Definitions and Technical Calculations

Residence Data- Data complied on the basis of the place of residence of the decedent (deaths) or the place of residence of the child's mother

Occurrence Data- Data complied on the basis of where the event actually occurred, regardless of the person's place of residence.

Live Birth- A birth that shows any sign of life after delivery.

Low Birth Weight Baby- A baby born weighing less than 2500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces.

Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)- Any procedure involving the manipulation of eggs or sperm to establish pregnancy in the treatment of infertility.

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index (APNCU)- A measure of prenatal care utilization that looks at two dimensions. The first dimension examines the timing of initiation and the second dimension looks at the ratio of actual number of visits to expected number of visits. Rates are classified as "Adequate, Adequate Plus, Intermediate, or Inadequate."

Infant Death - A death of a live born infant under one year of age.

Maternal Death - A death of a mother caused by complications of pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium period.

Neonatal Death - A death of a live born infant under 28 days of age.

Post-Neonatal Death - A death of a live born infant between 28 and 364 days of age.

Stillborn (Fetal) Death – Death taking place after 20 weeks gestation and before birth.

Crude Birth Rate – Number of live births per 1,000.

$$\left(\frac{\text{Live Births}}{\text{Total Population}}\right) * 1000$$

Fertility Birth Rate – Number of live births per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age.

$$\left(\frac{Live\ Births}{Females\ Ages\ 15-44}\right) * 1000$$

Crude Death Rate – Number of deaths per 1,000 population.

$$\left(\frac{Deaths}{Total\ Population}\right) * 1000$$

Infant Death Rate – Number of infants under one year of age that died per 1,000 live births.

$$\left(\frac{Infant\ Deaths}{Live\ Births}\right) * 1000$$

Age-Adjusted Death Rate – Rate used to compare relative mortality risks across different groups and over time. It is computed by applying age-specific death rates to a standard population. Age-adjusted rates should not be compared to crude rates.

Marriage Rate – Number of marriages per 1,000 population.

$$\left(\frac{Marriages}{Total\ Population}\right) * 1000$$

Divorce Rate – Number of divorces per 1,000 population.

$$\left(\frac{Divorces}{Total\ Population}\right) * 1000$$