

# ALABAMA HEALTH DATA SHEET

Produced Jointly by the Alabama Department of Public Health and the Center for Demographic Research Auburn University Montgomery - Released April 2006

# alabama, 2004

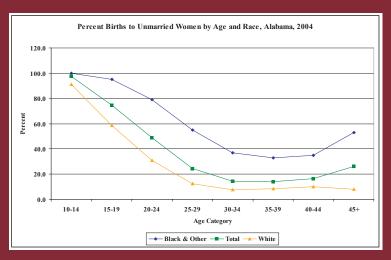
Live Births		
Low Weight Births 6,204		
Births to Teenage Mothers		
Births to Unmarried Women		
Deaths		
Infant Deaths		
Deaths to Persons Aged 1-19549		
Homicide Rate		
White, 4.9; Black and Other, 16.2		
nicide Rate		
White, 14.0; Black and Other, 6.3		
Life Expectancy at BirthTotal Population, 74.8; White Females, 78.3;		
White Males, 72.8; Black Females, 75.3;		
Black Males, 67.8		

# percent medicaid births, 2004



### leading causes of death statewide number/percent of all deaths, 2004

1. Diseases of the Heart	12,734/27.7
2. Malignant Neoplasms	9,745/21.2
3. Cerebrovascular Diseases	2,974/6.5
4. Accidents	2,381/5.2
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	2,359/5.1
6. Diabetes Mellitus	1,442/3.1
7. Alzheimer's Disease	1,385/3.0
8. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	1,047/2.3
9. Influenza and Pneumonia	990/2.2
10. Septicemia	756/1.6
All Other	10.206/22.2



Note: Percentage is based on fewer than 50 births for each of the specified populations aged 45+

# general notes/references

The data reported herein (except U.S. data) were either drawn directly from, or computed from, he following sources: U. S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005, Census Bureau Web site, www.census.gov (Columns 1-3); U.S. Census Bureau, County Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2000 through uly 1, 2004, Census Bureau Web site, www.census.gov (Columns 4 and 5-6 [age data for 2004]) and U. S Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1950, Volume II, Characteristics of the opulation, Part 2, Alabama, Table 41 (Columns 5-6 [age data for 1950]); Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Vital Statistics: 2004, Tables 2, 6, 15, 19, 21, 2, 72 and 78 (Columns 7, 8, 11-14 and 26), County Health Profiles, Alabama: 2004 (Columns 9, 5 [Medicaid births], 18-22, and 27) and Selected Maternal and Child Health Statistics, Alabama, 2004, Tables 9 and 19 (Columns 10 and 16-17); U. S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and overty Estimates, Census Bureau Web site, www.census.gov (Column 15 [poverty data]); Alabama Department of Public Health Website, STD Statistics, www.adph.org/std/ (Column 23); Inpublished data from the Alabama Board of Medical Examiners (Column 24); and Unpublished lata from the State Health Planning and Development Agency (Column 25). Population totals sed in computing rates appearing in Columns 23 and 25 are from the U.S. Census Bureau. Those used in figuring rates for Column 24 are from the Alabama State Data Center, University of Alabama, Data for the U.S. were derived from, or based on, the following: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April , 2000 to July 1, 2005, Census Bureau Web site, www.census.gov (Columns 1-3); U.S. Census ureau, Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex, Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004, Census Bureau Web site, www.census.gov (Column ); U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1950, Volume II, Characteristics of the opulation, Part I, U. S. Summary, Table 38 and U. S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the opulation by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups for the United States, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004, ensus Bureau Web site, www.census.gov (Columns 5 and 6); National Center for Health tatistics, National Vital Statistics Reports, Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: Provisional Data for 2004, Vol. 53, No. 21, Table A (Columns 7, 8 and 26); National Center for Health taristics. National Vital Statistics Reports, Births: Preliminary Data for 2004, Vol. 54, No. 8,

Tables A and C (Columns 9 and 14); National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital

stics Reports, Births: Final Data for 2003, Vol. 54, No. 2, Tables F, 2 and 46 (Columns 10-12 and 13 [numerators used in computing teen birth rates] and 16-17 [denom ing infant mortality rates]); U. S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Population by Age and Sex of White Alone (and other races) for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004, Table 4, Census Bureau Web site, www.census.gov (Column 13 [denominators used in computing teen birth rates]); U. S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, Census Bureau Web site, www.census.gov and National Governors Association Web site, Center for Best Practices, www.nga.org/Files/pdf/0508MCHUPDATE.PDF (Column 15); National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Reports, Deaths: Final Data for 2001, Vol. 52, No. 3, Table 3and National Center for Health Statistics, Deaths: Final Data for 2003, Tables 1 and 2, National Center for Health Statistics Web site, www.cdc.gov/nchs/ (Columns 16-17 [numerators used in omputing infant mortality rates], 18-22, and 27); and National Center for HIV, STD, and TB ntion, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2004, Tables 3 and 12, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Web site, www.cdc.gov (Column 23). Data appearing elsewhere on this sheet are from Alabama Vital Events: 2004, Tables 1, 5, 7, 14, 17, 31, 36-37, 43, 56, 58 and 60 (health facts for Alabama for 2004, leading causes of death for 2004, chart showing births to rried women by age and race, and chart showing death rates from malignant neoplasms by orimary site and sex); and County Health Profiles, Alabama, 2004 (map of state showing Medicaid births); and unpublished data from the Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics (life expectancy data for 2004).

8.3/12.3

# footnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Data reported reflect changes to the 2000 Census as a result of the Count Question Resolution Program and geographic program revi
- Annual number of births or deaths per 1,000 population during the specified year. <sup>3</sup> A "natural increase" represents an excess of births over deaths, while a "natural
- decrease" indicates more deaths than births. This figure is derived by subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate. The "total fertility rate" is the number of live births that 1,000 women aged 10-49 would have during their lifetime if they conformed to the current age specific birth levels
- throughout their reproductive years.  $^{5\,\,}$  "Inadequate prenatal care" is defined as prenatal care that begins after the fourth month of pregnancy or is characterized by less than 50.0 percent of the recommended visits

- is based includes only those births where the above factors are known.
- <sup>6</sup> A "low weight birth" is defined as a weight at birth under 2,500 grams, or five pounds and eight ounces. The denominator on which the percentage is based includes only

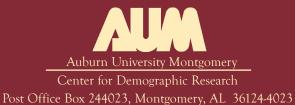
8.7/13.3 338.8/236.7 87.2/67.3

- births with known birth weights. Encompasses females aged 10-19. The "teenage birth rate" is the number of live births to females aged 10-19 per 1,000 females of that age in the total population.
- <sup>8</sup> Births to unmarried females aged 10-19 computed as a percentage of all births to females aged 10-19 and births to unmarried females of all ages computed as a percentage of births to females of all ages. The denominator on which the percent
- is based includes only those births where the marital status is known. The federally established poverty threshold for a family of four (i.e., two adults and two related children) in 2003 was \$18,860. "Medicaid births" are those which are paid for under the Medicaid Program. In addition to the actual delivery, prenatal and postpartum checkups are also covered. Births with missing information are excluded from the
- 10 "Infant mortality" is defined as deaths occurring to persons under one year of age. The "infant mortality rate" as used herein represents a three-year average and is computed by dividing the total number of deaths in the under one age group during 2002-2004 by the number of live births over that same period times 1,000
- $^{11}$  Rate is per 100,000 population  $^{12}$  Number of new cases of chlamydia/gonorrhea reported during 2004 per 100,000  $\,$
- 13 Licensed, active Medical Doctors and Doctors of Osteopathy recorded according to the mailing address of the physician (whether it be the home address or the address of the
- practice). Data reported are as of February, 2006.
- 14 Rates are per 10,000 population.  $^{15}$  Number of marriages solemnized and divorces granted per 1,000 population. Data are
- reported according to place of occurrence. 17 Data reported for the U.S. are not final; hence, subject to change
- <sup>18</sup> Data reported for the U. S. are for 2003. <sup>19</sup> Data reported for the U. S. are for 2001. 20 Data reported for the U. S. are for 2001-2003

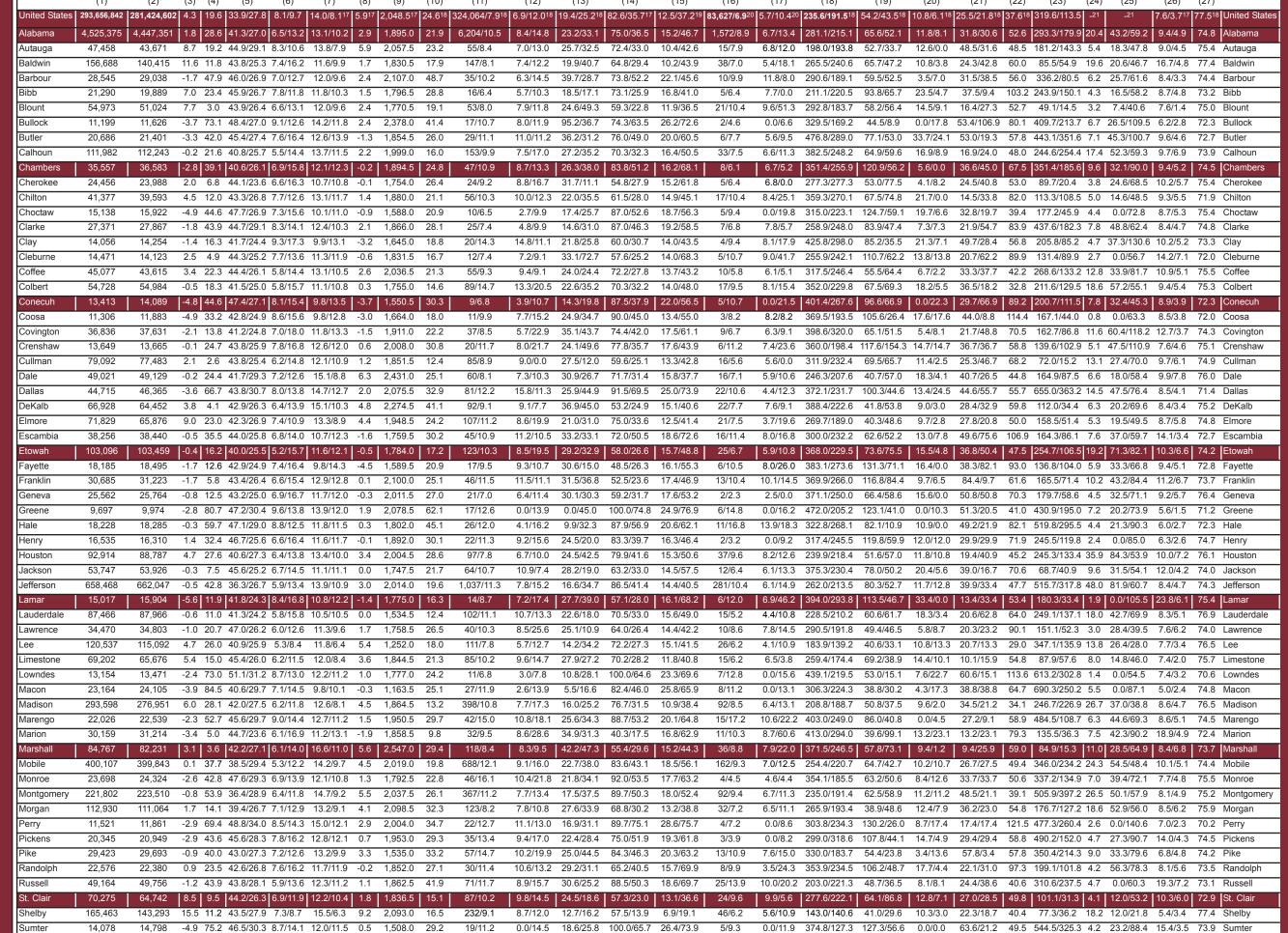
<sup>21</sup> Comparable data are not available for the U. S



Death Rates from Malignant Neoplasms by Primary Site and Sex. Alabama, 2004



17.4/6.2 14.9/37.4 39.9 315.2/152.0 8.3 33.7/55.3 9.1/9.1 74.0 Talladega



Talladega

Tallapoosa

Tuscaloosa Walker

Washington

80,157

40.774

167,178

-0.2 32.7 45.5/26.7 5.5/13.4 12.0/11.1 0.9 1,805.5 18.2

-2.4 27.0 41.2/25.4 7.3/16.6 11.5/12.7 -1.2 1,933.0 20.2

1.4 32.1 37.7/26.5 6.2/11.1 12.9/8.9 4.0 1,539.5 28.3

-1.2 7.6 44.1/25.2 6.2/15.2 12.6/14.0 -1.4

-1.5 34.4 49.0/29.3 6.4/13.2 10.8/10.3 0.5

This publication was produced jointly by the Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Montgomery, Alabama and the Center for Demographic Research, Auburn University Montgomery. This report was authored by Louie Albert Woolbright (Director, Division of Statistical Analysis), Alton Stone (Public Health Research Analyst), and Carol Ann Dagostin (Public Health Research Analyst), Center for Health Statistics, Alabama Department of Public Health, and Donald W. Bogie (Director) and Paige B. Hines (Research Assistant), Center for Demographic Research, Auburn University Montgomery.

publication notes

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