Vol. 46, No. 6 Supplement • February 12, 1998

Monthly Vital Statistics Report

Final Data From the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

Births of Hispanic Origin, 1989–95

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Abstract

Objectives—This report presents trend data on births in the United States to women of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin, from 1989 to 1995, for a wide variety of characteristics. Hispanic women data are presented where possible separately for Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other Hispanic women while for non-Hispanic women data are shown for white and black women. Maternal demographic characteristics include age, marital status, live-birth order, educational attainment, and mother's place of birth. Health care utilization items include timing of prenatal care, cesarean delivery rate, place of birth and midwife attendance. Infant health characteristics include percents born preterm, low birthweight, very low birthweight, and percent born in multiple births. Trend data for the number of births by State are also presented.

Methods—Descriptive tabulations of births by Hispanic origin of the mother for births that occurred from 1989 through 1995 are presented.

Results—The number of births born to Hispanic women has risen every year from 1989 to 1995. In addition in 1989 Hispanic women had 14 percent of births in the United States and in 1995 they represented 18 percent. While Hispanic women as a group continue to have higher fertility rates than non-Hispanics, Mexican women in particular have dramatically higher rates. While increases in early prenatal care were observed for all women in the United States, increases were particularly substantial for Hispanic women. The cesarean section rate has been dropping in the United States; yet while rates for Cuban women have also been dropping, the rates are nearly 50 percent higher than those for any other population subgroup.

Keywords: Hispanic • birth rates • maternal and infant health • maternal characteristics

Introduction

This report presents statistics on a wide variety of fertility and health measures for births to Hispanic women for the period 1989–95, when the Hispanic reporting area was nearly or fully complete. Data are shown for Hispanic women as a group, and for Hispanic subgroups, including Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other and unknown Hispanic women, because there are important differences among the subgroups. Data for Hispanic women are compared with data for non-Hispanic white and black women.

The Hispanic population is currently the fastest growing of any major population group in this country (1). Information on births of Hispanic origin has been available since 1978, when 17 States—accounting for an estimated 60 percent of all Hispanic-origin births in the United States—began to include items on the Hispanic origin of the parents on their birth certificates (2,3). The number of

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared in the Division of Vital Statistics. The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Gladys Reynolds, Mathematical Statistician, Office of the Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, who served as peer reviewer. The report was edited by Patricia Keaton-Williams and typeset by Jacqueline M. Davis of the Publication Branch, Division of Data Services.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

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areas reporting Hispanic origin increased to 30 States and the District of Columbia in 1988, estimated coverage of the U.S. Hispanic population was 95 percent in that year (4). The next major improvement in completeness of coverage came in 1989, when 47 States and the District of Columbia reported Hispanic parentage. The 1989 reporting area accounted for an estimated 99 percent of the U.S. Hispanic births based on information from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and related unpublished tabulations (5). The three States not reporting this information in 1989 were Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma. By 1993 all States and the District of Columbia reported Hispanic origin. Thus, since 1989 the States reporting Hispanic origin have comprised virtually all Hispanic births in the United States.

Reports describing the fertility patterns and maternal and infant health characteristics for the Hispanic population were published for births occurring in 1978–85 (3, 6–11). Since 1985 this information has been included in the annual report, *Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics* (1986–94) and *Report of Final Natality Statistics* (1995) (12).

Methods

Sources

Data shown in this report are based on 100 percent of birth certificates registered in all States and the District of Columbia. Births to women in Puerto Rico are not included in this report. Information on Hispanic origin is based on an item on the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, asking "Of Hispanic Origin? *(Specify No or Yes—If yes, specify Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc.)*" This question is asked for the mother and father, and is used on the birth certificates of 38 States and the District of Columbia. Some States wish to obtain data on other groups in addition to Hispanic persons. Twelve States have opted to include a general ancestry item on their birth certificate instead of a specific Hispanic-origin item (see Technical notes). The suggested ancestry item is: "Ancestry—Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, African, English, Irish-German, Hmong, etc. *(Specify.)*" This report focuses on the Hispanic origin of the mother, because most other fertility and health-related variables on the birth certificate relate to the mother.

Tabulations of birth data in this report are by Hispanic origin of mother, and for non-Hispanic mothers, births are tabulated by race of mother. As noted previously the three States that did not report Hispanic origin on the birth certificate in 1989 (Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma) accounted for an estimated 1 percent of Hispanic-origin births in 1989. Louisiana added the Hispanic identifiers to its birth certificate in 1990, Oklahoma in 1991, and New Hampshire in 1993. During the years 1993–95, when all States reported this information, these three States combined accounted for only 0.5 percent of all Hispanic births and only 3.8 percent of all non-Hispanic births in each year. It is evident from data shown in table A that the changes in the reporting area during the years 1989–93 would have little or no effect on the trends and variations in births to Hispanic and non-Hispanic women. Thus data presented in the tables are shown for the reporting areas for each year; the nonreporting States are indicated in the footnotes. Data by Hispanic origin presented in this report are shown in most cases for five Hispanic subgroups: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other and unknown Hispanic. In computing birth rates, data for Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic are combined in one category, "other Hispanic," because more detailed population data are not available.

Marital status

Data for births to unmarried women are based on an item asking mother's marital status; this item appears on the birth certificate of 45 States and the District of Columbia. Data for the other five States are based on inferential procedures that rely on three basic criteria to identify unmarried women: The presence of a paternity affidavit, the absence of the father's name, or a difference in the father's and mother's current surnames. Details of the procedures used to compile birth data for unmarried women are presented in the text and Technical notes.

Educational attainment

All states reported educational attainment of the mother beginning in 1992.

Table A. Percent of births to residents of former nonreporting States by Hispanic origin of mother and race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: 1989–95

	All origins	Hispanic[1]						Non-Hispanic			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black	Not stated
United States											
1995	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.6	3.8	3.5	5.3	1.0
1994	3.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.8	3.8	3.5	5.4	2.2
1993	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.5	3.8	3.4	5.4	4.7
1992	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	3.4	2.9	5.3	0.2
1991	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	3.4	2.9	5.3	0.3
1990	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	2.1	1.5	4.5	0.1
1989	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma did not report Hispanic origin in 1989. New Hampshire and Oklahoma did not report in 1990, and New Hampshire did not report in 1991. 92

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During 1989–91 this information was not reported by Washington State and New York State (but was reported by New York City). These two areas accounted for about 3 percent of Hispanic births and 6 percent of non-Hispanic births in the areas reporting Hispanic origin, and about 6 percent of all births in the Hispanic reporting area. Thus it is believed that the incomplete reporting areas for Hispanic origin and educational attainment would have very little impact on the trends and variations described in this report. Additional information on sources of data, the measurement of marital status, population denominators, and sampling and measurement error are presented in the Technical notes.

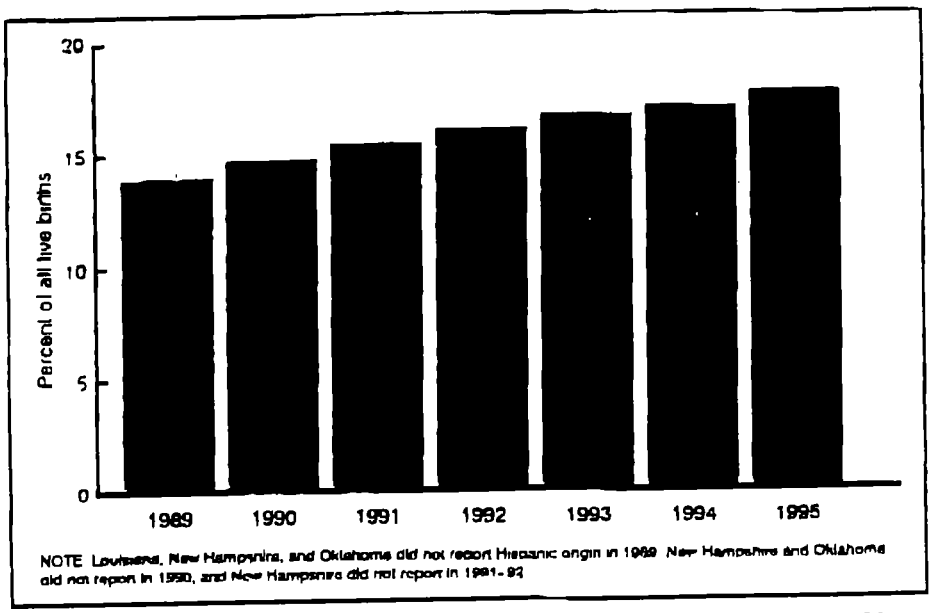

Figure 1. Percent of all live births born to Hispanic women: Reporting States, 1989–95

Results

Births and birth rates

Trends—In 1989, 532,249 infants were born to Hispanic mothers in the reporting areas; the 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia accounted for an estimated 99 percent of U.S. Hispanic births in 1989. Hispanic-origin births comprised 14 percent of the total births in the reporting areas in that year and 13 percent of U.S. births. The number of Hispanic-origin births since has risen steadily, totaling 679,768 in 1995, or 18 percent of all births in the country (Figure 1). This increase occurred concurrently with growth in the U.S. Hispanic population, which rose from an estimated 21,648,000 in 1989 to 26,994,000 in 1995, an increase of 25 percent. Persons of Hispanic origin accounted for 8.8 percent of the U.S. population in 1989 compared with 10.3 percent in 1995 (13,14).

Sixty-nine percent of Hispanic-origin births in 1995 were to Mexican women. This represented an increase from the 61-percent level observed in 1989. The percent of Hispanic births represented by the remaining Hispanic groups either declined or remained level. Cuban mothers comprised about 2 percent of 1989 and 1995 Hispanic births, while the "Central and South American" category comprised about 14 percent both years. Puerto Rican mothers accounted for 11 percent of Hispanic births in 1989 compared with 8 percent in 1995; while the "other and unknown Hispanic" category declined from 12 percent in 1989 to 7 percent in 1995.

The fertility of Hispanic women as a group was relatively stable during the years 1989–95. The fertility rate in 1995—105.0 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years—was essentially the same as for 1989 (104.9); but the rate increased to 108.6 in 1992 before declining to 105.0 (table 1). Rates for Hispanic subgroups were not as stable. The fertility rate for Mexican women in 1995—117.0 per 1,000 women—was 10 percent higher than the 1989 rate (106.6) but 4 percent lower than the rate for 1991 (121.6). In contrast the rate for Puerto Rican women in 1995—75.7 per 1,000 women—was 13 percent lower than the comparable rate for 1989 (86.6). The rate for Cuban women—although substantially lower than that for any other group—increased 11 percent, from 49.8 per 1,000 women in 1989 to 55.1 in 1995. The fertility rate for "other" Hispanic women (which includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic women) fluctuated during the 1989–95 period but remained the second highest among Hispanic subgroups, 94.5 per 1,000 women in 1995.

Birth rates for non-Hispanic white and black women generally declined during this period, with particularly large declines reported for non-Hispanic black women (12 percent between 1989 and 1995). Fertility rates for non-Hispanic women are sharply lower than rates for Hispanic women as a group. The rate for non-Hispanic white women, 57.6 per 1,000 in 1995, was comparable to the rate for Cuban women; while the rate for non-Hispanic black women, 74.5 per 1,000 in 1995, was comparable to the rate for Puerto Rican women.

Variations—Birth rates by age of mother for women in age groups 15 years and older are higher for Hispanic women as a group and for Mexican women than for either white or black non-Hispanic women. Before 1994 the birth rate for teenagers 15–19 years was highest for non-Hispanic black teenagers, followed closely by the rates for Mexican and Puerto Rican teenagers. During 1994–95 rates for Mexican teenagers were higher than those for any other group. This reflects the 32-percent rise in the rate for Mexican teenagers between 1989 and 1995, which occurred concurrent with declines in teenage rates for most other groups. In 1995 birth rates by age for Hispanic and non-Hispanic black teenagers were 2.1 to 3.3 times, respectively, the rates for non-Hispanic white teenagers, continuing a pattern observed for many years. Birth rates for Mexican teenagers 15–17 and 18–19 years in 1995 were 3.8 and 2.8 times, respectively, the rates for non-Hispanic white teenagers.

The differential in birth rates by Hispanic origin and race generally declined

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with advancing maternal age. However, birth rates in each age group were consistently highest for Hispanic women as a group. Rates for Mexican and other Hispanic women in age groups 20–24 through 45–49 years were substantially higher than the rates for Puerto Rican and Cuban women and non-Hispanic white and black women. In contrast birth rates for Puerto Rican women 20 years of age and older were similar to those for non-Hispanic black women, and the rates for Cuban women were similar to those for non-Hispanic white women.

Total fertility rates—The total fertility rate (TFR) indicates the number of births that 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 potential impact of current fertility levels on completed family size. The rate is considered age adjusted because it assumes the same number of women in each age group. The TFR considered necessary for a given generation to exactly replace itself is 2,100.

The TFR for Hispanic women in 1995 was 3,019.5 per 1,000, substantially higher than the rates for non-Hispanic white (1,786.5) or black (2,245.0) women (table 1). In particular the TFR's for Mexican (3,273.5) and "other" Hispanic (2,834.0) women were substantially above "replacement" level (figure 2). The TFR for Puerto Rican women was 2,245.5 and, for Cuban women, 1,705.5. The sharply higher TFR's for Mexican and "other" Hispanic women reflect their substantially higher birth rates at every age compared with Puerto Rican and Cuban women and non-Hispanic white and black women.

Geographic patterns—Hispanic births tend to be highly concentrated geographically (table 7). Fifty-eight percent of all Hispanic births were to residents of California and Texas in 1995, down slightly from the 60-percent level reported for 1989. Mexican births were even more highly concentrated—about 72 percent were reported in California and Texas. Sixty-eight percent of Cuban births occurred in Florida, and 53 percent of Puerto Rican births occurred in New York, New Jersey, and Florida. Birth and

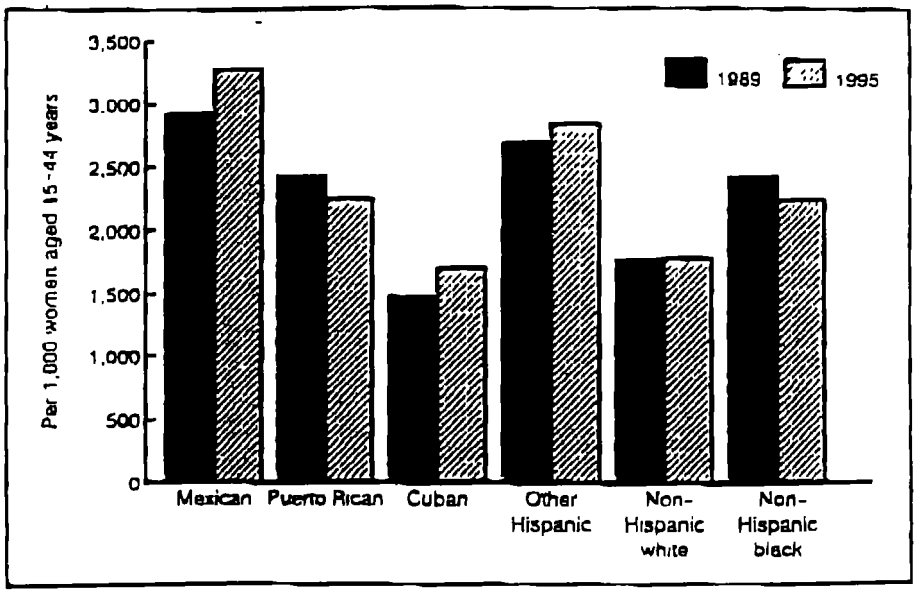

Figure 2. Total fertility rates by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989 and 1995

fertility rates for Hispanic subgroups can be computed at the State level only in census years when the necessary populations are available. Rates for 1980 and 1990 were published (15,16). State-specific birth rates for Hispanic teenagers as a group were published for 1990–94 (17).

Births to unmarried women

The birth rate for unmarried Hispanic women in 1995 was 95.0 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years. This rate increased from 1990 (89.6), when rates by marital status for Hispanic women first became available, to 1994 (101.2) before declining in 1995 (table 2) (18). Trends in birth rates for unmarried Hispanic women are somewhat affected by changes in reporting procedures in Texas, effective 1994, and in California, effective 1995. In both States the marital status of the mother is more accurately identified as a result of the changes. Beginning in 1994 the Texas birth certificate includes a direct question on the mother's marital status; previously the number of births to unmarried women in Texas was substantially underreported, because the marital status of the mother was based on incomplete inferential procedures. California's data on births by marital status have been based on an inferential procedure that compares the parents' surnames. Beginning in 1995 the procedures in California for inferring the mother's marital status were modified to take into account the naming conventions of Hispanic persons; in previous years births to unmarried Hispanic women were overreported. A direct question on mother's marital status was added to the California birth certificate effective in January 1997. These reporting issues are discussed in more detail in the Technical notes. Because Texas and California account for 20 percent and 37 percent, respectively, of U.S. Hispanic births, these changes introduced a discontinuity in the trend in nonmarital Hispanic births for the country as a whole.

Birth rates for unmarried women are available for these groups: Total Hispanic, total white, non-Hispanic white, and total black. Rates cannot be computed for Hispanic subgroups, because denominator populations by marital status are unavailable. Similarly, rates cannot be computed for non-Hispanic black women, because populations by marital status for this subgroup are unavailable. Because 97 percent of black women are non-Hispanic, it is assumed that the rates for non-Hispanic black women would be essentially the same as the rates for all black women.

Birth rates for unmarried black teenagers tend to be higher—about 18 percent higher in 1995—than the rates for Hispanic teenagers; whereas rates for unmarried Hispanic teenagers are substantially

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higher than the rates for non-Hispanic white teenagers. In contrast birth rates for unmarried Hispanic women in age groups 20 years and older are higher than those for either white non-Hispanic or black women. The disparity between the rates for Hispanic and black women increases with advancing maternal age.

A factor in the levels of nonmarital childbearing observed for Hispanic women is related to the relatively high incidence of cohabitation among Hispanic couples (19). Birth certificate data provide additional evidence of this. The birth certificate used in Puerto Rico distinguishes between unmarried women who are living with the father of the child and unmarried women who are not living with the father. According to 1995 data, three-quarters of the unmarried women who gave birth were living with the father of the child.

As noted it is not possible to compute birth rates for unmarried Hispanic women according to specific subgroup, because the populations necessary to compute such rates are available only in census years. Rates for 1980 and 1990 were published (15,16). A substitute, although less satisfactory for analytic purposes, is the proportion of all births occurring to unmarried women. This information is available for Hispanic subgroups and is shown in table 3. The proportions increased for all Hispanic subgroups between 1989 and 1994 and generally declined in 1995. The proportion of births to unmarried women in 1995 varied widely by subgroup but all were higher than the proportion for non-Hispanic white women (21 percent) and lower than the proportion for non-Hispanic black women (70 percent). The proportions for Hispanic subgroups were Cubans, 24 percent; Mexicans, 38 percent; Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanics, 44 percent, and Puerto Ricans, 60 percent. For all subgroups except Cuban women, the proportion unmarried was higher for births to women born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia than for births to women born elsewhere (table B).

Demographic characteristics

Information on other important demographic characteristics is also available from the birth certificate and is useful in describing childbearing patterns for Hispanic women. The proportion of births to teenage mothers is a measure of the impact of early childbearing on a population. Additionally, women who begin childbearing at young ages tend to have more children. In 1995, 18 percent of births to Hispanic women as a group were to teenagers compared with 10 percent of non-Hispanic white women and 23 percent of non-Hispanic black women (table 3). Substantial differences exist among the Hispanic subgroups, however. The proportion was lowest for Cuban women (8 percent), 11 percent for Central and South American women, 19–20 percent for Mexican and other and unknown Hispanic women, and 24 percent for Puerto Rican women. Proportions of teenage mothers were considerably higher among Hispanic women born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia than among women born elsewhere (table B).

The proportions of births that are first births or fourth- and higher-order births are also suggestive of childbearing patterns. Overall in 1995, 39 percent of births to Hispanic women were the women's first. For Hispanic subgroups the proportion ranged from 38 percent of births to Mexican women to 44 percent of Cuban births. The comparable levels for non-Hispanic white and black births were 43 percent and 40 percent, respectively.

Mexican mothers are most likely to give birth to a fourth- or higher-order child; in 1995, 15 percent of Mexican births were fourth or higher order, the same level as for non-Hispanic black births but substantially higher than for Cuban (6 percent), non-Hispanic white (8 percent) or Central and South American (11 percent) births. Thirteen percent of Puerto Rican births were fourth or higher order. Hispanic women

Table B. Selected maternal and infant characteristics by Hispanic origin and place of birth of mother: United States, 1995

Characteristic	Total Hispanic	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic
	Percent					
Mothers under 20 years of age						
Born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia	26.6	27.8	25.7	11.2	23.2	23.6
Born elsewhere	12.5	13.1	20.1	5.8	9.6	9.6
Fourth- or higher-order birth						
Born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia	11.3	11.9	10.9	4.3	5.3	10.8
Born elsewhere	15.4	16.8	15.3	6.4	11.8	12.0
Mother unmarried						
Born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia	47.4	45.5	62.0	23.5	46.8	46.6
Born elsewhere	36.6	33.4	56.8	23.9	43.8	34.4
Twelve years of education or more						
Born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia	63.0	61.0	62.7	87.1	77.1	68.1
Born elsewhere	38.4	29.1	60.3	84.7	56.7	60.7
Prenatal care in first trimester						
Born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia	73.8	73.1	74.1	88.8	78.1	74.4
Born elsewhere	68.9	66.8	73.9	89.3	72.8	74.4
Low birthweight[1]						
Born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia	7.2	6.6	9.4	6.2	7.1	8.0
Born elsewhere	5.7	5.3	9.4	6.6	6.1	5.6

[1] Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces).

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in all subgroups born outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia were much more likely to have a fourth or higher order child (table B).

The proportion of births to mothers who have completed high school (12 years of schooling or more) is an important indicator of socioeconomic status and is useful in describing fertility differentials among population groups. The proportions of Hispanic women who have a high school education are generally much lower than the proportions for non-Hispanic white or black women. These proportions were remarkably stable during the 1989–95 period. In 1995, 48 percent of Hispanic women as a group had a high school diploma compared with 87 percent of non-Hispanic white women and 71 percent of non-Hispanic black women. There was substantial variation in high school completion rates among Hispanic subgroups: Mexican, 41 percent; Central and South American, 58 percent; Puerto Rican, 61 percent; other and unknown Hispanic, 66 percent; and Cuban, 86 percent.

Educational attainment can be interpreted more fully with the use of birth rates by educational attainment. Rates for Hispanic women and non-Hispanic white and black women were published for 1994 (20). Birth rates for Hispanic women were higher than rates for either non-Hispanic black women or non-Hispanic white women in every educational attainment category. The disparity was particularly evident for women with less than a high school education; and it diminished considerably for women who had graduated from college. It is not possible to compute education-specific birth rates for Hispanic subgroups, because the necessary population data are unavailable.

Some of the variation in high school completion rates is linked to the mother's place of birth. Hispanic women born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia were more likely to be high school graduates (table B). Some Hispanic women were born in countries where opportunities to acquire an education are more limited, thus accounting for their more limited educational attainment. For example, 92 percent of Central and South American mothers and 62 percent of Mexican mothers were born outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia (and assumably in the country of their respective ethnicity), compared with 39 percent of Puerto Rican mothers.

Health care utilization

Prenatal care utilization, which provides opportunities for professional medical advice and detection and management of preexisting medical conditions, can promote healthier pregnancy outcomes. The proportion of Hispanic women as a group who began care in the first trimester of pregnancy in 1995 (70.8) was similar to that for non-Hispanic black (70.4 percent), but much lower than that of non-Hispanic white women (87.1 percent). Among Hispanics Cuban women were the most likely (89.2 percent) and Mexican women were the least likely (69.1 percent) to receive timely care. The proportion of Hispanic women who began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy improved markedly over the study period, rising 19 percent between 1989 and 1995 (from 59.5 to 70.8) (table 4). The largest improvements in prenatal care utilization occurred among Mexican (22 percent), Central and South American (20 percent), and Puerto Rican women (18 percent).

In 1995 tremendous variation occurred among Hispanic subgroups in the cesarean delivery rate; the rate for Cuban women (30.2 percent) was more than 50 percent higher than the rate for Mexican women (19.7) (table 4). Except for Cuban women, all Hispanic subgroups had cesarean rates that were comparable to or lower than the rates for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black women (21.0 percent and 21.8 percent, respectively). The high rate for Cuban women partially reflects the older ages of these women compared with other groups. Older maternal age has been shown to be a strong predictor of cesarean delivery (21,22). However, even after age was considered, cesarean rates continued to be highest for Cuban women (tabular data not shown).

All groups experienced declines in their cesarean rates from 1989 to 1995. The largest decline was for Cuban women (15 percent), followed by non-Hispanic white women (11 percent). Non-Hispanic black women had the smallest decline of any group (2 percent).

In 1995 more than 98 percent of births for Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups were delivered in hospitals; but there were small differences in the percent of infants born out of hospital (table 4). For Hispanic subgroups Cuban women had the smallest percent of infants born out of hospital (0.3 percent) compared with 0.9 percent for Mexican women. Non-Hispanic white women had the highest percent of out-of-hospital births of all groups (1.1 percent), while the level for non-Hispanic black women was comparable to that of Puerto Rican women (0.6 percent).

The percent of infants born out of hospital for Mexican women in 1995 was less than one-half the level in 1989 (2.3 percent). All other groups either held steady or had very small declines. The greatest percent declines in out-of-hospital births for Mexican women occurred for births taking place in residences and "other" places of delivery (data not shown).

The percent of births attended by midwives, with the exception of Cuban women, was higher for all Hispanic subgroups than for either non-Hispanic white or black women (table 4). About 10 percent of births to Central and South American women and Puerto Rican women were attended by midwives followed by Mexican women (7 percent). Non-Hispanic black women had about 6 percent of births attended by midwives, non-Hispanic white women had about 5 percent, and Cuban women had 4 percent.

Since 1989 all groups experienced increases in the percent of births attended by midwives, ranging from a 41-percent increase for Puerto Rican women to only an 8-percent increase for Mexican women. The increases in the percent of births attended by midwives for non-Hispanic white women (83 percent) and non-Hispanic black women (45 percent) were larger than for all Hispanic subgroups.

Birth outcomes

Low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds, 8 ounces) is a strong predictor of infant morbidity and

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mortality. Although low birthweight (LBW) infants are currently much more likely to survive than in previous years, 7 percent of LBW and 27 percent of very low birthweight (VLBW) (less than 1,500 grams) infants did not survive the first year of life in 1995 (23). The risk of LBW and VLBW varied widely by Hispanic subgroup. For 1995, LBW rates ranged from 5.8 percent for Mexican to 9.4 percent for Puerto Rican births; VLBW ranged from 1.0 percent for Mexican to 1.8 percent for Puerto Rican births. Among all Hispanics LBW increased slightly over the study period, from 6.2 to 6.3, while the percent VLBW was generally stable at 1.1 percent (table 5). The relative stability of Hispanic LBW and the recent rise in non-Hispanic white LBW rates have resulted in similar LBW levels for the two groups (6.3 compared with 6.2 percent). Concurrent with the slight increase in LBW for Hispanics overall, LBW levels rose among all Hispanic subgroups except Puerto Rican, with a pronounced increase for Cuban births (5.8 to 6.5 percent).

The risk of having a LBW infant was substantially higher for Hispanic women born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia than for Hispanic women born elsewhere (see table B). A similar pattern was noted by nativity among Asian and Pacific Islanders (24). However, lower birthweight among women born outside the United States was not observed for all subgroups. Mexican, Central and South American, and other and unknown Hispanics born elsewhere were less likely than their U.S.-born counterparts to have a LBW birth, but Cuban women born outside of the 50 States and the District of Columbia were more likely to have a LBW infant.

The percent of preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) born to Hispanic women in 1995 was 10.9 percent, similar to that for all non-Hispanic births (11.0 percent) but substantially higher than the rate for non-Hispanic white births (9.4 percent). Among Hispanics the percent of preterm births ranged from 10.1 for Cuban to 13.4 for Puerto Rican births. Despite an increase in non-Hispanic white preterm birth rates over this period (from 8.4 to 9.4 percent), rates remained higher among Hispanic births overall and among the subgroups compared with non-Hispanic white births. In contrast to LBW, which rose slightly, the Hispanic preterm birth rate declined slightly (from 11.1 to 10.9 percent) between 1989 and 1995 (table 5). Trends differed by Hispanic subgroup, however: levels were generally unchanged for Mexican and Central and South American births, declined for Puerto Rican, and increased for Cuban and other and unknown Hispanic births for 1989–95.

Hispanic women overall were much less likely than non-Hispanic white or black women to have a multiple birth (1.9 compared with 2.8 and 2.9 percent). (Multiple births are live births in a twin, triplet, quadruplet or other higher-order multiple delivery.) The percent of multiple births born to Hispanic women also remained constant throughout the study period, in sharp contrast to the percent for non-Hispanic white women for whom it has risen from 2.3 to 2.8 percent (table 5). Multiple birth ratios for Cuban women, however, were comparable to those of non-Hispanic white women; the ratio for Cuban women also rose quite steeply between 1989 and 1994 (from 2.0 to 2.7 percent). The higher multiple birth rates of Cuban and non-Hispanic white women in part reflect their larger proportions of births to older women, as the risk of a multiple birth increases with maternal age.

Discussion

It is projected that the Hispanic population in the United States will continue to increase dramatically through the next 50 years (1,5). The fertility of Hispanic women has been and is expected to remain above replacement level (2,100 per 1,000 women) and thus is an important component of their overall population growth. The increasing Hispanic population and their relatively high fertility compared with the non-Hispanic population will cause the percent of all births to Hispanic women in the United States to increase. Thus, detailed knowledge of the characteristics of fertility and pregnancy outcome by Hispanic origin will become of increasing importance in understanding the fertility of the entire Nation.

There are large differences in fertility patterns and birth outcomes among Hispanic women. Mexican women have the highest total fertility rate (TFR), nearly 50 percent higher than what is considered replacement level fertility. Cuban women, on the other hand, whose TFR rose between 1989 and 1995, came short of replacement level each year. Mexicans comprise the largest Hispanic population in the United States, and their high fertility is in part keeping the TFR of the United States close to replacement level.

The higher lifetime fertility of Hispanic women compared with non-Hispanic white and black women is consistent with the number of children desired by Hispanic women. A study that incorporated information on the wantedness status of women's pregnancies from the National Survey of Family Growth found that Hispanic women want and have more children than non-Hispanic white and black women (25).

Hispanic women as a group and Mexican women in particular had higher birth rates in all age categories (except ages 10–14 years) when compared to non-Hispanic women. Among subgroups non-Hispanic white and Cuban women had their highest birth rates for those 25–29 years of age, while Mexican and Puerto Rican women had their highest birth rates for those aged 20–24 years of age. Rates for non-Hispanic black women were highest at ages 18–19 and 20–24 years.

Since 1991 the percent of births to women with at least a high school education has risen slowly for Hispanic and non-Hispanic women. While more than 1 of 5 Cuban and non-Hispanic white women had this much education, only 2 of 5 Mexican women did. Some of this difference is due to the large proportion of Mexican women who were born outside of the 50 States and the District of Columbia where educational opportunities are more limited. Interestingly, while less than 10 percent of Central and South American women (representing dozens of countries) who gave birth were born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, nearly 60 percent had at least a high school education. This might be in

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part due to a phenomenon of selectivity; that is, those women coming from Central and South America are more likely to have a greater degree of education.

A recent report found that despite the large differences in current fertility patterns between Hispanic and non-Hispanic women, the lifetime fertility patterns of Hispanic women according to educational attainment are similar to patterns for non-Hispanic women. Moreover, college educated Hispanic women have TFR's comparable to those for college-educated non-Hispanic white and black women (20). This suggests that as educational attainment improves for the Hispanic women, lifetime fertility will decline.

Increases in early prenatal care in the 1990's were especially dramatic for Hispanic women. The initiation of prenatal care is more likely than ever before to occur in the first trimester of pregnancy (3, 6–12). In 1995 over two-thirds of Mexican women started care in the first trimester, but this was still the lowest proportion among the subgroups studied here. Changes in Medicaid that extended health care during pregnancy may have increased the availability of prenatal care for Hispanic women (26). In 1995, 21 percent of Hispanic women reported that their prenatal care was paid for by Medicaid (27). Except for Mexican women, only small differences occurred in the percent of women who started care in the first trimester by mother's place of birth (table B).

The cesarean section rate in the United States decreased for Hispanic and non-Hispanic women, although no subgroup rate dropped to the rate targeted by national health objectives, 15 percent (28). The rate for Cuban women dropped steadily but remained much higher than any other group, either Hispanic or non-Hispanic. This is explained in part by the degree to which Cuban women have births at older ages when cesareans are more likely to occur.

The favorable LBW of Mexican infants compared with most ethnic/racial groups is considered a paradox given their mothers' lower levels of education and prenatal care utilization. The comparatively lower smoking rates during pregnancy (12) of Mexican women overall may provide some explanation for the birthweight differential. However, it appears that as Mexican women become more acculturated the risk of bearing a LBW infant increases as was evidenced by the higher LBW risk of Mexican women born within the United States compared with those born outside the 50 States and District of Columbia (6.6 percent LBW compared with 5.3 percent in 1995).

The wide range in percent LBW and VLBW among Hispanic subgroups points to the importance of focusing efforts to reduce LBW toward those groups most in need. For example, Puerto Rican women had a dramatically higher likelihood of LBW than Mexican women.

The heterogeneity of birth characteristics among Hispanics shown here underscores the importance of presenting birth data for Hispanic subgroups whenever feasible. Birth data published by the National Center for Health Statistics regularly includes data by Hispanic origin. Future studies of births to Hispanic women should attempt to explain in greater detail some of the large differences among subgroups that are shown in this publication, including variation by mother's place of birth.

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Table 1. Total fertility and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–95

	Total fertility rate	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 origins												
1995	2 019 0	65 6	1 0	56 8	36 0	89 1	109 8	112 2	82 5	34 0	6 6	0 3
1994	2 036 0	66 7	1 1	58 9	37 6	91 5	111 1	113 9	81 5	33 7	6 4	0 3
1993	2 046 0	67 6	1 1	59 6	37 8	92 1	112 6	115 5	80 8	32 9	6 1	0.3
1992	2 065 0	68 9	1 1	60 7	37 8	94 5	114 6	117 4	80 2	32 5	5 9	0 3
1991	2 073 0	69 6	1 1	62 1	38 7	94 4	115 7	118 2	79.5	32 0	5 5	0 2
1990	2,083 0	70 9	1 1	59 9	37 5	88 6	116 5	120 2	80 8	31 7	5 5	0 2
1989	2 014 0	69 2	1 1	57 3	36 4	84 2	113 8	117 6	77 J	29 9	5 2	0 2
Hispanic[2]												
Total												
1995	3,019 5	105 0	2 7	106 7	72 9	157 9	188 5	153 8	95 9	44 9	10 8	0 6
1994	3,014 0	105 6	2 7	107 7	74 0	158,0	188 2	153.2	95.4	44 3	10.7	0 6
1993	3,020 5	106 9	2 7	106 8	71 7	159,1	188 3	154 0	96 4	44 7	10.6	0 6
1992[3]	3 043 0	108 6	2 6	107 1	71 4	159,7	190.6	154 4	96 6	45 6	10.9	0.6
1991[3]	3,002 5	108 1	2 4	106 7	70 6	158 5	186 3	152 8	96 1	44 9	10 7	0.6
1990[4]	2,959 5	107 7	2 4	100.3	65 9	147 7	181 0	153 0	98 3	45 3	10 9	0 7
1989[5]	2 903 5	104 9	2 3	100 8	...	...	184 4	146.6	92 1	43 5	10 4	0 6
Mexican												
1995	3 273 5	117 0	2 8	124 6	84 4	185 3	208 9	160.5	98 5	46 8	11 9	0 7
1994	3,211 5	115 4	2 8	116 2	78 0	175 0	202 6	165 2	96 9	46 2	11 7	0.7
1993	3,174 0	114,8	2 6	108 7	71 6	164 9	196 6	168 2	100.5	46 1	11 3	0.8
1992[3]	3,196 5	116.0	2 5	108 8	...	...	202 3	166 3	99 1	47 7	11 8	0.8
1991[3]	3,317 5	121 6	2 6	117,3	75,9	178,4	209 8	168 2	103 3	49 1	12 0	0 8
1990[4]	3,214 0	118 9	2.5	108 0	69 7	162 2	200.3	165 3	104 4	49 1	12 4	0 8
1989[5]	2,916 5	106.6	2 0	94 5	...	...	184 3	153 7	96 1	41 0	11 1	0 6
Puerto Rican												
1995	2,245.5	75 7	3 0	89.0	61 2	139 2	151.5	107.2	64 8	27 7	5.8	0 3
1994	2,490.0	81.9	3 2	106 0	72.8	168 4	181.0	111 7	62 3	28 0	5 6	0 2
1993	2 523 5	82.5	3 1	110 0	73 4	181.0	193.1	108 4	56 3	27 1	6.2	0 5
1992[3]	2 644 5	89 9	3 5	110 4	...	...	204,9	106 6	66,7	30 0	6.5	0.3
1991[3]	2 276 0	80 9	2.5	102.7	75 2	143 0	149 4	107 5	61 4	25 7	5 7	0.3
1990[4]	2 301 0	82.9	2 9	101 6	71.6	141 8	150 1	109.9	62,8	26 2	6 2	0 5
1989[5]	2 421 0	86 6	3 8	112 7	...	...	171 0	98.0	65 2	26 9	6 3	0 3
Cuban												
1995	1,705 5	55 1	*	29 2	16.6	51 2	77.0	110 6	68.0	29 8	8 0	*
1994	1,680 5	55 9	0 6	40 2	23 1	77 4	72.5	98 4	67 6	31 3	5.5	*
1993	1,632 5	55 5	*	33 0	20 4	49 7	68 9	102 0	66.9	31 0	4 7	*
1992[3]	1,486 5	50 3	1 0	26 3	...	...	51 6	98 4	66,2	28 9	4 7	0 0
1991[3]	1,385.5	49 1	*	27 7	17 5	41.3	61 2	88 6	68 2	26 7	4 0	*
1990[4]	1,459 5	52.6	*	30 3	18 2	46 1	64 6	95 4	67 6	28 2	4 9	*
1989[5]	1,479 0	49 8	0 5	25 1	...	...	64 2	101 8	70 7	27 2	3 0	0.3
Other Hispanic[6]												
1995	2 834 0	94 5	2 4	77 5	54 8	107 8	158,3	161 8	103 7	50 9	11 6	0 6
1994	2,855 5	97 7	2.6	87 9	66 4	112,4	162 0	147 4	109,3	49 4	11 9	0 6
1993	3,038 5	105,0	2 7	106 9	78 2	141 7	175 2	147 1	110 4	52 4	12 5	0,5
1992[3]	3 076 0	107 0	2 5	112 1	...	...	172 9	157 8	106 6	50 3	12 5	0 5
1991[3]	2,817,0	99 3	2 1	88 1	58 9	126 8	161 1	150 6	101 5	48,2	11 2	0,6
1990[4]	2,877 0	102 7	2 1	86 0	57 2	123 8	162 9	155 8	106 9	49 4	11 6	0,7
1989[5]	2,683 0	95 8	1 7	66 4	...	...	159,2	150 4	85 1	60 3	12 7	0,8

See footnotes at end of table

Table 1. Total fertility and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–95—Con.

	Total fertility rate	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						
Non-Hispanic												
Total[6]												
1995	1 681 0	60 8	1 1	49 6	30 7	79 0	98 5	106 4	80 9	33 2	6.2	0 3
1994	1 905.0	62 0	1 2	52 0	32 5	81 8	100 4	108 6	79 9	32 6	6 0	0 3
1993	1 916.5	63 1	1 2	52 9	33 1	82 6	102 5	110 4	79 0	31 7	5 7	0 3
1992[2]	1 941 0	64 4	1 2	54 4	33 2	85 5	104 7	112 7	78 4	31 2	5 4	0 2
1991[3]	1 959 5	65 4	1 3	56 1	34 4	86 1	106 6	114 0	77 8	30 8	5 1	0.2
1990[4]	1,979 5	67 1	1 3	54 8	33 8	81 4	108 1	116 5	79 2	30 7	5 1	0 2
1989[5]	1 921 0	65 7	1 3	53 4	---	---	107 8	113.4	74 7	28 6	4 8	0 2
White												
1995	1 788 5	57 6	0 4	39 3	22 0	68 1	90 0	106 5	82 0	32 9	5 9	0 3
1994	1,792 0	58 3	0 5	40 4	22 8	67 4	90,9	107 9	80 7	32.1	5 7	0.2
1993	1 792 5	59 0	0 5	40 7	22 7	67 7	92,1	109 2	79,4	31 1	5.3	0.2
1992[2]	1,810 5	60 2	0 5	41 7	22.7	69 8	93 9	111 5	78,7	30 5	5,1	0 2
1991[3]	1 826 5	61 0	0 5	43 4	23.6	70 5	95 7	112 7	77 9	30 2	4 7	0 2
1990[4]	1,850 5	62 8	0 5	42 5	23 2	66 6	97 5	115 3	79 4	30 0	4 7	0 3
1989[5]	1,770 0	60 5	0 4	39 9	---	---	94 7	111 7	75 0	27 8	4 3	0 2
Black[7]												
1995	2,265 0	74 5	4 3	99 3	72,1	141 9	141 7	102 0	65 9	29 4	6 1	0 3
1994	2,365 0	79,0	4 7	107 7	78 8	152 9	150 3	107 0	67 5	29 5	6,0	0 3
1993	2,454 5	82,7	4 7	112 2	82 5	156 7	157 4	111 5	69 0	29 8	6 0	0.3
1992[2]	2,514,0	85 5	4 8	116.0	83,9	162 9	163 0	114,8	69,1	29,4	5 7	0.2
1991[3]	2,551 0	87 6	4 9	118 9	86,7	163 1	166,1	116 3	69.3	28.9	5 6	0.2
1990[4]	2,547 5	89 0	5 0	116 2	84 9	157 5	166,1	118 4	70 2	28 7	5 6	0 3
1989[5]	2,424 0	84,8	5,2	111 8	---	---	156 3	113 8	65 7	26 3	5 3	0,3

--- Data not available
0 0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0 05
* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision
[1]Rates computed by relating total births regardless of age of mother, to women 15–44 years of age
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Excludes data for New Hampshire which did not report Hispanic origin
[4]Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma which did not report Hispanic origin.
[5]Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma which did not report Hispanic origin
[6]Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic
[7]Includes origin not stated
[8]Includes races other than white and black

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Table 2. Birth rates for unmarried women by age and Hispanic origin and race of mother: United States, 1990–95

(Rates per 1,000 unmarried women in specific group)

Year and origin and race of mother	15 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					
Total									
1995	45.1	44.1	30.5	67.6	70.3	56.1	39.6	19.5	4.7
1994	46.9	46.1	32.0	70.1	72.5	59.0	40.1	19.8	4.7
1993	45.3	44.5	30.6	66.9	69.2	57.1	38.5	19.0	4.4
1992	45.2	44.6	30.4	67.3	68.5	56.5	37.9	18.8	4.1
1991	45.2	44.8	30.9	65.7	68.0	56.5	38.1	18.0	3.8
1990	43.8	42.5	29.6	60.7	65.1	56.0	37.6	17.3	3.6
Hispanic[3]									
1995	95.0	78.7	58.3	117.9	148.9	133.8	89.2	43.4	12.2
1994	101.2	82.6	59.0	123.6	154.8	141.6	95.5	48.4	14.0
1993	95.2	74.6	51.9	114.6	140.5	137.7	90.9	47.8	14.1
1992[4]	95.3	72.9	51.0	110.5	142.2	138.3	91.8	48.1	14.5
1991[4]	93.7	72.4	50.5	109.6	135.4	137.5	89.1	47.7	14.2
1990[4]	89.6	69.9	45.9	98.9	129.8	131.7	88.1	50.8	13.7
White, Total									
1995	37.5	35.5	23.6	55.4	58.0	48.7	34.2	16.9	4.2
1994	38.3	36.2	24.1	56.4	58.1	49.7	34.2	17.3	4.3
1993	35.9	33.6	22.1	52.4	54.2	46.7	32.2	16.4	3.9
1992	35.2	33.0	21.6	51.5	52.7	45.4	31.5	16.2	3.6
1991	34.6	32.8	21.8	49.6	51.5	44.6	31.1	15.2	3.2
1990	32.9	30.6	20.4	44.9	48.2	43.0	29.9	14.5	3.2
White, Non-Hispanic									
1995	28.2	27.7	17.6	44.5	43.8	34.9	25.3	13.0	3.2
1994	28.5	28.1	18.0	45.0	43.8	35.0	24.8	12.9	3.1
1993	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1992[4]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991[4]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990[4]	24.4	25.0	16.2	37.0	36.4	30.3	20.5	6.1[5]	
Black									
1995	75.9	92.8	68.6	131.2	127.7	84.8	54.3	25.8	6.0
1994	82.1	100.9	75.1	141.6	138.1	93.6	57.2	26.3	5.9
1993	84.0	102.4	76.8	141.6	142.2	94.5	57.3	25.9	5.8
1992	86.5	105.9	78.0	147.8	144.3	98.2	57.7	25.8	5.4
1991	89.5	108.5	80.4	148.7	147.5	100.9	60.1	25.6	5.3
1990	90.5	106.0	78.8	143.7	144.8	105.3	61.5	25.5	5.1

--- Data not available

[1] Computed by relating all births to unmarried women, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.

[2] Computed by relating all births to unmarried women aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.

[3] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[4] Rates for 1990 exclude data for Oklahoma and New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin; and rates for 1991–92 excluded data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.

[5] Rate is based on births to unmarried women aged 35 years and older per 1,000 unmarried women aged 35–44 years.

Table 2. Birth rates for unmarried women by age and Hispanic origin and race of mother: United States, 1990–95

(Rates per 1,000 unmarried women in specific group)

Year and origin and race 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					
Total									
1995	45.1	44.4	30.5	67.6	70.3	56.1	39.6	19.5	4.7
1994	46.9	48.5	32.0	70.1	72.2	59.0	40.1	19.8	4.7
1993	45.3	44.5	30.6	66.9	69.2	57.1	38.5	19.0	4.4
1992	45.2	44.6	30.4	67.3	68.5	56.5	37.9	18.8	4.1
1991	45.2	44.8	30.9	65.7	68.0	56.5	38.1	18.0	3.8
1990	43.8	42.5	29.6	60.7	65.1	56.0	37.6	17.3	3.6
Hispanic[3]									
1995	95.0	78.7	58.3	117.9	148.9	133.8	89.2	43.4	12.2
1994	101.2	82.6	59.0	123.6	154.8	141.6	95.5	48.4	14.0
1993	95.2	74.6	51.9	114.6	140.5	137.7	90.9	47.6	14.1
1992[4]	95.3	72.9	51.0	110.5	142.2	138.3	91.8	48.1	14.5
1991[4]	93.7	72.4	50.5	109.6	135.4	137.5	89.1	47.7	14.2
1990[4]	89.6	65.9	45.9	98.9	129.8	131.7	88.1	50.8	13.7
White, Total									
1995	37.5	35.5	23.6	55.4	56.0	48.7	34.2	16.9	4.2
1994	38.3	36.2	24.1	56.4	58.1	49.7	34.2	17.3	4.3
1993	35.9	33.6	22.1	52.4	54.2	46.7	32.2	16.4	3.9
1992	35.2	33.0	21.6	51.5	52.7	45.4	31.5	16.2	3.6
1991	34.6	32.8	21.8	49.6	51.5	44.6	31.1	15.2	3.2
1990	32.9	30.6	20.4	44.9	48.2	43.0	29.9	14.5	3.2
White, Non-Hispanic									
1995	28.2	27.7	17.6	44.5	43.8	34.9	25.3	13.0	3.2
1994	28.5	28.1	18.0	45.0	43.8	35.0	24.8	12.9	3.1
1993	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1992[4]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991[4]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990[4]	24.4	25.0	16.2	37.0	36.4	30.3	20.5	8.1[5]	
Black									
1995	75.9	92.8	68.6	131.2	127.7	84.8	54.3	25.6	6.0
1994	82.1	100.9	75.1	141.6	138.1	93.6	57.2	26.3	5.9
1993	84.0	102.4	76.8	141.6	142.2	94.5	57.3	25.9	5.8
1992	86.5	105.9	78.0	147.8	144.3	98.2	57.7	25.8	5.4
1991	89.5	108.5	80.4	148.7	147.5	100.9	60.1	25.6	5.4
1990	90.5	106.0	78.8	143.7	144.8	106.3	61.5	25.5	5.1

--- Data not available

[1] Computed by relating all births to unmarried women, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.

[2] Computed by relating all births to unmarried women aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.

[3] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[4] Rates for 1990 exclude data for Oklahoma and New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin, and rates for 1991–92 exclude data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.

[5] Rate is based on births to unmarried women aged 35 years and older per 1,000 unmarried women aged 35–44 years.

Table 3. Percent of births by selected demographic characteristics of the mother by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–95

Characteristic	All origins[1]	Hispanic[2]					Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[3]	White	Black
					Percent					
First births										
1995	41.6	38.8	38.0	40.7	44.1	40.0	41.7	42.2	42.7	39.7
1994	41.2	38.8	37.9	40.3	43.4	39.9	41.3	41.7	42.3	38.8
1993	40.7	38.0	37.2	39.8	42.1	38.7	41.1	41.2	42.1	37.4
1992[4]	40.3	37.8	37.1	38.9	42.6	38.6	39.8	40.8	41.8	36.7
1991[4]	40.7	38.1	37.4	39.4	42.0	38.9	40.3	41.2	42.3	37.0
1990[5]	40.9	37.8	36.6	39.9	42.3	39.1	40.9	41.4	42.4	37.3
1989[4]	41.0	37.3	35.6	40.9	42.9	39.3	40.1	41.6	42.5	38.3
Fourth or higher order birth										
1995	10.3	13.8	15.0	12.7	5.7	11.3	11.2	9.6	8.1	15.0
1994	10.5	14.3	15.5	13.1	6.4	11.7	11.5	9.7	8.2	15.4
1993	10.7	14.8	16.1	13.4	6.3	12.4	11.5	9.9	8.2	15.9
1992[4]	10.8	15.2	16.6	13.3	6.6	12.5	12.1	10.0	8.2	16.0
1991[4]	10.7	15.3	16.8	13.5	6.6	12.8	12.3	9.8	8.1	15.7
1990[5]	10.5	15.4	17.2	13.2	6.0	12.5	11.7	9.6	8.0	15.2
1989[4]	10.2	15.5	17.7	12.6	5.8	12.0	12.4	9.4	7.9	14.5
Under 20 years of age										
1995	13.1	17.9	18.8	23.5	7.7	10.6	20.1	12.2	9.8	23.3
1994	13.1	17.5	18.6	23.2	7.3	10.4	20.8	12.2	9.7	23.3
1993	12.8	17.4	18.2	22.3	6.8	9.9	21.0	12.0	9.5	22.9
1992[4]	12.8	17.1	18.0	21.4	7.1	9.6	20.0	12.0	9.4	22.9
1991[4]	13.0	17.2	18.1	21.7	7.1	9.4	19.7	12.2	9.6	23.2
1990[5]	12.8	16.8	17.7	21.7	7.7	9.0	19.0	12.1	9.6	23.2
1989[6]	12.7	16.7	17.4	21.9	7.0	8.6	19.2	12.1	9.6	23.5
Unmarried										
1995	32.2	40.8	38.1	60.0	23.8	44.1	44.0	30.4	21.2	70.0
1994	32.6	43.1	40.8	60.2	22.9	45.9	43.5	30.5	20.8	70.7
1993	31.0	40.0	37.0	59.4	21.0	45.2	38.7	29.3	19.5	68.9
1992[4]	30.2	39.1	36.3	57.5	20.2	43.9	37.6	28.5	18.5	68.3
1991[4]	29.6	38.5	35.3	57.5	19.5	43.1	37.9	28.0	18.0	68.2
1990[5]	28.1	36.7	33.3	55.9	18.2	41.2	37.2	26.8	16.9	66.7
1989[6]	27.0	35.5	31.7	55.2	17.5	38.9	37.0	25.6	16.1	66.0
12 years or more of education										
1995	77.4	47.9	41.4	61.4	85.6	58.3	66.2	83.6	86.7	71.4
1994	77.1	47.3	40.5	60.4	85.0	58.0	66.1	83.1	86.5	70.9
1993	76.7	46.6	39.6	59.7	85.4	57.0	66.1	82.6	86.0	70.4
1992[4]	76.4	45.9	38.7	59.0	84.4	56.4	65.3	82.1	85.5	70.2
1991[4,7]	75.6	45.5	38.3	57.7	83.1	55.4	65.5	81.3	84.7	69.6
1990[5,7]	76.1	46.1	38.6	57.2	82.1	55.8	66.7	81.5	84.8	69.9
1989[6,7]	76.8	47.2	38.7	56.2	82.1	56.3	65.5	81.5	84.7	70.1
Born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia										
1995	81.5	38.4	38.4	61.0	35.8	7.6	74.6	90.6	95.3	91.1
1994	81.5	37.3	37.0	59.8	34.8	6.7	74.4	90.5	94.9	91.6
1993	82.4	37.5	36.6	59.2	31.5	6.2	81.9	91.3	95.5	92.6
1992[4]	82.9	37.5	36.4	58.9	27.7	5.6	80.2	91.6	95.6	93.0
1991[4]	83.7	38.2	37.4	57.9	25.2	4.7	79.6	91.9	95.8	93.2
1990[5]	84.3	38.8	38.2	56.7	20.6	4.4	79.1	92.1	95.8	93.2
1989[6]	85.2	41.3	40.0	55.3	19.2	4.0	80.7	92.2	95.9	93.0

[1]Includes origin not stated.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes races other than white and black.
[4]Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[5]Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[6]Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[7]Excludes data for New York State and Washington, which did not report education.

Table 4. Percent of births by selected characteristics of the pregnancy and delivery by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–95

Characteristic	All origins[1]	Hispanic[2]					Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[3]	White	Black
					Percent					
Prenatal care in 1st trimester										
1995	81.3	70.8	69.1	74.0	88.2	73.2	74.3	83.5	87.1	70.4
1994	80.2	68.9	67.3	71.7	90.1	71.2	72.1	82.5	86.6	68.3
1993	78.9	66.6	64.8	70.0	88.9	68.7	70.0	81.3	85.6	66.1
1992[4]	77.7	64.2	62.1	67.8	86.8	66.8	68.0	80.3	84.9	64.0
1991[4]	76.2	61.0	58.7	65.0	85.4	63.4	65.6	78.9	83.7	61.9
1990[5]	75.8	60.2	57.8	63.5	84.8	61.5	66.4	78.5	83.0	60.7
1989[6]	75.6	59.5	56.7	62.7	83.2	60.8	66.0	78.0	82.7	59.9
Cesarean delivery rate[7]										
1	20.8	20.2	19.7	20.3	30.2	21.2	20.5	21.0	21.0	21.8
1994	21.2	20.5	20.0	20.5	30.9	21.6	20.8	21.4	21.5	21.9
1993	21.8	20.9	20.3	21.4	31.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.0
1992[4]	22.3	21.2	20.5	21.9	33.9	22.1	22.5	22.5	22.8	22.2
1991[4]	22.6	21.6	21.1	21.8	33.4	21.6	22.6	22.8	23.2	21.9
1990[5]	22.7	21.2	20.3	22.1	34.7	21.6	22.8	23.0	23.4	22.1
1989[6]	22.9	21.5	20.4	22.2	35.5	22.0	23.0	23.2	23.6	22.2
Born out of hospital										
1995	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.6
1994	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7
1993	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8
1992[4]	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8
1991[4]	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8
1990[5]	1.1	1.4	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8
1[8]	1.2	1.7	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9
Midwife attendant										
1995	6.0	7.9	7.1	9.7	4.0	10.3	9.0	5.5	5.3	6.1
1994	5.5	7.6	7.0	9.2	3.5	10.0	8.1	5.1	4.8	5.5
1993	5.3	7.6	7.0	9.0	3.5	10.5	7.2	4.7	4.4	5.3
1992[4]	4.9	7.5	6.9	8.7	4.6	10.1	6.6	4.4	4.0	5.3
1991[4]	4.4	6.8	6.1	8.6	4.2	9.3	6.0	4.0	3.6	4.7
1990[5]	3.9	6.2	5.7	8.1	4.2	8.7	4.7	3.5	3.2	4.4
1989[6]	3.7	6.5	6.6	6.9	3.4	8.0	3.9	3.3	2.9	4.2

[1] Includes origin not stated.
[2] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.
[4] Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[5] Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[6] Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[7] Percent of all births by cesarean delivery.

Table 5. Percent of births by selected characteristics of the infant by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–95

Characteristic	All origins[1]	Hispanic[2]						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[3]	White	Black
					Percent					
Preterm[4]										
1995	11.0	10.9	10.6	13.4	10.1	10.7	11.7	11.0	9.4	17.8
1994	11.0	10.9	10.6	13.4	10.1	10.7	11.6	11.0	9.3	18.2
1993	11.0	11.0	10.7	13.3	10.4	10.7	11.7	11.0	9.1	18.6
1992[5]	10.7	10.7	10.4	13.2	10.0	10.5	11.2	10.7	8.7	18.5
1991[5]	10.8	11.0	10.6	13.5	9.7	10.9	11.3	10.8	8.7	19.0
1990[6]	10.6	11.0	10.8	13.4	9.8	10.9	11.2	10.6	8.5	18.9
1989[7]	10.6	11.1	10.7	13.8	9.0	10.7	11.3	10.5	8.4	19.0
Low birthweight[8]										
1	7.3	6.3	5.8	9.4	6.5	6.2	7.5	7.5	6.2	13.2
1994	7.3	6.2	5.8	9.1	6.3	6.0	7.5	7.5	6.1	13.3
1993	7.2	6.2	5.8	9.2	6.2	5.9	7.5	7.4	5.9	13.4
1992[5]	7.1	6.1	5.6	9.2	6.1	5.8	7.2	7.3	5.7	13.4
1991[5]	7.1	6.1	5.6	9.4	5.6	5.9	7.2	7.3	5.7	13.6
1990[6]	7.0	6.1	5.5	9.0	5.7	5.8	6.9	7.1	5.6	13.3
1[7]	7.0	6.2	5.6	9.5	5.8	5.8	6.7	7.1	5.6	13.6
Very low birthweight[9]										
1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.0
1994	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.0
1993	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	3.0
1992[5]	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	3.0
1991[5]	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	3.0
1[6]	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.9
1[7]	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	3.0
Born in multiple births										
1995	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.9
1994	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.0
1993	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.9
1992[5]	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.8
1991[5]	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.8
1[6]	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.7
1989[7]	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.7

[1]Includes origin not stated.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes races other than white and black.
[4]Born before 37 completed weeks of gestation.
[5]Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[6]Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[7]Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[8]Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces).
[9]Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 pounds 4 ounces).

Table 6. Live births by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–95

	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 origins[1]														
1995	3,899,589	12,242	499,870	30,734	62,174	99,600	138,535	168,830	965,547	1,060,539	904,666	380,745	67,250	2,727
1994	3,952,767	12,901	505,488	30,742	63,125	101,302	137,547	172,772	1,001,418	1,088,845	906,498	371,608	63,502	2 507
1993	4,000,240	12,554	501,093	30,074	61,960	98,501	138,313	172,245	1,036,127	1,128,862	901,151	357 053	59,071	2 329
1992[2]	4,049,024	12,210	504,350	29,240	60,035	97,980	138,350	178,748	1,067,257	1,173,925	890,733	343 079	55,462	2,005
1991[3]	4,094,566	12,006	518,421	28,779	60,413	98,699	140,662	186,848	1,086,199	1,214,456	880,430	329,471	51 879	1,704
1990[3]	4,092,994	11,535	542,978	27,360	57,033	96,055	142,503	190,024	1,075,072	1,256,814	873,275	313,630	48,067	1 623
1989[4]	3,903,012	10,948	485,434	25,560	54,805	90,042	136,387	178,540	1,036,156	1,221,366	818,011	286,296	43,235	1,566
Hispanic[5]														
Total														
1995	679,768	3,187	118,449	8,322	16,185	24,168	31,710	38,064	208,211	178,258	115,063	46,964	9 257	379
1994	665,026	3,147	115,202	7,824	15,740	23,680	30,538	37,350	205,702	176,031	111,461	44,370	8 686	367
1993	654,418	2,950	110,695	7,142	14,786	22,507	30,052	36,208	204,875	176,057	108 531	42,788	8,162	360
1992[2]	640,271	2,715	107,421	6,811	14,089	21,879	29,075	35,667	200,943	174,804	104 527	41 540	7 954	337
1991[4]	623,085	2,484	104,651	6,411	13,440	20,907	28,517	35,376	199,329	170,362	99,819	38,690	7 443	307
1990[1]	595,073	2,346	97,685	5,790	12,064	19,329	26,839	33,663	189,193	166,105	96 079	36,374	6 971	320
1989[4]	532,249	2,125	86,755	5,194	10,719	17,487	23,952	29,403	169,687	149,488	85,127	32,595	6 203	269
Mexican														
1995	469,815	2,319	85,781	5,995	11,667	17,366	23,024	27,729	151,485	122,606	72,487	28,937	5,758	242
1994	454,536	2,183	82,330	5,568	11,146	16,780	21,820	27,003	148,075	118,987	69 970	27,295	5,450	243
1993	443,733	2,008	78,587	4,847	10,212	15,973	21,386	26,059	146,264	117,489	67,721	26,315	5,106	243
1992[3]	432,047	1,828	75,958	4,757	9,735	15,256	20,645	25,564	143,074	114,876	65,190	25,843	5,049	201
1991[4]	411,233	1,722	72,842	4,514	9,273	14,486	20,083	24,686	137,293	109,022	61,436	23 767	4,646	205
1990[1]	385,640	1,556	66,615	3,849	8,112	13,222	18,514	22,918	127,893	104,560	58,438	22,113	4,270	195
1989[4]	327,233	1,345	55,666	3,209	6,845	11,202	15,408	19,002	108,016	89,453	49,940	19 004	3 642	167
Puerto Rican														
1995	54,824	371	12,522	986	1,870	2,688	3,325	3,653	16,848	12,990	8,172	3,305	591	25
1994	57,240	409	12,867	1,011	1,940	2,820	3,316	3,777	17,821	13,764	8,475	3,316	567	21
1993	58,102	405	12,586	977	1,885	2,662	3,399	3,643	18,532	14,388	8,460	3 121	595	35
1992[2]	59,589	400	12,350	946	1,793	2,578	3,257	3,776	19,856	15,045	8,261	3 062	567	25
1991[4]	59,833	324	12,630	926	1,793	2,618	3,319	3,974	20,169	15,154	8,105	2 880	549	22
1990[3]	58,807	360	12,420	837	1,678	2,485	3,333	4,087	19,811	15,071	7 834	2,729	550	32
1989[4]	56,229	345	11,990	842	1,559	2,528	3,299	3,765	19,391	14,136	7 266	2 592	489	17
Cuban														
1995	12,473	11	954	53	117	173	268	343	2,400	3,642	3,873	1 348	242	5
1994	11,689	21	845	45	94	194	219	293	2,347	3,641	3 606	1,185	236	8
1993	11,916	16	790	35	104	109	210	302	2,219	3 935	3 565	1,198	190	3
1992[2]	11,472	22	797	44	88	135	222	308	2,106	4,113	3,149	1,087	195	3
1991[4]	11 058	9	775	33	93	154	231	264	2,091	4,174	2 864	1 014	137	4
1990[3]	11,311	16	851	35	87	165	251	313	2,176	4,420	2 680	1 006	156	6
1989[4]	10,842	10	747	43	85	154	186	279	2,415	4,230	2 409	889	130	6

See footnotes at end of table

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Table 6. Live births by age and Hispanic origin of moth and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–95—Con.

	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					
Central and South American													
1995	94,996	188	9,874	599	1,170	1,866	2,645	3,494	20,554	27,361	22,029	9,681	2,026	93
1994	93,485	204	9,563	556	1,149	1,873	2,563	3,422	20,208	27,820	21,274	9,451	1,890	75
1993	92,371	217	8,924	500	1,077	1,695	2,449	3,203	20,350	28,182	20,800	9,080	1,757	58
1992[4]	89,031	199	8,342	483	973	1,610	2,275	3,021	22,866	27,848	19,667	8,452	1,593	64
1991[4]	86,908	180	8,006	419	881	1,521	2,158	3,027	22,833	27,439	18,833	7,924	1,534	59
1990[4]	83,008	132	7,377	383	782	1,351	2,009	2,852	22,207	26,704	17 882	7 249	1,390	64
1989[4]	72,443	127	6,079	266	619	1,137	1,713	2,344	19,757	23,548	15,256	6,059	1,262	55
Other and unknown Hispanic														
1995	47,860	298	9,318	689	1,961	1,975	2,448	2,845	10,924	11,659	8,562	3 495	640	24
1994	47,876	330	9,627	744	1,408	2,000	2,620	2,855	14,281	11,819	8,133	3 123	543	20
1993	48,298	304	9,828	683	1,508	2,038	2,598	3,001	14,510	12,063	7,985	3,071	514	21
1992[3]	51,152	263	9,976	701	1,480	2,101	2,676	3,018	16,041	12,952	8,260	3,096	550	14
1991[3]	54,053	249	10,398	719	1,400	2,128	2,726	3,425	16,853	14,273	8,581	3,105	577	17
1990[3]	56,307	282	10,422	686	1,405	2,106	2,732	3,493	17,106	15,350	9,245	3,277	602	23
1989[4]	65,502	298	12,270	804	1,611	2,466	3,346	4,013	20,108	18,118	10,256	3,751	677	24
Non-Hispanic[5]														
Total														
1995	3,160,495	8,960	376,116	22,147	45,418	74,324	105,369	128,858	745,674	869,005	772,754	329 150	56,532	2 301
1994	3,245,115	9,642	385,647	22,574	46,864	76,717	105,738	133,813	786,200	901,204	784,147	322,321	53 857	2,092
1993	3,285,345	9,499	386,017	22,678	46,647	75,181	107,063	134,450	822,431	908,993	779,080	307,763	49,646	1 896
1992[4]	3,365,862	9,097	393,248	22,128	45,527	75,595	108,262	141,736	854,646	987,714	775,855	296,828	46,553	1 821
1991[4]	3,434,464	9,437	409,836	22,138	46,514	77,043	114,097	150,044	878,094	1,003,586	771,587	286,782	43,764	1,078
1990[3]	3,457,417	9,104	410,841	21,340	44,475	75,867	114,471	154,688	876,268	1,078,760	767,560	273,220	40,386	1 278
1989[4]	3,297,493	8,616	389,682	19,891	43,169	73,808	111,853	140,943	847,694	1,049,740	716,968	247,570	35,991	1 252
White														
1995	2,382,638	2,711	230,024	9,848	24,056	44,439	66,529	85,152	529,499	684,135	627,126	260 489	40 895	1,779
1994	2,438,955	2,858	232,731	9,625	24,509	45,088	65,975	87,534	556,019	708,577	637,244	257,984	41,917	1 525
1993	2,472,031	2,867	231,038	9,572	24,000	43,484	66,682	87,270	581,946	738,136	632,562	245,717	38,370	1,095
1992[3]	2,527,207	2,689	234,336	9,088	23,211	43,771	66,535	91,735	605,526	779,761	630,853	236,747	36,090	1,200
1991[3]	2,589,878	2,721	246,570	9,444	23,899	44,531	70,592	98,104	626,666	820,779	628,209	230,211	33,806	916
1990[3]	2,626,500	2,602	249,954	8,854	22,790	44,127	71,752	102,428	631,233	863,490	627,057	219,811	31,508	845
1989[4]	2,526,367	2,375	239,303	8,216	22,132	43,642	71,006	94,277	618,006	847,236	589,117	200,338	28,129	863
Black														
1995	587,761	5,822	130,907	11,322	19,564	27,026	34,644	38,351	179,209	129,752	93,126	41,265	7,454	246
1994	619,198	6,365	137,907	12,048	20,409	28,780	35,695	40,975	192,939	137,891	96,016	40 730	7,115	232
1993	641,270	6,295	140,278	12,177	20,888	28,864	36,418	41,931	200,219	146,862	97,689	39 921	6,774	235
1992[3]	657,450	6,339	144,259	12,258	20,598	29,072	37,698	44,633	211,468	150,557	97,260	38 160	6,220	178
1991[3]	666,758	6,338	146,042	11,849	20,902	29,746	39,320	46,522	214,499	158,613	96,715	36 195	5,869	187
1990[3]	661,701	6,204	147,521	11,736	20 227	29,287	39,055	47,216	210,491	162,091	95,653	34,215	5,041	185
1989[4]	611,269	5,993	137,505	10,992	19,565	27,715	37,318	41,915	196,048	151,770	86,008	29,744	4,721	160

[1]Includes origin not stated.
[2]Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[3]Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[4]Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[5]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[6]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 7. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States and each State, 1989–95

	All origins	Hispanic[1]					Non-Hispanic			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black	Not stated
United States											
1995	3,899 589	679 768	469 615	54,824	12,473	94,996	47,860	3 160 495	2,382 638	587 781	59 326
1994	3,952 767	665 028	454 536	57,240	11,889	93,485	47,876	3,245 115	2,438,956	619 198	42 626
1993	4 000 240	656 418	443 730	58,102	11,916	92.371	48,296	3,295 345	2 472 031	641 273	50 477
1992[3]	4,049 024	643 271	432,047	59,569	11,472	89 031	51,152	3,365 882	2,527,207	657 450	39,891
1991[4]	4 094 566	623 085	411 233	59,833	11,058	88,908	52,053	3 434 464	2,589,878	666 758	37,017
1990[5]	4 092 994	595 073	385 840	58,807	11,311	83,008	56,307	3 457,317	2 626,500	681 701	40,504
1989[6]	3 903 012	532,249	327,233	56,229	10,842	72,443	65,502	3,297,493	2,526,367	611 269	73 270
Alabama											
1995	60,329	758	483	92	20	107	56	59,544	39 073	19 830	27
1994	60,939	579	337	60	15	92	75	60,320	39,102	20,615	40
1993	61,706	509	288	87	15	81	38	61,137	39 508	21,067	60
1992	62,260	444	260	66	10	48	60	61,801	39,774	21,488	15
1991	62,810	400	216	97	13	37	35	62 396	40,296	21,616	14
1990	63,487	344	160	57	12	43	72	63,104	40,778	21,830	39
1989	62,568	330	140	45	14	49	82	62,111	39,991	21,628	127
Alaska											
1995	10 244	574	236	56	4	54	224	9,625	6,581	421	45
1994	10,678	560	200	58	4	42	276	9 905	6 897	461	193
1993	11,073	439	221	45	8	79	86	10,620	7,108	570	14
1992	11,726	373	197	38	8	48	82	11,338	7,590	531	15
1991	11,686	367	195	46	7	34	85	11,310	7 561	507	9
1990	11,902	328	200	39	7	25	57	11,567	7 779	529	7
1989	11,666	319	165	47	4	22	81	11,334	7,649	527	13
Arizona											
1995	72,463	25,504	24,538	193	41	429	303	46,727	38 471	2 186	232
1994	70,646	24,135	23,194	190	41	507	203	45,135	36,597	2,022	1,576
1993	69,056	22.579	21,693	149	38	423	276	45,340	36,517	2,272	1,137
1992	68 829	21,862	21,017	164	31	369	281	46,907	37,790	2,399	60
1991	68,109	20,552	19,737	153	28	360	274	47,498	38,214	2,462	58
1990	68,995	19,663	18,943	163	20	376	261	49,256	39,775	2,527	76
1989	67,196	18,017	17,263	137	23	232	362	48,898	39,367	2,464	281
Arkansas											
1995	35,175	1,004	837	23	7	100	37	34,107	25,962	7,648	64
1994	34,718	782	650	32	6	63	31	33,893	25,594	7,806	43
1993	34,289	579	473	23	5	42	36	33,668	26,403	7 822	42
1992	34,820	472	381	22	6	28	35	34,336	25,828	8 133	12
1991	35,479	379	298	9	4	23	45	35,092	26,425	8 268	8
1990	36,457	414	246	32	2	20	111	35,925	27,055	8 492	118
1989	35,911	321	227	10	3	13	68	35 299	26 595	8 413	291
California											
1995	562,045	254,001	218,238	2,008	828	27,207	5 720	296,073	196 695	39,284	1 971
1994	567,930	257,750	219,046	2 054	837	28,508	7,295	308,435	204 478	41 510	3 745
1993	585 324	262 313	221,905	2 162	864	29,739	7,643	316,168	213 326	43 497	6,843
1992	601,730	263,525	222,050	2.110	850	30.241	8,264	334,523	228 252	45 510	3,682
1991	610,077	258,005	214 335	2.129	902	30,000	10,639	349,122	242 274	46,756	2,950
1990	612 628	249,592	200 129	2,015	913	28,418	14,117	362 990	255 913	48,004	4,043
1989	569,992	211,836	163 349	1,883	832	24 599	21 173	355 386	252,452	47 343	2,770

See footnotes at end of table

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Table 7. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States and each State, 1989–95—Con.

	All origins	Hispanic[1]					Non-Hispanic			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black	Not stated
Colorado											
1995	54,332	11,520	7,291	185	29	249	3,768	42,580	38,142	2,518	229
1994	54,071	10,667	6,695	154	34	211	3,573	43,391	38,930	2,679	13
1993	54,022	10,268	5,823	139	35	204	4,067	43,695	39,156	2,849	59
1992	54,535	10,303	5,375	148	25	181	4,574	44,201	39,512	2,919	31
1991	53,813	9,803	4,813	150	19	165	4,656	43,954	39,487	2,820	56
1990	53,525	9,278	4,668	121	24	323	4,136	44,159	39,791	2,832	88
1989	52,711	8,466	3,823	101	14	100	4,428	44,187	39,673	2,714	58
Connecticut											
1995	44,334	5,505	294	3,839	60	1,000	292	37,060	30,867	4,974	1,769
1994	45,655	5,297	287	3,786	53	908	283	37,751	31,684	4,836	2,607
1993	46,700	5,381	188	3,929	43	874	347	38,952	32,684	5,199	2,367
1992	47,573	5,476	167	3,824	63	753	669	39,607	33,228	5,349	2,490
1991	48,566	5,234	144	3,806	68	718	498	40,198	33,737	5,451	3,134
1990	50,123	5,318	169	3,869	78	615	587	40,381	34,207	5,189	4,424
1989	49,464	4,809	120	3,528	51	433	677	40,009	34,028	5,097	4,646
Delaware											
1995	10,266	585	232	237	2	102	12	9,670	7,134	2,326	11
1994	10,411	526	204	204	6	93	17	9,870	7,324	2,315	15
1993	10,568	472	190	187	9	60	26	10,079	7,510	2,363	17
1992	10,656	426	173	169	3	34	27	10,204	7,504	2,502	26
1991	11,190	407	118	248	3	19	19	10,772	7,725	2,631	11
1990	11,113	323	84	166	7	19	27	10,785	8,055	2,564	5
1989	10,730	319	74	190	7	18	30	10,404	7,726	2,514	7
District of Columbia											
1995	9,014	685	30	16	4	564	71	8,267	1,354	6,736	62
1994	9,930	850	40	11	–	751	48	9,040	1,260	7,618	40
1993	10,629	930	44	8	3	830	45	9,692	1,355	8,154	7
1992	10,960	893	66	8	7	767	43	10,025	1,319	8,521	42
1991	11,776	885	39	14	6	767	39	10,804	1,401	9,185	107
1990	11,850	890	44	20	8	781	37	10,904	1,640	9,030	56
1989	11,789	734	36	17	13	602	66	11,003	1,598	9,168	52
Florida											
1995	188,723	34,509	6,584	5,860	8,517	11,433	2,115	154,120	108,631	41,191	94
1994	190,654	32,695	6,179	5,866	8,032	11,179	1,639	157,840	111,500	42,299	119
1993	192,537	31,550	5,758	5,327	7,976	10,409	2,080	160,921	114,016	43,470	66
1992	191,713	29,367	5,318	4,793	7,555	9,580	2,121	162,220	115,131	43,954	126
1991	194,001	28,183	5,152	4,510	7,074	8,954	2,493	165,718	118,154	44,661	100
1990	199,339	27,570	5,003	4,295	7,380	8,614	2,278	171,594	123,514	45,362	175
1989	193,131	25,313	4,430	3,685	7,100	7,940	2,158	167,221	120,558	44,177	597
Georgia											
1995	112,282	5,067	3,697	368	79	665	258	106,672	65,497	38,217	543
1994	111,011	4,363	3,028	356	90	625	264	106,400	65,309	38,652	248
1993	110,622	3,467	2,338	313	90	520	216	106,939	65,281	39,707	216
1992	111,116	2,932	1,876	260	96	441	237	107,967	65,794	40,279	298
1991	110,288	2,587	1,592	253	94	427	221	107,403	65,513	40,173	442
1990	112,666	2,263	1,311	277	58	367	250	109,961	68,005	40,412	700
1989	110,272	1,793	933	262	70	306	220	107,779	67,115	39,193	

See footnotes at end of table

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Table 7. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States and each State, 1989–95—Con.

	All origins	Hispanic[1]						Non-Hispanic			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black	Not stated
Hawaii											
1995	18,595	2,029	407	608	9	58	947	16,555	4,311	540	11
1994	19,517	2,176	418	663	10	60	1,025	17,334	4,728	601	7
1993	19,593	2,192	394	662	12	61	1,063	17,392	4,858	602	9
1992	19,864	2,241	361	658	12	52	1,158	17,618	5,084	654	5
1991	19,922	2,230	318	628	15	47	1,222	17,685	5,224	597	7
1990	20,489	2,437	348	628	16	46	1,399	18,050	5,472	651	2
1989	19,367	1,951	272	540	14	52	1,073	17,411	5,407	663	5
Idaho											
1995	18,035	2,040	1,791	12	4	50	183	15,892	15,375	71	103
1994	17,526	1,978	1,695	10	2	45	226	15,512	14,972	59	36
1993	17,440	1,850	1,555	17	8	35	235	15,568	15,044	44	22
1992	17,362	1,758	1,421	14	2	38	283	15,586	15,065	55	38
1991	16,821	1,535	1,228	13	3	21	270	15,259	14,792	52	27
1990	16,433	1,434	1,195	11	1	32	195	14,968	14,521	42	31
1989	15,883	1,177	961	11	1	15	189	14,664	14,155	49	42
Illinois											
1995	185,812	32,166	26,168	3,075	196	898	1,829	153,562	110,180	37,308	84
1994	189,257	30,350	24,066	3,068	189	863	2,144	158,799	112,066	40,798	108
1993	190,788	28,610	22,028	3,228	223	1,540	1,591	162,024	113,842	42,573	154
1992	191,396	27,333	21,015	3,260	210	1,068	1,780	163,601	115,760	42,348	462
1991	194,231	25,727	19,272	3,208	193	1,144	1,910	167,013	118,739	41,996	1,491
1990	195,790	24,245	17,653	3,406	241	1,267	1,678	169,681	122,854	41,808	1,864
1989	190,308	21,777	14,638	3,234	170	1,282	2,453	165,528	120,912	39,862	3,003
Indiana											
1995	82,835	2,546	1,921	271	20	131	203	80,120	70,525	8,674	169
1994	82,595	2,324	1,759	253	20	105	187	80,004	70,172	8,941	267
1993	83,949	2,131	1,608	260	18	87	158	81,701	71,507	9,341	117
1992	84,140	1,941	1,422	286	13	75	165	82,109	71,956	9,392	90
1991	85,707	1,841	1,364	222	9	47	199	83,729	73,528	9,453	137
1990	86,214	1,856	1,355	248	13	55	185	84,057	73,933	9,386	301
1989	83,469	1,590	1,185	190	8	67	140	81,538	71,925	8,927	341
Iowa											
1995	36,810	1,279	1,009	35	6	108	119	35,270	33,463	963	261
1994	37,079	1,060	843	23	7	39	148	35,985	34,177	1,047	34
1993	37,826	967	804	23	6	52	82	36,820	35,004	1,084	39
1992	38,489	853	496	18	4	47	288	37,586	35,724	1,167	30
1991	38,989	732	448	20	6	24	234	38,215	36,371	1,148	42
1990	39,409	623	379	8	2	28	206	38,758	37,080	1,038	28
1989	39,018	572	300	21	5	25	221	38,421	36,797	1,041	25
Kansas											
1995	37,201	2,828	2,370	71	14	140	233	34,019	30,010	2,857	354
1994	37,379	2,694	2,224	75	18	109	268	34,321	30,194	3,102	364
1993	37,406	2,417	2,040	65	12	94	206	34,566	30,262	3,204	423
1992	38,027	2,311	1,939	69	8	99	196	35,584	31,283	3,287	132
1991	37,839	2,088	1,726	70	10	82	200	35,730	31,607	3,142	21
1990	39,020	1,954	1,595	73	17	84	185	36,827	32,629	3,318	239
1989	38,737	1,704	1,288	63	18	91	244	36,540	32,396	3,210	493

See footnotes at end of table

Table 7. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States and each State, 1989–95—Con.

		Hispanic[1]						Non-Hispanic			
	All origins	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black	Not stated
Kentucky											
1995	52,377	493	260	74	28	70	61	51,836	46,634	4,759	48
1994	52,963	466	285	70	14	52	45	52,479	47,179	4,876	38
1993	53,000	401	205	51	12	26	107	52,547	47,266	4,822	52
1992	53,640	372	188	61	12	19	92	53,403	47,840	5,167	65
1991	54,326	231	153	26	11	15	26	54,051	48,447	5,255	44
1990	54,382	274	178	47	2	16	31	54,021	48,574	5,065	87
1989	53,424	283	145	49	6	4	79	52,705	47,345	5,008	436
Louisiana											
1995	65,641	1,158	405	172	54	280	247	64,454	36,448	26,784	29
1994	67,817	1,413	401	385	60	159	408	66,340	36,808	28,432	64
1993	69,402	1,001	282	80	55	292	292	68,346	37,658	29,633	55
1992	70,707	977	259	54	63	469	132	69,719	38 900	29,751	11
1991	72,193	927	206	56	57	543	65	71,196	39 788	30,347	70
1990	72,192	941	202	57	52	583	67	71,221	40,547	29,688	30
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maine											
1995	13,896	112	25	12	1	15	59	13,565	13,248	66	219
1994	14,441	107	30	19	2	10	46	14,124	13,819	69	210
1993	15,065	107	26	8	–	8	65	14,614	14,340	54	344
1992	16,057	101	31	13	3	3	51	15,313	15,033	75	643
1991	16,753	107	22	6	4	10	65	15,883	15,802	71	763
1990	17,359	127	28	13	3	6	77	16,397	16,081	83	835
1989	17,466	115	22	8	8	9	70	16,338	16,093	65	1,013
Maryland											
1995	72,396	3,155	509	245	51	1,747	603	68,479	43,477	22,348	762
1994	73,971	3,090	560	290	54	1,797	389	70,319	44,019	23,641	662
1993	74,988	2,996	534	271	71	1,878	242	71,183	44,519	23,987	809
1992	77,815	2,980	1,547	164	47	1,023	199	73,582	46,492	24,549	1,253
1991	79,184	2,477	405	262	65	1,572	173	74,284	47,821	23,883	2,423
1990	80,245	2,523	547	218	83	1,564	111	75,637	49,463	23,716	2,085
1989	78,265	2,092	483	196	59	1,195	159	73,776	48,763	22,655	2,397
Massachusetts											
1995	81,648	8,109	321	4,077	92	3,195	424	72,943	63,067	6,272	596
1994	83,787	8,435	260	4,563	95	3,133	384	75,033	64,821	6,867	319
1993	84,668	8,252	226	4,484	100	3,141	301	75,971	65,659	6,860	445
1992	87,231	8,522	257	4,717	114	3,171	263	78,132	67,564	7,141	577
1991	88,205	8,485	217	4,912	102	3,035	219	79,141	68,390	7,233	579
1990	92,654	8,425	286	4,872	120	2,894	253	83,509	72,261	7,585	720
1989	91,523	7,762	218	4,684	114	2,542	204	82,784	72,244	7,104	977
Michigan											
1995	134,642	4,781	3,196	425	68	236	856	123,293	95,715	24,679	6,568
1994	136,026	4,454	2,827	415	57	223	932	127,222	97,473	26,876	6,352
1993	139,856	4,389	2,824	369	48	210	938	129,573	99,426	27,950	5,893
1992	144,089	4,302	2,701	410	66	183	943	134,557	102,987	29,483	5,230
1991	150,196	4,397	2,644	404	60	219	1,070	139,862	106 234	31,261	5,939
1990	153,700	4,326	2,560	383	62	233	1,088	143,083	109,182	31 440	6,291
1989	148,520	4,161	2,414	389	77	198	1,103	137,204	105,509	29,299	7,155

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States and each State, 1989–95—Con.

	All origins	Hispanic[1]						Non-Hispanic			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black	Not stated
Minnesota											
1995	63,263	1,915	1,439	68	10	194	204	55,828	49 803	2,705	5,520
1994	64,305	1,661	1,150	55	12	117	327	57 784	52 141	2 554	4,860
1993	64,648	1,560	1,158	60	15	108	199	55,648	50 870	2 163	7,440
1992	65,607	1,377	935	77	9	81	275	57,143	52,515	2 132	7,087
1991	67,069	1,262	878	80	16	83	205	62 664	57 059	2 368	3,143
1990	68,013	1,050	781	56	13	65	135	63,845	58 476	2 211	3,118
1989	67,518	1,041	678	86	16	51	210	60 707	55 801	1,953	5,770
Mississippi											
1995	41,344	220	110	16	10	18	66	41,083	21,321	19,241	41
1994	41,954	182	86	16	1	19	60	41 757	21 347	18,953	15
1993	42,149	141	68	14	8	7	44	41,977	21,091	20,417	31
1992	42,681	141	61	14	1	13	52	42 522	21,554	20,515	18
1991	43,204	137	54	11	–	20	52	43,049	21,771	20,816	18
1990	43,563	116	47	9	3	11	46	43,418	22,161	20,748	29
1989	43,047	111	41	7	6	12	45	42,498	21,590	20,414	438
Missouri											
1995	73,028	1,288	942	73	16	131	126	71,680	59,423	10,990	60
1994	73,543	1,224	909	56	17	125	117	72,253	59,269	11,813	66
1993	75,253	1,150	855	71	19	114	91	74,062	59,912	12,974	41
1992	76,301	1,018	726	70	2a	95	103	75,228	60,901	13,282	55
1991	78,677	1,070	783	59	21	98	109	77,564	62,887	13,646	43
1990	79,280	970	728	66	16	74	86	78,108	63,57a	13,538	182
1989	77,872	920	683	58	16	80	82	76,804	63,037	12,765	148
Montana											
1995	11,142	282	176	6	–	7	94	10,470	9,226	33	390
1994	11,067	250	158	6	2	7	77	10,457	9,172	2a	360
1993	11,365	190	146	1	1	4	38	10,762	9,445	34	413
1992	11,472	189	138	3	3	3	42	10,879	9,458	36	404
1991	11,513	260	139	11	4	4	102	10,816	9,376	32	437
1990	11,613	292	145	7	1	13	126	10,916	9,373	35	405
1989	11,678	265	121	10	3	5	126	10,928	9,472	30	485
Nebraska											
1995	23,243	1,616	1,259	18	7	150	181	21,214	19,289	1,209	414
1994	23,156	1,382	1,105	11	4	79	183	21,393	19,399	1,265	381
1993	23,224	1,261	964	23	6	65	204	21,591	19,621	1,251	372
1992	23,397	1,105	876	11	4	40	172	21,993	20,013	1,306	299
1991	24,017	954	683	13	6	29	223	22,767	20,767	1,334	276
1990	24,380	802	517	9	2	16	258	23,310	21,332	1 376	268
1989	24,216	752	568	17	4	7	156	23,180	21,206	1,379	284
Nevada											
1995	25,056	6,124	4,989	122	117	646	250	18,685	15,459	1,863	67
1994	23,911	5,227	4,270	112	96	492	257	18,619	15,231	2,042	65
1993	22,403	4,413	3,563	91	80	423	256	17,958	14,739	1,958	32
1992	22,374	4,116	3,262	95	90	389	280	18 220	14,901	2,127	38
1991	22,026	3,679	2 899	69	99	349	263	18,315	15,143	2,043	32
1990	21,599	3,261	2 480	55	93	312	318	18,305	15,378	1,887	33
1989	18,606	2,425	1,784	60	85	217	279	17,165	14 401	1,819	16

See footnotes at end of table.

FROM NCHS-PAO/1(301)436-4273 (FRI)02. 13' 98 09:46/ST. 09:23/NO. 3561647734 P 26/31

Table 7. **Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States and each State, 1989–95—Con.**

		Hispanic[1]					Non-Hispanic			
	All origins	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black	Not stated
New Hampshire											
1995	14,665	214	48	65	4	17	80	13,918	13,659	75	532
1994	15 106	187	39	74	5	22	47	14,090	13 848	87	829
1993	15 436	190	43	55	3	23	66	13,020	12,795	83	2,226
1992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey											
1995	114,828	18,835	2,105	7,225	890	8,235	380	96 203	69,375	19,518	790
1994	117,501	18,083	1,782	7,877	877	7,334	213	99,215	71,802	21,546	203
1993	117,686	17,650	1 563	8,259	941	5,884	1,003	99,699	72,747	21,384	337
1992	119,909	17 609	1,430	8,432	944	5,805	1,008	101,978	74,348	22,103	322
1991	121,406	17,500	1,286	8,569	908	5,170	1,567	103,542	76,192	22,697	364
1990	122,289	16,972	874	7,081	877	4,582	3,558	105,000	78,423	22,130	317
1	121,841	17,528	636	7,335	938	4,141	4,478	104,043	77,391	22,372	270
New Mexico											
1995	26,920	12,900	4,351	36	53	74	8,386	14,017	9,914	473	3
1994	27,591	12,984	4,331	47	63	53	8,470	14,601	10,185	505	6
1993	27,852	13,054	3,945	43	48	69	8,949	14,797	10,155	525	1
1992	27,922	12,967	3,386	33	55	64	9,419	14,964	10,331	488	1
1991	27,800	12,592	3,030	37	50	51	9 424	15,208	10,563	550	–
1990	27,402	12,193	2,831	40	25	55	9,242	15,201	10,527	512	8
1	27,353	11,898	2,501	33	16	52	9,296	15,444	10,683	510	11
New York											
1995	271,389	54,193	6,161	16,127	499	24,269	7,137	186,364	121,349	48,730	30,812
1994	278,392	53,216	5,504	17,543	488	23,561	6,130	212,247	144,340	53,155	12,929
1993	282,392	51,847	5,221	19,197	515	23,534	3,360	215,120	147,516	53,848	15,425
1992	287,887	53,047	4,807	21,230	587	23,201	3,122	223,723	154,439	55,549	11,117
1991	292,633	53,694	4,360	22,007	617	23,158	3,552	229,408	159,146	56,988	9,531
1990	297,576	53,140	3,827	22,405	626	22,501	3,781	234,989	165,220	56,996	9,447
1989	291,449	49,964	2,931	22,031	619	20,773	3,610	231,255	162,813	56,538	10,230
North Carolina											
1	101,592	4,244	2,935	413	60	592	244	97,329	67,262	26,833	19
1994	101,420	3,135	2,063	358	73	411	230	98,260	67,272	27,807	25
1993	101,357	2,560	1,685	308	37	370	150	98,772	68 506	29,435	25
1992	103,987	2,379	1,452	357	40	383	147	101,559	68,482	30,262	29
1991	102,362	1,833	1,119	242	33	260	179	100,492	67,561	30,381	37
1990	104,525	1,754	987	277	30	231	229	102,760	69,512	30,726	11
1989	102,105	1,498	793	283	50	166	206	100,433	68,115	29,865	174
North Dakota											
1	8,476	147	83	11	1	15	37	8,213	7,375	66	116
1994	8,584	116	63	4	1	9	39	8,392	7,513	67	76
1993	8 690	122	69	1	1	14	37	8,485	7,544	68	83
1	8,811	119	58	6	1	6	48	8,630	7,657	73	62
1991	8,887	110	67	8	4	4	27	8,709	7,734	64	68
1990	9,250	123	75	8	1	8	31	9,058	8,160	80	69
1989	9,570	88	42	5	3	8	30	9,423	8,370	68	59

See footnotes at end of table

FROM NCHS-PAO/1 (301) 436-4273 (FRI) 02. 13' 98 09:46/ST. 09:23/NO. 3561647734 P 27/31

Table 7. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States and each State, 1989–95—Con.

	All origins	Hispanic[1]					Non-Hispanic			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black	Not stated
Ohio											
1995	154,064	2,801	1,277	1,147	42	162	173	150,960	126,216	22,702	303
1994	155,944	2,717	1,269	1,047	43	155	203	152,952	127,425	23,505	275
1993	158,793	2,655	1,191	1,019	46	139	260	155,839	128,656	25,321	299
1992	162,247	2,583	1,127	1,008	42	137	269	159,456	131,703	25,880	209
1991	165,795	2,554	1,104	964	33	121	332	163,029	135,107	26,227	212
1990	168,913	2,427	1,009	917	35	128	338	164,294	138,756	25,809	192
1989	161,952	2,232	1,000	836	34	113	249	161,534	134,941	26,084	186
Oklahoma											
1995	45,672	2,356	1,704	90	6	94	462	43,259	33,727	4,469	57
1994	45,703	2,260	1,664	130	7	51	408	43,381	33,595	4,734	62
1993	46,243	2,133	1,638	122	15	15	343	44,039	34,074	4,896	71
1992	47,557	2,045	1,436	86	12	42	470	45,443	35,320	5,124	69
1991	47,795	1,862	1,368	77	9	41	367	45,879	35,684	5,135	54
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oregon											
1995	42,811	5,002	4,639	42	14	215	92	37,774	34,781	860	35
1994	41,837	4,357	4,012	44	16	166	118	37,460	34,499	931	30
1993	41,576	4,002	3,660	42	14	151	135	37,545	34,726	890	29
1992	42,035	3,661	3,209	47	15	173	117	38,453	35,577	943	21
1991	42,499	3,285	2,925	49	16	144	151	39,192	36,324	958	22
1990	42,891	2,974	2,647	46	14	122	145	39,900	37,045	912	17
1989	41,281	2,230	1,989	25	10	97	109	39,005	36,254	897	46
Pennsylvania											
1995	151,850	6,572	764	4,432	97	564	615	144,979	120,544	21,062	299
1994	157,071	6,288	635	4,385	94	635	539	150,492	124,230	22,956	291
1993	160,762	6,302	582	4,101	100	625	894	154,241	126,991	24,013	219
1992	164,625	5,949	502	4,016	77	529	825	158,425	130,265	24,887	251
1991	168,851	5,956	438	3,985	91	491	941	162,593	134,279	25,296	302
1990	171,961	5,636	399	4,306	75	414	442	166,170	138,116	25,221	155
1989	168,803	5,262	344	4,032	83	355	448	163,361	135,972	24,819	180
Rhode Island											
1995	12,776	1,554	80	482	12	863	117	9,440	8,256	683	1,782
1994	13,466	1,623	77	529	13	889	105	10,682	9,231	946	1,161
1993	13,976	1,594	94	546	12	826	116	11,125	9,624	925	1,257
1992	14,500	1,653	66	524	11	842	110	12,029	10,408	1,017	818
1991	14,734	1,400	70	448	18	751	113	12,659	11,044	1,022	675
1990	15,195	1,560	87	509	14	796	154	12,915	11,300	1,019	720
1989	14,768	1,091	45	366	3	509	168	10,843	9,525	829	2,834
South Carolina											
1995	50,926	763	427	107	16	115	98	50,124	31,127	18,393	39
1994	52,043	643	318	115	24	87	99	51,357	31,397	19,380	43
1993	53,835	617	293	118	11	58	137	53,180	32,116	20,462	38
1992	56,192	625	290	110	16	14	195	55,495	33,379	21,535	72
1991	57,572	599	255	113	15	8	208	56,933	34,039	22,404	40
1990	58,610	571	266	116	15	10	164	57,949	35,055	22,336	90
1989	57,330	507	227	102	22	6	150	56,749	34,082	22,164	74

See footnotes at end of table

Table 7. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States and each State, 1989–95—Con.

		Hispanic[1]					Non-Hispanic			
	All origins	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black	Not stated
South Dakota											
1995	10,475	116	79	8	–	15	14	10,350	8 590	97	9
1994	10,507	124	102	3	2	8	9	10,377	8 661	76	6
1993	10,719	122	84	12	3	14	9	10,589	8,721	76	8
1992	11 018	109	94	3	–	6	6	10,894	9,008	74	15
1991	10,946	97	70	8	–	5	11	10 837	9,030	54	12
1990	10,999	113	72	11	1	8	21	10,880	9.076	68	6
1989	11,086	93	70	8	1	–	14	10 983	9,081	73	10
Tennessee											
1	73.173	1,111	829	128	44	104	206	72,038	54.875	16,130	24
1994	73,181	845	516	108	27	87	107	72,319	54,783	16,576	27
1993	73.017	694	407	75	22	65	125	72 272	53.896	17,550	51
1 2	73.614	595	323	104	12	63	93	73 000	54,700	17,490	19
1991	74.510	461	275	71	10	51	74	74.023	56.525	17,797	6
1	74,962	444	231	64	20	72	57	74,501	56,178	17,582	17
1	73,178	389	187	63	15	45	78	72,753	54,710	17,411	36
Texas											
1	322,753	137,131	121,720	882	264	6,396	7,867	185,054	137,816	38,434	568
1994	321,114	133,125	117,586	888	229	6,113	8,309	187,415	139,105	39,907	574
1993	322.071	131,293	114,250	814	243	5,885	10,101	190.527	141,086	41,417	251
1	320,845	126,357	109,730	797	206	5,600	10,024	194,214	143,915	42,786	274
1991	317,746	121.234	106.446	709	255	4,976	8.848	196,283	146,199	42,876	229
1990	316,423	115,845	103,031	773	231	4,759	7,021	200,153	150,304	43.121	425
1	307,664	107,197	94,334	738	192	4,294	7,639	199.778	150,748	42,630	689
Utah											
1	39,577	3.110	2.327	59	18	326	380	36,405	34,496	231	62
1994	38,279	2,704	1,876	61	12	362	393	35.538	33,714	201	37
1993	37,127	2,456	1,707	64	11	370	304	34,647	32.834	202	24
1	37,200	2,282	1,461	64	15	304	438	34.667	33,062	208	51
1991	36.033	2.175	1,421	54	10	204	486	33,833	32.050	170	25
1990	36.277	2,043	1,238	66	5	147	587	34.214	32.460	214	20
1	35.567	1,890	1,084	40	11	121	634	33.644	31,686	210	33
Vermont											
1	6,783	27	7	8	2	5	5	6,376	6,268	33	380
1994	7,377	38	12	12	1	5	8	6.864	6.758	25	475
1993	7,457	25	6	6	3	4	6	7,045	6,940	28	387
1992	7,737	30	14	8	2	1	5	6,775	6.672	32	932
1991	7,965	31	5	11	2	2	11	7,003	6,918	23	931
1990	8,273	30	7	10	1	6	6	7,258	7,204	17	985
1	8.494	45	7	4	1	3	30	7,375	7,322	19	1,074
Virginia											
1	92.578	4.841	932	493	85	2.458	872	87,653	62,660	21,209	84
1994	95.038	4,609	858	445	70	2.708	528	90,323	64,824	22,176	107
1993	94,944	4.135	763	461	69	2.486	356	90.717	64,359	23,170	92
1 2	97,198	3.890	691	438	60	2.275	426	93,225	66,370	23,737	83
1991	97,370	3,749	650	358	55	2.323	363	93.551	66,858	23,733	70
1990	98,352	3,459	630	349	54	2,086	340	95,692	68,944	23,770	201
1	96,798	2,456	435	271	60	1,397	293	71,780	52,059	17,728	22 562

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 7. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States and each State, 1989–95—Con.

	All origins	Hispanic[1]					Non-Hispanic			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black	Not stated
Washington											
1995	77,226	8,502	7,119	198	32	221	932	66,096	56,839	2,757	2,630
1994	77,358	8,108	6 853	177	27	249	802	66,599	57,511	2,880	2,651
1993	78,645	7,708	6,503	188	24	217	776	68,875	59,636	3,036	2,062
1992	79,450	7,182	5,475	184	21	126	1,376	70,056	61 224	2,993	2,212
1991	79,711	6,492	4,627	134	21	219	1,491	71,073	62 587	2,887	2,146
1990	79 251	5,700	3,869	163	19	166	1,483	71,795	63 707	2 759	1,756
1989	75,360	4,821	2,848	133	28	130	1,682	68,620	60 258	2,783	1,919
West Virginia											
1995	21,162	90	33	11	1	9	36	21,066	20 162	808	6
1994	21,375	106	34	11	1	7	53	21,260	20 377	794	9
1993	21,792	81	25	10	–	9	37	21,703	20 771	815	8
1992	22,170	75	37	10	2	5	21	22,090	21 185	812	5
1991	22,508	73	28	10	1	6	28	22,428	21 525	801	7
1990	22,585	73	24	3	4	4	38	22,498	21,515	859	14
1	22,163	61	19	6	2	2	32	21,896	21,009	819	206
Wisconsin											
1	67,479	2,856	2,002	595	17	140	102	64,598	55,365	6,476	25
1994	68,282	2,401	1,641	502	15	156	87	65,823	56,419	6,814	58
1	69,767	2,175	1,397	485	16	205	72	67,530	57,720	7,128	62
1	70,670	2,132	1,456	471	14	86	106	68,468	58 558	7,265	70
1991	72,071	1,950	1,283	477	11	69	110	70,076	60 374	7,154	45
1	72,896	1,866	1,229	419	15	78	125	70,986	61,496	7,108	43
1	72,002	1,636	1,066	406	13	56	95	70,296	61,030	6,864	70
Wyoming											
1995	6,261	548	437	8	–	20	83	5,705	5,368	69	8
1994	6,428	480	395	9	1	4	51	5,963	5,656	57	5
1993	6,555	488	406	9	2	2	69	6,064	5,713	60	3
1992	6,723	482	385	6	–	11	80	6,235	5,852	61	6
1991	6,703	497	323	7	–	8	159	6,202	5,826	59	4
1990	6,985	511	323	4	–	16	168	6,464	6,079	64	10
1	6,901	408	314	3	2	6	83	6,466	6 115	73	27

– Quantity zero.
. . . Data not available.
[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2]Includes races other than white and black.
[3]Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[4]Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
[5]Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.

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Technical notes

Source of data

Data shown in this report for 1989–95 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates in all States and the District of Columbia reporting Hispanic origin on the birth certificate. In 1989 Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma did not report this information; in 1990 New Hampshire and Oklahoma did not report, and in 1991–92 New Hampshire did not report Hispanic origin. All States have reported this information since 1993. The data are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

Race and Hispanic origin

Trend data by race shown in this report are by race of mother for all years, 1989–95. Completeness of reporting of mother's race is very high on the birth certificate. In 1995 only 0.1 percent of birth certificates did not report race of mother. When race of mother is not stated and the race of the father is known, the race of the father is assigned to the race of the mother. Where information for both parents is missing, the race of the mother is imputed according to the specific race of the mother on the preceding record with a known race of mother.

Tabulations by Hispanic origin are by the origin of the mother. Births with origin not stated (1.5 percent in 1995) were included with births of non-Hispanic origin before calculating birth rates. Births with origin not stated were not distributed or allocated in computing percents or percent distributions.

The 12 States (13 reporting areas) that included a general ancestry item on their birth certificate instead of a specific Hispanic origin item were Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York City, New York State, North Dakota, and Rhode Island.

Marital status

National estimates of births to unmarried women are based on two methods of determining marital status. For 1994 and 1995, birth certificates in 45 States and the District of Columbia included a question about the mother's marital status; in 1989–93, marital status was reported directly by 44 States and the District of Columbia. The mother's marital status was inferred in five States (California, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, and New York) by comparing the parents' and child's surnames and other information concerning the father. Marital status was also inferred for Texas births in 1989–93.

Several basic criteria were used in the five States that use inferential procedures to compile birth statistics by marital status. A birth was inferred as nonmarital if any of these factors, listed in priority-of-use order, was present: A paternity acknowledgment was received, the father's name was missing, or the father's and mother's current surnames were different. In addition, criteria that were particularly applicable for a given State were also applied as necessary. For example, special procedures were used in California to compare the parents' surnames when they were hyphenated if the parents were born in countries where naming practices identified the parents' marital status. This procedure has been in effect for many years for Asian mothers. Beginning in 1995 California applied similar procedures for births to Hispanic mothers. If the child was given a double surname of the mother's and father's surnames (either entire surnames or portions of the parents' hyphenated surnames), regardless of sequence, and the mother was of Hispanic origin, the mother's marital status was coded "Married." Because of this change in inferential procedures in California, there is a discontinuity in birth statistics for unmarried Hispanic women between 1994 and 1995. Additional information on the inferential procedures was published elsewhere (12,29).

The number of births to unmarried women in Texas was underreported during the years 1989–93, thus substantially affecting the statistics for nonmarital births to Hispanic women. As a result of legislation passed in 1989, a birth was considered to have occurred to a *married* woman if the mother provided any information about the father, or if a paternity affidavit was filed. The measurement of marital status for Texas births improved beginning with the 1994 data year because a direct question on marital status was added to the Texas birth certificate. However, there is a considerable discontinuity in the data for Texas from 1993 to 1994. The proportion of all births to unmarried mothers increased from 17 percent to 29 percent; the increase was similar for Hispanic births, from 18 to 31 percent. In 1994 births in Texas represented 8 percent of all live births in the United States and 20 percent of all live births to Hispanic women. Thus the increase in births to unmarried women in Texas observed here had a larger impact on the national figures for Hispanic women than for non-Hispanic women.

Birthweight

Birthweight was reported in some areas in pounds and ounces rather than in grams. However, the metric system was used in tabulating and presenting the statistics to facilitate comparison with data published by other groups.

Gestation

The period of gestation is computed from the first day of last normal menstrual period (LMP), as reported by the mother, to the date of birth. When LMP was not stated or was inconsistent with birthweight, the "clinical estimate of gestation" or the birth attendants' estimate of gestational age was used.

Computations of percents, percent distributions, and medians

Births for which a particular characteristic is unknown were subtracted from the figures for total births that were used as denominators before percents and percent distributions were computed. An asterisk is shown in place of any derived statistic based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator or denominator.

Population denominators

Birth and fertility rates for 1989 and 1991–95 shown in table 1 are based on populations estimated as of July 1 for each year; rates for 1990 are based on

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populations enumerated as of April 1. The population estimates were published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (13,14, 30–32) and are based on the 1990 census counts by race and age, which were modified to be consistent with the Office of Management and Budget racial categories and historical categories for birth data, and in the case of age, to reflect age as of the census reference date. The modification procedures are described in detail in a census report (33). Rates for Hispanic subgroups are based on special population estimates (34).

Rates for unmarried women shown in table 2 are based on distributions of the population by marital status as of March for each year provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (35–40). These rates were adjusted to July 1995 population levels (13,14, 30–32) by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS (18).

Computation of rates

In computing birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, births with origin of mother not stated were included with non-Hispanic births rather than being distributed. Thus rates for the U.S. Hispanic population are underestimates of the true rates to the extent that the births with origin not stated (1.5 percent in 1995) were actually to Hispanic mothers. The population with origin not stated, used in the denominator of rates, was imputed. The effect on the rates is believed to be small.

Random variation and relative standard error

Although the birth data in this report for births since 1985 are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of births 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. More information on this topic is included in the Technical Appendix of the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1992, Volume I, Natality. In addition, the relative standard errors for birth rates for Hispanic subgroups, particularly Puerto Rican, Cuban, and "other" Hispanic women, may be somewhat higher than if based only on the number of births. This reflects the considerable sampling variability in the population estimates for these groups (34).

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Suggested citation

Mathews TJ, Ventura, SJ, Curtin SC, Martin JA. Births of Hispanic origin, 1989–95. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 46 no 6, supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1998.

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DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 98–1120
8-0209 (2/98)

PIR – Technology

April 20, 1998

TO: JULIE FERNANDES
PETER RUNDLET

FROM: MICHELE JOLIN

RE: RACE AND THE INTERNET

I assume that you have read the recent *New York Times* article on the study that showed that African-Americans are much less likely to use the Internet than whites (article attached). I thought you might be interested in knowing about a local effort to address this problem.

I recently have been working with friends to start an after-school program called the "Kids Computer Workshop." The goal is to establish several computer training sites in disadvantaged parts of Washington, D.C. where kids can go to learn computer skills, use the Internet, play computer games, etc. (brochure attached)

Over the last 3 months, we have been using a group of my kids to test the curriculum and determine their skill level. When we started, most of them had spent very little time on computers. Today, they are creating Web pages, developing logos, searching the Internet, e-mailing, playing learning games, etc. It is truly remarkable how quickly they have learned and how interested they have become in technology.

Please let me know if you think the Race Initiative might be interested in learning more about this or the other programs we are using as models for our effort. Or, alternatively, if the Race Initiative is planning to do anything on technology and race, this program or others like it might be good examples of efforts to help close the technological skills gap.

Racial Divide Found on Information Highway

By AMY HARMON

At a time when the Clinton Administration is promoting the Internet as an engine of commerce and a tool of democracy, a new study has found that black Americans are far less likely to use the global computer network than are whites.

The sharp racial divide is especially evident among households below the median income. The study, to be published today in the journal Science, found that in households with annual incomes below $40,000, whites were six times as likely as blacks to have used the World Wide Web in the week before the household was called for the survey.

Lower-income white households were also twice as likely to own a home computer as were black households.

The study documents concerns that the recent exponential growth of the Internet might worsen the nation's existing social and economic gaps. Once a decidedly optional tool for entertainment or the occasional research foray, the Web is seen as fast becoming a crucial mechanism for communication, business and education. And while it is no surprise that Americans with lower incomes are less likely to own a computer, the study highlights for the first time what are the racial disparities in who has access to digital technology.

Internet access is hardly the most pressing issue facing the the disadvantaged. Its benefits in the classroom and elsewhere are still the subject of debate. And some black business leaders predict that racial parity on the Web is not far away.

But Donna L. Hoffman, a professor of management at the Vanderbilt University and an author of the study, said the schism reflected in the report could have troubling social consequences.

"If you want to be a fully functional member of society, you're going to have to have access to the Internet," Ms. Hoffman said. "Anybody poor is in trouble here. But if you're poor and black, you're really in trouble with respect to access."

Among blacks with incomes over $40,000, home computer ownership is roughly equal to that of whites of comparable incomes, the study found, and blacks were even more

Continued on Page A22

Continued From Page A1

likely than whites to have access to the Internet at work. Among households of all income levels, 44.3 percent of whites own a home computer compared with 29 percent of blacks.

But because only about one-third of black households have incomes over $40,000, compared with about two-thirds of white households, the numbers reflect that computer access is in effect restricted to a narrow segment of blacks who are achieving at very high levels relative to whites.

For example, Ms. Hoffman and her co-author, Thomas P. Novak, found that blacks at higher income levels have had more education, are younger and are more likely to be working in computer-related jobs than whites with similar incomes.

Perhaps the most striking finding of the study is the racial disparity in home computer ownership among high school and college students.

The authors found that while 73 percent of white students had access to a computer at home, only 32 percent of black students had access to one. Even after adjusting for household income, the gap remained significant.

Moreover, white students without a computer at home were more than twice as likely as black students to have used the Web in the six-month period before they were surveyed and more than three times as likely to have used the Web in the week before they were surveyed. Ms. Hoffman said the report showed the importance of providing Internet access for blacks at places like libraries and community centers.

The study's results were based on data provided by Nielsen Media Research in a telephone survey conducted from December 1996 through January 1997. No information was provided on the margin of error in the survey.

The quantification of such stark incongruities comes at a time when President Clinton has repeatedly called for the wiring of the nation's schools and libraries and Vice President Al Gore has extolled the virtues of the Internet as a forum for public discourse. This week, Commerce Secretary William M. Daley released a report celebrating the impact of the information revolution on the Unites States economy.

But with Internet traffic doubling every 100 days, it appears that for the moment, at least, the majority of blacks are being left behind. At the time of the study, 25 million Americans had used the Web in the previous week, according to a recent survey by Nielsen Media Research. Less than 6 percent of those are black, although blacks account for 12 percent of the population.

"Income isn't the only impediment; there's something else going on," said Larry Irving, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce who oversees a $20 million project that finances technology demonstration projects in poor communities. "There is more content by, for and about the African-American community on the Net than there is in probably any other medium, but I don't think that's known. There's still a mythology that this isn't for us, that this is for scientists or upper income people or for geeks."

One problem, Mr. Irving said, is that schools and communities with high minority populations are much less likely than predominantly white districts to provide Internet access.

"We risk a further widening of the [illegible] between the haves and the have-nots," said B. Keith Fulton, director of technology programs and policy for the National Urban League. As we move into the information age, you need more than reading, writing and arithmetic to participate in our society. You need information literacy, and if African-Americans don't have it, that's a serious problem."

But E. David Ellington, a founder of NetNoir, a leading Web site about black culture and issues, predicted that the inequalities would be ironed out in time.

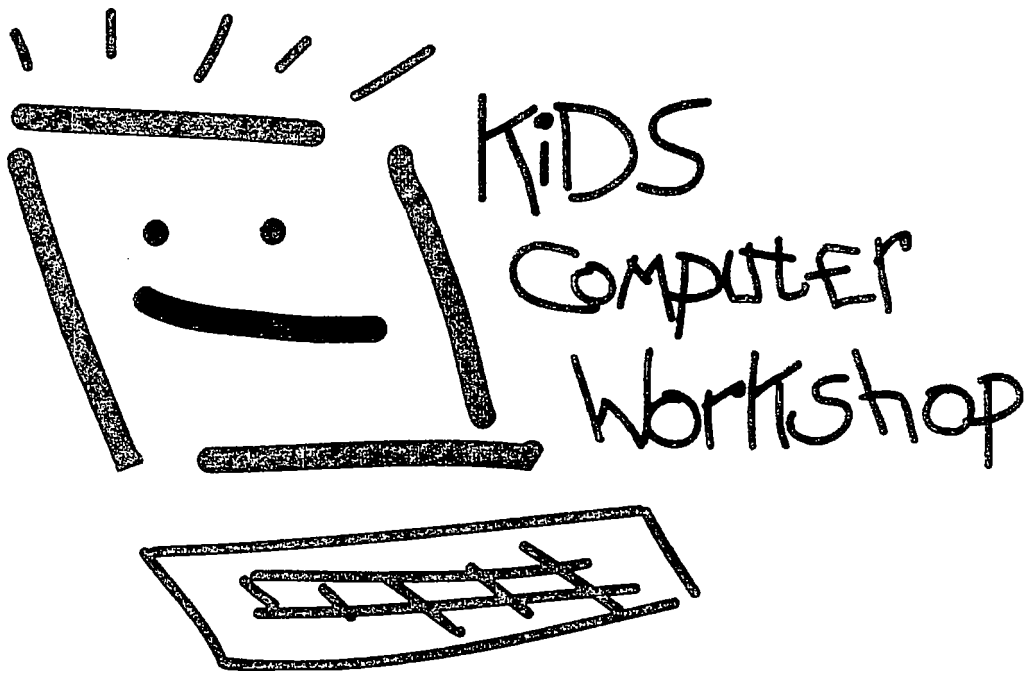
"The vast majority of white people aren't on line yet either," Mr. Ellington said. "I'm not panicking that black folks are a little bit slower and haven't found this to be as relevant in their lives yet. I know from my own experience that black people are getting on line in droves."

Mr. Ellington said there was evidence that lower-income blacks are also beginning to find their way onto the Net.

Computer prices are dropping, and nearly twice as many blacks as whites said they planned to purchase a home computer in the next six months. Still, the survey results indicate that price is not the only barrier to black use of the Internet.

"One of the things it looks like we have here are some solid, up-to-date statistics that paint a more comprehensive picture than we've understood in the bast," said Andrew Blau, director of communications policy at the Benton Foundation, a Washington group that studies the social impact of technology. "It's not one that offers anybody easy relief, but having a better understanding of the nature of the problem is the first step toward devising a solution."

The New York Times
FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1998


KiDS
Computer
Workshop

"I used to hang out with my friends after school. Most of the time, we just acted stupid on the corner but that got dangerous and our moms said to quit it and come right home. In this city, wear your hat the wrong way and you're dead. Now I go home and watch TV and sleep. I get scared all by myself, even though Mom says there's nothing to be afraid of in the day.

"I would make a place for kids. . . . It would be a love place where there's no killing. They'd have stuff for me to do . . . . I could ask someone to help me do my homework since I want straight A's this year. Nobody'd tease me 'cause I asked for help."

Ten-year-old boy, quoted in Carnegie Foundation, *Risk and Opportunity in the Non-School Hours*

INTRODUCTION & MISSION

The technological revolution sweeping across America is deepening the chasm between those with opportunity and those without. High school graduates without basic computer skills increasingly find themselves locked out of jobs in service industries. Underprivileged and at-risk children for whom technology can mean so much -- new and captivating ways to learn, skills that can lead to good jobs and membership in tomorrow's high tech society -- are finding themselves on the wrong side of the "digital divide."

Disadvantaged families lack the resources to introduce their children to computers and technology. Inner-city schools frequently lack the resources to do so as well. This means that other community institutions must fill in the void.

KIDS COMPUTER WORKSHOP (KCW) is a new program which is working to bridge the technology gap. We

- Introduce at-risk kids in Washington, D.C. to exciting new technologies and teach them valuable computer skills;

- Use educational technology to improve the literacy, quantitative and critical thinking skills of the youth we serve; and

- Provide children with a safe, supportive place to spend time during out-of-school hours where they are mentored and have opportunities to build confidence and self-esteem.

In 1998, KCW began a pilot program serving 12 inner-city kids. We will expand to serve 25 youths in September 1998 and 50 in January 1999. Thereafter, KCW will broaden its program across Washington, D.C., and expand to other cities.

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

Computer-Related Activities. In February, 1998, KCW began serving 12 youths aged 9-13. Sessions are held on Saturday afternoons. We meet at a local computer training center, which opens its lab to KCW on weekends.

Our curriculum is designed to give participating kids the opportunity to

- acquire Internet skills, exchange E-mail and learn web design;
- use graphic design, animation, and photo software in wide-ranging art projects;
- use desktop publishing software to write and publish their own newsletters and magazine;
- write basic computer programs;
- build simple robots and other computer-controlled machines; and
- compose and mix music on computers.

By utilizing materials from similar programs,[1] schools, and the Institute for the Learning Sciences -- a prominent educational software development lab -- KCW's Steering Committee has assembled the curricular and program materials from which we are developing our computer activities.

The KCW program will also include the following elements in the coming months:

Homework Assistance and Academic Tutoring. Core skills -- reading, writing, and basic math skills -- are the building blocks of opportunity and youth development. Using volunteer tutors, and working closely with neighborhood

---

[1] KCW has made contact with, and utilized materials borrowed from *Plugged-In*, Palo Alto, California; *LEAP Computer Learning Centers*, New Haven and Hartford, Connecticut; *The Computer Clubhouse*, Computer Museum, Boston, Massachusetts; *Street-Level Youth Media*, Chicago, Illinois; *Homeboyz Graphics,* Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and *YouthLink*, Washington, D.C.

schools and teachers, KCW's tutoring component will support the in-school educational programs of the kids we serve.

Recreation and Community Service. We offer a balanced program that provides opportunities for kids to play safely and have fun, and promotes commitment to the community. The program includes recreational activities, including field trips, and community service projects.

Vocational Emphasis for Adolescents. Computer activities offered to participants develop skills which will have vocational applications. The program will provide internships with local area technology companies for participating kids ages 13 and older. This age group will also receive special mentoring from minority technology professionals. Ultimately, we hope to find summer jobs for our older adolescents, as well as providing them with college and employment counseling.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Phase I: Current Program. Our current training class is supported by HandsNet, which makes its computer lab available for a nominal fee. Volunteers lead the training and transport the kids to the site. Participating kids were selected in partnership with Horton's Kids, a D.C. community service organization.

Phase II: September, 1998 Expansion.

Participants. KCW will expand to serve a total of 25 kids in September 1998. We will continue our weekend sessions and add weekday, after-school sessions for 13 additional youths aged 9-13. We will work with community organizations and nonprofit groups to identify the kids.

Location. We will open a KCW computer lab in an inner-city D.C. neighborhood where weekday after-school activities will be held. The KCW site will be outfitted with 7 Pentium computers connected to the Internet. We are currently engaged in negotiations for space in a center operated by a leading provider of after-school programs.

Staff. KCW is seeking a part-time staff director to help operate the program. The director will work closely with our volunteers. We will also hire as peer counselors work-study students from local colleges, including Howard, Georgetown and George Washington Universities.

Phase III: KCW will double the size of the program in January, 1999. We will add another 25 kids, bringing the total number of participating youths to 50. One half of the new participants will be added in the after-school program at the KCW site, and one half will be added in the weekend program.

Future Phases: We will expand to serve 100 youths in September, 1999. At that time, we will launch our program for ages 14-18. To accommodate the new participants, we will open a second KCW lab. During the 1999 program year, we will also develop and test a pilot program targeting children ages 5 to 8.

BUDGET

Our budget for Phases I through III is detailed in the attached pro formas. KCW will meet its budget through a combination of grants and corporate and individual contributions. KCW will hold a black-tie gala fundraiser on Saturday, April 18, 1998 at the Embassy of New Zealand in Washington, D.C. We hope to raise $15,000 through the gala. We intend to meet capital costs largely through the solicitation of in-kind donations.

MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors of KIDS COMPUTER WORKSHOP is composed of lawyers, educators, computer specialists, and entrepreneurs who are committed to expanding at-risk youth programming in the nation's capitol. The Committee includes:

Donald Austin. Mr. Austin designs computer networks and other complex information systems. He is a management consultant at Price Waterhouse, LLP.

James Brochin. Mr. Brochin is a Washington attorney. He has also worked as a computer consultant on Wall Street.

Anita Brown. Ms. Brown is the founder and director of Black Geeks Online. BGO is an organization dedicated to promoting computer literacy among people of color and building community using the Internet.

Jack Chorowsky. Mr. Chorowsky, an attorney, is a specialist in youth development. He formerly served on the staff of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice and has also been the program director of a residential summer camp and a teacher in an after-school program.

Norman Eisen. Mr. Eisen is a Washington attorney and former Assistant Director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith, Pacific Southwest Region, where his portfolio included teacher training, curriculum development, and fundraising.

Steven Graubart. Mr. Graubart is a managing director of Calvert Ventures, a venture capital and investment management company. He works with both U.S. entrepreneurial companies and companies in developing countries.

Robert M. Harington. Dr. Harington, a scientist, is Senior Editor at John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. He oversees a wide range of scientific books and journals, including on-line publications.

Kemi Jona. Dr. Jona is a Research Assistant Professor at Northwestern University's Institute for the Learning Sciences, where he supervises the development of educational software.

Pamela Nadash. Ms. Nadash is a health policy researcher with expertise in the subject of low-income children having special health care needs.

Catherine Rojko. Ms. Rojko, a Washington attorney, has served as a counselor and teacher in extracurricular programs for children.

Marya Stark. Ms. Stark is a demographer and consultant. She previously held positions at the Department of Housing and Urban Development and at a New York investment bank.

David Wofford. Mr. Wofford is a federal official working in international trade. He has served as an official of the United States Department of Education and taught for three years in the South Bronx.

CONCLUSION

KCW looks forward to expanding its innovative after-school computer program. We welcome partners who will support our effort to challenge, stimulate, and educate Washington's at-risk youth.

For further information about KCW, please visit our Web site at www.kcw.org or contact:

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APPENDIX: Pro Formas

Kids Computer Workshop Budget Documents

Phase I Capital Expense and Operating Budget

This document contains the budget for Phase I of the KCW program. Phase I will run from January 1998 to August 1998 and will serve twelve youths at the HandsNet site.

Phase II and III Capital Cost and Operating Budget

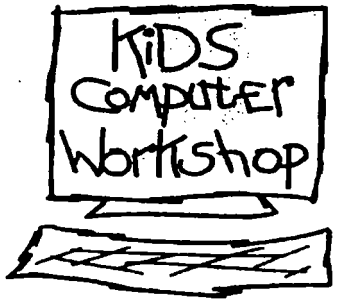
This document contains the budget for Phases II and III of the program. Phases II and III will be conducted at two sites, the KCW site and the HandsNet site, will run from September 1998 until August 1999, and will serve fifty youths.

Capital Items Assumptions

This document details some of the assumptions made regarding capital items.

Operating Expense Assumptions

This document details some of the assumptions made regarding operating expenses.



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Phase I Capital Cost and Operating Budget

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
Capital Costs									
Software	135	-	340	-	300	-	400	-	1,175
Total Capital Expenses	135	-	340	-	300	-	400	-	1,175
Operating Expenses									
Domain Name Registration	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Web Site Hosting	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	240
HandsNet Lease	-	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	2,100
Food	-	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	336
Field Trips	-	-	180	-	180	-	180	-	540
Miscellaneous	-	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,400
Total Operating Expenses	130	578	758	578	758	578	758	578	4,716
Total Costs & Expenses	265	578	1,098	578	1,058	578	1,158	578	5,891
Total Youths Served	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	

Phases II and III Capital Cost and Operating Budget

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
Capital Costs													
Computer Server	5,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,561
Network Equipment	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Workstations	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,500
Software	1,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,475
Peripherals	1,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077
Furniture	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Total Capital Costs	21,613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,613
Operating Expenses													
Program Director	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	20,004
Part-Time Labor	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880	28,800
Food	336	336	336	336	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	7,104
Field Trips	180	360	180	360	390	750	390	750	390	750	390	750	5,640
HandsNet Lease	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	3,600
Domain Name Registration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Web Site Hosting	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	360
Internet Connection	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	1,800
Insurance/Miscellaneous	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	7,200
Total Operating Expenses	4,703	4,883	4,703	4,883	6,737	7,097	6,737	7,097	6,737	7,097	6,737	7,097	74,508
Total Costs & Expenses	26,316	4,883	4,703	4,883	6,737	7,097	6,737	7,097	6,737	7,097	6,737	7,097	96,121
Total Youths Served	24	24	24	24	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	

Capital Items Asssumptions

The below items were used in calculating the total capital costs

Capital Item	Cost Per Item	Item Description
Computer Server	5,561	Dell PowerEdge 2200 Server with 64MB RAM, 4GB Hard Drive, Network Card and Microsoft Back Office Software (price as of January 1998)
Computer Workstation	1,500	Seven low-end Pentium PC's with 32MB RAM, 1.2GB Hard Drive, Network Card, Sound Card and Speakers, Windows95, and Microsoft Office with Encarta
Networking Equipment	500	Workgroup Hub and Category 5 network cable
Peripherals		
Color Printer	349	
Laser Printer	429	HP LaserJet 6Lse
Scanner	299	HP ScanJet 5Pse
Total Peripheral Cost	1,077	
Software		
Microsoft Front Page98	135	Web authoring and management tool; one copy
Multimedia Workshop	440	10 licenses
Kid-friendly desktop shell	300	10 licenses
Kid-friendly web authoring tool	300	10 licenses
Additional software - TBD	300	10 licenses
Total Software Cost	1,475	
Furniture	2,500	Desks and Chairs

Operating Expense Assumptions

The below items were used in calculating the total operating expenses

Item	Unit Cost	Units	Description
Program Director	20,000	Annually	
Part-time staff (Work study)	10	Hourly	Inclusive of taxes and benefits
Food	2	Per youth per session	Snacks, drinks, etc.
Field Trips	15	Monthly per youth	Monthly field trips for KCW site; every other month for HandsNet Site
Miscellaneous	600	Monthly-Phase II	Utilities, Insurance, Security, and Administrative costs
Miscellaneous	200	Monthly-Phase I	Utilities, Insurance, Security, and Administrative costs
Internet Connection	150	Monthly	High-speed internet connection
Web Site	360	Annually	Annual payment to web site hosting company