

SELECTED MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH STATISTICS

ALABAMA
1997

(A SUPPLEMENT TO 1997 ALABAMA VITAL EVENTS)



ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
NOVEMBER 1998

ADPH-HS-528/Rev. 11-98

Alabama Department of Public Health
Center for Health Statistics
Division of Statistical Analysis
Post Office Box 5625
Montgomery, Alabama 36103-5625
(334) 206-5429

Donald E. Williamson, M.D., State Health Officer
Leon Barwick, M.S., Director, Bureau of Information Services
Dorothy S. Harshbarger, M.S., Director, Center for Health Statistics
Reginald Strickland, M.S., M.P.A., Deputy Director for Administration and Statistics
Dale E. Quinney, M.P.H., Director, Division of Statistical Analysis

**This publication was produced by:
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS DIVISION
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS**

Louie Albert Woolbright, Ph.D., and
Nicole A. Henderson, M.P.H., Principal Authors
with production assistance by:
Rebecca O. Francis

Other Staff Contributors:
Kathryn L. Chapman, M.A.
Annie L. Green
Nina L. Haynes
William G. Jarrell
Tammie R. Martinez
Alton D. Stone

Informational materials in alternative forms
will be made available upon request

Table of Contents

	Page
Preface	iii
List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	viii
I. Introduction and Discussion	1
Natality	3
Birth Interval	3
Teenage Childbearing	4
Teenage Pregnancy	6
Smoking During Pregnancy	6
Prenatal Care	7
Source of Prenatal Care	9
Source of Payment for Delivery	9
Low Birthweight	10
Low and Very Low Weight Births at Class A or B Hospitals	12
Neonatal Intensive Care	12
Maternal Education	12
Infant Mortality	15
Maternal Mortality	19
Perinatal Mortality	19
Fetal Mortality	20
Child Mortality	21
Accidental Deaths of Children	21
II. Detailed Tables	23
III. Technical Notes, Definitions and Formulas	77
Technical Notes	78
Definitions	80
Formulas	83

List of Figures

		Page
Fig 1.	Pregnancy Rates for Women 10-19 Years of Age By County of Residence, Alabama, 1997	2
Fig 2.	Percent of Births with a Birth Interval of Less Than Two Years For Second and Higher Order Births by Race of Mother, Alabama, 1997	3
Fig 3.	Percent of Live Births to Women Less Than 18 Years of Age, Alabama, Southeastern States, and United States, 1980-1997	4
Fig 4.	Percent of Repeat Births to Women 10-17 by Race of Mother, Alabama, 1997	5
Fig 5.	Percent of Births Starting Prenatal Care in the First Trimester by Race of Mother, Alabama, 1997	7
Fig 6.	Percent of Births with Less Than Adequate Prenatal Care (Kessner Index) by Race of Mother, Alabama, 1988-1997	8
Fig 7.	Percent of Births by Source of Payment for Delivery (Medicaid or Private Insurance) by Race of Mother, Alabama, 1997	9
Fig 8.	Percent of Low Weight Births, Alabama and United States, 1980-1997	10
Fig 9.	Percent of Low Weight Births by Age and Race of Mother, Alabama, 1997	11
Fig 10.	Infant Mortality Rates, Alabama and United States, 1980-1997	13
Fig 11.	Infant Mortality Rates by County, Alabama, 1995-1997	14

Fig 12.	Infant Mortality Rates by Race of Child, Alabama and United States, 1980-1997	15
Fig 13.	Infant Mortality Rates by Age and Race of Mother, Alabama, 1997	16
Fig 14.	Infant Mortality Rates by Adequacy of Prenatal Care and Race of Mother, Alabama, 1997	17
Fig 15.	Infant Mortality Rates by Smoking Status and Race of Mother, Alabama, 1997	18
Fig 16.	Infant Mortality Rates by Source of Payment for Delivery and Race of Mother, Alabama, 1997	19
Fig 17.	Fetal Deaths and Fetal Death Ratios by Race and Age of Mother, Alabama, 1995-1997	20

List of Tables

		Page
Table 1	Number of Births by Hispanic Origin and County of Residence, Alabama, 1997	24
Table 2	Second and Higher Order Births with Birth Interval Less Than One Year and Two Years by Mother's Race and County of Residence, Alabama, 1997	25
Table 3	Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates for Women 10-19 Years of Age by Race of Mother and County of Residence, Alabama, 1997	27
Table 4	Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates for Women 10-17 Years of Age, by Race and Age of Mother and County of Residence, Alabama, 1997	28
Table 5	Births by Birth Order, Race of Mother and County of Residence for Women 10-17 Years of Age, Alabama, 1997	31
Table 6a	Number and Percent of Births by Smoking Status, Age of Mother and County of Residence, All Mothers, Alabama, 1997	33
Table 6b	Number and Percent of Births by Smoking Status, Age of Mother and County of Residence, White Mothers, Alabama, 1997	34
Table 6c	Number and Percent of Births by Smoking Status, Age of Mother and County of Residence, Black and Other Mothers, Alabama, 1997	35
Table 7	Number of Births According to Trimester Prenatal Care Began by Race of Mother and County of Residence, Alabama, 1997	36

Table 8	Live Births with Adequate and Less than Adequate Prenatal Care and Percent of Births with Less than Adequate Care, According to the Kessner Index, by Race of Mother and County of Residence, Alabama, 1997	38
Table 9	Number of Births by Provider of Prenatal Care by County of Residence, Alabama, 1997	40
Table 10	Number of Births by Main Source of Payment, by Race of Mother and County of Residence, Alabama, 1997	41
Table 11a	Births to Women of All Ages by Race of Mother, County of Residence and Birthweight, Alabama, 1997	42
Table 11b	Births to Women Aged 10-19 Years by Race of Mother, County of Residence and Birthweight, Alabama, 1997	44
Table 11c	Births to Women Aged 20-34 Years by Race of Mother, County of Residence and Birthweight, Alabama, 1997	46
Table 11d	Births to Women Aged 35 Years or More by Race of Mother, County of Residence and Birthweight, Alabama, 1997	48
Table 12a	Number and Percent of Births Less Than 2,500 Grams Born at or Transferred to a Class A or B Hospital by Race of Mother and County of Residence, Alabama, 1997	50
Table 12b	Number and Percent of Births 500-1,499 Grams Born at or Transferred to a Class A or B Hospital by Race of Mother and County of Residence, Alabama, 1997	51
Table 13	Number and Percent of Births Admitted to Neonatal Intensive Care by Race of Mother and County of Residence, Alabama, 1997	52
Table 14	Births by Method of Delivery and Hospital of Occurrence with Cesarean Section and Vaginal Birth after Cesarean Rates, Alabama, 1997	54

Table 15a	Number and Percent of Births by Educational Attainment, Race of Mother and County of Residence, All Mothers, Alabama, 1997	57
Table 15b	Number and Percent of Births by Educational Attainment, Race of Mother and County of Residence, White Mothers, Alabama, 1997	58
Table 15c	Number and Percent of Births by Educational Attainment, Race of Mother and County of Residence, Black and Other Mothers, Alabama, 1997	59
Table 16	Number and Percent of Resident Births by Mother's Smoking Status and Number of Cigarettes Smoked Daily by Race of Mother, Alabama, 1992-1997	60
Table 17	Resident Births Reporting Selected Medical Conditions of Mother and/or Newborn and Rates by Type of Condition and Race of Mother, Alabama 1997	61
Table 18	Resident Births Reporting Obstetrical Procedures and Rates by Type of Procedure and Race of Mother, Alabama, 1992-1997	64
Table 19	Number and Percent of Births by Weight Gained During Pregnancy and Race of Mother, Alabama, 1992-1997	65
Table 20	Number and Percent of Resident Births by Method of Delivery and Race of Mother, Alabama, 1992-1997	66
Table 21	Resident Births, Infant Deaths, and Infant Mortality Rates by Race of Child and County of Residence, Alabama, 1995-1997	67
Table 22	Resident Births, Neonatal Deaths and Neonatal Mortality Rates by Race of Child and County of Residence, Alabama, 1995-1997	68
Table 23	Resident Births, Postneonatal Deaths and Postneonatal Mortality Rates by Race of Child and County of Residence, Alabama, 1995-1997	69

Table 24	Perinatal Deliveries, Perinatal Deaths and Perinatal Mortality Rates by Race and County of Residence, Alabama, 1995-1997	70
Table 25	Resident Births, Fetal Deaths, and Fetal Mortality Ratios by Race of Mother and County of Residence, Alabama, 1995-1997	71
Table 26a	Deaths by Leading Causes and Death Rates for All Residents Aged 1-19 Years by Age Group and Sex, Alabama, 1997	72
Table 26b	Deaths by Leading Causes and Death Rates for White Residents Aged 1-19 Years by Age Group and Sex, Alabama, 1997	73
Table 26c	Deaths by Leading Causes and Death Rates for Black and Other Residents aged 1-19 Years by Age Group and Sex, Alabama, 1997	74
Table 27	Accidental Deaths and Rates by Type of Accident, Race and Age Group for Residents Aged 1-19 Years, Alabama, 1997	75

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

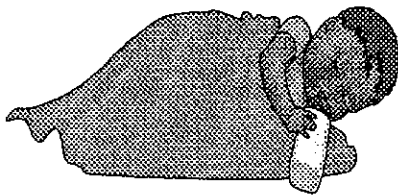
C

C

C

C

INTRODUCTION
AND
DISCUSSION



Map of Alabama showing counties shaded by percentage of the population aged 14 years and under. The legend indicates four categories:

- 59.8+ (Vertical lines)
- 55.3 - 59.7 (Cross-hatch)
- 49.5 - 55.2 (Diagonal lines)
- 33.7 - 49.4 (White)

NATALITY

The birth rate and the number of births in Alabama have been declining since 1990. In that year the birth rate was 15.7 per 1,000 population, 6.8 percent higher than the rate of 14.7 in 1997. The 1997 birth rate for black and other race mothers (18.7) was 40.6 percent higher than the rate for white mothers (13.3).

Fertility rates are generally low in Alabama. The total fertility rate, the average number of children that 1,000 women would bear in their childbearing years if current fertility rates remained

constant, has been below the level required to replace the population since 1972. In 1940, Alabama women had an average of 2.5 children during their reproductive years, now this average is less than 2.0.

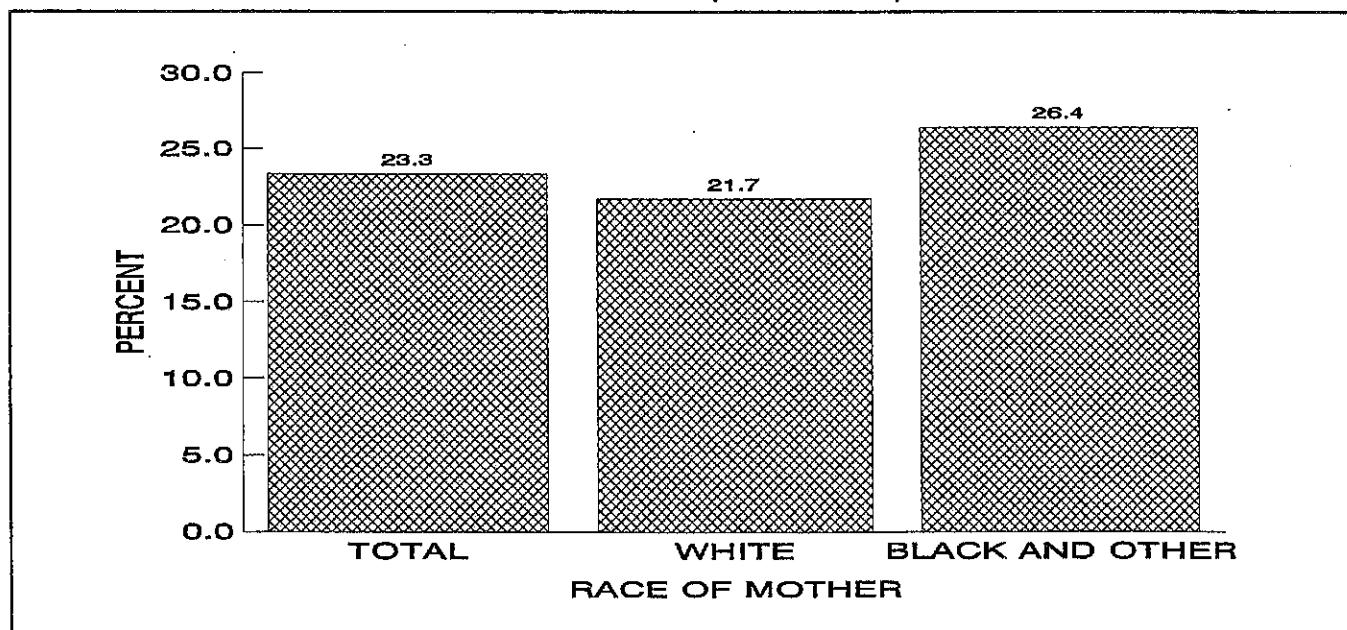
According to national statistics, over 20 percent of women will never have a child and a relatively small percentage will have three or more children. Low fertility results in a very rapid ageing of the population.

BIRTH INTERVAL

Women who have births with a birth interval of less than one or two years are more likely to have health problems or have infants with health problems than mothers who space their children at longer intervals, and they are more apt to be in need of family planning services. In 1997, 501 babies were born less than one year after their most recent sibling, 1.5 percent of all second and higher order births. This was virtually the same as the 505 in 1996. Almost one of every four second and higher order births were born less than two years after the previous birth (23.3 percent).

Black and other race mothers are about two times as likely to have a birth within one year after their previous baby as are white mothers; 2.1 percent for black and other race mothers versus 1.2 percent for white mothers. Black and other race mothers are also more likely to have a baby within two years after their previous birth; 26.4 percent for black and other race mothers compared with 21.7 percent for white mothers. Short birth intervals may indicate that black and other race mothers have more of a problem obtaining adequate family planning services.

FIGURE 2. PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH A BIRTH INTERVAL OF LESS THAN TWO YEARS FOR SECOND AND HIGHER ORDER BIRTHS BY RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1997



TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

An especially vexing problem in Alabama is teen childbearing. In 1997, 17.6 percent of all births and 25.3 percent of births to black and other mothers were to teen mothers.

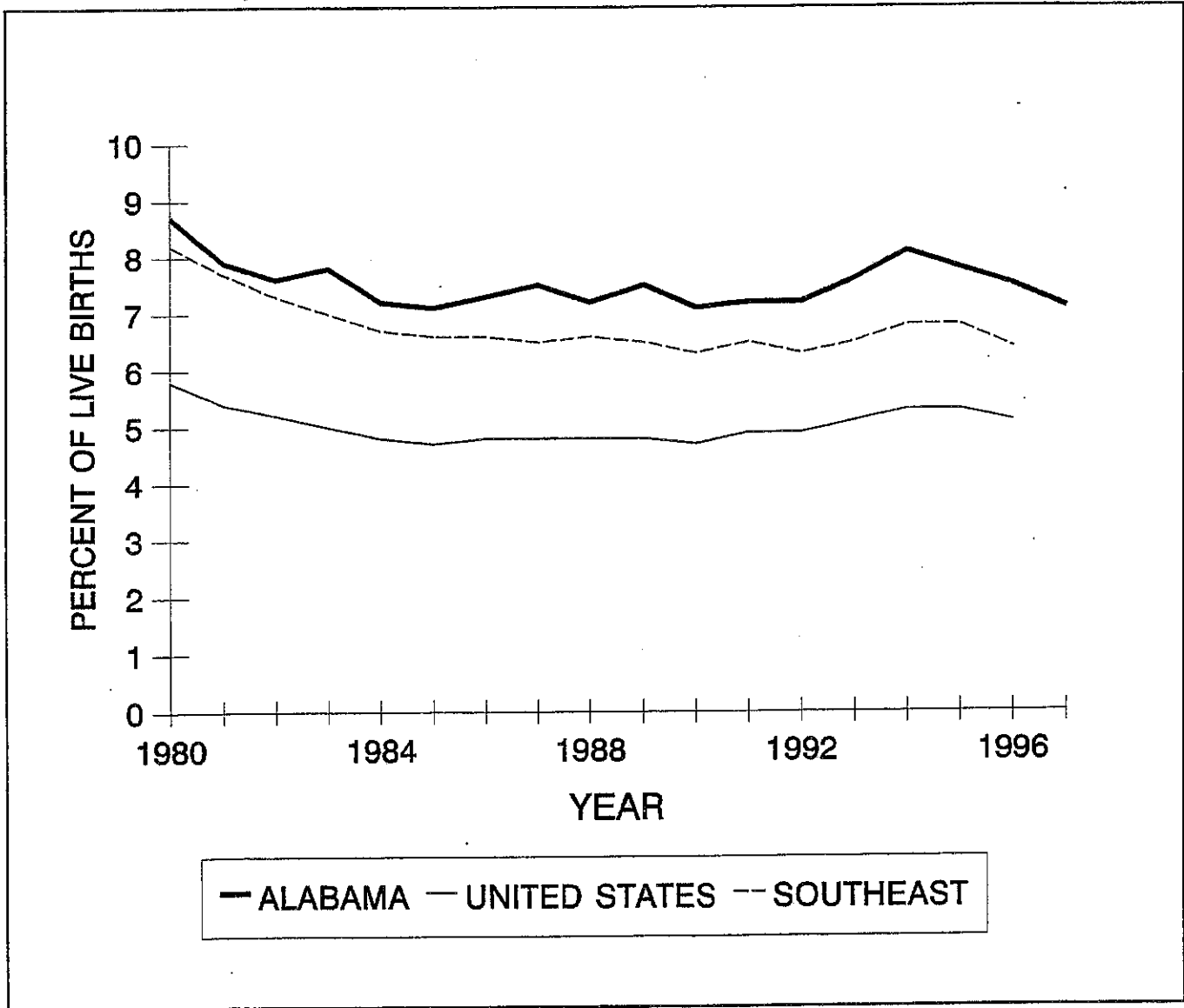
According to national figures, 20.6 percent of women have borne a child by age 20. For white women this was 17.3 percent and for black and other women 35.2 percent.

The teen birth rate in Alabama for 1997 was 37.2

per 1,000 women aged 10-19. This was lower than the 1996 rate of 38.3. However, rates in the 1990s remained higher than those in the 1980s.

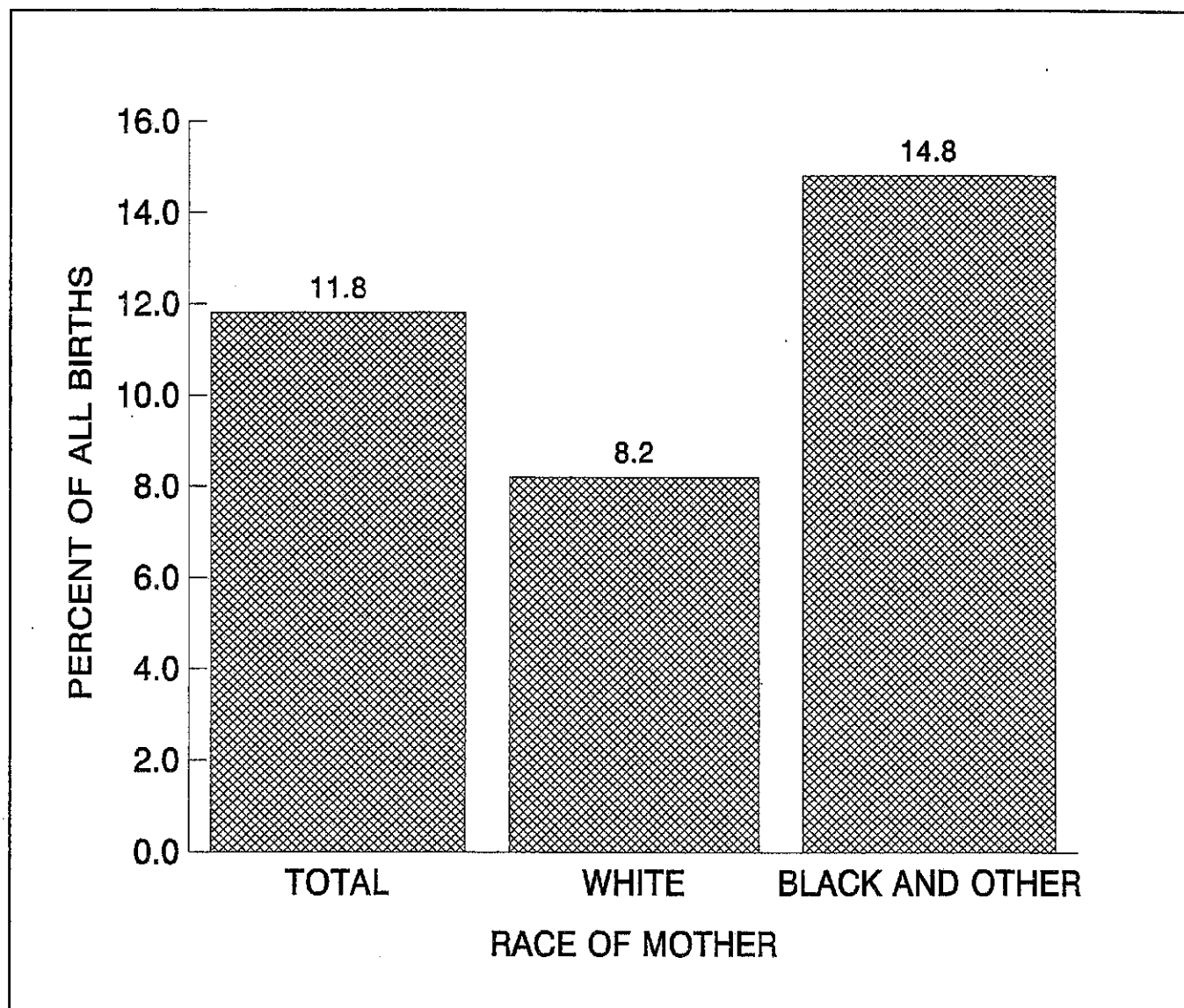
Teens who have more than one child are of particular concern. In 1997, almost a fourth of all births to teens (22.5 percent) were to mothers who had already had at least one child. Among teenagers, 2,028 had their second child and 387 had their third or higher order baby.

FIGURE 3. PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS TO WOMEN LESS THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE, ALABAMA, SOUTHEASTERN STATES¹, AND UNITED STATES, 1980-1997



¹Southeastern States include: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee

**FIGURE 4. PERCENT OF REPEAT BIRTHS TO WOMEN 10-17
BY RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1997**



Younger teens, those less than 18 years of age, had 4,296 babies in 1997. Girls less than 15 years of age had 269 babies with 11 of these being the second or third child. Among women under 18, 11.8 percent of the births were to teens who had already borne a child. Black and other race teens under age 18 were 80.5 percent more likely to have a repeat birth than white teens, 14.8 percent of births to black and other race teens under age 18 compared to 8.2 percent of births to younger white teens.

Of the 10,724 births in 1997 to Alabama teens,

7,667, or 71.5 percent, were to unmarried mothers.

Teen mothers are more likely to have low birth weight babies and infants who die before their first birthday. They also are less prepared to be parents. Teenagers who give birth often drop out of school, lack job skills or technical training, lack appropriate parenting skills, are much more likely to become recipients of public assistance, and are at greater risk of becoming pregnant again during their teen years.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

The 1997 estimated teenage pregnancy rates in Alabama indicate that a problem exists among our adolescent population. In 1997, among women 10-19 years of age, there were 15,848 pregnancies yielding a rate of 54.9 pregnancies per 1,000 females 10-19 years of age. By employing the methods used by *Healthy People 2000* and the Alan Guttmacher Institute*, the number of pregnancies is determined by summing the number of estimated fetal losses, abortions, and live births for the age group of interest. Because only fetal deaths of 20 weeks or more gestation are reported in Alabama, fetal losses were estimated using the formula developed by the Alan Guttmacher Institute:

Estimated fetal losses = 20 percent of births
+ 10 percent of abortions.

Teenagers 15-17 years of age have a higher pregnancy rate than 10-14 year olds. In 1997, the pregnancy rate for those 10-14 years of age was 3.2 per 1,000 teens; however, for those 15-17 years of age the rate was approximately 21 times higher at 67.7.

In addition to the age of the teenager, race is

also a factor related to teenage pregnancy. In 1997, of the 15,848 pregnancies occurring in the 10-19 year old population, 8,222 were to white females and 7,626 were to black and other race women, producing rates of 43.4 and 76.9 per 1,000, respectively. These rates indicate that teenaged women other than white were approximately two times as likely as their white counterparts to experience a pregnancy.

Among all counties in Alabama, Lowndes County had the highest teen pregnancy rate at 79.2 per 1,000 females aged 10-19 years. The county with the lowest teen pregnancy rate in Alabama was Shelby County at 33.7 pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 10-19 years.

In 1997 67.7 percent of all teenage (10-19 years) pregnancies resulted in a live birth, while 17.0 percent resulted in an induced abortion and 15.2 percent in a fetal loss. When broken down by age, however, among women 10-14 years 27.2 percent of pregnancies were aborted compared to 16.8 percent in the 15-17 year age group and 16.6 percent in the 18-19 year age group.

SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY

The harmful effects of smoking by women before, during and after pregnancy on their infants and children are well documented. In addition to low birth weight, prematurity, and lower Apgar scores, smoking is associated with a higher risk of infant death and respiratory problems.

The rate of smoking by new mothers remained relatively constant in Alabama between 1988 and 1991. After 1991, the rate fell significantly from 16.4 percent of all 1991 resident births to 15.1 percent in 1992, in 1993 to 14.6 percent, in 1994 to 13.7 percent, in 1995 to 13.4 percent, in 1996 to 13.0 percent, and 12.5 percent in 1997. White mothers were more than twice as likely to smoke as were black and other race mothers during the period 1989-1997. White mothers who smoked also tended to smoke more cigarettes, on average, than black and other race mothers; 29.9 percent of white mothers smoked 16 or more cigarettes a day compared to 17.2 percent of black and other race mothers.

For women having births in 1997, the percent

smoking varied with age, from 13.3 percent of teens (10 to 19), to 12.2 percent of 20-34 year olds and 13.4 percent among mothers 35 and older. The pattern by race is quite different. Among white mothers, the prevalence of smoking decreased with age. White teen mothers were most likely to smoke, with almost one in four smoking. This decreased to 15.3 percent among 20-34 year old mothers and to a low of 13.4 among mothers 35 and older. Among black and other race mothers, those 35 and older were most likely to smoke, with an extremely low reported smoking rate among black and other race teenagers.

White teen mothers were nine times as likely to smoke as black and other race teen mothers. White mothers 20-34 were nearly three times as likely to smoke as were black and other race mothers of the same age. However, black and other race mothers 35 and older were almost as likely as white mothers of that age to smoke.

*Henshaw, Stanly et al. *Teenage Pregnancy in the United States: The Scope of the Problem and State Responses*. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1989, p20. National Center of Health Statistics, *Healthy People 2000 Review, 1993*, Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1994, p39.

PRENATAL CARE

Early and adequate prenatal care is important to detect problems which may arise during pregnancy and to treat them before they become serious or life-threatening. Several programs have been initiated in recent years to encourage women to begin prenatal care early in their pregnancies.

In 1997, 82.2 percent of women began prenatal

care in their first trimester of pregnancy, while in 1980 only 71.8 percent did. The percent obtaining early prenatal care varies by race, with 88.1 percent of white mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester as compared to only 70.6 percent for black and other race mothers.

FIGURE 5. PERCENT OF BIRTHS STARTING PRENATAL CARE IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER BY RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1997

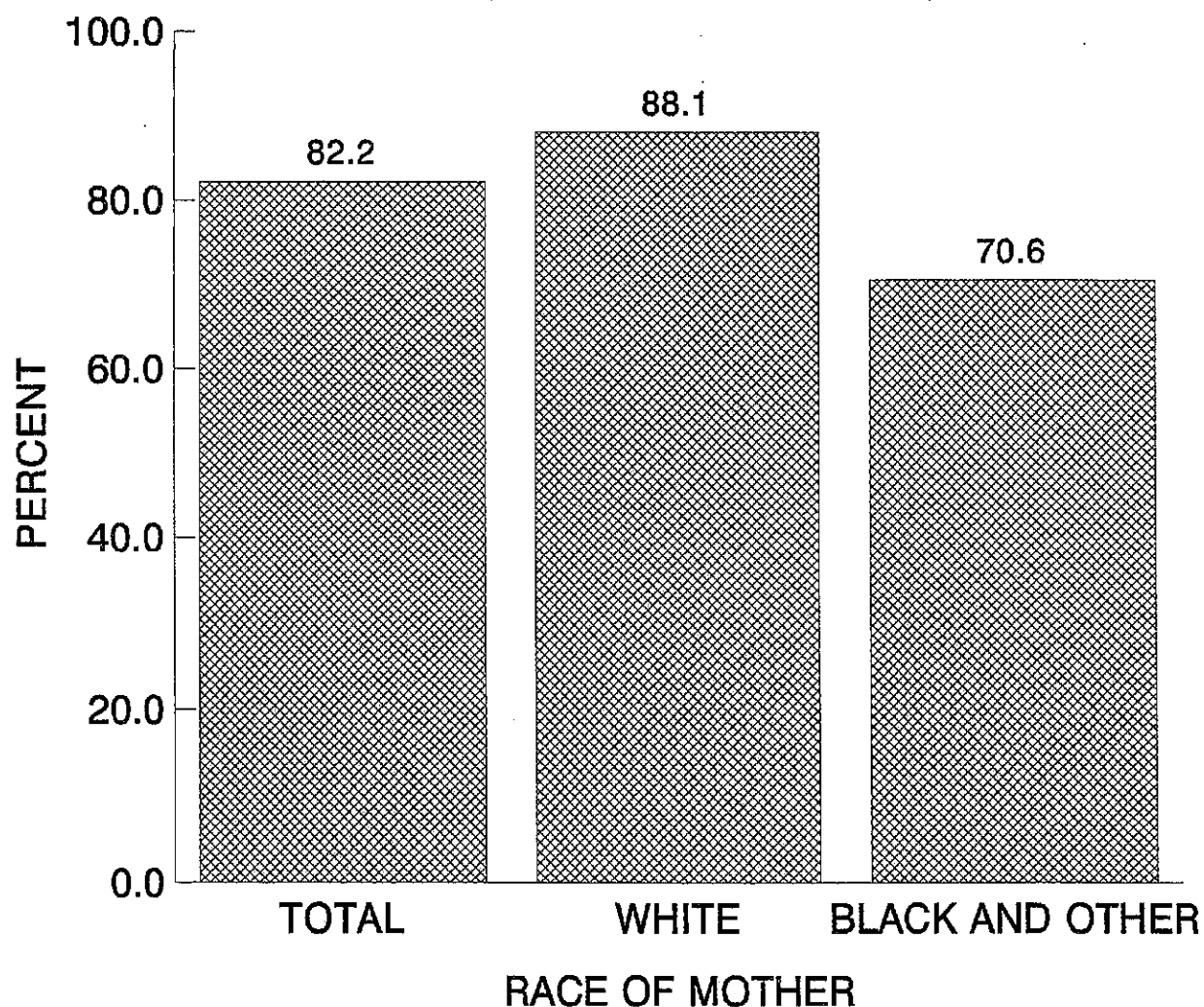
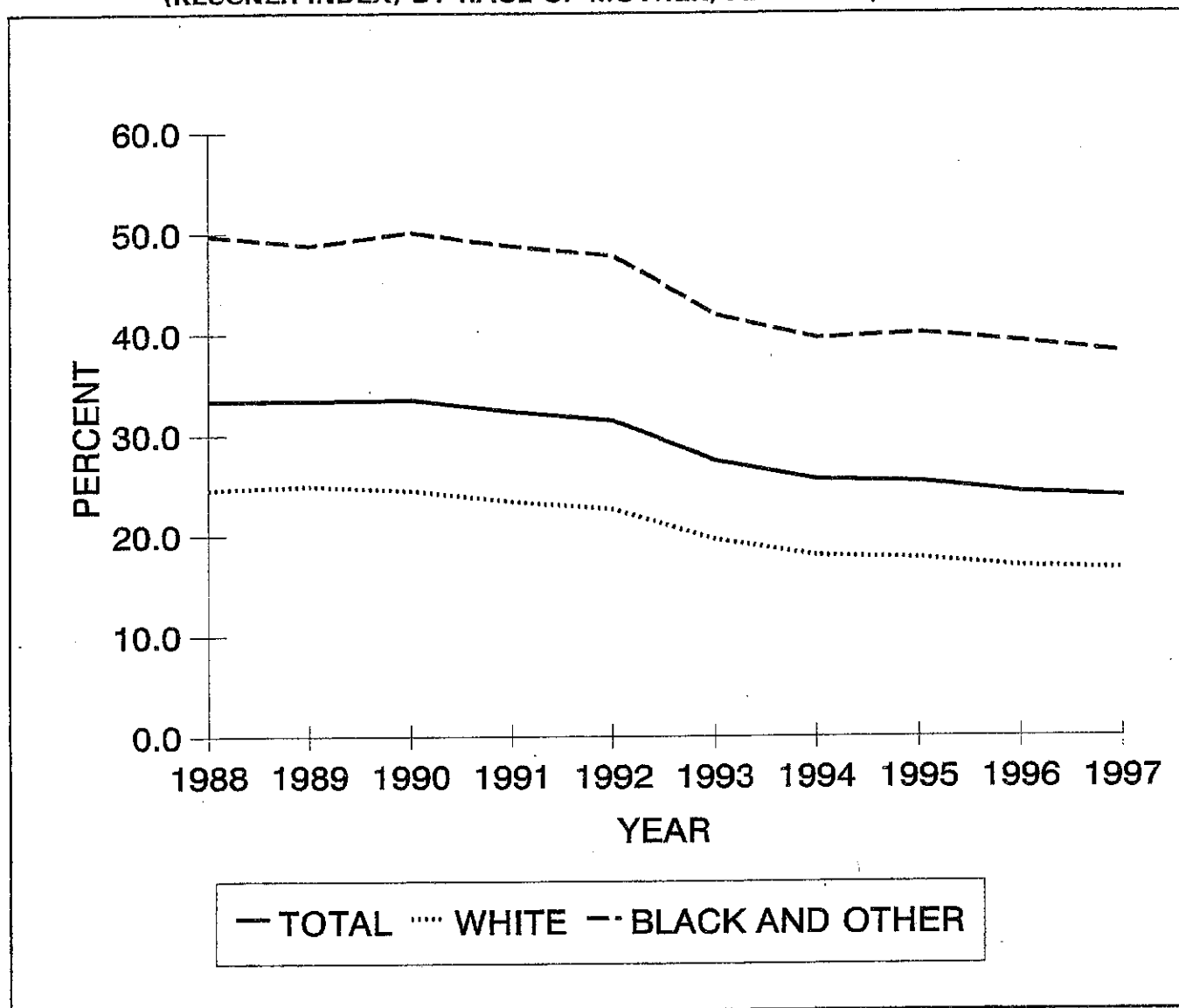


FIGURE 6. PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH LESS THAN ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE (KESSNER INDEX) BY RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1988-1997



In 1997, 620 (1.0 percent) women did not receive any prenatal care, which was only a slight decrease from the 773 (1.2 percent) who did not receive any prenatal care in 1980. Thus, most of the improvement has been in women who would have received prenatal care in the second or third trimester now receiving care in the first trimester. Relatively little improvement has been made in reducing the percentage of mothers who receive no prenatal care. Black and other race mothers are much more likely not to obtain prenatal care; 348 (1.7 percent) black and other race mothers received no prenatal care in 1997, compared to 272 (0.7 percent) white mothers.

The Kessner Index measures the adequacy of prenatal care by examining when prenatal care begins, the number of visits, and the length of the pregnancy. By this measure, almost a quarter (23.8 percent) of all new mothers in Alabama did not obtain adequate prenatal care in 1997. Black and other race mothers were 2.3 times as likely to have inadequate prenatal care as were white mothers. A higher number (7,729) of black and other race mothers received inadequate prenatal care than white mothers (6,666) even though only about half as many black and other race babies were born.

SOURCE OF PRENATAL CARE

During 1997 75.1 percent of women obtained some or all of their prenatal care from a private physician at his or her office. (The birth certificate allows a woman to indicate more than one provider of prenatal care, so she could have gone to someone other than her physician for some of her care.) The county health departments are also major providers of prenatal care, with 22.4 percent of women indicating they obtain prenatal care at

their local health departments.

Other sources of prenatal care are hospital clinics (4.9 percent of women) and community health centers (4.8 percent). An additional 0.2 percent of women received prenatal care from other providers. Over half of mothers who use other providers were residents of Jefferson or Montgomery Counties.

SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR DELIVERY

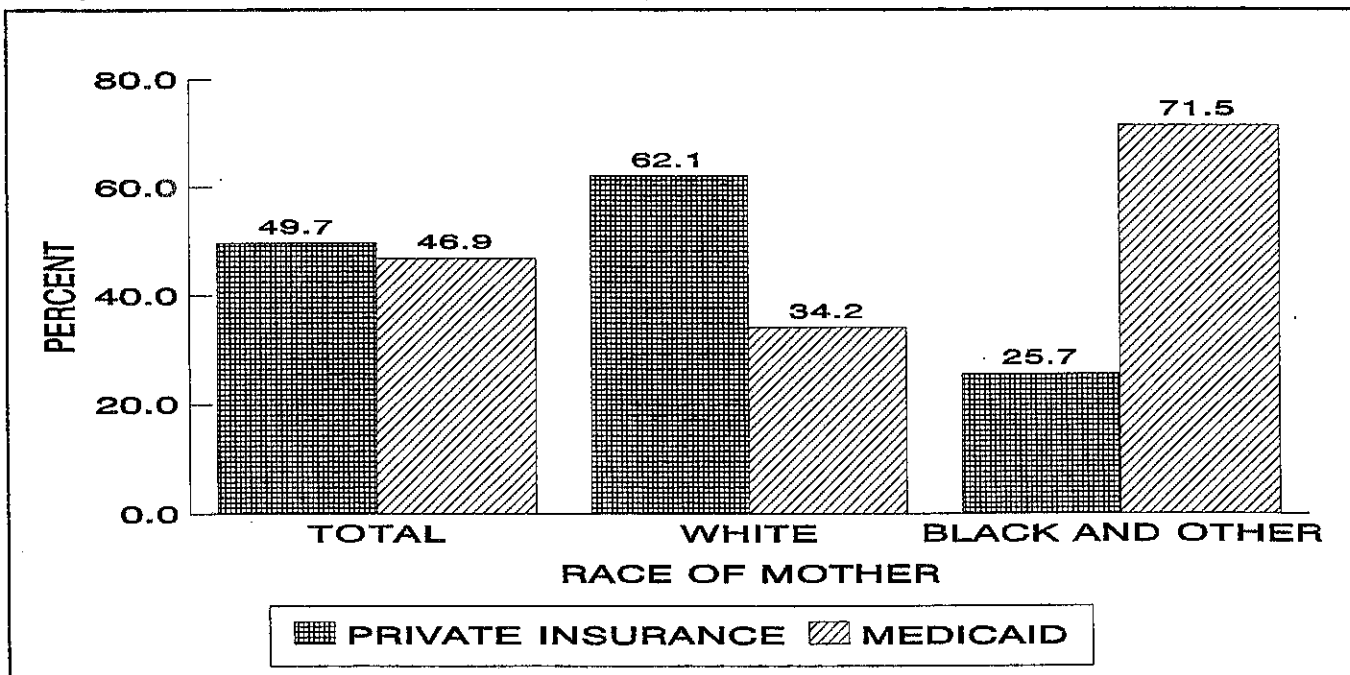
Recognizing the value of prenatal care, the Department of Public Health and the State Medicaid Agency have developed an aggressive program to provide prenatal care for indigent mothers, who are at greatest risk of problem pregnancies. Government has taken a major role in paying for the care of mothers who have difficulties in paying for prenatal care. In 1997, 46.9 percent of births were paid for by Medicaid, according to birth certificate data. Almost three quarters (71.5 percent) of births to black and other race mothers were covered by Medicaid, while 34.2 percent of white births were

paid for by this source.

Alabama's State Health Officer has commented that one reason for the significant progress that Alabama has made in reducing infant mortality is the expansion of the Medicaid program.

Source of payment is also a good indication of the socio-economic status of children in Alabama. Almost half of all children born in Alabama are born into families near or below the poverty level. Children are the segment of America's population most likely to live below the poverty line.

FIGURE 7. PERCENT OF BIRTHS BY SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR DELIVERY (MEDICAID OR PRIVATE INSURANCE) BY RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1997

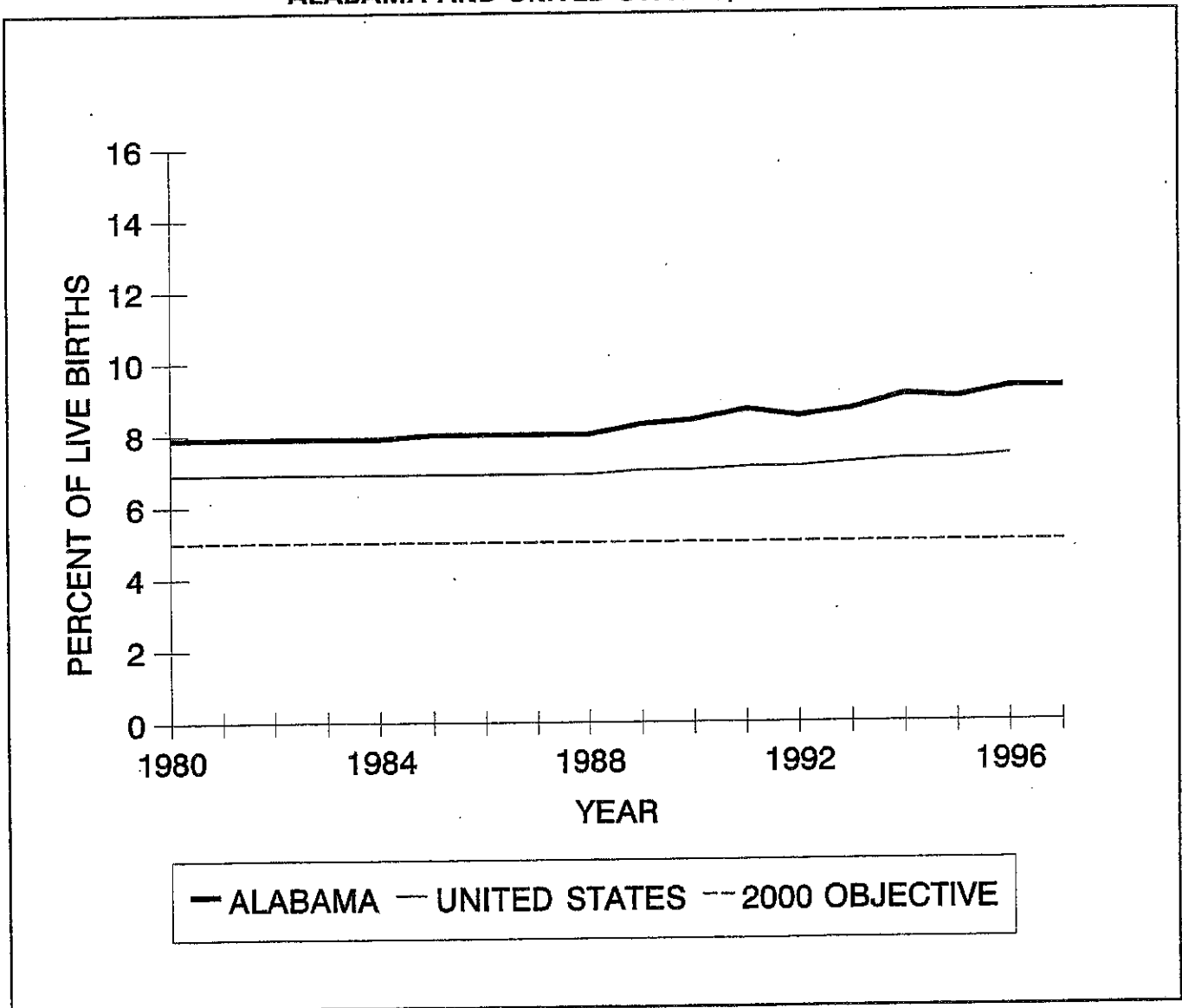


LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

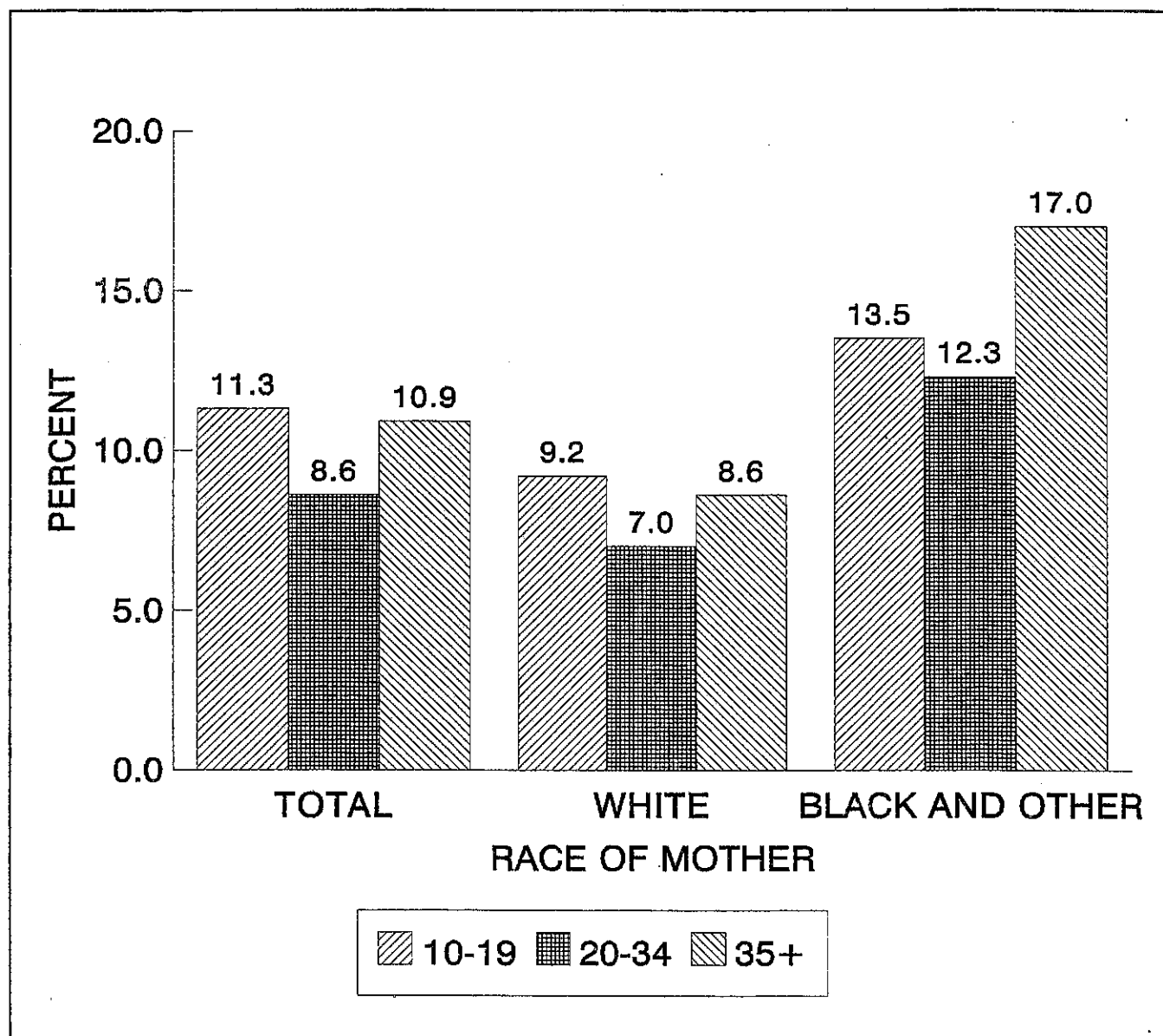
Low birth weight babies, those weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth, are more likely to have developmental disabilities, require expensive medical care, and have a higher risk of death than normal birth weight babies. The percentage of babies born at low birth weight (9.3 percent in 1997) has been rising or stable for many years, both in Alabama and the nation. Little progress has been made in reducing the percent of low weight births to the *Healthy People 2000* national objective of 5 percent of all births.

The percent low birth weight for black and other babies (12.9 percent in 1997) was 75 percent higher than the rate for white babies (7.4 percent). The ratio reflected an even greater difference for very low birth weight babies (those weighing less than 1,500 grams). In 1997 black infants were 2.4 times as likely to be born at very low birth weight as were white babies. The percentage of black and other race infants was 3.1 compared to 1.3 for white infants.

FIGURE 8. PERCENT OF LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS, ALABAMA AND UNITED STATES, 1980-1997



**FIGURE 9. PERCENT OF LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS
BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1997**



Bearing a low birth weight baby is also related to the age of the mother. Among all mothers in Alabama, teens (10-19 years of age) had the highest rate of low birth weight at 11.3 percent. Older mothers, those 35 and older, were next at 10.9 percent, with mothers 20-34 having 8.6 percent low weight births.

The pattern of low weight births by age of mother was not the same for both racial groups. Black and other race mothers 35 and older had 17.0 percent low birth weight babies, followed by

teen mothers with 13.5 percent low weight births. Black and other race mothers of all ages exceeded white mothers of any age in the percentage of babies born at low birth weight. Black and other teens had a percentage difference from their white counterparts of 46.7 percent greater risk of bearing a low birth weight baby than white teens. Black and other race women aged 35 and older had the greatest percent difference at 97.7, while the difference for black and other mothers 20-34 was 75.7 percent.

LOW AND VERY LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS AT CLASS A OR B HOSPITALS

Births of low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) and especially those of very low birth weight (less than 1,500 grams) are at greater risk of morbidity and mortality than normal weight babies. These babies need a high level of care. It is very important for very low birth weight babies to be born at hospitals which are staffed and equipped to handle such cases or to be transferred to such a hospital as soon as possible after birth. Having appropriate care greatly improves their survival chances and their likelihood of avoiding long term disabilities.

Class A or B hospitals are defined as a hospital with a full-time neonatologist, a neonatal intensive care unit and at least two obstetricians. Since these hospitals are in major urban areas, babies born in counties containing a larger city, or counties adjacent to cities, are most likely to be born at one of these hospitals. That is why Jefferson, Mobile, Madison, and Tuscaloosa residents have very high percentages of low and very low weight births at

class A or B hospitals. Montgomery County is an exception because most Medicaid births are at a hospital which is not an A or B hospital, where the highest rate of very low birth weight births occur.

Statistics on hospital classification are now reported only for those infants whose births occurred in Alabama. It was impossible to classify births which occurred in other states.

In 1997, 64.9 percent of all low birth weight babies (those born weighing less than 2,500 grams) were born at or transferred to a class A or B hospital. Black and other race infants were slightly more likely to be born at or transferred to a class A or B hospital, 68.7 percent of black and other race infants and 61.5 percent of white infants.

Of special concern are infants born weighing between 500 and 1,499 grams. During 1997, 89.5 percent of these infants were born at or transferred to a class A or B hospital. White infants were more likely to be born at or transferred to an A or B hospital in this birth weight category.

NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE

During 1997, admissions of infants to neonatal intensive care totaled 4,172 as reported on birth certificates, or 7.1 percent of all births. These babies are likely to be premature and low birth weight. The percent of admissions to neonatal intensive care varied from a high of 18.9 among Greene County residents to a low of 2.2 percent of

babies born to Cherokee County residents.

The rate of admission to neonatal intensive care for black and other race babies (8.5 percent) was 34.9 percent higher than for white babies (6.3 percent) since black and other race infants are more likely to be born at lower birth weights.

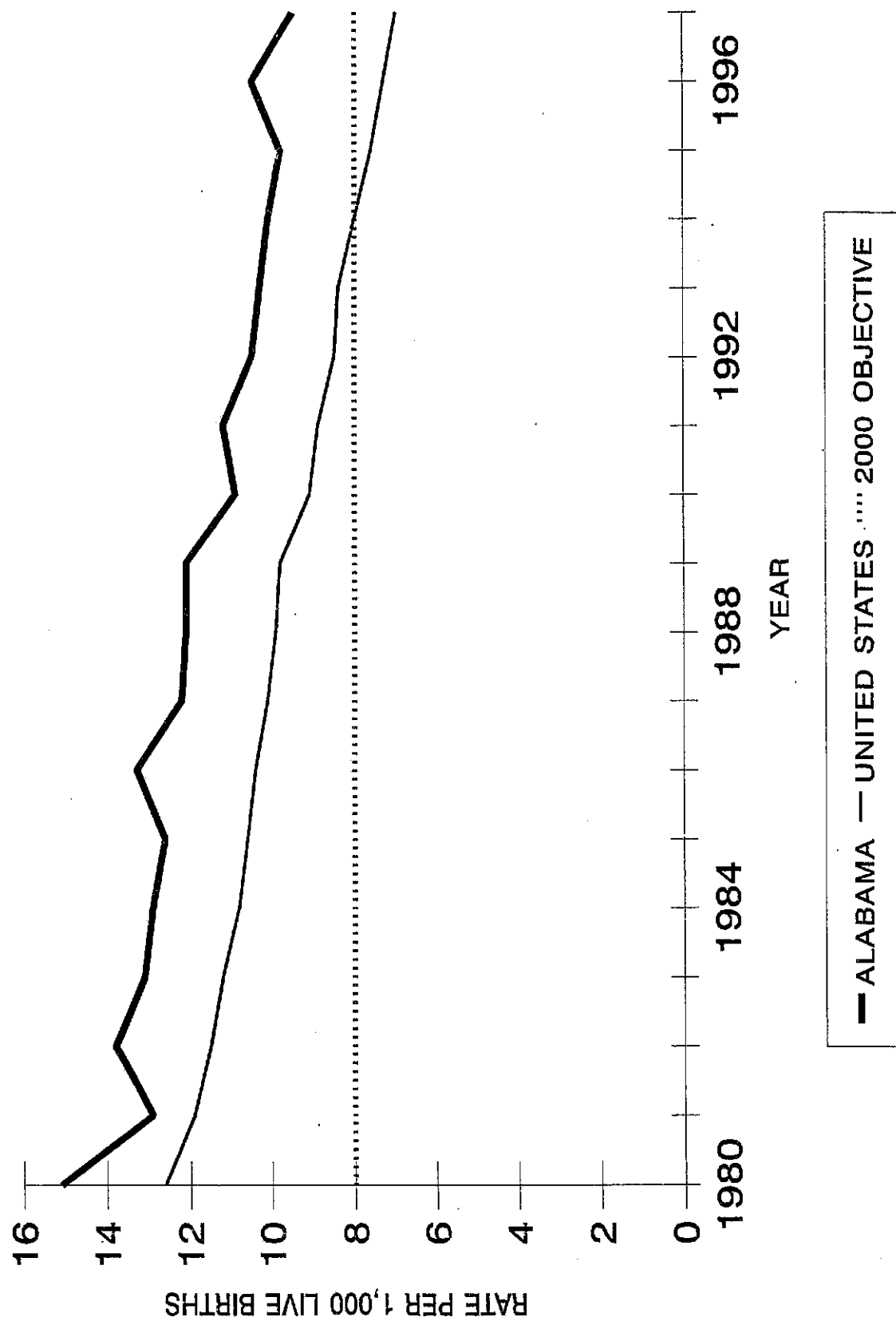
MATERNAL EDUCATION

The educational attainment of mothers is associated with poor birth outcomes and infant mortality. In many cases, lower educational attainment is related to early and/or frequent childbearing and to having a higher level of inadequate prenatal care. The percent of live births to women with less than a high school education declined from 31.5 percent in 1980 to 23.5 percent in 1997. A similar decline has occurred in the other Southeastern states. Alabama's rate of 23.5 percent was substantially above that for the rest of the nation. This high percentage is due in part to

the high rate of teenage childbearing in Alabama.

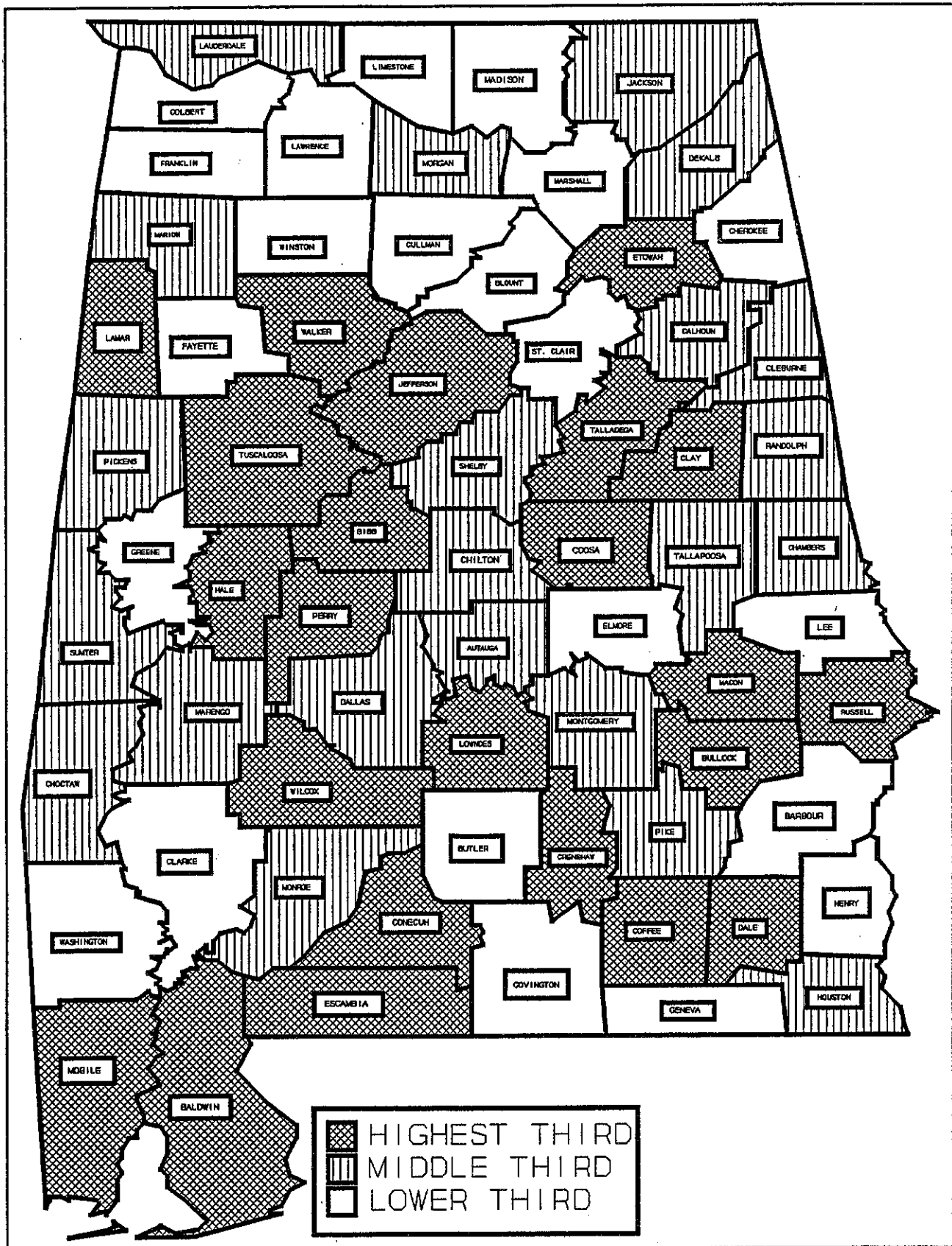
Another measure of the educational attainment of mothers is an indicator that considers the amount of education appropriate for a woman's age. If she has less than the appropriate level for her age, then she is considered undereducated. The technical appendix has the specific definition of this concept. In 1981, 22.5 percent of women bearing children were undereducated, compared to 17.1 percent in 1997. Black and other race mothers (17.8 percent) were more likely to be undereducated than white mothers (16.8 percent) during 1997.

FIGURE 10. INFANT MORTALITY RATES,
ALABAMA AND UNITED STATES, 1980-1997



NOTE: United States data for 1997 are provisional.

FIGURE 11
INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY COUNTY,
ALABAMA, 1995-1997



INFANT MORTALITY

Alabama has made remarkable progress in combatting infant mortality since 1980. The infant mortality rate in 1997 (9.5 per 1,000 live births) was over 37 percent lower than the rate for 1980 (15.1 per 1,000 live births) and almost 10 percent lower than the 1996 rate (10.5).

In 1997 only the District of Columbia, Mississippi and North Carolina had a higher infant mortality rate than Alabama. Alabama's 1997 infant mortality rate was 36 percent higher than the national rate.

Important differences exist between the races. The 1997 black and other race infant mortality rate of 13.5 was 80 percent higher than the rate for white infants. In 1980, the black and other infant mortality rate was 84.5 percent higher than the white rate. In relative terms the gap is not changing, while in absolute terms the difference is narrowing. In 1980, 9.8 more black and other race infants died per 1,000 live births, but in 1997 the difference was 6.0 infants per 1,000 born.

FIGURE 12. INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY RACE OF CHILD, ALABAMA AND UNITED STATES, 1980-1997

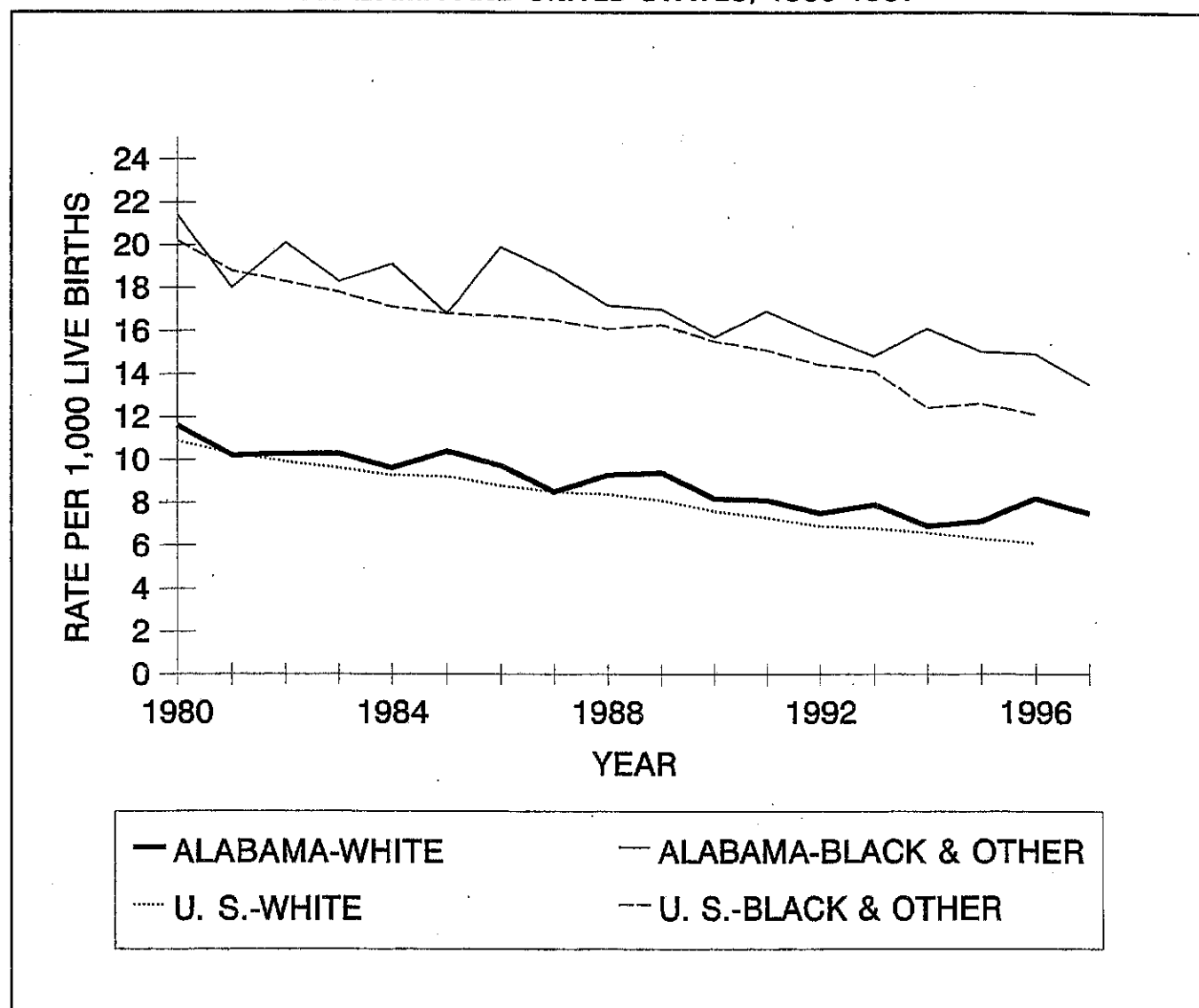
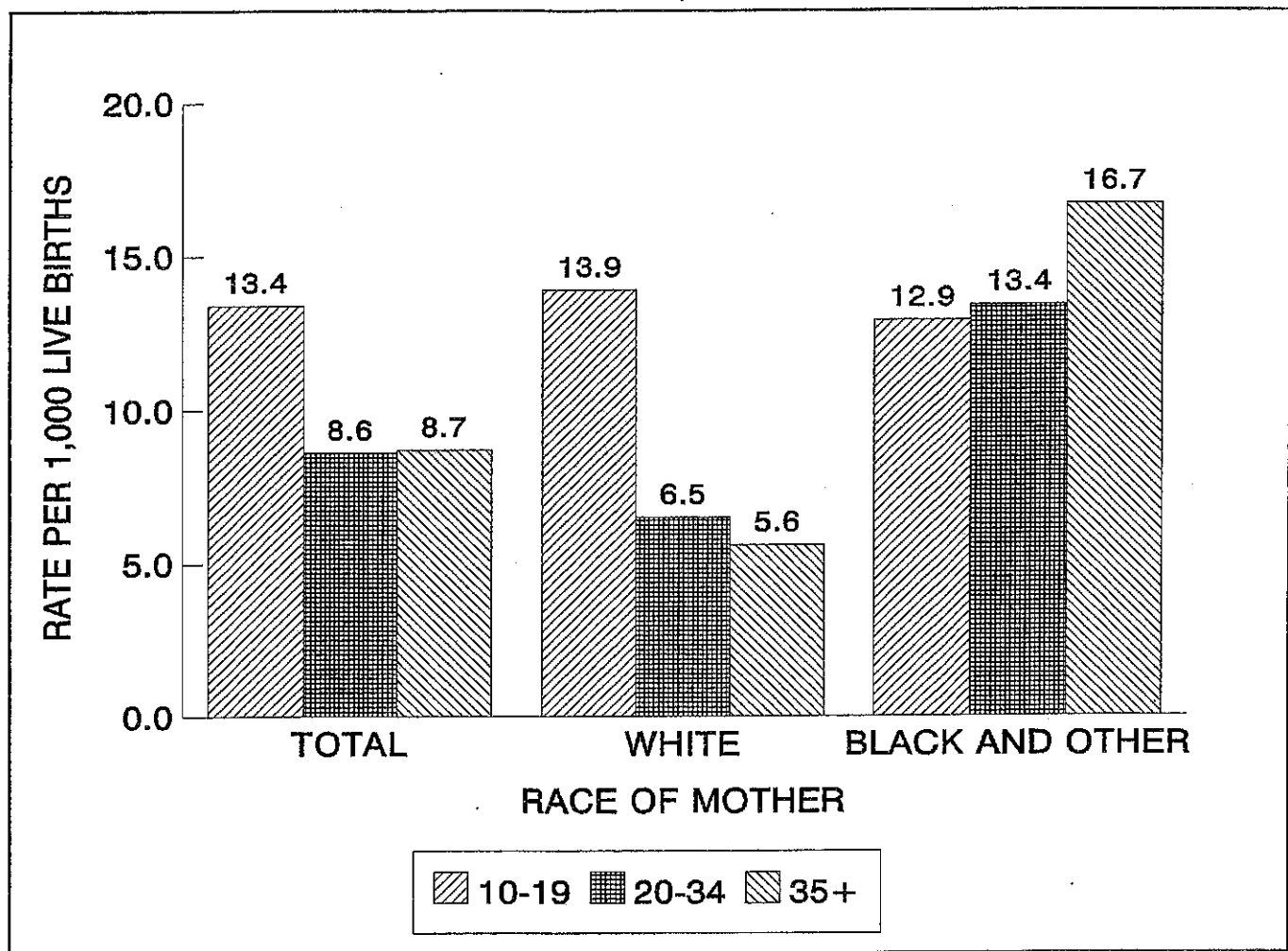


FIGURE 13. INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY AGE AND RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1997



The infant mortality rate is generally high in the central part of the state and in the major urban counties of Jefferson and Mobile. The lowest infant mortality rates are in the northern counties.

Infant mortality is concentrated early in the first year of life. More than half of all infant deaths occur during the first week of life, with slightly more than a third occurring in the first day. Over a third of infant deaths occur in the postneonatal period (after 28 days).

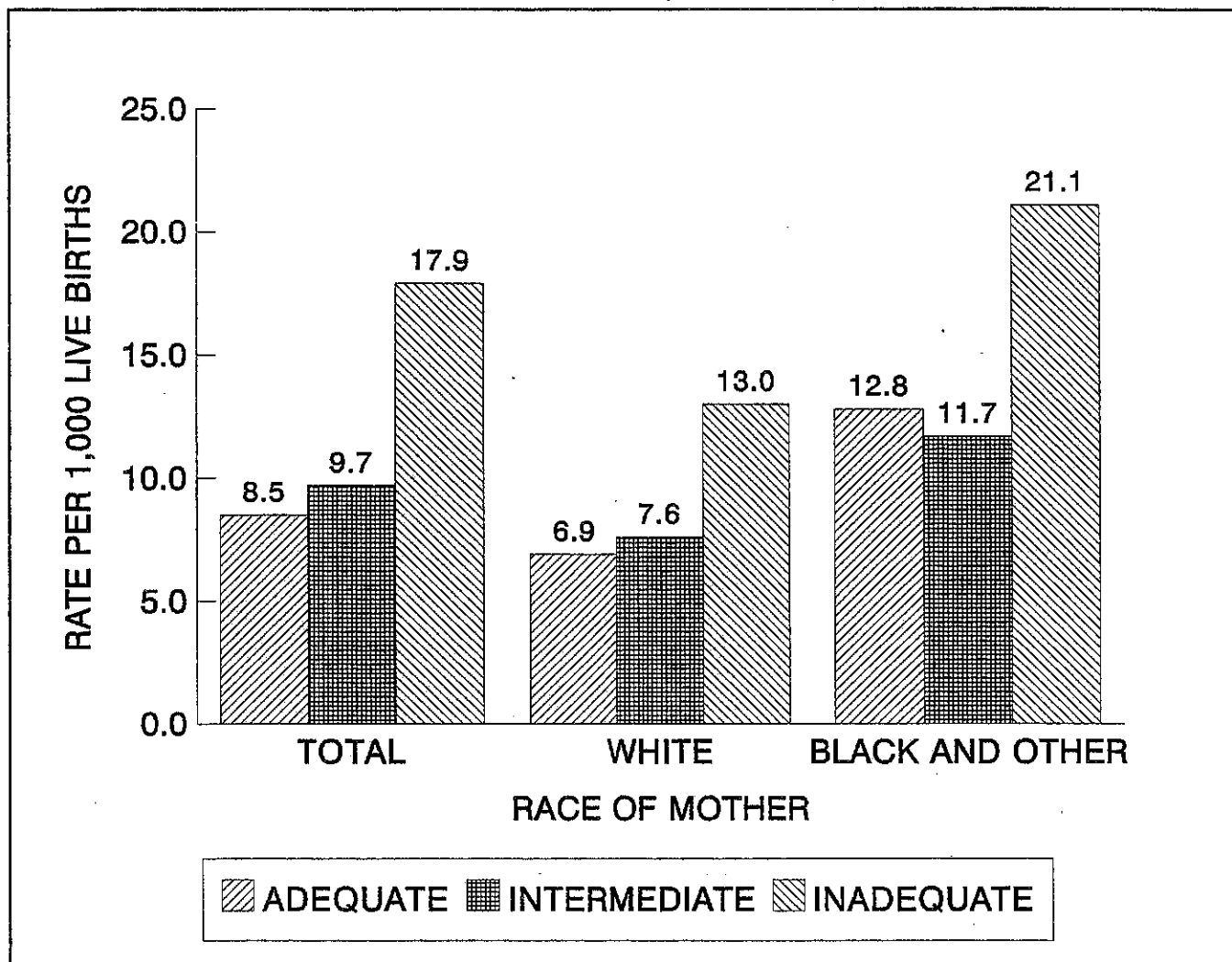
The leading cause of infant mortality is birth defects, or congenital anomalies. Second are disorders related to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is the third leading cause of infant mortality and the leading cause of postneonatal deaths. Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) is the fourth

leading cause, though deaths from this cause have dropped significantly due to new treatment techniques.

Infant mortality rates are highest for babies of teen mothers at 13.4 per 1,000 live births and lowest for mothers 20-34 years of age at 8.6. Rates for babies of mothers 35 years and older are intermediate at 8.7. Reducing teen childbearing could have a positive impact on Alabama's infant mortality rate.

Infant mortality is also associated with birth order. Fourth or higher order babies have the highest infant mortality rate at 11.7 per 1,000 live births, with second babies having the lowest at 8.2. Third babies (9.7) have a lower infant mortality rate than first babies (9.9).

**FIGURE 14. INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY ADEQUACY OF PRENATAL CARE¹
AND RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1997**



¹Adequacy of prenatal care is determined by using the Kessner Index. See Technical Notes for definition.

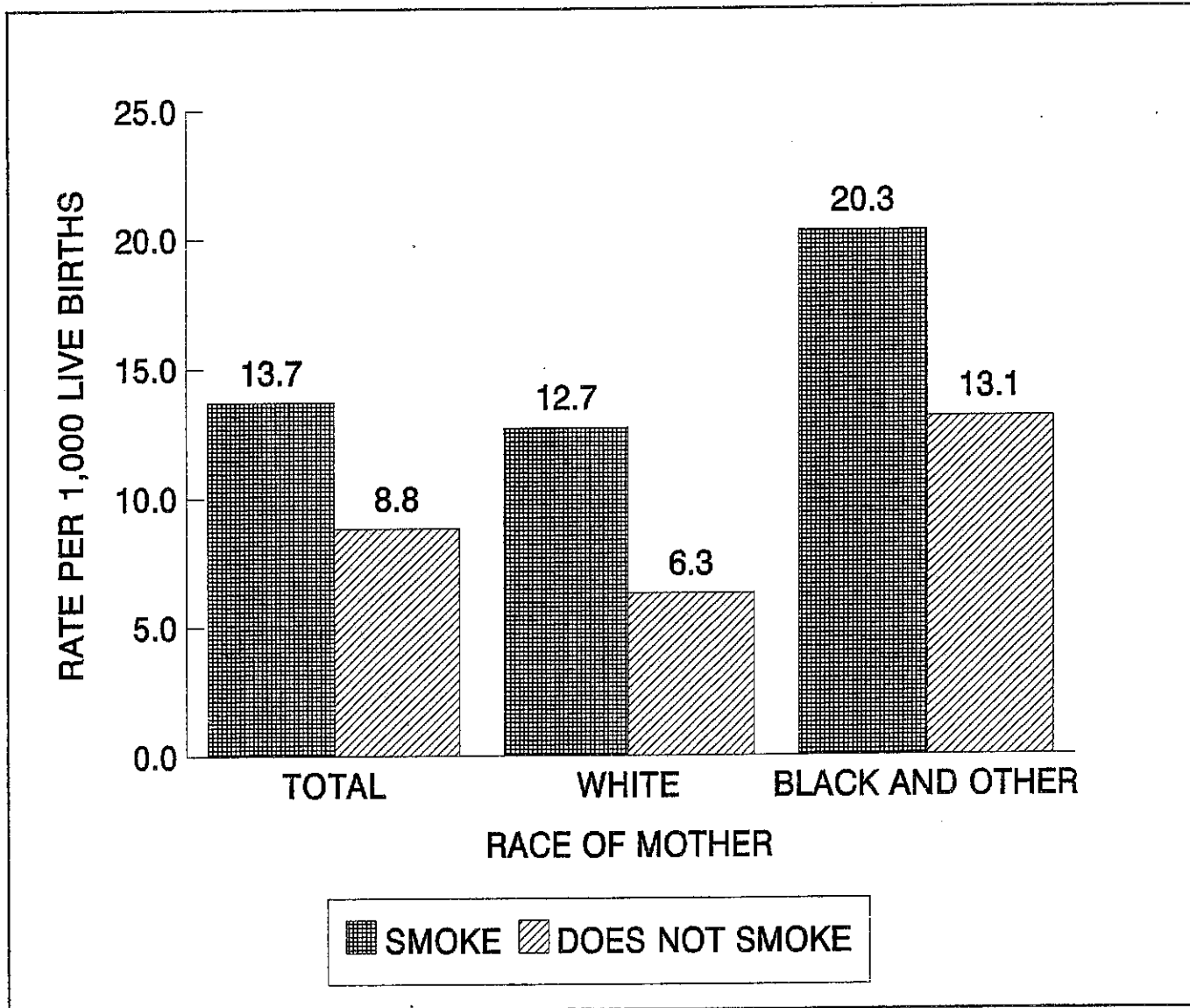
Birth weight is the factor most clearly related to infant death. Over a quarter of infants born weighing less than 1,500 grams die, while only 0.3 percent of babies born weighing 2,500-4,499 grams die. The infant mortality rate for heavier babies (those weighing 4,500 or more grams) is similar to that of normal weight babies. Deaths of small babies are concentrated in the neonatal period.

Mother's educational attainment is also related to infant mortality. Infants of mothers with college degrees have the lowest mortality rates, closely followed by infants of mothers with some college. Infants of mothers who have less than 12 years of

schooling have the highest infant mortality rates. Infants of high school graduates have an infant mortality rate intermediate between those with less or more education.

Early and adequate prenatal care is crucial to reducing infant mortality. Infants of mothers who received no prenatal care or who waited until the last trimester had an infant mortality rate two times as high as the rate for infants of mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester. For infants born to mothers who waited until the second trimester to obtain prenatal care, the infant mortality rate was 9.5.

**FIGURE 15. INFANT MORTALITY RATES
BY SMOKING STATUS AND RACE OF MOTHER,
ALABAMA, 1997**



The highest infant mortality rate occurred for babies of mothers who obtain prenatal care at community health centers, followed by health departments and hospitals. The lowest rate is for infants of mothers who obtain prenatal care from private physicians. However, the health department is often the provider of last resort for the poorest and highest risk mothers. Mothers with no prenatal care had a rate almost 3.5 times as high as those receiving care in the Health Department.

Several other notable differences exist. For example, male babies are 34.6 percent more likely to die than female infants. Infants whose mothers

smoke are 55.7 percent more likely to die than infants of nonsmoking mothers, with the rate for smokers being 13.7 per 1,000 live births compared to 8.8 for babies of nonsmokers. Smoking is especially associated with low birth weight, SIDS, and respiratory causes of death. Infants of mothers with no insurance coverage and who do not qualify for Medicaid have the highest infant mortality rate at 17.0 per 1,000 live births. Medicaid babies have a rate of 11.4 and those whose mothers have private insurance have the lowest infant mortality rate at 6.8.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Although the maternal mortality rate in Alabama has decreased considerably since 1940, it has consistently surpassed that of the United States. In 1940, there were 613 maternal deaths for every 100,000 live births, while in 1997, that number was reduced to 8.2 for every 100,000 live births. In spite of this reduction, Alabama's maternal mortality rate still exceeded the nation's 1997 provisional rate of 7.3 per every 100,000 live births. In 1997 Alabama's maternal mortality rate

of 8.2 per 100,000 live births reached an all time low with only 5 maternal deaths.

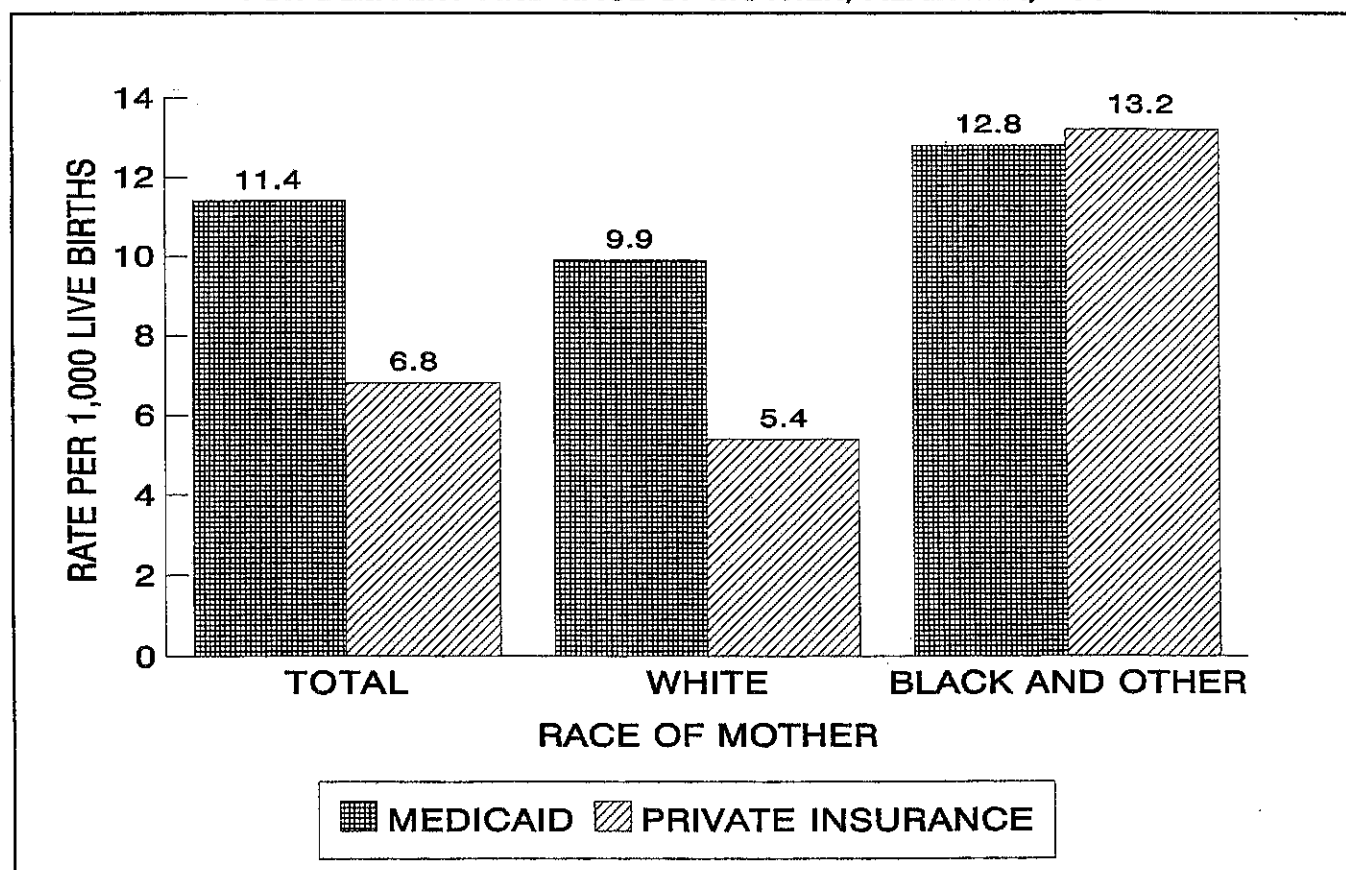
Black and other race women have a higher risk of maternal death than white women. During the years of 1995-1997, black and other race women were 6.9 times as likely to die from a maternal death than white women. Of the 18 maternal deaths that occurred between the years of 1995-1997, 4 were to whites and 14 were to black and other races.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal deaths include deaths to fetuses of 28 or more weeks gestation and deaths to liveborn infants under seven days of life. Between the years of 1995-1997, Alabama recorded 1,738 perinatal deaths producing a perinatal mortality rate of 9.5 per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths (28 weeks or more gestation). Of these perinatal

deaths, 887 were white and 851 were black and other races producing rates of 7.4 and 13.8, respectively. These rates indicate that black and other women were approximately 2 times more likely to experience a perinatal death than white women.

FIGURE 16. INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR DELIVERY AND RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1997



FETAL MORTALITY

For the years 1995-1997, Alabama recorded 1,659 estimated total fetal losses of more than 20 weeks gestation producing a fetal mortality ratio of 9.1 per 1,000 live births. Of these fetal deaths, 796 were white and 863 were black and other races producing ratios of 6.6 and 14.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. These ratios indicate that black and other race women were two times more

likely to experience a fetal death than white women.

In addition to race, the age of the mother was also found to be a contributing factor to fetal death. Mothers 15 years of age or younger and those 40 years or older were at a higher risk for experiencing fetal loss during the years of 1995-1997. The fetal death ratio decreased from 9.5 in 1994-1996 to 9.1 in 1995-1997.

**FIGURE 17. FETAL DEATHS AND FETAL DEATH RATIOS¹
BY RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER,
ALABAMA, 1995-1997**

AGE OF MOTHER	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK AND OTHER	
	NUMBER	RATIO	NUMBER	RATIO	NUMBER	RATIO
TOTAL	1,659	9.1	796	6.6	863	14.1
<15	19	21.0	3	13.7	16	23.4
15-19	397	12.4	172	10.3	225	14.5
20-24	477	8.7	205	6.1	272	12.9
25-29	320	6.7	176	5.0	144	11.6
30-34	278	8.7	160	6.6	118	15.5
35-39	134	10.8	64	7.2	70	20.3
40+	30	15.3	13	10.1	17	25.1
NOT STATED	4	—	3	—	1	—

¹Ratio is per 1,000 live births in specified group.

CHILD MORTALITY

In 1997, the leading cause of death among all children aged 1-19 in Alabama was accidents. Accidents was the number one cause of death in each individual age group, with the 15-19 year age group experiencing the highest rate at 54.4 accidental deaths per 100,000 in the age group.

The accident death rate varies between races. Accidental deaths were higher for 1-4 year olds of black and other races than for white children of the same age. A 1-4 year old black or other race child was 1.1 times as likely to die from an accident as a white child 1-4 years of age. However, for the 15-19 year age group whites were 2.5 times as likely to die from an accident as adolescents of black and other races.

In 1997 homicide was the second leading cause of death among 1-19 year olds in Alabama, with the 15-19 year age bracket having the highest rate. With a rate of 44.1 homicides per 100,000, black

and other race adolescents aged 15-19 were most likely to die of homicide. In fact, 15-19 year old males from this racial group had a rate of 82.4 and were about 13.7 times more likely to be a victim of homicide than were white males from this age group.

Cancer, or malignant neoplasms, ranked third as the leading cause of death among 1-19 year olds and primarily affects whites. Suicide ranked fourth as a leading cause of mortality.

After examining the data by gender, considerable differences between the sexes were discovered. Males were approximately 4.4 times as likely to commit suicide, 3.5 times as likely to be a victim of homicide, and were approximately 2.0 times as likely to die from an accident than their female counterparts. Only from malignant neoplasms were females 1-19 more likely to die than their male counterparts.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS OF CHILDREN

Because of the high numbers of deaths among children from accidents, this cause deserves special attention. In 1997, the leading cause of accidental death among 1-19 year olds was motor vehicle accidents. More white children died in motor vehicle accidents than black and other race children. With a rate of 22.7 motor vehicle deaths per 100,000, white 1-19 year olds were approximately 1.9 times as likely to die in a motor vehicle accident as their black and other race counterparts. At greatest risk were white 15-19 years old males who were 3.3 times as likely to die in a motor vehicle accident as black and other race males of the same age. This higher rate may be due to white adolescents having greater access to motor vehicles. Children of all races and age categories were more likely to die in a motor vehicle crash than any other type of accident.

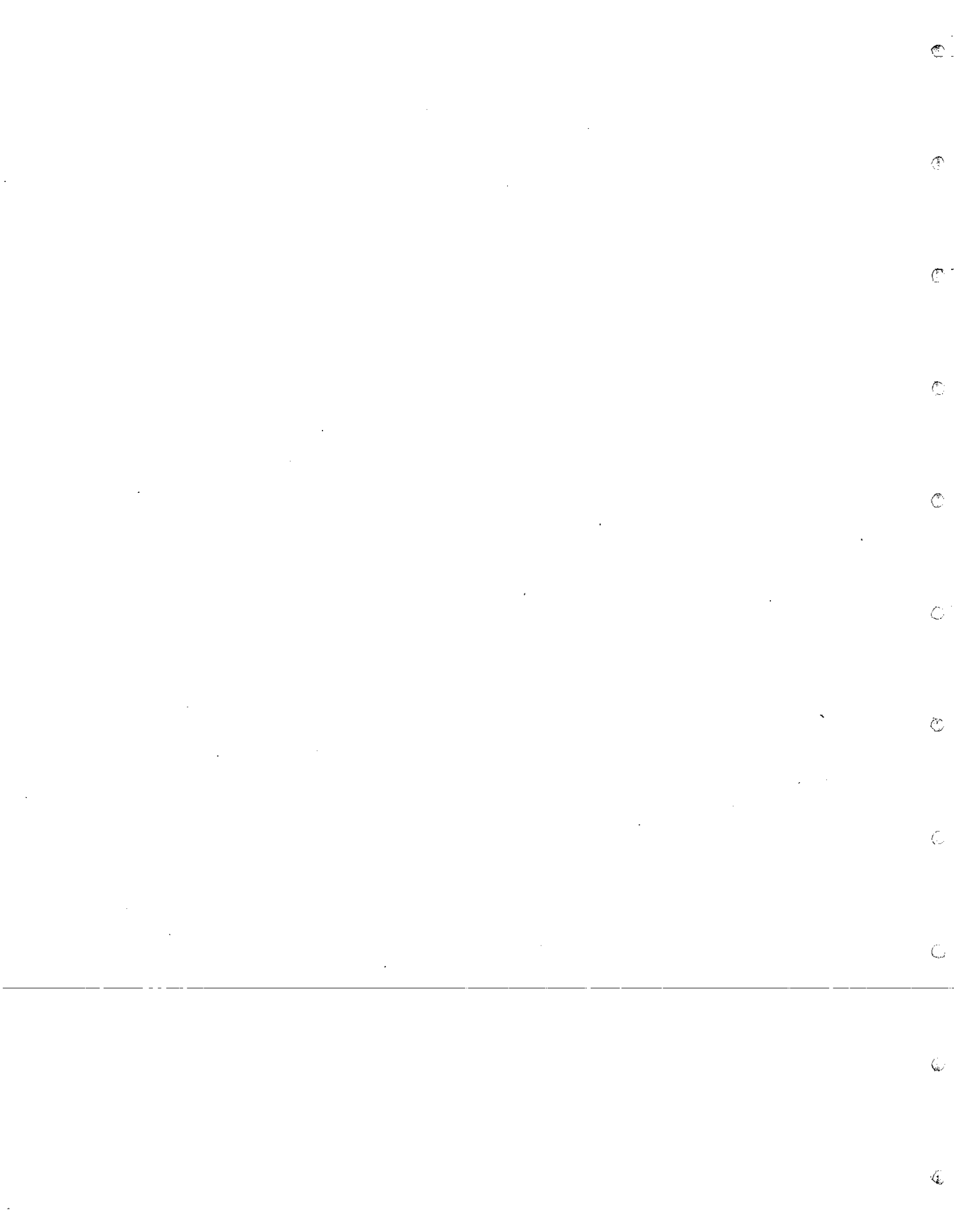
Drowning was the second leading cause of accidental death for those between the ages of 1-19 years of age in 1997. The rates for drowning

deaths varied considerably by race and gender. Overall, the white population tended to have a higher rate of drowning deaths. White males 1-4 had the highest rate of drowning at 8.6.

In 1997, the third leading cause of accidental death was fire and flames. Those most likely to die from accidents involving fire and flames were black and other females 1-4 years of age with a rate of 7.0 deaths per 100,000 population. There were no deaths caused by fire and flames among black and other race males under 20 years of age.

Poisoning, along with deaths from firearms, was the fourth highest cause of accidental death in 1997. Twice as many white children died from these causes as black and other race children, though the rates were the same.

Deaths that occur as a result of accidents are likely to be preventable. Although not always predictable, most accidents can be avoided through education, proper supervision, or some other method specific to a particular problem.



DETAILED TABLES

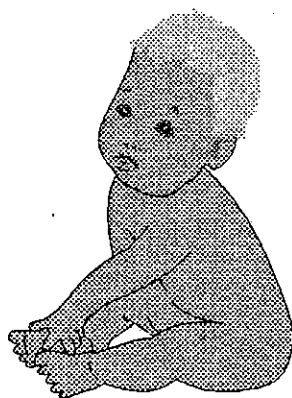


TABLE 1
NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY HISPANIC ORIGIN
AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	TOTAL BIRTHS	NON- HISPANIC	HISPANIC						UNKNOWN
			TOTAL	MEXICAN	PUERTO- RICAN	CUBAN	CENTRAL or SOUTH AMERICAN	OTHER	
TOTAL	60,887	59,802	1,055	727	86	13	178	51	30
Autauga	574	564	8	2	1	2	2	1	2
Baldwin	1,723	1,691	31	24	1	—	4	2	1
Barbour	350	348	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Bibb*	275	271	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Blount	593	551	41	39	—	—	2	—	1
Bullock	171	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butler	295	294	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Calhoun	1,589	1,565	23	9	7	—	5	2	1
Chambers	496	492	3	2	—	1	—	—	1
Cherokee	268	265	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
Chilton	490	482	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Choctaw	200	198	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Clarke	492	492	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clay	180	174	6	3	2	—	1	—	—
Cleburne	168	159	5	5	—	—	—	—	4
Coffee	565	547	18	11	4	—	1	2	—
Colbert	688	681	7	5	—	1	1	—	—
Conecuh	160	159	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Coosa	145	143	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Covington	503	498	5	3	1	—	1	—	—
Crenshaw	172	171	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Culman	895	877	18	16	1	—	1	—	—
Dale	749	716	32	11	8	—	10	3	1
Dallas	841	840	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
DeKalb	788	725	62	44	—	—	16	2	1
Elmore	899	893	6	3	1	—	1	1	—
Escambia	495	490	5	3	1	—	—	1	—
Etowah	1,317	1,288	29	12	1	—	16	—	—
Fayette	211	210	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Franklin	443	398	45	25	—	—	20	—	—
Geneva	280	277	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Greene	165	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hale	269	268	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Henry	186	183	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Houston	1,158	1,150	8	5	1	—	1	1	—
Jackson	648	632	12	11	1	—	—	—	4
Jefferson	9,348	9,187	158	122	11	2	19	4	3
Lamar	195	194	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lauderdale	1,019	1,011	8	7	—	—	—	1	—
Lawrence	430	426	4	3	—	—	1	—	—
Lee	1,398	1,385	13	5	4	1	2	1	—
Limestone	838	809	29	28	—	—	1	—	—
Lowndes	223	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macon	370	369	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Madison	3,913	3,860	53	24	11	2	12	4	—
Marengo	343	337	6	5	—	—	1	—	—
Marion	334	333	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall	1,207	1,063	143	111	8	—	20	4	1
Mobile	6,216	6,165	49	19	11	2	7	10	2
Monroe	387	385	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	3,425	3,389	34	16	3	1	9	5	2
Morgan	1,487	1,415	70	57	—	1	11	1	2
Perry	182	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickens	262	259	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
Pike	370	367	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Randolph	296	294	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Russell	704	696	8	6	2	—	—	—	—
St. Clair	763	756	7	6	—	—	—	1	—
Shelby	2,072	2,045	27	20	1	—	4	2	—
Sumter	243	241	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
Talladega	1,088	1,085	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
Tallapoosa	543	539	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Tuscaloosa	2,124	2,108	15	12	1	—	1	1	1
Walker	933	929	4	2	—	—	2	—	—
Washington	232	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilcox	208	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winston	293	282	10	10	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE 2
SECOND AND HIGHER ORDER BIRTHS WITH BIRTH INTERVAL LESS THAN ONE YEAR AND TWO YEARS
BY MOTHER'S RACE AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	RACE OF MOTHER														
	TOTAL					WHITE					BLACK AND OTHER				
	2nd OR HIGHER ORDER BIRTHS	BIRTH ¹ INTERVAL UNDER		PERCENT WITH BIRTH INTERVAL UNDER		2nd OR HIGHER ORDER BIRTHS	BIRTH ¹ INTERVAL UNDER		PERCENT WITH BIRTH INTERVAL UNDER		2nd OR HIGHER ORDER BIRTHS	BIRTH ¹ INTERVAL UNDER		PERCENT WITH BIRTH INTERVAL UNDER	
		1 YEAR	2 YEARS	1 YEAR	2 YEARS		1 YEAR	2 YEARS	1 YEAR	2 YEARS		1 YEAR	2 YEARS	1 YEAR	2 YEARS
Total	33,373	501	7,791	1.5	23.3	21,810	253	4,740	1.2	21.7	11,563	248	3,051	2.1	26.4
Autauga	306	3	70	1.0	22.9	231	3	50	1.3	21.6	75	—	20	—	26.7
Baldwin	958	15	217	1.6	22.7	783	12	168	1.5	21.5	175	3	49	1.7	28.0
Barbour	207	7	53	3.4	25.6	92	1	17	1.1	18.5	115	6	36	5.2	31.3
Bibb	163	—	33	—	20.2	129	—	24	—	18.6	34	—	9	—	26.5
Blount	331	5	72	1.5	21.8	323	5	69	1.5	21.4	8	—	3	—	37.5
Bullock	118	2	33	1.7	28.0	23	—	8	—	34.8	95	2	25	2.1	26.3
Butler	163	4	53	2.5	32.5	70	1	17	1.4	24.3	93	3	36	3.2	38.7
Calhoun	819	13	212	1.6	25.9	613	9	146	1.5	23.8	206	4	66	1.9	32.0
Chambers	267	8	68	3.0	25.5	138	4	41	2.9	29.7	129	4	27	3.1	20.9
Cherokee	128	2	33	1.6	25.8	116	2	31	1.7	26.7	12	—	2	—	16.7
Chilton	249	4	69	1.6	27.7	211	3	59	1.4	28.0	38	1	10	2.6	26.3
Choctaw	103	2	24	1.9	23.3	47	1	12	2.1	25.5	56	1	12	1.8	21.4
Clarke	267	2	61	0.7	22.8	123	1	19	0.8	15.4	144	1	42	0.7	29.2
Clay	93	—	17	—	18.3	80	—	14	—	17.5	13	—	3	—	23.1
Cleburne	92	2	20	2.2	21.7	89	2	19	2.2	21.3	3	—	1	—	33.3
Coffee	295	6	70	2.0	23.7	219	4	42	1.8	19.2	76	2	28	2.6	36.8
Colbert	350	3	78	0.9	22.3	280	1	56	0.4	20.0	70	2	22	2.9	31.4
Conecuh	84	3	19	3.6	22.6	34	—	8	—	23.5	50	3	11	6.0	22.0
Coosa	75	4	17	5.3	22.7	46	1	10	2.2	21.7	29	3	7	10.3	24.1
Covington	269	5	69	1.9	25.7	218	4	48	1.8	22.0	51	1	21	2.0	41.2
Crenshaw	99	—	27	—	27.3	72	—	19	—	26.4	27	—	8	—	29.6
Cullman	477	14	122	2.9	25.6	472	14	121	3.0	25.6	5	—	1	—	20.0
Dale	405	5	98	1.2	24.2	289	1	64	0.3	22.1	116	4	34	3.4	29.3
Dallas	486	12	131	2.5	27.0	116	2	23	1.7	19.8	370	10	108	2.7	29.2
DeKalb	451	7	105	1.6	23.3	434	6	101	1.4	23.3	17	1	4	5.9	23.5
Elmore	508	6	106	1.2	20.9	372	3	59	0.8	15.9	136	3	47	2.2	34.6
Escambia	274	5	52	1.8	19.0	172	3	34	1.7	19.8	102	2	18	2.0	17.6
Etowah	727	12	177	1.7	24.3	584	7	127	1.2	21.7	143	5	50	3.5	35.0
Fayette	116	—	24	—	20.7	96	—	18	—	18.8	20	—	6	—	30.0
Franklin	224	6	45	2.7	20.1	213	6	41	2.8	19.2	11	—	4	—	36.4
Geneva	154	1	36	0.6	23.4	131	—	29	—	22.1	23	1	7	4.3	30.4
Greene	92	2	18	2.2	19.6	4	—	—	—	—	88	2	18	2.3	20.5
Hale	158	4	47	2.5	29.7	44	—	9	—	20.5	114	4	38	3.5	33.3
Henry	97	1	15	1.0	15.5	59	1	11	1.7	18.6	38	—	4	—	10.5

Includes only births where the birth interval and birth order were known and excludes those with a birth interval of 0 (second born twins, second born triplets, etc.)

TABLE 2-continued
SECOND AND HIGHER ORDER BIRTHS WITH BIRTH INTERVAL LESS THAN ONE YEAR AND TWO YEARS
BY MOTHER'S RACE AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	RACE OF MOTHER															
	TOTAL						WHITE						BLACK AND OTHER			
	2nd OR HIGHER ORDER BIRTHS	BIRTH ¹ INTERVAL UNDER		PERCENT WITH BIRTH INTERVAL UNDER		2nd OR HIGHER ORDER BIRTHS	BIRTH ¹ INTERVAL UNDER		PERCENT WITH BIRTH INTERVAL UNDER		2nd OR HIGHER ORDER BIRTHS	BIRTH ¹ INTERVAL UNDER		PERCENT WITH BIRTH INTERVAL UNDER		
		1 YEAR	2 YEARS	1 YEAR	2 YEARS		1 YEAR	2 YEARS	1 YEAR	2 YEARS		1 YEAR	2 YEARS	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	
Houston	605	4	120	0.7	19.8	401	3	77	0.7	19.2	204	1	43	0.5	21.1	
Jackson	338	3	84	0.9	24.9	318	2	76	0.6	23.9	20	1	8	5.0	40.0	
Jefferson	5,063	57	1,137	1.1	22.5	2,671	21	590	0.8	22.1	2,392	36	547	1.5	22.9	
Lamar	118	4	27	3.4	22.9	97	4	25	4.1	25.8	21	—	2	—	9.5	
Lauderdale	548	5	111	0.9	20.3	478	4	93	0.8	19.5	70	1	18	1.4	25.7	
Lawrence	232	3	50	1.3	21.6	201	3	40	1.5	19.9	31	—	10	—	32.3	
Lee	780	16	183	2.1	23.5	535	8	118	1.5	22.1	245	8	65	3.3	26.5	
Limestone	458	2	88	0.4	19.2	401	2	71	0.5	17.7	57	—	17	—	29.8	
Lowndes	113	—	20	—	17.7	23	—	2	—	8.7	90	—	18	—	20.0	
Macon	214	6	60	2.8	28.0	24	—	4	—	16.7	190	6	56	3.2	29.5	
Madison	2,173	27	526	1.2	24.2	1,517	10	341	0.7	22.5	656	17	185	2.6	28.2	
Merengo	192	7	51	3.6	26.6	79	3	19	3.8	24.1	113	4	32	3.5	28.3	
Marion	173	1	23	0.6	13.3	165	1	23	0.6	13.9	8	—	—	—	—	
Marshall	646	14	144	2.2	22.3	630	14	141	2.2	22.4	16	—	3	—	18.8	
Mobile	3,643	63	920	1.7	25.3	1,933	16	422	0.8	21.8	1,710	47	498	2.7	29.1	
Monroe	229	4	63	1.7	27.5	124	2	30	1.6	24.2	105	2	33	1.9	31.4	
Montgomery	1,836	23	410	1.3	22.3	759	9	160	1.2	21.1	1,077	14	250	1.3	23.2	
Morgan	851	8	196	0.9	23.0	710	7	156	1.0	22.0	141	1	40	0.7	28.4	
Perry	104	4	29	3.8	27.9	17	1	5	5.9	29.4	87	3	24	3.4	27.6	
Pickens	131	—	25	—	19.1	68	—	11	—	16.2	63	—	14	—	22.2	
Pike	185	1	32	0.5	17.3	102	—	16	—	15.7	83	1	16	1.2	19.3	
Randolph	178	3	52	1.7	29.2	119	—	30	—	25.2	59	3	22	5.1	37.3	
Russell	390	7	98	1.8	25.1	212	2	52	0.9	24.5	178	5	46	2.8	25.8	
St. Clair	426	10	87	2.3	20.4	389	9	78	2.3	20.1	37	1	9	2.7	24.3	
Shelby	1,088	9	237	0.8	21.8	986	8	214	0.8	21.7	102	1	23	1.0	22.5	
Sumter	141	7	41	5.0	29.1	28	1	6	3.6	21.4	113	6	35	5.3	31.0	
Talladega	578	7	127	1.2	22.0	354	4	78	1.1	22.0	224	3	49	1.3	21.9	
Tallapoosa	313	6	74	1.9	23.6	182	3	39	1.6	21.4	131	3	35	2.3	26.7	
Tuscaloosa	1,104	23	266	2.1	24.1	640	10	140	1.6	21.9	464	13	126	2.8	27.2	
Walker	506	8	130	1.6	25.7	459	7	112	1.5	24.4	47	1	18	2.1	38.3	
Washington	145	—	33	—	22.8	94	—	22	—	23.4	51	—	11	—	21.6	
Wilcox	121	2	26	1.7	21.5	28	—	7	—	25.0	93	2	19	2.2	20.4	
Winston	146	2	30	1.4	20.5	143	2	28	1.4	19.6	3	—	2	—	66.7	

¹Includes only births where the birth interval and birth order were known and excludes those with a birth interval of 0 (second born twins, second and third born triplets, etc.)

TABLE 3
PREGNANCIES AND PREGNANCY RATES FOR WOMEN 10-19 YEARS OF AGE
BY RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			BLACK AND OTHER		
	NUMBER OF ¹ PREGNANCIES	FEMALE POPULATION	PREGNANCY RATE ²	NUMBER OF ¹ PREGNANCIES	FEMALE POPULATION	PREGNANCY RATE ²	NUMBER OF ¹ PREGNANCIES	FEMALE POPULATION	PREGNANCY RATE ²
Total	15,848	288,533	54.9	8,222	189,382	43.4	7,626	99,151	76.9
Autauga	138	2,785	49.6	88	2,104	41.8	50	681	73.4
Baldwin	362	7,375	49.1	251	6,014	41.7	111	1,361	81.6
Barbour	115	2,111	54.5	27	947	28.5	88	1,164	75.6
Bibb	68	1,286	52.9	47	931	50.5	21	355	59.2
Blount	128	2,840	45.1	126	2,781	45.3	2	59	33.9
Bullock	49	929	52.7	1	88	11.4	48	841	57.1
Butler	91	1,824	49.9	34	852	39.9	57	972	58.6
Calhoun	474	8,181	57.9	328	6,046	54.3	146	2,135	68.4
Chambers	171	2,462	69.5	72	1,292	55.7	99	1,170	84.6
Cherokee	71	1,251	56.8	65	1,159	56.1	6	92	65.2
Chilton	152	2,443	62.2	120	2,106	57.0	32	337	95.0
Choctaw	64	1,215	52.7	33	549	60.1	31	666	46.5
Clarke	125	2,197	56.9	38	1,006	37.8	87	1,191	73.0
Clay	55	847	64.9	38	663	57.3	17	184	92.4
Cleburne	46	873	52.7	46	829	55.5	—	44	—
Coffee	152	2,717	55.9	97	2,042	47.5	55	675	81.5
Colbert	184	3,141	58.6	131	2,427	54.0	53	714	74.2
Conecuh	39	1,015	38.4	17	436	39.0	22	579	38.0
Coosa	47	744	63.2	23	429	53.6	24	315	76.2
Covington	159	2,608	61.0	118	2,099	56.2	41	509	80.6
Crenshaw	52	964	53.9	34	648	52.5	18	316	57.0
Cullman	245	4,792	51.1	240	4,720	50.8	5	72	69.4
Dale	170	3,435	49.5	99	2,445	40.5	71	990	71.7
Dallas	268	3,924	68.3	51	1,091	46.7	217	2,833	76.6
DeKalb	199	3,792	52.5	188	3,566	52.7	11	226	48.7
Elmore	218	3,610	60.4	141	2,647	53.3	77	963	80.0
Escambia	135	2,347	57.5	76	1,481	51.3	59	866	68.1
Etowah	377	6,476	58.2	269	5,228	51.5	108	1,248	86.5
Fayette	48	1,219	39.4	37	1,038	35.6	11	181	60.8
Franklin	93	1,842	50.5	87	1,736	50.1	6	106	56.6
Geneva	82	1,507	54.4	62	1,257	49.3	20	250	80.0
Greene	53	923	57.4	—	57	—	53	866	61.2
Hale	93	1,366	68.1	16	436	36.7	77	930	82.8
Henry	45	1,081	41.6	14	608	23.0	31	473	65.5
Houston	271	6,219	43.6	148	4,064	36.4	123	2,155	57.1
Jackson	175	3,133	55.9	156	2,744	56.9	19	389	48.8
Jefferson	2,384	43,114	55.3	778	22,797	34.1	1,606	20,317	79.0
Lamar	51	1,007	50.6	42	864	48.6	9	143	62.9
Lauderdale	201	5,163	38.9	155	4,453	34.8	46	710	64.8
Lawrence	103	2,312	44.6	77	1,323	58.2	26	989	26.3
Lee	366	7,276	50.3	197	5,379	36.6	169	1,897	89.1
Limestone	182	3,789	48.0	142	3,272	43.4	40	517	77.4
Lowndes	91	1,149	79.2	9	171	52.6	82	978	83.8
Macon	140	2,399	58.4	8	163	49.1	132	2,236	59.0
Madison	782	17,042	45.9	389	11,914	32.7	393	5,128	76.6
Marengo	97	1,772	54.7	24	728	33.0	73	1,044	69.9
Marion	84	1,921	43.7	79	1,843	42.9	5	78	64.1
Marshall	310	4,871	63.6	301	4,727	63.7	9	144	62.5
Mobile	1,691	29,257	57.8	677	16,981	39.9	1,014	12,276	82.6
Monroe	97	1,997	48.6	35	1,067	32.8	62	930	66.7
Montgomery	966	15,686	61.6	194	6,985	27.8	772	8,701	88.7
Morgan	331	7,204	45.9	268	6,149	43.6	63	1,055	59.7
Perry	61	1,098	55.6	7	242	28.9	54	856	63.1
Pickens	98	1,576	62.2	30	627	47.8	68	949	71.7
Pike	152	2,317	65.6	71	1,349	52.6	81	968	83.7
Randolph	75	1,342	55.9	36	920	39.1	39	422	92.4
Russell	206	3,056	67.4	109	1,611	67.7	97	1,445	67.1
St. Clair	170	3,733	45.5	150	3,361	44.6	20	372	53.8
Shelby	284	8,437	33.7	225	7,595	29.6	59	842	70.1
Sumter	89	1,453	61.3	15	270	55.6	74	1,183	62.6
Talladega	332	5,556	59.8	161	3,320	48.5	171	2,236	76.5
Tallapoosa	154	2,680	57.5	70	1,724	40.6	84	956	87.9
Tuscaloosa	634	11,582	54.7	291	7,698	37.8	343	3,884	88.3
Walker	292	4,515	64.7	243	4,094	59.4	49	421	116.4
Washington	60	1,367	43.9	33	769	42.9	27	598	45.2
Wilcox	69	1,162	59.4	6	203	29.6	63	959	65.7
Winston	82	1,393	58.9	82	1,387	59.1	—	6	—

¹ See technical notes for the method used to determine the number of pregnancies.

² Rate is per 1,000 females 10-19 years of age. Caution should be exercised in using rates which apply to small age 10-19 female populations. Due to rounding, totals for pregnancies by race may not sum to the total and county totals may not sum to the state total.

TABLE 4
PREGNANCIES AND PREGNANCY RATES FOR WOMEN 10-17 YEARS OF AGE
BY RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY RACE	10-17			10-14			15-17		
	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES ¹	FEMALE POPULATION	PREGNANCY RATE ²	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES ¹	FEMALE POPULATION	PREGNANCY RATE ²	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES ¹	FEMALE POPULATION	PREGNANCY RATE ²
TOTAL	6,394	230,003	27.8	453	142,206	3.2	5,941	87,797	67.7
WHITE	2,978	151,292	19.7	115	94,156	1.2	2,863	57,136	50.1
BLACK AND OTHER	3,416	78,711	43.4	338	48,050	7.0	3,078	30,661	100.4
Autauga	62	2,242	27.7	3	1,426	2.1	59	816	72.3
White	36	1,697	21.2	1	1,086	0.9	35	611	57.3
Black and Other	26	545	47.7	2	340	5.9	24	205	117.1
Baldwin	141	5,890	23.9	6	3,664	1.6	135	2,226	60.6
White	95	4,805	19.8	5	2,992	1.7	90	1,813	49.6
Black and Other	46	1,085	42.4	1	672	1.5	45	413	109.0
Barbour	65	1,699	38.3	6	1,081	5.6	59	618	95.5
White	14	763	18.3	1	486	2.1	13	277	46.9
Black and Other	51	936	54.5	5	595	8.4	46	341	134.9
Bibb	28	1,016	27.6	2	610	3.3	26	406	64.0
White	20	739	27.1	2	450	4.4	18	289	62.3
Black and Other	8	277	28.9	—	160	—	8	117	68.4
Blount	52	2,277	22.8	2	1,432	1.4	50	845	59.2
White	52	2,229	23.3	2	1,401	1.4	50	828	60.4
Black and Other	—	48	—	—	31	—	—	17	—
Bullock	20	746	26.8	2	472	4.2	18	274	65.7
White	1	69	14.5	1	41	24.4	—	28	—
Black and Other	19	677	28.1	1	431	2.3	18	246	73.2
Butler	41	1,458	28.1	1	909	1.1	40	549	72.9
White	18	692	26.0	1	451	2.2	17	241	70.5
Black and Other	23	766	30.0	—	458	—	23	308	74.7
Calhoun	179	6,377	28.1	10	3,671	2.7	169	2,706	62.5
White	115	4,728	24.3	4	2,752	1.5	111	1,976	56.2
Black and Other	64	1,649	38.8	6	919	6.5	58	730	79.5
Chambers	83	1,973	42.1	7	1,239	5.6	76	734	103.5
White	33	1,045	31.6	1	674	1.5	32	371	86.3
Black and Other	50	928	53.9	6	565	10.6	44	363	121.2
Cherokee	28	989	28.3	—	596	—	28	393	71.2
White	23	916	25.1	—	551	—	23	365	63.0
Black and Other	5	73	68.5	—	45	—	5	28	178.6
Chilton	63	1,933	32.6	8	1,168	6.8	55	765	71.9
White	51	1,664	30.6	6	1,002	6.0	45	662	68.0
Black and Other	12	269	44.6	2	166	12.0	10	103	97.1
Choctaw	28	963	29.1	4	586	6.8	24	377	63.7
White	12	435	27.6	—	265	—	12	170	70.6
Black and Other	16	528	30.3	4	321	12.5	12	207	58.0
Clarke	51	1,739	29.3	4	1,053	3.8	47	686	68.5
White	14	796	17.6	—	482	—	14	314	44.6
Black and Other	37	943	39.2	4	571	7.0	33	372	88.7
Clay	23	671	34.3	—	406	—	23	265	86.8
White	12	523	22.9	—	312	—	12	211	56.9
Black and Other	11	148	74.3	—	94	—	11	54	203.7
Cleburne	25	702	35.6	—	446	—	25	256	97.7
White	25	666	37.5	—	421	—	25	245	102.0
Black and Other	—	36	—	—	25	—	—	11	—
Coffee	65	2,160	30.1	3	1,324	2.3	62	836	74.2
White	36	1,628	22.1	1	1,007	1.0	35	621	56.4
Black and Other	29	532	54.5	2	317	6.3	27	215	125.6
Colbert	85	2,517	33.8	7	1,579	4.4	78	938	83.2
White	58	1,943	29.9	—	1,216	—	58	727	79.8
Black and Other	27	574	47.0	7	363	19.3	20	211	94.8
Conecuh	21	799	26.3	—	475	—	21	324	64.8
White	12	344	34.9	—	206	—	12	138	87.0
Black and Other	9	455	19.8	—	269	—	9	186	48.4
Coosa	24	603	39.8	—	392	—	24	211	113.7
White	6	346	17.3	—	221	—	6	125	48.0
Black and Other	18	257	70.0	—	171	—	18	86	209.3
Covington	60	2,079	28.9	1	1,285	0.8	59	794	74.3
White	39	1,675	23.3	—	1,039	—	39	636	61.3
Black and Other	21	404	52.0	1	246	4.1	20	158	126.6
Crenshaw	19	767	24.8	—	471	—	19	296	64.2
White	12	518	23.2	—	323	—	12	195	61.5
Black and Other	7	249	28.1	—	148	—	7	101	69.3

¹ See technical notes for the method used to determine the number of pregnancies.

² Rate is per 1,000 females in the specified age group. Caution should be exercised in using rates which apply to small female populations.

TABLE 4-continued
PREGNANCIES AND PREGNANCY RATES FOR WOMEN 10-17 YEARS OF AGE
BY RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY AND RACE	10-17			10-14			15-17		
	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES ¹	FEMALE POPULATION	PREGNANCY RATE ²	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES ¹	FEMALE POPULATION	PREGNANCY RATE ²	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES ¹	FEMALE POPULATION	PREGNANCY RATE ²
Cullman	94	3,831	24.5	1	2,389	0.4	93	1,442	64.5
White	90	3,776	23.8	1	2,360	0.4	89	1,416	62.9
Black and Other	4	55	72.7	—	29	—	4	26	153.8
Dale	72	2,780	25.9	1	1,796	0.6	71	984	72.2
White	38	1,990	19.1	—	1,307	—	38	683	55.6
Black and Other	34	790	43.0	1	489	2.0	33	301	109.6
Dallas	121	3,135	38.6	11	1,952	5.6	110	1,183	93.0
White	21	885	23.7	1	576	1.7	20	309	64.7
Black and Other	100	2,250	44.4	10	1,376	7.3	90	874	103.0
DeKalb	83	3,000	27.7	5	1,814	2.8	78	1,186	65.8
White	77	2,826	27.2	5	1,717	2.9	72	1,109	64.9
Black and Other	6	174	34.5	—	97	—	6	77	77.9
Elmore	98	2,891	33.9	8	1,814	4.4	90	1,077	83.6
White	61	2,117	28.8	3	1,323	2.3	58	794	73.0
Black and Other	37	774	47.8	5	491	10.2	32	283	113.1
Escambia	59	1,857	31.8	1	1,122	0.9	58	735	78.9
White	32	1,178	27.2	—	723	—	32	455	70.3
Black and Other	27	679	39.8	1	399	2.5	26	280	92.9
Etowah	144	5,117	28.1	5	3,079	1.6	139	2,038	68.2
White	103	4,136	24.9	2	2,498	0.8	101	1,638	61.7
Black and Other	41	981	41.8	3	581	5.2	38	400	95.0
Fayette	25	964	25.9	2	582	3.4	23	382	60.2
White	19	820	23.2	1	494	2.0	18	326	55.2
Black and Other	6	144	41.7	1	88	11.4	5	56	89.3
Franklin	25	1,468	17.0	—	907	—	25	561	44.6
White	24	1,381	17.4	—	849	—	24	532	45.1
Black and Other	1	87	11.5	—	58	—	1	29	34.5
Geneva	34	1,202	28.3	3	745	4.0	31	457	67.8
White	25	1,007	24.8	2	633	3.2	23	374	61.5
Black and Other	9	195	46.2	1	112	8.9	8	83	96.4
Greene	22	733	30.0	5	448	11.2	17	285	59.6
White	—	46	—	—	29	—	—	17	—
Black and Other	22	687	32.0	5	419	11.9	17	268	63.4
Hale	40	1,079	37.1	4	649	6.2	36	430	83.7
White	5	345	14.5	—	209	—	5	136	36.8
Black and Other	35	734	47.7	4	440	9.1	31	294	105.4
Henry	19	857	22.2	—	522	—	19	335	56.7
White	7	484	14.5	—	298	—	7	186	37.6
Black and Other	12	373	32.2	—	224	—	12	149	80.5
Houston	104	4,960	21.0	4	3,071	1.3	100	1,889	52.9
White	49	3,247	15.1	2	2,021	1.0	47	1,226	38.3
Black and Other	55	1,713	32.1	2	1,050	1.9	53	663	79.9
Jackson	74	2,485	29.8	4	1,513	2.6	70	972	72.0
White	66	2,182	30.2	4	1,339	3.0	62	843	73.5
Black and Other	8	303	26.4	—	174	—	8	129	62.0
Jefferson	959	34,465	27.8	76	21,492	3.5	883	12,973	68.1
White	275	18,265	15.1	9	11,467	0.8	266	6,798	39.1
Black and Other	684	16,200	42.2	67	10,025	6.7	617	6,175	99.9
Lamar	15	798	18.8	1	484	2.1	14	314	44.6
White	11	683	16.1	1	412	2.4	10	271	36.9
Black and Other	4	115	34.8	—	72	—	4	43	93.0
Lauderdale	60	4,123	14.6	3	2,562	1.2	57	1,561	36.5
White	41	3,556	11.5	2	2,210	0.9	39	1,346	29.0
Black and Other	19	567	33.5	1	352	2.8	18	215	83.7
Lawrence	38	1,836	20.7	—	1,122	—	38	714	53.2
White	26	1,061	24.5	—	668	—	26	393	66.2
Black and Other	12	775	15.5	—	454	—	12	321	37.4
Lee	137	5,438	25.2	14	2,682	5.2	123	2,756	44.6
White	55	3,921	14.0	2	1,735	1.2	53	2,186	24.2
Black and Other	82	1,517	54.1	12	947	12.7	70	570	122.8
Limestone	84	3,032	27.7	11	1,896	5.8	73	1,136	64.3
White	58	2,623	22.1	5	1,649	3.0	53	974	54.4
Black and Other	26	409	63.6	6	247	24.3	20	162	123.5
Lowndes	34	912	37.3	2	557	3.6	32	355	90.1
White	2	141	14.2	—	97	—	2	44	45.5
Black and Other	32	771	41.5	2	460	4.3	30	311	96.5

¹ See technical notes for the method used to determine the number of pregnancies.

² Rate is per 1,000 females in the specified age group. Caution should be exercised in using rates which apply to small female populations.

TABLE 4-continued
PREGNANCIES AND PREGNANCY RATES FOR WOMEN 10-17 YEARS OF AGE
BY RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY AND RACE	10-17			10-14			15-17		
	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES ¹	FEMALE POPULATION	PREGNANCY RATE ²	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES ¹	FEMALE POPULATION	PREGNANCY RATE ²	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES ¹	FEMALE POPULATION	PREGNANCY RATE ²
Madison	304	13,771	22.1	32	8,863	3.6	272	4,908	55.4
White	139	9,699	14.3	7	6,376	1.1	132	3,323	39.7
Black and Other	165	4,072	40.5	25	2,487	10.1	140	1,585	88.3
Marengo	40	1,416	28.2	2	882	2.3	38	534	71.2
White	6	585	10.3	1	371	2.7	5	214	23.4
Black and Other	34	831	40.9	1	511	2.0	33	320	103.1
Marion	31	1,536	20.2	1	959	1.0	30	577	52.0
White	31	1,472	21.1	1	915	1.1	30	557	53.9
Black and Other	—	64	—	—	44	—	—	20	—
Marshall	110	3,905	28.2	6	2,458	2.4	104	1,447	71.9
White	105	3,789	27.7	6	2,383	2.5	99	1,406	70.4
Black and Other	5	116	43.1	—	75	—	5	41	122.0
Mobile	676	23,336	29.0	59	14,455	4.1	617	8,881	69.5
White	229	13,564	16.9	15	8,439	1.8	214	5,125	41.8
Black and Other	447	9,772	45.7	44	6,016	7.3	403	3,756	107.3
Monroe	39	1,592	24.5	1	983	1.0	38	609	62.4
White	13	853	15.2	—	531	—	13	322	40.4
Black and Other	26	739	35.2	1	452	2.2	25	287	87.1
Montgomery	459	12,570	36.5	40	7,896	5.1	419	4,674	89.6
White	77	5,649	13.6	4	3,645	1.1	73	2,004	36.4
Black and Other	382	6,921	55.2	36	4,251	8.5	346	2,670	129.5
Morgan	129	5,769	22.4	6	3,815	1.7	123	2,154	57.1
White	108	4,926	21.9	4	3,091	1.3	104	1,835	56.7
Black and Other	21	843	24.9	2	524	3.8	19	319	59.6
Perry	34	842	40.4	5	459	10.9	29	383	75.7
White	2	171	11.7	—	65	—	2	106	18.9
Black and Other	32	671	47.7	5	394	12.7	27	277	97.5
Pickens	47	1,256	37.4	8	775	10.3	39	481	81.1
White	9	501	18.0	—	311	—	9	190	47.4
Black and Other	38	755	50.3	8	464	17.2	30	291	103.1
Pike	63	1,741	36.2	2	876	2.3	61	865	70.5
White	23	993	23.2	—	459	—	23	534	43.1
Black and Other	40	748	53.5	2	417	4.8	38	331	114.8
Randolph	23	1,069	21.5	1	658	1.5	22	411	53.5
White	10	733	13.6	—	452	—	10	281	35.6
Black and Other	13	336	38.7	1	206	4.9	12	130	92.3
Russell	83	2,465	33.8	4	1,554	2.6	79	901	87.7
White	34	1,299	26.2	1	831	1.2	33	468	70.5
Black and Other	49	1,166	42.4	3	723	4.1	46	433	106.2
Saint Clair	67	2,975	22.5	1	1,839	0.5	66	1,136	58.1
White	60	2,679	22.4	—	1,656	—	60	1,023	58.7
Black and Other	7	296	23.6	1	183	5.5	6	113	53.1
Shelby	96	6,810	14.1	5	4,368	1.1	91	2,442	37.3
White	70	6,138	11.4	3	3,952	0.8	67	2,186	30.6
Black and Other	26	672	38.7	2	416	4.8	24	256	93.8
Sumter	37	1,118	33.1	5	616	8.1	32	502	63.7
White	1	206	4.9	—	111	—	1	95	10.5
Black and Other	36	912	39.5	5	505	9.9	31	407	76.2
Talladega	108	4,408	24.5	5	2,685	1.9	103	1,723	59.8
White	46	2,639	17.4	—	1,617	—	46	1,022	45.0
Black and Other	62	1,769	35.0	5	1,068	4.7	57	701	81.3
Tallapoosa	58	2,133	27.2	2	1,311	1.5	56	822	68.1
White	28	1,374	20.4	—	848	—	28	526	53.2
Black and Other	30	759	39.5	2	463	4.3	28	296	94.6
Tuscaloosa	237	8,863	26.7	24	4,785	5.0	213	4,078	52.2
White	89	5,848	15.2	6	3,073	2.0	83	2,775	29.9
Black and Other	148	3,015	49.1	18	1,712	10.5	130	1,303	99.8
Walker	99	3,562	27.8	3	2,132	1.4	96	1,430	67.1
White	78	3,233	24.1	1	1,941	0.5	77	1,292	59.6
Black and Other	21	329	63.8	2	191	10.5	19	138	137.7
Washington	26	1,098	23.7	2	695	2.9	24	403	59.6
White	13	616	21.1	—	386	—	13	230	56.5
Black and Other	13	482	27.0	2	309	6.5	11	173	63.6
Wilcox	35	903	38.8	4	513	7.8	31	390	79.5
White	1	159	6.3	—	92	—	1	67	14.9
Black and Other	34	744	45.7	4	421	9.5	30	323	92.9
Winston	33	1,109	29.8	1	683	1.5	32	426	75.1
White	33	1,104	29.9	1	679	1.5	32	425	75.3
Black and Other	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	1	—

¹ See technical notes for the method used to determine the number of pregnancies.

² Rate is per 1,000 females in the specified age group. Caution should be exercised in using rates which apply to small female populations.

TABLE 5
BIRTHS BY BIRTH ORDER, RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
FOR WOMEN 10-17 YEARS OF AGE, ALABAMA, 1997

STATE/ COUNTY	LIVE BIRTH ORDER ¹														
						WHITE					BLACK AND OTHER				
	THIRD AND HIGHER					THIRD AND HIGHER					THIRD AND HIGHER				
	ALL BIRTHS	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD AND HIGHER	PERCENT REPEAT BIRTHS	ALL BIRTHS	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD AND HIGHER	PERCENT REPEAT BIRTHS	ALL BIRTHS	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD AND HIGHER	PERCENT REPEAT BIRTHS
ALABAMA	4,292	3,787	451	54	11.8	1,959	1,799	150	10	8.2	2,333	1,988	31	44	14.8
Autauga	44	38	6	—	13.6	24	21	3	—	12.5	20	17	3	—	15.0
Baldwin	94	85	9	—	9.6	61	58	3	—	4.9	33	27	6	—	18.2
Barbour	45	32	9	4	28.9	8	5	3	—	37.5	37	27	6	4	27.0
Bibb	22	19	2	1	13.6	15	14	1	—	6.7	7	5	1	1	28.6
Blount	34	31	3	—	8.8	34	31	3	—	8.8	—	—	—	—	—
Bullock	13	11	2	—	15.4	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	2	—	15.4
Butler	32	27	5	—	15.6	14	13	1	—	7.1	18	14	4	—	22.2
Calhoun	125	112	13	—	10.4	79	76	3	—	3.8	46	36	10	—	21.7
Chambers	54	49	3	2	9.3	23	21	1	1	8.7	31	28	2	1	9.7
Cherokee	21	19	2	—	9.5	17	17	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	50.0
Chilton	44	44	—	—	—	35	35	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—
Choctaw	21	18	2	1	14.3	10	9	1	—	10.0	11	9	1	1	18.2
Clarke	37	36	1	—	2.7	9	9	—	—	—	28	27	1	—	3.6
Clay	17	14	3	—	17.6	10	8	2	—	20.0	7	6	1	—	14.3
Cleburne	20	16	4	—	20.0	20	16	4	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	40	36	4	—	10.0	21	18	3	—	14.3	19	18	1	—	5.3
Colbert	61	58	3	—	4.9	43	42	1	—	2.3	18	16	2	—	11.1
Conecuh	14	10	3	1	28.6	10	7	2	1	30.0	4	3	1	—	25.0
Coosa	17	13	4	—	23.5	3	1	2	—	66.7	14	12	2	—	14.3
Covington	46	42	4	—	8.7	29	28	1	—	3.4	17	14	3	—	17.6
Crenshaw	14	13	1	—	7.1	8	7	1	—	12.5	6	6	—	—	—
Cullman	65	63	2	—	3.1	63	61	2	—	3.2	2	2	—	—	—
Dale	50	42	7	1	16.0	25	22	3	—	12.0	25	20	4	1	20.0
Dallas	88	69	14	5	21.6	15	14	1	—	6.7	73	55	13	5	24.7
DeKalb	63	54	9	—	14.3	59	51	8	—	13.6	4	3	1	—	25.0
Elmore	63	60	3	—	4.8	38	37	1	—	2.6	25	23	2	—	8.0
Escambia	46	43	3	—	6.5	25	23	2	—	8.0	21	20	1	—	4.8
Etowah	94	84	9	1	10.6	70	65	4	1	7.1	24	19	5	—	20.8
Fayette	15	14	1	—	6.7	11	10	1	—	9.1	4	4	—	—	—
Franklin	18	17	1	—	5.6	17	16	1	—	5.9	1	1	—	—	—
Geneva	28	26	2	—	7.1	20	20	—	—	—	8	6	2	—	25.0
Greene	15	13	2	—	13.3	—	—	—	—	—	15	13	2	—	13.3
Hale	26	23	3	—	11.5	2	2	—	—	—	24	21	3	—	12.5
Henry	12	11	1	—	8.3	4	3	1	—	25.0	8	8	—	—	—

¹Includes only births with known birth order.

TABLE 5-continued
BIRTHS BY BIRTH ORDER, RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
FOR WOMEN 10-17 YEARS OF AGE, ALABAMA, 1997

STATE/ COUNTY	LIVE BIRTH ORDER ¹														
	TOTAL					WHITE					BLACK AND OTHER				
	ALL BIRTHS	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD AND HIGHER	PERCENT REPEAT BIRTHS	ALL BIRTHS	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD AND HIGHER	PERCENT REPEAT BIRTHS	ALL BIRTHS	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD AND HIGHER	PERCENT REPEAT BIRTHS
Houston	78	72	5	1	7.7	35	32	3	—	8.6	43	40	2	1	7.0
Jackson	51	47	4	—	7.8	47	44	3	—	6.4	4	3	1	—	25.0
Jefferson	583	523	58	2	10.3	155	141	14	—	9.0	428	382	44	2	10.7
Lamar	12	10	1	1	16.7	9	9	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	66.7
Lauderdale	41	37	3	1	9.8	26	25	1	—	3.8	15	12	2	1	20.0
Lawrence	25	21	4	—	16.0	17	15	2	—	11.8	8	6	2	—	25.0
Lee	86	82	4	—	4.7	34	32	2	—	5.9	52	50	2	—	3.8
Limestone	58	52	6	—	10.3	40	36	4	—	10.0	18	16	2	—	11.1
Lowndes	23	22	1	—	4.3	1	1	—	—	—	22	21	1	—	4.5
Macon	37	30	6	1	18.9	3	3	—	—	—	34	27	6	1	20.6
Madison	197	161	32	4	18.3	90	78	12	—	13.3	107	83	20	4	22.4
Marengo	28	26	2	—	7.1	3	3	—	—	—	25	23	2	—	8.0
Marion	21	21	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall	76	67	8	1	11.8	72	64	7	1	11.1	4	3	1	—	25.0
Mobile	462	398	54	10	13.9	141	134	5	2	5.0	321	264	49	8	17.8
Monroe	31	26	3	2	16.1	11	11	—	—	—	20	15	3	2	25.0
Montgomery	304	266	34	4	12.5	37	32	5	—	13.5	267	234	29	4	12.4
Morgan	83	69	12	2	16.9	71	59	10	2	16.9	12	10	2	—	16.7
Perry	24	20	4	—	16.7	2	2	—	—	—	22	18	4	—	18.2
Pickens	28	27	—	1	3.6	3	3	—	—	—	25	24	—	1	4.0
Pike	48	47	1	—	2.1	17	17	—	—	—	31	30	1	—	3.2
Randolph	13	10	2	1	23.1	5	4	—	1	20.0	8	6	2	—	25.0
Russell	50	42	6	2	16.0	20	18	2	—	10.0	30	24	4	2	20.0
St. Clair	39	37	2	—	5.1	36	34	2	—	5.6	3	3	—	—	—
Shelby	57	54	2	1	5.3	43	41	1	1	4.7	14	13	1	—	7.1
Sumter	26	20	6	—	23.1	1	1	—	—	—	25	19	6	—	24.0
Talladega	73	61	11	1	16.4	30	26	4	—	13.3	43	35	7	1	18.6
Tallapoosa	41	36	5	—	12.2	20	17	3	—	15.0	21	19	2	—	9.5
Tuscaloosa	162	138	22	2	14.8	60	54	6	—	10.0	102	84	16	2	17.6
Walker	69	61	8	—	11.6	53	50	3	—	5.7	16	11	5	—	31.3
Washington	14	14	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
Wilcox	26	22	3	1	15.4	—	—	—	—	—	26	22	3	1	15.4
Winston	28	26	2	—	7.1	28	26	2	—	7.1	—	—	—	—	—

¹Includes only births with known birth order.

TABLE 6a
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS BY SMOKING STATUS¹,
AGE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE,
ALL MOTHERS, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	10-19			20-34			35 AND OLDER		
	SMOKED	DID NOT SMOKE	PERCENT SMOKING	SMOKED	DID NOT SMOKE	PERCENT SMOKING	SMOKED	DID NOT SMOKE	PERCENT SMOKING
TOTAL	1,427	9,273	13.3	5,498	39,633	12.2	661	4,289	13.4
Autauga	18	82	18.0	60	379	13.7	10	25	28.6
Baldwin	54	202	21.1	234	1,034	18.5	33	163	16.8
Barbour	3	78	3.7	22	215	9.3	4	27	12.9
Bibb	11	39	22.0	39	177	18.1	2	7	22.2
Blount	15	74	16.9	71	380	15.7	10	42	19.2
Bullock	—	37	—	7	115	5.7	—	12	—
Butler	5	66	7.0	8	195	3.9	5	16	23.8
Calhoun	73	252	22.5	226	962	19.0	12	64	15.8
Chambers	9	111	7.5	44	306	12.6	5	20	20.0
Cherokee	15	38	28.3	34	169	16.7	—	6	—
Chilton	22	88	20.0	74	288	20.4	5	12	29.4
Choctaw	4	43	8.5	10	134	6.9	1	8	11.1
Clarke	7	81	8.0	33	341	8.8	3	26	10.3
Clay	9	32	22.0	21	114	15.6	1	3	25.0
Cleburne	9	24	27.3	29	97	23.0	2	7	22.2
Coffee	20	87	18.7	58	362	13.8	5	33	13.2
Colbert	23	102	18.4	71	432	14.1	9	48	15.8
Conecuh	1	26	3.7	20	103	16.3	2	8	20.0
Coosa	5	30	14.3	9	95	8.7	1	5	16.7
Covington	17	107	13.7	52	302	14.7	10	14	41.7
Crenshaw	8	30	21.1	18	107	14.4	2	6	25.0
Cullman	52	115	31.1	125	554	18.4	12	37	24.5
Dale	11	115	8.7	74	508	12.7	3	37	7.5
Dallas	9	190	4.5	40	544	6.8	3	55	5.2
DeKalb	39	103	27.5	111	465	19.3	15	28	34.9
Elmore	27	120	18.4	76	611	11.1	6	59	9.2
Escambia	15	90	14.3	46	309	13.0	7	24	22.6
Etowah	51	203	20.1	159	813	16.4	15	71	17.4
Fayette	4	27	12.9	27	142	16.0	3	8	27.3
Franklin	15	54	21.7	64	280	18.6	4	25	13.8
Geneva	11	49	18.3	29	184	13.6	2	5	28.6
Greene	—	34	—	6	110	5.2	1	8	11.1
Hale	1	61	1.6	12	175	6.4	2	16	11.1
Henry	1	31	3.1	16	127	11.2	2	9	18.2
Houston	18	179	9.1	90	781	10.3	9	81	10.0
Jackson	31	96	24.4	98	385	20.3	9	28	24.3
Jefferson	136	1,349	9.2	622	6,266	9.0	95	872	9.8
Lamar	4	33	10.8	17	131	11.5	3	7	30.0
Lauderdale	18	120	13.0	123	679	15.3	11	68	13.9
Lawrence	14	60	18.9	66	269	19.7	8	13	38.1
Lee	25	197	11.3	104	932	10.0	10	129	7.2
Limestone	18	117	13.3	86	554	13.4	8	55	12.7
Lowndes	1	59	1.7	9	140	6.0	—	14	—
Macon	3	83	3.5	22	236	8.5	5	21	19.2
Madison	29	454	6.0	149	2,821	5.0	18	438	3.9
Marengo	5	67	6.9	28	222	11.2	2	18	10.0
Marion	22	36	37.9	47	215	17.9	4	10	28.6
Marshall	55	169	24.6	170	742	18.6	20	49	29.0
Mobile	147	1,014	12.7	687	3,824	15.2	99	439	18.4
Monroe	4	71	5.3	30	257	10.5	5	20	20.0
Montgomery	26	605	4.1	109	2,356	4.4	31	295	9.5
Morgan	39	185	17.4	182	973	15.8	21	86	19.6
Perry	—	42	—	5	114	4.2	2	18	10.0
Pickens	3	60	4.8	13	168	7.2	2	13	13.3
Pike	9	93	8.8	21	220	8.7	3	23	11.5
Randolph	7	44	13.7	34	185	15.5	6	20	23.1
Russell	19	118	13.9	68	457	13.0	16	26	38.1
St. Clair	36	79	31.3	100	491	16.9	10	47	17.5
Shelby	34	140	19.5	129	1,486	8.0	21	261	7.4
Sumter	—	59	—	8	157	4.8	1	18	5.3
Talladega	34	203	14.3	122	665	15.5	12	52	18.8
Tallapoosa	10	96	9.4	48	367	11.6	—	22	—
Tuscaloosa	36	340	9.6	148	1,436	9.3	13	145	8.2
Walker	50	159	23.9	157	524	23.1	15	28	34.9
Washington	7	33	17.5	34	145	19.0	1	12	7.7
Wilcox	1	51	1.9	8	132	5.7	1	15	6.3
Winston	22	41	34.9	39	174	18.3	3	12	20.0

¹ Includes only those births where smoking status was known.

TABLE 6b
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS BY SMOKING STATUS¹,
AGE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE,
WHITE MOTHERS, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	10-19			20-34			35 AND OLDER		
	SMOKED	DID NOT SMOKE	PERCENT SMOKING	SMOKED	DID NOT SMOKE	PERCENT SMOKING	SMOKED	DID NOT SMOKE	PERCENT SMOKING
TOTAL	1,299	4,232	23.5	4,776	26,472	15.3	479	3,094	13.4
Autauga	18	45	28.6	57	283	16.8	8	19	29.6
Baldwin	48	129	27.1	215	844	20.3	30	143	17.3
Barbour	3	13	18.8	18	97	15.7	1	17	5.6
Bibb	11	22	33.3	38	139	21.5	1	4	20.0
Blount	14	73	16.1	70	371	15.9	9	42	17.6
Bullock	—	—	—	4	19	17.4	—	5	—
Butler	5	21	19.2	6	82	6.8	4	11	26.7
Calhoun	68	153	30.8	200	728	21.6	8	51	13.6
Chambers	9	42	17.6	40	167	19.3	2	12	14.3
Cherokee	14	35	28.6	32	158	16.8	—	4	—
Chilton	21	66	24.1	68	246	21.7	4	11	26.7
Choctaw	4	22	15.4	8	70	10.3	—	4	—
Clarke	6	22	21.4	26	161	13.9	2	12	14.3
Clay	9	20	31.0	19	95	16.7	1	2	33.3
Cleburne	9	24	27.3	28	92	23.3	2	7	22.2
Coffee	18	49	26.9	49	273	15.2	4	27	12.9
Colbert	23	69	25.0	65	358	15.4	8	38	17.4
Conecuh	1	12	7.7	16	41	28.1	1	7	12.5
Coosa	5	12	29.4	8	57	12.3	1	2	33.3
Covington	17	73	18.9	50	244	17.0	9	13	40.9
Crenshaw	8	15	34.8	18	68	20.9	2	5	28.6
Cullman	52	113	31.5	124	550	18.4	12	36	25.0
Dale	11	63	14.9	65	369	15.0	2	27	6.9
Dallas	8	30	21.1	30	134	18.3	2	13	13.3
DeKalb	36	99	26.7	106	447	19.2	14	28	33.3
Elmore	25	68	26.9	68	454	13.0	4	43	8.5
Escambia	12	46	20.7	34	197	14.7	6	15	28.6
Etowah	49	138	26.2	148	658	18.4	12	57	17.4
Fayette	4	20	16.7	24	117	17.0	3	8	27.3
Franklin	15	49	23.4	63	266	19.1	4	25	13.8
Geneva	10	34	22.7	28	164	14.6	1	5	16.7
Greene	—	—	—	1	9	10.0	—	—	—
Hale	1	9	10.0	7	59	10.6	—	5	—
Henry	1	8	11.1	14	80	14.9	1	7	12.5
Houston	18	85	17.6	77	540	12.5	8	58	12.1
Jackson	31	84	27.0	96	366	20.8	8	27	22.9
Jefferson	100	364	21.6	477	3,418	12.2	50	567	8.1
Lamar	4	27	12.9	17	102	14.3	3	6	33.3
Lauderdale	18	89	16.8	113	592	16.0	9	65	12.2
Lawrence	13	44	22.8	65	229	22.1	8	8	50.0
Lee	22	90	19.6	93	640	12.7	6	96	5.9
Limestone	18	89	16.8	82	479	14.6	7	49	12.5
Lowndes	—	4	—	4	34	10.5	—	5	—
Macon	2	3	40.0	4	23	14.8	—	4	—
Madison	24	222	9.8	124	2,005	5.8	15	354	4.1
Marengo	5	13	27.8	25	94	21.0	1	7	12.5
Marion	21	35	37.5	46	208	18.1	3	8	27.3
Marshall	55	162	25.3	169	722	19.0	20	48	29.4
Mobile	125	323	27.9	532	2,138	19.9	59	274	17.7
Monroe	4	24	14.3	25	153	14.0	3	13	18.8
Montgomery	20	88	18.5	79	1,034	7.1	16	162	9.0
Morgan	37	145	20.3	164	826	16.6	17	80	17.5
Perry	0	3	—	3	22	12.0	1	6	14.3
Pickens	3	15	16.7	10	90	10.0	2	6	25.0
Pike	7	37	15.9	15	126	10.6	3	14	17.6
Randolph	5	21	19.2	30	122	19.7	6	19	24.0
Russell	19	57	25.0	61	247	19.8	12	13	48.0
St. Clair	36	67	35.0	96	448	17.6	9	44	17.0
Shelby	30	107	21.9	126	1,354	8.5	20	247	7.5
Sumter	—	8	—	3	38	7.3	—	6	—
Talladega	32	83	27.8	108	406	21.0	9	34	20.9
Tallapoosa	9	35	20.5	42	240	14.9	—	14	—
Tuscaloosa	30	132	18.5	118	902	11.6	10	111	8.3
Walker	49	121	28.8	150	487	23.5	13	22	37.1
Washington	5	16	23.8	30	93	24.4	—	4	—
Wilcox	—	4	—	6	27	18.2	—	6	—
Winston	22	41	34.9	39	170	18.7	3	12	20.0

¹ Includes only those births where smoking status was known.

TABLE 6c
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS BY SMOKING STATUS¹,
AGE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE,
BLACK AND OTHER MOTHERS, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	10-19			20-34			35 AND OLDER		
	SMOKED	DID NOT SMOKE	PERCENT SMOKING	SMOKED	DID NOT SMOKE	PERCENT SMOKING	SMOKED	DID NOT SMOKE	PERCENT SMOKING
TOTAL	128	5,041	2.5	722	13,161	5.2	182	1,195	13.2
Autauga	—	37	—	3	96	3.0	2	6	25.0
Baldwin	6	73	7.6	19	190	9.1	3	20	13.0
Barbour	—	65	—	4	118	3.3	3	10	23.1
Bibb	—	17	—	1	38	2.6	1	3	25.0
Blount	1	1	50.0	1	9	10.0	1	—	100.0
Bullock	—	37	—	3	96	3.0	—	7	—
Butler	—	45	—	2	113	1.7	1	5	16.7
Calhoun	5	99	4.8	26	234	10.0	4	13	23.5
Chambers	—	69	—	4	139	2.8	3	8	27.3
Cherokee	1	3	25.0	2	11	15.4	—	2	—
Chilton	1	22	4.3	6	42	12.5	1	1	50.0
Choctaw	—	21	—	2	64	3.0	1	4	20.0
Clarke	1	59	1.7	7	180	3.7	1	14	6.7
Clay	—	12	—	2	19	9.5	—	1	—
Cleburne	—	—	—	1	5	16.7	—	—	—
Coffee	2	38	5.0	9	89	9.2	1	6	14.3
Colbert	—	33	—	6	74	7.5	1	10	9.1
Conecuh	—	14	—	4	62	6.1	1	1	50.0
Coosa	—	18	—	1	38	2.6	—	3	—
Covington	—	34	—	2	58	3.3	1	1	50.0
Crenshaw	—	15	—	—	39	—	—	1	—
Cullman	—	2	—	1	4	20.0	—	1	—
Dale	—	52	—	9	139	6.1	1	10	9.1
Dallas	1	160	0.6	10	410	2.4	1	42	2.3
DeKalb	3	4	42.9	5	18	21.7	1	—	100.0
Elmore	2	52	3.7	8	157	4.8	2	16	11.1
Escambia	3	44	6.4	12	112	9.7	1	9	10.0
Etowah	2	65	3.0	11	155	6.6	3	14	17.6
Fayette	—	7	—	3	25	10.7	—	—	—
Franklin	—	5	—	1	14	6.7	—	—	—
Geneva	1	15	6.2	1	20	4.8	1	—	100.0
Greene	—	34	—	5	101	4.7	1	8	11.1
Hale	—	52	—	5	116	4.1	2	11	15.4
Henry	—	23	—	2	47	4.1	1	2	33.3
Houston	—	94	—	13	241	5.1	1	23	4.2
Jackson	—	12	—	2	19	9.5	1	1	50.0
Jefferson	36	985	3.5	145	2,848	4.8	45	305	12.9
Lamar	—	6	—	—	29	—	—	1	—
Lauderdale	—	31	—	10	87	10.3	2	3	40.0
Lawrence	1	16	5.9	1	40	2.4	—	5	—
Lee	3	107	2.7	11	292	3.6	4	33	10.8
Limestone	—	28	—	4	75	5.1	1	6	14.3
Lowndes	1	55	1.8	5	106	4.5	—	9	—
Macon	1	80	1.2	18	213	7.8	5	17	22.7
Madison	5	232	2.1	25	816	3.0	3	84	3.4
Marengo	—	54	—	3	128	2.3	1	11	8.3
Marion	1	1	50.0	1	7	12.5	1	2	33.3
Marshall	—	7	—	1	20	4.8	—	1	—
Mobile	22	691	3.1	155	1,686	8.4	40	165	19.5
Monroe	—	47	—	5	104	4.6	2	7	22.2
Montgomery	6	517	1.1	30	1,322	2.2	15	133	10.1
Morgan	2	40	4.8	18	147	10.9	4	6	40.0
Perry	—	39	—	2	92	2.1	1	12	7.7
Pickens	—	45	—	3	78	3.7	—	7	—
Pike	2	56	3.4	6	94	6.0	—	9	—
Randolph	2	23	8.0	4	63	6.0	—	1	—
Russell	—	61	—	7	210	3.2	4	13	23.5
St. Clair	—	12	—	4	43	8.5	1	3	25.0
Shelby	4	33	10.8	3	132	2.2	1	14	6.7
Sumter	—	51	—	5	119	4.0	1	12	7.7
Talladega	2	120	1.6	14	259	5.1	3	18	14.3
Tallapoosa	1	61	1.6	6	127	4.5	—	8	—
Tuscaloosa	6	208	2.8	30	534	5.3	3	34	8.1
Walker	1	38	2.6	7	37	15.9	2	6	25.0
Washington	2	17	10.5	4	52	7.1	1	8	11.1
Wilcox	1	47	2.1	2	105	1.9	1	9	10.0
Winston	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes only those births where smoking status was known.

TABLE 7
NUMBER OF BIRTHS¹ ACCORDING TO TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN BY
RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	TOTAL				WHITE				BLACK AND OTHER			
	FIRST TRIMESTER	SECOND / THIRD TRIMESTER	NO CARE	PERCENT IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER	FIRST TRIMESTER	SECOND / THIRD TRIMESTER	NO CARE	PERCENT IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER	FIRST TRIMESTER	SECOND / THIRD TRIMESTER	NO CARE	PERCENT IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER
TOTAL	49,794	10,137	620	82.2	35,455	4,525	272	88.1	14,339	5,612	348	70.6
Autauga	489	82	3	85.2	391	39	—	90.9	98	43	3	68.1
Baldwin	1,450	246	21	84.4	1,249	146	13	88.7	201	100	8	65.0
Barbour	250	92	7	71.6	126	22	1	84.6	124	70	6	62.0
Bibb	221	51	—	81.3	179	34	—	84.0	42	17	—	71.2
Blount	515	69	6	87.3	508	64	5	88.0	7	5	1	53.8
Bullock	116	54	1	67.8	26	2	—	92.9	90	52	1	62.9
Butler	229	62	3	77.9	115	13	1	89.1	114	49	2	69.1
Calhoun	1,377	196	13	86.8	1,094	103	8	90.8	283	93	5	74.3
Chambers	389	98	9	78.4	232	36	4	85.3	157	62	5	70.1
Cherokee	227	37	1	85.7	210	34	1	85.7	17	3	—	85.0
Chilton	382	104	2	78.3	335	78	2	80.7	47	26	—	64.4
Choclaw	147	50	3	73.5	95	13	—	88.0	52	37	3	56.5
Clarke	357	129	5	72.7	202	25	1	88.6	155	104	4	58.9
Clay	144	35	—	80.4	121	24	—	83.4	23	11	—	67.6
Cleburne	146	19	2	87.4	141	18	2	87.6	5	1	—	83.3
Coffee	404	157	—	72.0	323	94	—	77.5	81	63	—	56.3
Colbert	527	154	6	76.7	444	115	3	79.0	83	39	3	66.4
Conecuh	106	52	2	66.3	62	16	—	79.5	44	36	2	53.7
Coosa	114	31	—	78.6	73	12	—	85.9	41	19	—	68.3
Covington	395	105	2	78.7	336	70	—	82.8	59	35	2	61.5
Crenshaw	137	34	1	79.7	99	18	—	84.6	38	16	1	69.1
Cullman	765	107	13	86.4	758	106	13	86.4	7	1	—	87.5
Dale	631	105	7	84.9	478	54	3	89.3	153	51	4	73.6
Dallas	603	214	10	72.9	182	31	3	84.3	421	183	7	68.9
DeKalb	629	139	11	80.7	610	127	11	81.6	19	12	—	61.3
Elmore	771	112	12	86.1	605	51	2	91.9	166	61	10	70.0
Escambia	372	113	4	76.1	246	60	2	79.9	126	53	2	69.6
Etowah	1,120	177	13	85.5	933	117	10	88.0	187	60	3	74.8
Fayette	181	24	4	86.6	153	19	2	87.9	28	5	2	80.0
Franklin	324	117	1	73.3	309	112	1	73.2	15	5	—	75.0
Geneva	221	58	1	78.9	199	42	1	82.2	22	16	—	57.9
Greene	95	66	1	58.6	10	—	—	100.0	85	66	1	55.9
Hale	190	64	6	73.1	71	8	—	89.9	119	56	6	65.7
Henry	149	32	5	80.1	93	15	3	83.8	56	17	2	74.7

¹Includes only births where the month of initiation of prenatal care was known or it was known that the mother received no prenatal care.

TABLE 7-continued
NUMBER OF BIRTHS¹ ACCORDING TO TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN BY
RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	TOTAL				WHITE				BLACK AND OTHER			
	FIRST TRIMESTER	SECOND / THIRD TRIMESTER	NO CARE	PERCENT IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER	FIRST TRIMESTER	SECOND / THIRD TRIMESTER	NO CARE	PERCENT IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER	FIRST TRIMESTER	SECOND / THIRD TRIMESTER	NO CARE	PERCENT IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER
Houston	975	176	6	84.3	704	78	3	89.7	271	98	3	72.8
Jackson	546	83	5	86.1	521	73	5	87.0	25	10	—	71.4
Jefferson	7,808	1,430	72	83.9	4,515	423	31	90.9	3,293	1,007	41	75.9
Lamar	171	20	1	89.1	141	15	1	89.8	30	5	—	85.7
Lauderdale	901	113	4	88.5	806	78	1	91.1	95	35	3	71.4
Lawrence	354	69	4	82.9	310	52	2	85.2	44	17	2	69.8
Lee	1,148	232	12	82.5	843	98	3	89.3	305	134	9	68.1
Limestone	703	128	6	84.0	618	102	3	85.5	85	26	3	74.6
Lowndes	172	44	5	77.8	43	4	—	91.5	129	40	5	74.1
Macon	249	115	6	67.3	28	7	1	77.8	221	108	5	66.2
Madison	3,505	364	41	89.6	2,548	171	25	92.9	957	193	16	82.1
Marengo	255	74	5	76.3	124	18	—	87.3	131	56	5	68.2
Marion	295	35	3	88.6	287	30	3	89.7	8	5	—	61.5
Marshall	1,059	125	17	88.2	1,049	108	16	89.4	10	17	1	35.7
Mobile	4,898	1,229	87	78.8	3,032	399	24	87.8	1,866	830	63	67.6
Monroe	291	91	5	75.2	189	33	—	85.1	102	58	5	61.8
Montgomery	2,730	626	48	80.2	1,282	104	11	91.8	1,448	522	37	72.1
Morgan	1,139	315	18	77.4	1,010	238	12	80.2	129	77	6	60.8
Perry	120	56	3	67.0	26	8	1	74.3	94	48	2	65.3
Pickens	202	49	4	79.2	113	9	2	91.1	89	40	2	67.9
Pike	295	74	—	79.9	181	21	—	89.6	114	53	—	68.3
Randolph	248	43	2	84.6	184	17	—	91.5	64	26	2	69.6
Russell	503	176	9	73.1	321	71	6	80.7	182	105	3	62.8
St. Clair	672	82	7	88.3	631	62	6	90.3	41	20	1	66.1
Shelby	1,870	193	5	90.4	1,721	156	3	91.5	149	37	2	79.3
Sumter	164	71	3	68.9	45	10	—	81.8	119	61	3	65.0
Talladega	839	231	11	77.6	566	99	3	84.7	273	132	8	66.1
Tallapoosa	437	100	5	80.6	301	37	1	88.8	136	63	4	67.0
Tuscaloosa	1,866	371	36	80.4	1,143	139	9	88.5	523	232	27	66.9
Walker	812	111	9	87.1	746	88	7	88.7	66	23	2	72.5
Washington	188	41	3	81.0	123	24	1	83.1	65	17	2	77.4
Wilcox	144	54	3	71.6	37	5	—	88.1	107	49	3	67.3
Winston	262	31	—	89.4	259	30	—	89.6	3	1	—	75.0

¹ Includes only births where the month of initiation of prenatal care was known or it was known that the mother received no prenatal care.

TABLE 8
LIVE BIRTHS¹ WITH ADEQUATE AND LESS THAN ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE
AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH LESS THAN ADEQUATE CARE, ACCORDING TO THE KESSNER INDEX,
BY RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	TOTAL				WHITE				BLACK AND OTHER			
	ADEQUATE CARE	LESS THAN ADEQUATE CARE	UNKNOWN	% LESS THAN ADEQUATE CARE	ADEQUATE CARE	LESS THAN ADEQUATE CARE	UNKNOWN	% LESS THAN ADEQUATE CARE	ADEQUATE CARE	LESS THAN ADEQUATE CARE	UNKNOWN	% LESS THAN ADEQUATE CARE
TOTAL	46,103	14,395	389	23.8	33,545	6,666	208	16.6	12,558	7,729	181	38.1
Autauga	445	128	1	22.3	357	72	1	16.8	88	56	—	38.9
Baldwin	1,394	321	8	18.7	1,204	202	6	14.4	190	119	2	38.5
Barbour	237	111	2	31.9	121	28	—	18.8	116	83	2	41.7
Bibb	196	76	3	27.9	157	56	2	26.3	39	20	1	33.9
Blount	500	90	3	15.3	493	84	3	14.6	7	6	—	46.2
Bullock	100	70	1	41.2	20	7	1	25.9	80	63	—	44.1
Butler	194	100	1	34.0	102	27	—	20.9	92	73	1	44.2
Calthoun	1,345	241	3	15.2	1,073	132	3	11.0	272	109	—	28.6
Chambers	348	148	—	29.8	218	54	—	19.9	130	94	—	42.0
Cherokee	206	59	3	22.3	191	54	2	22.0	15	5	1	25.0
Chilton	337	151	2	30.9	288	117	2	28.2	39	34	—	46.6
Choctaw	135	63	2	31.8	93	14	1	13.1	42	49	1	53.8
Clarke	330	161	1	32.8	192	36	1	15.8	138	125	—	47.5
Clay	140	39	1	21.8	118	27	1	18.6	22	12	—	35.3
Cleburne	138	29	1	17.4	133	28	1	17.4	5	1	—	16.7
Coffee	393	168	4	29.9	316	99	3	23.7	75	69	1	47.9
Colbert	513	174	1	25.3	433	129	1	23.0	80	45	—	36.0
Conecuh	90	70	—	43.8	56	22	—	28.2	34	48	—	58.5
Coosa	99	45	1	31.3	62	22	1	26.2	37	23	—	38.3
Covington	384	118	1	23.5	327	79	1	19.5	57	39	—	40.6
Crenshaw	113	59	—	34.3	87	30	—	25.6	26	29	—	52.7
Cullman	747	136	12	15.4	740	135	12	15.4	7	1	—	12.5
Dale	596	145	8	10.6	460	74	3	13.9	136	71	5	34.3
Dallas	532	294	15	35.6	164	51	2	23.7	368	243	13	39.8
DeKalb	531	246	11	31.7	515	231	11	31.0	16	15	—	48.4
Elmore	657	236	6	26.4	528	128	6	19.5	129	108	—	45.6
Escambia	312	176	7	36.1	213	95	4	30.8	99	81	3	45.0
Etowah	1,085	225	7	17.2	905	155	5	14.6	180	70	2	28.0
Fayette	165	44	2	21.1	141	33	2	19.0	24	11	—	31.4
Franklin	293	149	1	33.7	283	139	1	32.9	10	10	—	50.0
Geneva	213	67	—	23.9	192	50	—	20.7	21	17	—	44.7
Greene	74	87	4	54.0	9	1	—	10.0	65	86	4	57.0
Hale	143	116	10	44.8	65	14	2	17.7	78	102	8	56.7
Henry	131	55	—	29.6	88	23	—	20.7	43	32	—	42.7

¹ The denominator of the percentage includes only births where it was possible to calculate a Kessner Index of the 60,887 births; 389 (208 white and 181 black and other) had insufficient information to calculate a Kessner Index; see technical notes.

TABLE 8-continued
LIVE BIRTHS¹ WITH ADEQUATE AND LESS THAN ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE
AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH LESS THAN ADEQUATE CARE, ACCORDING TO THE KESSNER INDEX,
BY RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	TOTAL					WHITE					BLACK AND OTHER				
	LESS THAN		% LESS THAN			LESS THAN		% LESS THAN			LESS THAN		% LESS THAN		
	ADEQUATE CARE	ADEQUATE CARE	ADEQUATE CARE	ADEQUATE CARE		ADEQUATE CARE	ADEQUATE CARE	ADEQUATE CARE	ADEQUATE CARE		ADEQUATE CARE	ADEQUATE CARE	ADEQUATE CARE	ADEQUATE CARE	
Houston	866	261	1	22.6		662	123	1	15.7		234	138	—	37.1	
Jackson	475	158	15	25.0		451	147	15	24.6		24	11	—	31.4	
Jefferson	7,467	1,839	42	19.8		4,373	592	17	11.9		3,094	1,247	25	28.7	
Lamar	160	32	3	16.7		133	24	2	15.3		27	8	1	22.9	
Lauderdale	888	129	2	12.7		794	90	2	10.2		94	39	—	29.3	
Lawrence	348	79	3	18.5		308	56	3	15.4		40	23	—	36.5	
Lee	1,091	300	7	21.6		797	146	4	15.5		294	154	3	34.4	
Limestone	688	149	1	17.8		605	118	1	16.3		83	31	—	27.2	
Lowndes	163	68	2	30.8		38	9	—	19.1		115	59	2	33.9	
Macon	220	150	—	40.5		26	10	—	27.8		194	140	—	41.9	
Madison	3,473	432	8	11.1		2,532	208	5	7.6		941	224	3	19.2	
Marengo	186	148	9	44.3		98	44	3	31.0		88	104	6	54.2	
Marion	282	51	1	15.3		274	46	1	14.4		8	5	—	38.5	
Marshall	1,029	170	8	14.2		1,021	150	7	12.8		8	20	1	71.4	
Mobile	4,193	2,014	9	32.4		2,770	681	5	19.7		1,423	1,333	4	48.4	
Monroe	259	128	—	33.1		175	47	—	21.2		84	81	—	49.1	
Montgomery	2,414	986	25	29.0		1,176	218	6	15.6		1,238	768	19	38.3	
Morgan	1,125	347	15	23.6		1,000	259	11	20.6		125	88	4	41.3	
Perry	96	82	4	46.1		24	11	—	31.4		72	71	4	49.7	
Pickens	189	64	9	25.3		106	17	3	13.8		83	47	6	36.2	
Pike	272	97	1	26.3		166	36	1	17.8		106	61	—	36.5	
Randolph	231	62	3	21.2		177	24	2	11.9		54	38	1	41.3	
Russell	456	231	17	33.8		284	113	12	28.5		172	118	5	40.7	
St. Clair	641	119	3	15.7		605	93	2	13.3		36	26	1	41.9	
Shelby	1,761	307	4	14.8		1,635	245	4	13.0		126	62	—	33.0	
Sumter	122	116	5	48.7		37	18	—	32.7		85	98	5	53.6	
Talladega	776	305	7	28.2		634	134	4	20.1		242	171	3	41.4	
Tallapoosa	405	137	1	25.3		284	55	1	16.2		121	82	—	40.4	
Tuscaloosa	1,341	732	51	35.3		967	324	13	25.1		374	408	38	52.2	
Walker	795	134	4	14.4		730	108	4	12.9		65	26	—	28.6	
Washington	176	56	—	24.1		120	28	—	18.9		56	28	—	33.3	
Wilcox	126	75	7	37.3		36	6	1	14.3		90	69	6	43.4	
Winston	253	40	—	13.7		251	38	—	13.1		2	2	—	50.0	

¹The denominator of the percentage includes only births where it was possible to calculate a Kessner Index of the 60,887 births; 389 (208 white and 181 black and other) had insufficient information to calculate a Kessner Index; see technical notes.

TABLE 9
NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY PROVIDER¹ OF PRENATAL CARE
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	PROVIDER OF PRENATAL CARE						
	PRIVATE PHYSICIAN	HOSPITAL	HEALTH DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	OTHER	NONE	UNKNOWN
Alabama	45,011	2,928	13,403	2,885	102	620	975
Autauga	375	36	162	2	1	3	1
Baldwin	1,617	36	161	9	—	21	51
Barbour	314	3	17	—	—	7	22
Bibb [*]	246	22	21	15	1	—	1
Blount	408	36	157	1	2	6	3
Bullock	143	—	24	3	—	1	2
Butler	204	50	100	1	—	3	3
Calhoun	890	2	706	6	2	13	8
Chambers	457	3	89	—	—	9	10
Cherokee	179	1	68	2	—	1	25
Chilton	408	6	100	27	—	2	1
Choctaw	162	2	10	1	—	3	26
Clarke	466	164	89	9	—	5	—
Clay	169	4	14	—	—	—	1
Cleburne	125	—	26	—	—	2	21
Coffee	557	13	45	—	1	—	2
Colbert	676	1	1	—	—	6	5
Conecuh	126	31	79	1	—	2	8
Coosa	138	12	14	1	—	—	—
Covington	315	88	179	3	—	2	12
Crenshaw	153	48	22	—	1	1	—
Cuulman	847	25	337	—	1	13	—
Dale	717	3	170	3	1	7	5
Dallas	784	4	116	—	—	10	2
DeKalb	521	21	322	6	—	11	22
Elmore	619	50	211	17	3	12	3
Escambia	401	87	261	3	1	4	65
Etowah	622	4	43	639	3	13	7
Fayette	188	39	78	11	—	4	1
Franklin	432	—	10	—	—	1	5
Geneva	264	3	32	—	—	1	3
Greene	93	15	11	56	4	1	1
Hale	155	30	12	82	11	6	2
Henry	106	1	75	—	—	5	1
Houston	641	—	513	—	—	6	3
Jackson	545	120	180	3	—	5	61
Jefferson	5,605	289	3,381	21	50	72	24
Lamar	168	26	76	2	—	1	13
Lauderdale	1,010	—	3	1	—	4	1
Lawrence	348	—	76	2	—	4	1
Lee	772	3	490	2	1	12	163
Limestone	659	2	110	169	—	6	3
Lowndes	111	2	105	3	—	5	—
Macon	134	6	236	1	1	6	2
Madison	3,761	7	30	89	2	41	11
Marengo	327	16	3	3	—	5	5
Marion	314	23	128	1	1	3	11
Marshall	1,079	4	555	13	—	17	4
Mobile	3,363	561	1,135	1,068	2	87	12
Monroe	355	82	129	2	—	5	12
Montgomery	1,860	238	1,214	63	2	48	12
Morgan	1,436	2	35	5	1	18	3
Perry	142	6	47	2	—	3	1
Pickens	201	44	88	16	1	4	21
Pike	365	2	5	—	—	—	1
Randolph	256	2	8	—	—	2	34
Russell	458	—	9	—	—	9	228
St. Clair	693	6	234	10	1	7	1
Shelby	1,708	24	355	6	2	5	4
Sumter	166	4	10	50	4	3	14
Talladega	1,050	6	38	1	—	11	3
Tallapoosa	500	72	66	4	—	5	—
Tuscaloosa	1,537	505	164	448	1	36	3
Walker	895	14	51	—	1	9	1
Washington	213	10	62	2	—	3	2
Wilcox	179	5	68	—	—	3	1
Winston	283	7	37	—	—	—	1

¹A mother could obtain prenatal care from more than one source. Thus, total by provider will sum to more than the total number of births.

TABLE 10
NUMBER OF BIRTHS¹ BY MAIN SOURCE OF PAYMENT,
BY RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	TOTAL				WHITE				BLACK AND OTHER			
	MEDICAID	PRIVATE INSURANCE	SELF PAY	OTHER	MEDICAID	PRIVATE INSURANCE	SELF PAY	OTHER	MEDICAID	PRIVATE INSURANCE	SELF PAY	OTHER
TOTAL	27,625	29,302	1,472	541	13,285	24,139	1,083	377	14,340	5,163	389	164
Autauga	229	296	11	35	130	263	10	25	99	33	1	10
Baldwin	677	873	84	4	468	786	74	4	209	87	10	—
Barbour	186	126	5	2	40	88	2	1	146	38	3	1
Bibb	151	112	8	3	104	104	5	1	47	8	3	2
Blount	207	372	11	1	199	368	10	1	8	4	1	—
Bullock	119	45	3	—	1	23	2	—	118	22	1	—
Butler	174	114	3	1	51	73	3	—	123	41	—	1
Calhoun	747	820	13	1	494	696	11	—	253	124	2	1
Chambers	317	146	8	—	132	114	7	—	185	32	1	—
Cherokee	113	110	5	—	98	107	4	—	15	3	1	—
Chilton	251	217	18	2	189	208	17	1	62	9	1	1
Choctaw	21	10	—	—	4	7	—	—	17	3	—	—
Clarke	271	207	9	3	78	143	6	1	193	64	3	2
Clay	83	92	4	—	65	77	3	—	18	15	1	—
Cleburne	74	57	5	—	71	54	5	—	3	3	—	—
Coffee	257	286	16	4	146	254	14	4	111	32	2	—
Colbert	316	352	13	—	239	306	12	—	77	46	1	—
Conecuh	98	46	2	3	41	28	2	—	57	18	—	3
Cosa	91	49	5	—	44	39	2	—	47	10	3	—
Covington	282	198	6	—	207	183	3	—	75	15	3	—
Crenshaw	105	62	2	—	62	51	2	1	43	11	—	1
Cullman	409	454	21	5	405	450	21	5	4	4	—	—
Dale	323	400	9	10	188	332	5	7	135	68	4	3
Dallas	580	229	25	4	90	117	7	—	490	112	18	4
DeKalb	355	343	34	2	331	340	31	2	24	3	3	—
Elmore	340	471	10	73	185	410	10	55	155	61	—	18
Escambia	268	103	9	2	131	76	7	2	137	27	2	—
Etowah	671	591	42	—	478	537	39	—	193	54	3	—
Fayette	95	106	4	1	76	90	4	1	19	16	—	—
Franklin	202	206	15	1	190	199	14	1	12	7	1	—
Geneva	143	129	5	—	116	119	4	—	27	10	1	—
Greene	134	29	1	—	3	7	—	—	131	22	1	—
Hale	168	90	8	1	17	58	5	—	151	32	3	1
Henry	81	100	3	—	29	78	2	—	52	22	1	—
Houston	530	610	11	—	255	515	10	—	275	95	1	—
Jackson	279	252	15	0	256	245	15	—	23	7	—	—
Jefferson	4,087	5,100	99	21	1,168	3,701	69	17	2,919	1,399	30	4
Lamar	80	42	2	—	62	32	1	—	18	10	1	—
Lauderdale	375	612	19	10	288	569	17	10	87	43	2	—
Lawrence	188	221	19	—	153	199	13	—	35	22	6	—
Lee	527	580	34	2	237	464	18	2	290	116	16	—
Limestone	312	474	44	1	244	431	42	1	68	43	2	—
Lowndes	147	70	3	3	8	37	2	—	139	33	1	3
Macon	275	84	3	6	17	18	—	—	258	66	3	6
Madison	1,313	2,512	56	7	623	2,050	43	6	690	462	13	1
Marengo	216	97	7	1	53	69	5	—	163	28	2	1
Marion	129	137	7	1	120	136	7	1	9	1	—	—
Marshall	526	568	101	3	516	559	91	3	10	9	10	—
Mobile	3,194	2,641	297	36	1,111	2,100	182	28	2,083	541	115	8
Monroe	207	147	10	3	89	112	5	1	118	35	5	2
Montgomery	1,626	1,505	34	240	247	956	16	168	1,379	549	18	72
Morgan	533	863	79	6	400	793	67	5	133	70	12	1
Perry	137	41	2	1	15	19	1	—	122	22	1	1
Pickens	135	80	12	—	30	68	4	—	105	12	8	—
Pike	219	141	5	3	83	112	3	3	136	29	2	—
Randolph	154	86	7	—	82	72	5	—	72	14	2	—
Russell	308	14	13	—	140	6	9	—	168	8	4	—
St. Clair	263	483	13	2	219	466	12	1	44	17	1	1
Shelby	382	1,634	44	3	294	1,542	39	3	88	92	5	—
Sumter	161	17	1	—	10	12	—	—	151	5	1	—
Talladega	581	480	18	4	293	370	7	1	288	110	11	3
Tallapoosa	290	238	9	5	125	203	9	2	165	35	—	3
Tuscaloosa	998	1,044	59	17	389	877	27	8	609	167	32	9
Walker	522	396	9	3	452	378	7	3	70	18	2	—
Washington	95	109	8	—	44	82	6	—	51	27	2	—
Wilcox	149	49	9	1	13	28	2	—	136	21	7	1
Winston	149	134	6	2	147	133	6	2	2	1	—	—

¹Includes only those births where the main source of payment for the birth was stated on the birth certificate.

TABLE 11a
BIRTHS TO WOMEN OF ALL AGES BY RACE OF MOTHER,
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND BIRTHWEIGHT, ALABAMA, 1997

STATE/ COUNTY	TOTAL																TOTAL															
	TOTAL								WHITE								BLACK AND OTHER															
	ALL BIRTHS	UNDER 1500 GRAMS	1500- 2499 GRAMS	2500 OR MORE GRAMS	UNKNOWN	ALL BIRTHS	UNDER 1500 GRAMS	1500- 2499 GRAMS	2500 OR MORE GRAMS	UNKNOWN	ALL BIRTHS	UNDER 1500 GRAMS	1500- 2499 GRAMS	2500 OR MORE GRAMS	UNKNOWN	ALL BIRTHS	UNDER 1500 GRAMS	1500- 2499 GRAMS	2500 OR MORE GRAMS	UNKNOWN												
ALABAMA	60,887	1,148	4,491	55,228	20	40,419	506	2,487	37,416	10	20,468	642	2,004	17,812	10	20,468	642	2,004	17,812	10												
Autauga	574	3	44	527	—	430	2	31	397	—	144	1	13	130	—	144	1	13	130	—												
Baldwin	1,723	38	108	1,576	1	1,412	24	79	1,308	1	311	14	29	268	—	311	14	29	268	—												
Barbour	350	8	34	308	—	149	1	10	138	—	201	7	24	170	—	201	7	24	170	—												
Bibb	275	4	18	253	—	215	2	14	199	—	60	2	4	54	—	60	2	4	54	—												
Blount	593	7	38	547	1	580	7	37	535	1	13	—	1	12	—	13	—	1	12	—												
Bullock	171	4	20	147	—	28	—	1	27	—	143	4	19	120	—	143	4	19	120	—												
Burlier	295	5	27	263	—	129	—	9	120	—	166	5	18	143	—	166	5	18	143	—												
Calhoun	1,589	22	106	1,461	—	1,208	14	65	1,129	—	381	8	41	332	—	381	8	41	332	—												
Chambers	496	7	37	451	1	272	2	17	253	—	224	5	20	198	1	224	5	20	198	1												
Cherokee	268	3	19	246	—	247	2	12	233	—	21	1	7	13	—	21	1	7	13	—												
Chilton	490	9	40	441	—	417	7	29	381	—	73	2	11	60	—	73	2	11	60	—												
Choctaw	200	3	14	183	—	108	—	9	99	—	92	3	5	84	—	92	3	5	84	—												
Clarke	492	11	32	449	—	229	—	11	218	—	263	11	21	231	—	263	11	21	231	—												
Clay	180	2	9	169	—	146	—	7	139	—	34	2	2	30	—	34	2	2	30	—												
Cleburne	168	6	11	151	—	162	6	11	145	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—												
Coffee	565	9	32	524	—	420	5	16	399	—	145	4	16	125	—	145	4	16	125	—												
Colbert	688	7	46	635	—	563	6	30	527	—	125	1	16	108	—	125	1	16	108	—												
Conecuh	160	5	14	141	—	78	2	7	69	—	82	3	7	72	—	82	3	7	72	—												
Coosa	145	7	11	127	—	85	1	7	77	—	60	6	4	50	—	60	6	4	50	—												
Covington	503	5	30	468	—	407	4	21	382	—	96	1	9	86	—	96	1	9	86	—												
Crenshaw	172	4	11	157	—	117	3	8	106	—	55	1	3	51	—	55	1	3	51	—												
Cullman	895	15	59	821	—	887	15	59	813	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	8	—												
Dale	749	14	51	683	1	537	8	32	497	—	212	6	19	186	1	212	6	19	186	1												
Dallas	841	19	68	754	—	217	1	11	205	—	624	18	57	549	—	624	18	57	549	—												
DeKalb	788	15	72	701	—	757	14	62	681	—	31	1	10	20	—	31	1	10	20	—												
Elmore	899	20	60	819	—	662	11	39	612	—	237	9	21	207	—	237	9	21	207	—												
Escambia	495	16	40	439	—	312	8	29	275	—	183	8	11	164	—	183	8	11	164	—												
Etowah	1,317	14	89	1,214	—	1,065	11	65	989	—	252	3	24	225	—	252	3	24	225	—												
Fayette	211	—	16	195	—	176	—	13	163	—	35	—	3	32	—	35	—	3	32	—												
Franklin	443	9	43	391	—	423	9	39	375	—	20	—	4	16	—	20	—	4	16	—												
Geneva	280	1	18	261	—	242	1	11	230	—	38	—	7	31	—	38	—	7	31	—												
Greene	165	7	20	138	—	10	—	—	10	—	155	7	20	128	—	155	7	20	128	—												
Hale	269	6	23	240	—	81	1	7	73	—	188	5	16	167	—	188	5	16	167	—												
Henry	186	7	13	166	—	111	1	8	102	—	75	6	5	64	—	75	6	5	64	—												

TABLE 11a-continued
BIRTHS TO WOMEN OF ALL AGES BY RACE OF MOTHER,
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND BIRTHWEIGHT, ALABAMA, 1997

STATE/ COUNTY	TOTAL										TOTAL										TOTAL										BLACK AND OTHER				
	TOTAL					WHITE					WHITE					WHITE					BLACK AND OTHER					BLACK AND OTHER									
	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500-2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500-2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500-2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500-2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500-2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500-2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN					
Houston	1,158	26	81	1,051	—	786	9	40	737	—	786	9	40	737	—	786	9	40	737	—	372	17	41	314	—	372	17	41	314	—					
Jackson	648	12	57	578	1	613	10	53	549	1	613	10	53	549	1	613	10	53	549	1	35	2	4	29	—	35	2	4	29	—					
Jefferson	9,348	222	763	8,361	2	4,982	66	301	4,615	—	4,982	66	301	4,615	—	4,982	66	301	4,615	—	4,366	156	462	3,746	2	4,366	156	462	3,746	2					
Lamar	195	9	11	175	—	159	6	10	143	—	159	6	10	143	—	159	6	10	143	—	36	3	1	32	—	36	3	1	32	—					
Lauderdale	1,019	14	91	913	1	886	10	78	798	—	886	10	78	798	—	886	10	78	798	—	133	4	13	115	1	133	4	13	115	1					
Lawrence	430	9	32	389	—	367	6	29	332	—	367	6	29	332	—	367	6	29	332	—	63	3	3	57	—	63	3	3	57	—					
Lee	1,398	19	65	1,314	—	947	8	34	905	—	947	8	34	905	—	947	8	34	905	—	451	11	31	409	—	451	11	31	409	—					
Limestone	838	12	66	760	—	724	10	53	661	—	724	10	53	661	—	724	10	53	661	—	114	2	13	99	—	114	2	13	99	—					
Lowndes	223	8	20	195	—	47	—	4	43	—	47	—	4	43	—	47	—	4	43	—	176	8	16	152	—	176	8	16	152	—					
Macon	370	6	34	330	—	36	—	3	33	—	36	—	3	33	—	36	—	3	33	—	334	6	31	297	—	334	6	31	297	—					
Madison	3,913	50	263	3,598	2	2,745	16	165	2,562	2	2,745	16	165	2,562	2	2,745	16	165	2,562	2	1,168	34	98	1,036	—	1,168	34	98	1,036	—					
Marengo	343	5	23	315	—	145	2	10	133	—	145	2	10	133	—	145	2	10	133	—	198	3	13	182	—	198	3	13	182	—					
Marion	334	5	19	310	—	321	5	18	298	—	321	5	18	298	—	321	5	18	298	—	13	—	1	12	—	13	—	1	12	—					
Marshall	1,207	16	86	1,105	—	1,178	13	83	1,082	—	1,178	13	83	1,082	—	1,178	13	83	1,082	—	29	3	3	23	—	29	3	3	23	—					
Mobile	6,216	137	508	5,567	4	3,456	50	216	3,188	2	3,456	50	216	3,188	2	3,456	50	216	3,188	2	2,760	87	292	2,379	2	2,760	87	292	2,379	2					
Monroe	387	7	29	351	—	222	1	12	209	—	222	1	12	209	—	222	1	12	209	—	165	6	17	142	—	165	6	17	142	—					
Montgomery	3,425	71	253	3,101	—	1,400	16	75	1,309	—	1,400	16	75	1,309	—	1,400	16	75	1,309	—	2,025	55	178	1,792	—	2,025	55	178	1,792	—					
Morgan	1,487	25	79	1,379	4	1,270	20	68	1,180	2	1,270	20	68	1,180	2	1,270	20	68	1,180	2	217	5	11	199	2	217	5	11	199	2					
Perry	182	5	18	159	—	35	—	4	31	—	35	—	4	31	—	35	—	4	31	—	147	5	14	128	—	147	5	14	128	—					
Pickens	262	2	22	238	—	126	—	10	116	—	126	—	10	116	—	126	—	10	116	—	136	2	12	122	—	136	2	12	122	—					
Pike	370	9	29	331	1	203	5	14	183	1	203	5	14	183	1	203	5	14	183	1	167	4	15	148	—	167	4	15	148	—					
Randolph	296	5	20	271	—	203	3	12	188	—	203	3	12	188	—	203	3	12	188	—	93	2	8	83	—	93	2	8	83	—					
Russell	704	11	50	643	—	409	4	25	380	—	409	4	25	380	—	409	4	25	380	—	295	7	25	263	—	295	7	25	263	—					
St. Clair	763	4	55	704	—	700	3	42	655	—	700	3	42	655	—	700	3	42	655	—	63	1	13	49	—	63	1	13	49	—					
Shelby	2,072	35	120	1,917	—	1,884	24	102	1,758	—	1,884	24	102	1,758	—	1,884	24	102	1,758	—	188	11	18	159	—	188	11	18	159	—					
Sumter	243	4	23	216	—	55	2	5	48	—	55	2	5	48	—	55	2	5	48	—	188	2	18	168	—	188	2	18	168	—					
Talladega	1,088	16	94	977	1	672	5	52	615	—	672	5	52	615	—	672	5	52	615	—	416	11	42	362	1	416	11	42	362	1					
Tallapoosa	543	9	42	492	—	340	3	15	322	—	340	3	15	322	—	340	3	15	322	—	203	6	27	170	—	203	6	27	170	—					
Tuscaloosa	2,124	58	165	1,901	—	1,304	23	81	1,200	—	1,304	23	81	1,200	—	1,304	23	81	1,200	—	820	35	84	701	—	820	35	84	701	—					
Walker	933	15	48	870	—	842	13	41	788	—	842	13	41	788	—	842	13	41	788	—	91	2	7	82	—	91	2	7	82	—					
Washington	232	3	12	217	—	148	—	5	143	—	148	—	5	143	—	148	—	5	143	—	84	3	7	74	—	84	3	7	74	—					
Wilcox	208	2	21	185	—	43	—	2	41	—	43	—	2	41	—	43	—	2	41	—	165	2	19	144	—	165	2	19	144	—					
Winston	293	5	19	269	—	289	5	19	265	—	289	5	19	265	—	289	5	19	265	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—				

TABLE 11b
BIRTHS TO WOMEN AGED 10-19 YEARS BY RACE OF MOTHER,
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND BIRTHWEIGHT, ALABAMA, 1997

STATE/ COUNTY	MOTHERS AGED 10-19																
	TOTAL					WHITE					BLACK AND OTHER						
	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500-2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500-2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500-2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN		
	BIRTHS	GRAMS	GRAMS	GRAMS		BIRTHS	GRAMS	GRAMS	GRAMS		BIRTHS	GRAMS	GRAMS	GRAMS			
ALABAMA	10,724	246	962	9,514	2	5,547	105	404	5,037	1	5,177	141	558	4,477	1		
Autauga	100	1	14	85	—	63	—	10	53	—	37	1	4	32	—		
Baldwin	257	11	23	223	—	178	6	14	158	—	79	5	9	65	—		
Barbour	81	3	13	65	—	16	—	3	13	—	65	3	10	52	—		
Bibb	50	1	3	46	—	33	—	3	30	—	17	1	—	16	—		
Blount	89	3	4	82	—	87	3	4	80	—	2	—	—	2	—		
Bullock	37	—	5	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	5	32	—		
Butler	71	—	6	65	—	26	—	2	24	—	45	—	4	41	—		
Calhoun	325	10	29	285	—	221	8	13	200	—	104	2	16	86	—		
Chambers	120	2	6	112	—	51	—	2	49	—	69	2	4	63	—		
Cherokee	55	1	4	50	—	50	1	4	45	—	5	—	—	5	—		
Chilton	110	3	14	93	—	87	3	10	74	—	23	—	4	19	—		
Choctaw	47	1	4	42	—	26	—	4	22	—	21	1	—	20	—		
Clarke	89	1	9	79	—	28	—	3	25	—	61	1	6	54	—		
Clay	41	1	2	38	—	29	—	1	28	—	12	1	1	10	—		
Cleburne	33	2	3	28	—	33	2	3	28	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Coffee	107	6	7	94	—	67	4	1	62	—	40	2	6	32	—		
Colbert	125	1	11	113	—	92	1	6	85	—	33	—	5	28	—		
Conecuh	27	1	3	23	—	13	1	—	12	—	14	—	3	11	—		
Coosa	35	3	5	27	—	17	1	4	12	—	18	2	1	15	—		
Covington	124	3	6	115	—	90	2	4	84	—	34	1	2	31	—		
Crenshaw	38	1	1	36	—	23	1	1	21	—	15	—	—	15	—		
Cullman	167	4	13	150	—	165	4	13	148	—	2	—	—	2	—		
Dale	126	2	10	114	—	74	1	3	70	—	52	1	7	44	—		
Dallas	199	6	16	177	—	38	1	4	33	—	161	5	12	144	—		
DeKalb	152	3	17	132	—	145	2	14	129	—	7	1	3	3	—		
Elmore	147	3	7	137	—	93	3	4	86	—	54	—	3	51	—		
Escambia	105	3	10	92	—	58	—	6	52	—	47	3	4	40	—		
Etowah	256	4	23	229	—	187	3	15	169	—	69	1	8	60	—		
Fayette	31	—	1	30	—	24	—	1	23	—	7	—	—	7	—		
Franklin	70	1	6	63	—	65	1	6	58	—	5	—	—	5	—		
Geneva	60	—	9	51	—	44	—	5	39	—	16	—	4	12	—		
Greene	35	1	5	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	1	5	29	—		
Hale	62	1	6	55	—	10	—	—	10	—	52	1	6	45	—		
Henry	32	3	1	28	—	9	1	1	7	—	23	2	—	21	—		

TABLE 11b-continued
BIRTHS TO WOMEN AGED 10-19 YEARS BY RACE OF MOTHER,
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND BIRTHWEIGHT, ALABAMA, 1997

MOTHERS AGED 10-19																								
STATE/ COUNTY		TOTAL					WHITE							BLACK AND OTHER										
		ALL	UNDER 1500-GRAMS	1500-2499 GRAMS	2500 OR MORE GRAMS	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500-GRAMS	1500-2499 GRAMS	2500 OR MORE GRAMS	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500-GRAMS	1500-2499 GRAMS	2500 OR MORE GRAMS	UNKNOWN								
Houston	197	6	18	173	—	103	3	6	94	—	94	3	12	79	—									
Jackson	127	2	11	114	—	115	2	9	104	—	104	—	—	10	—									
Jefferson	1,486	35	161	1,289	1	465	6	35	424	—	424	29	126	865	1									
Lamar	37	5	2	30	—	31	5	2	24	—	24	—	—	6	—									
Lauderdale	138	3	12	123	—	107	3	9	95	—	95	—	3	28	—									
Lawrence	74	1	4	69	—	57	—	4	53	—	53	1	—	16	—									
Lee	222	3	16	203	—	112	2	5	105	—	105	1	11	98	—									
Limestone	135	1	12	122	—	107	1	10	96	—	96	—	2	26	—									
Lowndes	60	3	9	48	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	3	9	44	—									
Macon	86	1	10	75	—	5	—	—	5	—	5	1	10	70	—									
Madison	484	11	47	426	—	246	2	19	225	—	225	9	28	201	—									
Marengo	72	—	4	68	—	18	—	2	16	—	16	—	2	52	—									
Marion	58	1	4	53	—	56	1	4	51	—	51	—	—	2	—									
Marshall	224	2	11	211	—	217	2	11	204	—	204	—	—	7	—									
Mobile	1,162	22	122	1,018	—	448	3	40	405	—	405	19	82	613	—									
Monroe	75	2	4	69	—	28	—	2	26	—	26	2	2	43	—									
Montgomery	632	16	59	557	—	109	2	9	98	—	98	14	50	459	—									
Morgan	224	6	13	204	1	182	5	12	164	1	164	1	1	40	—									
Perry	42	1	4	37	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	1	4	34	—									
Pickens	64	1	7	56	—	18	—	2	16	—	16	1	5	40	—									
Pike	102	4	9	89	—	44	3	3	38	—	38	1	6	51	—									
Randolph	51	2	3	46	—	26	1	1	24	—	24	1	2	22	—									
Russell	137	2	14	121	—	76	1	8	67	—	67	1	6	54	—									
St. Clair	115	1	11	103	—	103	1	7	95	—	95	—	4	8	—									
Shelby	174	2	11	161	—	137	1	6	130	—	130	1	5	31	—									
Sumter	59	2	7	50	—	8	1	1	6	—	6	1	6	44	—									
Talladega	237	2	17	218	—	115	—	8	107	—	107	2	9	111	—									
Tallapoosa	106	4	9	93	—	44	—	1	43	—	43	4	8	50	—									
Tuscaloosa	376	10	26	340	—	162	5	7	150	—	150	5	19	190	—									
Walker	209	6	14	189	—	170	5	11	154	—	154	1	3	35	—									
Washington	40	—	3	37	—	21	—	1	20	—	20	—	2	17	—									
Wilcox	52	2	7	43	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	2	7	39	—									
Winston	64	1	5	58	—	64	1	5	58	—	58	—	—	—	—									

TABLE 11c
BIRTHS TO WOMEN AGED 20-34 YEARS BY RACE OF MOTHER,
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND BIRTHWEIGHT, ALABAMA, 1997

STATE/ COUNTY	MOTHERS AGED 20-34														
	TOTAL					WHITE					BLACK AND OTHER				
	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500-2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500-2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500-2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN
	BIRTHS	GRAMS	GRAMS	GRAMS	GRAMS	BIRTHS	GRAMS	GRAMS	GRAMS	GRAMS	BIRTHS	GRAMS	GRAMS	GRAMS	GRAMS
Alabama	45,200	794	3,096	41,295	15	31,289	355	1,823	29,105	6	13,911	439	1,273	12,190	9
Autauga	439	1	26	412	—	340	1	19	320	—	99	—	7	92	—
Baldwin	1,269	23	73	1,173	—	1,060	16	56	988	—	209	7	17	185	—
Barbour	238	5	18	215	—	115	1	6	108	—	123	4	12	107	—
Bibb	216	2	15	199	—	177	2	11	184	—	39	—	4	35	—
Blount	451	4	28	419	—	441	4	28	409	—	10	—	—	10	—
Bullock	122	4	15	103	—	23	—	1	22	—	99	4	14	81	—
Butler	203	5	20	178	—	88	—	6	82	—	115	5	14	96	—
Calhoun	1,188	12	68	1,108	—	928	6	45	877	—	260	6	23	231	—
Chambers	351	5	31	314	1	207	2	15	190	—	144	3	16	124	1
Cherokee	207	1	14	192	—	193	1	8	184	—	14	—	6	8	—
Chilton	363	5	26	332	—	315	4	19	292	—	48	1	7	40	—
Choctaw	144	2	10	132	—	78	—	5	73	—	66	2	5	59	—
Clarke	374	8	21	345	—	187	—	6	181	—	187	8	15	164	—
Clay	135	—	6	129	—	114	—	5	109	—	21	—	1	20	—
Cleburne	126	3	7	116	—	120	3	7	110	—	6	—	—	6	—
Coffee	420	3	20	397	—	322	1	11	310	—	98	2	9	87	—
Colbert	505	6	27	472	—	424	5	18	401	—	81	1	9	71	—
Conecuh	123	3	11	109	—	57	—	7	50	—	66	3	4	59	—
Coosa	104	4	6	94	—	65	—	3	62	—	39	4	3	32	—
Covington	355	2	22	331	—	295	2	15	278	—	60	—	7	53	—
Crenshaw	126	3	9	114	—	87	2	6	79	—	39	1	3	35	—
Cullman	679	10	42	627	—	674	10	42	622	—	5	—	—	5	—
Dale	583	12	38	532	1	434	7	28	399	—	149	5	10	133	1
Dallas	584	12	45	527	—	164	—	7	157	—	420	12	38	370	—
DeKalb	592	8	51	533	—	569	8	44	517	—	23	—	7	16	—
Elmore	687	15	48	624	—	522	8	32	482	—	165	7	16	142	—
Escambia	359	11	23	325	—	233	6	19	208	—	126	5	4	117	—
Etowah	975	9	57	909	—	809	8	45	756	—	166	1	12	153	—
Fayette	169	—	14	155	—	141	—	11	130	—	28	—	3	25	—
Franklin	344	7	36	301	—	329	7	32	290	—	15	—	4	11	—
Geneva	213	1	9	203	—	192	1	6	185	—	21	—	3	18	—
Greene	121	6	13	102	—	10	—	—	10	—	111	6	13	92	—
Hale	189	5	13	171	—	66	1	5	60	—	123	4	8	111	—
Henry	143	4	12	127	—	94	—	7	87	—	49	4	5	40	—

TABLE 11c-continued
BIRTHS TO WOMEN AGED 20-34 YEARS BY RACE OF MOTHER,
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND BIRTHWEIGHT, ALABAMA, 1997

STATE/ COUNTY	MOTHERS AGED 20-34														
	TOTAL					WHITE					BLACK AND OTHER				
	ALL BIRTHS	UNDER 1500 GRAMS	1500- 2499 GRAMS	2500 OR MORE GRAMS	UNKNOWN	ALL BIRTHS	UNDER 1500 GRAMS	1500- 2499 GRAMS	2500 OR MORE GRAMS	UNKNOWN	ALL BIRTHS	UNDER 1500 GRAMS	1500- 2499 GRAMS	2500 OR MORE GRAMS	UNKNOWN
Houston	871	16	55	800	—	617	6	29	582	—	254	10	26	218	—
Jackson	484	8	40	435	1	463	6	38	418	1	21	2	2	17	—
Jefferson	6,892	161	506	6,224	1	3,898	50	213	3,635	—	2,994	111	293	2,589	1
Lamar	148	4	9	135	—	119	1	8	110	—	29	3	1	25	—
Lauderdale	802	11	72	718	1	705	7	63	635	—	97	4	9	83	1
Lawrence	335	6	26	303	—	294	5	23	266	—	41	1	3	37	—
Lee	1,037	16	42	979	—	733	6	24	703	—	304	10	18	276	—
Limestone	640	10	52	578	—	561	9	41	511	—	79	1	11	67	—
Lowndes	149	4	11	134	—	38	—	4	34	—	111	4	7	100	—
Macon	258	4	22	232	—	27	—	3	24	—	231	4	19	208	—
Madison	2,972	30	192	2,748	2	2,129	8	128	1,991	2	843	22	64	757	—
Marengo	251	5	16	230	—	119	2	7	110	—	132	3	9	120	—
Marion	262	4	14	244	—	254	4	13	237	—	8	—	1	7	—
Marshall	913	13	70	830	—	892	10	68	814	—	21	3	2	16	—
Mobile	4,515	102	328	4,081	4	2,674	44	152	2,476	2	1,841	58	176	1,605	2
Monroe	287	5	21	261	—	178	1	8	169	—	109	4	13	92	—
Montgomery	2,467	47	165	2,255	—	1,113	12	55	1,046	—	1,354	35	110	1,209	—
Morgan	1,156	17	59	1,077	3	991	14	50	926	1	165	3	9	151	2
Perry	119	4	13	102	—	25	—	4	21	—	94	4	9	81	—
Pickens	182	1	13	168	—	100	—	8	92	—	82	1	5	76	—
Pike	241	4	18	219	—	141	2	9	130	—	100	2	9	89	—
Randolph	219	3	10	206	—	152	2	4	146	—	67	1	6	60	—
Russell	525	9	30	486	—	308	3	14	291	—	217	6	16	195	—
St. Clair	591	3	40	548	—	544	2	32	510	—	47	1	8	38	—
Shelby	1,616	29	94	1,493	—	1,480	20	83	1,377	—	136	9	11	116	—
Sumter	165	2	14	149	—	41	1	4	36	—	124	1	10	113	—
Talladega	787	12	69	705	1	514	5	39	470	—	273	7	30	235	1
Tallapoosa	415	5	30	380	—	282	3	14	265	—	133	2	16	115	—
Tuscaloosa	1,590	44	125	1,421	—	1,021	16	64	941	—	569	28	61	480	—
Walker	681	9	31	641	—	637	8	27	602	—	44	1	4	39	—
Washington	179	3	9	167	—	123	—	4	119	—	56	3	5	48	—
Wilcox	140	—	13	127	—	33	—	2	31	—	107	—	11	96	—
Winston	214	2	13	199	—	210	2	13	195	—	4	—	—	4	—

TABLE 11d

STATE/ COUNTY	MOTHERS 35 AND OLDER														
	TOTAL					WHITE					BLACK AND OTHER				
	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500- 2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500- 2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN	ALL	UNDER 1500	1500- 2499	2500 OR MORE	UNKNOWN
ALABAMA	4,955	108	432	4,415	—	3,576	46	260	3,270	—	1,379	62	172	1,145	—
Autauga	35	1	4	30	—	27	1	2	24	—	8	—	2	6	—
Baldwin	196	4	12	180	—	173	2	9	162	—	23	2	3	18	—
Barbour	31	—	3	28	—	18	—	1	17	—	13	—	2	11	—
Bibb	9	1	—	8	—	5	—	—	5	—	4	1	—	3	—
Blount	52	—	6	46	—	51	—	5	46	—	1	—	1	—	—
Bullock	12	—	—	12	—	5	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	7	—
Butler	21	—	1	20	—	15	—	1	14	—	6	—	—	6	—
Calhoun	76	—	9	67	—	59	—	7	52	—	17	—	2	15	—
Chambers	25	—	—	25	—	14	—	—	14	—	11	—	—	11	—
Cherokee	6	1	1	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	2	1	1	—	—
Chilton	17	1	—	16	—	15	—	—	15	—	2	1	—	1	—
Choctaw	9	—	—	9	—	4	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	5	—
Clarke	29	2	2	25	—	14	—	2	12	—	15	2	—	13	—
Clay	4	1	1	2	—	3	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cleburne	9	1	1	7	—	9	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	38	—	5	33	—	31	—	4	27	—	7	—	1	6	—
Colbert	58	—	8	50	—	47	—	6	41	—	11	—	2	9	—
Conecuh	10	1	—	9	—	8	1	—	7	—	2	—	—	2	—
Coosa	6	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
Covington	24	—	2	22	—	22	—	2	20	—	2	—	—	2	—
Crenshaw	8	—	1	7	—	7	—	1	6	—	1	—	—	1	—
Cullman	49	1	4	44	—	48	1	4	43	—	1	—	—	1	—
Dale	40	—	3	37	—	29	—	1	28	—	11	—	2	9	—
Dallas	58	1	7	50	—	15	—	—	15	—	43	1	7	35	—
DeKalb	44	4	4	36	—	43	4	4	35	—	1	—	—	1	—
Elmore	65	2	5	58	—	47	—	3	44	—	18	2	2	14	—
Escambia	31	2	7	22	—	21	2	4	15	—	10	—	3	7	—
Etowah	86	1	9	76	—	69	—	5	64	—	17	1	4	12	—
Fayette	11	—	1	10	—	11	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	29	1	1	27	—	29	1	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geneva	7	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	1	—
Greene	9	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	7	—
Hale	18	—	4	14	—	5	—	2	3	—	13	—	2	11	—
Henry	11	—	—	11	—	8	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	3	—

TABLE 11d-continued
BIRTHS TO WOMEN AGED 35 YEARS OR MORE BY RACE OF MOTHER,
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND BIRTHWEIGHT, ALABAMA, 1997

STATE/ COUNTY	MOTHERS 35 AND OLDER														
	TOTAL					WHITE					BLACK AND OTHER				
	ALL	UNDER 1500	GRAMS	2499 OR MORE	2500 OR MORE	ALL	UNDER 1500	GRAMS	2499 OR MORE	2500 OR MORE	ALL	UNDER 1500	GRAMS	2499 OR MORE	2500 OR MORE
	BIRTHS	GRAMS	GRAMS	GRAMS	UNKNOWN	BIRTHS	GRAMS	GRAMS	GRAMS	UNKNOWN	BIRTHS	GRAMS	GRAMS	GRAMS	UNKNOWN
Houston	90	4	8	78	—	66	—	5	61	—	24	4	3	17	—
Jackson	37	2	6	29	—	35	2	6	27	—	2	—	—	2	—
Jefferson	967	26	95	846	—	617	10	53	554	—	350	16	42	292	—
Lamar	10	—	—	10	—	9	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	1	—
Lauderdale	79	—	7	72	—	74	—	6	68	—	5	—	1	4	—
Lawrence	21	2	2	17	—	16	1	2	13	—	5	1	—	4	—
Lee	139	—	7	132	—	102	—	5	97	—	37	—	2	35	—
Limestone	63	1	2	60	—	56	—	2	54	—	7	1	—	6	—
Lowndes	14	1	—	13	—	5	—	—	5	—	9	1	—	8	—
Macon	26	1	2	23	—	4	—	—	4	—	22	1	2	19	—
Madison	456	9	24	423	—	369	6	18	345	—	87	3	6	78	—
Marengo	20	—	3	17	—	8	—	1	7	—	12	—	2	10	—
Marion	14	—	1	13	—	11	—	1	10	—	3	—	—	3	—
Marshall	69	1	5	63	—	68	1	4	63	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mobile	539	13	58	468	—	334	3	24	307	—	205	10	34	161	—
Monroe	25	—	4	21	—	16	—	2	14	—	9	—	2	7	—
Montgomery	326	8	29	289	—	178	2	11	165	—	148	6	18	124	—
Morgan	107	2	7	98	—	97	1	6	90	—	10	1	1	8	—
Perry	21	—	1	20	—	7	—	—	7	—	14	—	1	13	—
Pickens	16	—	2	14	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	2	6	—
Pike	26	1	2	23	—	17	—	2	15	—	9	1	—	8	—
Randolph	26	—	7	19	—	25	—	7	18	—	1	—	—	1	—
Russell	42	—	6	36	—	25	—	3	22	—	17	—	3	14	—
St. Clair	57	—	4	53	—	53	—	3	50	—	4	—	1	3	—
Shelby	282	4	15	263	—	267	3	13	251	—	15	1	2	12	—
Sumter	19	—	2	17	—	6	—	—	6	—	13	—	2	11	—
Talladega	64	2	8	54	—	43	—	5	38	—	21	2	3	16	—
Tallapoosa	22	—	3	19	—	14	—	—	14	—	8	—	3	5	—
Tuscaloosa	158	4	14	140	—	121	2	10	109	—	37	2	4	31	—
Walker	43	—	3	40	—	35	—	3	32	—	8	—	—	8	—
Washington	13	—	—	13	—	4	—	—	4	—	9	—	—	9	—
Wilcox	16	—	1	15	—	6	—	—	6	—	10	—	1	9	—
Winston	15	2	1	12	—	15	2	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 12a
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS LESS THAN 2,500 GRAMS BORN AT OR
TRANSFERRED TO A CLASS A OR B HOSPITAL¹ BY RACE OF MOTHER AND
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE², ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			BLACK AND OTHER		
	CLASS A OR B		PERCENT A OR B	CLASS A OR B		PERCENT A OR B	CLASS A OR B		PERCENT A OR B
	YES	NO		YES	NO		YES	NO	
Alabama	3,555	1,921	64.9	1,771	1,107	61.5	1,784	814	68.7
Autauga	17	30	36.2	16	17	48.5	1	13	7.1
Baldwin	60	79	43.2	38	59	39.2	22	20	52.4
Barbour	11	26	29.7	4	5	44.4	7	21	25.0
Bibb	15	7	68.2	12	4	75.0	3	3	50.0
Blount	43	2	95.6	42	2	95.5	1	—	100.0
Bullock	10	14	41.7	—	1	—	10	13	43.5
Butler	18	14	56.3	6	3	66.7	12	11	52.2
Calhoun	41	86	32.3	30	48	38.5	11	38	22.4
Chambers	8	34	19.0	2	15	11.8	6	19	24.0
Cherokee	5	13	27.8	2	9	18.2	3	4	42.9
Chilton	22	26	45.8	19	16	54.3	3	10	23.1
Choctaw	3	1	75.0	1	—	100.0	2	1	66.7
Clarke	25	18	58.1	3	8	27.3	22	10	68.8
Clay	7	4	63.6	4	3	57.1	3	1	75.0
Cleburne	5	10	33.3	5	10	33.3	—	—	—
Coffee	14	26	35.0	6	14	30.0	8	12	40.0
Colbert	14	37	27.5	12	22	35.3	2	15	11.8
Conecuh	3	16	15.8	1	8	11.1	2	8	20.0
Coosa	11	7	61.1	5	3	62.5	6	4	60.0
Covington	13	21	38.2	9	15	37.5	4	6	40.0
Crenshaw	7	8	46.7	6	5	54.5	1	3	25.0
Cullman	38	36	51.4	38	36	51.4	—	—	—
Dale	25	39	39.1	13	27	32.5	12	12	50.0
Dallas	34	53	39.1	5	7	41.7	29	46	38.7
DeKalb	18	62	22.5	16	53	23.2	2	9	18.2
Elmore	68	12	85.0	43	7	86.0	25	5	83.3
Escambia	18	29	38.3	10	19	34.5	8	10	44.4
Etowah	42	60	41.2	34	41	45.3	8	19	29.6
Fayette	11	4	73.3	10	2	83.3	1	2	33.3
Franklin	18	32	36.0	17	29	37.0	1	3	25.0
Geneva	7	12	36.8	5	7	41.7	2	5	28.6
Greene	21	6	77.8	—	—	—	21	6	77.8
Hale	27	2	93.1	7	1	87.5	20	1	95.2
Henry	11	9	55.0	5	4	55.6	6	5	54.5
Houston	31	75	29.2	12	36	25.0	19	39	32.8
Jackson	31	24	56.4	31	20	60.8	—	4	—
Jefferson	956	24	97.6	353	10	97.2	603	14	97.7
Lamar	6	9	40.0	5	6	45.5	1	3	25.0
Lauderdale	34	71	32.4	30	58	34.1	4	13	23.5
Lawrence	17	24	41.5	14	21	40.0	3	3	50.0
Lee	17	50	25.4	9	25	26.5	8	25	24.2
Limestone	41	37	52.6	31	32	49.2	10	5	66.7
Lowndes	13	15	46.4	4	—	100.0	9	15	37.5
Macon	17	22	43.6	—	2	—	17	20	45.9
Madison	310	—	100.0	178	—	100.0	132	—	100.0
Marengo	10	17	37.0	5	6	45.5	5	11	31.3
Marion	10	8	55.6	10	7	58.8	—	1	—
Marshall	44	58	43.1	40	56	41.7	4	2	66.7
Mobile	514	127	80.2	169	95	64.0	345	32	91.5
Monroe	17	19	47.2	4	9	30.8	13	10	56.5
Montgomery	167	152	52.4	56	31	64.4	111	121	47.8
Morgan	45	59	43.3	41	47	46.6	4	12	25.0
Perry	14	9	60.9	3	1	75.0	11	8	57.9
Pickens	15	7	68.2	5	3	62.5	10	4	71.4
Pike	18	20	47.4	11	8	57.9	7	12	36.8
Randolph	7	16	30.4	5	9	35.7	2	7	22.2
Russell	1	35	2.8	—	17	—	1	18	5.3
St. Clair	39	20	66.1	31	14	68.9	8	6	57.1
Shelby	126	29	81.3	106	20	84.1	20	9	69.0
Sumter	12	5	70.6	3	—	100.0	9	5	64.3
Talladega	55	54	50.5	32	24	57.1	23	30	43.4
Tallapoosa	15	36	29.4	5	13	27.8	10	23	30.3
Tuscaloosa	219	3	98.6	104	—	100.0	115	3	97.5
Walker	37	26	58.7	32	22	59.3	5	4	55.6
Washington	11	4	73.3	4	1	80.0	7	3	70.0
Wilcox	6	17	26.1	2	—	100.0	4	17	19.0
Winston	10	14	41.7	10	14	41.7	—	—	—

¹ See technical notes for a definition of the hospital classification.

² Includes only births which occurred in Alabama.

TABLE 12b
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS 500-1,499 GRAMS BORN AT OR
TRANSFERRED TO A CLASS A OR B HOSPITAL¹ BY RACE OF MOTHER AND
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE², ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			BLACK AND OTHER		
	CLASS A OR B		PERCENT A OR B	CLASS A OR B		PERCENT A OR B	CLASS A OR B		PERCENT A OR B
	YES	NO		YES	NO		YES	NO	
Alabama	863	101	89.5	385	38	91.0	478	63	88.4
Autauga	1	2	33.3	1	1	50.0	—	1	—
Baldwin	21	3	87.5	14	2	87.5	7	1	87.5
Barbour	5	1	83.3	1	—	100.0	4	1	80.0
Bibb	4	—	100.0	2	—	100.0	2	—	—
Blount	6	1	85.7	6	1	85.7	—	—	—
Bullock	4	—	100.0	—	—	—	4	—	100.0
Butler	5	—	100.0	—	—	—	5	—	—
Calhoun	13	2	86.7	8	1	88.9	5	1	83.3
Chambers	4	2	66.7	1	—	100.0	3	2	60.0
Cherokee	3	—	100.0	2	—	100.0	1	—	100.0
Chilton	8	—	100.0	7	—	100.0	1	—	100.0
Choctaw	1	—	100.0	—	—	—	1	—	100.0
Clarke	9	—	100.0	—	—	—	9	—	100.0
Clay	2	—	100.0	—	—	—	2	—	100.0
Cleburne	5	—	100.0	5	—	100.0	—	—	—
Coffee	7	1	87.5	3	1	75.0	4	—	100.0
Colbert	6	—	100.0	5	—	100.0	1	—	100.0
Conecuh	1	1	50.0	1	—	100.0	—	1	—
Coosa	6	1	85.7	1	—	100.0	5	1	83.3
Covington	5	—	100.0	4	—	100.0	1	—	100.0
Crenshaw	3	—	100.0	2	—	100.0	1	—	—
Cullman	14	—	100.0	14	—	100.0	—	—	—
Dale	12	2	85.7	6	2	75.0	6	—	100.0
Dallas	16	3	84.2	1	—	100.0	15	3	83.3
DeKalb	9	4	69.2	8	4	66.7	1	—	100.0
Elmore	15	2	88.2	7	1	87.5	8	1	88.9
Escambia	9	2	81.8	4	1	80.0	5	1	83.3
Etowah	12	2	85.7	9	2	81.8	3	—	100.0
Fayette	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	6	2	75.0	6	2	75.0	—	—	—
Geneva	1	—	100.0	1	—	100.0	—	—	—
Greene	7	—	100.0	—	—	—	7	—	100.0
Hale	6	—	100.0	1	—	100.0	5	—	100.0
Henry	5	2	71.4	—	1	—	5	1	83.3
Houston	17	6	73.9	6	1	85.7	11	5	68.8
Jackson	7	1	87.5	7	1	87.5	—	—	—
Jefferson	185	—	100.0	55	—	100.0	130	—	100.0
Lamar	2	3	40.0	1	1	50.0	1	2	33.3
Lauderdale	11	2	84.6	8	1	88.9	3	1	75.0
Lawrence	9	—	100.0	6	—	100.0	3	—	100.0
Lee	9	4	69.2	5	1	83.3	4	3	57.1
Limestone	12	—	100.0	10	—	100.0	2	—	100.0
Lowndes	3	4	42.9	—	—	—	3	4	42.9
Macon	4	2	66.7	—	—	—	4	2	66.7
Madison	50	—	100.0	16	—	100.0	34	—	100.0
Marengo	3	—	100.0	—	—	—	3	—	100.0
Marion	4	—	100.0	4	—	100.0	—	—	—
Marshall	12	2	85.7	9	2	81.8	3	—	100.0
Mobile	102	3	97.1	35	2	94.6	67	1	98.5
Monroe	6	1	85.7	—	1	—	6	—	100.0
Montgomery	41	23	64.1	13	2	86.7	28	21	57.1
Morgan	22	1	95.7	18	1	94.7	4	—	100.0
Perry	2	1	66.7	—	—	—	2	1	66.7
Pickens	2	—	100.0	—	—	—	2	—	100.0
Pike	8	—	100.0	5	—	100.0	3	—	100.0
Randolph	2	2	50.0	1	2	33.3	1	—	100.0
Russell	1	1	50.0	—	1	—	1	—	100.0
St. Clair	3	—	100.0	3	—	100.0	—	—	—
Shelby	27	4	87.1	21	1	95.5	6	3	66.7
Sumter	2	—	100.0	—	—	—	2	—	100.0
Talladega	12	2	85.7	3	1	75.0	9	1	90.0
Tallapoosa	2	4	33.3	—	1	—	2	3	40.0
Tuscaloosa	48	1	98.0	21	—	100.0	27	1	96.4
Walker	15	—	100.0	13	—	100.0	2	—	100.0
Washington	2	1	66.7	—	—	—	2	1	66.7
Wilcox	2	—	100.0	—	—	—	2	—	100.0
Winston	5	—	100.0	5	—	100.0	—	—	—

¹ See technical notes for a definition of the hospital classification.

² Includes only births which occurred in Alabama.

TABLE 13
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS ADMITTED TO NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE
BY RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	TOTAL					WHITE					BLACK & OTHER				
	INTENSIVE CARE ADMISSION			PERCENT ADMITTED ¹		INTENSIVE CARE ADMISSION			PERCENT ADMITTED ¹		INTENSIVE CARE ADMISSION			PERCENT ADMITTED ¹	
	YES	NO	UNKNOWN			YES	NO	UNKNOWN			YES	NO	UNKNOWN		
ALABAMA	4,172	54,837	1,878	7.1		2,468	36,446	1,505	6.3		1,704	18,391	373	8.5	
Autauga	24	547	3	4.2		21	407	2	4.9		3	140	1	2.1	
Baldwin	86	1,553	84	5.2		63	1,269	80	4.7		23	284	4	7.5	
Barbour	15	303	32	4.7		4	126	19	3.1		11	177	13	5.9	
Bibb	27	248	—	9.8		23	192	—	10.7		4	56	—	6.7	
Blount	50	541	2	8.5		49	529	2	8.6		1	12	—	7.7	
Bullock	10	157	4	6.0		2	24	2	7.7		8	133	2	5.7	
Butler	17	276	2	5.8		8	119	2	6.3		9	157	—	5.4	
Calhoun	44	1,538	7	2.8		34	1,168	6	2.8		10	370	1	2.6	
Chambers	18	456	22	3.8		8	246	18	3.1		10	210	4	4.5	
Cherokee	5	224	39	2.2		2	208	37	1.0		3	16	2	15.8	
Chilton	42	446	2	8.6		32	383	2	7.7		10	63	—	13.7	
Choctaw	3	27	170	10.0		1	10	97	9.1		2	17	73	10.5	
Clarke	33	458	1	6.7		8	221	—	3.5		25	237	1	9.5	
Clay	12	167	1	6.7		8	137	1	5.5		4	30	—	11.8	
Cleburne	5	131	32	3.7		5	125	32	3.8		—	6	—	—	
Coffee	27	537	1	4.8		16	403	1	3.8		11	134	—	7.6	
Colbert	18	663	7	2.6		16	541	6	2.9		2	122	1	1.6	
Conecuh	6	147	7	3.9		4	67	7	5.6		2	80	—	2.4	
Coosa	15	130	—	10.3		7	78	—	8.2		8	52	—	13.3	
Covington	13	477	13	2.7		12	383	12	3.0		1	94	1	1.1	
Crenshaw	7	164	1	4.1		5	111	1	4.3		2	53	—	3.6	
Cullman	38	848	9	4.3		37	841	9	4.2		1	7	—	12.5	
Dale	32	708	9	4.3		22	509	6	4.1		10	199	3	4.8	
Dallas	44	794	3	5.3		12	202	3	5.6		32	592	—	5.1	
DeKalb	28	706	54	3.8		26	678	53	3.7		2	28	1	6.7	
Elmore	77	818	4	8.6		54	605	3	8.2		23	213	1	9.7	
Escambia	22	386	87	5.4		15	217	80	6.5		7	169	7	4.0	
Etowah	57	1,252	8	4.4		43	1,014	8	4.1		14	238	—	5.6	
Fayette	20	186	5	9.7		18	153	5	10.5		2	33	—	5.7	
Franklin	19	405	19	4.5		18	386	19	4.5		1	19	—	5.0	
Geneva	14	263	3	5.1		12	227	3	5.0		2	36	—	5.3	
Greene	31	133	1	18.9		—	10	—	—		31	123	1	20.1	
Hale	35	233	1	13.1		10	71	—	12.3		25	162	1	13.4	
Henry	19	165	2	10.3		7	102	2	6.4		12	63	—	16.0	

¹Calculated on the basis of births where admission to neonatal care was known.

TABLE 13-continued
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS ADMITTED TO NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE
BY RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	TOTAL					WHITE					BLACK & OTHER				
	INTENSIVE CARE ADMISSION			PERCENT ADMITTED ¹		INTENSIVE CARE ADMISSION			PERCENT ADMITTED ¹		INTENSIVE CARE ADMISSION			PERCENT ADMITTED ¹	
	YES	NO	UNKNOWN			YES	NO	UNKNOWN			YES	NO	UNKNOWN		
Houston	85	1,066	7	7.4		50	730	6	6.4		35	336	1	9.4	
Jackson	36	515	97	6.5		35	486	92	6.7		1	29	5	3.3	
Jefferson	901	8,408	39	9.7		447	4,506	29	9.0		454	3,902	10	10.4	
Lamar	6	123	66	4.7		3	97	59	3.0		3	26	7	10.3	
Lauderdale	114	902	3	11.2		107	777	2	12.1		7	125	1	5.3	
Lawrence	21	407	2	4.9		17	348	2	4.7		4	59	—	6.3	
Lee	40	1,101	257	3.5		20	699	228	2.8		20	402	29	4.7	
Limestone	35	796	7	4.2		29	689	6	4.0		6	107	1	5.3	
Lowndes	12	211	—	5.4		1	46	—	2.1		11	165	—	6.3	
Macon	21	347	2	5.7		—	35	1	—		21	312	1	6.3	
Madison	298	3,585	30	7.7		184	2,534	27	6.8		114	1,051	3	9.8	
Marengo	15	309	19	4.6		9	120	16	7.0		6	189	3	3.1	
Marion	18	256	60	6.6		18	246	57	6.8		—	10	3	—	
Marshall	38	1,160	9	3.2		34	1,135	9	2.9		4	25	—	13.8	
Mobile	491	5,680	45	8.0		232	3,190	34	6.8		259	2,490	11	9.4	
Monroe	21	348	18	5.7		8	201	13	3.8		13	147	5	8.1	
Montgomery	190	3,217	18	5.6		66	1,321	13	4.8		124	1,896	5	6.1	
Morgan	57	1,420	10	3.9		46	1,216	8	3.6		11	204	2	5.1	
Perry	15	166	1	8.3		4	31	—	11.4		11	135	1	7.5	
Pickens	25	218	19	10.3		13	97	16	11.8		12	121	3	9.0	
Pike	21	347	2	5.7		12	189	2	6.0		9	158	—	5.4	
Randolph	13	233	50	5.3		8	151	44	5.0		5	82	6	5.7	
Russell	14	322	368	4.2		4	152	253	2.6		10	170	115	5.6	
St. Clair	68	693	2	8.9		63	635	2	9.0		5	58	—	7.9	
Shelby	145	1,921	6	7.0		129	1,750	5	6.9		16	171	1	8.6	
Sumter	18	162	63	10.0		3	19	33	13.6		15	143	30	9.5	
Talladega	49	1,036	3	4.5		28	643	1	4.2		21	393	2	5.1	
Tallapoosa	29	510	4	5.4		14	322	4	4.2		15	188	—	7.4	
Tuscaloosa	359	1,756	9	17.0		194	1,104	6	14.9		165	652	3	20.2	
Walker	72	859	2	7.7		67	774	1	8.0		5	85	1	5.6	
Washington	9	200	23	4.3		4	127	17	3.1		5	73	6	6.4	
Wilcox	10	198	—	4.8		4	39	—	9.3		6	159	—	3.6	
Winston	13	278	2	4.5		13	275	1	4.5		—	3	1	—	

¹Calculated on the basis of births where admission to neonatal care was known.

TABLE 14
BIRTHS BY METHOD OF DELIVERY AND HOSPITAL OF OCCURRENCE
WITH CESAREAN SECTION AND VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER CESAREAN RATES,
ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY AND HOSPITAL	TOTAL	VAGINAL	VAGINAL AFTER CESAREAN SECTION	PRIMARY CESAREAN SECTION	REPEAT CESAREAN SECTION	UNKNOWN	CESAREAN ¹ RATE	VAGINAL ¹ BIRTH AFTER CESAREAN RATE
TOTAL	60,091	44,168	1,484	9,194	5,232	3	24.0	22.1
BALDWIN								
NORTH BALDWIN HOSPITAL	237	165	4	45	23	—	28.7	14.8
SOUTH BALDWIN HOSPITAL	399	256	14	82	47	—	32.3	23.0
THOMAS HOSPITAL	605	472	27	67	39	—	17.5	40.9
BIBB								
BIBB MEDICAL CENTER	100	82	1	11	6	—	17.0	14.3
CALHOUN								
N.E. ALABAMA REGIONAL MED. CTR.	1,599	1,062	18	312	207	—	32.5	8.0
JACKSONVILLE HOSPITAL	237	214	1	15	7	—	9.3	12.5
CHAMBERS								
G.H. LANIER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	374	270	7	62	35	—	25.9	16.7
CLARKE								
GROVE HILL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	179	137	6	23	13	—	20.1	31.6
VAUGHAN-JACKSON MEDICAL CTR.	228	167	6	37	18	—	24.1	25.0
CLAY								
CLAY COUNTY HOSPITAL	131	85	—	18	28	—	35.1	—
COFFEE								
MEDICAL CENTER ENTERPRISE	898	653	37	123	85	—	23.2	30.3
COLBERT								
HELEN KELLER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	792	575	19	109	89	—	25.0	17.6
COVINGTON								
MIZELL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	149	101	4	28	16	—	29.5	20.0
COLUMBIA ANDALUSIA REG. HOSP.	383	290	23	43	27	—	18.3	46.0
CRENSHAW								
CRENSHAW BAPTIST HOSPITAL	173	128	1	23	21	—	25.4	4.5
CULLMAN								
CULLMAN REGIONAL MEDICAL CTR.	548	398	3	95	52	—	26.8	5.5
WOODLAND COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	155	86	9	36	24	—	38.7	27.3
DALE								
DALE MEDICAL CENTER	275	194	—	48	33	—	29.5	—
DALLAS								
FOUR RIVERS MEDICAL CENTER	466	327	2	79	58	—	29.4	3.3
VAUGHAN REGIONAL MEDICAL CTR.	687	458	8	128	93	—	32.2	7.9
DEKALB								
BAPTIST MEDICAL CENTER DEKALB	658	552	19	42	43	2	13.0	30.6
ESCAMBIA								
ATMORE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	182	128	3	32	19	—	28.0	13.6
D.W. MCMILLAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	290	186	5	62	37	—	34.1	11.9
ETOWAH								
GADSDEN REGIONAL MEDICAL CTR.	1,126	828	27	152	119	—	24.1	18.5
RIVERVIEW REGIONAL HOSPITAL	113	77	2	23	11	—	30.1	15.4
FRANKLIN								
NORTHWEST MEDICAL CENTER	294	180	—	72	42	—	38.8	—
GREENE								
GREENE COUNTY HOSPITAL	104	97	3	3	1	—	3.8	75.0

¹ See technical notes for definition and method of calculation.

NOTE: This table contains information only on births that occurred in Alabama. Caution should also be used in comparing the C-section rates for hospitals. The women having babies at various hospitals represent distinct risk pools with different complications, pregnancy histories, and social and demographic profiles. No effort has been made here to control for these factors which affect the probability of a woman having a C-section delivery.

TABLE 14-continued
BIRTHS BY METHOD OF DELIVERY AND HOSPITAL OF OCCURRENCE
WITH CESAREAN SECTION AND VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER CESAREAN RATES,
ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY AND HOSPITAL	TOTAL	VAGINAL	VAGINAL AFTER CESAREAN SECTION	PRIMARY CESAREAN SECTION	REPEAT CESAREAN SECTION	UNKNOWN	CESAREAN ¹ RATE	VAGINAL ¹ BIRTH AFTER CESAREAN RATE
HOUSTON								
FLOWERS HOSPITAL	1,104	733	21	183	167	—	31.7	11.2
S.E. ALABAMA MEDICAL CENTER	1,030	725	13	197	95	—	28.3	12.0
JACKSON								
JACKSON COUNTY HOSPITAL	348	258	3	60	27	—	25.0	10.0
NORTH JACKSON HOSPITAL	47	36	—	8	3	—	23.4	—
JEFFERSON								
BAPTIST MEDICAL CENTER PRINCETON	464	326	17	82	39	—	26.1	30.4
CARRAWAY METHODIST MEDICAL CENTER	487	344	8	89	46	—	27.7	14.8
MEDICAL CENTER EAST	944	714	35	116	79	—	20.7	30.7
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA HOSPITAL	3,123	2,468	40	491	124	—	19.7	24.4
ST. VINCENTS HOSPITAL	2,595	1,933	86	404	172	—	22.2	33.3
BESSEMER CARRAWAY MEDICAL CENTER	362	262	5	54	41	—	26.2	10.9
BAPTIST MEDICAL CENTER MONTCLAIR	858	559	31	163	105	—	31.2	22.8
COOPER GREEN HOSPITAL	1,406	1,187	26	131	61	1	13.7	29.9
AMI BROOKWOOD MEDICAL CENTER	3,668	2,502	121	665	380	—	28.5	24.2
LAUDERDALE								
ELIZA COFFEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	1,200	916	44	147	93	—	20.0	32.1
LEE								
EAST ALABAMA MEDICAL CENTER	1,567	1,188	74	180	125	—	19.5	37.2
LIMESTONE								
ATHENS/LIMESTONE HOSPITAL	405	269	5	73	58	—	32.3	7.9
MADISON								
HUNTSVILLE HOSPITAL	4,787	3,605	99	684	399	—	22.6	19.9
MARENGO								
B. W. WHITFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	522	334	11	104	71	2	33.7	13.4
MARION								
CARRAWAY NORTHWEST MEDICAL CTR.	333	238	11	53	31	—	25.2	26.2
MARSHALL								
MARSHALL MEDICAL CENTER SOUTH	540	370	16	98	56	—	28.5	22.2
MARSHALL MEDICAL CENTER NORTH	613	438	7	96	72	—	27.4	8.9
MOBILE								
USA MEDICAL CENTER	2,862	2,096	146	416	201	3	21.6	42.1
MOBILE INFIRMARY	1,009	677	27	180	125	—	30.2	17.8
PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL	1,091	851	20	135	85	—	20.2	19.0
USA CHILDREN'S AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL	1,081	797	46	150	87	1	21.9	34.6
SPRINGHILL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	1,374	922	39	235	178	—	30.1	18.0
MONROE								
MONROE COUNTY HOSPITAL	224	143	8	46	27	—	32.6	22.9
MONTGOMERY								
JACKSON HOSPITAL	1,048	805	10	148	85	—	22.2	10.5
MONTGOMERY REGIONAL MEDICAL CTR.	1,129	958	16	112	43	—	13.7	27.1
BAPTIST MEDICAL CENTER	2,483	1,897	31	381	174	—	22.4	15.1
U.S. AIR FORCE HOSPITAL, MAXWELL	315	257	12	28	18	—	14.6	40.0
EAST MONTGOMERY MEDICAL CENTER	841	600	7	158	76	—	27.8	8.4

¹ See technical notes for definition and method of calculation.

NOTE: This table contains information only on births that occurred in Alabama. Caution should also be used in comparing the C-section rates for hospitals. The women having babies at various hospitals represent distinct risk pools with different complications, pregnancy histories, and social and demographic profiles. No effort has been made here to control for these factors which affect the probability of a woman having a C-section delivery.

TABLE 14-continued
BIRTHS BY METHOD OF DELIVERY AND HOSPITAL OF OCCURRENCE
WITH CESAREAN SECTION AND VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER CESAREAN RATES,
ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY AND HOSPITAL	TOTAL	VAGINAL	VAGINAL AFTER CESAREAN SECTION	PRIMARY CESAREAN SECTION	REPEAT CESAREAN SECTION	UNKNOWN	CESAREAN ¹ RATE	VAGINAL ¹ BIRTH AFTER CESAREAN RATE
MORGAN								
DECATUR GENERAL HOSPITAL	1,833	1,224	45	356	208	—	30.8	17.8
PICKENS								
PICKENS COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER	213	151	6	27	28	1	25.9	17.6
PIKE								
EDGE REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	336	250	2	61	23	—	25.0	8.0
RANDOLPH								
RANDOLPH COUNTY HOSPITAL	121	96	1	12	12	—	19.8	7.7
RUSSELL								
PHENIX REGIONAL HOSPITAL	457	400	6	34	17	—	11.2	26.1
ST CLAIR								
ST. CLAIR REGIONAL HOSPITAL	236	194	4	21	16	1	15.7	20.0
SHELBY								
SHELBY BAPTIST MEDICAL CENTER	657	492	12	111	42	—	23.3	22.2
TALLADEGA								
CITIZENS BMC HEALTHCARE SYS.	404	309	7	51	37	—	21.8	15.9
COOSA VALLEY BAPTIST MED. CTR.	560	426	13	81	40	—	21.6	24.5
TALLAPOOSA								
RUSSELL HOSPITAL	354	233	11	77	33	—	31.1	25.0
TUSCALOOSA								
DCH REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	2,012	1,520	29	329	134	—	23.0	17.8
NORTHPORT HOSPITAL DCH	689	490	23	112	64	—	25.5	26.4
WALKER								
WALKER BAPTIST MEDICAL CENTER	758	599	36	83	40	—	16.2	47.4
ALL OTHER HOSPITALS	38	34	—	2	2	—	10.5	—
OUT OF HOSPITAL	181	174	5	—	—	2	—	100.0

¹ See technical notes for definition and method of calculation.

NOTE: This table contains information only on births that occurred in Alabama. Caution should also be used in comparing the C-section rates for hospitals. The women having babies at various hospitals represent distinct risk pools with different complications, pregnancy histories, and social and demographic profiles. No effort has been made here to control for these factors which affect the probability of a woman having a C-section delivery.

TABLE 15a
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS
BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE,
ALL MOTHERS, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	< 12 YEARS	12 OR MORE YEARS	UNKNOWN	PERCENT ¹ <12 YEARS	UNDER- EDUCATED ²	PERCENT ¹ UNDEREDUCATED
TOTAL	14,269	46,371	247	23.5	10,375	17.1
Autauga	128	445	1	22.3	93	16.2
Baldwin	364	1,352	7	21.2	277	16.1
Barbour	102	244	4	29.5	68	19.7
Bibb	86	189	—	31.3	68	24.7
Blount	147	443	3	24.9	122	20.7
Bullock	49	122	—	28.7	36	21.1
Butler	73	218	4	25.1	51	17.5
Calhoun	412	1,176	1	25.9	298	18.8
Chambers	132	364	—	26.6	78	15.7
Cherokee	91	176	1	34.1	76	28.5
Chilton	140	348	2	28.7	100	20.5
Choctaw	49	150	1	24.6	32	16.1
Clarke	109	383	—	22.2	72	14.6
Clay	52	125	3	29.4	42	23.7
Cleburne	60	107	1	35.9	46	27.5
Coffee	133	422	10	24.0	97	17.5
Colbert	185	502	1	26.9	134	19.5
Conecuh	48	111	1	30.2	34	21.4
Coosa	36	109	—	24.8	25	17.2
Covington	150	353	—	29.8	112	22.3
Crenshaw	48	123	1	28.1	34	19.9
Cullman	237	656	2	26.5	183	20.5
Dale	168	575	6	22.6	121	16.3
Dallas	263	577	1	31.3	188	22.4
DeKalb	252	515	21	32.9	201	26.2
Elmore	205	690	4	22.9	146	16.3
Escambia	144	340	11	29.8	104	21.5
Etowah	379	935	3	28.8	295	22.5
Fayette	56	154	1	26.7	48	22.9
Franklin	129	311	3	29.3	116	26.4
Geneva	81	193	6	29.6	60	21.9
Greene	37	126	2	22.7	25	15.3
Hale	78	187	4	29.4	55	20.8
Henry	47	139	—	25.3	37	19.9
Houston	231	927	—	19.9	172	14.9
Jackson	183	461	4	28.4	148	23.0
Jefferson	1,736	7,581	31	18.6	1,156	12.4
Lamar	46	147	2	23.8	35	18.1
Lauderdale	208	811	—	20.4	170	16.7
Lawrence	105	325	—	24.4	77	17.9
Lee	248	1,149	1	17.8	165	11.8
Limestone	206	631	1	24.6	160	19.1
Lowndes	52	170	1	23.4	28	12.6
Macon	97	271	2	26.4	59	16.0
Madison	633	3,270	10	16.2	431	11.0
Marengo	73	267	3	21.5	41	12.1
Marion	89	245	—	26.6	74	22.2
Marshall	420	776	11	35.1	351	29.3
Mobile	1,645	4,553	18	26.5	1,231	19.9
Monroe	104	283	—	26.9	71	18.3
Montgomery	808	2,607	10	23.7	522	15.3
Morgan	376	1,106	5	25.4	298	20.1
Perry	53	129	—	29.1	28	15.4
Pickens	72	187	3	27.8	52	20.1
Pike	117	251	2	31.8	76	20.7
Randolph	76	219	2	25.5	62	21.1
Russell	184	520	—	26.1	134	19.0
St. Clair	170	592	1	22.3	137	18.0
Shelby	233	1,834	5	11.3	172	8.3
Sumter	49	190	4	20.5	28	11.7
Talladega	290	797	1	26.7	217	20.0
Tallapoosa	148	393	2	27.4	113	20.9
Tuscaloosa	449	1,656	19	21.3	318	15.1
Walker	306	624	3	32.9	240	25.8
Washington	45	187	—	19.4	33	14.2
Wilcox	55	153	—	26.4	31	14.9
Winston	93	199	1	31.8	71	24.3

¹ Includes only births where the educational attainment of the mother was known.

² See Technical Notes for a definition of undereducated.

TABLE 15b
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS
BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE,
WHITE MOTHERS, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	< 12 YEARS	12 OR MORE YEARS	UNKNOWN	PERCENT ¹ <12 YEARS	UNDER- EDUCATED ²	PERCENT ¹ UNDEREDUCATED
TOTAL	8,387	31,899	133	20.8	6,761	16.8
Autauga	81	348	1	18.9	65	15.2
Baldwin	281	1,128	3	19.9	227	16.1
Barbour	23	125	1	15.5	18	12.2
Bibb	63	152	—	29.3	53	24.7
Blount	145	432	3	25.1	120	20.8
Bullock	—	28	—	—	—	—
Butler	26	102	1	20.3	17	13.3
Calhoun	303	905	—	25.1	240	19.9
Chambers	71	201	—	26.1	47	17.3
Cherokee	82	164	1	33.3	70	28.5
Chilton	120	296	1	28.8	91	21.9
Choctaw	28	80	—	25.9	23	21.3
Clarke	42	187	—	18.3	32	14.0
Clay	44	100	2	30.6	39	27.1
Cleburne	60	101	1	37.3	46	28.6
Coffee	82	332	6	19.8	66	15.9
Colbert	149	413	1	26.5	112	19.9
Conecuh	31	46	1	40.3	23	29.9
Coosa	17	68	—	20.0	15	17.6
Covington	122	285	—	30.0	96	23.6
Crenshaw	36	80	1	31.0	29	25.0
Cullman	234	651	2	26.4	182	20.6
Dale	105	430	2	19.6	85	15.9
Dallas	64	152	1	29.6	51	23.6
DeKalb	240	501	16	32.4	192	25.9
Elmore	118	541	3	17.9	89	13.5
Escambia	80	227	5	26.1	62	20.2
Etowah	309	753	3	29.1	253	23.8
Fayette	47	129	—	26.7	43	24.4
Franklin	124	296	3	29.5	112	26.7
Geneva	66	172	4	27.7	51	21.4
Greene	1	9	—	10.0	1	10.0
Hale	9	72	—	11.1	5	6.2
Henry	21	90	—	18.9	19	17.1
Houston	116	670	—	14.8	96	12.2
Jackson	170	439	4	27.9	139	22.8
Jefferson	677	4,292	13	13.6	555	11.2
Lamar	41	116	2	26.1	32	20.4
Lauderdale	165	721	—	18.6	140	15.8
Lawrence	85	282	—	23.2	66	18.0
Lee	123	823	1	13.0	96	10.1
Limestone	173	550	1	23.9	144	19.9
Lowndes	6	41	—	12.8	5	10.6
Macon	7	29	—	19.4	4	11.1
Madison	377	2,367	1	13.7	280	10.2
Marengo	25	120	—	17.2	18	12.4
Marion	86	235	—	26.8	71	22.1
Marshall	404	763	11	34.6	337	28.9
Mobile	717	2,732	7	20.8	606	17.6
Monroe	46	176	—	20.7	37	16.7
Montgomery	158	1,239	3	11.3	122	8.7
Morgan	313	952	5	24.7	252	19.9
Perry	10	25	—	28.6	8	22.9
Pickens	24	100	2	19.4	22	17.7
Pike	53	149	1	26.2	37	18.3
Randolph	43	159	1	21.3	38	18.8
Russell	108	301	—	26.4	90	22.0
St. Clair	156	543	1	22.3	126	18.0
Shelby	198	1,682	4	10.5	163	8.1
Sumter	4	49	2	7.5	4	7.5
Talladega	182	489	1	27.1	151	22.5
Tallapoosa	81	258	1	23.9	69	20.4
Tuscaloosa	211	1,086	7	16.3	161	12.4
Walker	274	566	2	32.6	224	26.7
Washington	32	116	—	21.6	28	18.9
Wilcox	6	37	—	14.0	6	14.0
Winston	92	196	1	31.9	70	24.3

¹ Includes only births where the educational attainment of the mother was known.

² See Technical Notes for a definition of undereducated.

TABLE 15c
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS
BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE,
BLACK AND OTHER MOTHERS, ALABAMA, 1997

COUNTY	< 12 YEARS	12 OR MORE YEARS	UNKNOWN	PERCENT ¹ <12 YEARS	UNDER- EDUCATED ²	PERCENT ¹ UNDEREDUCATED
TOTAL	5,882	14,472	114	28.9	3,614	17.8
Autauga	47	97	—	32.6	28	19.4
Baldwin	83	224	4	27.0	50	16.3
Barbour	79	119	3	39.9	50	25.3
Bibb	23	37	—	38.3	15	25.0
Blount	2	11	—	15.4	2	15.4
Bullock	49	94	—	34.3	36	25.2
Butler	47	116	3	28.8	34	20.9
Calhoun	109	271	1	28.7	58	15.3
Chambers	61	163	—	27.2	31	13.8
Cherokee	9	12	—	42.9	6	28.6
Chilton	20	52	1	27.8	9	12.5
Choctaw	21	70	1	23.1	9	9.9
Clarke	67	196	—	25.5	40	15.2
Clay	8	25	1	24.2	3	9.1
Cleburne	—	6	—	—	—	—
Coffee	51	90	4	36.2	31	22.0
Colbert	36	89	—	28.8	22	17.6
Conecuh	17	65	—	20.7	11	13.4
Coosa	19	41	—	31.7	10	16.7
Covington	28	68	—	29.2	16	16.7
Crenshaw	12	43	—	21.8	5	9.1
Cullman	3	5	—	37.5	1	12.5
Dale	63	145	4	30.3	36	17.3
Dallas	199	425	—	31.9	137	22.0
DeKalb	12	14	5	46.2	9	34.6
Elmore	87	149	1	36.9	57	24.2
Escambia	64	113	6	36.2	42	23.7
Etowah	70	182	—	27.8	42	16.7
Fayette	9	25	1	26.5	5	14.7
Franklin	5	15	—	25.0	4	20.0
Geneva	15	21	2	41.7	9	25.0
Greene	36	117	2	23.5	24	15.7
Hale	69	115	4	37.5	50	27.2
Henry	26	49	—	34.7	18	24.0
Houston	115	257	—	30.9	76	20.4
Jackson	13	22	—	37.1	9	25.7
Jefferson	1,059	3,289	18	24.4	601	13.8
Lamar	5	31	—	13.9	3	8.3
Lauderdale	43	90	—	32.3	30	22.6
Lawrence	20	43	—	31.7	11	17.5
Lee	125	326	—	27.7	69	15.3
Limestone	33	81	—	28.9	16	14.0
Lowndes	46	129	1	26.3	23	13.1
Macon	90	242	2	27.1	55	16.6
Madison	256	903	9	22.1	151	13.0
Marengo	48	147	3	24.6	23	11.8
Marion	3	10	—	23.1	3	23.1
Marshall	16	13	—	55.2	14	48.3
Mobile	928	1,821	11	33.8	625	22.7
Monroe	58	107	—	35.2	34	20.6
Montgomery	650	1,368	7	32.2	400	19.8
Morgan	63	154	—	29.0	46	21.2
Perry	43	104	—	29.3	20	13.6
Pickens	48	87	1	35.6	30	22.2
Pike	64	102	1	38.6	39	23.5
Randolph	32	60	1	34.8	24	26.1
Russell	76	219	—	25.8	44	14.9
St. Clair	14	49	—	22.2	11	17.5
Shelby	35	152	1	18.7	19	10.2
Sumter	45	141	2	24.2	24	12.9
Talladega	108	308	—	26.0	66	15.9
Tallapoosa	67	135	1	33.2	44	21.8
Tuscaloosa	238	570	12	29.5	157	19.4
Walker	32	58	1	35.6	16	17.8
Washington	13	71	—	15.5	5	6.0
Wilcox	49	116	—	29.7	25	15.2
Winston	1	3	—	25.0	1	25.0

¹ Includes only births where the educational attainment of the mother was known.

² See Technical Notes for a definition of undereducated.

TABLE 16
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RESIDENT BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S SMOKING STATUS
AND NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED DAILY BY RACE OF MOTHER,
ALABAMA, 1992-1997

SMOKING STATUS OF MOTHER	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	NUMBER ¹	PERCENT	NUMBER ¹	PERCENT	NUMBER ¹	PERCENT	NUMBER ¹	PERCENT	NUMBER ¹	PERCENT	NUMBER ¹	PERCENT
SMOKER	9,373	15.1	8,954	14.6	8,277	13.7	8,048	13.4	7,840	13.0	7,586	12.5
WHITE	7,615	19.0	7,371	18.5	6,927	17.6	6,818	17.2	6,691	16.7	6,554	16.2
BLACK AND OTHER	1,758	8.0	1,583	7.3	1,350	6.4	1,230	6.0	1,149	5.7	1,032	5.1
NON-SMOKER	52,758	84.9	52,449	85.4	52,338	86.3	51,996	86.6	52,381	87.0	53,196	87.5
WHITE	32,477	81.0	32,383	81.5	32,542	82.4	32,729	82.8	33,294	83.3	33,799	83.8
BLACK AND OTHER	20,281	92.0	20,066	92.7	19,796	93.6	19,267	94.0	19,087	94.3	19,397	94.9
CIGARETTES SMOKED DAILY												
ALL SMOKERS	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	9,029	100.0	8,649	100.0	7,919	100.0	7,700	100.0	7,605	100.0	7,479	100.0
1-5 CIGARETTES	1,868	20.7	1,922	22.2	1,511	19.1	1,672	21.7	1,686	22.2	1,799	24.1
6-10 CIGARETTES	3,656	40.5	3,441	39.8	3,343	42.2	3,257	42.3	3,173	41.7	3,123	41.8
11-15 CIGARETTES	459	5.1	427	4.9	368	4.6	367	4.8	346	4.5	451	6.0
16-20 CIGARETTES	2,542	28.2	2,388	27.6	2,248	28.4	2,017	26.2	2,012	26.5	1,724	23.1
21 CIGARETTES OR MORE	504	5.6	471	5.4	449	5.7	387	5.0	388	5.1	382	5.1
NOT STATED	344	—	305	—	358	—	348	—	235	—	107	—
WHITE SMOKERS	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	7,350	100.0	7,140	100.0	6,655	100.0	6,531	100.0	6,504	100.0	6,470	100.0
1-5 CIGARETTES	1,244	16.9	1,324	18.5	1,063	16.0	1,217	18.6	1,275	19.6	1,367	21.1
6-10 CIGARETTES	2,934	39.9	2,849	39.9	2,803	42.1	2,785	42.6	2,744	42.2	2,742	42.4
11-15 CIGARETTES	418	5.7	392	5.5	330	5.0	339	5.2	309	4.8	429	6.6
16-20 CIGARETTES	2,299	31.3	2,152	30.1	2,047	30.8	1,824	27.9	1,819	28.0	1,584	24.5
21 CIGARETTES OR MORE	455	6.2	423	5.9	412	6.2	366	5.6	357	5.5	348	5.4
NOT STATED	265	—	231	—	272	—	287	—	187	—	84	—
BLACK AND OTHER SMOKERS	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	1,679	100.0	1,509	100.0	1,264	100.0	1,169	100.0	1,101	100.0	1,009	100.0
1-5 CIGARETTES	624	37.2	598	39.6	448	35.4	455	38.9	411	37.3	432	42.8
6-10 CIGARETTES	722	43.0	592	39.2	540	42.7	472	40.4	429	39.0	381	37.8
11-15 CIGARETTES	41	2.4	35	2.3	38	3.0	28	2.4	37	3.4	22	2.2
16-20 CIGARETTES	243	14.5	236	15.6	201	15.9	193	16.5	193	17.5	140	13.9
21 CIGARETTES OR MORE	49	2.9	48	3.2	37	2.9	21	1.8	31	2.8	34	3.4
NOT STATED	79	—	74	—	86	—	61	—	48	—	23	—

¹ Includes only births for which information on smoking status was known.

TABLE 17
RESIDENT BIRTHS REPORTING SELECTED MEDICAL CONDITIONS OF MOTHER
AND/OR NEWBORN AND RATES BY TYPE OF CONDITION
AND RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1997

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK & OTHER	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
TOTAL	60,887	—	40,419	—	20,468	—
MEDICAL RISK FACTORS OF MOTHER¹						
RISK FACTOR STATUS KNOWN	60,720	—	40,309	—	20,411	—
RISK FACTOR UNKNOWN	167	—	110	—	57	—
HAD A MEDICAL RISK FACTOR	16,473	271.3	10,318	256.0	6,155	301.6
DID NOT HAVE A MEDICAL RISK FACTOR	44,247	728.7	29,991	744.0	14,256	698.4
ANEMIA	1,256	20.7	646	16.0	609	29.8
CARDIAC DISEASE	316	5.2	232	5.8	84	4.1
ACUTE OR CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE	562	9.3	294	7.3	268	13.1
DIABETES	1,401	23.1	977	24.2	424	20.8
GENITAL HERPES	315	5.2	198	4.9	117	5.7
HYDRAMNIOS/OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS	716	11.8	369	9.2	347	17.0
HEMOGLOBINOPATHY	187	3.1	10	0.2	177	8.7
HYPERTENSION, CHRONIC	544	9.0	267	6.6	277	13.6
HYPERTENSION, PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED	2,760	45.5	1,800	44.7	960	47.0
ECLAMPSIA	239	3.9	131	3.2	108	5.3
INCOMPETENT CERVIX	117	1.9	54	1.3	63	3.1
PREVIOUS INFANT 4000+ GRAMS	619	10.2	514	12.8	105	5.1
PREVIOUS PRETERM OR SMALL-FOR-GESTATIONAL AGE INFANT	875	14.4	499	12.4	376	18.4
RENAL DISEASE	1,121	18.5	501	12.4	620	30.4
RH SENSITIZATION	389	6.4	303	7.5	86	4.2
UTERINE BLEEDING	348	5.7	219	5.4	129	6.3
COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND DELIVERY¹						
COMPLICATION STATUS KNOWN	60,841	—	40,390	—	20,451	—
COMPLICATION STATUS UNKNOWN	46	—	29	—	17	—
HAD COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY	20,204	332.1	13,547	335.4	6,657	325.5
DID NOT HAVE COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY	40,637	667.9	26,843	664.6	13,794	674.5
FEBRILE	897	14.7	628	15.5	269	13.2
MECONIUM, MODERATE/HEAVY	2,697	44.3	1,436	35.6	1,261	61.7
PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANE	1,492	24.5	854	21.1	638	31.2
ABRUPTIO PLACENTA	287	4.7	184	4.6	103	5.0
PLACENTA PREVIA	167	2.7	134	3.3	33	1.6
OTHER EXCESSIVE BLEEDING	124	2.0	92	2.3	32	1.6
SEIZURES DURING LABOR	25	0.4	7	0.2	18	0.9

¹Rate is per 1,000 live births in specified group. Caution should be exercised in using rates based on small live birth totals.

TABLE 17-continued
RESIDENT BIRTHS REPORTING SELECTED MEDICAL CONDITIONS OF MOTHER
AND/OR NEWBORN AND RATES BY TYPE OF CONDITION
AND RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1997

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK & OTHER	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND DELIVERY¹ -continued						
PRECIPITOUS LABOR	770	12.7	433	10.7	337	16.5
PROLONGED LABOR	263	4.3	173	4.3	90	4.4
DYSFUNCTIONAL LABOR	1,137	18.7	801	19.8	336	16.4
BREECH/MALPRESENTATION	2,332	38.3	1,752	43.4	580	28.4
CEPHALOPELVIC DISPROPORTION	1,527	25.1	1,089	27.0	438	21.4
CORD PROLAPSE	105	1.7	64	1.6	41	2.0
ANESTHETIC COMPLICATION	43	0.7	29	0.7	14	0.7
FETAL DISTRESS	1,928	31.7	1,106	27.4	822	40.2
ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE NEWBORN¹						
NEWBORN STATUS KNOWN	60,807	—	40,372	—	20,435	—
NEWBORN STATUS UNKNOWN	80	—	47	—	33	—
HAD ABNORMAL CONDITION	3,996	65.7	2,429	60.2	1,567	76.7
DID NOT HAVE ABNORMAL CONDITION	56,811	934.3	37,943	939.8	18,868	923.3
ANEMIA	45	0.7	29	0.7	16	0.8
BIRTH INJURY	69	1.1	40	1.0	29	1.4
FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME	1	—	—	—	1	—
HYALINE MEMBRANE DISEASE/RDS	558	9.2	305	7.6	253	12.4
MECONIUM ASPIRATION SYNDROME	88	1.4	38	0.9	50	2.4
ASSISTED RESPIRATION LESS THAN 30 MINUTES	611	10.0	398	9.9	213	10.4
ASSISTED RESPIRATION 30 MINUTES OR LONGER	785	12.9	462	11.4	323	15.8
SEIZURES	34	0.6	18	0.4	16	0.8
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES²						
ANOMALY STATUS KNOWN	60,778	—	40,346	—	20,432	—
ANOMALY STATUS UNKNOWN	109	—	73	—	36	—
HAD CONGENITAL ANOMALY	529	870.4	343	850.1	186	910.3
DID NOT HAVE CONGENITAL ANOMALY	60,249	99,129.6	40,003	99,149.9	20,246	99,089.7
ANENCEPHALUS	5	8.2	4	9.9	1	4.9
OTHER CENTAL NERVOUS SYSTEM ANOMALIES	9	14.8	7	17.3	2	9.8
HEART MALFORMATIONS	60	98.7	44	109.1	16	78.3

¹ Rate is per 1,000 or 100,000 live births in specified group. Caution should be exercised in using rates based on small live birth totals.

² Rate is per 100,000 live births in specified group. Caution should be exercised in using rates based on small live birth totals.

TABLE 17-continued
RESIDENT BIRTHS REPORTING SELECTED MEDICAL CONDITIONS OF MOTHER
AND/OR NEWBORN AND RATES BY TYPE OF CONDITION
AND RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1997

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK & OTHER	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES²-continued						
SPINA BIFIDA, MENINGOCELE	26	42.8	24	59.5	2	9.8
HYDROCEPHALUS	21	34.6	18	4.5	3	14.7
MICROCEPHALUS	4	6.6	4	9.9	—	—
OTHER CIRCULATORY OR RESPIRATORY ANOMALIES	39	64.2	33	81.8	6	29.4
RECTAL ATRESIA/STENOSIS	6	9.9	4	9.9	2	9.8
TRACHEO-ESOPHAGEAL FISTULA, ESOPHAGEAL ATRESIA	7	11.5	3	7.4	4	19.6
OMPHALOCELE/GASTROSCHISIS	17	28.0	15	37.2	2	9.8
OTHER GASTROINTESTINAL ANOMALIES	16	26.4	12	29.7	4	19.6
MALFORMED GENITALIA	27	44.4	22	54.5	5	24.5
RENAL AGENESIS	8	13.2	5	12.4	3	14.7
OTHER UROGENITAL ANOMALIES	36	59.2	29	71.9	7	34.3
CLEFT LIP/PALATE	39	64.2	33	81.8	6	29.4
POLYDACTYLY, SYNDACTYLY, ADACTYLY	56	92.1	22	54.5	34	166.4
CLUB FOOT	26	42.8	17	42.1	9	44.0
DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA	7	11.5	6	14.9	1	4.9
OTHER MUSCULOSKELETAL/ INTEGUMENT ANOMALIES	55	90.5	35	86.7	20	97.9
DOWN'S SYNDROME	17	28.0	14	34.7	3	14.7
OTHER CHROMOSOMAL ANOMALIES	14	23.0	11	27.3	3	14.7
DRANK ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DURING PREGNANCY						
	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK & OTHER	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
DRINKING STATUS KNOWN	60,772	—	40,348	—	20,424	—
DRINKING STATUS UNKNOWN	115	—	71	—	44	—
DRANK	401	0.7	210	0.5	191	0.9
DID NOT DRINK	60,371	99.3	40,138	99.5	20,233	99.1

¹ Rate is per 1,000 live births in specified group. Caution should be exercised in using rates based on small live birth totals.

² Rate is per 100,000 live births in specified group. Caution should be exercised in using rates based on small live birth totals.

TABLE 18
RESIDENT BIRTHS REPORTING OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES AND RATES
BY TYPE OF PROCEDURE AND RACE OF MOTHER,
ALABAMA, 1992-1997

OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹
TOTAL	62,226	-	61,588	-	60,836	-	60,264	-	60,460	-	60,887	-
PROCEDURE STATUS KNOWN	62,046	-	61,400	-	60,644	-	60,064	-	60,306	-	60,830	-
PROCEDURE STATUS UNKNOWN	180	-	188	-	192	-	200	-	154	-	57	-
WHITE	40,144	-	39,848	-	39,579	-	39,660	-	40,142	-	40,419	-
PROCEDURE STATUS KNOWN	40,047	-	39,729	-	39,457	-	39,546	-	40,047	-	40,392	-
PROCEDURE STATUS UNKNOWN	97	-	119	-	122	-	114	-	95	-	27	-
BLACK AND OTHER	22,082	-	21,740	-	21,257	-	20,604	-	20,318	-	20,468	-
PROCEDURE STATUS KNOWN	21,999	-	21,671	-	21,187	-	20,518	-	20,259	-	20,438	-
PROCEDURE STATUS UNKNOWN	83	-	69	-	70	-	86	-	59	-	30	-
AMNIOCENTESIS	1,006	16.2	1,041	17.0	1,052	17.3	1,065	17.7	1,046	17.3	968	15.9
WHITE	787	19.7	823	20.7	820	20.8	819	20.7	803	20.1	774	19.2
BLACK AND OTHER	219	10.0	218	10.1	232	11.0	246	12.0	243	12.0	194	9.5
ELECTRONIC FETAL MONITORING	56,302	907.4	55,188	898.8	54,346	896.1	51,179	852.1	49,453	820.0	50,441	829.2
WHITE	36,620	914.4	35,815	901.5	35,543	900.8	33,717	852.6	32,701	816.6	33,574	831.2
BLACK AND OTHER	19,682	894.7	19,373	894.0	18,803	887.5	17,462	851.1	16,752	826.9	16,867	825.3
INDUCTION OF LABOR	5,152	83.0	5,642	91.9	6,516	107.4	7,794	129.8	9,250	153.4	11,694	192.2
WHITE	4,053	101.2	4,530	114.0	5,323	134.9	6,078	153.7	7,164	178.9	9,169	227.0
BLACK AND OTHER	1,099	50.0	1,112	51.3	1,193	56.3	1,716	83.6	2,086	103.0	2,525	123.5
STIMULATION OF LABOR	5,480	88.3	5,743	93.5	6,185	102.0	7,720	128.5	8,535	141.5	8,881	146.0
WHITE	4,180	104.4	4,370	110.0	4,769	120.9	5,630	142.4	6,224	155.4	6,290	155.7
BLACK AND OTHER	1,300	59.1	1,373	63.4	1,416	66.8	2,090	101.9	2,311	114.1	2,591	126.8
TOCOLYSIS	534	8.6	511	8.3	672	11.1	760	12.7	599	9.9	860	14.1
WHITE	412	10.3	369	9.3	493	12.5	539	13.6	463	11.6	644	15.9
BLACK AND OTHER	122	5.5	142	6.6	179	8.4	221	10.8	136	6.7	216	10.6
ULTRASOUND	43,250	697.1	43,534	709.0	44,990	741.9	45,533	758.1	45,413	753.0	45,373	745.9
WHITE	29,161	728.2	29,023	730.5	29,850	756.5	30,260	765.2	30,938	772.5	31,129	770.7
BLACK AND OTHER	14,089	640.4	14,511	669.6	15,140	714.6	15,273	744.4	14,475	714.5	14,244	696.9

¹Rate is per 1,000 live births for which obstetrical procedure data were known.

TABLE 19
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRTHS BY WEIGHT GAINED DURING
PREGNANCY AND RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1992-1997

WEIGHT GAIN DURING PREGNANCY	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	NUMBER	PERCENT ¹	NUMBER	PERCENT ¹	NUMBER	PERCENT ¹	NUMBER	PERCENT ¹	NUMBER	PERCENT ¹	NUMBER	PERCENT ¹
TOTAL	62,226	-	61,588	-	60,836	-	60,264	-	60,460	-	60,887	-
WEIGHT GAIN KNOWN	59,155	-	58,961	-	57,525	-	56,713	-	56,970	-	58,180	-
WEIGHT GAIN UNKNOWN	3,071	-	2,627	-	3,311	-	3,551	-	3,490	-	2,707	-
LESS THAN 16 POUNDS	7,299	12.3	7,551	12.8	7,250	12.6	7,459	13.2	7,922	13.9	8,313	14.3
16-20 POUNDS	6,900	11.7	6,810	11.6	6,917	12.0	6,810	12.0	6,854	12.0	6,783	11.7
21-25 POUNDS	8,976	15.2	9,030	15.3	8,721	15.2	8,545	15.1	8,317	14.6	8,214	14.1
26-30 POUNDS	11,250	19.0	11,111	18.8	10,804	18.8	10,581	18.7	10,662	18.7	10,531	18.1
31-35 POUNDS	8,050	13.6	7,943	13.5	7,693	13.4	7,501	13.2	7,475	13.1	7,366	12.7
36-40 POUNDS	7,125	12.0	7,086	12.0	6,702	11.7	6,711	11.8	6,831	12.0	7,134	12.3
41-45 POUNDS	3,575	6.0	3,549	6.0	3,465	6.0	3,329	5.9	3,291	5.8	3,528	6.1
46 POUNDS OR MORE	5,980	10.1	5,881	10.0	5,973	10.4	5,777	10.2	5,618	9.9	6,311	10.8
WHITE	40,144	-	39,848	-	39,579	-	39,660	-	40,142	-	40,419	-
WEIGHT GAIN KNOWN	38,607	-	38,427	-	37,827	-	37,665	-	38,159	-	39,163	-
WEIGHT GAIN UNKNOWN	1,537	-	1,421	-	1,752	-	1,995	-	1,983	-	1,256	-
LESS THAN 16 POUNDS	3,585	9.3	3,663	9.5	3,642	9.6	3,902	10.4	4,181	11.0	4,395	11.2
16-20 POUNDS	3,921	10.2	3,871	10.1	4,083	10.8	4,089	10.9	4,212	11.0	4,127	10.5
21-25 POUNDS	5,855	15.2	5,931	15.4	5,717	15.1	5,675	15.1	5,554	14.6	5,462	13.9
26-30 POUNDS	7,640	19.8	7,594	19.8	7,387	19.5	7,255	19.3	7,455	19.5	7,351	18.8
31-35 POUNDS	5,833	15.1	5,762	15.0	5,544	14.7	5,453	14.5	5,436	14.2	5,512	14.1
36-40 POUNDS	5,113	13.2	5,045	13.1	4,809	12.7	4,815	12.8	4,903	12.8	5,147	13.1
41-45 POUNDS	2,548	6.6	2,557	6.7	2,502	6.6	2,460	6.5	2,406	6.3	2,620	6.7
46 POUNDS OR MORE	4,112	10.7	4,004	10.4	4,143	11.0	4,016	10.7	4,012	10.5	4,549	11.6
BLACK AND OTHER	22,082	-	21,740	-	21,257	-	20,604	-	20,318	-	20,468	-
WEIGHT GAIN KNOWN	20,548	-	20,534	-	19,698	-	19,048	-	18,811	-	19,017	-
WEIGHT GAIN UNKNOWN	1,534	-	1,206	-	1,559	-	1,556	-	1,507	-	1,451	-
LESS THAN 16 POUNDS	3,714	18.1	3,888	18.9	3,608	18.3	3,557	18.7	3,741	19.9	3,918	20.6
16-20 POUNDS	2,979	14.5	2,939	14.3	2,834	14.4	2,721	14.3	2,642	14.0	2,656	14.0
21-25 POUNDS	3,121	15.2	3,099	15.1	3,004	15.3	2,870	15.1	2,763	14.7	2,752	14.5
26-30 POUNDS	3,610	17.6	3,517	17.1	3,417	17.3	3,326	17.5	3,207	17.0	3,180	16.7
31-35 POUNDS	2,217	10.8	2,181	10.6	2,149	10.9	2,048	10.8	2,039	10.8	1,854	9.7
36-40 POUNDS	2,012	9.8	2,041	9.9	1,893	9.6	1,896	10.0	1,928	10.2	1,987	10.4
41-45 POUNDS	1,027	5.0	992	4.8	963	4.9	889	4.6	885	4.7	908	4.8
46 POUNDS OR MORE	1,868	9.1	1,877	9.1	1,830	9.3	1,761	9.2	1,606	8.5	1,762	9.3

¹Includes only births for which weight gain by mother data were known.

TABLE 20
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RESIDENT BIRTHS BY METHOD OF DELIVERY
AND RACE OF MOTHER, ALABAMA, 1992-1997

METHOD OF DELIVERY	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	NUMBER	PERCENT ¹	NUMBER	PERCENT ¹	NUMBER	PERCENT ¹	NUMBER	PERCENT ¹	NUMBER	PERCENT ¹	NUMBER	PERCENT ¹
TOTAL	62,226	-	61,588	-	60,836	-	60,264	-	60,460	-	60,887	-
DELIVERY METHOD KNOWN	62,179	-	61,565	-	60,814	-	60,249	-	60,455	-	60,868	-
DELIVERY METHOD UNKNOWN	47	-	23	-	22	-	15	-	5	-	19	-
WHITE	40,144	-	39,848	-	39,579	-	39,660	-	40,142	-	40,419	-
DELIVERY METHOD KNOWN	40,115	-	39,833	-	39,565	-	39,650	-	40,139	-	40,407	-
DELIVERY METHOD UNKNOWN	29	-	15	-	14	-	10	-	3	-	12	-
BLACK AND OTHER	22,082	-	21,740	-	21,257	-	20,604	-	20,318	-	20,468	-
DELIVERY METHOD KNOWN	22,084	-	21,732	-	21,249	-	20,599	-	20,316	-	20,461	-
DELIVERY METHOD UNKNOWN	18	-	8	-	8	-	5	-	2	-	7	-
VAGINAL	45,284	72.8	44,718	72.6	45,171	74.3	44,584	74.0	44,597	73.8	44,477	73.1
WHITE	28,654	71.4	28,476	71.5	29,062	73.5	29,047	73.3	29,421	73.3	29,215	72.3
BLACK AND OTHER	16,630	75.4	16,242	74.7	16,109	75.8	15,537	75.4	15,176	74.7	15,262	74.6
VAGINAL AFTER C-SECTION	1,183	1.9	1,214	2.0	1,405	2.3	1,310	2.2	1,448	2.4	1,506	2.5
WHITE	766	1.9	819	2.1	946	2.4	873	2.2	961	2.4	1,004	2.5
BLACK AND OTHER	417	1.9	395	1.8	459	2.2	437	2.1	487	2.4	502	2.5
PRIMARY C-SECTION	9,959	16.0	9,826	16.0	9,091	14.9	9,107	15.1	9,118	15.1	9,333	15.3
WHITE	6,769	16.9	6,526	16.4	6,022	15.2	6,088	15.4	6,099	15.2	6,301	15.6
BLACK AND OTHER	3,190	14.5	3,300	15.2	3,069	14.4	3,019	14.7	3,019	14.9	3,032	14.8
REPEAT C-SECTION	5,552	8.9	5,535	9.0	5,091	8.4	5,025	8.3	5,047	8.3	5,274	8.7
WHITE	3,745	9.3	3,796	9.5	3,489	8.8	3,466	8.7	3,465	8.6	3,684	9.1
BLACK AND OTHER	1,807	8.2	1,739	8.0	1,602	7.5	1,559	7.6	1,582	7.8	1,590	7.8
ALL C-SECTION	15,511	24.9	15,361	25.0	14,182	23.3	14,132	23.5	14,165	23.4	14,607	24.0
WHITE	10,514	26.2	10,322	25.9	9,511	24.0	9,554	24.1	9,584	23.8	9,985	24.7
BLACK AND OTHER	4,997	22.6	5,039	23.2	4,671	22.0	4,578	22.2	4,601	22.6	4,622	22.6
FORCEPS	5,617	9.0	5,174	8.4	5,009	8.2	4,814	8.0	3,784	6.3	3,495	5.7
WHITE	4,694	11.7	4,260	10.7	4,108	10.4	3,863	9.7	3,101	7.7	2,843	7.0
BLACK AND OTHER	923	4.2	914	4.2	901	4.2	951	4.6	683	3.4	652	3.2
VACUUM	2,606	4.2	3,071	5.0	3,233	5.3	3,497	5.8	3,592	5.9	3,732	6.1
WHITE	1,905	4.7	2,204	5.5	2,295	5.8	2,506	6.3	2,565	6.4	2,681	6.6
BLACK AND OTHER	701	3.2	867	4.0	938	4.4	991	4.8	1,027	5.1	1,051	5.1

NOTE: Method of delivery totals and percentages will not sum to birth total since forceps and vacuum can be indicated along with a valid method. This table contains births by mother's residence.

Table 14, which contains similar information is by where the birth occurred.

¹Percent is based on births for which the method of delivery was known.

TABLE 21
RESIDENT BIRTHS, INFANT DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES
BY RACE OF CHILD AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1995-97

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			BLACK & OTHER		
	INFANT DEATHS 1995-97	BIRTHS 1995-97	INFANT MORTALITY RATE ¹	INFANT DEATHS 1995-97	BIRTHS 1995-97	INFANT MORTALITY RATE ¹	INFANT DEATHS 1995-97	BIRTHS 1995-97	INFANT MORTALITY RATE ¹
ALABAMA	1,805	181,611	9.9	915	120,221	7.6	890	61,390	14.5
Autauga	17	1,706	10.0	11	1,307	8.4	6	399	15.0
Baldwin	55	4,878	11.3	41	4,064	10.1	14	814	17.2
Barbour	5	1,073	4.7	—	453	—	5	620	8.1
Bibb	10	826	12.1	7	617	11.3	3	209	14.4
Blount	15	1,833	8.2	15	1,797	8.3	—	36	—
Bullock	6	506	11.9	3	77	39.0	3	429	7.0
Butler	4	889	4.5	—	408	—	4	481	8.3
Calhoun	50	4,739	10.6	36	3,522	10.2	14	1,217	11.5
Chambers	13	1,514	8.6	5	827	6.0	8	687	11.6
Cherokee	6	758	7.9	3	708	4.2	3	50	60.0
Chilton	13	1,466	8.9	10	1,264	7.9	3	202	14.9
Choctaw	6	685	8.8	5	365	13.7	1	320	3.1
Clarke	11	1,380	8.0	2	641	3.1	9	739	12.2
Clay	7	550	12.7	3	437	6.9	4	113	35.4
Cleburne	5	507	9.9	3	485	6.2	2	22	90.9
Coffee	23	1,678	13.7	14	1,232	11.4	9	446	20.2
Colbert	15	2,041	7.3	10	1,647	6.1	5	394	12.7
Conecuh	10	578	17.3	3	253	11.9	7	325	21.5
Coosa	6	397	15.1	2	219	9.1	4	178	22.5
Covington	8	1,488	5.4	5	1,174	4.3	3	314	9.6
Crenshaw	7	528	13.3	5	360	13.9	2	168	11.9
Cullman	19	2,786	6.8	19	2,749	6.9	—	37	—
Dale	26	2,291	11.3	15	1,668	9.0	11	623	17.7
Dallas	24	2,422	9.9	9	647	13.9	15	1,775	8.5
DeKalb	20	2,361	8.5	20	2,252	8.9	—	109	—
Elmore	18	2,515	7.2	12	1,854	6.5	6	661	9.1
Escambia	18	1,451	12.4	11	893	12.3	7	558	12.5
Etowah	44	3,978	11.1	27	3,165	8.5	17	813	20.9
Fayette	5	666	7.5	3	556	5.4	2	110	18.2
Franklin	7	1,209	5.8	6	1,138	5.3	1	71	14.1
Geneva	2	849	2.4	2	718	2.8	—	131	—
Greene	4	490	8.2	1	51	19.6	3	439	6.8
Hale	16	807	19.8	2	234	8.5	14	573	24.4
Henry	5	608	8.2	1	368	2.7	4	240	16.7
Houston	31	3,583	8.7	21	2,410	8.7	10	1,173	8.5
Jackson	17	1,983	8.6	15	1,851	8.1	2	132	15.2
Jefferson	311	27,690	11.2	99	14,830	6.7	212	12,860	16.5
Lamar	8	585	13.7	6	481	12.5	2	104	19.2
Lauderdale	26	3,112	8.4	19	2,710	7.0	7	402	17.4
Lawrence	10	1,268	7.9	6	1,066	5.6	4	202	19.8
Lee	27	4,091	6.6	17	2,745	6.2	10	1,346	7.4
Limestone	14	2,422	5.8	11	2,097	5.2	3	325	9.2
Lowndes	9	640	14.1	—	123	—	9	517	17.4
Macon	19	1,090	17.4	1	134	7.5	18	956	18.8
Madison	70	11,559	6.1	40	8,152	4.9	30	3,407	8.8
Marengo	9	1,042	8.6	1	403	2.5	8	639	12.5
Marion	9	1,045	8.6	9	1,001	9.0	—	44	—
Marshall	26	3,426	7.6	26	3,325	7.8	—	101	—
Mobile	225	18,542	12.1	94	10,519	8.9	131	8,023	16.3
Monroe	10	1,187	8.6	4	605	6.6	6	562	10.7
Montgomery	114	10,466	10.9	21	4,363	4.8	93	6,102	15.2
Morgan	41	4,302	9.5	30	3,662	8.2	11	640	17.2
Perry	9	592	15.2	4	126	31.7	5	466	10.7
Pickens	9	878	10.3	1	376	2.7	8	502	15.9
Pike	12	1,220	9.8	8	657	12.2	4	563	7.1
Randolph	9	867	10.4	6	608	9.9	3	259	11.6
Russell	25	2,092	12.0	12	1,197	10.0	13	895	14.5
St. Clair	18	2,308	7.8	14	2,092	6.7	4	216	18.5
Shelby	59	5,926	10.0	43	5,402	8.0	16	524	30.5
Sumter	8	744	10.8	1	148	6.8	7	596	11.7
Talladega	35	3,186	11.0	17	1,973	8.6	18	1,213	14.8
Tallapoosa	18	1,708	10.5	8	1,047	7.6	10	661	15.1
Tuscaloosa	71	6,438	11.0	32	3,892	8.2	39	2,546	15.3
Walker	37	2,887	12.8	31	2,622	11.8	6	265	22.6
Washington	6	739	8.1	1	456	2.2	5	283	17.7
Wilcox	8	683	11.7	1	128	7.8	7	555	12.6
Winston	5	878	5.7	5	870	5.7	—	8	—

¹Rate is per 1,000 live births in specified group. Caution should be exercised in using rates based on small live birth totals.

TABLE 22
RESIDENT BIRTHS, NEONATAL DEATHS AND NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES
BY RACE OF CHILD AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1995-1997

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			BLACK & OTHER		
	NEONATAL DEATHS 1995-97	BIRTHS 1995-97	NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES ¹	NEONATAL DEATHS 1995-97	BIRTHS 1995-97	NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES ¹	NEONATAL DEATHS 1995-97	BIRTHS 1995-97	NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES ¹
ALABAMA	1,176	181,611	6.5	579	120,221	4.8	597	61,390	9.7
Autauga	12	1,706	7.0	8	1,307	6.1	4	399	10.0
Baldwin	35	4,878	7.2	27	4,064	6.6	8	814	9.8
Barbour	4	1,073	3.7	—	453	—	4	620	6.5
Bibb	7	826	8.5	6	617	9.7	1	209	4.8
Blount	7	1,833	3.8	7	1,797	3.9	—	36	—
Bullock	4	506	7.9	2	77	26.0	2	429	4.7
Butler	3	889	3.4	—	408	—	3	481	6.2
Calhoun	32	4,739	6.8	22	3,522	6.2	10	1,217	8.2
Chambers	9	1,514	5.9	3	827	3.6	6	687	8.7
Cherokee	4	758	5.3	1	708	1.4	3	50	60.0
Chilton	9	1,466	6.1	6	1,264	4.7	3	202	14.9
Choctaw	4	685	5.8	4	365	11.0	—	320	—
Clarke	8	1,380	5.8	2	641	3.1	6	739	8.1
Clay	7	550	12.7	3	437	6.9	4	113	35.4
Cleburne	3	507	5.9	3	485	6.2	—	22	—
Coffee	17	1,678	10.1	11	1,232	8.9	6	446	13.5
Colbert	9	2,041	4.4	5	1,647	3.0	4	394	10.2
Conecuh	8	578	13.8	3	253	11.9	5	325	15.4
Coosa	2	397	5.0	—	219	—	2	178	11.2
Covington	4	1,488	2.7	2	1,174	1.7	2	314	6.4
Crenshaw	2	528	3.8	1	360	2.8	1	168	6.0
Culman	12	2,786	4.3	12	2,749	4.4	—	37	—
Dale	21	2,291	9.2	13	1,668	7.8	8	623	12.8
Dallas	7	2,422	2.9	2	647	3.1	5	1,775	2.8
DeKalb	11	2,361	4.7	11	2,252	4.9	—	109	—
Elmore	13	2,515	5.2	8	1,854	4.3	5	661	7.6
Escambia	13	1,451	9.0	8	893	9.0	5	558	9.0
Etowah	27	3,978	6.8	16	3,165	5.1	11	813	13.5
Fayette	3	666	4.5	2	556	3.6	1	110	9.1
Franklin	6	1,209	5.0	5	1,138	4.4	1	71	14.1
Geneva	1	849	1.2	1	718	1.4	—	131	—
Greene	2	490	4.1	—	51	—	2	439	4.6
Hale	10	807	12.4	2	234	8.5	8	573	14.0
Henry	4	608	6.8	1	368	2.7	3	240	12.5
Houston	22	3,583	6.1	13	2,410	5.4	9	1,173	7.7
Jackson	10	1,983	5.0	8	1,851	4.3	2	132	15.2
Jefferson	219	27,690	7.9	72	14,830	4.9	147	12,860	11.4
Lamar	8	585	13.7	6	481	12.5	2	104	19.2
Lauderdale	16	3,112	5.1	13	2,710	4.8	3	402	7.5
Lawrence	5	1,268	3.9	3	1,066	2.8	2	202	9.9
Lee	17	4,091	4.2	10	2,745	3.6	7	1,346	5.2
Limestone	7	2,422	2.9	4	2,097	1.9	3	325	9.2
Lowndes	7	640	10.9	—	123	—	7	517	13.5
Macon	10	1,090	9.2	—	134	—	10	956	10.5
Madison	45	11,559	3.9	28	8,152	3.4	17	3,407	5.0
Marengo	6	1,042	5.8	—	403	—	6	639	9.4
Marion	6	1,045	5.7	6	1,001	6.0	—	44	—
Marshall	13	3,426	3.8	13	3,325	3.9	—	101	—
Mobile	141	18,542	7.6	60	10,519	5.7	81	8,023	10.1
Monroe	7	1,167	6.0	3	605	5.0	4	562	7.1
Montgomery	78	10,465	7.5	15	4,363	3.4	63	6,102	10.3
Morgan	26	4,302	6.0	16	3,662	4.4	10	640	15.6
Perry	7	592	11.8	4	126	31.7	3	466	6.4
Pickens	5	878	5.7	—	376	—	5	502	10.0
Pike	9	1,220	7.4	5	657	7.6	4	563	7.1
Randolph	6	867	6.9	5	608	8.2	1	259	3.9
Russell	13	2,092	6.2	5	1,197	4.2	8	895	8.9
St. Clair	12	2,308	5.2	9	2,092	4.3	3	216	13.9
Shelby	32	5,926	5.4	22	5,402	4.1	10	524	19.1
Sumter	5	744	6.7	1	148	6.8	4	596	6.7
Talladega	26	3,186	8.2	12	1,973	6.1	14	1,213	11.5
Tallapoosa	13	1,708	7.6	6	1,047	5.7	7	661	10.6
Tuscaloosa	54	6,438	8.4	24	3,892	6.2	30	2,546	11.8
Walker	21	2,887	7.3	16	2,622	6.1	5	265	18.9
Washington	3	739	4.1	—	456	—	3	283	10.6
Wilcox	5	683	7.3	1	128	7.8	4	555	7.2
Winston	2	878	2.3	2	870	2.3	—	8	—

¹Rate is per 1,000 live births in specified group. Caution should be exercised in using rates based on small live birth totals.

TABLE 23
RESIDENT BIRTHS, POSTNEONATAL DEATHS AND POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY RATES
BY RACE OF CHILD AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1995-1997

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			BLACK & OTHER		
	POSTNEONATAL DEATHS 1995-97	BIRTHS 1995-97	POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY RATES ¹	POSTNEONATAL DEATHS 1995-97	BIRTHS 1995-97	POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY RATES ¹	POSTNEONATAL DEATHS 1995-97	BIRTHS 1995-97	POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY RATES ¹
TOTAL	629	181,611	3.5	336	120,221	2.8	293	61,390	4.8
Autauga	5	1,706	2.9	3	1,307	2.3	2	399	5.0
Baldwin	20	4,878	4.1	14	4,064	3.4	6	814	7.4
Barbour	1	1,073	0.9	—	453	—	1	620	1.6
Bibb	3	826	3.6	1	617	1.6	2	209	9.6
Blount	8	1,833	4.4	8	1,797	4.5	—	36	—
Bullock	2	506	4.0	1	77	13.0	1	429	2.3
Butler	1	889	1.1	—	408	—	1	481	2.1
Calhoun	18	4,739	3.8	14	3,522	4.0	4	1,217	3.3
Chambers	4	1,514	2.6	2	827	2.4	2	687	2.9
Cherokee	2	758	2.6	2	708	2.8	—	50	—
Chilton	4	1,466	2.7	4	1,264	3.2	—	202	—
Choctaw	2	685	2.9	1	365	2.7	1	320	3.1
Clarke	3	1,380	2.2	—	641	—	3	739	4.1
Clay	—	550	—	—	437	—	—	113	—
Cleburne	2	507	3.9	—	485	—	2	22	90.9
Coffee	6	1,678	3.6	3	1,232	2.4	3	446	6.7
Colbert	6	2,041	2.9	5	1,647	3.0	1	394	2.5
Conecuh	2	578	3.5	—	253	—	2	325	6.2
Coosa	4	397	10.1	2	219	9.1	2	178	11.2
Covington	4	1,488	2.7	3	1,174	2.6	1	314	3.2
Crenshaw	5	528	9.5	4	360	11.1	1	188	6.0
Cullman	7	2,786	2.5	7	2,749	2.5	—	37	—
Dale	5	2,291	2.2	2	1,668	1.2	3	623	4.8
Dallas	17	2,422	7.0	7	647	10.8	10	1,775	5.6
DeKalb	9	2,361	3.8	9	2,252	4.0	—	109	—
Elmore	5	2,515	2.0	4	1,854	2.2	1	661	1.5
Escambia	5	1,451	3.4	3	893	3.4	2	558	3.6
Etowah	17	3,978	4.3	11	3,165	3.5	6	813	7.4
Fayette	2	866	3.0	1	556	1.8	1	110	9.1
Franklin	1	1,209	0.8	1	1,138	0.9	—	71	—
Geneva	1	849	1.2	1	718	1.4	—	131	—
Greene	2	490	4.1	1	51	19.6	1	439	2.3
Hale	6	807	7.4	—	234	—	6	573	10.5
Henry	1	608	1.6	—	368	—	1	240	4.2
Houston	9	3,583	2.5	8	2,410	3.3	1	1,173	0.9
Jackson	7	1,983	3.5	7	1,851	3.8	—	132	—
Jefferson	92	27,690	3.3	27	14,830	1.8	65	12,860	5.1
Lamar	—	585	—	—	481	—	—	104	—
Lauderdale	10	3,112	3.2	6	2,710	2.2	4	402	10.0
Lawrence	5	1,268	3.9	3	1,066	2.8	2	202	9.9
Lee	10	4,091	2.4	7	2,745	2.6	3	1,346	2.2
Limestone	7	2,422	2.9	7	2,097	3.3	—	325	—
Lowndes	2	640	3.1	—	123	—	2	517	3.9
Macon	9	1,090	8.3	1	134	7.5	8	956	8.4
Madison	25	11,559	2.2	12	8,152	1.5	13	3,407	3.8
Marengo	3	1,042	2.9	1	403	2.5	2	639	3.1
Marion	3	1,045	2.9	3	1,001	3.0	—	44	—
Marshall	13	3,426	3.8	13	3,325	3.9	—	101	—
Mobile	84	18,542	4.5	34	10,519	3.2	50	8,023	6.2
Monroe	3	1,167	2.6	1	605	1.7	2	562	3.6
Montgomery	36	10,465	3.4	6	4,363	1.4	30	6,102	4.9
Morgan	15	4,302	3.5	14	3,662	3.8	1	640	1.6
Perry	2	592	3.4	—	126	—	2	466	4.3
Pickens	4	878	4.6	1	376	2.7	3	502	6.0
Pike	3	1,220	2.5	3	657	4.6	—	563	—
Randolph	3	867	3.5	1	608	1.6	2	259	7.7
Russell	12	2,092	5.7	7	1,197	5.8	5	895	5.6
St. Clair	6	2,308	2.6	5	2,092	2.4	1	216	4.6
Shelby	27	5,926	4.6	21	5,402	3.9	6	524	11.5
Sumter	3	744	4.0	—	148	—	3	596	5.0
Talladega	9	3,186	2.8	5	1,973	2.5	4	1,213	3.3
Tallapoosa	5	1,708	2.9	2	1,047	1.9	3	661	4.5
Tuscaloosa	17	6,438	2.6	8	3,892	2.1	9	2,546	3.5
Walker	16	2,887	5.5	15	2,622	5.7	1	265	3.8
Washington	3	739	4.1	1	456	2.2	2	283	7.1
Wilcox	3	683	4.4	—	128	—	3	555	5.4
Winston	3	878	3.4	3	870	3.4	—	8	—

¹Rate is per 1,000 live births in specified group. Caution should be exercised in using rates based on small live birth totals.

TABLE 24
PERINATAL DELIVERIES, PERINATAL DEATHS AND PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES
BY RACE AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1995-1997

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			BLACK AND OTHER		
	PERINATAL DELIVERIES	PERINATAL DEATHS ¹	RATE ²	PERINATAL DELIVERIES	PERINATAL DEATHS ¹	RATE ²	PERINATAL DELIVERIES	PERINATAL DEATHS ¹	RATE ²
TOTAL	182,436	1,738	9.5	120,660	887	7.4	61,776	851	13.8
Autauga	1,712	13	7.6	1,309	6	4.6	403	7	17.4
Baldwin	4,893	40	8.2	4,075	31	7.6	818	9	11.0
Barbour	1,081	11	10.2	457	4	8.8	624	7	11.2
Bibb	830	11	13.3	621	10	16.1	209	1	4.8
Blount	1,839	13	7.1	1,803	13	7.2	36	—	—
Bullock	512	8	15.6	78	3	38.5	434	5	11.5
Butler	893	6	6.7	409	1	2.4	484	5	10.3
Calhoun	4,771	57	11.9	3,546	40	11.3	1,225	17	13.9
Chambers	1,526	18	11.8	836	12	14.4	690	6	8.7
Cherokee	765	9	11.8	715	7	9.8	50	2	40.0
Chilton	1,470	11	7.5	1,267	7	5.5	203	4	19.7
Choctaw	691	10	14.5	367	6	16.3	324	4	12.3
Clarke	1,389	14	10.1	645	5	7.8	744	9	12.1
Clay	552	7	12.7	439	4	9.1	113	3	26.5
Cleburne	509	4	7.9	487	4	8.2	22	—	—
Coffee	1,682	19	11.3	1,233	11	8.9	449	8	17.8
Colbert	2,046	12	5.9	1,651	9	5.5	395	3	7.6
Conecuh	579	9	15.5	254	4	15.7	325	5	15.4
Coosa	398	2	5.0	220	1	4.5	178	1	5.6
Covington	1,491	7	4.7	1,176	4	3.4	315	3	9.5
Crenshaw	529	3	5.7	361	2	5.5	168	1	6.0
Cullman	2,798	18	6.4	2,761	18	6.5	37	—	—
Dale	2,311	37	16.0	1,681	24	14.3	630	13	20.6
Dallas	2,439	22	9.0	650	4	6.2	1,789	18	10.1
DeKalb	2,376	26	10.9	2,265	24	10.6	111	2	18.0
Elmore	2,528	24	9.5	1,863	16	8.6	665	8	12.0
Escambia	1,456	18	12.4	895	10	11.2	561	8	14.3
Etowah	3,996	41	10.3	3,181	31	9.7	815	10	12.3
Fayette	667	1	1.5	557	1	1.8	110	—	—
Franklin	1,213	9	7.4	1,142	9	7.9	71	—	—
Geneva	856	7	8.2	724	6	8.3	132	1	7.6
Greene	490	1	2.0	51	—	—	439	1	2.3
Hale	810	12	14.8	234	2	8.5	576	10	17.4
Henry	612	8	13.1	370	3	8.1	242	5	20.7
Houston	3,598	30	8.3	2,417	15	6.2	1,181	15	12.7
Jackson	1,989	16	8.0	1,856	13	7.0	133	3	22.6
Jefferson	27,825	312	11.2	14,894	122	8.2	12,931	190	14.7
Lamar	586	6	10.2	481	4	8.3	105	2	19.0
Lauderdale	3,126	27	8.6	2,721	23	8.5	405	4	9.9
Lawrence	1,270	4	3.1	1,068	3	2.8	202	1	5.0
Lee	4,106	25	6.1	2,756	16	5.8	1,350	9	6.7
Limestone	2,430	13	5.3	2,104	10	4.8	326	3	9.2
Lowndes	644	10	15.5	123	—	—	521	10	19.2
Macon	1,095	15	13.7	134	—	—	961	15	15.6
Madison	11,602	72	6.2	8,174	40	4.9	3,428	32	9.3
Marengo	1,046	7	6.7	404	1	2.5	642	6	9.3
Marion	1,051	12	11.4	1,007	12	11.9	44	—	—
Marshall	3,444	25	7.3	3,341	23	6.9	103	2	19.4
Mobile	18,624	194	10.4	10,553	82	7.8	8,071	112	13.9
Monroe	1,171	9	7.7	605	2	3.3	566	7	12.4
Montgomery	10,529	123	11.7	4,373	21	4.8	6,156	102	16.6
Morgan	4,314	32	7.4	3,668	17	4.6	646	15	23.2
Perry	601	16	26.6	128	6	46.9	473	10	21.1
Pickens	882	7	7.9	376	—	—	506	7	13.8
Pike	1,229	14	11.4	659	4	6.1	570	10	17.5
Randolph	868	6	6.9	609	5	8.2	259	1	3.9
Russell	2,102	19	9.0	1,202	8	6.7	900	11	12.2
St. Clair	2,311	13	5.6	2,095	11	5.3	216	2	9.3
Shelby	5,939	35	5.9	5,412	23	4.2	527	12	22.8
Sumter	748	8	10.7	148	1	6.8	600	7	11.7
Talladega	3,208	40	12.5	1,983	18	9.1	1,225	22	18.0
Tallapoosa	1,717	19	11.1	1,051	8	7.6	666	11	16.5
Tuscaloosa	6,458	68	10.5	3,900	30	7.7	2,558	38	14.9
Walker	2,895	26	9.0	2,629	22	8.4	266	4	15.0
Washington	747	10	13.4	462	6	13.0	285	4	14.0
Wilcox	688	10	14.5	129	2	15.5	559	8	14.3
Winston	883	7	7.9	875	7	8.0	8	—	—

¹Perinatal deaths include fetal deaths of 28 or more weeks gestation plus infant deaths less than seven days of age.

²Rate is per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths of 28 or more weeks gestation. Caution should be exercised in using rates based on small perinatal delivery totals. Infant deaths are by race of decedent. Fetal deaths and live births are by race of mother.

TABLE 25
RESIDENT BIRTHS, FETAL DEATHS AND FETAL MORTALITY RATIOS
BY RACE OF MOTHER AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, ALABAMA, 1995-1997

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			BLACK AND OTHER		
	FETAL DEATHS 1995-97	BIRTHS 1995-97	FETAL MORTALITY RATIO ¹	FETAL DEATHS 1995-97	BIRTHS 1995-97	FETAL MORTALITY RATIO ¹	FETAL DEATHS 1995-97	BIRTHS 1995-97	FETAL MORTALITY RATIO ¹
TOTAL	1,659	181,611	9.1	796	120,221	6.6	863	61,390	14.1
Autauga	10	1,706	5.9	4	1,307	3.1	6	399	15.0
Baldwin	28	4,878	5.7	22	4,064	5.4	6	814	7.4
Barbour	13	1,073	12.1	5	453	11.0	8	620	12.9
Bibb	8	826	9.7	7	617	11.3	1	209	4.8
Blount	11	1,833	6.0	11	1,797	6.1	—	36	—
Bullock	10	506	19.8	1	77	13.0	9	429	21.0
Butler	9	889	10.1	2	408	4.9	7	481	14.6
Calhoun	57	4,739	12.0	37	3,522	10.5	20	1,217	16.4
Chambers	18	1,514	11.9	11	827	13.3	7	687	10.2
Cherokee	10	758	13.2	9	708	12.7	1	50	20.0
Chilton	7	1,466	4.8	5	1,264	4.0	2	202	9.9
Choctaw	10	685	14.6	2	365	5.5	8	320	25.0
Clarke	17	1,380	12.3	7	641	10.9	10	739	13.5
Clay	3	550	5.5	3	437	6.9	—	113	—
Cleburne	3	507	5.9	3	485	6.2	—	22	—
Coffee	13	1,678	7.7	4	1,232	3.2	9	446	20.2
Colbert	17	2,041	8.3	9	1,647	5.5	8	394	20.3
Conecuh	5	578	8.7	3	253	11.9	2	325	6.2
Coosa	5	397	12.6	4	219	18.3	1	178	5.6
Covington	6	1,488	4.0	3	1,174	2.6	3	314	9.6
Crenshaw	3	528	5.7	1	360	2.8	2	168	11.9
Cullman	20	2,786	7.2	20	2,749	7.3	—	37	—
Dale	38	2,291	16.6	22	1,668	13.2	16	623	25.7
Dallas	46	2,422	19.0	6	647	9.3	40	1,775	22.5
DeKalb	17	2,361	7.2	15	2,252	6.7	2	109	18.3
Elmore	19	2,515	7.6	13	1,854	7.0	6	661	9.1
Escambia	11	1,451	7.6	2	893	2.2	9	558	16.1
Etowah	37	3,978	9.3	29	3,165	9.2	8	813	9.8
Fayette	4	666	6.0	3	556	5.4	1	110	9.1
Franklin	7	1,209	5.8	7	1,138	6.2	—	71	—
Geneva	8	849	9.4	7	718	9.7	1	131	7.6
Greene	2	490	4.1	—	51	—	2	439	4.6
Hale	7	807	8.7	—	234	—	7	573	12.2
Henry	8	608	13.2	3	368	8.2	5	240	20.8
Houston	30	3,583	8.4	12	2,410	5.0	18	1,173	15.3
Jackson	17	1,983	8.6	16	1,851	8.6	1	132	7.6
Jefferson	257	27,690	9.3	101	14,830	6.8	156	12,860	12.1
Lamar	3	585	5.1	2	481	4.2	1	104	9.6
Lauderdale	33	3,112	10.6	25	2,710	9.2	8	402	19.9
Lawrence	8	1,268	6.3	7	1,066	6.6	1	202	5.0
Lee	34	4,091	8.3	20	2,745	7.3	14	1,346	10.4
Limestone	14	2,422	5.8	12	2,097	5.7	2	325	6.2
Lowndes	12	640	18.8	1	123	8.1	11	517	21.3
Macon	12	1,090	11.0	—	134	—	12	956	12.6
Madison	110	11,559	9.5	53	8,152	6.5	57	3,407	16.7
Marengo	8	1,042	7.7	3	403	7.4	5	639	7.8
Marion	9	1,045	8.6	9	1,001	9.0	—	44	—
Marshall	27	3,426	7.9	25	3,325	7.5	2	101	19.8
Mobile	157	18,542	8.5	60	10,519	5.7	97	8,023	12.1
Monroe	7	1,167	6.0	1	605	1.7	6	562	10.7
Montgomery	127	10,465	12.1	23	4,363	5.3	104	6,102	17.0
Morgan	28	4,302	6.5	17	3,662	4.6	11	640	17.2
Perry	15	592	25.3	3	126	23.8	12	466	25.8
Pickens	11	878	12.5	2	376	5.3	9	502	17.9
Pike	13	1,220	10.7	3	657	4.6	10	563	17.8
Randolph	9	867	10.4	6	608	9.9	3	259	11.6
Russell	17	2,092	8.1	8	1,197	6.7	9	895	10.1
St. Clair	8	2,308	3.5	8	2,092	3.8	—	216	—
Shelby	31	5,926	5.2	24	5,402	4.4	7	524	13.4
Sumter	6	744	8.1	1	148	6.8	5	596	8.4
Talladega	50	3,186	15.7	18	1,973	9.1	32	1,213	26.4
Tallapoosa	22	1,708	12.9	10	1,047	9.6	12	661	18.2
Tuscaloosa	48	6,438	7.5	18	3,892	4.6	30	2,546	11.8
Walker	17	2,887	5.9	15	2,622	5.7	2	265	7.5
Washington	15	739	20.3	6	456	13.2	9	283	31.8
Wilcox	11	683	16.1	1	128	7.8	10	555	18.0
Winston	6	878	6.8	6	870	6.9	—	8	—

¹Ratio is per 1,000 live births in specified group. Caution should be exercised in using ratios derived from small live birth totals.

TABLE 26a
DEATHS BY LEADING CAUSES AND DEATH RATES FOR
ALL RESIDENTS AGED 1-19 YEARS BY AGE GROUP
AND SEX, ALABAMA, 1997

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹
1-4 YEARS						
ACCIDENTS (800-949)	52	21.3	35	27.9	17	14.2
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	8	3.3	5	4.0	3	2.5
HOMICIDE (960-978)	6	2.5	5	4.0	1	0.8
HEART DISEASE (390-398, 402, 404-429)	5	2.0	2	1.6	3	2.5
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	4	1.6	1	0.8	3	2.5
CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD (760-779)	3	1.2	2	1.6	1	0.8
5-14 YEARS						
ACCIDENTS (800-949)	88	15.1	56	18.7	32	11.3
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	19	3.3	11	3.7	8	2.8
HOMICIDE (960-978)	14	2.4	6	2.0	8	2.8
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	11	1.9	7	2.3	4	1.4
HEART DISEASE (390-398, 402, 404-429)	9	1.5	3	1.0	6	2.1
15-19 YEARS						
ACCIDENTS (800-949)	162	54.4	113	74.6	49	33.5
HOMICIDE (960-978)	55	18.5	48	31.7	7	4.8
SUICIDE (950-959)	25	8.4	21	13.9	4	2.7
HEART DISEASE (390-398, 402, 404-429)	11	3.7	8	5.3	3	2.1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	10	3.4	4	2.6	6	4.1
1-19 YEARS						
ACCIDENTS (800-949)	302	26.8	204	35.4	98	17.8
HOMICIDE (960-978)	75	6.7	59	10.2	16	2.9
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	33	2.9	16	2.8	17	3.1
SUICIDE (950-959)	28	2.5	23	4.0	5	0.9
HEART DISEASE (390-398, 402, 404-429)	25	2.2	13	2.3	12	2.2
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	21	1.9	14	2.4	7	1.3

¹ Rate is per 100,000 population.

TABLE 26b
DEATHS BY LEADING CAUSES AND DEATH RATES FOR
WHITE RESIDENTS AGED 1-19 YEARS BY AGE GROUP
AND SEX, ALABAMA, 1997

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹
1-4 YEARS						
ACCIDENTS (800-949)	32	20.3	24	29.6	8	10.5
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	5	3.2	3	3.7	2	2.6
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	4	2.5	1	1.2	3	3.9
HOMICIDE (960-978)	3	1.9	3	3.7	—	—
HEART DISEASE (390-398, 402, 404-429)	3	1.9	—	—	3	3.9
5-14 YEARS						
ACCIDENTS (800-949)	63	16.1	39	19.3	24	12.7
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	14	3.6	10	5.0	4	2.1
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	6	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.6
HEART DISEASE (390-398, 402, 404-429)	6	1.5	1	0.5	5	2.7
HOMICIDE (960-978)	6	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.6
SUICIDE (950-959)	3	0.8	2	1.0	1	0.5
15-19 YEARS						
ACCIDENTS (800-949)	134	68.5	95	94.6	39	41.0
SUICIDE (950-959)	19	9.7	16	15.9	3	3.2
HOMICIDE (960-978)	10	5.1	6	6.0	4	4.2
HEART DISEASE (390-398, 402, 404-429)	6	3.1	3	3.0	3	3.2
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	5	2.6	2	2.0	3	3.2
1-19 YEARS						
ACCIDENTS (800-949)	229	30.8	158	41.2	71	19.7
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	23	3.1	13	3.4	10	2.8
SUICIDE (950-959)	22	3.0	18	4.7	4	1.1
HOMICIDE (960-978)	19	2.6	12	3.1	7	1.9
HEART DISEASE (390-398, 402, 404-429)	15	2.0	4	1.0	11	3.1
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	12	1.6	7	1.8	5	1.4

¹ Rate is per 100,000 population.

TABLE 26c
DEATHS BY LEADING CAUSES AND DEATH RATES FOR
BLACK AND OTHER RESIDENTS AGED 1-19 YEARS BY AGE GROUP
AND SEX, ALABAMA, 1997

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹
1-4 YEARS						
ACCIDENTS (800-949)	20	22.9	11	24.9	9	20.9
HOMICIDE (960-978)	3	3.4	2	4.5	1	2.3
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	3	3.4	2	4.5	1	2.3
HEART DISEASE (390-398, 402, 404-429)	2	2.3	2	4.5	—	—
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE AND ALLIED CONDITIONS (490-496)	2	2.3	2	4.5	—	—
ANEMIAS (280-285)	2	2.3	1	2.3	1	2.3
CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD (760-779)	2	2.3	2	4.5	—	—
5-14 YEARS						
ACCIDENTS (800-949)	25	12.9	17	17.4	8	8.4
HOMICIDE (960-978)	8	4.1	3	3.1	5	5.2
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	5	2.6	1	1.0	4	4.2
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	5	2.6	4	4.1	1	1.0
HEART DISEASE (390-398, 402, 404-429)	3	1.6	2	2.0	1	1.0
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE AND ALLIED CONDITIONS (490-496)	3	1.6	1	1.0	2	2.1
15-19 YEARS						
HOMICIDE (960-978)	45	44.1	42	82.4	3	5.9
ACCIDENTS (800-949)	28	27.4	18	35.3	10	19.6
SUICIDE (950-959)	6	5.9	5	9.8	1	2.0
HEART DISEASE (390-398, 402, 404-429)	5	4.9	5	9.8	—	—
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	5	4.9	2	3.9	3	5.9
1-19 YEARS						
ACCIDENTS (800-949)	73	19.1	46	23.9	27	14.2
HOMICIDE (960-978)	56	14.6	47	24.4	9	4.7
HEART DISEASE (390-398, 402, 404-429)	10	2.6	9	4.7	1	0.5
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208)	10	2.6	3	1.6	7	3.7
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES (740-759)	9	2.4	7	3.6	2	1.1
SUICIDE (950-959)	6	1.6	5	2.6	1	0.5

¹ Rate is per 100,000 population.

TABLE 27
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND RATES¹ BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, RACE AND AGE GROUP
FOR RESIDENTS AGED 1-19 YEARS, ALABAMA, 1997

CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD-9 CODES)	AGE 1-19					
	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK AND OTHER	
	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹
Motor Vehicle (810-825)	214	19.0	169	22.7	45	11.8
Drowning (830, 832, 910)	28	2.5	19	2.6	9	2.4
Fire and Flames (890-899)	16	1.4	10	1.3	60	1.6
Poisoning (850-869)	9	0.8	6	0.8	3	0.8
Firearms (922)	9	0.8	6	0.8	3	0.8
Suffocation (911-913)	5	0.4	3	0.4	2	0.5
Falls (880-888)	2	0.2	2	0.3	—	—
WHITE MALE						
CAUSE OF DEATH	1-4 YEARS		5-14 YEARS		15-19 YEARS	
	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹
Motor Vehicle (810-825)	11	13.6	20	9.9	79	78.7
Drowning (830, 832, 910)	7	8.6	4	2.0	5	5.0
Fire and Flames (890-899)	3	3.7	3	1.5	1	1.0
Poisoning (850-869)	—	—	2	1.0	3	3.0
Firearms (922)	—	—	3	1.5	3	3.0
Suffocation (911-913)	—	—	2	1.0	1	1.0
Falls (880-888)	1	1.2	—	—	1	1.0
BLACK AND OTHER MALE						
CAUSE OF DEATH	1-4 YEARS		5-14 YEARS		15-19 YEARS	
	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹
Motor Vehicle (810-825)	6	13.6	11	11.3	12	23.5
Drowning (830, 832, 910)	1	2.3	5	5.1	3	5.9
Fire and Flames (890-899)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisoning (850-869)	2	4.5	—	—	—	—
Firearms (922)	—	—	—	—	2	3.9
Suffocation (911-913)	1	2.3	—	—	—	—
Falls (880-888)	—	—	—	—	—	—
WHITE FEMALE						
CAUSE OF DEATH	1-4 YEARS		5-14 YEARS		15-19 YEARS	
	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹
Motor Vehicle (810-825)	4	5.2	18	9.5	37	38.9
Drowning (830, 832, 910)	1	1.3	2	1.1	—	—
Fire and Flames (890-899)	1	1.3	2	1.1	—	—
Poisoning (850-869)	—	—	—	—	1	1.1
Firearms (922)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (911-913)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falls (880-888)	—	—	—	—	—	—
BLACK AND OTHER FEMALE						
CAUSE OF DEATH	1-4 YEARS		5-14 YEARS		15-19 YEARS	
	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹	NUMBER	RATE ¹
Motor Vehicle (810-825)	3	7.0	4	4.2	9	17.6
Drowning (830, 832, 910)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire and Flames (890-899)	3	7.0	2	2.1	1	2.0
Poisoning (850-869)	1	2.3	—	—	—	—
Firearms (922)	—	—	1	1.0	—	—
Suffocation (911-913)	—	—	1	1.0	—	—
Falls (880-888)	—	—	—	—	—	—

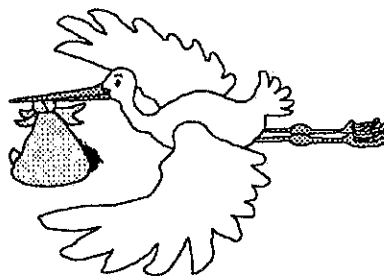
¹ Rate is per 100,000 population.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DEFINITIONS

AND

FORMULAS



TECHNICAL NOTES

COMPLETENESS OF DATA

At the present time birth registration in Alabama is believed to be close to 100 percent complete. The completeness of birth registration was last tested in 1950, at which time it was found to be 95.9 percent complete. For births occurring in hospitals, registration completeness was found to be 99.6 percent. The Center for Health Statistics receives a monthly listing of births occurring at all Alabama hospitals which is used in verifying birth registration. In addition, other activities such as the linkage of birth and death certificates for infant mortality analysis help assure that births more likely to go unrecorded are registered.

Death registration in Alabama is also believed to be close to 100 percent complete. While no completeness of death registration test has been conducted, several activities are conducted by the Center for Health Statistics to assure that events more likely to go unrecorded do get registered. Monthly listing of all deaths occurring in Alabama's hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and hospices are received to verify death registration. In addition, a monthly surveillance of all infants born with extremely high risk factors is conducted to assure accuracy of reporting and death registration completeness.

Registration of fetal deaths is required by Alabama law only when the gestation period was 20 weeks or more. Since not all fetal deaths are medically attended, some may not be recognized as fetal deaths. Consequently, there may be some under registration of these deaths. Evidence tends to indicate that fetal death reporting may be more complete in metropolitan counties.

The first abortion reporting required in Alabama was authorized by the Parental Consent Act and applied only to women under age 18. This reporting was initiated in September 1987. It was not until January 1, 1993 that the reporting of all abortions was required by Alabama law. No test of reporting completeness has been conducted. However, a comparison of institutions reporting was made in 1988 with the Division of Reproductive Health in the Centers for Disease Control which also collects abortion data. Institutions which were not aware of reporting requirements were contacted and reporting was initiated at that time.

Not all abortions occurring in other states involving Alabama residents are being reported to the Center for Health Statistics, with Florida being

the main concern. Florida does not have a procedure for reporting Alabama resident abortions to the Center for Health Statistics.

It is recognized that some vital events certificates or reports were filed after the final tabulations; however, the number is insignificant.

A cooperative agreement between states and territories of the United States and provinces and territories of Canada allows inclusion of out of state births, deaths, fetal deaths and abortions involving Alabama residents in Alabama resident totals. Annual comparisons are made to assure that this reporting is consistent.

QUALITY OF DATA

Every precaution is taken to minimize errors in the raw data during the process of completion and filing. Documents filed with the Center for Health Statistics are visually checked for completeness and returned if found to be incomplete or improperly completed.

Prior to coding, each document is edited for consistency and completeness. Selected data items are verified before computer entry. Following computer entry, data items are subjected to numerous validity and consistency edits with corrective actions being taken as required.

CAUSE OF DEATH

All causes of death are coded in accordance with the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, (ICD)*. The ninth revision was first used for cause of death classification on January 1, 1979.

The cause of death coded is the "underlying cause" using established nosological rules and death certificate information. The "underlying cause" is defined as that cause deemed responsible for the sequence of morbid events leading directly to death.

Specific causes of death, which are included in the "Leading Causes of Death" section, are those listed in the "List of 72 Selected Causes" maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics and published in various mortality publications produced by that agency.

Groupings by ICD code for accidental death by type of accident in the "Accidental Death" section are presented below. Caution should be

exercised in comparing this data to similar subject data since the classification of deaths by type of accident tend to vary between statistical publications in the classification of specific accident types. In addition, the specific ICD codes used for these classifications may vary between publications.

<u>TYPE OF ACCIDENT</u>	<u>ICD CODE(S)</u>
Railway	E800-E807
Motor Vehicle	E810-E825
Drowning	E830, E832, E910
Air/Space Transport	E840-E845
Poisoning	E850-E869
Falls	E880-E888
Fire and Flames	E890-E899
Storms and Floods	E908
Suffocation	E911-E913
Firearms	E922
Electrocution	E925
Other Accidents	E800-E949 less those listed above

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA BY PLACE

Vital events data presented in this publication are classified by "place of occurrence" or by "place of residence". Data classified by "place of occurrence" are statistically counted according to the geographic location where the event occurred regardless of residence. Data classified according to "place of residence" are statistically counted according to the usual residence of the mother in the case of a birth, fetal death, or abortion, and the usual residence of the decedent in the case of death, without regard to the geographic location where the event occurred.

COMMON CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR HOSPITALS

A method to classify hospitals with regard to the level of perinatal care that the hospital can provide was developed by the Regional Network for Data Management and Utilization (RNDMU). RNDMU is a project, managed by the University of North Carolina, which produces a data book for the Southeastern states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. This book contains comparable information for use in evaluating perinatal and family planning programs. Four categories were developed: Category A - teaching hospitals with a full-time neonatologist, a neonatal intensive care unit, and a freestanding obstetric/pediatric program; Category B - non-teaching hospitals with a full-time neonatologist, a neonatal intensive care unit, and two obstetricians; Category C - hospitals with two pediatricians and two obstetricians;

Category D - hospitals not previously classified. Hospitals which fall into Category A or B are considered capable of providing the appropriate level of perinatal care for high risk infants. The indicator using this classification, the percent of low or very low weight live births occurring in or transferred to Category A or B hospitals, is a measure of referral and transfer of infants prenatally, i.e., perinatal regionalization. This indicator must be interpreted with caution in border counties where women cross state lines to deliver their babies. Because these births occurred in out-of-state hospitals, they are not classified in this report. Therefore, low or very low weight live births to Alabama residents that occurred in another state are not included in the numerator or denominator of this indicator.

ESTIMATED POPULATION

The estimated populations used in this report were produced using data from Population Projections for Alabama Counties published by the Alabama State Data Center, Center for Business and Economic Research, University of Alabama. This information is published by 5-year age group. Where 5-year age groups were subdivided to obtain other age groupings, it was assumed that the single year of age groups were equally distributed in the 5-year age group.

RACE

Certificates which include race classifications are generally coded using nine racial categories. However, for reporting purposes, two categories are utilized. "White" includes Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cajun, Creole and other Caucasian. The "black and other" racial group includes Black, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, other Asian or Pacific Islander, or mixtures of white and other races.

According to the 1990 Census of Population for Alabama, the "black and other" racial group as presented in this publication can be assumed to consist of 95.9 percent Black, 1.5 percent American Indian, 0.4 percent Asian Indian, 0.3 percent Korean, 0.4 percent Chinese, 0.2 percent Japanese, 0.2 percent Vietnamese, 0.2 percent Filipino, and 0.9 percent all other non-white races.

Traditionally, perinatal indicators have been reported using the race of the child. A change is underway nationally to report indicators using the race of the mother where it is available. In this report, deaths are reported using the race of the child. All data from the birth certificate and fetal

death reports are reported using race of the mother.

HANDLING OF UNKNOWNNS

Items which are reported as "unknown" or for which no response was provided are not statistically distributed into the frequency distribution. Rather, these items are shown as "unknown" in this publication.

The only exceptions to this rule are for race and sex. There are very few instances in which a race cannot be determined. However, when this does occur the race is considered "white" for reporting purposes. If sex cannot be determined, the sex is considered male if the day of birth is odd and female if the day of birth is even.

STATISTICAL RATE LIMITATIONS

All statistics are subject to chance variation. Such random variation in a large universe of data has little effect on the quality or usefulness of the data. However, random variation occurring when the number of events is limited or when the population on which the rate is predicated is small may produce rates which are correct but of limited value for application purposes.

In this report rates are given even when there were few occurrences of a particular vital event. Warnings are issued in table footnotes when rates may be unstable.

A second limitation involves rates calculated using small population bases. In this report such rates are published, but are denoted by an "*" and population base limitations are noted in the table footnotes.

Rates which are subject to these limitations are accurate, but would not be stable for use in certain statistical procedures, especially time analysis.

DEFINITIONS

ABORTION — In this publication, the terms *abortion* and *induced termination of pregnancy* are used synonymously.

BIRTH INTERVAL — The period from the date of the current birth to the date of the last termination of pregnancy, live birth or otherwise.

CAUSE OF DEATH — The cause of death presented in this publication is the "underlying cause" which is defined as the cause deemed responsible for the sequence of morbid events leading directly to death. Deaths, by cause, are

classified according to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*, following instructions established by the National Center for Health Statistics.

CLASS A HOSPITAL — A teaching hospital with a full-time neonatologist, a neonatal intensive care unit, and freestanding obstetric and pediatric training programs.

CLASS B HOSPITAL — A non-teaching hospital with a full-time neonatologist, a neonatal intensive care unit, and two obstetricians.

CONGENITAL ANOMALY — In this publication, congenital anomalies describe conditions indicated on the birth certificate as being present at the time that document was completed. Conditions included as congenital anomalies are codes 740-759 in the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision*.

DEATH — Death is generally defined as no spontaneous respiratory or cardiac function and no expectation of recovery of these functions. For definitions of death determination under other than general circumstances the Code of Alabama should be consulted.

ESTIMATED TOTAL FETAL LOSSES — This term, which is a component used in determining the number of pregnancies presented in the "Pregnancy Statistics" sub-section, is used in describing the estimated number of fetal deaths, regardless of gestational age. "Estimated total fetal losses" is considered to be equal to the sum of 20 percent of live births and 10 percent of abortions. This formula was developed by the Alan Guttmacher Institute and is widely accepted and used. "Estimated total fetal losses" should be distinguished from the term "fetal deaths" which describes events of at least 20 weeks in gestation which are reported as required by Alabama law (see Alabama's legal definition of fetal death below).

ESTIMATED POPULATION — Estimated population as of April 1 of the year for which the estimate is made.

ESTIMATED PREGNANCIES — The sum of births, abortions, and estimated total fetal losses.

FETAL DEATH — Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy and which is not an induced termination of pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that after the expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Heartbeats are to be distinguished from transient cardiac contractions; respirations are to be distinguished from fleeting respiratory efforts or gasps.

Fetal deaths are required to be reported under Alabama law only if the fetus has advanced to or beyond, the twentieth week of uterogestation.

GESTATION — The period of development from the time of fertilization of the ovum to birth. In this publication, the terms *gestation* and *uterogestation* are used synonymously.

INDUCED TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY — The purposeful interruption of an intrauterine pregnancy with the intention other than to produce a liveborn infant and which does not result in a live birth. This definition excludes management of prolonged retention of products of conception following fetal death. In this publication, the terms *induced termination of pregnancy* and *abortion* are used synonymously.

INFANT DEATH — Death of a live born infant under one year of age.

KESSNER INDEX — An index that measures the quantitative adequacy of prenatal care. This index takes three factors into account simultaneously: 1) the time of the first prenatal visit, 2) the number of prenatal visits, and 3) gestational age at the time of birth. The index is based upon the recommendations of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the World Health Organization and is consistent with the 1978 American Public Health Association's standards for the initiation and frequency of prenatal visits. The index classifies a woman's prenatal care as adequate, intermediate, inadequate, or unknown. Criteria for this classification are found below.

LESS THAN ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE — The sum of the inadequate and intermediate prenatal care categories of the Kessner Index.

CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFICATION OF ADEQUACY OF PRENATAL CARE ACCORDING TO THE KESSNER INDEX

INDEX	TRIMESTER OF FIRST PRENATAL VISIT		GESTATION IN WEEKS		PRENATAL VISITS
ADEQUATE	FIRST (1-3 MONTHS)	AND	13 OR LESS	AND	1 OR MORE OR NOT STATED
			14-17		2 OR MORE
			18-21		3 OR MORE
			22-25		4 OR MORE
			26-29		5 OR MORE
			30-31		6 OR MORE
			32-33		7 OR MORE
			34-35		8 OR MORE
		36 OR MORE		9 OR MORE	
INADEQUATE	THIRD	OR	14-21	AND	0 OR NOT STATED
	(7-9 MONTHS)		22-29		1 OR LESS OR NOT STATED
	OR		30-31		2 OR LESS OR NOT STATED
	NO PRENATAL		32-33		3 OR LESS OR NOT STATED
	CARE		34 OR MORE		4 OR LESS OR NOT STATED
INTERMEDIATE	All other combinations with known gestational age (i.e., month and year of last menstrual period) and known month care began.				
UNKNOWN	One or more of the following is unknown: month prenatal care began, month of last menstrual period, year of last menstrual period.				

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

In this publication, the terms *live birth* and *birth* are used synonymously.

LIVE BIRTH ORDER — An expression of numeric relationship of a child to others live born to that mother.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT — A weight at birth of under 2,500 grams or 5 pounds and 8 ounces.

NEONATAL DEATH — Death of a live born infant occurring within the first 27 days of life.

PERINATAL DEATH — Death of a fetus of 28 or more weeks gestation or death of a live born infant under seven days of life. It should be noted that there are several definitions for perinatal death. Caution should be exercised to assure that the same definition is being used in analysis.

POSTNEONATAL DEATH — Death of a live born infant after the first 27 days of life, but before one year of age.

PREGNANCY — The condition of having a developing embryo or fetus in the body, after

union of an ovum and spermatozoon. For the teen pregnancy rates presented in this publication, the formula developed by the Alan Guttmacher Institute was used. $\text{Pregnancies} = \text{live births} + \text{abortions} + 20 \text{ percent of the live birth total} + 10 \text{ percent of the abortion total}$. This is the formula used by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in monitoring the *Healthy People 2000* objectives for the United States. It is necessary to use this method of estimating pregnancies because only fetal deaths of 20 weeks or more gestation are required to be reported by Alabama law.

STILLBIRTH — See fetal death.

UNDEREDUCATED — For purposes of this report, undereducated is defined as not having attained an educational level appropriate for age. This includes females greater than 18 years of age with less than 12 years of education, females 18 years of age and less than 11 years of education, females 17 years of age and less than 10 years of education, females 16 years of age and less than 9 years of education, females 15 years of age and less than 8 years of education, females 14 years of age and less than 7 years of education, females 13 years of age and less than 6 years of education, females 12 years of age and less than 5 years of education, females 11 years of age and less than 4 years of education, and females 10 years of age and less than 3 years of education. Women with unknown educational attainment are not included in the numerator or denominator of the percent of live births to undereducated women.

FORMULAS

$$\text{INFANT MORTALITY RATE} = \frac{\text{Number of Deaths to Live Born Infants under One Year of Age}}{\text{Number of Live Births}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{FETAL MORTALITY RATIO} = \frac{\text{Number of Fetal Deaths } \geq 20 \text{ Weeks Gestation}}{\text{Number of Live Births}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE} = \frac{\text{Number of Deaths to Live Born Infants Occurring within the First 27 Days of Life}}{\text{Number of Live Births}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{PERCENT LOW WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS} = \frac{\text{Number of Live Births with a Birthweight Less than 2500 Grams}}{\text{Number of Live Births}} \times 100$$

$$\text{PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS TO UNDEREDUCATED WOMEN} = \frac{\text{Number of Live Births to Undereducated Women}}{\text{Number of Live Births to Women with a Known Educational Attainment}} \times 100$$

$$\text{PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS TO WOMEN WITH LESS THAN ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE (using Kessner Index)} = \frac{\text{Number of Live Births to Women with Inadequate Prenatal Care + Number of Live Births to Women with Intermediate Prenatal Care}}{\text{Number of Live Births for Which a Kessner Index Could Be Calculated}} \times 100$$

$$\text{PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS WEIGHING 500-1499 GRAMS BORN AT OR TRANSFERRED TO A CLASS A OR B HOSPITAL} = \frac{\text{Number of Live Births Weighing 500-1499 Grams Born at or Transferred to a Class A or B Hospital}}{\text{Number of Live Births Weighing 500-1499 Grams}} \times 100$$

$$\text{PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS (excluding first pregnancies) WITH A BIRTH INTERVAL OF ONE YEAR OR LESS} = \frac{\text{Number of Live Births (Excluding First Pregnancies) with an Interval to Last Live Birth or Fetal Death of One Year or Less}}{\text{Number of Live Births for Which This Was the Second or Greater Pregnancy}} \times 100$$

$$\text{PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE} = \frac{\text{Number of Fetal Deaths 28 or More Weeks in Gestation plus Infant Deaths under Seven Days of Age}}{\text{Number of Live Births plus Number of Fetal Deaths 28 or More Weeks in Gestation}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{PREGNANCY RATE} = \frac{\text{Number of Live Births to Mothers of a Given Age + Number of Abortions to These Women + 20 percent of Live Births + 10 percent of Abortions}}{\text{Estimated Population of Females of the Given Age}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY RATE} = \frac{\text{Number of Deaths to Live Born Infants Occurring after the First 27 Days of Life but before One Year of Age}}{\text{Number of Live Births}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{CESAREAN DELIVERY RATE} = \frac{\text{Number of Births Delivered by Primary Cesarean + Number of Births Delivered by Repeat Cesarean}}{\text{Number of Live Births with Known Method of Delivery}} \times 100$$

$$\text{VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER CESAREAN RATE} = \frac{\text{Number of Vaginal Births after Cesarean}}{\text{Number of Births with a Vaginal Birth after Cesarean + Number of Births with a Repeat Cesarean}} \times 100$$