DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

GEOGRAPHIC ALLOCATION

RESIDENCE – A person's usual place of abode. This means, in general, the place where one lives and sleeps most of the time. However, when usual residence is a nursing home or other institution, residence is considered the place where the person lived prior to admission to the institution.

OCCURRENCE – The location in which an event takes place irrespective of the usual residence of persons involved.

BIRTHS

BIRTH WEIGHT – The first weight of the fetus or newborn obtained after birth. This weight should be measured preferably within the first hour of life before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT – A birth weight under 2500 grams or 5 pounds, 9 ounces.

VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT – A birth weight under 1500 grams or 3 pounds, 5 ounces.

LENGTH OF PREGNANCY – The duration of gestation, in completed weeks, as calculated from the first day of the last normal menses to the date of birth.

LIVE BIRTH – The complete expulsion or extraction of a product of conception from its mother, irrespective of the period of gestation which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of a 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, and is reportable.

LIVE BIRTH ORDER – The number of live born children including the current birth.

DEATHS

CAUSE OF DEATH – Deaths, by cause, are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, of the World Health Organization.

FETAL DEATH – Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction of a product of conception from its mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. Until the pregnancy has reached 20 weeks duration, it is not required that such a death be reported.

INFANT DEATH – Death of a person under one year of age.

NEONATAL DEATH – Death of a person under 28 days of age.

PERINATAL DEATH – Fetal deaths plus neonatal deaths.

MATERNAL DEATH – Deaths attributable to delivery or the complications of pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium.

DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS FOR RATES AND RATIOS

CRUDE BIRTH RATE = The number of live births per 1,000 population.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Live Births X 1,000}}{\text{Population of Area}}$$

FERTILITY RATE = The number of live births per 1,000 females 15-44 years of age.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Live Births X 1,000}}{\text{Female Population (ages 15-44)}}$$

UNMARRIED BIRTH RATE = The number of births to unmarried women per 1,000 live births.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Births to Unmarried Women X 1,000}}{\text{Number of Live Births}}$$

SEX RATIO = The number of male births for each 1,000 female births.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Male Live Births X 1,000}}{\text{Number of Female Live Births}}$$

CRUDE DEATH RATE = The number of deaths per 100,000 population.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Deaths X 100,000}}{\text{Population of Area}}$$

FETAL DEATH RATIO = The number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Fetal Deaths X 1,000}}{\text{Number of Live Births}}$$

INFANT DEATH RATE = The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Infant Deaths X 1,000}}{\text{Number of Live Births}}$$

NEONATAL DEATH RATE = The number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Neonatal Deaths X 1,000}}{\text{Number of Live Births}}$$

PERINATAL DEATH RATE = The number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births, plus fetal deaths.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Perinatal Deaths X 1,000}}{\text{Number of Live Births + Number of Fetal Deaths}}$$

MATERNAL DEATH RATE = The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Maternal Deaths X 100,000}}{\text{Number of Live Births}}$$

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE = The number of deaths in a specific age group per 100,000 population in a specific age group.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Deaths in Age Group X 100,000}}{\text{Population in Age Group}}$$

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE = A weighted average of a crude death rate according to a standard age distribution. An age-adjusted death rate represents what the crude death rate would be if the population for which the rate is adjusted and the standard population had the same age distribution.

This procedure allows for the comparison of death rates among populations having different age distributions. **The age-adjusted death rates in this report have been adjusted according to the age distribution of the United States population in 2000.**

$$\frac{\text{The sum of Age-Specific Death Rates for Each Age Group} \times \text{Standard Population in Each Age Group}}{\text{Total Standard Population}}$$

CAUSE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE = The number of deaths from a specific cause per 100,000 population.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Deaths for a Specific Cause X 100,000}}{\text{Population of Area}}$$