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MAP OF FLORIDA

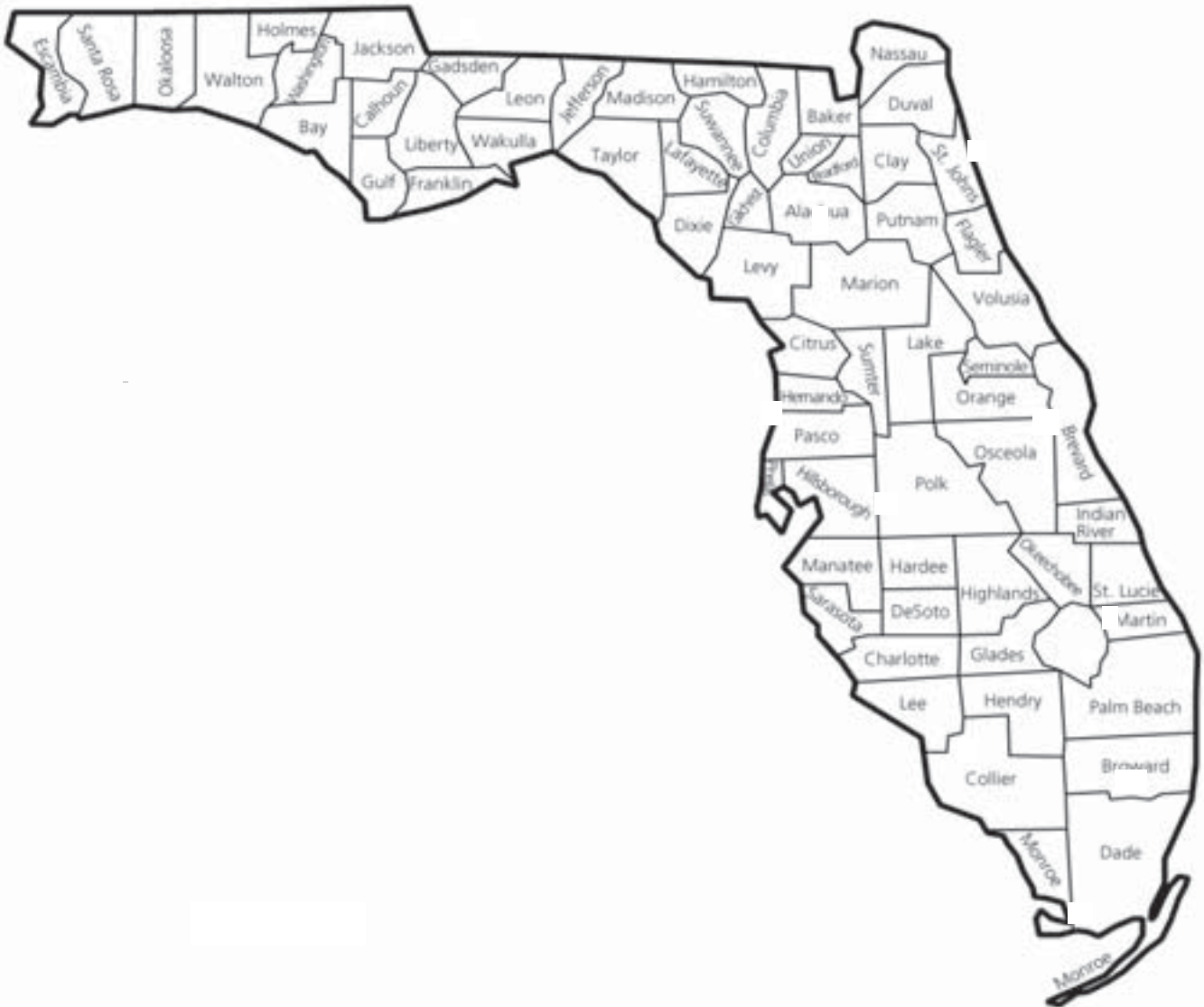


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Map of Florida.....	ii
Table of Contents	iii
Introduction.....	viii
Rates and Formulae	xi
Sources of Additional Data	xiii

POPULATION

Chart P-1	Years of Life Expectancy at Birth, by Race and Gender, for Florida Residents and U.S. Total, Selected Years 1919-1991 and 1994-1999.....	1
Graph P-1	Years of Life Expectancy at Birth, Florida and U.S, 1919-1991	1
Chart P-2	Natural Increase in Population, by Race, Florida, 1989-1999	2
Graph P-2	Age Distribution of the Population, by Race, Florida, 1999	2
Chart P-3	Resident Midyear Population Estimates, by Age, Race and Gender, Florida, 1999.....	3
Chart P-4	Resident Midyear Population Estimates, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1950 through 1980 and 1982-1999	4
Chart P-5	Resident Midyear Population Estimates, by Age Groups, Florida, 1950 through 1980 and 1982-1999.....	5
Table P-1	Resident Midyear Population Estimates, by Race, by County, Florida, 1999 and 1990	6

LIVE BIRTHS

Chart B-1	Resident Live Births and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Race of Mother, Florida and U.S. Total, Census Years 1920-1980 and 1989-1999	7
Graph B-1	Resident Live Birth Rates, by Race of Mother, Florida and U.S. Total, 1989-1999	7
Chart B-2	Resident Live Births to Mothers 18 Years and Under and Percent of Total Live Births, by Race of Mother, Florida, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995-1999	8
Chart B-3	Percent of Resident Live Births for Selected Birthweight Groups, by Race of Mother and Gender of Child, Florida, 1970, 1980 and 1989-1999	9
Chart B-4	Resident Live Births to Unwed Mothers and Percent of Total Live Births, by Race of Mother, Florida and U.S. Total, Census Years 1920-1980 and 1989-1999.....	10
Graph B-2	Percent of Resident Live Births to Unwed Mothers, by Race of Mother, Florida and U.S. Total, 1989-1999	10
Chart B-5	Resident Live Births to Unwed Mothers and Percent, by Age and Race of Mother, Florida, 1989 and 1999	11
Table B-1	Resident and Recorded Live Births and Birth Rates per 1,000 Population, by Race of Mother, by County, Florida, 1999	12
Table B-2	Resident Live Births by Hispanic or Haitian Origin of Mother, by County, Florida, 1999	14
Table B-3	Resident Live Births for Incorporated Cities of 2,400 or More Population, by Race of Mother, by County, Florida, 1999	15

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIVE BIRTHS (Cont.)

Table B-4	Resident Live Births by Type of Place of Delivery and Attendant, by County, Florida, 1999	22
Table B-5	Resident Live Births by Birthweight, by Race of Mother, by County, Florida, 1999	23
Table B-6	Resident Live Births by Age of Mother, by Race of Mother, by County, Florida, 1999	27
Table B-7	Resident Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Began, by Race of Mother, by County, Florida, 1999	31
Table B-8	Resident Live Births to Unwed Mothers, by Age of Mother, by Race of Mother, by County, Florida, 1999 .	35
Table B-9	Resident Live Births by Month, by County, Florida, 1999.....	39
Table B-10	Resident Live Births by Education of Mother, by Race of Mother, by County, Florida, 1999	40
Table B-11	Resident Live Births to Mothers Under 15 Years of Age, for Selected Indicators, by County, Florida, 1999	44
Table B-12	Resident Live Births to Mothers 15-19 Years of Age, for Selected Indicators, and Age-Specific Birth Rates per 1,000 Females, by County, Florida, 1999	45

FETAL AND INFANT DEATHS

Chart F-1	Resident Fetal Deaths and Ratios per 1,000 Live Births, by Race, Florida and U.S. Total, Census Years 1920-1980 and 1989-1999	47
Graph F-1	Resident Fetal Death Ratios, by Race of Mother, Florida and U.S. Total, 1989-1999	47
Chart F-2	Resident Neonatal Deaths and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Race, Florida and U.S. Total, Census Years 1920-1980 and 1989-1999	48
Graph F-2	Resident Neonatal Death Rates, by Race, Florida and U.S. Total, 1989-1999	48
Chart F-3	Resident Infant Deaths and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Race, Florida and U.S. Total, Census Years 1920-1980 and 1989-1999	49
Graph F-3	Resident Infant Death Rates, by Race, Florida and U.S. Total, 1989-1999	49
Table F-1	Resident and Recorded Fetal Deaths (of 20 or More Weeks Gestation) and Ratios per 1,000 Live Births, by Race of Mother, by County, Florida, 1999.....	50
Table F-2	Resident Fetal Deaths by Hispanic or Haitian Origin of Mother, by County, Florida, 1999.....	52
Table F-3	Resident Fetal Deaths by Age of Mother, by County, Florida, 1999	53
Table F-4	Resident and Recorded Neonatal Deaths (Under 28 Days) and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Race, by County, Florida, 1999	54
Table F-5	Resident and Recorded Infant Deaths (Under 1 Year) and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Race, by County, Florida, 1999	56
Table F-6	Resident Infant Deaths by Hispanic or Haitian Origin, by County, Florida, 1999	58
Table F-7	Resident Infant, Neonatal, and Post-Neonatal Deaths from Selected Causes, by Race, Florida, 1999.....	59

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEATHS

Chart D-1	Resident Deaths and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Race and Gender, Florida and U.S. Total, Census Years 1920-1980 and 1989-1999	65
Chart D-2	Resident Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 1,000 Population, by Race, Florida and U.S. Total, Census Years 1920-1980 and 1989-1999	66
Graph D-1	Resident Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by Race, Florida and U.S. Total, 1989-1999	66
Chart D-3	Resident Deaths for Leading Causes and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Race, Florida, 1989 and 1999	67
Graph D-2	Percent Distribution of Resident Race-Specific Deaths for Leading Causes, Florida, 1999	68
Chart D-4	Resident Deaths for Leading Causes and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Age Group Florida, 1989 and 1999	69
Chart D-5	Resident Heart Disease Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Race and Gender, Florida, Census Years 1950-1980 and 1989-1999	71
Graph D-3	Resident Heart Disease Death Rates, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1989-1999	71
Chart D-6	Resident Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer) Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Race and Gender, Florida, Census Years 1950-1980 and 1989-1999	72
Graph D-4	Resident Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer) Death Rates, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1989-1999	72
Chart D-7	Resident Cerebrovascular (Stroke) Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Race and Gender, Florida, Census Years 1950-1980 and 1989-1999	73
Graph D-5	Resident Cerebrovascular (Stroke) Death Rates, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1989-1999	73
Chart D-8	Resident Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (C.L.R.D.) Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Race and Gender, Florida, Census Years 1950-1980 and 1989-1999	74
Graph D-6	Resident Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (C.L.R.D.) Death Rates, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1989-1999	74
Chart D-9	Resident Unintentional Injury (Accident) Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Race and Gender, Florida, Census Years 1950-1980 and 1989-1999	75
Graph D-7	Resident Unintentional Injury (Accident) Death Rates, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1989-1999	75
Chart D-10	Resident Human Immunodeficiency Virus (H.I.V.) Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1989-1999	76
Graph D-8	Resident Human Immunodeficiency Virus (H.I.V.) Death Rates, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1989-1999	76
Chart D-11	Resident Influenza & Pneumonia Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Race and Gender, Florida, Census Years 1950-1980 and 1989-1999	77
Graph D-9	Resident Influenza & Pneumonia Death Rates, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1989-1999	77

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEATHS(Cont.)

Chart D-12	Resident Diabetes Mellitus Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Race and Gender, Florida, Census Years 1950-1980 and 1989-1999	78
Graph D-10	Resident Diabetes Mellitus Death Rates, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1989-1999	78
Chart D-13	Resident Suicide Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Race and Gender, Florida, Census Years 1950-1980 and 1989-1999	79
Graph D-11	Resident Suicide Death Rates, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1989-1999	79
Chart D-14	Resident Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Race and Gender, Florida, Census Years 1950-1980 and 1989-1999	80
Graph D-12	Resident Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis Death Rates, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1989-1999 ...	80
Chart D-15	Resident Homicide Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Race and Gender, Florida, Census Years 1950-1980 and 1989-1999	81
Graph D-13	Resident Homicide Death Rates, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1989-1999	81
Graph D-14	Percent Distribution of Resident External Causes of Mortality, by Race, Florida, 1999	82
Chart D-16	Resident Maternal Deaths and Ratios per 10,000 Live Births, by Race, Florida, Census Years 1950-1980 and 1989-1999	83
Graph D-15	Resident Maternal Death Ratios, by Race, Florida, Census Years 1950-1990	83
Table D-1	Resident and Recorded Deaths and Rates per 1,000 Population, by Race, by County, Florida, 1999	84
Table D-2	Resident Deaths by Race and Gender, by County, Florida, 1999	86
Table D-3	Resident Deaths by Race and Gender, for Single Years of Age, Florida, 1999	87
Table D-4	Resident Deaths by Age Group, by Race and Gender, by County, Florida, 1999	89
Table D-5	Resident Deaths by Hispanic or Haitian Origin, by County, Florida, 1999	96
Table D-6	Resident Deaths for Incorporated Cities of 2,400 or More Population, by Race, by County, Florida, 1999	97
Table D-7	Resident Deaths by Month, by County, Florida, 1999.....	105
Table D-8	Recorded Deaths by Disposition of Remains and Percent of Total Deaths, by Race, by County, Florida, 1999.....	106
Table D-9	Resident Deaths for 68 Cause Groups, by Race and Gender, Florida, 1999... ..	110
Table D-10	Resident Deaths for 360 Cause Groups, by Race, by Age Group, Florida, 1999.....	116
Table D-11	Resident Deaths for Selected Causes, by Race, by Age Group, by County, Florida, 1999	126
Table D-12	Resident Deaths by Leading Cause, By County, Florida, 1999.....	160

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MARRIAGES AND DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE

Chart M-1	Marriages and Dissolutions of Marriage, and Rates per 1,000 Population, Florida and U.S., Census Years 1920-1980 and 1989-1999	169
Graph M-1	Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Rates per 1,000 Population, Florida and U.S., 1989-1999	169
Table M-1	Marriages Performed by Month, by County of Issuance, Florida 1999	170
Table M-2	Marriages by Race of Groom and Bride, Florida, 1999	171
Table M-3	Dissolutions of Marriage by Duration of Marriage in Years and Number of Minor Children Affected, Florida, 1999	171
Table M-4	Dissolutions of Marriage by Month, by County, Florida, 1999	172

INDUCED TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY

Table T-1	Reported Induced Terminations of Pregnancy by Gestation Weeks, by County, Florida, 1999	173
Table T-2	Reported Induced Terminations of Pregnancy by Reason, by Gestation Weeks, Florida, 1999	174

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes data compiled from the original records/reports which were filed with the Office of Vital Statistics (VS) as required by law. These include records/reports of live births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, dissolutions of marriage, and induced terminations of pregnancy. Standard forms recommended by the U.S. Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics are for the most part used for records of live birth, death and fetal death.

Responsibility for filing birth records lies with the physician, midwife or other attendant. Funeral directors, or other persons acting as such, are legally charged with filing death and fetal death (20 or more weeks gestation) records. These documents are then submitted to local registrars who in turn forward them to VS. Marriage and dissolution records are received by VS directly from the various courts. Reports of induced terminations of pregnancy are received from the facilities or individuals who perform such procedures.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

This marks the 82nd year of statewide collection of birth and death records, which began in 1917. Marriage and dissolution records have been filed with VS since June 1927.

COMPLETENESS AND QUALITY OF DATA:

Tabulation of data for this annual report was begun after allowing a reasonable time of two months for receipt of late documents. A few records/reports are received after tabulation and thus are not included. These records/reports represent a very small fraction of the total, and their omission does not materially alter the facts presented. The quality of data presented in this annual report is directly related to the completeness, accuracy, and processing associated with the source documents, registration procedures, and statistical reporting systems.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA:

In addition to data presented here and on the internet web site, data in greater detail, either from unpublished tables or from special statistical tapes, are available upon request on a fee-for-service basis. The Florida Department of Health Internet web site which contains this annual report is: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us>

RESIDENT AND RECORDED EVENTS:

Data on births and deaths are tabulated according to both the usual "place of residence" (events occurring to Florida residents regardless of the place of occurrence) and the "place of occurrence" (events occurring in Florida regardless of the usual place of residence). The former are referred to as "resident" events and the latter as "recorded" events. Prior to 1933 only recorded data are available.

Varying interpretations of the "usual place of residence" by Florida's many seasonal visitors and military families may influence the accuracy of resident tabulations to some extent, since the residence stated on the record is normally accepted without question. For births and fetal deaths, the mother's residence is used when it differs from the father's residence.

Data on marriage and dissolution of marriage records and reports of induced terminations of pregnancy are by place of occurrence only; there is no interstate exchange of these records/reports. However, Florida dissolutions of marriage are granted only to legal residents.

POPULATION:

The resident midyear July 1 population estimates for 1996 to 1999 used for various rate calculations in this Annual Report were obtained from the Florida Consensus Estimating Conference. These estimates are being utilized pursuant to the data standardization resolution adopted by the Governor and Cabinet of the State of Florida. The population estimates for each year are based on the estimates produced by the Winter Demographic Estimating Conference and are not affected by revisions at a later date.

Resident midyear July 1 population estimates for 1986 to 1995 were obtained from the Florida Population and Demographic Forecasts provided by the Office of Planning and Budgeting, Executive Office of the Governor. The population estimates for 1970 to 1985 were obtained from the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida.

RACE:

Race entries are usually counted as stated on live birth, death, fetal death, and marriage certificates. Designations such as "Hispanic" are classified as "white". Designations such as "bi-racial", "multi-racial", "mixed", or "nonwhite" are classified as "Other Entries".

Since 1989, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has classified live births and fetal deaths according to the race of the mother only. As a result of this change and for purposes of comparability, vital statistics data in this report have been modified and are based on the race of the mother for all live birth and fetal death data.

In examining trends for related indicators such as infant deaths, low birthweight, and unwed births, it is important to use the same race methodology throughout the time period being analyzed. As a result of the change in methodology from the use of the race of the child/fetus to the use of the race of the mother, some of the nonwhite births or fetal deaths (based on the race of child/fetus) will now be classified as white births (based on the race of the mother). This change will probably result in a slight decrease in the white infant death rate and an increase in the nonwhite infant death rate.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, "Race and Ethnic questions are among the most technically complex and publicly controversial questions asked in the decennial census." Over the past three decades, the Census Bureau's definitions and coding processes have changed. The 1970 Census for Florida showed a population that was 15.3 percent black and 0.4 percent for all other nonwhite races. The 1980 Census showed 13.8 percent black and 2.2 percent for all other nonwhite races. This increase in the other nonwhite races results mainly from changes in the Census Bureau's definitions. After 1980, the Census Bureau corrected its data, and many persons, primarily white Hispanics, who had been listed as "others" were reclassified, and revised 1980 data for Florida had 13.8 percent black and 0.8 percent for all other nonwhite races. The 1990 Census showed 12.2 percent black and 4.7 percent for all other nonwhite races.

UNKNOWN:

Data in this publication may include persons whose age, race or gender may be unknown or not reported. As a result, the totals for these data may be greater than the sum of the components.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

The underlying cause of death is determined from death certificate medical information in accordance with procedures established by the World Health Organization (WHO) and NCHS. Standardized codes are assigned from the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). To keep abreast of changes in medical knowledge, the ICD is revised approximately every ten-fifteen years. Revisions and years used in Florida are:

<u>Revision</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Revision</u>	<u>Years</u>
Second	1917-1920	Seventh	1958-1967
Third	1921-1929	Eighth	1968-1978
Fourth	1930-1940	Ninth	1979- 1998
Fifth	1941-1948	Tenth.....	1999-
Sixth	1949-1957		

Due to these revisions, some of which involve major changes, year-to-year comparisons of deaths by cause can be misleading, unless such comparisons span a period of years in which only one revision was used or in which the changes from one revision to another were minor.

The Tenth Revision contains major modifications in many sections, so that more or less deaths are now (Tenth Revision) assigned to certain causes than under the Ninth Revision rules. To permit more accurate comparisons, NCHS coded a sample of 1999 U.S. deaths by both the Ninth and Tenth Revision rules. When completed, the results will have been grouped by major causes and, for each of these, the number of Tenth Revision deaths will be divided by the number of Ninth Revision deaths to produce a comparability ratio. However, the comparability analyses have not yet been completed.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE (AADR):

The Age-Adjusted Death Rate (AADR) is a summary rate of deaths that facilitates the comparability of rates for areas or population subgroups with different age distributions. These rates are presented as per 1,000 or 100,000 population. AADR published in this report are the rates that would have been observed if the age-specific death rates for the given year had prevailed in a population whose age distribution was the same as that of the standard population. Through 1998 the population of the United States in 1940 was used as a standard for computation of AADR using the direct method. For 1999 and forward, the projected 2000 population of the United States is used as a standard for computation of AADR using the direct method. The specified age intervals are under 1, 1-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, and 85 years and over for the years 1970 through 1999.

COMPUTATIONS AND FOOTNOTES:

The following procedures and symbols are used throughout this report:

- (1) All rates and ratios are rounded to the nearest tenth.
- (2) All rates and ratios that calculate to less than 0.05 are printed as "0.0".
- (3) Undefined/anomalous rates/ratios, i.e., those with denominators of zero, are printed as "—".
- (4) Statistically unreliable rates and ratios are those with denominators less than 100.
- (5) For 1999 age-adjusted death rates (AADR) are standardized using the direct method of standardization, to the U.S. projected 2000 standard million population; otherwise, the 1940 standard million population is used.
- (6) NA is an abbreviation for not available.

RATES AND FORMULAE

Age-adjusted death rate (AADR): Number of deaths occurring among a population adjusted to the projected 2000 population of the United States using the direct method. An AADR is used to control for differences when comparing two or more populations or the same populations over time.

Sum of the products of age-specific death rates with standard population proportion

Age-specific rate: Number of events occurring to a specific age group per 1,000 or 100,000 population of the specified age group.

$$\frac{\text{Number of events to specific age group} \times 1,000 \text{ (or 100,000)}}{\text{Estimated midyear population of specific age group}}$$

Cause specific death rate: Number of deaths due to a specific cause per 100,000 population.

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths from a specific cause} \times 100,000}{\text{Estimated midyear population}}$$

(Crude) birth rate: Number of live births per 1,000 population.

$$\frac{\text{Number of live births} \times 1,000}{\text{Estimated midyear population}}$$

(Crude) death rate: Number of deaths per 1,000 population.

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths} \times 1,000}{\text{Estimated midyear population}}$$

(Crude) divorce rate: Number of divorces per 1,000 population.

$$\frac{\text{Number of divorces} \times 1,000}{\text{Estimated midyear population}}$$

(Crude) marriage rate: Number of marriages per 1,000 population.

$$\frac{\text{Number of marriages} \times 1,000}{\text{Estimated midyear population}}$$

Fetal death rate: Number of fetal deaths (20 weeks or more gestation) per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.

$$\frac{\text{Number of fetal deaths} \times 1,000}{\text{Number of live births} + \text{number of fetal deaths}}$$

Fetal death ratio: Number of fetal deaths (20 weeks or more gestation) per 1,000 live births.

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

General fertility rate: The total number of births in a year per 1,000 female population, aged 15-44 years.

$$\frac{\text{Number of live births} \times 1,000}{\text{Estimated midyear female population aged 15-44 years}}$$

Infant mortality rate: Deaths to individuals less than 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

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

Maternal mortality rate: Number of deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth, abortion, or the puerperium (ICD-10 O00-O99) per 10,000 live births.

$$\frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths} \times 10,000}{\text{Number of live births}}$$

Natural increase: The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths.

$$\text{Number of live births} - \text{number of deaths}$$

Neonatal mortality rate: Deaths to individuals less than 28 days of age per 1,000 live births.

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths} < 28 \text{ days} \times 1,000}{\text{Number of live births}}$$

Percent live births to unwed mothers: Percent of unwed live births to the total number of live births.

$$\frac{\text{Number of live births to unwed mothers} \times 100}{\text{Number of live births}}$$

Percent low birth weight: Percent of live births weighing less than 2500 grams to the total number of live births.

$$\frac{\text{Number of low weight live births} \times 100}{\text{Number of live births}}$$

Percent very low birth weight: Percent of live births weighing less than 1500 grams to the total number of live births.

$$\frac{\text{Number of very low weight live births} \times 100}{\text{Number of live births}}$$

Perinatal mortality rate: Fetal deaths (20 weeks or more gestation) plus neonatal deaths (occurring in the first 28 days of life) per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.

$$\frac{\text{Number of fetal deaths} + \text{number of neonatal deaths} \times 1,000}{\text{Number of fetal deaths} + \text{number of live births}}$$

Post-neonatal mortality rate: Number of infant deaths of age 28 through 364 days per 1,000 live births.

$$\frac{\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 through 364 days} \times 1,000}{\text{Number of live births}}$$

Note: Although totals may include persons whose age, race, or gender may be unknown, the process of "imputation" (using an algorithm to assign a known value to an unknown value) is not used in calculating any rate, ratio, or percentage.

SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL DATA

INFORMATION:	AGENCY AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:
Florida copies of vital records	Office of Vital Statistics Department of Health (904) 359-6900 or Suncom 826-6900, ext. 9000
Florida public health trend data (Historical data on most aspects of public health in Florida from 1961 to the present)	Public Health Indicators Data System Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Data Analysis Department of Health (850) 245-4009 or Suncom 205-4009 Internet: www.doh.state.fl.us
Florida morbidity statistics	Department of Health Office of Epidemiology (850) 245-4401 or Suncom 205-4401 Disease Control (850) 245-4300 or Suncom 205-4300 AIDS Prevention (850) 245-4336 or Suncom 205-4336
Florida population estimates.....	State Data Center Department of Labor State of Florida (850) 488-1048 or Suncom 278-1048
National vital statistics	National Center for Health Statistics (301) 436-8500 Internet: www.cdc.gov/nchs/
National morbidity statistics	Centers for Disease Control (404) 639-3311 Internet: www.cdc.gov/
Population census data	Bureau of the Census (301) 457-1214 Internet: www.census.gov/
Accident statistics	National Safety Council (708) 285-1121

