County-, State-, and National-Level Birth Counts and Fertility Rates, United States, 1982–2024

CODEBOOK

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Project Overview and Data Construction

These rates were computed from the United States Population Estimates Program (PEP) data published by the U.S. Census Bureau. Each year, the Census Bureau produces resident population estimates since the most recent decennial census by using measures of population change (births, deaths, migration) through a cohort-component method. Estimates are generated by age and sex allowing for the computation of crude birth and general fertility rates (U.S. Census Bureau, 2024).

The initial datasets were obtained as text, CSV, or Excel files from the Census Bureau's website and imported into Stata for processing. All computations were conducted in Stata. Consistent with best practices for data archiving, the datasets were documented and preserved in the form in which they were acquired. Subsequent revisions or updates released by the Census Bureau after the acquisition date are not incorporated into these files.

Methods / Data Construction

County-level birth and fertility rates were constructed by merging annual Census Population Estimates Program (PEP) components-of-change files with corresponding intercensal and postcensal population estimates by age and sex. Birth counts were used as numerators, and total population and female population aged 15–44 were used as denominators for the computation of crude birth rates (CBR) and general fertility rates (GFR), respectively. All data processing, harmonization, and rate calculations were conducted in Stata v. 16 using reproducible scripts. No imputation was performed for missing numerator or denominator values; rates were calculated only where geographic alignment between numerators and denominators was present. County-level rates reflect contemporaneous Census geography for each year and do not impose a standardized historical county boundary.

Variable labels and formats used in internal processing files (e.g., Stata) are documented in this codebook but are not embedded in the distributed CSV files due to format limitations.

Primary Data Sources

This dataset integrates county-level birth counts and population estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau through the Population Estimates Program (PEP) and related federal statistical programs. Birth counts are drawn directly from Census county-level PEP components-of-change files, which report annual resident live births as part of the population estimation process. While the Census Bureau explicitly documents upstream data sources for many other published derived statistics, PEP components-of-change files do not identify the administrative or survey sources underlying individual components. Accordingly, birth counts are treated here as Census-produced statistical outputs rather than republished vital statistics microdata. Population denominators are drawn from intercensal and postcensal PEP estimates by age and sex. Geographic identifiers and historical continuity measures are sourced from the National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS).

References

1980–1990

Numerator

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). *County population and components of change: 1980–1990 (COMP8090)* [Data set]. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/1980-1990/counties/totals/comp8090.zip

Denominator

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). County population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1980–1990 (PE-02) [Data set]. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/1980-1990/counties/asrh/pe-02.csv

1990–2000

Numerator

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). *County population estimates and components of change: 1990–2000 (2000c8_00)* [Data set]. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/1990-2000/estimates-and-change-1990-2000/2000c8_00.txt

Denominator

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). *Intercensal population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for states and counties: 1990–2000* [Data set]. https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/intercensal-1990-2000-state-and-county-characteristics.html

2000–2010

Numerator

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). *County population estimates: April 1, 2010 evaluation estimates (CO-EST2010-ALLDATA)* [Data set]. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2010/2010-eval-estimates/co-est2010-alldata.csv

Denominator

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). *Intercensal population estimates by age and sex for counties: 2000–2010 (CO-EST00INT-AGESEX-5YR)* [Data set]. *https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2000-2010/intercensal/county/co-est00int-agesex-5yr.csv*

2010–2020

Numerator

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). *County population estimates: 2010–2020 (CO-EST2020-ALLDATA)* [Data set]. *https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2010-2020/counties/totals/co-est2020-alldata.csv*

Denominator

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). *Intercensal population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for counties: 2010–2020 (CC-EST2020INT-AGESEX-ALL)* [Data set]. *https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2010-2020/intercensal/county/asrh/cc-est2020int-agesex-all.csv*

2020–2024

Numerator

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). *County population estimates: 2020–2024 (CO-EST2024-ALLDATA)* [Data set]. *https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2020-2024/counties/totals/co-est2024-alldata.csv*

Denominator

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). *County population estimates by age and sex: 2020–2024 (CC-EST2024-AGESEX-ALL)* [Data set]. *https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2020-2024/counties/asrh/cc-est2024-agesex-all.csv*

Abbreviations, Rate Definitions, & Computation Methods

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)

Definition. A set of standardized numeric codes developed by the U.S. federal government to uniquely identify geographic entities such as states and counties. In this dataset, state and county FIPS codes are provided in both numeric and zero-padded string formats. When used in tandem, these identifiers uniquely identify counties and support consistent merging, sorting, and cross-dataset compatibility across Census and Population Estimates Program (PEP) data products.

Population Estimates Program (PEP)

Definition. The U.S. Census Bureau's program that produces annual estimates of the resident population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for states, counties, and other geographic areas between decennial censuses. In this dataset, PEP data are used as population denominators for the computation of birth and fertility rates.

Birth Counts

Definition. Refers to the annual number of resident live births occurring within a given geographic area and calendar year. In this dataset, birth counts are used as numerators in the computation of crude birth rates (CBR) and general fertility rates (GFR).

Although births are one component of population change used by the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program (PEP) to produce annual population estimates, in this data product birth counts and population denominators originate from distinct Census data products and are treated as analytically separate inputs for rate construction.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Definition. The crude birth rate is the number of live births in a population during a calendar year divided by the total population, multiplied by 1,000. It reflects the general level of fertility but does not account for the sex and age structure of the population. Values are stored at full floating-point precision.

Equation.
CBR = (Number of live births / Total population) X 1000

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

Definition. The general fertility rate is the number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 in a given year. It measures fertility among the population at risk of childbearing (females ages 15-44) and is a standard population-level indicator of fertility. Values are stored at full floating-point precision.

Equation.
GFR = (Number of live births / Number of females aged 15-44) X 1000

File Layout

The dataset is provided in both long and wide formats.

The long format files are intended for longitudinal and panel-based analyses, whereas the wide format files facilitate descriptive analyses, visualization, and use in software environments that require one record per geographic unit.

Long Format

The long format file has one record per county-year observation. The file includes annual data for all U.S. counties and county-equivalents for the years 1982 through 2024. The resulting unit of analysis for the long format file is county–year. The file contains 138,279 county–year observations.

Each row contains the following types of variables:

- Identification variables
    - gisjoin — Stable historical county continuity ID (NHGIS)
    - statefp — FIPS state code (numeric)
    - countyfp — FIPS county code (numeric)
    - statefp_str — FIPS state code, zero-padded strings
    - countyfp_str — FIPS county code, zero-padded strings
    - geoid — County code, zero-padded strings
    - statenh — NHGIS state geographic identifier
    - countynh — NHGIS County geographic identifier
    - state — State name
    - county — County name
    - year — Calendar year
- Analytic variables
    - births — Annual resident live births
    - popest — Total population estimate
    - age1544_fem — Female population aged 15-44
    - cbr — Crude birth rate
    - gfr — General fertility rate

State- and national-level totals are included in the long-format file to facilitate within-file comparisons across geographic levels.

- births_state — Annual resident live births (state total)
- popest_state — Total population estimate (state total)
- age1544_fem_state — Female population aged 15-44 (state total)
- cbr_state — Crude birth rate
- gfr_state — General fertility rate
- births_us — Annual resident live births (US total)
- popest_us — Total population estimate (US total)
- age1544_fem_us — Female population aged 15-44 (US total)

- cbr_us — Crude birth rate
- gfr_us — General fertility rate

Population and birth counts are stored as numeric variables and displayed using fixed notation; no rounding has been applied to underlying values.

Wide Format

Three wide format files are provided, corresponding to county-, state-, and national-level data. In each wide format file, observations are organized with one record per geographic unit, and annual values are stored in separate year-specific columns. There are 44 years of data included in the file (1982 through 2024).

County-Level Wide Format

The county-level wide format file contains one record per county. Annual values for births, population denominators, and derived rates are stored in separate columns for each year from 1982 through 2024. The resulting unit of analysis for the county-level wide format file is county. Across time, the number of counties varies; in 2024, the file includes 3,144 counties.

Variables included in the county-level wide format files correspond to those in the long format file, with time-varying analytic variables expanded into year-specific columns (e.g., births_1982, births_1983, …, gfr_2024). Identification variables are constant across columns and uniquely identify each county.

For additional detail on variation in county coverage across years, see the "Known Limitations and Geographic Notes" section.

State-Level Wide Format

The state-level wide format file contains one record per state. Annual values for births, population denominators, and derived rates are stored in separate columns for each year from 1982 through 2024. The resulting unit of analysis for the state-level wide format file is state. Across time there are 51 records (50 states plus Washington D.C.).

The structure of the state-level wide format file parallels that of the county-level wide format file, with identification variables uniquely identifying states and analytic variables expanded into year-specific columns.

National-Level Wide Format

The national-level wide format file contains a single record representing the United States. Annual values for births, population denominators, and derived rates are stored in separate columns for each year from 1982 through 2024. The resulting unit of analyses for the national-level wide format file is the United States.

As the county- and state-level wide format files, analytic variables are expanded into year-specific columns, allowing users to examine temporal trends across the full study period in a single record.

Using the Data

The data files associated with this release are distributed in comma-separated values (CSV) format for broad compatibility across statistical software packages. Variable names in the CSV files correspond exactly to those documented in this codebook. Due to format limitations, variable labels, units, and descriptive metadata are not embedded in the CSV files and should be applied by users after import as needed. All variable definitions, construction details, and summary statistics are provided in this codebook, which serves as the authoritative metadata reference for this data product.

Known Limitations and Geographic Notes

This section documents known data limitations arising from Census geographic boundary changes, identifier revisions, and the treatment of county equivalents over time. These cases reflect published Census practices and data availability in the underlying source files, rather than errors introduced during data processing.

Nonstandard Estimation Period for Births (1981)

Birth counts for 1981 are not included in the archive. In the Census components-of-change file for 1980—1990, the first estimation period spans April 1, 1980, through June 30, 1981 (a 15-month interval), which is not comparable to subsequent annual estimate periods. To preserve temporal consistency across the birth series, the archive begins with 1982, the first full 12-month estimation period.

Missing County-Year Observations

As a result of these factors, a small number of county-year observations are missing either birth counts, or population estimate. These observations are retained with missing values rather than imputed in order to preserve consistency with the original Census data.

Variation in County Coverage Over Time

The total number of counties represented in the dataset varies slightly across years. In some years, the number of counties represented does not exactly match the official count of U.S. counties for that year due to historical Census reporting practices, changes in county-equivalent definitions, and identifier revisions. These discrepancies are retained as observed and documented where relevant in the state-specific notes below.

Constructed Births and Rates for 1990

Birth counts for 1990 are constructed from two partial estimation periods spanning the 1980—1990 and 1990—2000 Census components-of-change files. Specifically, births for July 1, 1989, through March 30, 1990, are drawn from the 1980—1990 components files, and births for April 1, 1990, through July 1, 1990, are drawn from the subsequent components file. These components are combined to approximate a full demographic year ending in 1990.

As a result, the 1990 birth count and derived crude birth rate (CBR) and general fertility rate (GFR) for that year are computed variables and should be interpreted with caution relative to adjacent years.

State-Specific Geographic Notes

Alaska

Alaska does not have counties. County-equivalent units (boroughs and census areas) have changed over time due to borough formation and boundary revisions. Birth counts and population estimates are reported using contemporaneous Census geography. Rates are calculated only where numerator and denominator geographies align; no attempt is made to harmonize Alaska county equivalents across time.

Colorado

Broomfield County, Colorado (FIPS 08-014) was created in 2001 from portions of Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, and Weld counties. County-level population estimates, and birth counts are therefore unavailable for Broomfield County prior to its creation.

Connecticut

Connecticut counties are no longer recognized as county-level statistical units beginning with the 2020 Census. Population estimates are published for planning regions, which are treated as county equivalents by the Census Bureau. Accordingly, Connecticut data in this archive are reported at the county level through 2019 and at the planning-region level from 2020 forward. Rates are calculated only where numerator and denominator geographies are aligned.

Florida

Miami-Dade County transitions from county FIPS code 25 to 86 in 1990 in Census Population Estimates Program data. In the transition year, birth counts, and population denominators are reported under different identifiers, and the birth count differs substantially from adjacent years. No county-level birth rate is calculated for Miami-Dade County in 1990.

South Dakota

Shannon County, South Dakota (FIPS 46-113) was renamed Oglala Lakota County (FIPS 46-102). The 2010 birth count was reassigned to FIPS 46-102 to maintain identifier continuity across the rename; no geographic change occurred.

Virginia

Several Virginia independent cities (e.g., Bedford City, Clifton Forge City, South Boston City) appear in birth records after population estimates for those cities were discontinued due to reversion to county status. These observations retain birth counts but have missing population denominators.

References

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). *1980-1990 components of change file documentation (COMP8090)* [TECHNICAL documentation]. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/file-layouts/1980-1990/comp8090_doc.txt

U.S. Census Bureau. (2024, December). *Methodology for the United States population estimates: Vintage 2024: Nation, states, counties, and Puerto Rico—April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024* (Version 2024) [PDF]. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2024/methods-statement-v2024.pdf

Missing Values & Data Flags

0	Data were reported for this county for this year and value was 0
"."	Data were not reported for this year in this county

denom_available — Denominator available for rate calculation (1=yes)

type: numeric (byte)

range: [0,1] unites: 1

unique values: 2 missing . : 0/136,052

tabulation:	Freq.	Value
	934	0
	135,118	1

pep_regime — Census population estimate regime

type: numeric (byte)

range: [1,5] unites: 1

unique values: 5 missing . : 0/136,052

tabulation:	Freq.	Numeric	Label
	25,312	1	Pre-1990 intercensal
	31,640	2	1990s intercensal
	31,640	3	2000s intercensal
	31,640	4	2010s intercensal
	15,820	5	2020s postcensal

Variable Descriptions & Summary Statistics

This section provides detailed metadata for each variable included in the dataset, including definitions, data type, valid ranges, and frequency distributions.

Note: Summary statistics presented in this section were generated using the finalized long-format dataset in Stata.

gisjoin	Stable historical county continuity identifier (NHGIS GISJOIN)

type:	string		
unique values:	3,151	missing "":	559/136,052
examples:	"G1700510"		
	"G2600470"		
	"G3601130"		
	"G4701650"		

GISJOIN is a standard identifier used in National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS) data tables and boundary files. It always begins with a "G" prefix and are based on Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes with one digit added to differentiate historical areas (e.g., for current states and counties, the NHGIS code matches the FIPS codes with a "0" appended.

Utility of GISJOIN – Handling of Leading Zeros and Storing as Text vs. Numbers

Many software programs automatically interpret numeric codes as numbers, which can remove leading zeros. For example, the state FIPS code for Colorado is "08," but is often read and stored as the number 8. The "G" prefix used in GISJOIN ensures that applications treat these variables as text strings rather than numeric values.

Preserving leading zeros is essential when combining codes to create unique identifiers. For example, concatenating the state code "08" (Colorado) with the county code "001" (Adams County) produces the GEOID "08001" or the GISJOIN "G0800010." If the codes were stored as numbers (8 and 1), additional steps would be required to restore leading zeros before concatenation. Retaining zeros also facilitates parsing combined identifiers when extracting component codes (e.g., isolating "08" from "08001").

Consistent data types are critical for data integration. Numeric identifiers cannot be directly matched with text identifiers during joins.

For more information on using NHGIS data and GISJOIN please see their website:

https://www.nhgis.org/geographic-crosswalks

statefp	FIPS state code (numeric)

type:	numeric		
range:	[1,56]	units:	1
unique values:	51	missing . :	0/ 136,052

STATEFP reports the state in which the event occurred/ was issued, using the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) coding scheme. The FIPS scheme orders the states alphabetically.

In its original form STATEFIP is a 2-digit numeric variable, however given conventions of statistical software any leading zeros may have been removed when data were stored as numeric.

Code	Label
01	Alabama
02	Alaska
04	Arizona
05	Arkansas
06	California
08	Colorado
09	Connecticut
10	Delaware
11	District of Columbia
12	Florida
13	Georgia
15	Hawaii
16	Idaho
17	Illinois
18	Indiana
19	Iowa
20	Kansas
21	Kentucky
22	Louisiana
23	Maine
24	Maryland
25	Massachusetts
26	Michigan
27	Minnesota
28	Mississippi
29	Missouri
30	Montana
31	Nebraska
32	Nevada
33	New Hampshire
34	New Jersey
35	New Mexico
36	New York
37	North Carolina
38	North Dakota
39	Ohio
40	Oklahoma
41	Oregon
42	Pennsylvania
44	Rhode Island
45	South Carolina
46	South Dakota
47	Tennessee
48	Texas
49	Utah
50	Vermont
51	Virginia
53	Washington
54	West Virginia
55	Wisconsin
56	Wyoming

countyfp	FIPS county code (numeric)

type:	numeric		
range:	[1, 840]	units:	1
unique values:	335	missing . :	0/136,052

COUNTYFIP reports the county in which the event occurred/ was issued using the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) coding scheme. The county FIPS codes are state-dependent and must be combined with their associated state FIPS code (STATEFIP) to uniquely identify each county.

County boundaries—and occasionally county names—have changed over time. This dataset retains the boundaries in effect for each specified year rather than applying a standardized county geography across all years. Users should interpret each county as it existed administratively during the reference year of the data.

In its original form COUNTYFIP is a 3-digit numeric variable, however given conventions of statistical software any leading zeros may have been removed when data were stored as numeric.

Notes on Missing Values:

Washington DC has eight administrative wards. They are not treated as county equivalents and do not have FIPS codes.

American Indian Areas are not treated as county equivalents and do not have FIPS codes.

statefp_str	FIPS state code string fmt

type:	string		
unique values:	51	missing . :	0/ 136,052

countyfp_str	FIPS county code string fmt

type:	string		
unique values:	335	missing . :	0/ 136,052

geoid	County GEOID (statefp_str + countyfp_str)

type: string
unique values: 3,164 missing . : 0/ 136,052
examples: "17069"
"26053"
"36117"
"47173"

statenh	State NHGIS geo ID

type: numeric (int)
range: [10, 560] units: 10
unique values: 51 missing: 559/136,052

countynh	County NHGIS geo ID

type: numeric (int)
range: [10, 8400] units: 10
unique values: 328 missing: 559/136,052

state	State name

type: string (str21), but longest is str20
unique values: 51 missing "" : 0/136,052
examples: "Illinois"
"Michigan"
"New York"
"Tennessee"
warning: variable has embedded blanks

county	County name

type:	string (str57), but longest is str46		
unique values:	1,897	missing "" :	0/136,052
examples:	"Cook County"		
	"Hertford County"		
	"Menard County"		
	"Sangamon County"		
warning:	variable has embedded blanks		

year	Calendar year

type:	numeric (long)		
range:	[1982, 2024]	units:	1
unique values:	43	missing . :	0/136,052

births	Annual resident live births (Census PEP)

type:	numeric (long)				
range:	[0,203290]		units:	1	
unique values:	10,121		missing . :	940/136,052	
mean:	1249.69				
std. dev:	4490.03				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	59	132	312	790	2372

Note: Number of births occurring during the Census demographic year (July 1 through June 30), as defined in the Census Population Estimates Program. For 1990, births are computed by combining two partial estimation periods across the 1980—1990 and 1990—2000 components-of-change files to approximate a full demographic year.

popest	Total population estimate (Census PEP)

type:	numeric (double)				
range:	[43,10125014]		units:	1	
unique values:	74,947		missing . :	934/136,052	
mean:	91621.2				
std. dev:	298009				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	5184	10799	24384.5	62042	180962

age1544_fem	Female population aged 15-44 (Census PEP)

type:	numeric (double)				
range:	[0,2232489]		units:	1	
unique values:	38,204		missing . :	934/136,052	
mean:	19572.7				
std. dev:	66918.8				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	862	1968	4710.5	12538	38276

cbr	Crude birth rate [(births/popest)*1000]

type:	numeric (float)				
range:	[0,62.804974]				
unique values:	125,311		missing . :	956/136,052	
mean:	12.7821				
std. dev:	3.21682				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	9.22266	10.7404	12.488	14.4275	16.5975

Note: For 1990, the CBR is computed using the constructed 1990 birth count and the corresponding population estimate.

gfr	General fertility rate [(births/age1544_fem)*1000]

type:	numeric (float)				
range:	[0,2000]				
unique values:	107,108		missing . :	958/136,052	
mean:	66.3789				
std. dev:	15.2278				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	51.6841	57.9878	64.786	72.774	82.8278

Note: for 1990, the GFR is computed using the constructed 1990 birth count and the corresponding female population denominator.

births_state	Annual resident live births (state total, sum of counties)

type:	numeric (float)				
range:	[5039,613922]		units:	1	
unique values:	2,164		missing . :	0/136,052	
mean:	107345				
std. dev:	107550				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	18956	39506	71586	129077	285662

Note: Number of births occurring during the Census demographic year (July 1 through June 30), as defined in the Census Population Estimates Program. For 1990, births are computed by combining two partial estimation periods across the 1980—1990 and 1990—2000 components-of-change files to approximate a full demographic year.

popest_state	Total population estimate (state total, sum of counties)

type:	numeric (float)				
range:	[449608,39547996]		units:	1	
unique values:	2,193		missing . :	0/136,052	
mean:	7.6e+06				
std. dev:	7.2e+06				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	1.4e+06	2.9e+06	5.4e+06	1.0e+07	1.8e+07

age1544_fem_state	Female population aged 15-44 (state total, sum of counties)

type:	numeric (float)				
range:	[101425,8168616]		units:	1	
unique values:	2,192		missing . :	0/136,052	
mean:	1.6e+06				
std. dev:	1.2e+06				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	286926	597922	1.2e+06	2.1e+06	4.1e+06

cbr_state	Crude birth rate (state, per 1,000 total pop)

type:	numeric (float)				
range:	[7.7703228,26.577948]				
unique values:	2,193		missing . :	0/136,052	
mean:	13.9177				
std. dev:	2.09557				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	11.3948	12.427	13.8159	15.1155	16.6947

Note: For 1990, the CBR is computed using the constructed 1990 birth count and the corresponding population estimate.

gfr_state	General fertility rate (state, per 1,000 females 15-44)

type:	numeric (float)				
range:	[40.438107,115.86472]				
unique values:	2,193		missing . :	0/136,052	
mean:	64.9042				
std. dev:	6.80006				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	57.6054	60.5362	63.9944	68.5138	74.7617

Note: for 1990, the GFR is computed using the constructed 1990 birth count and the corresponding female population denominator.

births_us	Annual resident live births (US total, sum of counties)

type:	numeric (float)				
range:	[3584459,4309900]		units:	1	
unique values:	43		missing . :	0/136,052	
mean:	3.9e+06				
std. dev:	183672				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	3.7e+06	3.8e+06	3.9e+06	4.0e+06	4.2e+06

Note: Number of births occurring during the Census demographic year (July 1 through June 30), as defined in the Census Population Estimates Program. For 1990, births are computed by combining two partial estimation periods across the 1980—1990 and 1990—2000 components-of-change files to approximate a full demographic year.

popest_us	Total population estimate (US total, sum of counties)

type:	numeric (float)				
range:	[2.317e+08,3.401e+08]		units:	1	
unique values:	43		missing . :	0/136,052	
mean:	2.9e+08				
std. dev:	3.4e+07				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	2.4e+08	2.6e+08	2.9e+08	3.2e+08	3.3e+08

age1544_fem_us	Female population aged 15-44 (US total, sum of counties)

type:	numeric (float)				
range:	[54699328,67402864]		units:	1	
unique values:	43		missing . :	0/136,052	
mean:	6.2e+07				
std. dev:	3.0e+06				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	5.7e+07	5.9e+07	6.2e+07	6.4e+07	6.5e+07

cbr_us	Crude birth rate (US, per 1,000 total pop)

type:	numeric (float)				
range:	[10.601137,16.338247]				
unique values:	43		missing . :	0/136,052	
mean:	13.8246				
std. dev:	1.66912				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	11.3035	12.4138	14.0559	15.4938	15.7722

Note: For 1990, the CBR is computed using the constructed 1990 birth count and the corresponding population estimate.

gfr_us	General fertility rate (US, per 1,000 females 15-44)

type:	numeric (float)				
range:	[53.492725,69.695076]				
unique values:	43		missing . :	0/136,052	
mean:	63.985				
std. dev:	4.0429				
percentiles:	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
	57.7463	62. 2825	65. 1567	66. 4698	68.6005

Note: for 1990, the GFR is computed using the constructed 1990 birth count and the corresponding female population denominator.

Documentation Notes and Citation

Version History / Release Notes

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Responsibility for the content and any errors remains with the author.