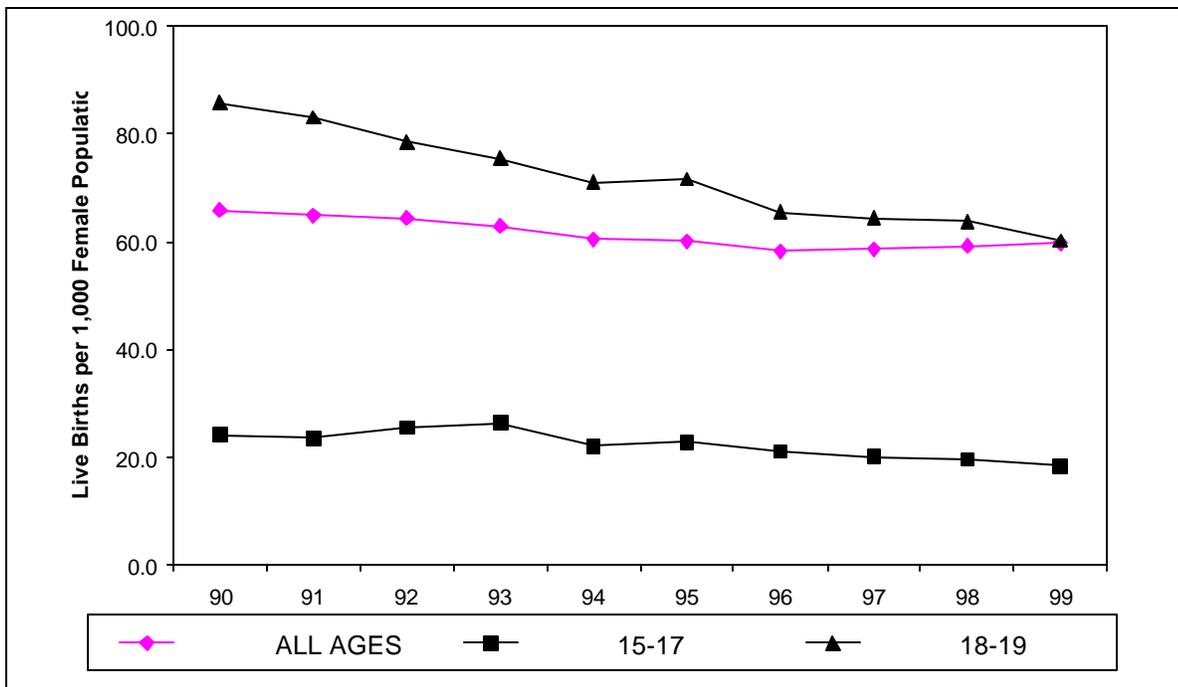


1999

MONTANA

VITAL STATISTICS

FERTILITY RATES FOR TEENS AND MOTHERS OF ALL AGES
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999



OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS

“It is the mission of the Office of Vital Statistics to build and maintain a complete, uniform system of accurate vital information which satisfies the legal requirements of individuals and their families, provides timely and convenient access for research and statistical needs for planning at the local, state, and national levels, and ensures the security of the information guaranteed by law.”

The Office of Vital Statistics:

Maintains a permanent public record of each birth, death, and fetal death filed in Montana since 1907.

Maintains statistical information and statewide indexes for each marriage and marital termination that has occurred in Montana since July 1943.

Develops forms, standards, and guidelines for registration or reporting of all vital events occurring in the State of Montana.

Directs and monitors the functions of 56 local registrars to assure statewide compliance with the statutory mandate for uniform application of registration laws, policies, and procedures.

Provides certified copies of birth, death, and fetal death certificates and processes certificate corrections, adoptions, legitimations, and delayed birth certificates.

Prepares and maintains computer files of State birth, death, fetal death, induced abortion, marriage, marital termination (divorce) and reportable cancer data and monitors these files for data quality.

Builds and continues cooperative relationships with federal, state, and local agencies--including the National Center for Health Statistics--that collect, maintain, and use vital records and health statistics.

Provides statistical data tabulations and analyses in support of health policy development, status assessment, and service assurance.

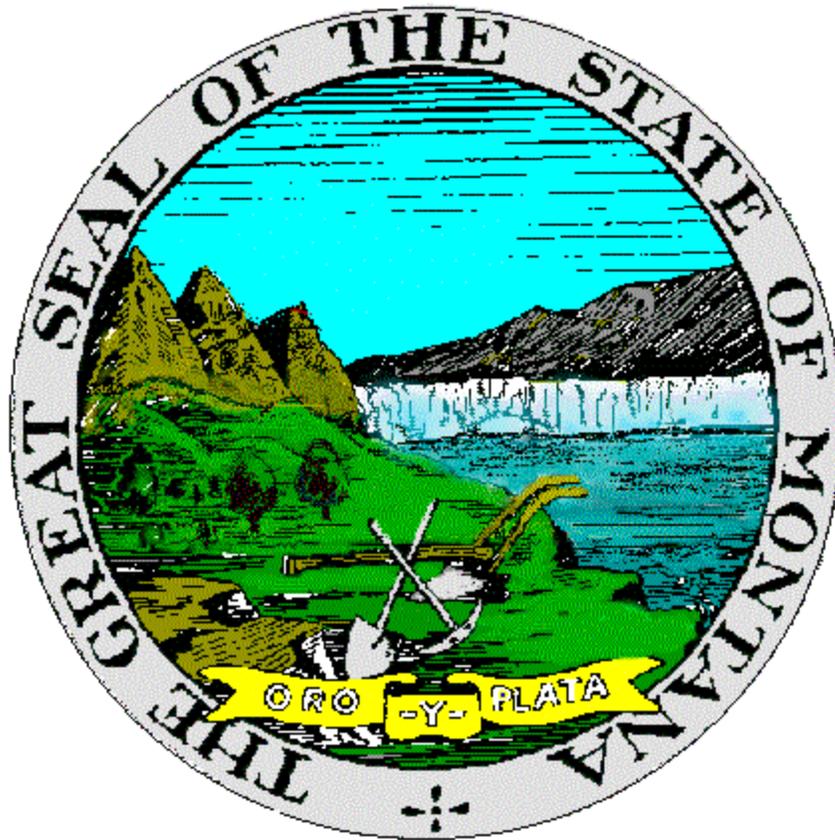
Maintains a registry of reportable cancers diagnosed in Montana since 1979 for statistical studies and yearly follow-up of cancer patients and provides technical assistance to hospital cancer registries.

The Central Tumor Registry:

Provides centralized cancer surveillance in Montana by collecting reports of cancer diagnosis and treatment from Montana hospitals (since 1979), independent clinical laboratories (since 1985), and Montana physicians not reporting to hospitals (since 1997).

Assists in cancer care delivery by providing treatment and survival results.

Facilitates annual, lifetime follow-up for each cancer patient, promotes early detection of metastatic disease, second primary cancers, and some cancer recurrences by sending yearly patient follow-up reminders to physicians, and matches patient records with death certificates to calculate accurate survival rates.



**The Honorable Marc Racicot
Governor of Montana**

**Laurie Ekanger
Director**

Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

November 2000

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGE
<u>TABLE OF FIGURES</u>	iv
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1
<u>TECHNICAL OVERVIEW</u>	4
<u>DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS</u>	4
<u>DATA TABULATIONS AND PRESENTATION</u>	7
<u>DEFINITIONS</u>	10
<u>NATALITY</u>	17
<u>MOTHER'S AGE, RACE, AND MARITAL STATUS</u>	19
<u>METHOD OF DELIVERY</u>	22
<u>BIRTHWEIGHT</u>	23
<u>BIRTH OUTCOMES</u>	25
<u>MORTALITY</u>	28
<u>FETAL, INFANT, AND MATERNAL DEATHS</u>	31
<u>AGE-SPECIFIC AND AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES</u>	32
<u>AGE-SPECIFIC AND AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES</u>	33
<u>FIGURES</u>	
<u>AGE, SEX, AND RACE</u>	47
<u>MORTALITY PIE CHARTS</u>	51
<u>YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST</u>	57
<u>CANCER INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE</u>	61
<u>CANCER INCIDENCE BY PRIMARY SITE</u>	61
<u>PROSTATE</u>	61
<u>BREAST CANCER</u>	63
<u>LUNG CANCER</u>	65
<u>COLORECTAL</u>	66
<u>INDUCED ABORTION</u>	68
<u>MARRIAGE</u>	70
<u>MARITAL TERMINATION</u>	71
<u>LIST OF REFERENCE TABLES</u>	99-i

TABLE OF FIGURES

FIGURE	CONTENTS	PAGE
FIGURE 1	<u>Classification Codes (ICD-9 and ICD-10) for Underlying Causes of Death</u>	9
FIGURE 2	<u>Resident Birth Rates — Montana and the United States, 1965-1999</u>	17
FIGURE 3	<u>Fertility Rates for White Mothers — Montana Teens and Mothers of All Ages</u>	18
FIGURE 4	<u>Fertility Rates for Native American Mothers — Montana Teens and Mothers of All Ages</u>	18
FIGURE 5	<u>Percent of Births Outside Hospitals — Montana Occurrences, 1979-1999</u>	19
FIGURE 6	<u>Percent of Births to Unmarried Mothers — Montana Occurrences, 1979-1999</u>	20
FIGURE 7	<u>All Mothers' Age in Years by Race and Marital Status — Central Tendency and Dispersion — Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	21
FIGURE 8	<u>First-Time Mothers' Age in Years by Race and Marital Status — Central Tendency and Dispersion — Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	22
FIGURE 9	<u>Frequency and Percent Distribution of Live Births by Age of Mother and Method of Delivery — Montana Occurrences, 1990-1999</u>	23
FIGURE 10	<u>Child's Birthweight by Race — Central Tendency and Dispersion — Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	24
FIGURE 11	<u>Child's Birthweight by Plurality — Central Tendency and Dispersion— Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	24
FIGURE 12	<u>Child's Birthweight by Age of Mother — Central Tendency and Dispersion— Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	25
FIGURE 13	<u>Child's Birthweight by Survival Status — Central Tendency and Dispersion — Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	26
FIGURE 14	<u>Birthweights for Infants Who Survived the Calendar Year of Their Birth — Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	27
FIGURE 15	<u>Birthweights for Infants Who Did Not Survived the Calendar Year of Their Birth — Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	27
FIGURE 16	<u>Resident Crude Death Rates — Montana and the United States, 1965-1999</u>	28
FIGURE 17	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates — Montana and United States Residents, 1990-1999</u>	29

FIGURE 18	<u>Age at Death in Years by Sex and Race — Central Tendency and Dispersion, Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	30
FIGURE 19	<u>Five-Year Infant Mortality Rates and Fetal Mortality Ratios — Montana Residents, 1979-1999</u>	31
FIGURE 20	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	33
FIGURE 21	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for All Causes of Death — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	33
FIGURE 22	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	34
FIGURE 23	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Heart Disease — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	34
FIGURE 24	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Cancer — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	35
FIGURE 25	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Cancer — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	35
FIGURE 26	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Cerebrovascular Disease — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	36
FIGURE 27	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Cerebrovascular Disease — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	36
FIGURE 28	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	37
FIGURE 29	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	37
FIGURE 30	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Accidents — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	38
FIGURE 31	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Accidents — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	38
FIGURE 32	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	39
FIGURE 33	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	39
FIGURE 34	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Non-Motor-Vehicle Accidents — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	40
FIGURE 35	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Non-Motor-Vehicle Accidents — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	40

FIGURE 36	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Pneumonia and Influenza — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	41
FIGURE 37	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Pneumonia and Influenza — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	41
FIGURE 38	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	42
FIGURE 39	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Diabetes — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	42
FIGURE 40	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	43
FIGURE 41	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Suicide — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	43
FIGURE 42	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	44
FIGURE 43	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	44
FIGURE 44	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Alzheimer’s Disease — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	45
FIGURE 45	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Alzheimer’s Disease — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	45
FIGURE 46	<u>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	46
FIGURE 47	<u>Age-Specific Death Rates for Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis — Montana and U.S. Residents, 1990-1999</u>	46
FIGURE 48	<u>Percent Distribution of Deaths By Selected Cause and Race — Male Montana Residents, 1999</u>	48
FIGURE 49	<u>Percent Distribution of Deaths By Selected Cause and Race — Female Montana Residents, 1999</u>	49
FIGURE 50	<u>Leading Causes of Death By Age — Montana Residents, 1999</u>	51-56
FIGURE 51	<u>Frequency of Death By Cause of Death — Montana Residents, 1999</u>	58
FIGURE 52	<u>Total Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75 By Cause of Death — Montana Residents, 1999</u>	58
FIGURE 53	<u>Average Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75 By Cause of Death — Montana Residents, 1999</u>	59
FIGURE 54	<u>Age at Death and Years of Potential Life Lost Before Age 75 By Cause of Death — Central Tendency and Dispersion—Montana Residents, 1999</u>	60

FIGURE 55	<u>Diagnoses of Prostate Cancer — Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	62
FIGURE 56	<u>Five-Year Relative Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Prostate Cancer — Montana and the United States, 1990-1999</u>	63
FIGURE 57	<u>Diagnoses of Breast Cancer — Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	64
FIGURE 58	<u>Five-Year Relative Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Breast Cancer — Montana and the United States, 1990-1999</u>	64
FIGURE 59	<u>Diagnoses of Lung Cancer — Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	65
FIGURE 60	<u>Five-Year Relative Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Lung Cancer — Montana and the United States, 1990-1999</u>	66
FIGURE 61	<u>Diagnoses of Colorectal Cancer — Montana Residents, 1990-1999</u>	66
FIGURE 62	<u>Five-Year Relative Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Colorectal Cancer — Montana and the United States, 1990-1999</u>	67
FIGURE 63	<u>Ratio of Induced Abortions to Live Births — Montana Occurrences, 1975-1999</u>	68
FIGURE 64	<u>Marriage Rates — Montana and the United States, 1965-1999</u>	70
FIGURE 65	<u>Marital Termination Rates — Montana and the United States, 1965-1999</u>	71

INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared by the Office of Vital Statistics (OVS) and the Central Tumor Registry (MCTR) of the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS). It provides a reference to some of the more frequently used vital statistics for Montana. Because it is intended primarily for reference, there is limited analysis and interpretation of the data. Additional tabulations are available on our website: http://www.dphhs.state.mt.us/divisions/otd/vital/statistical_tables.htm. More detailed tabulations and analyses are available on request, as time and other resources permit.

A general discussion of the findings, with descriptive figures, appears on pages 17 through 71. The vital statistics tables for 1999 appear on pages 99-1 through 99-67. Where space permits, data for one or more prior years are provided for comparison. Tables 1, 3, 4, 24, and 25 provide frequencies and statistics on key vital events. Table 2 shows Montana's estimated resident population by county. Tables 5 through 8 present data on natality (births). Mortality (death) data are presented in Tables 9 through 13. Tables 14 through 17 provide data on induced abortions. Marriages are covered in Tables 18 through 23. Table 26 contains a county-level summary of reportable diseases. Tables 27 through 29 provide information on the incidence of cancer.

Records collected by the OVS provide the majority of data for these statistics and tabulations. These records include certificates of birth, death, and fetal death; transcripts of information on marriage, marital termination, and legally induced abortions; and reports of cancer cases. Any other source of data--such as the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Montana Central Tumor Registry, or the Communicable Disease Program of DPHHS--is cited in the text or table where the data are used.

VITAL REGISTRATION AND DATA COLLECTION

Registration of births, deaths, and fetal deaths is a legal requirement. Birth certificates must be filed with the local registrar within ten days of the event. The attending physician, midwife, or parent must file the certificate in the county in which the birth occurred. The person responsible for filing death or fetal death certificates is the funeral director or other person in charge of disposition of the body. The certificate must be filed with the county's local registrar no later than ten days after the date the death is discovered. A fetal death certificate must be filed when the fetus weighed 350 grams or more or, if the weight is unknown, the period of gestation was determined to be 20 weeks or more.

Montana vital statistics law (MCA 50-15-101 through 50-15-710) defines "reportable events"--as distinguished from registered events--as marriage, marital termination, and diagnosis and/or treatment of a "reportable tumor." Before the tenth day of each month, the clerk of district court must report all marriages that have occurred, been dissolved, or been invalidated in the county during the preceding month.

Cancer has been a reportable disease in Montana for hospitals and radiation centers since the central tumor registry was formed in 1979, independent clinical laboratories since 1985, and since July 1997, Montana physicians not reporting to hospitals. These institutions and persons are responsible for reporting within six months of the initial treatment or diagnosis.

The Abortion Control Act (MCA 50-20-101 through 50-20-306) makes any induced abortion occurring in Montana a reportable event. Facilities performing induced abortions are responsible for reporting within 30 days.

The original certificates of birth, death, and fetal death, and reports of induced abortion, marriage, divorce, and cancer are forwarded to the Office of Vital Statistics. Birth, death and fetal death certificates are permanently filed with and maintained by the OVS. The office maintains electronic records of all events in Montana's Vital

Statistics System.

OVS staff checks all records and reports for accuracy and completeness and code them for data entry. Those data that are not received electronically are key-entered and maintained in electronic files. Vital records files contain the legal portions of the certificates and reports. Vital statistics files contain statistical information without identification of individuals.

The OVS designs vital certificate and report forms to meet all legal registration and reporting requirements and to provide statistical data to federal, state, and county government agencies. The following statistical data on these vital events are available for analysis:

NATALITY

- ! Date, hour, and place of birth.
- ! Age, race, ancestry, education, and birthplace of the parents; place of residence and marital status of the mother.
- ! Pregnancy history, including number of prior pregnancies, date and results of last prior pregnancy; date of last normal menses; month in which prenatal care began; number of prenatal visits; maternal risk factors during the pregnancy – medical conditions, tobacco and alcohol use, and weight gain.
- ! Birth process (including whether the mother was transferred to the hospital), obstetric procedures, complications of labor and delivery, method of delivery, and clinical estimate of gestation.
- ! Infant's sex, plurality, birth order, birthweight, and APGAR scores; the prophylactic used in the infant's eyes; whether the infant was transferred to another hospital; and any abnormal conditions or congenital anomalies.

MORTALITY

- ! Date, hour, and place of death.
- ! Decedent's age at death, sex, race, ancestry, education, marital status, birthplace, and place of residence.
- ! Underlying cause of death; whether an autopsy was performed and, if so, whether results were available when cause of death was determined; if death resulted from an external cause (accident, suicide, or homicide), the circumstances of the injury, including whether it was sustained at work. If death resulted from an injury at work, the industry in which the decedent was employed is recorded.

FETAL MORTALITY

- ! Date, hour, and place of delivery.
- ! Age, race, ancestry, and education, of parents; place of residence and marital status of the mother.
- ! Cause of fetal death; the sex, weight, plurality, birth order, and any anomalies or abnormal conditions of the fetus.

- ! Significant conditions of the mother, including number of prior pregnancies, date and result of last prior pregnancy; date of last normal menses; month in which prenatal care began; number of prenatal visits; maternal risk factors during the pregnancy--medical conditions, tobacco and alcohol use, and weight gain; clinical estimate of gestation; obstetric procedures; complications of labor and delivery; method of delivery.

MARRIAGE

- ! Date and place of license issuance; date and place of marriage.
- ! Age, race, education, birthplace, and residence of the bride and groom.
- ! Previous marital history, including number of prior marriages and reason for termination of the most recent prior marriage (death or divorce), if applicable.

MARITAL TERMINATION (data prior to 1998 only)

- ! Date and place of decree; type of termination (dissolution or invalid marriage); legal grounds for invalid marriage; whether the marriage was terminated in tribal or district court.
- ! Age, race, education, birthplace, and residence of wife and husband.
- ! Number of this marriage; reason for termination of the most recent prior marriage for each party; date the couple last lived in the same household; length of marriage; and petitioner.
- ! Number of children born alive of this marriage; number of children under 18 years of age in the household; number of children whose custody was awarded to the wife, husband, both, or another party.

INDUCED ABORTION

- ! Date and place of procedure.
- ! Age, ancestry, race, education, marital status, birth date, and county of residence of patient.
- ! Pregnancy history, including date of last normal menses, clinical estimate of gestation, and number and result of prior pregnancies.
- ! Primary procedure that terminated pregnancy, additional procedures used, and resulting complications.

REPORTABLE NEOPLASMS

- ! Reportable neoplasms: (1) all malignant cancers (including in-situ) except basal- and squamous-cell carcinomas of the skin if diagnosed at a localized stage, unless the primary site is of the eyelid, lip, anus, male genital organs, or female genital organs; (2) all benign tumors of the brain, pineal gland, and pituitary gland; and (3) carcinoid tumors.
- ! Date and place of diagnosis and/or first treatment.
- ! Patient's race, sex, marital status, age at diagnosis, date and place of birth, and place of residence.

- ! Primary cancer site; laterality; any other primary tumors; method of confirmation; histology, grade, stage at diagnosis, size of tumor, and lymph node examination.
- ! Follow-up information including summary of therapies, patient status, tumor status, recurrence information, and cause of death, if applicable.

TECHNICAL OVERVIEW

DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

DELAY IN REPORTING

This report includes 1999 vital records and transcripts received before July 15, 2000. The number of records received after this latter date is small, and since the use of this "cut off" date is fairly consistent from year to year, the effect of omitted data on the trends and patterns discussed is likely to be minimal. Because reporting of cancer diagnosis and treatment is an ongoing process, there is no cut off date for such data.

GEOGRAPHIC ALLOCATION

Table titles or footnotes indicate whether Vital Statistics are shown by place of residence or place of occurrence. For example, if a resident of Florida is killed in an automobile accident in Montana, the death is counted as a Montana occurrence but is included in Florida's residence statistics. Births, deaths, and fetal deaths may be tabulated either way. For deaths, the place of residence is the usual state and county of residence of the decedent. For births, the place of residence of the child is the usual state and county of residence of the mother. Place of residence, when reported for fetal deaths, is that of the mother.

Residence data for births, deaths, and fetal deaths occurring out-of-state are available because of a cooperative, interstate transcript-exchange agreement. All other states and the provinces of Canada participate in this agreement under the auspices of the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems. Interstate data on induced abortions are not available for all states, so all tabulations of abortion data except those in Table 25 are by Montana occurrence. The resident abortion statistics in Table 25 are incomplete because only in-state occurrences to Montana residents are tabulated.

Reports of cancer diagnoses and treatment are received from 24 other states. While incidence data in Table 29 are listed by the patient's county of residence, the data are incomplete and their use to calculate population-based rates (i.e. incidence as a proportion of resident population) is potentially misleading. Such statistics must be interpreted with caution.

While we can determine most of the nonresidents marrying in Montana, we do not know how many Montana residents marry outside of the state, nor do we know of residency changes associated with marital terminations. No exchange agreement is in effect for marriages or marital terminations, and tabulations are thus only by Montana occurrence. Data on marital terminations are limited to Montana decrees involving at least one Montana resident and are tabulated as occurrences by the Montana county in which the decree was issued.

CAUSE OF DEATH CERTIFICATION

The medical certification section of the Montana Death Certificate asks for information on the causal and chronological sequence of events leading to death. The attending physician or coroner completes this section of the death certificate. It consists of two parts. Part I is used for reporting the conditions leading directly to death and, for each, the interval between onset of the conditions and death. Part II is for reporting any important diseases or conditions that influenced the course of the illness or trauma unfavorably, thus contributing to the fatal outcome, but that were not related to the immediate cause of death. For example, a medical certification might read as follows:

Part I. Death was caused by:

Duration

Immediate cause	Due to	(a) <i>postoperative bronchial pneumonia</i>	<i>3 days</i>
	Due to	(b) <i>lobectomy</i>	<i>1 week</i>
Underlying cause	Due to	(c) <i>primary cancer of lung</i>	<i>1 year</i>

Part II. Other significant conditions

Hypertensive cardiovascular disease

The causes of death in this report represent the underlying causes derived from the information provided on Parts I and II. In the above example, the underlying cause would be lung cancer. Each condition or cause reported on death certificates is classified according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1992 (ICD-10). The nosologist, the person responsible for coding cause of death, develops an underlying cause using ICD-10 codes and coding procedures developed for nationwide use by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), one of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Public Health Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The ICD-10 code for the death in the illustration above would be C34.9, "malignant neoplasm of bronchus or lung, area or lobe unspecified."

When the underlying cause is a traumatic injury, poisoning, or other adverse effects, this report tabulates deaths according to the nature of the event that led to fatal injury, poisoning, or adverse effect rather than the nature of the event's consequences.

Whenever possible, deaths are classified by the underlying cause reported. Exceptions occur when the underlying cause is not apparent from the certificate and clarification is not available. In these instances, the probable underlying cause is determined using a system of rules developed by NCHS.

MARRIAGE AND MARITAL TERMINATION

Reliance on national marriage and marital termination statistics is limited by differences in data collection and data availability at or below the state level. Marriage, marital termination and residency are defined by the laws of each state. The minimum age for marriage, marriage license requirements, residency requirements for marital termination, acceptable grounds for such termination, and minimum period between marriage and marital termination vary from state to state. These differences can affect the comparability of data from state to state.

Data aggregation is also affected by how data are collected and reported. For most states, including Montana, frequency of marriage is based on marriages performed. For New Mexico, New York City, and some counties of Arizona, data represent licenses issued.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

All crude rates per 1,000 or per 100,000 population in this report are based on population data provided by the U. S. Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau). For inter-censal years (all years not ending with 0"), the Census Bureau uses the Tax Return method (formerly, the Administrative Records Method) to arrive at population "estimates." These estimates refer to the resident population on July 1st of the year indicated. Population data for census years are known as "enumerations," and refer to the resident population on April 15th of the year indicated.

RACE

Tabulation of vital events by race is imprecise for several reasons. First, it is difficult to identify a single or predominant race when persons are of mixed ancestry, as is the case for many U.S. citizens. A second difficulty with tabulations by race is that the category assignment is based on the opinion of the informant. As such, it may not reflect the same definitions of racial groups from one record to the next.

For births and fetal deaths, the race of the infant or fetus is defined as the reported race of the mother. This is the NCHS definition of infant or fetal race and is used so Montana statistics may be compared to U.S. regional and national statistics.

There are two other areas where racial classifications may lack precision: the "Hispanic" ancestry designation and the grouping of responses into an "Other" category. Hispanic ancestry is reported separately from race. Thus, it may apply to any racial category including "White" and "Native American." The proportion of persons in Montana reported as being of Hispanic ancestry is so small, however, that creating racial categories based on combined racial and Hispanic classifications is unlikely to yield any useful information.

The "Other" category is made up of all individuals not classified in the identified group(s) shown in the table. Those for whom race is not reported are therefore included as "Other." According to the 1990 Census, more than 90% of Montana's population at the time was white. Thus, classifying persons of unknown race as "Other" could introduce an unknown, probably slight, bias into statistics calculated from the data in these tables.

MARITAL STATUS

Mother's marital status is designated "Married" on the birth record if the mother is shown on the birth certificate as married "at birth, conception or any time in between." "Unmarried" indicates that the mother was not married at any time during the pregnancy.

Marital status for death and abortion records is "Married or Separated," "Divorced," "Widowed," or "Single" as described by the informant. The "Divorced" designation on such records includes both marital dissolutions (formerly called divorces) and invalid marriages (formerly called annulments).

LIMITATIONS OF SMALL NUMBERS

The occurrence of vital events is subject to chance variation. For example, a birth at 11:59 P.M. on December 31 would be counted in one year. If the infant had been born two minutes later at 12:01 A.M., the birth would be counted in the following year. This phenomenon is not of great importance for states or counties with substantial populations, since the relative number of births is not greatly affected by one event. However, for Montana counties, with their relatively small populations, the occurrence of an event in one year rather than the next could change the pattern of events and might, for example, lead to mistaken conclusions about trends in the county's birth rate.

When the number of events is displayed, the occurrence of small numbers is obvious. When rates or percentages are based on small numbers of events, that fact may not be immediately apparent. Rates or trends based on small numbers, less than 100, must be interpreted with caution. Meaningful conclusions cannot be drawn based on frequencies of less than five. This report provides the frequency and rate in all tables where rates based on small numbers of events may appear.

Similarly, percentages based on small totals can be misleading. For example, if there were ten births in a county and three of the new mothers were 18 or 19, the distribution of births by mother's age would show that 30% of the county's births were to teenagers. While accurate, this statistic is probably not useful for making policy.

Tabulating occurrences of an event over a period of several years may reduce the impact of chance variability in rates or percentages based on small numbers. An example is the five-year infant mortality rate shown in Table 11 or the five-year "rolling" rates displayed in Figure 16. However, the OVS has limited the use of multi-year rates in this report because such rates can conceal changes in trends that take place during the multi-year period.

DATA TABULATION AND PRESENTATION

GEOGRAPHIC TABULATION

The birth, death, fetal death, and induced abortion data are tabulated for Montana residents by place of residence and for all vital events occurring in Montana by place of occurrence. All occurrence statistics include events that occurred in Montana to residents of other states. Births, deaths, and fetal deaths that occurred out-of-state to Montana residents are included under resident statistics. Resident statistics on induced abortions include only in-state occurrences.

CAUSE OF DEATH AND CONVERSION TO ICD-10

Periodically, the system used for the classification of diseases and causes of death is revised. Beginning with mortality data for 1999, OVS is now reporting underlying cause of death information captured and categorized by ICD-10.

The discussion and tables in this report refer to the underlying cause-of-death, grouped into named diseases and conditions. These are groupings that NCHS and most public health professionals use. In many cases, the ICD-10 and ICD-9 codes are listed in the table along with the condition or disease name; however, some tables show only the name.

Figure 1 shows how ICD-10 codes are grouped into cause-of-death conditions and diseases for many of the causes of death tabulated and discussed in this report, as well categories frequently reported as "leading" causes of death. Corresponding ICD-9 codes are shown, as well as preliminary "comparability ratios" computed by NCHS.

Each new version of the ICD code introduces new categories, titles, groupings of disease, and coding rules in an effort to keep pace with the needs of medical and public health research. However, each new version introduces problems with the comparability of mortality data classified with different versions of the code. Past revisions of ICD have revealed discontinuities in statistical trends that can be attributed to changes in coding and classification procedures alone.

NCHS attempts to quantify the effects of ICD revisions through double coding of death records (i.e. coding underlying cause of death on each record using both the old and new versions of ICD) and comparing the frequencies produced by the two coding schemes. For each category of interest, a ratio of the number of deaths

classified in the latest version to that classified in the previous version is calculated. Such “comparability ratios” provide estimates of the change attributed to the revision alone and help distinguish “coding changes,” (i.e. changes in the underlying forces of mortality in the population). The comparability ratios shown in **Figure 1** represent preliminary results from a very large non-random sample of death records (more than half a million) from 14 states. These ratios are presented in order to indicate the approximate order of magnitude of expected changes in coding for underlying cause of death—they should not be expected to apply precisely to Montana’s death experience in 1999 or that of any other particular geographic location in any other year.

For example, the comparability ratio for “nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis”, 1.40, indicates we can expect to see a roughly forty percent increase in the number of deaths due to this cause solely because of the change from ICD-9 to ICD-10. The comparability ratio for pneumonia and influenza, 0.37, indicates that the observed number of deaths due to that cause will be reduced by almost two-thirds because of the coding change. Such effects must be taken into account when interpreting trends in mortality if one is to isolate the underlying forces of mortality that public health programs seek to affect.

Among other notable changes is the elimination of the ICD-9 category “chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases” (COPD), which has been replaced by the ICD-10 category “chronic lower respiratory diseases” (CLRD). The categories differ in that CLRD does not contain those causes of death in ICD-9 rubric 495. These causes include “extrinsic allergic alveolitis,” i.e. allergic alveolitis and pneumonitis due to inhaled organic dust.

Also, ICD-10 removes “misadventures to patients in surgical or medical care” (ICD-9: 870 - 876), “surgical and medical procedures causing reaction,” (ICD-9: 878 - 879), and “drugs causing adverse effects in therapeutic use” (ICD-9: 930 - 949) from the “accidents” category and places them in a new category called “complications of

The ICD-9 category “homicide and legal intervention,” which was reportable as a leading cause of death, was replaced by “assault” which no longer contains “legal intervention” (ICD-9: 970 - 978) but still contains “homicide” (ICD-9: 960 - 969).

Figure 1

CLASSIFICATION (ICD-10 AND ICD-9) CODES FOR UNDERLYING CAUSES OF DEATH

Underlying Cause of Death	ICD-10 Code (s)	ICD-9 Code (s)	Comparability Ratio
Tuberculosis	A16 - A19	010 - 018, 137	NA
Septicemia	A40 - A41	038	1.27
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection	B20 - B24	042 - 044	1.05
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	C00 -C97	140 - 208	1.00
Diabetes Mellitus (Diabetes)	E10 - E14	250	1.03
Alzheimer's Disease	G30	331.0	1.69
Diseases of Heart	I00 - I09, I11, I13, I20 - I51	390 - 398, 402, 404, 410 - 429	1.02
Cerebrovascular Disease	I60 - I69	430 - 434, 436 - 438	1.04
Atherosclerosis	I70	440	0.98
Pneumonia and Influenza	J10 - J18	480 - 487	0.37
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases	N/A	490 - 496	N/A
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	J40 - J47	490 - 494, 496	1.03
Appendicitis	K35 - K38	540 - 543	NA
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	K70, K73 - K74	571	1.03
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	N00 - N07, N17 - N19, N25 - N27	580 - 589	1.40
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	P00 - P96	760 - 771.2, 771.4 - 779	1.03
Congenital Malformations, Deformations, and Chromosomal Anomalies	Q00 - Q99	740 - 759	0.87
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)	R95	798.0	0.99
Accidents	V01 - X59, Y85 - Y86	E800 - E869, E880 - E929	1.00
Motor Vehicle Accidents	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	E810 - E825	NA
Non-Motor Vehicle Accidents	V01, V05 - V08, V09.1, V09.3 - V11, V15 - V18, V19.3, V19.7 - V19.9, V80.1 - V80.2, V80.6 - V80.9, V81.2 - V81.9, V82.2 - V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.3 - X59.9, Y85 - Y86	E800 - E807, E826 -E929	NA
Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	X60 - X84, Y87.0	E950 - E959	1.0
Assault (Homicide)	X85 - Y09, Y87.1	E960 - E969	1.0
Complications of Medical and Surgical Care	Y40 - Y84, Y88	E870 - E879, E930 - E949	NA

NA Not available.

N/A The category, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, is not used in ICD-10 and is therefore not applicable.

USE OF RATES AND RATIOS

It is sometimes quite useful, to adjust a rate or ratio for factors in the population that may affect the measurement. For instance, mortality rates, expressed as numbers of deaths per 1,000 or 100,000 resident population, can be adjusted to account for the effects of demographic factors that might affect mortality, such as race or age composition of the population. Where such adjustments have been made in this report, that fact is indicated in the title of the table or graph.

However, most reference tables in this report present rates and ratios that have not been adjusted to account for such factors. In such "crude" rates, the denominator is the estimated state or county population, divided by 1,000 or 100,000, and the numerator is the number of events, not weighted by any factor to adjust for the composition of the population. Examples of crude rates are given in the DEFINITIONS section below.

DEFINITIONS

This section provides definitions of selected demographic, statistical, and medical terms as they are used in this publication. The terms are listed in alphabetical order. Cause of death, race, marital status, and population estimates, discussed elsewhere in the TECHNICAL OVERVIEW SECTION, are not included here.

ABORTION - the spontaneous or induced termination of a pregnancy, without live birth.

ABORTION RATIO - the number of induced abortions reported to the OVS, compared to the number of live births. It is calculated as follows:

$$\textit{Abortion ratio} = \frac{\textit{Number of induced abortions}}{\textit{Number of live births}} \times 1,000$$

AGE - the calculated or reported age of the person(s) involved in a vital or reportable event. For fetal deaths, parents' reported ages were used. For births, induced abortions, marriages, divorces, and reportable cancers, age was calculated based on reported date of birth and date of the event. For deaths, age was calculated as the number of days between birth and death dates. Age in days was divided by 365.25 and truncated to yield age in years if the decedent was one year old or older. Where the record of the month and day of birth were incomplete or invalid, the month was assumed to be June and the day was assumed to be the 15th for the calculation of age in years.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE - an index number that represents the crude death rate that would occur if the observed age-specific death rates were present in a population with an age distribution identical to that of a standard population. It is derived from several age-specific death rates and used to compare relative mortality risks from one group to another (including comparisons of the resident populations of a single geographic region at different times). Statistically, it is a weighted average of the age-specific rates, with the weights representing the proportionate distribution of age in a hypothetical population. It is possible to adjust death rates for other demographic variables that might influence mortality, such as race, sex, or ancestry. (See AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE below and AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES in the MORTALITY section of the report for more discussion.) It is calculated in this report by the direct method, using the 2000 U.S. population as the standard population, as follows:

$$\text{Age-adjusted death rate} = \sum_{i=1}^{11} S_i w_i$$

where S_i = the age-specific death rate for the i^{th} age group

where w_i = the weight of the i^{th} age group in the standard population

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE – the proportion of deaths in a specific age group, expressed as a number per thousand persons in that age group. The “standard 11” age groups are typically used: 0 years of age, 1 – 4 years of age, 5 – 14, 15 – 24, ... , 75 – 84, and 85 years of age or older. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Age specific death rate} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths within the age group}}{\text{Midyear population of the age group}} \times 1,000$$

APGAR SCORE - an evaluation of a newborn infant’s physical status that assigns numerical values (0-2) to each of five criteria 1) heart rate, 2) respiratory effort, 3) muscle tone, 4) response stimulation, and 5) skin color; a score of eight to ten indicates the best possible condition.

AT-RISK POPULATION - all of the persons to whom a given event could occur. The at-risk or “subject” population is the denominator in a rate calculation. (See the use of “at risk” in the definition of FERTILITY RATE).

BIRTH RATE - the proportion of live births in the total population, expressed as a number per thousand persons in that population. Unless otherwise stated, the birth rate is the annual, crude rate, unadjusted for factors affecting the population. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Crude birth rate} = \frac{\text{Number of live births}}{\text{Midyear population}} \times 1,000$$

COUNTY - as used in table titles, either an incorporated county or that part of Yellowstone National Park which is located in Montana. For example, a tabulation of deaths “by county of occurrence” would show deaths in the Montana portion of Yellowstone National Park as “county” occurrences.

DEATH RATE - the proportion of deaths in the total population, expressed as a number per thousand population. Unless otherwise stated, the death rate is the annual crude rate, unadjusted for factors affecting the population. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Crude death rate} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths}}{\text{Midyear population}} \times 1,000$$

EXTREMELY LOW BIRTHWEIGHT - the birthweight of an infant of less than 1,000 grams (about 2 pounds 3.25 ounces).

FERTILITY RATE - the total number of live births as a proportion of the estimated female population at risk, expressed as a number per thousand women in that population. The population at risk of experiencing a birth is all fertile women. The approximation used is all women in the main childbearing ages (15 to 44 years). It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fertility rate} = \frac{\text{Number of live births}}{\text{Midyear population of women aged 15 - 44}} \times 1,000$$

FETAL DEATH - the reported birth of a fetus that shows no evidence of life after complete birth-that is, no action of the heart, breathing, or movement of voluntary muscles. Montana law requires report of fetal death if the fetus weighed 350 grams or more or, if the weight is unknown, the delivery took place after 20 weeks of gestation. There is no provision in Montana law for reporting the birth of a non-viable fetus with a lower weight.

FETAL MORTALITY RATIO - the number of fetal deaths as compared to the number of live births, expressed as a number per thousand live births. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fetal mortality ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of fetal deaths}}{\text{Number of live births}} \times 1,000$$

FREQUENCY - the number of occurrences of an event or observation; how often an event occurs.

ICD - the International Classification of Diseases code used to classify and report causes of death in vital statistics. This code is revised periodically. The current revision is called the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, and is published by the World Health Organization. In this report, the code is referred to as ICD-10. (See the “Cause of Death Certification” and “Cause of Death and Conversion to ICD-10” sections of this report for further details).

INCIDENCE RATE - the number of new occurrences of an event within a population during a stated time period for a given number of persons in that population. The time period is assumed to be annual unless otherwise stated. The incidence rate for reportable diseases is expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

INDUCED ABORTION - a legal, medical or surgical procedure that is intended to terminate a pregnancy without live birth.

INFANT - an individual less than 365 days (one year) old.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE - the number of infant deaths compared to the number of live births in that same period, expressed as a number per thousand live births. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Infant mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths}}{\text{Number of live births}} \times 1,000$$

INVALID MARRIAGE - a marriage deemed never to have been legal; a declaration of invalid marriage was formerly called an annulment.

LIVE BIRTH - the birth of a child who shows evidence of life after complete birth. Evidence of life includes heart action, breathing, or movement of voluntary muscles.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT - the birth weight for a live-born infant of less than 2,500 grams (about five pounds, eight ounces).

MARITAL DISSOLUTION - legal termination of a valid marriage; a marital dissolution was formerly called a divorce.

MATERNAL DEATH - a woman's death attributable to childbirth or complications of pregnancy, delivery, and the puerperium.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE - the total number of maternal deaths as a proportion of total live births, expressed as a number per hundred thousand live births. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Maternal mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths}}{\text{Number of live births}} \times 100,000$$

MEAN - the arithmetic average, obtained by dividing the sum of individual values or scores by the number of values or scores observed. For example, the mean age for six persons aged 9, 10, 12, 13, 13, and 16 is 73 divided by 6, or 12.2 years.

MEDIAN - the midpoint; for our purposes, given a set with an odd number of values, the median is the middle value when arranged in numerical order. For a set with an even number of values, the median is the mean of the two "middle" values. For the example under the definition of MEAN, the median age is 12.5 years.

MODE - the most frequently observed value in a set of values. For the example under the definition of MEAN, the modal age is 13.

NATURAL INCREASE - the excess of births over deaths among residents of an area.

NEONATAL DEATH - a death occurring within the first 27 days of life.

NEOPLASM - a new, abnormal, malignant, or benign growth of tissue that is uncontrolled and progressive. Malignant neoplasms are commonly called cancers.

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK BIRTH RATIO - the number of births to unmarried women as compared to the number of live births, expressed as a number per thousand live births. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Out - of - wedlock birth ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of live out - of - wedlock births}}{\text{Number of livebirths}} \times 1,000$$

PARITY - the condition of a woman with respect to her having borne viable offspring. The parity of this birth is the number of live children the woman has borne, including those born in the current delivery.

PERCENTILE - (as in xxth percentile) a statistic used to further describe the dispersion of a set of values. One-quarter of the values in a set are less than or equal to the value of the 25th percentile; one-half are less than or equal to the 50th percentile (or median); etc. The 25th and 75th percentiles are found by counting out to the first quarter and three quarter of the values, respectively. When this count lands between two values in the list, averages can be taken, although any number between the two would suffice. For the example under the definition of MEAN, the 25th percentile is 11 and the 75th percentile is 13.

PERINATAL DEATH - a death occurring near the time of birth. The number of perinatal deaths is the sum of registered fetal deaths and neonatal deaths.

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE - the number of fetal deaths plus neonatal deaths as compared to the number of deliveries (fetal deaths plus live births), expressed as a number per thousand persons in that population. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Perinatal mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Number of fetal deaths} + \text{neonatal deaths}}{\text{Number of fetal deaths} + \text{livebirths}} \times 1,000$$

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE - the location where an event took place, regardless of the usual residence of the person(s) involved.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE - the usual residence of the person(s) involved in a vital event, regardless of the event's place of occurrence. For births and fetal deaths, the mother's usual place of residence. For induced abortions, the usual place of residence of the patient. For deaths, the usual place of residence of the decedent.

PLURALITY - the number of infants born during this delivery.

POST-NEONATAL DEATH - during the first year of life, but after the first 27 days.

PUERPERIUM - the condition of the mother immediately following childbirth.

RATE - the frequency of an event in a population subject to that event, expressed as the frequency of occurrence per unit--generally 1,000 or 100,000--of the subject population. For example, the Montana resident birth rate per 1,000 population is the number of births to Montana resident women for every 1,000 men, women, and children in the Montana population.

RATIO - the comparison of two types of events occurring in a subject population, expressed as a frequency of occurrence per unit of one of the events. For instance, the Montana fetal mortality ratio is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births to Montana resident women. The population, fertile women residing in Montana, is the same for both events, but the events are unlikely to have happened to the same women. Also, the total number of fertile women is not part of the calculation; the basis for the unit (the denominator) is live births, one of the events.

STAGE AT DIAGNOSIS -The extent to which a cancer has spread when it is first diagnosed. Summary stages for cancer diagnoses are:

In-Situ - An abnormal cell growth that meets the criteria for malignancy but does not invade the basement membrane of the organ involved.

Local - A cancer that is limited to the site of origin. It has not spread beyond the organ.

Regional - A cancer that extends to adjacent organs and/or regional lymph nodes, and appears to have spread no further.

Distant - A cancer that extends beyond adjacent organs and has spread to a distant site or distant lymph node.

Unknown - A cancer for which there is insufficient information available to determine the stage at diagnosis.

STANDARD DEVIATION - a measure of how “spread out” a set of values is, on average, from its mean. A small standard deviation indicates that, on average, the values are tightly grouped around the mean while a large standard deviation indicates that, on average, the values are scattered widely. For the series of values presented for the definition of MEAN, the standard deviation is 2.27. For a set of N values, it is computed as follows:

$$\text{Standard deviation} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mathbf{m})^2}$$

where \mathbf{m} = the mean of the set of N values

where x_i = the i^{th} value in the set of N values

SUBJECT POPULATION - see AT-RISK POPULATION.

SURVIVAL RATE - the percentage of people diagnosed with a life-threatening disease and remaining alive as of a stated time period after diagnosis.

THERAPIES - procedures used to treat cancer or other health conditions. The following are therapies for reportable cancers:

Biological Response Modifiers (BRM) Therapy - administration of a chemical that alters the patient's immune system to destroy cancer growth.

Chemotherapy - administration of a drug to destroy cancer cells.

Hormone Therapy - administration of a hormone or steroid drug that destroys cancer by changing the hormone balance of the patient.

Radiation - the transmission of light, short radio waves, ultraviolet light, or x-rays to destroy cancer cells. Radiation may reduce the size, destroy the cancer, or stop growth of the cancer.

Surgery - a partial or total removal of a primary cancer or a metastatic cancer.

VERY LOW BIRTHWEIGHT - the birthweight of an infant of less than 1,500 grams (about 3 pounds 5 ounces).

YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST (YPLL) - A measure of the cost of premature deaths that emphasizes deaths of the young by measuring the number of years lost to death before a given age, 75 years in this report. Statistically, YPLL is the difference between a given age and the decedent's age at death, summed for all decedents younger than the given age.

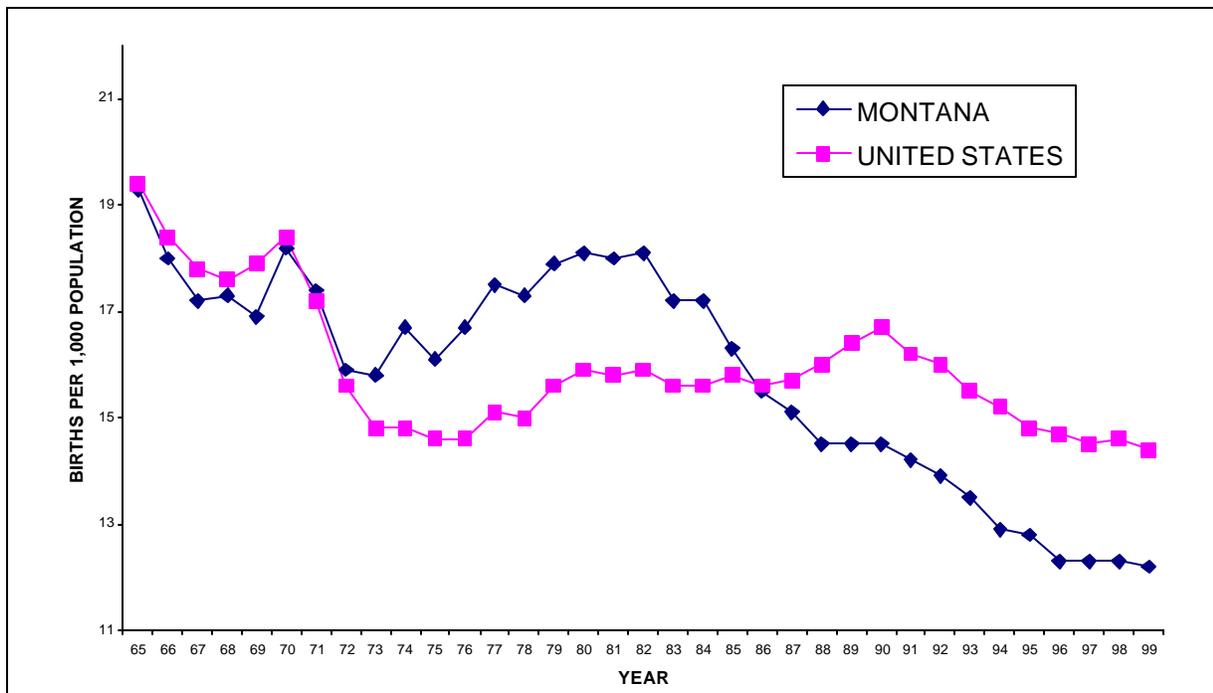
NATALITY

There were 10,779 babies born to Montana residents in 1999. **Table 1** shows the frequency and rate of births occurring in Montana (regardless of place of residence) at five-year intervals from 1910 to 1945 and those to all Montana residents (regardless of place of occurrence) each year since 1946.

The long-term decline in Montana's birth rate since 1980 continues. **Figure 2** compares the resident birth rates for Montana and the U.S. for the last 35 years.

Figure 2

RESIDENT BIRTH RATES MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1965-1999



While the Montana rate exceeded the U.S. rate from 1971 to 1985, it began to decline in the early 1980's, fell below the U.S. rate in the mid-80's, and has been the lower of the two since. National data for 1998 showed Montana's birth rate to be among the lowest in the nation and the lowest for any state west of the Mississippi river. The Montana birth rate for 1999, 12.2 per thousand population, is the lowest ever recorded for the state.

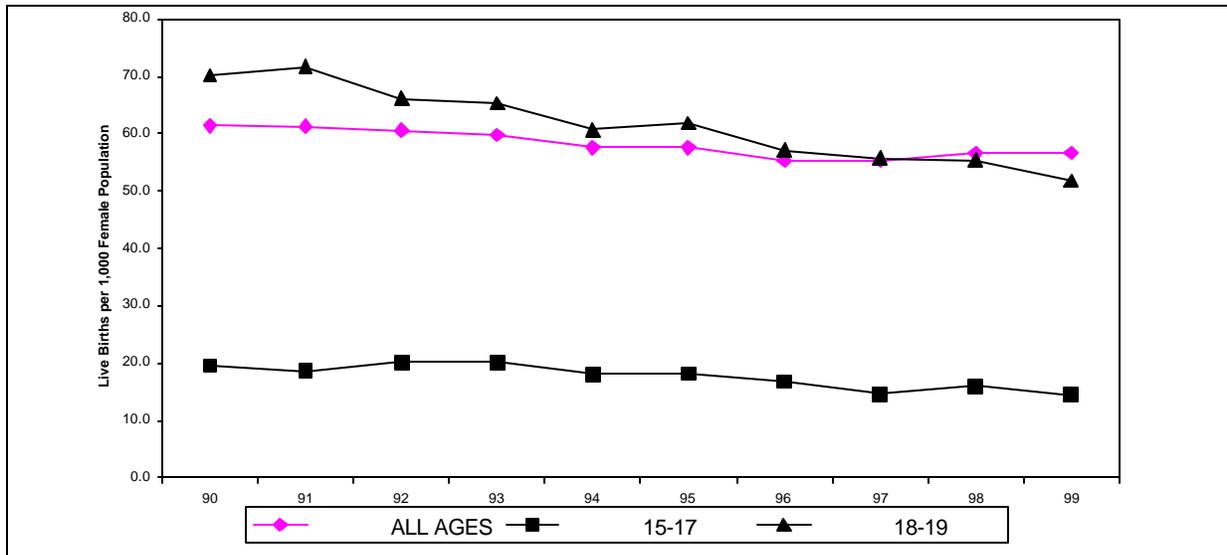
The fertility rate, calculated as the number of births per 1,000 females of childbearing age (assumed to be ages 15-44, inclusive), is more useful than the birth rate for many analytic purposes because it is specific with regards to sex and age of the "at-risk" population. Montana's fertility rate, also among the lowest in the nation, is depicted on the front cover of this report for all mothers, mothers between the ages of 15 and 17, and those between the ages of 18 and 19. This graph shows fertility rates for Montana mothers of all races.

The rate of fertility among various racial groups can be quite different, as is illustrated in **Figures 3 and 4** on the next page. In 1999, the fertility rate for Montana's white mothers of any age was 56.74. The rate for white females between 15 and 17 was 14.49, and the rate for white females between the ages of 18 and 19 was 51.80.

Fertility rates for Native Americans were about two to three times as high in all age groups--96.30, 52.18, and 157.22, respectively.

Figure 3

**FERTILITY RATES FOR WHITE MOTHERS
MONTANA TEENS AND MOTHERS OF ALL AGES, 1990-1999**



It is also notable that the rate of change in fertility rates can be quite different for different races. During the past decade, fertility rates for white mothers in the three age groups mentioned declined by 0.08 percent, 0.26 percent, and 0.26 percent. Those for Native American mothers declined at much greater rates—0.24 percent, 0.33 percent, and 0.43 percent, respectively.

Figure 4

**FERTILITY RATES FOR NATIVE AMERICAN MOTHERS
MONTANA TEENS AND MOTHERS OF ALL AGES, 1990-1999**

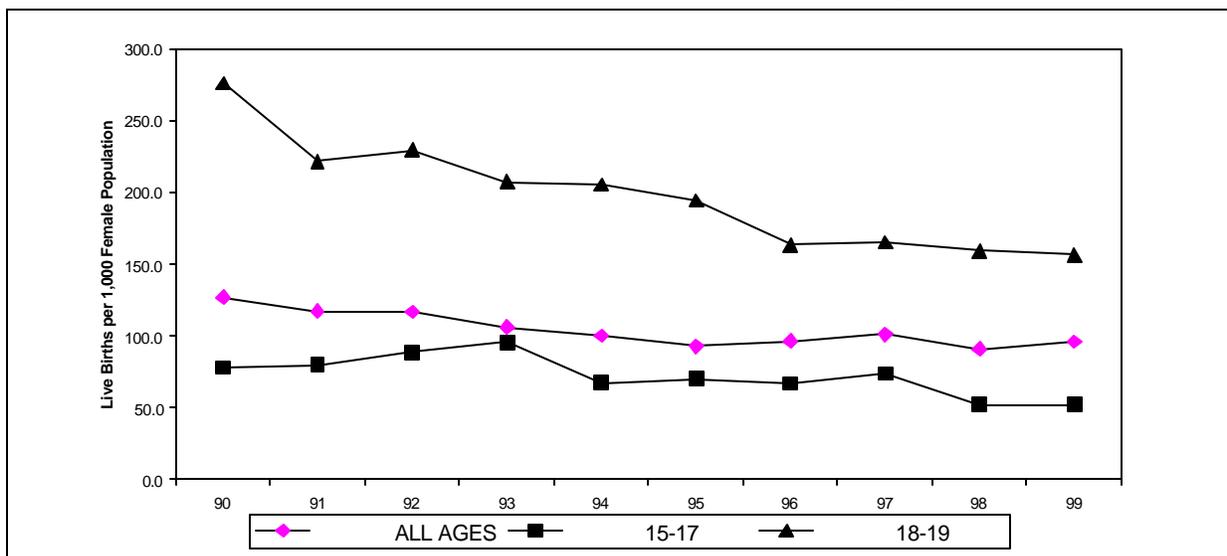
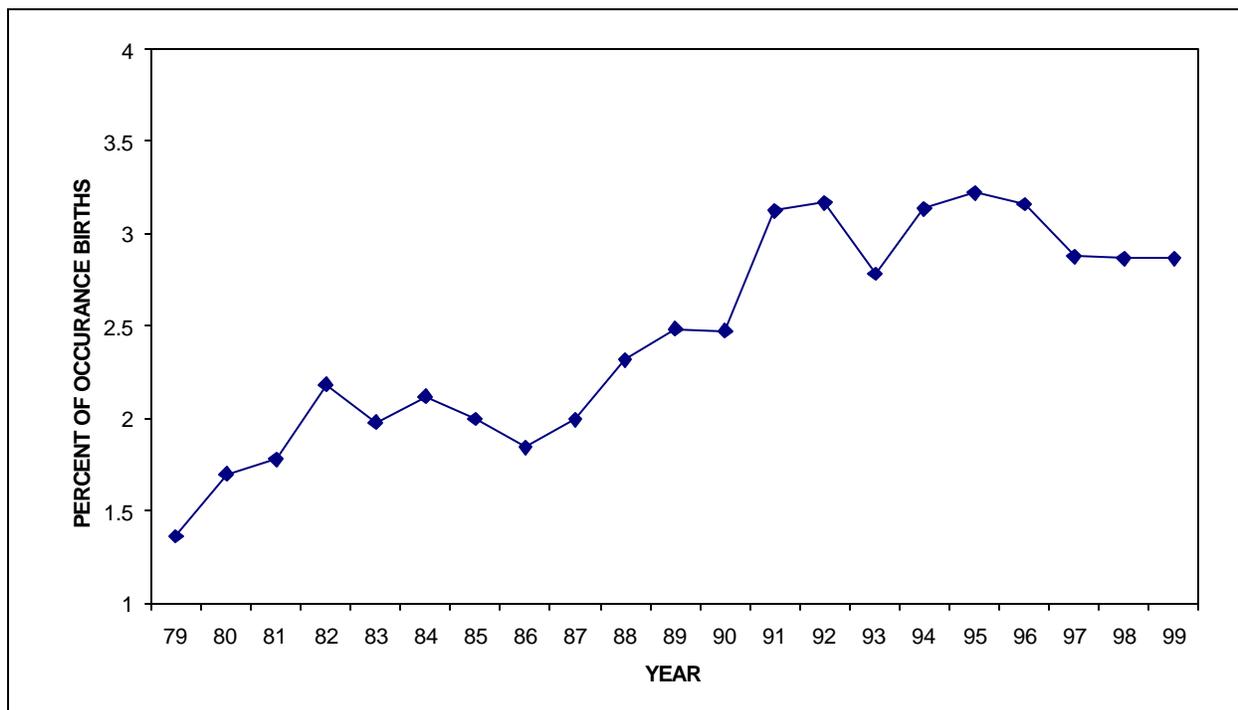


Table 6 shows the frequency and percent distribution of live births by type of facility and attendant and by

county of occurrence. **Figure 3**, below, shows an increasing proportion of Montana births occurring in places other than hospitals since 1979. Less than three percent of all babies born in Montana were delivered outside of a hospital in 1999. However, this proportion has more than doubled since 1979.

Figure 5

**PERCENT OF BIRTHS OUTSIDE HOSPITALS
MONTANA OCCURRENCES, 1979-1999**



While the vast majority of births occurred in hospitals in all of the years shown in **Figure 3**, non-hospital births have become increasingly frequent in Montana.

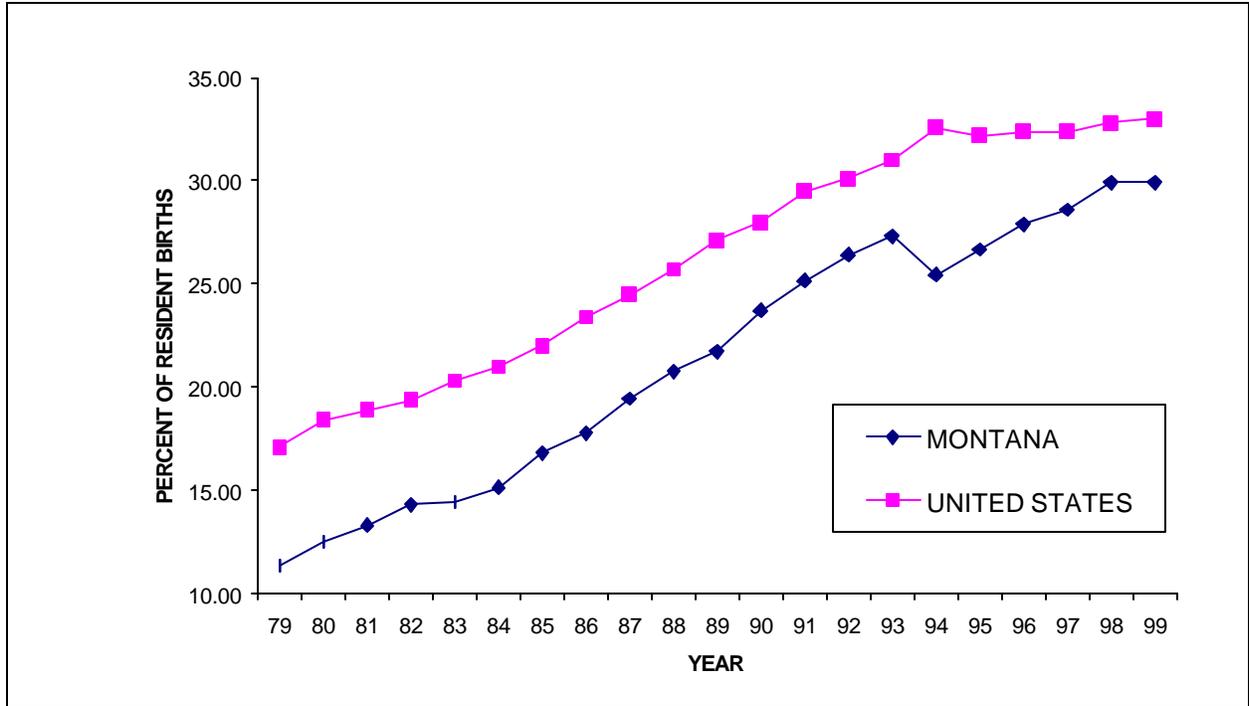
MOTHER’S AGE, RACE, AND MARITAL STATUS

Those giving birth in 1999 were predominantly married white women between the ages of 20 and 35 years. **Table 25** (pages 99-57 through 98-65) shows the frequency and percent distribution of births to Montana residents by the mother's age and county of residence. **Table 4** shows the frequency of births by race and county of residence of the mother. Any of the races shown may include women of Hispanic origin.

Table 5 shows the frequency and percent distribution of resident births to unmarried women for the years 1995 through 1999. **Figure 6**, on the next page, shows the trend in those births for Montana and the United States since 1979. Births to unmarried women represented 12.5% of Montana's resident births in 1980, 23.7% in 1990, 29.9% in 1998 and 29.9% in 1999.

Figure 6

PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1979 - 1999



By comparison, unmarried women in the U.S. accounted for 18.4% of the resident births in 1980, 28.0% in 1990, 32.8 in 1998, and 33.0 in 1999 (preliminary).

Figure 7 shows the distribution of all Montana resident mothers' ages for various combinations of race and marital status during the ten-year period from 1990 through 1999.

Figure 7

**ALL MOTHERS' AGE IN YEARS BY RACE AND MARITAL STATUS
(REGARDLESS OF PARITY OF BIRTH)
CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION*
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

RACE AND MARITAL STATUS	MINIMUM AGE	25TH PER-CENTILE	MEDIAN AGE	75TH PER-CENTILE	MAXIMUM AGE	MODAL AGE	MEAN AGE	STANDARD DEVIATION
ALL MOTHERS N = 111,368	12	22	26	31	55	26	26.7	6.0
ALL MARRIED N =81,183	14	24	28	32	55	26	28.1	5.4
WHITE MARRIED N =75,917	15	24	28	32	55	28	28.2	5.4
NATIVE AMERICAN MARRIED N =4,107	15	23	26	31	46	24	26.8	5.6
OTHER MARRIED N =1,159	14	24	28	33	51	28	28.5	5.8
ALL UNMARRIED N =30,111	12	19	21	26	46	19	22.9	5.6
WHITE UNMARRIED N =21,209	12	19	21	26	46	19	22.8	5.6
NATIVE AMERICAN UNMARRIED N =8,582	13	19	22	26	46	19	23.0	5.6
OTHER UNMARRIED N =320	13	18	21	25	41	20	22.2	5.4

* The *mean* is the arithmetic average, the *median* is the midpoint, and the *mode* is the age at which the greatest number of women gave birth. One quarter of the mothers are at or younger than the age at the *25th percentile*. Standard deviation is the arithmetic dispersion around the mean.

In general, married mothers were four to seven years older than unmarried mothers in this ten-year period. This pattern holds for both white and Native American mothers. Although they were generally about two to four years younger than those who had previously given birth, these same patterns held for first-time mothers, as **Figure 8** shows.

Figure 8

**FIRST-TIME MOTHERS' AGE IN YEARS BY RACE AND MARITAL STATUS
CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION*
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

RACE AND MARITAL STATUS	MINIMUM AGE	25TH PER-CENTILE	MEDIAN AGE	75TH PER-CENTILE	MAXIMUM AGE	MODAL AGE	MEAN AGE	STANDARD DEVIATION
ALL MOTHERS N = 43,203	12	19	23	28	47	19	23.9	5.6
ALL MARRIED N =26,784	14	22	26	29	47	26	26.0	5.2
WHITE MARRIED N =25,523	15	22	26	29	47	26	26.1	5.2
NATIVE AMERICAN MARRIED N = 817	15	20	22	26	41	19	23.4	4.9
OTHER MARRIED N = 444	14	22	27	31	46	27	27.0	5.6
ALL UNMARRIED N =16,394	12	18	19	22	46	19	20.4	4.3
WHITE UNMARRIED N =12,825	12	18	20	22	46	19	20.7	4.4
NATIVE AMERICAN UNMARRIED N =3,364	13	17	19	21	44	18	19.4	3.7
OTHER UNMARRIED N =205	13	17	20	22	40	17	20.5	4.5

* The *mean* is the arithmetic average, the *median* is the midpoint, and the *mode* is the age at which the greatest number of women gave birth. One quarter of the mothers are at or younger than the age at the *25th percentile*. Standard deviation is the arithmetic dispersion around the mean.

Married first-time married mothers were generally three to seven years older than unmarried first-time mothers.

METHOD OF DELIVERY

More than four-fifths of the infants delivered in Montana in the years 1990 through 1999 were delivered vaginally (including those delivered vaginally after the mother had a previous C-section). As **Figure 9** shows, the likelihood of a vaginal delivery decreases somewhat with increasing age of the mother. This pattern holds for both whites and Native Americans.

Figure 9

**FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS
BY AGE OF MOTHER AND METHOD OF DELIVERY
MONTANA OCCURRENCES, 1990-1999**

METHOD OF DELIVERY		ALL AGES	UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over	not stated
ALL METHODS	Number Percent	110,138 100	143 100	4,311 100	8,829 100	29,741 100	31,376 100	23,429 100	10,364 100	1,855 100	85 100	5 100
VAGINAL	Number Percent	84,986 77.2	125 87.4	3,730 86.5	7,400 83.8	23,771 79.9	24,062 76.7	17,243 73.6	7,329 70.7	1,263 68.1	60 70.6	3 60.0
VAGINAL AFTER C-SECTION	Number Percent	3,592 3.3	- 0.0	7 0.2	89 1.0	751 2.5	1,139 3.6	1,048 4.5	473 4.6	83 4.5	2 2.4	- 0.0
PRIMARY C-SECTION	Number Percent	13,243 12.0	18 12.6	553 12.8	1,160 13.1	3,549 11.9	3,582 11.4	2,738 11.7	1,335 12.9	292 15.7	16 18.8	- 0.0
REPEAT C-SECTION	Number Percent	8,250 7.5	- 0.0	20 0.5	176 2.0	1,662 5.6	2,575 8.2	2,378 10.1	1,218 11.8	214 11.5	7 8.2	- 0.0
NOT STATED	Number Percent	67 0.1	- 0.0	1 0.0	4 0.0	8 0.0	18 0.1	22 0.1	9 0.1	3 0.2	- 0.0	2 40.0

BIRTHWEIGHT

Table 7 shows the frequency of birth by birthweight category and the mothers' county of residence. Infants born at weights less than 2,500 grams (about five pounds, eight ounces) are commonly called "low birthweight" babies. Those born at less than 1,500 grams (about three pounds, five ounces) are considered "very low birthweight". Those born at less than 1,000 grams (about two pounds, three and a quarter ounces) are considered "extremely low birthweight". The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and several other national organizations have noted the association between low birthweight and infant mortality and morbidity. The reduction of low birthweight is an established national priority in public health.

As **Figures 10, 11, and 12** show, the child's birthweight was associated with the mother's race, the plurality of the child's birth, and the mother's age at the time of the child's birth.

Figure 10

**CHILD'S BIRTHWEIGHT BY RACE - CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION*
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

RACE OF CHILD	MINIMUM WEIGHT	25TH PERCENTILE	MEDIAN WEIGHT	75TH PERCENTILE	MAXIMUM WEIGHT	MODAL WEIGHT	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
ALL BIRTHS N=111,329	5 oz	6 lbs, 12 oz	7 lbs, 7 oz	8 lbs, 3 oz	15 lbs, 2 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	7 lbs, 6.4 oz	1 lb, 4.2 oz
WHITE N=97,169	5 oz	6 lbs, 11 oz	7 lbs, 7 oz	8 lbs, 3 oz	15 lbs, 2 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	7 lbs, 6.1 oz	1 lb, 3.9 oz
NATIVE AMERICAN N=12,686	6 oz	6 lbs, 13 oz	7 lbs, 10 oz	8 lbs, 7 oz	13 lbs, 8 oz	8 lbs, 0 oz	7 lbs, 9.0 oz	1 lb, 5.8 oz
OTHER RACES N=1,474	15 oz	6 lbs, 7 oz	7 lbs, 3 oz	7 lbs, 14 oz	12 lbs, 13 oz	7 lbs, 0 oz	7 lbs, 1.5 oz	1 lb, 4.9 oz

* The *mean* is the arithmetic average, the *median* is the midpoint, and the *mode* is the birthweight for the greatest number of infants. One quarter of the infants are at or under the weight at the *25th percentile*. Standard deviation is the arithmetic dispersion around the mean.

In general, Native American babies tended to be heavier at birth than white babies. white babies, in turn, were heavier than babies in the "other" category. Single birth babies weighed, on average, about two pounds more than multiple-birth babies.

Figure 11

**CHILD'S BIRTHWEIGHT BY PLURALITY - CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION*
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

PLURALITY OF BIRTH	MINIMUM WEIGHT	25TH PERCENTILE	MEDIAN WEIGHT	75TH PERCENTILE	MAXIMUM WEIGHT	MODAL WEIGHT	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
ALL BIRTHS N=111,329	5 oz	6 lbs, 12 oz	7 lbs, 7 oz	8 lbs, 3 oz	15 lbs, 2 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	7 lbs, 6.4 oz	1 lb, 4.2 oz
SINGLE N=108,693	5 oz	6 lbs, 12 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	8 lbs, 3 oz	15 lbs, 2 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	7 lbs, 7.2 oz	1 lb, 3.4 oz
PLURAL N=2,616	7 oz	4 lbs, 8 oz	5 lbs, 7 oz	6 lbs, 3 oz	9 lbs, 8 oz	5 lbs, 10 oz	5 lbs, 4.3 oz	1 lb, 6.3 oz

* The *mean* is the arithmetic average, the *median* is the midpoint, and the *mode* is the birthweight for the greatest number of infants. One quarter of the infants are at or under the weight at the *25th percentile*. Standard deviation is the arithmetic dispersion around the mean.

Figure 12

**CHILD'S BIRTHWEIGHT BY AGE OF MOTHER - CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION*
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

AGE OF MOTHER	MINIMUM WEIGHT	25TH PER-CENTILE	MEDIAN WEIGHT	75TH PER-CENTILE	MAXIMUM WEIGHT	MODAL WEIGHT	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
ALL BIRTHS N=111,329	5 oz	6 lbs, 12 oz	7 lbs, 7 oz	8 lbs, 3 oz	15 lbs, 2 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	7 lbs, 6.4 oz	1 lb, 4.2 oz
YOUNGER THAN 15 N=146	1 lb, 2 oz	6 lbs, 10 oz	7 lbs, 5 oz	8 lbs, 1 oz	10 lbs, 2 oz	7 lbs, 0 oz	7 lbs, 2.4 oz	1 lb, 9.2 oz
15 TO 17 N=4,363	12 oz	6 lbs, 9 oz	7 lbs, 5 oz	8 lbs, 0 oz	11 lbs, 1 oz	7 lbs, 0 oz	7 lbs, 3.4 oz	1 lb, 4.5 oz
18 TO 19 N=8,955	12 oz	6 lbs, 9 oz	7 lbs, 5 oz	8 lbs, 1 oz	15 lbs, 2 oz	7 lbs, 4 oz	7 lbs, 4.2 oz	1 lb, 4.3 oz
20 TO 24 N=30,080	6 oz	6 lbs, 11 oz	7 lbs, 7 oz	8 lbs, 2 oz	13 lbs, 3 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	7 lbs, 5.5 oz	1 lb, 3.8 oz
25 TO 34 N=55,357	5 oz	6 lbs, 12 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	8 lbs, 4 oz	14 lbs, 3 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	7 lbs, 7.3 oz	1 lb, 3.8 oz
35 AND OLDER N=12,418	5 oz	6 lbs, 12 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	8 lbs, 5 oz	12 lbs, 7 oz	8 lbs, 0 oz	7 lbs, 7.1 oz	1 lb, 5.8 oz

* The *mean* is the arithmetic average, the *median* is the midpoint, and the *mode* is the birthweight for the greatest number of infants. One quarter of the infants are at or under the weight at the *25th percentile*. Standard deviation is the arithmetic dispersion around the mean.

Mothers who were older at the time of children's birth tended to deliver heavier babies.

BIRTH OUTCOMES

The presence of birth anomalies (e.g. spina bifida, heart malformations, or Down's syndrome) or abnormal conditions of the newborn (e.g. anemia, fetal alcohol syndrome, or seizures) recorded on a birth certificate are also indicators of the child's health--although imperfect indicators.

The presence of one or more anomalies or abnormalities was associated with birthweight. More than 30% of those infants reported to have been born with abnormalities also had "low" birthweights (below 2,500 grams). Nearly 95% of those born free of abnormalities had birthweights of 2,500 grams or greater. The median birthweight of newborns with reported abnormalities was about 91% of the birthweight of those born without abnormalities.

More than 21% of those born with anomalies had low birthweights while 94% of those born without anomalies had higher birthweights. The median birthweight of newborns with reported anomalies was 92.5% that of newborns without reported anomalies.

Survival of the child for a sustained period is perhaps the most important measure of his or her health. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has consistently found that an infant's chances of survival increase rapidly with increasing birthweight. In its last three annual reports on infant deaths, NCHS has reported that nationally, infant mortality rates were much higher for low birthweight infants than for those with birthweights of

2,500 grams or more, regardless of race or ethnicity. Death rates for infants weighing less than 1,500 grams at birth (“very low birthweight”) were approximately 90 times those for infants weighing 2,500 grams or more.

Figure 13 summarizes birthweight for Montana resident babies by whether they survived the calendar year in which they were born.

Figure 13

**CHILD’S BIRTHWEIGHT BY SURVIVAL* STATUS
CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION**
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

AGE OF MOTHER	MINIMUM WEIGHT	25TH PER-CENTILE	MEDIAN WEIGHT	75TH PER-CENTILE	MAXIMUM WEIGHT	MODAL WEIGHT	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
ALL BIRTHS N=111,329	5 oz	6 lbs, 12 oz	7 lbs, 7 oz	8 lbs, 3 oz	15 lbs, 2 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	7 lbs, 6.4 oz	1 lb, 4.2 oz
SURVIVED N=110,818	5 oz	6 lbs, 12 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	8 lbs, 3 oz	15 lbs, 2 oz	7 lbs, 8 oz	7 lbs, 6.6 oz	1 lb, 3.7 oz
DIED N=511	5 oz	1 lbs, 11 oz	4 lbs, 15 oz	7 lbs, 0 oz	9 lbs, 14 oz	1 lbs, 1 oz	4 lbs, 9.7oz	2 lb, 11.5 oz

* Survival indicates that the child lived through the end of the calendar year in which he or she was born. Some cases are not reported in this table because of missing birthweight for the child.

** The *mean* is the arithmetic average, the *median* is the midpoint, and the *mode* is the birthweight for the greatest number of infants. One quarter of the infants are at or under the weight at the *25th percentile*. Standard deviation is the arithmetic dispersion around the mean.

These distributions of birthweights are remarkable for several reasons. The association of survival of the child and birthweight is well established nationally and is reflected in the data examined here, but the relationship is not as clear-cut as one might expect. While the distribution of birthweights for surviving infants (**Figure 14**) is distributed approximately normally, with little difference among the mean, median, and modal weights, the distribution for infants who died in the calendar year of their birth (**Figure 15**) has a much wider dispersion and is multi-modal.

Nearly half (226, or 44.2%) of the babies who did not survive through the end of their birth year were heavier than the usual low birthweight mark. Slightly less than six percent of those who survived the calendar year of their birth in this ten-year period (6,639) weighed less than this. This is more than a dozen times as many babies who died during their birth year, regardless of birthweight. Four-fifths of the babies in the “very low” birthweight category survived the calendar year of their birth.

FIGURE 14

**BIRTHWEIGHTS FOR INFANTS WHO
SURVIVED THE CALENDAR YEAR OF THEIR BIRTH
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

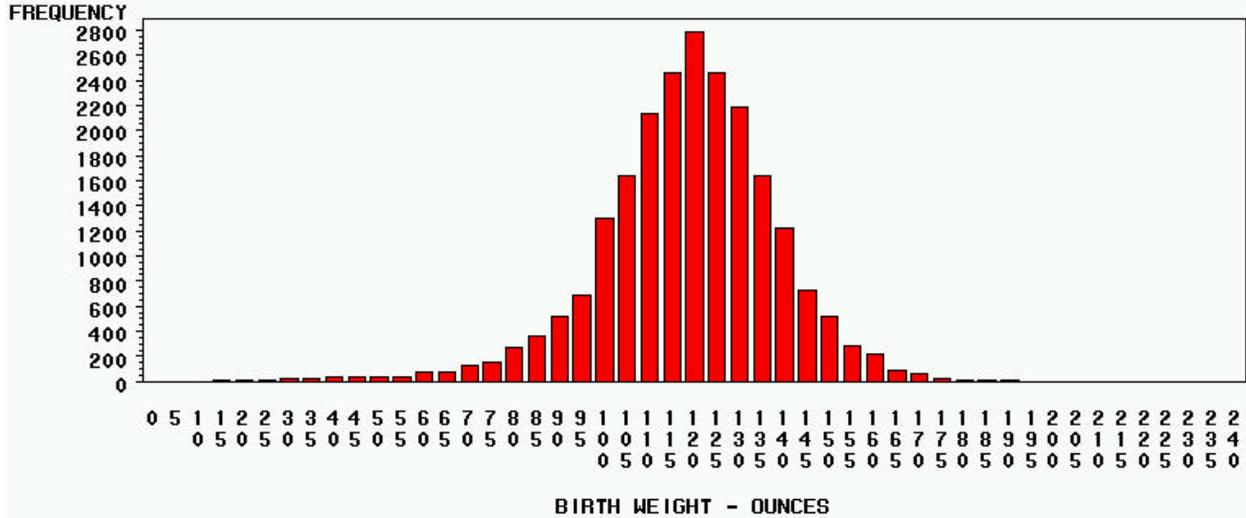
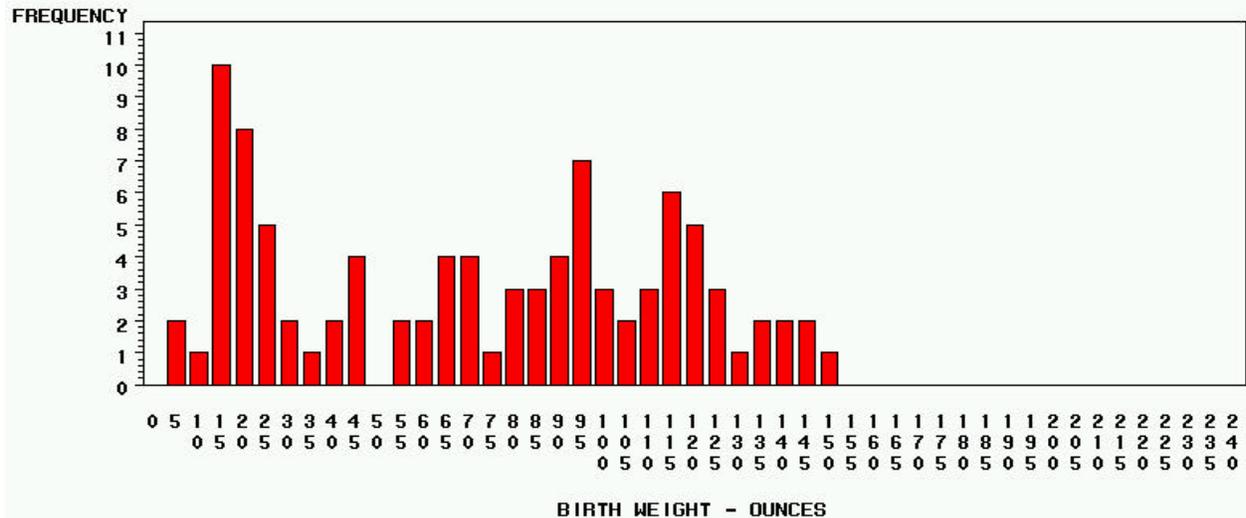


FIGURE 15

**BIRTHWEIGHTS FOR INFANTS WHO
DID NOT SURVIVE THE CALENDAR YEAR OF THEIR BIRTH
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**



MORTALITY

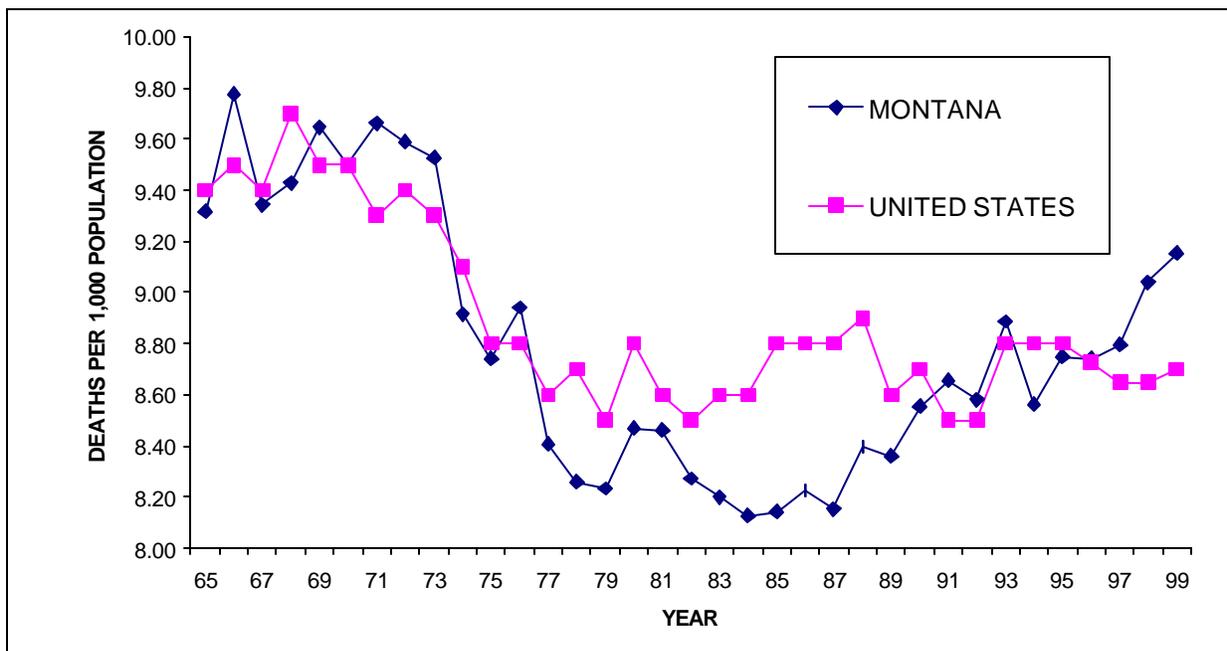
Montana's crude annual mortality rate in 1999 was 9.2 per 1,000 estimated midyear population. There were 8,082 Montana residents that died in 1999, with their median age being 77 years. Of these people, 4,083 (50.5%) were males and 3,999 (49.5%) were females. There were 7,618 white decedents (94.3%) and 429 Native Americans (5.3%).

In comparison, Montana's population was almost evenly divided between males (49.7%) and females (50.3%). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 92.6% of Montana's resident population in 1999 was white and 6.5% was Native American.

Figure 16 shows the crude death rates per 1,000 population for Montana and U.S. residents from 1965 through 1999. Montana's annual rate follows the national trend fairly closely throughout this period. However, there were slight deviations, particularly in the 1980s. Montana's rate displayed no consistent trend from 1964 to 1973, averaging about 9.5 deaths per 1,000 population. It dropped somewhat beginning in the early 1970s, and, for the most part, has been rising since the mid-1980s.

Figure 16

RESIDENT CRUDE DEATH RATES MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1965 - 1999

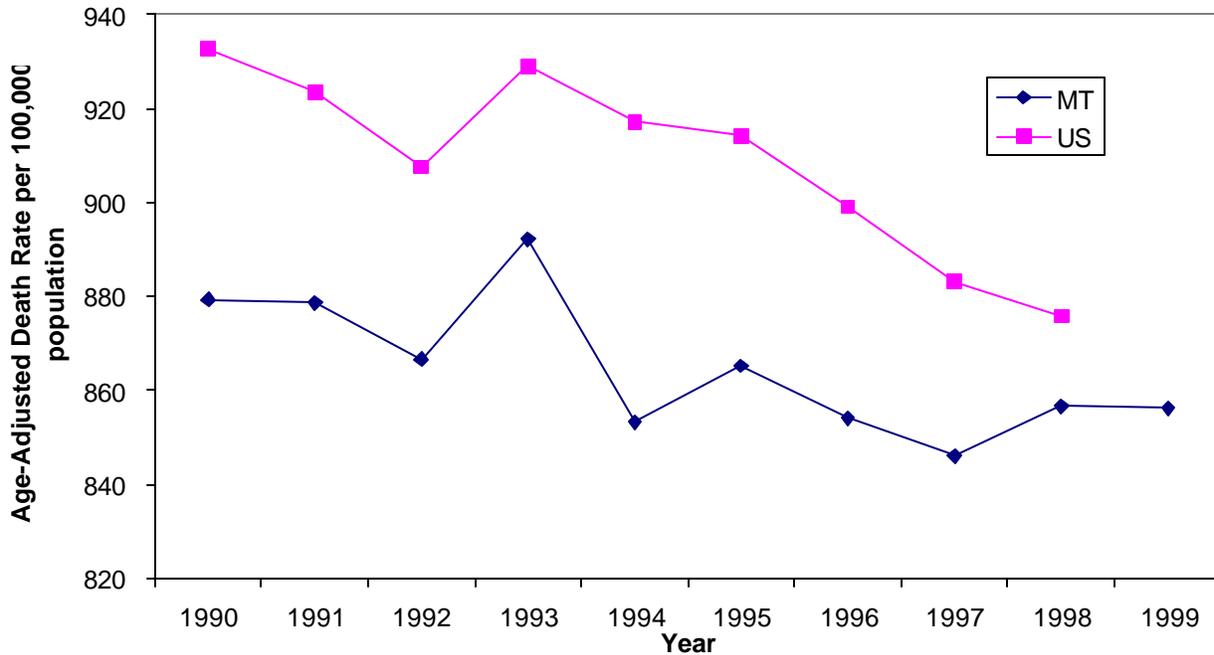


The rate of death is closely related to the age structure of the resident population. It is therefore useful to adjust this rate for differences in the age distributions of populations when comparing death rates between those populations. (See the definition of "age adjusted death rate" in the DEFINITIONS section of this report for a description of the mathematics of age adjustment and the section on AGE-SPECIFIC AND AGE

-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES below for discussion of their proper use.) While the crude death rate represents the absolute risk of death in a single population at a particular time, the age-adjusted rate offers a better comparison of the relative risk of death between populations in different geographic areas at a single time or in the same geographic area at different times.

Figure 17

**AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES*
MONTANA AND UNITED STATES RESIDENTS, 1990- 1999**



* Adjusted with the direct method to the year 2000 projected U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 17 shows the age-adjusted death rates for Montana and U.S. citizens for the last 11 years. It is notable that while Montana’s crude death rate has been increasing, the age-adjusted rate has been declining. It is also notable that the age-adjusted rate for Montana has consistently been lower than the U.S. rate, averaging about 95% of the national rate.

Figure 18 summarizes the distribution of age at death for Montana residents by sex and race for the ten-year period, 1990 to 1999.

Figure 18

AGE AT DEATH IN YEARS BY SEX AND RACE
CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION*
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990 - 1999

RACE AND SEX	NUMBER OF DEATHS	MINIMUM AGE	25TH PER-CENTILE	MEDIAN AGE	75TH PER-CENTILE	MAXIMUM AGE	MEAN AGE	STANDARD DEVIATION
ALL RACES TOTAL	74,751**	0	65.0	77.0	85.0	111	72.3	18.8
MALE	39,266	0	62.0	74.0	82.0	109	69.0	19.3
FEMALE	35,484	0	69.0	80.0	87.0	111	76.0	17.6
WHITE TOTAL	71,067**	0	66.0	77.0	85.0	111	73.2	18.1
MALE	37,167	0	63.0	74.0	82.0	109	69.9	18.6
FEMALE	33,899	0	70.0	80.0	88.0	111	76.7	16.9
NATIVE AMERICAN TOTAL	3,400	0	41.0	61.0	75.0	107	56.2	24.1
MALE	1,943	0	36.0	57.0	72.0	107	53.0	24.0
FEMALE	1,457	0	48.0	65.0	78.0	107	60.5	23.4
OTHER TOTAL	284	0	45.0	67.0	78.0	101	59.0	26.9
MALE	156	0	40.5	65.5	76.5	96	57.3	26.5
FEMALE	128	0	48.0	67.5	80.5	101	61.1	27.4

*The *mean* is the arithmetic average, the *median* is the midpoint. To illustrate, one quarter of the decedents died at or under the age at the *25th percentile*; half at or under the age at the *median* (or *50th percentile*) etc. The *standard deviation* measures the concentration of the distribution around its mean.

** Sex was unknown for one record. This record is reflected in the total.

In the last decade, whites typically died at an older age than Native Americans. The age at death for whites was several years greater than that for Native Americans at every quartile (25th percentile, median, and 75th percentile). Particularly striking was the fact that one quarter of the white decedents died at or below the age of 66, while one quarter of the Native American decedents died at or below the age of 41 years.

There was greater variability in the age at death for the Native American population than for the white population. The standard deviation, which measures the distribution around the mean, was greater for the Native Americans (24.1) compared to whites (18.1); thus, a larger proportion of Native Americans died at younger- or older-than-average ages than did whites.

In general, female decedents were older than male decedents; the mean and median ages at death were greater for women than for men, regardless of race. For white women, the median age was 80 years,

compared to 74 years for white men. The median age for Native American women was 65 years, compared to 57 years for Native American men.

FETAL, INFANT, AND MATERNAL DEATHS

Table 1 shows the frequency and crude rate or ratio of all deaths and of fetal, infant, and maternal deaths occurring in Montana (regardless of place of residence) at five-year intervals from 1910 to 1945 and yearly from 1946 through 1999 for deaths of Montana residents (regardless of place of occurrence).

Figure 19

FIVE-YEAR INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND FETAL MORTALITY RATIOS MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1979 - 1999

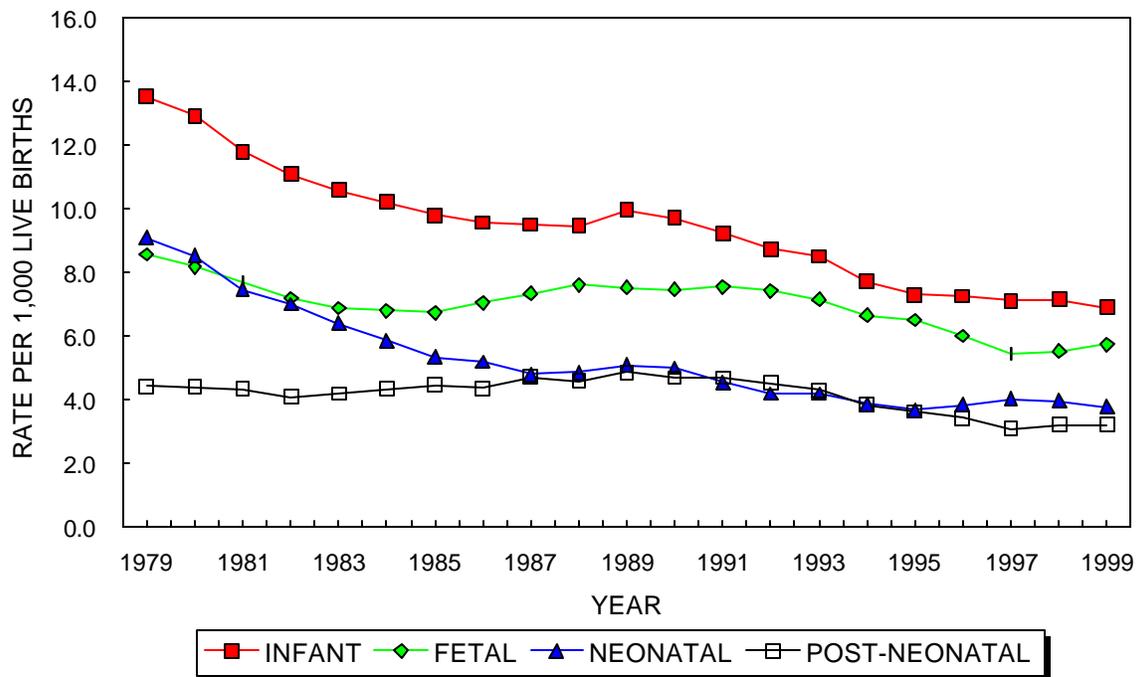


Figure 19 shows the five-year infant and fetal mortality rates for Montana residents from 1979 through 1999. There was a substantial decline in the five-year infant death rate during this 21-year period. This rate, the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births, was nearly halved during this interval. It declined from 13.5 in 1979 to 6.9 in 1999. The five-year death rate for the infants dying in the neonatal period, the first 28 days of life, was more than halved during this period, declining from 9.1 per 1,000 live births in 1979 to 3.8 in 1999. The rate for post-neonatal infants (infants 28 days and older) declined by just over one quarter, falling from 4.4 to 3.2 per 1,000 live births. The five-year fetal mortality ratio also declined during this period, falling from 8.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1979 to 5.7 in 1999.

There were 62 resident fetal deaths and 71 resident infant deaths in Montana in 1999. Infant and fetal deaths by Montana county of occurrence and residence appear in **Table 3**. **Table 4** shows fetal deaths by the

mother's race and county of residence. The number of infant deaths and five-year infant mortality rates by Montana county of residence appear in **Table 11**.

Selected causes of death by age and by sex for Montana resident infants are shown in Table 9. Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) together with congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal anomalies caused slightly more than 38% of all infant deaths in 1999.

AGE-SPECIFIC AND AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES

Most death rates presented in this report are crude rates, unadjusted for demographic factors such as age, sex, or race that will likely affect the risk of mortality. Crude cause-specific rates express the frequency of mortality from a certain underlying cause of death as a proportion of the resident population. They express the risk (average chance) of dying from the specific cause of death cited. They are useful in making comparisons, within a single resident population, of the mortality risks associated with different causes. However, their use for comparisons between populations--the Montana resident population in different years, for instance--is limited. Because the resident populations of Montana in different years had different age compositions, they are considered to be different populations.

In the past, the resident population of Montana (and of the nation) was considerably younger than it is now; younger residents represented a smaller percentage of the population in the 1990's than they did in the 1940's. In such cases, age-adjustment is helpful for a more meaningful comparison of mortality rates.

Age-adjusted death rates should be interpreted as index numbers rather than direct measures of mortality risk. They are useful for making comparisons between populations (where demographic variables such as the overall age of the population may differ), but not for making comparisons within any single population. They are designed to "adjust" for differences in the age compositions of resident populations in different years by applying observed (i.e. actual) age-specific mortality rates to a hypothetical population with an unchanging age composition. By standardizing in this way, age-adjusted death rates help address issues such as whether an increasing or decreasing death rate is due merely to an aging population or whether some other factors are involved.

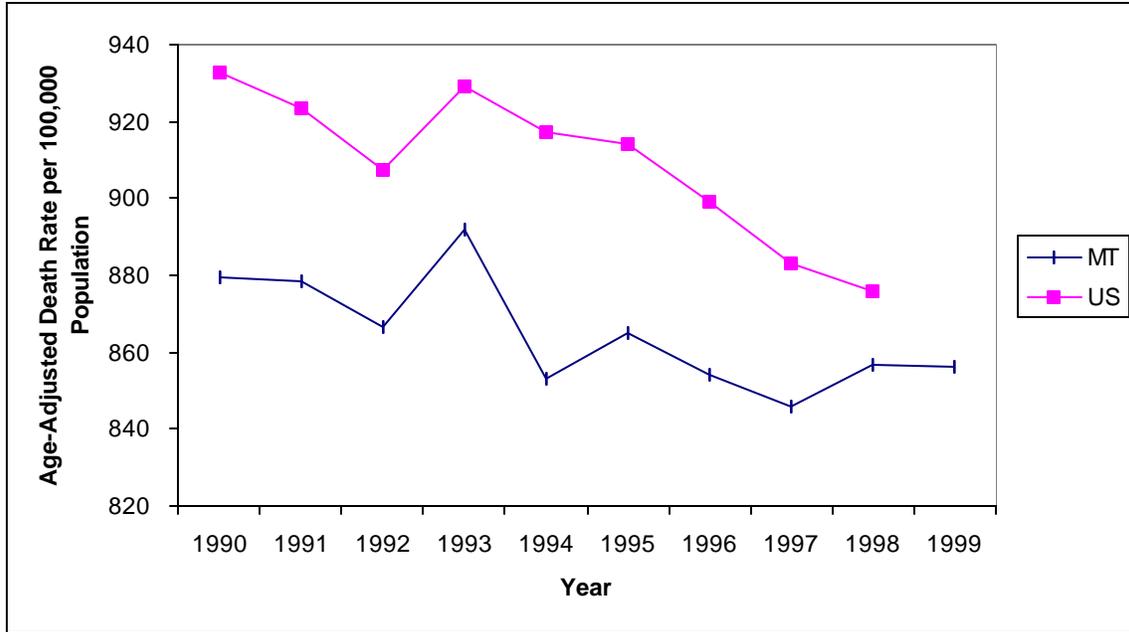
For instance, one can compare the Montana age-adjusted death rate for heart disease in 1990 to that in 1999 in order to identify any trends in mortality. It is inadvisable, however, to compare the age-adjusted rate for heart disease to that for cancer within any given year, or from one year to another. While it is tempting to be concerned with the numerical value of the age-adjusted rate, this is also inadvisable because of the sensitivity of the quantitative value to the choice of a standard population.

Figures 20 through 47 display age-adjusted death rates for several of the leading causes of death in Montana and the United States. These rates are age-adjusted with the direct method to the projected U.S. population for the year 2000. As with any summary statistic, age-adjusted death rates mask much of the underlying complexity in the mortality experience of the population. Hence, age-specific death rates are also shown for each cause of death displayed.

Because of the small number of deaths in certain age categories, many of the age-specific rates (e.g. those for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, motor vehicle accidents, and suicide) may be unreliable or present somewhat confusing patterns. However, for several causes of death, such rates present a clear pattern and add useful information about the burden of particular causes of death among the age groups. Age-specific rates for all causes of death are represented here so the reader can judge their usefulness for him or herself.

Figure 20

**AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR ALL CAUSES OF DEATH
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 21

**AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR ALL CAUSES OF DEATH
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

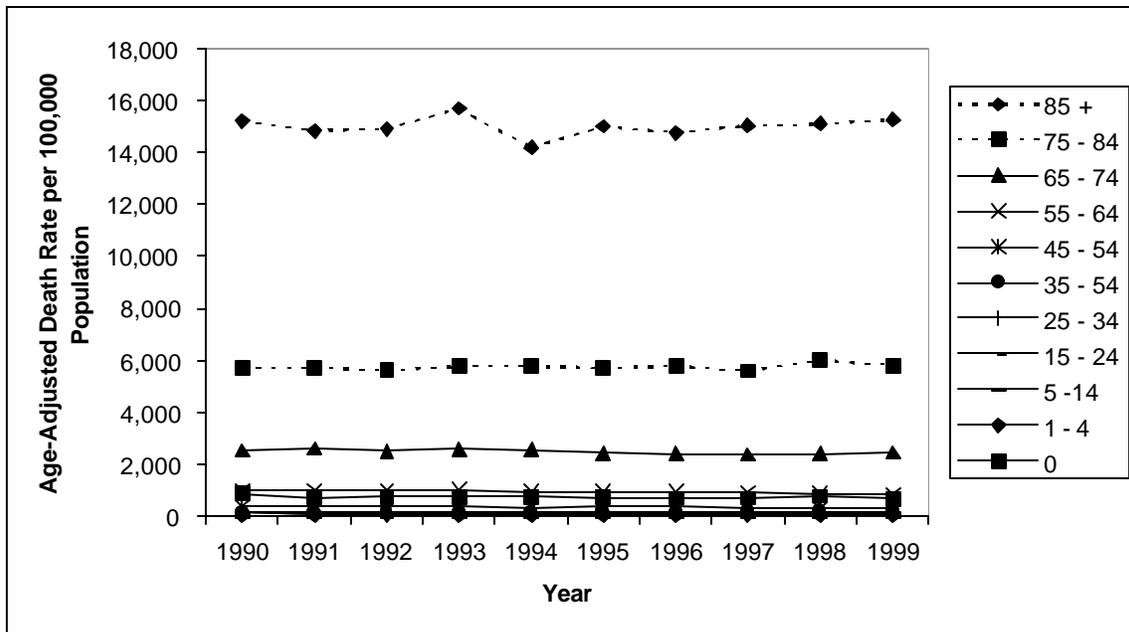
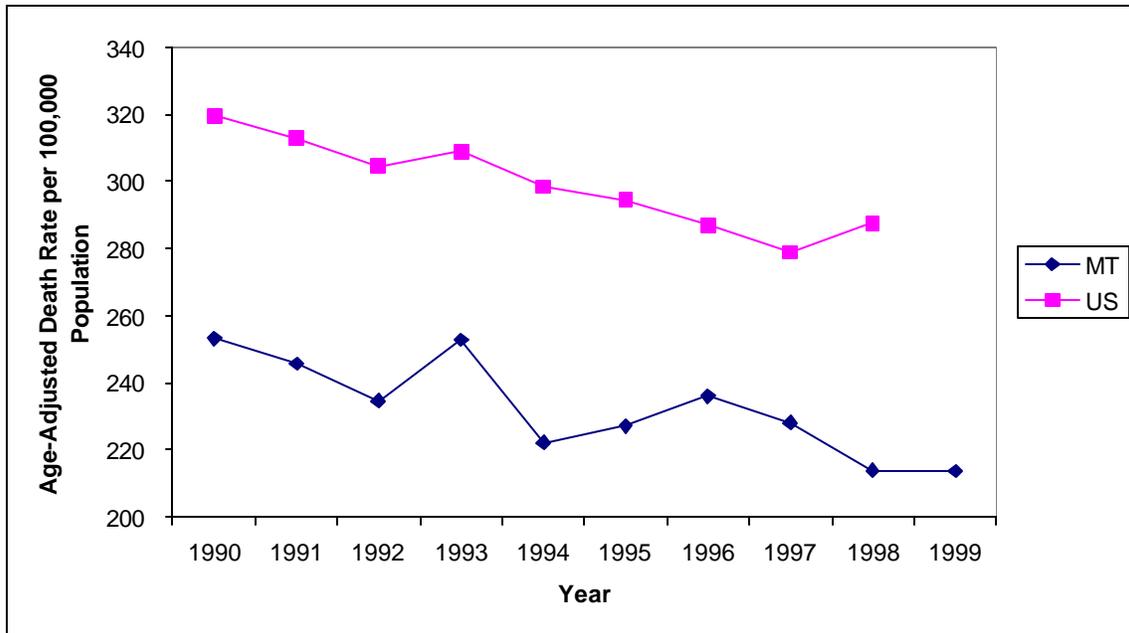


Figure 22

AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR HEART DISEASE
ICD-9: 390-398, 402, 404, 410-429; ICD-10: I00-I09, I11, I13,I20-I51
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 23

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR HEART DISEASE
ICD-9: 390-398, 402, 404, 410-429; ICD-10: I00-I09, I11, I13,I20-I51
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999

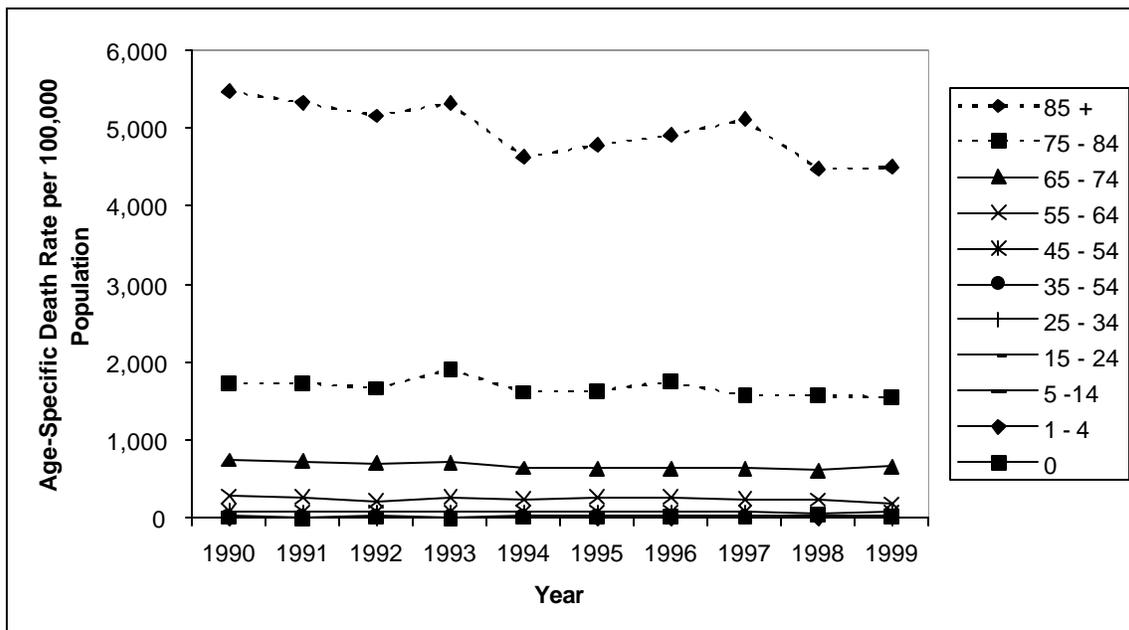
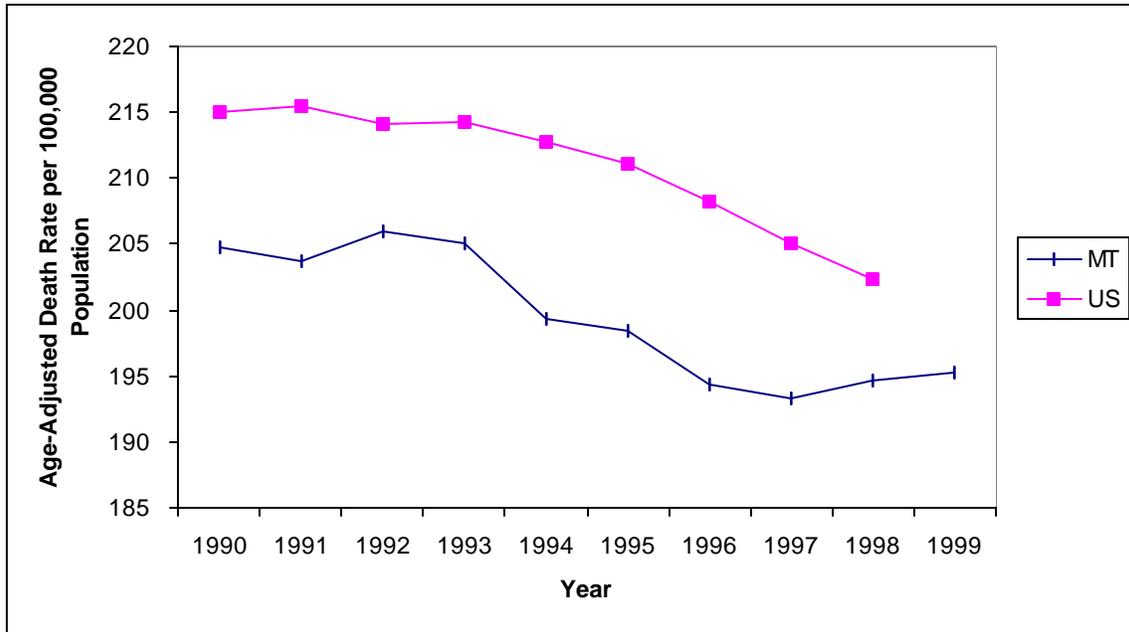


Figure 24

AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR CANCER
ICD-9: 140-208; ICD-10: C00-C97
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 25

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR CANCER
ICD-9: 140-208; ICD-10: C00-C97
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999

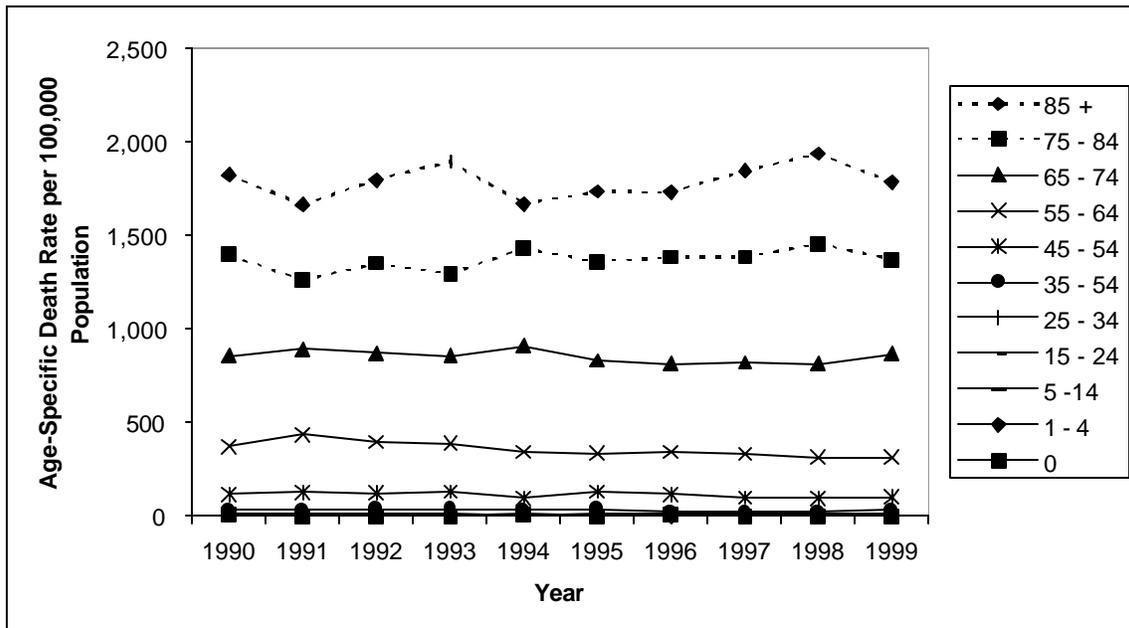
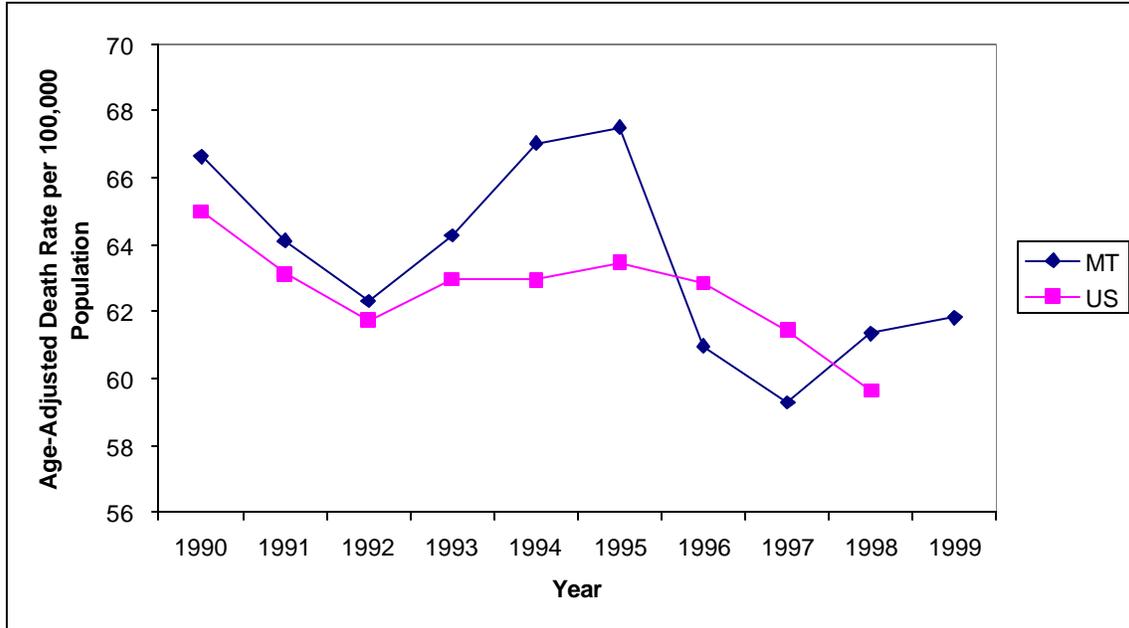


Figure 26

**AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE
ICD-9: 430-438; ICD-10: I60-I69
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 27

**AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE
ICD-9: 430-438; ICD-10: I60-I69
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

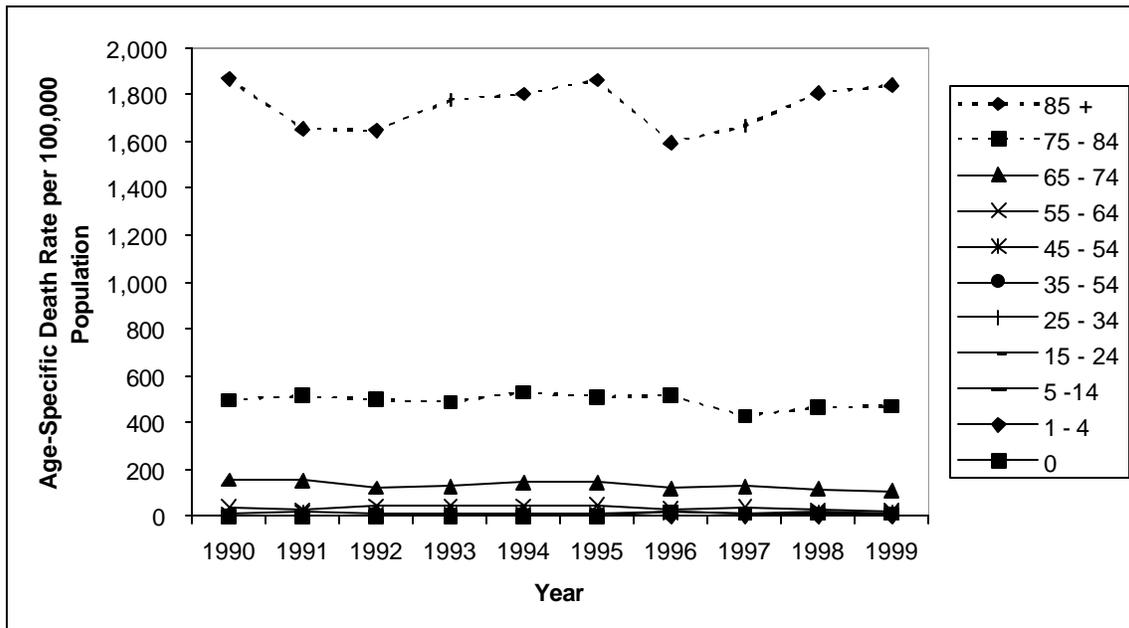
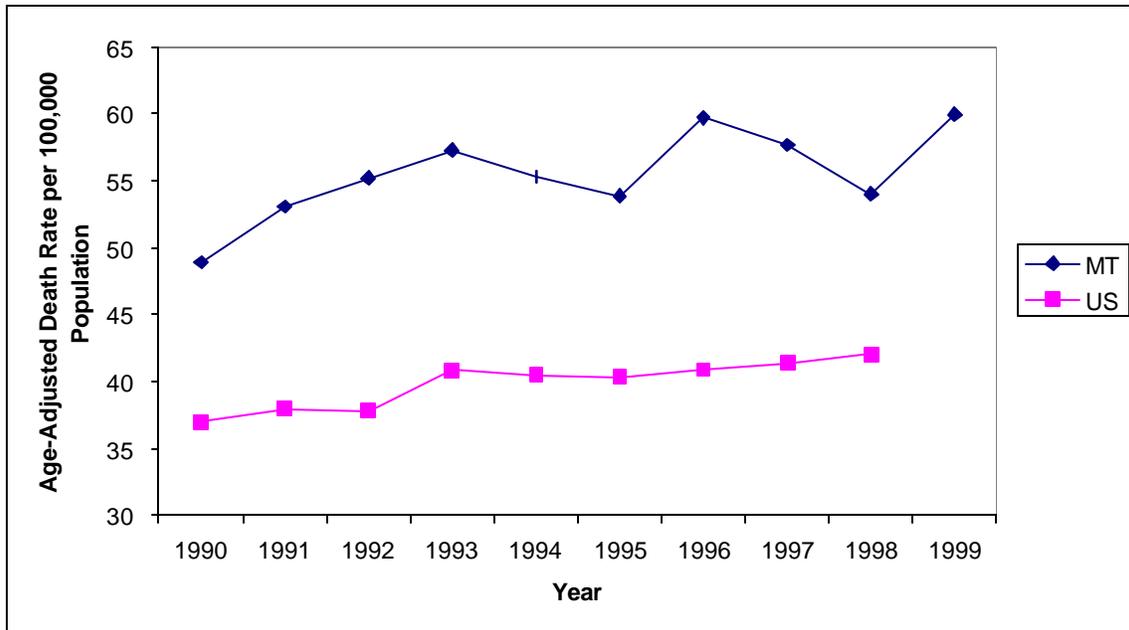


Figure 28

**AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASES
ICD-9: 490-496; ICD-10: J40-J49, J67
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 29

**AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASES
ICD-9: 490-496; ICD-10: J40-J49, J67
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

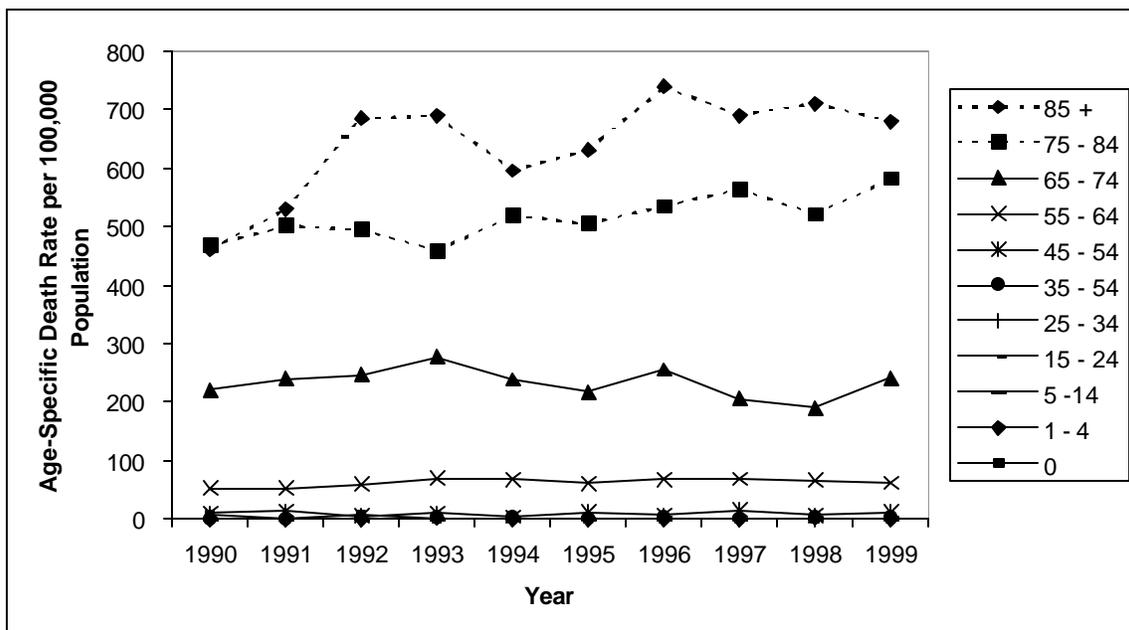
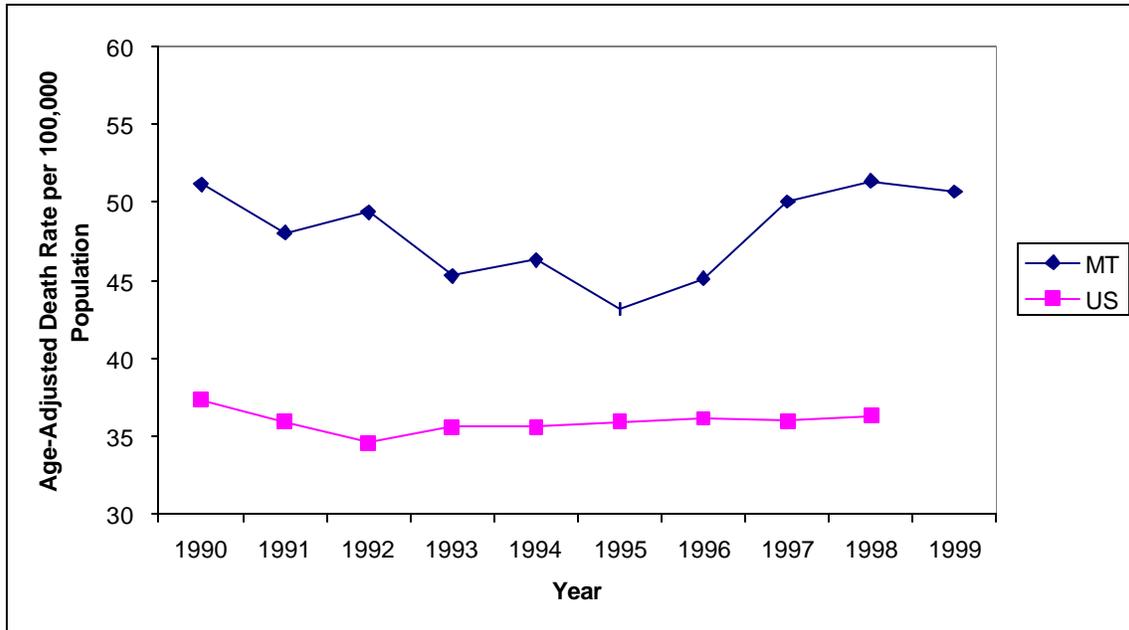


Figure 30

AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR ACCIDENTS
ICD-9: E800-E869, E880-E929; ICD-10: V01-X59, Y85-Y86
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 31

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR ACCIDENTS
ICD-9: E800-E869, E880-E929; ICD-10: V01-X59, Y85-Y86
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999

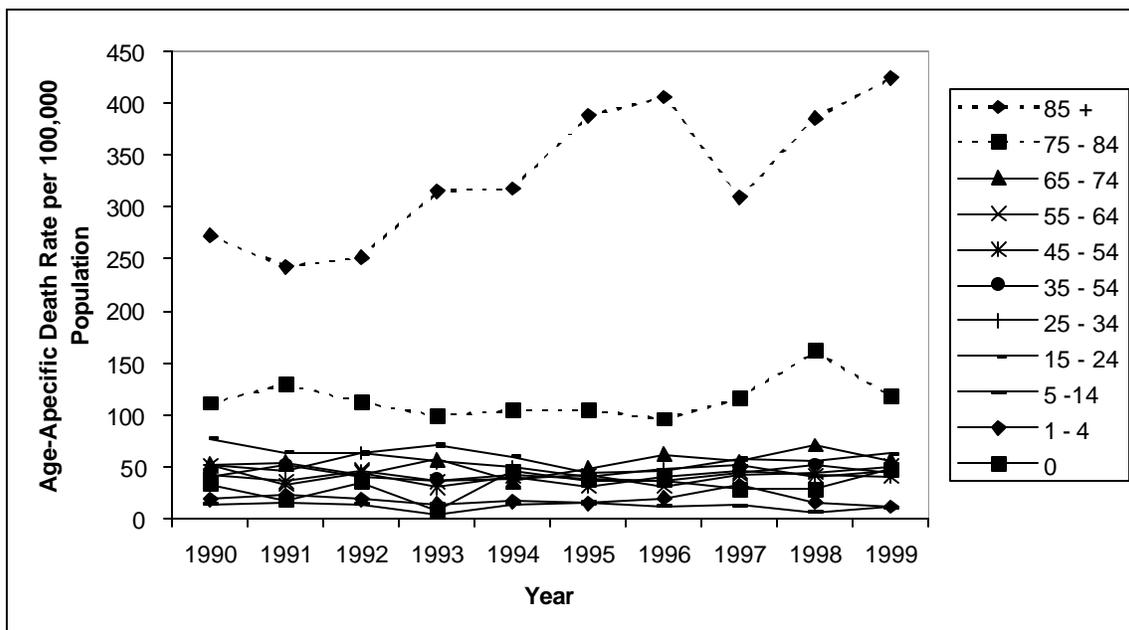
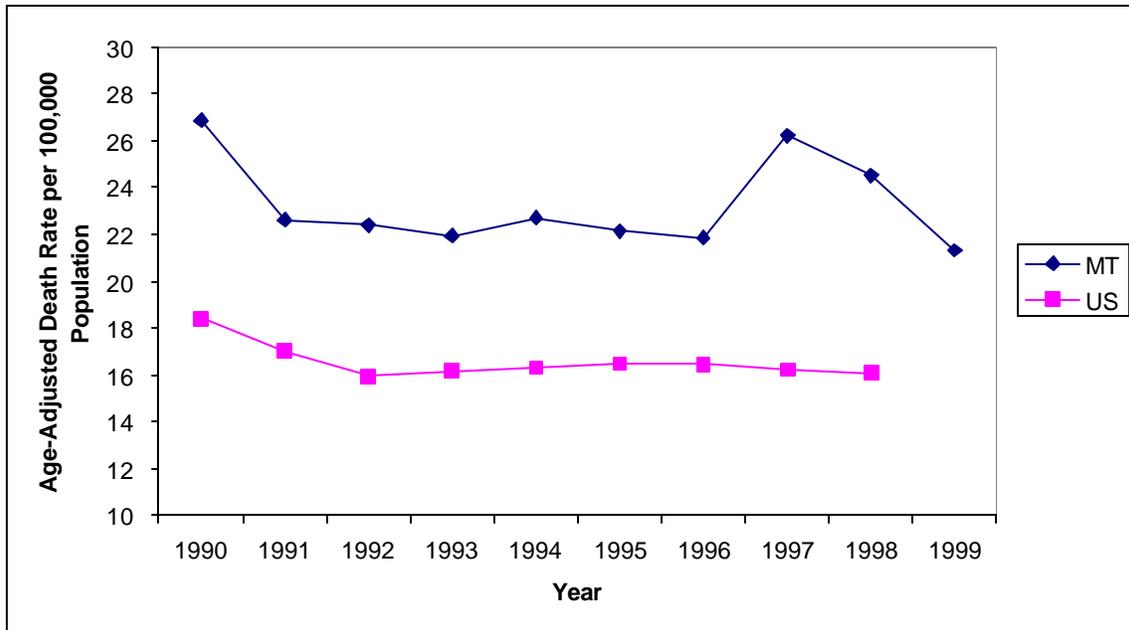


Figure 32

AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
ICD-9: E810-E825; ICD-10: 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
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 33

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
ICD-9: E810-E825; ICD-10: 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
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999

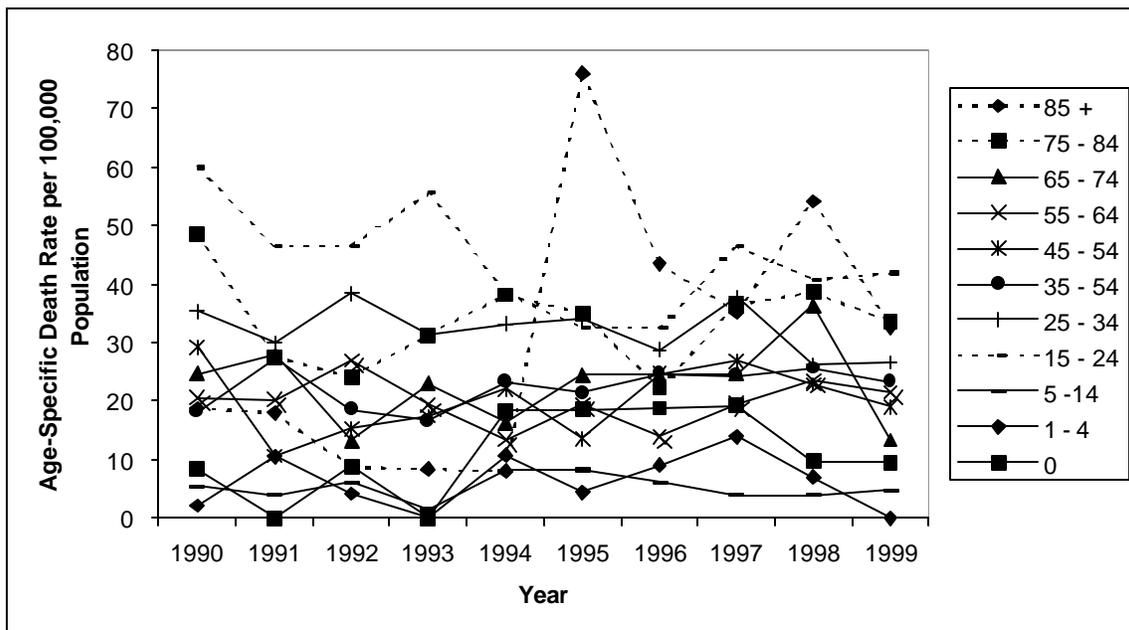
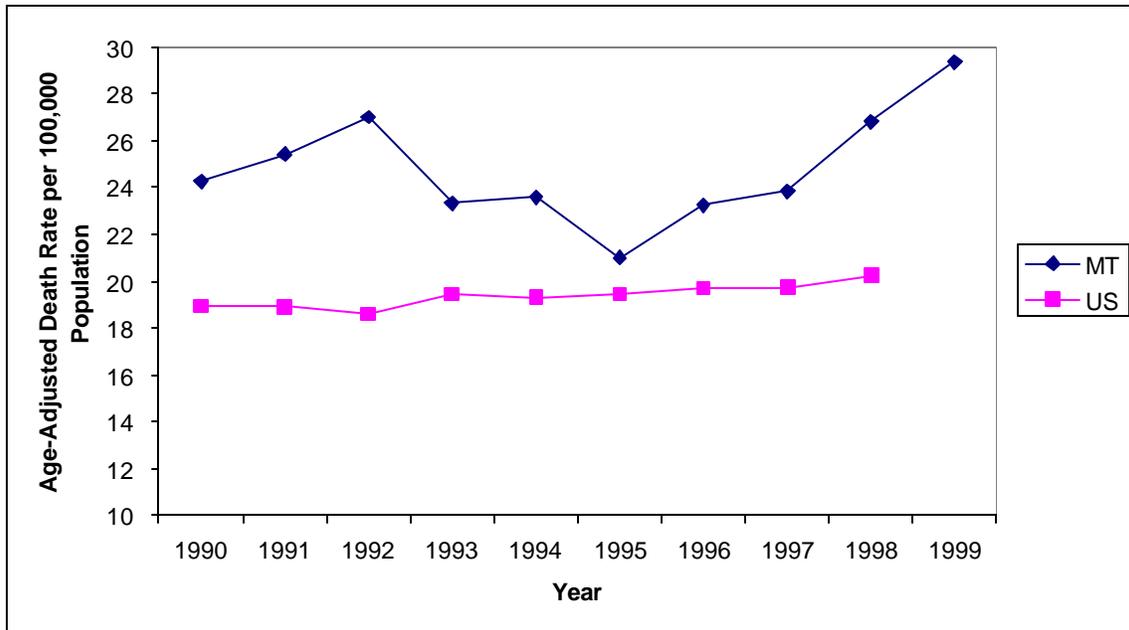


Figure 34

AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR NON-MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
ICD-9: E800-E807, E826-E949 ; ICD-10: V01, V05-V08, V09.1, V09.3-V11, V15-V18,V19.3,
V19.7-V19.9, V80.1-V80.2, V80.6-V80.9, V81.2-V81.9, V82.2-V82.9, V87.9, V88.9 , V89.3-X59, Y85-Y86
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 35

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR NON-MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
ICD-9: E800-E807, E826-E949 ; ICD-10: V01, V05-V08, V09.1, V09.3-V11, V15-V18,V19.3,
V19.7-V19.9, V80.1-V80.2, V80.6-V80.9, V81.2-V81.9, V82.2-V82.9, V87.9, V88.9 , V89.3-X59, Y85-Y86
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999

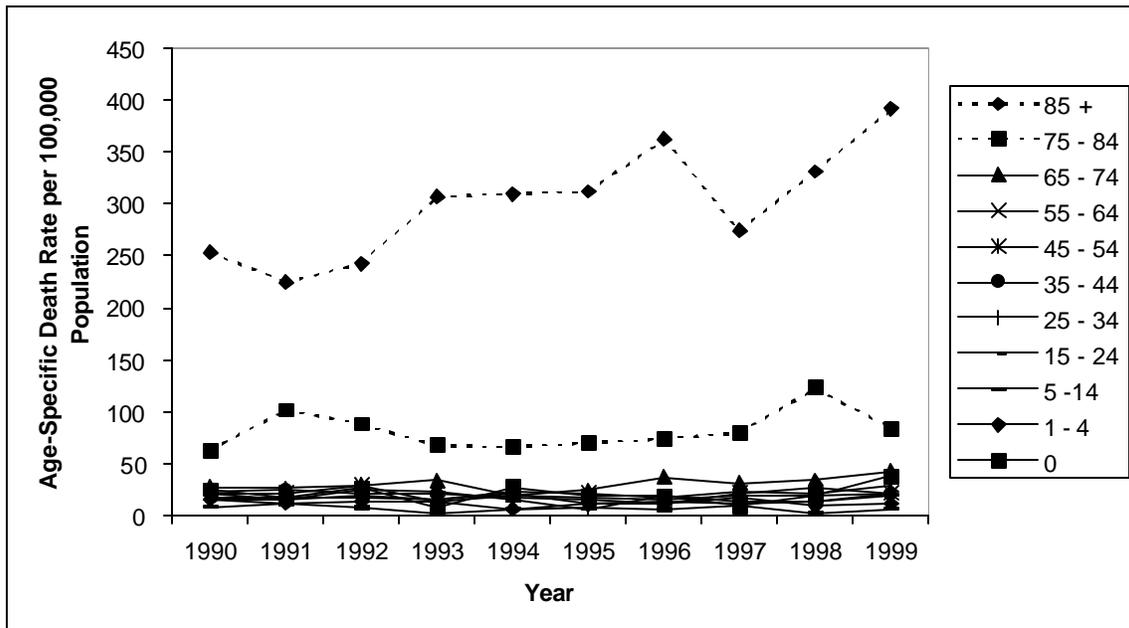
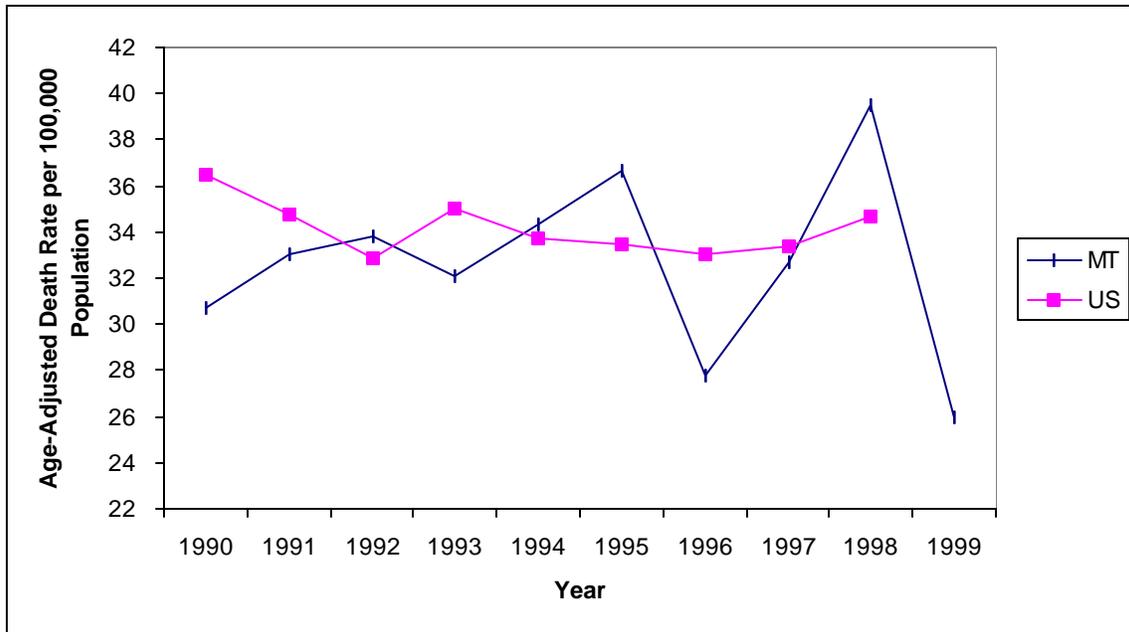


Figure 36

**AGE-ADJUSTED*DEATH RATES FOR PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA
ICD-9: 480-487; ICD-10: J10-J18
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 37

**AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA
ICD-9: 480-487; ICD-10: J10-J18
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

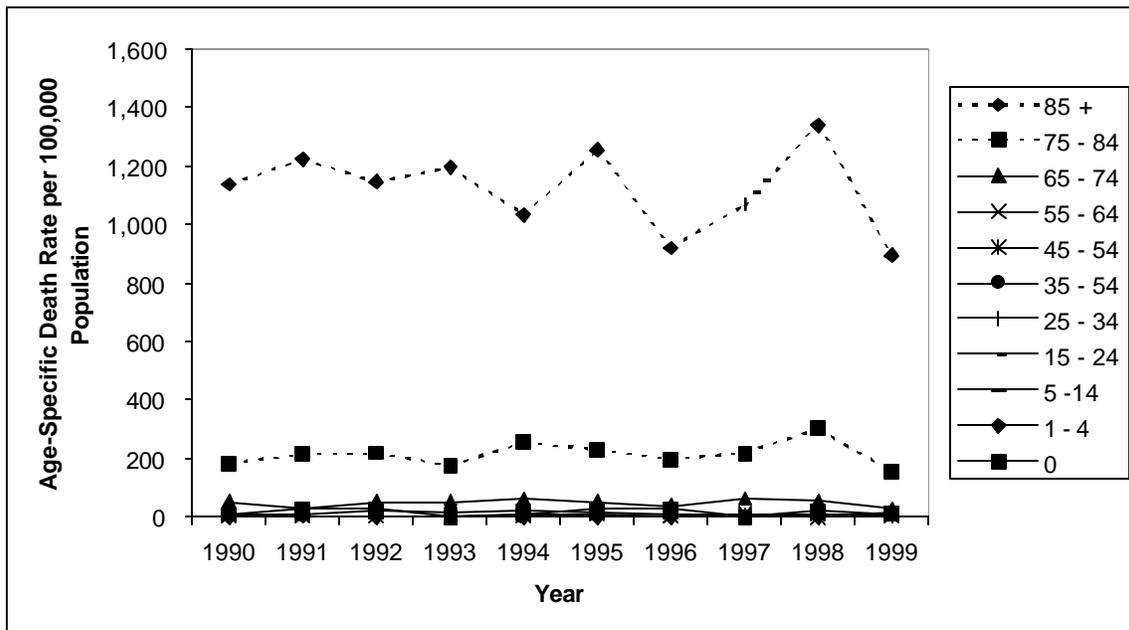
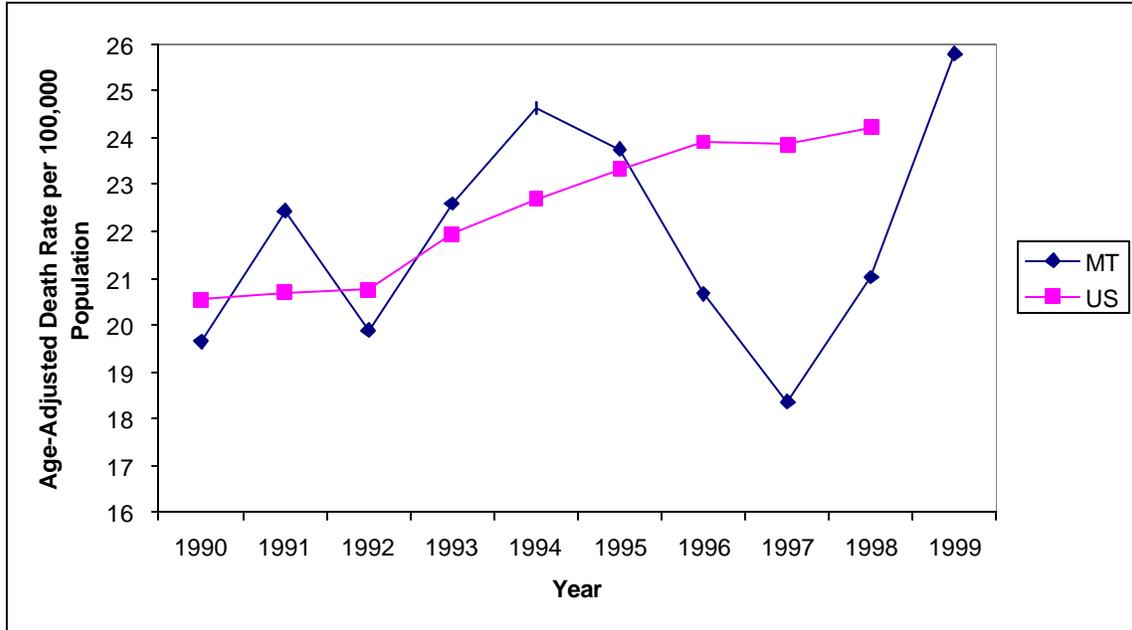


Figure 38

AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR DIABETES
ICD-9: 250; ICD-10: E10-E14
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 39

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR DIABETES
ICD-9: 250; ICD-10: E10-E14
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999

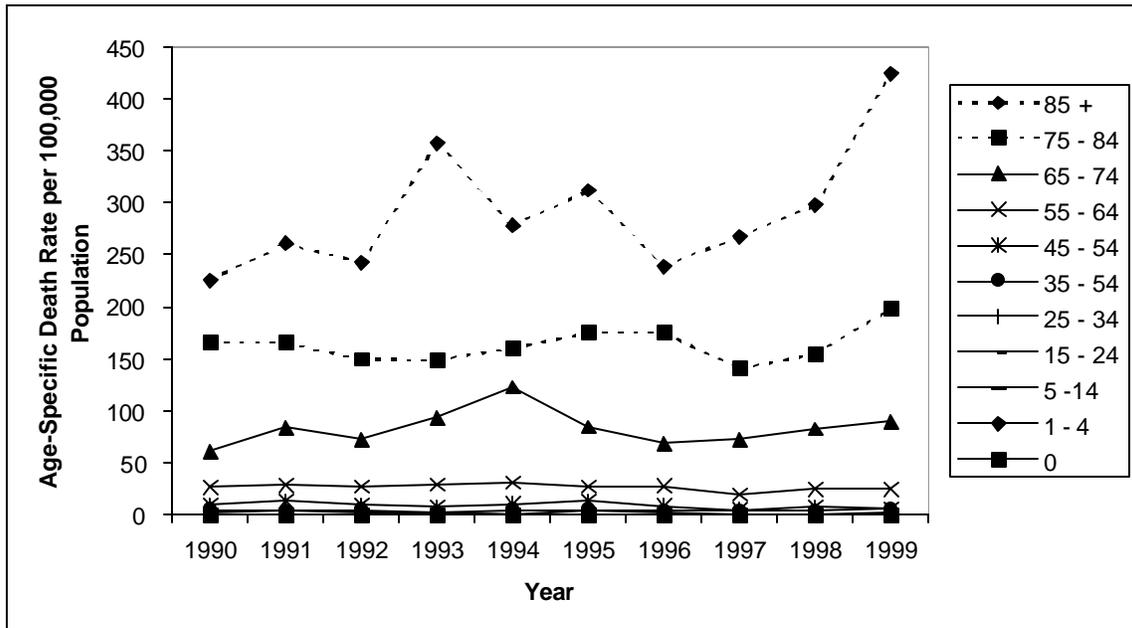
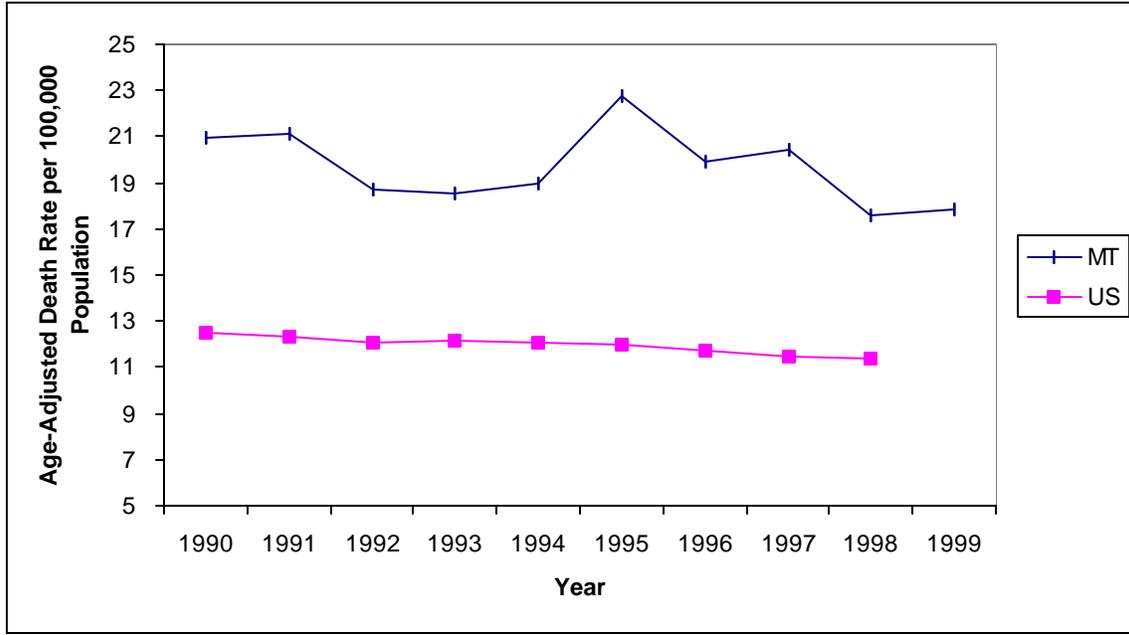


Figure 40

AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR SUICIDE
ICD-9: E950-E959; ICD-10: X60-X84, Y87.0
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 41

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR SUICIDE
ICD-9: E950-E959; ICD-10: X60-X84, Y87.0
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999

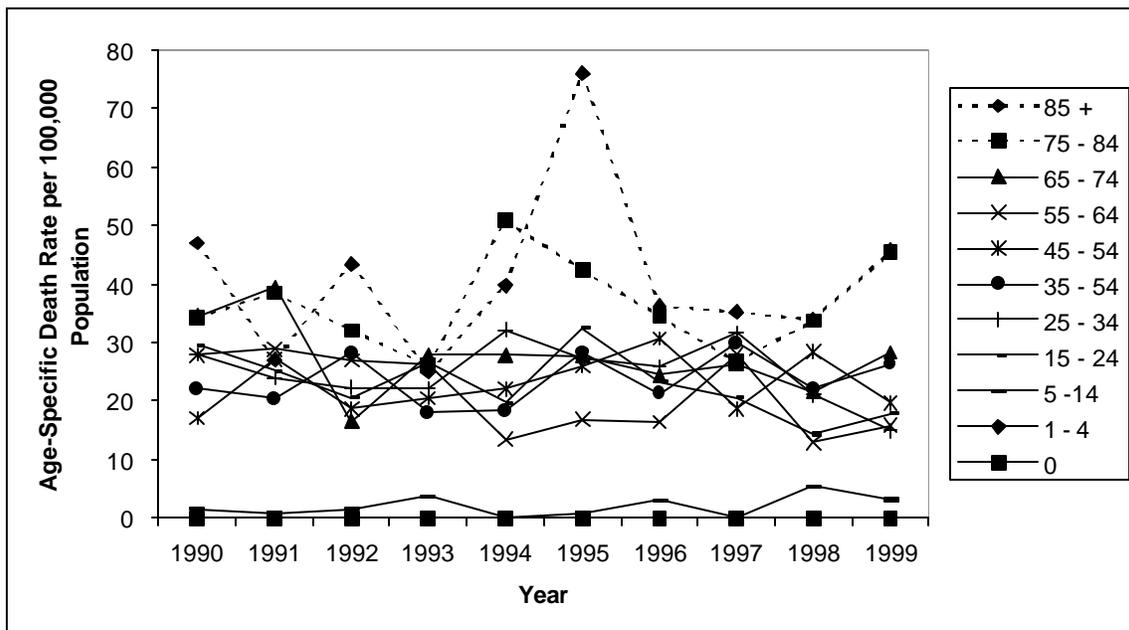
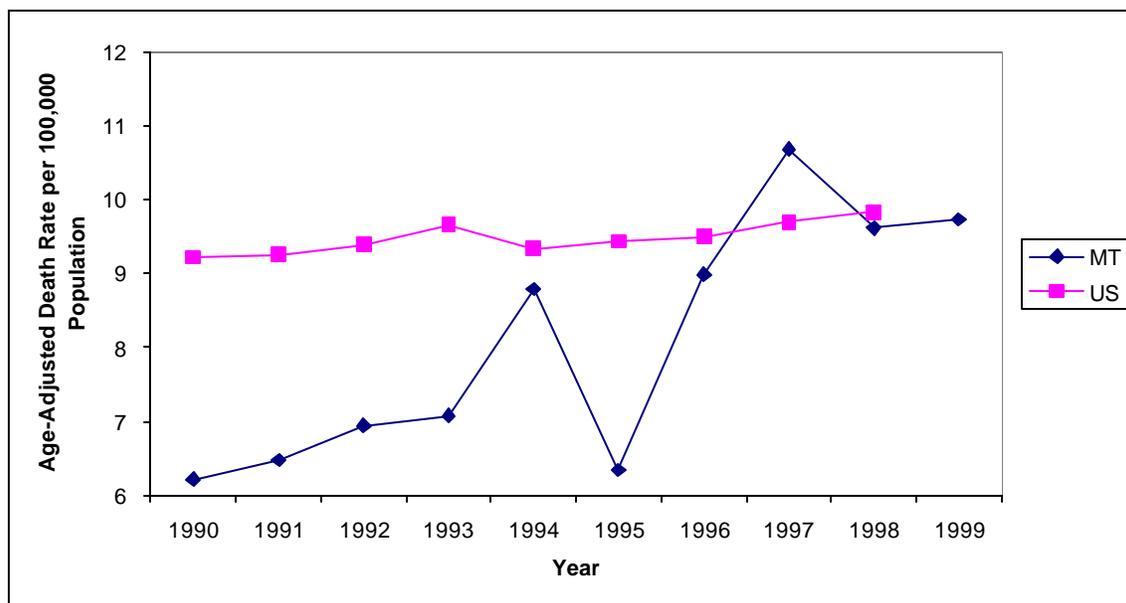


Figure 42

**AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC SYNDROME, AND NEPHROSIS
ICD-9: 580-589; ICD-10: N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 43

**AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC SYNDROME, AND NEPHROSIS
ICD-9: 580-589; ICD-10: N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

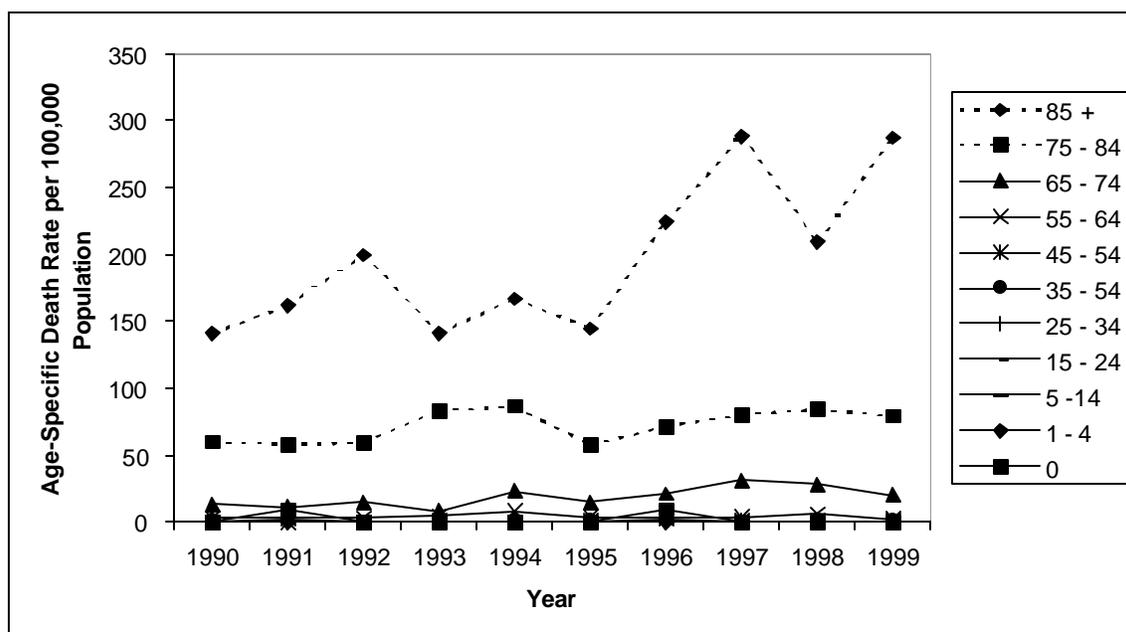
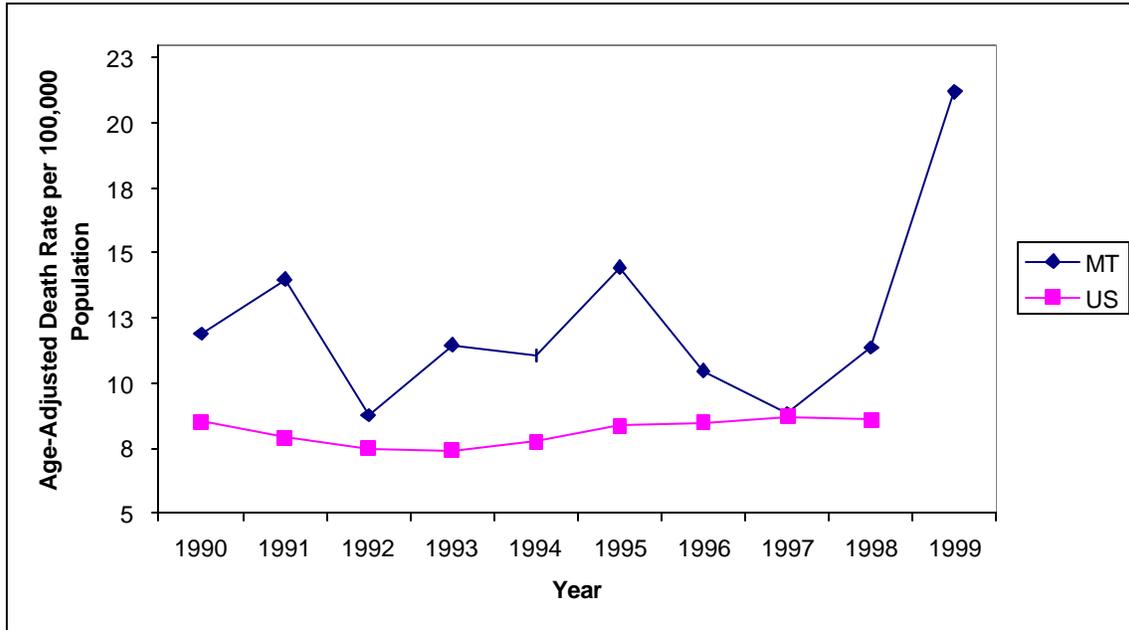


Figure 44

**AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE
ICD-9: 331.0; ICD-10: G30
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 45

**AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE
ICD-9: 331.0; ICD-10: G30
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

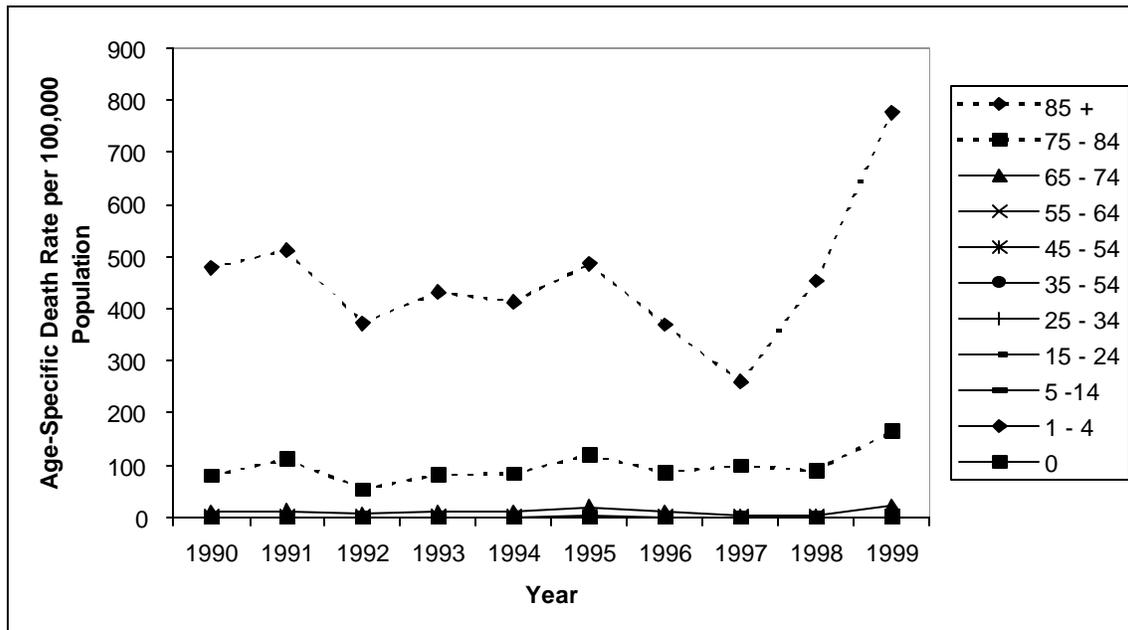
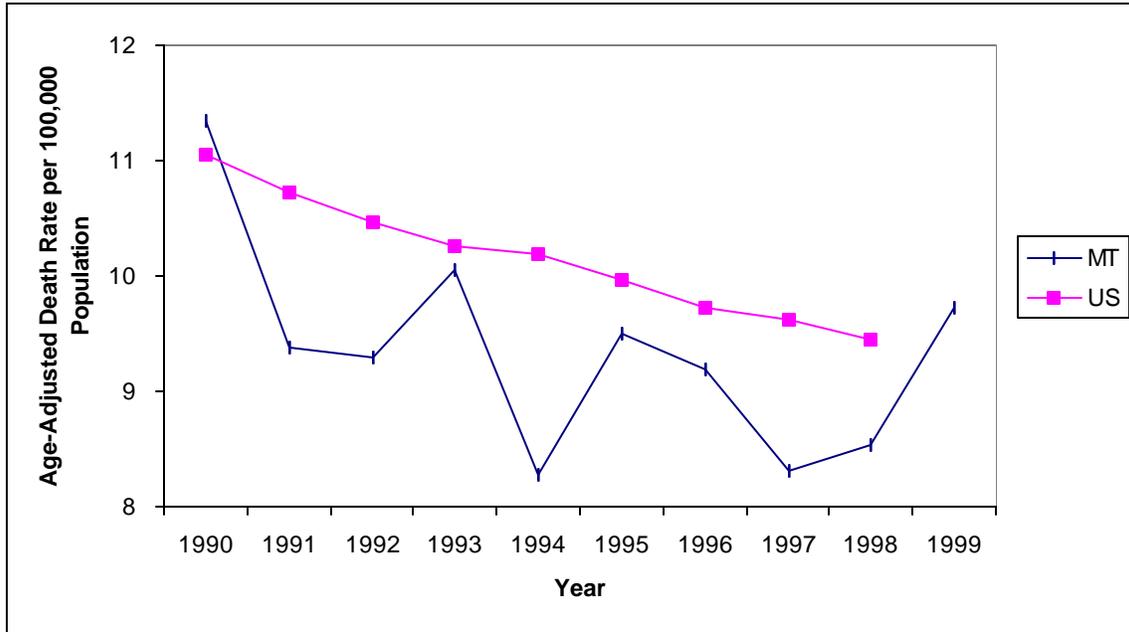


Figure 46

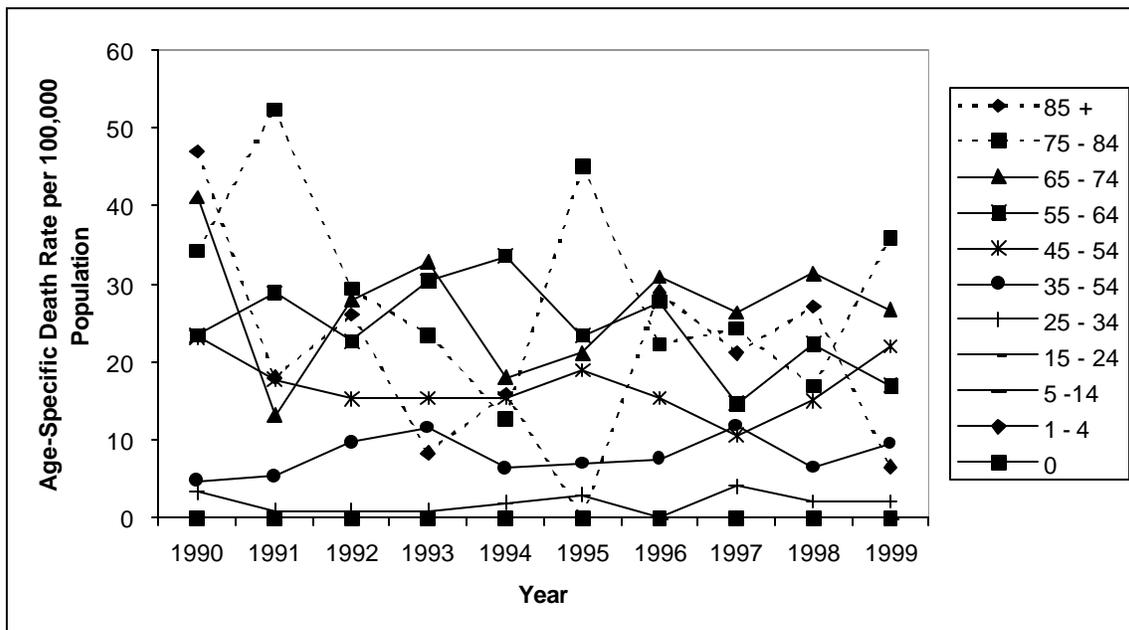
**AGE-ADJUSTED* DEATH RATES FOR CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS
ICD-9: 571; ICD-10: K70, K73-K74
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**



* Adjusted with the direct method to the projected 2000 U.S. population. U.S. data for 1999 are not yet available.

Figure 47

**AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS
ICD-9: 571; ICD-10: K70, K73-K74
MONTANA AND U.S. RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**



In most years displayed, Montana's age-adjusted mortality rates for many of the chronic diseases displayed--heart disease, cancer, nephritis, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis--were lower than those for the U.S. These underlying causes accounted for just over half of all deaths of Montanans in 1999.

Montana's rates for cerebrovascular disease, pneumonia and influenza, and diabetes showed inconsistent relationships with the U.S. rates. For example, Montana's death rates for pneumonia and influenza, and diabetes were higher than those of the U.S. in four of the nine years for which comparisons are shown. Montana's rates for cerebrovascular disease were higher than those of the U.S. for seven of the nine years.

The state rate for chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD)--which includes bronchitis, chronic and unspecified emphysema, and asthma--was higher than that for the U.S. in all years displayed. Montana's Alzheimer's rate was virtually the same as that of the U.S. in 1997, but higher in all other years.

Montana's rates for the traumatic causes of death displayed, accidents (both motor vehicle and non-motor-vehicle) and suicide, were higher than those for the nation in all years displayed.

It is also instructive to examine the change in Montana's rates over time. These graphs show reductions in Montana's rates for heart disease, cancer, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis for this ten-year period. The rates for CLRD and nephritis are on the increase, although the trends are somewhat inconsistent. There seems to be no clear trend for the other causes of death.

AGE, SEX, AND RACE

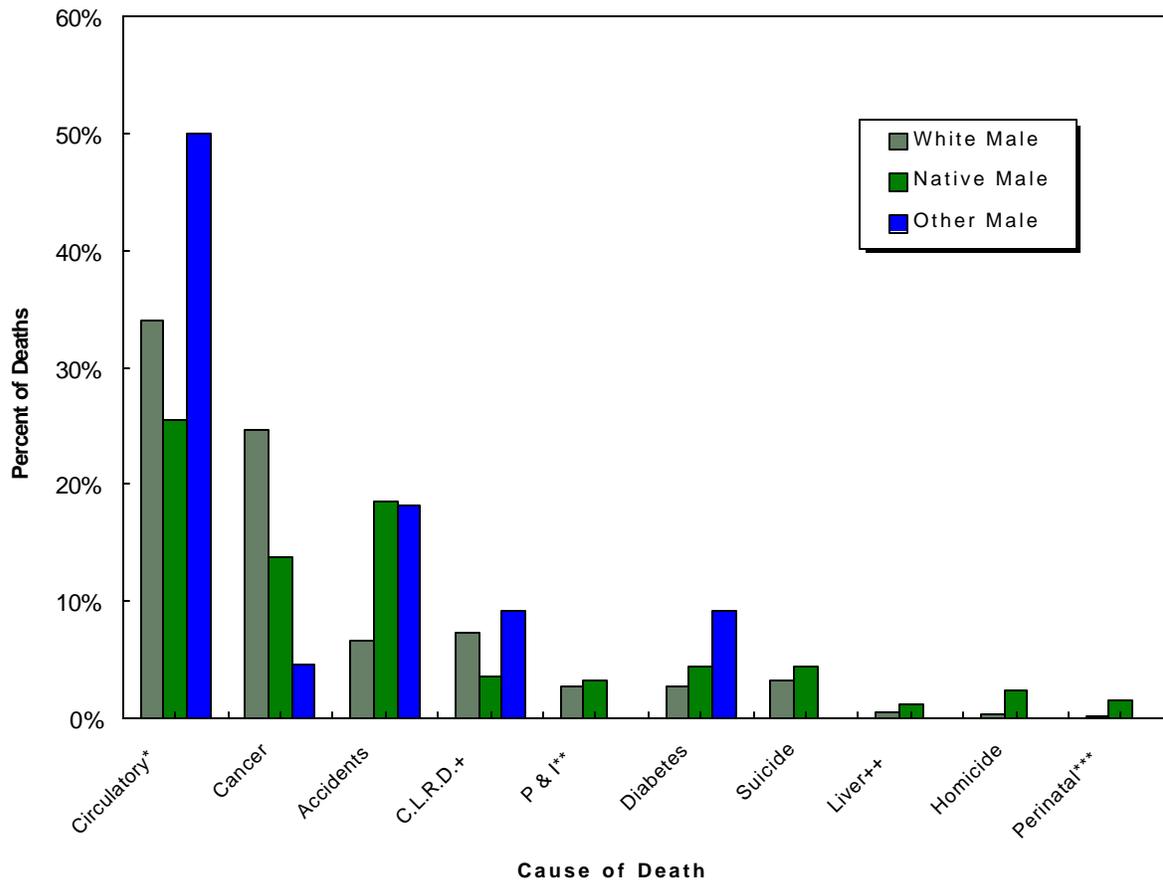
Cause of death is age, sex, and race-dependent. Heart disease and cancer were, in 1999, and have been for years, the first and second leading causes of death in Montana, claiming the largest numbers of persons of all races and both sexes. Females dying of heart disease tended to be older than males, although this disparity tended to diminish after the age of 49. After 55 years of age, the proportion of women who died from heart disease was essentially the same as that for men. Persons less than 50 years old who died of cancer were most often women; those older than 50 were most often men. The majority of cancer deaths occurred after the age of 55 for both sexes.

The frequency of Montana resident deaths by cause, sex, and age is shown in **Table 9** for all causes of death, listed by ICD-10 category. **Figure 48** shows the percent distribution for almost four-fifths of these deaths by cause, race and sex categories.

When shown as a proportion of all 1999 deaths, circulatory system diseases were the leading cause of death for all races and sexes. Specifically, 34.0 % of white males, 36.8 % of white females, 25.6 % of Native American males, and 22.3 % of Native American females died of diseases of the circulatory system--primarily heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and atherosclerosis. One-quarter of white male decedents and one-fifth of white female decedents died of cancer. Comparable proportions were 13.8 % and 18.9 % for Native American males and females, respectively. Accidents were the third leading cause of deaths for Native American males, and led to 18.5 % of their deaths; the proportions of deaths from this cause were much smaller for Native American females (9.7 %), white females (3.6 %), and white males (6.7 %).

Figure 48

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY SELECTED CAUSE AND RACE
MALE MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999**



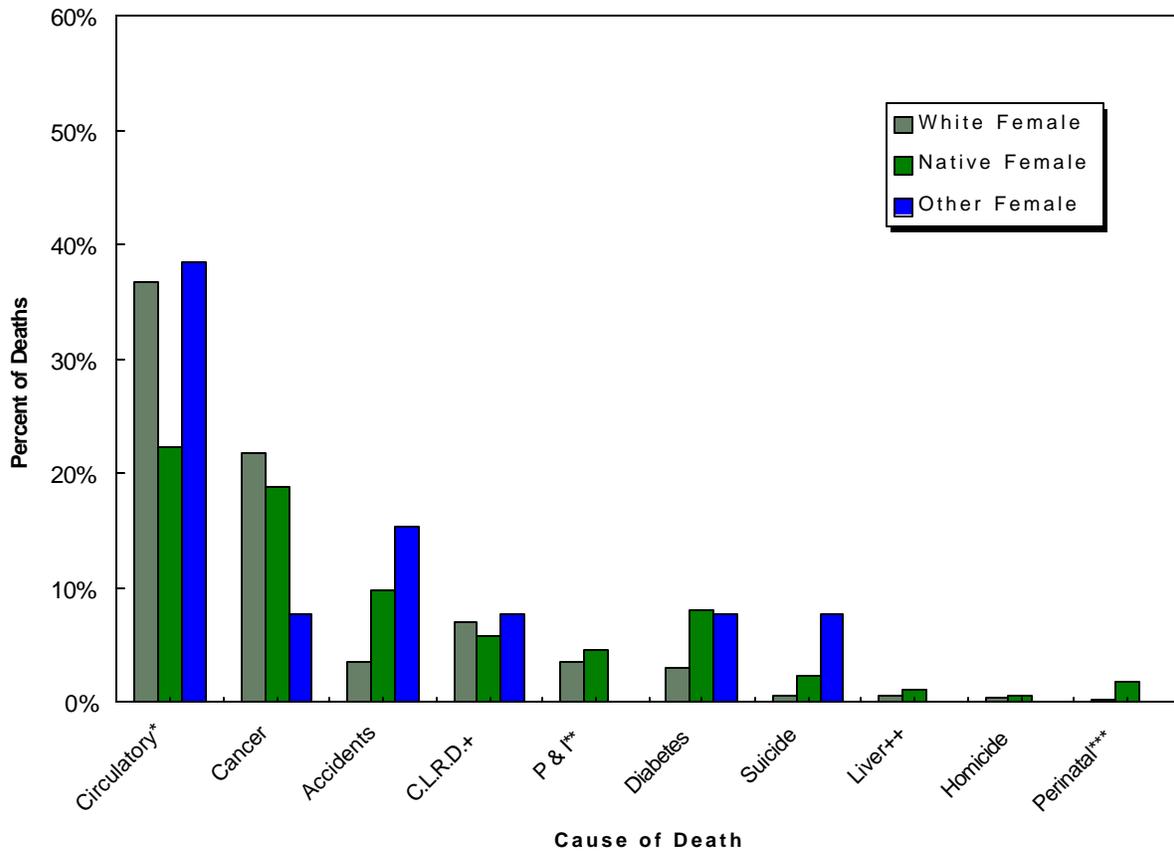
- * Diseases of the Circulatory system
- + Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)
- ** Pneumonia and Influenza
- ++ Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis
- *** Certain Conditions Originating in the Early Infancy (Perinatal Period)

Homicide, suicide, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and conditions originating in early infancy did not constitute a large percentage of deaths in any of the groups, but the distribution between races and sexes is of interest. The proportion of deaths from homicides was highest for Native American males (2.4 %). This percentage was eight times as great as those for white males and females and four times that for Native American females. Three and two-tenths percent of white male decedents committed suicide. This proportion is 2.3 % for Native American females, 4.3 % for Native American males and 0.6 % for white females.

Only about one-half of one percent of white male and white female decedents died of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. These proportions were more than twice the size for Native American males (1.2 %) and females (1.1 %), respectively. For Native American males and females, respectively, 1.6 % to 1.7 % of the decedents died of conditions originating in the perinatal period; corresponding proportions for white decedents were about one-eighth as large.

Figure 49

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY SELECTED CAUSE AND RACE
FEMALE MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999**



- * Diseases of the Circulatory system
- + Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)
- ** Pneumonia and Influenza
- ++ Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis
- *** Certain Conditions Originating in the Early Infancy (Perinatal Period)

Those who died of heart disease were most likely men older than age 35. Accident victims in 1999 were most likely to be men in their late teens to early twenties or in their early forties. The Montana resident committing suicide was likely to be a man, between 40 and 54, using a firearm. Montana resident homicide victims were most likely to be males. Nearly 60 % of the homicides involved use of a firearm.

Table 9 also shows the frequency and percent distribution of accidental deaths of Montanans by age at death and type of accident. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for the majority of accidental deaths for those from 10 to 64 years of age and for more than one-third of the accidental deaths of younger children.

Figure 50 displays the leading causes of death by age for Montana residents. In 1999, sudden infant death syndrome, conditions originating in early infancy (the neonatal period), and congenital anomalies, accounted for two-thirds of the infant deaths. Congenital anomalies were the leading cause of death in the “under one year” age category (26.8 %). Accidents (38.5 %) were the leading cause of death for decedents aged 1 to 4 years.

Less than one and one-half percent of Montana decedents were 14 years of age or younger in 1999, with accidents accounting for just over a quarter of those deaths. More than seven and one-half percent of Montana’s decedents were age 44 or younger; accidents accounted for slightly more than one-third of deaths in that age group. Suicide constituted the second leading cause of death for the age category 15 to 44 (18.2 %).

Cancer, followed by heart disease, was the leading cause of death for all of the age categories between 45 and 74. However, for the age categories 75 and older, heart disease was the leading cause, with cancer second.

For the all age category, heart disease (25.2 %) was the leading cause of death, followed closely by cancer (22.8 %). Cerebrovascular disease (7.3 %), CLRD (7.0 %), and accidents (5.7 %) were a distant third, fourth, and fifth, respectively. Table 24 shows the frequency and crude rate of death for Montana’s ten leading causes of death. Frequencies and rates are shown for Montana and each of its counties.

Figure 50

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999

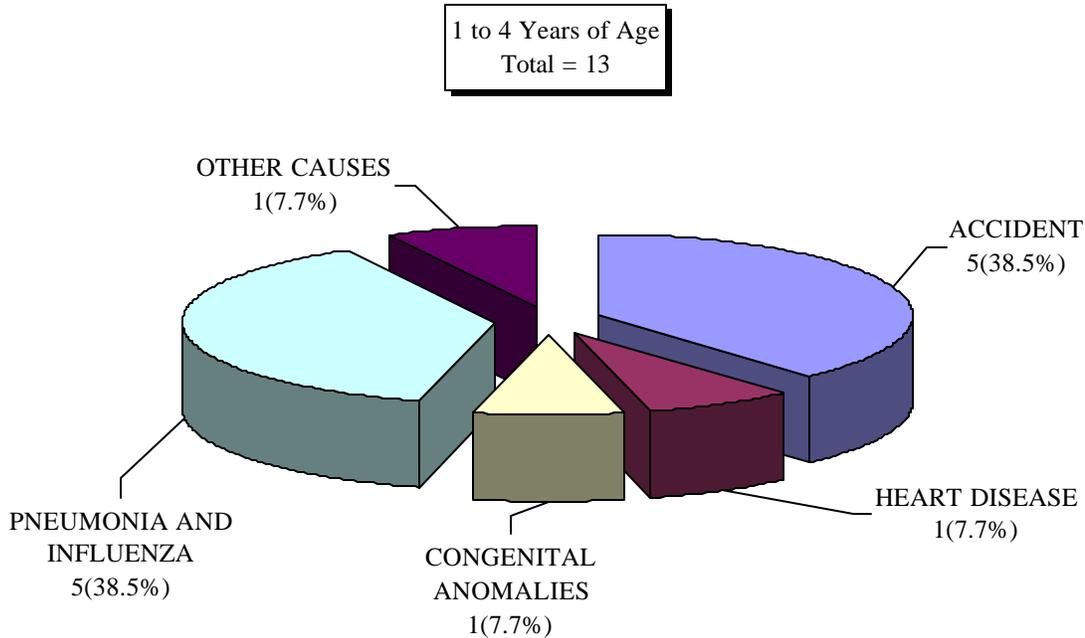
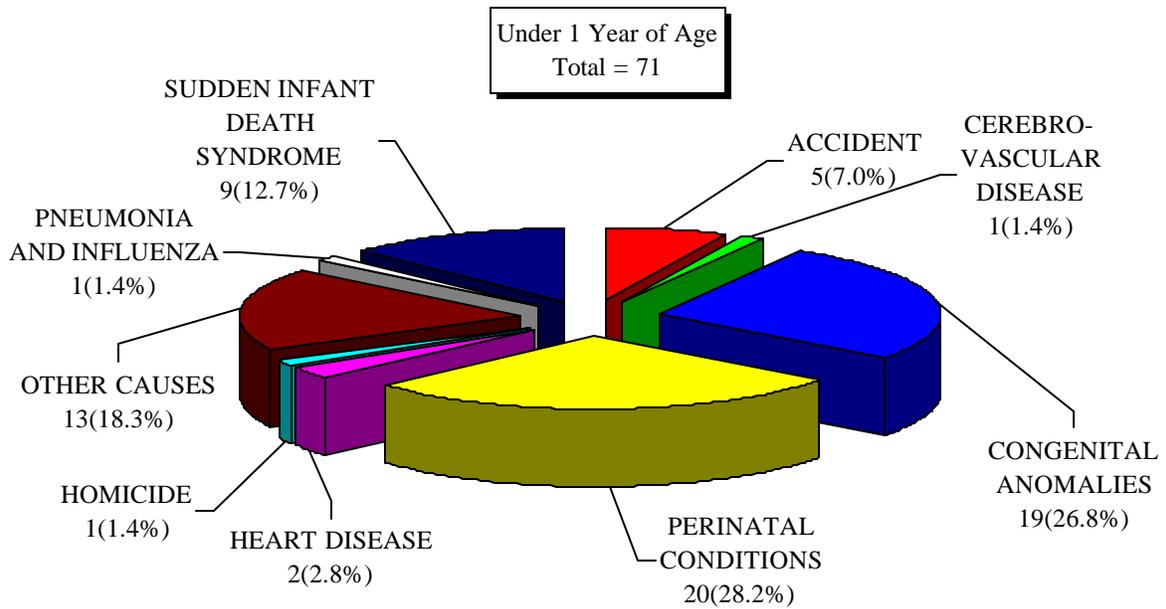


Figure 50 (Continued)

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999

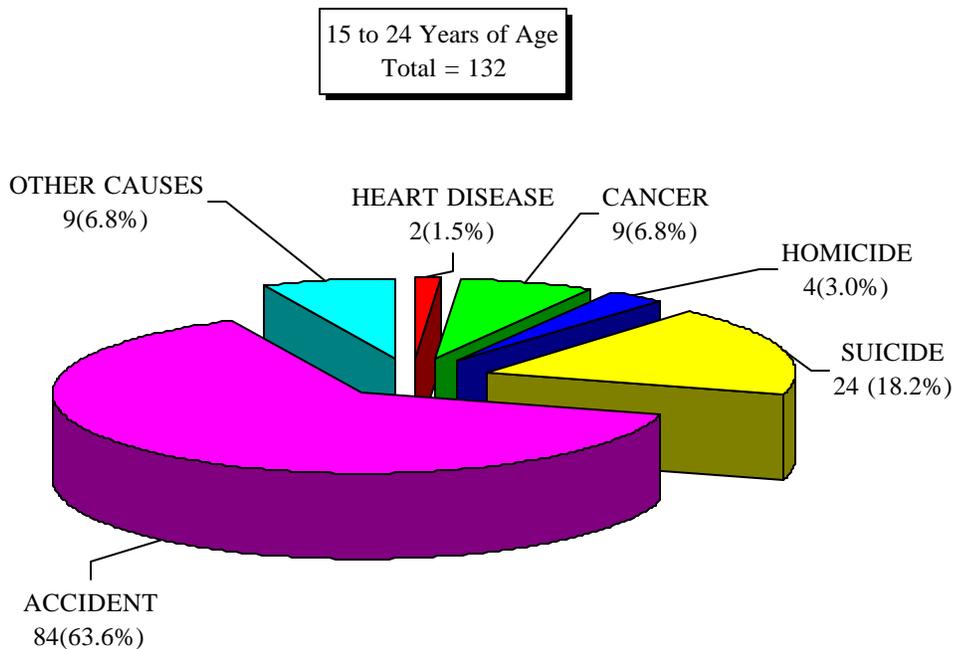
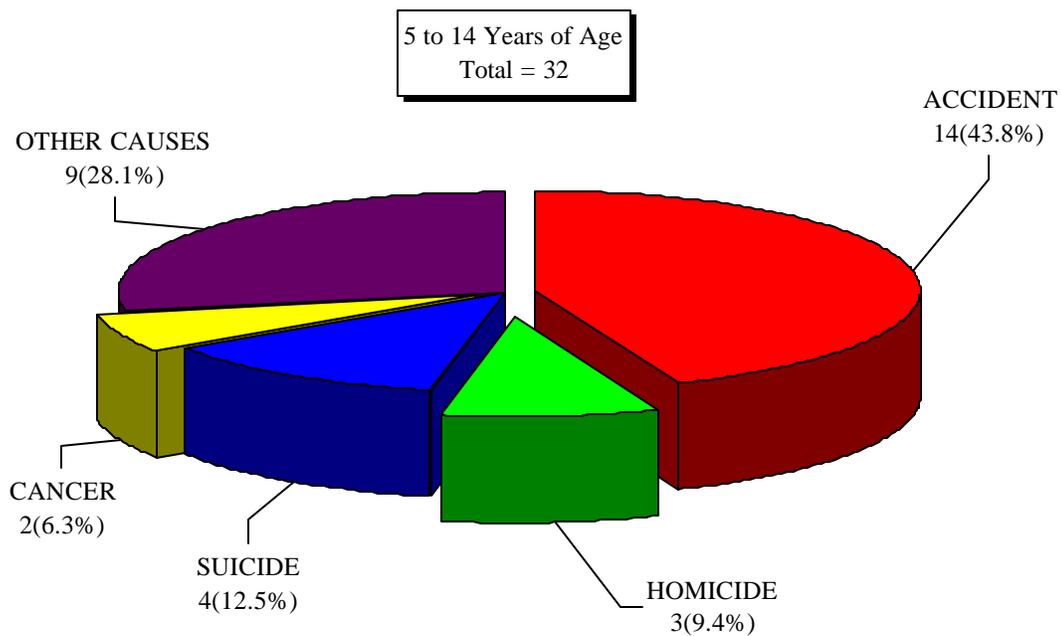


Figure 50 (Continued)

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999

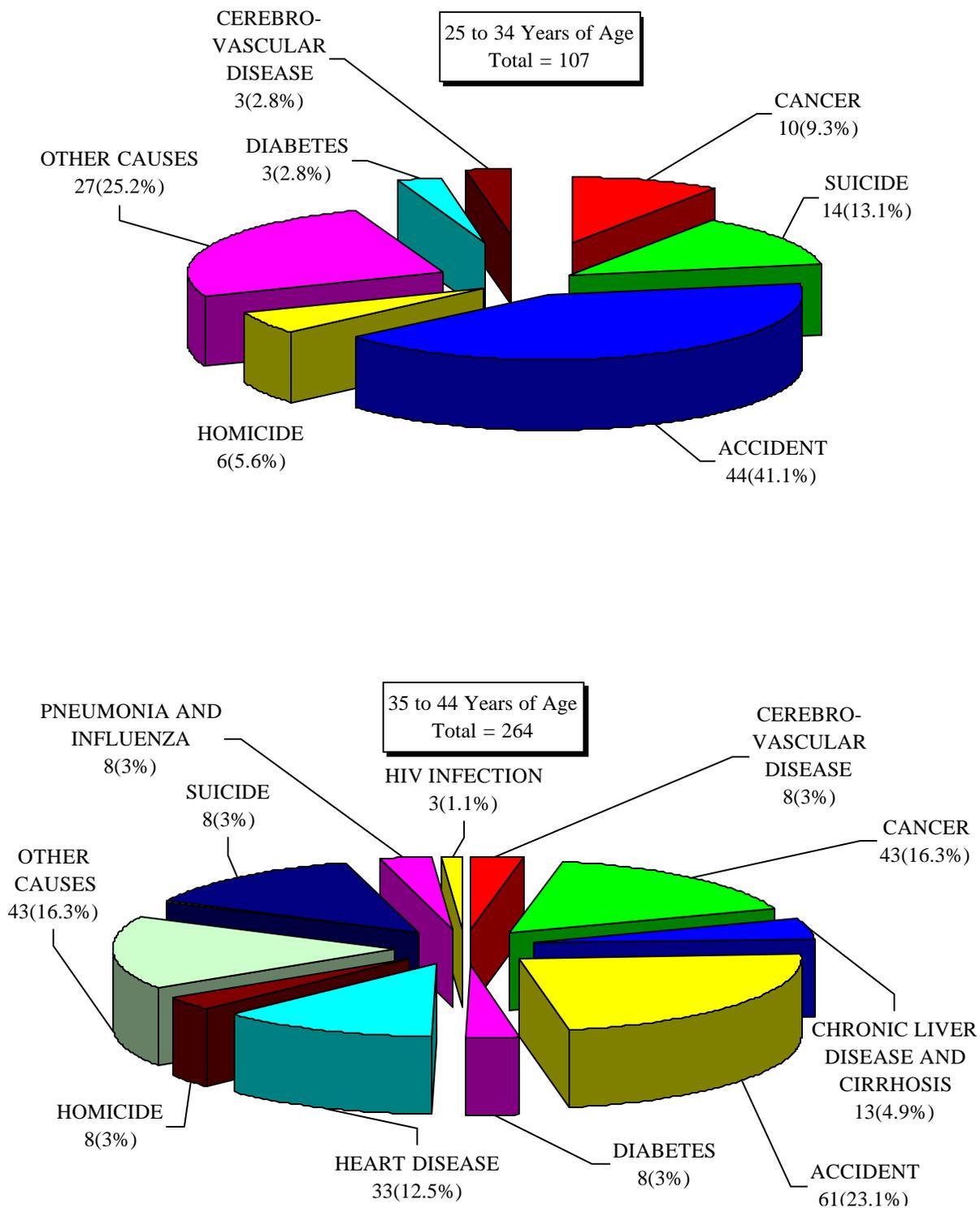


Figure 50 (Continued)

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999

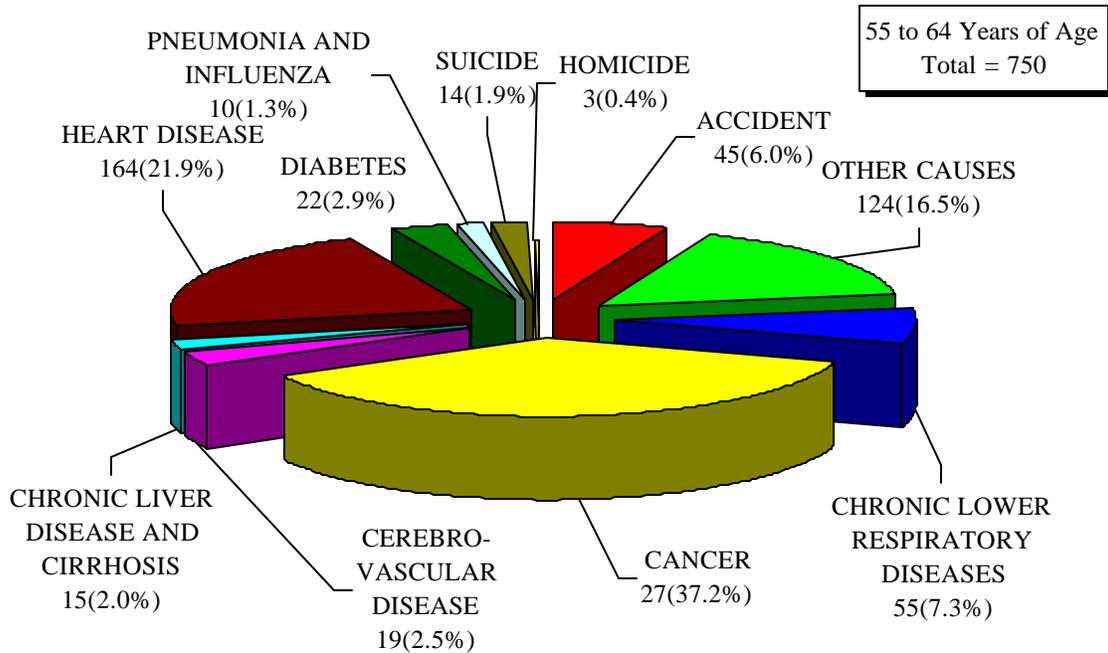
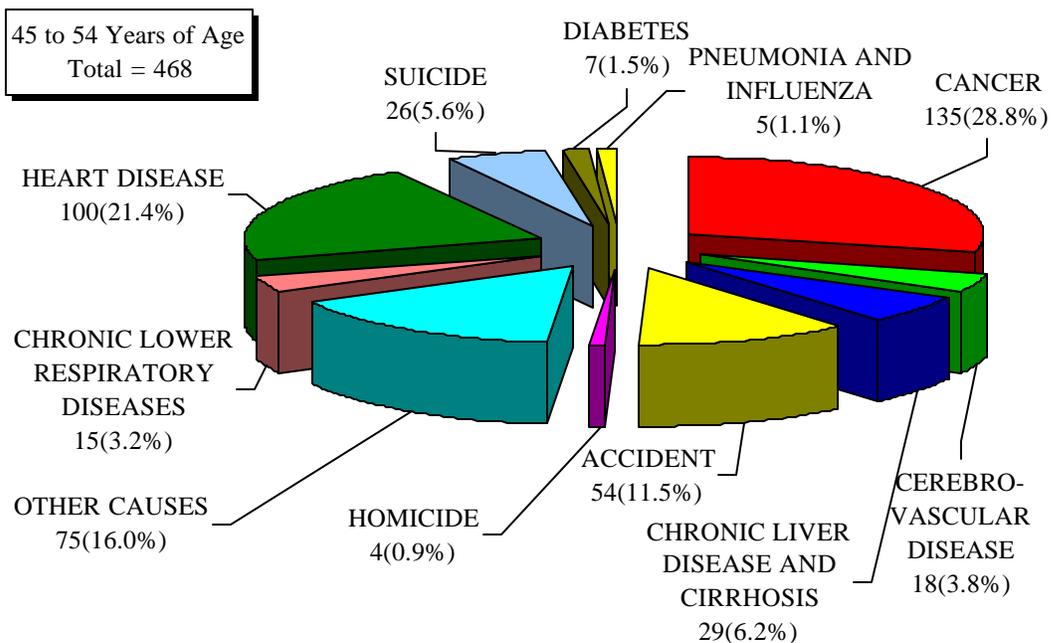


Figure 50 (Continued)

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999

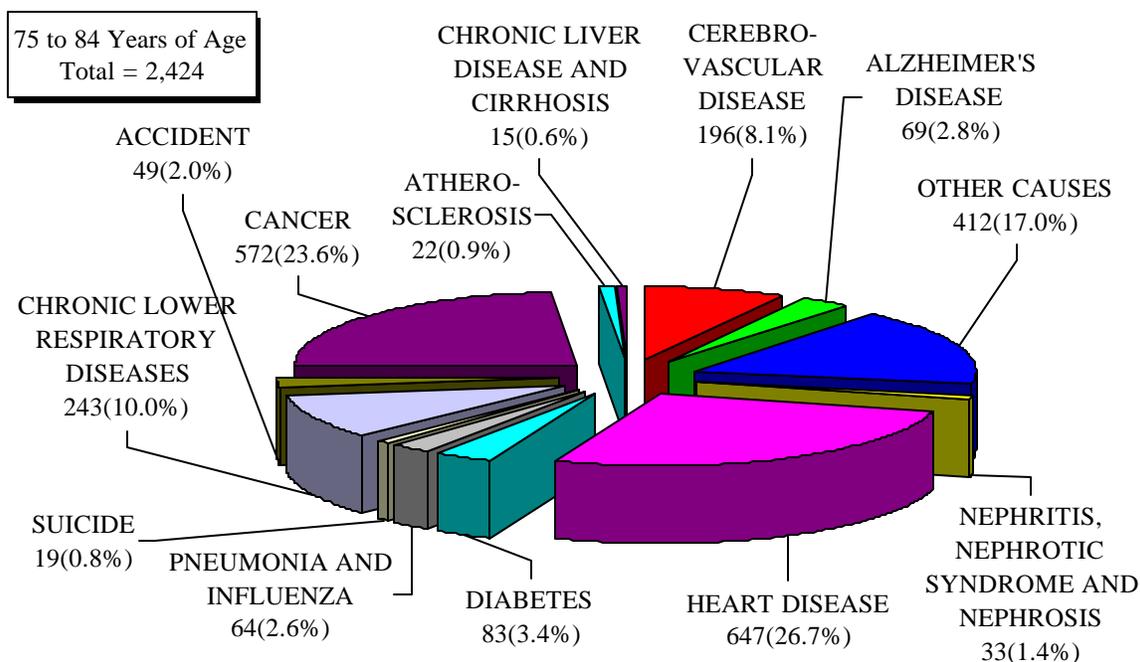
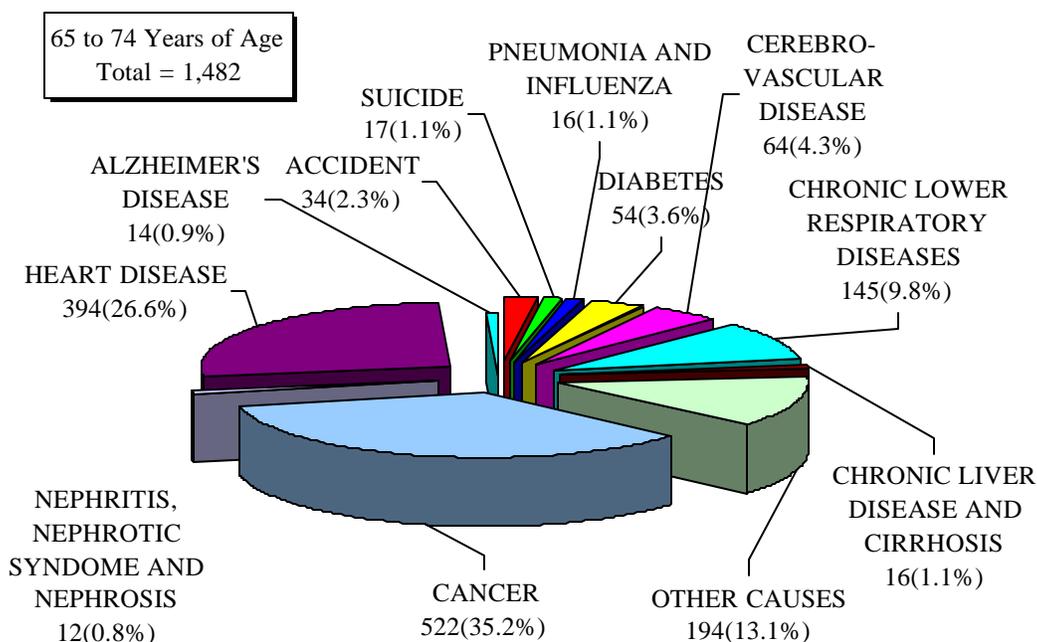
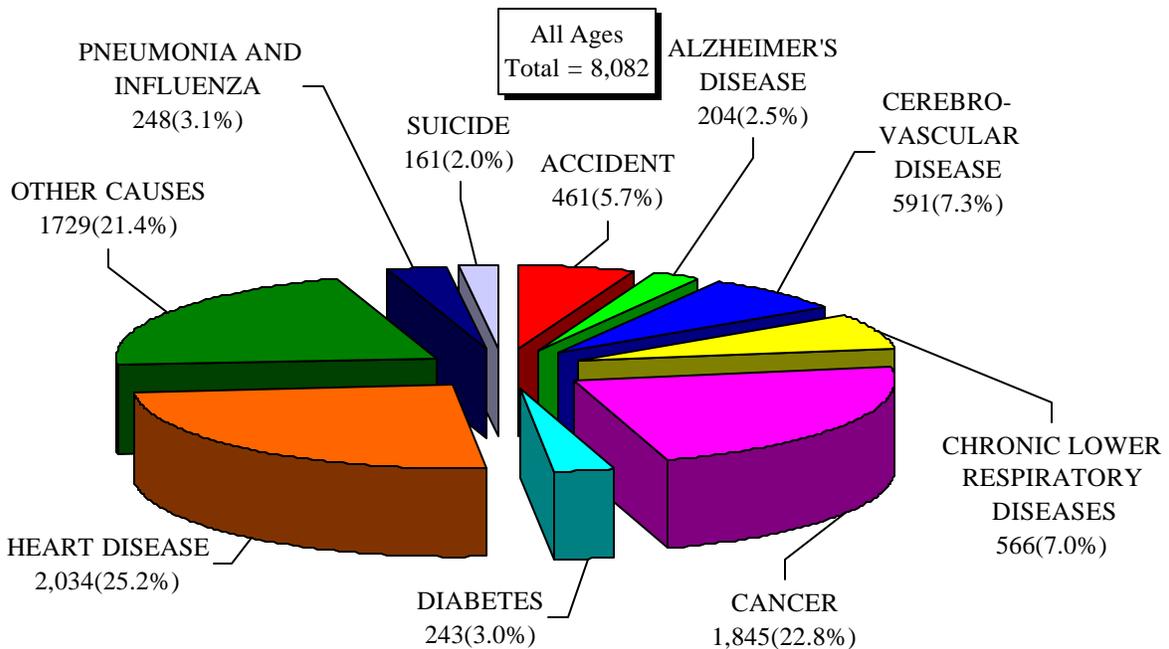
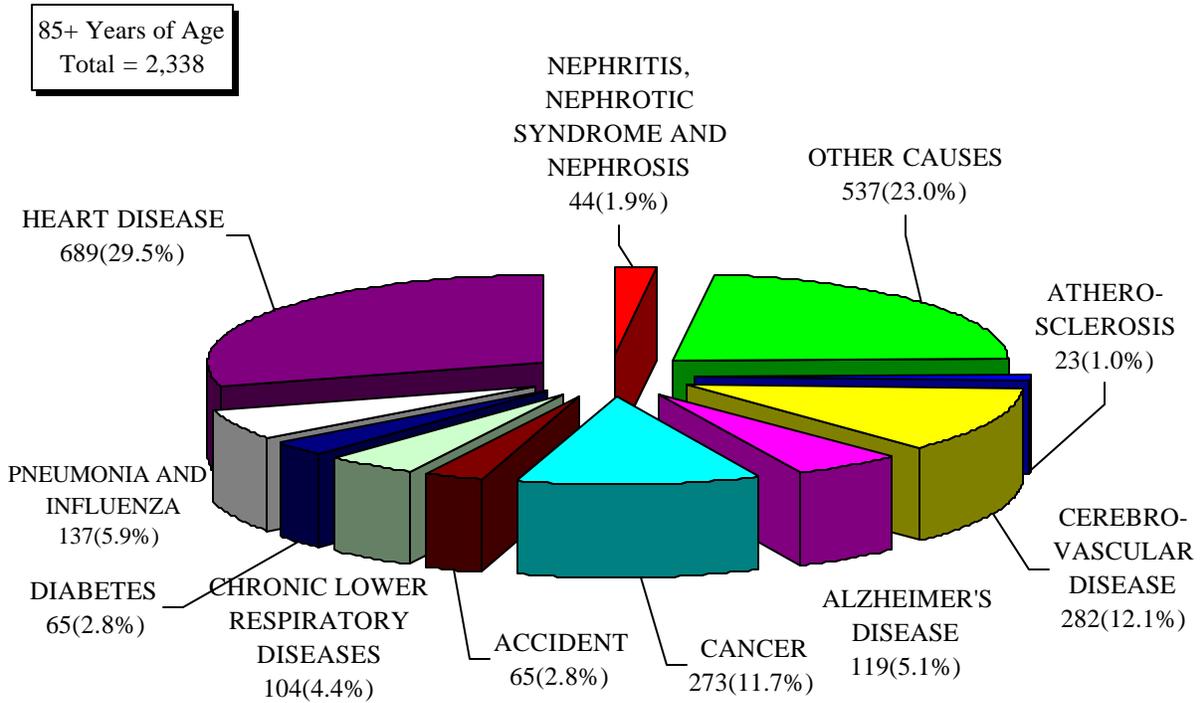


Figure 50 (Concluded)

**LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999**



YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST

The more traditional approach to cause of death analysis relies on frequency of death. This perspective emphasizes diseases that affect older ages, simply because of the larger number of such deaths. Years of potential life lost (YPLL) is an alternative measure that highlights premature, preventable, and unnecessary mortality. There are a number of different calculations for YPLL, each with a slightly different emphasis. Here we use the “premature years of potential life lost” calculation, which is easily understood and is used by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). For each decedent younger than 75, the age at death is subtracted from 75. The results are summed by cause of death. This measure is referred to here as YPLL-75.

Frequencies for the ten leading causes of death for Montana residents are reported in **Table 24**. The ten leading causes are: heart disease (25.2% of all resident deaths); cancer (22.8%); cerebrovascular disease (7.3%); chronic lower respiratory diseases (CLRD)—(7.0%); accidents (5.7%); pneumonia and influenza (3.1%); diabetes (3.0%); Alzheimer’s disease (2.5%); suicide (2.0%); and nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (1.2%). **Figure 51** represents the traditional view of cause of death analysis, showing the frequency, or number of deaths, in each cause of death category. All Montanans who died in 1999 are reflected in this figure.

An alternative perspective, YPLL-75, is reflected in **Figure 52**. Only decedents younger than 75 at the time of death are reflected in this figure. Accidents, cancer, heart disease, and suicide comprise 43% of the total loss, for 1999, as measured by YPLL-75. Society’s losses include emotional and financial support for families of the decedents and productivity for the economy as a whole. The decedents, of course, lose life itself.

In 1999, the total loss of life before age 75 was 60,119 years. The loss to society resulting from all accidental deaths was 12,825 years, more than 21.3% of total YPLL for 1999. These deaths represent the single greatest YPLL-75 among all the causes of death. Motor vehicle accidents alone accounted for a loss of 6,894 years (11.5%). Cancer, heart disease and suicide also caused large losses to society, accounting for 12,709 years (19.2%)--8,520 years (14.2%); and 4,465 years (7.4%), respectively.

Regardless of which of these two perspectives is used, heart disease and cancer cause a large social loss because of the numbers of deaths they cause, both in the total population and the population under age 75. The YPLL-75 perspective, however, reorders the ranking of the leading causes of death, highlighting areas the CDC has said “provide the greatest potential for health improvement.” Accidental death was only the fifth leading cause of death using frequency of death, but ranks first in terms of YPLL-75, indicating that accidental deaths are prevalent in those less than 75 years of age and cause great losses to society due to premature death. Suicide ranked ninth by frequency, but became the fourth leading cause when measured with YPLL-75.

Average YPLL-75 is calculated by dividing the total YPLL-75 for each cause of death by the number of deaths of decedents less than 75 years of age. While total YPLL-75 emphasizes the loss to society in terms of years of lost life, average YPLL-75 emphasizes the loss to the individual. This measure is shown in **Figure 53**.

Conditions originating in the perinatal period create the greatest average loss to an individual (75 years lost). External causes of death--including motor vehicle accidents (40.1 years), other accidents (34.1), homicide (40.3), and suicide (33.1)--create the next largest category of average loss. HIV also creates relatively high average.

In general, average YPLL-75 was highest when median age was lowest. For instance, Alzheimer’s had the second lowest associated average YPLL-75, 5.4 years per decedent younger than 75, and the highest associated median age, 86.5 years. There were notable exceptions, however, because average YPLL-75 is influenced by both the age at which decedents died and the number of decedents under age 75 in the cause-of-death category in question. Those dying of pneumonia and influenza had a median age of 86 years but an average YPLL-75 of 24.6 years, a value roughly in the middle of the values for that measure.

Figure 51

FREQUENCY OF DEATH BY CAUSE OF DEATH
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999

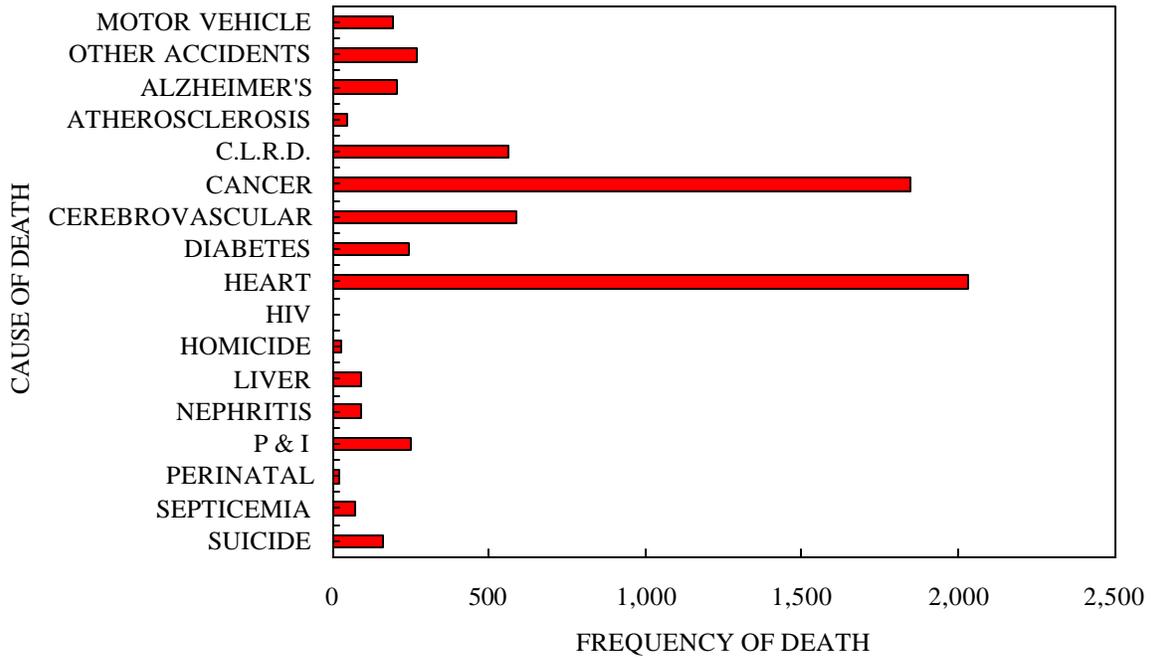


Figure 52

TOTAL YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST BEFORE AGE 75
BY CAUSE OF DEATH
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999

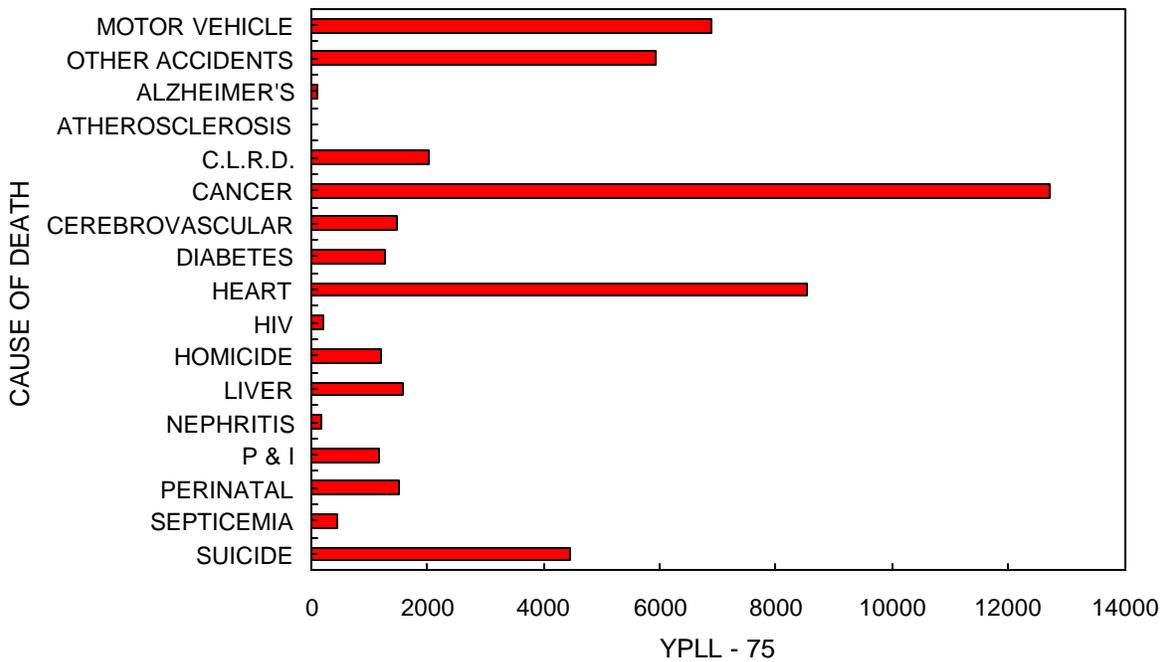


Figure 53

**AVERAGE YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST BEFORE AGE 75
BY CAUSE OF DEATH
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999**

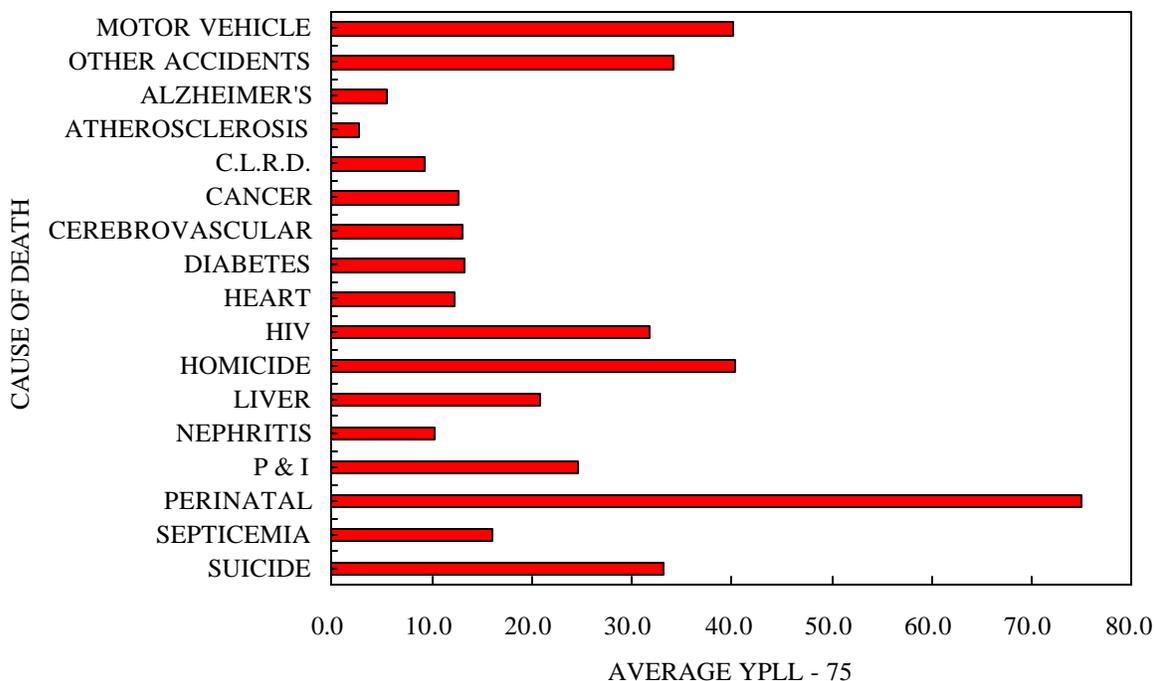


Figure 54 summarizes average and total YPLL-75, frequency of death, and age at death for these same 17 causes of death. The left side of the table shows YPLL-75 and related measures--i.e., measures referring to the number of decedents in the ten-year period who died before the age of 75. The right side of the table shows statistics referring to all decedents, regardless of age. Causes of death are shown in descending order of average years of life lost before age 75.

Average YPLL-75 was highest for those dying of conditions arising in early infancy. This is not surprising, since such decedents generally die in infancy or early childhood. Compared to the numbers who died of cancer or heart disease, relatively few residents died of conditions arising in early infancy, but all of them contributed the maximum number of years (75) to total YPLL-75.

The “external” causes of death--motor vehicle accidents, homicide and legal intervention, non-motor-vehicle accidents, and suicide--ranked next in terms of average YPLL-75. While relatively few died of these causes (compared to cancer or heart disease), those decedents tended to be fairly young or middle aged. Cancer and heart disease killed large numbers of people. However, their victims tended, on average, to be elderly, producing relatively low average YPLL-75 measures.

Figure 54

**AGE AT DEATH AND YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST BEFORE AGE 75
BY CAUSE OF DEATH
CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION*
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999**

CAUSE OF DEATH	AVERAGE YPLL - 75	NUMBER OF DECEDENTS YOUNGER THAN 75	TOTAL YPLL - 75	MINIMUM AGE	MEAN AGE	MEDIAN AGE	MODAL AGE	MAXIMUM AGE	STANDARD DEVIATION	NUMBER OF DECEDENTS OF ALL AGES
All Causes	18.1	3,319	60,119	0	73.4	78	81	109	18.3	8,082
Certain Conditions Arising in the Perinatal Period	75.0	20	1,500	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	20
Homicide and Legal Intervention	40.3	30	1,210	0	37.5	36.5	30	81	19.7	32
Motor Vehicle Accidents	40.1	172	6,894	0	39.6	37	16	94	21.4	191
Non-Motor-Vehicle Accidents	34.1	174	5,931	0	57.2	58	88	106	27.7	269
Suicide	33.1	135	4,465	13	48.2	45	42	93	21.0	161
HIV Infection	31.7	6	190	32	43.3	37	37	60	12.7	6
Pneumonia & Influenza	24.6	47	1,158	0	80.5	86	90	102	18.5	248
Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	20.9	75	1,569	32	58.6	57	46	87	14.1	91
Septicemia	16.1	28	450	40	74.6	78	74	100	15.2	71
Diabetes Mellitus	13.2	95	1,254	8	74.9	77	75	99	13.9	243
Cerebrovascular Disease	13.0	113	1,471	0	81.7	84	80	108	12.5	591
Cancer	12.7	1,000	12,709	13	71.5	73	77	101	13.2	1,845
Heart Disease	12.2	698	8,520	0	77.7	80	83	109	13.4	2,034
C.L.R.D.	9.2	219	2,015	14	76	78	81	102	10.4	566
Alzheimer's Disease	5.4	16	87	69	85.5	86.5	88	99	7.03	204
Atherosclerosis	2.8	5	14	70	85.2	84	81	104	8.6	50

* The *mean* is the arithmetic average, the *median* is the midpoint, and the *mode* is the age for the greatest number of decedents. The *standard deviation* measures the concentration of the distribution around the mean.

CANCER INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE

CANCER INCIDENCE BY PRIMARY SITE

All 1999 incidence data contained in this section are reported as of October 1, 2000. Mortality data are for the entire calendar year. Montana's 1999 cancer incidence reporting was approximately 78% completed on this date with 3,142 new cancer diagnoses having been reported for 1999. For this reason, many multi-year comparisons exclude 1999. The expected number of Montana cancer cases for 1999 is 4,020. Estimates of Montana's expected cancer cases are based on Montana's population adjusted to the national Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) rates to estimate age-specific expected cases. The age-specific rates are totaled to determine yearly estimated cancer cases expected.

Table 29 shows reported incidence of cancer for Montana residents diagnosed in 1999. The table shows cancer incidence by sex and by primary site--the original bodily location or organ system of the cancer. The most frequently diagnosed cancers were of the female breast (18.3% of all cancer diagnoses), the lung and bronchus (12.5%), the prostate (15.8%), the colon (8.2%), the urinary bladder (4.3%), Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (3.9%) and the rectum and rectosigmoid (3.2%). Invasive cervical cancer accounted for less than 1% of cancer diagnoses (2.4% for both in-situ and malignant) for Montanans for 1999. However, 49 of the 73 cervical cancers were in-situ--that is, non-invasive. Testicular cancer also accounted for less than 1% of cancer diagnoses—only 19 cases were reported in 1999.

Table 30 shows the incidence of cancer for the ten most frequently diagnosed primary sites and by the sex and age of the patient at diagnosis. Men diagnosed with prostate cancer tended to be 55 or older. Diagnoses of breast cancer in women generally began in their early thirties and the age distribution was not as concentrated on a central age category as was that of prostate cancer for men. In 1999, Montanans diagnosed with cancer of the lung and bronchus or the urinary bladder were most likely to be men aged 50 or older. Those diagnosed with cancer of the colon were about equally likely to be male or female and usually 50 years of age or older. The distribution of 1999 cancer diagnoses by site, sex, and county of residence is shown in **Table 31** for the 10 most frequently diagnosed primary sites.

Figures 55, 57, 59, and 61 show the number of cancer diagnoses by year, sex of the patient, and stage of disease at diagnosis for prostate, breast, lung, and colorectal cancer. The stage of disease is recorded at the time of diagnosis and is not updated as the cancer progresses. Diagnosis at a localized stage means that the cancer has not spread beyond the organ or site of origin. Diagnosis at a regional stage means the cancer has spread to adjacent organs or regional lymph nodes. Diagnosis at a distant stage means the cancer has spread past adjacent organs or tissues to lymph nodes or organs elsewhere in the body.

Figures 56, 58, 60, and 62 show the five-year relative survival rates for these same cancers, comparing Montana and the United States. The five-year survival rate is the percent of all patients who are living five years after diagnosis, whether the patient is in remission, disease-free, or under treatment. These rates have been adjusted to account for patients dying from causes other than cancer.

PROSTATE CANCER

Prostate cancer was the most common cancer diagnosed in men in Montana and the United States, with 497 cases reported for 1999 in Montana. This incidence rate usually exceeds that of lung cancer. Nationally, it is primarily a disease of the elderly, as the median age at diagnosis is 70. In 1999, 128 Montana residents died of prostate cancer (**Table 9**), making it the third leading cause of cancer deaths.

Figure 55 shows the number of prostate cancer diagnoses reported by year and the stage at diagnosis for the years 1990 through 1999. The patient diagnosed with prostate cancer at early stages may be asymptomatic or just have symptoms of lower urinary tract obstruction. In 1999, 60% of prostate cancers were diagnosed at a local stage. Bone pain is the most frequent complaint from patients diagnosed with advanced disease. In Montana, the percentage of prostate cancers diagnosed at a distant stage decreased from 10% in 1990 to 3% in 1999. The Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test has been useful in detecting prostate cancer at earlier stages. About 90% of cancers of the prostate are characterized as adenocarcinomas.

Figure 55

**DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

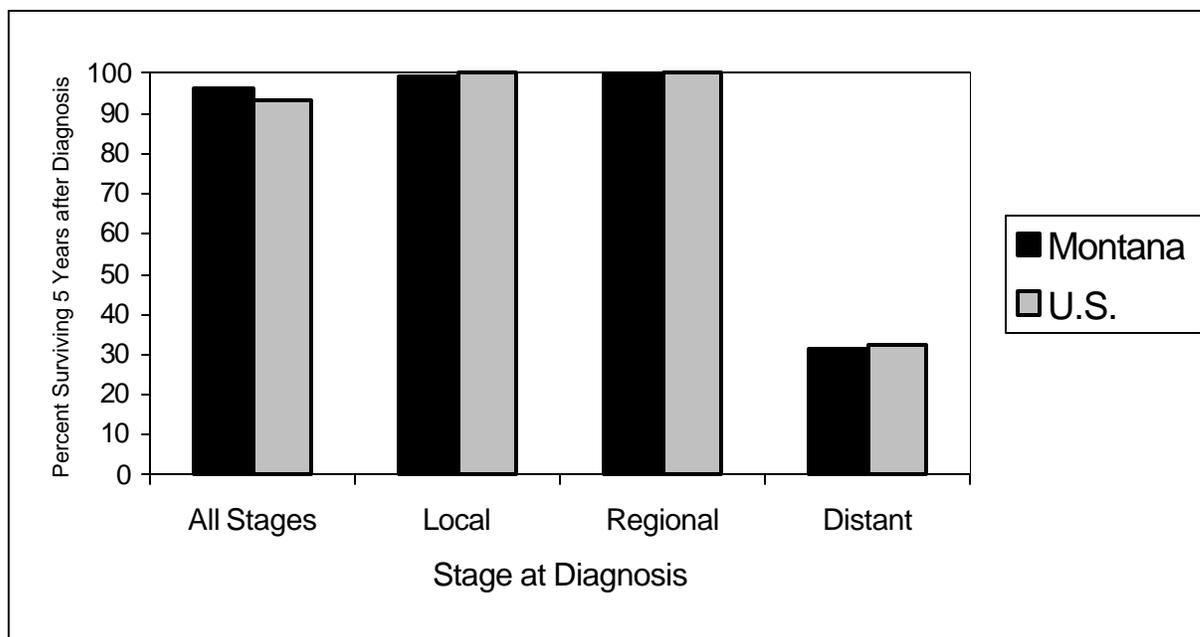
Year of Diagnosis	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of Cases Diagnosed	545	625	806	791	626	720	650	623	638	497
Percent Stage at Diagnosis*										
In-Situ	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Local	63%	54%	60%	60%	64%	61%	56%	58%	62%	60%
Regional	14%	17%	19%	19%	16%	13%	17%	12%	14%	14%
Distant	10%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%	3%
Unknown	13%	20%	13%	14%	14%	21%	22%	23%	19%	24%

* Percents may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Figure 56 shows five-year survival rates for prostate cancer, comparing Montana's to the United States' rate. Over 99% of Montanans diagnosed at a localized or regional stage were alive five years after diagnosis; however, only about 31% of those diagnosed at a distant stage were alive five years after diagnosis. Although survival rates are high for early diagnosis, it should be re-emphasized that prostate cancer was the third leading cause of cancer deaths among Montanans in 1999.

Figure 56

**FIVE-YEAR RELATIVE SURVIVAL BY STAGE AT DIAGNOSIS FOR PROSTATE CANCER
MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1990-1999**



Prostate cancer is generally treated with surgery or radiation. About 40% of patient's diagnosed with prostate cancer have surgery (prostatectomy) within four months after diagnosis. Patients with early stage prostate cancer often opt for no treatment, but these patients must be watched closely by their physicians. About 30% of prostate cancer patients are treated with radiation. About 25% are treated with hormonal therapy shortly after diagnosis, but this course of treatment is usually reserved for patients with advanced disease.

BREAST CANCER

Breast cancer was the most frequently reported malignancy among Montana women for 1999, with 574 cases reported as diagnosed. It was the underlying cause of death for 125 Montanans in 1999 (Table 9), making it the fourth most frequent cause of cancer deaths. Breast cancer incidence increases dramatically with age, and the majority of cases occur after age 50. In Montana in 1999, 19% were diagnosed at an in-situ stage, 50% of breast cancers at a local stage, 24% at a regional stage, and 3% at a distant stage.

The distribution of stage at diagnosis is shown in Figure 57. The proportion of patients diagnosed at an in-situ stage has increased slightly over the past decade, while the proportion diagnosed at a distant stage has decreased. Patients are being diagnosed at earlier stages and are detecting cancers earlier. Breast self-examination (BSE) may detect about 60% of breast cancers. Patients who perform routine BSE find smaller lesions and it is well established that women with early-stage breast cancer have better chances of survival. Screening mammography can detect a breast cancer in an earlier stage, which may account for an increase in the diagnosis of breast cancer nationally over the last decade.

Figure 57

**DIAGNOSIS OF BREAST CANCER
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

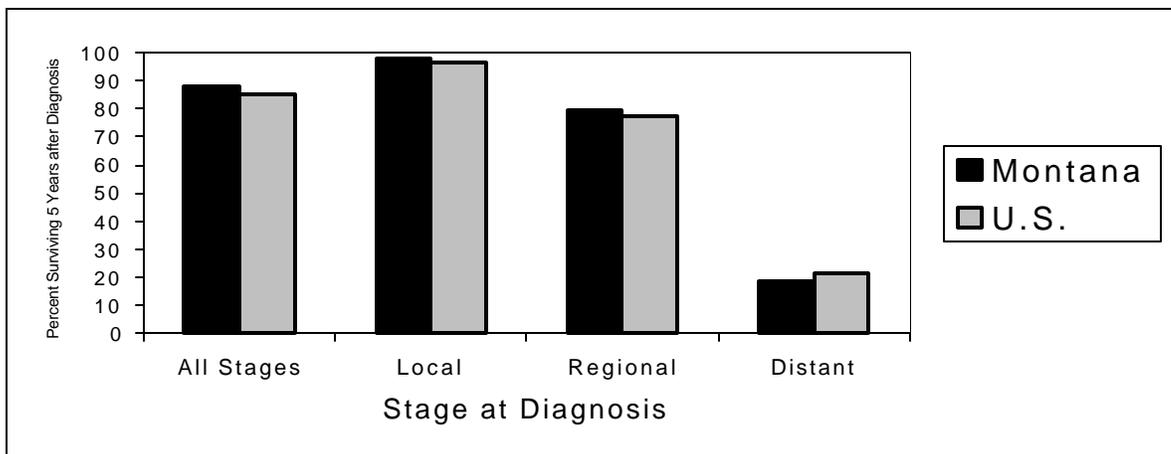
Year of Diagnosis		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of Cases Diagnosed	Males	2	3	2	5	4	1	1	5	5	2
	Females	532	549	602	666	626	685	740	675	694	572
Percent Stage at Diagnosis*											
In-Situ		4%	6%	9%	7%	10%	12%	12%	14%	15%	19%
Local		61%	56%	54%	59%	56%	56%	54%	49%	52%	50%
Regional		25%	27%	26%	25%	24%	21%	24%	29%	26%	24%
Distant		4%	4%	2%	3%	6%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Unknown		6%	7%	8%	5%	4%	7%	8%	6%	4%	4%

* Percents may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Figure 58 shows the five-year relative survival rate for women diagnosed with breast cancer, comparing Montana with the United States. For Montana women, this rate was 98% at the local stage. Diagnosis at a regional stage decreases five-year survival to about 79%. If the cancer was diagnosed at a distant stage, the rate of survival was 19%. Breast cancer is treated in a variety of ways. Almost 95% of breast cancer patients are treated with surgery (lumpectomy or mastectomy) and about 40% are treated with radiation. About 40% are treated with both surgery and radiation. About 35% of patients are treated with chemotherapy, hormonal therapy or both. Almost 75% of breast cancers are duct cell carcinomas and over 10% are lobular carcinomas, which are a form of adenocarcinoma of the mammary gland.

Figure 58

**FIVE-YEAR RELATIVE SURVIVAL BY STAGE AT DIAGNOSIS FOR BREAST CANCER
MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1990-1999**



LUNG CANCER

In Montana, lung cancer was the second most common cancer diagnosis among men (after prostate cancer) and women (after breast cancer) for 1999; 393 new cases have been reported for 1999. It was the underlying cause of death for 505 Montanans (**Table 9**), making it the leading cause of cancer deaths. The incidence of lung cancer increased in males by about 10% from 1990 to 1999; the percentage increase in women was more than twice as large (30%).

The number of cases diagnosed and the stage at diagnosis for lung cancer diagnoses of Montanans are shown in Figure 53. In 1999, 40% of lung cancers were diagnosed at a distant stage and only 19% at a local stage. The stage was unknown or unstageable for about 13% of lung cases in 1999. Certain types of lung cancer spread very early and quickly, which causes the patient to be diagnosed at a regional or distant stage. Although genetic factors may predispose patients to develop lung cancer, environmental factors—exposure to cigarette smoke, for example—are responsible for the vast majority of cases.

Figure 59

DIAGNOSIS OF LUNG CANCER MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999

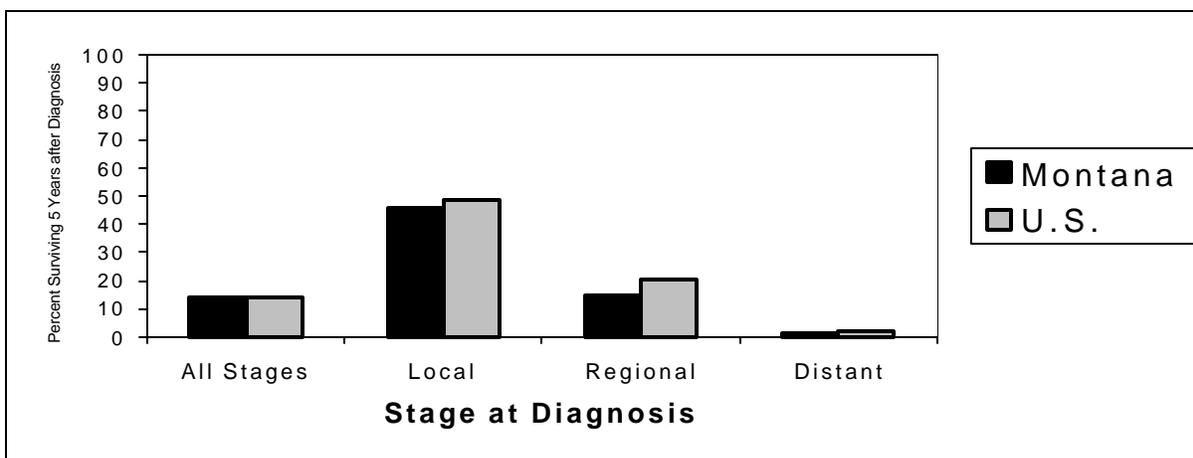
Year of Diagnosis		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of Cases Diagnosed	Males	280	304	308	306	316	363	374	328	388	229
	Females	170	194	202	212	227	252	252	264	298	164
Percent Stage at Diagnosis*											
In-Situ		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Local		27%	21%	22%	22%	22%	17%	19%	16%	17%	19%
Regional		22%	27%	25%	25%	24%	22%	20%	25%	25%	28%
Distant		32%	34%	39%	42%	38%	36%	38%	38%	40%	40%
Unknown		19%	17%	13%	10%	16%	25%	23%	21%	19%	13%

* Percents may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Lung cancer has a much poorer prognosis than other cancers, partly because relatively few cases are diagnosed at an early stage. **Figure 60** shows the five-year relative survival rate for lung cancer, comparing Montana and the United States rates. Forty-six percent of patients diagnosed at a localized stage survive five years; however, only 14% survive five years if diagnosed at a regional stage and less than 2% if diagnosed at a distant stage. Treatment methods for lung cancer are determined by the type of cancer and the stage at diagnosis. Most lung cancers are treated with surgery, radiation, or chemotherapy. About 23% of patients with lung cancer are treated with surgery and over 40% are treated with radiation. Chemotherapy is given to about 45% of patients. A cough is the most common symptom of a lung cancer, but since coughing is a common symptom of many acute and chronic conditions, the diagnosis of lung cancer may be delayed. Twenty-five percent of lung cancers are squamous cell carcinomas, derived from stratified squamous epithelium. Almost 25% are adenocarcinomas and 20% are carcinoma, NOS.

Figure 60

**FIVE-YEAR RELATIVE SURVIVAL BY STAGE AT DIAGNOSIS FOR LUNG CANCER
MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1990-1999**



COLORECTAL CANCER

Colorectal cancer was the fourth most common malignancy in Montanans for 1999; there were 357 cases diagnosed and 153 deaths caused by colorectal cancer in 1999 (**Table 9**). Because of the anatomic proximity and physiologic similarity of the colon and rectum, these two segments are often reported together as "co cancer". The incidence of colorectal cancer is extremely low in childhood and increases with age. **Figure 61** shows the frequency and stage at diagnosis for cancers of the colon and rectum. In 1999, 33% were diagnosed at a local stage, 44% at a regional stage, and 14% at a distant stage.

Figure 61

**DIAGNOSIS OF COLORECTAL CANCER
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1990-1999**

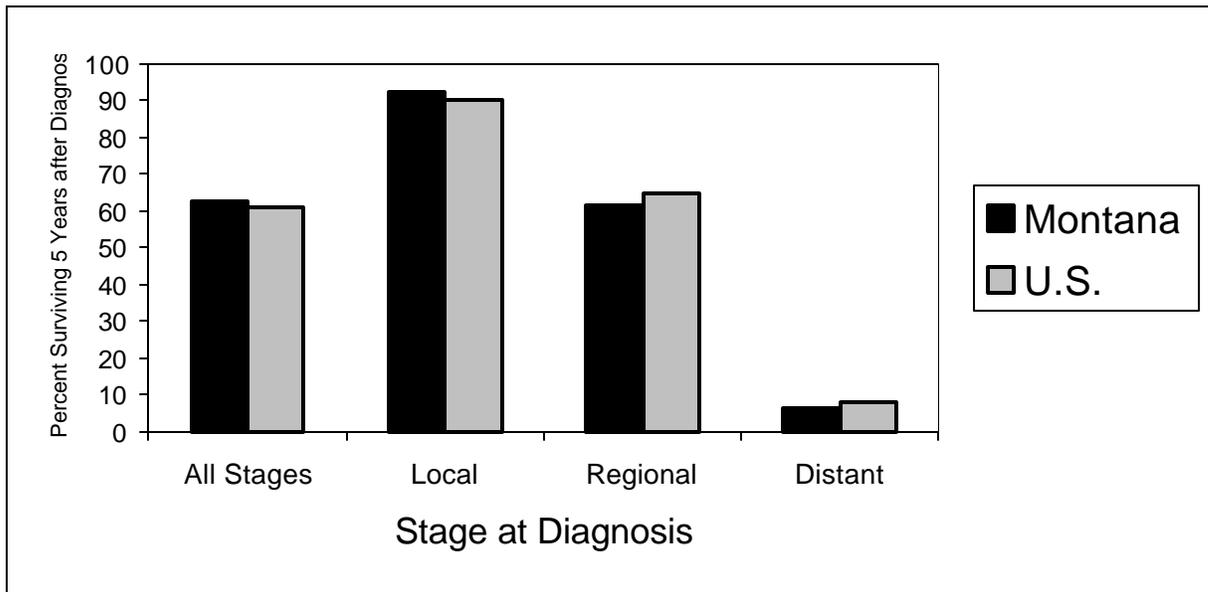
Year of Diagnosis		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of Cases Diagnosed	Males	237	249	222	225	223	232	257	254	275	196
	Females	202	207	191	203	221	230	231	229	232	161
Percent Stage at Diagnosis*											
In-Situ		3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%
Local		40%	40%	40%	34%	39%	32%	35%	35%	34%	33%
Regional		32%	32%	34%	40%	35%	38%	38%	38%	39%	44%
Distant		15%	17%	15%	16%	14%	14%	12%	15%	15%	14%
Unknown		10%	9%	9%	7%	9%	13%	12%	8%	9%	6%

* Percents may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Figure 62 shows the five-year relative survival of patients diagnosed with colorectal cancer, comparing Montana and the United States. When colorectal cancer is detected at an early, or localized, stage the five-year relative survival is almost 93%. After the cancer has spread to a regional organ or lymph node, the survival rate drops to about 60%. Colorectal cancer is mostly treated with surgery or chemotherapy or both. Almost 90% of patients with colorectal cancer are treated with surgery and about 35% are treated with chemotherapy. The use of chemotherapy to treat colorectal cancer has increased from about 30% to 35% in the last ten years. About 15% are treated with radiation. Over 70% of colorectal carcinomas are adenocarcinoma and 10% are mucinous adenocarcinoma (an adenocarcinoma which secretes mucin).

Figure 62

**FIVE-YEAR RELATIVE SURVIVAL BY STAGE AT DIAGNOSIS FOR COLORECTAL CANCER
MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1990-1999**



References:

SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1973-1997, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute.
Practical Oncology a Lange Clinical Manual, Robert B. Cameron, MD, 1994.
Clinical Oncology, Second Edition, American Cancer Society, 1995.

INDUCED ABORTIONS

Induced terminations of pregnancy (abortions) have been reported to the department since July 1, 1974, when the Montana Abortion Control Act was implemented. States no longer report induced abortions to the National Center for Health Statistics and few states exchange resident abortion statistics. For these reasons, national abortion rates are estimates based on incomplete reporting and Montana's complete resident abortion statistics are unknown. The statistics provided in this report are for those abortions occurring in Montana, and any references to Montana residents must be viewed as incomplete. **Figure 63** shows the ratio of abortions performed in Montana to live births delivered in Montana since 1975.

Beginning in 1975, the first full year of reporting, and continuing on to the early eighties, the ratio of abortions performed in Montana to the number of live-born babies delivered in the state increased rapidly; the ratio was 129.9 in 1975 and rose to a peak of 295.6 in 1983. From 1983 through 1999, it has trended slightly downward but varied unpredictably from year to year. The ratio was 232.5 in 1999.

Figure 63

RATIO OF INDUCED ABORTIONS TO LIVE BIRTHS MONTANA OCCURRENCES, 1975-1999

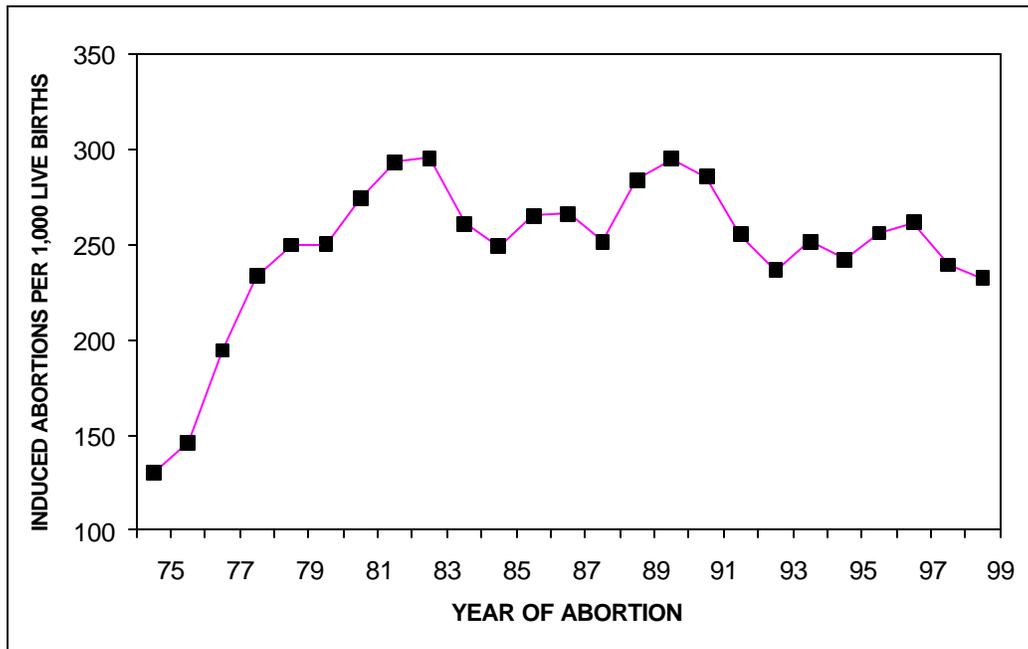


Table 14 displays Montana occurrence abortions by the patient's total previous pregnancies and number of previous induced abortions for 1999.

The frequency of induced abortion in 1999 is also tabulated by age of patient (**Table 15**) and by gestational age and procedure used for termination (**Table 16**).

Table 17 displays Montana occurrence abortions by county of occurrence, Montana county of residence, and state or country of residence.

There were no deaths, attributable to the procedure of abortion, of women receiving abortions in Montana in 1999. Such has been the case in Montana since 1974.

Eight of the 2,499 procedures performed in Montana in 1999 resulted in reported complications: three with infections, two with retained products, one with hemorrhage, one with cervical laceration, and one with an unspecified complication.

MARRIAGE

There were 6,785 marriages solemnized in Montana in 1999, an increase in both the number and rate for 1998. The long-term trend in marriage rates for both Montana and the United States has been in decline since 1980 (see **Figure 64**). Currently, the Montana marriage rate is similar to that of the late 1960's.

Figure 64

**MARRIAGE RATES
MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1965-1999**

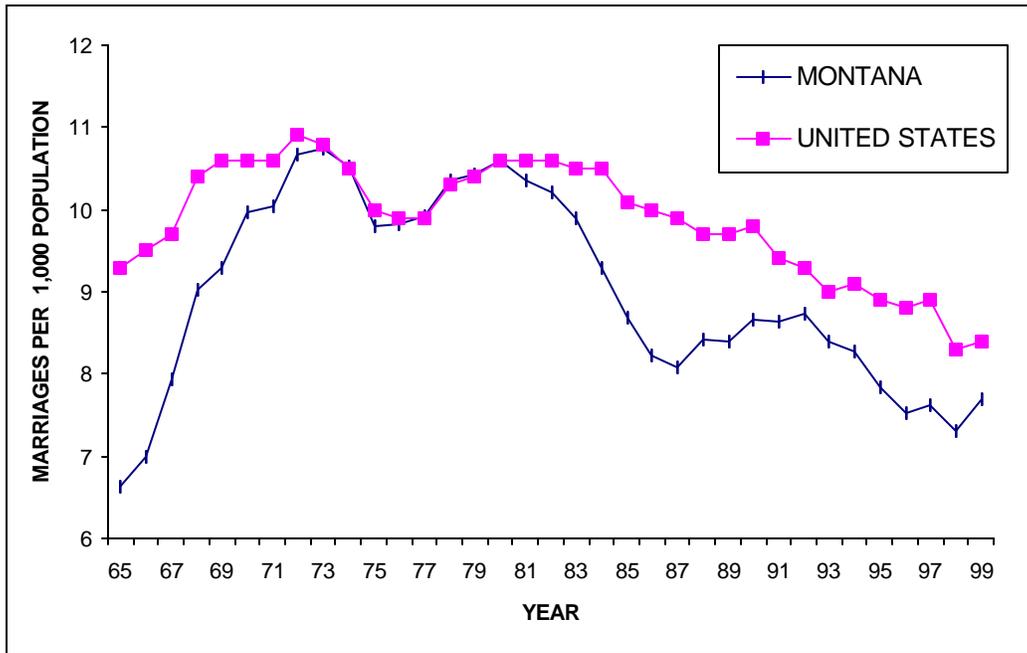


Table 20 shows the frequency of marriage by month. In the 1990's, approximately 60% of the marriages solemnized in Montana occurred during the summer and fall months (June through October).

The ages of brides and grooms, by age groups and prior marital status, are shown in **Table 21**. Nearly 64 % of the grooms and more than 60% of the brides married for the first time in 1999. Median ages of brides and grooms for the previous five years are shown in **Table 23**. The median age of all brides in 1999 was 27 years and that of all grooms was 29.

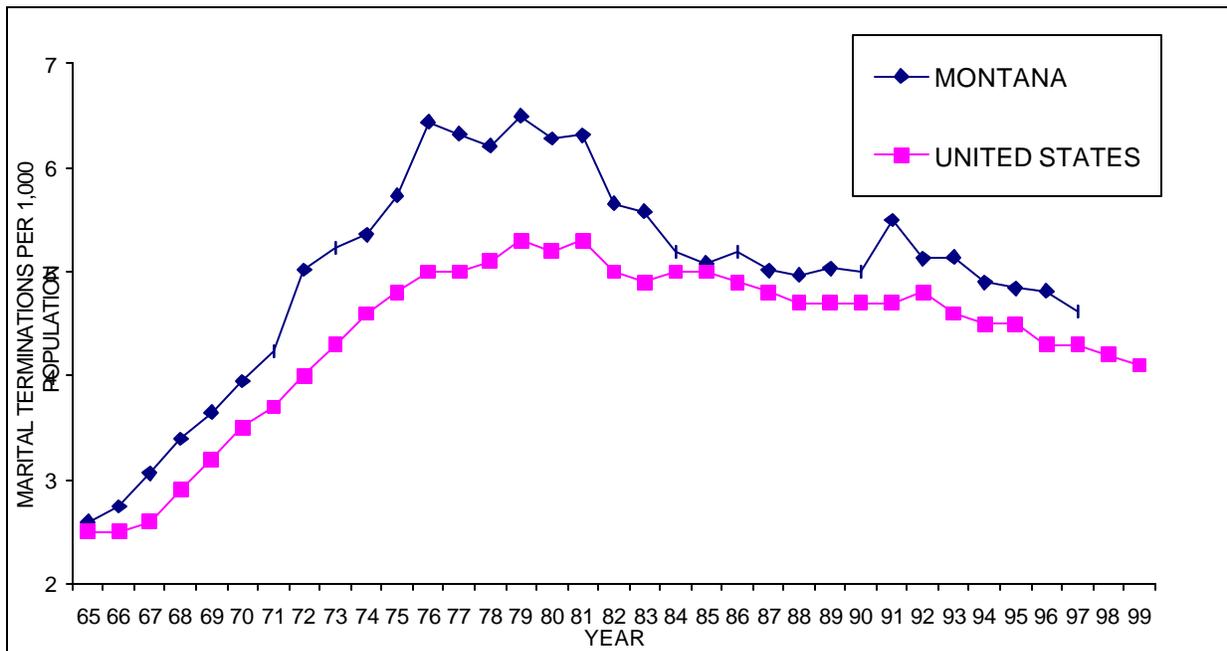
Just over half (50.9 %) of all marriages performed in Montana in 1999 were first marriages for both the bride and the groom. The frequency of such marriages is shown in **Table 22** by age of bride and groom. In 1999, about half (51.5 %) of those marrying for the first time, and marrying a first-time bride or groom, were in the same five-year age group as their spouse.

MARITAL TERMINATION

Marital termination (marital termination and invalid marriage) records for 1998 and 1999 are not yet available for analysis. However, it can be seen that the trend in marital termination for Montana has been roughly parallel to the national trend since 1965, as **Figure 58** shows, although the Montana rates have been consistently higher.

Figure 65

MARITAL TERMINATION RATES MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1965-1999



Montana's rate of marital termination per 1,000 population is shown in **Table 19**. During the past 20 years, this rate decreased from a high of 6.5 in 1979 to 4.6 in 1997.

Table of Reference Tables

SYMBOLS USED IN THESE TABLES

QUANTITY IS ZERO	-
RATE OR PERCENT IS LESS THAN 0.05	0.0
DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE	---

LIST OF REFERENCE TABLES

TABLE	CONTENTS	PAGE
1	<u>Frequency and Rate or Ratio of Death, Live Birth, and Fetal, Infant and Maternal Mortality by Year – Montana, 1910-1999</u>	99-1
2	<u>State Population by County, 1999, 1990, and 1980</u>	99-2
3	<u>Frequency of Death, Live Birth, and Fetal, Infant, and Maternal Death by County of Occurrence and County of Residence – Montana, 1999</u>	99-3
4	<u>Frequency of Death, Live Birth, and Fetal Death by Race and County of Residence</u>	99-4
5	<u>Frequency and Percent Distribution of Births by Infant's Sex, Legitimacy, Plurality, and Parity – Montana Residents, 1995-1999</u>	99-5
6	<u>Frequency and Percent Distribution of Live Births by Type of Facility or Attendant and by County of Occurrence – Montana, 1999</u>	99-6
7	<u>Frequency and Percent Distribution of Live Births by Birthweight and by County of Residence – Montana, 1999</u>	99-7
8	<u>Frequency and Percent Distribution of Live Births to Montana Residents Delivering in Montana by Number of Children Born Alive and by Years of Education of Mother – Montana, 1999</u>	99-8
9	<u>Frequency of Death by Sex, Age, and Selected Underlying Cause – Montana Residents, 1999</u> <u>0 - 14 years</u> <u>15 - 39 years</u> <u>40 - 69 years</u> <u>70 - 80 years</u>	99-9
10	<u>Frequency of Death from Selected Causes by County of Residence – Montana, 1999</u>	99-33
11	<u>Frequency of Infant Mortality by Age, Race, and County of Residence – Montana, 1999</u>	99-34
12	<u>Frequency and Rate of Death from Selected Communicable Diseases by Year – Montana, 1910-1999</u>	99-35
13	<u>Frequency and Rate or Ratio of Death, Live Birth, and Fetal, Infant and Maternal Mortality by Year – Montana, 1910-1999</u>	99-37

14	<u>Frequency of Induced Abortion by Number of Previous Induced Abortions and Number of Previous Pregnancies – Montana Occurrences, 1999</u>	99-39
15	<u>Frequency of Induced Abortion by Age of Patient – Montana Occurrences, 1999</u>	99-39
16	<u>Frequency of Induced Abortion by Completed Week of Gestation and Primary Procedure – Montana Occurrences, 1999</u>	99-40
17	<u>Frequency of Induced Abortion by County of Residence and County of Occurrence – Montana, 1999</u>	99-40
18	<u>Frequency of Marriage Licenses Issued and Marriages Solemnized – Montana, 1999</u>	99-41
19	<u>Frequency and Rate of Marriage and Marital Termination by Year – Montana Occurrences, 1944-1999</u>	99-42
20	<u>Frequency and Percent Distribution of Marriages by Month of Occurrence – Montana, 1999</u>	99-43
21	<u>Frequency of Marriage by Previous Marital Status and Age of Bride and by Previous Marital Status and Age of Groom – Montana Occurrences, 1999</u>	99-43
22	<u>Frequency of First Marriage by Age of Bride and Age of Groom – Montana Occurrences, 1999</u>	99-44
23	<u>Median Ages of Brides and Grooms - Montana Occurrences, 1999</u>	99-44
24	<u>Selected Vital Statistics – Frequencies and Rates or Ratios by County – Montana, 1999</u>	99-45
25	<u>Frequency and Percent Distribution of Births, Fetal Deaths, and Induced Abortions by Mothers’ or Patients’ Ages and County of Residence</u>	99-53
26	<u>Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Communicable Disease Program – Disease Summary for 1999</u>	99-62
27	<u>Sexually Transmitted Diseases by County – 1999 Disease Summary</u>	99-63
28	<u>Other Diseases of Interest</u>	99-64
29	<u>Reported Neoplasms by Anatomical Site and Sex – Montana Residents, 1999 Diagnoses</u>	99-65
30	<u>Most Frequently Reported Neoplasms by Site, Sex, and Age – Montana Residents, 1999 Diagnoses</u>	99-66
31	<u>Most Frequently Reported Neoplasms by Site, Sex, and County of Residence – Montana Residents, 1999 Diagnoses</u>	99-67

TABLE 1

FREQUENCY AND RATE OR RATIO OF
DEATH, LIVE BIRTH, AND FETAL, INFANT, AND MATERNAL MORTALITY BY YEAR*
MONTANA, 1910-1999

YEAR	ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATION	DEATHS		LIVE BIRTHS		FETAL DEATHS		INFANT DEATHS		MATERNAL DEATHS	
		NUMBER	RATE+	NUMBER	RATE+	NUMBER	RATIO**	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE++
1910	376,053	3,999	10.6	6,124	16.3	NA	NA	714	116.6	62	1,012.4
1915	468,067	5,072	10.8	11,132	23.8	NA	NA	816	73.3	91	817.5
1920	548,339	5,289	9.6	11,862	21.6	NA	NA	862	72.7	104	876.7
1925	542,834	5,188	9.6	10,302	19.0		343	726	70.5	83	805.7
1930	537,606	5,435	10.1	10,004	18.6	286	28.6	569	56.9	67	669.7
1935	549,077	6,291	11.5	10,029	18.3	232	23.1	602	60.0	52	518.5
1940	559,456	5,722	10.2	11,468	20.5	216	18.8	527	46.0	39	340.1
1945	504,600	5,414	10.7	10,601	21.0	184	17.4	363	34.2	17	160.4
1946	521,900	5,595	10.7	12,858	24.6	224	17.4	448	34.8	18	140.0
1947	539,200	5,760	10.7	15,086	28.0	238	15.8	484	32.1	16	106.1
1948	556,500	5,884	10.6	15,035	27.0	236	15.7	461	30.7	14	93.1
1949	573,800	5,878	10.2	15,366	26.8	231	15.0	457	29.7	14	91.1
1950	591,024	5,817	9.8	15,592	26.4	233	14.9	441	28.3	20	128.3
1951	596,000	5,964	10.0	15,929	26.7	248	15.6	425	26.7	10	62.8
1952	602,000	5,974	9.9	16,479	27.4	253	15.4	448	27.2	8	48.5
1953	616,000	6,125	9.9	16,596	26.9	232	14.0	480	28.9	3	18.1
1954	624,000	6,030	9.7	17,276	27.7	247	14.3	398	23.0	5	28.9
1955	636,000	6,115	9.6	17,454	27.4	221	12.7	433	24.8	5	28.6
1956	656,000	6,450	9.8	17,703	27.0	239	13.5	495	28.0	2	11.3
1957	667,000	6,486	9.7	18,219	27.3	224	12.3	462	25.4	5	27.4
1958	666,000	6,265	9.4	17,275	25.9	233	13.5	444	25.7	3	17.4
1959	669,000	6,570	9.8	17,646	26.4	223	12.6	431	24.4	3	17.0
1960	674,767	6,525	9.7	17,448	25.9	190	10.9	435	24.9	5	28.7
1961	682,000	6,338	9.3	17,368	25.5	194	11.2	441	25.4	2	11.5
1962	709,000	6,418	9.1	16,818	23.7	210	12.5	436	25.9	7	41.6
1963	707,000	6,609	9.3	15,934	22.5	194	12.2	383	24.0	2	12.6
1964	705,000	6,851	9.7	15,094	21.4	200	13.3	403	26.7	7	46.4
1965	706,000	6,578	9.3	13,641	19.3	177	13.0	338	24.8	2	14.7
1966	702,000	6,864	9.8	12,623	18.0	140	11.1	286	22.7	3	23.8
1967	701,000	6,549	9.3	12,087	17.2	141	11.7	290	24.0	3	24.8
1968	693,000	6,534	9.4	11,992	17.3	146	12.2	233	19.4	1	8.3
1969	694,000	6,694	9.6	11,762	16.9	132	11.2	246	20.9	1	8.5
1970	694,409	6,597	9.5	12,622	18.2	140	11.1	272	21.5	3	23.8
1971	710,000	6,860	9.7	12,347	17.4	127	10.3	267	21.6	-	-
1972	719,000	6,896	9.6	11,444	15.9	129	11.3	225	19.7	4	35.0
1973	721,000	6,870	9.5	11,392	15.8	105	9.2	222	19.5	-	-
1974	735,000	6,552	8.9	12,273	16.7	125	10.2	202	16.5	1	8.1
1975	748,000	6,539	8.7	12,070	16.1	112	9.3	187	15.5	3	24.9
1976	753,000	6,733	8.9	12,605	16.7	104	8.3	209	16.6	-	-
1977	761,000	6,397	8.4	13,304	17.5	119	8.9	183	13.8	1	7.5
1978	785,000	6,484	8.3	13,545	17.3	110	8.1	155	11.4	3	22.1
1979	786,000	6,471	8.2	14,057	17.9	116	8.3	151	10.7	4	28.5
1980	786,690	6,664	8.5	14,208	18.1	104	7.3	176	12.4	2	14.1
1981	793,000	6,709	8.5	14,309	18.0	85	5.9	153	10.7	-	-
1982	801,000	6,625	8.3	14,538	18.1	93	6.4	147	10.1	1	6.9
1983	817,000	6,699	8.2	14,054	17.2	91	6.5	126	9.0	4	28.5
1984	824,000	6,698	8.1	14,141	17.2	110	7.8	125	8.8	1	7.1
1985	826,000	6,725	8.1	13,497	16.3	96	7.1	139	10.3	-	-
1986	819,000	6,738	8.2	12,728	15.5	95	7.5	122	9.6	2	15.7
1987	809,000	6,597	8.2	12,239	15.1	96	7.8	121	9.9	-	-
1988	805,000	6,759	8.4	11,682	14.5	92	7.9	100	8.6	1	8.6
1989	805,600	6,735	8.4	11,667	14.5	86	7.4	133	11.4	-	-
1990	799,065	6,835	8.6	11,602	14.5	78	6.7	106	9.1	-	-
1991	808,000	6,995	8.7	11,498	14.2	90	7.8	82	7.1	1	8.7
1992	823,700	7,067	8.6	11,468	13.9	84	7.3	85	7.4	-	-
1993	839,000	7,457	8.9	11,362	13.5	74	6.5	84	7.4	-	-
1994	856,240	7,331	8.6	11,062	12.9	52	4.7	82	7.4	-	-
1995	868,522	7,614	8.8	11,136	12.8	67	6.0	79	7.1	-	-
1996	879,370	7,686	8.7	10,840	12.3	58	5.4	75	6.9	1	9.2
1997	878,810	7,730	8.8	10,840	12.3	49	4.5	73	6.7	-	-
1998	879,533	7,960	9.1	10,791	12.3	76	7.0	82	7.6	1	9.3
1999	882,779	8,082	9.2	10,779	12.2	62	5.8	71	6.6	-	-

* DATA FOR 1910-1945 ARE BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE. BEGINNING IN 1946, DATA ARE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

+ PER 1,000 ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATION. U. S. CENSUS ENUMERATION'S ARE USED FOR YEARS ENDING IN ZERO.

** PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

++ PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

TABLE 2

STATE POPULATION BY COUNTY
MONTANA, 1999, 1990 AND 1980

COUNTY	1999 ESTIMATED POPULATION	1990 U.S. CENSUS ENUMERATION	1980 U.S. CENSUS ENUMERATION
MONTANA, TOTAL	882,779	799,065	786,690
BEAVERHEAD	8,790	8,424	8,186
BIG HORN	12,573	11,337	11,096
BLAINE	7,074	6,728	6,999
BROADWATER	4,167	3,318	3,267
CARBON	9,543	8,080	8,099
CARTER	1,454	1,503	1,799
CASCADE	78,282	77,691	80,696
CHOUTEAU	5,066	5,452	6,092
CUSTER	11,837	11,697	13,109
DANIELS	1,963	2,266	2,835
DAWSON	8,670	9,505	11,805
DEER LODGE	9,721	10,278	12,518
FALLON	2,885	3,103	3,763
FERGUS	12,180	12,083	13,076
FLATHEAD	72,773	59,218	51,966
GALLATIN	63,881	50,463	42,865
GARFIELD	1,420	1,589	1,656
GLACIER	12,603	12,121	10,628
GOLDEN VALLEY	1,049	912	1,026
GRANITE	2,662	2,548	2,700
HILL	17,050	17,654	17,985
JEFFERSON	10,367	7,939	7,029
JUDITH BASIN	2,284	2,282	2,646
LAKE	25,885	21,041	19,056
LEWIS & CLARK	54,075	47,495	43,039
LIBERTY	2,253	2,295	2,329
LINCOLN	18,819	17,481	17,752
MCCONE	1,924	2,276	2,702
MADISON	6,927	5,989	5,448
MEAGHER	1,777	1,819	2,154
MINERAL	3,867	3,315	3,675
MISSOULA	89,344	78,687	76,016
MUSSELSHELL	4,552	4,106	4,428
PARK	15,982	14,562	12,869
PETROLEUM	506	519	655
PHILLIPS	4,692	5,163	5,367
PONDERA	6,244	6,433	6,731
POWDER RIVER	1,777	2,090	2,520
POWELL	6,945	6,620	6,958
PRAIRIE	1,360	1,383	1,836
RAVALLI	35,811	25,010	22,493
RICHLAND	10,053	10,716	12,243
ROOSEVELT	10,912	10,999	10,467
ROSEBUD	9,869	10,505	9,899
SANDERS	10,233	8,669	8,675
SHERIDAN	4,100	4,732	5,414
SILVER BOW	33,954	33,941	38,092
STILLWATER	8,328	6,536	5,598
SWEET GRASS	3,584	3,154	3,216
TETON	6,432	6,271	6,491
TOOLE	4,638	5,046	5,559
TREASURE	859	874	981
VALLEY	8,132	8,239	10,250
WHEATLAND	2,276	2,246	2,359
WIBAUX	1,117	1,191	1,476
YELLOWSTONE	127,258	113,419	108,035
YELLOWSTONE PARK *	NA	52	66

SOURCE: POPULATION ESTIMATES AND ENUMERATIONS WERE MADE BY THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU AND PROVIDED BY THE MONTANA CENSUS AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION CENTER.

* THE CENSUS BUREAU NO LONGER PROVIDES AN ESTIMATE OF THE POPULATION OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. THOSE LIVING WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PARK ARE NOW REPORTED AS RESIDENTS OF EITHER GALLATIN OR PARK COUNTY.

TABLE 3

FREQUENCY OF DEATH, LIVE BIRTH, AND FETAL, INFANT, AND MATERNAL DEATH
 BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
 MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS		FETAL DEATHS		INFANT DEATHS		MATERNAL DEATHS	
	OCC.	RES.	OCC.	RES.	OCC.	RES.	OCC.	RES.	OCC.	RES.
MONTANA, TOTAL	10,747	10,779	8,108	8,082	65	62	66	71	-	-
BEAVERHEAD	75	95	75	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIG HORN	284	217	83	115	2	3	1	2	-	-
BLAINE	1	111	34	73	-	1	1	2	-	-
BROADWATER	1	46	27	37	-	-	1	1	-	-
CARBON	33	108	76	97	-	-	1	1	-	-
CARTER	-	11	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
CASCADE	1,394	1,106	807	716	12	5	16	12	-	-
CHOUTEAU	-	37	49	64	-	1	-	-	-	-
CUSTER	228	130	164	162	1	-	1	1	-	-
DANIELS	-	20	16	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAWSON	86	92	109	104	1	2	-	-	-	-
DEER LODGE	24	79	118	141	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALLON	11	28	27	29	-	-	-	27	-	-
FERGUS	120	101	168	170	-	-	1	1	-	-
FLATHEAD	928	876	723	692	2	3	5	7	-	-
GALLATIN	809	765	331	356	3	3	1	1	-	-
GARFIELD	-	16	11	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLACIER	209	219	77	107	3	4	2	1	-	-
GOLDEN VALLEY	1	9	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANITE	-	21	25	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
HILL	403	302	167	151	3	1	2	1	-	-
JEFFERSON	-	88	64	92	-	1	-	-	-	-
JUDITH BASIN	-	17	10	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAKE	206	330	203	267	1	2	4	7	-	-
LEWIS & CLARK	723	644	506	472	6	7	3	4	-	-
LIBERTY	16	23	23	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN	108	163	156	199	1	1	-	1	-	-
MCCONE	-	18	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	1	56	76	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAGHER	-	17	23	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINERAL	2	45	31	34	-	2	-	-	-	-
MISSOULA	1,574	1,084	840	652	9	5	10	5	-	-
MUSSELSHELL	1	54	48	64	-	-	-	1	-	-
PARK	187	186	144	146	2	2	-	1	-	-
PETROLEUM	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHILLIPS	1	32	51	59	1	1	-	-	-	-
PONDERA	19	78	62	74	-	-	-	1	-	-
POWDER RIVER	-	20	14	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
POWELL	20	65	46	48	-	-	-	1	-	-
PRAIRIE	-	14	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAVALLI	229	429	233	284	1	1	1	2	-	-
RICHLAND	120	111	91	96	1	1	-	-	-	-
ROOSEVELT	164	216	84	97	1	1	2	3	-	-
ROSEBUD	3	155	59	81	-	1	-	1	-	-
SANDERS	67	114	72	94	-	-	-	1	-	-
SHERIDAN	23	34	56	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
SILVER BOW	489	385	429	436	1	2	1	2	-	-
STILLWATER	36	74	74	85	-	1	-	-	-	-
SWEET GRASS	-	32	38	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
TETON	1	70	58	64	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOOLE	56	39	47	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
TREASURE	-	7	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALLEY	111	76	81	94	-	2	-	-	-	-
WHEATLAND	-	30	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
WIBAUX	-	12	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
YELLOWSTONE	1,983	1,655	1,337	1,066	14	9	13	10	-	-
YELLOWSTONE PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOT STATED	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 4

FREQUENCY OF DEATH, LIVE BIRTH, AND FETAL DEATH BY RACE* AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY	DEATHS				LIVE BIRTHS				FETAL DEATHS			
	TOTAL	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NATIVE AMERICAN	OTHER
MONTANA, TOTAL	8,082	7,618	429	35	10,779	9,354	1,274	151	62	50	9	-
BEAVERHEAD	68	68	-	-	95	91	2	2	-	-	-	-
BIG HORN	115	55	60	-	217	51	165	1	3	1	2	-
BLAINE	73	48	25	-	111	39	72	-	1	-	1	-
BROADWATER	37	37	-	-	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARBON	97	95	2	-	108	106	2	-	-	-	-	-
CARTER	13	13	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
CASCADE	716	685	23	8	1,106	994	79	33	5	4	-	-
CHOUTEAU	64	61	3	-	37	36	1	-	1	1	-	-
CUSTER	162	162	-	-	130	122	8	-	-	-	-	-
DANIELS	22	22	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAWSON	104	104	-	-	92	89	3	-	2	1	-	-
DEER LODGE	141	135	4	2	79	74	3	2	-	-	-	-
FALLON	29	29	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
FERGUS	170	169	1	-	101	98	1	2	-	-	-	-
FLATHEAD	692	683	7	2	876	851	15	10	3	3	-	-
GALLATIN	356	355	-	1	765	742	14	9	3	3	-	-
GARFIELD	15	15	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLACIER	107	37	70	-	219	48	169	2	4	2	2	-
GOLDEN VALLEY	7	6	1	-	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
GRANITE	29	28	1	-	21	20	1	-	-	-	-	-
HILL	151	131	20	-	302	176	124	2	1	-	1	-
JEFFERSON	92	89	3	-	88	87	1	-	1	1	-	-
JUDITH BASIN	26	26	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAKE	267	202	65	-	330	203	122	5	2	2	-	-
LEWIS & CLARK	472	462	6	4	644	617	21	6	7	6	-	-
LIBERTY	25	25	-	-	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN	199	195	4	-	163	156	3	4	1	1	-	-
MCCONE	15	15	-	-	18	16	2	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	75	75	-	-	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAGHER	26	26	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINERAL	34	33	1	-	45	42	2	1	2	2	-	-
MISSOULA	652	638	9	5	1,084	1,024	29	31	5	5	-	-
MUSSELSHELL	64	62	2	-	54	52	2	-	-	-	-	-
PARK	146	145	1	-	186	179	2	5	2	2	-	-
PETROLEUM	2	2	-	-	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
PHILLIPS	59	53	6	-	32	26	6	-	1	1	-	-
PONDERA	74	65	9	-	78	60	18	-	-	-	-	-
POWDER RIVER	22	22	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
POWELL	48	48	-	-	65	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRAIRIE	14	14	-	-	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
RAVALLI	284	282	2	-	429	418	3	8	1	1	-	-
RICHLAND	96	96	-	-	111	107	4	-	1	1	-	-
ROOSEVELT	97	52	45	-	216	57	159	-	1	-	1	-
ROSEBUD	81	51	28	2	155	68	87	-	1	-	1	-
SANDERS	94	90	4	-	114	100	12	2	-	-	-	-
SHERIDAN	69	69	-	-	34	33	1	-	-	-	-	-
SILVER BOW	436	429	5	2	385	370	15	-	2	2	-	-
STILLWATER	85	83	2	-	74	73	-	1	1	1	-	-
SWEET GRASS	43	42	1	-	32	30	2	-	-	-	-	-
TETON	64	63	1	-	70	69	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOOLE	50	50	-	-	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
TREASURE	8	8	-	-	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
VALLEY	94	89	4	1	76	60	16	-	2	2	-	-
WHEATLAND	20	20	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
WIBAUX	14	14	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
YELLOWSTONE	1,066	1,045	14	7	1,655	1,530	100	25	9	8	1	-
YELLOWSTONE PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOT STATED	1	-	-	1	12	9	3	-	-	-	-	-

* ANY RACIAL CATEGORY MAY INCLUDE "HISPANIC"; "OTHER" ALSO INCLUDES RACE NOT STATED. LIVE BIRTHS AND FETAL DEATHS ARE SHOWN BY RACE OF THE MOTHER.

TABLE 5

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS BY INFANT'S SEX,
 LEGITIMACY, PLURALITY, AND PARITY
 MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1995 - 1999

ITEM	1999		1998		1997		1996		1995	
	NUMBER	PERCENT*								
MONTANA TOTAL	10,779	100	10,791	100	10,840	100	10,840	100	11,136	100
SEX										
MALE	5,592	51.9	5,526	51.2	5,583	51.5	5,554	51.2	5,655	50.8
FEMALE	5,187	48.1	5,265	48.8	5,257	48.5	5,286	48.8	5,481	49.2
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEGITIMACY										
IN WEDLOCK	7,546	70	7,549	70	7,735	71.4	7,809	72.0	8,181	73.5
OUT OF WEDLOCK	3,224	29.9	3,230	29.9	3,099	28.6	3,024	27.9	2,945	26.4
NOT STATED	9	0.1	12	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.1	10	0.1
MULTIPLE BIRTHS										
SINGLE	10,490	97.3	10,502	97.3	10,546	97.3	10,564	97.5	10,901	97.9
TWINS	271	2.5	272	2.5	287	2.6	248	2.3	233	2.1
TRIPLETS OR MORE	15	0.1	16	0.1	3	0	13	0.1	-	-
NOT STATED	3	0	1	0	4	0	15	0.1	2	0.0
PARITY										
FIRST BIRTH	4,216	39.1	4,217	39.1	4,260	39.3	4,342	40.1	4,430	39.8
SECOND BIRTH	3,524	32.7	3,454	32	3,516	32.4	3,431	31.7	3,618	32.5
THIRD BIRTH	1,818	16.9	1,817	16.8	1,776	16.4	1,795	16.6	1,746	15.7
FOURTH BIRTH	705	6.5	773	7.2	714	6.6	735	6.8	768	6.9
FIFTH BIRTH	276	2.6	297	2.8	290	2.7	289	2.7	308	2.8
SIXTH BIRTH	117	1.1	112	1	128	1.2	127	1.2	130	1.2
SEVENTH BIRTH	59	0.5	61	0.6	60	0.6	60	0.6	51	0.5
EIGHTH BIRTH	27	0.3	22	0.2	29	0.3	26	0.2	32	0.3
NINTH OR MORE	32	0.3	34	0.3	47	0.4	24	0.2	41	0.4
NOT STATED	5	0	4	0	20	0.2	11	0.1	12	0.1

* EACH PERCENTAGE HAS BEEN INDEPENDENTLY ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST TENTH OF ONE PERCENT. HENCE, THE SUMS OF PARTS MAY DIFFER SLIGHTLY FROM THE TOTALS.

TABLE 6

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS BY TYPE OF FACILITY OR ATTENDANT
AND BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY	TOTAL	BOA* AND IN HOSPITAL		PHYSICIAN NOT IN HOSPITAL		OTHER NOT IN HOSPITAL	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
MONTANA, TOTAL	10,747	10,439	97.1%	6	0.1%	302	2.8%
BEAVERHEAD	75	72	96.0%	-	-	3	4.0%
BIG HORN	284	284	100.0%	-	-	-	-
BLAINE	1	1	100.0%	-	-	-	-
BROADWATER	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0%
CARBON	33	31	93.9%	-	-	2	6.1%
CARTER	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
CASCADE	1,394	1,360	97.6%	-	-	34	2.4%
CHOUTEAU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUSTER	228	228	100.0%	-	-	-	-
DANIELS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAWSON	86	86	100.0%	-	-	-	-
DEER LODGE	24	24	100.0%	-	-	-	-
FALLON	11	11	100.0%	-	-	-	-
FERGUS	120	118	98.3%	-	-	2	1.7%
FLATHEAD	928	894	96.3%	1	0.1%	33	3.6%
GALLATIN	809	773	95.6%	1	0.1%	35	4.3%
GARFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLACIER	209	209	100.0%	-	-	-	-
GOLDEN VALLEY	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0%
GRANITE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HILL	403	402	99.8%	-	-	1	0.2%
JEFFERSON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JUDITH BASIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAKE	206	202	98.1%	-	-	4	1.9%
LEWIS & CLARK	723	712	98.5%	-	-	11	1.5%
LIBERTY	16	16	100.0%	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN	108	94	87.0%	-	-	14	13.0%
MCCONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0%
MEAGHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINERAL	2	1	50.0%	-	-	1	50.0%
MISSOULA	1,574	1,549	98.4%	-	-	25	1.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0%
PARK	187	138	73.8%	-	-	49	26.2%
PETROLEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHILLIPS	1	1	100.0%	-	-	-	-
PONDERA	19	18	94.7%	-	-	1	5.3%
POWDER RIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POWELL	20	19	95.0%	-	-	1	5.0%
PRAIRIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAVALLI	229	179	78.2%	-	-	50	21.8%
RICHLAND	120	119	99.2%	-	-	1	0.8%
ROOSEVELT	164	164	100.0%	-	-	-	-
ROSEBUD	3	-	-	3	100.0%	-	-
SANDERS	67	59	88.1%	-	-	8	11.9%
SHERIDAN	23	23	100.0%	-	-	-	-
SILVER BOW	489	489	100.0%	-	-	-	-
STILLWATER	36	34	94.4%	-	-	2	5.6%
SWEET GRASS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TETON	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0%
TOOLE	56	55	98.2%	1	1.8%	-	-
TREASURE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALLEY	111	109	98.2%	-	-	2	1.8%
WHEATLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WIBAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YELLOWSTONE	1,983	1,965	99.1%	-	-	18	0.9%
YELLOWSTONE PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOT STATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* BORN ON ARRIVAL

TABLE 7

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS BY BIRTHWEIGHT
AND BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY	TOTAL	LESS THAN 1,000 GRAMS		1,000 - 1,499 GRAMS		1,500 - 2,499 GRAMS		2,500 - 3,999 GRAMS		4,000 GRAMS OR MORE		NOT STATED	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
MONTANA, TOTAL	10,779	46	0.4	74	0.7	616	5.7	8,919	82.7	1,119	10.4	5	-
BEAVERHEAD	95	-	-	-	-	7	7.4	77	81.1	11	11.6	-	-
BIG HORN	217	3	1.4	-	-	7	3.2	162	74.7	45	20.7	-	-
BLAINE	111	-	-	3	2.7	7	6.3	79	71.2	22	19.8	-	-
BROADWATER	46	-	-	-	-	2	4.3	42	91.3	2	4.3	-	-
CARBON	108	-	-	-	-	4	3.7	92	85.2	12	11.1	-	-
CARTER	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	90.9	1	9.1	-	-
CASCADE	1,106	7	0.6	6	0.5	74	6.7	896	81.0	122	11.0	1	0.1
CHOUTEAU	37	-	-	1	2.7	1	2.7	30	81.1	5	13.5	-	-
CLUSTER	130	-	-	-	-	11	8.5	105	80.8	14	10.8	-	-
DANIELS	20	-	-	-	-	1	5.0	18	90.0	1	5.0	-	-
DAWSON	92	-	-	-	-	2	2.2	86	93.5	4	4.3	-	-
DEER LODGE	79	-	-	1	1.3	4	5.1	71	89.9	3	3.8	-	-
FALLON	28	-	-	-	-	3	10.7	21	75.0	4	14.3	-	-
FERGUS	101	-	-	-	-	2	2.0	89	88.1	10	9.9	-	-
FLATHEAD	876	3	0.3	7	0.8	41	4.7	746	85.2	79	9.0	-	-
GALLATIN	765	2	0.3	5	0.7	29	3.8	651	85.1	77	10.1	1	0.1
GARFIELD	16	-	-	-	-	4	25.0	11	68.8	1	6.3	-	-
GLACIER	219	-	-	-	-	9	4.1	184	84.0	26	11.9	-	-
GOLDEN VALLEY	9	-	-	-	-	1	11.1	7	77.8	1	11.1	-	-
GRANITE	21	-	-	-	-	1	4.8	17	81.0	3	14.3	-	-
HILL	302	-	-	2	0.7	20	6.6	238	78.8	42	13.9	-	-
JEFFERSON	88	-	-	-	-	2	2.3	78	88.6	8	9.1	-	-
JUDITH BASIN	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	94.1	1	5.9	-	-
LAKE	330	2	0.6	4	1.2	14	4.2	289	87.6	21	6.4	-	-
LEWIS & CLARK	644	1	0.2	1	0.2	52	8.1	529	82.1	61	9.5	-	-
LIBERTY	23	-	-	-	-	5	21.7	17	73.9	1	4.3	-	-
LINCOLN	163	-	-	-	-	3	1.8	139	85.3	20	12.3	1	0.6
MCCONE	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	88.9	2	11.1	-	-
MADISON	56	-	-	1	1.8	6	10.7	44	78.6	5	8.9	-	-
MEAGHER	17	-	-	1	5.9	1	5.9	15	88.2	-	-	-	-
MINERAL	45	-	-	-	-	3	6.7	39	86.7	3	6.7	-	-
MISSOULA	1,084	4	0.4	11	1.0	58	5.4	915	84.4	95	8.8	1	0.1
MUSSELSHELL	54	1	1.9	-	-	3	5.6	41	75.9	9	16.7	-	-
PARK	186	1	0.5	1	0.5	14	7.5	143	76.9	27	14.5	-	-
PETROLEUM	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	80.0	1	20.0	-	-
PHILLIPS	32	-	-	-	-	2	6.3	27	84.4	3	9.4	-	-
PONDERA	78	-	-	-	-	6	7.7	64	82.1	8	10.3	-	-
POWDER RIVER	20	-	-	-	-	4	20.0	15	75.0	1	5.0	-	-
POWELL	65	1	1.5	-	-	4	6.2	52	80.0	8	12.3	-	-
PRAIRIE	14	-	-	-	-	2	14.3	9	64.3	3	21.4	-	-
RAVALLI	429	6	1.4	3	0.7	25	5.8	351	81.8	44	10.3	-	-
RICHLAND	111	-	-	-	-	8	7.2	95	85.6	8	7.2	-	-
ROOSEVELT	216	2	0.9	3	1.4	6	2.8	160	74.1	45	20.8	-	-
ROSEBUD	155	2	1.3	-	-	7	4.5	134	86.5	12	7.7	-	-
SANDERS	114	1	0.9	1	0.9	5	4.4	93	81.6	13	11.4	1	0.9
SHERIDAN	34	-	-	-	-	1	2.9	29	85.3	4	11.8	-	-
SILVER BOW	385	1	0.3	3	0.8	36	9.4	320	83.1	25	6.5	-	-
STILLWATER	74	1	1.4	1	1.4	3	4.1	59	79.7	10	13.5	-	-
SWEET GRASS	32	2	6.3	-	-	2	6.3	25	78.1	3	9.4	-	-
TETON	70	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	64	91.4	5	7.1	-	-
TOOLE	39	1	2.6	-	-	1	2.6	34	87.2	3	7.7	-	-
TREASURE	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	100.0	-	-	-	-
VALLEY	76	-	-	-	-	2	2.6	58	76.3	16	21.1	-	-
WHEATLAND	30	-	-	-	-	1	3.3	26	86.7	3	10.0	-	-
WIBAUX	12	-	-	1	8.3	2	16.7	8	66.7	1	8.3	-	-
YELLOWSTONE	1,655	5	0.3	18	1.1	106	6.4	1,362	82.3	164	9.9	-	-
YELLOWSTONE PARK	12	-	-	-	-	1	8.3	10	83.3	1	8.3	-	-
NOT STATED	12	-	-	-	-	1	8.3	10	83.3	1	8.3	-	-

TABLE 8

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS TO MONTANA RESIDENTS
DELIVERING IN MONTANA BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE
AND BY YEARS OF EDUCATION OF MOTHER
MONTANA, 1999

EDUCATION OF MOTHER IN YEARS	NUMBER OF LIVE-BORN CHILDREN												
	TOTAL	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	SEVEN	EIGHT	NINE	TEN OR MORE	NOT STATED	
TOTAL													
NUMBER	10,618	4,151	3,474	1,796	690	271	116	59	27	10	21	3	
PERCENT	100	39.1	32.7	16.9	6.5	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	
NONE													
NUMBER	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT	100	-	75.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LESS THAN 8 YEARS													
NUMBER	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT	100	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8 YEARS													
NUMBER	30	12	7	3	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	
PERCENT	100	40.0	23.3	10.0	10.0	6.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	-	-	-	
9 YEARS													
NUMBER	215	68	48	41	29	16	8	4	1	-	-	-	
PERCENT	100	31.6	22.3	19.1	13.5	7.4	3.7	1.9	0.5	-	-	-	
10 YEARS													
NUMBER	255	142	54	28	17	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT	100	55.7	21.2	11.0	6.7	2.7	2.0	0.8	-	-	-	-	
11 YEARS													
NUMBER	476	220	126	68	39	16	5	1	-	-	1	-	
PERCENT	100	46.2	26.5	14.3	8.2	3.4	1.1	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	
12 YEARS													
NUMBER	581	283	154	88	29	16	7	3	-	-	1	-	
PERCENT	100	48.7	26.5	15.1	5.0	2.8	1.2	0.5	-	-	0.2	-	
1 YR COLLEGE													
NUMBER	3,468	1,329	1,115	611	236	90	33	24	13	7	9	1	
PERCENT	100	38.3	32.2	17.6	6.8	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	-	
2 YRS COLLEGE													
NUMBER	1,178	407	412	221	70	35	14	9	6	2	2	-	
PERCENT	100	34.6	35.0	18.8	5.9	3.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	-	
3 YRS COLLEGE													
NUMBER	1,248	402	443	251	95	30	17	6	2	-	2	-	
PERCENT	100	32.2	35.5	20.1	7.6	2.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	-	0.2	-	
4 YRS COLLEGE													
NUMBER	508	200	174	86	23	14	6	1	-	1	3	-	
PERCENT	100	39.4	34.3	16.9	4.5	2.8	1.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.6	-	
POST GRADUATE													
NUMBER	1,641	673	582	244	85	32	15	4	3	-	2	1	
PERCENT	100	41.0	35.5	14.9	5.2	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	
NOT STATED													
NUMBER	971	402	343	146	62	9	5	2	1	-	1	-	
PERCENT	100	41.4	35.3	15.0	6.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	

TABLE 10

FREQUENCY OF DEATH FROM SELECTED CAUSES BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY	ICD 9	800-949	540-543	140-208	430-438	250	390-398, 402, 404, 410-429	487	320-322	580-589	480-486	045, 138	010-018, 137	ALL OTHER CAUSES
	ICD 10	V01-X59, Y85-Y86	K35-K38	C00-C97	I60-I69	E10-E14	I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51	J10-J18	G00 G03	N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27	J12-J18	A80, B91	A16-A19, B90	
	TOTAL	ACCI- DENTS	APPEN- DICITIS	CANCER	CEREBRO- VASCULAR DISEASE*	DIABETES	HEART DISEASE	INFLU- ENZA	MENIN- GITIS	NEPH- RITIS	PNEU- MONIA	POLIO- MYELITIS	TUBER- CULOSIS	
MONTANA TOTAL	8,082	461	-	1,845	591	243	2,034	35	1	93	213	1	3	2,562
BEAVERHEAD	68	6	-	15	3	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
BIG HORN	115	18	-	24	4	7	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
BLAINE	73	5	-	9	5	4	19	-	-	2	1	-	-	28
BROADWATER	37	2	-	12	2	1	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	12
CARBON	97	12	-	22	5	3	20	2	-	1	3	-	-	29
CARTER	13	1	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
CASCADE	716	37	-	148	55	17	171	4	-	4	16	-	1	263
CHOUTEAU	64	2	-	13	4	-	21	1	-	1	5	-	-	17
CUSTER	162	4	-	35	14	4	53	1	-	4	3	-	-	44
DANIELS	22	-	-	6	2	1	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
DAWSON	104	5	-	25	8	1	29	-	-	3	2	-	-	31
DEER LODGE	141	6	-	26	8	2	42	1	-	-	9	-	1	46
FALLON	29	1	-	6	2	-	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	9
FERGUS	170	4	-	41	9	5	49	3	-	4	9	-	-	46
FLATHEAD	692	26	-	164	47	27	172	1	-	9	15	-	-	231
GALLATIN	356	14	-	89	33	5	87	-	-	3	13	-	1	111
GARFIELD	15	-	-	5	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
GLACIER	107	14	-	14	10	5	28	-	-	3	7	-	-	26
GOLDEN VALLEY	7	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
GRANITE	29	2	-	3	1	1	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	15
HILL	151	9	-	30	5	3	47	-	-	3	4	-	-	50
JEFFERSON	92	7	-	25	6	2	21	1	-	-	3	-	-	27
JUDITH BASIN	26	-	-	9	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
LAKE	267	19	-	63	17	9	67	2	-	2	6	-	-	82
LEWIS & CLARK	472	29	-	112	39	13	109	2	-	10	15	-	-	143
LIBERTY	25	2	-	6	1	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	9
LINCOLN	199	19	-	42	15	11	55	2	-	1	5	-	-	49
MCCONE	15	-	-	1	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
MADISON	75	3	-	29	7	1	17	-	-	1	2	-	-	15
MEAGHER	26	-	-	7	-	-	9	-	-	1	2	-	-	7
MINERAL	34	3	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
MISSOULA	652	40	-	159	43	27	152	4	1	8	17	1	-	200
MUSSELSHELL	64	7	-	9	6	3	15	1	-	1	-	-	-	22
PARK	146	7	-	31	10	5	34	1	-	2	9	-	-	47
PETROLEUM	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PHILLIPS	59	9	-	17	2	1	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	15
PONDERA	74	5	-	16	9	2	9	1	-	1	3	-	-	28
POWDER RIVER	22	2	-	5	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
POWELL	48	2	-	11	2	2	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	23
PRAIRIE	14	3	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
RAVALLI	284	15	-	70	26	6	53	-	-	1	6	-	-	107
RICHLAND	96	4	-	15	6	2	38	2	-	-	3	-	-	26
ROOSEVELT	97	9	-	22	4	6	19	-	-	2	4	-	-	31
ROSEBUD	81	6	-	15	5	3	19	-	-	2	4	-	-	27
SANDERS	94	3	-	22	10	3	34	-	-	1	-	-	-	21
SHERIDAN	69	2	-	18	7	2	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	18
SILVER BOW	436	22	-	101	28	16	105	3	-	1	8	-	-	152
STILLWATER	85	6	-	20	8	1	24	1	-	-	1	-	-	24
SWEET GRASS	43	4	-	8	3	2	19	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
TETON	64	3	-	15	10	1	17	-	-	1	2	-	-	15
TOOLE	50	3	-	9	9	1	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
TREASURE	8	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
VALLEY	94	6	-	19	3	4	26	-	-	2	8	-	-	26
WHEATLAND	20	1	-	-	4	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
WIBAUX	14	3	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
YELLOWSTONE	1,066	45	-	258	87	25	263	2	-	11	16	-	-	359
YELLOWSTONE PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOT STATED	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

* INCLUDES "STROKE."

TABLE 11

FREQUENCY OF INFANT MORTALITY BY AGE, RACE* AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
 FIVE-YEAR INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
 MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY	TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR			1 TO 7 DAYS			8 TO 28 DAYS			29 DAYS TO 1 YEAR			INFANT MORTALITY RATE+ 1994-1999
	TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER	
MONTANA TOTAL	71	54	17	28	21	7	5	3	2	38	30	8	7.0
BEAVERHEAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6
BIG HORN	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	10.2
BLAINE	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	11.0
BROADWATER	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	9.2
CARBON	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	8.8
CARTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.2
CASCADE	12	9	3	4	3	1	3	1	2	5	5	-	7.9
CHOUTEAU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
CUSTER	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6.0
DANIELS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.5
DAWSON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5
DEER LODGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2
FALLON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
FERGUS	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	10.0
FLATHEAD	7	7	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	6.6
GALLATIN	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
GARFIELD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLACIER	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANITE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HILL	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1
JEFFERSON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JUDITH BASIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.6
LAKE	7	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	4	2	10.0
LEWIS & CLARK	4	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	5.2
LIBERTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3
LINCOLN	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7.5
MCCONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
MADISON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.8
MEAGHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINERAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3
MISSOULA	5	4	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	5.9
MUSSELSHELL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	23.8
PARK	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4.4
PETROLEUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
PHILLIPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
PONDERA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	12.3
POWDER RIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
POWELL	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
PRAIRIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
RAVALLI	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7.4
RICHLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4
ROOSEVELT	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	12.9
ROSEBUD	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4
SANDERS	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5
SHERIDAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SILVER BOW	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5.0
STILLWATER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWEET GRASS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7
TETON	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5.2
TOOLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7
TREASURE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALLEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHEATLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.9
WIBAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YELLOWSTONE	10	10	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	8.3
YELLOWSTONE PARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOT STATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* EITHER RACIAL CATEGORY MAY INCLUDE "HISPANIC"; "OTHER" ALSO INCLUDES RACE NOT STATED.

+ PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

TABLE 12

FREQUENCY AND RATE OF DEATH FROM SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY YEAR*
MONTANA, 1910-1999

ICD-9	051		032		487		055		036	
ICD-10	A05		A36		J10-J11		B05		A39	
YEAR	BOTULISM+		DIPHThERIA		INFLUENZA		MEASLES		MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION	
	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**
1910	-	0.0	61	16.2	24	6.4	16	4.3	1	0.3
1915	5	1.1	21	4.5	41	8.8	7	1.5	7	1.5
1920	4	0.7	32	5.8	304	55.4	27	4.9	15	2.7
1925	6	1.1	34	6.3	109	20.1	5	0.9	5	0.9
1930	7	1.3	4	0.7	102	19.0	12	2.2	22	4.1
1935	3	0.5	14	2.5	173	31.5	49	8.9	15	2.7
1940	2	0.4	6	1.1	77	13.8	5	0.9	6	1.1
1945	1	0.2	4	0.8	47	9.3	1	0.2	3	0.6
1946	1	0.2	5	1.0	25	4.8	3	0.6	3	0.6
1947	1	0.2	2	0.4	33	6.1	13	2.4	3	0.6
1948	3	0.5	3	0.5	13	2.3	12	2.2	1	0.2
1949	2	0.3	3	0.5	13	2.3	3	0.5	3	0.5
1950	-	-	2	0.3	23	3.9	-	-	1	0.2
1951	2	0.3	-	0.0	30	5.0	9	1.5	5	0.8
1952	-	-	1	0.2	22	3.7	4	0.7	4	0.7
1953	-	-	3	0.5	59	9.6	4	0.6	2	0.3
1954	-	-	3	0.5	6	1.0	5	0.8	6	1.0
1955	-	-	1	0.2	12	1.9	4	0.6	5	0.8
1956	-	-	1	0.2	4	0.6	1	0.2	7	1.1
1957	-	-	1	0.1	25	3.7	3	0.4	3	0.4
1958	-	-	-	-	14	2.1	2	0.3	4	0.6
1959	-	-	-	-	15	2.2	5	0.7	3	0.4
1960	-	-	-	-	37	5.5	1	0.1	3	0.4
1961	-	-	-	-	8	1.2	1	0.1	1	0.1
1962	-	-	-	-	12	1.7	-	-	4	0.6
1963	-	-	-	-	31	4.4	-	-	3	0.4
1964	1	0.1	-	-	29	4.1	2	0.3	2	0.3
1965	-	-	-	-	5	0.7	-	-	3	0.4
1966	1	0.1	-	-	49	7.0	-	-	2	0.3
1967	-	-	-	-	3	0.4	-	-	2	0.3
1968	-	-	-	-	30	4.3	-	-	2	0.3
1969	-	-	-	-	38	5.5	2	0.3	2	0.3
1970	-	-	2	0.3	8	1.2	-	0.0	1	0.1
1971	-	-	-	-	9	1.3	2	0.3	2	0.3
1972	-	-	-	-	15	2.1	-	-	2	0.3
1973	-	-	-	-	43	6.0	-	-	2	0.3
1974	-	-	-	-	11	1.5	-	-	1	0.1
1975	-	-	-	-	17	2.3	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	95	12.6	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	9	1.2	-	-	2	0.3
1978	-	-	-	-	19	2.4	-	-	2	0.3
1979	-	-	-	-	4	0.5	-	-	4	0.5
1980	-	-	-	-	24	3.1	-	-	-	-
1981	1	0.1	-	-	10	1.3	-	-	1	0.1
1982	-	-	-	-	8	1.0	-	-	1	0.1
1983	-	-	-	-	26	3.2	-	-	1	0.1
1984	-	-	-	-	19	2.3	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	24	2.9	-	-	3	0.4
1986	-	-	-	-	24	2.9	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	9	1.1	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	21	2.6	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	19	2.4	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	15	1.9	-	-	2	0.3
1991	-	-	-	-	7	0.9	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	7	0.8	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	13	1.5	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	15	1.8	-	-	1	0.1
1995	-	-	-	-	6	0.7	-	-	1	0.1
1996	-	-	-	-	11	1.3	-	-	2	0.2
1997	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	60	6.8	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-	-	35	4.0	-	-	1	0.2

* DATA FOR 1910-45 ARE BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE. BEGINNING IN 1946, DATA ARE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
+ PRIOR TO 1949 THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES DID NOT PERMIT IDENTIFICATION OF BOTULISM AS SUCH. THE MORE GENERAL RUBRIC OF "FOOD POISONING" IS REPORTED. THE DEATHS SHOWN PRIOR TO 1968 INCLUDE THOSE ASSIGNED TO "FOOD POISONING UNSPECIFIED."

** PER 100,000 ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATION. U.S. CENSUS ENUMERATIONS USED FOR YEARS ENDING IN ZERO.

TABLE 12 (CONCLUDED)

FREQUENCY AND RATE OF DEATH FROM SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY YEAR*
MONTANA, 1910-1999

ICD-9	045 138		082.0		137 010-018		002.0		033	
ICD-10	A80		A77		A16-A19		A010		A37	
YEAR	POLIOMYELITIS		ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER+		TUBERCULOSIS		TYPHOID FEVER		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**	NUMBER	RATE**
1910	17	4.5	-	-	340	90.4	151	40.2	41	10.9
1915	1	0.2	8	1.7	530	113.2	57	12.2	36	7.7
1920	5	0.9	7	1.3	419	76.4	27	4.9	51	9.3
1925	6	1.1	11	2.0	396	73.0	24	4.4	63	11.6
1930	6	1.1	9	1.7	337	62.7	16	3.0	16	3.0
1935	1	0.2	21	3.8	257	46.8	12	2.2	22	4.0
1940	7	1.3	7	1.3	231	41.3	3	0.5	5	0.9
1945	10	2.0	1	0.2	171	33.9	2	0.4	2	0.4
1946	5	1.0	5	1.0	164	31.4	2	0.4	2	0.4
1947	4	0.7	1	0.2	152	28.2	1	0.2	6	1.1
1948	6	1.1	1	0.2	146	26.2	-	-	6	1.1
1949	13	2.3	-	0.0	109	19.0	1	0.2	2	0.3
1950	3	0.5	1	0.2	114	19.3	-	-	10	1.7
1951	6	1.0	-	-	85	14.3	1	0.2	1	0.2
1952	8	1.3	1	0.2	79	13.1	1	0.2	1	0.2
1953	14	2.3	-	-	77	12.5	-	-	4	0.6
1954	9	1.4	-	-	62	9.9	-	-	1	0.2
1955	8	1.3	-	-	50	7.9	-	-	1	0.2
1956	-	-	-	-	48	7.3	-	-	1	0.2
1957	2	0.3	-	-	68	10.2	-	-	2	0.3
1958	5	0.8	-	-	45	6.8	-	-	-	-
1959	2	0.3	-	-	37	5.5	-	-	-	-
1960	7	1.0	1	0.1	31	4.6	-	-	1	0.1
1961	1	0.1	-	-	24	3.5	1	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	32	4.5	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	27	3.8	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	28	4.0	1	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	22	3.1	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	21	3.0	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	17	2.4	-	-	-	-
1968	1	0.1	-	-	15	2.2	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	16	2.3	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	12	1.7	-	-	-	-
1971	1	0.1	-	-	10	1.4	-	-	1	0.1
1972	-	-	-	-	11	1.5	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	13	1.8	-	-	-	-
1974	1	0.1	-	-	17	2.3	-	-	-	-
1975	1	0.1	1	0.1	13	1.7	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	9	1.2	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	4	0.5	-	-	-	-
1978	1	0.1	-	-	11	1.4	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	-	5	0.6	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	6	0.8	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	7	0.9	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	7	0.9	-	-	-	-
1983	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
1984	2	0.2	-	-	10	1.2	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	5	0.6	-	-	1	0.1
1986	-	-	-	-	5	0.6	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	4	0.5	-	-	-	-
1988	1	0.1	-	-	2	0.2	-	-	-	-
1989	2	0.2	-	-	5	0.6	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	2	0.3	-	-	-	-
1991	1	0.1	-	-	4	0.5	-	-	-	-
1992	1	0.1	-	-	4	0.5	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	6	0.7	-	-	-	-
1995	2	0.2	-	-	2	0.2	-	-	-	-
1996	2	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1
1997	1	0.1	-	-	2	0.2	-	-	-	-
1998	1	0.1	-	-	4	0.5	-	-	-	-
1999	1	0.1	-	-	3	0.3	-	-	-	-

* DATA FOR 1910-45 ARE BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE. BEGINNING IN 1946, DATA ARE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

+ DEATHS FROM ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER FOR THE YEARS 1915 - 1920 ARE COURTESY OF ROBERT PHILLIPS PH.D. (RETIRED), ROCKY MOUNTAIN LABORATORY, HAMILTON, MONTANA.

** PER 100,000 ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATION. U.S. CENSUS ENUMERATIONS USED FOR YEARS ENDING IN ZERO.

TABLE 13

FREQUENCY AND RATE OF DEATH FROM SELECTED CAUSES BY YEAR*
MONTANA, 1910-1999*

ICD-09			810-825		800-807 826-849		303		140-208	
ICD-10			see footnotes for codes		see footnotes for codes		F10-F10.9 G31.2		C00-C97.9	
YEAR	ACCIDENTS						ALCOHOLISM		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (CANCER)	
	TOTAL		MOTOR VEHICLE		OTHER		NUMBER	RATE+	NUMBER	RATE+
	NUMBER	RATE+	NUMBER	RATE+	NUMBER	RATE+				
1910	514	136.7	5	1.3	509	135.4	56	14.9	157	41.7
1915	556	118.8	31	6.6	525	112.2	66	14.1	223	47.6
1920	473	86.3	45	8.2	428	78.1	10	1.8	282	51.4
1925	505	93.0	98	18.1	407	75.0	41	7.6	379	69.8
1930	498	92.6	106	19.7	392	72.9	69	12.8	424	78.9
1935	552	100.5	161	29.3	391	71.2	14	2.5	528	96.2
1940	539	96.3	154	27.5	385	68.8	41	7.3	640	114.4
1945	498	98.7	118	23.4	380	75.3	13	2.6	658	130.4
1946	517	99.1	166	31.8	351	67.3	15	2.9	662	126.8
1947	537	99.6	157	29.1	380	70.5	19	3.5	712	132.0
1948	575	103.3	165	29.6	410	73.7	14	2.5	724	130.1
1949	552	96.2	152	26.5	400	69.7	17	3.0	729	127.0
1950	545	92.2	190	32.1	355	60.1	14	2.4	733	124.0
1951	525	88.1	187	31.4	338	56.7	17	2.9	726	121.8
1952	564	93.7	235	39.0	329	54.7	13	2.2	798	132.6
1953	534	86.7	228	37.0	306	49.7	17	2.8	809	131.3
1954	531	85.1	219	35.1	312	50.0	19	3.0	871	139.6
1955	549	86.3	239	37.6	310	48.7	28	4.4	829	130.3
1956	574	87.5	265	40.4	309	47.1	22	3.4	931	141.9
1957	541	81.1	219	32.8	322	48.3	20	3.0	873	130.9
1958	497	74.6	206	30.9	291	43.7	18	2.7	838	125.8
1959	565	84.5	258	38.6	307	45.9	15	2.2	920	137.5
1960	510	75.6	226	33.5	284	42.1	13	1.9	958	142.0
1961	518	76.0	270	39.6	248	36.4	18	2.6	965	141.5
1962	550	77.6	232	32.7	318	44.9	19	2.7	911	128.5
1963	517	73.1	218	30.8	299	42.3	12	1.7	896	126.7
1964	648	91.9	250	35.5	398	56.5	13	1.8	986	139.9
1965	591	83.7	268	38.0	323	45.8	14	2.0	933	132.2
1966	560	79.8	265	37.7	295	42.0	24	3.4	969	138.0
1967	607	86.6	318	45.4	289	41.2	12	1.7	1,004	143.2
1968	535	77.2	262	37.8	273	39.4	29	4.2	1,080	155.8
1969	635	91.5	329	47.4	306	44.1	10	1.4	1,041	150.0
1970	571	82.2	290	41.8	281	40.5	25	3.6	1,059	152.5
1971	609	85.8	310	43.7	299	42.1	19	2.7	1,050	147.9
1972	635	88.3	360	50.1	275	38.2	17	2.4	1,122	156.1
1973	611	84.7	324	44.9	287	39.8	20	2.8	1,061	147.2
1974	559	76.1	272	37.0	287	39.0	14	1.9	1,130	153.7
1975	584	78.1	282	37.7	302	40.4	28	3.7	1,105	147.7
1976	579	76.9	291	38.6	288	38.2	23	3.1	1,191	158.2
1977	574	75.4	302	39.7	272	35.7	25	3.3	1,184	155.6
1978	558	71.1	276	35.2	282	35.9	23	2.9	1,233	157.1
1979	596	75.8	313	39.8	283	36.0	22	2.8	1,240	157.8
1980	570	72.5	311	39.5	259	32.9	25	3.2	1,291	164.1
1981	553	69.7	308	38.8	245	30.9	32	4.0	1,343	169.4
1982	471	58.8	236	29.5	235	29.3	30	3.7	1,384	172.8
1983	516	63.2	267	32.7	249	30.5	16	2.0	1,350	165.2
1984	440	53.4	233	28.3	207	25.1	18	2.2	1,467	178.0
1985	417	50.5	210	25.4	207	25.1	20	2.4	1,445	174.9
1986	403	49.2	228	27.8	175	21.4	27	3.3	1,475	180.1
1987	416	51.4	223	27.6	193	23.9	22	2.7	1,516	187.4
1988	368	45.7	200	24.8	168	20.9	22	2.7	1,561	193.9
1989	360	44.7	171	21.2	189	23.5	16	2.0	1,593	197.7
1990	398	49.8	210	26.3	188	23.5	21	2.6	1,630	204.0
1991	384	47.5	183	22.6	201	24.9	19	2.4	1,656	205.0
1992	399	48.4	182	22.1	217	26.3	29	3.5	1,710	207.6
1993	375	44.7	182	21.7	193	23.0	26	3.1	1,738	207.2
1994	391	45.7	192	22.4	199	23.2	31	3.6	1,740	203.2
1995	374	43.0	191	21.9	183	21.0	21	2.4	1,765	202.8
1996	396	45.0	191	21.7	205	23.3	23	2.6	1,762	200.4
1997	443	50.4	230	26.2	213	24.2	18	2.0	1,779	202.4
1998	463	52.6	219	24.9	244	27.7	34	3.9	1,816	206.3
1999	461	52.2	191	21.6	270	30.6	22	2.5	1,845	209.0

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT ICD-10 CODES: 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

ACCIDENTS BY OTHER MEANS ICD-10 CODES: V01, V05-V08, V09.1, V09.3-V11, V15-V18, V19.3, V19.7-V19.9, V80.1-V80.2,
V80.6-V80.9, V81.2-V81.9, V82.2-V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.3-V89.9, Y85-Y86

* DATA FOR 1910-45 ARE BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE. BEGINNING IN 1946, DATA ARE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

+ PER 100,000 ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATION. U.S. CENSUS ENUMERATIONS ARE USED FOR YEARS ENDING
IN ZERO.

TABLE 13 (CONCLUDED)

FREQUENCY AND RATE OF DEATH FROM SELECTED CAUSES BY YEAR*
MONTANA, 1910-1999*

ICD-09	250		390-398 402, 409 410-429		960-969		580-589		480-486		950-959	
ICD-10	E10-C14.9		I00-I09.9, I11, I13, I120-I51		X85-Y09.9 Y87.1		N00-N07.9 N17-N19 N25-N227		J12-J18		X60-X84 Y87	
YEAR	DIABETES		HEART DISEASE		HOMICIDE		NEPHRITIS		PNEUMONIA		SUICIDE	
	NUMBER	RATE+	NUMBER	RATE+	NUMBER	RATE+	NUMBER	RATE+	NUMBER	RATE+	NUMBER	RATE+
1910	38	10.1	257	68.3	37	9.8	222	59.0	282	75.0	81	21.5
1915	65	13.9	407	87.0	53	11.3	339	72.4	511	109.2	103	22.0
1920	60	10.9	428	78.1	46	8.4	273	49.8	576	105.0	86	15.7
1925	64	11.8	672	123.8	51	9.4	301	55.4	437	80.5	102	18.8
1930	87	16.2	759	141.2	57	10.6	395	73.5	425	79.1	136	25.3
1935	112	20.4	1,299	236.6	34	6.2	355	64.7	674	122.8	96	17.5
1940	109	19.5	1,447	258.6	29	5.2	295	52.7	321	57.4	120	21.4
1945	129	25.6	1,603	317.7	19	3.8	279	55.3	196	38.8	79	15.7
1946	137	26.3	1,629	312.1	22	4.2	276	52.9	235	45.0	98	18.8
1947	130	24.1	1,690	313.4	14	2.6	266	49.3	223	41.4	96	17.8
1948	118	21.2	1,803	324.0	15	2.7	247	44.4	189	34.0	88	15.8
1949	102	17.8	2,002	348.9	21	3.7	129	22.5	144	25.1	89	15.5
1950	49	8.3	1,957	331.1	24	4.1	80	13.5	157	26.6	123	20.8
1951	58	9.7	2,159	362.2	15	2.5	85	14.3	121	20.3	85	14.3
1952	83	13.8	2,032	337.5	17	2.8	120	19.9	147	24.4	84	14.0
1953	73	11.9	2,164	351.3	23	3.7	77	12.5	180	29.2	106	17.2
1954	95	15.2	2,128	341.0	29	4.6	90	14.4	179	28.7	104	16.7
1955	108	17.0	2,116	332.7	21	3.3	94	14.8	155	24.4	79	12.4
1956	98	14.9	2,165	330.0	32	4.9	83	12.7	211	32.2	98	14.9
1957	118	17.7	2,290	343.3	23	3.4	71	10.6	249	37.3	105	15.7
1958	109	16.4	2,244	336.9	17	2.6	53	8.0	260	39.0	101	15.2
1959	123	18.4	2,382	356.1	29	4.3	58	8.7	231	34.5	97	14.5
1960	102	15.1	2,332	345.6	25	3.7	51	7.6	227	33.6	107	15.9
1961	117	17.2	2,269	332.7	21	3.1	41	6.0	219	32.1	96	14.1
1962	121	17.1	2,204	310.9	21	3.0	63	8.9	195	27.5	110	15.5
1963	125	17.7	2,340	331.0	22	3.1	42	5.9	218	30.8	115	16.3
1964	139	19.7	2,368	335.9	30	4.3	45	6.4	226	32.1	80	11.3
1965	114	16.1	2,297	325.4	20	2.8	35	5.0	198	28.0	94	13.3
1966	106	15.1	2,415	344.0	23	3.3	42	6.0	230	32.8	96	13.7
1967	143	20.4	2,297	327.7	31	4.4	38	5.4	196	28.0	100	14.3
1968	119	17.2	2,223	320.8	25	3.6	20	2.9	213	30.7	97	14.0
1969	117	16.9	2,297	331.0	31	4.5	21	3.0	201	29.0	91	13.1
1970	111	16.0	2,229	321.0	30	4.3	26	3.7	213	30.7	79	11.4
1971	120	16.9	2,339	329.4	43	6.1	19	2.7	210	29.6	117	16.5
1972	135	18.8	2,294	319.1	32	4.5	17	2.4	220	30.6	87	12.1
1973	126	17.5	2,300	319.0	46	6.4	27	3.7	236	32.7	108	15.0
1974	103	14.0	2,202	299.6	44	6.0	20	2.7	192	26.1	122	16.6
1975	122	16.3	2,178	291.2	42	5.6	19	2.5	185	24.7	112	15.0
1976	100	13.3	2,178	289.2	38	5.0	17	2.3	207	27.5	129	17.1
1977	89	11.7	2,149	282.4	53	7.0	24	3.2	144	18.9	143	18.8
1978	114	14.5	2,169	276.3	40	5.1	20	2.5	199	25.4	122	15.5
1979	94	12.0	2,302	292.9	39	5.0	46	5.9	143	18.2	123	15.6
1980	103	13.1	2,332	296.4	40	5.1	43	5.5	169	21.5	116	14.7
1981	95	12.0	2,279	287.4	47	5.9	70	8.8	171	21.6	137	17.3
1982	115	14.4	2,236	279.2	36	4.5	57	7.1	196	24.5	126	15.7
1983	103	12.6	2,241	274.3	33	4.0	62	7.6	219	26.8	143	17.5
1984	113	13.7	2,270	275.5	37	4.5	57	6.9	204	24.8	137	16.6
1985	123	14.9	2,201	266.5	49	5.9	58	7.0	211	25.5	144	17.4
1986	109	13.3	2,196	268.1	41	5.0	40	4.9	205	25.0	181	22.1
1987	116	14.3	2,109	260.7	39	4.8	60	7.4	192	23.7	159	19.7
1988	154	19.1	2,057	255.5	35	4.3	60	7.5	219	27.2	153	19.0
1989	170	21.1	2,019	250.6	32	4.0	47	5.8	224	27.8	159	19.7
1990	154	19.3	1,947	243.7	37	4.6	48	6.0	213	26.7	167	20.9
1991	181	22.4	1,944	240.6	36	4.5	51	6.3	245	30.3	167	20.7
1992	164	19.9	1,904	231.2	35	4.2	56	6.8	259	31.4	151	18.3
1993	191	22.8	2,110	251.5	39	4.6	59	7.0	249	29.7	154	18.4
1994	215	25.1	1,907	222.7	34	4.0	76	8.9	276	32.2	159	18.6
1995	210	24.1	2,003	230.2	45	5.2	56	6.4	313	36.0	197	22.6
1996	187	21.3	2,131	242.3	37	4.2	81	9.2	238	27.1	174	19.9
1997	169	19.2	2,097	238.6	37	4.2	98	11.2	299	34.0	179	20.4
1998	196	22.3	2,001	227.3	26	3.0	90	10.2	311	35.3	156	17.7
1999	243	27.5	2,034	230.4	32	3.6	93	10.5	213	24.1	161	18.2

* DATA FOR 1910-45 ARE BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE. BEGINNING IN 1946, DATA ARE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

+ PER 100,000 ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATION. U.S. CENSUS ENUMERATIONS ARE USED FOR YEARS ENDING IN ZERO.

TABLE 15

FREQUENCY OF INDUCED ABORTION BY AGE OF PATIENT
MONTANA OCCURRENCES, 1999

PATIENT'S AGE	NUMBER
MONTANA TOTAL	2499
UNDER 12	1
UNDER 15	8
15-17	269
18-19	368
20-24	765
25-29	471
30-34	282
35-39	245
40-44	83
45 AND OVER	5
NOT STATED	2

TABLE 16

FREQUENCY OF INDUCED ABORTION BY COMPLETED WEEK OF GESTATION AND BY PRIMARY PROCEDURE
MONTANA OCCURRENCES, 1999

PRIMARY PROCEDURE *	TOTAL	LENGTH OF GESTATION IN WEEKS							
		9 OR FEWER	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	20 OR MORE	NOT STATED
TOTAL	2,499	1,485	404	256	130	65	65	70	24
DILATION AND EVACUATION (D&E)	350	-	1	58	92	62	63	69	5
INTRA-UT PROSTAG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHARP CURRETTAGE	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
SUCTION CURRETTAGE	2,134	1,477	403	196	36	1	2	-	19
NOT STATED	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	10	7	-	-	1	2	-	-	-

* THE PROCEDURE THAT TERMINATED PREGNANCY, AS OPPOSED TO "ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES USED."

TABLE17

FREQUENCY OF INDUCED ABORTION BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AND COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE
MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY	RESIDENCE	OCCURRENCE	COUNTY	RESIDENCE	OCCURRENCE
BEAVERHEAD	19		PONDERA	3	-
BIG HORN	29		POWDER RIVER	1	-
BLAINE	6		POWELL	14	-
BROADWATER	6		PRAIRIE	-	-
CARBON	15		RAVALLI	54	-
CARTER	-		RICHLAND	8	-
CASCADE	172	268	ROOSEVELT	20	-
CHOUTEAU	6		ROSEBUD	18	-
CUSTER	18		SANDERS	19	-
DANIELS	4		SHERIDAN	2	-
DAWSON	11		SILVER BOW	81	-
DEER LODGE	18		STILLWATER	11	-
FALLON	4		SWEET GRASS	3	-
FERGUS	11		TETON	6	-
FLATHEAD	212	321	TOOLE	8	-
GALLATIN	236		TREASURE	-	-
GARFIELD	1		VALLEY	10	-
GLACIER	32		WHEATLAND	-	-
GOLDEN VALLEY	1		WIBAUX	-	-
GRANITE	6		YELLOWSTONE	375	899
HILL	34		NOT STATED	19	-
JEFFERSON	10				
JUDITH BASIN	1		TOTAL, MONTANA	2,131	2,499
LAKE	64		RESIDENTS		
LEWIS & CLARK	120	240	OUT OF STATE		
LIBERTY	2		RESIDENTS		
LINCOLN	23		IDAHO	46	NA
MCCONE	3		NORTH DAKOTA	19	NA
MADISON	10		SOUTH DAKOTA	28	NA
MEAGHER	4		WYOMING	230	NA
MINERAL	6		OTHER STATES	26	NA
MISSOULA	342	771			
MUSSELSHELL	9		CANADA	14	NA
PARK	35		REST OF WORLD	1	NA
PETROLEUM	-		NOT STATED	4	NA
PHILLIPS	9				
			TOTAL	2,499	NA

TABLE 18

FREQUENCY OF MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED
AND MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED
BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE - MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY	MARRIAGES	
	LICENSES ISSUED	MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED
MONTANA, TOTAL	6,785	6,785
BEAVERHEAD	68	66
BIG HORN	100	100
BLAINE	57	59
BROADWATER	28	30
CARBON	145	209
CARTER	4	6
CASCADE	610	601
CHOUTEAU	34	32
CUSTER	83	82
DANIELS	9	10
DAWSON	56	61
DEER LODGE	84	91
FALLON	21	20
FERGUS	82	88
FLATHEAD	682	655
GALLATIN	606	575
GARFIELD	10	10
GLACIER	88	97
GOLDEN VALLEY	5	5
GRANITE	9	20
HILL	89	79
JEFFERSON	29	40
JUDITH BASIN	4	7
LAKE	151	177
LEWIS & CLARK	446	444
LIBERTY	10	9
LINCOLN	116	147
MCCONE	4	3
MADISON	65	83
MEAGHER	11	14
MINERAL	39	38
MISSOULA	770	692
MUSSELSHELL	27	29
PARK	154	160
PETROLEUM	6	3
PHILLIPS	27	31
PONDERA	31	32
POWDER RIVER	9	8
POWELL	35	36
PRAIRIE	5	4
RAVALLI	201	229
RICHLAND	76	72
ROOSEVELT	93	96
ROSEBUD	34	33
SANDERS	72	84
SHERIDAN	23	21
SILVER BOW	252	232
STILLWATER	59	58
SWEET GRASS	28	34
TETON	36	46
TOOLE	30	29
TREASURE	5	4
VALLEY	43	52
WHEATLAND	17	13
WIBAUX	3	3
YELLOWSTONE	1,004	926
YELLOWSTONE PARK	-	-
NOT STATED	-	-

TABLE 19

FREQUENCY AND RATE OF MARRIAGE AND MARITAL TERMINATION BY YEAR
MONTANA OCCURENCES, 1944-1999

YEAR	MARRIAGES		MARITAL TERMINATIONS	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
1944	6,433	11.2	1,745	3.1
1945	8,147	14.2	2,380	4.1
1946	12,974	22.4	3,212	5.6
1947	9,769	16.8	2,439	4.2
1948	7,131	12.2	2,090	3.6
1949	6,981	11.9	1,995	3.4
1950	7,235	12.2	1,951	3.3
1951	6,307	10.6	1,837	3.1
1952	6,410	10.6	1,989	3.3
1953	6,597	10.7	1,986	3.2
1954	6,575	10.5	1,966	3.2
1955	6,514	10.2	1,909	3.0
1956	6,770	10.3	1,985	3.0
1957	6,495	9.7	2,004	3.0
1958	6,142	9.2	2,023	3.0
1959	6,228	9.3	2,062	3.1
1960	5,883	8.7	2,003	3.0
1961	5,636	8.3	2,034	3.0
1962	5,051	7.1	1,932	2.7
1963	4,854	6.9	1,909	2.7
1964	4,556	6.5	1,981	2.8
1965	4,688	6.6	2,002	2.8
1966	4,914	7.0	2,087	3.0
1967	5,563	7.9	2,361	3.4
1968	6,250	9.0	2,592	3.7
1969	6,444	9.3	2,806	4.0
1970	6,919	10.0	3,051	4.4
1971	7,128	10.0	3,366	4.7
1972	7,674	10.7	3,609	5.0
1973	7,751	10.8	3,772	5.2
1974	7,741	10.5	3,940	5.4
1975	7,331	9.8	4,286	5.7
1976	7,390	9.8	4,850	6.4
1977	7,547	9.9	4,813	6.3
1978	8,136	10.4	4,877	6.2
1979	8,195	10.4	5,106	6.5
1980	8,336	10.6	4,940	6.3
1981	8,209	10.4	5,004	6.3
1982	8,185	10.2	4,612	5.8
1983	8,092	9.9	4,644	5.7
1984	7,659	9.3	4,355	5.3
1985	7,178	8.7	4,258	5.2
1986	6,739	8.2	4,307	5.3
1987	6,540	8.1	4,116	5.1
1988	6,784	8.4	4,063	5.0
1989	6,765	8.4	4,104	5.1
1990	6,924	8.7	4,049	5.1
1991	6,984	8.6	4,443	5.5
1992	7,189	8.7	4,223	5.1
1993	7,041	8.4	4,311	5.1
1994	7,088	8.3	4,196	4.9
1995	6,818	7.8	4,214	4.8
1996	6,609	7.5	4,238	4.8
1997	6,708	7.6	4,058	4.6
1998	6,436	7.3	---	---
1999	6,785	7.7	---	---

* PER 1,000 ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATION. U.S. CENSUS ENUMERATIONS ARE USED FOR YEARS ENDING IN ZERO.

TABLE 20

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIAGES BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE
MONTANA, 1999

MONTH	NUMBER	PERCENT	MONTH	NUMBER	PERCENT
MONTANA, TOTAL	6,785	100.0	JUNE	876	12.9
JANUARY	289	4.3	JULY	1,087	16.0
FEBRUARY	307	4.5	AUGUST	1,028	15.2
MARCH	305	4.5	SEPTEMBER	710	10.5
APRIL	366	5.4	OCTOBER	480	7.1
MAY	611	9.0	NOVEMBER	327	4.8
			DECEMBER	399	5.9

TABLE 22

FREQUENCY OF FIRST MARRIAGE* BY AGE OF BRIDE AND AGE OF GROOM
MONTANA OCCURRENCES, 1999

AGE OF GROOM	AGE OF BRIDE										
	TOTAL, ALL AGES	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 AND OVER	NOT STATED
TOTAL, ALL AGES	3,454	550	1,742	786	251	82	27	13	2	1	-
15-19	213	155	56	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	1,505	328	1,052	111	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-29	1,073	59	511	433	65	2	3	-	-	-	-
30-34	412	8	98	163	113	27	3	-	-	-	-
35-39	165	-	18	62	53	24	8	-	-	-	-
40-44	62	-	6	14	5	24	6	6	1	-	-
45-49	13	-	1	1	1	3	4	3	-	-	-
50-54	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-
55 AND OVER	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
NOT STATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* FIRST MARRIAGE FOR BOTH BRIDE AND GROOM.

TABLE 23

MEDIAN AGES OF BRIDES AND GROOMS
MONTANA OCCURRENCES, 1994 - 1999

YEAR OF MARRIAGE	MEDIAN AGE OF BRIDE			MEDIAN AGE OF GROOM		
	ALL MARRIAGES	FIRST MARRIAGES FOR BRIDES	FIRST MARRIAGES FOR BOTH*	ALL MARRIAGES	FIRST MARRIAGES FOR GROOMS	FIRST MARRIAGES FOR BOTH*
1994	26	23	22	29	25	24
1995	26	23	22	29	25	24
1996	27	23	22	29	25	24
1997	27	23	22	29	25	24
1998	27	23	23	29	25	24
1999	27	23	23	29	25	26

* FIRST MARRIAGE FOR BOTH BRIDE AND GROOM.

TABLE 24

SELECTED VITAL STATISTICS
 FREQUENCIES AND RATES OR RATIOS BY COUNTY
 MONTANA, 1999

ITEM	MONTANA		BEAVERHEAD		BIG HORN		BLAINE		BROADWATER		CARBON		CARTER		CASCADE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
POPULATION	882,779		8,790		12,573		7,074		4,167		9,543		1,454		78,282	
RESIDENCE																
NATURAL INCREASE	2,697	3.1	27	3.0	102	8.1	38	5.3	9	2.2	11	1.2	(2)	-1.3	390	4.9
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,779	12.2	95	10.8	217	17.3	111	15.7	46	11.0	108	11.3	11	7.6	1,106	14.1
SEX-MALE	5,592	12.7	39	---	131	---	62	---	26	---	61	---	5	---	576	---
FEMALE	5,187	11.7	56	---	86	---	49	---	20	---	47	---	6	---	530	---
OUT-OF-WEDLOCK	3,224	299.1	18	189.5	128	589.9	61	549.5	12	260.9	24	222.2	2	181.8	298	269.4
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETALS), TOTAL	8,082	9.2	68	7.7	115	9.1	73	10.2	37	9.0	97	10.3	13	8.4	716	9.1
SEX-MALE	4,083	9.3	32	---	62	---	39	---	21	---	49	---	6	---	353	---
FEMALE	3,999	9.0	36	---	53	---	34	---	16	---	48	---	7	---	363	---
INFANT & FETAL MORTALITY*																
INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)	71	6.6	-	-	2	9.2	2	18.0	1	21.7	1	9.3	-	-	12	10.8
NEONATAL (UNDER 28 DAYS)	33	3.1	-	-	1	4.6	1	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6.3
POSTNEONATAL (28 DAYS-1 YEAR)	38	3.5	-	-	1	4.6	1	9.0	1	21.7	1	9.3	-	-	5	4.5
FETAL DEATHS	62	5.8	-	-	3	13.8	1	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4.5
PERINATAL DEATHS	95	8.8	-	-	4	18.4	2	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10.8
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH **																
HEART DISEASE	2,034	230.4	17	193.4	29	230.7	19	268.6	6	144.0	20	209.6	6	412.7	171	218.4
CANCER	1,845	209.0	15	170.6	24	190.9	9	127.2	12	288.0	22	230.5	3	206.3	148	189.1
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	591	66.9	3	34.1	4	31.8	5	70.7	2	48.0	5	52.4	-	-	55	70.3
CHRON. LOWER RESP. DISEASES	566	64.1	8	91.0	7	55.7	4	56.5	4	96.0	11	115.3	1	68.8	65	83.0
ACCIDENTS	461	52.2	6	68.3	18	143.2	5	70.7	2	48.0	12	125.7	1	68.8	37	47.3
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA	248	28.1	-	-	-	-	1	14.1	2	48.0	5	52.4	-	-	20	25.5
DIABETES	243	27.5	2	22.8	7	55.7	4	56.5	1	24.0	3	31.4	-	-	17	21.7
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	204	23.1	3	34.1	-	-	4	56.5	-	-	3	31.4	1	68.8	18	23.0
SUICIDE	161	18.2	2	22.8	2	15.9	4	56.5	2	48.0	-	-	1	68.8	18	23.0
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC & NEPHROSIS	93	10.5	-	-	-	-	2	28.3	-	-	1	10.5	-	-	4	5.1
OCCURRENCE																
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,747	12.2	75	8.5	284	22.6	1	0.1	1	0.2	33	3.5	-	-	1,394	17.8
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETAL), TOTAL	8,108	9.2	75	8.5	83	6.6	34	4.8	27	6.5	76	8.0	11	7.6	807	10.3
INFANT (UNDER 1 YEAR)	66	6.1	-	-	1	3.5	1	1000.0	1	1000.0	1	30.3	-	-	16	11.5
ACCIDENTAL	477	0.5	7	0.8	15	1.2	3	0.4	2	0.5	18	1.9	2	1.4	42	0.5
MOTOR VEHICLE	197	0.2	2	0.2	12	1.0	1	0.1	-	-	13	1.4	-	-	16	0.2
OTHER ACCIDENTAL	280	0.3	5	0.6	3	0.2	2	0.3	2	0.5	5	0.5	2	1.4	26	0.3
MARRIAGES	6,785	7.7	66	7.5	100	8.0	59	8.3	30	7.2	209	21.9	6	4.1	601	7.7
MARITAL TERMINATIONS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* INFANT AND FETAL MORTALITY RATES ARE SHOWN PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

** CAUSE-SPECIFIC RESIDENT DEATH RATES ARE SHOWN PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION. SEE "CAUSE OF DEATH" IN THE "TECHNICAL OVERVIEW" FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE (ICD-9) CODES INCLUDED IN EACH CATEGORY.

--- NOT CALCULATED OR NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 24 (CONTINUED)
 SELECTED VITAL STATISTICS
 FREQUENCIES AND RATES OR RATIOS BY COUNTY
 MONTANA, 1999

ITEM	MONTANA		CHOUTEAU		CUSTER		DANIELS		DAWSON		DEER LODGE		FALLON		FERGUS	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
POPULATION	882,779		5,066		11,837		1,963		8,670		9,721		2,885		12,180	
RESIDENCE																
NATURAL INCREASE	2,697	3.1	(27)	-5.2	(32)	-2.7	(2)	-1.0	(12)	-1.4	(62)	-6.2	(1)	-0.3	(69)	-5.6
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,779	12.2	37	7.3	130	11.0	20	10.2	92	10.6	79	8.1	28	9.7	101	8.3
SEX-MALE	5,592	12.7	20	---	81	---	9	---	43	---	48	---	15	---	52	---
FEMALE	5,187	11.7	17	---	49	---	11	---	49	---	31	---	13	---	49	---
OUT-OF-WEDLOCK	3,224	299.1	4	108.1	54	415.4	5	250.0	28	304.3	33	417.7	4	142.9	16	158.4
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETALS), TOTAL	8,082	9.2	64	12.3	162	13.5	22	11.0	104	11.8	141	14.1	29	9.9	170	13.9
SEX-MALE	4,083	9.3	31	---	78	---	10	---	57	---	74	---	12	---	86	---
FEMALE	3,999	9.0	33	---	84	---	12	---	47	---	67	---	17	---	84	---
INFANT & FETAL MORTALITY*																
INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)	71	6.6	-	-	1	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9.9
NEONATAL (UNDER 28 DAYS)	33	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POSTNEONATAL (28 DAYS-1 YEAR)	38	3.5	-	-	1	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9.9
FETAL DEATHS	62	5.8	1	27.0	-	-	-	-	2	21.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERINATAL DEATHS	95	8.8	1	27.0	-	-	-	-	2	21.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH **																
HEART DISEASE	2,034	230.4	21	414.5	53	447.7	6	305.7	29	334.5	42	432.1	9	312.0	49	402.3
CANCER	1,845	209.0	13	256.6	35	295.7	6	305.7	25	288.4	26	267.5	6	208.0	41	336.6
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	591	66.9	4	79.0	14	118.3	2	101.9	8	92.3	8	82.3	2	69.3	9	73.9
CHRON. LOWER RESP. DISEASES	566	64.1	4	79.0	11	92.9	1	50.9	7	80.7	10	102.9	1	34.7	9	73.9
ACCIDENTS	461	52.2	2	39.5	4	33.8	-	-	5	57.7	6	61.7	1	34.7	4	32.8
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA	248	28.1	6	118.4	4	33.8	1	50.9	2	23.1	10	102.9	-	-	12	98.5
DIABETES	243	27.5	-	-	4	33.8	1	50.9	1	11.5	2	20.6	-	-	5	41.1
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	204	23.1	1	19.7	10	84.5	-	-	1	11.5	3	30.9	-	-	7	57.5
SUICIDE	161	18.2	-	-	2	16.9	-	-	1	11.5	2	20.6	1	34.7	1	8.2
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC & NEPHROSIS	93	10.5	1	19.7	4	33.8	1	50.9	3	34.6	-	-	2	69.3	4	32.8
OCCURRENCE																
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,747	12.2	-	-	228	19.3	-	-	86	9.9	24	2.5	11	3.8	120	9.9
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETAL), TOTAL	8,108	9.2	49	9.7	164	13.9	16	8.2	109	12.6	118	12.1	27	9.4	168	13.8
INFANT (UNDER 1 YEAR)	66	6.1	-	-	1	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8.3
ACCIDENTAL	477	0.5	2	0.4	4	0.3	-	-	4	0.5	5	0.5	2	0.7	3	0.2
MOTOR VEHICLE	197	0.2	2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	2	0.2
OTHER ACCIDENTAL	280	0.3	-	-	4	0.3	-	-	4	0.5	4	0.4	2	0.7	1	0.1
MARRIAGES	6,785	7.7	32	6.3	82	6.9	10	5.1	61	7.0	91	9.4	20	6.9	88	7.2
MARITAL TERMINATIONS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* INFANT AND FETAL MORTALITY RATES ARE SHOWN PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

** CAUSE-SPECIFIC RESIDENT DEATH RATES ARE SHOWN PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION. SEE "CAUSE OF DEATH" IN THE "TECHNICAL OVERVIEW" FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE (ICD-9) CODES INCLUDED IN EACH CATEGORY.

--- NOT CALCULATED OR NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 24 (CONTINUED)
 SELECTED VITAL STATISTICS
 FREQUENCIES AND RATES OR RATIOS BY COUNTY
 MONTANA, 1999

ITEM	MONTANA		FLATHEAD		GALLATIN		GARFIELD		GLACIER		GOLDEN VALLEY		GRANITE		HILL	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
POPULATION	882,779		72,773		63,881		1,420		12,603		1,049		2,662		17,050	
RESIDENCE																
NATURAL INCREASE	2,697	3.1	184	2.6	409	6.5	1	0.7	112	8.9	2	1.9	(8)	-3.0	151	8.7
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,779	12.2	876	12.0	765	12.0	16	11.3	219	17.4	9	8.6	21	7.9	302	17.7
SEX-MALE	5,592	12.7	449	---	395	---	8	---	123	---	4	---	11	---	152	---
FEMALE	5,187	11.7	427	---	370	---	8	---	96	---	5	---	10	---	150	---
OUT-OF-WEDLOCK	3,224	299.1	205	234.0	132	172.5	2	125.0	147	671.2	2	222.2	4	190.5	133	440.4
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETALS), TOTAL ..	8,082	9.2	692	9.6	356	5.7	15	10.8	107	8.5	7	6.7	29	10.9	151	8.7
SEX-MALE	4,083	9.3	360	---	174	---	4	---	62	---	3	---	17	---	67	---
FEMALE	3,999	9.0	332	---	182	---	11	---	45	---	4	---	12	---	84	---
INFANT & FETAL MORTALITY*																
INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)	71	6.6	7	8.0	1	1.3	-	-	1	4.6	-	-	-	-	1	3.3
NEONATAL (UNDER 28 DAYS)	33	3.1	4	4.6	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.3
POSTNEONATAL (28 DAYS-1 YEAR)	38	3.5	3	3.4	-	-	-	-	1	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS	62	5.8	3	3.4	3	3.9	-	-	4	18.3	-	-	-	-	1	3.3
PERINATAL DEATHS	95	8.8	7	8.0	4	5.2	-	-	4	18.3	-	-	-	-	2	6.6
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH **																
HEART DISEASE	2,034	230.4	172	236.4	87	136.2	6	422.5	28	222.2	1	95.3	5	187.8	47	275.7
CANCER	1,845	209.0	164	225.4	89	139.3	5	352.1	14	111.1	3	286.0	3	112.7	30	176.0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	591	66.9	47	64.6	33	51.7	1	70.4	10	79.3	-	-	1	37.6	5	29.3
CHRON. LOWER RESP. DISEASES	566	64.1	42	57.7	17	26.6	-	-	3	23.8	1	95.3	7	263.0	10	58.7
ACCIDENTS	461	52.2	26	35.7	14	21.9	-	-	14	111.1	2	190.7	2	75.1	9	52.8
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA	248	28.1	16	22.0	13	20.4	-	-	7	55.5	-	-	2	75.1	4	23.5
DIABETES	243	27.5	27	37.1	5	7.8	-	-	5	39.7	-	-	1	37.6	3	17.6
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	204	23.1	15	20.6	8	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	41.1
SUICIDE	161	18.2	15	20.6	10	15.7	-	-	1	7.9	-	-	1	37.6	4	23.5
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC & NEPHROSIS ..	93	10.5	9	12.4	3	4.7	-	-	3	23.8	-	-	-	-	3	17.6
OCCURRENCE																
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,747	12.2	928	12.8	809	12.7	-	-	209	16.6	1	1.0	-	-	403	23.6
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETAL), TOTAL	8,108	9.2	723	9.9	331	5.2	11	7.7	77	6.1	5	4.8	25	9.4	167	9.8
INFANT (UNDER 1 YEAR)	66	6.1	5	5.4	1	1.2	-	-	2	9.6	-	-	-	-	2	5.0
ACCIDENTAL	477	0.5	34	0.5	14	0.2	-	-	9	0.7	4	3.8	5	1.9	7	0.4
MOTOR VEHICLE	197	0.2	11	0.2	8	0.1	-	-	6	0.5	-	-	1	0.4	3	0.2
OTHER ACCIDENTAL	280	0.3	23	0.3	6	0.1	-	-	3	0.2	4	3.8	4	1.5	4	0.2
MARRIAGES	6,785	7.7	655	9.0	575	9.0	10	7.0	97	7.7	5	4.8	20	7.5	79	4.6
MARITAL TERMINATIONS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* INFANT AND FETAL MORTALITY RATES ARE SHOWN PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

** CAUSE-SPECIFIC RESIDENT DEATH RATES ARE SHOWN PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION. SEE "CAUSE OF DEATH" IN THE "TECHNICAL OVERVIEW" FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE (ICD-9) CODES INCLUDED IN EACH CATEGORY.

--- NOT CALCULATED OR NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 24 (CONTINUED)
 SELECTED VITAL STATISTICS
 FREQUENCIES AND RATES OR RATIOS BY COUNTY
 MONTANA, 1999

ITEM	MONTANA		JEFFERSON		JUDITH BASIN		LAKE		LEWIS & CLARK		LIBERTY		LINCOLN		MCCONE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
POPULATION	882,779		10,367		2,284		25,885		54,075		2,253		18,819		1,924	
RESIDENCE																
NATURAL INCREASE	2,697	3.1	(4)	-0.4	(9)	-3.9	63	2.5	172	3.2	(2)	-0.9	(36)	-1.9	3	1.5
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,779	12.2	88	8.5	17	7.4	330	12.7	644	11.9	23	10.2	163	8.7	18	9.4
SEX-MALE	5,592	12.7	45	---	11	---	169	---	324	---	14	---	85	---	8	---
FEMALE	5,187	11.7	43	---	6	---	161	---	320	---	9	---	78	---	10	---
OUT-OF-WEDLOCK	3,224	299.1	18	204.5	1	58.8	141	427.3	163	253.1	7	304.3	42	257.7	6	333.3
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETALS), TOTAL	8,082	9.2	92	9.1	26	11.4	267	10.4	472	8.8	25	10.8	199	10.6	15	7.7
SEX-MALE	4,083	9.3	43	---	16	---	141	---	237	---	8	---	114	---	9	---
FEMALE	3,999	9.0	49	---	10	---	126	---	235	---	17	---	85	---	6	---
INFANT & FETAL MORTALITY*																
INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)	71	6.6	-	-	-	-	7	21.2	4	6.2	-	-	1	6.1	-	-
NEONATAL (UNDER 28 DAYS)	33	3.1	-	-	-	-	1	3.0	2	3.1	-	-	1	6.1	-	-
POSTNEONATAL (28 DAYS-1 YEAR)	38	3.5	-	-	-	-	6	18.2	2	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS	62	5.8	1	11.4	-	-	2	6.1	7	10.9	-	-	1	6.1	-	-
PERINATAL DEATHS	95	8.8	1	11.4	-	-	3	9.1	9	14.0	-	-	2	12.3	-	-
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH**																
HEART DISEASE	2,034	230.4	21	202.6	8	350.3	67	258.8	109	201.6	5	221.9	55	292.3	8	415.8
CANCER	1,845	209.0	25	241.1	9	394.0	63	243.4	112	207.1	6	266.3	42	223.2	1	52.0
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	591	66.9	6	57.9	4	175.1	17	65.7	39	72.1	1	44.4	15	79.7	1	52.0
CHRON. LOWER RESP. DISEASES	566	64.1	4	38.6	1	43.8	10	38.6	30	55.5	1	44.4	6	31.9	1	52.0
ACCIDENTS	461	52.2	7	67.5	-	-	19	73.4	29	53.6	2	88.8	19	101.0	-	-
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA	248	28.1	4	38.6	-	-	8	30.9	17	31.4	-	-	7	37.2	-	-
DIABETES	243	27.5	2	19.3	-	-	9	34.8	13	24.0	1	44.4	11	58.5	2	104.0
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	204	23.1	4	38.6	2	87.6	2	7.7	14	25.9	-	-	3	15.9	1	52.0
SUICIDE	161	18.2	1	9.6	-	-	8	30.9	11	20.3	-	-	5	26.6	-	-
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC & NEPHROSIS	93	10.5	-	-	-	-	2	7.7	10	18.5	1	44.4	1	5.3	-	-
OCCURRENCE																
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,747	12.2	-	-	-	-	206	8.0	723	13.4	16	7.1	108	5.7	-	-
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETAL), TOTAL	8,108	9.2	64	6.2	10	4.4	203	7.8	506	9.4	23	10.2	156	8.3	10	5.2
INFANT (UNDER 1 YEAR)	66	6.1	-	-	-	-	4	19.4	3	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCIDENTAL	477	0.5	5	0.5	-	-	17	0.7	24	0.4	-	-	8	0.4	1	0.5
MOTOR VEHICLE	197	0.2	2	0.2	-	-	11	0.4	11	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER ACCIDENTAL	280	0.3	3	0.3	-	-	6	0.2	13	0.2	-	-	8	0.4	1	0.5
MARRIAGES	6,785	7.7	40	3.9	7	3.1	177	6.8	444	8.2	9	4.0	147	7.8	3	1.6
MARITAL TERMINATIONS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* INFANT AND FETAL MORTALITY RATES ARE SHOWN PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

** CAUSE-SPECIFIC RESIDENT DEATH RATES ARE SHOWN PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION. SEE "CAUSE OF DEATH" IN THE "TECHNICAL OVERVIEW" FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE (ICD-9) CODES INCLUDED IN EACH CATEGORY.

--- NOT CALCULATED OR NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 24 (CONTINUED)
 SELECTED VITAL STATISTICS
 FREQUENCIES AND RATES OR RATIOS BY COUNTY
 MONTANA, 1999

ITEM	MONTANA		MADISON		MEAGHER		MINERAL		MISSOULA		MUSSELSHELL		PARK		PETROLEUM	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
POPULATION	882,779		6,927		1,777		3,867		89,344		4,552		15,982		506	
RESIDENCE																
NATURAL INCREASE	2,697	3.1	(19)	-2.8	(9)	-5.0	11	2.9	432	4.9	(10)	-2.2	40	2.5	3	6.0
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,779	12.2	56	8.1	17	9.6	45	11.6	1,084	12.1	54	11.9	186	11.6	5	9.9
SEX-MALE	5,592	12.7	26	---	11	---	20	---	545	---	31	---	105	---	2	---
FEMALE	5,187	11.7	30	---	6	---	25	---	539	---	23	---	81	---	3	---
OUT-OF-WEDLOCK	3,224	299.1	6	107.1	4	235.3	16	355.6	276	254.6	17	314.8	30	161.3	1	200.0
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETALS), TOTAL	8,082	9.2	75	10.9	26	14.4	34	9.1	652	7.3	64	13.9	146	9.2	2	4.0
SEX-MALE	4,083	9.3	34	---	15	---	16	---	345	---	37	---	72	---	1	---
FEMALE	3,999	9.0	41	---	11	---	18	---	307	---	27	---	74	---	1	---
INFANT & FETAL MORTALITY*																
INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)	71	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4.6	1	18.5	1	5.4	-	-
NEONATAL (UNDER 28 DAYS)	33	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
POSTNEONATAL (28 DAYS-1 YEAR)	38	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.8	1	18.5	1	5.4	-	-
FETAL DEATHS	62	5.8	-	-	-	-	2	44.4	5	4.6	-	-	2	10.8	-	-
PERINATAL DEATHS	95	8.8	-	-	-	-	2	44.4	8	7.4	-	-	2	10.8	-	-
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH **																
HEART DISEASE	2,034	230.4	17	245.4	9	506.5	10	258.6	152	170.1	15	329.5	34	212.7	1	197.6
CANCER	1,845	209.0	29	418.7	7	393.9	10	258.6	159	178.0	9	197.7	31	194.0	-	-
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	591	66.9	7	101.1	-	-	-	-	43	48.1	6	131.8	10	62.6	-	-
CHRON. LOWER RESP. DISEASES	566	64.1	2	28.9	1	56.3	2	51.7	48	53.7	7	153.8	9	56.3	-	-
ACCIDENTS	461	52.2	3	43.3	-	-	3	77.6	40	44.8	7	153.8	7	43.8	-	-
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA	248	28.1	2	28.9	2	112.5	1	25.9	21	23.5	1	22.0	10	62.6	-	-
DIABETES	243	27.5	1	14.4	-	-	-	-	27	30.2	3	65.9	5	31.3	-	-
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	204	23.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14.6	1	22.0	4	25.0	-	-
SUICIDE	161	18.2	2	28.9	-	-	1	25.9	19	21.3	2	43.9	2	12.5	-	-
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC & NEPHROSIS	93	10.5	1	14.4	1	56.3	-	-	8	9.0	1	22.0	2	12.5	-	-
OCCURRENCE																
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,747	12.2	1	0.1	-	-	2	0.5	1,574	17.6	1	0.2	187	11.7	-	-
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETAL), TOTAL	8,108	9.2	76	11.0	23	12.9	31	8.0	840	9.4	48	10.5	144	9.0	1	2.0
INFANT (UNDER 1 YEAR)	66	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCIDENTAL	477	0.5	4	0.6	1	0.6	3	0.8	50	0.6	3	0.7	8	0.5	-	-
MOTOR VEHICLE	197	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.6	1	0.3	20	0.2	-	-	3	0.2	-	-
OTHER ACCIDENTAL	280	0.3	3	0.4	-	-	2	0.5	30	0.3	3	0.7	5	0.3	-	-
MARRIAGES	6,785	7.7	83	12.0	14	7.9	38	9.8	692	7.7	29	6.4	160	10.0	3	5.9
MARITAL TERMINATIONS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* INFANT AND FETAL MORTALITY RATES ARE SHOWN PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

** CAUSE-SPECIFIC RESIDENT DEATH RATES ARE SHOWN PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION. SEE "CAUSE OF DEATH" IN THE "TECHNICAL OVERVIEW" FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE (ICD-9) CODES INCLUDED IN EACH CATEGORY.

--- NOT CALCULATED OR NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 24 (CONTINUED)
 SELECTED VITAL STATISTICS
 FREQUENCIES AND RATES OR RATIOS BY COUNTY
 MONTANA, 1999

ITEM	MONTANA		PHILLIPS		PONDERA		POWDER RIVER		POWELL		PRAIRIE		RAVALLI		RICHLAND	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
POPULATION	882,779		4,692		6,244		1,777		6,945		1,360		35,881		10,053	
RESIDENCE																
NATURAL INCREASE	2,697	3.1	(27)	-5.6	4	0.6	(2)	-1.1	17	2.4	-	-	145	4.1	15	1.5
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,779	12.2	32	6.8	78	12.5	20	11.3	65	9.4	14	10.3	429	12.0	111	11.0
SEX-MALE	5,592	12.7	14	---	45	---	9	---	34	---	9	---	227	---	64	---
FEMALE	5,187	11.7	18	---	33	---	11	---	31	---	5	---	202	---	47	---
OUT-OF-WEDLOCK	3,224	299.1	9	281.3	22	282.1	2	100.0	24	369.2	6	428.6	108	251.7	31	279.3
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETALS), TOTAL	8,082	9.2	59	12.2	74	11.6	22	12.0	48	6.9	14	10.5	284	8.1	96	9.5
SEX-MALE	4,083	9.3	32	---	32	---	12	---	30	---	8	---	153	---	53	---
FEMALE	3,999	9.0	27	---	42	---	10	---	18	---	6	---	131	---	43	---
INFANT & FETAL MORTALITY*																
INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)	71	6.6	-	-	1	12.8	-	-	1	15.4	-	-	2	4.7	-	-
NEONATAL (UNDER 28 DAYS)	33	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15.4	-	-	1	2.3	-	-
POSTNEONATAL (28 DAYS-1 YEAR)	38	3.5	-	-	1	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.3	-	-
FETAL DEATHS	62	5.8	1	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.3	1	9.0
PERINATAL DEATHS	95	8.8	1	31.3	-	-	-	-	1	15.4	-	-	2	4.7	1	9.0
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH **																
HEART DISEASE	2,034	230.4	14	298.4	9	144.1	4	225.1	7	100.8	1	73.5	53	147.7	38	378.0
CANCER	1,845	209.0	17	362.3	16	256.2	5	281.4	11	158.4	4	294.1	70	195.1	15	149.2
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	591	66.9	2	42.6	9	144.1	1	56.3	2	28.8	-	-	26	72.5	6	59.7
CHRON. LOWER RESP. DISEASES	566	64.1	8	170.5	8	128.1	1	56.3	8	115.2	1	73.5	19	53.0	3	29.8
ACCIDENTS	461	52.2	9	191.8	5	80.1	2	112.5	2	28.8	3	220.6	15	41.8	4	39.8
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA	248	28.1	1	21.3	4	64.1	1	56.3	1	14.4	1	73.5	6	16.7	5	49.7
DIABETES	243	27.5	1	21.3	2	32.0	1	56.3	2	28.8	1	73.5	6	16.7	2	19.9
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	204	23.1	1	21.3	-	-	-	-	3	43.2	-	-	7	19.5	7	69.6
SUICIDE	161	18.2	-	-	2	32.0	-	-	1	14.4	-	-	5	13.9	-	-
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC & NEPHROSIS	93	10.5	-	-	1	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.8	-	-
OCCURRENCE																
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,747	12.2	1	0.2	19	3.0	-	-	20	2.9	-	-	229	6.4	120	11.9
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETAL), TOTAL	8,108	9.2	51	10.9	62	9.9	14	7.9	46	6.6	7	5.1	233	6.5	91	9.1
INFANT (UNDER 1 YEAR)	66	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.4	-	-
ACCIDENTAL	477	0.5	7	1.5	4	0.6	-	-	3	0.4	2	1.5	11	0.3	3	0.3
MOTOR VEHICLE	197	0.2	4	0.9	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	4	0.1	2	0.2
OTHER ACCIDENTAL	280	0.3	3	0.6	4	0.6	-	-	2	0.3	2	1.5	7	0.2	1	0.1
MARRIAGES	6,785	7.7	31	6.6	32	5.1	8	4.5	36	5.2	4	2.9	229	6.4	72	7.2
MARITAL TERMINATIONS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* INFANT AND FETAL MORTALITY RATES ARE SHOWN PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

** CAUSE-SPECIFIC RESIDENT DEATH RATES ARE SHOWN PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION. SEE "CAUSE OF DEATH" IN THE "TECHNICAL OVERVIEW" FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE (ICD-9) CODES INCLUDED IN EACH CATEGORY.

--- NOT CALCULATED OR NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 24 (CONTINUED)
 SELECTED VITAL STATISTICS
 FREQUENCIES AND RATES OR RATIOS BY COUNTY
 MONTANA, 1999

ITEM	MONTANA		ROOSEVELT		ROSEBUD		SANDERS		SHERIDAN		SILVER BOW		STILLWATER		SWEET GRASS	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
POPULATION	882,779		10,912		9,869		10,233		4,110		33,954		8,328		3,584	
RESIDENCE																
NATURAL INCREASE	2,697	3.1	119	10.8	74	7.4	20	2.0	(35)	-8.2	(51)	-1.5	(11)	-1.4	(11)	-3.2
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,779	12.2	216	19.8	155	15.7	114	11.1	34	8.3	385	11.3	74	8.9	32	8.9
SEX-MALE	5,592	12.7	105	---	68	---	59	---	22	---	202	---	35	---	15	---
FEMALE	5,187	11.7	111	---	87	---	55	---	12	---	183	---	39	---	17	---
OUT-OF-WEDLOCK	3,224	299.1	120	555.6	87	561.3	34	298.2	6	176.5	125	324.7	11	148.6	5	156.3
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETALS), TOTAL	8,082	9.2	97	8.8	81	8.1	94	9.2	69	16.2	436	12.6	85	10.5	43	12.6
SEX-MALE	4,083	9.3	54	---	40	---	49	---	29	---	207	---	38	---	23	---
FEMALE	3,999	9.0	43	---	41	---	45	---	40	---	229	---	47	---	20	---
INFANT & FETAL MORTALITY*																
INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)	71	6.6	3	13.9	1	6.5	1	8.8	-	-	2	5.2	-	-	-	-
NEONATAL (UNDER 28 DAYS)	33	3.1	1	4.6	1	6.5	1	8.8	-	-	1	2.6	-	-	-	-
POSTNEONATAL (28 DAYS-1 YEAR)	38	3.5	2	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.6	-	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS	62	5.8	1	4.6	1	6.5	-	-	-	-	2	5.2	1	13.5	-	-
PERINATAL DEATHS	95	8.8	2	9.3	2	12.9	1	8.8	-	-	3	7.8	1	13.5	-	-
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH **																
HEART DISEASE	2,034	230.4	19	174.1	19	192.5	34	332.3	21	510.9	105	309.2	24	288.2	19	530.1
CANCER	1,845	209.0	22	201.6	15	152.0	22	215.0	18	438.0	101	297.5	20	240.2	8	223.2
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	591	66.9	4	36.7	5	50.7	10	97.7	7	170.3	28	82.5	8	96.1	3	83.7
CHRON. LOWER RESP. DISEASES	566	64.1	5	45.8	7	70.9	6	58.6	1	24.3	33	97.2	10	120.1	1	27.9
ACCIDENTS	461	52.2	9	82.5	6	60.8	3	29.3	2	48.7	22	64.8	6	72.0	4	111.6
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA	248	28.1	4	36.7	4	40.5	-	-	-	-	11	32.4	2	24.0	-	-
DIABETES	243	27.5	6	55.0	3	30.4	3	29.3	2	48.7	16	47.1	1	12.0	2	55.8
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	204	23.1	2	18.3	-	-	1	9.8	1	24.3	14	41.2	1	12.0	-	-
SUICIDE	161	18.2	-	-	4	40.5	2	19.5	-	-	6	17.7	1	12.0	1	27.9
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC & NEPHROSIS	93	10.5	2	18.3	2	20.3	1	9.8	1	24.3	1	2.9	-	-	2	55.8
OCCURRENCE																
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,747	12.2	164	15.0	3	0.3	67	6.5	23	5.6	489	14.4	36	4.3	-	-
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETAL), TOTAL	8,108	9.2	84	7.7	59	6.0	72	7.0	56	13.6	429	12.6	74	8.9	38	10.6
INFANT (UNDER 1 YEAR)	66	6.1	2	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.0	-	-	-	-
ACCIDENTAL	477	0.5	7	0.6	5	0.5	4	0.4	1	0.2	25	0.7	12	1.4	2	0.6
MOTOR VEHICLE	197	0.2	2	0.2	5	0.5	1	0.1	-	-	9	0.3	6	0.7	1	0.3
OTHER ACCIDENTAL	280	0.3	5	0.5	-	-	3	0.3	1	0.2	16	0.5	6	0.7	1	0.3
MARRIAGES	6,785	7.7	96	8.8	33	3.3	84	8.2	21	5.1	232	6.8	58	7.0	34	9.5
MARITAL TERMINATIONS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* INFANT AND FETAL MORTALITY RATES ARE SHOWN PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

** CAUSE-SPECIFIC RESIDENT DEATH RATES ARE SHOWN PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION. SEE "CAUSE OF DEATH" IN THE "TECHNICAL OVERVIEW" FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE (ICD-9) CODES INCLUDED IN EACH CATEGORY.

--- NOT CALCULATED OR NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 24 (CONCLUDED)
 SELECTED VITAL STATISTICS
 FREQUENCIES AND RATES OR RATIOS BY COUNTY
 MONTANA, 1999

ITEM	MONTANA		TETON		TOOLE		TREASURE		VALLEY		WHEATLAND		WIBAUX		YELLOWSTONE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
POPULATION	882,779		6,432		4,638		859		8,132		2,276		1,117		127,258	
RESIDENCE																
NATURAL INCREASE	2,697	3.1	6	0.9	(11)	-2.3	(1)	-1.1	(18)	-2.2	10	4.2	(2)	-1.7	589	4.7
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,779	12.2	70	10.9	39	8.4	7	8.1	76	9.3	30	13.2	12	10.7	1,655	13.0
SEX-MALE	5,592	12.7	38	---	16	---	2	---	38	---	15	---	8	---	855	---
FEMALE	5,187	11.7	32	---	23	---	5	---	38	---	15	---	4	---	800	---
OUT-OF-WEDLOCK	3,224	299.1	9	128.6	14	359.0	3	428.6	26	342.1	5	166.7	1	83.3	533	322.1
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETALS), TOTAL	8,082	9.2	64	10.1	50	10.6	8	9.2	94	11.5	20	8.4	14	12.2	1,066	8.4
SEX-MALE	4,083	9.3	33	---	28	---	5	---	51	---	9	---	8	---	503	---
FEMALE	3,999	9.0	31	---	22	---	3	---	43	---	11	---	6	---	563	---
INFANT & FETAL MORTALITY*																
INFANT DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)	71	6.6	1	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6.0
NEONATAL (UNDER 28 DAYS)	33	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3.0
POSTNEONATAL (28 DAYS-1 YEAR)	38	3.5	1	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3.0
FETAL DEATHS	62	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	26.3	-	-	-	-	9	5.4
PERINATAL DEATHS	95	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	26.3	-	-	-	-	14	8.5
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH **																
HEART DISEASE	2,034	230.4	17	264.3	14	301.9	1	116.4	26	319.7	8	351.5	4	358.1	263	206.7
CANCER	1,845	209.0	15	233.2	9	194.0	3	349.2	19	233.6	-	-	1	89.5	258	202.7
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	591	66.9	10	155.5	9	194.0	-	-	3	36.9	4	175.7	-	-	87	68.4
CHRON. LOWER RESP. DISEASES	566	64.1	3	46.6	5	107.8	1	116.4	9	110.7	2	87.9	2	179.1	88	69.2
ACCIDENTS	461	52.2	3	46.6	3	64.7	2	232.8	6	73.8	1	43.9	3	268.6	45	35.4
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA	248	28.1	2	31.1	1	21.6	-	-	8	98.4	1	43.9	-	-	18	14.1
DIABETES	243	27.5	1	15.5	1	21.6	-	-	4	49.2	1	43.9	1	89.5	25	19.6
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	204	23.1	3	46.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	30.6
SUICIDE	161	18.2	2	31.1	1	21.6	-	-	2	24.6	-	-	-	-	16	12.6
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC & NEPHROSIS	93	10.5	1	15.5	-	-	-	-	2	24.6	-	-	-	-	11	8.6
OCCURRENCE																
LIVE BIRTHS, TOTAL	10,747	12.2	1	0.2	56	12.1	-	-	111	13.6	-	-	-	-	1,983	15.6
DEATHS (EXCLUDING FETAL), TOTAL	8,108	9.2	58	9.0	47	10.1	3	3.5	81	10.0	19	8.3	9	8.1	1,337	10.5
INFANT (UNDER 1 YEAR)	66	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6.6
ACCIDENTAL	477	0.5	4	0.6	1	0.2	1	1.2	4	0.5	3	1.3	2	1.8	70	0.6
MOTOR VEHICLE	197	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.4	1	0.9	29	0.2
OTHER ACCIDENTAL	280	0.3	3	0.5	-	-	1	1.2	3	0.4	2	0.9	1	0.9	41	0.3
MARRIAGES	6,785	7.7	46	7.2	29	6.3	4	4.7	52	6.4	13	5.7	3	2.7	926	7.3
MARITAL TERMINATIONS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* INFANT AND FETAL MORTALITY RATES ARE SHOWN PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

** CAUSE-SPECIFIC RESIDENT DEATH RATES ARE SHOWN PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION. SEE "CAUSE OF DEATH" IN THE "TECHNICAL OVERVIEW" FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE (ICD-9) CODES INCLUDED IN EACH CATEGORY.

--- NOT CALCULATED OR NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 25

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS, FETAL DEATHS, AND INDUCED ABORTIONS*
 BY MOTHERS' OR PATIENTS' AGES AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
 MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	AGE GROUP											
	TOTAL	UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 OR MORE	N.S.+	
TOTAL												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	10,779	11	393	854	2,977	3,013	2,164	1,120	228	15	4	
PERCENT	100.0	0.1	3.6	7.9	27.6	28.0	20.1	10.4	2.1	0.1	-	
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	62	1	-	3	17	22	12	4	3	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	1.6	-	4.8	27.4	35.5	19.4	6.5	4.8	-	-	
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	2,131	8	229	309	659	404	244	199	73	4	2	
PERCENT	100.0	0.4	10.7	14.5	30.9	19.0	11.5	9.3	3.4	0.2	0.1	
BEAVERHEAD												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	95	-	4	7	24	34	20	6	-	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	-	4.2	7.4	25.3	35.8	21.1	6.3	-	-	-	
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	19	-	2	3	4	3	3	4	-	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	-	10.5	15.8	21.1	15.8	15.8	21.1	-	-	-	
BIG HORN												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	217	-	17	25	78	37	28	27	5	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	-	7.8	11.5	35.9	17.1	12.9	12.4	2.3	-	-	
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	66.7	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	29	1	5	3	9	6	4	1	-	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	3.4	17.2	10.3	31.0	20.7	13.8	3.4	-	-	-	
BLAINE												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	111	-	6	19	37	29	9	8	3	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	-	5.4	17.1	33.3	26.1	8.1	7.2	2.7	-	-	
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	6	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	-	50.0	16.7	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	
BROADWATER												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	46	-	3	4	13	12	5	8	1	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	-	6.5	8.7	28.3	26.1	10.9	17.4	2.2	-	-	
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	6	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	-	16.7	-	-	16.7	16.7	16.7	33.3	-	-	
CARBON												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	108	-	3	3	23	35	28	13	2	1	-	
PERCENT	100.0	-	2.8	2.8	21.3	32.4	25.9	12.0	1.9	0.9	-	
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	15	-	1	-	2	4	3	5	-	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	-	6.7	-	13.3	26.7	20.0	33.3	-	-	-	
CARTER												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	11	-	-	-	2	5	1	2	1	-	-	
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	18.2	45.5	9.1	18.2	9.1	-	-	
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* THESE EVENTS ARE THE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES REPORTED IN MONTANA. THUS, THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE INDUCED ABORTIONS PERFORMED OUTSIDE MONTANA ON MONTANA RESIDENTS OR EARLY FETAL DEATHS (WHEN THE FETUS WEIGHED LESS THAN 350 GRAMS OR THE GESTATION WAS LESS THAN 20 WEEKS).

+ NOT STATED.

- FREQUENCY IS ZERO.

TABLE 25 (CONTINUED)

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS, FETAL DEATHS, AND INDUCED ABORTIONS*
 BY MOTHERS' OR PATIENTS' AGES AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
 MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	AGE GROUP											
	TOTAL	UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 OR MORE	N.S.+	
CASCADE												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	1,106	-	48	102	308	289	229	112	17		1	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	4.3	9.2	27.8	26.1	20.7	10.1	1.5		0.1	-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	5	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	172	1	20	32	58	22	15	13	10			1
PERCENT	100.0	0.6	11.6	18.6	33.7	12.8	8.7	7.6	5.8			0.6
CHOUTEAU												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	37	-	1	2	10	11	6	3	2			2
PERCENT	100.0	-	2.7	5.4	27.0	29.7	16.2	8.1	5.4			5.4
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	6	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	33.3	16.7	33.3	16.7	-	-	-	-	-
CUSTER												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	130	-	4	11	53	31	19	9	3			-
PERCENT	100.0	-	3.1	8.5	40.8	23.8	14.6	6.9	2.3			-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	18	-	2	3	5	1	2	4	1			-
PERCENT	100.0	-	11.1	16.7	27.8	5.6	11.1	22.2	5.6			-
DANIELS												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	20	-	1	1	2	9	5	1	1			-
PERCENT	100.0	-	5.0	5.0	10.0	45.0	25.0	5.0	5.0			-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	4	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	25.0	-	50.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-
DAWSON												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	92	-	1	7	31	28	14	10	1			-
PERCENT	100.0	-	1.1	7.6	33.7	30.4	15.2	10.9	1.1			-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	11	-	1	1	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	9.1	9.1	27.3	18.2	18.2	18.2	-	-	-	-
DEER LODGE												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	79	1	7	7	22	22	13	7	-			-
PERCENT	100.0	1.3	8.9	8.9	27.8	27.8	16.5	8.9	-			-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	18	-	-	1	5	4	4	4	-			-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	5.6	27.8	22.2	22.2	22.2	-			-
FALLON												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	28	-	-	2	9	9	3	4	1			-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	7.1	32.1	32.1	10.7	14.3	3.6			-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-			-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	25.0	50.0	-	25.0	-			-

* THESE EVENTS ARE THE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES REPORTED IN MONTANA. THUS, THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE INDUCED ABORTIONS PERFORMED OUTSIDE MONTANA ON MONTANA RESIDENTS OR EARLY FETAL DEATHS (WHEN THE FETUS WEIGHED LESS THAN 350 GRAMS OR THE GESTATION WAS LESS THAN 20 WEEKS).

+ NOT STATED.
 - FREQUENCY IS ZERO.

TABLE 25 (CONTINUED)

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS, FETAL DEATHS, AND INDUCED ABORTIONS*
 BY MOTHERS' OR PATIENTS' AGES AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
 MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	AGE GROUP										
	TOTAL	UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 OR MORE	N.S.+
FERGUS											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	101	-	2	6	32	25	26	7	3	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	2.0	5.9	31.7	24.8	25.7	6.9	3.0	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	11	1	2	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	9.1	18.2	9.1	36.4	9.1	18.2	-	-	-	-
FLATHEAD											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	876	3	26	75	238	237	168	105	21	3	-
PERCENT	100.0	0.3	3.0	8.6	27.2	27.1	19.2	12.0	2.4	0.3	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	66.7	33.3	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	212	1	29	32	61	28	32	17	12	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	0.5	13.7	15.1	28.8	13.2	15.1	8.0	5.7	-	-
GALLATIN											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	765	-	11	34	183	241	162	113	21	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	1.4	4.4	23.9	31.5	21.2	14.8	2.7	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	33.3	66.7	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	236	-	13	33	84	59	21	13	12	1	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	5.5	14.0	35.6	25.0	8.9	5.5	5.1	0.4	-
GARFIELD											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	16	-	-	-	4	4	5	2	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	25.0	25.0	31.3	12.5	6.3	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
GLACIER											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	219	-	20	33	87	40	24	12	3	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	9.1	15.1	39.7	18.3	11.0	5.5	1.4	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	50.0	-	25.0	-	25.0	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	32	-	4	3	10	11	-	3	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	12.5	9.4	31.3	34.4	-	9.4	3.1	-	-
GOLDEN VALLEY											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	9	-	-	-	3	4	2	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	33.3	44.4	22.2	-	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
GRANITE											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	21	-	2	-	9	5	3	2	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	9.5	-	42.9	23.8	14.3	9.5	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	6	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	33.3	16.7	33.3	16.7	-	-	-	-

* THESE EVENTS ARE THE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES REPORTED IN MONTANA. THUS, THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE INDUCED ABORTIONS PERFORMED OUTSIDE MONTANA ON MONTANA RESIDENTS OR EARLY FETAL DEATHS (WHEN THE FETUS WEIGHED LESS THAN 350 GRAMS OR THE GESTATION WAS LESS THAN 20 WEEKS).

+ NOT STATED.

- FREQUENCY IS ZERO.

TABLE 25 (CONTINUED)

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS, FETAL DEATHS, AND INDUCED ABORTIONS*
 BY MOTHERS' OR PATIENTS' AGES AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
 MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	AGE GROUP										
	TOTAL	UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 OR MORE	N.S.+
HILL											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	302	1	15	34	98	83	49	17	5	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	0.3	5.0	11.3	32.5	27.5	16.2	5.6	1.7	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	34	-	5	6	10	8	3	2	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	14.7	17.6	29.4	23.5	8.8	5.9	-	-	-
JEFFERSON											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	88	-	3	6	18	28	18	14	-	1	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	3.4	6.8	20.5	31.8	20.5	15.9	-	1.1	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	10	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	-	-
JUDITH BASIN											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	17	-	-	-	-	8	4	5	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	47.1	23.5	29.4	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAKE											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	330	1	20	26	104	90	50	32	6	1	-
PERCENT	100.0	0.3	6.1	7.9	31.5	27.3	15.2	9.7	1.8	0.3	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	64	-	7	5	14	16	9	6	7	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	10.9	7.8	21.9	25.0	14.1	9.4	10.9	-	-
LEWIS & CLARK											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	644	2	21	44	160	176	152	66	21	2	-
PERCENT	100.0	0.3	3.3	6.8	24.8	27.3	23.6	10.2	3.3	0.3	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	7	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	42.9	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	120	-	12	21	32	22	14	15	3	1	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	10.0	17.5	26.7	18.3	11.7	12.5	2.5	0.8	-
LIBERTY											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	23	-	1	1	5	6	6	4	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	4.3	4.3	21.7	26.1	26.1	17.4	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	163	-	5	18	50	37	28	19	5	1	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	3.1	11.0	30.7	22.7	17.2	11.7	3.1	0.6	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	23	-	3	1	4	8	4	2	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	13.0	4.3	17.4	34.8	17.4	8.7	4.3	-	-

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+ NOT STATED.

- FREQUENCY IS ZERO.

TABLE 25 (CONTINUED)

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS, FETAL DEATHS, AND INDUCED ABORTIONS*
BY MOTHERS' OR PATIENTS' AGES AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	AGE GROUP										
	TOTAL	UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 OR MORE	N.S.+
MCCONE											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	18	-	-	3	8	1	3	3	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	16.7	44.4	5.6	16.7	16.7	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	33.3	66.7	-	-	-	-	-
MADISON											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	56	-	1	4	10	21	12	8	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	1.8	7.1	17.9	37.5	21.4	14.3	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	10	-	3	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	30.0	-	30.0	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-
MEAGHER											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	17	-	-	4	3	5	3	2	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	23.5	17.6	29.4	17.6	11.8	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	50.0	-	25.0	25.0	-	-	-
MINERAL											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	45	-	2	4	13	12	9	5	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	4.4	8.9	28.9	26.7	20.0	11.1	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	6	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	16.7	-	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	-	-
MISSOULA											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	1,084	-	23	68	266	310	257	141	16	3	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	2.1	6.3	24.5	28.6	23.7	13.0	1.5	0.3	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	5	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	80.0	20.0	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	342	-	37	60	115	67	26	31	4	1	1
PERCENT	100.0	-	10.8	17.5	33.6	19.6	7.6	9.1	1.2	0.3	0.3
MUSSELSHELL											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	54	-	2	4	11	17	16	3	-	-	1
PERCENT	100.0	-	3.7	7.4	20.4	31.5	29.6	5.6	-	-	1.9
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	9	-	1	2	2	-	3	1	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	11.1	22.2	22.2	-	33.3	11.1	-	-	-
PARK											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	186	-	9	9	48	42	41	25	11	1	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	4.8	4.8	25.8	22.6	22.0	13.4	5.9	0.5	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	50.0	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	35	-	1	3	10	7	8	5	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	2.9	8.6	28.6	20.0	22.9	14.3	2.9	-	-

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+ NOT STATED.

- FREQUENCY IS ZERO.

TABLE 25 (CONTINUED)

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS, FETAL DEATHS, AND INDUCED ABORTIONS*
 BY MOTHERS' OR PATIENTS' AGES AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
 MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	AGE GROUP										
	TOTAL	UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 OR MORE	N.S.+
PETROLEUM											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	5	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	20.0	40.0	40.0	-	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHILLIPS											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	32	-	1	3	9	12	4	2	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	3.1	9.4	28.1	37.5	12.5	6.3	3.1	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	9	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	22.2	-	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	33.3	-	-
PONDERA											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	78	-	1	5	19	26	17	6	4	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	1.3	6.4	24.4	33.3	21.8	7.7	5.1	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	66.7	-	33.3	-	-	-	-
POWDER RIVER											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	20	-	-	1	8	4	5	2	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	5.0	40.0	20.0	25.0	10.0	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POWELL											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	65	1	2	7	21	19	11	4	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	1.5	3.1	10.8	32.3	29.2	16.9	6.2	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	14	-	-	3	2	5	-	4	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	21.4	14.3	35.7	-	28.6	-	-	-
PRAIRIE											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	14	-	1	1	5	4	2	1	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	7.1	7.1	35.7	28.6	14.3	7.1	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAVALLI											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	429	-	12	27	118	126	80	50	16	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	2.8	6.3	27.5	29.4	18.6	11.7	3.7	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	54	-	9	8	20	7	3	6	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	16.7	14.8	37.0	13.0	5.6	11.1	1.9	-	-

* THESE EVENTS ARE THE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES REPORTED IN MONTANA. THUS, THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE INDUCED ABORTIONS PERFORMED OUTSIDE MONTANA ON MONTANA RESIDENTS OR EARLY FETAL DEATHS (WHEN THE FETUS WEIGHED LESS THAN 350 GRAMS OR THE GESTATION WAS LESS THAN 20 WEEKS).

+ NOT STATED.

- FREQUENCY IS ZERO.

TABLE 25 (CONTINUED)

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS, FETAL DEATHS, AND INDUCED ABORTIONS*
 BY MOTHERS' OR PATIENTS' AGES AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
 MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	AGE GROUP											
	TOTAL	UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 OR MORE	N.S.+	
RICHLAND												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	111	-	3	8	35	33	25	5	2	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	2.7	7.2	31.5	29.7	22.5	4.5	1.8	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	8	-	1	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	12.5	37.5	37.5	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROOSEVELT												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	216	1	14	29	71	51	27	17	6	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	0.5	6.5	13.4	32.9	23.6	12.5	7.9	2.8	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	20	1	4	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	5.0	20.0	-	40.0	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROSEBUD												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	155	-	11	14	49	34	29	14	3	-	-	1
PERCENT	100.0	-	7.1	9.0	31.6	21.9	18.7	9.0	1.9	-	-	0.6
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	18	-	3	2	8	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	16.7	11.1	44.4	11.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	-	-	-
SANDERS												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	114	-	4	14	38	34	10	11	3	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	3.5	12.3	33.3	29.8	8.8	9.6	2.6	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	19	-	3	5	1	2	5	3	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	15.8	26.3	5.3	10.5	26.3	15.8	-	-	-	-
SHERIDAN												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	34	-	1	3	7	7	13	3	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	2.9	8.8	20.6	20.6	38.2	8.8	-	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	-
SILVER BOW												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	385	-	19	23	106	115	85	28	8	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	4.9	6.0	27.5	29.9	22.1	7.3	2.1	0.3	-	-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	81	1	3	9	28	18	10	9	3	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	1.2	3.7	11.1	34.6	22.2	12.3	11.1	3.7	-	-	-
STILLWATER												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	74	-	3	7	17	26	14	5	2	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	4.1	9.5	23.0	35.1	18.9	6.8	2.7	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	11	-	1	-	3	2	3	1	1	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	9.1	-	27.3	18.2	27.3	9.1	9.1	-	-	-

* THESE EVENTS ARE THE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES REPORTED IN MONTANA. THUS, THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE INDUCED ABORTIONS PERFORMED OUTSIDE MONTANA ON MONTANA RESIDENTS OR EARLY FETAL DEATHS (WHEN THE FETUS WEIGHED LESS THAN 350 GRAMS OR THE GESTATION WAS LESS THAN 20 WEEKS).
 + NOT STATED.
 - FREQUENCY IS ZERO.

TABLE 25 (CONTINUED)

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS, FETAL DEATHS, AND INDUCED ABORTIONS*
BY MOTHERS' OR PATIENTS' AGES AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	AGE GROUP										
	TOTAL	UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 OR MORE	N.S.+
SWEET GRASS											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	32	-	-	2	8	12	3	6	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	6.3	25.0	37.5	9.4	18.8	3.1	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
TETON											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	70	-	2	8	10	20	21	5	4	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	2.9	11.4	14.3	28.6	30.0	7.1	5.7	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	6	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	16.7	16.7	50.0	-	-	-	16.7	-	-
TOOLE											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	39	-	2	5	6	13	8	5	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	5.1	12.8	15.4	33.3	20.5	12.8	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	8	-	1	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	12.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	-	37.5	-	-	-
TREASURE											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	7	-	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	14.3	14.3	14.3	42.9	14.3	-	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALLEY											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	76	-	1	7	20	23	18	6	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	1.3	9.2	26.3	30.3	23.7	7.9	1.3	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	10	-	1	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	10.0	50.0	30.0	-	10.0	-	-	-	-
WHEATLAND											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	30	-	1	-	15	6	5	3	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	3.3	-	50.0	20.0	16.7	10.0	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WIBAUX											
LIVE BIRTHS											
NUMBER	12	-	-	-	1	1	7	3	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	8.3	8.3	58.3	25.0	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS											
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* THESE EVENTS ARE THE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES REPORTED IN MONTANA. THUS, THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE INDUCED ABORTIONS PERFORMED OUTSIDE MONTANA ON MONTANA RESIDENTS OR EARLY FETAL DEATHS (WHEN THE FETUS WEIGHED LESS THAN 350 GRAMS OR THE GESTATION WAS LESS THAN 20 WEEKS).

+ NOT STATED.

- FREQUENCY IS ZERO.

TABLE 25 (CONCLUDED)

FREQUENCY AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS, FETAL DEATHS, AND INDUCED ABORTIONS*
 BY MOTHERS' OR PATIENTS' AGES AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
 MONTANA, 1999

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	AGE GROUP											
	TOTAL	UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 OR MORE	N.S.+	
YELLOWSTONE												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	1,655	1	55	126	448	497	355	147	26	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	0.1	3.3	7.6	27.1	30.0	21.5	8.9	1.6	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	9	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	1	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	-	-	22.2	44.4	22.2	-	11.1	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	375	-	43	48	122	67	53	34	7	1	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	11.5	12.8	32.5	17.9	14.1	9.1	1.9	0.3	-	-
YELLOWSTONE PARK												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERCENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COUNTY NOT STATED												
LIVE BIRTHS												
NUMBER	12	-	1	-	2	2	4	2	1	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	-	8.3	-	16.7	16.7	33.3	16.7	8.3	-	-	-
FETAL DEATHS												
NUMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUCED ABORTIONS												
NUMBER	19	1	2	6	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
PERCENT	100.0	5.3	10.5	31.6	31.6	10.5	-	10.5	-	-	-	-

* THESE EVENTS ARE THE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES REPORTED IN MONTANA. THUS, THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE INDUCED ABORTIONS PERFORMED OUTSIDE MONTANA ON MONTANA RESIDENTS OR EARLY FETAL DEATHS (WHEN THE FETUS WEIGHED LESS THAN 350 GRAMS OR THE GESTATION WAS LESS THAN 20 WEEKS).

+ NOT STATED.

- FREQUENCY IS ZERO.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PROGRAM
1999 DISEASE SUMMARY**

Reporting County*	CAMPYLOBACTER	DIPHTHERIA	PATHOGENIC COLI	GARDIA	HINFLUENZA	HEPATITIS A	HEPATITIS B	HONOLULU	LEGIONELLA	MEASLES	MENING	PERTUSSIS	RMSF	SALMONELLA	SHIGELLA	TB	FOODBORNE AND WATERBORNE OUTBREAK RELATED CASES INCIDENTS/CASES
Beaverhead	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Big Horn	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/5
Blaine	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	1	-
Broadwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	13	-	6	14	-	1	13	4	-	-	1	-	-	9	1	1	-
Chouteau	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custer	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Daniels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dawson	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/18
Deer Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fallon	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fergus	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Flathead	10	-	9	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	-
Gallatin	13	-	5	18	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Glacier	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-
Golden Valley	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hill	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judith Basin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Lewis & Clark	1	-	5	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	-
Liberty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meagher	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missoula	30	-	5	8	-	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	1	2	-
Musselshell	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/80
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pondera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1/31
Powder River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1/2
Prarie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravalli	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roosevelt	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	-
Rosebud	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sanders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Sheridan	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Bow	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Stillwater	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Grass	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teton	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Toole	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Treasure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheatland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowstone	18	-	6	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	1	-	-
1999	106	0	45	83	3	18	21	5	0	0	5	2	2	86	10	14	6/136
1998	102	0	41	119	0	96	8	8	2	0	5	17	1	79	8	21	12/236
1997	124	0	42	154	0	71	12	24	1	0	8	18	4	63	11	18	21/340

* "Reporting county" reflects county of residence whenever possible.
The above disease totals reflect the cumulative number of reports received by DPHHS January through December of 1999.
Each disease is classified by month of event. While month of event generally reflects the onset of symptoms, it may also reflect date of report or test.
The reporting county is the county of residence/occurrence of the case. Data are subject to corrections.

OTHER DISEASES OF INTEREST: All cases Reported January through December 31, 1999

Diseases which are reported infrequently or which are of special interest are detailed in this section as they occur. All counties reporting at least one case are listed.

Reporting County*	A M E B I A S I S	A S E P T I C M E N	B A C M E N I N O T R	I B O F T A N L I S M	C O C C I D I O	C O L T I C K F V R	C R Y P T O S P O R	C Y T O M E G A L O	H A E M O P H I L I S	I N F L U O T H E R	H A N T A V I R U S	L I S T E R I A	M A L A R I A	T U L A R E M I A	V A N C O R E C O C U S	Y E R S I N I O S I S
Big Horn	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cascade	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Flathead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Gallatin	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-
Hill	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis & Clark	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Missoula	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravalli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roosevelt	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stillwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Grass	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wheatland	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	2	2	8	1	1	2	13	1	2	2	1	4	1	3	2	
1998	0	7	2	0	2	6	10	1	2	3	1	1	1	6	0	
1997	1	0	4	0	0	6	5	0	1	2	2	2	7	0	2	

STATEWIDE REPORTS:

Conditions which are reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or which are unique are reported below, Such conditions may include seasonal events such as influenza activity, as well as outbreaks or events for which heightened awareness is necessary.

RABIES REPORT: 64 (7.0%) of the 975 specimens submitted in 1999 tested positive for the virus.

Big Horn	One dog, two skunks	Granite	One Skunk	Powell	One Bat
Blaine	One skunk	Judith Basin	One skunk	Richland	One cat, five skunks
Carter	One skunk	Lake	One bat	Rosebud	One bat, six skunks
Cascade	Three bats	McCone	Two swine	Sanders	Two bat
Custer	Six skunks	Missoula	Three bats	Sheridan	One skunk
Fallon	Four skunks	Musselshell	Two skunks	Teton	One dog, five skunks
Fergus	One skunk	Petroleum	One skunk	Valley	Two skunks
Flathead	One Bat	Pondera	One skunk	Yellowstone	One skunk
Gallatin	Two Bats	Powder River	One dog, two skunks		

FOODBORNE/WATERBORNE OUTBREAKS: The number of outbreaks/incidents and cases attributed to each are noted on page one.

A short description of reports is summarized below. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the county of report.

Please report any "incident in which two or more persons experience a similar gastrointestinal or diarrheal illness and epidemiological analysis implicates a common source of exposure". A single case of foodborne intoxication (botulism, scromboid) should also be considered an outbreak and reported.

Pondera County- One incident with 31 of 38 people consuming a catered meal ill. Onset and symptoms consistent with viral agent, no specific causative agent identified. Similar illness were experienced by a number of foodhandlers in the days prior to meal preparation.

Park County- One incident with 20 of 40 individuals ill. Symptoms among tour group consistent with viral illness. Investigation of outbreak reflected some improper handling/storage of food by the group but no firm conclusions could be drawn regarding a particular food item or meal.

Park County- One incident with approximately 60 school children ill. Symptoms consistent with viral gastroenteritis illness. No causative agents or suspect food items identified.

Dawson County- One restaurant associated incident with 18 ill. Symptoms consistent with viral gastroenteritis. No causative agent or suspect food items identified.

Powell County- One restaurant associated incident with 2 ill. Onset of symptoms within hours of suspect meal, however other common meals were identified. No causative agent or suspect food items identified.

Big Horn County- One outbreak with approximately 5 ill individuals diagnosed with Salmonella associated with a potluck lunch.

For more information on disease reporting, including how and what to report, contact Jim Murphy at (406) 444-0274 or by E-mail at jmurphy@state.mt.us This information is also available at www.dphhs.state.mt.us/hpsd/

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES BY COUNTY,
1999 DISEASE SUMMARY

Reporting County*	AIDS	CHLAMYDIA	GONORRHEA	SYPHILIS
Beaverhead	-	15	1	-
Big Horn	-	117	2	-
Blaine	-	36	5	-
Broadwater	-	1	-	-
Carbon	-	1	-	-
Carter	-	-	-	-
Cascade	2	180	10	1
Choteau	-	-	-	-
Custer	1	17	-	-
Daniels	-	-	-	-
Dawson	-	9	-	1
Deer Lodge	-	10	-	-
Fallon	-	1	-	-
Fergus	-	5	-	-
Flathead	2	65	3	-
Gallatin	3	89	2	1
Garfield	-	1	-	-
Glacier	-	201	3	-
Golden Valley	-	1	-	-
Granite	-	-	-	-
Hill	-	84	2	-
Jefferson	-	9	-	-
Judith Basin	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	96	1	-
Lewis & Clark	-	82	2	-
Liberty	-	3	-	-
Lincoln	1	11	-	-
McCone	-	-	-	-
Madison	-	2	-	-
Meagher	-	-	-	-
Mineral	-	2	-	-
Missoula	1	155	6	-
Musselshell	-	2	-	-
Park	-	12	-	-
Petroleum	-	-	-	-
Phillips	-	2	-	-
Pondera	-	4	-	-
Powder River	-	-	-	-
Powell	-	6	-	-
Prarie	-	-	-	-
Ravalli	2	16	-	-
Richland	-	7	-	-
Roosevelt	-	67	-	-
Rosebud	-	48	7	-
Sanders	-	5	-	-
Sheridan	-	1	-	-
Silver Bow	-	40	1	-
Stillwater	-	3	-	-
Sweet Grass	-	-	-	-
Teton	-	3	-	-
Toole	-	2	-	-
Treasure	-	-	-	-
Valley	-	4	-	-
Wheatland	-	-	-	-
Wibaux	-	1	-	-
Yellowstone	5	169	9	-
Other/Out of State	-	-	-	-
1999	17	1,591	53	3
1998	27	1,414	54	0
1997	46	1,208	67	5

* "Reporting county" reflects county of residence whenever possible.
 Reports are counted as they are received by DPHHS.
 The above data include all reports received from January through December 31, 1999.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES BY COUNTY,
1999 DISEASE SUMMARY

Reporting County*	AIDS	CHLAMYDIA	GONORRHEA	SYPHILIS
Beaverhead	-	15	1	-
Big Horn	-	117	2	-
Blaine	-	36	5	-
Broadwater	-	1	-	-
Carbon	-	1	-	-
Carter	-	-	-	-
Cascade	2	180	10	1
Choteau	-	-	-	-
Custer	1	17	-	-
Daniels	-	-	-	-
Dawson	-	9	-	1
Deer Lodge	-	10	-	-
Fallon	-	1	-	-
Fergus	-	5	-	-
Flathead	2	65	3	-
Gallatin	3	89	2	1
Garfield	-	1	-	-
Glacier	-	201	3	-
Golden Valley	-	1	-	-
Granite	-	-	-	-
Hill	-	84	2	-
Jefferson	-	9	-	-
Judith Basin	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	96	1	-
Lewis & Clark	-	82	2	-
Liberty	-	3	-	-
Lincoln	1	11	-	-
McCone	-	-	-	-
Madison	-	2	-	-
Meagher	-	-	-	-
Mineral	-	2	-	-
Missoula	1	155	6	-
Musselshell	-	2	-	-
Park	-	12	-	-
Petroleum	-	-	-	-
Phillips	-	2	-	-
Pondera	-	4	-	-
Powder River	-	-	-	-
Powell	-	6	-	-
Prarie	-	-	-	-
Ravalli	2	16	-	-
Richland	-	7	-	-
Roosevelt	-	67	-	-
Rosebud	-	48	7	-
Sanders	-	5	-	-
Sheridan	-	1	-	-
Silver Bow	-	40	1	-
Stillwater	-	3	-	-
Sweet Grass	-	-	-	-
Teton	-	3	-	-
Toole	-	2	-	-
Treasure	-	-	-	-
Valley	-	4	-	-
Wheatland	-	-	-	-
Wibaux	-	1	-	-
Yellowstone	5	169	9	-
Other/Out of State	-	-	-	-
1999	17	1,591	53	3
1998	27	1,414	54	0
1997	46	1,208	67	5

* "Reporting county" reflects county of residence whenever possible.
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OTHER DISEASES OF INTEREST: All cases Reported January through December 31, 1999

Diseases which are reported infrequently or which are of special interest are detailed in this section as they occur. All counties reporting at least one case are listed.

Reporting County*	A M E B I A S I S	A S E P T I C M E N	B A C M E N I N O T R	I B O F T A N L I S M	C O C C I D I O	C O L T I C K F V R	C R Y P T O S P O R	C Y T O M E G A L O	H A E M O P H I L I S	I N F L U O T H E R	H A N T A V I R U S	L I S T E R I A	M A L A R I A	T U L A R E M I A	V A N C O R E C O C U S	Y E R S I N I O S I S
Big Horn	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cascade	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Flathead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Gallatin	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-
Hill	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis & Clark	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Missoula	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravalli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roosevelt	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stillwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Grass	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wheatland	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	2	2	8	1	1	2	13	1	2	2	1	4	1	3	2	
1998	0	7	2	0	2	6	10	1	2	3	1	1	1	6	0	
1997	1	0	4	0	0	6	5	0	1	2	2	2	7	0	2	

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Flathead	One Bat	Pondera	One skunk	Yellowstone	One skunk
Gallatin	Two Bats	Powder River	One dog, two skunks		

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Big Horn County- One outbreak with approximately 5 ill individuals diagnosed with Salmonella associated with a potluck lunch.

TABLE 29
REPORTED NEOPLASMS BY ANATOMICAL SITE AND SEX
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999 DIAGNOSES
CASES REPORTED AS OF OCTOBER 2000
MONTANA CENTRAL TUMOR REGISTRY

PRIMARY CANCER SITES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PRIMARY CANCER SITES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TOTAL, ALL SITES	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	3,142	Female Genital System	---	202	202
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	42	24	66	Cervix	---	24	24
Lip	7	1	8	Cervix In-situ	---	49	49
Tongue	10	6	16	Uterus	---	65	65
Major Salivary gland	3	5	8	Ovary	---	48	48
Floor of Mouth	2	1	3	Vagina	---	3	3
Gum & Other Mouth	5	6	11	Vulva	---	12	12
Nasopharynx	-	-	0	Other Female Genital Organs	---	1	1
Tonsil	8	1	9	Male Genital System	518	---	518
Oropharynx	1	-	1	Prostate	497	---	497
Hypopharynx	4	3	7	Testis	19	---	19
Pharynx	2	1	3	Penis	2	---	2
Digestive System	320	227	547	Other Male Genital Organs	-	---	0
Esophagus	39	4	43	Urinary System	143	67	210
Stomach	26	8	34	Bladder	97	37	134
Small Intestine	3	4	7	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	40	28	68
Colon	131	127	258	Ureter	6	2	8
Rectum & Rectosigmoid	65	34	99	Other Urinary Organs	-	-	0
Anus & Anocanal	6	8	14	Brain & Other Nervous System	29	51	80
Liver	13	3	16	Brain	21	26	47
Gallbladder	-	5	5	Other Nervous System	8	25	33
Other Biliary	2	6	8	Endocrine System	24	54	78
Pancreas	31	24	55	Thyroid Gland	18	49	67
Retroperitoneum	1	-	1	Other Endocrine	6	5	11
Peritoneum	1	3	4	Lymphomas*	72	50	122
Other Digestive Organs	2	1	3	Hodgkin's Disease	9	6	15
Respiratory System	262	172	434	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas	63	44	107
Nasal Cavity & Sinuses	6	3	9	Multiple Myeloma	13	13	26
Larynx	22	5	27	Leukemias	41	24	65
Lung & Bronchus	229	164	393	Acute Lymphocytic	5	1	6
Trachea & Pleura	5	-	5	Chronic Granulocytic	13	8	21
Bones & Joints	4	6	10	Acute Myeloid	8	8	16
Soft Tissue	5	6	11	Chronic Myeloid	5	1	6
Melanoma	61	46	107	Other Leukemia	10	6	16
Breast	2	572	574	Unknown and Ill-defined Sites	39	51	90
Eye	1	1	2				

* Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma (NHL) and Hodgkins Disease are not included in the anatomical site (e.g., lymphoma of the stomach is counted as a lymphoma, not stomach). This table will be updated later this year on Montana's Vital Statistics web page, http://www.dphhs.state.mt.us/divisions/otd/vital/statistical_tables.htm.

MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED NEOPLASMS BY SITE, SEX, AND AGE
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999 DIAGNOSES
CASES REPORTED AS OF OCTOBER 2000
MONTANA CENTRAL TUMOR REGISTRY

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS	PRIMARY CANCER SITES																							
	PROSTATE		BREAST		LUNG		COLON		RECTUM & RECTOSIG		BLADDER		UTERUS		NHL & HODGKINS*		OVARY		PANCREAS		OTHERS		ALL SITES	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	5	2
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	6
15-19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	10	7
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	19	9	20
25-29	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	20	8	23
30-34	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	12	21	17	31
35-39	0	0	0	18	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	2	1	0	2	0	0	10	33	17	61
40-44	1	0	0	42	0	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	6	1	0	1	1	0	22	25	37	78
45-49	4	0	0	56	4	3	2	4	0	1	5	2	0	3	5	2	0	4	0	0	28	24	48	99
50-54	26	0	0	71	14	11	9	5	8	0	4	4	0	10	4	1	0	3	4	0	33	29	102	134
55-59	57	0	0	78	16	13	6	10	5	4	8	2	0	5	4	9	0	10	2	0	45	39	143	170
60-64	67	0	0	70	32	23	10	8	7	4	4	1	0	11	6	5	0	11	3	2	41	30	170	165
65-69	108	0	0	59	27	24	17	10	10	4	12	5	0	11	9	5	0	4	4	6	59	36	246	164
70-74	105	0	2	56	65	40	21	22	15	6	13	10	0	7	8	7	0	1	1	4	64	35	294	188
75-79	82	0	0	54	39	28	29	24	5	7	20	3	0	7	8	5	0	3	9	3	50	46	242	180
80-84	36	0	0	37	16	13	14	24	5	4	19	1	0	2	6	8	0	2	4	6	34	30	134	127
85+	11	0	0	21	12	5	17	16	5	2	8	11	0	3	4	2	0	5	3	3	32	39	92	107
TOTAL	497	0	2	572	229	164	131	127	65	34	97	40	0	65	72	50	0	48	31	24	452	442	1,576	1,566

* Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma (NHL) and Hodgkins Disease are not included in the anatomical site (e.g., lymphoma of the stomach is counted as a lymphoma, not stomach cancer).
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MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED NEOPLASMS BY SITE, SEX AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
MONTANA RESIDENTS, 1999 DIAGNOSES
CASES REPORTED AS OF OCTOBER 2000
MONTANA CENTRAL TUMOR REGISTRY

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	PRIMARY CANCER SITES																							
	PROSTATE		BREAST		LUNG		COLON		RECTUM & RECTOSIG		BLADDER		UTERUS		NHL & HODGKINS*		OVARY		PANCREAS		OTHERS		ALL SITES	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Beaverhead	9	0	0	9	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	10	8	27	23	
Big Horn	8	0	0	5	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	6	4	21	15	
Blaine	4	0	0	8	3	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	15	14	
Broadwater	2	0	0	3	1	4	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	4	6	11	21	
Carbon	2	0	0	5	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	7	10	17	21
Carter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cascade	76	0	1	104	42	19	18	20	6	7	9	5	0	11	11	4	0	9	4	5	62	55	229	239
Chouteau	2	0	0	6	0	0	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	14	18
Custer	7	0	0	1	4	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	4	21	10
Daniels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3
Dawson	5	0	0	6	4	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	12	17	
Deer Lodge	10	0	0	7	6	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	6	7	25	25	
Fallon	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	4
Fergus	10	0	0	8	3	9	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	2	3	2	11	10	36	38
Flathead	7	0	0	7	6	1	4	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	7	14	28	31	
Gallatin	6	0	0	10	5	3	3	4	2	1	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	1	1	8	13	30	34
Garfield	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Glacier	5	0	0	10	3	2	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	22	19	
Golden Valley	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	2	
Granite	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	6	4	
Hill	15	0	0	13	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	6	9	33	31	
Jefferson	4	0	0	4	4	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	3	21	12	
Judith Basin	6	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	9	5	
Lake	10	0	0	16	13	4	4	3	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	21	15	54	43	
Lewis & Clark	45	0	0	51	17	15	5	12	9	3	9	6	0	7	5	3	0	6	1	28	36	119	140	
Liberty	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	8	7	
Lincoln	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	12	10	21	29	
Madison	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	
McCone	5	0	0	3	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	16	10	
Meagher	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	4	
Mineral	4	0	0	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	14	8	
Missoula	46	0	1	75	17	13	10	18	3	4	14	5	0	8	7	8	0	2	2	50	63	150	199	
Musselshell	2	0	0	5	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	10	12	
Park	3	0	0	10	2	0	4	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	9	5	24	28	
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	
Phillips	5	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	9	
Pondera	1	0	0	8	1	5	2	2	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	8	4	19	22	
Powder River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	
Powell	12	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	11	26	16	
Prairie	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	3	
Ravalli	35	0	0	21	10	10	5	7	3	1	6	2	0	1	3	4	0	3	1	24	18	89	65	
Richland	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	7	
Roosevelt	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	11	
Rosebud	1	0	0	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	6	14	
Sanders	15	0	0	17	6	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	9	5	39	28	
Sheridan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	
Silver Bow	26	0	0	20	7	5	4	10	3	0	4	2	0	3	2	3	0	2	1	11	17	58	62	
Stillwater	5	0	0	3	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	6	3	20	12	
Sweet Grass	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	10	2	
Teton	12	0	0	6	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	5	6	22	18	
Toole	1	0	0	5	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	11	
Treasure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	
Valley	4	0	0	3	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	4	3	14	13	
Wheatland	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	5	
Wibaux	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Yellowstone	62	000	0	76	29	32	24	12	9	2	17	2	000	8	8	6	000	3	6	57	54	212	198	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	
TOTAL	497	0	2	572	229	164	131	127	65	34	97	37	0	65	72	50	0	48	31	24	452	445	1,576	1,566

* Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma (NHL) and Hodgkins Disease are not included in the anatomical site (e.g., lymphoma of the stomach is counted as a lymphoma, not stomach cancer).
This table will be updated later this year on Montana's Vital Statistics web page, http://www.dphhs.state.mt.us/divisions/otd/vital/statistical_tables.htm.

OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS

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As time permits, additional tabulations can be produced to satisfy individual requests. Uncomplicated tabulations can usually be produced without cost to the requester. In some cases, the requester may be asked to reimburse the department for production costs. Tabulations requiring extensive computer processing may require reimbursement for staff time and computer programming charges. The production of special tabulations is subject to the availability of personnel. Additional tabulations can be found on our web site: http://www.dphhs.state.mt.us/divisions/otd/vital/statistical_tables.htm.

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