153.2	4	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	7,852	55.7
White, female				5	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	7,518	53.3
...	All causes	889,685	845.5	6	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	3,795	26.9
1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	333,669	317.1	7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period760-779	3,608	25.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	196,716	186.9	8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	3,319	23.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	79,810	75.8	9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection*042-*044	3,301	23.4
4	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	32,527	30.9	10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	2,574	18.3
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions490-496	29,378	27.9	...	All other causesResidual	29,563	209.6
6	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	25,874	24.6	Black, female			
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	12,564	11.9	...	All causes	115,263	737.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	13,310	12.6	1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	38,813	248.3
7	Diabetes mellitus250	17,842	17.0	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	23,099	147.8
8	Atherosclerosis440	13,040	12.4	3	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	10,055	64.3
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis580-589	8,964	8.5	4	Diabetes mellitus250	4,109	26.3
10	Septicemia038	8,840	8.4	5	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	3,618	23.1
...	All other causesResidual	143,025	135.9	...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	1,374	8.8
All other, male				...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	2,244	14.4
...	All causes	154,576	861.5	6	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	2,770	17.7
1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	43,154	240.5	7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period760-779	2,765	17.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	32,896	183.3	8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis580-589	2,070	13.2
3	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	10,880	60.6	9	Septicemia038	1,988	12.7
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	4,887	27.2	10	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	1,969	12.6
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	5,993	33.4	...	All other causesResidual	24,007	153.6
4	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	8,824	49.2				
5	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	7,876	43.9				

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

Table 7. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, 1987

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order ¹	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate	Rank order ¹	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
1-4 years				25-44 years			
...	All causes	7,473	51.6	...	All causes	131,164	169.0
1	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	2,921	20.2	1	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	27,484	35.4
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	989	6.8	...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	16,405	21.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	1,932	13.3	...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	11,079	14.3
2	Congenital anomalies740-759	924	6.4	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	20,305	26.2
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	548	3.8	3	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	15,874	20.5
4	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	334	2.3	4	Suicide.E950-E959	11,787	15.2
5	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	322	2.2	5	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	10,268	13.2
6	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	199	1.4	6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection.*042-*044	9,820	12.7
7	Meningitis320-322	139	1.0	7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	4,562	5.9
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period760-779	121	0.8	8	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	3,377	4.4
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection.*042-*044	104	0.7	9	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	1,936	2.5
10	Septicemia038	90	0.6	10	Diabetes mellitus250	1,821	2.3
...	All other causesResidual	1,771	12.2	...	All other causesResidual	23,930	30.8
5-14 years				45-64 years			
...	All causes	8,743	25.6	...	All causes	389,244	859.4
1	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	4,198	12.3	1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	136,664	301.7
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	2,397	7.0	2	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	122,725	270.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	1,801	5.3	3	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	16,160	35.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	1,138	3.3	4	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	14,807	32.7
3	Congenital anomalies.740-759	448	1.3	...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	7,021	15.5
4	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	407	1.2	...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	7,786	17.2
5	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	324	0.9	5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	12,593	27.8
6	Suicide.E950-E959	251	0.7	6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	11,696	25.8
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	119	0.3	7	Diabetes mellitus250	8,172	18.0
8	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	94	0.3	8	Suicide.E950-E959	7,357	16.2
9	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature.210-239	81	0.2	9	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	5,505	12.2
10	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	73	0.2	10	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	3,007	6.6
...	All other causesResidual	1,610	4.7	...	All other causesResidual	50,558	111.6
15-24 years				65 years and over			
...	All causes	38,023	99.4	...	All causes	1,509,686	5059.9
1	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	18,695	48.9	1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	618,989	2074.6
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	14,447	37.8	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	316,199	1059.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	4,248	11.1	3	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	129,784	435.0
2	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	5,354	14.0	4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	64,451	216.0
3	Suicide.E950-E959	4,924	12.9	5	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	60,542	202.9
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. . . .140-208	1,939	5.1	6	Diabetes mellitus250	28,377	95.1
5	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	1,062	2.8	7	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	25,838	86.6
6	Congenital anomalies740-759	499	1.3	...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	6,781	22.7
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection.*042-*044	492	1.3	...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	19,057	63.9
8	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	268	0.7	8	Atherosclerosis.440	21,372	71.6
9	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	244	0.6	9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis580-589	18,249	61.2
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	209	0.5	10	Septicemia038	15,868	53.2
...	All other causesResidual	4,337	11.3	...	All other causesResidual	210,017	703.9

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

Table 8. Deaths from 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1987

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

<i>Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-54 years</i>	<i>55-64 years</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
All causes	2,123,323	38,408	7,473	8,743	38,023	57,701	73,463	115,920	273,324	486,103	584,335	439,248	582
Shigellosis and amebiasis004,006	22	1	3	3	-	2	1	1	5	3	-	3	-
Certain other intestinal infections.007-009	307	93	14	3	4	10	11	6	17	43	53	53	-
Tuberculosis010-018	1,755	1	6	2	23	101	162	176	284	389	413	195	3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system010-012	1,398	-	2	1	16	72	107	137	234	320	340	167	2
Other tuberculosis013-018	357	1	4	1	7	29	55	39	50	69	73	28	1
Whooping cough033	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas034-035	10	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	4	-
Meningococcal infection036	258	66	72	21	20	17	13	12	16	11	7	3	-
Septicemia038	19,916	254	90	50	106	293	496	754	2,002	4,270	6,184	5,414	3
Acute poliomyelitis045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles055	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis070	1,182	2	3	5	62	125	155	130	209	267	185	39	-
Syphilis090-097	98	14	-	-	2	3	7	3	12	20	29	8	-
All other infectious and parasitic diseases001-003,005,020-032,037,039-041,*042-044,046-054,056-066,071-088,098-139	19,560	315	211	151	662	5,526	5,430	2,358	1,672	1,503	1,120	609	3
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues140-208	476,927	101	548	1,138	1,939	5,371	14,934	38,240	98,424	149,046	120,765	46,388	33
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx140-149	7,968	-	-	1	22	64	275	938	2,175	2,449	1,457	587	-
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum150-159	117,436	4	25	25	122	674	2,523	7,446	21,548	36,139	33,760	15,160	10
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs160-165	134,983	4	5	4	41	331	2,633	12,018	35,308	49,131	29,143	6,358	7
Malignant neoplasm of breast174-175	41,211	-	-	-	16	674	3,065	5,453	9,484	10,753	8,097	3,666	3
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs179-187	51,829	-	1	7	119	658	1,280	2,680	7,220	15,595	16,842	7,424	3
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs188-189	19,401	2	18	34	23	75	357	1,199	3,360	5,765	5,869	2,699	-
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites170-173,190-199	60,500	52	289	514	739	1,547	2,937	5,472	12,355	17,014	13,833	5,744	4
Leukemia204-208	17,284	30	192	473	516	631	825	1,124	2,458	4,326	4,545	2,162	2
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues200-203	26,315	9	18	80	341	717	1,039	1,910	4,516	7,874	7,219	2,588	4
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature210-239	6,570	59	55	81	106	183	246	368	841	1,646	1,929	1,056	-
Diabetes mellitus250	38,532	-	10	31	119	618	1,203	2,258	5,914	10,789	11,470	6,118	2
Nutritional deficiencies260-269	2,889	25	8	6	9	21	25	39	108	346	894	1,408	-
Anemias280-285	3,813	19	46	62	103	199	151	132	266	597	1,077	1,161	-
Meningitis320-322	1,161	214	139	37	21	74	83	91	127	160	132	83	-
Major cardiovascular diseases390-448	963,611	1,094	383	416	1,394	4,862	15,176	38,608	105,935	217,512	307,438	270,663	130
Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	760,353	950	322	324	1,062	3,652	12,222	32,708	90,017	178,072	238,101	202,816	107
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease390-398	6,389	5	8	8	41	155	223	437	1,024	1,874	1,863	751	-
Hypertensive heart disease402	20,678	1	-	1	14	111	543	1,374	3,133	5,021	5,952	4,526	2
Hypertensive heart and renal disease404	2,521	-	-	1	2	18	53	75	220	498	870	784	-
Ischemic heart disease410-414	512,138	26	11	15	130	1,212	7,124	21,406	61,349	123,611	164,063	133,134	57
Acute myocardial infarction410	253,542	16	7	9	73	702	4,208	13,172	36,367	69,686	81,914	47,363	25
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease411	3,532	1	-	-	2	27	104	302	628	863	948	654	3
Angina pectoris413	1,032	-	-	-	-	1	13	25	111	234	360	288	-
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease412,414	254,032	9	4	6	55	482	2,799	7,907	24,243	52,828	80,841	84,829	29
Other diseases of endocardium424	10,952	17	15	11	39	124	229	366	934	2,223	3,862	3,111	1
All other forms of heart disease415-423,425-429	207,675	901	288	288	836	2,032	4,050	9,050	23,357	44,845	61,471	60,510	47
Hypertension with or without renal disease401,403	8,139	2	1	1	15	47	156	339	865	1,925	2,569	2,218	1
Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	149,835	127	54	73	244	967	2,410	4,672	11,488	27,767	52,330	49,687	16

Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage . . . . .	.431-432	20,673	51	21	33	80	309	923	1,725	3,136	5,056	6,160	3,177	2
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries . . . . .	.434.0,434.9	22,405	17	5	7	22	57	122	397	1,478	4,048	8,083	8,166	3
Cerebral embolism . . . . .	.434.1	739	-	-	-	2	7	8	32	57	164	281	188	-
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases . . . . .	.430,433,435-438	106,018	59	28	33	140	594	1,357	2,518	6,817	18,499	37,806	38,156	11
Atherosclerosis . . . . .	.440	22,474	1	-	-	2	11	42	174	870	2,875	6,844	11,653	2
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries . . . . .	.441-448	22,810	14	6	18	71	185	346	715	2,695	6,873	7,594	4,289	4
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis . . . . .	.466	548	63	20	10	3	7	15	17	40	75	139	159	-
Pneumonia and influenza . . . . .	.480-487	69,225	674	199	94	268	759	1,177	1,626	3,879	10,026	21,777	28,739	7
Pneumonia . . . . .	.480-486	68,593	666	193	93	262	751	1,161	1,609	3,842	9,962	21,622	28,425	7
Influenza . . . . .	.487	632	8	6	1	6	8	16	17	37	64	155	314	-
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . . .	.490-496	78,380	53	49	119	209	264	633	2,145	10,448	25,707	27,938	10,806	9
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . . . .	.490-491	3,581	36	23	14	16	19	26	80	403	932	1,243	789	-
Emphysema . . . . .	.492	14,483	8	1	-	-	14	78	417	2,268	5,221	5,020	1,453	3
Asthma . . . . .	.493	4,360	4	19	101	181	199	341	443	709	1,081	873	408	1
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . . .	.494-496	55,956	5	6	4	12	32	188	1,205	7,068	18,473	20,802	8,156	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . . . .	.531-533	6,358	10	5	5	7	58	131	266	646	1,414	2,113	1,703	-
Appendicitis . . . . .	.540-543	481	1	1	15	11	11	23	31	57	115	124	92	-
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia . . . . .	.550-553,560	5,547	94	33	17	25	57	75	138	378	938	1,829	1,962	1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . .	.571	26,201	16	4	10	71	1,140	3,422	4,618	7,078	6,202	3,034	598	8
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder . . . . .	.574-575	3,032	1	-	-	6	19	27	81	254	639	1,051	954	-
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis . . . . .	.580-589	22,052	220	21	25	74	265	405	761	2,032	4,656	7,341	6,252	-
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome . . . . .	.580-581	277	9	3	5	2	7	9	9	28	64	90	51	-
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified . . . . .	.582-583,587	1,509	4	-	5	16	23	53	65	142	297	495	409	-
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause . . . . .	.584-586,588-589	20,266	207	18	15	56	235	343	687	1,862	4,295	6,756	5,792	-
Infections of kidney . . . . .	.590	1,742	7	3	-	4	14	29	51	111	302	591	630	-
Hyperplasia of prostate . . . . .	.600	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	66	182	201	-
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . . .	.630-676	251	...	...	1	75	132	42	1	...	...	...	...	-
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . . . .	.630-638	44	...	...	-	12	29	3	-	...	...	...	...	-
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . . .	.640-676	207	...	...	1	63	103	39	1	...	...	...	...	-
Congenital anomalies . . . . .	.740-759	12,333	7,884	924	448	499	448	387	350	409	446	383	154	1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . .	.760-779	18,222	18,070	121	14	6	2	4	-	1	1	1	-	2
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome . . . . .	.767-769	4,354	4,322	17	7	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . .	.760-766,770-779	13,868	13,748	104	7	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	2
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions . . . . .	.780-799	31,261	6,137	305	159	880	2,230	2,166	1,815	2,931	4,282	5,298	4,974	84
All other diseases . . . . .	.Residual	160,673	1,639	867	900	1,925	4,193	6,475	8,087	16,293	31,574	47,943	40,753	24
Accidents and adverse effects . . . . .	.E800-E949	95,020	950	2,921	4,198	18,695	16,622	10,862	6,982	7,825	8,686	9,929	7,223	127
Motor vehicle accidents . . . . .	.E810-E825	48,290	201	989	2,397	14,447	10,467	5,938	3,576	3,445	3,277	2,726	778	49
All other accidents and adverse effects . . . . .	.E800-E807,E826-E949	46,730	749	1,932	1,801	4,248	6,155	4,924	3,406	4,380	5,409	7,203	6,445	78
Suicide . . . . .	.E950-E959	30,796	...	...	251	4,924	6,655	5,132	3,707	3,650	3,428	2,402	634	13
Homicide and legal intervention . . . . .	.E960-E978	21,103	273	334	407	5,354	6,546	3,722	1,803	1,204	763	449	147	101
All other external causes . . . . .	.E980-E999	3,023	57	76	63	417	874	642	264	242	180	115	62	31

Table 9. Death rates for 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1987

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All ages ¹	Under 1 year ²	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
All causes	872.4	1,018.5	51.6	25.6	99.4	133.2	214.1	498.0	1,241.3	2,751.3	6,282.5	15,320.8
Shigellosis and amebiasis004,006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Certain other intestinal infections.007-009	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.8
Tuberculosis010-018	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.2	4.4	6.8
Tuberculosis of respiratory system010-012	0.6	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.7	5.8
Other tuberculosis013-018	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.0
Whooping cough033	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas034-035	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Meningococcal infection036	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Septicemia038	8.2	6.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	3.2	9.1	24.2	66.5	188.8
Acute poliomyelitis045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles055	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis070	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.4
Syphilis090-097	0.0	0.4	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
All other infectious and parasitic diseases. . .001-003,005,020-032,037,039-041,*042-*044,046-054,056-066,071-088,098-139	8.0	8.4	1.5	0.4	1.7	12.8	15.8	10.1	7.6	8.5	12.0	21.2
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	195.9	2.7	3.8	3.3	5.1	12.4	43.5	164.3	447.0	843.6	1,298.4	1,618.0
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx140-149	3.3	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	4.0	9.9	13.9	15.7	20.5
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum150-159	48.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	7.4	32.0	97.9	204.5	363.0	528.8
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs160-165	55.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	7.7	51.6	160.4	278.1	313.3	221.8
Malignant neoplasm of breast174-175	16.9	-	-	-	0.0	1.6	8.9	23.4	43.1	60.9	87.1	127.9
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs179-187	21.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	3.7	11.5	32.8	88.3	181.1	258.9
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs188-189	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	5.2	15.3	32.6	63.1	94.1
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites170-173,190-199	24.9	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.9	3.6	8.6	23.5	56.1	96.3	148.7	200.3
Leukemia204-208	7.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.4	4.8	11.2	24.5	48.9	75.4
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.200-203	10.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.7	3.0	8.2	20.5	44.6	77.6	90.3
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature . . .210-239	2.7	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.6	3.8	9.3	20.7	36.8
Diabetes mellitus250	15.8	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	3.5	9.7	26.9	61.1	123.3	213.4
Nutritional deficiencies260-269	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.0	9.6	49.1
Anemias280-285	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	3.4	11.6	40.5
Meningitis320-322	0.5	5.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.9
Major cardiovascular diseases390-448	395.9	29.0	2.6	1.2	3.6	11.2	44.2	165.9	481.1	1,231.1	3,305.4	9,440.6
Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	312.4	25.2	2.2	0.9	2.8	8.4	35.6	140.5	408.8	1,007.9	2,560.0	7,074.2
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease. .390-398	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.9	4.7	10.6	20.0	26.2
Hypertensive heart disease402	8.5	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	5.9	14.2	28.4	64.0	157.9
Hypertensive heart and renal disease404	1.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.8	2.8	9.4	27.3
Ischemic heart disease410-414	210.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.8	20.8	92.0	278.6	699.6	1,763.9	4,643.7
Acute myocardial infarction.410	104.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	12.3	56.6	165.2	394.4	880.7	1,652.0
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease411	1.5	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	2.9	4.9	10.2	22.8
Angina pectoris413	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	3.9	10.0
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease412,414	104.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	8.2	34.0	110.1	299.0	869.2	2,958.8
Other diseases of endocardium.424	4.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.6	4.2	12.6	41.7	108.5
All other forms of heart disease.415-423,425-429	85.3	23.9	2.0	0.8	2.2	4.7	11.8	38.9	106.1	253.8	660.9	2,110.6
Hypertension with or without renal disease401,403	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.5	3.9	10.9	27.6	77.4
Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	61.6	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	2.2	7.0	20.1	52.2	157.2	562.6	1,733.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage . . . . .	.431-432	8.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.7	7.4	14.2	28.6	66.2	110.8
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries . . . . .	.434.0,434.9	9.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.7	6.7	22.9	86.9	284.8
Cerebral embolism . . . . .	.434.1	0.3	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	3.0	6.6
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases . . . . .	.430,433,435-438	43.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.4	4.0	10.8	31.0	104.7	406.5	1330.9
Atherosclerosis . . . . .	.440	9.2	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	4.0	16.3	73.6	406.5
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries . . . . .	.441-448	9.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.1	12.2	38.9	81.6	149.6
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis . . . . .	.466	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	5.5
Pneumonia and influenza . . . . .	.480-487	28.4	17.9	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.8	3.4	7.0	17.6	56.7	234.1	1002.4
Pneumonia . . . . .	.480-486	28.2	17.7	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.7	3.4	6.9	17.4	56.4	232.5	991.5
Influenza . . . . .	.487	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.7	11.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . . .	.490-496	32.2	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.8	9.2	47.4	145.5	300.4	376.9
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified. . . . .	.490-491	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.8	5.3	13.4	27.5
Emphysema . . . . .	.492	6.0	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.2	1.8	10.3	29.6	54.0	50.7
Asthma . . . . .	.493	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.9	3.2	6.1	9.4	14.2
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . . .	.494-496	23.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	5.2	32.1	104.6	223.7	284.5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . . . .	.531-533	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.9	8.0	22.7	59.4
Appendicitis . . . . .	.540-543	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	3.2
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia . . . . .	.550-553,560	2.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.7	5.3	19.7	68.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . .	.571	10.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	10.0	19.8	32.1	35.1	32.6	20.9
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder . . . . .	.574-575	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.6	11.3	33.3
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis . . . . .	.580-589	9.1	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	3.3	9.2	26.4	78.9	218.1
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome . . . . .	.580-581	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.8
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified . . . . .	.582-583,587	0.6	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.7	5.3	14.3
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause . . . . .	.584-586,588-589	8.3	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	3.0	8.5	24.3	72.6	202.0
Infections of kidney . . . . .	.590	0.7	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.7	6.4	22.0
Hyperplasia of prostate . . . . .	.600	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	7.0
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . . .	.630-676	0.1	...	...	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . . . .	.630-638	0.0	...	...	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	...	...	...	...
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . . .	.640-676	0.1	...	...	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...
Congenital anomalies . . . . .	.740-759	5.1	209.1	6.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.5	4.1	5.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . .	.760-779	7.5	479.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome . . . . .	.767-769	1.8	114.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . .	.760-766,770-779	5.7	364.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions . . . . .	.780-799	12.8	162.7	2.1	0.5	2.3	5.1	6.3	7.8	13.3	24.2	57.0	173.5
All other diseases . . . . .	.Residual	66.0	43.5	6.0	2.6	5.0	9.7	18.9	34.7	74.0	178.7	515.5	1,421.5
Accidents and adverse effects . . . . .	.E800-E949	39.0	25.2	20.2	12.3	48.9	38.4	31.7	30.0	35.5	49.2	106.8	251.9
Motor vehicle accidents . . . . .	.E810-E825	19.8	5.3	6.8	7.0	37.8	24.2	17.3	15.4	15.6	18.5	29.3	27.1
All other accidents and adverse effects . . . . .	.E800-E807,E826-E949	19.2	19.9	13.3	5.3	11.1	14.2	14.4	14.6	19.9	30.6	77.4	224.8
Suicide . . . . .	.E950-E959	12.7	...	...	0.7	12.9	15.4	15.0	15.9	16.6	19.4	25.8	22.1
Homicide and legal intervention . . . . .	.E960-E978	8.7	7.2	2.3	1.2	14.0	15.1	10.8	7.7	5.5	4.3	4.8	5.1
All other external causes . . . . .	.E980-E999	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.2

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

²Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see tables E, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 21 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Table 10. Deaths from 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1987

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races						All other					
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	2,123,323	1,107,958	1,015,365	1,843,067	953,382	889,685	280,256	154,576	125,680	254,814	139,551	115,263
Shigellosis and amebiasis004,006	22	11	11	16	7	9	6	4	2	5	4	1
Certain other intestinal infections.007-009	307	137	170	246	111	135	61	26	35	56	23	33
Tuberculosis010-018	1,755	1,169	586	1,082	724	358	673	445	228	582	395	187
Tuberculosis of respiratory system010-012	1,398	971	427	900	623	277	498	348	150	432	310	122
Other tuberculosis013-018	357	198	159	182	101	81	175	97	78	150	85	65
Whooping cough033	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas034-035	10	4	6	10	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection036	258	137	121	192	100	92	66	37	29	65	36	29
Septicemia038	19,916	8,969	10,947	15,936	7,096	8,840	3,980	1,873	2,107	3,748	1,760	1,988
Acute poliomyelitis045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles055	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis070	1,182	725	457	935	580	355	247	145	102	165	92	73
Syphilis090-097	98	57	41	51	32	19	47	25	22	45	23	22
All other infectious and parasitic diseases001-003,005,020-032,037,039-041, *042-*044,046-054,056-066,071-088,098-139	19,560	15,385	4,175	14,085	11,307	2,778	5,475	4,078	1,397	5,250	3,920	1,330
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues140-208	476,927	254,653	222,274	418,473	221,757	196,716	58,454	32,896	25,558	53,027	29,928	23,099
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx140-149	7,968	5,310	2,658	6,679	4,344	2,335	1,289	966	323	1,161	864	297
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum150-159	117,436	61,792	55,644	101,519	53,100	48,419	15,917	8,692	7,225	14,016	7,544	6,472
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs160-165	134,983	91,083	43,900	119,072	79,604	39,468	15,911	11,479	4,432	14,622	10,647	3,975
Malignant neoplasm of breast174-175	41,211	312	40,899	36,569	272	36,297	4,642	40	4,602	4,291	39	4,252
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs179-187	51,829	28,504	23,325	43,951	23,742	20,209	7,878	4,762	3,116	7,378	4,545	2,833
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs188-189	19,401	12,444	6,957	17,669	11,420	6,249	1,732	1,024	708	1,575	918	657
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites.170-173,190-199	60,500	32,269	28,231	53,867	28,713	25,154	6,633	3,556	3,077	6,026	3,255	2,771
Leukemia.204-208	17,284	9,387	7,897	15,569	8,480	7,089	1,715	907	808	1,479	781	698
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues200-203	26,315	13,552	12,763	23,578	12,082	11,496	2,737	1,470	1,267	2,479	1,335	1,144
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature210-239	6,570	3,065	3,505	5,802	2,683	3,119	768	382	386	689	339	350
Diabetes mellitus250	38,532	16,237	22,295	31,395	13,553	17,842	7,137	2,684	4,453	6,497	2,388	4,109
Nutritional deficiencies260-269	2,889	1,107	1,782	2,478	901	1,577	411	206	205	383	194	189
Anemias280-285	3,813	1,670	2,143	3,027	1,269	1,758	786	401	385	739	378	361
Meningitis320-322	1,161	645	516	812	460	352	349	185	164	319	169	150
Major cardiovascular diseases390-448	963,611	470,076	493,535	853,480	415,406	438,074	110,131	54,670	55,461	100,921	49,201	51,720
Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	760,353	385,217	375,136	675,732	342,063	333,669	84,621	43,154	41,467	77,747	38,934	38,813
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease390-398	6,389	1,934	4,455	5,875	1,767	4,108	514	167	347	412	132	280
Hypertensive heart disease402	20,678	8,855	11,823	15,119	6,245	8,874	5,559	2,610	2,949	5,276	2,465	2,811
Hypertensive heart and renal disease404	2,521	997	1,524	1,828	685	1,143	693	312	381	662	299	363
Ischemic heart disease410-414	512,138	267,757	244,381	466,690	244,461	222,229	45,448	23,296	22,152	41,070	20,521	20,549
Acute myocardial infarction410	253,542	140,252	113,290	230,809	128,433	102,376	22,733	11,819	10,914	20,453	10,344	10,109
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease.411	3,532	2,073	1,459	3,007	1,750	1,257	525	323	202	482	290	192
Angina pectoris413	1,032	472	560	919	429	490	113	43	70	107	40	67
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease412,414	254,032	124,960	129,072	231,955	113,849	118,106	22,077	11,111	10,966	20,028	9,847	10,181
Other diseases of endocardium424	10,952	4,986	5,966	9,971	4,524	5,447	981	462	519	887	414	473
All other forms of heart disease.415-423,425-429	207,675	100,688	106,987	176,249	84,381	91,868	31,426	16,307	15,119	29,440	15,103	14,337

Hypertension with or without renal disease . . . . .	.401-403	8,139	3,530	4,609	6,250	2,692	3,558	1,889	838	1,051	1,804	795	1,009
Cerebrovascular diseases . . . . .	.430-438	149,835	59,061	90,774	130,047	50,237	79,810	19,788	8,824	10,964	17,907	7,852	10,055
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage . . . . .	.431-432	20,673	9,378	11,295	16,922	7,423	9,499	3,751	1,955	1,796	3,238	1,684	1,554
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries . . . . .	.434.0,434.9	22,405	8,752	13,653	19,966	7,638	12,328	2,439	1,114	1,325	2,241	999	1,242
Cerebral embolism . . . . .	.434.1	739	305	434	671	278	393	68	27	41	61	24	37
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases . . . . .	.430,433,435-438	106,018	40,626	65,392	92,488	34,898	57,590	13,530	5,728	7,802	12,367	5,145	7,222
Atherosclerosis . . . . .	.440	22,474	8,428	14,046	20,726	7,686	13,040	1,748	742	1,006	1,622	680	942
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries . . . . .	.441-448	22,810	13,840	8,970	20,725	12,728	7,997	2,085	1,112	973	1,841	940	901
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis . . . . .	.466	548	267	281	485	236	249	63	31	32	56	27	29
Pneumonia and influenza . . . . .	.480-487	69,225	33,562	35,663	61,811	29,284	32,527	7,414	4,278	3,136	6,565	3,795	2,770
Pneumonia . . . . .	.480-486	68,593	33,310	35,283	61,216	29,048	32,168	7,377	4,262	3,115	6,543	3,785	2,758
Influenza . . . . .	.487	632	252	380	595	236	359	37	16	21	22	10	12
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . . .	.490-496	78,380	47,039	31,341	72,668	43,290	29,378	5,712	3,749	1,963	5,052	3,319	1,733
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . . . .	.490-491	3,581	1,884	1,697	3,379	1,766	1,613	202	118	84	169	100	69
Emphysema . . . . .	.492	14,483	9,182	5,301	13,663	8,566	5,097	820	616	204	719	543	176
Asthma . . . . .	.493	4,360	1,730	2,630	3,327	1,244	2,083	1,033	486	547	920	428	492
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . . .	.494-496	55,956	34,243	21,713	52,299	31,714	20,585	3,657	2,529	1,128	3,244	2,248	996
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . . . .	.531-533	6,358	3,192	3,166	5,740	2,828	2,912	618	364	254	543	316	227
Appendicitis . . . . .	.540-543	481	255	226	378	203	175	103	52	51	95	47	48
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia . . . . .	.550-553,560	5,547	2,091	3,456	4,867	1,749	3,118	680	342	338	635	322	313
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . .	.571	26,201	17,051	9,150	21,766	14,175	7,591	4,435	2,876	1,559	3,916	2,574	1,342
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder . . . . .	.574-575	3,032	1,297	1,735	2,721	1,181	1,540	311	116	195	263	90	173
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis . . . . .	.580-589	22,052	10,872	11,180	17,764	8,800	8,964	4,288	2,072	2,216	3,975	1,905	2,070
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome . . . . .	.580-581	277	133	144	221	103	118	56	30	26	48	26	22
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified . . . . .	.582-583,587	1,509	741	768	1,204	587	617	305	154	151	277	139	138
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause . . . . .	.584-586,588-589	20,266	9,998	10,268	16,339	8,110	8,229	3,927	1,888	2,039	3,650	1,740	1,910
Infections of kidney . . . . .	.590	1,742	536	1,206	1,526	458	1,068	216	78	138	196	74	122
Hyperplasia of prostate . . . . .	.600	461	461	...	406	406	...	55	55	...	50	50	...
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . . .	.630-676	251	...	251	153	...	153	98	...	98	91	...	91
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . . . .	.630-638	44	...	44	25	...	25	19	...	19	18	...	18
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . . .	.640-676	207	...	207	128	...	128	79	...	79	73	...	73
Congenital anomalies . . . . .	.740-759	12,333	6,604	5,729	9,910	5,364	4,546	2,423	1,240	1,183	2,076	1,087	989
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . .	.760-779	18,222	10,442	7,780	11,412	6,560	4,852	6,810	3,882	2,928	6,373	3,608	2,765
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome . . . . .	.767-769	4,354	2,658	1,696	2,974	1,850	1,124	1,380	808	572	1,294	753	541
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . .	.760-766,770-779	13,868	7,784	6,084	8,438	4,710	3,728	5,430	3,074	2,356	5,079	2,855	2,224
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions . . . . .	.780-799	31,261	17,440	13,821	24,184	13,322	10,862	7,077	4,118	2,959	6,562	3,817	2,745
All other diseases	Residual	160,673	75,661	85,012	137,905	63,865	74,040	22,768	11,796	10,972	20,893	10,788	10,105
Accidents and adverse effects	E800-E949	95,020	64,816	30,204	79,810	53,936	25,874	15,210	10,880	4,330	12,777	9,159	3,618
Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E825	48,290	33,904	14,386	41,581	29,017	12,564	6,709	4,887	1,822	5,287	3,913	1,374
All other accidents and adverse effects	E800-E807,E826-E949	46,730	30,912	15,818	38,229	24,919	13,310	8,501	5,993	2,508	7,490	5,246	2,244
Suicide	E950-E959	30,796	24,272	6,524	28,217	22,188	6,029	2,579	2,084	495	1,963	1,635	328
Homicide and legal intervention	E960-E978	21,103	15,855	5,248	11,128	7,979	3,149	9,975	7,876	2,099	9,487	7,518	1,969
All other external causes	E980-E999	3,023	2,196	827	2,194	1,566	628	829	630	199	754	570	184

Table 11. Death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1987

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races						All other					
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	872.4	934.7	813.1	895.5	947.8	845.5	745.8	861.5	640.0	856.9	989.5	737.3
Shigellosis and amebiasis004,006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certain other intestinal infections.007-009	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tuberculosis010-018	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.8	2.5	1.2	2.0	2.8	1.2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system010-012	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.5	2.2	0.8
Other tuberculosis013-018	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Whooping cough033	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas034-035	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection036	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Septicemia038	8.2	7.6	8.8	7.7	7.1	8.4	10.6	10.4	10.7	12.6	12.5	12.7
Acute poliomyelitis045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles055	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis070	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Syphilis090-097	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
All other infectious and parasitic diseases. . .001-003,005,020-032,037,039-041,*042-*044,046-054,056-066,071-088,098-139	8.0	13.0	3.3	6.8	11.2	2.6	14.6	22.7	7.1	17.7	27.8	8.5
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	195.9	214.8	178.0	203.3	220.5	186.9	155.5	183.3	130.1	178.3	212.2	147.8
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx140-149	3.3	4.5	2.1	3.2	4.3	2.2	3.4	5.4	1.6	3.9	6.1	1.9
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum150-159	48.2	52.1	44.6	49.3	52.8	46.0	42.4	48.4	36.8	47.1	53.5	41.4
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs160-165	55.5	76.8	35.2	57.9	79.1	37.5	42.3	64.0	22.6	49.2	75.5	25.4
Malignant neoplasm of breast174-175	16.9	0.3	32.8	17.8	0.3	34.5	12.4	0.2	23.4	14.4	0.3	27.2
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs179-187	21.3	24.0	18.7	21.4	23.6	19.2	21.0	26.5	15.9	24.8	32.2	18.1
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs188-189	8.0	10.5	5.6	8.6	11.4	5.9	4.6	5.7	3.6	5.3	6.5	4.2
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites170-173,190-199	24.9	27.2	22.6	26.2	28.5	23.9	17.7	19.8	15.7	20.3	23.1	17.7
Leukemia.204-208	7.1	7.9	6.3	7.6	8.4	6.7	4.6	5.1	4.1	5.0	5.5	4.5
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.200-203	10.8	11.4	10.2	11.5	12.0	10.9	7.3	8.2	6.5	8.3	9.5	7.3
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature210-239	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2
Diabetes mellitus250	15.8	13.7	17.9	15.3	13.5	17.0	19.0	15.0	22.7	21.8	16.9	26.3
Nutritional deficiencies260-269	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2
Anemias280-285	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.3
Meningitis320-322	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0
Major cardiovascular diseases390-448	395.9	396.6	395.2	414.7	413.0	416.3	293.1	304.7	282.4	339.4	348.9	330.8
Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	312.4	325.0	300.4	328.3	340.1	317.1	225.2	240.5	211.1	261.5	276.1	248.3
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.390-398	2.6	1.6	3.6	2.9	1.8	3.9	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.8
Hypertensive heart disease402	8.5	7.5	9.5	7.3	6.2	8.4	14.8	14.5	15.0	17.7	17.5	18.0
Hypertensive heart and renal disease.404	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3
Ischemic heart disease410-414	210.4	225.9	195.7	226.7	243.0	211.2	120.9	129.8	112.8	138.1	145.5	131.4
Acute myocardial infarction410	104.2	118.3	90.7	112.1	127.7	97.3	60.5	65.9	55.6	68.8	73.3	64.7
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease411	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.2
Angina pectoris413	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease412,414	104.4	105.4	103.4	112.7	113.2	112.2	58.7	61.9	55.8	67.4	69.8	65.1
Other diseases of endocardium424	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.0
All other forms of heart disease.415-423,425-429	85.3	84.9	85.7	85.6	83.9	87.3	83.6	90.9	77.0	99.0	107.1	91.7
Hypertension with or without renal disease.401,403	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.0	2.7	3.4	5.0	4.7	5.4	6.1	5.6	6.5

Cerebrovascular diseases . . . . .	.430-438	61.6	49.8	72.7	63.2	49.9	75.8	52.7	49.2	55.8	60.2	55.7	64.3
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage . . . . .	.431-432	8.5	7.9	9.0	8.2	7.4	9.0	10.0	10.9	9.1	10.9	11.9	9.9
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries . . . . .	.434.0-434.9	9.2	7.4	10.9	9.7	7.6	11.7	6.5	6.2	6.7	7.5	7.1	7.9
Cerebral embolism . . . . .	.434.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases . . . . .	.430,433,435-438	43.6	34.3	52.4	44.9	34.7	54.7	36.0	31.9	39.7	41.6	36.5	46.2
Atherosclerosis . . . . .	.440	9.2	7.1	11.2	10.1	7.6	12.4	4.7	4.1	5.1	5.5	4.8	6.0
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries . . . . .	.441-448	9.4	11.7	7.2	10.1	12.7	7.6	5.5	6.2	5.0	6.2	6.7	5.8
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis . . . . .	.466	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pneumonia and influenza . . . . .	.480-487	28.4	28.3	28.6	30.0	29.1	30.9	19.7	23.8	16.0	22.1	26.9	17.7
Pneumonia . . . . .	.480-486	28.2	28.1	28.3	29.7	28.9	30.6	19.6	23.8	15.9	22.0	26.8	17.6
Influenza . . . . .	.487	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . . .	.490-496	32.2	39.7	25.1	35.3	43.0	27.9	15.2	20.9	10.0	17.0	23.5	11.1
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . . . .	.490-491	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4
Emphysema . . . . .	.492	6.0	7.7	4.2	6.6	8.5	4.8	2.2	3.4	1.0	2.4	3.9	1.1
Asthma . . . . .	.493	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . . .	.494-496	23.0	28.9	17.4	25.4	31.5	19.6	9.7	14.1	5.7	10.9	15.9	6.4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . . . .	.531-533	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.5
Appendicitis . . . . .	.540-543	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia . . . . .	.550-553,560	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.4	1.7	3.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.0
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . .	.571	10.8	14.4	7.3	10.6	14.1	7.2	11.8	16.0	7.9	13.2	18.3	8.6
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder . . . . .	.574-575	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.1
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis . . . . .	.580-589	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.5	11.4	11.5	11.3	13.4	13.5	13.2
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome . . . . .	.580-581	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified . . . . .	.582-583,587	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause . . . . .	.584-586,588-589	8.3	8.4	8.2	7.9	8.1	7.8	10.4	10.5	10.4	12.3	12.3	12.2
Infections of kidney . . . . .	.590	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
Hyperplasia of prostate . . . . .	.600	0.2	0.4	...	0.2	0.4	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.2	0.4	...
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . . .	.630-676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.5	0.3	...	0.6
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . . . .	.630-638	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.1
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . . .	.640-676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.4	0.2	...	0.5
Congenital anomalies . . . . .	.740-759	5.1	5.6	4.6	4.8	5.3	4.3	6.4	6.9	6.0	7.0	7.7	6.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . .	.760-779	7.5	8.8	6.2	5.5	6.5	4.6	18.1	21.6	14.9	21.4	25.6	17.7
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome . . . . .	.767-769	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	3.7	4.5	2.9	4.4	5.3	3.5
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . .	.760-766,770-779	5.7	6.6	4.9	4.1	4.7	3.5	14.4	17.1	12.0	17.1	20.2	14.2
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions . . . . .	.780-799	12.8	14.7	11.1	11.8	13.2	10.3	18.8	23.0	15.1	22.1	27.1	17.6
All other diseases . . . . .	.Residual	66.0	63.8	68.1	67.0	63.5	70.4	60.6	65.7	55.9	70.3	76.5	64.6
Accidents and adverse effects . . . . .	.E800-E949	39.0	54.7	24.2	38.8	53.6	24.6	40.5	60.6	22.0	43.0	64.9	23.1
Motor vehicle accidents . . . . .	.E810-E825	19.8	28.6	11.5	20.2	28.8	11.9	17.9	27.2	9.3	17.8	27.7	8.8
All other accidents and adverse effects . . . . .	.E800-E807,E826-E949	19.2	26.1	12.7	18.6	24.8	12.6	22.6	33.4	12.8	25.2	37.2	14.4
Suicide . . . . .	.E950-E959	12.7	20.5	5.2	13.7	22.1	5.7	6.9	11.6	2.5	6.6	11.6	2.1
Homicide and legal intervention . . . . .	.E960-E978	8.7	13.4	4.2	5.4	7.9	3.0	26.5	43.9	10.7	31.9	53.3	12.6
All other external causes . . . . .	.E980-E999	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.6	2.2	3.5	1.0	2.5	4.0	1.2

Table 12. Age-adjusted death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1987

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races						All other					
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	535.5	698.6	403.3	511.1	668.2	384.1	688.0	898.1	520.1	778.6	1023.2	586.2
Shigellosis and amebiasis004,006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certain other intestinal infections.007-009	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tuberculosis010-018	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.7	2.7	1.0	1.9	3.1	1.0
Tuberculosis of respiratory system010-012	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	2.1	0.6	1.4	2.4	0.7
Other tuberculosis013-018	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
Whooping cough033	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas034-035	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection036	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Septicemia038	4.5	5.3	3.9	3.9	4.5	3.4	9.1	10.6	7.9	10.6	12.5	9.1
Acute poliomyelitis045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles055	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis070	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
Syphilis090-097	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
All other infectious and parasitic diseases. . .001-003,005,020-032,037,039-041,*042-*044, 046-054,056-066,071-088,098-139	7.4	12.3	2.6	6.1	10.4	1.8	14.9	24.1	6.9	18.3	30.1	8.3
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues140-208	132.9	163.2	111.0	130.1	158.4	109.7	153.0	200.2	118.4	172.2	227.9	132.0
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx140-149	2.4	3.7	1.3	2.2	3.3	1.3	3.8	6.4	1.6	4.3	7.3	1.9
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum150-159	30.7	39.1	24.0	29.3	37.3	23.0	40.8	53.2	31.3	44.3	57.8	34.1
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs160-165	39.7	60.2	23.6	39.1	58.6	23.8	43.7	72.5	21.7	50.0	84.2	24.3
Malignant neoplasm of breast174-175	12.5	0.2	22.9	12.4	0.2	22.8	13.0	0.3	23.0	15.0	0.3	26.5
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs179-187	12.9	15.4	12.2	12.2	14.2	11.9	18.8	25.8	14.6	21.6	30.6	16.3
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs188-189	5.0	7.6	3.0	5.1	7.8	3.0	4.3	6.1	3.0	4.9	6.8	3.4
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites.170-173,190-199	17.6	21.8	14.2	17.6	21.8	14.2	17.3	21.8	13.8	19.6	25.2	15.3
Leukemia204-208	4.9	6.1	3.9	4.9	6.3	3.9	4.4	5.3	3.7	4.7	5.7	3.9
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues200-203	7.3	8.9	5.9	7.3	9.0	5.9	7.0	8.8	5.6	7.9	10.1	6.2
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature210-239	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.8
Diabetes mellitus250	9.8	10.3	9.3	8.7	9.5	8.1	17.9	16.4	18.9	20.2	18.3	21.3
Nutritional deficiencies260-269	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7
Anemias280-285	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.0
Meningitis320-322	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8
Major cardiovascular diseases390-448	210.6	276.6	158.0	203.6	270.4	150.2	258.6	320.0	210.7	292.8	361.5	240.1
Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	169.6	229.6	121.7	165.0	225.9	116.3	199.9	253.6	158.0	226.9	287.1	180.8
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.390-398	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.7
Hypertensive heart disease402	5.0	5.7	4.3	3.8	4.4	3.2	14.2	16.2	12.4	16.8	19.4	14.6
Hypertensive heart and renal disease404	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.7
Ischemic heart disease410-414	113.9	159.3	77.9	114.5	161.7	76.9	106.2	136.6	82.7	118.4	150.8	93.6
Acute myocardial infarction.410	60.9	86.4	40.5	61.5	88.2	40.0	54.9	70.4	42.9	61.0	77.3	48.5
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease.411	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.5	2.2	1.0
Angina pectoris413	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease412,414	51.9	71.3	36.7	52.0	72.0	36.2	49.7	64.0	38.7	55.5	71.0	43.7

Other diseases of endocardium	424	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.3
All other forms of heart disease	415-423,425-429	46.1	59.9	35.0	42.3	55.3	31.9	74.1	95.2	57.7	85.9	110.6	66.9
Hypertension with or without renal disease	401,403	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	4.5	5.0	4.1	5.4	6.0	4.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	430-438	30.3	32.7	28.3	28.1	30.3	26.3	45.8	51.1	41.7	51.2	57.1	46.7
Intracerebral and other intracranial													
hemorrhage	431-432	5.4	6.1	4.9	4.7	5.2	4.3	10.2	12.5	8.4	11.1	13.7	9.0
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of													
cerebral arteries	434.0,434.9	4.2	4.7	3.9	4.1	4.5	3.7	5.5	6.3	4.8	6.2	7.1	5.5
Cerebral embolism	434.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular													
diseases	430,433,435-438	20.5	21.8	19.4	19.2	20.5	18.1	30.0	32.1	28.4	33.8	36.1	32.0
Atherosclerosis	440	3.6	4.1	3.2	3.6	4.2	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.8	4.4	3.3
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and													
capillaries	441-448	5.3	8.1	3.3	5.3	8.2	3.2	5.0	6.5	3.9	5.5	6.9	4.4
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	466	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pneumonia and influenza	480-487	13.1	17.7	10.0	12.5	16.8	9.7	16.4	23.5	11.1	18.2	26.4	12.2
Pneumonia	480-486	13.0	17.6	9.9	12.4	16.7	9.6	16.3	23.4	11.0	18.1	26.4	12.1
Influenza	487	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied													
conditions	490-496	18.7	26.9	13.2	19.2	27.4	13.7	14.1	21.6	8.7	15.5	24.0	9.5
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified.	490-491	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4
Emphysema	492	3.6	5.4	2.3	3.8	5.5	2.5	2.0	3.6	0.9	2.2	4.0	0.9
Asthma	493	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.2
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases													
and allied conditions	494-496	13.0	19.3	8.8	13.5	19.8	9.3	8.7	14.4	4.7	9.5	16.0	5.1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.6	2.4	1.1
Appendicitis	540-543	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal													
obstruction without mention of hernia	550-553,560	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	9.1	13.0	5.6	8.4	12.1	5.1	13.2	19.1	8.3	14.9	22.0	9.1
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder	574-575	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	580-589	4.8	6.0	3.9	4.1	5.3	3.3	9.9	11.6	8.6	11.3	13.4	9.8
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephritic													
syndrome	580-581	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and													
nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic,													
and renal sclerosis, unspecified	582-583,587	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired													
renal function, and small kidney of unknown													
cause	584-586,588-589	4.4	5.6	3.6	3.8	4.9	3.0	9.1	10.6	7.9	10.4	12.2	9.1
Infections of kidney	590	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.1	0.3	...
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the													
puerperium	630-676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.5	0.3	...	0.6
Pregnancy with abortive outcome.	630-638	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.1
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the													
puerperium	640-676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.4	0.2	...	0.5
Congenital anomalies	740-759	4.9	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.9	6.3	5.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal													
period	760-779	7.4	8.3	6.5	5.7	6.4	5.0	14.6	16.4	12.7	17.1	19.2	15.0
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and													
respiratory distress syndrome	767-769	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.2	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.5	4.0	2.9
Other conditions originating in the perinatal													
period	760-766,770-779	5.6	6.2	5.1	4.2	4.6	3.8	11.6	13.0	10.2	13.6	15.2	12.1
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.	780-799	9.5	12.2	7.0	8.2	10.6	6.0	17.0	22.1	12.6	19.8	26.2	14.5
All other diseases	Residual	38.2	46.2	31.8	35.5	42.8	29.6	55.6	69.0	45.0	63.8	80.1	51.0
Accidents and adverse effects	E800-E949	34.6	51.2	18.8	33.9	49.7	18.6	39.7	61.9	20.2	42.2	66.8	21.0
Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E825	19.5	28.1	11.0	19.8	28.4	11.4	17.9	27.8	9.2	17.9	28.5	8.7
All other accidents and adverse													
effects	E800-E807,E826-E949	15.2	23.1	7.8	14.0	21.3	7.2	21.7	34.2	11.0	24.2	38.4	12.3
Suicide	E950-E959	11.7	19.1	4.9	12.5	20.1	5.3	6.9	11.9	2.5	6.7	12.0	2.1
Homicide and legal intervention	E960-E978	8.6	13.2	4.1	5.3	7.7	2.9	26.4	44.0	10.5	31.8	53.8	12.3
All other external causes	E980-E999	1.2	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.6	2.2	3.6	1.0	2.5	4.2	1.2

Table 13. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975-87

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

Year	All races			White			All other					
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Total			Black		
							Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Infant mortality rate												
1987	10.1	11.2	8.9	8.6	9.6	7.6	15.4	16.9	13.9	17.9	19.6	16.0
1986	10.4	11.5	9.1	8.9	10.0	7.8	15.7	17.3	14.0	18.0	20.0	16.0
1985	10.6	11.9	9.3	9.3	10.6	8.0	15.8	17.2	14.4	18.2	19.9	16.5
1984	10.8	11.9	9.6	9.4	10.5	8.3	16.1	17.3	14.8	18.4	19.8	16.9
1983	11.2	12.3	10.0	9.7	10.8	8.6	16.8	18.3	15.2	19.2	21.1	17.2
1982	11.5	12.8	10.2	10.1	11.2	8.9	17.3	18.9	15.5	19.6	21.5	17.7
1981	11.9	13.1	10.7	10.5	11.7	9.2	17.8	19.2	16.3	20.0	21.7	18.3
1980	12.6	13.9	11.2	11.0	12.3	9.6	19.1	20.7	17.5	21.4	23.3	19.4
1979	13.1	14.5	11.6	11.4	12.8	9.9	19.8	21.5	18.1	21.8	23.7	19.8
1978	13.8	15.3	12.2	12.0	13.4	10.6	21.1	23.1	18.9	23.1	25.4	20.8
1977	14.1	15.8	12.4	12.3	13.9	10.7	21.7	23.7	19.6	23.6	25.9	21.3
1976	15.2	16.8	13.6	13.3	14.8	11.7	23.5	25.5	21.4	25.5	27.8	23.2
1975	16.1	17.9	14.2	14.2	15.9	12.3	24.2	26.2	22.2	26.2	28.3	24.0
1970	20.0	22.4	17.5	17.8	20.0	15.4	30.9	34.2	27.5	32.6	36.2	29.0
1960	26.0	29.3	22.6	22.9	26.0	19.6	43.2	47.9	38.5	44.3	49.1	39.4
1950	29.2	32.8	25.5	26.8	30.2	23.1	44.5	48.9	39.9	43.9	48.3	39.4
1940	47.0	52.5	41.3	43.2	48.3	37.8	73.8	82.2	65.2	72.9	81.1	64.6
Neonatal mortality rate												
1987	6.5	7.1	5.8	5.5	6.1	4.9	10.0	11.0	9.0	11.7	12.9	10.5
1986	6.7	7.4	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.1	10.1	11.1	9.1	11.7	13.0	10.5
1985	7.0	7.8	6.1	6.1	6.9	5.3	10.3	11.3	9.4	12.1	13.2	10.9
1984	7.0	7.7	6.3	6.2	6.8	5.5	10.2	11.0	9.5	11.8	12.7	10.9
1983	7.3	8.0	6.5	6.4	7.1	5.7	10.8	11.7	9.7	12.4	13.6	11.2
1982	7.7	8.5	6.9	6.8	7.5	6.0	11.3	12.4	10.3	13.1	14.3	11.8
1981	8.0	8.8	7.2	7.1	7.8	6.3	11.8	12.8	10.9	13.4	14.6	12.3
1980	8.5	9.3	7.6	7.5	8.3	6.6	12.5	13.5	11.5	14.1	15.3	12.8
1979	8.9	9.8	7.9	7.9	8.8	6.9	12.9	13.9	11.8	14.3	15.5	13.1
1978	9.5	10.5	8.4	8.4	9.3	7.4	14.0	15.5	12.4	15.5	17.2	13.7
1977	9.9	11.0	8.7	8.7	9.8	7.6	14.7	16.0	13.3	16.1	17.6	14.5
1976	10.9	12.0	9.7	9.7	10.7	8.5	16.3	17.7	14.9	17.9	19.5	16.3
1975	11.6	12.9	10.2	10.4	11.7	9.0	16.8	18.2	15.3	18.3	19.8	16.8
1970	15.1	17.0	13.1	13.8	15.5	11.9	21.4	23.9	18.9	22.8	25.4	20.1
1960	18.7	21.2	16.1	17.2	19.7	14.7	26.9	30.0	23.6	27.8	31.1	24.5
1950	20.5	23.3	17.5	19.4	22.2	16.4	27.5	30.8	24.2	27.8	31.1	24.4
1940	28.8	32.6	24.7	27.2	30.9	23.3	39.7	44.9	34.5	39.9	44.8	34.9
Postneonatal mortality rate												
1987	3.6	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.6	2.7	5.4	5.9	4.9	6.1	6.8	5.5
1986	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	2.7	5.6	6.2	4.9	6.3	7.0	5.6
1985	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	2.7	5.5	6.0	5.0	6.1	6.7	5.6
1984	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.8	5.8	6.3	5.3	6.5	7.1	5.9
1983	3.9	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.7	2.9	6.0	6.6	5.4	6.8	7.4	6.1
1982	3.8	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.8	5.9	6.5	5.3	6.6	7.3	5.9
1981	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.0	6.0	6.5	5.4	6.6	7.1	6.0
1980	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.0	6.6	7.2	6.0	7.3	7.9	6.6
1979	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.0	6.9	7.6	6.3	7.5	8.2	6.7
1978	4.3	4.7	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.2	7.0	7.6	6.5	7.6	8.2	7.0
1977	4.2	4.8	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.1	7.0	7.7	6.3	7.6	8.3	6.8
1976	4.3	4.8	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.2	7.2	7.8	6.5	7.6	8.4	6.9
1975	4.5	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.3	7.5	8.0	6.9	7.9	8.5	7.2
1970	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	9.5	10.3	8.6	9.9	10.8	8.9
1960	7.3	8.1	6.5	5.7	6.3	4.9	16.4	17.8	14.8	16.5	18.0	14.9
1950	8.7	9.4	8.0	7.4	8.0	6.7	16.9	18.1	15.7	16.1	17.2	15.0
1940	18.3	19.9	16.6	16.0	17.5	14.5	34.1	37.3	30.7	33.0	36.4	29.7

Table 14. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of infant death: United States, 1987

[Rates per 100,000 live births]

<i>Rank order</i> ¹	<i>Cause of death</i> (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
...	All causes	38,408	1,008.2
1	Congenital anomalies740-759	7,884	207.0
2	Sudden infant death syndrome798.0	5,230	137.3
3	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight765	3,354	88.0
4	Respiratory distress syndrome769	3,283	86.2
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy761	1,399	36.7
6	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	950	24.9
7	Infections specific to the perinatal period771	862	22.6
8	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes.762	839	22.0
9	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia.768	791	20.8
10	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	674	17.7
...	All other causesResidual	13,142	345.0

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

Table 15. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for 61 selected causes by race: United States, 1987

[Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races		All other		All races		All other	
	Number	White	Total	Black	White	Total	Black	Rate
All causes	38,408	25,810	12,598	11,461	1,008.2	862.5	1,542.2	1,786.4
Certain intestinal infections008-009	93	51	42	40	2.4	1.7	5.1	6.2
Whooping cough033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection036	66	54	12	11	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7
Septicemia038	254	148	106	99	6.7	4.9	13.0	15.4
Viral diseases045-079	113	81	32	27	3.0	2.7	3.9	4.2
Congenital syphilis090	14	5	9	9	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.4
Remainder of infectious and parasitic diseases001,007, 010-032,034-035,037,039-041,*042-*044,080-088,091-139	207	106	101	98	5.4	3.5	12.4	15.3
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues140-208	101	87	14	11	2.7	2.9	1.7	1.7
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature210-239	59	54	5	3	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.5
Diseases of thymus gland254	7	5	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Cystic fibrosis277.0	17	15	2	2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs280-289	63	40	23	18	1.7	1.3	2.8	2.8
Meningitis320-322	214	132	82	69	5.6	4.4	10.0	10.8
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs323-389	458	338	120	99	12.0	11.3	14.7	15.4
Acute upper respiratory infections460-465	28	17	11	9	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.4
Bronchitis and bronchiolitis466,490-491	99	64	35	29	2.6	2.1	4.3	4.5
Pneumonia and influenza480-487	674	412	262	227	17.7	13.8	32.1	35.4
Pneumonia480-486	666	407	259	226	17.5	13.6	31.7	35.2
Influenza487	8	5	3	1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Remainder of diseases of respiratory system470-478,492-519	431	282	149	134	11.3	9.4	18.2	20.9
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia550-553,560	94	50	44	38	2.5	1.7	5.4	5.9
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis535,555-558	110	60	50	48	2.9	2.0	6.1	7.5
Remainder of diseases of digestive system520-534,536-543,562-579	181	115	66	59	4.8	3.8	8.1	9.2
Congenital anomalies740-759	7,884	6,172	1,712	1,453	207.0	206.2	209.6	226.5
Anencephalus and similar anomalies740	545	460	85	72	14.3	15.4	10.4	11.2
Spina bifida741	77	62	15	13	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0
Congenital hydrocephalus742.3	176	125	51	44	4.6	4.2	6.2	6.9
Other congenital anomalies of central nervous system and eye742.0-742.2,742.4-742.9,743	317	246	71	61	8.3	8.2	8.7	9.5
Congenital anomalies of heart745-746	2,381	1,854	527	458	62.5	62.0	64.5	71.4
Other congenital anomalies of circulatory system747	597	433	164	139	15.7	14.5	20.1	21.7
Congenital anomalies of respiratory system748	1,111	871	240	206	29.2	29.1	29.4	32.1
Congenital anomalies of digestive system749-751	132	91	41	35	3.5	3.0	5.0	5.5
Congenital anomalies of genitourinary system752-753	451	378	73	61	11.8	12.6	8.9	9.5
Congenital anomalies of musculoskeletal system754-756	532	428	104	90	14.0	14.3	12.7	14.0
Down's syndrome758.0	86	64	22	17	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.6
Other chromosomal anomalies758.1-758.9	781	619	162	123	20.5	20.7	19.8	19.2
All other and unspecified congenital anomalies744,757,759	698	541	157	134	18.3	18.1	19.2	20.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period760-779	18,070	11,300	6,770	6,336	474.4	377.6	828.7	987.6
Newborn affected by maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy760	121	83	38	36	3.2	2.8	4.7	5.6
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy761	1,399	927	472	442	36.7	31.0	57.8	68.9
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes762	839	589	250	232	22.0	19.7	30.6	36.2
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery763	86	48	38	32	2.3	1.6	4.7	5.0
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition764	23	15	8	8	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight765	3,354	1,778	1,576	1,496	88.0	59.4	192.9	233.2
Disorders relating to long gestation and high birthweight766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth trauma767	248	159	89	82	6.5	5.3	10.9	12.8
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia768	791	503	288	269	20.8	16.8	35.3	41.9
Fetal distress in liveborn infant768.2-768.4	166	120	46	41	4.4	4.0	5.6	6.4
Birth asphyxia768.5-768.9	625	383	242	228	16.4	12.8	29.6	35.5
Respiratory distress syndrome769	3,283	2,290	993	934	86.2	76.5	121.6	145.6
Other respiratory conditions of newborn770	3,556	2,307	1,249	1,163	93.3	77.1	152.9	181.3
Infections specific to the perinatal period771	862	562	300	268	22.6	18.8	36.7	41.8
Neonatal hemorrhage772	334	222	112	98	8.8	7.4	13.7	15.3
Hemolytic disease of newborn, due to isoimmunization, and other perinatal jaundice773-774	27	23	4	3	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
Syndrome of "infant of a diabetic mother" and neonatal diabetes mellitus775.0-775.1	8	5	3	2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn776.0	3	3	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
All other and ill-defined conditions originating in the perinatal period775.2-775.9,776.1-779	3,136	1,786	1,350	1,271	82.3	59.7	165.3	198.1
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions780-799	6,137	4,168	1,969	1,762	161.1	139.3	241.0	274.6
Sudden infant death syndrome798.0	5,230	3,605	1,625	1,447	137.3	120.5	198.9	225.5
Symptoms, signs, and all other ill-defined conditions780-797,798.1-799	907	563	344	315	23.8	18.8	42.1	49.1
Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	950	650	300	272	24.9	21.7	36.7	42.4
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction of respiratory tract or suffocationE911-E912	159	110	49	45	4.2	3.7	6.0	7.0

Table 17. Total deaths and death rates, and infant and neonatal deaths and mortality rates for each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States, 1987

Race, sex, and area	Total deaths		Infant deaths (under 1 year)		Neonatal deaths (under 28 days)	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ²
United States	2,123,323	872.4	38,408	10.1	24,627	6.5
Male	1,107,958	934.7	21,798	11.2	13,872	7.1
Female	1,015,365	813.1	16,610	8.9	10,755	5.8
White	1,843,067	895.5	25,810	8.6	16,448	5.5
Male	953,382	947.8	14,763	9.6	9,308	6.1
Female	889,685	845.5	11,047	7.6	7,140	4.9
All other	280,256	745.8	12,598	15.4	8,179	10.0
Male	154,576	861.5	7,035	16.9	4,564	11.0
Female	125,680	640.0	5,563	13.9	3,615	9.0
Black	254,814	856.9	11,461	17.9	7,520	11.7
Male	139,551	989.5	6,391	19.6	4,190	12.9
Female	115,263	737.3	5,070	16.0	3,330	10.5
New England	118,096	919.5	1,480	7.9	1,032	5.5
Maine	11,282	950.5	139	8.3	84	5.0
New Hampshire	8,417	796.3	132	7.8	94	5.5
Vermont	4,768	870.1	69	8.5	42	5.2
Massachusetts	55,599	949.6	611	7.2	434	5.1
Rhode Island	9,703	984.1	118	8.4	85	6.1
Connecticut	28,327	882.2	411	8.8	293	6.2
Middle Atlantic	371,184	991.6	5,654	10.3	3,897	7.1
New York	173,567	973.7	2,906	10.7	1,992	7.3
New Jersey	72,181	940.8	1,063	9.4	719	6.3
Pennsylvania	125,436	1050.9	1,685	10.4	1,186	7.3
East North Central	372,254	888.3	6,473	10.3	4,191	6.7
Ohio	99,240	920.3	1,461	9.3	904	5.7
Indiana	48,906	884.2	790	10.1	500	6.4
Illinois	102,314	883.4	2,102	11.6	1,408	7.8
Michigan	79,622	865.5	1,508	10.7	1,017	7.2
Wisconsin	42,172	877.3	612	8.6	362	5.1
West North Central	161,548	916.1	2,448	9.3	1,456	5.6
Minnesota	34,524	813.1	564	8.7	335	5.1
Iowa	27,234	961.0	343	9.1	209	5.5
Missouri	50,695	993.4	769	10.2	477	6.3
North Dakota	5,483	815.9	90	8.7	50	4.9
South Dakota	6,672	941.0	114	9.9	57	5.0
Nebraska	14,827	930.2	204	8.6	111	4.7
Kansas	22,113	893.1	364	9.5	217	5.6
South Atlantic	378,797	908.7	7,225	11.5	4,807	7.6
Delaware	5,603	870.0	116	11.7	82	8.3
Maryland	38,034	838.7	831	11.5	573	7.9
District of Columbia	7,430	1194.5	197	19.3	147	14.4
Virginia	46,665	790.4	923	10.2	607	6.7
West Virginia	19,767	1042.0	219	9.8	151	6.7
North Carolina	55,316	862.6	1,112	11.9	755	8.1
South Carolina	28,493	831.9	673	12.7	455	8.6
Georgia	50,199	806.8	1,306	12.7	866	8.4
Florida	127,290	1058.7	1,848	10.6	1,171	6.7
East South Central	141,859	927.8	2,587	11.7	1,674	7.6
Kentucky	34,598	928.3	499	9.7	309	6.0
Tennessee	44,919	925.2	795	11.7	518	7.6
Alabama	37,708	923.5	727	12.2	483	8.1
Mississippi	24,634	938.4	566	13.7	364	8.8
West South Central	210,184	781.1	4,446	9.7	2,770	6.0
Arkansas	24,429	1023.0	356	10.3	204	5.9
Louisiana	36,443	816.9	872	11.8	571	7.7
Oklahoma	29,290	895.2	458	9.6	270	5.6
Texas	120,022	714.9	2,760	9.1	1,725	5.7
Mountain	92,411	701.8	2,177	9.4	1,275	5.5
Montana	6,613	817.4	122	10.0	56	4.6
Idaho	7,343	735.8	165	10.4	99	6.2
Wyoming	3,045	621.4	69	9.2	46	6.1
Colorado	21,093	640.0	527	9.8	321	6.0
New Mexico	10,344	689.6	221	8.1	139	5.1
Arizona	26,969	796.5	601	9.5	379	6.0
Utah	9,120	542.9	312	8.8	149	4.2
Nevada	7,884	782.9	160	9.6	86	5.2
Pacific	276,990	758.2	5,918	9.2	3,525	5.5
Washington	35,022	771.7	682	9.7	366	5.2
Oregon	24,265	890.8	403	10.4	214	5.5
California	209,424	757.1	4,546	9.0	2,780	5.5
Alaska	2,055	391.4	121	10.4	64	5.5
Hawaii	6,224	574.7	166	8.9	101	5.4

¹Per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area.²Per 1,000 live births in each race-sex group and area.

Table 18. Deaths and death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States, 1987

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

Race, sex, and area	Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)		Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140-208)		Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)		Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)		Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E825)		Suicide (E950-E959)	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	United States	760,353	312.4	476,927	195.9	149,835	61.6	95,020	39.0	48,290	19.8	30,796	12.7
Male	385,217	325.0	254,653	214.8	59,061	49.8	64,816	54.7	33,904	28.6	24,272	20.5
Female	375,136	300.4	222,274	178.0	90,774	72.7	30,204	24.2	14,386	11.5	6,524	5.2
White	675,732	328.3	418,473	203.3	130,047	63.2	79,810	38.8	41,581	20.2	28,217	13.7
Male	342,063	340.1	221,757	220.5	50,237	49.9	53,936	53.6	29,017	28.8	22,188	22.1
Female	333,669	317.1	196,716	186.9	79,810	75.8	25,874	24.6	12,564	11.9	6,029	5.7
All other	84,621	225.2	58,454	155.5	19,788	52.7	15,210	40.5	6,709	17.9	2,579	6.9
Male	43,154	240.5	32,896	183.3	8,824	49.2	10,880	60.6	4,887	27.2	2,084	11.6
Female	41,467	211.1	25,558	130.1	10,964	55.8	4,330	22.0	1,822	9.3	495	2.5
Black	77,747	261.5	53,027	178.3	17,907	60.2	12,777	43.0	5,287	17.8	1,963	6.6
Male	38,934	276.1	29,928	212.2	7,852	55.7	9,159	64.9	3,913	27.7	1,635	11.6
Female	38,813	248.3	23,099	147.8	10,055	64.3	3,618	23.1	1,374	8.8	328	2.1
New England	42,771	333.0	28,213	219.7	7,823	60.9	3,979	31.0	1,855	14.4	1,413	11.0
Maine	4,151	349.7	2,693	226.9	770	64.9	402	33.9	217	18.3	168	14.2
New Hampshire	2,960	280.0	1,986	187.9	612	57.9	336	31.8	174	16.5	148	14.0
Vermont	1,670	304.7	1,070	195.3	314	57.3	219	40.0	112	20.4	92	16.8
Massachusetts	20,122	343.7	13,277	226.8	3,775	64.5	1,729	29.5	748	12.8	579	9.9
Rhode Island	3,626	367.7	2,282	231.4	603	61.2	314	31.8	140	14.2	127	12.9
Connecticut	10,242	319.0	6,905	215.0	1,749	54.5	979	30.5	464	14.5	299	9.3
Middle Atlantic	141,885	379.0	84,419	225.5	22,290	59.5	12,721	34.0	5,658	15.1	3,358	9.0
New York	67,392	378.1	38,402	215.4	9,782	54.9	5,807	32.6	2,495	14.0	1,247	7.0
New Jersey	26,950	351.3	17,161	223.7	4,458	58.1	2,422	31.6	1,094	14.3	618	8.1
Pennsylvania	47,543	398.3	28,856	241.8	8,050	67.4	4,492	37.6	2,069	17.3	1,493	12.5
East North Central	140,584	335.5	84,247	201.0	26,305	62.8	14,426	34.4	7,354	17.5	4,895	11.7
Ohio	37,534	348.1	22,925	212.6	6,712	62.2	3,647	33.8	1,831	17.0	1,201	11.1
Indiana	17,857	322.9	11,057	199.9	3,816	69.0	2,143	38.7	1,127	20.4	719	13.0
Illinois	39,008	336.8	23,180	200.1	6,908	59.6	3,835	33.1	1,835	15.8	1,210	10.4
Michigan	30,472	331.2	17,641	191.8	5,473	59.5	3,148	34.2	1,730	18.8	1,083	11.8
Wisconsin	15,713	326.9	9,444	196.5	3,396	70.6	1,653	34.4	831	17.3	682	14.2
West North Central	58,573	332.2	35,066	198.9	12,578	71.3	6,891	39.1	3,293	18.7	2,407	13.6
Minnesota	11,838	278.8	7,708	181.5	2,886	68.0	1,469	34.6	601	14.2	546	12.9
Iowa	10,396	366.8	5,903	208.3	2,182	77.0	1,053	37.2	508	17.9	400	14.1
Missouri	18,405	360.7	11,128	218.1	3,797	74.4	2,152	42.2	1,085	21.3	749	14.7
North Dakota	1,949	290.0	1,258	187.2	472	70.2	236	35.1	113	16.8	85	12.6
South Dakota	2,520	355.4	1,366	192.7	482	68.0	315	44.4	156	22.0	102	14.4
Nebraska	5,521	346.4	3,075	192.9	1,117	70.1	640	40.2	296	18.6	189	11.9
Kansas	7,944	320.8	4,628	186.9	1,642	66.3	1,026	41.4	534	21.6	336	13.6
South Atlantic	133,029	319.1	85,937	206.2	27,847	66.8	18,423	44.2	9,714	23.3	5,811	13.9
Delaware	2,052	318.6	1,361	211.3	293	45.5	266	41.3	152	23.6	98	15.2
Maryland	13,115	289.2	9,106	200.8	2,325	51.3	1,602	35.3	815	18.0	527	11.6
District of Columbia	2,155	346.5	1,633	262.5	390	62.7	210	33.8	82	13.2	44	7.1
Virginia	16,000	271.0	10,796	182.9	3,443	58.3	2,295	38.9	1,075	18.2	831	14.1
West Virginia	7,717	406.8	4,270	225.1	1,325	69.8	939	49.5	503	26.5	243	12.8
North Carolina	19,494	304.0	12,133	189.2	4,519	70.5	3,094	48.2	1,577	24.6	784	12.2
South Carolina	9,865	288.0	5,897	172.2	2,556	74.6	1,932	56.4	1,087	31.7	437	12.8
Georgia	16,645	287.5	10,576	170.0	4,034	64.8	2,955	47.5	1,618	26.0	826	13.3
Florida	45,986	382.5	30,165	250.9	8,962	74.5	5,130	42.7	2,805	23.3	2,021	16.8
East South Central	50,786	332.2	31,025	202.9	11,256	73.6	7,738	50.6	4,178	27.3	1,854	12.1
Kentucky	12,658	339.6	7,635	204.9	2,646	71.0	1,730	46.4	883	23.7	508	13.6
Tennessee	15,853	326.5	9,979	205.5	3,776	77.8	2,335	48.1	1,298	26.7	612	12.6
Alabama	13,141	321.8	8,351	204.5	2,960	72.5	2,159	52.9	1,185	29.0	449	11.0
Mississippi	9,134	348.0	5,060	192.8	1,874	71.4	1,514	57.7	812	30.9	285	10.9
West South Central	72,513	269.5	45,131	167.7	15,161	56.3	10,874	40.4	5,524	20.5	3,461	12.9
Arkansas	8,751	366.5	5,333	223.3	2,068	86.6	1,275	53.4	658	27.6	342	14.3
Louisiana	13,055	292.6	8,122	182.1	2,513	56.3	1,838	41.2	867	19.4	558	12.5
Oklahoma	10,644	325.3	6,379	195.0	2,388	73.0	1,372	41.9	669	20.4	441	13.5
Texas	40,063	238.6	25,297	150.7	8,192	48.8	6,389	38.1	3,330	19.8	2,120	12.6
Mountain	28,864	219.2	19,978	151.7	5,738	43.6	5,811	44.1	3,209	24.4	2,457	18.7
Montana	2,125	262.7	1,502	185.7	435	53.8	424	52.4	223	27.6	158	19.5
Idaho	2,352	235.7	1,541	154.4	588	58.9	456	45.7	263	26.4	176	17.6
Wyoming	949	193.7	680	138.8	203	41.4	203	41.4	107	21.8	78	15.9
Colorado	6,366	193.1	4,395	133.3	1,338	40.6	1,226	37.2	615	18.7	562	17.1
New Mexico	2,893	192.9	2,125	141.7	579	38.6	815	54.3	525	35.0	301	20.1
Arizona	8,649	255.4	6,152	181.7	1,519	44.9	1,720	50.8	925	27.3	685	20.2
Utah	2,961	176.3	1,667	99.2	662	39.4	576	34.3	307	18.3	231	13.8
Nevada	2,569	255.1	1,916	190.3	414	41.1	391	38.8	244	24.2	266	26.4

Table 18. Deaths and death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States, 1987—Con.[Rates per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area. Numbers after causes of death are category numbers of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*]

Race, sex, and area	Diseases of heart (390–398, 402, 404–429)		Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140–208)		Cerebrovascular diseases (430–438)		Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949)		Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E825)		Suicide (E950–E959)	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	Pacific	91,348	250.0	62,911	172.2	20,837	57.0	14,157	38.8	7,505	20.5	5,140	14.1
Washington	11,574	255.0	8,146	179.5	2,628	57.9	1,735	38.2	865	19.1	698	15.4
Oregon	8,024	294.6	5,541	203.4	1,954	71.7	1,249	45.9	642	23.6	408	15.0
California	69,273	250.4	47,353	171.2	15,705	56.8	10,542	38.1	5,774	20.9	3,829	13.8
Alaska	481	91.6	442	84.2	88	16.8	320	61.0	90	17.1	94	17.9
Hawaii	1,996	184.3	1,429	131.9	462	42.7	311	28.7	134	12.4	111	10.2

Table 19. Deaths by age according to specified Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic origin, and sex: Total of 18 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

[For listing of reporting States, see Technical notes]

<i>Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic origin, and sex</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-54 years</i>	<i>55-64 years</i>	<i>65-74 years</i>	<i>75-84 years</i>	<i>85 years and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
All origins	1,041,220	20,386	3,959	4,522	19,698	31,569	39,742	59,069	135,554	233,167	279,798	213,426	330
Male	542,894	11,571	2,242	2,854	14,681	22,969	27,048	37,176	83,166	134,722	136,287	69,939	239
Female	498,326	8,815	1,717	1,668	5,017	8,600	12,694	21,893	52,388	98,445	143,511	143,487	91
Hispanic	49,776	2,952	618	558	3,092	4,278	4,032	4,185	6,966	8,349	8,987	5,706	53
Male	30,090	1,681	354	331	2,521	3,367	3,058	2,759	4,218	4,760	4,558	2,432	51
Female	19,686	1,271	264	227	571	911	974	1,426	2,748	3,589	4,429	3,274	2
Mexican	29,900	1,854	413	377	2,011	2,165	1,892	2,235	4,214	5,192	5,791	3,729	27
Male	17,960	1,074	233	232	1,669	1,730	1,400	1,438	2,509	3,010	3,011	1,628	26
Female	11,940	780	180	145	342	435	492	797	1,705	2,182	2,780	2,101	1
Puerto Rican	7,368	259	72	64	374	957	1,050	894	1,122	1,126	963	486	1
Male	4,561	139	34	39	287	734	824	630	699	593	418	163	1
Female	2,807	120	38	25	87	223	226	264	423	533	545	323	-
Cuban	1,753	24	4	4	21	97	99	142	312	354	431	265	-
Male	1,046	16	3	3	15	84	83	109	219	211	205	98	-
Female	707	8	1	1	6	13	16	33	93	143	226	167	-
Central and South American	3,302	201	37	34	289	474	409	356	393	461	424	223	1
Male	1,974	108	24	17	234	375	316	207	206	229	176	81	1
Female	1,328	93	13	17	55	99	93	149	187	232	248	142	-
Other and unknown Hispanic	7,453	614	92	79	397	585	582	558	925	1,216	1,378	1,003	24
Male	4,549	344	60	40	316	444	435	375	585	717	748	462	23
Female	2,904	270	32	39	81	141	147	183	340	499	630	541	1
Non-Hispanic ¹	944,683	15,807	3,115	3,678	15,394	25,160	33,135	51,715	121,971	214,281	259,947	200,352	128
Male	486,218	8,949	1,763	2,347	11,265	18,010	22,116	32,212	74,574	123,543	126,328	65,033	78
Female	458,465	6,858	1,352	1,331	4,129	7,150	11,019	19,503	47,397	90,738	133,619	135,319	50
White	805,829	9,965	2,102	2,668	11,109	17,151	23,213	38,833	99,945	184,948	231,918	183,906	71
Male	409,656	5,718	1,194	1,692	8,094	12,438	15,528	24,389	61,706	107,465	112,520	58,870	42
Female	396,173	4,247	908	976	3,015	4,713	7,685	14,444	38,239	77,483	119,398	125,036	29
Black	121,812	5,201	866	849	3,689	7,255	8,942	11,495	19,523	25,754	24,281	13,910	47
Male	66,410	2,875	482	553	2,735	5,031	5,973	6,990	11,381	13,914	11,460	4,987	29
Female	55,402	2,326	384	296	954	2,224	2,969	4,505	8,142	11,840	12,821	8,923	18
Not stated ²	46,761	1,627	226	286	1,212	2,131	2,575	3,169	6,617	10,537	10,864	7,368	149
Male	26,586	941	125	176	895	1,592	1,874	2,205	4,374	6,419	5,401	2,474	110
Female	20,175	686	101	110	317	539	701	964	2,243	4,118	5,463	4,894	39

¹Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 20. Deaths for the 10 leading causes of death for Hispanic and white non-Hispanic origin, for specified age groups: Total of 18 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes. For a listing of reporting States see Technical notes]

Hispanic			White non-Hispanic		
Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number
All ages ¹			All ages ¹		
...	All causes	49,776	...	All causes	805,829
1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	12,622	1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	299,950
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	8,431	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	183,997
3	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	4,637	3	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	56,674
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	2,698	4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	32,818
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	1,939	5	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	31,741
4	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	2,715	...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	16,261
5	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	2,301	...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	15,480
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	1,684	6	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	28,451
7	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	1,484	7	Diabetes mellitus250	13,292
8	Diabetes mellitus250	1,483	8	Suicide.E950-E959	12,009
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection*042-*044	1,467	9	Atherosclerosis.440	9,385
10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period760-779	1,320	10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	9,296
...	All other causesResidual	11,632	...	All other causesResidual	128,216
1-14 years			1-14 years		
...	All causes	1,176	...	All causes	4,770
1	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	467	1	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	2,106
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	247	...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	1,046
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	220	...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	1,060
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	138	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	577
3	Congenital anomalies740-759	110	3	Congenital anomalies740-759	379
4	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	58	4	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	173
5	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	33	5	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	138
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection*042-*044	28	6	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	92
7	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	27	7	Suicide.E950-E959	91
8	Meningococcal infection036	13	8	Meningitis.320-322	63
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period760-779	12	9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	49
9	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature210-239	12	10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature210-239	48
...	All other causesResidual	278	...	All other causesResidual	1,054
15-24 years			15-24 years		
...	All causes	3,092	...	All causes	11,109
1	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	1,272	1	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	6,208
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	917	...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	4,938
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	355	...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	1,270
2	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	789	2	Suicide.E950-E959	1,658
3	Suicide.E950-E959	284	3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	621
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	150	4	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	610
5	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	71	5	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	279
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection*042-*044	65	6	Congenital anomalies740-759	153
7	Congenital anomalies740-759	26	7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection*042-*044	128
8	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	22	8	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	77
9	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	21	8	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	77
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	16	10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	43
...	All other causesResidual	376	...	All other causesResidual	1,255
25-44 years			25-44 years		
...	All causes	8,310	...	All causes	40,364
1	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	1,737	1	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	8,825
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	1,001	...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	5,375
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	736	...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	3,450
2	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	1,197	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	7,179
3	Human immunodeficiency virus infection*042-*044	1,092	3	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	4,752
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	782	4	Suicide.E950-E959	4,471
5	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	565	5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection*042-*044	3,457
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	463	6	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	1,703
7	Suicide.E950-E959	430	7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	1,325
8	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	208	8	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	845
9	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	124	9	Diabetes mellitus250	591
10	Septicemia038	64	10	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	527
...	All other causesResidual	1,648	...	All other causesResidual	6,689

See footnote at end of table.

Table 20. Deaths for the 10 leading causes of death for Hispanic and white non-Hispanic origin, for specified age groups: Total of 18 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987—Con.

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes. For a listing of reporting States, see Technical notes]

Hispanic			White non-Hispanic		
Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number
45-64 years			45-64 years		
...	All causes	11,151	...	All causes	138,778
1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	3,036	1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	51,204
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	2,818	2	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	43,956
3	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	827	3	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	5,001
4	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	610	4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	4,965
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	334	5	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	4,847
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	276	...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	2,362
5	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	588	...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	2,485
6	Diabetes mellitus250	489	6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	4,056
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection*042-*044	259	7	SuicideE950-E959	3,001
8	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	204	8	Diabetes mellitus250	2,478
9	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	196	9	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	1,829
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	175	10	Human immunodeficiency virus infection*042-*044	1,106
...	All other causesResidual	1,949	...	All other causesResidual	16,335
65 years and over			65 years and over		
...	All causes	23,042	...	All causes	600,772
1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	8,831	1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	250,527
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	4,535	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.140-208	124,379
3	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	1,873	3	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	50,677
4	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	1,049	4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	27,499
5	Diabetes mellitus250	925	5	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	25,748
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	766	6	Diabetes mellitus250	10,169
7	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	435	7	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	9,478
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	163	...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	2,483
...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	272	...	All other accidents and adverse effects.E800-E807,E826-E949	6,995
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis580-589	417	8	Atherosclerosis.440	8,985
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	382	9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis580-589	6,659
10	Septicemia038	324	10	Septicemia038	5,628
...	All other causesResidual	3,505	...	All other causesResidual	81,023

¹Includes deaths under 1 year of age.

Table 21. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths and mortality rates, by specified Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic origin: Total of 18 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1987

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

Age	All origins	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic			Not stated ³
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic ¹	Total ²	White	Black	
Number										
Under 1 year	20,386	2,952	1,854	259	24	815	15,807	9,965	5,201	1,627
Under 28 days	12,983	1,885	1,201	155	13	516	9,844	6,243	3,233	1,254
28 days-11 months	7,403	1,067	653	104	11	299	5,963	3,722	1,968	373
Rate										
Under 1 year	⁴ 10.0	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.5	9.2	9.8	8.4	16.5	...
Under 28 days	⁴ 6.3	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.1	5.8	6.1	5.2	10.3	...
28 days-11 months	⁴ 3.6	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.1	6.3	...

¹Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.
²Includes races other than white and black.
³Includes infant deaths that occurred in States that did not report Hispanic origin on the death certificate.
⁴Figures for origin not stated included in All origins but not distributed among origin groups.

Table 22. Number of autopsies and percent of deaths for which autopsies were reported for 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1987

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order ¹	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Total deaths	Reported autopsy	
			Number	Percent
...	All causes	2,123,323	253,023	11.9
1	Diseases of heart390-398,402,404-429	760,353	61,339	8.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues140-208	476,927	21,331	4.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases430-438	149,835	6,022	4.0
4	Accidents and adverse effectsE800-E949	95,020	46,291	48.7
...	Motor vehicle accidentsE810-E825	48,290	24,496	50.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effectsE800-E807,E826-E949	46,730	21,795	46.6
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions490-496	78,380	4,438	5.7
6	Pneumonia and influenza480-487	69,225	6,452	9.3
7	Diabetes mellitus250	38,532	1,961	5.1
8	SuicideE950-E959	30,796	16,316	53.0
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis571	26,201	5,334	20.4
10	Atherosclerosis440	22,474	721	3.2
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis580-589	22,052	1,190	5.4
12	Homicide and legal interventionE960-E978	21,103	20,254	96.0
13	Septicemia038	19,916	2,021	10.1
14	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period760-779	18,222	4,769	26.2
15	Human immunodeficiency virus infection*042-*044	13,468	2,138	15.9
...	All other causesResidual	280,819	52,446	18.7

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

Table 23. Deaths and percent distribution of deaths, by marital status according to race and sex: United States, 1987

Marital status	All races						All other					
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
Total	2,068,117	1,075,911	992,206	1,804,793	930,980	873,813	263,324	144,931	118,393	239,617	130,913	108,704
Never married . .	212,576	130,305	82,271	169,625	100,547	69,078	42,951	29,758	13,193	39,784	27,296	12,488
Ever married . . .	1,844,945	937,880	907,065	1,627,840	825,119	802,721	217,105	112,761	104,344	196,768	101,358	95,410
Married	925,923	654,252	271,671	822,412	582,597	239,815	103,511	71,655	31,856	91,478	63,231	28,247
Widowed	761,466	191,563	569,903	673,675	166,042	507,633	87,791	25,521	62,270	81,229	23,631	57,598
Divorced	157,556	92,065	65,491	131,753	76,480	55,273	25,803	15,585	10,218	24,061	14,496	9,565
Not stated	10,596	7,726	2,870	7,328	5,314	2,014	3,268	2,412	856	3,065	2,259	806
	Percent distribution											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married . .	10.3	12.2	8.3	9.4	10.9	7.9	16.5	20.9	11.2	16.8	21.2	11.6
Ever married . . .	89.7	87.8	91.7	90.6	89.1	92.1	83.5	79.1	88.8	83.2	78.8	88.4
Married	45.0	61.2	27.5	45.8	62.9	27.5	39.8	50.3	27.1	38.7	49.1	26.2
Widowed	37.0	17.9	57.6	37.5	17.9	58.2	33.8	17.9	53.0	34.3	18.4	53.4
Divorced	7.7	8.6	6.6	7.3	8.3	6.3	9.9	10.9	8.7	10.2	11.3	8.9

Table 24. Deaths and death rates from 16 selected subcategories of Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, by race and sex: United States, 1987

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of diseases, 1975)	All other											
	All races			White			Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ¹ . . .140-208	476,927	254,653	222,274	418,473	221,757	196,716	58,454	32,896	25,558	53,027	29,928	23,099
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus150	9,089	6,723	2,366	7,022	5,190	1,832	2,067	1,533	534	1,965	1,452	513
Malignant neoplasm of stomach151	13,742	8,241	5,501	11,194	6,721	4,473	2,548	1,520	1,028	2,132	1,285	847
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus153,154	56,334	27,889	28,445	50,113	24,901	25,212	6,221	2,988	3,233	5,610	2,642	2,968
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas157	23,737	11,550	12,187	20,664	10,040	10,624	3,073	1,510	1,563	2,778	1,348	1,430
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung162	130,009	87,261	42,748	114,888	76,398	38,490	15,121	10,863	4,258	13,886	10,065	3,821
Malignant melanoma of skin172	5,913	3,635	2,278	5,786	3,578	2,208	127	57	70	108	46	62
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri180	4,425	...	4,425	3,349	...	3,349	1,076	...	1,076	969	...	969
Malignant neoplasms of body of uterus and of uterus, part unspecified179,182	5,894	...	5,894	5,002	...	5,002	892	...	892	841	...	841
Malignant neoplasm of ovary183.0	11,838	...	11,838	10,843	...	10,843	995	...	995	880	...	880
Malignant neoplasm of prostate185	27,864	27,864	...	23,169	23,169	...	4,695	4,695	...	4,488	4,488	...
Malignant neoplasm of bladder188	9,589	6,490	3,099	8,742	6,006	2,736	847	484	363	785	444	341
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs189	9,812	5,954	3,858	8,927	5,414	3,513	885	540	345	790	474	316
Malignant neoplasms of brain and other and unspecified parts of nervous system191,192	10,833	5,824	5,009	10,109	5,426	4,683	724	398	326	641	351	290
Hodgkin's disease201	1,755	1,023	732	1,574	915	659	181	108	73	161	98	63
Malignant lymphoma other than Hodgkin's disease200,202	16,419	8,348	8,071	15,275	7,709	7,566	1,144	639	505	971	544	427
Multiple myeloma and other immunoproliferative neoplasms203	8,141	4,181	3,960	6,729	3,458	3,271	1,412	723	689	1,347	693	654
	Rate											
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues ¹ . . .140-208	195.9	214.8	178.0	203.3	220.5	186.9	155.5	183.3	130.1	178.3	212.2	147.8
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus150	3.7	5.7	1.9	3.4	5.2	1.7	5.5	8.5	2.7	6.6	10.3	3.3
Malignant neoplasm of stomach151	5.6	7.0	4.4	5.4	6.7	4.3	6.8	8.5	5.2	7.2	9.1	5.4
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus153,154	23.1	23.5	22.8	24.3	24.8	24.0	16.6	16.7	16.5	18.9	18.7	19.0
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas157	9.8	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.1	8.2	8.4	8.0	9.3	9.6	9.1
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung162	53.4	73.6	34.2	55.8	76.0	36.6	40.2	60.5	21.7	46.7	71.4	24.4
Malignant melanoma of skin172	2.4	3.1	1.8	2.8	3.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri180	1.8	...	3.5	1.6	...	3.2	2.9	...	5.5	3.3	...	6.2
Malignant neoplasms of body of uterus and of uterus, part unspecified179,182	2.4	...	4.7	2.4	...	4.8	2.4	...	4.5	2.8	...	5.4
Malignant neoplasm of ovary183.0	4.9	...	9.5	5.3	...	10.3	2.6	...	5.1	3.0	...	5.6
Malignant neoplasm of prostate185	11.4	23.5	...	11.3	23.0	...	12.5	26.2	...	15.1	31.8	...
Malignant neoplasm of bladder188	3.9	5.5	2.5	4.2	6.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.6	3.1	2.2
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs189	4.0	5.0	3.1	4.3	5.4	3.3	2.4	3.0	1.8	2.7	3.4	2.0
Malignant neoplasms of brain and other and unspecified parts of nervous system191,192	4.5	4.9	4.0	4.9	5.4	4.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.9
Hodgkin's disease201	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
Malignant lymphoma other than Hodgkin's disease200,202	6.7	7.0	6.5	7.4	7.7	7.2	3.0	3.6	2.6	3.3	3.9	2.7
Multiple myeloma and other immunoproliferative neoplasms203	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.5	4.9	4.2

¹Includes figures for subcategories not shown.

Table 25. Deaths and death rates by 10-year age groups and age-adjusted death rates for Human immunodeficiency virus infection, by race and sex: United States, 1987

[Human immunodeficiency virus infection deaths are those assigned to category numbers *042-*044 introduced in the United States in 1987; see Technical notes]

Race and sex	Age												Age-adjusted rate ³
	All ages ¹	Under 1 year ²	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	
Number													
All races	13,468	87	104	47	492	5,026	4,794	1,838	761	230	73	13	...
Male	12,088	41	53	33	429	4,436	4,431	1,739	698	179	41	6	...
Female	1,380	46	51	14	63	590	363	99	63	51	32	7	...
White	9,328	33	50	33	305	3,330	3,328	1,381	588	200	69	10	...
Male	8,700	20	25	26	282	3,087	3,183	1,328	545	160	39	4	...
Female	628	13	25	7	23	243	145	53	43	40	30	6	...
All other	4,140	54	54	14	187	1,696	1,466	457	173	30	4	3	...
Male	3,388	21	28	7	147	1,349	1,248	411	153	19	2	2	...
Female	752	33	26	7	40	347	218	46	20	11	2	1	...
Black	4,040	54	52	14	183	1,670	1,427	440	168	24	3	3	...
Male	3,301	21	26	7	145	1,326	1,212	395	150	15	1	2	...
Female	739	33	26	7	38	344	215	45	18	9	2	1	...
Rate													
All races	5.5	2.3	0.7	0.1	1.3	11.6	14.0	7.9	3.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	5.5
Male	10.2	2.1	0.7	0.2	2.2	20.5	26.2	15.4	6.7	2.3	1.2	0.7	10.0
Female	1.1	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	2.7	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.1
White	4.5	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	9.1	11.3	6.9	3.0	1.3	0.8	0.4	4.4
Male	8.6	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.8	16.8	21.7	13.5	5.9	2.3	1.2	0.6	8.3
Female	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6
All other	11.0	7.5	1.9	0.2	2.7	24.6	30.3	14.2	6.6	1.6	0.5	1.2	11.3
Male	18.9	5.8	2.0	0.2	4.3	41.1	56.2	28.2	12.9	2.4	0.6	2.4	20.0
Female	3.8	9.3	1.9	0.2	1.2	9.6	8.4	2.6	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	3.7
Black	13.6	9.4	2.4	0.3	3.3	30.9	39.1	17.7	7.9	1.6	0.4	1.4	14.2
Male	23.4	7.3	2.4	0.3	5.3	52.0	72.9	35.4	15.6	2.3	0.4	2.9	25.4
Female	4.7	11.7	2.4	0.3	1.4	12.0	10.8	3.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	4.7

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

²Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see tables E, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 21 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

³For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 26. Deaths and age-adjusted death rates for drug-related causes, by race and sex: United States, 1979-87

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For drug-related causes, see Technical notes]

Year	All races			White			All other					
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Total			Black		
							Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
1987	9,796	6,146	3,650	7,547	4,600	2,947	2,249	1,546	703	2,101	1,465	636
1986	9,976	6,284	3,692	7,948	4,885	3,063	2,028	1,399	629	1,906	1,335	571
1985	8,663	5,342	3,321	6,946	4,172	2,774	1,717	1,170	547	1,600	1,107	493
1984	7,892	4,640	3,252	6,309	3,587	2,722	1,583	1,053	530	1,480	997	483
1983	7,492	4,145	3,347	6,187	3,378	2,809	1,305	767	538	1,194	724	470
1982	7,310	4,130	3,180	5,991	3,251	2,740	1,319	879	440	1,212	822	390
1981	7,106	3,835	3,271	5,863	3,042	2,821	1,243	793	450	1,152	751	401
1980	6,900	3,771	3,129	5,814	3,088	2,726	1,086	683	403	1,006	648	358
1979	7,101	3,656	3,445	6,116	3,077	3,039	985	579	406	897	540	357
	Age-adjusted death rate ¹											
1987	3.8	4.9	2.7	3.4	4.3	2.5	6.1	9.1	3.5	7.4	11.3	4.1
1986	3.9	5.1	2.8	3.7	4.6	2.7	5.7	8.5	3.2	6.8	10.5	3.7
1985	3.5	4.5	2.6	3.2	4.0	2.5	4.9	7.3	2.9	5.8	8.9	3.3
1984	3.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	4.7	6.7	2.9	5.5	8.2	3.2
1983	3.1	3.5	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.9	5.1	3.0	4.5	6.1	3.3
1982	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.5	4.1	5.8	2.6	4.7	6.9	2.8
1981	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.7	4.1	5.6	2.7	4.6	6.6	3.0
1980	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.6	3.7	4.9	2.5	4.1	5.8	2.7
1979	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.3	2.6	3.7	4.9	2.7

¹For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Technical notes

Nature and sources of data

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

Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) from copies of the original certificates received from the State registration offices, and on State-coded data provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP). In 1987 all the States and the District of Columbia participated in this program and submitted part or all of the mortality data for 1987 on computer tape to NCHS. The following 22 States in the VSCP submitted precoded medical data for all deaths on computer tapes: California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The remaining 28 VSCP States, New York City, and the District of Columbia submitted copies of the original certificates from which NCHS coded the medical data. For 1987 all States submitted precoded demographic data for all deaths.

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

Cause-of-death classification

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

Causes of death for 1979–87 were classified according to the *Ninth Revision International Classification of*

Diseases (2). For earlier years causes of death were classified according to the revisions then in use, as follows: 1968–78, Eighth Revision; 1958–67, Seventh Revision; and 1949–57, Sixth Revision. Changes in classification of causes of death due to these revisions may result in discontinuities in cause-of-death trends. Consequently, cause-of-death comparisons between revisions require consideration of comparability ratios and, where available, estimates of their standard errors. Comparability ratios between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions, between the Seventh and Eighth Revisions, and between the Sixth and Seventh Revisions may be found in other NCHS reports (3–5).

Besides specifying the classification, the World Health Organization (WHO) regulations outline the form of medical certification and the procedures to be used in coding cause of death. Cause-of-death data presented in this publication were coded by procedures outlined in annual issues of Part 2a of the *NCHS instruction manual* (6).

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

New codes for HIV infection

Beginning with data for 1987, NCHS introduced new category

numbers *042–*044 for classifying and coding human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, formerly referred to as human T-cell lymphotropic virus-III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus (HTLV-III/LAV) infection. The asterisk before the category numbers indicates that these codes are not part of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD–9). Deaths classified to Human immunodeficiency virus infection (Nos. *042–*044) for 1987 are shown in table 25. They are included, but not shown separately, in the category All other infectious and parasitic diseases in the List of 72 selected causes of death shown in tables 8–12. Prior to 1987, deaths involving HIV infection were classified to Deficiency of cell-mediated immunity (ICD 279.1), contained in the category All other diseases; to Pneumocystosis (ICD–9 No. 136.3), contained in the category All other infectious and parasitic diseases; to Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; and to a number of other causes. As a consequence, cause-of-death data for 1987 are not strictly comparable with data for previous years.

For data years 1983–86, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and HIV infection, when reported on the death certificate, were assigned to the category Deficiency of cell-mediated immunity (ICD–9 No. 279.1). Because the selection rules for underlying cause of death were developed prior to the identification of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, other conditions mentioned on the death certificate and not category No. 279.1 were often selected as the underlying cause of death during this period. Also, the category ICD–9 No. 279.1 was not uniquely specific for HIV conditions. As mentioned in more detail in the Advance Reports for 1984, 1985, and 1986, death certificates that had mention of conditions coded to ICD–9 No. 279.1 for these years numbered 2,943, 6,040, and 10,900, respectively (7–9). It is believed that HIV infection was involved in most of these deaths.

Drug-related deaths

Causes of death attributable to drug-related mortality include ICD-9 Nos. 292, Drug psychoses; 304, Drug dependence; 305.2-305.9, Nondependent use of drugs, not including alcohol and tobacco; E850-E858, Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals; E950.0-E950.5, Suicide by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals; E962.0, Assault from poisoning by drugs and medicaments; and E980.0-E980.5, Poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted.

Quality of reporting of cause-of-death

One index of the quality of reporting causes of death is the proportion of death certificates coded to the Ninth Revision Chapter XVI Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions (ICD-9 Nos. 780-799). Although there are deaths for which it is not possible to determine the underlying cause, this proportion indicates the care and consideration given to the certification by the medical certifier. It may also be used as a rough measure of the specificity of the medical diagnoses made by the certifier in various areas. In 1987, 1.47 percent of all reported deaths in the United States were assigned to ill-defined or unknown causes compared with 1.49 percent for 1986. However, trends in the percent of deaths assigned to this category vary by age. While the percent for all ages combined generally has remained stable since 1979, declines have occurred for persons in age groups 55-64 and 65-74 years since 1983, and increases have occurred for age groups under 55 years since 1984. For persons aged 75-84 and 85 years and over, there has been no clear pattern of change in the percent of deaths assigned to Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.

Population bases for computing rates

The population used for computing rates shown in this report (furnished by

the U.S. Bureau of the Census) represents the population residing in the specified area. Death rates for 1987 are based on population estimates as of July 1, 1987 (10,11). The estimates are based on the 1980 census counts. The 1980 census counts by race were modified to be consistent with U.S. Office of Management and Budget categories and historical categories for death data. The modification procedures are discussed in detail in a report of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (12).

Population estimates used to compute death rates for 1984-87 incorporate new estimation procedures for net migration and net undocumented immigration. Death rates for 1987 are comparable with those for 1984, 1985, and 1986 but are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For additional detail, see *Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1984* (7), and a report of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (13).

Infant mortality rates shown in figure 5 and tables E, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 21 are the most commonly used index for measuring the risk of dying during the first year of life; they are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in a calendar year by the number of live births registered for the same period and are presented as rates per 1,000 or per 100,000 live births. Infant mortality rates use the number of live births in the denominator to approximate the population at risk of dying before the first birthday.

In contrast to infant mortality rates based on live births, infant death rates shown in figure 2 and tables A, 2, 5, 9, and 25 are based on the estimated population under 1 year of age. Infant death rates that appear in tabulations of age-specific death rates are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in a calendar year by the mid-year population of persons under 1 year of age (estimated from births occurring in the 12-month period ending with June) and are presented as rates per 100,000 population in this age group. Due to differences in the denominators, infant death rates may differ from infant mortality rates.

Cause-of-death rankings

The cause-of-death rankings shown in figure 4 and tables B-D, 5-7, 20, and 22 are based on the List of 72 selected causes of death and the category Human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV infection) (*042-*044); the cause-of-death ranking for infants in table 14 is based on the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death and HIV infection. HIV infection was added to the list of rankable causes effective with data year 1987.

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

Age-adjusted rates

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

Random variation

Although the mortality data in this report (except data for 1972) are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the

number of deaths involved. When the number of events is small (perhaps less than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. Such infrequent events may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. For this distribution, a simple approximation may be used to estimate the confidence interval, as follows:

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

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

cover the "true" number of events.

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

cover the "true" rate.

If the rate R_1 corresponding to N_1 events is compared with the rate R_2 corresponding to N_2 events, the difference between the two rates may be regarded as statistically significant at the 0.05 level if it exceeds

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

Additional information on random variation may be found in the Technical appendix of *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Volume II, Mortality, Part A, 1986.

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

Life tables

U.S. abridged life tables are constructed by reference to a standard life table (14).

Hispanic origin

For 1987 mortality data for the Hispanic-origin population are based on deaths to residents of 18 reporting States and the District of Columbia whose data were at least 90 percent complete on a place-of-occurrence basis and considered to be sufficiently comparable to be used for analysis. The 18 reporting States are as follows: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York (including New York City), North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

Infant mortality rates for Hispanic-origin population are based on numbers of resident infant deaths reported to be of Hispanic origin and numbers of resident live births by Hispanic origin of mother for the 18 reporting States

and the District of Columbia. In computing infant mortality rates, deaths and live births of unknown origin are not distributed among the specified Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups. Because for 1987 the percent of infant deaths of unknown origin was 8.0 percent and the percent of live births of unknown origin was 2.9 percent, infant mortality rates by specified Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic origin may be somewhat underestimated.

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

In 1980, the 18 reporting States and the District of Columbia accounted for about 80 percent of the Hispanic population in the United States, including about 89 percent of the Mexican population, 78 percent of the Puerto Rican population, 34 percent of the Cuban population, and 68 percent of the "Other Hispanic" population (15). Accordingly, caution should be exercised in generalizing mortality patterns from the reporting area to the Hispanic-origin population (especially Cubans) of the entire United States.

Computation of percent distributions

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

This report represents summary tabulations from the final mortality statistics for 1987. More detailed tabulations for 1987 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II—Mortality*. Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

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