

Vital Statistics Report Lancaster County, Nebraska 1999

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G.I.S Map

Map 1. Infant Mortality Lincoln-Lancaster County, 1999

INTRODUCTION

This is the twenty-second annual Lancaster County Vital Statistics Report published by the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department (LLCHD). This report contains vital statistics data for the 1999 calendar year. In addition to birth and death statistics, this report contains 1999 marriage and divorce data for Lancaster County. Information contained in this report is based on the vital records of the State of Nebraska, which were sent to LLCHD by the Section of Data Management, Nebraska Health and Human Services System.

Historical data, Year 2010 Objectives, and data for Nebraska have been used where relevant to show trends and comparisons. Birth and mortality rates are calculated using population estimates from the U.S. Census. The 1999 population of Lancaster County was estimated at 237,657.

Data provided by the Nebraska Birth Defects Registry were used to examine trends of congenital anomalies and their distribution by age and race of the mother. This year we have used new cause of death classification. This new classification is the tenth revision of International Classification of Disease (ICD-10), which replaced ICD-9. The ICD-9 was in use during 1979-1998.

New in this report is the addition of one GIS map that depicts infant mortality rate. (See the Appendix).

Age adjusted rates are used to examine the difference in death rates from year to year. Adjusted rates are also utilized to compare county deaths with those of the State.

Vital Statistics Report (1999) is divided in three different sections: 1) Birth Statistics, 2) Death Statistics, and 3) Marriage and Divorce Statistics.

Birth Statistics

This section presents 1999 birth data of Lancaster County according to a wide variety of characteristics. Presented data are for demographic characteristics (age, live birth order, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and educational attainment); maternal characteristics (medical risk factors, weight gain, tobacco and alcohol use); medical care utilization by pregnant women (prenatal care, obstetric procedures, complication of labor or delivery, attendant at birth, and method of delivery); and infant characteristics (period of gestation, birth weight, Apgar score, abnormal conditions, and multiple births). Birth and fertility rates are also presented by age, live birth order, race, Hispanic origin and marital status. Trends in birth, fertility, maternal, and infant characteristics are described and interpreted. In addition, birth defects found among the infants are also discussed.

This section covers description tabulation of data reported on birth certificates of the 3,594 births that occurred in Lancaster County in 1999.

Death Statistics

This section presents 1999 death certificate data of Lancaster County. The death data are presented by a wide variety of characteristics of the deceased. It discusses leading causes of death, infant mortality, and fetal deaths. Presented are also unintentional injury death, and disposition and place of death. Trends in death (gender specific), infant mortality rate, fetal death rate are also described.

This section covers descriptive tabulations of age-adjusted rates (for comparison) of data reported on death certificates of the 1,682 deaths that occurred in Lancaster County in 1999.

Marriage and Divorce Statistics

Marriage and divorce section is a compilation of 2,399 marriages and 1,111 divorces that took place in Lancaster County in 1999. Marriages and divorces are described according to age, race and education. A profile of children of the divorcees is also presented.

Highlights

- i The Infant Mortality Rate for non-White is over four times higher than Whites at 20.5 per 1000 live births to 4.9 per 1000 White births.
- i Cancer is the number one leading cause of death slightly surpassing heart disease for the first time.
- i Race is far more significant. A determinant of low birth weight than smoking, alcohol use or both combined.
- i Increasing number of women having children at older ages.
- i Steady increase in non-marital births since 1978 from 98 per 1,000 to 243 per 1,000 women. Non-marital births were the highest among the Black and American-Indian mothers at 56.4% and 62.3%. Hispanic non-marital births were nearly double that of White at 45.8% as compared to 22.7% for the White births. Asians had the lowest rate of non-marital births at 19.3%.
- i Mean age of death for males has decreased 0.3 years in the last decade.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Appreciation is expressed to the Nebraska Health and Human Services System, Section of Data Management for providing the data upon which this report is based.

Our special appreciation is extended to Lynn Beatty for her skills in putting the pieces of this report together.

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BIRTH STATISTICS

BIRTH RATE

In 1999, the crude birth rate for Lancaster County was 15.12 per 1,000 population. This represents an absolute increase of 0.7 per 1,000 from 1989 to 1999. The 1999 crude birth rate for Nebraska was 14.5 per 1,000 population.

Figure 1 illustrates the birth rate trends for Lancaster County and the State of Nebraska from 1980 to 1999.

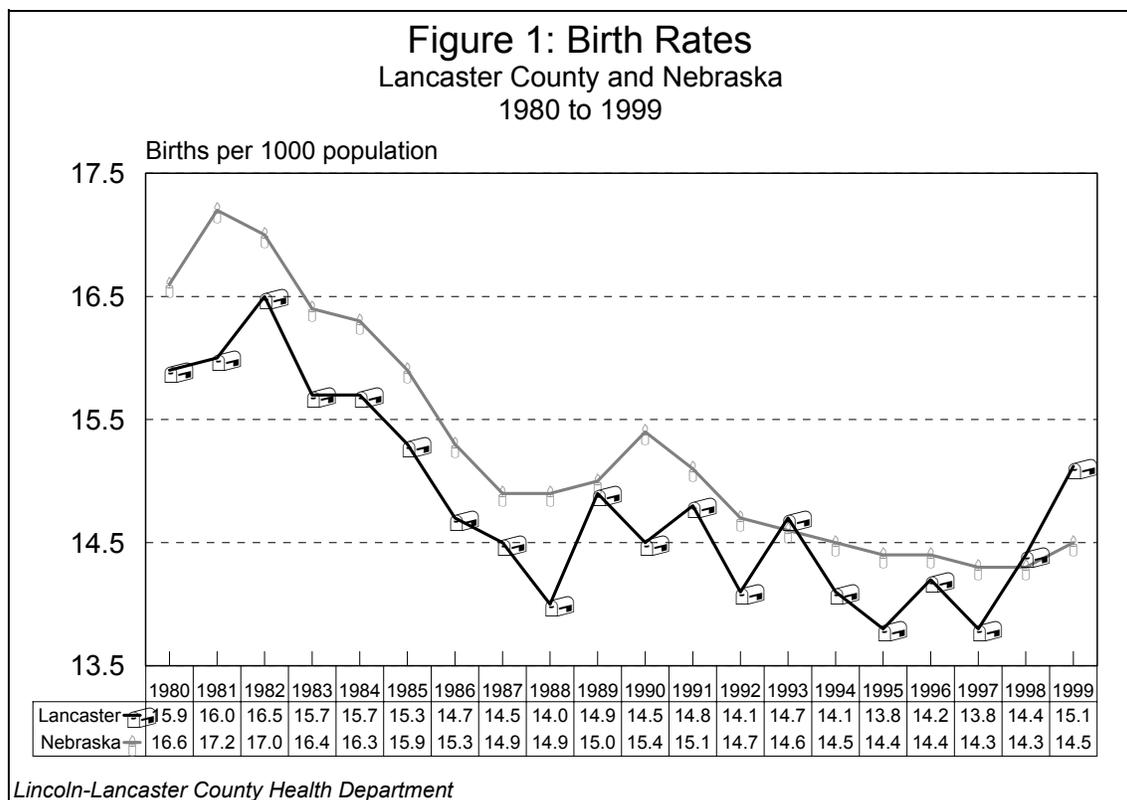
FERTILITY RATE

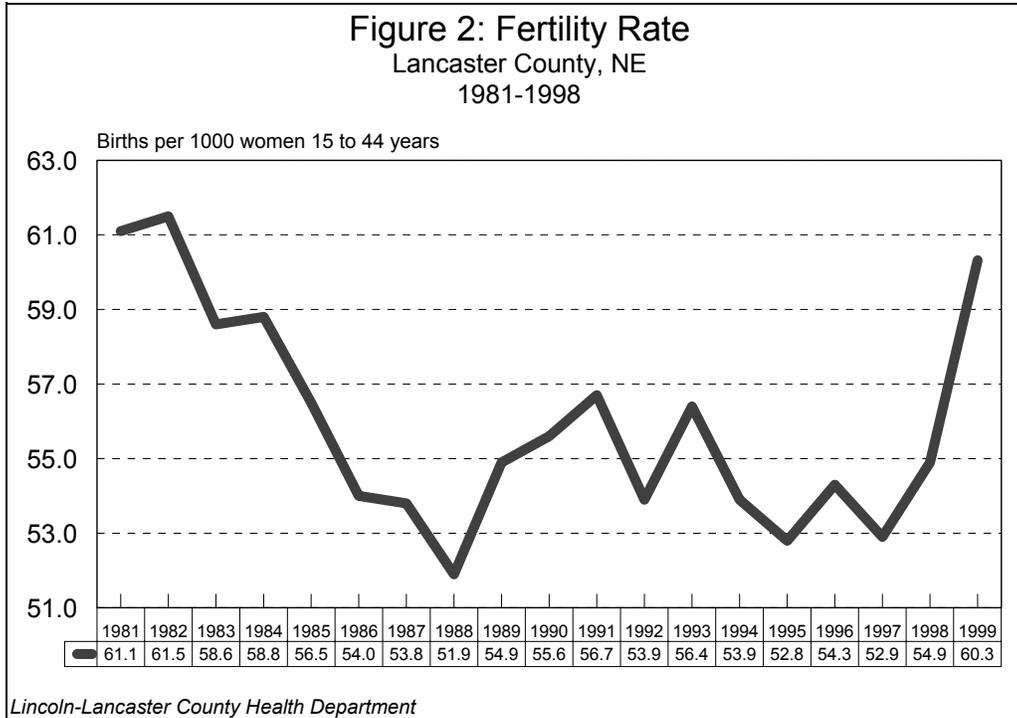
The Lancaster County fertility rate (births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44) for 1999 was 60.3, a similar rate to the past decades average, 54.9 (Figure 2).

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS

A total of 3,594 live births were recorded among Lancaster County women in 1999. This number is consistent with the gradual increase in annual births that have occurred since 1988, when there were 2,968 births.

In Lancaster County, Lincoln residents represented 94.1 percent of all live births, with 5.9 percent distributed among Lancaster County residents outside the Lincoln city limits. The most frequent month of birth was June followed by July (Table 1).





SEX OF CHILD

The number of male births surpassed the number of female births since last year. Of the 3,594 total live births, 1,844, or 51.3 percent, were males and 1,750, or 48.7 percent were females.

RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN

In 1999, 90.4 percent of all births were White, 3.3 percent were Black, 1.5 percent were American Indian and 4.2 percent were Asian. Latinos represented 4.6 percent of all births (Table 2).

Over the past decade, the percentage of all Lancaster County births which are of minority race or Latino ethnicity have increased from 9.7 percent in 1989 to 13.8

percent in 1999.

TABLE 1.
Births By Month
Lancaster County, 1999

Month	Frequency	Percent
January	253	7
February	258	7.9
March	336	9.3
April	284	7.9
May	291	8.1
June	336	9.3
July	334	9.3
August	295	8.2
September	310	8.6
October	301	8.4
November	285	7.9
December	311	8.6
Total	3594	100.0

TABLE 2.
Births by Race and Ethnic Origin
Lancaster County, 1999

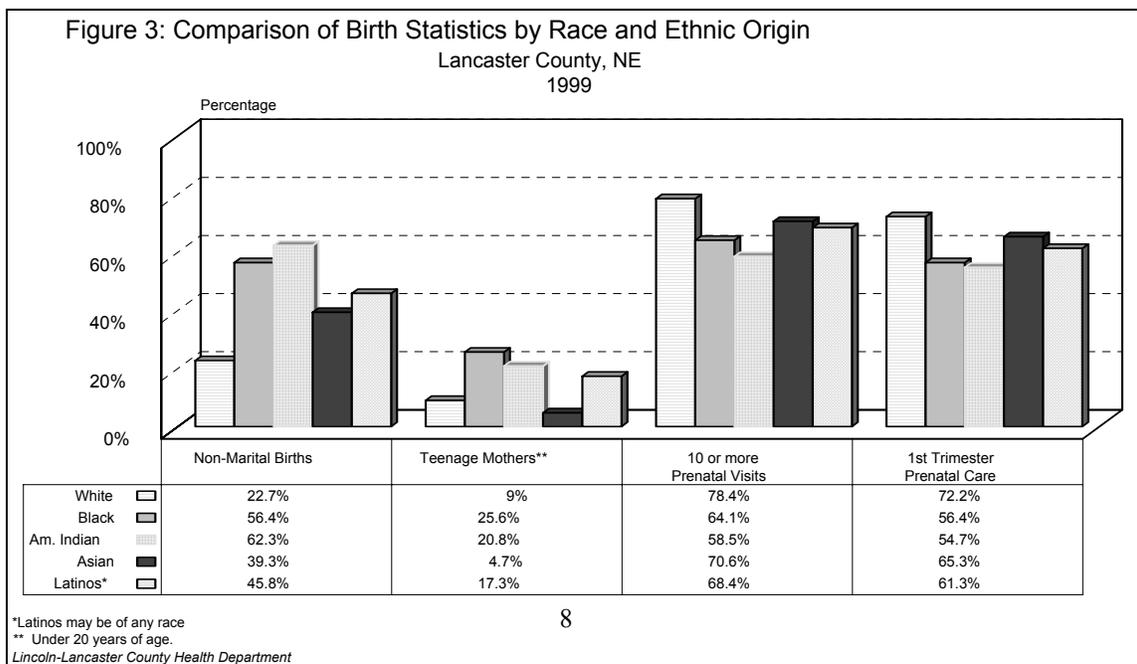
Race	Frequency	Percent
White	3252	90.4
Black	117	3.3
American Indian	53	1.5
Asian	150	4.2
Unknown/Other	22	0.6
Total	3594	100
Latino**	168	4.6

*Race of the Child is determined by the race of the mother

**Latinos may be of any group

The national and the State of Nebraska birth statistics identify the race of birthed children solely upon the race of the mother. For comparison purposes, the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department also defines the race of the child by the race of the mother for purposes of birth statistics. In our report, Hispanic (Latino) origin is considered ethnicity (not race), which is consistent with current statistical practices throughout the nation. This distinction also allows for better comparison with state and national data.

Figure 3 illustrates non-marital and teenage birth statistics by race of mother. The graph also illustrates variation by race in the percentage of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester and those who had ten or more prenatal visits during a pregnancy. Each of these issues will be discussed under their respective subject headings.



**Table 3.
Comparison of Resident Birth Statistics
by Race and Ethnic Origin
Lancaster County, 1999**

	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	OTHER	TOTAL	*Latino
Number of live Births							
Male	1675	52	20	86	11	1844	89
Female	1577	65	33	64	11	1750	78
Total	3252	117	53	150	22	3594	168
Percent of total Live Births	90.4	3.25	1.47	4.17	0.61	100	4.64
Birth Weight:							
Mean Birth Weight (lb/oz)	7/6	7/0	7/15	7/1	7/14	7/6	6/15
Percent of Low Birth wt.	6.21	10.25	5.66	8	0	6.37	4.15
Prenatal Care							
10 or More Parental Visits(%)	78.44	64.1	58.49	70.66	68.18	77.29	68.44
Receiving care in 1st Trimester	72.17	56.41	54.71	65.33	68.18	71.09	61.3
Age of Mother							
Percent of Mother's Age							
Under 20	9	25.64	20.75	4.67	13.63	9.54	17.26
20-24	22.2	29.06	37.74	17.33	36.36	22.54	33.92
25-29	32.28	21.37	20.75	36.67	27.27	31.94	28.57
30 & Over	36.5	32.48	20.75	41.33	22.72	35.97	20.23
Non Marital Births:							
Number	739	66	33	29	7	874	77
(%) Non-Marital Births	22.72	56.41	62.26	19.33	31.81	24.31	45.83
Over all share of Non-Marital Births(%)	84.55	7.55	3.77	3.31	0.8	100	8.81

Note: Statistics are based on the race of the mother. Latinos may be of any Race **Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding

**Table 4.
Births by Weight of Child
Lancaster County, 1999**

Weight of Child	Frequency	Percent
1lb & under	1	0.002
1lb.1oz-2lb	12	0.03
2lb.1oz-3lb.8oz	35	0.97
3lb.9oz- 4lb.8oz	50	1.39
4lb.9oz- 5lb.8oz	131	3.64
5lb.9oz-5lb.15oz	143	3.97
6lb- 6lb.15oz	810	22.53
7lb-7lb.15oz	1252	34.84
8lb-8lb.15oz	858	23.87
9lb-9lb.15oz	248	6.9
10lb-10lb-15oz	41	1.14
11lbs & over	12	0.03
Total Births	3594	100.00

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BIRTH WEIGHT

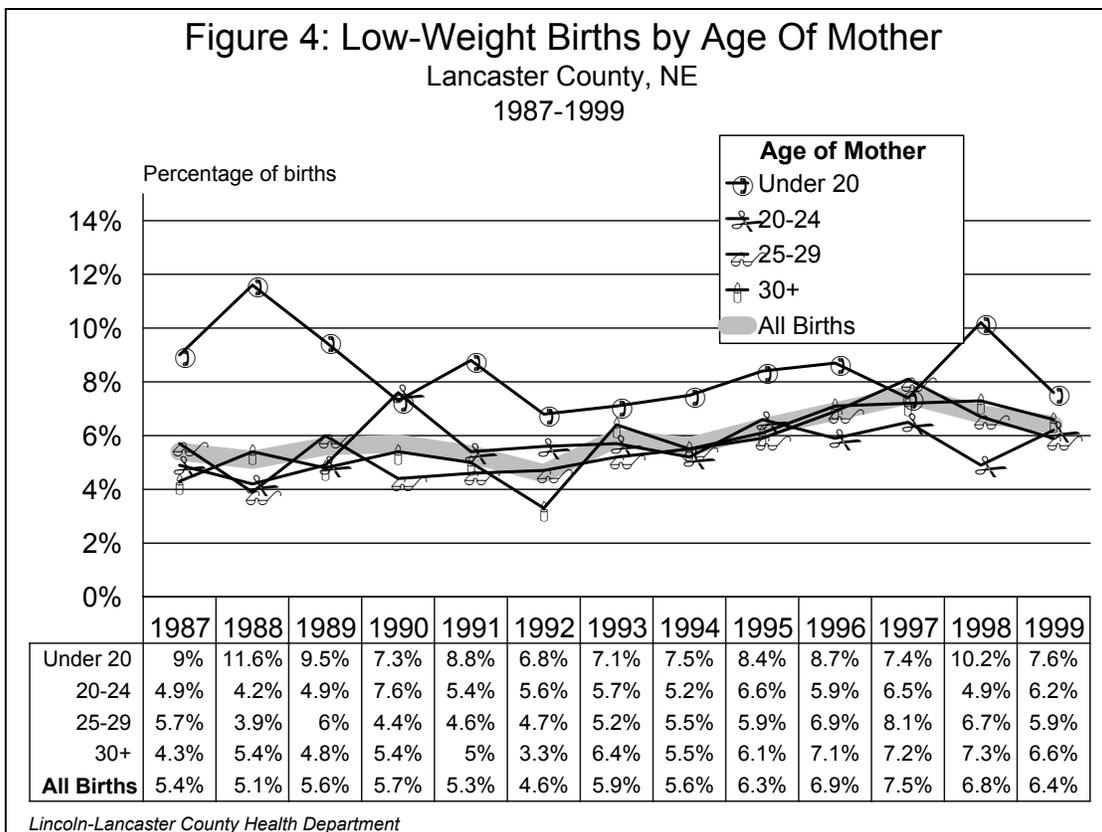
In 1999, the mean birth weight was 7 lbs. 6 oz. The mean birth weight has remained fairly stable for the past 15 years. Table 4 lists the frequency of births by weight of child. Nearly 80 percent of all children weighed between 6 lbs. and 8 lbs. 15 oz at birth.

RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF CHILD

The mean birth weight for Whites was 7 lbs. 6 oz. This compares to 7 lbs. 0 oz. for Blacks, 7 lbs. 15 oz. for American Indians, 7 lbs. 1 oz. for Asians and 6 lbs. 15 oz. for Latinos.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

There were 229 low birth weight babies (5 lbs. 8 oz. or less) born in 1999, accounting for 6.37 percent of all live births. The Lancaster County Health Objective for the Year 2010 is to reduce the proportion of low births in our community.



MARITAL STATUS

Among married women, 6.1 percent (167 of 2,887) had low birth weight babies, compared to 16.2 percent (142 of 874) among unmarried women. (Table 5).

Weight of the Child	MARRIED		UNMARRIED	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
5lbs 8 oz and under	167	6.13	142	16.24
Over 5lb 8 oz	2553	93.97	732	83.75
Total:	2887	100.0	874	100.0

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AGE OF MOTHER

In 1999, teenage mothers were more likely to have a low birth weight baby (7.6 %) compared to other age groups (6.2 %) (Table 6 and Figure 4). This was a 2.6 percent decrease from 1998 (10.2 %).

Age of Mother	Total Live Births	Low Weight Births	%of Low Weight by Age Groups**	% of Age Group Low weight***
Under 20	343	26	11.35	7.58
20-24	810	50	21.83	6.17
25-29	1145	68	29.69	5.94
30 & Over	1293	85	37.18	6.57
Total	3594	229	100	6.37

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 **Percentages in this Column reflect low-weight births by age-group
 *** Percentages in this column reflect the births within the age group that were low-weight.

RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF CHILD

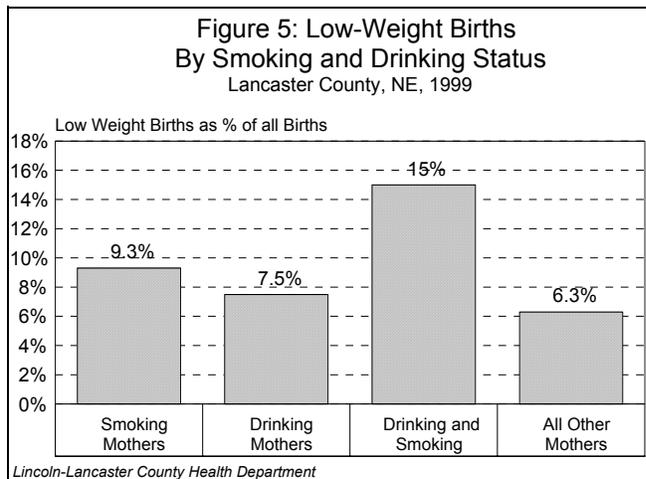
In 1999, low birth weight births comprised 6.2 percent of White births, 10.3 percent of Black births, 5.7 percent of American Indian births, 8.0 percent of Asian births and 4.15 percent of Latino births. These numbers show improvement from the previous year (1998). However, sustained increases in low birth weight have been noticeable for White and Black infants only. From 1988 to 1998, low birth weight increased from 4.8 percent to 6.5 percent and decreased to 6.2 percent in 1999 for White infants, and from 6.8 percent to 11.9 percent during 1988 to 1998 and decreased to 10.3 percent in 1999 for Black infants.

ALCOHOL USE

In 1999, 39 (1.1 %) Lancaster County births were to mothers who reported the consumption of alcohol at least once during pregnancy. This is consistent with reported alcohol consumption in 1998 (1.2 %). Mothers who consumed alcohol during pregnancy reported a median of 1.1 drinks per week. Mothers who consumed alcohol were more likely to have low birth weight babies (7.5 %, Figure 5) than mothers who did not drink (6.4 %).

TOBACCO USE

In 1999, 582 (16.2 %) Lancaster County births were to mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy, indicating a slight increase from the 15.8 percent



reported in 1998. Among mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy in 1999, a mean of 10.8 with a median of 10.0 cigarettes were smoked per day. The Lancaster County Health Objective for the Year 2010 is to decrease the percentage of women who smoke during pregnancy to 2.0 percent

Among mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy, 9.3 percent of births were of low weight (Figure 5), compared to 5.8 percent for mothers who reported not smoking.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO USE

Twenty mothers (0.6 %) reported using both alcohol and tobacco during pregnancy. In this group, three births (15.0 %) were of low weight, compared to 6.3 percent of mothers who reported not smoke and drink during pregnancy (Figure 5).

BIRTH DEFECTS

(Congenital Anomalies)

According to the 1999 Nebraska Birth Defects Registry, there were 134 live births with birth defects in Lancaster County (3.7 % of all births). Among these births, the number of defects was 249. Anomalies of the heart (85) were the most common type of defect reported, followed by defects of the musculoskeletal system (37), circulatory system (24) and genital organ defects (18), (Table 9).

Males represented 56.7 percent (76) of children born with these birth defects, and females represented 43.3 percent (58).

Of the 229 infants born with low birth weight in 1999, 14.8 percent (34) had birth defects. Among babies who were not of low birth weight, 2.9 percent (100) had birth defects.

RACE OF CHILD

Among all live births with defects, 93.3 percent were White, 2.2 percent Black, 3.7 percent were Asian.

Of all Asian births in 1999, 4.0 percent had birth defects, indicating the highest percentage among all races. This compares to 3.8 percent among Whites, and 2.5 percent among Blacks. No birth defects were reported among American Indian children (Table 7).

Table 7.
Birth Defects by Race
Lancaster County, 1999

Race	Total Births	No. Births with Defects	Percentage of Race Group
White	3252	125	3.8
Black	117	3	2.5
Am. Indian	53	0	0
Asian	150	6	4
Other	22	0	0
Total	3594	134	3.7

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AGE OF MOTHER

Birth defects affected 4.5 percent of babies born to mothers 35 to 39 years old and 1.6 percent of babies born to mothers 40 and older. This compares to 3.7 percent of babies born to mothers of all other ages (Table 8).

TABLE 8.
Birth Defects by Age of Mother
Lancaster County, 1999

Age Group	Total Births	Freq. Births with Defects	Percent of age group
10-14	7	0	0
15 - 19	336	6	1.8
20 - 24	810	21	2.6
25 - 29	1148	33	2.9
30 - 34	851	31	3.6
35 - 39	378	14	3.7
40 and Older	64	2	3.1
Total	3594	107	3.0

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TABLE 9.
Birth Defects by Number and
Rate Per 1000 Live Births
Lancaster County, 1999

Type of Defects	Number	Rate*
Anomalies of the Heart	49	13.6
Musculoskeletal System	32	8.9
Genital Organs	18	5.0
Circulatory System	14	3.9
Urinary System	7	1.9
Digestive System	6	1.7
Cleft Lip-Palate	5	1.4
Club Foot	5	1.4
Abdominal Cavity	5	1.4
Down's Syndrome	5	1.4
Anercephalus	4	1.1
Other Upper Alimentary	4	1.1
Other Central Nervous System	3	0.8
Anomalies of Skin, Hair and Nails	3	0.8
Other Chromosome	3	0.8
Spina Bifida	2	0.6
Hydrocephalus	2	0.6
Anomalies of Ear, Face and Neck	2	0.6
Respiratory System	2	0.6
Multiple Systems	2	0.6
Unspecified	2	0.6
Anomalies of the Eye	1	0.3
Total	176	49

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 *Rate per 1000 live births.

PRENATAL CARE

TEN OR MORE PRENATAL VISITS

The percentage of mothers known to have had ten or more prenatal visits was 77.3 percent in 1999 (Figure 6). Through the mid-1980s, there were marked improvements in the percentage of women with ten or more prenatal visits. Since that time, however, the percentage has not improved and has even declined over the past decade (1989 to 1999). Frequency of prenatal visits is shown in Table 10.

CARE IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER

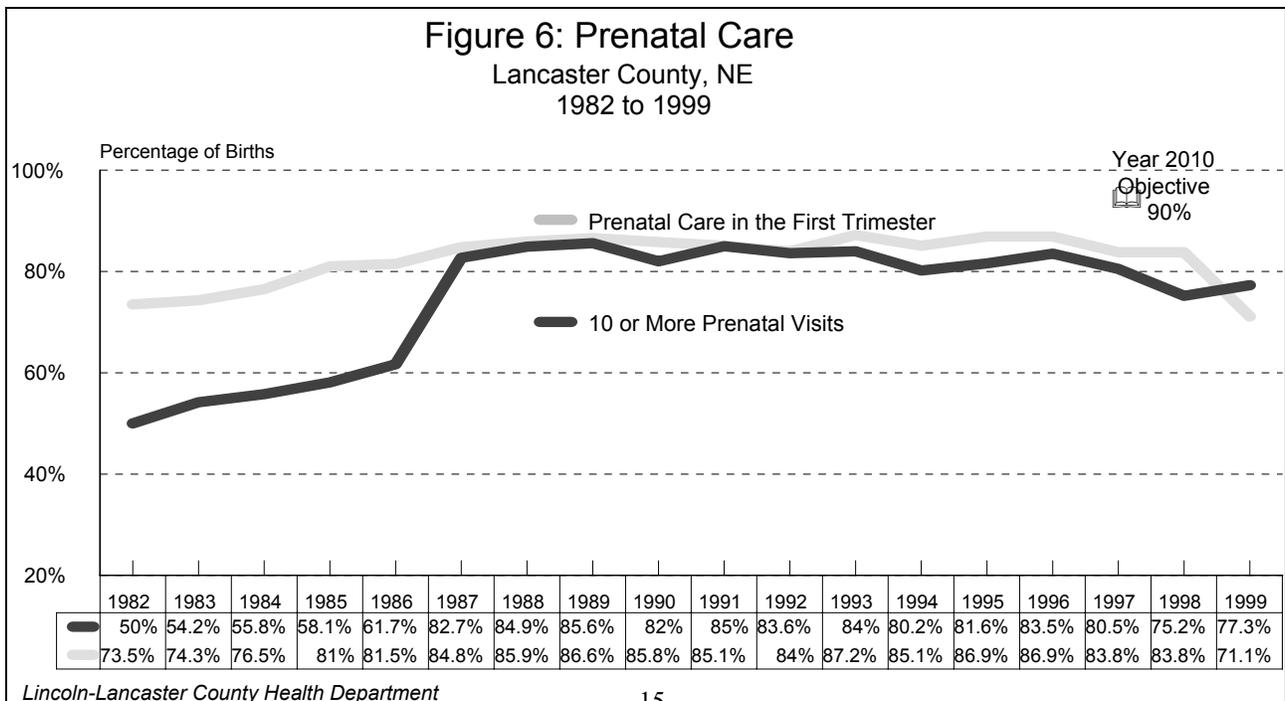
In 1999, 71.1 percent of Lancaster County mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy (Figure 6). The overall percentage of women receiving

Table 10.
Number of Prenatal Visits
Lancaster County, 1999

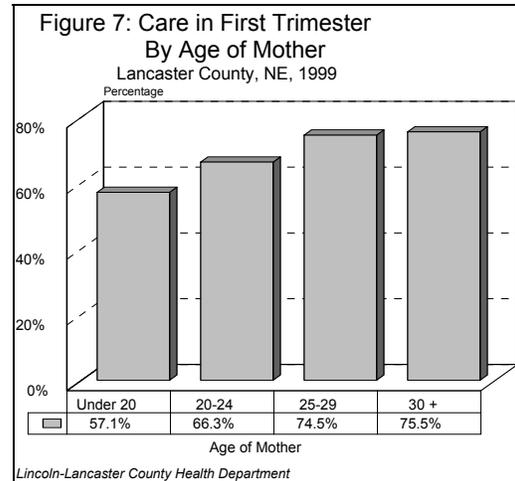
Number of Visits	Number of Births	Cumulative Number of Births	Cumulative Percentage of Total Births.
Unknown	7	7	0.2
One	8	15	0.2
Two	16	31	0.4
Three	30	61	0.9
Four	31	92	0.84
Five	59	151	1.66
Six	85	236	2.37
Seven	125	361	3.47
Eight	206	567	5.73
Nine	249	816	6.93
Ten & over	2778	3594	77.3

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prenatal care in the first trimester has decreased by more than 24 percent below the Year 2010 Health Objective for Nebraska and Lancaster County of 90 percent.



The percentage of mothers receiving first trimester prenatal care has generally been highest among White mothers and lowest among Black and American Indian mothers. The prevalence of first trimester care has shown slight variation among mothers of different racial/ethnic group over the past five year period (1994 to 1999). During this period, the percentage of mothers receiving first trimester care appeared to decline among American Indian mothers (62.9 % in 1994 to 54.7 % in 1999).



Over the same period an apparent decline occurred among Black mothers (72.9 % in 1994 to 56.4 % in 1999), and White mothers (86.2 % in 1994 to 72.2 % in 1999). Both Asian and Latino mothers showed an apparent decline in the period (76.4 % in 1994 to 65.3 % in 1999) and (85.1 % in 1993 to 61.3 % in 1999) respectively.

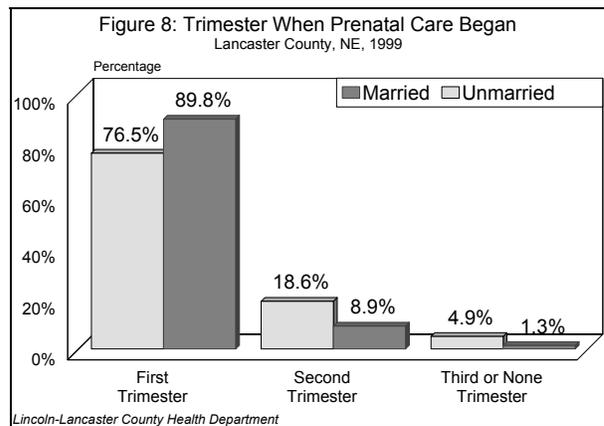
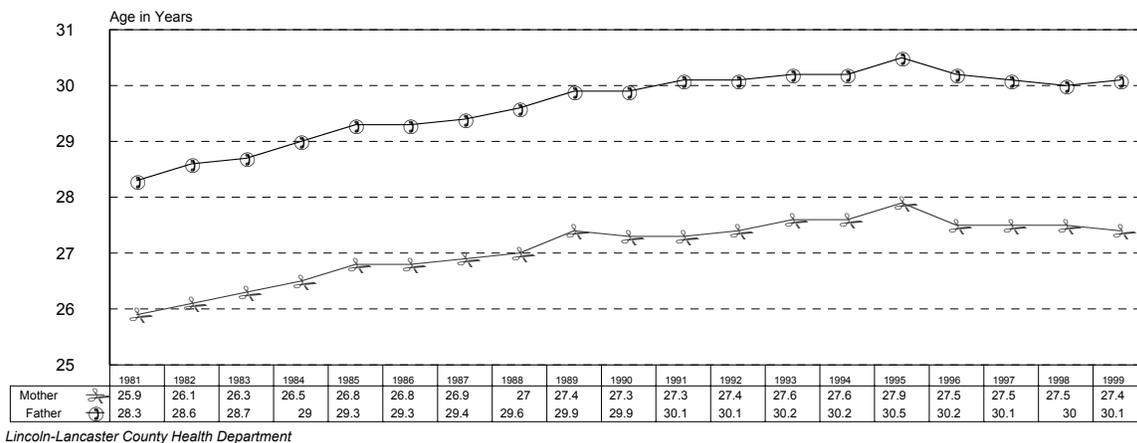


Figure 9: Mean Age of Mother and Father
Lancaster County, NE
1981-1999



Older mothers (25 years and older) were more likely to receive care in the first trimester compared to younger mothers (Figure 7). Married mothers were more likely to receive care in the first trimester (89.8 %) compared to unmarried mothers (75.9%) (Figure 8).

PARENT DEMOGRAPHICS

The mean age of Lancaster County mothers was 27.4 years in 1999, which is consistent with the mean age seen during the 1990s (Figure 9). For births in which the age of both the mother and father is known, there is about a two year difference in age between mothers (27.9 years) and fathers (30.1 years). Lancaster County women 25 years and older have increased their share of the total number of births from 59.6 percent in 1981 to 67.9 percent in 1999 (Figure 10).

RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF MOTHERS

In 1999, the mean age of mothers was 25.4 years for Whites, 24.5 years for Blacks, 24.1 years for Latinos, 24.1 years for American Indians, and 28.4 for Asians. The mean age of first time mothers was 25.2 years for Whites, 21.8 years for Blacks, 22.8 for American Indians, and 26.9 for Asians.

TABLE 11.
Mean Age of Mother by Birth Order and Marital Status
Lancaster County, 1999

No. Births	MARRIED	UNMARRIED	MEAN AGE
First Born	27.4	20.8	25.2
Second Born	29	23.7	28
Third Born	30.6	25.8	29.8
Fourth Born	32.6	27.3	31.7
ALL BIRTHS	29.9	24.4	28.6

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MARITAL STATUS

The mean age of married mothers was 29.9 years, compared to 24.4 for unmarried mothers. The mean age of unmarried mothers was younger than married mothers among all birth-order categories (Table 11).

EDUCATION

The most common level of education completed by Lancaster County mothers and fathers was a high school education. The mean education level was 2 years of college for both mothers and fathers. For unmarried mothers, the mean education level was a high school education, versus 3 years of college for married mothers.

TEENAGE MOTHERS

The birth rate among females 15 to 19 years of age in 1999 was 31.5 per 1,000 population. The Lancaster County Health Objective for the Year 2010 was to reduce the teenage birth rate to 20 per 1,000 population. Of all births in 1999, 9.3 percent were to mothers under 20, while only 3.5 percent were to fathers

under 20 (Figure 11). Fathers of infants born to teen mothers were, on average, two years older (30 years) than the mother (27.9 years).

RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF TEEN MOTHERS

The percentage of births delivered by mothers under 20 years old has increased for all populations but has been highest among American Indian, Black, and Hispanic populations. From 1987 to 1999, teen mothers increased from 17.8 percent to 20.8 percent of American Indian births, from 21.3 percent to 25.6 percent of Black births, and from 7.7 percent to 17.3 percent of Latino births. During the same period, teen mothers increased from 7.3 percent to 9.0 percent of White births and from 1.7 percent to 4.66 percent of Asian births.

PRENATAL CARE

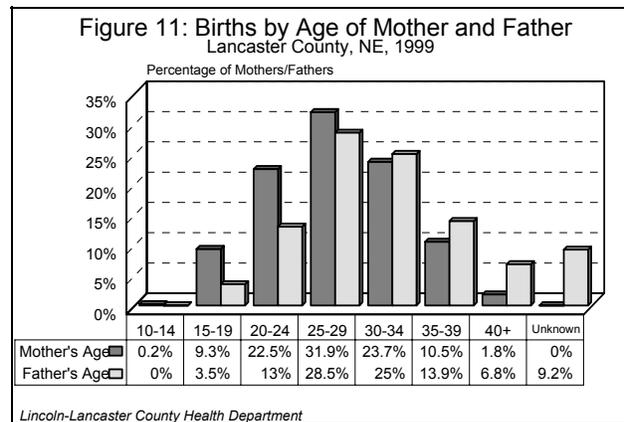
Among mothers less than 20 years of age, 57.1 percent received care in their first trimester of pregnancy (Figure 7). This compares to 75.6 percent for older mothers (20+ years old) and 83.8 percent for mothers of all ages.

NON-MARITAL BIRTHS

Overall, 25.3 percent of births (874 of 3,594) were to unmarried mothers. This translates into a rate of 243.2 non-marital births per 1,000 live births in 1999 (Figure 12). The rate of non-marital births has been steadily increasing since 1978, when

98 of every 1,000 live births were to an unmarried mother.

More than five of every six births (82.5 %) to mothers under 20 years of age were non-marital in 1999 (Table 12). Among all mothers, 56.4 percent of Black births, 62.3 percent of American Indian births, 45.8 percent of Latino births, and 22.7 percent of White births were non-marital., and 19.3 percent of Asian births.



APGAR SCORES

In 1999, the mean APGAR scores at 1 minute and 5 minutes after birth were 7.6 and 8.7 (highest possible score = 10), respectively. APGAR scores have remained stable for over a decade. In addition, slight variation in APGAR scores can be seen among males and females and among different racial/ethnic groups (Figure 13).

ATTENDANT AT BIRTH

In recent years, a sharp increase has been noted in non-physician attended births. The number of non-physician attended births has

risen from 7 births in 1992 to 150 births in 1995 to 318 births in 1999 (8.8 % of all births). Of the non-physician attended births in 1999, 98.7 percent were hospital births and 96.5 percent were attended by Certified Nurse Midwives. Three non-physician attended births (0.9 %) were home births. Mothers whose births were attended by Certified Nurse Midwives were less likely to receive first trimester prenatal care (66.6 %) than mothers in births attended by physicians (86.4 %).

MULTIPLE BIRTHS

The total number of multiple births in Lancaster County was 126 (56 sets) in 1999, including 5 sets of triplets. The number of multiple births in 1998 was 115.

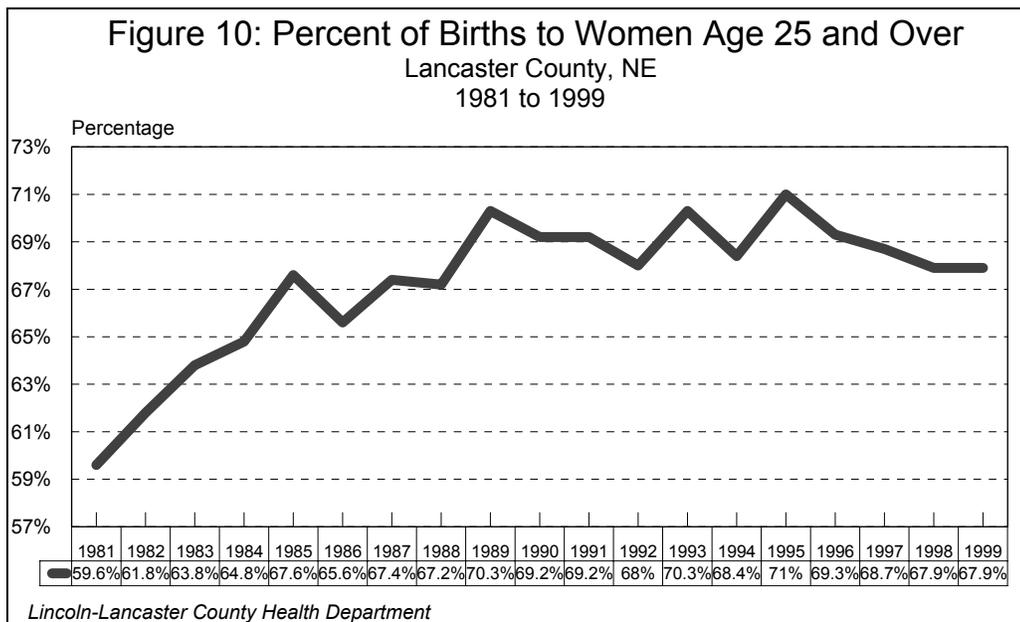
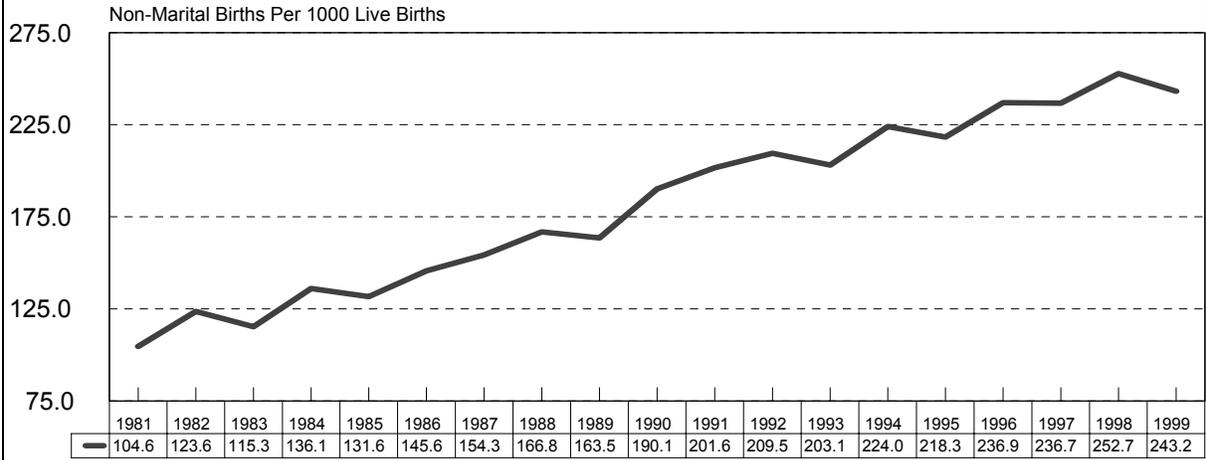


TABLE 12.
Non-Marital Births by Age of Mother
Lancaster County, 1998

Age Group	Freq. Total Live Births	Freq. Non Marital Births	% of** Non-Marital Age Group	% of*** Age group Not Married
Under 20	342	283	32.4	82.7
20 to 24	810	363	41.5	44.8
25 to 29	1148	144	16.5	12.5
30 and Above	1294	84	9.6	6.5
TOTAL	3594	874	100	24.3

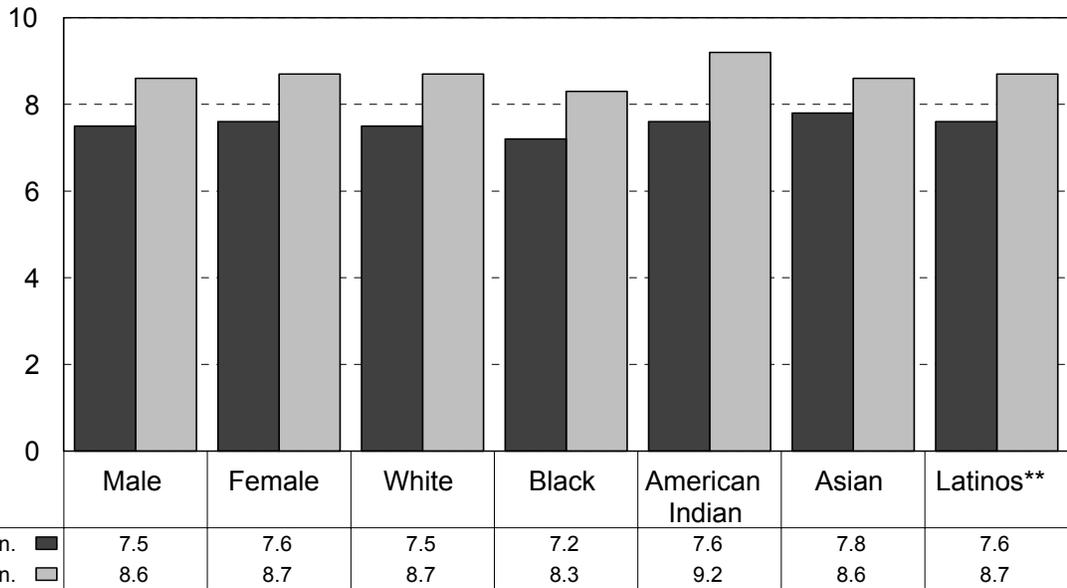
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 **Percentages in this column reflect non-marital births by age group.
 ***Percentages in this column reflect non-marital births within the respective age groups.

Figure 12: Non-Marital Birth Rate
 Lancaster County, NE
 1981 to 1999



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Figure 13: Mean APGAR Scores by Gender and Race*
 Lancaster County, NE, 1999



*Race of the child is determined by the race of the mother

**Latinos may be of any race

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TABLE 13. SUMMARY OF RESIDENT BIRTH STATISTICS FROM 1984 TO 1999, LANCASTER COUNTY, NE

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS																
Lancaster County	3196	3108	2993	3014	2968	3174	3103	3198	3069	3245	3129	3166	3293	3223	3388	3594
Lincoln	2881	2826	2716	2755	2676	2907	2859	2970	2855	2985	2928	2964	3095	3017	3191	3394
Balance of County	315	282	277	269	292	267	244	228	214	260	201	202	198	206	197	194
SEX OF CHILD																
Male	50.30%	51.90%	51.10%	49.80%	50.20%	52.50%	51.20%	51.30%	51.40%	50.70%	52.00%	52.00%	50.80%	50.60%	49.40%	51.30%
Female	49.70%	48.10%	48.90%	50.20%	49.80%	47.50%	48.80%	48.70%	48.60%	49.30%	48.00%	48.00%	49.20%	49.40%	50.60%	48.70%
RACE OF CHILD																
White	91.80%	90.40%	93.60%	91.70%	90.30%	89.90%	92.00%	90.90%	89.70%	91.30%	91.90%	90.40%	90.40%	89.20%	91.30%	90.40%
Black	2.80%	3.60%	2.00%	3.60%	3.90%	3.90%	4.20%	4.60%	4.60%	3.10%	3.10%	3.60%	2.90%	3.60%	3.20%	3.30%
Am Indian	0.90%	0.90%	0.80%	0.90%	1.20%	1.00%	1.90%	1.30%	1.60%	1.20%	1.10%	1.50%	1.50%	1.80%	1.10%	1.50%
Asian	NR	4.30%	3.90%	4.50%	5.20%	5.20%	4.30%	4.20%								
Other	2.40%	2.50%	1.60%	1.60%	2.60%	2.50%	1.90%	3.20%	0.30%	0.10%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.30%	0.10%	0.60%
Latino	2.00%	2.60%	1.90%	2.30%	2.10%	2.70%	2.7%*	2.7%*	4.0%*	2.9%*	3.1%*	3.6%*	3.8%*	4.0%*	4.8%*	4.60%
BIRTH WEIGHT																
Mean Birth Weight**	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.6
Low Weight Births																
Number	195	168	149	163	150	177	177	169	141	192	176	200	228	242	232	229
Percent of Total Live Births	6.10%	5.40%	5.00%	5.40%	5.10%	5.60%	5.70%	5.30%	4.60%	5.90%	5.60%	6.30%	6.90%	7.50%	6.80%	6.37%
BIRTH RATE																
Births per 1000 Population	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.5	14	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.1	14.7	14.1	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.4	15.12
FERTILITY RATE																
Births per 1000 Women 15-44	58.8	56.5	54	53.8	51.9	54.9	55.6	56.7	53.9	56.4	53.9	52.8	54.3	52.9	54.9	60.3
NON-MARITAL BIRTHS	435	409	434	465	495	519	590	645	643	659	701	691	780	763	856	874
NON-MARTIAL BIRTH RATE	136.1	131.6	145	154.3	166.8	163.5	190.1	201.6	209.5	203.1	224	218.3	236.9	236.7	252.7	243.2

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* Latinos may be of any race, (1990-1998 only).

** Weight expressed in pounds and ounces.

NR: Not Reported

TABLE 13A.SUMMARY OF RESIDENT BIRTH STATISTICS FROM 1984 TO 1999, LANCASTER COUNTY, NE

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Prenatal Care																
Percent with 10 or more Prenatal Visits	55.80%	58.10%	61.70%	82.70%	84.90%	85.60%	82.00%	85.00%	83.60%	84.00%	80.20%	81.60%	83.50%	79.80%	75.20%	77.29%
Percent Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	76.50%	81.00%	81.50%	84.80%	85.90%	86.60%	85.80%	85.10%	84.00%	87.20%	85.10%	86.90%	86.90%	83.80%	83.80%	71.09%
AGE OF PARENTS																
Percent of Mothers by Age																
Under 20	8.50%	6.90%	7.60%	7.70%	7.90%	7.10%	8.40%	8.20%	8.60%	7.40%	8.90%	7.50%	9.40%	9.60%	9.30%	9.54%
20-24	26.70%	25.50%	26.80%	25.20%	24.70%	22.60%	22.40%	22.60%	23.40%	22.30%	22.70%	21.50%	21.30%	21.60%	22.80%	22.54%
25-29	36.30%	38.20%	35.90%	37.00%	35.40%	36.00%	34.60%	34.40%	31.90%	31.80%	29.70%	32.10%	32.90%	32.70%	32.40%	31.94%
30-34	22.40%	22.70%	22.70%	22.80%	24.00%	24.70%	25.10%	24.90%	25.30%	27.90%	26.80%	26.10%	24.00%	22.90%	22.90%	23.70%
35-39	5.60%	6.20%	6.70%	6.70%	7.00%	8.40%	8.10%	8.80%	8.80%	9.30%	10.30%	10.80%	10.70%	11.30%	10.90%	10.50%
40 and Over	0.50%	0.50%	0.30%	0.90%	0.80%	1.20%	1.40%	1.20%	2.00%	1.30%	1.60%	2.00%	1.80%	1.80%	1.70%	1.80%
Mean Age of Mother:																
Married	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.9	28.3	28.5	28.5	28.7	28.9	29	29.2	29	29	29.1	29.9
Unmarried	21.8	22	22.2	22.2	22.4	22.7	22.5	22.8	22.5	22.6	22.7	23.2	22.7	22.8	22.6	24.4
Total	26.5	26.8	26.8	26.9	27	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.6	27.6	27.9	27.5	27.5	27.5	28.6
Mean Age of Father	29	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.9	29.9	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.5	30.2	30.1	30	30.1
MULTIPLE BIRTHS																
Number of Multiple Births	31	31	40	44	30	47	39	37	27	42	39	37	55	54	53	56
APGAR SCORES																
Mean 1 Minute APGAR Score	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6
Mean 5 Minute APGAR Score	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7
BIRTH DEFECTS (CONGENITAL ANOMALIES)																
Number	78	76	78	75	56	86	104	146	123	157	111	113	133	168	149	107
Percent of Total Live Births	2.40%	2.40%	2.60%	2.40%	1.90%	2.70%	3.40%	4.60%	4.00%	4.80%	3.50%	3.60%	4.00%	5.20%	4.40%	3.00%
EDUCATION LEVEL OF PARENTS																
Mean Years of Education of Father	13.3	14	13.9	14	13.9	14	14	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.2
Mean Years of Education of Mother	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9
HOSPITAL/PHYSICIAN ATTENDED BIRTHS																
Number of Non-Hospital Births :	12	5	14	11	20	7	15	13	8	21	10	3	10	8	6	3
Percent of Total Live Births	0.40%	0.20%	0.50%	0.40%	0.70%	0.20%	0.50%	0.40%	0.30%	0.60%	0.30%	0.10%	0.30%	0.20%	0.20%	0.1
Non-Physician Attended Births:																
Number	10	4	4	5	9	6	10	13	7	48	80	150	223	207	264	318
Percent of Total Live Births	0.30%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.30%	0.20%	0.30%	0.40%	0.20%	1.50%	2.60%	4.70%	6.80%	6.60%	7.80%	8.84%

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DEATH STATISTICS

CRUDE DEATH RATE

In 1999, the crude death rate for Lancaster County was 7.07 per 1,000 population. The average crude death rate between 1981 and 1999 was 7.01 per 1,000 population.

The crude death rate for the State of Nebraska during 1999 was 9.4 per 1,000 population. Figure 14 illustrates the death rates for Lancaster County and the State of Nebraska.

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS

There were 1,682 deaths among Lancaster County residents during 1999. Of these, 1,520 (90.4 %) were residents of Lincoln. The remaining 162 (9.6 %) resided outside the City of Lincoln. The most frequent months for death was February and October followed by March (Table 14).

Race

Of the deaths in 1999, 1,627 (96.7 %) were among Whites, 24 were among Blacks, 17 were among American Indians, and 12 were among Asians. Non-White deaths accounted for 3.3 percent of total deaths.

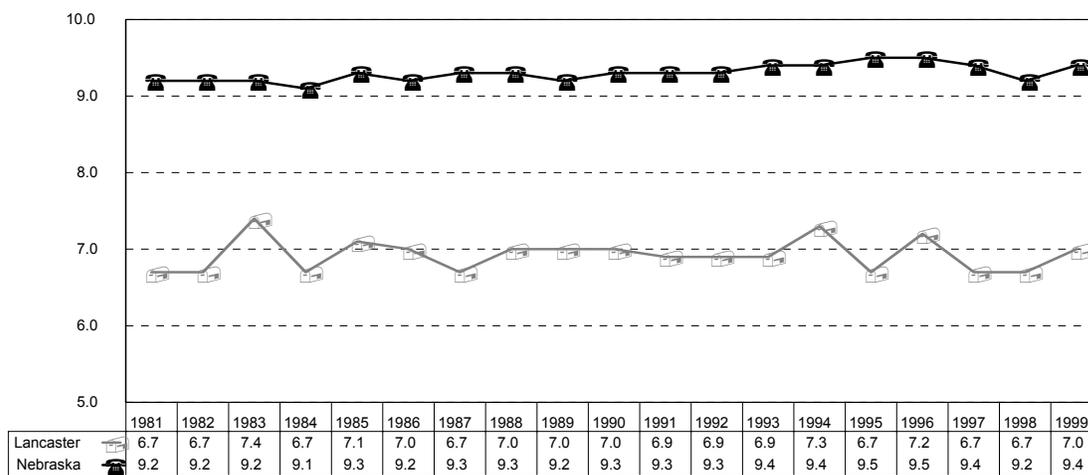
Sex

During 1999, 46.2 percent of all deaths in Lancaster County were males, and 53.8 percent were females.

Age

In 1999, 23 infants (less than 1 year of age) died, accounting for 1.05 percent of all deaths and an infant mortality rate of 6.4 per 1,000 live births (*See page 31 for further discussion of infant mortality*). A total of 39 children in the 0-14 year age group died in 1999, accounting for 2.3 percent of all deaths. The most frequent age group for

Figure 14: Comparison of Death Rates
Lancaster County and Nebraska
1981 to 1999



deaths was 80 to 89 years (32.3 % of all deaths) followed by 70 to 79 years (22.9 % of all deaths) (Table 16).

The mean age of death has decreased 0.3 years during the past decade. In 1999, the mean age of death for males and females was 68.7 and 76.3 years, respectively (Figure 15). For males, this represents a reduction of 0.3 years over the past decade (since 1989). The mean age of death for females increased 1.2 years from 1989 to 1999.

Using a five year rolling average (1995 to 1999), the mean age of death for White individuals (73.6 years) is approximately 19.0 years older than the mean age of death for individuals in other racial/ethnic categories (54.5 years).

TABLE 14
Deaths by Month
Lancaster County 1999

Month	No. Deaths	Percent
January	139	8.3
February	163	9.7
March	162	9.6
April	148	8.8
May	109	6.5
June	112	6.7
July	135	8
August	141	8.4
September	140	8.3
October	163	9.7
November	125	7.4
December	145	8.6
Total	1682	100

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LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Cancer, for the first time, surpassed heart disease as the leading cause of death in Lancaster County. In 1999, a total of 419 deaths were due to cancer and 418 were due to heart disease. These two major causes of death accounted for half of all deaths (Figure 16). Table 17 details statistics on the leading causes of death in Lancaster County.

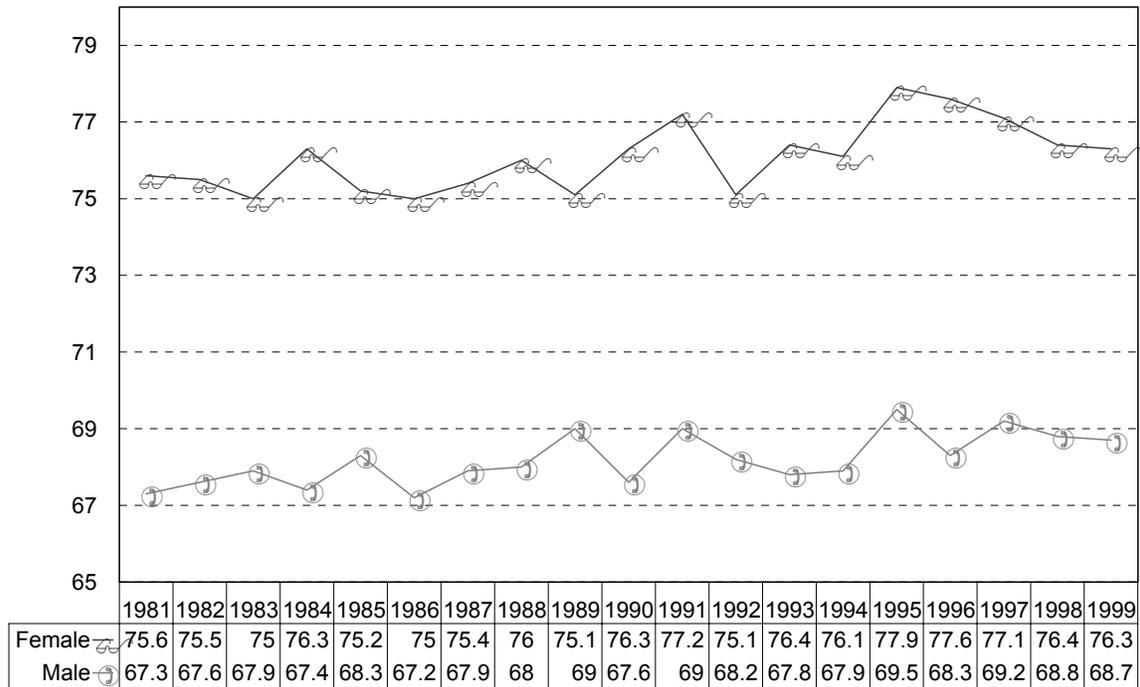
Table 15 lists the average age of death by sex by selected cause. The six leading causes of death in Lancaster County and Nebraska can be found in Table 18.

TABLE 15.
Average Age of Death
by Sex by Selected Cause
Lancaster County, 1999

Cause	Male	Female
Heart Disease	72.5	78.1
Cancer	70.6	72.7
Cerebrovascular Disease	77	83.5
Accidental Deaths	47.2	59.7
Chronic Lung Disease	77.1	73
Pneumonia	73.5	88.6
Suicide	43.7	40

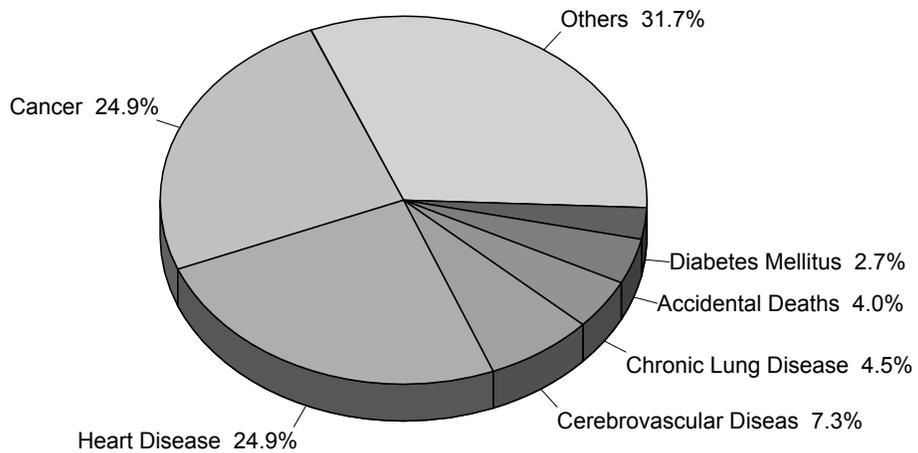
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Figure 15: Mean Age of Death for Males and Females
Lancaster County, NE
1981-1999



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Figure 16: Leading Causes of Death
Lancaster County, NE
1999



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TABLE 16.
Deaths by Age and Sex
Lancaster County, 1999

Age	Total Deaths	Percent	Male	Percent of Male	Female	Percent of Female
<1	8	0.5	2	0.3	6	0.7
1-4	20	1.2	11	1.4	9	1
5-9	9	0.5	6	0.8	3	0.3
10-14	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
15-19	13	0.8	9	1.2	4	0.4
20-24	8	0.5	7	0.9	1	0.1
25-29	12	0.7	6	0.8	6	0.7
30-39	43	2.6	28	3.6	15	1.7
40-49	74	4.4	51	6.6	23	2.5
50-59	100	5.9	60	7.7	40	4.4
60-69	224	13.3	126	16.2	98	10.8
70-79	385	22.9	203	26.1	182	20.1
80-89	543	32.3	206	26.5	337	37.2
90-99	241	14.3	61	7.9	180	19.9
>100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1682	100	777	100	905	100

Mean age of males: 68.7 years

Mean age of females: 76.3 years

TABLE 17.
Leading causes of Death
and Crude Rate per 100,000 Population
Lancaster County, 1999

Cause of Death	Number of Total Deaths	Percent of Total Deaths	Crude Death Rate
Cancer	419	24.9	176.3
Heart Disease	418	24.9	175.9
Cerebrovascular Diseases	123	7.3	51.8
Chronic Lung Disease	76	4.5	32
Accidental Deaths	67	4	28.2
Diabetes Mellitus	45	2.7	18.9
Alzheimer's Disease	41	2.4	17.3
Parkinsons Disease	26	1.5	10.9
Pneumonia	26	1.5	10.9
Atherosclerosis	19	1.1	8
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	18	1.1	7.6
Emphysema	17	1	7.2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	17	1	7.2
Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disease	15	0.9	6.3
Birth Defects	14	0.8	5.9
Pneumonitis due to Solids and Liquids	12	0.7	5
Septicemia	10	0.6	4.2
Aortic Aneurysm	10	0.6	4.2
Asthma	7	0.4	2.9
Peptic Ulcer	3	0.2	1.3
HIV	3	0.2	1.3
Nutritional Deficiencies	2	0.1	0.8
Hernia	2	0.1	0.8
Viral Hepatitis	1	0.1	0.4
Anemias	1	0.1	0.4
Tuberculosis	0	0	0
All other Causes	290	17.2	122
Total	1682	100	707.7

Lincoln-Lancaster County 1999

TABLE 18.
Comparison of the Six Leading Causes of Death
Lancaster County vs. the State of Nebraska, 1999

Lancaster County		Nebraska	
Cause of Death	Percent	Cause	Percent
Cancer	24.9	Heart Disease	28.8
Heart Disease	24.9	Cancer	21.9
Cerebrovascular Disease	7.3	Cerebrovascular Diseases	7.5
Chronic Lung Disease	4.5	Chronic Lung Disease	5.2
Accidental Deaths	4	Accidental Deaths	4.3
Diabetes Mellitus	2.7	Pneumonia	2.7

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Age and Sex

Among males 0 - 29 years of age, MVT, suicide, and homicide were the leading causes of death (Table 19). For males and females 30 - 59 years old the leading causes of death were cancer and heart disease respectively. The leading cause of death for

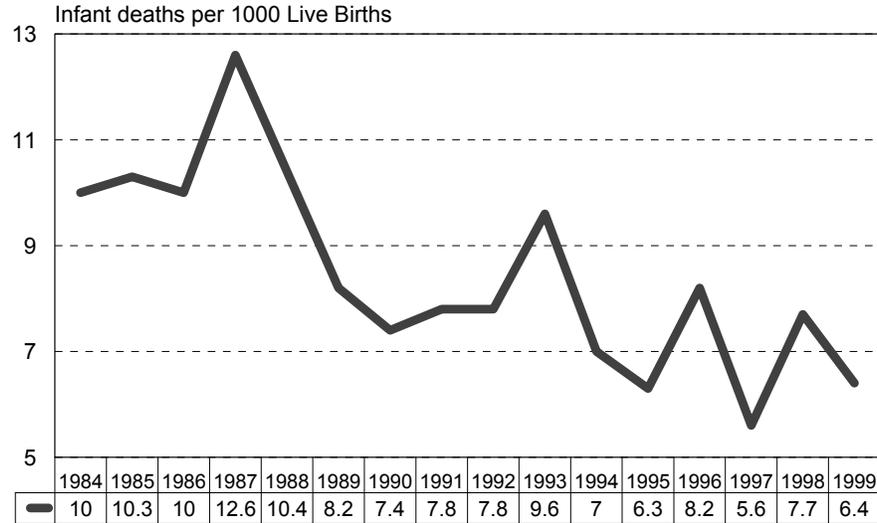
males and females 60 and older was cancer. Causes of infant mortality are listed in Table 23.

TABLE 19.
Three Leading Causes of Death by
Age Group and Sex
Lancaster County, 1999

Rank	SEX	Age Category			
		0-29	30 - 59	60 & Over	All Ages
1	Male	MVT	Cancer	Cancer	Cancer
	Female	MVT	Cancer	Heart Disease	Heart Disease
2	Male	Sucide	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease
	Female	***	Heart Disease	Cancer	Cancer
3	Male	Homicide	Homicide	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Cerebrovascular Disease
	Female	***	Chronic Lung Disease	Cerebrovascular Disease	Cerebrovascular Disease

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Figure 17: Infant Mortality Rate
Lancaster County, NE
1984-1999



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Cancer Sites

Cancers of the lung, trachea and bronchus were the leading cause of cancer-related death among males, and females (Table 20). Lymphoid and colon/rectum cancer were the next leading causes of cancer death in men. Lung, trachea, and bronchus cancer were the leading causes of cancer death among women (Table 20). Cancer death rates are discussed on page 34.

Suicide

Suicide by method and age category are shown in Table 21. The average age for male suicides was 29.61 years, compared to 23.5 years for females. Over one-half of suicide deaths (80.0 per cent) were among individuals 39 years of age or younger. In 1999, the crude rate for suicide was 6.3 per 100,000 population. This indicates great change from the 1998 rate of 12.3 per

100,000 population. The Lancaster County Health Objective for the Year 2000 is to reduce suicide mortality to an age-adjusted rate of 7.5 per 100,000 population.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

In 1999, 23 infant deaths occurred in Lancaster County for an infant mortality rate of 6.4 per 1,000 live births (Figure 17). This represents a decrease from the 1998 infant mortality rate (7.7 per 1,000) in which 26 infant deaths occurred. The Lancaster County Health Objective for the Year 2010 is 5.0 per 1,000 live births. In 1999, 65.2% of infant deaths were male while the remaining 34.2% were female. A majority (69.6 per cent) of all infant deaths in 1999 were white (Table 22), a rate of 4.9 per 1,000 white births. Seven infant deaths

among other races in 1999 translated into an in infant mortality rate of

20.5 per 1,000 non-white births. The leading cause of infant mortality was congenital anomalies (Table 23)

TABLE 20.
Cancer by Type
Lancaster County, 1999

Type of Cancer	ICD 10	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Lung, Trachea, Bronochus	C33-C34	66	47	113	27
Colon/ Rectum	C18-C21	23	33	56	13.4
Lymphoid and Histiocytic	C81-C96	24	21	45	10.7
Breast	C50	2	31	33	7.9
Prostate	C61	21	0	21	5
Pancreas	C25	5	9	14	3.3
Ovary/other Uterine adnexa	C56-C57	0	11	11	2.6
Brain	C71	6	5	11	2.6
Esophagus	C15	7	3	10	2.4
Stomach	C16	2	6	8	1.9
Bladder	C67	5	3	8	1.9
Liver	C22	4	4	8	1.9
Cervix Uteri	C53	0	4	4	1
Skin	C43	2	2	4	1
All other causes	...	37	44	83	17.4
Total	...	119	220	419	100

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TABLE 21.
Suicides by Type by Age Group
Lancaster County, 1999

Types of Suicide	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & Over	Total
Fire arms and explosives	0	5	1	0	0	6
Hanging and Suffocation	1	4	0	1	0	6
Other And Unspecified Means	0	2	1	0	0	3
Poisoning by Solids or Liquids	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning by Other Gases and Vapors	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	11	2	1	0	15

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

FETAL DEATHS

Twenty one fetal deaths were reported in 1999, representing a fetal death rate of 5.8 per 1,000 live births (Figure 18). This is at an increase from the 15 fetal deaths reported during 1998, in which a fetal death rate of 4.4 per 1,000 live births occurred.

CRUDE AND AGE-ADJUSTED RATES FOR THE THREE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease

In 1999, 418 (24.9 per cent of deaths) Lancaster County residents died of heart disease. These 418 deaths translate into a crude death rate due to heart disease of 177.9 per 100,000 estimated population. The average crude death rate for heart disease from 1995 through 1999 was 199.8 per 100,000. The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services reported an average crude death rate for heart disease of 297.4 per 100,000 population for the State of Nebraska between 1995 and 1999.

The 1999 Nebraska Vital Statistics Report lists Nebraska's age-adjusted death rate for heart disease as 236.6 per 100,000 population for 1999, and 297.4 per 100,000 for 1995 through 1999. Using the same age-adjusted method, Lancaster County's age-adjusted death rates for heart disease were lower: 195.9 per 100,000 for 1999 and 199.8 per 100,000 for 1995-1999.

TABLE 22.
Infant Deaths by Race and Sex
Lancaster County, 1999

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	9	4	13
Black	4	2	6
Other	2	2	4
Total	15	8	23

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

TABLE 23.
Infant Deaths by Cause and Sex
Lancaster County, 1998

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Congenital Anomalies	5	2	7
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders	3	3	6
Complications during pregnancy	2	1	3
Other	5	2	7
Total	15	8	23

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

Cancer

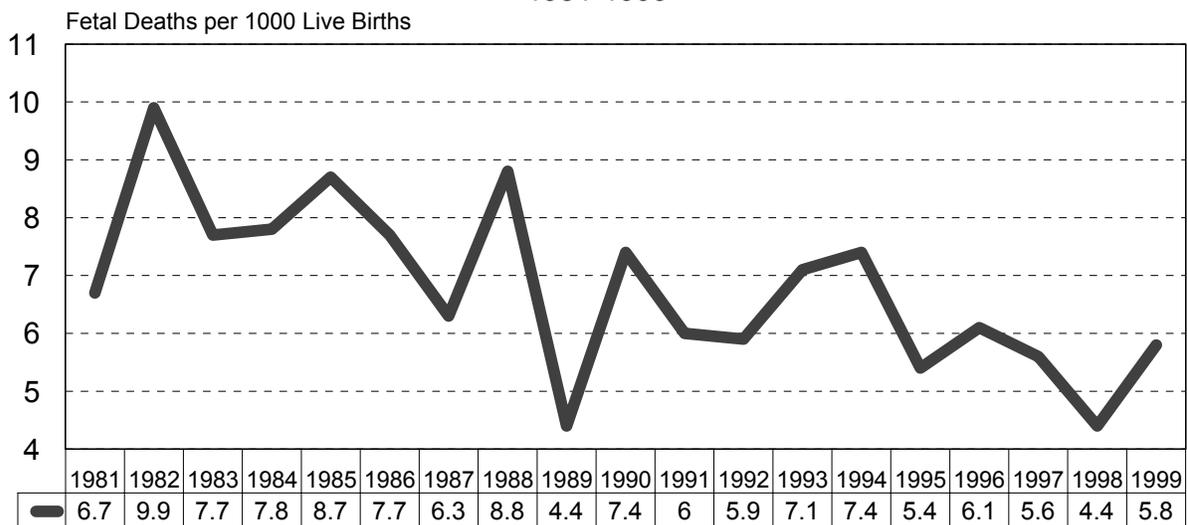
In 1999, 419 (24.9 % of total deaths) Lancaster County residents died of cancer. These 419 deaths translate into a crude death rate due to cancer of 178.3 per 100,000 estimated population. This compares to an average crude death rate of 168.3 per 100,000 population for 1995 through 1999, which is lower than the average crude death rate due to cancer of 203.6 per 100,000 estimated population for the State of Nebraska between 1995 and 1999.

The Nebraska Vital Statistics Report lists Nebraska's age-adjusted death rate for cancer as 191.6 per 100,000 population for 1999, and 187.1 per 100,000 for 1995 through 1999. It cites higher age adjusted rates for Lancaster County: 201.9 per 100,000 for 1999 and 186.4 per 100,000 for 1995 through 1999.

Cerebrovascular Disease

In 1999, 123 (7.3 % of total deaths) Lancaster County residents died of cerebrovascular disease. These 123 deaths translate into a crude death rate due to cerebrovascular disease of 52.3 per 100,000 estimated population. This compares to an average crude death rate of 50.5 per 100,000 estimated population for 1995 through 1999. The average crude death rate due to cerebrovascular disease of 70.0 per 100,000 estimated population for the State of Nebraska between 1995 and 1999, was much higher than that of Lancaster County.

Figure 18: Fetal Death Rate
Lancaster County, NE
1981-1999



Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

The 1999 Nebraska Vital Statistics Report states that for the State of Nebraska the age-adjusted death rate for cerebrovascular disease was 60.5 per 100,000 population for 1999, and 59.0 per 100,000 for 1995 through 1999. Rates for Lancaster County were lower: 57.4 per 100,000 for 1999 and 53.8 per 100,000 for 1995 through 1999.

**Note: To compare death rates from different populations (Lancaster County and the State of Nebraska), age-adjusted rates are used.*

DEATHS DUE TO UNINTENTIONAL INJURY

In 1999, 67 deaths occurred (4.0 % of total deaths) due to unintentional injury in Lancaster County. The average ages for male and female deaths were 47.2 and 59.7 years, respectively. Males represented 65.6 percent of all deaths, compared to 38.4 percent for females (Table 24). Motor vehicle traffic crashes (38.8 %) were the leading cause of deaths due to unintentional injury in 1998, followed by falls (26.9 %).

DISPOSITION AND PLACE OF DEATH

The most frequent disposition of a body was burial (71.9 %), followed by cremation (25.6 %) (Table 25). The most frequent place of death was in a nursing home,

(38.3 %), followed by a hospital or medical center-inpatient (29.3 %) (Table 26).

TABLE 24.
Unintentional Injury Deaths by Principal Cause
Lancaster County, 1999

Principal Cause	Frequency
Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash	26
Falls	18
Submersion, Suffocation, or Foreign Bodies	12
Poisoning by Drugs	2
Other Unintentional Injury	9
Total	67

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

TABLE 25.
Disposition of Body
Lancaster County, 1999

Disposition	Frequency	Percent
Burial	1210	71.9
Cremation	430	25.6
Removal	22	1.3
Donation	16	1
Unknown	4	0.2
Total	1682	100

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

TABLE 26.
Place of Death
Lancaster County 1999.

Place of Death	Frequency	Percent
Nursing Home	645	38.3
Hospital or Medical Center Inpatient	493	29.3
Residence	357	21.2
Hospital or Medical Center Outpatient/ER	121	7.2
Other Facilities	59	3.5
Dead on Arrival at Hospital or Medical Center	6	0.4
Unknown	1	0.1
Total	1682	100

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

TABLE 27. SUMMARY OF RESIDENT DEATH STATISTICS FROM 1984 TO 1999, LANCASTER COUNTY, NE

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER OF DEATHS																
Lancaster County	1366	1432	1418	1399	1487	1508	1500	1494	1494	1512	1517	1537	1675	1563	1582	1682
Lincoln	1243	1331	1302	1274	1387	1394	1371	1370	1339	1410	1483	1409	1558	1438	1498	1520
Balance of County	122	101	116	125	100	114	129	124	155	102	134	128	117	125	114	162
RACE																
White	96.20%	97.40%	97.30%	97.50%	97.90%	97.90%	97.90%	98.20%	97.60%	97.40%	97.80%	97.70%	96.20%	96.20%	97.70%	96.70%
Black	1.40%	1.70%	1.60%	1.20%	1.30%	1.50%	1.70%	1.30%	1.50%	1.80%	1.50%	1.40%	2.40%	2.20%	1.30%	1.40%
Other	0.40%	0.80%	0.80%	1.30%	0.80%	1.00%	0.40%	0.50%	0.80%	0.90%	0.70%	0.90%	1.40%	1.50%	1.00%	1.80%
SEX																
Male	48.80%	50.00%	49.50%	48.90%	50.40%	50.10%	47.80%	46.50%	49.60%	48.30%	47.80%	47.50%	48.40%	46.40%	47.60%	46.20%
Female	51.20%	50.00%	50.50%	51.10%	49.60%	49.90%	52.20%	54.50%	50.40%	51.70%	52.20%	52.50%	51.60%	53.60%	52.40%	53.80%
AGE																
Under 1	2.30%	2.20%	2.10%	2.70%	2.10%	1.70%	1.50%	1.70%	1.50%	2.10%	1.40%	1.30%	1.60%	1.20%	1.60%	1.00%
1-14	0.70%	0.60%	0.80%	1.30%	0.40%	0.50%	1.10%	0.80%	0.90%	0.50%	0.90%	0.30%	0.70%	0.40%	0.80%	1.30%
15-29	2.40%	2.80%	3.10%	2.40%	2.20%	3.20%	2.50%	1.20%	2.80%	2.40%	2.00%	2.10%	2.10%	1.80%	1.50%	2.00%
30-44	2.80%	2.90%	3.70%	2.90%	3.90%	3.10%	4.60%	4.50%	5.20%	4.80%	6.10%	4.60%	4.40%	5.50%	4.40%	4.80%
45-59	9.60%	8.30%	9.30%	8.40%	9.10%	8.40%	8.40%	7.90%	7.90%	9.50%	8.80%	7.30%	9.60%	9.70%	10.30%	8.10%
60 & Over	82.10%	83.00%	81.00%	82.30%	82.30%	83.00%	81.90%	83.90%	81.60%	80.80%	80.80%	84.40%	81.60%	81.40%	81.40%	82.80%
AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH																
Male	67.4	68.3	67.2	67.9	68	69	67.6	69	68.2	67.8	67.9	69.5	68.3	69.2	68.8	68.8
Female	76.3	75.2	75	75.4	76	75.1	76.3	77.2	75.1	76.4	76.1	77.9	77.6	77.1	76.4	76.6
Total	71.9	71.7	71.2	71.8	72	72	72.1	73.5	71.7	72.2	72.1	73.9	73.1	73.4	72.8	73.3
DEATH RATE																
Deaths per 1000 Population	6.7	7.1	7	6.7	7	7	7	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.07
INFANT DEATHS	32	32	30	38	31	26	23	25	24	31	22	20	27	18	26	23
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths per 1000 Live Births)	10	10.3	10	12.6	10.4	8.2	7.4	7.8	7.8	9.6	7	6.3	8.2	5.6	7.7	6.4
NEONATAL DEATHS	19	23	22	22	16	16	13	13	10	19	16	17	17	13	21	16
NEONATAL DEATH RATE	5.9	7.4	7.4	6	5.4	5	7.4	4.1	3.3	5.9	5.1	5.4	5.2	4	6.2	4.4
FETAL DEATHS	25	27	23	19	26	14	23	19	18	23	23	17	20	18	15	21
FETAL DEATH RATE	7.8	8.7	7.7	6.3	8.8	4.4	7.4	6	5.9	7.1	7.4	5.4	6.1	5.6	4.4	5.8

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

**MARRIAGE
&
DIVORCE
STATISTICS**

MARRIAGE RATE

There were 2,399 marriages in Lancaster County in 1999. This translates into a rate of 10.1 per 1,000 population. The Nebraska rate was 7.6 per 1,000 in 1999. The marriage rates for Nebraska and Lancaster County have remained relatively stable for the past five years (Figure 19).

The most common months of marriage were June, July, and May respectively (Table 28).

AGE AND RACE

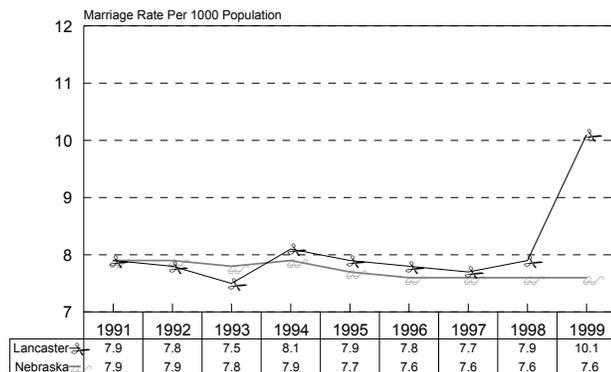
In 1999, 2218 (92.5%) grooms and 2245 (93.6%) brides were White. The remaining 181 grooms and 154 brides were of other races. 14 grooms and 11 brides did not report any race (Table 29).

TABLE 28.
Marriages by Month
Lancaster County, 1999

Month	Frequency	Percent
January	90	3.8
February	93	3.9
March	123	5.1
April	186	7.8
May	295	12.3
June	330	13.8
July	328	13.7
August	277	11.5
September	235	9.8
October	219	9.1
November	117	4.9
December	106	4.4
Total	2399	100

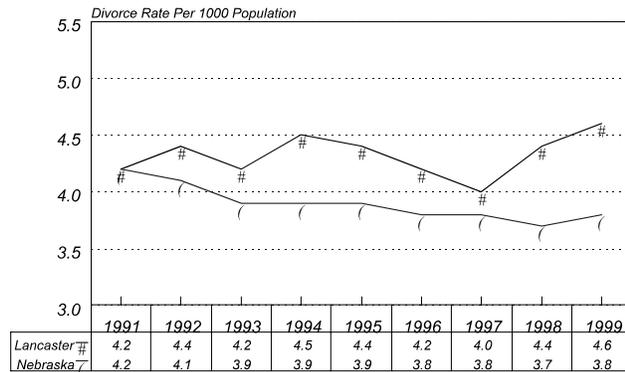
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Figure 19: Marriage Rate
Lancaster County and Nebraska
1991 to 1999



Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

Figure 20: Divorce Rate
Lancaster County and Nebraska
1991 to 1999



Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

In 1998, the mean (average) age for Lancaster County grooms was 31.7 years. The mean age for brides was 28.9 years.

The mean marriage age of White males and females was 30.6 and 28.9 years, respectively. The mean age for Black males and females was 33.0 and 29.5 years, respectively. The mean marriage age for American Indian males and females was 33.4 and 33.2, respectively. The mean marriage age was 29.5 for Asian males and 27.0 for Asian females.

EDUCATION

Grooms and brides had a mean education of 14.4 years or two years of education beyond high school. The most frequent educational level was equivalent to a high school education (12 years).

DIVORCE RATE

The 1999 marriage/divorce ratio in Lancaster County was 2.2/1 (Table 30), indicating that there were 2.2 times as many marriages as divorces.

There were 1,111 divorces in Lancaster County in 1999. This represents a rate of 4.6 per 1,000 population, a rate similar to those of the previous decade (Figure 20). The 1998 divorce rate for Nebraska was 4.7 per 1,000 population.

Among males divorced in 1999, 68.9 percent were divorced for the first time,

while among females, 67.6 percent divorced for the first time.

AGE AND RACE

The average age of divorced males was 37.8 years and the average age of divorced females was 35.5 years. The median age of divorced males was 37.0 years, while the median age of divorced females was 35.0 years. The average age of first time divorced males and females was 26.7 and 25.1 years, respectively.

Of the divorces where race was reported in 1999, 90.4 percent divorces involved White males and 91.2 percent of divorces involved White females. Marriage/divorce ratios ranged from 1.8 for Black males to 4.4 for Asian males (Table 30).

SETTLEMENT

In 1999, divorce settlements ranged from no settlement to alimony, child support, property, or a combination of settlements. Table 32 lists the types and frequencies of divorce settlements. Divorces most commonly involved property settlement only (43.1%) or property settlement and child support (34.1%).

CHILDREN OF DIVORCE & CUSTODY ARRANGEMENTS

Of the 1,111 divorces in 1999, 585 (52.6%) occurred in households with children under the age of 18. These divorces involved 1,028 children (0.9 children per divorce).

Of the 585 divorce settlements involving children during 1999, the divorced woman was awarded exclusive custody of all or some children in 695 (67.6%) of the cases. Divorced men were awarded exclusive custody of some or all children in 83 (8.0%) of these divorces.

In 149 (14.5%) of divorces, joint custody was awarded for some of all of the children. In 12 (1.2%) of divorces, some or all children were awarded to a party other than the divorced man or woman.

Table 29.
Marriage by Sex and Race
Lancaster County, 1999

Race	Males	Percent	Females	Percent
White	2218	92.5	2245	93.6
Black	92	3.8	52	2.2
Am.Indian	13	0.5	12	0.5
Asian	62	2.6	78	3.2
Other/Unknown	14	0.6	12	0.5
Total	2399	100	2399	100

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

TABLE 30.
Marriage/Divorce Ratio
Race of Male
Lancaster County, 1999

Race	Number of Marriages/ Divorce	Ratio
White	2218/1004	2.2/1
Black	92/52	1.8/1
Am Indian	13/8	1.6/1
Asian	62/14	4.4/1
Other	14/32	0.4/1
TOTAL	2399/1111	2.16/1

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

TABLE 31.
 Number of Times Married At Time Of Divorce
 Males and Females
 Lancaster County, 1999

Times Married	Males	Percent	Females	Percent
1	766	68.9	751	67.6
2	243	21.9	238	21.4
3	58	5.2	74	6.7
4	6	0.5	11	1
5	5	0.5	2	0.2
6 or More	1	0.1	2	0.2
Not Classifiable	32	2.9	33	3
TOTAL	1111	100	1111	100

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

TABLE 32.
 Types of Settlements
 Lancaster County, 1999

Settlement	Frequency	Percentage
None	121	10.9
Alimony Only	2	0.2
Child Support Only	33	3
Property Settlement Only	479	43.1
Alimony and Child Support	2	0.2
Alimony and Property Settlement	36	3.2
Child Support and Property Settlement	379	34.1
Alimony, Child Support, & Property	59	5.3
TOTAL	1111	100

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

DEFINITIONS

BIRTHS

APGAR SCORE - A system of scoring (10 is the best and 0 is the worst) the physical condition of an infant one minute and five minutes after birth. The conditions tested include the heart rate, respiration, muscle tone, response to stimuli, and color.

BIRTH ORDER - The number of live born children, including the current birth.

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

FERTILITY RATE - The number of births per 1,000 women, age 15 to 44 years.

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

LIVE BIRTH - The complete expulsion or extraction of a product of conception from its mother, irrespective of the period of gestation, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the

umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached and is reportable.

LOW-WEIGHT BIRTH - A live born infant weighing 5 ½ pounds or less.

NON-MARITAL BIRTH RATE - The number of out-of-wedlock births per 1,000 live births.

DEATHS

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE - A weighted averaging of a crude death rate according to a standard age distribution. An age-adjusted death rate represents what the crude death rate would be if the population for which the rate is adjusted and the standard population had the same age distribution. This procedure allows for the comparison of death rates among populations having different age distributions. The death rates in this report have been adjusted according to the age distribution of the U.S. population in 1990.

CRUDE DEATH RATE - The number of deaths from all causes per 1,000 population.

FETAL DEATH - Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction of a product of conception from its mother,

irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. Until the pregnancy has reached 20 weeks duration, it is not required that such a death be reported.

FETAL DEATH RATE - The number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births.

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

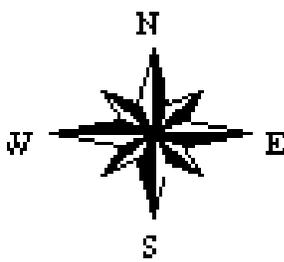
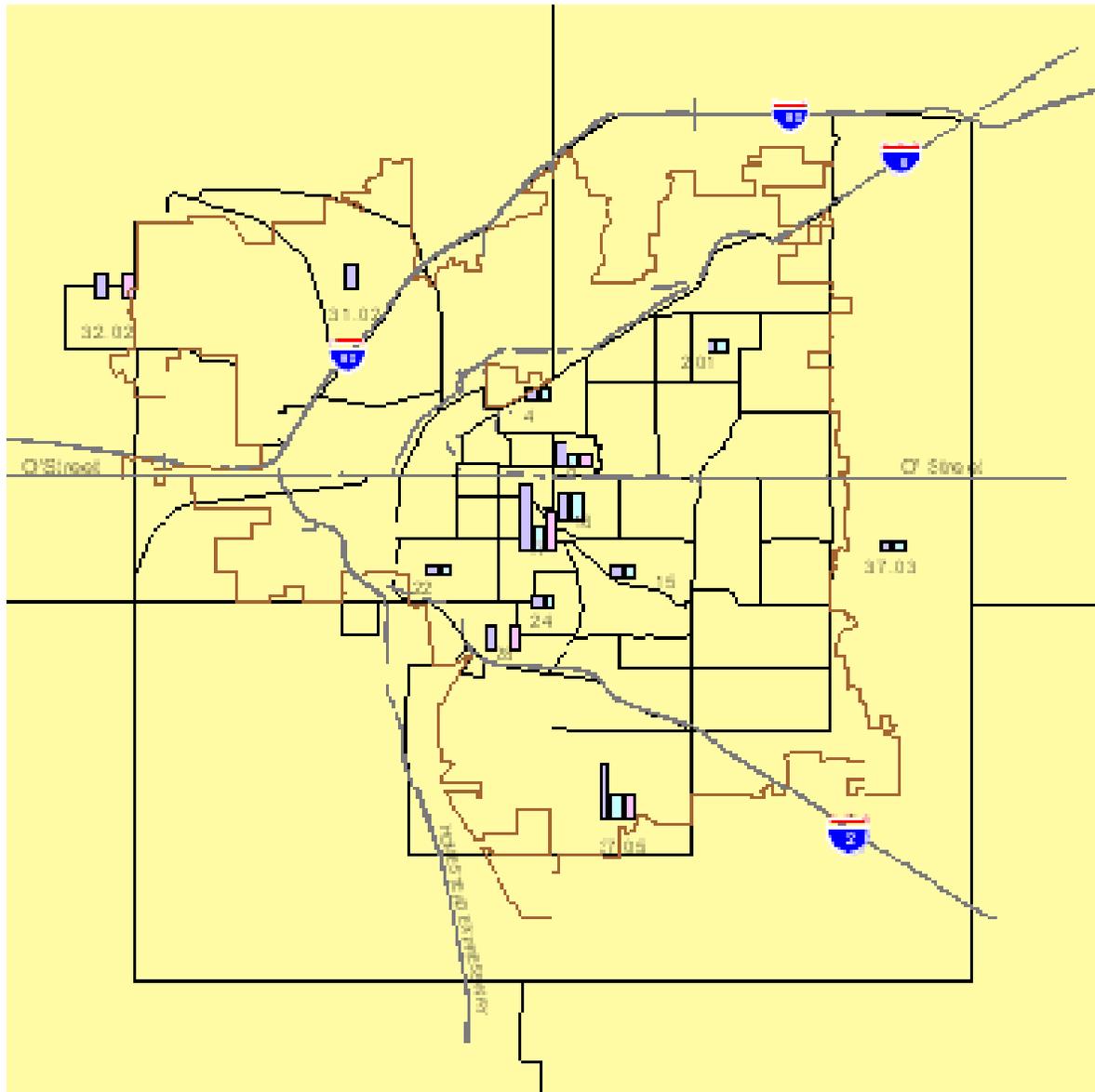
MATERNAL DEATH - Death attributable to delivery or the complications of pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium.

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

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

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

Map 1. Infant Mortality
Lincoln-Lancaster County, 1999



-  Major Roads
-  City Limit
-  Infant Mortality
-  All Races
-  White Only
-  Minority



Vital Statistics 1999
Raju Kharlapudi
November 19, 2001

