

Annual Report of Vital Statistics: New York State 2014



Division of Information and Statistics
Office of Quality and Patient Safety
New York State Department of Health
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Executive Summary

- **The population of New York State continues to grow.** The aging baby boomer generation is living longer. The number of New Yorkers born each year continues to exceed the number of deaths.
- **Teenage pregnancies and teenagers giving birth are at an all-time low.** New York State is consistent with the nationwide trend of a steady decline in teenage pregnancy. Compared to a year ago, on a daily basis, 9 fewer teenage pregnancies are occurring. The birth rate for teenagers is decreasing, the rate is 10 percent lower than the previous year.
- **Women who experience a live birth are completing higher levels of education and giving birth at more advanced maternal ages.** The percentage of women with a live birth in 2014 reporting a high school diploma or less is declining, while mothers with a Bachelor's degree or higher is increasing. Pregnancy rates for women over the age of 35 years have steadily increased over time.
- **The percent of low birthweight babies is decreasing.** Although the percentage of black low birthweight infants continues to be higher than all other race/ethnicity groups, there continue to be reductions in the number of low birthweight infants born to black mothers, with the difference between the percent of black and white low birthweight babies being the lowest ever recorded.
- **More women are giving birth vaginally instead of Cesarean.** New York is also experiencing the nationwide trend toward fewer primary Cesarean deliveries, with Vaginal Deliveries after Cesarean deliveries also on the increase.
- **Fewer people are dying of heart disease.** While heart disease remains the number one cause of death in New York State, death rates are declining.
- **Lung cancer continues to be the leading cause of cancer related deaths.**
- **Suicide deaths continue to climb in certain age groups.** The greatest increases in deaths by suicide are between the ages of 10-34 years and 45-54 years. More males than females continue to die as a result of suicide, and whites more often than other race/ethnicity groups.
- **More couples are getting married, and fewer couples are divorcing.** Marriages increased 1.4 percent and dissolutions decreased 3.7 percent over the prior year.

Chapter 1. Introduction

The **Annual Report of Vital Statistics: New York State 2014** is prepared by the Division of Information and Statistics, Office of Quality and Patient Safety within the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH). This report contains information available as of May 2016 on New York State pregnancies, births, deaths, marriages and dissolutions, including trends over time and state population demographics.

To download a copy of this report, or for additional vital event data, trends and statistical reports, readers may visit the **Vital Statistics of New York State** home page on the DOH website at the following address: http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/.

Researchers interested in longitudinal data files of vital events can find them available for download on the Open NY Data portal for health data - **Health Data NY** - <https://health.data.ny.gov/>.

Feedback on this report is welcome. Please contact us at:

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Measures Used in this Report

Measure	Description	Numerator ¹	Denominator ¹
Birth Rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 population	Number of live births	Estimated mid-year population
Mortality (Death) Rate	Annual number of deaths per 100,000 population	Number of deaths	Estimated mid-year population
Death-to-Birth Ratio	A ratio of deaths to births	Number of deaths	Number of births
Percent Change²	Change from the earliest trend time period (T1) to most current (T2)=(T2-T1)/T1*100		
Fertility Rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 female population aged 15-44	Number of live births aged 15-44 years	Number of females aged 15-44
Pregnancy Rate	Annual number of pregnancies per 1,000 female population aged 15-44	Number of pregnancies	Number of females aged 15-44
Spontaneous Fetal Mortality Rate	Annual number of spontaneous fetal deaths (all gestations) per 1,000 spontaneous fetal deaths plus live births occurring during the year	Number of spontaneous fetal deaths	Number of spontaneous fetal deaths + live births
Live Birth-to-Abortion Ratio	The ratio of the number of live births to the number of abortions	Number of live births	Number of abortions
Underlying Cause of Death	The disease or injury which initiated the chain of morbid events leading directly to death or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury	Specified underlying cause of death using ICD-10 coding	
Multiple Causes of Death³	All causes listed in any position on the death certificate. This includes the underlying cause and all related causes of death	Any condition mentioned in any position in the Multiple Cause of Death file using ICD-10 coding	
External Cause of Death	Cases where the underlying cause of death is one of a group of causes external to the body (suicide, transport accidents, poisoning, falls, etc.)	ICD-10 External Causes coding	
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate⁴	Age-specific death rates weighted by the proportion of each age group in the standard population and summed across age groups.	Number of deaths in specified age group	Estimated mid-year population of specified age group
Infant Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths in specified age group	Live Births



Measure	Description	Numerator ¹	Denominator ¹
Neonatal Death Rate	Deaths under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths in specified age group	Live Births
Post-Neonatal Death Rate	Death at age 28 days and older but less than 1 year per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths in specified age group	Live Births
Perinatal Death Rate	Number of neonatal deaths + Spontaneous fetal deaths of gestation 20 + weeks	(Number of neonatal deaths + Spontaneous fetal deaths of gestation 20+ weeks)*1000	Spontaneous fetal deaths of gestation 20+ weeks + Live births
Cause-Specific Mortality Rate	Annual number of deaths from a specified cause or group of causes per 100,000 population	Number of deaths from a specific cause	Estimated mid-year population

¹ The numerator reflects the number of vital events in a specified period of time, typically the calendar year. When the denominator is a population count, it refers to the count at a specific point, usually mid-calendar year.

² The percent change measure may lead to unstable high and low values when cell numbers or percentages are small. These unstable percent change rates are retained in this report.

³ Multiple cause of death information is useful for describing the role of all diseases involved in deaths especially for chronic disease causes of death where there is usually more than one disease contributing to the death.

⁴ Adjusted rates are used when there are differences in the age distribution for the populations compared. Rates are adjusted to the 2000 US Standard population using the direct method.

Race/Ethnicity Reporting

Birth Certificate

Race and ethnicity reported in the birth record is based solely on the self-reported information provided by the mother. The birth certificate allows for the selection of multiple races from a list of 15 categories that follow the Census 2000 coding scheme. Ethnicity information is used to distinguish females of Spanish origin, regardless of race. In this report, Hispanic refers to anyone of Hispanic origin regardless of race. When race groups are reported, they are non-Hispanic.

Rates in this report are based on mid-year Census population estimates and are limited to white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, and Hispanic in order to ensure consistency between the numerators and available population denominators. Tables showing birth outcomes as counts or as a percentage of births include a more detailed breakdown of race/ethnicity.

Fetal Deaths

For both induced and spontaneous fetal deaths, race and ethnicity are self-reported. These fetal death certificates allow for the selection of only one race category.

Death Certificate

Race and ethnicity information on death certificates is completed by the funeral director, often in consultation with the decedent's family. The death certificate allows for the selection of multiple races from a list of 15 categories that follow the Census 2000 coding scheme. The reporting of Hispanic ethnicity is known to be undercounted. This information should be considered when analyzing mortality data by race\ethnicity. Please see the Technical Notes section for additional details.

Chapter 2. New York State Overview

- Each day in New York State, an average of 950 females become pregnant and 652 babies are born.
- Of the 404 average daily deaths, more than 50% are related to heart disease or cancer. On a daily basis, 15 residents experience an accidental death.
- The leading cause of death for male and female New York residents is heart disease.
- In 2014, the New York State population was 19.75 million residents. Forty-three percent of the population resides in New York City (five boroughs) and 57% resides in the Rest of State (all areas outside of the NYC boroughs).
- A larger proportion of the population aged 20-44 resided in New York City, with a higher percentage of females than males.
- A larger percentage of adults aged 50 years and older resided in the Rest of State (62%).
- The aging of the population is made evident by projections indicating that the percentage of the population aged 65 years and older will grow from 13.2% in 1980 to 18.0% in 2030.

Table 1. Average Daily Statistics for Selected Vital Events: New York State 2008-2014

Vital Event	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pregnancies							
Total Pregnancies	1,057	1,038	1,021	992	972	950	950
Teenage Pregnancies	108	102	94	83	74	65	56
Live Births	684	676	666	657	655	645	652
Low Birthweight Births	56	55	55	53	52	51	51
Multiple Births (Mother)	13	13	13	13	12	13	13
Multiple Births (Baby)	26	27	26	26	25	26	26
Spontaneous Fetal Deaths	49	47	51	54	50	47	42
Induced Abortions	324	315	305	281	267	258	256
Deaths – Underlying Cause							
Total Deaths	404	397	397	403	404	404	404
Infant Deaths	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Heart Disease Deaths	135	127	122	120	119	118	116
Diabetes Deaths	10	10	10	11	11	11	11
Stroke Deaths	16	16	17	17	17	16	17
Kidney Disease Deaths	6	7	7	6	6	6	6
Alzheimer’s Deaths	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Accidental Deaths	14	13	13	14	15	15	15
Cancer Deaths	96	96	96	96	98	96	95
Suicide Deaths	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
Homicide Deaths	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
AIDS Deaths	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Deaths – Any Mention of a Cause¹							
Opioid-Related Deaths	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
Firearm-Related Deaths	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Alcohol-Related Deaths	10	11	11	11	12	12	12
Marriages and Dissolutions							
Marriages	348	336	340	360	369	377	383
Dissolutions	146	138	156	156	161	160	155

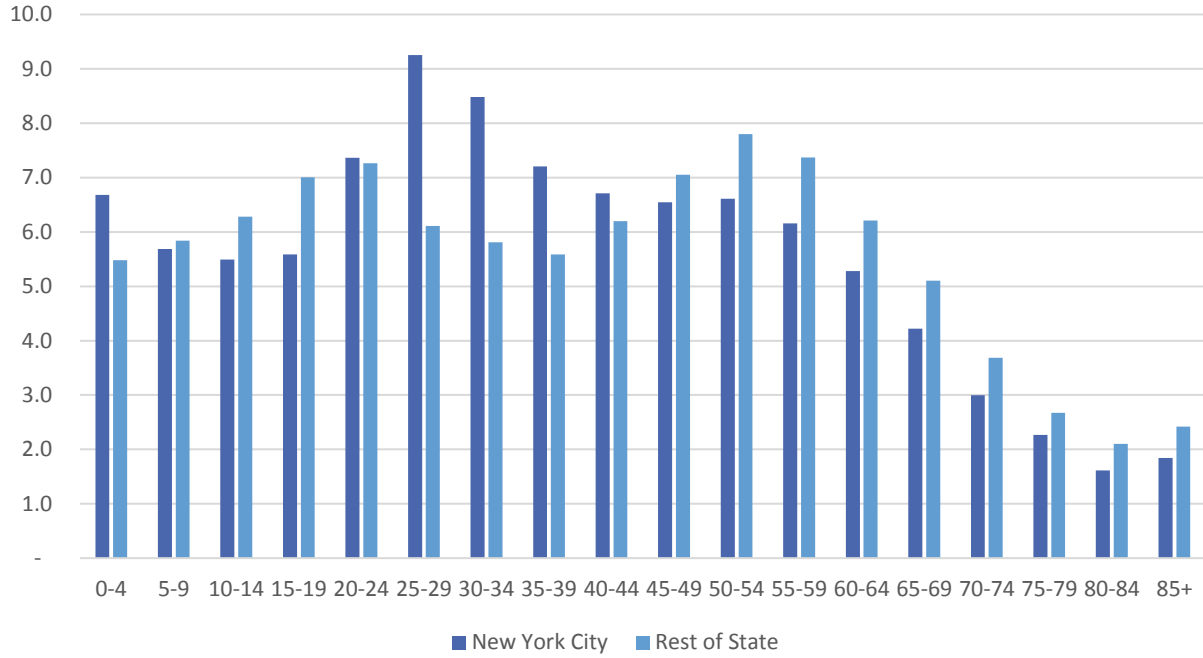
¹ Condition mentioned in any position in the Multiple Cause of Death file

Table 2. Population Demographics by Age Group and Region: New York State 2014 ¹

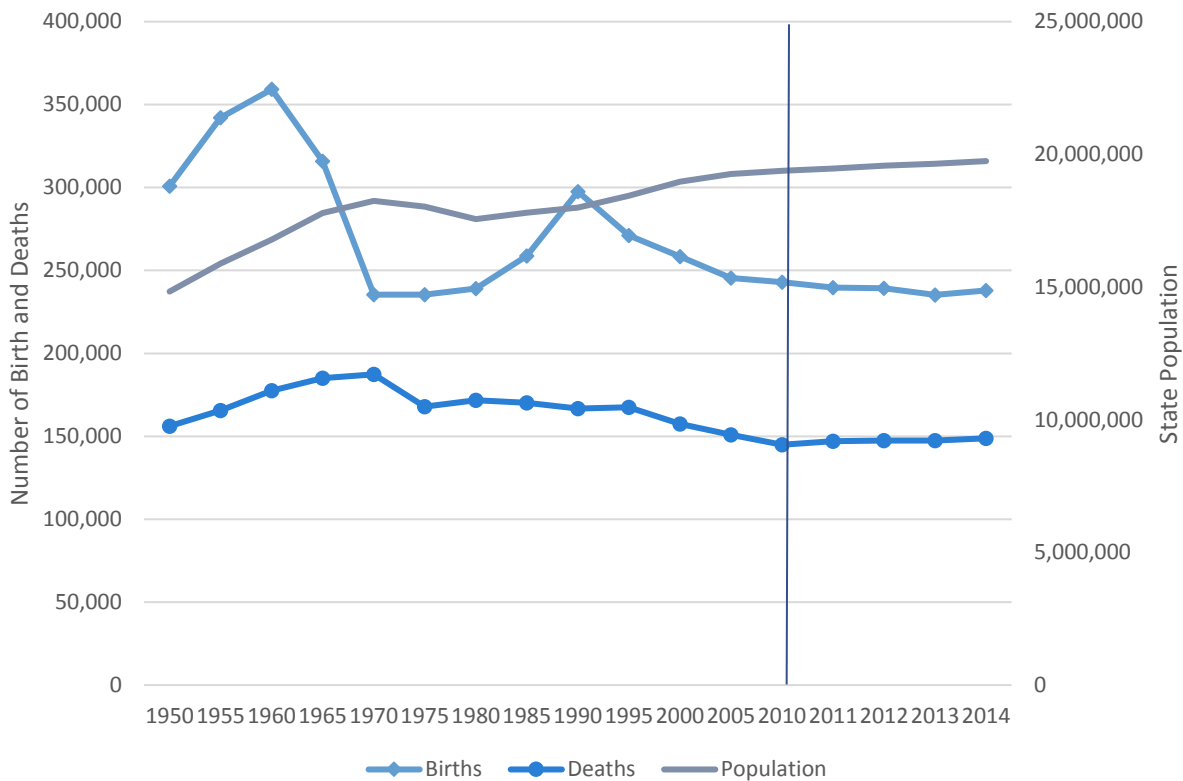
Age Group	New York State			New York City			Rest of State		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	19,746,227	10,164,966	9,581,261	8,491,079	4,442,635	4,048,444	11,255,148	5,722,331	5,532,817
0	239,804	117,376	122,428	119,664	58,578	61,086	120,140	58,798	61,342
1	238,674	116,807	121,867	117,348	57,324	60,024	121,326	59,483	61,843
2	236,580	115,755	120,825	113,585	55,447	58,138	122,995	60,308	62,687
3	239,574	117,075	122,499	113,499	55,265	58,234	126,075	61,810	64,265
4	229,959	112,450	117,509	103,450	50,449	53,001	126,509	62,001	64,508
5-9	1,140,163	556,883	583,280	482,871	236,524	246,347	657,292	320,359	336,933
10-14	1,173,605	573,640	599,965	466,544	228,618	237,926	707,061	345,022	362,039
15-17	730,547	357,564	372,983	280,414	138,449	141,965	450,133	219,115	231,018
18-19	532,315	262,498	269,817	193,740	96,968	96,772	338,575	165,530	173,045
20-24	1,443,067	717,400	725,667	625,272	320,557	304,715	817,795	396,843	420,952
25-29	1,473,346	737,410	735,936	785,587	406,548	379,039	687,759	330,862	356,897
30-34	1,374,027	694,017	680,010	720,310	370,053	350,257	653,717	323,964	329,753
35-39	1,240,548	629,619	610,929	611,611	314,328	297,283	628,937	315,291	313,646
40-44	1,267,425	647,274	620,151	569,935	293,886	276,049	697,490	353,388	344,102
45-49	1,350,006	690,966	659,040	556,047	288,036	268,011	793,959	402,930	391,029
50-54	1,438,883	741,874	697,009	561,075	294,452	266,623	877,808	447,422	430,386
55-59	1,352,551	701,452	651,099	523,052	278,928	244,124	829,499	422,524	406,975
60-64	1,147,059	604,742	542,317	448,207	245,080	203,127	698,852	359,662	339,190
65-69	932,902	502,420	430,482	358,322	200,699	157,623	574,580	301,721	272,859
70-74	668,995	371,836	297,159	254,306	147,381	106,925	414,689	224,455	190,234
75-79	493,557	283,491	210,066	192,650	113,928	78,722	300,907	169,563	131,344
80-84	373,458	224,493	148,965	136,906	84,635	52,271	236,552	139,858	96,694
85+	429,182	287,924	141,258	156,684	106,502	50,182	272,498	181,422	91,076

¹Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Bridged-Race Vintage 2014 Postcensal File 2014."

Chart 1. Population Distribution by Age Group and Region: New York State 2014



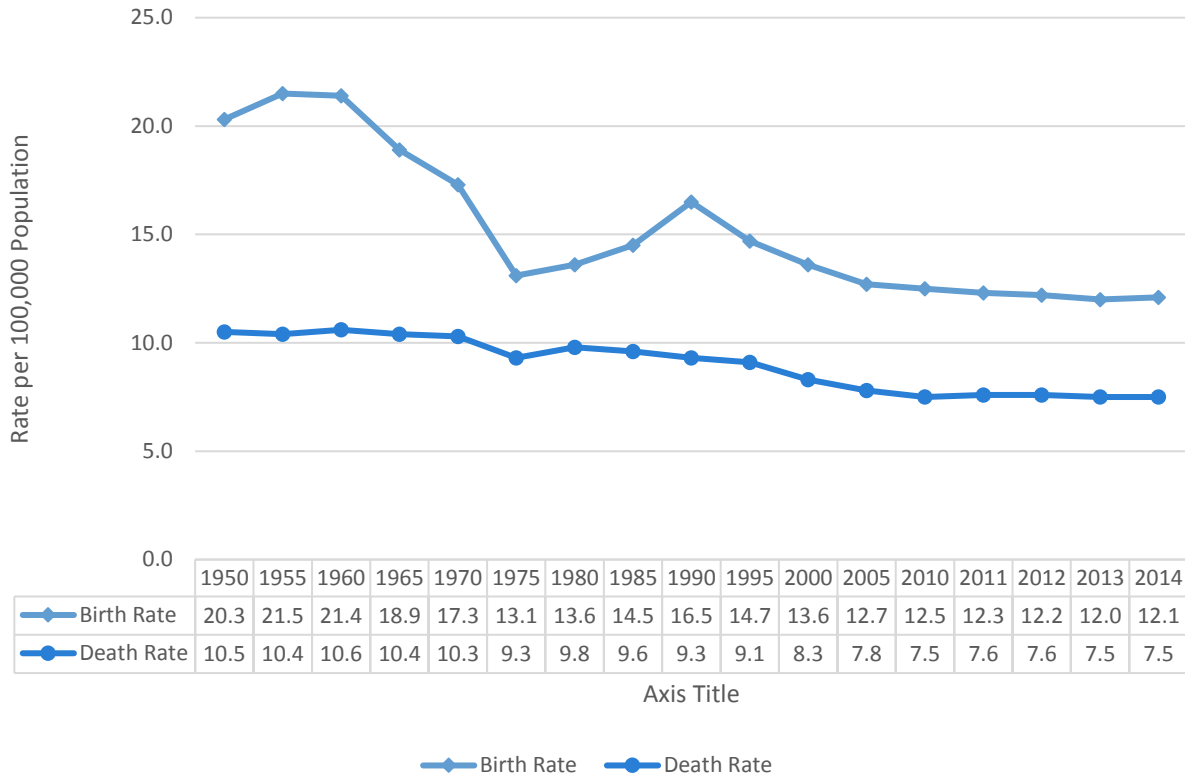
- A larger proportion of the 2014 New York State population aged 0-4 and 20-44 years resided in New York City compared to the Rest of State; a larger share of teenagers and older New Yorkers resided in the Rest of State.

Chart 2. Population, Births, and Deaths: New York State, 1950-2014¹

¹The scale changes to single years of data in 2010.

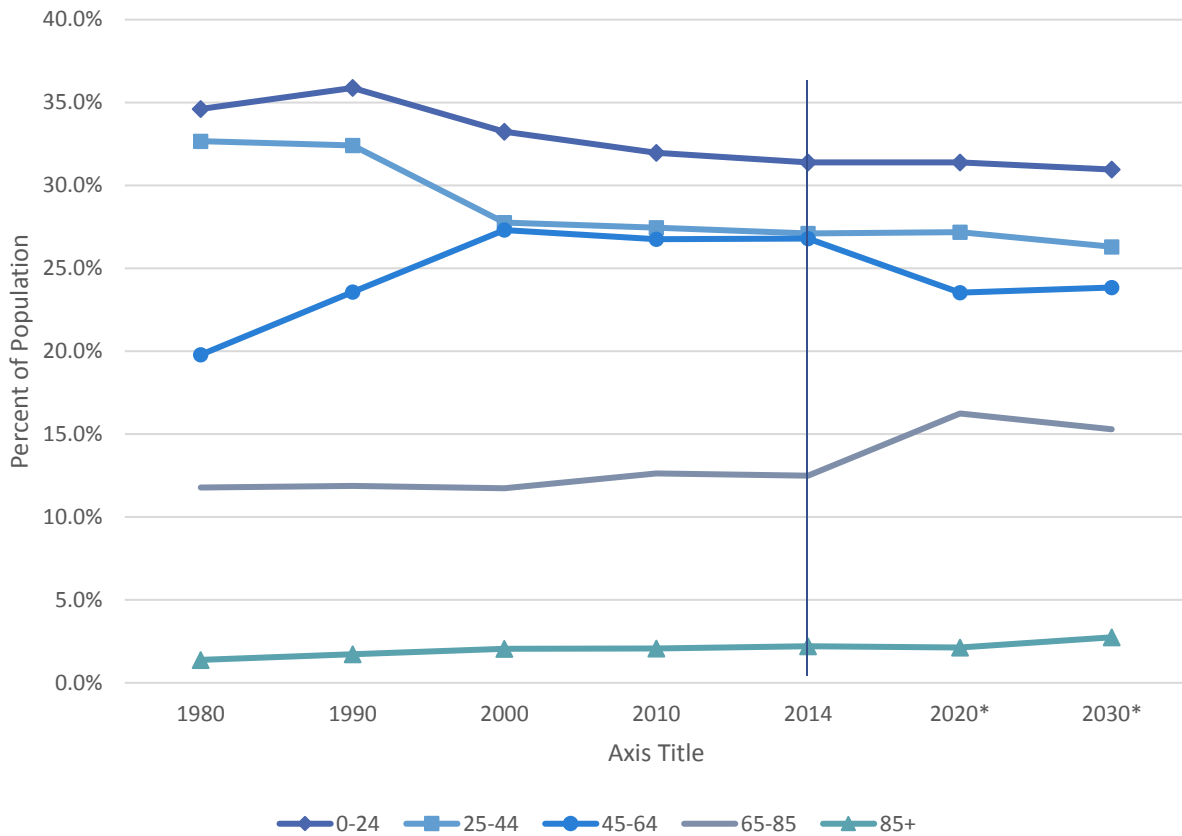
- The period 1950 to 1965 reflects the post-World War II baby boom, where the state's annual births exceeded 350,000 and the birth rate exceeded 20 per 1,000 population. Births then declined until the mid-1980s followed by a brief "boomlet."
- Since 2010 the state's population has grown by the approximate difference between births and deaths.
- The number of births declined 20.9% from 300,752 in 1950 to 238,000 in 2014. The highest annual number of births was 359,222 in 1960.
- The number of deaths declined 5.5% from 156,143 in 1950 to 147,488 in 2014. The highest annual number of deaths during this time period was 187,350 in 1970.
- The state's population increased steadily from 14.83 million in 1950 to 19.75 million in 2014.

Chart 3. Birth and Death Rates per 100,000 Population: New York State 1950-2014 ¹



¹The scale changes to single years of data in 2010

- Birth rates declined 40.4% from 20.3 per 100,000 in 1950 to 12.1 per 100,000 in 2014. The highest annual birth rate was 21.5 per 100,000 in 1955.
- Death rates declined 28.6% from 10.5 per 100,000 in 1950 to 7.5 per 100,000 in 2014. The highest annual death rate during this time period was 10.6 per 100,000 in 1960.

Chart 4. Population Trends and Projections by Age Group: New York State 1980-2030^{1,2}

¹ The vertical line indicates the most recent of available data and a change in the scale of the x axis.

² US Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov/population/projections/data/national/2014.html>

- Population projections show the number of older New Yorkers is increasing as a result of the aging baby boomer generation. This trend is particularly pronounced among residents aged 65 years and older which is projected to continue increasing through the year 2020.
- By 2030, New York State residents aged 65-84 years are projected to represent 15.3% of the state's population and those aged 85 years and older will increase to 2.7%.

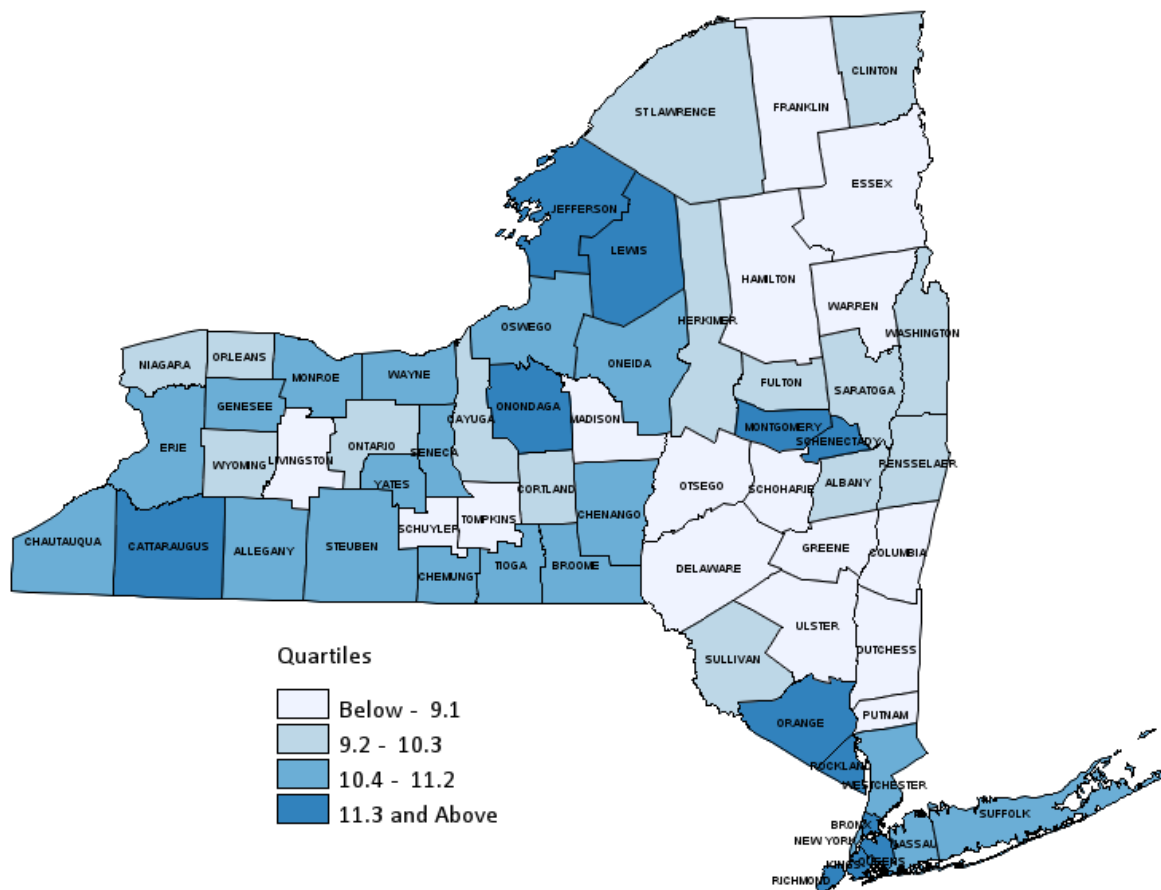
Table 3. Births, Deaths, and Death-to-Birth Ratio by Region and County: New York State 2014

Region/County	Births	Deaths	Difference	Death-to-Birth Ratio	Region/County	Births	Deaths	Difference	Death-to-Birth Ratio
New York State	238,000	147,488	90,512	0.62					
New York City	117,099	51,704	65,395	0.44					
Bronx	21,309	9,024	12,285	0.42					
Kings	41,746	15,380	26,366	0.37					
New York	18,356	9,701	8,655	0.53					
Queens	30,362	14,127	16,235	0.47					
Richmond	5,326	3,472	1,854	0.65					
Rest of State	120,901	95,784	25,117	0.79					
Albany	3,163	2,549	614	0.81	Oneida	2495	2436	59	0.98
Allegany	517	455	62	0.88	Onondaga	5291	4233	1,058	0.80
Broome	2,111	2,040	71	0.97	Ontario	1084	1019	65	0.94
Cattaraugus	933	795	138	0.85	Orange	4856	2558	2,298	0.53
Cayuga	777	744	33	0.96	Orleans	420	426	-6	1.01
Chautauqua	1,485	1,438	47	0.97	Oswego	1269	1074	195	0.85
Chemung	974	962	12	0.99	Otsego	540	580	-40	1.07
Chenango	551	531	20	0.96	Putnam	825	616	209	0.75
Clinton	754	690	64	0.92	Rensselaer	1648	1444	204	0.88
Columbia	492	648	-156	1.32	Rockland	5170	1852	3,318	0.36
Cortland	478	414	64	0.87	St. Lawrence	1137	885	252	0.78
Delaware	406	524	-118	1.29	Saratoga	2235	1636	599	0.73
Dutchess	2,680	2,273	407	0.85	Schenectady	1821	1507	314	0.83
Erie	10,109	9,647	462	0.95	Schoharie	260	281	-21	1.08
Essex	298	367	-69	1.23	Schuyler	168	182	-14	1.08
Franklin	441	419	22	0.95	Seneca	388	361	27	0.93
Fulton	538	580	-42	1.08	Steuben	1074	1038	36	0.97
Genesee	621	617	4	0.99	Suffolk	15568	11532	4,036	0.74
Greene	398	514	-116	1.29	Sullivan	785	708	77	0.90
Hamilton	29	60	-31	2.07	Tioga	518	469	49	0.91
Herkimer	657	712	-55	1.08	Tompkins	856	685	171	0.80
Jefferson	2,081	856	1,225	0.41	Ulster	1525	1620	-95	1.06
Lewis	356	239	117	0.67	Warren	567	680	-113	1.20
Livingston	526	481	45	0.91	Washington	585	610	-25	1.04
Madison	644	620	24	0.96	Wayne	970	813	157	0.84
Monroe	8,388	6,533	1,855	0.78	Westchester	10641	6853	3,788	0.64
Montgomery	621	553	68	0.89	Wyoming	390	366	24	0.94
Nassau	14,339	10,510	3,829	0.73	Yates	283	260	23	0.92
Niagara	2,165	2,289	-124	1.06					



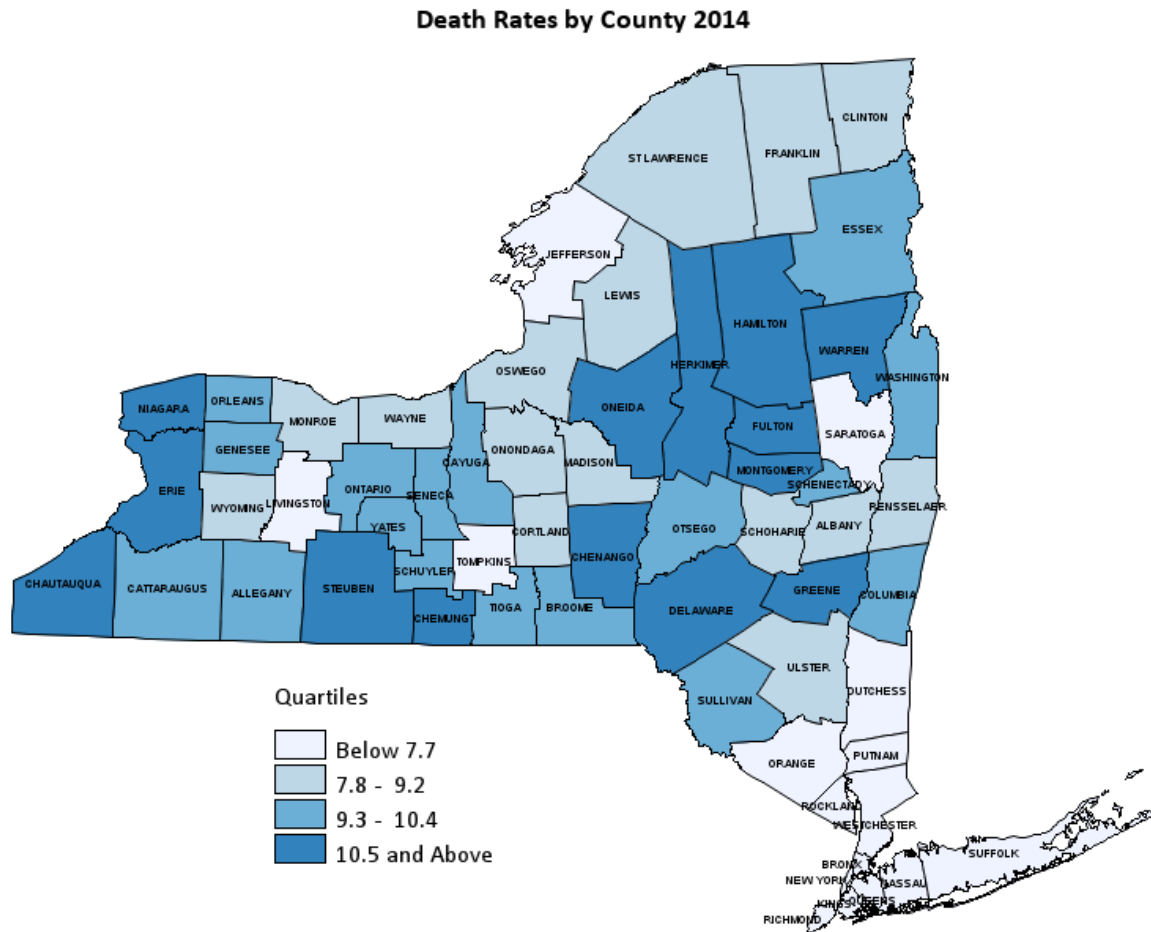
- Measures of the difference between births and deaths and the death-to-birth ratio can be useful indicators of the health and well-being of the population, aging, and migration trends. A larger difference, and a ratio exceeding 1.0, indicate more deaths than births in a county. A lower ratio is usually indicative of a younger population. This information is further illustrated in Map 3.
- In 2014, New York State had a birth-death difference of 90,512; 65,395 for New York City and 25,117 for the Rest of State. The death-to-birth ratios were 0.62, 0.44, and 0.79, respectively.
- Birth-death differences in New York City ranged from a high of 26,366 in Kings County to a low of 1,854 in Richmond County. Differences in the Rest of State ranged from a high of 4,036 in Suffolk County to a low of -156 in Columbia County.
- Death-to-birth ratios in New York City ranged from a low of 0.37 in Kings County to a high of 0.65 in Richmond County. Ratios in the Rest of State ranged from a low of 0.41 in Jefferson County to a high of 2.07 in Hamilton County.

Map 1. Birth Rate per 1,000 Population by County: New York State 2014



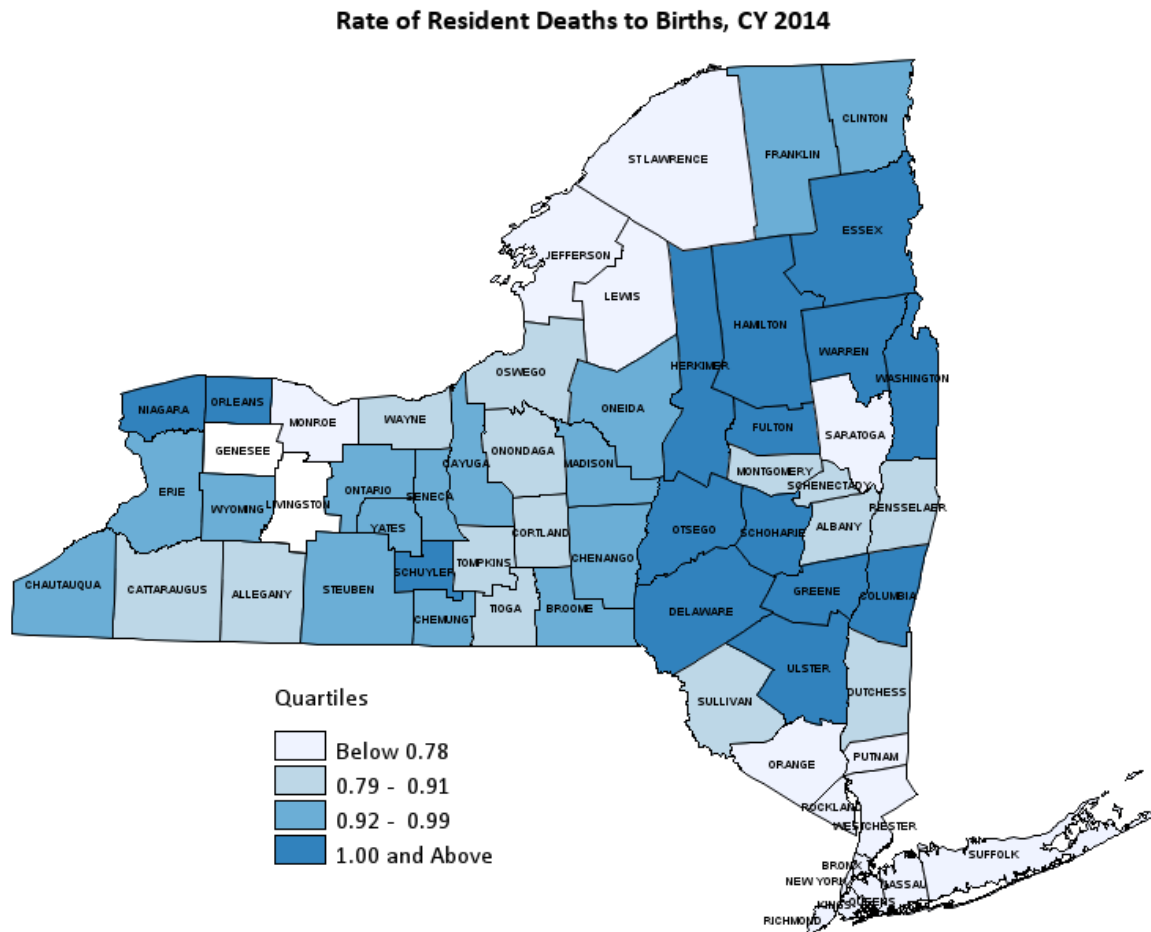
- The high birth rates are largely concentrated in the New York City metropolitan area. Lower birth rates in many of the Rest of State counties reflect the older populations in these areas of the state versus the younger populations in the New York City metropolitan area.

Map 2. Death Rates per 1,000 Population by County: New York State 2014



- As deaths are highly concentrated in older populations, the percentage of the overall population older than 65 years within a county heavily influences death rates.
- The New York City metropolitan area experienced lower death rates than the Rest of State, reflecting the younger population in this area of the state.

Map 3. Death-to-Birth Ratio by County: New York State 2014



- A death-to-birth ratio less than one means more births than deaths in that area; a ratio greater than one means more deaths than births are experienced in that area.
- The New York City metropolitan area, with a generally younger population, had the lowest death-to-birth ratio. Rest of State counties with older populations had the highest ratios.
- In 2014, 15 Rest of State counties had more resident deaths than births.

Chapter 3. Pregnancies & Births

- From 2008-2014, the number of live births declined in all age groups, except for those 30 years and older. Female live births within all reported race/ethnicities declined from 2008-2014, with the exception of Asian females, who experienced a 15.5% increase over time.
- In 2014, over 50% of females with live births were insured by Medicaid.
- According to information provided on the birth certificate, approximately 7 of 10 New York State females received prenatal care in the first trimester. Less than 1 percent of females received no prenatal care.
- In 2014, nearly 45% of females with a live birth were overweight or obese at the time of delivery.
- The number of females self-reporting as smoking during pregnancy decreased (20.9%) since 2008.
- Preterm births declined from 2008 in all age and racial/ethnic groups.
- In 2014, the large majority of newborns were fed either exclusively breast milk or breast milk with formula while in the hospital.
- The number of females delivering vaginally after a previous cesarean delivery increased, while the number of primary cesarean deliveries decreased over time.
- The rates of spontaneous fetal deaths did not change substantially since 2008; however, fetal death rates were consistently highest among black non-Hispanic females.
- The number of induced abortions and abortion ratios decreased from 2008 in nearly all age and race/ethnicity groups, with black females receiving the largest number of abortions annually.

Table 4. Live Births by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2008-2014

Age Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
< 15	242	207	185	180	179	125	102	-57.9
15-17	5,074	4,687	4,330	3,811	3,500	2,972	2,571	-49.3
18-19	12,171	11,561	10,749	9,868	9,054	8,119	7,372	-39.4
20-24	50,924	49,540	47,844	45,929	45,275	43,326	41,877	-17.8
25-29	66,181	65,640	64,238	64,305	63,298	62,121	63,670	-3.8
30-34	65,527	66,605	67,131	67,655	69,056	69,256	71,713	9.4
35-39	38,991	37,716	37,741	37,372	37,989	38,608	40,116	2.9
40-44	9,689	9,777	9,843	9,795	10,028	9,838	9,707	0.2
>45	819	837	843	812	839	869	866	5.7
Unknown	37	22	10	9	6	40	6	-83.8
Race/Ethnicity								
White	120,421	119,167	117,214	116,137	114,958	114,678	114,906	-4.6
Black	40,283	39,865	38,210	37,730	36,905	36,130	35,437	-12.0
Hispanic	60,597	59,196	58,759	57,031	56,378	55,156	55,689	-8.1
Asian	21,001	20,798	21,104	22,393	24,369	22,961	24,261	15.5
American Indian Pacific Islander	545	458	452	418	411	394	380	-30.3
Multiple	1,481	1,561	1,433	1,476	1,455	1,410	1,296	-12.5
Other/ Unknown	4,047	3,903	4,405	3,231	3,400	3,178	3,181	-21.4
Total	249,655	246,592	242,914	239,736	239,224	235,274	238,000	-4.7

- Overall, the number of live births in New York State continues to decline over time; however, increases in live births were observed in females aged 30 years and older.
- Live births decreased among all race and ethnicities, with the exception of Asians, who observed a 15.5% increase.

Table 5. Pregnancy Outcomes for Females All Ages: New York State 2008-2014

Pregnancy Outcome	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)
								2008-2014
	Number							
Pregnancies	385,885	378,814	372,588	362,200	354,868	346,644	346,774	-10.1
Live Births	249,655	246,592	242,914	239,736	239,224	235,274	238,000	-4.7
Spontaneous Fetal Deaths	17,849	17,214	18,462	19,786	18,142	17,044	15,475	-13.3
Induced Abortions	118,381	115,008	111,212	102,678	97,502	94,326	93,299	-21.2

- Total pregnancies and pregnancy-related outcomes declined from 2008 to 2014, with the greatest decline observed for induced abortions (21.2%).

Table 6. Teenage¹ Pregnancy Outcomes: New York State 2008-2014

Pregnancy Outcome	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)
								2008-2014
	Number							
Pregnancies	39,312	37,058	34,277	30,315	26,922	23,549	20,975	-46.6
Live Births	17,487	16,455	15,264	13,859	12,733	11,216	10,045	-42.6
Spontaneous Fetal Deaths	1,103	947	1,128	1,071	896	724	559	-49.3
Induced Abortions	20,722	19,656	17,885	15,385	13,293	11,609	10,371	-50.0

¹ Teenage includes ages 10-19 years.

- Teenage pregnancies, live births, spontaneous fetal deaths and induced abortions all decreased substantially since 2008. The teenage pregnancy outcomes with the greatest difference over time are spontaneous fetal deaths and induced abortions (-49.3% and -50.0%, respectively).

Table 7. Fertility Rates by Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2008-2014

Race/Ethnicity	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)
	Rate per 1,000 Female Population Aged 15-44 Years							2008-2014
White	53.8	53.7	55.2	54.8	54.6	54.7	54.9	2.0
Black	60.0	60.8	58.7	58.0	57.1	56.0	53.2	-11.3
Hispanic	79.5	79.6	71.9	69.2	67.8	66.1	65.7	-17.4
Total	61.2	61.3	60.0	59.5	59.2	58.3	58.8	-3.9

- In 2014, fertility rates ranged from 53.2 per 1,000 for black non-Hispanic females to 65.7 per 1,000 for Hispanics.
- Fertility rates decreased 3.9% in New York State since 2008 including a 17.4% decrease among Hispanic females.

Table 8. Pregnancy Rates by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2008-2014

Age Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)
	Rate per 1,000 Female Population Aged 15-44 Years							2008-2014
<15	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	-50.0
15-17	33.3	31.4	28.5	25.3	22.6	19.3	17.0	-48.9
18-19	86.3	85.6	80.3	74.7	66.4	60.4	55.3	-35.9
20-24	128.8	130.7	122.4	115.3	110.3	105.7	101.0	-21.6
25-29	151.0	143.7	136.0	132.4	128.0	124.1	124.6	-17.5
30-34	140.1	138.0	137.1	134.4	133.6	131.2	133.1	-5.0
35-39	78.3	78.4	80.0	82.0	82.6	82.7	84.2	7.5
40-44	20.9	21.4	22.0	21.9	22.4	22.5	22.6	8.1
≥45*	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	11.1
Race/Ethnicity								
White	67.6	66.9	68.1	67.8	67.6	67.5	67.9	0.4
Black	133.2	134.4	130.6	123.0	116.5	112.6	108.8	-18.3
Hispanic	125.9	127.0	114.5	106.1	102.5	99.7	97.6	-22.5
Total	94.7	94.2	92.0	89.8	87.9	85.9	85.7	-9.5

*Rates for age ≥45 years uses female population 45-49. All other rates are age specific pregnancy rates.

- Substantial decreases in pregnancy rates were observed since 2008, particularly among teenagers and Hispanic females.
- Pregnancy rates increased over time for females aged 35 years and over.

Table 9. Birth Rates by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2008-2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
Age Group	Rate per 1,000 Population							
<15	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-50.0
15-17	12.9	12.1	11.2	10.1	9.5	8.2	7.2	-44.2
18-19	41.4	41.1	38.4	36.6	33.4	30.4	28.1	-32.1
20-24	73.0	74.1	68.5	64.8	63.5	60.7	58.4	-20.0
25-29	101.6	97.1	91.8	90.9	88.3	85.7	86.3	-15.1
30-34	104.8	103.9	103.4	101.9	102.4	100.9	103.3	-1.4
35-39	57.1	57.3	58.9	60.4	61.7	62.3	63.7	11.6
40-44	13.2	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.8	14.9	15.0	13.6
45-49	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	18.2
Race/Ethnicity								
White	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	-1.0
Black	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.5	11.8	-16.3
Hispanic	18.6	18.1	17.2	16.3	15.9	15.3	15.2	-18.3
Total	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.1	-5.5

- Birth rates have declined 5.5% since 2008. The largest birth rates were among females ages 20-39 years. From 2008 to 2014, birth rates decreased among teenagers and females aged 35-49 years.
- From 2008-2014, Hispanic females observed the largest birth rates (15.2 per 1,000); however, they also observed the greatest decrease in birth rates over time.

Table 10. Live Birth Maternal Characteristics: New York State 2008-2014

Maternal Characteristics	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
Education								
Percent of All Live Births								
No High School Diploma	21.2	20.5	20.2	19.2	18.7	17.7	16.8	-20.8
High School Graduate	22.7	22.8	22.3	22.1	21.9	21.7	21.8	-4.0
Some College	24.7	24.5	24.3	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.5	-0.8
Bachelor's Degree	16.5	16.9	17	17.5	18	18.5	18.9	14.5
Master's or Higher	14.2	14.6	15.6	16	16.2	16.7	17.4	22.5
Unknown	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	-14.3
Marriage Status								
Married	57.7	57.5	57.2	57.8	58.1	58.7	59.9	3.8
Unmarried	41.1	41.6	41.8	41.3	41	40.3	39.9	-2.9
Unknown	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	-83.3
Maternal Place of Birth¹								
United States	64.2	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.1	64.3	63.5	-1.1
Rest of World	35.4	35.4	35.5	35.4	35.8	35.5	36.5	3.1
Unknown	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	-100.0
Insurance Primary Payer								
Medicaid ²	48.5	50.2	50.7	50.7	50.9	51	52.1	7.4
Private Insurance	46.4	45.2	44.6	44.8	44.5	44.7	43.5	-6.3
Self-Pay	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	-27.8
Other Commercial	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	1.7	-26.1
Not Stated	1	0.9	1.1	1	1	0.8	1.4	40.0

¹ Country of maternal birth is self-reported

² Medicaid includes Family Health Plus and Child Health Plus.

- The percentage of mothers with no high school diploma is declining while those with higher education is increasing (Bachelor's Degree, Master's or Higher).
- Married females represented roughly 60% of all births compared to approximately 40% unmarried females in 2014.
- More than half (52.1%) of females with a live birth in 2014 were insured by Medicaid followed by private insurance (43.5%).
- Primary insurance payer did not change remarkably for any insurance type since 2008, with the only increase seen in the proportion of females covered by public insurance programs.

Table 11. Live Birth Maternal Characteristics: Birth Place of Mother by Region and Country: New York State 2014

Region ¹ / Country ²	Births	Percent of Region	Percent of Total
North America			
United States of America	151,062	0.99	0.63
Canada	1,093	0.01	0.00
Bermuda	9	0.0	0.00
Region Total	152,164		0.64
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Dominican Republic	8,995	0.53	0.04
Jamaica	3,267	0.19	0.01
Haiti	2,291	0.13	0.01
Trinidad and Tobago	1,311	0.08	0.01
Other Countries in Region	1,261	0.07	0.01
Region Total	17,125		0.07
Central America			
Mexico	6,810	0.47	0.03
El Salvador	3,663	0.25	0.02
Guatemala	1,839	0.13	0.01
Honduras	1,796	0.12	0.01
Other Countries in Region	483	0.03	0.00
Region Total	14,591		0.06
Eastern Asia			
China	8,784	0.78	0.04
Republic of Korea	1,250	0.11	0.01
Japan	622	0.06	0.00
Other Countries in Region	634	0.06	0.00
Region Total	11,290		0.05
South America			
Ecuador	3,878	0.41	0.02
Guyana	2,117	0.22	0.01
Columbia	1,218	0.13	0.01
Other Countries in Region	2,278	0.24	0.01
Region Total	9,491		0.04
Total	238,000		

¹Regions of the world based on United Nations groupings (not all regions represented)

²Country of maternal birth is self-reported

Table 12. Live Birth Maternal Characteristics: Race/Ethnicity by Birth Place of Mother: New York State 2014

Race¹ / Country²	Births	Percent of Race	Percent of Total
Asian			
China	8,709	34.3	0.04
United States of America	2,820	11.1	0.01
Bangladesh	2,547	10.0	0.01
India	2,416	9.5	0.01
Pakistan	1,829	7.2	0.01
Other Countries	7,082	27.9	0.03
Asian Total	25,403		0.11
Hispanic			
United States of America	24,684	44.3	0.10
Dominican Republic	8,950	16.1	0.04
Mexico	6,787	12.2	0.03
Ecuador	3,859	6.9	0.02
El Salvador	3,641	6.5	0.02
Other Countries	7,768	13.9	0.03
Hispanic Total	55,689		0.23
Black			
United States of America	22,128	62.4	0.09
Jamaica	3,171	8.9	0.01
Haiti	2,235	6.3	0.01
Other Countries	7,903	22.3	0.03
Black Total	35,437		0.15
White			
United States of America	98,104	85.4	0.41
Uzbekistan	1,230	1.1	0.01
Russian Federation	1,167	1.0	0.00
Other Countries	16,802	14.6	0.07
White Total	114,906		0.48
American Indian			
United States of America	345	90.8	0.00
Canada	18	4.7	0.00
Guyana	7	1.8	0.00
Other Countries	10	2.6	0.00
American Indian Total	380		0.00
Total	238,000		

¹Race is self-reported²Country of maternal birth is self-reported

Table 13. Live Birth Prenatal Characteristics: New York State 2008-2014

Prenatal Characteristics	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
Month Prenatal Care Began	Percent of All Live Births							
1st Trimester	66.3	67.5	69.7	69.7	71.8	72.7	72.6	9.5
2nd Trimester	20.2	19.9	20.0	20.5	20.0	18.9	18.6	-7.9
3rd trimester	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.3
None	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	-40.0
Not Stated	4.0	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	-57.5
Start Unknown	3.7	4.6	3.1	2.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	-59.5
Maternal Pre-Pregnancy BMI								
Underweight	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	-2.3
Normal	49.4	49.2	48.9	49.0	48.9	48.5	47.1	-4.7
Overweight	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.1	24.4	24.5	3.4
Obese	18.6	19.2	19.5	19.4	19.6	19.9	19.9	7.0
Unknown	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.4	10.0
Smoking During Pregnancy¹								
Yes	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.3	-22.1

¹ Smoking during pregnancy is likely under-reported on birth certificates.

- Approximately 73% of females in New York State receive prenatal care in the first trimester, increasing over time. Less than 1% of females received no prenatal care.
- A total of 44.4% of females with a live birth in 2014 were either overweight (24.5%) or obese (19.9%) at the time of birth. The proportion of overweight or obese females with a live birth continues to increase over time.
- The number of females self-reporting as smoking during pregnancy is declining. In 2008, 6.8% of females who reported smoking during pregnancy fell to 5.3% in 2014 representing nearly a 21% decrease.

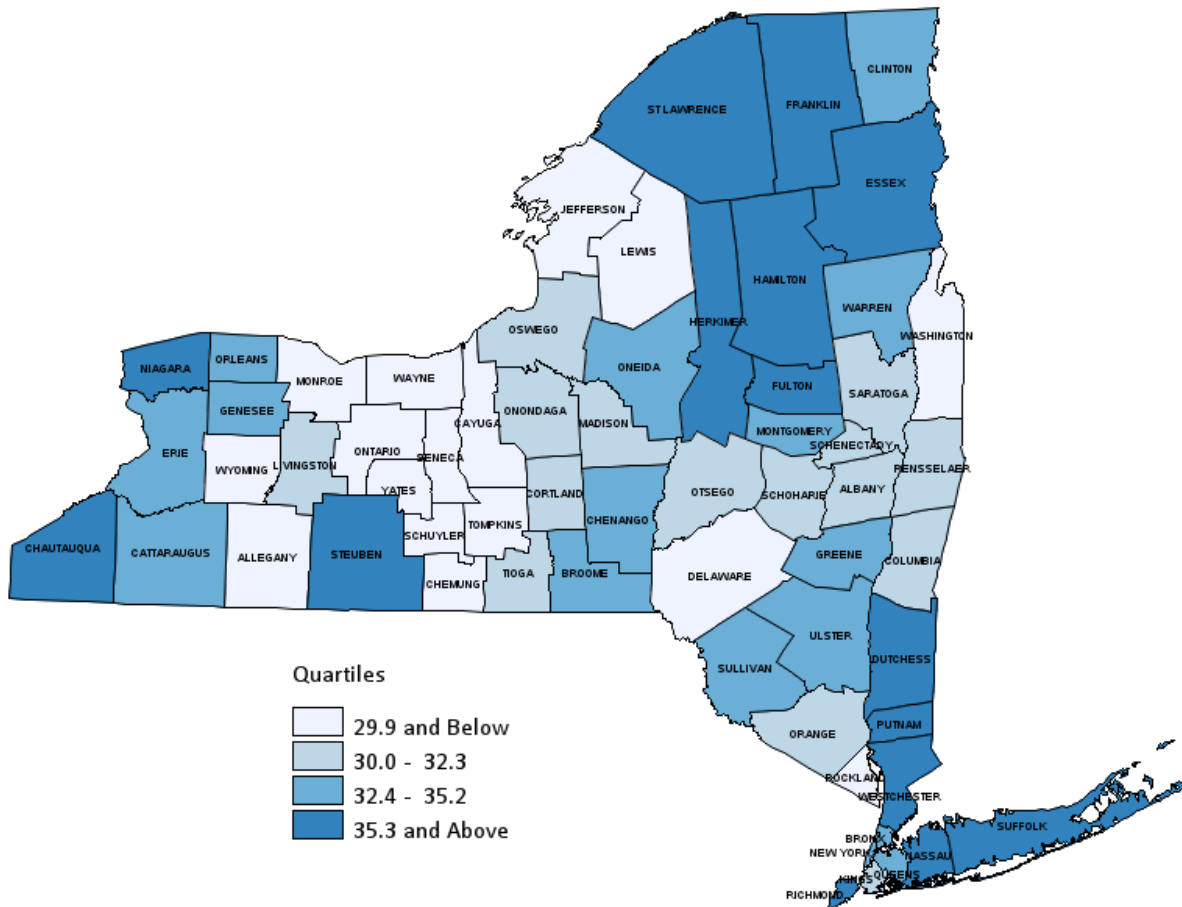


Table 14. Live Birth Characteristics and Outcomes: New York State 2008-2014

Birth Characteristics and Outcomes	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
Place of Delivery at Birth	Percent of All Live Births							
Hospital	97.9	98.2	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.2	-0.7
Home	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	42.9
Other	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.8	28.6
Attendant at Birth								
Physician	88.5	88.7	88.5	88.6	88.7	88.5	88.9	0.5
Certified Midwife	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	4.0
Other	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	75.0
Not Stated	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	-90.9
Method of Delivery								
Cesarean	34.3	34.7	34.5	34.1	34.1	34.1	33.4	-2.6
Vaginal	65.3	64.9	65.0	65.4	65.4	65.2	65.1	-0.3
Not Stated	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.5	275.0
Plurality								
Singleton	96.2	96.0	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.0	96.2	0.0
Twin	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	2.8
Triplets or More	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	.2	0.0
Birth Order								
1 st	43.2	43.5	43.4	42.9	42.7	42.2	41.4	-4.2
2 nd	31.3	31.0	31.0	31.6	31.6	31.9	31.6	1.0
3 rd	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.9	-0.7
4th or Higher	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	4.8
Baby Gender								
Female	48.7	48.7	48.7	49.0	48.8	48.8	49.1	0.8
Male	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.0	51.2	51.2	50.9	-0.8
Gestational Age								
Preterm	12.2	12.3	11.6	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.7	-12.3
Early Term	25.4	25.2	24.9	24.3	23.5	23.8	23.6	-7.1
Full Term	47.0	47.4	48.1	48.6	49.2	49.2	49.4	5.1
Late Term	13.0	12.6	13.0	13.5	13.7	13.5	13.5	3.8
Unknown Gestation	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	16.7
Birthweight (gm)								
<1500	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	-6.7
1500-2499	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	-3.0
≥2500	91.8	91.7	91.7	91.8	92.0	91.9	92.0	0.2
Not Stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
How Infant Was Fed								
Breast Milk Only	41.6	42.4	43.5	39.8	40.6	41.9	43.1	3.6
Breast Milk & Formula	34.0	36.5	37.0	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.1	23.8
Formula Only	19.1	18.3	17.0	16.4	15.4	14.2	12.7	-33.5
Not Stated	5.3	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.2	-58.5



Map 4. Percent of All Live Births that are Cesarean Delivery by County 2014



- Approximately two-thirds (65.1%) of live births were vaginal deliveries in 2014 and one-third (33.4%) cesarean with no notable change in these rates since 2008.
- As shown in Map 4, in 2014 the percent of births that are cesarean delivery are the highest on Long Island, the Lower Hudson Valley, and the North Country. Central New York counties have the lowest percentage of cesarean delivery, which may be attributed to the Regional Perinatal Centers located in this area of the state.

Table 15. Percent Low Birthweight¹ by Mother's Age Group and Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2008-2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
Age Group								
<15	13.6	10.1	17.3	11.7	15.6	9.7	7.8	-42.6
15-17	10.5	11.0	10.8	10.5	10.1	10.4	10.0	-4.8
18-19	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.3	9.4	8.9	-7.3
20-24	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.8	-4.9
25-29	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	-2.7
30-34	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.4	-2.6
35-39	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.5	-4.5
40-44	11.2	11.6	10.9	10.4	11.1	11.1	10.3	-8.0
≥45	19.7	21.9	20.0	24.1	19.7	19.6	22.3	13.2
Race/Ethnicity								
White	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.6	-2.9
Black	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.6	12.3	12.5	12.0	-7.7
Hispanic	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	-3.8
Asian	7.7	7.4	8.3	8.1	7.6	8.1	7.9	2.6
American Indian	7.0	7.2	8.2	5.7	6.1	7.9	6.8	-2.9
Pacific Islander	8.0	8.9	11.2	9.1	10.8	9.6	9.6	20.0
Multiple	9.5	8.6	9.5	8.7	8.3	9.7	8.5	-10.5
Other/Unknown	11.0	10.5	10.8	9.7	9.9	10.1	8.2	-25.5
Total	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.8	-4.9

¹ Number of resident low weight (<2,500 grams) live births/number of resident live births*100

- Low birthweight births declined 42.5% since 2008 among females less than 15 years. The highest rates of low birthweight are among older females.
- Low birthweight births in 2014 ranged from a low of 6.6% of for white females to a high of 12.0% for blacks.

Table 16. Percent Preterm Live Births¹ by Mother's Age Group and Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2008-2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
Age Group								
<15	22.7	20.0	22.6	21.7	23.0	17.2	12.7	-44.1
15-17	16.1	16.8	15.5	14.2	14.5	14.4	15.1	-6.2
18-19	13.1	13.3	12.7	12.7	11.9	11.7	12.0	-8.4
20-24	11.5	11.5	11.0	10.8	10.2	10.5	9.9	-13.9
25-29	10.9	11.1	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.7	-11.0
30-34	11.7	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.3	-12.0
35-39	13.8	13.7	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.2	-11.6
40-44	16.2	17.0	15.8	13.4	15.1	15.4	15.2	-6.2
>45	23.8	28.0	22.1	26.1	23.1	22.7	27.3	14.7
Race/Ethnicity								
White	9.9	10.1	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	-6.1
Black	16.0	16.3	15.3	15.0	15.2	14.8	14.8	-7.5
Hispanic	12.6	12.6	12.0	11.4	11.7	11.4	11.6	-7.9
Asian	9.8	10.1	10.2	9.2	8.6	9.5	9.4	-4.1
American Indian	15.2	10.7	11.9	12.4	8.5	11.9	11.8	-22.4
Pacific Islander	11.7	12.9	12.6	12.2	12.9	12.4	12.0	2.6
Multiple	13.2	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.7	10.8	-18.2
Other/Unknown	12.9	12.7	12.2	11.1	11.3	12.9	9.0	-30.2
Total	11.6	11.8	11.2	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.7	-7.8

¹Preterm is <37 completed weeks gestation

- Preterm births declined 7.8% since 2008 with decreases seen in all age and racial/ethnic groups except females 45 years and older, and females of Pacific Islander descent. The greatest decrease (43.9%) was among females aged less than 15 years.
- Preterm births in 2014 ranged from a low of 9.3% among whites to a high of 14.8% among blacks.

Table 17. Births by Method of Delivery: New York State 2009-2014¹

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2009-2014
Method of Delivery	Number						
Vaginal Delivery	159,917	157,999	156,855	156,546	153,341	154,943	-3.1
VBAC ²	3,153	3,548	3,963	4,114	4,503	4,979	57.9
Cesarean Delivery	85,559	83,818	81,858	81,550	80,310	79,394	-7.2
Primary Cesarean ³	52,910	50,946	48,559	47,813	46,517	44,964	-15.0
Repeat Cesarean	32,649	32,872	33,299	33,737	33,793	34,430	5.5
Not Stated	1,116	1,097	1,023	1,128	1,623	3,663	228.2
Total Births⁴	246,592	242,914	239,736	239,224	235,274	238,000	-3.5
Method of Delivery	Percent*						
Vaginal Delivery ⁵	65.1	65.3	65.7	65.7	65.6	66.1	1.5
VBAC ⁶	8.8	9.7	10.6	10.9	11.8	12.6	43.2
Cesarean Delivery ⁷	34.9	34.7	34.3	34.3	34.4	33.9	-2.9
Primary Cesarean	21.6	21.1	20.3	20.1	19.9	19.2	-11.1
Repeat Cesarean	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.2	14.5	14.7	10.5

* Does not include Not Stated, unless otherwise indicated below

¹ Valid data for these measures became available in 2009

² Vaginal Birth After Cesarean is a subset of all Vaginal Deliveries

³ Primary and Repeat Cesarean are subsets of all Cesarean Deliveries

⁴ Total Births = Vaginal Births + Cesarean Deliveries + Not Stated

⁵ Vaginal % = Vaginal/All Births of Known Method*100

⁶ VBAC % = VBAC / (VBAC + Repeat Cesarean)*100

⁷ Cesarean % = Cesarean/All Births of Known Method*100

- From 2009 to 2014, the number of females delivering vaginally after having a previous cesarean delivery increased 57.9% while the number of primary cesarean deliveries decreased by 15% over the same time period.

Table 18. Births by Method of Delivery and Day of the Week, 2014¹

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Method of Delivery	Number						
Vaginal Delivery	18,927	21,256	24,024	23,849	23,249	23,134	20,504
VBAC ²	653	742	787	742	698	705	652
Cesarean Delivery	6,069	12,992	13,540	13,194	12,837	13,620	7,142
Primary	4,260	6,436	7,184	7,394	7,197	7,305	5,124
Repeat Cesarean	1,805	6,543	6,346	5,788	5,630	6,303	2,015
Not Stated	379	576	583	596	584	544	401
Total Births⁴	25,375	34,824	38,147	37,639	36,670	37,298	28,047
Method of Delivery	Percent						
Vaginal Delivery ⁵	75.7	62.1	64.0	64.4	64.4	62.9	74.2
VBAC ⁶	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.4
Cesarean Delivery ⁷	24.3	37.9	36.0	35.6	35.6	37.1	25.8
Primary Cesarean	17.0	18.8	19.1	20.0	19.9	19.9	18.5
Repeat Cesarean	7.2	19.1	16.9	15.6	15.6	17.1	7.3

¹ Valid data for these measures became available in 2009

² Vaginal Birth After Cesarean is a subset of all Vaginal Deliveries

³ Primary and Repeat Cesarean are subsets of all Cesarean Deliveries

⁴ Total Births = Vaginal Births + Cesarean Deliveries + Not Stated

⁵ Vaginal % = Vaginal/All Births of Known Method*100

⁶ VBAC % = VBAC / (VBAC + Repeat Cesarean)*100

⁷ Cesarean % = Cesarean/All Births of Known Method*100



Table 19. Top 10 Baby First Names¹ by Gender: New York State 2008-2014

Rank	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Males							
1	Michael	Michael	Michael	Michael	Michael	Jacob	Jacob
2	Matthew	Jayden	Jayden	Jacob	Jacob	Michael	Liam
3	Anthony	Matthew	Jacob	Jayden	Jayden	Ethan	Ethan
4	Daniel	Daniel	Ethan	Joseph	Ethan	Liam	Michael
5	Joseph	Ethan	Joseph	Matthew	Joseph	Jayden	Noah
6	Ryan	Ryan	Daniel	Ethan	Matthew	Joseph	Joseph
7	Jayden	Joseph	Anthony	Anthony	Mason	Mason	Mason
8	Jacob	Anthony	Matthew	Mason	Ryan	Noah	Matthew
9	Christopher	Jacob	Ryan	Daniel	Liam	Matthew	Alexander
10	Alexander	Christopher	Alexander	Ryan	Daniel	Daniel	Lucas
Females							
1	Isabella	Isabella	Isabella	Sophia	Sophia	Sophia	Sophia
2	Olivia	Sophia	Sophia	Isabella	Isabella	Isabella	Olivia
3	Sophia	Olivia	Olivia	Olivia	Emma	Emma	Emma
4	Madison	Emma	Emma	Emma	Olivia	Olivia	Isabella
5	Ava	Emily	Ava	Ava	Ava	Mia	Mia
6	Emma	Madison	Madison	Emily	Emily	Ava	Ava
7	Emily	Ava	Emily	Madison	Mia	Emily	Emily
8	Abigail	Mia	Mia	Mia	Madison	Madison	Abigail
9	Sarah	Abigail	Abigail	Abigail	Abigail	Abigail	Madison
10	Samantha	Sarah	Chloe	Chloe	Chloe	Sofia	Leah

¹Similar first names with variations in spelling (e.g., Sarah, Sara) were not combined when ranking first names.

- Jacob remains the top name for a male newborn in 2014. Also in 2014, Lucas made the top 10 list for the first time. Sophia remained in first place in the top 10 list for female newborns in 2014. Leah appeared on the list for the first time.

Table 20. Top 10 Baby First Names¹ by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: New York State 2014

Rank	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Total
Males					
1	Joseph	Ethan	Dylan	Ethan	Jacob
2	Michael	Jeremiah	Jacob	Jayden	Liam
3	Jacob	Elijah	Matthew	Ryan	Ethan
4	Benjamin	Noah	Liam	Muhammad	Michael
5	James	Jayden	Jayden	Aiden	Noah
6	Liam	Joshua	Noah	Lucas	Joseph
7	Mason	Aiden	Ethan	Daniel	Mason
8	Jack	Carter	Sebastian	Jason	Matthew
9	Alexander	Mason	Daniel	William	Alexander
10	Lucas	Liam	Alexander	Eric	Lucas
Females					
1	Olivia	Madison	Isabella	Olivia	Sophia
2	Emma	Ava	Mia	Sophia	Olivia
3	Sophia	London	Sophia	Chloe	Emma
4	Ava	Olivia	Sofia	Emma	Isabella
5	Charlotte	Aaliyah	Camila	Emily	Mia
6	Isabella	Skylar	Emily	Grace	Ava
7	Abigail	Chloe	Emma	Angela	Emily
8	Emily	Mia	Ashley	Isabella	Abigail
9	Ella	Savannah	Victoria	Mia	Madison
10	Mia	Isabella	Valentina	Anna	Leah

¹ Similar first names with variations in spelling (e.g., Sarah, Sara) were not combined when ranking first names.



Spontaneous Fetal Deaths and Induced Abortions

- While the number of spontaneous fetal deaths declined in New York State since 2008, the rate remained relatively constant. The highest spontaneous fetal death rates are among older females.
 - The rates of spontaneous fetal deaths have not changed substantially since 2008, but rates have been consistently highest among black non-Hispanic females.
 - The number of spontaneous fetal deaths later in pregnancy decreased 16.3% from 2008 to 2014, with mothers aged 18-19 years having the largest decline over that time period.
 - The rate of spontaneous fetal deaths later in pregnancy decreased in all age groups, with the exception of younger teens where increases were observed since 2008.
 - From 2008-2014, the total number of spontaneous fetal deaths within all age groups and race and ethnicities declined.
 - The number of induced abortions decreased 21.2% since 2008. Over half of induced abortions are for females between the ages of 20-29 years old. The largest decrease in induced abortions is seen in the teenage age groups under the age of 20 years.
 - The abortion ratio declined 17.3 percent since 2008 with decreases in nearly every age group.
 - The number of induced abortions and abortion ratios decreased in all race/ethnicity groups since 2008.
 - In the context of decreased ratios, black females received the largest number of abortions and had the highest abortion ratio each year.
-

Table 21. Spontaneous Fetal Deaths and Rates for All Gestational Ages by Age Group: New York State 2008-2014

Age Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
	Deaths							
< 15	21	21	32	25	23	12	10	-52.4
15-17	300	292	348	326	288	221	168	-44.0
18-19	782	634	748	720	585	491	381	-51.3
20-24	2,792	2,652	2,979	3,156	2,711	2,414	2,092	-25.1
25-29	3,860	3,601	4,003	4,127	3,867	3,537	3,202	-17.0
30-34	4,207	4,278	4,468	4,969	4,633	4,520	4,140	-1.6
35-39	3,678	3,632	3,698	4,152	3,871	3,760	3,521	-4.3
40-44	1,860	1,806	1,828	1,988	1,906	1,826	1,689	-9.2
≥45	206	204	225	249	221	208	196	-4.9
Unknown	143	94	133	74	37	55	76	-46.9
Total	17,849	17,214	18,462	19,786	18,142	17,044	15,475	-13.3
	Rate per 1,000 Spontaneous Fetal Deaths plus Live Births							
< 15	79.8	92.1	147.5	122.0	113.9	87.6	89.3	11.9
15-17	55.8	58.6	74.4	78.8	76.0	69.2	61.3	9.9
18-19	60.4	52.0	65.1	68.0	60.7	57.0	49.1	-18.7
20-24	52.0	50.8	58.6	64.3	56.5	52.8	47.6	-8.5
25-29	55.1	52.0	58.7	60.3	57.6	53.9	47.9	-13.1
30-34	60.3	60.4	62.4	68.4	62.9	61.3	54.6	-9.5
35-39	86.2	87.8	89.2	100.0	92.5	88.7	80.7	-6.4
40-44	161.1	155.9	156.6	168.7	159.7	156.6	148.2	-8.0
>45	201.0	196.0	210.7	234.7	208.5	193.1	184.6	-8.2
Total	66.7	65.3	70.6	76.2	70.5	67.6	61.1	-8.4

Table 22. Spontaneous Fetal Deaths and Rates for All Gestational Ages by Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2008-2014

Age Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
	Deaths							
White	7,601	7,537	6,796	7,084	6,744	6,676	6,133	-19.3
Black	4,026	4,002	4,489	4,303	3,961	3,620	3,070	-23.7
Other	1,530	1,451	1,573	1,591	1,422	1,204	1,105	-27.8
Hispanic	3,779	3,558	4,313	3,652	3,316	3,379	2,922	-22.7
Total	17,849	17,214	18,462	19,786	18,142	17,044	15,475	-13.3
	Rate per 1,000 Spontaneous Fetal Deaths plus Live Births							
White	59.2	59.5	54.8	57.5	55.4	55.4	50.7	-14.4
Black	90.8	91.2	105.1	102.4	96.9	92.3	79.7	-12.2
Hispanic	59.3	56.7	68.4	60.2	55.5	58.9	49.9	-15.9
Total	66.7	65.3	70.6	76.2	70.5	67.6	61.1	-8.4



Table 23. Spontaneous Fetal Deaths and Rates for Gestational Age 20 Weeks and Over by Age Group: New York State 2008-2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
Age Group	Deaths							
< 15	2	2	-	1	2	2	1	-50.0
15-17	27	29	38	34	27	28	20	-25.9
18-19	98	74	80	97	61	40	40	-59.2
20-24	362	349	338	337	295	269	257	-29.0
25-29	400	386	421	399	404	336	368	-8.0
30-34	407	438	399	433	368	380	413	1.5
35-39	321	297	261	283	299	294	277	-13.7
40-44	110	117	92	115	89	103	86	-21.8
≥45	18	12	9	14	11	14	8	-55.6
Unknown	15	7	7	1	2	5	4	-73.3
Total	1,760	1,711	1,645	1,714	1,558	1,471	1,474	-16.3
	Rate per 1,000 Spontaneous Fetal Deaths plus Live Births							
< 15	8.2	9.6	0.0	5.5	11.0	15.7	9.8	19.5
15-17	5.3	6.1	8.7	8.8	7.7	9.3	7.8	47.2
18-19	8.0	6.4	7.4	9.7	6.7	4.9	5.4	-32.5
20-24	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3	6.5	6.2	6.1	-14.1
25-29	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.3	5.4	5.8	-3.3
30-34	6.2	6.5	5.9	6.4	5.3	5.5	5.8	-6.5
35-39	8.2	7.8	6.9	7.5	7.8	7.6	6.9	-15.9
40-44	11.2	11.8	9.3	11.6	8.8	10.4	8.9	-20.5
>45	21.5	14.1	10.6	16.9	12.9	15.9	9.2	-57.2
Total	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.2	6.2	-11.4

Table 24. Spontaneous Fetal Deaths and Rates for Gestational Age 20 Weeks and Over by Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2008-2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
Race/Ethnicity	Deaths							
White	629	654	581	587	549	552	501	-20.3
Black	561	540	498	510	438	391	406	-27.6
Other	161	158	176	224	253	231	225	39.8
Hispanic	409	359	390	393	318	297	342	-16.4
Total	1,760	1,711	1,645	1,714	1,558	1,471	1,474	-16.3
	Rate per 1,000 Spontaneous Fetal Deaths plus Live Births							
White	5.2	5.5	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.3	-17.3
Black	13.7	13.4	12.9	13.3	11.7	10.7	11.3	-17.5
Hispanic	6.8	6.0	6.6	6.8	5.6	5.4	6.1	-10.3
Total	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.2	6.2	-11.4

Table 25. Induced Abortions and Birth-to-Abortion Ratios by Woman's Age Group: New York State 2008-2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
Age Group	Abortions							
< 15	599	600	558	404	365	317	284	-52.6
15-17	7,713	7,173	6,355	5,409	4,543	3,780	3,325	-56.9
18-19	12,410	11,883	10,972	9,572	8,385	7,512	6,762	-45.5
20-24	36,095	35,231	34,713	32,601	30,648	29,700	28,470	-21.1
25-29	28,369	27,882	26,960	25,288	24,557	24,260	25,025	-11.8
30-34	17,889	17,591	17,440	16,592	16,380	16,261	16,499	-7.8
35-39	10,751	10,202	9,778	9,158	9,001	8,900	9,359	-12.9
40-44	3,740	3,604	3,597	3,294	3,247	3,212	3,211	-14.1
≥45	343	357	319	271	293	316	312	-9.0
Unknown	472	485	520	89	83	68	52	-89.0
Total	118,381	115,008	111,212	102,678	97,502	94,326	93,299	-21.2
	Birth-to-Abortion Ratio							
< 15	2,475.2	2,898.6	3,016.2	2,244.4	2,039.1	2,536.0	2,784.3	12.5
15-17	1,520.1	1,530.4	1,467.7	1,419.3	1,298.0	1,273.2	1,293.3	-14.9
18-19	1,019.6	1,027.9	1,020.7	970.0	926.1	925.9	917.3	-10.0
20-24	708.8	711.2	725.5	709.8	676.9	686.7	679.8	-4.1
25-29	428.7	424.8	419.7	393.3	388.0	391.1	393.0	-8.3
30-34	273.0	264.1	259.8	245.2	237.2	235.1	230.1	-15.7
35-39	275.7	270.5	259.1	245.0	236.9	230.9	233.3	-15.4
40-44	386.0	368.6	365.4	336.3	323.8	327.0	330.8	-14.3
≥45	418.8	426.5	378.4	333.7	349.2	363.2	360.3	-14.0
Unknown								
Total	474.2	466.4	457.8	428.3	407.6	401.5	392.0	-17.3

Table 26. Induced Abortions and Ratios by Woman's Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2008-2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2008-2014
Race/Ethnicity	Abortions							
White	24,738	23,865	23,047	21,178	22,169	21,359	21,164	-14.4
Black	48,319	47,181	45,134	40,070	36,633	34,960	34,023	-29.6
Other	13,110	12,300	12,511	14,670	7,634	8,477	8,029	-38.8
Hispanic	32,214	31,662	30,520	26,760	25,526	24,663	24,063	-25.3
Total	118,381	115,008	111,212	102,678	97,502	94,326	93,299	-21.2
	Birth-to-Abortion Ratio							
White	204.6	200.3	196.6	187.5	192.8	187.5	184.2	-10.0
Black	1199.1	1183.5	1181.2	1062.0	992.6	982.5	960.1	-19.9
Other	228.9	219.1	212.8	256.7	247.2	271.6	264.2	15.4
Hispanic	537.8	534.9	519.4	469.2	452.8	456.5	432.1	-19.7
Total	474.2	466.6	457.8	428.3	40.8	401.5	392.0	-17.3



Chapter 4. Deaths

- From 2005-2014, mortality rates decline overall, with decreases observed in all age, gender, and race/ethnicity groups.
- Since 2005, all infant, neonatal, post-neonatal, and perinatal deaths and rates declined.
- Disorders related to preterm delivery and low birth weight were the most frequent cause of neonatal mortality, while congenital malformations and related conditions were the most common cause of death in the post-neonatal period.
- Diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms, chronic lower respiratory disease, and cerebrovascular disease have been the top 4 underlying causes of death in New York State since 2005.
- Increases in mortality rates were observed in all of the following causes of death: Alzheimer's disease, accidents, hypertension, influenza, suicide, cirrhosis of the liver, accidents, diabetes, septicemia, and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium.
- Suicide rates in New York State increased, with the rates highest among males and whites.
- Cancers of the lung and bronchus were the leading cause of deaths due to malignant neoplasms, followed by cancers of the breast, colon, and pancreas.
- Accidental poisoning was the leading external cause of death, followed by suicide, accidental fall, and motor vehicle accidents.
- Firearm-related deaths decreased slightly over time, with the highest rates among males and blacks.
- Alcohol-related deaths increased since 2005, with the largest increase in deaths among whites.
- Opioid-related deaths increased substantially from 2005-2014, with increases observed in both genders and the greatest increase among whites and males.

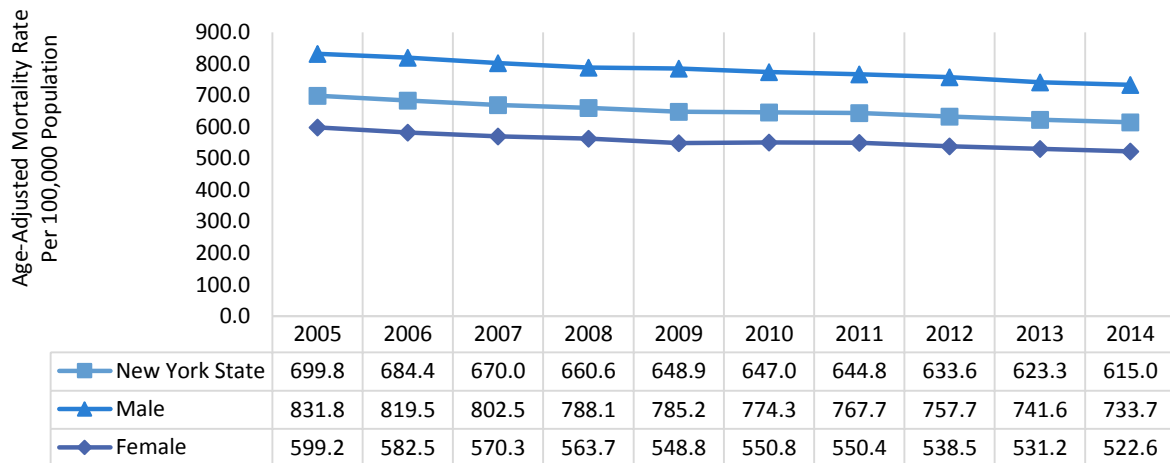
Mortality Trends 2005-2014

Table 27. Crude Mortality Rates by Age Group: New York State 2005-2014

Age Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2005-2014
<1	561.8	570.2	561.9	543.0	526.1	529.2	496.5	504.5	478.5	445.4	-20.7
1-9	16.6	15.8	16.3	16.4	14.7	13.4	14.7	13.9	14.7	14.6	-11.8
10-19	29.0	27.4	26.5	25.3	26.9	25.2	25.0	22.6	21.7	20.2	-30.3
20-24	75.7	67.7	61.6	61.7	64.9	66.6	64.7	64.2	61.6	61.7	-18.6
25-34	73.7	76.5	75.3	76.3	71.9	71.5	76.6	74.5	74.3	75.8	2.9
35-44	156.6	155.3	150.6	143.8	140.2	133.9	134.0	129.4	129.6	130.5	-16.7
45-54	375.7	363.2	354.6	336.9	339.1	333.9	329.7	326.6	324.6	319.1	-15.1
55-64	790.7	781.7	771.2	757.0	733.4	738.0	724.1	728.0	708.0	713.0	-9.8
65-74	1,945.1	1,809.6	1,767.8	1,732.0	1,679.0	1,663.0	1,645.0	1,591.0	1,570.0	1,545.4	-20.6
75-84	4,631.3	4,625.7	4,578.8	4,504.0	4,363.3	4,285.0	4,296.0	4,212.0	4,121.0	4,044.0	-12.7
≥85	12,981.1	12,778.6	12,358.4	12,344.0	12,509.7	12,799.0	12,777.0	12,623.3	12,449.3	12,282.0	-5.4
Total	785.1	765.4	759.7	758.2	741.8	747.8	755.7	753.1	750.5	746.9	-4.9

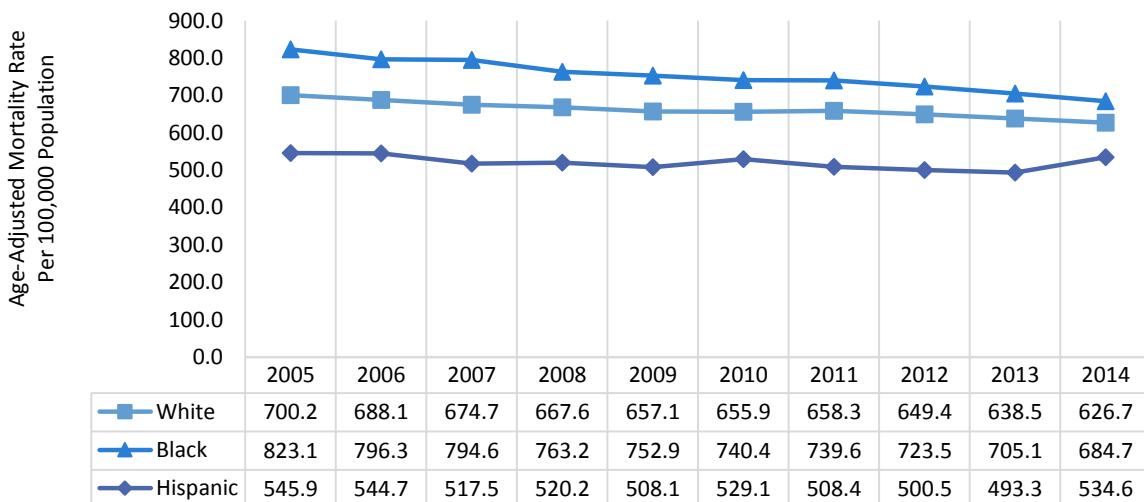
- Age-specific mortality rates declined within most age groups since 2005, with the exception of those between the ages of 25-34 (slight increase in mortality rates).
- The overall mortality rate in New York State decreased 4.9% from 2005 to 2014.

Chart 5. Trends in Age-Adjusted Mortality by Gender: New York State 2005-2014



- From 2005-2014, the age-adjusted mortality rate for New York State decreased 14.0%. During this time period, males observed a 13.9% decrease in mortality, and females observed a 14.7% decrease.

Chart 6. Trends in Age-Adjusted Mortality by Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2005-2014



- From 2005 to 2014, the age-adjusted mortality rate for blacks decreased 16.8%. Rates for Hispanics and whites decreased 2.1% and 10.5%, respectively, since 2005.

Infant Mortality

Table 28. Infant, Neonatal, Post-Neonatal, and Perinatal Mortality and Rates: New York State 2005-2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2005-2014
Infant Deaths	1,412	1,390	1,382	1,359	1,296	1,227	1,202	1,191	1,144	1,068	-24.4
Infant Death Rate ¹	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.5	-22.4
Neonatal Deaths	982	935	910	919	886	855	833	800	813	737	-24.9
Neonatal Death Rate ²	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.1	-27.9
Post-Neonatal Deaths	430	455	472	440	410	372	369	391	331	331	-23.0
Post-Neonatal Death Rate ³	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	-22.2
Perinatal Mortality ⁴	2,676	2,656	2,583	2,679	2,597	2,500	2,547	2,358	2,284	2,211	-17.4
Perinatal Death Rate ⁵	10.8	10.6	10.2	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.5	9.8	9.7	9.2	-17.7

¹ Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births

² Deaths under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births

³ Deaths at age 28 days and older but less than 1 year per 1,000 live births

⁴ Number of neonatal deaths + Spontaneous fetal deaths of gestation 20+ weeks

⁵ (Number of neonatal deaths + Spontaneous fetal deaths of gestation 20+ weeks)*1000/ (Spontaneous fetal deaths of gestation 20+ weeks + Live births)

- Measures of infant and perinatal mortality are important indicators of the population's health. Infant, neonatal, post-neonatal, and perinatal deaths and rates have all been declining since 2005.

Table 29. Infant Cause of Death: New York State 2014

Cause of Death	Neonatal		Post-Neonatal		Total Infant	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	3	0.4	27	8.2	30	2.8
Assault (homicide)	1	0.1	6	1.8	7	0.7
Atelectasis	6	0.8	1	0.3	7	0.7
Bacterial sepsis of newborn	22	3.0	0	0.0	22	2.1
Cardiovascular disorders originating in the perinatal period	78	10.6	0	0.0	78	7.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	122	16.6	67	20.2	189	17.7
Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin	1	0.1	14	4.2	15	1.4
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	2	0.3	5	1.5	7	0.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	3	0.4	12	3.6	15	1.4
Diseases of the digestive system	1	0.1	8	2.4	9	0.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system	3	0.4	4	1.2	7	0.7
Diseases of the nervous system	2	0.3	14	4.2	16	1.5
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	234	31.8	15	4.5	249	23.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	5	0.7	8	2.4	13	1.2
Influenza and pneumonia	1	0.1	10	3.0	11	1.0
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	9	1.2	2	0.6	11	1.0
Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn	13	1.8	1	0.3	14	1.3
Neonatal hemorrhage	14	1.9	0	0.0	14	1.3
Neoplasms	1	0.1	4	1.2	5	0.5
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes	29	3.9	1	0.3	30	2.8
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	52	7.1	0	0.0	52	4.9
Newborn affected by noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery	3	0.4	1	0.3	4	0.4
Other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period	19	2.6	4	1.2	23	2.2
Respiratory distress of newborn	30	4.1	0	0.0	30	2.8
Septicemia	1	0.1	10	3.0	11	1.0
Sudden infant death syndrome	3	0.4	19	5.7	22	2.1
Viral diseases	1	0.1	4	1.2	5	0.5
All Other Causes	77	10.5	94	28.4	171	16.0
Total	737	100	331	100	1,068	100

- Disorders related to preterm delivery and low birth weight are the most frequent cause of neonatal mortality, while congenital malformations and related conditions are the most common cause of death in the post-neonatal period.

Cause of Death Trends 2005-2014

Table 30. Crude Cause of Death Rates: New York State 2005-2014

Cause of Death	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change
											(%) 2005- 2014
	Rate per 100,000 Population										
Diseases of the Heart	270.6	260.3	256.1	252.5	240.1	229.9	225.9	221.1	219.5	214.9	-20.6
Malignant Neoplasms	183.5	181.6	182.7	180.4	178.5	181.1	180.0	181.9	178.5	176.2	-4.0
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	35.4	32.5	33.6	35.2	34.3	35.0	35.5	35.7	35.5	33.9	-4.2
Cerebrovascular Disease	34.2	32.7	30.6	30.3	29.9	31.6	31.6	30.8	30.3	30.6	-10.5
Accidents	23.0	23.0	25.8	25.7	24.3	24.4	27.0	27.9	28.3	28.2	22.6
Pneumonia	28.9	25.4	23.4	23.4	22.3	23.6	24.7	22.1	23.7	22.4	-22.5
Diabetes Mellitus	21.1	19.9	19.2	18.4	19.0	18.6	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.2	-4.1
Alzheimer's Disease	10.6	10.3	10.2	11.7	12.2	13.4	13.0	13.4	12.6	13.1	23.0
Septicemia	11.6	11.6	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.3	11.1	11.9	11.9	12.7	9.5
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Nephrosis	12.2	11.9	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.5	11.3	11.2	11.3	10.9	-10.6
Hypertension with or without Renal Disease	8.7	8.4	8.5	9.5	9.7	10.5	10.3	10.1	11.4	10.6	22.6
Suicide	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	21.3
Cirrhosis of Liver	6.3	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.6	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	22.7
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	8.7	7.8	7.6	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.7	-23.6
Homicide and Legal Intervention	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.2	-30.2
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	8.6	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	-62.8
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	-27.8
Congenital Anomalies	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	-21.2
Arteriosclerosis	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.0	-32.8



Cause of Death	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2005-2014
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis, Diverticulitis	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	-43.9
Influenza	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	42.9
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	60.8
Tuberculosis	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	41.2
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-61.7

- Diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms, chronic lower respiratory disease, and cerebrovascular disease were the top 4 leading causes of death since 2005, but they are decreasing over time. The largest mortality rate decreases were seen for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, AIDS, and Gastro-Intestinal Disorders (Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis, Diverticulitis).
- Alzheimer's disease, accidents, hypertension, influenza, suicide, cirrhosis of liver, septicemia, and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium mortality rates have increased since 2005.

Leading Causes of Death

Table 31. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2014

Rank	White	Black	Hispanic
	Cause of Death and Rate per 100,000 Population		
1	Diseases of the Heart 173.3	Diseases of the Heart 202.8	Diseases of the Heart 141.1
2	Malignant Neoplasms 152.9	Malignant Neoplasms 158.7	Malignant Neoplasms 116.7
3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 31.6	Diabetes Mellitus 32.9	Cerebrovascular Disease 22.8
4	Accidents 29.9	Cerebrovascular Disease 27.7	Accidents 21.4
5	Cerebrovascular Disease 24.3	Pneumonia 22.5	Pneumonia 20.1

- The age-adjusted leading causes of death for whites, blacks and Hispanics are: diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms; followed by chronic lower respiratory disease for whites, diabetes for blacks, and cerebrovascular disease for Hispanics.



Table 32. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Death by Gender and Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2014

Rank	Males			Females		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
Cause of Death and Rate per 100,000 Population						
1	Diseases of the Heart 214.8	Diseases of the Heart 256.6	Diseases of the Heart 181.0	Diseases of the Heart 140.5	Diseases of the Heart 166.7	Diseases of the Heart 113.1
2	Malignant Neoplasms 178.9	Malignant Neoplasms 193.7	Malignant Neoplasms 148.2	Malignant Neoplasms 134.6	Malignant Neoplasms 139.5	Malignant Neoplasms 97.4
3	Accidents 41.0	Diabetes Mellitus 37.5	Accidents 34.1	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 29.5	Diabetes Mellitus 29.6	Cerebrovascular Disease 21.1
4	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 34.7	Cerebrovascular Disease 32.2	Cerebrovascular Disease 24.5	Cerebrovascular Disease 24.3	Cerebrovascular Disease 24.6	Pneumonia 17.3
5	Cerebrovascular Disease 23.8	Pneumonia 29.6	Pneumonia 24.4	Accidents 19.4	Pneumonia 18.5	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 17.1

- Diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms are the leading causes of death for male and female whites, blacks, and Hispanics.

Chart 7. Leading Underlying Causes of Death: New York State 2014

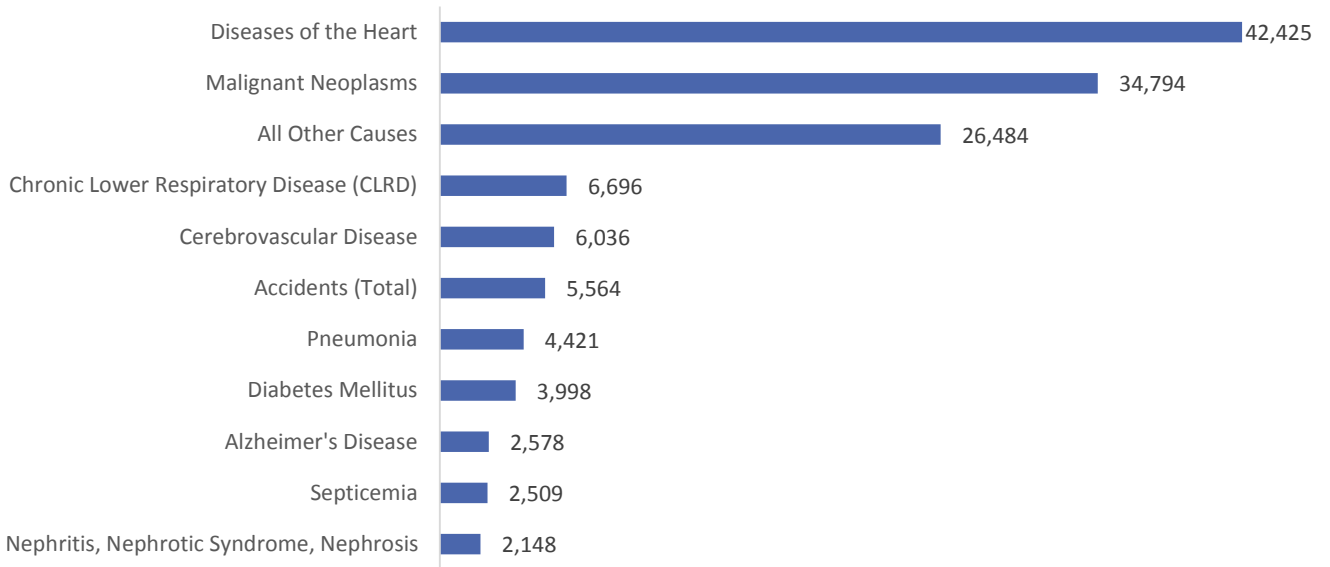


Chart 8. Leading Underlying Causes of Death by Gender: New York State 2014

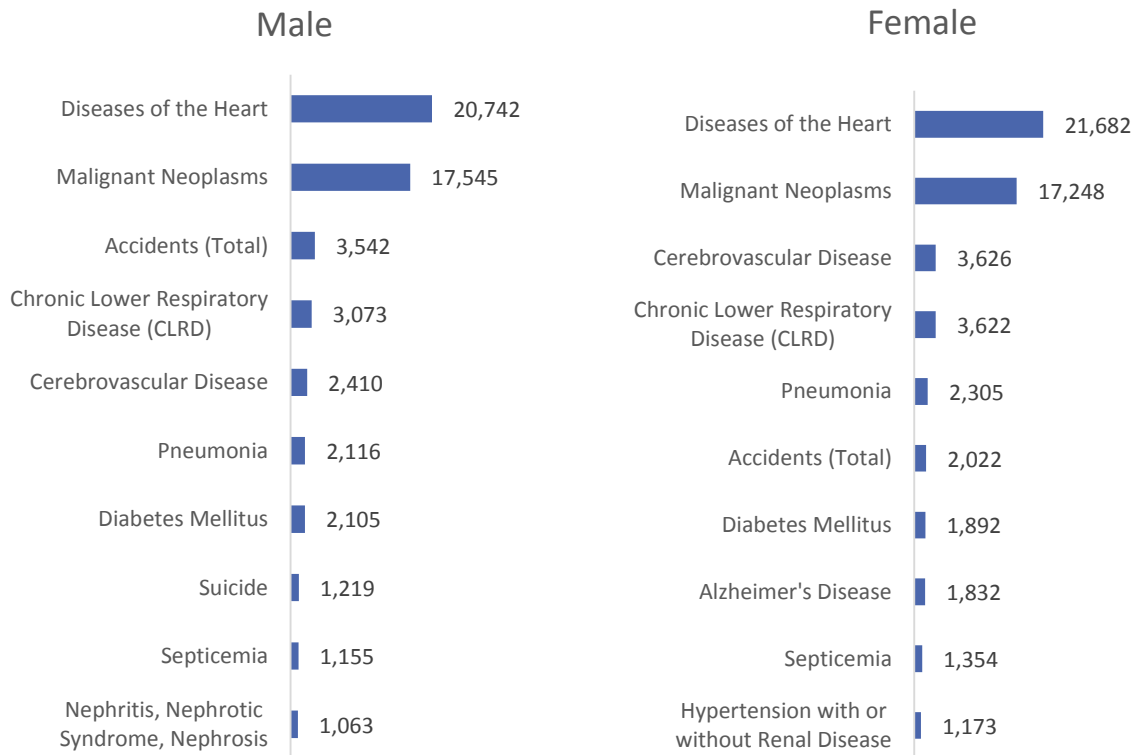


Chart 9. Leading Causes of Death (Any Mention of a Cause)¹: New York State 2014

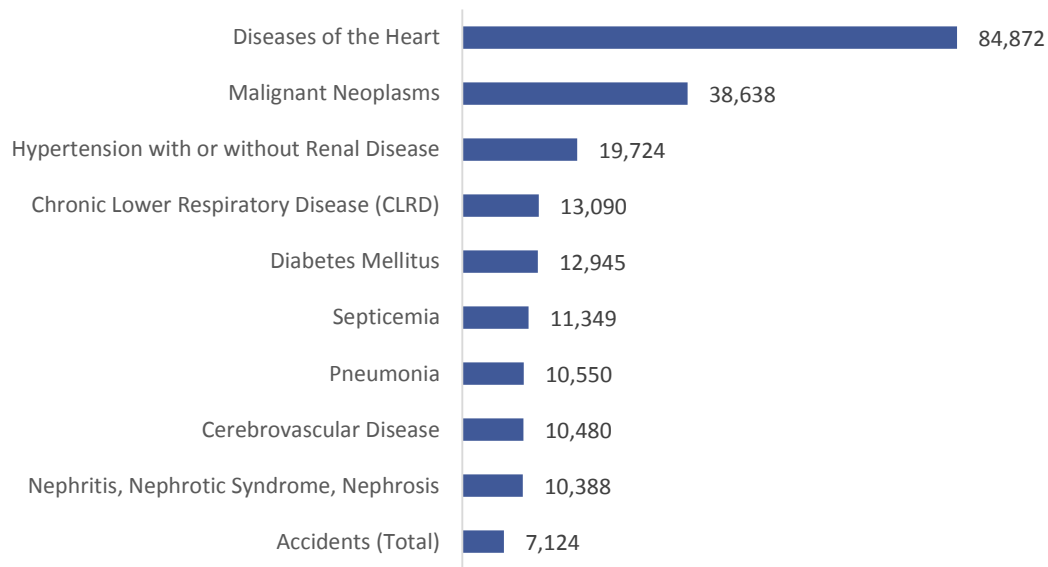
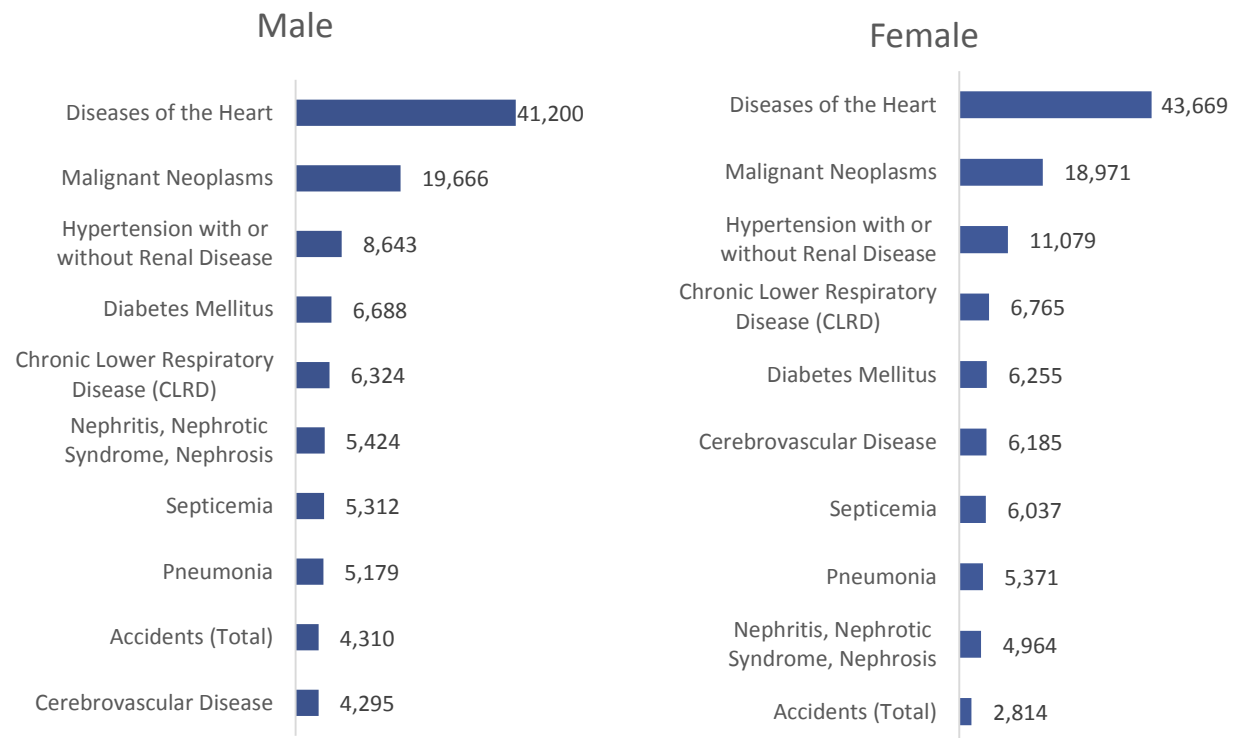


Chart 10. Leading Causes of Death (Any Mention of a Cause)¹ by Gender: New York State 2014

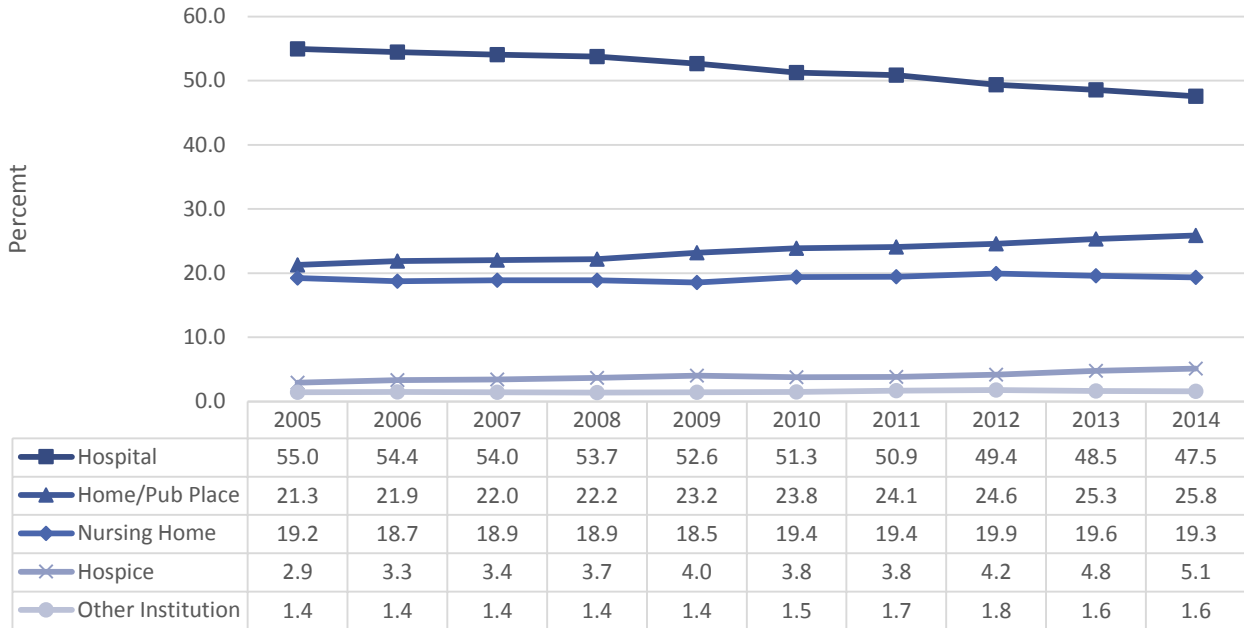


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Condition mentioned in any position in the Multiple Cause of Death file.

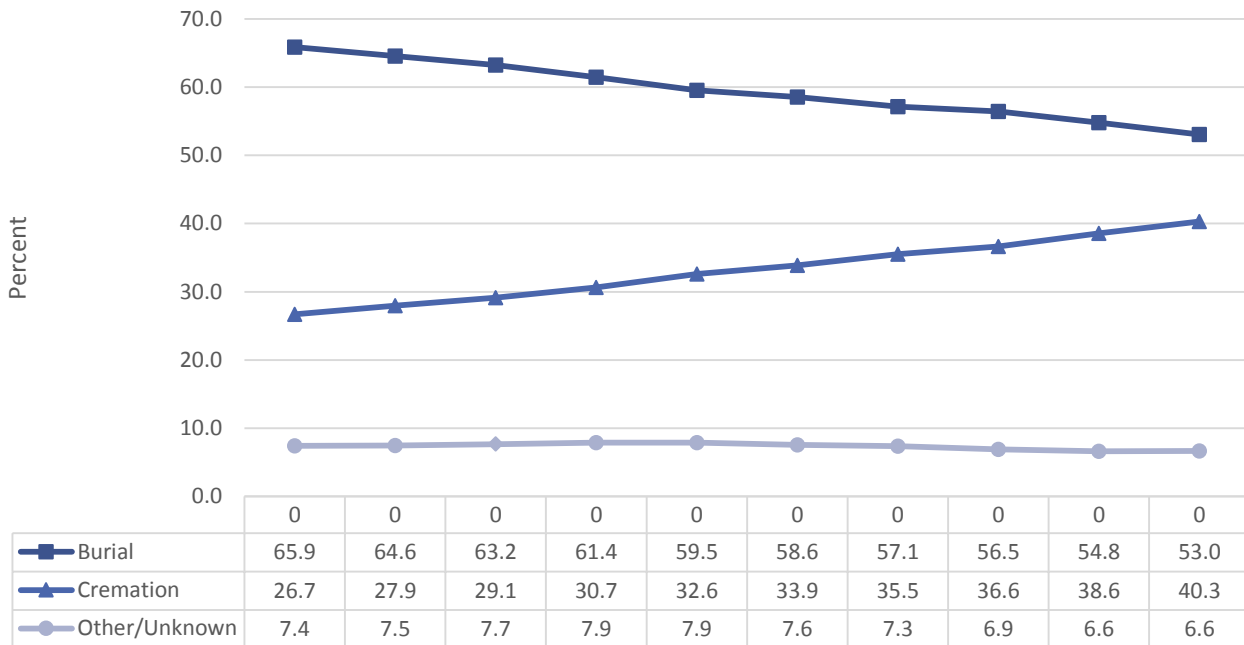
Place of Death and Disposition

Chart 11. Place of Death: New York State 2005-2014



- Since 2005, 13.5% fewer New Yorkers have been dying in the hospital, while more are dying at home and in hospice care increasing by 21.6% and 73.8%, respectively.

Chart 12. Disposition after Death: New York State 2005-2014



- Burials decreased 19.5% while cremations increased by 51.0% since 2005.

Deaths Due to Diseases of the Heart

Table 33. Diseases of the Heart Mortality Rates per 100,000 and Ranking by Age Group and Gender: New York State 2014

Age Group	Cause of Death	Total			Males			Females		
		Deaths	Rate	Rank	Deaths	Rate	Rank	Deaths	Rate	Rank
Total	Other Ischemic Heart Diseases	22,986	116.4	1	11,437	119.4	1	11,549	113.6	1
	Other Diseases of the Heart	8,457	42.8	2	3,955	41.3	2	4,502	44.3	2
	Acute Myocardial Infarction	6,844	34.7	3	3,486	36.4	3	3,358	33.0	3
	Hypertension with Heart Disease	3,276	16.6	4	1,556	16.2	4	1,719	16.9	4
	Diseases of Pulmonary Circulation	697	3.5	5	256	2.7	5	441	4.3	5
<45	Other Ischemic Heart Diseases	228	2.0	1	176	3.0	1	52	0.9	2
	Other Diseases of the Heart	211	1.8	2	137	2.4	2	74	1.3	1
	Hypertension with Heart Disease	127	1.1	3	90	1.6	3	37	0.6	3
	Acute Myocardial Infarction	72	0.6	4	54	0.9	4	18	0.3	4
	Diseases of Pulmonary Circulation	38	0.3	5	23	0.4	5	15	0.3	5
45-54	Other Ischemic Heart Diseases	874	31.3	1	656	48.4	1	218	15.2	1
	Acute Myocardial Infarction	301	10.8	2	218	16.1	2	83	5.8	4
	Other Diseases of the Heart	293	10.5	3	206	15.2	3	87	6.1	3
	Hypertension with Heart Disease	286	10.3	4	186	13.7	4	100	7.0	2
	Diseases of Pulmonary Circulation	68	2.4	5	39	2.9	5	29	2.0	5
55-64	Other Ischemic Heart Diseases	2,041	81.7	1	1,486	124.5	1	555	42.5	1
	Acute Myocardial Infarction	733	29.3	2	539	45.2	2	194	14.9	3
	Other Diseases of the Heart	605	24.2	3	386	32.3	3	219	16.8	2
	Hypertension with Heart Disease	491	19.6	4	315	26.4	4	176	13.5	4



Age Group	Cause of Death	Total			Males			Females		
		Deaths	Rate	Rank	Deaths	Rate	Rank	Deaths	Rate	Rank
	Diseases of Pulmonary Circulation	83	3.3	5	37	3.1	5	46	3.5	5
65-74	Other Ischemic Heart Diseases	3,301	206.1	1	2,075	285.2	1	1,226	140.2	1
	Acute Myocardial Infarction	1,172	73.2	2	734	100.9	2	438	50.1	2
	Other Diseases of the Heart	946	59.1	3	579	79.6	3	367	42.0	3
	Hypertension with Heart Disease	522	32.6	4	298	41.0	4	223	25.5	4
	Diseases of Pulmonary Circulation	129	8.1	5	56	7.7	5	73	8.3	5
75-84	Other Ischemic Heart Diseases	5,533	638.2	1	3,003	836.4	1	2,530	498.0	1
	Other Diseases of the Heart	1,968	227.0	2	1,009	281.0	2	959	188.8	2
	Acute Myocardial Infarction	1,688	194.7	3	911	253.7	3	777	153.0	3
	Hypertension with Heart Disease	659	76.0	4	285	79.4	4	374	73.6	4
	Diseases of Pulmonary Circulation	188	21.7	5	59	16.4	5	129	25.4	5
≥85	Other Ischemic Heart Diseases	11,009	2565.1	1	4,041	2860.7	1	6,968	2420.1	1
	Other Diseases of the Heart	4,432	1032.7	2	1,638	1159.6	2	2,794	970.4	2
	Acute Myocardial Infarction	2,878	670.6	3	1,030	729.2	3	1,848	641.8	3
	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1,191	277.5	4	382	270.4	4	809	281.0	4
	Diseases of Pulmonary Circulation	191	44.5	5	42	29.7	5	149	51.7	5



Cancer Deaths

Table 34. Cancer Deaths and Ranking by Site and Gender: New York State 2014

Type of Cancer	Total		Males		Females	
	Deaths	Rank	Deaths	Rank	Deaths	Rank
All Malignant Neoplasms	34,793		17,545		17,248	
Lip, Oral & Pharynx	442	18	305	15	137	19
Digestive Organs	9,336		5,248		4,088	
Esophagus	897	13	705	10	192	18
Stomach	876	15	528	12	348	14
Colon	2,477	4	1,227	5	1,250	4
Rectum	624	17	348	14	276	16
Liver and Bile Ducts	1,416	9	957	8	459	11
Pancreas	2,605	2	1,293	3	1,312	3
Other	441	19	190	17	251	17
Respiratory Organs	8,755		4,652		4,103	
Bronchus & Lung	8,441	1	4,412	1	4,029	1
Other	314	20	240	16	74	20
Bone, Connective Tissue	76	22	36	20	40	21
Breast	2,491	3	38	18	2,453	2
Genital Organs	3,844		1,763		2,081	
Cervix	290	21			290	15
Ovaries	892	14	0	21	892	8
Prostate	1,726	8	1,726	2	0	22
Other	936	12	37	19	899	7
Urinary Organs	1,794	7	1,191	6	603	10
Other Sites	3,246		1,646		1,600	
Brain	860	16	479	13	381	13
Other	2,386	5	1,167	7	1,219	5
Lymphatic Tissue	3,691		1,985		1,706	
Leukemia	1,378	10	755	9	623	9
Other	2,323	6	1,240	4	1,083	6
All Other Malignant Neoplasms	1,118	11	681	11	437	12

- Cancers of the lung and bronchus are the leading causes of deaths due to malignant neoplasms for both males and females, followed by cancers of the pancreas, breast, and colon.

Table 35. Top 5 Causes of Deaths by Gender Due to Malignant Neoplasms, Mortality Rates per 100,000 Population and Ranking by Age Group and Gender: New York State 2014

Age Group	Cause of Death	Total			Males			Females		
		N	Rate	Rank	N	Rate	Rank	N	Rate	Rank
<45	Breast	67	0.58	1				67	1.16	1
	Brain	60	0.52	2	33	0.57	1	27	0.47	2
	Colon	48	0.42	3	24	0.41	2	24	0.42	5
	Bronchus & Lung	47	0.41	4	21	0.36	3	26	0.45	3
	Cervix							25	0.43	4
	Lip	16	0.14	6	12	0.21	4			
	Oesophagus	12	0.10	9	11	0.19	5			
45-54	Bronchus & Lung	378	13.55	1	189	13.94	1	189	13.19	1
	Breast	186	6.67	2				183	12.77	2
	Colon	113	4.05	3	62	4.57	2	51	3.56	3
	Pancreas	100	3.59	4	61	4.50	3	39	2.72	5
	Oesophagus	69	2.47	6	59	4.35	4			
	Liver & Bile Ducts	62	2.22	7	46	3.39	5			
	Ovary							51	3.56	3
55-64	Bronchus & Lung	1,135	45.41	1	610	51.11	1	525	40.19	1
	Breast	308	12.32	2				304	23.27	2
	Pancreas	292	11.68	3	177	14.83	2	115	8.80	4
	Colon	243	9.72	4	142	11.90	4	101	7.73	5
	Liver & Bile Ducts	211	8.44	5	173	14.50	3			
	Oesophagus	146	5.84	7	125	10.47	5			
	Ovary							136	10.41	3
65-74	Bronchus & Lung	1,866	116.49	1	1,004	137.98	1	862	98.60	1
	Pancreas	489	30.53	2	264	36.28	2	225	25.74	3
	Breast	318	19.85	3				313	35.80	2
	Colon	311	19.41	4	166	22.81	4	145	16.59	4
	Prostate				205	28.17	3			
	Oesophagus	175	10.92	7	146	20.06	5			
	Ovary							142	16.24	5
75-84	Bronchus & Lung	1,691	195.04	1	865	240.93	1	826	162.60	1
	Pancreas	453	52.25	2	217	60.44	3	235	46.26	3
	Colon	370	42.68	3	198	55.15	4	172	33.86	4
	Prostate				319	88.85	2			
	Breast	271	31.26	5				266	52.36	2
	Bladder	221	25.49	6	155	43.17	5			
	Ovary							142	27.95	5
≥85	Bronchus & Lung	787	183.37	1	363	256.98	2	424	147.26	1
	Colon	400	93.20	2	156	110.44	4	244	84.74	3
	Prostate				399	282.46	1			
	Pancreas	304	70.83	4	111	78.58	5	193	67.03	4
	Breast	287	66.87	5				282	97.94	2
	Bladder	252	58.72	6	166	117.52	3			
	Ovary							88	30.56	5

External Causes of Death

- Accidental poisonings, suicides, and accidental falls represent over two-thirds of the top 8 external causes of deaths in New York State.
- Compared to males, suicide and motor vehicle accident deaths rank lower and accidental falls rank higher among females.
- Accidental poisonings are the leading external cause of death for whites, Hispanics, and adults aged 20-54 years.
- Suicide is the second leading external cause of death for whites and New Yorkers aged 10-54 years.
- Homicide and legal intervention deaths are the leading external cause of death for blacks and for children aged 0-9 years.

Table 36. External Cause of Death Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 Population and Ranking by Gender: New York State 2014

External Cause of Death	Total			Males			Females		
	N	Rate	Rank	N	Rate	Rank	N	Rate	Rank
Accidental Poisoning	1,919	9.4	1	1,354	13.7	1	565	5.3	1
Suicide	1,642	7.8	2	1,222	12.1	2	420	3.9	3
Accidental Fall	1,499	6.2	3	754	7.8	3	745	5.0	2
Motor Vehicle Accident	1,050	5.1	4	749	7.6	4	301	2.7	4
Homicide and Legal Intervention	652	3.3	5	528	5.5	5	124	1.2	5
Accidental Threat to Breathing	270	1.2	6	165	1.8	6	105	0.8	6
Accidental Fire	141	0.6	7	89	0.9	7	52	0.4	7
Accidental Drowning	94	0.5	8	68	0.7	8	26	0.3	8

Table 37. External Cause of Death Crude Mortality Rates and Ranking by Age Group: New York State 2014

Rank	0-9	10-19	20-34	35-54	55-74	75+	Total
	Cause and Rate per 100,000 Population						
1	Homicide and Legal Intervention (1.4)	Motor Vehicle Accident (3.2)	Accidental Poisoning (14.0)	Accidental Poisoning (15.0)	Suicide (11.0)	Accidental Fall (81.2)	Accidental Poisoning (9.7)
2	Accidental Threat to Breathing (1.1)	Suicide (3.1)	Suicide (8.8)	Suicide (11.4)	Accidental Poisoning (8.9)	Motor Vehicle Accident (13.0)	Suicide (8.3)
3	Motor Vehicle Accident (0.6)	Homicide and Legal Intervention (2.4)	Homicide and Legal Intervention (6.9)	Motor Vehicle Accident (5.0)	Accidental Fall (7.8)	Accidental Threat to Breathing (11.0)	Accidental Fall (7.6)
4	Accidental Fire (0.6)	Accidental Poisoning (1.0)	Motor Vehicle Accident (6.7)	Homicide and Legal Intervention (3.5)	Motor Vehicle Accident (5.9)	Suicide (8.5)	Motor Vehicle Accident (5.3)
5	Accidental Drowning (0.4)	Accidental Drowning (0.4)	Accidental Fall (0.6)	Accidental Fall (1.7)	Homicide and Legal Intervention (1.7)	Accidental Fire (3.2)	Homicide and Legal Intervention (3.3)
6	Accidental Poisoning (0.2)	Accidental Fall (0.2)	Accidental Drowning (0.5)	Accidental Threat to Breathing (0.6)	Accidental Threat to Breathing (1.4)	Accidental Poisoning (1.9)	Accidental Threat to Breathing (1.4)
7	Accidental Fall (0.1)	Accidental Fire (0.1)	Accidental Fire (0.3)	Accidental Fire (0.5)	Accidental Fire (1.0)	Homicide and Legal Intervention (1.2)	Accidental Fire (0.7)
8	Suicide (0.1)	Accidental Threat to Breathing (0.1)	Accidental Threat to Breathing (0.3)	Accidental Drowning (0.4)	Accidental Drowning (0.5)	Accidental Drowning (0.9)	Accidental Drowning (0.5)



Table 38. External Cause of Death Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates and Ranking by Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2014

Rank	White	Black	Hispanic
	Cause and Rate per 100,000 Population		
1	Accidental Poisoning (12.1)	Homicide and Legal Intervention (11.8)	Accidental Poisoning (7.7)
2	Suicide (10.1)	Accidental Poisoning (7.5)	Accidental Fall (5.3)
3	Accidental Fall (6.8)	Motor Vehicle Accident (4.0)	Motor Vehicle Accident (4.6)
4	Motor Vehicle Accident (5.7)	Suicide (3.8)	Suicide (4.5)
5	Accidental Threat to Breathing (1.4)	Accidental Fall (3.6)	Homicide and Legal Intervention (3.4)
6	Homicide and Legal Intervention (1.1)	Accidental Fire (0.8)	Accidental Threat to Breathing (0.6)
7	Accidental Fire (0.7)	Accidental Threat to Breathing (0.8)	Accidental Fire (0.5)
8	Accidental Drowning (0.5)	Accidental Drowning (0.7)	Accidental Drowning (0.4)



Suicide Deaths

Table 39. Suicide Deaths and Crude Mortality Rates by Age Group: New York State 2005-2014

Age Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2005-2014
	Deaths										
10-19	66	60	58	54	69	69	94	90	72	76	15.2
20-24	121	93	94	97	117	115	127	121	110	122	0.8
25-34	182	201	202	197	173	204	246	245	252	262	44.0
35-44	270	246	275	277	252	276	273	249	244	236	-12.6
45-54	278	302	295	326	334	386	362	389	357	380	36.7
55-64	177	189	206	201	222	233	255	293	304	295	66.7
65-74	88	95	112	126	109	120	129	148	160	158	79.5
75-84	79	83	91	82	76	75	100	90	94	63	-20.3
85+	37	26	35	31	45	35	36	32	40	47	27.0
Total	1,298	1,295	1,368	1,391	1,400	1,513	1,625	1,657	1,637	1,642	26.5
Age Group	Rate per 100,000 Population										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
10-19	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.1	23.9
20-24	9.3	6.8	6.7	6.9	8.7	8.2	8.9	8.4	7.6	8.3	-9.0
25-34	7.0	7.9	8.0	7.7	6.5	7.7	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.0	31.5
35-44	9.1	8.5	9.7	9.9	9.3	10.6	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.3	3.1
45-54	10.0	10.7	10.3	11.2	11.3	13.4	12.6	13.7	12.7	13.4	36.2
55-64	8.7	9.1	9.6	9.1	9.7	10.1	10.7	12.1	12.4	11.5	35.8
65-74	7.2	7.5	8.7	9.5	8.0	8.8	9.2	10.0	10.4	9.9	37.2
75-84	8.6	9.4	10.3	9.3	8.7	8.7	11.6	10.4	10.9	7.3	-15.3
85+	10.0	7.0	9.1	7.8	11.6	9.0	8.9	7.7	9.4	11.0	9.4
Total	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.3	23.4



Chart 13. Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rates by Gender: New York State 2005-2014

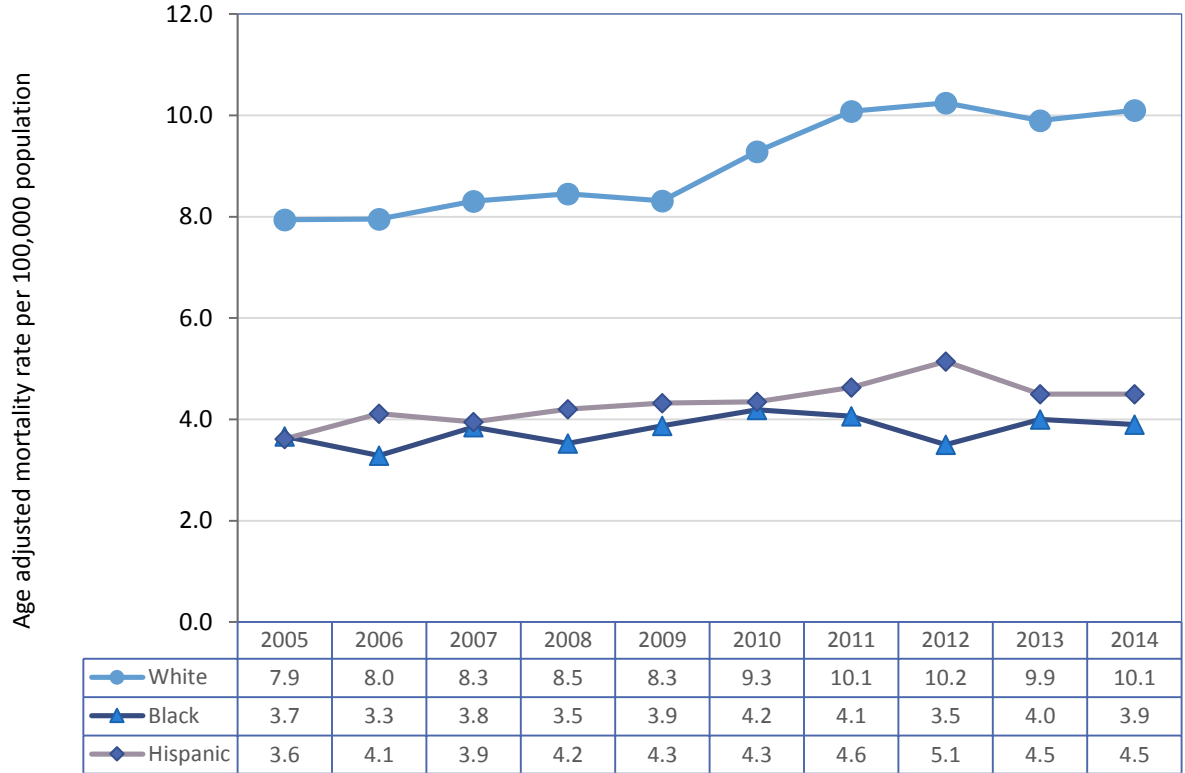
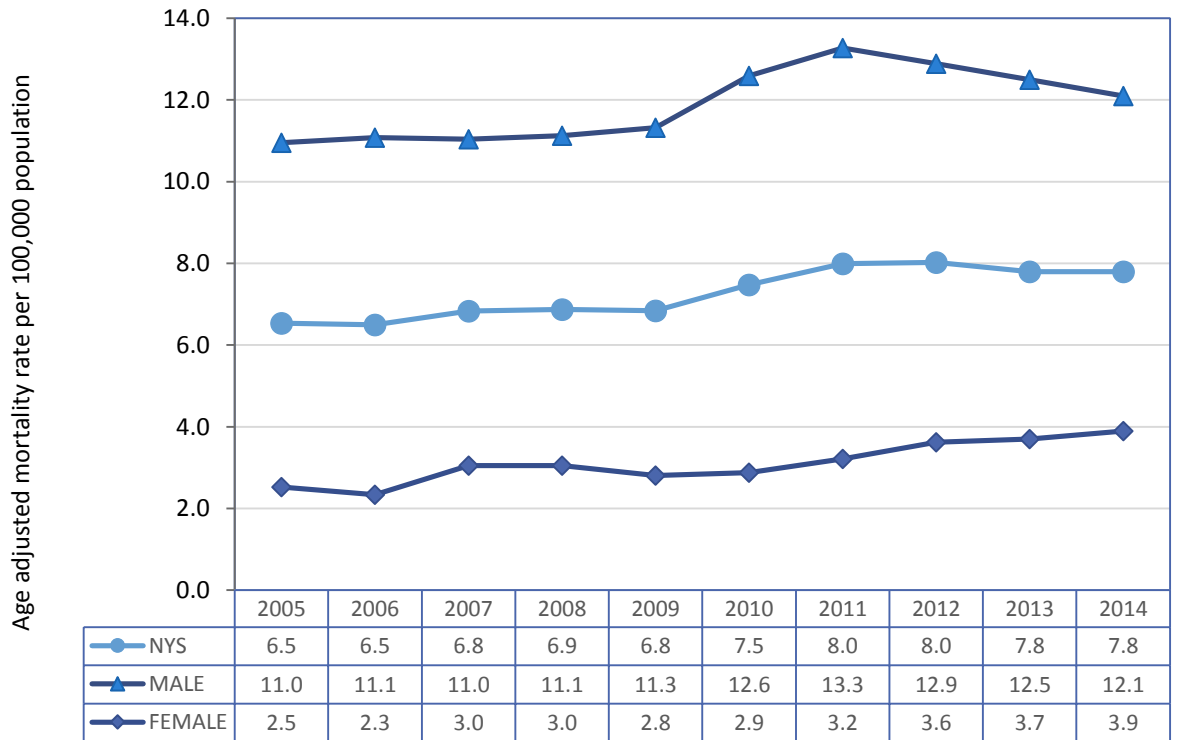


Chart 14. Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2005-2014



Firearm-Related Deaths

Table 40. Firearm-Related Deaths¹ and Crude Mortality Rates by Age Group: New York State 2005-2014

Age Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2005-2014
	Deaths										
10-19	91	111	106	94	96	110	97	83	48	46	-49.5
20-24	172	183	147	142	154	138	149	164	116	140	-18.6
25-34	221	251	220	229	210	231	212	204	174	176	-20.4
35-44	173	141	178	163	132	145	130	127	111	105	-39.3
45-54	151	126	122	114	123	152	156	127	146	146	-3.3
55-64	92	75	85	79	94	88	102	110	107	110	19.6
65-74	45	56	54	58	55	70	55	70	58	72	60.0
75-84	40	34	52	41	41	45	54	48	48	28	-30.0
85+	14	10	20	20	32	15	17	18	18	21	50.0
Total	999	987	984	940	937	994	972	951	826	844	-15.9
Age Group	Rate per 100,000 Population										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2005-2014
10-19	3.5	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.3	2.0	1.9	-45.6
20-24	13.2	13.4	10.5	10.1	11.4	9.8	10.4	11.4	8.1	9.7	-26.6
25-34	8.5	9.9	8.7	8.9	7.9	8.7	7.8	7.4	6.2	6.2	-27.3
35-44	5.8	4.9	6.3	5.8	4.9	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.2	-28.4
45-54	5.4	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.2	5.3	5.4	4.5	5.2	5.2	-3.6
55-64	4.5	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	-2.6
65-74	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	5.1	3.9	4.7	3.8	4.5	22.3
75-84	4.3	3.8	5.9	4.7	4.7	5.2	6.3	5.6	5.6	3.2	-25.6
85+	3.8	2.7	5.2	5.0	8.3	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.9	29.2
Total	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.2	4.3	-17.9

¹ Condition mentioned in any position in the Multiple Cause of Death file



Chart 15. Firearm-Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Gender: New York State 2005-2014

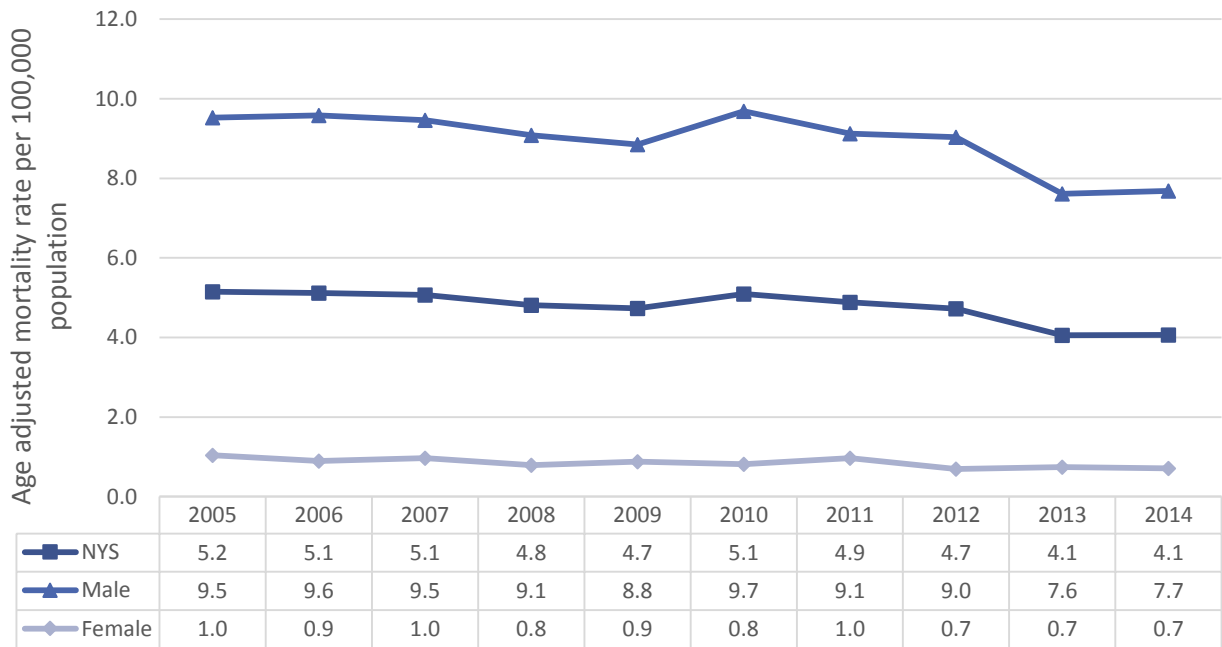
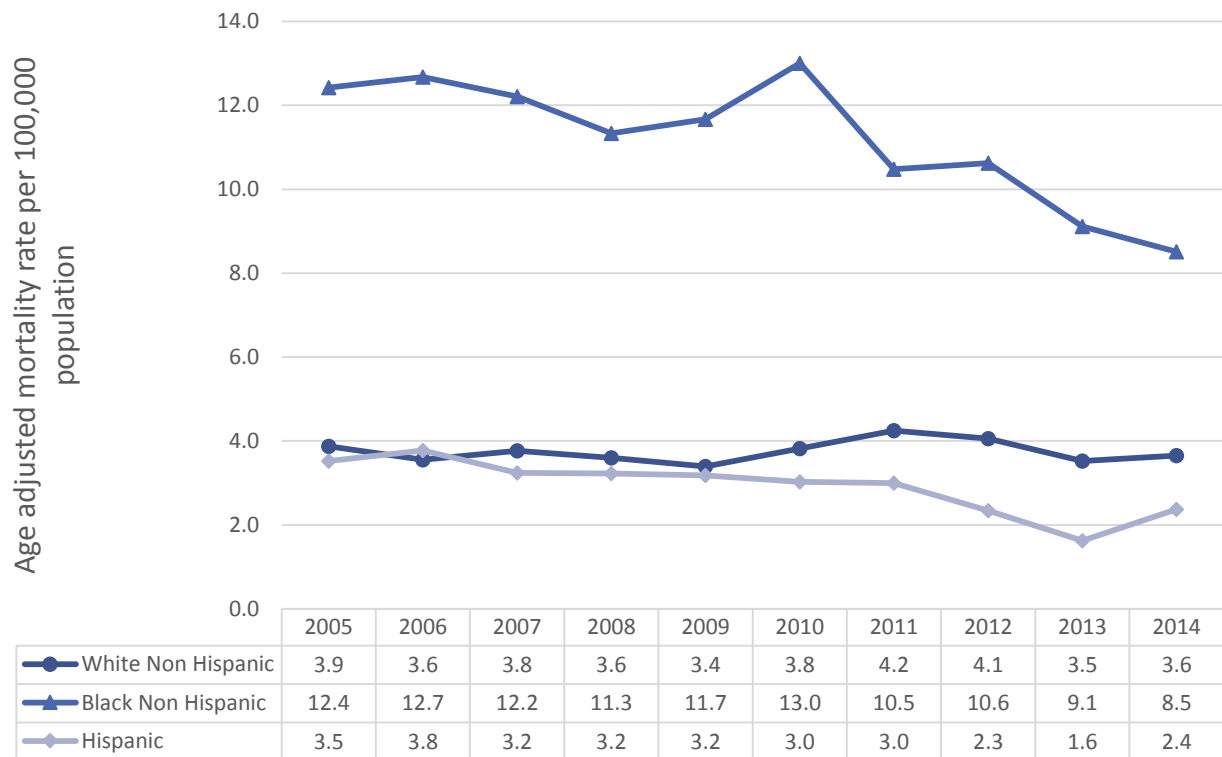


Chart 16. Firearm-Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2005-2014



Alcohol-Related Deaths

Table 41. Alcohol-Related Deaths¹ and Crude Mortality Rates by Age Group: New York State 2005-2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2005- 2014
Age Group	Deaths										
10-19	9	9	6	10	6	4	7	4	8	7	-22.2
20-24	32	19	30	38	18	24	35	27	24	35	9.4
25-34	71	79	113	110	109	123	128	143	163	157	121.1
35-44	364	331	332	373	343	323	340	346	361	336	-7.7
45-54	1,001	940	941	977	996	964	977	1,072	1,061	939	-6.2
55-64	917	970	1,000	1,117	1,114	1,193	1,302	1,412	1,441	1,479	61.3
65-74	639	606	619	623	686	677	726	773	860	916	43.3
75-84	428	448	413	422	434	412	439	398	457	470	9.8
85+	125	140	140	136	141	153	143	131	169	170	36.0
Total	3,590	3,548	3,595	3,808	3,848	3,874	4,099	4,308	4,546	4,458	25.8
Age Group	Rate per 100,000 Population										
10-19	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	-16.3
20-24	2.5	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.4	-1.3
25-34	2.7	3.1	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.8	5.5	102.0
35-44	12.3	11.4	11.7	13.3	12.7	12.4	13.3	13.6	14.3	13.4	8.9
45-54	36.0	33.4	33.0	33.6	33.8	33.5	34.1	37.7	37.7	33.7	-6.5
55-64	45.0	46.4	46.7	50.6	48.9	51.8	54.5	58.5	58.6	59.2	31.4
65-74	52.2	47.9	48.3	46.8	50.5	49.8	52.0	52.2	55.7	57.2	9.5
75-84	46.5	50.5	46.9	48.1	49.6	47.5	50.9	46.2	52.9	54.2	16.7
85+	33.8	37.7	36.4	34.2	36.4	39.1	35.3	31.6	39.8	39.6	17.2
Total	18.6	18.4	18.6	19.5	19.7	20.0	21.1	22.0	23.1	22.9	22.7

¹ Condition mentioned in any position in the Multiple Cause of Death file

Chart 17. Alcohol-Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Gender: New York State 2005-2014

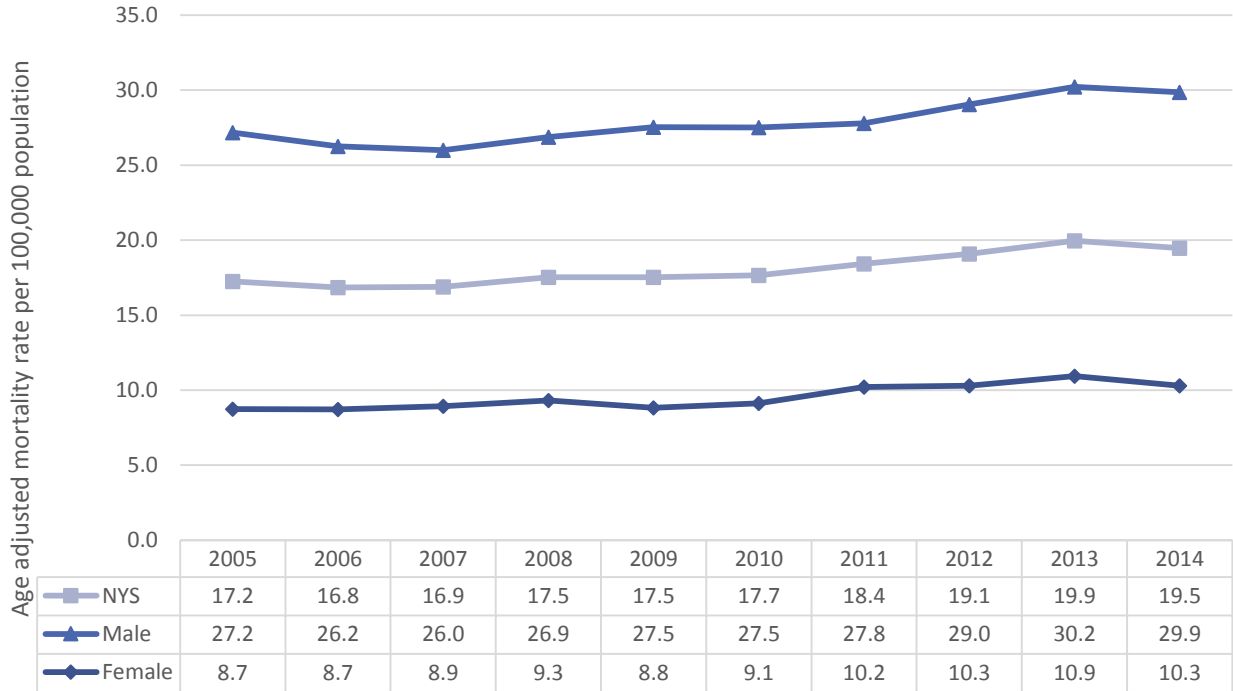
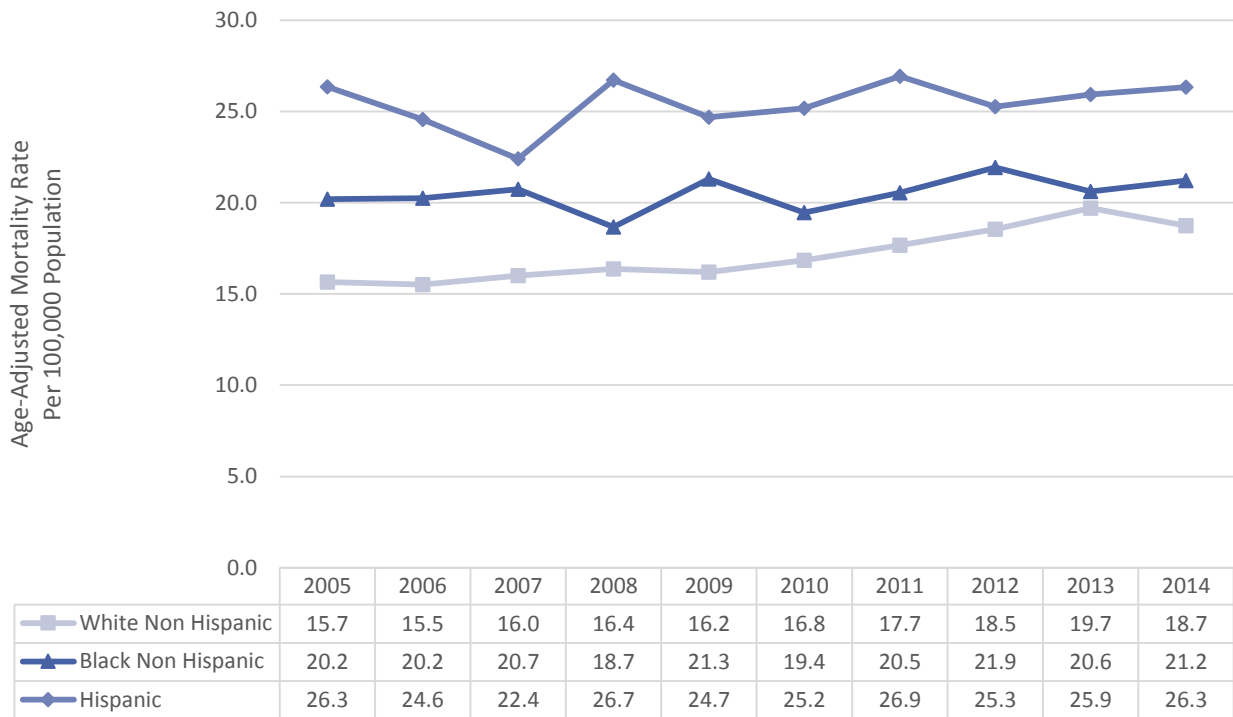


Chart 18. Alcohol-Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2005-2014



Opioid-Related Deaths

Table 42. Opioid-Related¹ Deaths and Crude Mortality Rates by Age Group: New York State 2005-2014

Age Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2005-2014
	Deaths										
10-19	16	22	14	33	24	23	20	19	28	21	31.3
20-24	38	49	57	56	66	78	127	112	147	139	265.8
25-34	94	115	168	153	166	156	273	297	355	360	283.0
35-44	167	205	215	210	224	204	233	257	271	299	79.0
45-54	193	254	277	326	302	285	333	339	375	368	90.7
55-64	57	71	103	117	120	125	154	192	240	208	264.9
65-74	9	13	7	19	15	18	17	25	46	39	333.3
75-84	2	7	4	5	4	3	3	6	10	4	100.0
85+	1	2	5	2	1	1	2	3	2	4	300.0
Total	577	738	850	921	922	893	1,162	1,250	1,474	1,442	149.9
Age Group	Rate per 100,000 Population										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
10-19	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	43.3
20-24	2.9	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.9	5.5	8.9	7.8	10.2	9.6	232.1
25-34	3.6	4.5	6.7	6.0	6.3	5.9	10.1	10.8	12.7	12.6	251.1
35-44	5.6	7.1	7.6	7.5	8.3	7.8	9.1	10.1	10.8	11.9	112.9
45-54	6.9	9.0	9.7	11.2	10.3	9.9	11.6	11.9	13.3	13.2	91.3
55-64	2.8	3.4	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.4	8.0	9.8	8.3	197.1
65-74	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.4	247.1
75-84	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.5	130.0
85+	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	210.0
Total	3.0	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.6	6.0	6.4	7.5	7.3	143.3

¹ Condition mentioned in any position in the Multiple Cause of Death file

Chart 19. Opioid-Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Gender: New York State 2005-2014

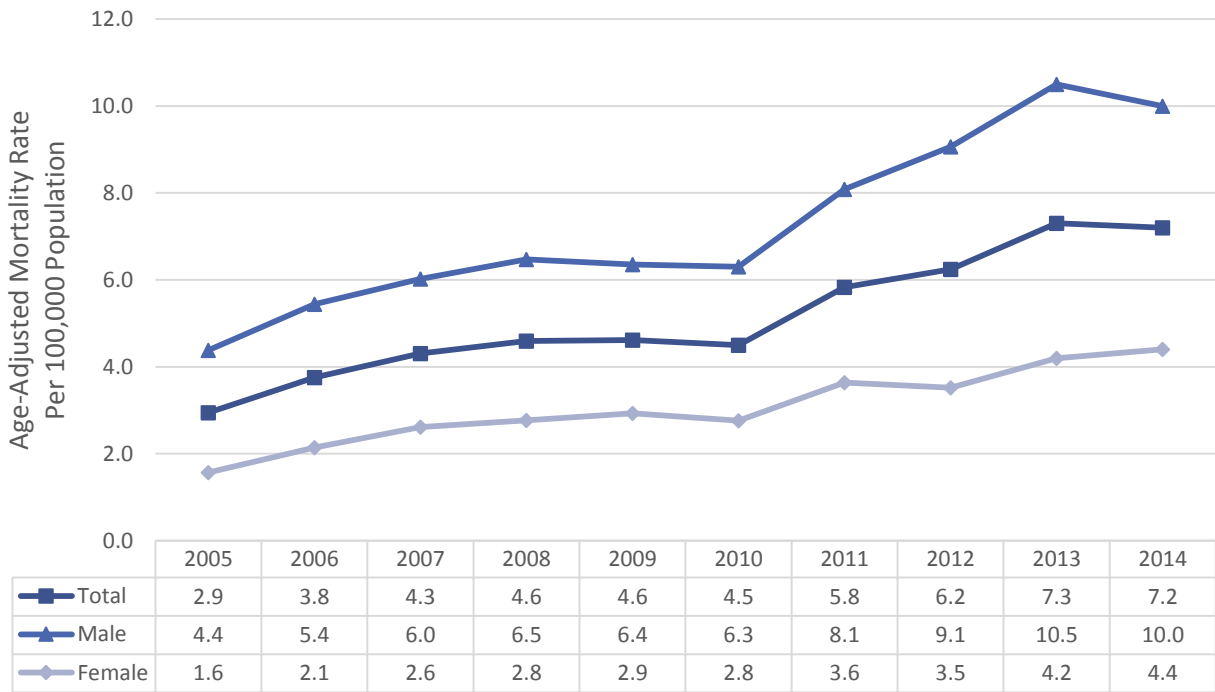
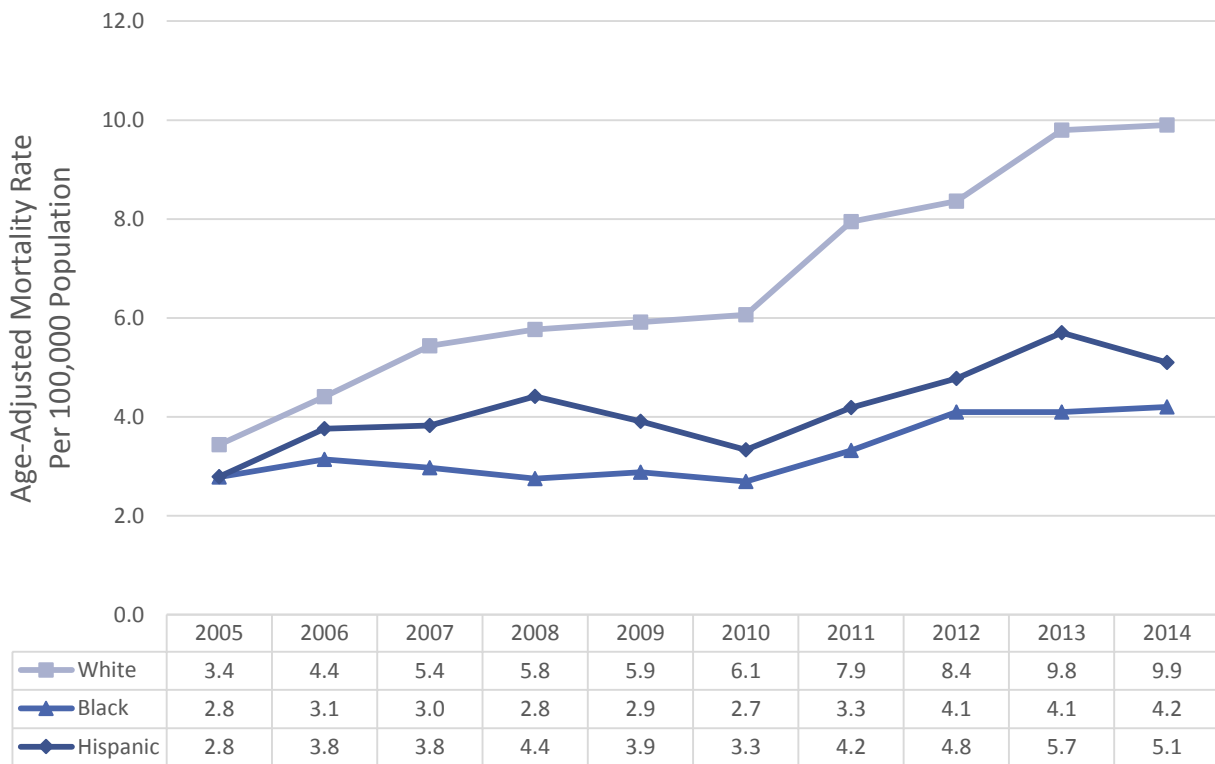


Chart 20. Opioid-Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity: New York State 2005-2014



Chapter 5. Marriages and Dissolutions

- Since the passage of same sex marriage legislation in July 2011, the percent of same sex marriages increased to 6.9% of all Rest of State marriages in 2014 (NYC did not report data on same sex marriages).
- The number of marriages increased since 2008 with more ceremonies taking place later in the calendar year.
- The number of couples divorcing increased by nearly 12% since 2008 with increases in almost every group irrespective of marriage duration.

Marriages

Same sex marriage legislation passed in New York State in July 2011, and data is only available for the Rest of State region. Initially, not all districts issuing licenses had access to the new forms that included the gender variable, resulting in a disproportionate number of marriages unspecified in 2011.

Table 43. Number and Percent of Marriages by Month of Ceremony: New York State 2009-2014

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change %
							2009-2014
Number							
January	6,175	6,439	6,344	6,841	7,100	7,127	15.4
February	7,242	6,824	7,157	8,129	7,294	7,748	7.0
March	7,875	8,503	8,170	9,077	8,837	9,085	15.4
April	9,044	8,930	9,096	9,815	9,345	10,698	18.3
May	11,133	10,972	10,747	12,299	12,011	13,264	19.1
June	12,490	12,776	12,723	14,783	13,318	14,399	15.3
July	13,510	14,132	15,478	14,163	14,860	14,292	5.8
August	14,895	14,595	15,533	15,587	16,612	17,270	15.9
September	12,816	12,452	14,650	14,070	14,719	14,298	11.6
October	11,853	12,960	13,020	12,003	13,653	13,243	11.7
November	7,612	7,869	9,686	8,402	9,950	8,381	10.1
December	7,998	7,744	8,911	9,587	10,032	9,882	23.6
Total	122,643	124,196	131,515	134,756	137,731	139,687	13.9
Percent							
January	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.8	16.0
February	5.9	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.3	6.3	6.8
March	6.4	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.4	7.4	15.6
April	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.3	6.8	8.7	17.6
May	9.1	8.8	8.2	9.1	8.7	10.8	18.7
June	10.2	10.3	9.7	11.0	9.7	11.7	14.7
July	11.0	11.4	11.8	10.5	10.8	11.7	6.4
August	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.6	12.1	14.1	16.5
September	10.4	10.0	11.1	10.4	10.7	11.7	12.5
October	9.7	10.4	9.9	8.9	9.9	10.8	11.3
November	6.2	6.3	7.4	6.2	7.2	6.8	9.7
December	6.5	6.2	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.1	24.6



Table 44. Marriage by Gender in the Rest of State Region: New York State 2014

Month	Number					Percent			
	Female-Female	Male-Female	Male-Male	Not Specified	Total	Female-Female	Female-Male	Male-Male	Not Specified
2011									
July 24-31	179	265	125	1,627	2,196	8.2	12.1	5.7	74.1
August	333	3,404	229	3,981	7,947	4.2	42.8	2.9	50.1
September	270	5,024	197	2,226	7,717	3.5	65.1	2.6	28.8
October	255	4,907	162	1,531	6,855	3.7	71.6	2.4	22.3
November	169	2,978	117	961	4,225	4.0	70.5	2.8	22.7
December	118	2,423	82	835	3,458	3.4	70.1	2.4	24.1
Total 2011	1,324	9,001	912	11,161	2,398	4.1	58.6	2.8	34.4
2012									
January	59	1,645	41	417	2,162	2.7	76.1	1.9	19.3
February	97	2,073	40	466	2,676	3.6	77.5	1.5	17.4
March	90	2,464	57	458	3,069	2.9	80.3	1.9	14.9
April	103	2,773	63	438	3,377	3.1	82.1	1.9	13.0
May	152	4,208	87	652	5,099	3.0	82.5	1.7	12.8
June	213	6,419	138	984	7,754	2.7	82.8	1.8	12.7
July	254	6,094	126	881	7,355	3.5	82.9	1.7	12.0
August	230	6,610	94	938	7,872	2.9	84.0	1.2	11.9
September	212	6,457	114	953	7,736	2.7	83.5	1.5	12.3
October	197	5,197	119	699	6,212	3.2	83.7	1.9	11.3
November	79	2,756	50	423	3,308	2.4	83.3	1.5	12.8
December	106	3,131	75	462	3,774	2.8	83.0	2.0	12.2
Total 2012	1,792	49,827	1,004	7,771	60,394	3.0	82.5	1.7	12.9
2013									
January	45	1,779	24	239	2,087	2.2	85.2	1.1	11.5
February	60	2,102	29	239	2,430	2.5	86.5	1.2	9.8
March	103	2,591	47	251	2,992	3.4	86.6	1.6	8.4
April	93	2,902	55	301	3,351	2.8	86.6	1.6	9.0
May	100	4,335	72	459	4,966	2.0	87.3	1.4	9.2
June	183	6,163	101	634	7,081	2.6	87.0	1.4	9.0
July	311	5,792	233	673	7,009	4.4	82.6	3.3	9.6
August	356	7,005	266	766	8,393	4.2	83.5	3.2	9.1
September	293	6,334	220	632	7,479	3.9	84.7	2.9	8.5
October	333	5,380	251	543	6,507	5.1	82.7	3.9	8.3
November	253	3,343	192	325	4,113	6.2	81.3	4.7	7.9
December	224	2,962	187	272	3,645	6.1	81.3	5.1	7.5
Total 2013	2,354	50,688	1,677	5,334	60,053	3.9	84.4	2.8	8.9
2014									
January	64	1,876	47	185	2,172	2.9	86.4	2.2	8.5
February	105	2,138	56	220	2,519	4.2	84.9	2.2	8.7
March	101	2,463	66	231	2,861	3.5	86.1	2.3	8.1
April	118	2,951	84	294	3,447	3.4	85.6	2.4	8.5
May	198	4,961	130	463	5,752	3.4	86.2	2.3	8.0
June	267	6,087	168	563	7,085	3.8	85.9	2.4	7.9
July	247	6,034	155	486	6,922	3.6	87.2	2.2	7.0
August	251	8,233	164	722	9,370	2.7	87.9	1.8	7.7
September	183	6,425	115	552	7,275	2.5	88.3	1.6	7.6
October	182	5,857	124	483	6,646	2.7	88.1	1.9	7.3



Month	Number					Percent			
	Female-Female	Male-Female	Male-Male	Not Specified	Total	Female-Female	Female-Male	Male-Male	Not Specified
November	100	2,984	74	239	3,397	2.9	87.8	2.2	7.0
December	97	3,137	80	300	3,614	2.7	86.8	2.2	8.3
Total 2014	1,913	53,146	1,263	4,738	61,060	3.1	87.0	2.1	7.8

Dissolutions

Table 45. Dissolutions of Marriage by Duration: New York State 2009-2014

Duration (Years)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change (%) 2009-2014
< 1	510	542	614	567	555	574	12.5
1	1,848	1,918	2,141	2,119	2,334	1,969	6.5
2	2,691	2,843	2,825	2,751	2,850	2,866	6.5
3	3,070	3,583	3,649	3,366	3,386	3,437	12.0
4	3,470	4,271	4,196	4,325	4,262	4,133	19.1
5	3,468	4,160	4,163	4,156	4,432	4,055	16.9
6	3,256	3,527	3,550	3,698	3,606	3,594	10.4
7	3,060	3,118	3,063	3,204	3,139	3,046	-0.5
8	2,933	2,944	2,788	2,824	2,824	2,620	-10.7
9	2,060	2,831	2,522	2,477	2,429	2,328	13.0
10-14	8,677	9,533	9,773	10,128	9,833	9,367	8.0
15-19	5,633	6,360	6,577	6,941	6,860	6,598	17.1
20-24	4,183	4,633	4,822	5,233	4,816	4,746	13.5
25-29	2,656	2,859	3,066	3,334	3,341	3,307	24.5
30-34	1,363	1,438	1,567	1,783	1,863	1,882	38.1
35-39	755	855	826	881	898	896	18.7
≥40	612	624	709	862	891	828	35.3
Not Stated	157	211	174	184	222	170	8.3
Total	50,402	56,250	57,025	58,833	58,541	56,416	11.9



Additional Resources

New York State Vital Statistics Tables Available on DOH Website, 1997-2014

Population

- Table 1 - Estimated Population by Sex, Age and Region, New York State
- Table 1a - Estimated Female Population by County and Age, New York State
- Table 2 - Estimated Population, Land Area and Population Density by County, New York State
- Table 3 - New York State Life Tables by Sex

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- Table 5 - Live Birth Summary by Mother's Age, New York State
- Table 6a - Live Births by Race/Ethnicity, Birthweight and Mother's Age, New York State
- Table 6b - Live Births by Race/Ethnicity, Month Prenatal Care Began and Mother's Age, New York State
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- Table 8 - Live Birth and Fertility Rates by Mother's Age and Resident County, New York State
- Table 9 - Live Births by Race/Ethnicity and Resident County, New York State
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- Table 12b - Percent Early and Late or No Prenatal Care by Mother's Race and Resident County, New York State
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Table 54 - Total Live Births by School District Area, 2002-2013

Table 55 - Live Births by Minor Civil Division, 2002-2013

Other State Vital Statistics Web Links

State/Region	Vital Statistics Web Link
National Vital Statistics System	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm
National Vital Statistics Reports	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/nvsr.htm
Alabama	http://adph.org/vitalrecords/
Alaska	http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/VitalStats/Pages/default.aspx
Arizona	http://azdhs.gov/plan/
Arkansas	http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsservices/certificatesvitalrecords/pages/default.aspx
California	http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/dataresources/requests/Pages/VitalStatisticsBirthDeathFetalDeathMarriageData.aspx
Colorado	https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/center-health-and-environmental-information-and-statistics-topics
Connecticut	http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3132&q=394598
Delaware	http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/pubreportsaz.html#V
District of Columbia	http://doh.dc.gov/node/139482
Florida	http://www.flpublichealth.com/VSBOOK/VSBOOK.aspx
Georgia	http://dph.georgia.gov/VitalRecords
Hawaii	http://health.hawaii.gov/vitalstatistics/
Idaho	http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Health/VitalRecordsandHealthStatistics/HealthStatistics/VitalStatistics/tabid/914/Default.aspx
Illinois	http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/statshome.htm
Indiana	http://www.in.gov/isdh/18888.htm
Iowa	https://www.idph.state.ia.us/apl/health_statistics.asp
Kansas	http://www.kdheks.gov/hci/annsumm.html
Kentucky	http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/vital/vitalstats.htm
Louisiana	http://dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/647/n/238
Maine	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/public-health-systems/data-research/data/index.html
Maryland	http://dhmh.maryland.gov/vsa/sitepages/reports.aspx
Massachusetts	http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/gov/departments/dph/programs/admin/dmoa/
Michigan	http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,4612,7-132-2944_4669---,00.html
Minnesota	http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/chs/
Mississippi	http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/31,0,75.html



State/Region	Vital Statistics Web Link
Missouri	http://health.mo.gov/data/vitalstatistics/
Montana	http://dphhs.mt.gov/statisticalinformation
Nebraska	http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/pages/ced_vs.aspx
Nevada	http://www.vitalrecordsus.com/nevada-vital-records.html
New Hampshire	http://sos.nh.gov/vital_records.aspx
New Jersey	http://www.nj.gov/health/chs/
New Mexico	http://nmhealth.org/about/erd/bvrhs/hsp/
New York	https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/
New York City	http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/data/vs-summary.shtml
North Carolina	http://www.schs.state.nc.us/data/vital.cfm
North Dakota	http://ndhealth.gov/vital/stats.htm
Ohio	http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthstats/dataandstats.aspx
Oklahoma	http://www.ok.gov/health/Data_and_Statistics/Center_For_Health_Statistics/Health_Care_Information/Vital_Statistics/Vital_Statistics_Data_and_Reports/
Oregon	https://public.health.oregon.gov/BirthDeathCertificates/VitalStatistics/annualreports/Pages/index.aspx
Pennsylvania	http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=596032&mode=2
Rhode Island	http://www.health.ri.gov/publications/bytopic.php?parm=Vital Records
South Carolina	https://www.scdhec.gov/Health/SCPublicHealthStatisticsMaps/BiostatisticsPublications/
South Dakota	https://doh.sd.gov/statistics/
Tennessee	http://tn.gov/health/article/cedep-reports
Texas	http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/vstat/annrpts.shtm
Utah	http://health.utah.gov/data/
Vermont	http://healthvermont.gov/research/
Virginia	http://www.vdh.state.va.us/HealthStats/stats.htm
Washington	http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/VitalStatisticsandPopulationData
West Virginia	http://www.wvdhhr.org/bph/hsc/statserv/VitalStats.asp
Wisconsin	https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/vitalstats.htm
Wyoming	http://health.wyo.gov/rfhd/vital_records/reports.html



Technical Notes

How the Vital Event Data Are Collected

New York State consists of two vital event registration areas, New York City and New York State excluding New York City (referred to as Rest of State). New York City (NYC) includes the five boroughs of Bronx, Kings (Brooklyn), New York (Manhattan), Queens, and Richmond (Staten Island); the remaining 57 counties comprise the Rest of State (ROS).

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), processes data from live births, deaths, spontaneous fetal deaths/induced abortions, and marriage and dissolution of marriage recorded outside of NYC. Through a cooperative agreement, the NYSDOH receives data on live births, deaths, spontaneous fetal deaths/induced abortions and marriage and dissolution of marriage recorded in NYC from the New York City Department of Health and on live births and deaths recorded outside of New York State to residents of New York State from other states and Canada. NYSDOH processes data from dissolution of marriage certificates recorded for the entire state.

Pregnancies / Spontaneous Fetal Deaths / Induced Abortions

Fetal deaths include both spontaneous fetal deaths and induced abortions which are presented separately in this report.

Fetal death is defined by NYS Public Health Law (PHL) §4160 to be the death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, 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.

New York State Public Health Law requires the registration of all fetal deaths regardless of the gestation of the fetus. Unlike birth and death registration, the registration of fetal mortality is not uniform across the United States. In order to provide data comparable to other states, this report presents data for both spontaneous fetal deaths of gestation 20 weeks or more and for spontaneous fetal deaths of all gestations. Due to suspected underreporting of spontaneous fetal deaths, particularly those under 20 weeks gestation, caution should be used when analyzing spontaneous fetal death data.

Categories used to report operative procedure for induced abortions include dilation and curettage (D&C), suction and curettage, dilation and evacuation (D&E), saline injection, prostaglandin injection, medical (non-surgical), and other that includes hysterectomy, and other procedures. Beginning in 1998,

New York City combines saline and prostaglandin injection and this combination is reported in the saline injection procedure.

Live Births

New York State Public Health Law §4130 defines a live birth as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, 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 was cut or the placenta is attached.

In 2003, the National Center of Health Statistics (NCHS) revised the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. The NCHS revisions were implemented outside of New York City beginning on January 1, 2004 in a web-based live birth registration system. NYC implemented the changes beginning on January 1, 2008.

One major change associated with the adoption of the revised birth certificate is the way the variable Race is reported. The selection of race for the statistical reporting of live births is based upon the self-reported race of the mother only. Prior to 2004, a mother was allowed to select only one race category (1990 Census scheme), even when she identified herself with more than one race due to her multiple race heritage. The revised birth certificate uses the Census 2000 scheme, allowing the mother and the father to report more than one race from among 15 race categories. Under this system, a response of white and no other races means that the respondent does not identify herself as part of any other race but white, a response of black and no other race means that the respondent does not identify herself as part of any other race but black. The current coding scheme uses the labels white only and black only respectively to denote these racial identities. All other respondents are included in the race category, other. Although not presented in this report, it is possible to tabulate the race of mother or the race of a decedent in several race combination categories.

Ethnicity is separate from race and is based on the ethnicity of the mother. Ethnicity distinguishes individuals of Spanish origin regardless of race. In order to better identify disparities in birth outcomes, race data is separated into Hispanic and Non-Hispanic categories. Non-Hispanic females are categorized by their race, Hispanic females are categorized by their ethnicity.

Both clinical estimate of gestation and calculated gestation based on the date of birth and the date of last menses are used in determining weeks gestation. Using methodology developed by NCHS, if the calculated gestation is missing or inconsistent with birthweight the clinical estimate is used instead if it is consistent with birthweight.

Early prenatal care is defined as prenatal care during the first trimester of the pregnancy. Late prenatal care is defined as prenatal care during the third trimester of the pregnancy. Unknown prenatal care is broken down as follow: Start Unknown for cases where the mother received prenatal care but not enough information was available to determine when it began and Unknown when no information is available to determine whether or not any prenatal care was received. The month in which prenatal care began is determined by calculating the interval between the date of last normal menses as stated on the

birth certificate, or in cases where the clinical estimate of gestation is used, the calculated last menstrual period (LMP) and the date of the first prenatal visit. This calculation is consistent with the calculation of gestational age.

Attendant at birth is categorized as physician, midwife or other. Physician includes medical doctors and doctors of osteopathy. Midwife includes certified nurse midwives and midwives.

The number of out of wedlock live births is imputed. New York State Public Health Law § 4135 prohibits the specific statement on the birth certificate as to whether the child was born in- or out-of-wedlock. Out-of-wedlock live births are defined as those births for which a mother reports that a paternity acknowledgement was filed or births for which no further information is supplied by the mother.

Deaths

New York State PHL does not require that death be pronounced by a physician. Unless there is a local law that requires otherwise, anyone may make the pronouncement of death. However, this decision is more likely to fall upon emergency medical technicians, police officer, firefighters, and other emergency personnel. The pronouncement may even be implied by the decision to call a funeral director or coroner/medical examiner instead of an ambulance. NYS PHL §4140 requires that a death certificate be filed within 72 hours after death, or the finding of the body, by a funeral director or undertaker licensed and currently registered by the NYSDOH.

Unless otherwise specified, the cause of death reported in this publication is the underlying cause classified according to the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD, 10th revision) adopted by New York State in 1999. Historically, several revisions of the ICD have been used, therefore, it is necessary to employ a comparability ratio when comparing cause of death statistics across revisions. Comparability ratios have been published by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

Infant and neonatal mortality rates published in this report are based on all live births regardless of birth weight or gestation. No attempt was made to account for the viability of the infant at birth. These rates for a specific year are based on the number of deaths prior to one year of age and the number of live births that occurred during that year.

When tabulating deaths by place of death, other institution is defined as state institution, Veterans Administration facility, hospice, federal institution, health related facility or home for the aged.

The race and ethnicity information reported on death certificates is typically provided by the decedent's family. Race data is not categorized by Non-Hispanic and Hispanic on mortality tables because of the under-reporting of Hispanic ethnicity on death certificates¹.

Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage

Marriages in New York State are required to be reported through town and county clerks. Marriages in New York City are tabulated by the borough in which the license is issued. New York City marriage data is obtained from the City of New York, Office of the City Clerk and not from the New York City Health

Department. With the passage of the Marriage Equality Act, same sex marriage became legal in New York on July 24, 2011. The composition of couples married after that date is not available since sex is not required information on the license.

Dissolution of Marriage Certificates are filed by attorneys with the County Clerk of the county where the divorce is granted. The certificate is forwarded directly to the NYSDOH by the County Clerk. A local copy of the dissolution is not kept by the Clerk. This process applies for all counties of the state, including those in NYC.

Populations

Population Estimates - All population used in this report are derived from the NCHS released estimates of "Bridged Race Vintage," for the specific year which are consistent with the Bureau of the Census estimates).

Cause of Death ICD-10 Codes

Cause of Death	ICD-10 Codes
Tuberculosis	A15-A19
Septicemia	A40-A41
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	B20-B24
Malignant Neoplasms	C00-C97
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	C00-C14
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	C15-C26
Respiratory System	C30-C39
Trachea, Bronchus and Lung	C33-C34
Skin	C43-C44
Breast	C50
Genital Organs	C51-C63
Urinary Organs	C64-C68
Other and Unspecified Sites	C40-C42,C45-C49,C69-C80,C97
Lymphatic and Hematopoietic Tissues	C81-C96
Diabetes Mellitus	E10-E14
Alzheimer's Disease	G30
Diseases of the Circulatory System	I00-I99
Diseases of the Heart	I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51
Acute Rheumatic Fever	I00-I02
Chronic Rheumatic Fever	I05-I09
Hypertension with Heart Disease	I11,I13
Acute Myocardial Infarction	I21-I22
Other Ischemic Heart Diseases	I20,I24-I25
Diseases of Pulmonary Circulation	I26-I28
Other Diseases of the Heart	I30-I51
Hypertension with or without Renal Disease	I10,I12
Cerebrovascular Disease	I60-I69
Arteriosclerosis	I70
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	I71-I78,I80-I99
Pneumonia	J12-J18
Influenza	J10-J11
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)	J40-J47
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis, Diverticulitis	K29,K50-K52,K57
Cirrhosis of Liver	K70,K73-K74
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Nephrosis	N00-N07,N17-N19,N25-N27
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium	O00-O99
Maternal Causes	A34,O00-O95,O98-O99
Congenital Anomalies	Q00-Q99
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	P00-P96
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	R95
Accidents (Total)	V01-X59,Y85-Y86
Motor Vehicle	V02-V04,V09.0,V09.2, V12-V14,V19.0-V19.2,V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5,V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1,V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0,V89.2
Drownings	W65-W74
Falls	W00-W19
Poisonings	X40-X49
Opioid	X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14 and a secondary code of T401-T404
Suicide	X60-X84,Y87.0
Homicide and Legal Intervention	X85-Y09,Y35,Y87.1,Y89.0
Firearms	X93-X95, X72-X74, W32-W34, Y22-Y24, Y350, Y364 and U014

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