

# STATISTICAL NEWS

Pennsylvania Department of Health ♦ Bureau of Health Statistics ♦ Vol. 25 No. 2 ♦ March 2002

## 2000 Birth and Death Statistics Released

*Highest Number of Deaths Since 1968; Births Also Increase*

The number of deaths among Pennsylvania residents in 2000 was the highest recorded since 1968, according to final 2000 mortality data now available from the Bureau of Health Statistics. There were 130,092 deaths in 2000, compared to 129,430 in 1999. Statewide mortality statistics have been collected since 1906 and the 2000 figure is the third highest ever recorded between 1906 and 2000. The two higher figures occurred in 1968 (130,802) and 1918 (187,951). The very high figure for 1918 is directly related to the influenza epidemic of that time.

The annual number of deaths for Pennsylvania had been slowly increasing during the 1990s and probably will continue to do so in the twenty-first century. Pennsylvania has a large elderly population and one of the oldest median ages among all state populations. Pennsylvania's crude death rate (number of deaths per 1000 total population) is usually among the highest in the nation but, when death rates are adjusted for the age distribution of the population (which allows for more accurate com-

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...the infant death rate (per 1000 live births) ...declined from 7.1 to 7.0 in 2000 – the lowest ever recorded for the state.

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parison), Pennsylvania's age-adjusted death rate is usually similar to or lower than the national rate.

The number of resident live births for 2000 (145,874) was the highest recorded since 1996 (147,890). However, the 2000 figure is still one of the lowest numbers ever recorded for the state since statewide birth statistics were first collected back in 1915. The annual numbers of births for Pennsylvania have been on the decline since the babyboom era ended back in the early 1960s.

Other birth statistics for 2000 showed little or no change in the percentages of low birth weight, mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester, and unmarried mothers. Mortality statistics for 2000 showed that the top ten leading causes remained the same. The 2000

*Continued on Page 4...*

## Worker Fatality Rates Highest Among Farmers

*Farmers and Farm Workers Are 6.4 Times More Likely To Die On the Job Than Average Worker*

The relative risk of a fatal injury to those working in farm occupations was 6.4 times higher than that of the average worker, according to an analysis conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics on national fatal work injury data as collected for the Census of Fatal Occupation Injury (CFOI) Program. The national fatality rate of farm occupations was 28.6 per 100,000 employed, compared to a fatality rate of 4.5 per 100,000 total employed in all occupations.

Today, there are approximately 59,000 farms that dot the landscape of Pennsylvania. Only 13 states have more farms than Pennsylvania but we rank 36<sup>th</sup> in total farm acreage. Despite this comparative lack of farmland, the men, women and children who live on and work these farms help to provide daily sustenance to millions of Commonwealth residents, and their bounty is exported across the country and the world. Our mental images of farm life tend to focus on the idyllic. As children we day-dreamed about romping over pastures, playing in the hay-

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**During...(1992-2000), Pennsylvania lost... an average of 27 (farmers) per year, nearly 11 percent of all work-related fatalities.**

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loft, swimming in the pond, tending to the animals and, of

*Continued on Page 5...*

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# 1999 Cancer Incidence Data Now Available

## Total Cases Increase But Lung/Bronchus & Colon/Rectum Cases Decline

Cancer incidence data for 1999 are now available from the Bureau of Health Statistics. Data users should note that, starting with 1999 data, cancer primary site groupings have been changed to match the primary site definitions used by the National Cancer Institute's SEER program. Cancers are distinguished by whether they are invasive (i.e. have infiltrated the tissue of the organ of origin) or whether they are in situ (i.e. have not yet penetrated the basement membrane or extended beyond the epithelial tissue). Because of the difficulty in interpreting the language used by pathologists to describe the extent of invasion of bladder cancers, in situ bladder cancers are combined with invasive bladder cancers and are included in the total for all invasive cancer sites combined. Therefore, only invasive (and in situ urinary bladder) cancers are included in the counts of cancer cases in this article.

The number of invasive cancer cases diagnosed in 1999 and reported to the Pennsylvania Cancer Registry (PCR) was 68,873. The additional 4,232 cases of non-invasive (in situ) cancers diagnosed among residents and reported to the PCR for 1999 are not included in this article. Compared to the previous year, the number of invasive cancers in 1999 increased by 1,160 cases. In 1999, the number of invasive cancer cases increased by 557 for male residents and increased by 601 cases for female residents, compared to 1998 figures.

(the top seven)...  
primary sites  
represented over 69%  
of all the cases of  
invasive cancer  
diagnosed...in 1999.

Seven primary sites had more than 2,000 invasive cases reported – prostate (10,237); female breast (10,158); bronchus/lung (9,815); colon/rectum (8,918); urinary bladder, including in situ cases (3,609); non-Hodgkin lymphomas (2,717); and corpus/uterus NOS (2,239). Combined, these seven primary sites represented over 69 percent of all the cases of invasive cancers diagnosed among residents in 1999.

The top five invasive cancer sites among males in 1999 were prostate (29.2 percent), bronchus/lung (16.2 percent), colon/rectum (12.6 percent), urinary bladder (7.6 percent), and non-Hodgkin lymphomas (4.0 percent). Among males, these were the same top five cancer sites and were in the same order as occurred in 1998. These top five male cancer sites also represented almost 70 percent of all the cases diagnosed among males – roughly the same percentage that occurred for 1998. Among these top five male cancer sites, the number of cases for prostate cancer and urinary bladder increased in 1999, compared to 1998, while cases of bronchus/lung and colon/rectum cancers as well as non-Hodgkin lymphomas declined (see table on right).

Among female residents, the top cancer sites in 1999

were breast (30.0 percent), colon/rectum (13.3 percent), bronchus/lung (12.3 percent), corpus/uterus NOS (6.6 percent), non-Hodgkin lymphomas (3.9 percent), and ovary (3.9 percent). In 1999, these top female cancer sites represented 70 percent of all female cancers. Breast, corpus/uterus NOS, and ovarian cancers had an increase in the number of cases for 1999, as compared to 1998, while colon/rectum and bronchus/lung cancers and non-Hodgkin lymphomas declined (see table below).

The publication, *Pennsylvania Cancer Incidence and Mortality 1999*, is expected to be available for distribution in Spring, 2002. An electronic version of this report will also be available on the Health Statistics web pages at [www.health.state.pa.us/stats](http://www.health.state.pa.us/stats). Currently, at this web address, you will also find cross-tabulations of 1999 cancer incidence and mortality data at the state, county, and sub-county level (see opposite page). Please contact Health Statistics if you have any questions.

**Number of Invasive Cancer Cases and Percent Change for Major Primary Sites by Sex  
Pennsylvania Residents, 1999 and 1998**

MALE PRIMARY SITES*	NUMBER of CASES		PERCENT
	1999	1998	CHANGE
Prostate	10,237	9,626	6.3
Bronchus and Lung	5,667	5,741	-1.3
Colon and Rectum	4,403	4,627	-4.8
Urinary Bladder	2,646	2,579	2.6
Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas	1,392	1,411	-1.3
All Male Cancer Sites	35,020	34,463	1.6
FEMALE PRIMARY SITES*	NUMBER of CASES		PERCENT
	1999	1998	CHANGE
Breast	10,158	9,908	2.5
Colon and Rectum	4,515	4,642	-2.7
Bronchus and Lung	4,148	4,171	-0.6
Corpus and Uterus, NOS**	2,239	2,187	2.4
Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas	1,325	1,328	-0.2
Ovary	1,321	1,297	1.9
All Female Cancer Sites	33,851	33,250	1.8

\*All sites exclude in situ cases except urinary bladder.

\*\* Not otherwise specified

# New Report and Data Added to Web Site:

## Large Volume of Latest Birth, Death and Cancer Statistics Now Online

A large volume and variety of data tables with birth, death, and cancer incidence/mortality figures, including statistics for all counties and municipalities in Pennsylvania, have been added to the Health Statistics web pages at [www.health.state.pa.us/stats/](http://www.health.state.pa.us/stats/). For birth and death data, click on **Vital Statistics** and then select **2000 and 1996-2000 Birth and Death Statistics**. To access cancer incidence/mortality data, click on **Cancer Incidence and Mortality** and then select **Cancer Incidence and Mortality Statistics 1999 and 1995-1999**.

...including statistics for all counties and municipalities...at [www.health.state.pa.us/stats/](http://www.health.state.pa.us/stats/)

Each year when a new final birth, death or cancer incidence annual data file is finalized and released, staff in the Bureau of Health Statistics created and updated tens of thousands of pages of numerous crosstabulations that are used to respond to the thousands of data requests we receive every year. In recent years, we have been creating electronic file versions of these tabulations in PDF format (requires the free software Adobe Acrobat Reader) and sending them to requestors via e-mail.

These PDF files have now been added to the Health Statistics web pages and provide all data users with an abundant variety of health statistics. You

In most cases, you will find exactly what you are looking for...

can now easily access the latest available single-year (2000 for births and deaths and 1999 for cancer incidence) and five-year (1996-00 for births and deaths and 1995-99 for cancer incidence) data tables.

We highly recommend that our regular and new data users check this new site out. In most cases, you will find exactly what you are looking for since these data tables have helped us answer at least 90-95 percent of all our requests for birth, death and cancer statistics in the past.

Available natality data include births by age and race/ethnicity of mother, trimester of entry into prenatal care, marital status, birth weight, and method of delivery, with many of these statistics available at the county and municipality level.

Available cancer incidence/mortality data include cases and deaths by primary site, age, sex, race, and stage of disease, again with most data available for all counties and municipalities.

Examples of mortality data include deaths by age, sex, race, and cause for all counties and municipalities.

We plan on adding historical data files (probably back to 1990) in the near future. In the meantime, contact us if you need any historical data. We will gladly e-mail them to you.

## BRFSS Regional Report for 1996-2000 Added To Web Site

The report *Behavioral Risk Factors for Pennsylvania Adults: Regional Differences, 1996-2000* has recently been added to the Health Statistics web pages of the Department of Health's web site at [www.health.state.pa.us/stats](http://www.health.state.pa.us/stats). Click on **Behavioral Risk Data (BRFSS)** and then select **Behavioral Health Risks of Pennsylvania Adults – Regional Differences**.

The *Behavioral Risk Factors for Pennsylvania Adults: Regional Differences, 1996-2000* report combines five years of BRFSS sample survey data. This allows for information to be displayed by Pennsylvania health district, county, and county groupings (when sample size was too small for reliable numbers by single county) for 22 key factors that were monitored during the five years. The 22 key factors are:

- General Health
- Health Care Insurance
- Blood Pressure
- Checking of Cholesterol
- Told Cholesterol is High
- Overweight
- Diabetes
- Tobacco Use
- Seatbelt Use
- Smoke Detector
- Acute Drinkers
- Chronic Drinkers
- Drinking and Driving
- No Physical Activity
- HIV/AIDS
- Flu Shots
- Clinical Breast Exam
- Mammogram
- Fruits and Vegetables

- Heart Attack
- Heart Disease
- Stroke

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey results provide valuable tools in measuring health trends, assessing chronic disease risk, and monitoring the effectiveness of policies, programs, and awareness campaigns. The information obtained from the data is used to guide health policy decisions, monitor progress toward achieving national year 2010 health objectives, propose and support legislation, develop public awareness strategies, and identify critical areas for future attention.

...information (is) ...displayed by Pennsylvania health district, county, and county groupings...

Along with this report, annual BRFSS reports for 1996 through 2000 and other related reports can be viewed on the Health Statistics web pages of the Department's web site at [www.health.state.pa.us/stats](http://www.health.state.pa.us/stats). These reports provide state level statistics by demographic characteristics including sex, race, age, education and income for a number of risk categories.

Please contact the Bureau of Health Statistics at 717-783-2548 if you have any questions about BRFSS data or how to access the data/reports on the internet.

# 2000 Births & Deaths

infant death rate of 7.0 per 1,000 live births was the lowest ever recorded for the state. Following are some more information on births and deaths among Pennsylvania residents in 2000. Also, if you would like to obtain more detailed 2000 birth and death statistics including county and municipality-level data, please see the article on page 3 about the large volume of new data tables now available on our web pages at [www.health.state.pa.us/stats](http://www.health.state.pa.us/stats).

### BIRTHS:

The percent of low birth weight infants (under 2500 grams or 5 pounds and 9 ounces) declined slightly to 7.7 percent from 7.9 in 1999. This was the first decline for this figure since 1992; however, the 2000 percentage is still among the highest such figures ever recorded for the state. This percentage had declined from 7.9 in 1970 to 6.5 by 1980 but began rising in the 1980s and continued rising in the 1990s.

The percent of mothers who obtained prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy was 81.6 percent, almost the same as the 1999 figure of 82.0 percent. The 1997 figure of 82.4 percent was the highest ever recorded.

The percent of resident live births to unmarried mothers in 2000 was 32.6 percent. This figure had been on the increase during the 1970s and 1980s but remained at 31-33 percent throughout the 1990s.

### DEATHS:

There were no changes in the order of the top ten leading

## Top 20 Leading Causes of Death Pennsylvania Residents, 2000 and 1999

2000	1999
Total Deaths ..... 130,092	Total Deaths ..... 129,430
Diseases of Heart ..... 40,446	Diseases of Heart ..... 41,420
Malignant Neoplasms ..... 29,989	Malignant Neoplasms ..... 30,136
Cerebrovascular Disease ..... 8,885	Cerebrovascular Disease ..... 8,547
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease ..... 6,045	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease ..... 6,114
Accidents ..... 4,500	Accidents ..... 4,505
Diabetes Mellitus ..... 3,781	Diabetes Mellitus ..... 3,725
Influenza/Pneumonia ..... 3,047	Influenza/Pneumonia ..... 3,093
Nephritis/Nephrotic Syn/Nephrosis ..... 2,675	Nephritis/Nephrotic Syn/Nephrosis ..... 2,672
Septicemia ..... 2,573	Septicemia ..... 2,538
Alzheimer's Disease ..... 2,533	Alzheimer's Disease ..... 2,184
Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) ..... 1,348	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) ..... 1,272
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis ..... 1,079	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis ..... 1,018
Parkinson's Disease ..... 930	InSitu/Benign/Uncertain Neoplasms ..... 769
Essential Hypertension/HRD ..... 833	Parkinson's Disease ..... 749
InSitu/Benign/Uncertain Neoplasms ..... 772	Essential Hypertension/HRD ..... 743
Assault (Homicide) ..... 649	Atherosclerosis ..... 637
Atherosclerosis ..... 644	Assault (Homicide) ..... 634
Perinatal Conditions ..... 552	Perinatal Conditions ..... 570
HIV Disease ..... 498	HIV Disease ..... 493
Congenital Malformations ..... 414	Congenital Malformations ..... 367

causes of death between 1999 and 2000. Numbers did increase for cerebrovascular disease or stroke, diabetes, septicemia, and, especially, Alzheimer's disease. Diseases of heart, malignant neoplasms or cancer, chronic lower respiratory disease, and influenza/pneumonia recorded slight declines. There were virtually no changes in the numbers for accidents and nephritis/nephrotic syndrome/nephrosis.

There were some changes among the top 11-20 causes of death among Pennsylvania residents. Increases for Parkinson's disease and essential hypertension/hypertensive renal disease pulled them ahead of in situ/benign/uncertain neoplasms. A slight increase for assaults (homicides) put that cause just ahead of atherosclerosis. The data table above

**...among blacks,  
the number  
(of infant deaths)  
declined from  
335 to 320...**

shows the numbers for the top 20 causes in 2000 and 1999.

### INFANT DEATHS:

There were 1,023 deaths among residents under one year of age in 2000, only two deaths less than the 1,025 reported for 1999. However, since the number of live births increased in 2000, the infant death rate (per 1000 live births) declined from 7.1 to 7.0 in 2000 – the lowest ever recorded for the state.

The number and rate of infant deaths among whites were slightly higher but, among blacks, the number declined

from 335 to 320 and the rate fell from 16.7 to 15.8. Among Hispanic residents, the number increased only slightly from 60 to 63 but the rate remained at 8.4 per 1,000 live births.

Neonatal deaths (under one month of age) increased among whites and Hispanics but declined for blacks. Among postneonates (1-11 months of age), the number of deaths declined for whites and Hispanics but increased for black residents.

As mentioned previously, if you need additional birth and death statistics for 2000, please visit the Bureau of Health Statistics web pages at [www.health.state.pa.us/stats](http://www.health.state.pa.us/stats) (see article on page 3 for more information on these new web pages).

# Worker Fatality Rates Highest Among Farmers

course, riding on the tractor. However, if we begin to look beyond the pastoral images, we find that earning a living off the land, while perhaps intrinsically rewarding, does not come without risk.

The Pennsylvania Department of Health has collected fatal work injury data for the CFOI program since 1992. Over the nine-year period of 1992-2000, there were 2,264 workers in all occupations and industries who died from injuries sustained on the job in Pennsylvania – an average of 251 workers per year. During the same time period, Pennsylvania lost 245 farmers and farm workers (including 15 workers aged 14 and younger) to fatal injuries – an average of 27 per year that accounted for nearly 11 percent of all the work-related fatalities. As Table 1 on the right shows, among the major industries in Pennsylvania, the fatality rate for those employed in agriculture is far higher than for any other industry. Pennsylvania farmers/farm workers are 6.5 times more likely to die on the job than the average worker.

**...a tractor...was the direct cause of a fatal injury to farmers and farm workers in 123 (50.2 percent) of the 245 total deaths.**

The farm environment contains many potential hazards, including pesticides, machinery, large conveyances, and livestock. Chief among these hazards is the often-ti-

Continued on Page 6...

**Table 1**  
**Pennsylvania Worker Fatality Rates by Selected Major Industry: 1992-1999**

Industry	Average Annual Fatalities	Average Annual Employed	Average Annual FatalityRate*
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>94,375</b>	<b>30.06</b>
Construction	35.4	228,625	15.47
Transportation	39.8	303,625	13.09
Manufacturing	36.4	988,250	3.68
Government	19.2	655,000	2.91
Retail/Wholesale	23.0	1,079,625	2.13
Services	29.8	1,469,375	2.03
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>255.4</b>	<b>5,578,375</b>	<b>4.62</b>

\*per 100,000 workers NOTE: Above data are not available for 2000.

**Table 2**  
**Selected Sources/Causes of Farm Deaths: Pennsylvania, 1992-2000**

Source of Fatal Injury	# of Fatalities	% of Total Fatalities
Tractor Mishaps	123	50.2%
Caught in Running Machinery	25	10.2%
Falls from Farm Bldgs & Structures	20	8.2%
Livestock	11	4.5%
Other Conveyance Mishaps	8	3.3%
Manure Pit/Feed Bin	8	3.3%
Falling Trees	6	2.4%
All Others	44	18.0%
Total	245	100.0%

**Data Highlights for Table 2:**

- The majority of all tractor mishaps resulted from either an overturn, a fall from a moving tractor or being run over by an idling tractor that unexpectedly slipped into gear or began moving.
- Fatal injuries as a result of being caught in running equipment or machinery include manure spreaders, balers, feed grinders, harvesters and conveyors.
- Falls occurred while working on or repairing barn roofs, silos, grain elevators and hay lofts.
- Fatal injuries resulted from a charging or kicking animal – primarily cattle but also including horses.
- Other conveyance mishaps include overturns and falls from front end loaders, forklifts and horse-drawn wagons.
- Fatalities resulted from being overcome by methane gas while working in a manure pit, or being suffocated from being buried in a collapsing grain pile.
- Cutting trees while clearing land or harvesting firewood resulted in being struck by falling trees or limbs.
- Other fatal injuries occurred from bee stings, barn fires, and being crushed by farm vehicles or machinery when supports collapsed while performing maintenance or repairs.

# Top Ten Baby Names for 2000 Released

*Lauren, Olivia & Alyssa New to Top Ten; Emily & Michael Still #1's*

The most popular first name given to female babies born in 2000 was Emily, for the seventh year in a row. Emily has been listed in the top ten since 1991. Madison moved into second place (from fourth). Hannah remained in third place and Sarah dropped from second to fourth place. Alexis, Samantha and Taylor all remained at fifth, sixth and seventh, respectively. Lauren moved from thirteenth in 1999 to eighth, replacing Ashley (which dropped to twelfth). Olivia (ninth) and Alyssa (tenth) were also newcomers to the list, bumping out Elizabeth (down to thirteenth) and Kayla (down to fifteenth). Olivia was sixteenth in 1999; Alyssa was fifteenth.

There were 12,060 different first names given to baby girls in 2000. The following were a few of the more unique and interesting ones – Shy, Dimple, Velocity, Echo, Hal-

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**Complete lists  
(of all baby names)  
by sex are...accessible  
on the Health Statistics  
web pages. Go to  
[www.health.state.pa.us/  
stats...](http://www.health.state.pa.us/stats...)**

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loween, Rejoice, Haven, Utopia, Unity, and Hero.

For the twenty-fourth year in a row, Michael was the most popular first name given to baby boys in 2000. Jacob replaced Matthew at second place, and Matthew moved to third place. In 1999, Matthew was in second place and Jacob was in third. Nicholas remained in fourth place. Ryan, Tyler, Joshua and Joseph also remained in fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth places, respectively. John moved up to ninth from tenth, while Zachary moved into tenth from ninth in

## Top Ten Most Popular Baby Names By Sex Pennsylvania Live Births, 2000

Males	Females
Michael	Emily
Jacob	Madison
Matthew	Hannah
Nicholas	Sarah
Ryan	Alexis
Tyler	Samantha
Joshua	Taylor
Joseph	Lauren
John	Olivia
Zachary	Alyssa

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1999. There were no new male names in the top ten.

A total of 8,083 different first names were given to baby boys in 2000. The following were some of the more unusual names – Wisdom, Lord, Nostradomas, Quasimoto, Deuce, Gator, Login, Luck, Soul, and Fountain.

The top ten 2000 baby names by sex are shown above.

Complete lists (in order by frequency) by sex can be e-mailed to you as a PDF file (requires the free software Adobe Acrobat Reader). The PDF files are also accessible on the Health Statistics web pages. Go to [www.health.state.pa.us/stats](http://www.health.state.pa.us/stats) and select Vital Statistics. The first name occurrence reports for 2000 are the last items on the list.

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## Worker Fatality Rates Highest Among Farmers

lized tractor. During the period of 1992-2000, a tractor (with or without attachments) was the direct cause of a fatal injury to farmers and farm workers in 123 (50.2 percent) of the 245 total deaths. Table 2 on the previous page profiles the primary sources of fatal farm injuries, which represent 82 percent of all farmer and farm worker deaths. The bullets following the table highlight some of the data presented.

Unlike most other occupations, the farm worker, particularly the self-employed farmer, encounters a variety of situations throughout the year. Their self-sufficient nature requires them, in essence, to be employed in several occupations at the same time. Farmers are heavy equipment operators, mechanics, loggers, construction workers, truck drivers, roofers, carpenters and veterinarians, among others, and they are ex-

posed to the particular risks associated with these occupations.

In order to earn a living, farmers must perform tasks at specific times. Fields have to be worked, and crops must be planted, fertilized and harvested within certain time periods, regardless of weather conditions. And, unlike their counterparts in the Midwest, Pennsylvania farmers must cope with hilly terrain. As the data presented here have shown, trac-

tors and other farm machinery can be dangerous implements. If we add wet conditions, hilly terrain, and the relatively short window of opportunity in which tasks need to be done, it can be a fatal combination.

Please contact the Bureau of Health Statistics at 717-783-2548 if you have any questions about the Census of Fatal Occupational Injury (CFOI) program or if you have any questions about the CFOI data presented here.

# Update: Healthy People 2010 Objectives

## Focus Area 16 - Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

### 16-17c - Increase abstinence from cigarettes among pregnant women.

**2010 Target: 99%**

#### All Births and

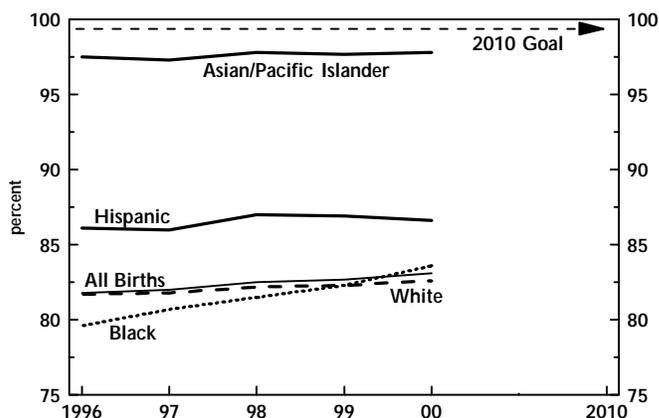
#### Race/Ethnicity of Mother:

The percentage of live births to Pennsylvania mothers who did not smoke during pregnancy was 83.1 in 2000, slightly higher than the 81.8 percent recorded in 1996. The 2000 percentages for births to white (82.6) and black (83.6) mothers were similar and slightly higher for Hispanics (86.6). Births to Asian/Pacific Islander mothers had a much higher percentage (97.8) than any of the other three racial/ethnic groups. Between 1996 and 2000, percentages increased slightly for all four racial/ethnic groups. The largest increase occurred for births to black mothers – from 79.6 to 83.6 percent. Only the percentage for births to Asian/Pacific Islander mothers is near the HP2010 goal of 99 percent. The other three groups have much farther to go by 2010.

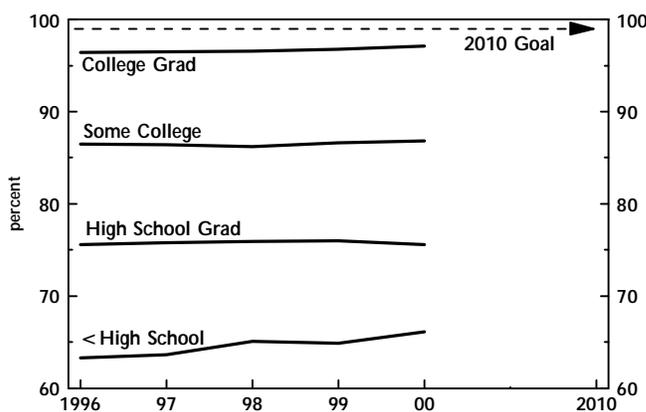
#### Education of Mother:

The percentages based on the education of the mother (aged 18-44) showed that the higher the educational status, the less likely is the mother to have smoked during her pregnancy. For births in 2000 to mothers with less than a high school education, only 66.1 percent of the mothers had not smoked – compared to 75.6 percent for high school graduates, 86.8 percent for those with some college, and 97.1 percent for college graduates. Percentages have increased slightly between 1996 and 2000 for births to mothers with less than a high school education and to mothers with a college education. However, no changes were seen in the percentages for births to mothers with a high school education and to mothers with some college. Only the percentage for college graduates was close to the 2010 goal of 99 percent.

Percent of Live Births to Mothers Who Did Not Smoke During Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity of Mother  
Pennsylvania Residents, 1996-2000



By Education of Mother (18-44), Pennsylvania, 1996-2000



Percent of Live Births to Mothers Who Did Not Smoke During Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity and Education, Pennsylvania Residents, 1996-2000

	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
All Births .....	83.1	82.7	82.5	82.0	81.8
White Mother .....	82.6	82.3	82.2	81.8	81.7
Black Mother .....	83.6	82.3	81.5	80.7	79.6
Asian/Pacific Islander Mother .....	97.8	97.7	97.8	97.3	97.5
Hispanic* Mother .....	86.6	86.9	87.0	86.0	86.1
Less Than High School (18-44) ...	66.1	64.9	65.1	63.6	63.3
High School Grad (18-44) .....	75.6	76.0	75.9	75.8	75.6
At least some college (18-44) .....	86.8	86.6	86.2	86.4	86.5
College Grad (18-44) .....	97.1	96.8	96.6	96.5	96.4

\*Hispanics can be of any race

#### HP2010 State and County Data on the Web

To access the Department of Health's web page of Healthy People 2010 statistics for the state and counties, go to [www.health.state.pa.us/stats](http://www.health.state.pa.us/stats). The latest available statistics as well as trend data are shown. You can view data for the state, all counties, a specific demographic element (age, sex, race, etc.) or just for a specific county. Complete data sets for the state and counties can be downloaded. There is also a link to the national HP2010 web site.

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*Robert S. Zimmerman, Jr., M.P.H.  
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