Health, United States, 2002

With Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans

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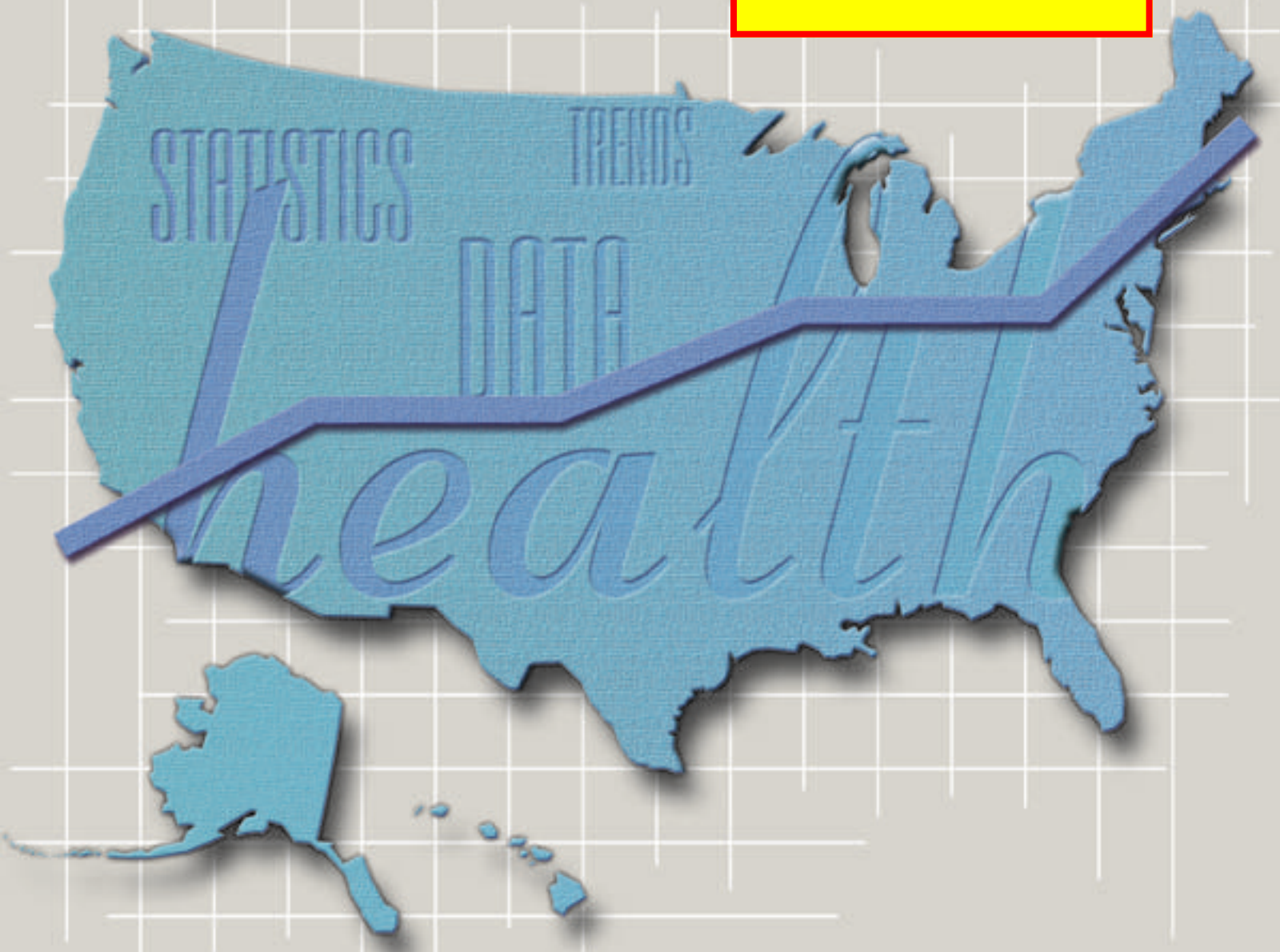

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

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With Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

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Preface

Health, United States, 2002 is the 26th report on the health status of the Nation, and is submitted by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to the President and Congress of the United States in compliance with Section 308 of the Public Health Service Act. This report was compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics served in a review capacity.

The *Health, United States* series presents national trends in health statistics. Major findings are presented in the highlights section. The report includes a chartbook, trend tables, extensive appendixes, and an index.

Chartbook

The *Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans* assesses the Nation's health by presenting trends and current information on selected determinants and measures of health status. Determinants of health considered in the chartbook include demographic factors, health insurance coverage, health behaviors and risk factors, and preventive health care. Measures of health status include mortality and limitations of activity due to chronic health conditions. Many measures are shown separately for persons of different ages because of the strong effect of age on health, as well as differences in causes of morbidity and mortality across the age span. Selected figures also highlight differences in determinants and measures of health status by such characteristics as sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

Trend Tables

The chartbook section is followed by 147 trend tables organized around four major subject areas: health status and determinants, health care utilization, health care resources, and health care expenditures. A major criterion used in selecting the trend tables is availability of comparable national data over a period of several years. The tables report data for selected years to highlight major trends in health statistics. Earlier editions of *Health, United States* may present data for additional years that are not included in the current printed report. Where possible, these additional years of data are available in Excel spreadsheet files on the *Health, United States* home page. Tables with additional data years are listed in Appendix III.

Racial and Ethnic Data

Many tables in *Health, United States* present data according to race and Hispanic origin consistent with Department-wide emphasis on expanding racial and ethnic detail when presenting health data. Trend data on race and ethnicity are in the greatest detail possible, after taking into account the quality of data, the amount of missing data, and the number of observations. The large differences in health status by race and Hispanic origin documented in this report may be explained by several factors including socioeconomic status, health practices, psychosocial stress and resources, environmental exposures, discrimination, and access to health care. New standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity are described in Appendix II under *Race*.

Changes in This Edition

Each volume of *Health, United States* is prepared with the goal of maximizing its usefulness as a standard reference source while maintaining its continuing relevance. Comparability is fostered by including similar trend tables in each volume. Currency is maintained by adding new tables each year to reflect emerging topics in public health and improving the content of ongoing tables. New to *Health, United States, 2002* is a table on the 10 Leading Health Indicators and associated measures from the Healthy People 2010 goals and objectives for improving the health of the Nation (table 52). Table 64 on use of selected substances, based on data from the redesigned National Household Survey of Drug Abuse (NHSDA), has been reformatted to include additional substances. A new table provides data on the proportion of the population with health insurance coverage through health maintenance organizations by private insurance, Medicaid, and Medicare, based on the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) (table 132). State health expenditure data from National Health Accounts were added in the following new tables: per capita expenditures for total personal health care, hospital care, physician services, nursing home and home health care, and drugs (table 140); and expenditures for Medicare (table 141) and Medicaid (table 142) as a percent of total personal health care expenditures.

The use of the Tenth Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD–10) for classifying and coding cause-of-death starting with 1999 data introduced discontinuities in mortality trends between 1998 and 1999.

Discontinuities due to differences in classification between ICD–9 and ICD–10 were minimized for some causes of death (ischemic heart disease and unintentional injuries in table 30, and cerebrovascular diseases in tables 30 and 38) by using ICD–9 codes that more closely resemble the codes for ICD–10 and revising the corresponding death rates for 1980–98. Starting with this edition of *Health, United States*, 1980–98 death rates for these three causes of death differ from previous editions. To facilitate evaluation of mortality change between 1998 and 1999, comparability-modified rates for 1998 were added to each mortality trend table for comparison with 1999 death rates (tables 30, 31, 35, 37–43, and 45–48).

The table on occupational disease deaths (table 49) was expanded to include both males and females 15 years of age and over and the number of occupational diseases was increased.

Appendixes

Appendix I describes each data source used in the report and provides references for further information about the sources. Appendix I is reorganized with data sources listed alphabetically within two broad categories: Government Sources and Private and Global Sources.

Appendix II is an alphabetical listing of terms used in the report. It also presents standard populations used for age adjustment (tables I, II, and III); ICD codes for causes of death shown in *Health, United States* from the Sixth through Tenth Revisions and the years when the Revisions were in effect (tables IV and V); comparability ratios between ICD–9 and ICD–10 for selected causes (table VI); ICD–9–CM codes for external cause-of-injury, diagnostic, and procedure categories (tables VII, IX, and X); industry codes from the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (table VIII); and sample tabulations of NHIS data comparing the 1977 and 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic origin (tables XI and XII).

Appendix III lists tables for which additional years of trend data are available electronically in Excel spreadsheet files on the *Health, United States* home page and CD-ROM, described below under Electronic Access.

The Index to Trend Tables is a useful tool for locating data by topic. Tables are cross-referenced by such topics as Child and adolescent health, Women's health, Elderly population, Nutrition-related data, State data, American Indian, Asian, Black, and Hispanic origin populations, Education, Poverty status, Disability, and Metropolitan/nonmetropolitan data.

Electronic Access

Health, United States may be accessed on the World Wide Web at www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm. From the *Health, United States* home page, one may also subscribe to the *Health, United States* listserv.

Health, United States, 2002, the chartbook, and each of the 147 individual trend tables are available as separate Acrobat .pdf files on the Web. Individual tables are downloadable as Excel spreadsheet files. Pdf and spreadsheet files for selected tables will be updated on the Web if more current data become available near the time when the printed report is released. Readers who register for the listserv will be notified of these table updates. Previous editions of *Health, United States* and chartbooks, starting with the 1993 edition, also may be accessed from the *Health, United States* home page.

Health, United States is also available, along with other NCHS reports, on a CD-ROM entitled "Publications from the National Center for Health Statistics, featuring *Health, United States, 2002*," vol 1 no 8, 2002. These publications can be viewed, searched, printed, and saved using Adobe Acrobat software on the CD-ROM.

Copies of the Report

Copies of *Health, United States, 2002* and the CD-ROM may be purchased from the Government Printing Office through links to GPO on the *Health, United States* home page.

Questions?

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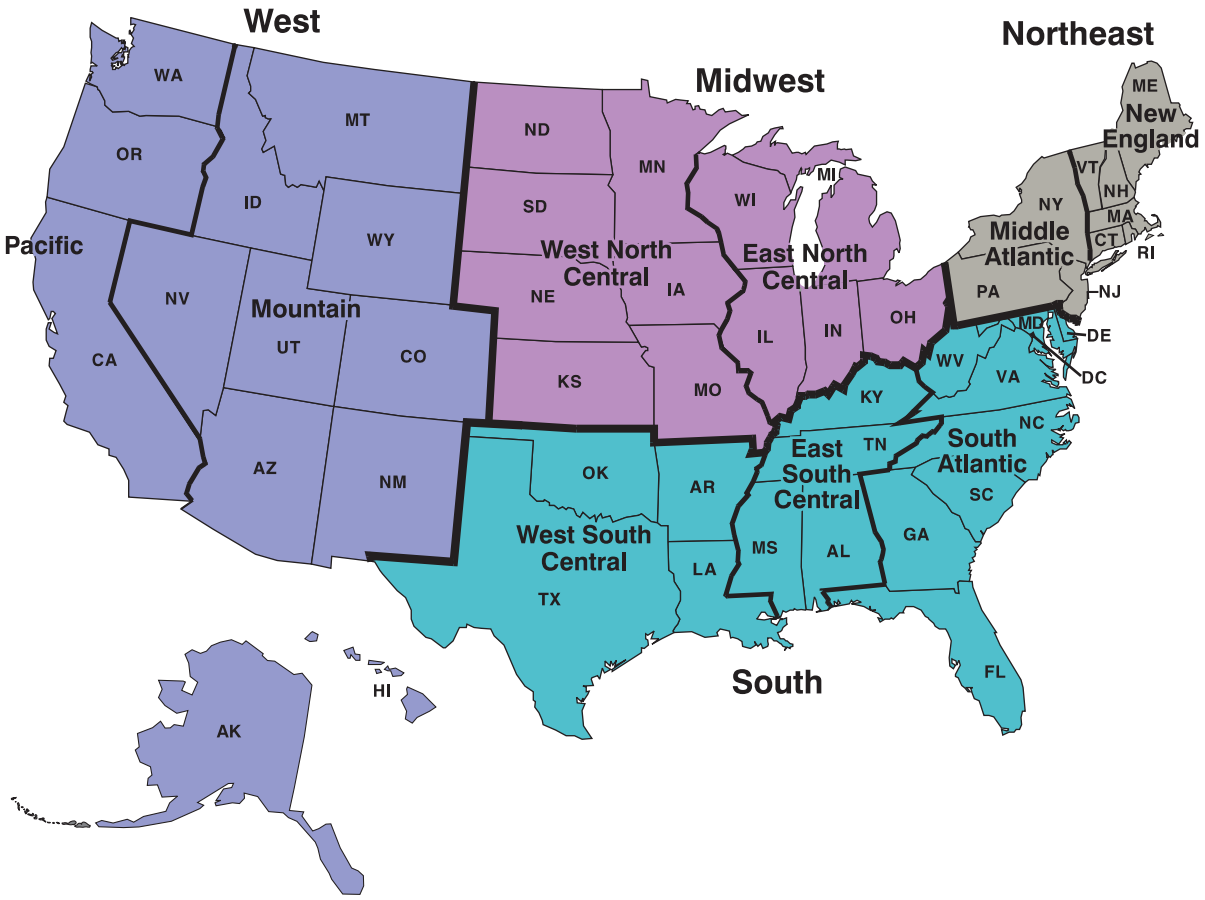

Highlights

Highlights

Health Status and Determinants

Population characteristics

Important changes in the U.S. population will shape future efforts to improve health and health care. Two major changes in the demographic characteristics of the U.S. population are the growth of the elderly population and the increasing racial and ethnic diversity of the Nation.

From 1950 to 2000 the proportion of the population that is **elderly** rose from 8 to 12 percent. By 2050 it is projected that one in five Americans will be 65 years of age or over (figure 2).

The **racial and ethnic composition** of the Nation has changed over time. The Hispanic population and the Asian and Pacific Islander population have grown more rapidly than other racial and ethnic groups in recent decades. In 2000 more than 12 percent of the U.S. population identified themselves as Hispanic and almost 4 percent as Asian or Pacific Islander (figure 3).

In 2000 the percent of Americans living in **poverty** dropped to 11.3 percent overall. However, the poverty rate differs significantly among population subgroups. More than one-quarter of black and Hispanic children lived in poor families in 2000 (figure 4 and table 2).

Fertility

Birth rates for teens have continued to decline, while birth rates for women 20–44 years of age increased in 2000. The overall fertility rate increased for the third year in 2000 after dropping each year during 1990–97.

The **birth rate for teenagers** declined for the ninth consecutive year in 2000, to 48.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years, an all-time low for the Nation. Between 1991 and 2000 the teen birth rate declined more for 15–17 year olds than for 18–19 year olds (by 29 percent compared with 16 percent) (table 3).

The **birth rate for unmarried women** increased 2 percent in 2000 to 45.2 births per 1,000 unmarried women ages 15–44 years, but was still 4 percent below its high in 1994. The birth rate for unmarried black women increased slightly in 2000 to 72.5 per 1,000, after having declined steadily over the past decade, and the birth rate for unmarried Hispanic women increased for the second year to 97.3 per 1,000 (table 9).

Health Behaviors and Risk Factors

Health behaviors and risk factors have a significant effect on health outcomes. Cigarette smoking increases the risk of lung cancer, heart disease, emphysema, and other respiratory diseases. Overweight and obesity increase the risk of death and disease as well as the severity of disease. Regular physical activity reduces mortality, lessens the risk of disease, and enhances physical functioning. Heavy and chronic use of alcohol and use of illicit drugs increase the risk of disease and injuries. Environmental exposures also affect health. For example, poor air quality contributes to respiratory illness, cardiovascular disease, and cancer.

Since 1990 the percent of **adults who smoke** cigarettes has declined only slightly. In 2000, 26 percent of men and 21 percent of women were smokers. Cigarette smoking by adults is strongly associated with educational attainment. Adults with less than a high school education were almost three times as likely to smoke as those with a bachelor's degree or more education in 2000 (figure 7 and tables 61 and 62).

The percent of **high school students who smoke** cigarettes increased in the early 1990s. Since 1997 the percent of students who smoke has declined. In 2001, 29 percent of high school students reported smoking during the past month (figure 7).

Cigarette smoking during pregnancy is a risk factor for poor birth outcomes such as low birthweight and infant death. In 2000 the proportion of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy declined to 12 percent, down from 20 percent in 1989. Smoking rates for mothers ages 18–19 years decreased in 2000, after increasing each year since 1995. Mothers in this age group remained more likely to smoke during pregnancy than mothers at other ages (figure 7 and table 11).

The prevalence of **overweight and obesity** among adults has increased substantially since 1976–80. In 1999 an estimated 61 percent of adults 20–74 years of age were overweight with 27 percent obese, based on preliminary data (figure 8).

The prevalence of **overweight** among children and adolescents rose from 1976–80 to 1999. In 1999 an estimated 13 percent of children 6–11 years of age and 14 percent of adolescents 12–19 years of age were overweight, based on preliminary data (figure 8).

Almost 40 percent of adults reported that they did not engage in **physical activity during leisure time** in 2000. The percent of adults who were physically inactive increased with age, and at most ages women were more likely to be inactive than men (figure 10).

Among current drinkers, 43 percent of men and 19 percent of women reported drinking **five or more alcoholic drinks in a day** on at least one day in the past year in 2000. This level of alcohol consumption was most common among young adults 18–24 years of age (table 67).

The prevalence of **illicit drug use** within the past 30 days among youths 12–17 years of age remained essentially unchanged between 1999 and 2000 at about 10 percent. The percent of youths reporting illicit drug use increased with age, ranging from 3 percent among those 12–13 years to over 16 percent among those 16–17 years in 2000 (table 64).

The number of **cocaine-related emergency department episodes** per 100,000 population for persons 35 years and over increased steadily throughout the 1990s to 68 per 100,000 in 2000. Among those 26–34 years, the age group with the highest episode rate, the 2000 rate (155 per 100,000) declined for the second year in a row. The same patient may be involved in multiple drug-related episodes (table 66).

In 2000 about one-half of **substance abuse clients in specialty treatment units** were receiving treatment for both alcoholism and drug abuse (table 86).

The presence of unacceptable levels of ground-level **ozone** is the largest source of air pollution. In 2000 approximately 42 percent of the U.S. population lived in areas designated as nonattainment areas for established health-based standards for ozone (table 52).

Morbidity

Limitation of activity due to chronic health conditions and self-assessed (or family member-assessed) health status are two summary measures of morbidity presented in this report. Additional measures of morbidity that are presented include the incidence of specific diseases, injury-related emergency department use, and suicide attempts.

Limitation of activity due to chronic health conditions occurs about twice as often among boys as girls and is significantly higher among school-age children than preschoolers. Among children 5–17 years, 9 percent of boys and 5 percent of girls had an activity limitation in 1998–2000 with the majority classified as having a limitation based on participation in special education (figure 15).

Limitations in handling personal care needs such as bathing (**activities of daily living or ADLs**) and routine needs such as shopping (**instrumental activities of daily living or IADLs**) increase sharply with age among the noninstitutionalized population. Among adults 75 years of age and over, nearly 10 percent reported ADL limitations and nearly 20 percent reported IADL limitations in 1998–2000 (figure 16 and table 58).

The relative importance of different **chronic conditions** as causes of activity limitation differs by age. Among younger adults 18–44 years the most frequently mentioned chronic conditions causing limitations were arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions and mental illness in 1998–2000. Among adults 45 years of age and older arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions and heart and other circulatory conditions outranked other conditions as causes of activity limitation (figure 17).

The percent of noninstitutionalized adults reporting **fair or poor health** increases substantially through middle and old age. In 2000 about 1 in 10 persons 45–54 years of age reported fair or poor health status compared with 1 in 5 persons ages 55–64 years, 1 in 4 persons ages 65–74 years, and 1 in 3 persons 75 years of age and older (table 59).

Of the more than 40,000 new **AIDS cases** in 2000, 3 out of 4 were male. New AIDS cases dropped more for men than for women in 2000. Among males 13 years of age and over, 11 percent fewer new AIDS cases were reported in 2000 than in 1999 while among females in the same age group, 4 percent fewer cases were reported (table 54).

Syphilis facilitates transmission of HIV disease. The incidence rate of primary and secondary syphilis in 2000 (2.2 cases per 100,000 population) was the lowest since national reporting began in 1941. However, the average annual rate of decline in primary and secondary syphilis slowed to 8 percent between 1998 and 2000, following average reductions of

more than 20 percent per year since the last major syphilis epidemic peaked in 1990 (table 53).

Gonorrhea causes infertility and also facilitates transmission of HIV disease. In 1998–2000 gonorrhea incidence was relatively stable at 132 cases per 100,000 population, following an average annual decline of 11 percent between 1990 and 1997 (table 53).

In 2000 the reported rate for **chlamydial infection** was 257 cases per 100,000 persons. Rates of reported chlamydial infection have been increasing annually since the late 1980s when public programs for screening and treatment of women were first established to avert pelvic inflammatory disease and related complications (table 53).

Incidence rates for **all cancers combined** declined in the 1990s for males but not for females. Between 1990 and 1998 age-adjusted cancer incidence rates declined on average more than 2 percent per year for non-Hispanic white males and Hispanic males and almost 2 percent for black males. Although there was no significant change in cancer incidence for females overall, among Hispanic females rates decreased on average 1 percent per year, and among Asian or Pacific Islander females rates increased almost 1 percent per year (table 56).

The most frequently diagnosed **cancer sites in males** are prostate, followed by lung and bronchus and colon and rectum. Cancer incidence at these sites is higher for black males than for males of other racial and ethnic groups. In 1998 age-adjusted cancer incidence rates for black males exceeded those for white males by 64 percent for prostate, 43 percent for lung and bronchus, and 11 percent for colon and rectum (table 56).

Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer among females. Breast cancer incidence is higher for non-Hispanic white females than for females in other racial and ethnic groups. In 1998 age-adjusted breast cancer incidence rates for non-Hispanic white females exceeded those for black females by 27 percent, for Asian or Pacific Islander females by 46 percent, and for Hispanic females by 78 percent (table 56).

Injuries accounted for 37 percent of all visits to emergency departments (ED) in 1999–2000. The proportion of ED visits that were injury-related declined with age from 41 percent for children and adults under 45 years of age to 33 percent for persons 45–64 years and 26 percent for those 65 years and over. In 1999–2000 falls was the most often cited reason for injury-related ED visits among persons 45 years of age and older (tables 83 and 84).

Between 1993 and 2001 the percent of high school students who reported attempting suicide (8–9 percent) and whose **suicide attempts** required medical attention (about 3 percent) remained fairly constant. Girls were more likely than boys to consider or attempt suicide and were also more likely to make an attempt that required medical attention. However, in 1999 adolescent boys (15–19 years of age) were five times as likely to die from suicide as were adolescent girls, in part reflecting their choice of more lethal methods, such as firearms (tables 47 and 60).

Mortality Trends

Life expectancy and infant mortality are measures often used to gauge the overall health of a population. Over the past 50 years overall mortality has declined substantially among Americans of all ages.

In 2000 **life expectancy** at birth for the total population reached a record high of 76.9 years, based on preliminary data. In 1999 life expectancy was 76.7 years (table 28).

During the 20th century **life expectancy** at birth increased from 48 to 74 years for males and from 51 to 79 years for females. Life expectancy at age 65 rose from 12 to 16 years for men and from 12 to 19 years for women (figure 18).

In 2000 the **infant mortality** rate declined to a record low of 6.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, based on preliminary data. In 1999 the infant mortality rate was 7.1 per 1,000 (table 23).

Between 1950 and 1999 the **infant mortality rate** declined by about 75 percent. Substantial declines occurred in mortality during the first month of life (neonatal) as well as after the first month of life (postneonatal) (figure 19 and table 23).

Since 1950 **mortality among children and young adults** (ages 1–24 years) has declined by more than one-half. Overall mortality at ages 1–24 years has declined, in part, due to decreases in death rates for unintentional injuries, cancer, heart disease, and infectious diseases. Homicide and suicide rates generally increased over this period, but have declined since the mid-1990s (figures 21 and 22).

Between 1950 and 1999 **mortality among adults 25–44 years** declined by more than 40 percent overall. Death rates

for unintentional injuries, cancer, heart disease, and tuberculosis decreased substantially during this period. Suicide rates rose through 1980 and have since declined slightly. HIV disease was the leading cause of death in this age group in the mid-1990s; with decreasing HIV disease death rates, it dropped to the fifth leading cause of death in 1999 (figures 23 and 24).

Since 1950 **mortality among adults 45–64 years** has decreased by nearly 50 percent overall. During this period death rates for heart disease, stroke, and unintentional injury decreased while cancer mortality rose slowly through the 1980s and then declined. Cancer is the leading cause of death for 45–64 year olds, accounting for more than one-third of deaths in this age group in 1999 (figures 25 and 26).

During the past 50 years **mortality among elderly persons 65 years of age and over** has dropped by about one-third. During this period death rates for heart disease and stroke have declined sharply while the death rate for cancer rose until 1995 and has since decreased slightly (figure 27).

Disparities in Mortality

Despite overall declines in mortality, racial and ethnic disparities as well as gender disparities in mortality persist. The gap in life expectancy between the sexes and between the black and white populations has been narrowing.

Infant mortality rates have declined for all racial and ethnic groups, but large disparities remain. In 1997–99 the infant mortality rate was highest for infants of non-Hispanic black mothers (13.9 deaths per 1,000 live births) and lowest for infants of Chinese mothers (3.3 per 1,000 live births) (figure 20 and table 20).

Infant mortality increases as mother's level of education decreases. In 1999 the mortality rate for infants of mothers with less than 12 years of education was 57 percent higher than for infants of mothers with 13 or more years of education. This disparity was more marked among non-Hispanic white infants, for whom mortality among infants of mothers with less than a high school education was more than twice that for infants of mothers with more than a high school education (table 21).

Life expectancy at birth increased more for **males** than for **females** between 1990 and 2000, reducing the difference in life expectancy between the sexes. The difference in life expectancy between males and females narrowed from 7 years in 1990 to 5.5 years in 1999 and 5.4 years in 2000 (preliminary data) (table 28).

During the 1990s **mortality from lung cancer** declined for **men** and increased for **women**. Although these trends reduced the sex differential for this cause of death, the age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer was still 89 percent higher for men than for women in 1999 and 84 percent higher in 2000 (preliminary data) (table 40).

During the 1990s mortality from **chronic lower respiratory diseases** remained relatively stable for **men** while it increased for **women**. These trends reduced the gap between the sexes for this cause of death. In 1990 the age-adjusted death rate for males was more than 100 percent higher than for females. In 1999 the difference between the rates had been reduced to 52 percent, and in 2000, to 45 percent (preliminary data) (table 42).

Between 1990 and 2000 **life expectancy at birth** increased more for the **black** than for the **white population**, thereby narrowing the gap in life expectancy between these two racial groups. In 1990 life expectancy at birth was 7 years longer for the white than for the black population. By 1999 the difference had narrowed to 5.9 years and by 2000, to 5.6 years (preliminary data) (table 28).

Overall mortality was one-third higher for **black Americans** than for white Americans in 1999, compared with 37 percent higher in 1990. In 1999 age-adjusted death rates for the black population exceeded those for the white population by 38 percent for **stroke**, 28 percent for **heart disease**, 27 percent for **cancer**, and more than 700 percent for **HIV disease** (table 30).

The **5-year survival rate** for black females diagnosed in 1989–97 with breast cancer was 15 percentage points lower than for white females. In 1999 **breast cancer mortality** was 35 percent higher for black females than for white females, compared with 15 percent higher in 1990 (tables 41 and 57).

Homicide rates among young black males 15–24 years of age and among **young Hispanic males** were nearly 50 percent lower in 1999 than in the early 1990s when homicide rates peaked for these groups. In spite of these downward trends, homicide was still the leading cause of death for young black males and the second leading cause for young Hispanic males in 1999, and homicide rates for young black and Hispanic males remained substantially higher than for young non-Hispanic white males (table 46).

Since 1995 death rates for **HIV disease** declined sharply **for black males and Hispanic males** 25–44 years of age. In spite of these declines, HIV disease was still the leading cause of death for black males 25–44 years of age and the third leading cause for Hispanic males 25–44 years of age in 1999, and HIV death rates remained much higher for black and Hispanic males than for non-Hispanic white males in this age group (table 43).

In 1999 the death rate for **motor vehicle-related injuries for young American Indian males** 15–24 years of age was almost twice the rate for young white males, and the **suicide** rate for young American Indian males was double the rate for young white males. Death rates for the American Indian population are known to be underestimated (tables 45 and 47).

Between 1990 and 1999 death rates for **stroke** declined for white males 45–54 and 55–64 years of age but not for **Asian American males** in these age groups. In 1999 death rates for stroke were 31–40 percent higher for middle-aged Asian American males than for middle-aged white males. Death rates for the Asian American population are also known to be underestimated (table 38).

Occupational Health

Improvements in workplace safety constitute a major public health achievement in the 20th century. Despite important accomplishments, preventable injuries and deaths continue to occur.

In 1999–2000 the **occupational injuries with lost workdays** rate, 2.8 per 100 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in the private sector, was at its lowest level in 2 decades. The industries reporting the highest injury rates in 2000 were transportation, communication, and public utilities (4.1 per 100 FTEs), and construction and manufacturing (both reporting 4.0) (table 51).

Between 1992 and 2000 the **occupational injury death rate** decreased 17 percent to 4.3 deaths per 100,000 employed workers. Mining, the industry with the highest death rate in 2000 (30 per 100,000), accounted for less than 3 percent of all occupational injury deaths. Construction, with a death rate of 13 per 100,000, accounted for 20 percent of all occupational injury deaths in 2000 (table 50).

A total of 2,739 **pneumoconiosis deaths**, for which pneumoconiosis was the underlying or nonunderlying cause of death, occurred in 1999, compared with 4,151 deaths in 1980. Pneumoconiosis deaths are largely associated with occupational exposures and can be prevented through effective control of worker exposure to occupational dusts (table 49).

Health Care Utilization and Resources

Preventive Health Care

Use of preventive health services helps reduce morbidity and mortality from disease. Use of several different types of preventive services has been increasing. However, disparities in use of preventive health care by race and ethnicity and by family income remain.

Between 1990 and 2000 the percent of mothers receiving **prenatal care** in the first trimester of pregnancy increased from 76 to 83 percent. Although increases occurred for all racial and ethnic groups, in 2000 the percent of mothers with early prenatal care still varied substantially, from 69 percent for American Indian mothers to 91–92 percent for Japanese and Cuban mothers (figures 11 and 12 and table 6).

In 2000, 76 percent of children 19–35 months of age received the combined **vaccination** series of 4 doses of DTP (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis/acellular pertussis) vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, 1 dose of measles-containing vaccine, and 3 doses of Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b) vaccine. Children living below the poverty threshold were less likely to have received the combined vaccination series than were children living at or above poverty (71 percent compared with 78 percent) (table 73).

Annual **influenza vaccination** can prevent complications of influenza illness and one dose of **pneumococcal vaccine** can reduce the risk of invasive pneumococcal disease. Between 1989 and 2000 the percent of elderly adults reporting influenza vaccination within the past year doubled to 65 percent and the percent ever receiving a pneumococcal vaccine increased from 14 to 53 percent (figure 13).

Between 1987 and 2000 the percent of women 40 years of age and over who reported a **mammogram** within the past 2 years more than doubled from 29 to 70 percent. Women with less than a high school education are much less likely than those with some college education to report a recent mammogram (58 percent compared with 76 percent in 2000) (table 82).

Uninsurance and Access to Health Care

Access to health care is important for preventive care and for prompt treatment of illness and injuries. Indicators of access to health care services include having a usual source of health care, having a recent health care contact, and use of the emergency department. Health insurance coverage is a major determinant of access to health care.

The percent of the nonelderly population with no health insurance coverage (either public or private) fluctuated around 16–17 percent between 1994 and 2000. Among the nonelderly population, poor and near poor persons are much more likely than others to be **uninsured** (figures 5 and 6 and table 129).

The likelihood of being **uninsured** varies substantially among the States. In 2000 the percent of the nonelderly population with no health care coverage varied from less than 10 percent in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin to more than 20 percent in Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Montana, and Alaska (table 147).

Twelve percent of **children** under 18 years of age had **no health insurance coverage** in 2000. Children with low family income were more likely than higher income children to lack coverage (26 percent among those with family income 1–1.5 times the poverty level compared with 6 percent among those with income at least twice the poverty level) (table 129).

Seven percent of **children** under 18 years of age had **no usual source of health care** in 1999–2000. Uninsured children were substantially more likely to be without a usual source of care than insured children (29 percent compared with 4 percent) (table 76).

Thirteen percent of **children** under 18 years of age had **no health care visit** to a doctor or clinic within the past 12 months in 1999–2000. Uninsured children were nearly three times as likely to be without a recent visit as insured children (30 percent compared with 11 percent) (table 75).

One in 5 **children** under 18 years of age had an **emergency department (ED) visit** within the past 12 months in 2000. Children with Medicaid coverage were more likely than those with private coverage to have had an ED visit within the past 12 months (29 percent compared with 18 percent) (table 77).

Among **adults 18–64 years of age**, the uninsured were more than 4 times as likely as those with health insurance coverage to have **no usual source of health care** in 1999–2000 (47 percent compared with 11 percent). Men in this age group were twice as likely as women to be without a usual source of health care (24 percent compared with 12 percent) (percents are age adjusted) (table 78).

Emergency department (ED) use among nonelderly adults 18–64 years of age is greater among those covered by Medicaid than among the privately insured or uninsured. Forty-two percent of nonelderly adults with Medicaid reported at least one ED visit in 2000 compared with 18 percent of the privately insured and 20 percent of the uninsured (percents are age adjusted) (table 79).

Use of dental care is greater among persons with higher family incomes. In 2000 almost three-quarters of persons with higher family income (at least twice the poverty level) had a **dental visit** in the past year compared with about one-half of persons with family income less than twice the poverty level (percents are age adjusted) (table 80).

Outpatient Care

Major changes continue to occur in the delivery of health care in the United States, driven in large part by the need to rein in rising costs. Use of inpatient services has decreased while use of outpatient services, such as outpatient surgery, home health care, and hospice care, has increased.

In 2000, 63 percent of all **surgical operations** in community hospitals were performed on outpatients, up from 51 percent in 1990 and 16 percent in 1980 (table 96).

Between 1996 and 2000 use of **home health care** by persons 65 years of age and over declined from 547 to 276 per 10,000 population, after increasing steadily between 1992 and 1996. The recent decline was a result of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which imposed stricter limits on the use of home health services funded by Medicare and interim limits on Medicare payments to home health agencies from October 1997 until a prospective payment system was implemented for Medicare home health agencies in October 2000 (data are age adjusted) (table 88).

Use of **hospice care** by persons 65 years of age and over increased by 83 percent to 25 patients per 10,000 population during the period 1994–2000. Among the elderly use of hospice services was slightly higher for males than for females (27 compared with 23 patients per 10,000 in 2000). Cancer was the most common diagnosis among hospice patients (data are age adjusted) (table 89).

Inpatient Care and Resources

Use of hospital inpatient services has declined, as has the number of beds in community hospitals. Nursing home use has also declined.

Between 1985 and 2000 the **hospital discharge rate** declined 24 percent, from 151 to 115 discharges per 1,000 population, while **average length of stay** declined 1.7 days, from 6.6 to 4.9 days (data are age adjusted) (table 91).

Use of hospital inpatient care is greater among the poor than among those with higher family income (at least twice the poverty level). In 2000 among nonelderly persons, the hospital discharge rate for the poor was more than twice the rate for those with higher family income (172 and 82 per 1,000 population). Average length of stay was 1.3 days longer for poor than for higher income persons (4.7 and 3.4 days) (data are age adjusted) (table 90).

Between 1990 and 2000 the number of **community hospital beds** declined from about 927,000 to about 824,000. Community hospital occupancy, estimated at 64 percent in 2000, has been relatively stable since the mid-1990s, after declining from 67 percent in 1990 and 76 percent in 1980 (table 107).

In 1999 there were almost 1.5 million elderly **nursing home residents** 65 years of age and over. More than one-half of the elderly residents were 85 years of age and over and almost three-fourths were female. Between the mid-1970s and 1999, nursing home utilization rates increased for the black population and decreased for the white population (table 97).

In 2000 there were 1.8 million **nursing home beds** in facilities certified for use by Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries. Between 1995 and 2000 nursing home bed occupancy in those facilities was relatively stable, estimated at 82 percent in 2000 (table 111).

Health Care Expenditures

National Health Expenditures

After 25 years of double-digit annual growth in national health expenditures, the rate of growth slowed during the 1990s. At the end of the decade the rate of growth started edging up again. In 2000 health expenditures increased by almost 7 percent. The United States continues to spend more on health than any other industrialized country.

In 2000 **national health care expenditures** in the United States totaled $1.3 trillion, increasing 6.9 percent from the previous year compared with a 5.7 percent increase in 1999. In the mid-1990s annual growth had slowed somewhat, following an average annual growth rate of 11 percent during the 1980s (table 113).

The rate of increase in the medical care component of the **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) rose to 4.6 percent in 2001 from 3.4 percent per year during 1995–2000. During the last two years, the CPI for hospital services showed the greatest price increases (6.6 percent in 2001 and 6.0 percent in 2000) compared with other components of medical care (table 114).

In 2000 **health expenditures as a percent of the gross domestic product (GDP)** increased to 13.2 percent, up from 13.1 percent the previous three years (table 113).

The United States spends a larger **share of the GDP on health** than any other major industrialized country. In 1998 the United States devoted 13.1 percent of the GDP to health compared with 10.3–10.4 percent each in Switzerland and Germany and 9.3–9.4 percent in Canada, France, and Norway, countries with the next highest shares (table 112).

Expenditures by Type of Care and Source of Funds

During the last few years expenditures for prescription drugs have grown at a faster rate than any other type of health expenditure. The sources of funds for medical care differ substantially according to the type of medical care being provided.

Expenditures for hospital care accounted for 32 percent of all national health expenditures in 2000. Physician services accounted for 22 percent of the total in 2000, prescription drugs for 9 percent, and nursing home care for 7 percent (table 116).

From 1995–2000 the average annual rate of increase for **prescription drug expenditures** (15 percent) was higher than for any other type of health expenditure. During the first half of the decade expenditures for home health care increased more rapidly (19 percent per year) than other types of expenditures (table 116).

In 2000 **prescription drug expenditures** increased 17 percent and prescription drugs posted a 4.4 percent rate of price increase in the Consumer Price Index. In 2001 the price of prescription drugs increased 5.4 percent (tables 114 and 116).

In 2000, 46 percent of **prescription drug expenditures** were paid by private health insurance (up from one-quarter at the beginning of the decade), 32 percent by out-of-pocket payments (down from 59 percent in 1990), and 17 percent by Medicaid. Although Medicare is the Federal program that funds health care for the elderly, and the elderly are the highest per capita consumers of prescription drugs, only 2 percent of prescription drug expenses were paid by Medicare in 2000 (table 117).

In 1998, 88 percent of elderly persons in the civilian noninstitutionalized population had a **prescribed medicine expense**. The average annual out-of-pocket prescribed medicine expense per elderly person with expense was $531 (table 118).

In 1998, 95 percent of **elderly persons** in the civilian noninstitutionalized population reported **medical expenses** averaging $6,300 per person with expense. Fifteen percent of expenses were paid out-of-pocket, 14 percent by private insurance, and 68 percent by public programs (mainly Medicare and Medicaid) (table 118).

In 2000, 33 percent of **personal health care expenditures** were paid by the Federal Government and 11 percent by State and local government; private health insurance paid 35 percent and consumers paid 17 percent out-of-pocket (table 117).

In 2000 the major **sources of funds** for hospital care were Medicare (31 percent) and private health insurance (33 percent). Physician services were also primarily funded by private health insurance (48 percent) and Medicare (21 percent). In contrast, nursing home care was financed primarily by Medicaid (48 percent) and out-of-pocket payments (27 percent) (table 117).

In 1999 the average monthly charge per **nursing home** resident was $3,891. Residents for whom the source of payment was private insurance, family support, or their own income paid close to the average charge, compared with an average monthly charge of $5,800 when Medicare was the payor and $3,500 when Medicaid was the source of payment (table 123).

Publicly Funded Health Programs

The two major publicly funded health programs are Medicare and Medicaid. Medicare is funded by the Federal Government and reimburses elderly and disabled persons for their health care. Medicaid is funded jointly by the Federal and State Governments to provide health care for the poor. Medicaid benefits and eligibility vary by State.

In 2000 the **Medicare** program had 40 million enrollees and expenditures of $222 billion (table 134).

In 2000 **hospital insurance** (HI) accounted for 59 percent of Medicare expenditures. Expenditures for home health agency care decreased to 3 percent of HI expenditures in 2000, down from 14 percent in 1995 (table 134).

In 2000 **supplementary medical insurance** (SMI) accounted for 41 percent of Medicare expenditures. One-fifth of SMI expenditures in 2000 were payments to managed care organizations and the remainder were payments for fee-for-service utilization (table 134).

Of the 29 million **Medicare enrollees in the fee-for-service program** in 1999, 13 percent were 85 years of age and over and 13 percent were under 65 years of age. Among elderly fee-for-service Medicare enrollees, payments increased with age from an average of $4,000 per year per enrollee for those aged 65–74 years to $7,400 for those 85 years and over. Average payments per fee-for-service enrollee declined in 1998 and 1999 (table 135).

In 1998, 82 percent of **Medicare beneficiaries** were non-Hispanic white, 9 percent were non-Hispanic black, and 7 percent were Hispanic. Some 21–24 percent of Hispanic and non-Hispanic black beneficiaries were persons under 65 entitled to **Medicare through disability** compared with 11 percent of non-Hispanic white beneficiaries (table 136).

In 1999 **Medicare payments per enrollee** varied by State, ranging from less than $4,000 in Hawaii, Montana, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, and Iowa to more than $6,200 in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Louisiana (table 144).

In 1998 **Medicaid** vendor payments totaled $142 billion for 41 million recipients (table 137).

In 1998 children under the age of 21 years accounted for 47 percent of **Medicaid recipients** but only 16 percent of expenditures. Aged, blind, and disabled persons accounted for

26 percent of recipients and 71 percent of expenditures (table 137).

In 1998, 22 percent of **Medicaid payments** went to nursing facilities, 15 percent to inpatient general hospitals, 14 percent to prepaid health care, and 10 percent to prescribed drugs (table 138).

In 1999 spending on health care by the **Department of Veterans Affairs** was $17.9 billion. Fifty-four percent of inpatients and 40 percent of outpatients were low-income veterans without a service-connected disability (table 139).

Private Health Insurance

More than 70 percent of the population under 65 years of age has private health insurance, most of which is obtained through the workplace. The share of employees' total compensation devoted to health insurance had been declining in recent years, but increased in 2000 and again in 2001 due to increases in health insurance premiums.

Between 1995 and 2000 the age-adjusted proportion of the population under 65 years of age with **private health insurance** fluctuated between 71 and 73 percent after declining from 77 percent in 1984. More than 90 percent of private coverage was obtained through the workplace (a current or former employer or union) in 2000 (figure 5 and table 127).

In 2001 **private employers' health insurance costs** per employee-hour worked increased to $1.28 up from $1.09 in 2000. Among private employers the share of total compensation devoted to health insurance was 6.2 percent in 2001, up from 5.5 percent in 2000 (table 120).

Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs)

An HMO is a prepaid health plan delivering comprehensive care to members through designated providers. Almost 30 percent of all persons in the United States are enrolled in HMOs.

Enrollment in HMOs totaled 80 million persons or 28 percent of the U.S. population in 2001. HMO enrollment varied from 21–22 percent in the Midwest and South to 35 percent in the Northeast and 41 percent in the West. HMO enrollment increased steadily through 1999 but declined by nearly 2 million between 1999 and 2001. The number of HMO plans decreased by 16 percent, to 541 plans during these 2 years (table 132).

In 2001 the percent of the population enrolled in **HMOs** varied among the **States**, from 0 in Alaska to 44 percent in Massachusetts and 53 percent in California. Other States with 38 percent or more of the population enrolled in HMOs in 2001 included New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Maryland (table 146).

In 2000, 38 percent of children had health insurance coverage through a **private, Medicaid, or Medicare HMO** compared with about one-third of adults 18–64 years of age and one-quarter of the elderly. Nine percent of children (12 percent of those under 6 years of age) were in a Medicaid HMO compared with less than 3 percent of nonelderly adults. Fifteen percent of the elderly were in a Medicare HMO and 13 percent in a private HMO (table 131).

The proportion of the elderly population enrolled in **Medicare HMOs** in 2000 ranged from 8 percent in the Midwest to 31 percent in the West (table 131).

State Health Expenditures

Total personal health care per capita expenditures and its components vary substantially among the States.

Personal health care per capita expenditures averaged $3,800 in 1998, but varied among the States from $2,700 in Utah to $4,800 in Massachusetts. Higher expenditures were clustered in the New England and Mideastern States with lower per capita expenditures in the Rocky Mountain, Southwestern, and Far West States (table 140).

The components of personal health care expenditures also vary significantly by State. **Hospital care** per capita expenditures in 1998 ranged from $1,030 in Utah to $1,800 in New York. **Physician** and other professional services per capita expenditures varied from $760 in Utah to $1,350 in Minnesota. Per capita expenditures for **nursing home care** ranged from $90 in Alaska to $860 in Connecticut (table 140).

Twenty-one percent of all personal health care expenditures were paid by **Medicare** in 1998, up from 17 percent in 1991. The Medicare share of State health expenditures in 1998 varied from 8 percent in Alaska to 25–27 percent in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania and 28 percent in Florida (table 141).

The share of personal health care expenditures paid by **Medicaid** increased from 13 percent in 1991 to 16 percent in 1995 through 1998. The Medicaid share of personal health care expenditures was less than 10 percent in Nevada and Virginia, and reached 21 percent in the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, and Maine, and 31 percent in New York (table 142).

Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans

Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans

As the Nation considers health policies and programs for the 21st century, it is important to examine recent trends in health and health care. Fashioning effective policies and programs depends on knowledge of past achievements and understanding of current health problems. During the 20th century, the health of Americans improved significantly. Achievements of the past century include sizeable increases in life expectancy, reflecting sharp decreases in infant mortality and important declines in death rates at other ages. Effective public health efforts, improved health care, and economic prosperity have all contributed to declines in mortality (1). Policies and programs that have controlled infectious disease, improved safety in workplaces and homes, educated Americans about healthier lifestyles, and increased access to health care are only a few of the ways public health efforts have enhanced health. Ensuring healthier and safer lives in the 21st century will require continuing efforts to monitor health outcomes and the myriad of factors affecting health and health care.

The *Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans* assesses the current state of the Nation's health by describing trends in selected determinants and measures of health status. It also examines differences in health outcomes and risk factors for major groups within the national population. Selection of the measures used in the chartbook was difficult because no single, limited set of measures can fully summarize the health of a large and diverse population. Any set of health measures involves some arbitrary choices and a good case could be made for including a number of other measures of health. In selecting measures for the chartbook, several factors were considered: whether the measure was commonly used by health researchers and policy makers, whether the measure was understood by a wide range of users, and whether information was available over time. As a group, the measures featured in the chartbook were selected to cover major topics of public health concern. In addition to sociodemographic information that provides the context within which to interpret health measures, the topics covered include: health insurance coverage, health-related risk factors, use of preventive care, limitation of activity caused by chronic health conditions, and mortality. Several figures in the chartbook are related to the topics covered by the Leading Health Indicators in *Healthy People 2010* (2,3). Connections to the Leading Health Indicators are specified in the notes to the appropriate figures. Further information on the Leading Health Indicators is presented in *Health, United States, 2002*, table 52 and in Appendix II, Leading Health Indicators.

Organization of the Chartbook

Figures in the chartbook have been grouped into six sections covering selected health determinants and outcomes. The first section (figures 1–4) presents major demographic, economic, and social factors influencing health: growth and aging of the national population, changing patterns of racial and ethnic diversity, and low income. The second section (figures 5–6) describes trends over time in health insurance coverage and characteristics of the uninsured. The third section (figures 7–10) focuses on specific risk factors associated with increased risk of disease and death: cigarette smoking, overweight and obesity, and lack of physical activity. The fourth section (figures 11–14) presents trends in use of two types of preventive health care: prenatal care beginning during the first trimester of pregnancy and vaccination for influenza and pneumococcal disease among the elderly. The fifth section (figures 15–17) shows the percent of children and adults who have limitation of activity caused by chronic health conditions, and the prevalence of specific chronic health conditions causing activity limitation. Finally, the sixth section (figures 18–28) describes trends over time in mortality by showing changes in life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age since 1901, changes in infant mortality since 1950, and age- and cause-specific death rates for children and adults since 1950.

Many measures are shown separately for persons of different ages because of the strong effect age has on most health outcomes. Selected figures in the chartbook also highlight current differences in health and health determinants by variables such as sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Some estimates are age adjusted using the age distribution of the 2000 standard population. Time trends for some measures are shown on a logarithmic scale to emphasize the rate of change and to enable measures with large differences in magnitude to be shown on the same chart (figures 1, 19, 21, 23, 25, and 27). Other trends are shown on a linear scale to emphasize absolute differences over time (figures 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, and 18). Time trends for some measures are not presented because of the relatively short amount of time that

comparable national estimates are available (physical activity, figures 9 and 10; and limitation of activity caused by chronic health conditions, figures 15–17).

Following the figures in the chartbook is a section containing data tables for each figure that show the data points graphed. For some measures, standard errors for the data points are provided and data not shown in the figures may be included. Additional information about the health measures is included in the notes to each data table as well as in Appendix II. Finally, the 147 trend tables in the body of *Health, United States, 2002* supplement the broad picture of the Nation's health presented in the chartbook by providing detailed data for many groups within the United States. Additional measures of health status and determinants as well as information on health care use, health care resources, and health care expenditures are presented in these trend tables.

Chartbook Data Sources

Health-related and demographic data presented in this chartbook are from several national data systems. These are listed below and described in Appendix I.

Population counts and projections are from the U.S. Census Bureau. Poverty rates are based on data from the Current Population Survey. The National Health Interview Survey supplied data on health insurance coverage, adult cigarette smoking, adult physical inactivity, adult vaccination, and activity limitation due to chronic health conditions. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey provided data on smoking and physical activity among high school students. The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey was the source of data on overweight and obesity. Data from the National Vital Statistics System were used to estimate life expectancy, death rates, and use of early prenatal care. The National Linked File of Live Births and Infant Deaths provided data for estimates of infant mortality according to the race and Hispanic origin of the mother.

Conclusions

During the 20th century, the health of Americans significantly improved. Trends in the age-specific death rates for the leading causes of death in 1999 indicate that the rates for many causes have declined since 1950. Among children and young adults (1–24 years of age), mortality has declined, in part, because of decreases in death rates for unintentional injuries, cancer, and heart disease. Declines in deaths due to infectious diseases, which did not rank among the leading causes of death in 1999, also contributed to the decrease in child mortality. Among younger (25–44 years) and older (45–64 years) working-age adults, decreases in death rates for unintentional injuries, heart disease, and stroke (for those 45–64 years) have lowered the overall risk of death. Finally, among the elderly, marked decreases in death rates for heart disease and stroke have increased the average number of years Americans can expect to live after age 65.

Recent declines in death rates for many leading causes of death reflect the influence of healthier life styles, greater use of preventive care, public health efforts, and advances in medicine. Decreased cigarette smoking among adults is a prime example of a risk factor for disease and death that has contributed to recent declines in mortality. Improvements in medical care and increased use of preventive health care have contributed to increases in life expectancy at all ages. The increasing percent of mothers who report beginning prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy and the increasing percent of elderly persons who have been vaccinated against influenza and pneumococcal disease illustrate the role for preventive health care throughout the life span. Public health and private efforts to improve motor vehicle transportation safety, as well as safety in homes and workplaces, have contributed to lower death rates due to unintentional injuries for children and adults. Finally, the decline in the death rate for HIV disease in the 1990s demonstrates how new medical treatments can dramatically decrease the number of deaths caused by a particular disease.

For some important determinants of health, recent trends have not been favorable. Increases in overweight and obesity, and high levels of physical inactivity among adults are significant risk factors for chronic disease that have not shown improvement. The rising prevalence of overweight in children and adolescents, and the high percent of adolescents not engaging in recommended amounts of physical activity raise additional concerns for future health outcomes.

Another measure of the health of Americans is the percent of children and adults limited in their everyday activities because of chronic health conditions. Among community-dwelling children and adults, the percent reporting activity limitation caused by a chronic health condition increases markedly with age. Less than 10 percent of children have an activity

limitation. In contrast, nearly one-half of adults 75 years of age and over report an activity limitation. The chronic health conditions that cause limitation of activity among younger and older adults differ. Among adults 45 years of age and over, arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions, and heart disease (including other circulatory conditions) are most often mentioned as causes of activity limitation. Among younger adults (18–44 years of age) the two most frequently mentioned causes of activity limitation include arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions, and mental illness.

Efforts to improve health in the 21st century will be shaped by important changes in the U.S. population. The fraction of the population 65 years of age and over is increasing. With this increase, there will be more elderly Americans living longer with chronic health conditions. As Americans meet this challenge, it will be in the context of a Nation that is growing more racially and ethnically diverse. Socioeconomic and cultural differences among racial and ethnic groups in the United States will likely continue to influence patterns of disease, disability, and health care use in the future. Finally, persons living in poverty and near-poverty remain a segment of the national population at higher risk for worse health outcomes and in need of greater access to health care.

Despite impressive gains in health for the Nation as a whole, large differences in health and health care use among racial and ethnic groups remain (4). This chartbook illustrates important racial and ethnic differences in use of early prenatal care and infant mortality rates, for example, as well as differences in vaccination rates among the elderly and health insurance coverage among the nonelderly. Many of the 147 trend tables that follow the chartbook section provide information on racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic disparities in other measures of health and health care. Future progress in improving the health of the Nation will require sustained efforts to eliminate these disparities, such as the Health and Human Services Initiative to Eliminate Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health. Continued collection and dissemination of reliable and accurate information about health and health care will be critical for monitoring these disparities and charting future trends in the health of Americans.

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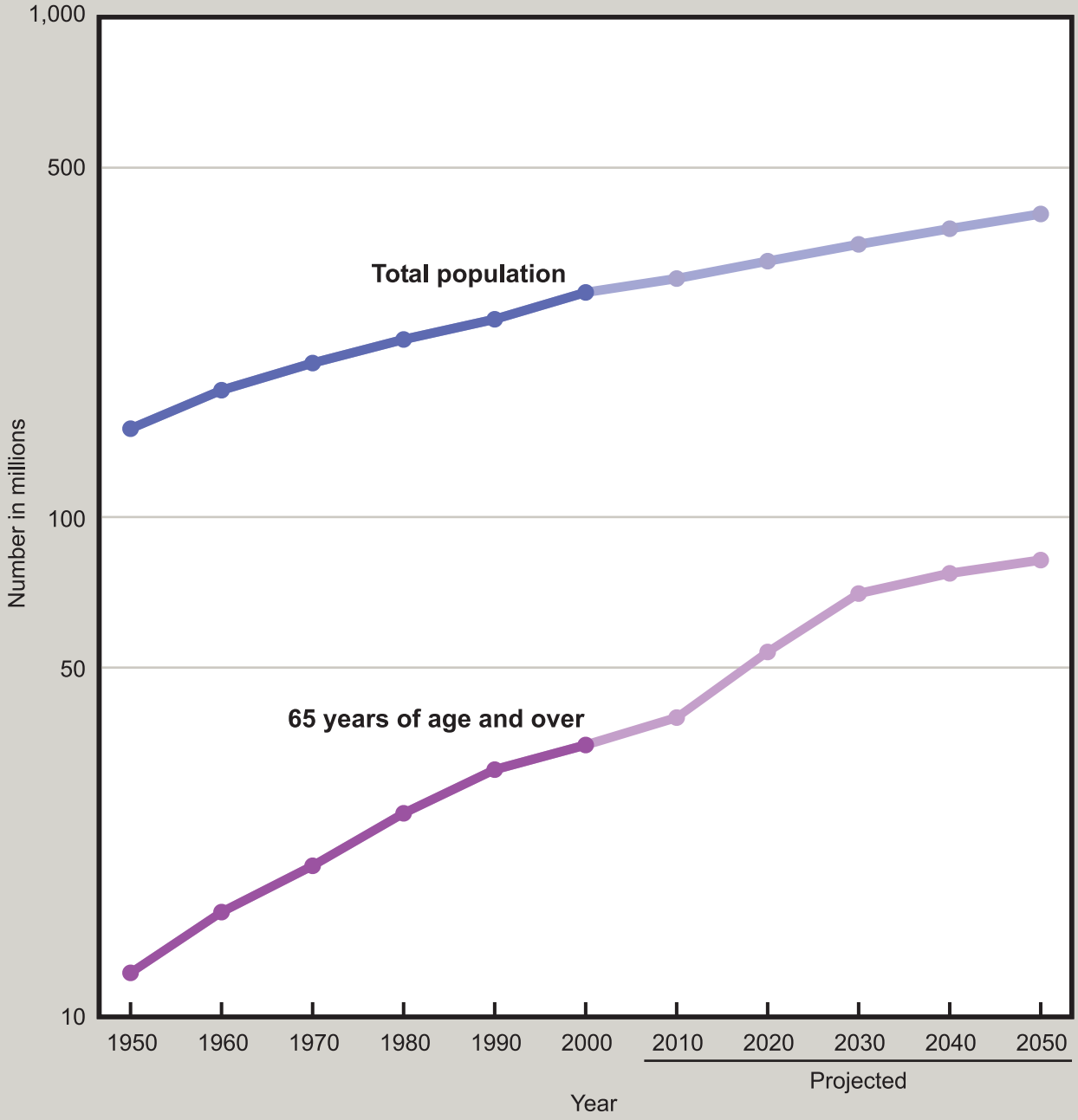
4. Keppel KG, Pearcy JN, Wagener DK. Trends in racial and ethnic-specific rates for the health status indicators: United States, 1990–98. Healthy people statistical notes, no. 23. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. January 2002.

Figure 1. Total and elderly population: United States, 1950-2050



NOTES: Data are plotted on the log scale. See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1950-2000 decennial censuses and 2010-50 middle series population projections.

Age

From 1950 to 2000 the total resident population of the United States increased from 150 million to 281 million representing an average annual growth rate of 1 percent (figure 1). During the same time period, the elderly population (65 years of age and over) grew twice as rapidly. Projections indicate that the total population will increase more slowly over the next 50 years and the elderly population will increase more rapidly.

During the past 50 years, the U.S. population has grown older (figure 2). From 1950 to 2000 the percent under 18 years of age fell from 31 percent to 26 percent while the percent elderly rose from 8 percent to 12 percent. From 2000 to 2050 a small decline in the percent of the population under 18 years of age is anticipated while a sizeable increase in the percent elderly is expected. As the "baby boom" generation turns 65, beginning in 2011, the size of the elderly population will grow substantially. By 2050 it is projected that one in five Americans will be elderly.

The aging of the population has important consequences for the health care system (1). As the elderly fraction of the population increases, more services will be required for the treatment and management of chronic and acute health conditions. Providing health care services needed by Americans of all ages will be a major challenge in the 21st century.

Reference

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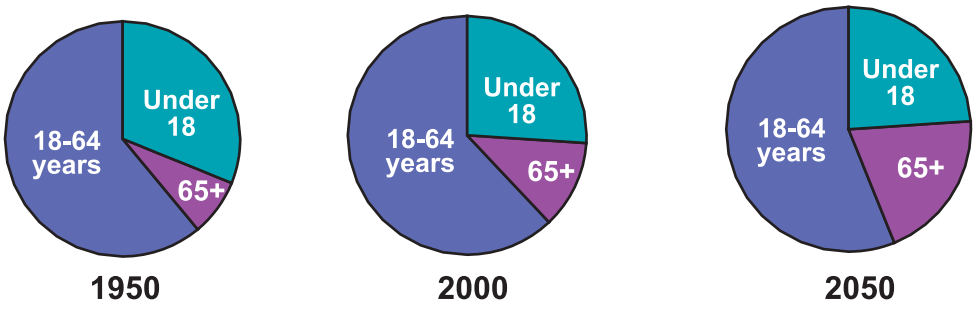
Figure 2. Percent of population in 3 age groups: United States, 1950, 2000, and 2050



NOTE: See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1950 and 2000 decennial censuses and 2050 middle series population projections.

Race and Ethnicity

Changes in the racial and ethnic composition of the population have important consequences for the Nation's health since many measures of disease and disability differ significantly by race and ethnicity (*Health, United States, 2002*, trend tables). One of the overarching goals of U.S. public health policy is elimination of racial and ethnic disparities in health.

Diversity has long been a characteristic of the U.S. population, but the racial and ethnic composition of the Nation has changed over time. In recent decades the percent of the population of Hispanic origin and Asian or Pacific Islander race has risen (figure 3). In 2000 over a quarter of adults and more than a third of children identified themselves as Hispanic, as black, as Asian or Pacific Islander, or as American Indian or Alaska Native.

In the 1980 and 1990 decennial censuses, Americans could choose only one racial category to describe their race (1). In 2000 the question on race was modified to allow the choice of more than one racial category. Although overall a small percent of persons of non-Hispanic origin selected two or more races in 2000, a higher percent of children than adults were described as being of more than one race. The number of American adults identifying themselves or their children as multiracial is expected to increase in the future (2).

In 2000 the percent of persons reporting two or more races also varied considerably among racial groups. For example, the percent of all persons reporting a specified race who mentioned that race in combination with one or more other racial groups was 3 percent for white persons and 40 percent for American Indians and Alaska Natives (3).

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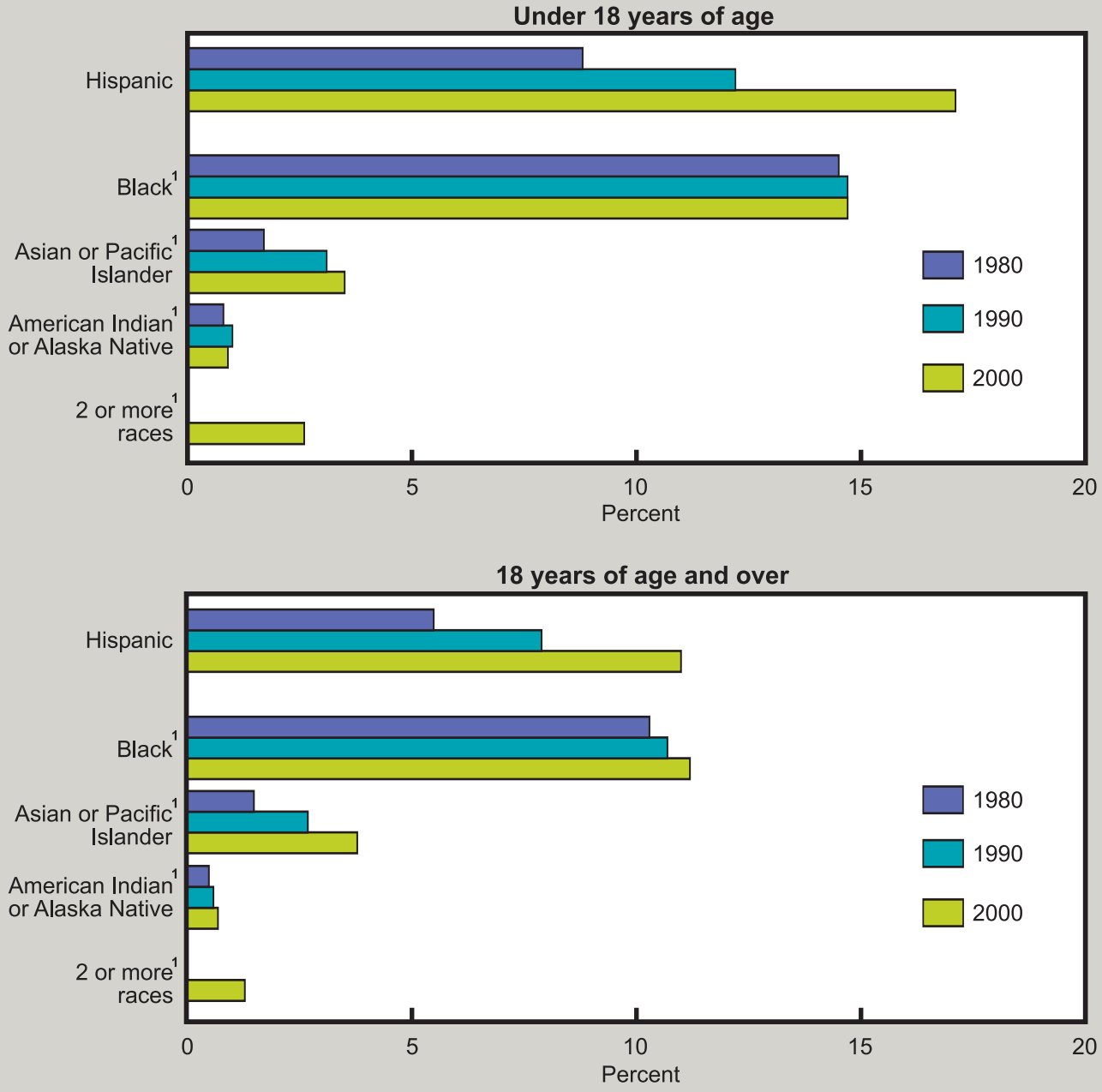
Figure 3. Percent of population in selected race and Hispanic origin groups by age: United States, 1980-2000



[1]Not Hispanic

NOTES: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race data for 2000 are not directly comparable with data from 1980 and 1990. Individuals could report only one race in 1980 and 1990, and more than one race in 2000. Persons who selected more than one race in 2000 are shown as having two or more races and are not included in any other racial category; persons in single race categories in 2000 selected only one race. In 2000 the category "Asian or Pacific Islander" includes Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980-2000 decennial censuses.

Low Income

Children and adults in families with incomes below or near the Federal poverty level have worse outcomes on many measures of health than those with higher incomes (see Appendix II, Poverty level for a definition of the Federal poverty level). Although, in some cases, illness can lead to poverty, more often poverty causes poor health by its connection with inadequate nutrition, substandard housing, exposure to environmental hazards, unhealthy lifestyles, and decreased access to and use of health care services (1).

In 2000 the overall percent of Americans living in poverty dropped to 11.3 percent, the lowest level since 1973. Recent declines in poverty have included persons of all ages and most racial and ethnic groups (2). However, in 2000 the percent of persons living in poverty continued to differ significantly by age, race, and ethnicity (figure 4).

For the population as a whole, children were more likely than either working-age adults or elderly persons to be poor. But both children and elderly persons were more likely than working-age adults to be poor or near poor. At all ages, a higher percent of black and Hispanic persons than non-Hispanic white persons were poor or near poor. In 2000 more than a quarter of black and Hispanic children were poor and more than one-half were either poor or near poor. Also more than one-half of elderly black and Hispanic persons were either poor or near poor.

References

1. Pamuk E, Makuc D, Heck K, Reuben C, Lochner K. Socioeconomic Status and Health Chartbook. Health, United States, 1998. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1998.
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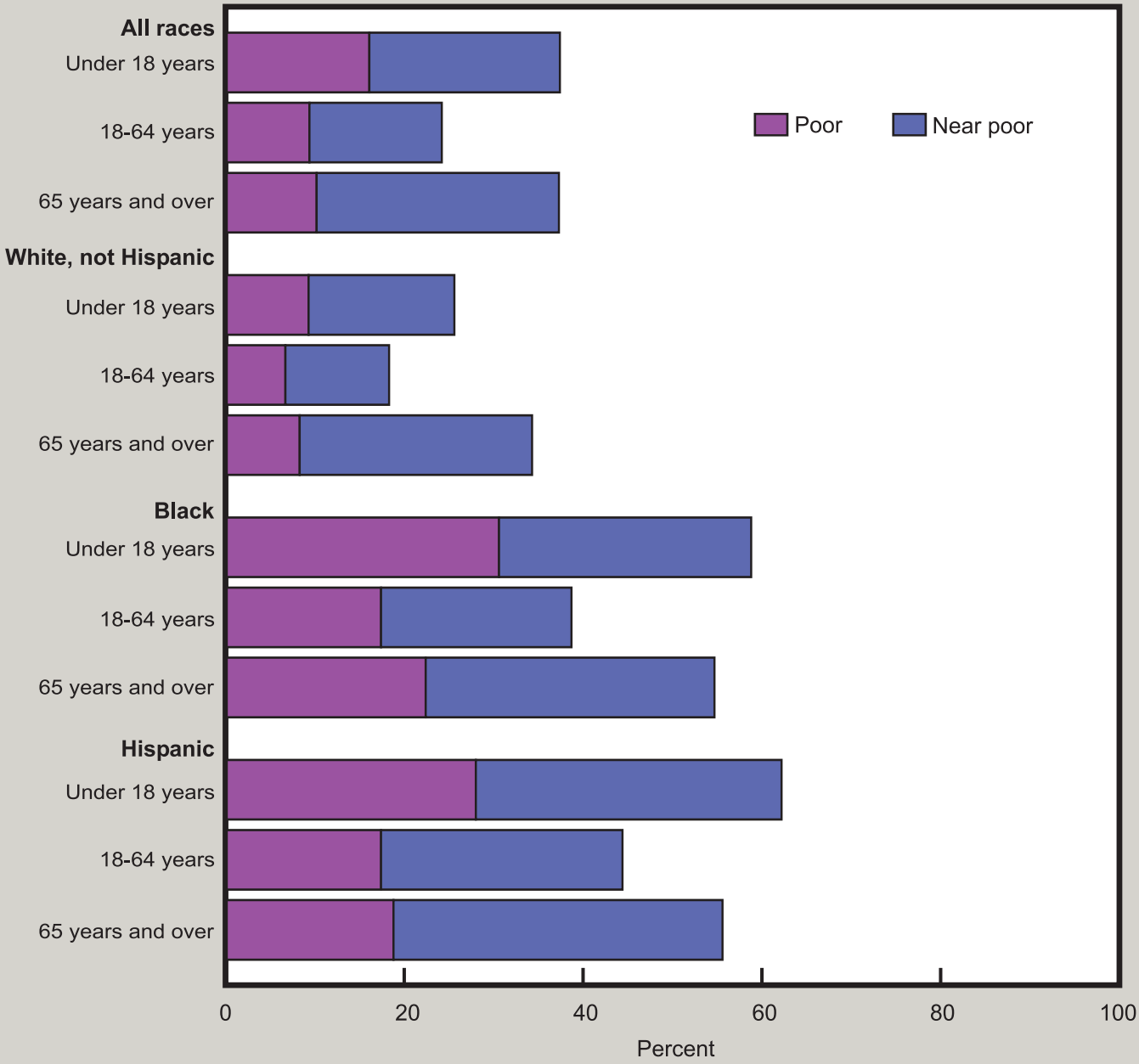
Figure 4. Low income population by age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000



NOTES: Poor is defined as family income less than 100 percent of the poverty level and near poor as 100-199 percent of the poverty level. See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

Health Insurance

Health insurance coverage is an important determinant of access to health care (1). Uninsured children and nonelderly adults are substantially less likely to have a usual source of health care or a recent health care visit than their insured counterparts (*Health, United States, 2002*, tables 72, 75, 76, and 78). The major source of coverage for persons under 65 years of age is private employer-sponsored group health insurance. Private health insurance may also be purchased on an individual basis, but it costs more and generally provides less coverage than group insurance. Public programs such as Medicaid provide coverage for many low-income children and adults.

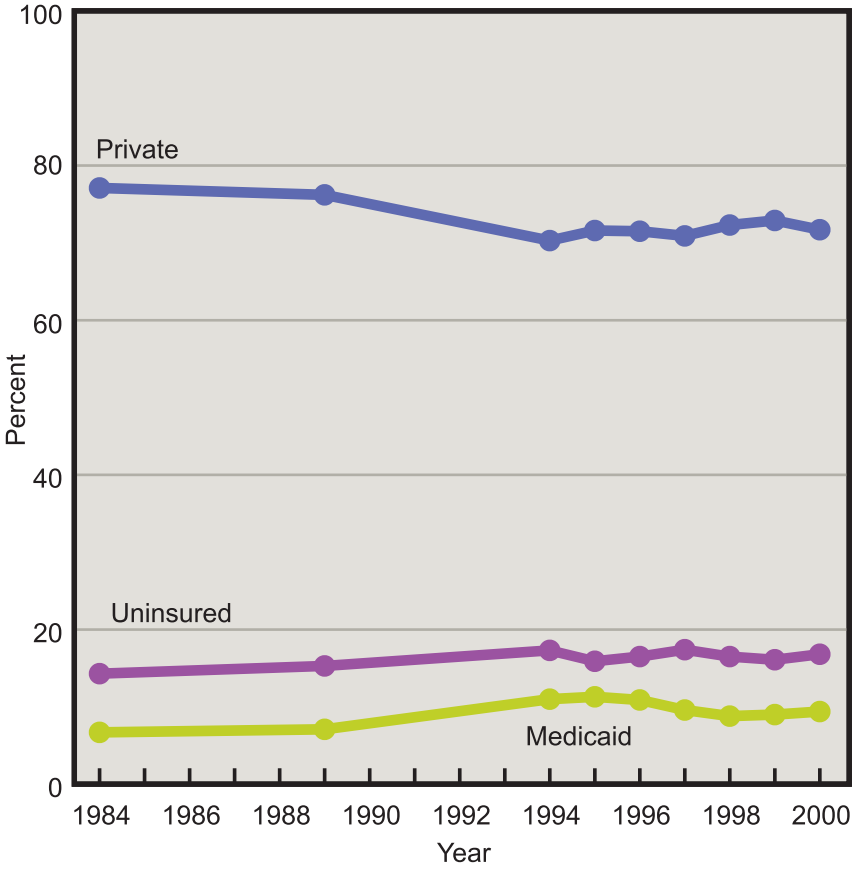
Between 1994 and 2000 the age-adjusted percent of the nonelderly population with no health insurance coverage fluctuated between 16 and 17 percent, after rising from 14 percent in 1984 (figure 5).

In 2000 over 40 million Americans under 65 years of age reported having no health insurance coverage. The percent of nonelderly adults without health insurance coverage decreases with age. In 2000 adults 18–24 years of age were most likely to lack coverage and those 55–64 years of age were least likely (figure 6). Persons with incomes below or near the poverty level were almost four times as likely to have no health insurance coverage as those with incomes twice the poverty level or higher. Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were more likely to lack health insurance than non-Hispanic white persons. Persons of Mexican origin were more likely to be uninsured than non-Hispanic black persons or other Hispanics.

Reference

1. Institute of Medicine. Committee on the Consequences of Uninsurance. Coverage matters: Insurance and health care. Washington, DC: National Academy Press. 2001.

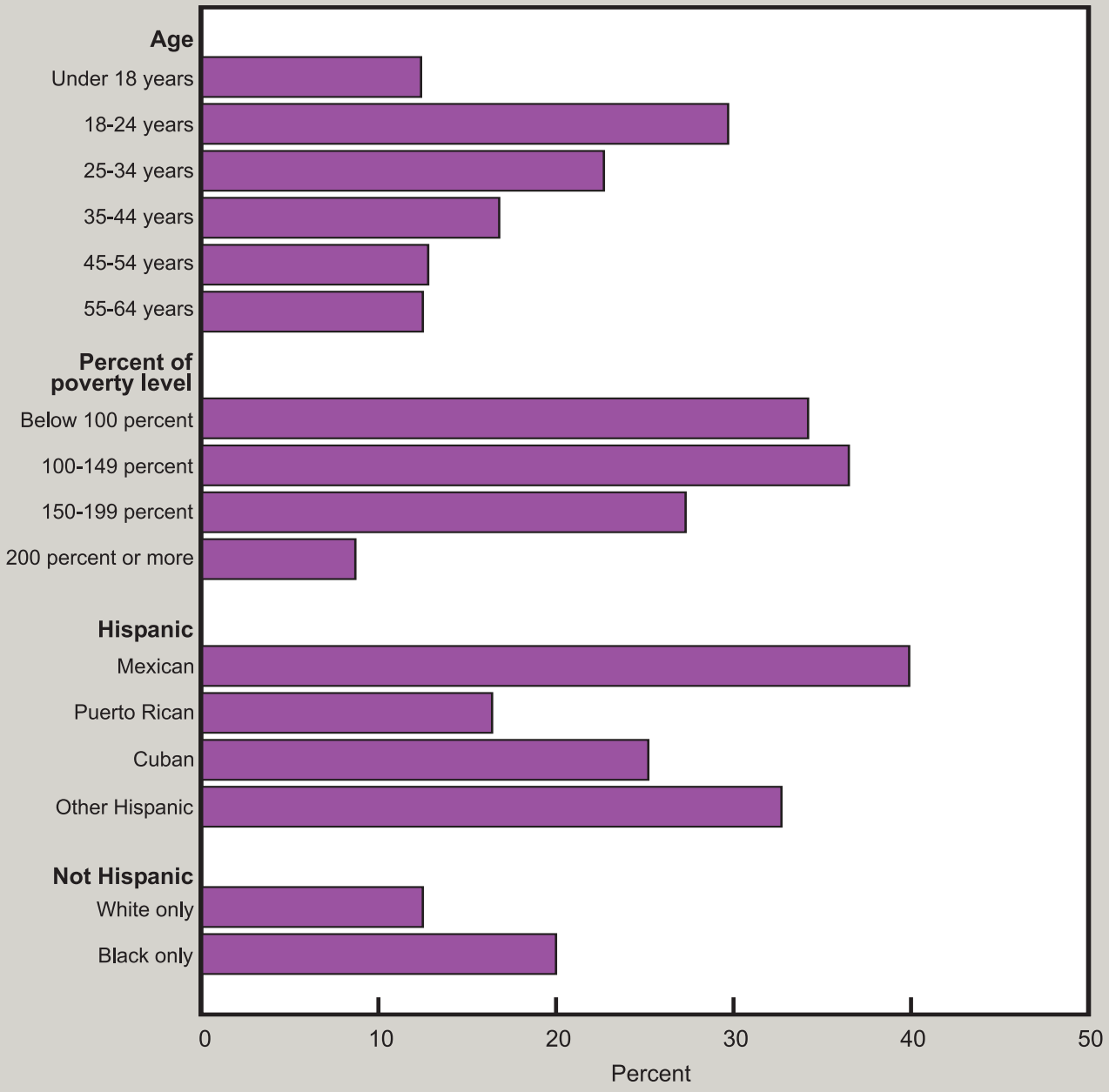
Figure 5. Health insurance coverage among persons under 65 years of age: United States, 1984-2000



NOTES: Percents are age adjusted. See Data Table for data points graphed, standard errors, and additional notes. Figure is related to the *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator on access to health care.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Figure 6. No health insurance coverage among persons under 65 years of age by selected characteristics: United States, 2000



NOTES: Percents by poverty level, Hispanic origin, and race are age adjusted. See Data Table for data points graphed, standard errors, and additional notes. Figure is related to the *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator on access to health care.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Smoking

As the leading cause of preventable death and disease in the United States, smoking is associated with significantly increased risk of heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, and chronic lung diseases (1). During pregnancy smoking contributes to elevated risk of miscarriage, premature delivery, and having a low birthweight infant. Preventing smoking among teenagers is critical since smoking usually begins in adolescence (2). Decreasing cigarette smoking among adolescents and adults is a major public health objective for the Nation.

Among adult men and women, cigarette smoking declined substantially following the first Surgeon General's Report on smoking in 1964 (figure 7). Since 1990, though, the decline in the percent of adults who smoke has slowed. In 2000, 25 percent of men and 21 percent of women were smokers. Cigarette smoking by adults continues to be strongly associated with educational attainment. Among adults, persons with less than a high school education were almost three times as likely to smoke as those with a bachelor's degree or more education (*Health, United States, 2002,* table 62).

Among high school students, the percent reporting recent cigarette smoking decreased between 1997 and 2001 after increasing in the early 1990s. During the last decade, a similar percent of male and female students reported smoking. In 2001 white and Hispanic students were more likely than black students to report current smoking (3).

Among mothers with a live birth, the percent reporting smoking during pregnancy declined between 1989 and 2000 (4). Twelve percent of mothers with a live birth in 2000 reported smoking during pregnancy. Maternal smoking declined for all racial and ethnic groups in the 1990s, but differences among these groups persist (*Health, United States, 2002*, table 11). In 2000 the percent of mothers reporting smoking during pregnancy was highest for American Indian or Alaska Native mothers (20 percent) and lowest for Chinese mothers (0.6 percent).

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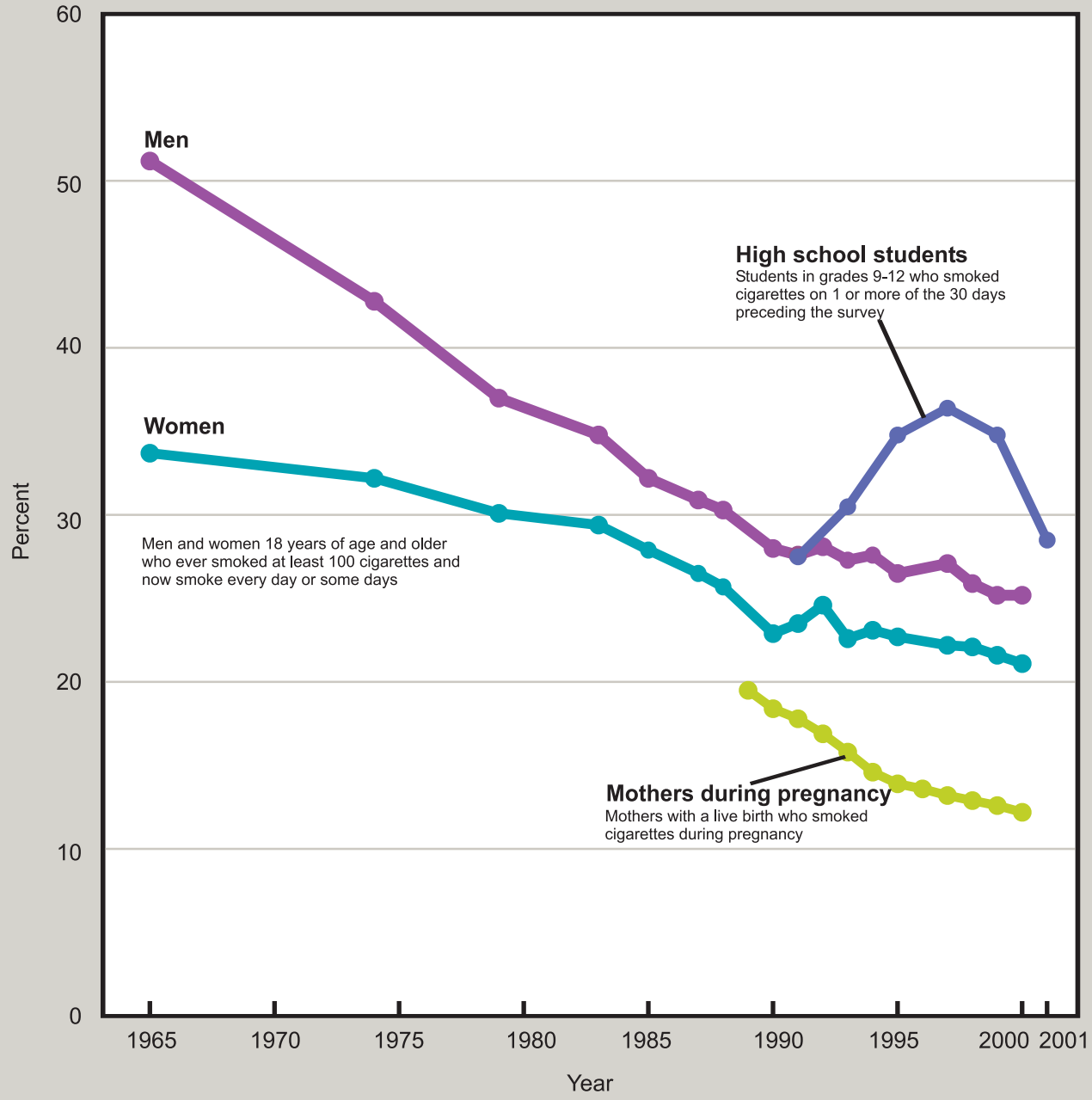
2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Preventing tobacco use among young people: A report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, Georgia: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1994.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Trends in cigarette smoking among high school students—United States, 1991–2001. MMWR 51(19):409–12. 2002.
4. Mathews TJ. Smoking during pregnancy in the 1990s. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 7. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

Figure 7. Cigarette smoking among men, women, high school students, and mothers during pregnancy: United States, 1965-2001



NOTES: Percents for men and women are age adjusted. See Data Table for data points graphed, standard errors, and additional notes. Figure is related to the Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator on tobacco use.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey (data for men and women); National Vital Statistics System (data for mothers during pregnancy); National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Survey (data for high school students).

Overweight and Obesity

Many epidemiologic and actuarial studies have shown that increased body weight is associated with excess mortality (1). Among adults, overweight and obesity substantially elevate the risk of illness from heart disease, diabetes, and some types of cancer. Overweight and obesity are also factors that increase the severity of disease associated with hypertension, arthritis, and other musculoskeletal problems (2). Among children and adolescents, obesity increases the risk of high cholesterol, hypertension, and diabetes (3). Diet, physical activity, genetic factors, and health conditions contribute to overweight in children and adults.

Results from a series of national health examination surveys indicate that the prevalence of overweight and obesity changed little between the early 1960s and 1980 (figure 8). Findings from the 1988–94 survey, however, showed substantial increases in overweight and obesity among adults. The upward trend in overweight reflected primarily an increase in the percent of adults who were obese. Preliminary estimates from the 1999 survey indicate that overweight and obesity have continued to increase. In 1999, 61 percent of adults were overweight with 27 percent obese.

The prevalence of overweight and obesity vary by sex. In 1988–94, 61 percent of men were overweight in comparison to 51 percent of women. Among overweight men a third were obese; among overweight women about one-half were obese (*Health, United States, 2002*, table 70).

The percent of children (6–11 years of age) and adolescents (12–19 years of age) who are overweight has also risen. Among children and adolescents, the percent overweight increased after the mid-1970s. Preliminary estimates from the 1999 survey indicate that 13 percent of children and 14 percent of adolescents were overweight. In contrast to adults, the percent of overweight children and adolescents in 1988–94 did not differ by sex (*Health, United States, 2002*, table 71).

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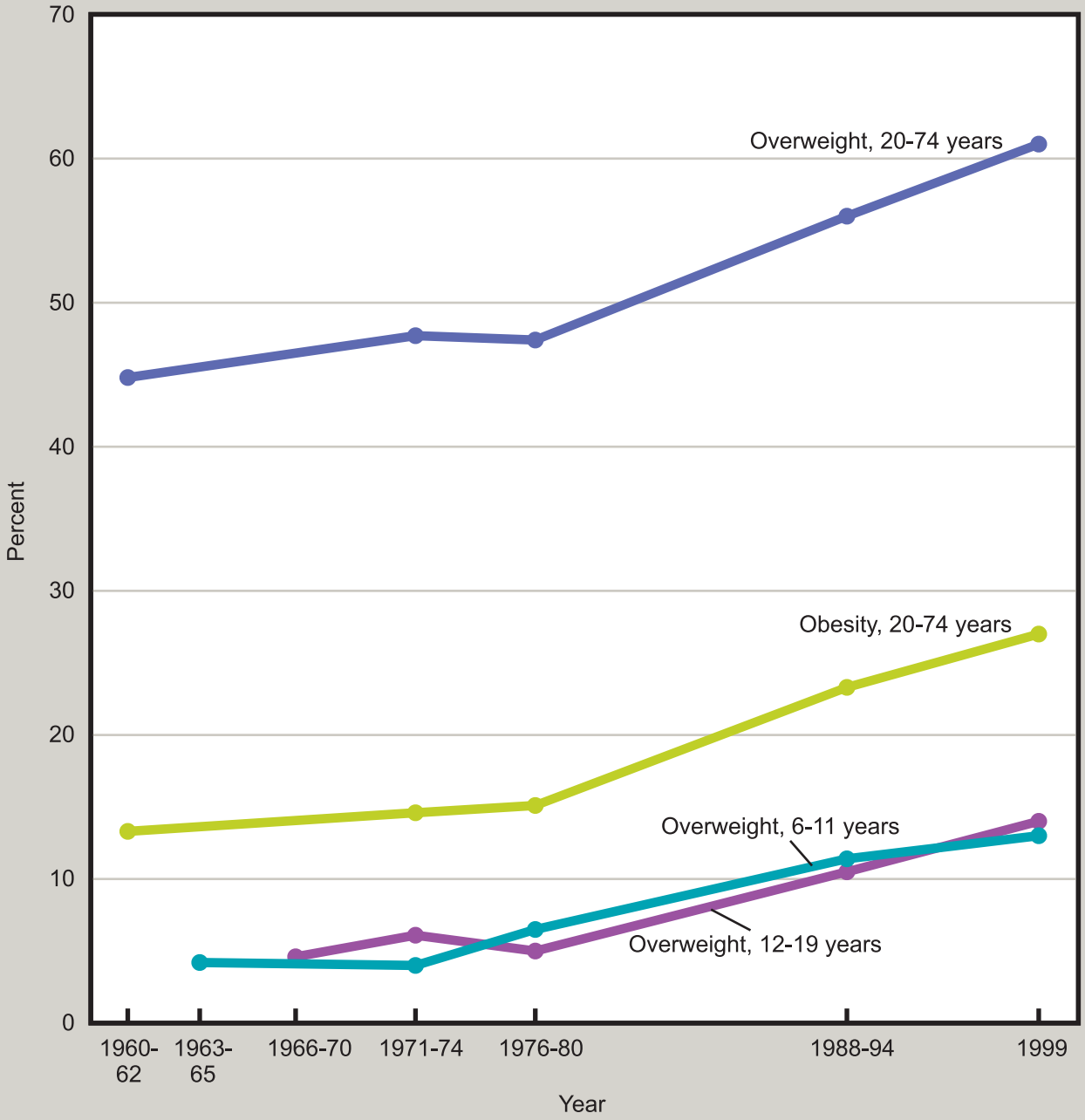
3. Dietz WH. Health consequences of obesity in youth: Childhood predictors of adult disease. Pediatrics 101(3 Pt 2):518–25. 1998.

Figure 8. Overweight and obesity by age: United States, 1960-99



NOTES: Percents for adults are age adjusted. Overweight for children is defined as a body mass index (BMI) at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile BMI cut points from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts: United States. Overweight for adults is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 25 and obesity as a BMI greater than or equal to 30. 1999 data are preliminary estimates. See Data Table for data points graphed, standard errors, and additional notes. Figure is related to the *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator on overweight and obesity.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Examination Survey and National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Physical Activity

Many epidemiologic and clinical studies have shown the benefits of regular physical activity for reducing mortality, preventing cardiovascular disease, and enhancing physical functioning (1). Regular physical activity lessens the risk of heart disease, diabetes, colon cancer, high blood pressure, osteoporosis, and arthritis. It also improves symptoms associated with mental health conditions such as depression and anxiety. Although vigorous physical activity produces the greatest cardiovascular benefits, moderate amounts of physical activity are associated with lower levels of mortality. Among the elderly, even small amounts of physical activity may improve cardiovascular functioning (2).

In 2001, 38 percent of female high school students and 24 percent of male high school students reported a level of physical activity that did not meet the criteria for the recommended amount of either moderate or vigorous physical activity (figure 9). The percent reporting a lack of moderate and vigorous physical activity was lower among students in 9th grade than among students in 10th–12th grade. Between 1999 and 2001 the percent of students reporting a lack of moderate and vigorous physical activity remained stable.

In 2000, 39 percent of adults reported that they did not engage in physical activity during leisure time (figure 10), about the same as in 1997 (3). Among men and women, the percent of adults who were physically inactive increased with age. Among noninstitutionalized elderly persons 75 years of age and over, more than one-half indicated being physically inactive during leisure time. At most ages, women more often reported being physically inactive than men.

References

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Figure 9. High school students not engaging in recommended amounts of physical activity (neither moderate nor vigorous) by grade and sex: United States, 2001

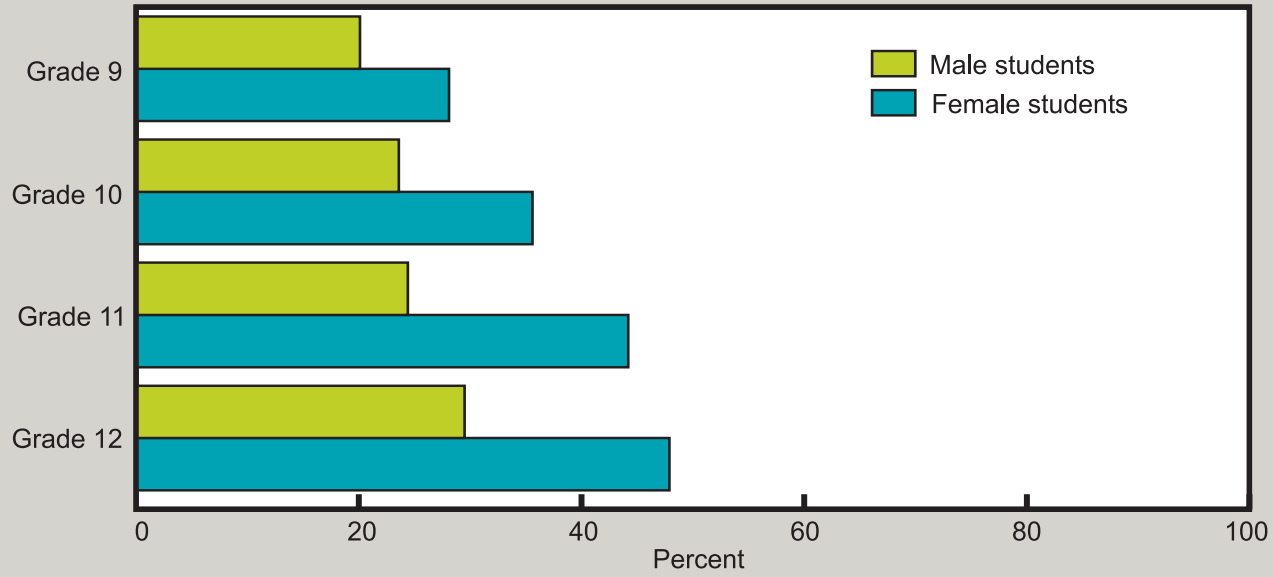
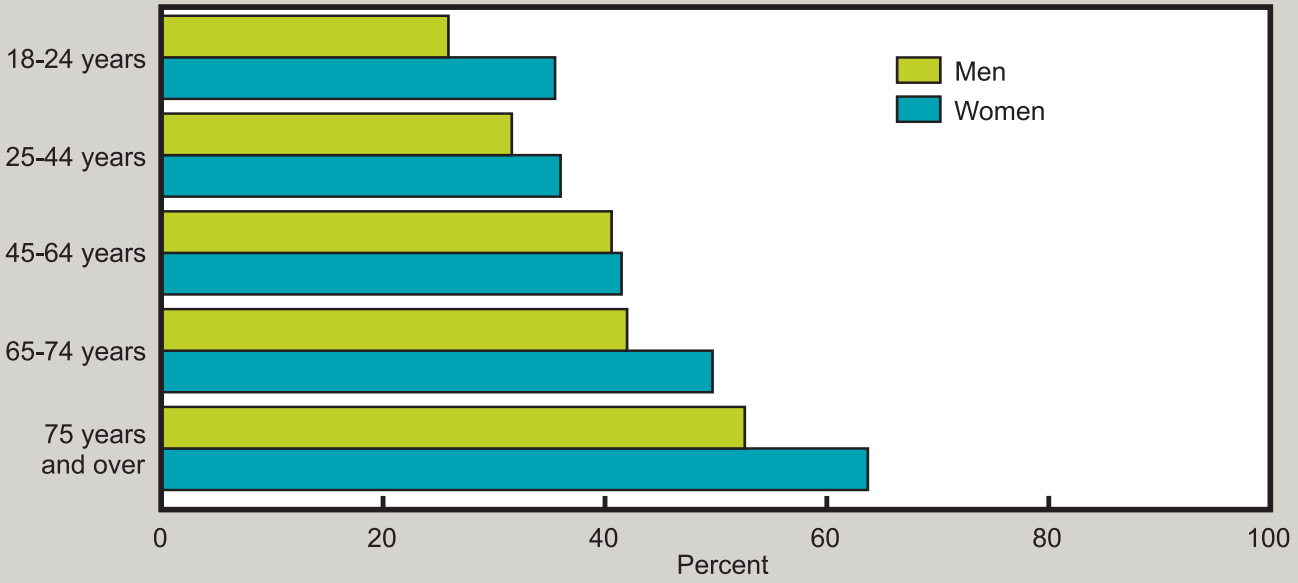


Figure 10. Adults not engaging in leisure-time physical activity by age and sex: United States, 2000



NOTES: See Data Tables for data points graphed, standard errors, and additional notes. Figures are related to the *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator on physical activity.

SOURCE for figure 9: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

SOURCE for figure 10: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Prenatal Care

Prenatal care that begins in the first trimester and continues throughout pregnancy reduces the risk of maternal morbidity and poor birth outcomes. Attitudes toward pregnancy, lifestyle factors, and cultural beliefs have been suggested as reasons women delay prenatal care. Financial and health insurance problems are among the most important barriers to such care (1). Expansion of Medicaid coverage for pregnancy-related services has increased availability and use of prenatal care by low-income women (2).

During the last 30 years, the percent of mothers reporting early prenatal care has risen (figure 11). This upward trend reflects increases during the 1970s and the 1990s. By 2000, 83 percent of mothers reported receiving early prenatal care.

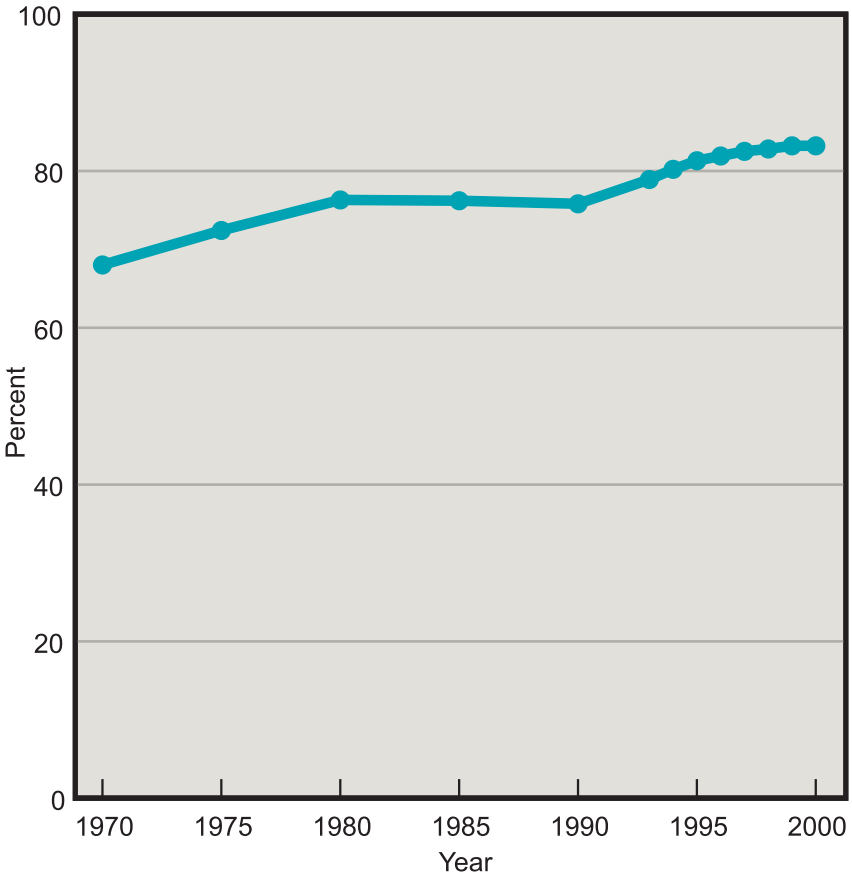
Increases in use of early prenatal care have been observed among mothers in all major racial and ethnic groups. Increases in use of prenatal care in the 1990s were greatest for those with the lowest rates of care: Hispanic, non-Hispanic black, and American Indian or Alaska Native women (*Health, United States, 2002*, table 6).

There continue to be important racial and ethnic differences in the percent of mothers reporting early prenatal care (figure 12). In 2000 the percent was higher for non-Hispanic white women than for non-Hispanic black women, American Indian or Alaska Native women, and most groups of Hispanic women. For Hispanic and Asian mothers, the percent with early prenatal care varied among subgroups. Among Hispanic mothers, Cuban women had the highest levels of early prenatal care; among Asian or Pacific Islander mothers, Japanese and Chinese women had the highest levels of early prenatal care.

References

1. Lewis CT, Mathews TJ, Heuser RL. Prenatal care in the United States, 1980–94. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 21(54). 1996.
2. Rowland D, Salganicoff A, Keenan PS. The key to the door: Medicaid's role in improving health care for women and children. Annu Rev Public Health 20:403–26. 1999.

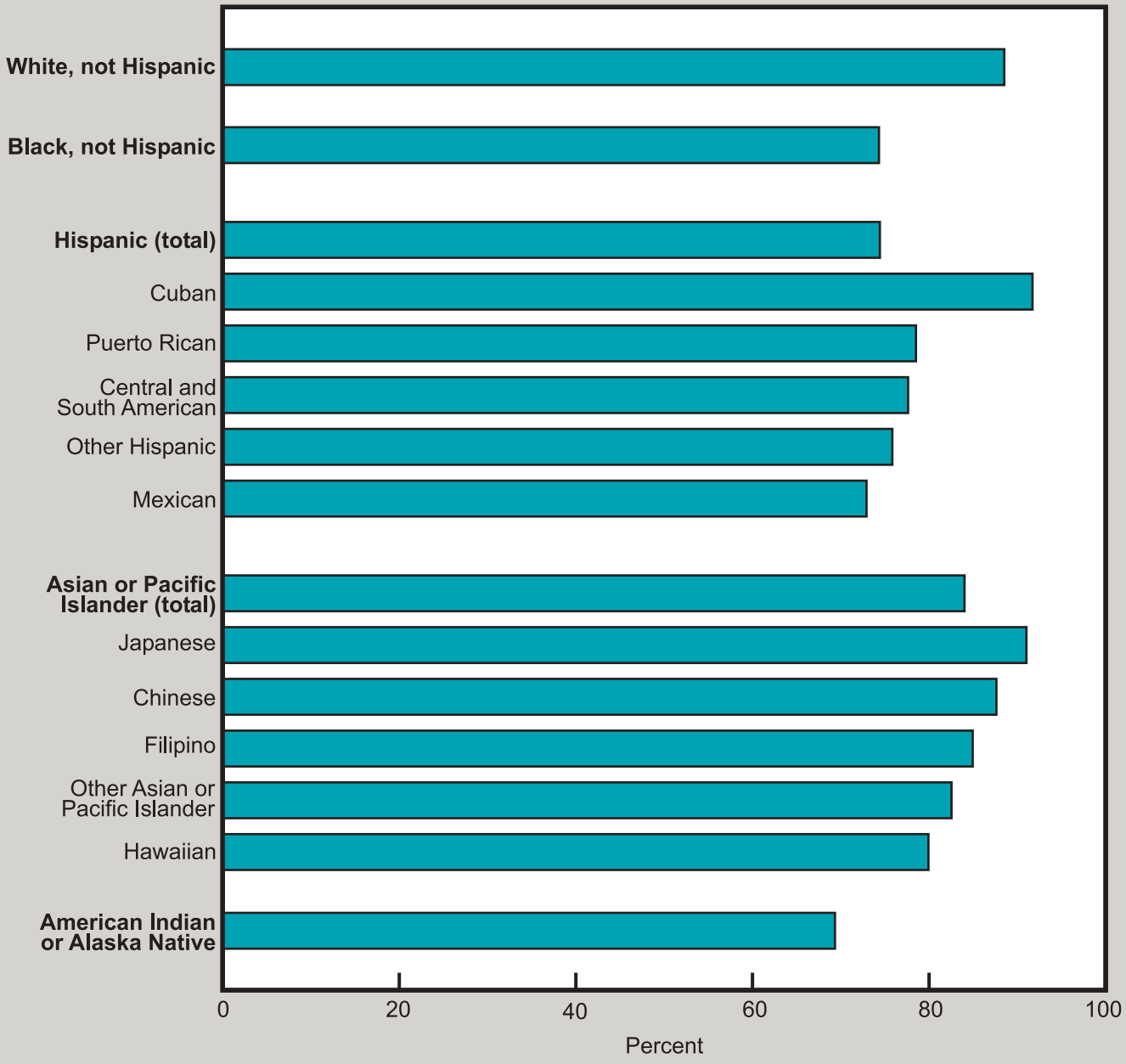
Figure 11. Early prenatal care among mothers: United States, 1970-2000



NOTES: Early prenatal care begins during the first trimester of pregnancy. Figure is related to the *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator on access to health care.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Figure 12. Early prenatal care by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000



NOTES: Early prenatal care begins during the first trimester of pregnancy. The Hispanic origin categories include persons of any race. The race groups, Asian or Pacific Islander and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Figure is related to the *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator on access to health care.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Adult Vaccination

In the United States influenza epidemics result in the death of more than 18,000 persons 65 years of age and over each year (1). Pneumococcal disease accounts for more deaths than any other vaccine-preventable bacterial disease. Annual influenza vaccination and one dose of pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine can lessen the risk of illness and subsequent complications among elderly persons. Medicare has covered the cost of influenza and pneumococcal vaccination since 1993 (2).

Between 1989 and 2000 the percent of noninstitutionalized adults 65 years of age and over who reported an influenza vaccination within the past year more than doubled to 65 percent (figure 13). During the same period the percent of elderly adults ever having received a pneumococcal vaccine also increased sharply from 14 percent to 53 percent. Several factors have been suggested as contributing to these increases: greater acceptance of preventive health care by consumers and practitioners, improved Medicare coverage for these vaccines, and wider delivery of this care by health care providers other than physicians (2).

The level of coverage varied significantly by race and Hispanic origin in 2000 (figure 14). Among elderly non-Hispanic white adults, 67 percent were vaccinated against influenza and 57 percent against pneumococcal disease. Among elderly non-Hispanic black and Hispanic adults, slightly over one-half were vaccinated against influenza, and about a third against pneumococcal disease.

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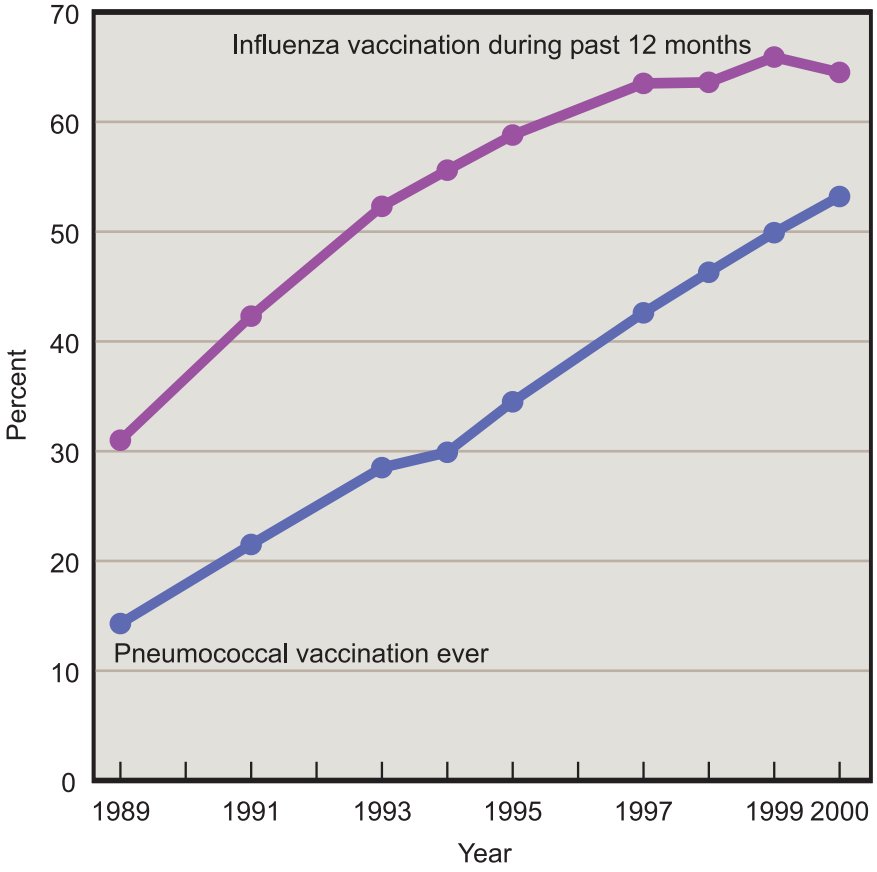
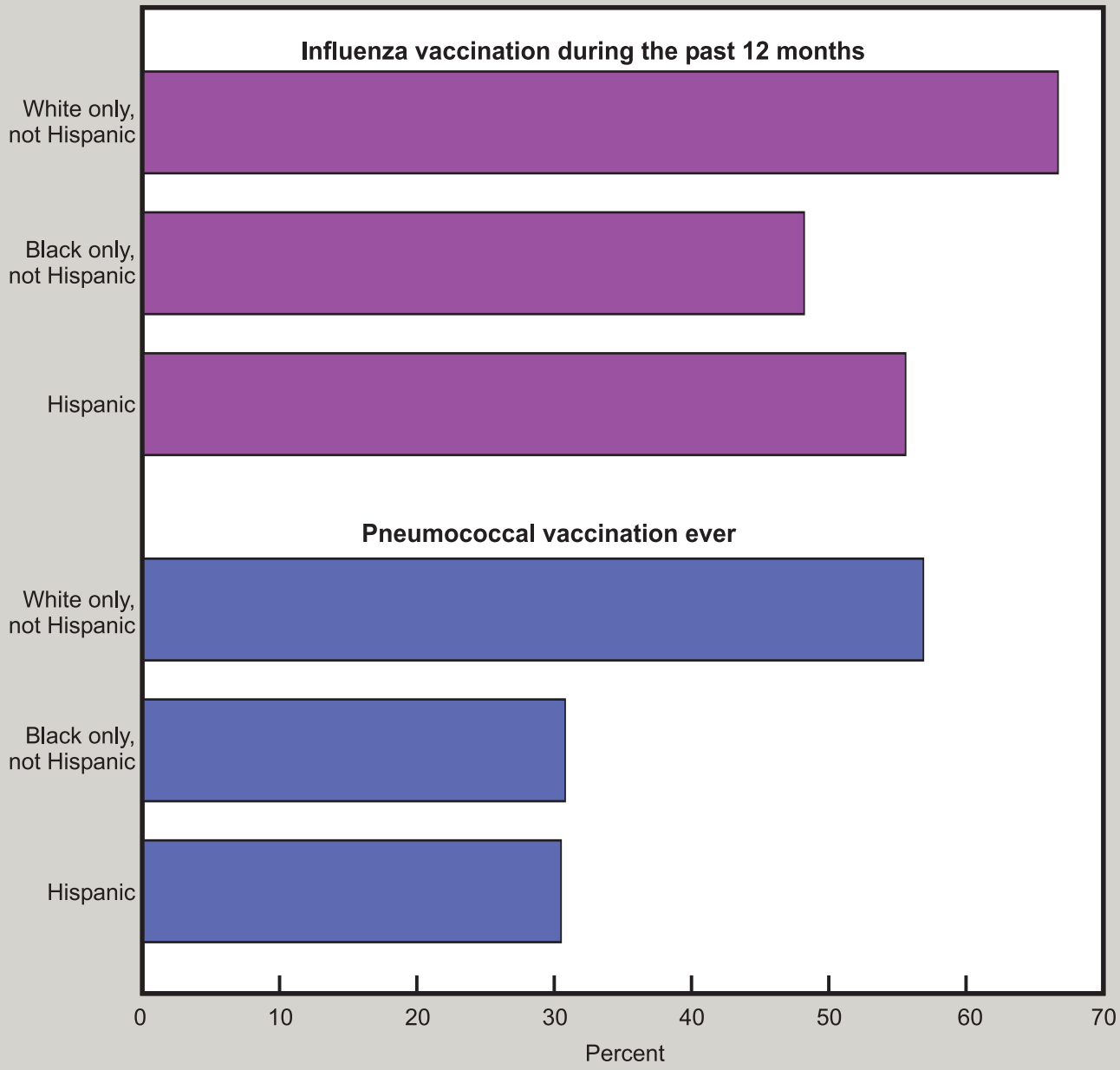
Figure 13. Influenza and pneumococcal vaccination among adults 65 years of age and over: United States, 1989-2000



NOTES: Percents vaccinated are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population and are age adjusted. See Data Table for data points graphed, standard errors, and additional notes. Figure is related to the *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator on immunization.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Figure 14. Influenza and pneumococcal vaccination among adults 65 years of age and over by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000



NOTES: Percents vaccinated are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population and are age adjusted. Hispanics may be of any race. See Data Table for data points graphed, standard errors, and additional notes. Figure is related to the *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator on immunization.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Child Limitation of Activity

Limitation of activity due to chronic physical, mental, or emotional disorders or deficits is a broad measure of health and functioning. Among children chronic health conditions that limit activity include, but are not restricted to, hearing, visual, and speech problems; learning disabilities; mental retardation and other developmental problems (such as cerebral palsy); mental and emotional problems; and a variety of chronic health conditions (such as asthma). The long-term impact of activity limitation in children can often be ameliorated by use of health care and educational services.

The identification of activity limitation in children is sometimes uncertain because children are learning and mastering new activities as they develop. As a result some variation in children's activities may be due to differences in the pace of development. Estimates of the number of children with an activity limitation vary depending on the type of disabilities included and the methods used to identify them (1).

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) identifies children with activity limitation in two ways: by asking about specific limitations in play, self-care, walking, memory, and other activities and by determining if a child receives special education or early intervention services. Comparable national data on activity limitation have been available since 1997 (see Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey). Between 1997 and 2000 levels of activity limitation among children remained about the same (*Health, United States, 2002*, table 58).

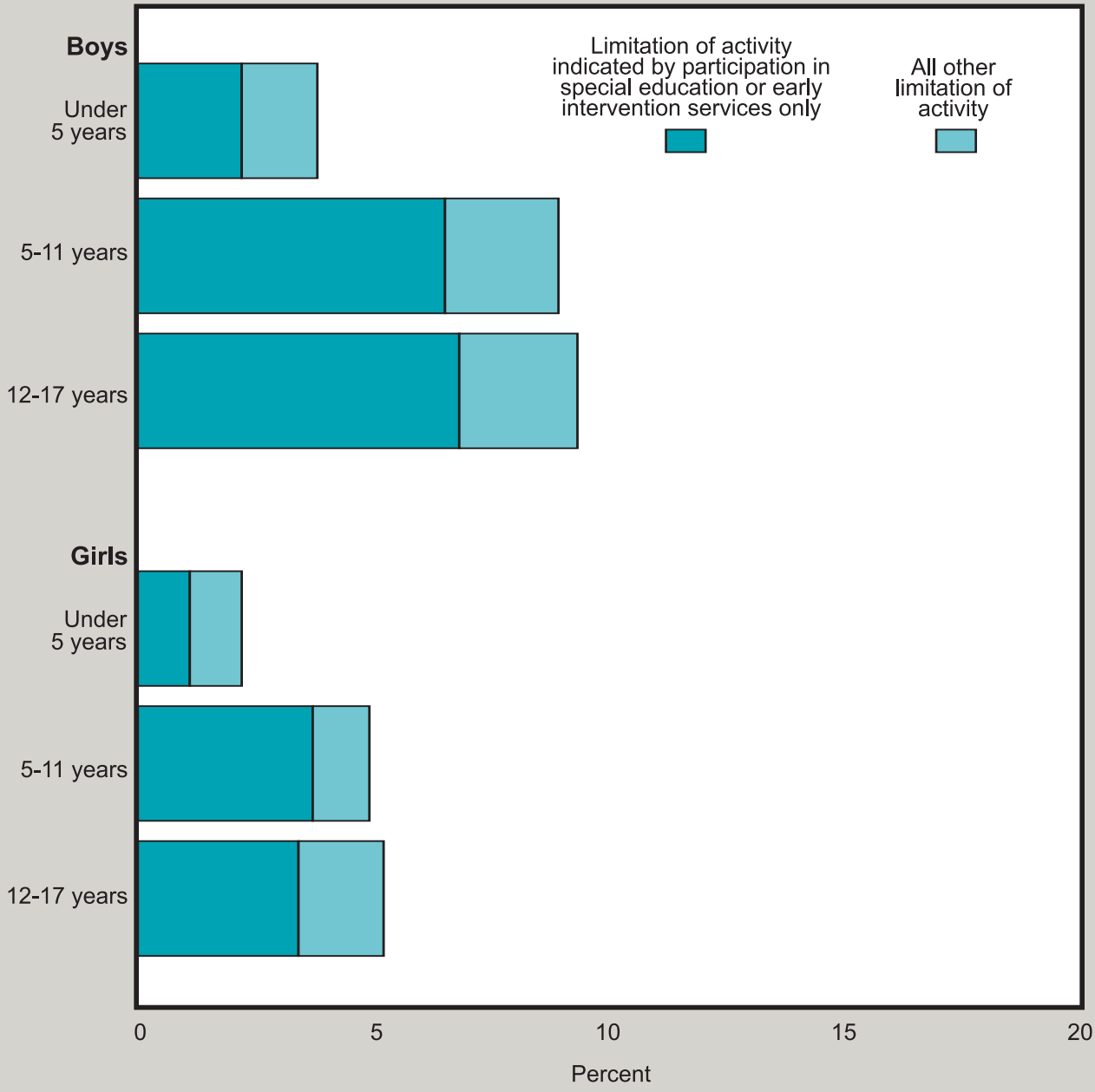
In 1998–2000 limitation of activity due to chronic health conditions occurred twice as often among boys as among girls (figure 15). Among preschoolers (under 5 years of age), 4 percent of boys as compared with 2 percent of girls had an activity limitation. Among school-age children (5–11 years of age) and adolescents (12–17 years of age), 9 percent of boys had an activity limitation compared with about 5 percent of girls. Physiological, maturational, behavioral, and social differences between boys and girls have been suggested as explanations for the higher prevalence of activity limitation in boys (2).

The percent of children with activity limitation was significantly higher among school-age children and adolescents than among preschoolers. For boys and girls, the higher percent of school-age children and adolescents with activity limitation was largely explained by the number of children identified solely by participation in special education. About 7 percent of school-age and adolescent boys and 3–4 percent of girls were classified as having activity limitation only by their participation in special education.

References

1. Newacheck PW, Strickland B, Shonkoff JP, et al. An epidemiologic profile of children with special health care needs. Pediatrics 102(1):117–21. 1998.
2. Jans L, Stoddard S. Chartbook on women and disability in the United States: An InfoUse report. Washington, DC: U.S. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research. 1999.

Figure 15. Limitation of activity caused by 1 or more chronic health conditions among children by sex and age: United States, 1998-2000



NOTES: Data are for noninstitutionalized children. The category of "all other limitation of activity" may include children receiving special education or early intervention services. See Data Table for data points graphed, standard errors, and additional notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Adult Limitation of Activity

Measuring limitations in everyday activities due to chronic physical, mental, or emotional problems is one way to assess the impact of health conditions on self-care and social participation (1). Chronic health conditions can alter the ability of adults to lead independent lives by affecting a person's capacity to carry out a variety of activities. The effect that chronic health conditions have on activity limitation may vary with the availability of supportive and health care services.

In the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), limitation of activity in adults includes limitations in handling personal care needs, activities of daily living (ADLs), and routine needs instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs). For both sets of activities, limitation is defined as needing the help of another person to do an activity. Limitation of activity in NHIS also includes limitations in having a job outside the home, walking, remembering, and other activities. Comparable national data on activity limitation have been available since 1997 (see Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey). Between 1997 and 2000 the age-adjusted percent of adults reporting any activity limitation caused by a chronic health condition declined by about 13 percent (*Health, United States, 2002*, table 58).

Limitations in ADLs among noninstitutionalized adults are more prevalent among the elderly than among adults of working age (figure 16). Less than 1 percent of adults 18–44 years of age report an ADL limitation in contrast to nearly 10 percent of persons 75 years of age and over.

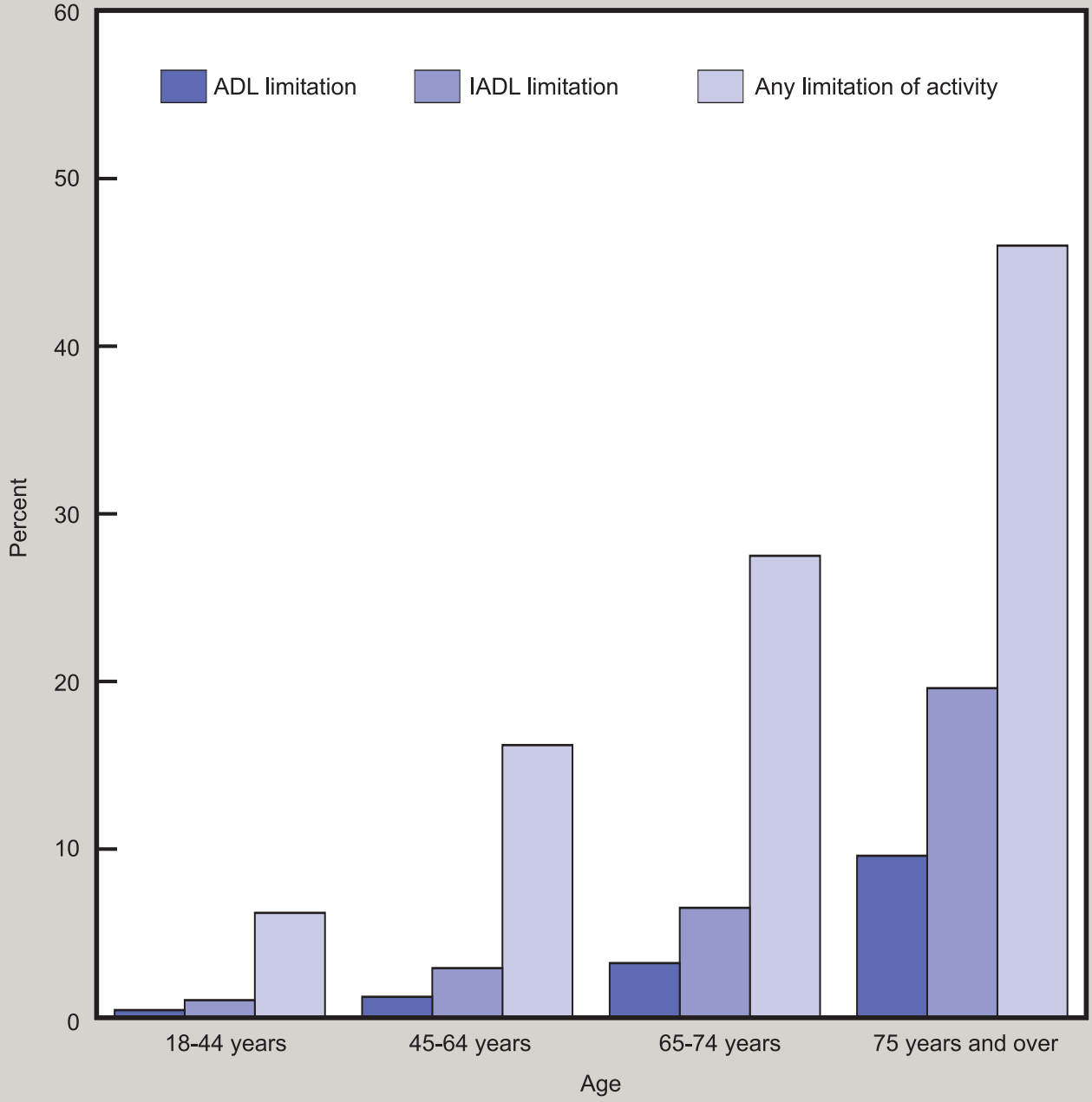
Limitations in IADLs, as well as limitations in any activity, affect a higher percent of noninstitutionalized elderly adults than adults of working age. Among persons 75 years of age and over, nearly one-fifth of adults report needing the help of other persons to do routine activities such as household chores and shopping (IADLs) and nearly one-half say their activities are limited in some way due to a chronic physical, mental, or emotional problem.

Limitations in ADLs, IADLs, and any activity are higher among poor elderly persons than nonpoor elderly persons. In 1998–2000 the percent of elderly persons with an IADL limitation, for example, was substantially higher among poor (22 percent) than nonpoor persons (9 percent) (for related data, see *Health, United States, 2002*, table 58).

Reference

1. Guralnik JM, Fried LP, Salive ME. Disability as a public health outcome in the aging population. Annu Rev Public Health 17:25–46. 1996.

Figure 16. Limitation of activity caused by 1 or more chronic health conditions among adults by age: United States, 1998-2000



NOTES: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. ADL is an activity of daily living. IADL is an instrumental activity of daily living. "Any activity limitation" may include limitations in ADLs and IADLs. See Data Table for data points graphed, standard errors, and additional notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Chronic Health Conditions

Health surveys that measure limitation of activity have typically asked about the conditions causing these restrictions. Limitation of activity may be caused by more than one health condition. Health conditions usually refer to broad categories of disease and impairment rather than medical diagnoses and reflect the understanding the general public has of factors causing disability or limitation of activity (1). Despite differences among various health surveys conducted in Western industrialized countries, several chronic conditions are consistently mentioned as important causes of disability. Among these, arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions and circulatory conditions are often identified as leading causes of disability.

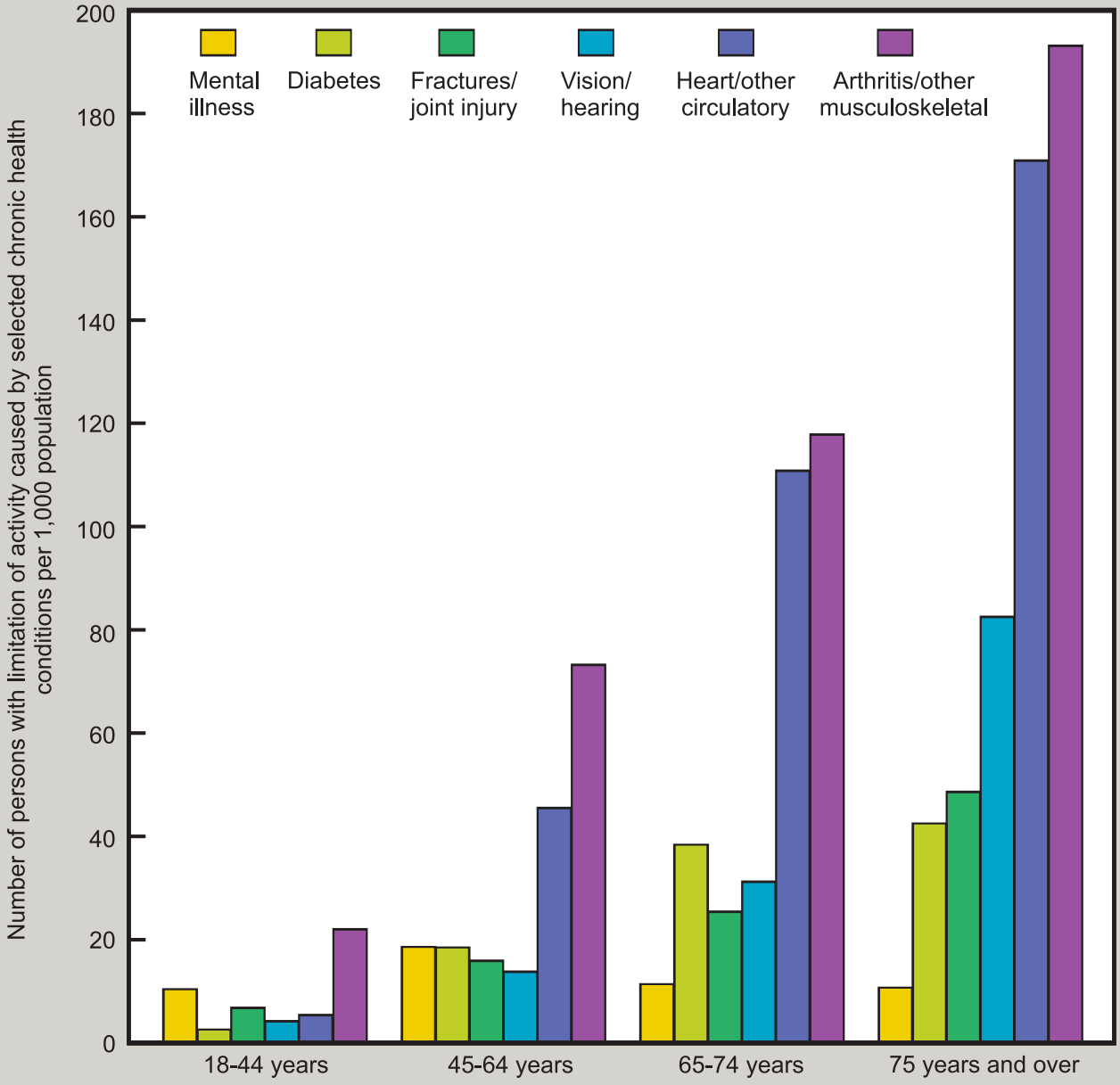
Chronic health conditions causing limitation of activity are generally more common among elderly than among younger adults (figure 17). In 1998–2000 the prevalence of arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions causing activity limitation, for example, was 22 per 1,000 adults 18–44 years of age in contrast to 193 per 1,000 adults 75 years of age and over. Other leading causes of activity limitation such as heart and other circulatory problems, difficulties with vision and hearing, diabetes and respiratory problems, were also more prevalent among the elderly than among working-age adults. Disabling mental illness, however, followed a different pattern. The highest rates of mental illness causing activity limitation were reported by adults 45–64 years of age.

The relative importance of various chronic conditions causing limitation of activity differed for adults of various ages. Among younger adults 18–44 years of age, the most frequently mentioned chronic conditions causing limitations in activity were arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions, and mental illness. Among adults 45 years of age and over, arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions, and heart and other circulatory conditions outranked other conditions as causes of activity limitation.

Reference

1. Fujiura GT, Rutkowski-Kmitta V. Counting disability. In: Albrecht GL, Seelman KD, Bury M, eds. Handbook of disability studies. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, 69–96. 2001.

Figure 17. Selected chronic health conditions causing limitation of activity among adults by age: United States, 1998-2000



NOTES: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Persons may report more than one chronic health condition as the cause of their activity limitation. Selected chronic health conditions include the three leading causes of activity limitation among adults in each age category. See Data Table for data points graphed, standard errors, and additional notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is a measure often used to gauge the overall health of a population. As a summary measure of mortality, life expectancy represents the average number of years of life that could be expected if current death rates were to remain constant. Shifts in life expectancy are often used to describe trends in mortality. Life expectancy at birth is strongly influenced by infant and child mortality. Life expectancy later in life reflects death rates at or above a given age and is independent of the effect of mortality at younger ages (1).

During the 20th century, life expectancy at birth increased from 48 to 74 years for men and from 51 to 79 years for women (figure 18). Improvements in nutrition, housing, hygiene, and medical care contributed to decreases in death rates throughout the lifespan. Prevention and control of infectious diseases had a profound impact on life expectancy in the first half of the 20th century (2).

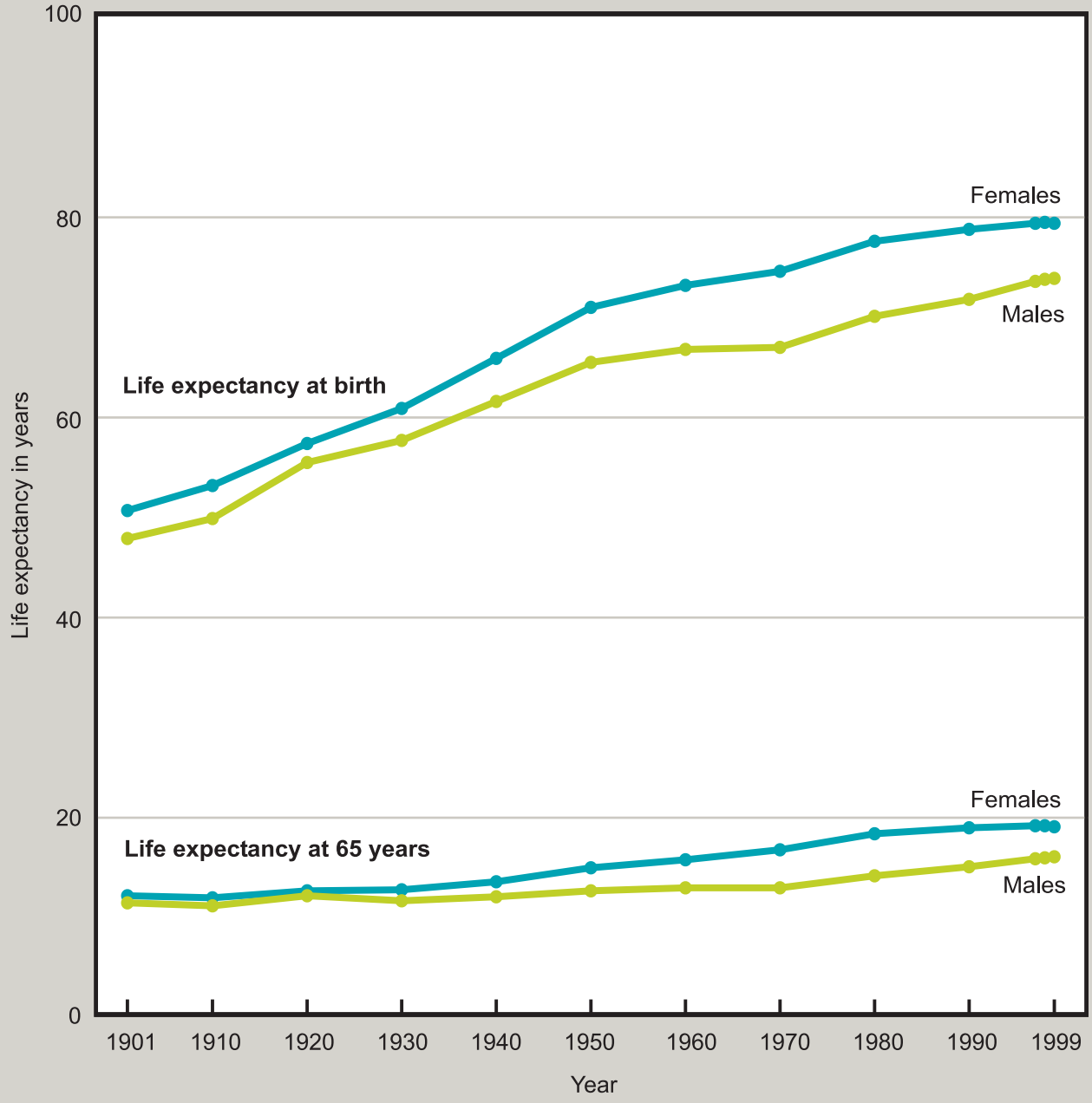
During the last century, life expectancy at age 65 also increased. Among men, life expectancy at age 65 rose from 12 to 16 years and among women from 12 to 19 years. In contrast to life expectancy at birth, which increased sharply early in the century, life expectancy at age 65 improved primarily after 1950. Improved access to health care, advances in medicine, healthier lifestyles, and better health before 65 are factors underlying decreased death rates among the elderly (3).

Longer life expectancies at birth in many other developed countries suggest the possibility of improving longevity in the United States (*Health, United States, 2002*, table 27). Decreasing death rates of less advantaged groups could raise life expectancy in the United States (*Health, United States, 2002*, table 28).

References

1. Arriaga EE. Measuring and explaining the change in life expectancies. Demography 21(1):83–96. 1984.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Achievements in public health, 1900–1999: Control of infectious diseases. MMWR 48(29):621–9. 1999.
3. Fried LP. Epidemiology of aging. Epidemiol Rev 22(1):95–106. 2000.

Figure 18. Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age by sex: United States, 1901-99



NOTE: See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality, the risk of death during the first year of life, is related to the underlying health of the mother, public health practices, socioeconomic conditions, and availability and use of appropriate health care for infants and pregnant women. Disorders related to short gestation and low birthweight, and congenital malformations are the leading causes of death during the first month of life (neonatal mortality). Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and congenital anomalies rank as the leading causes of infant deaths after the first month of life (postneonatal mortality) (1).

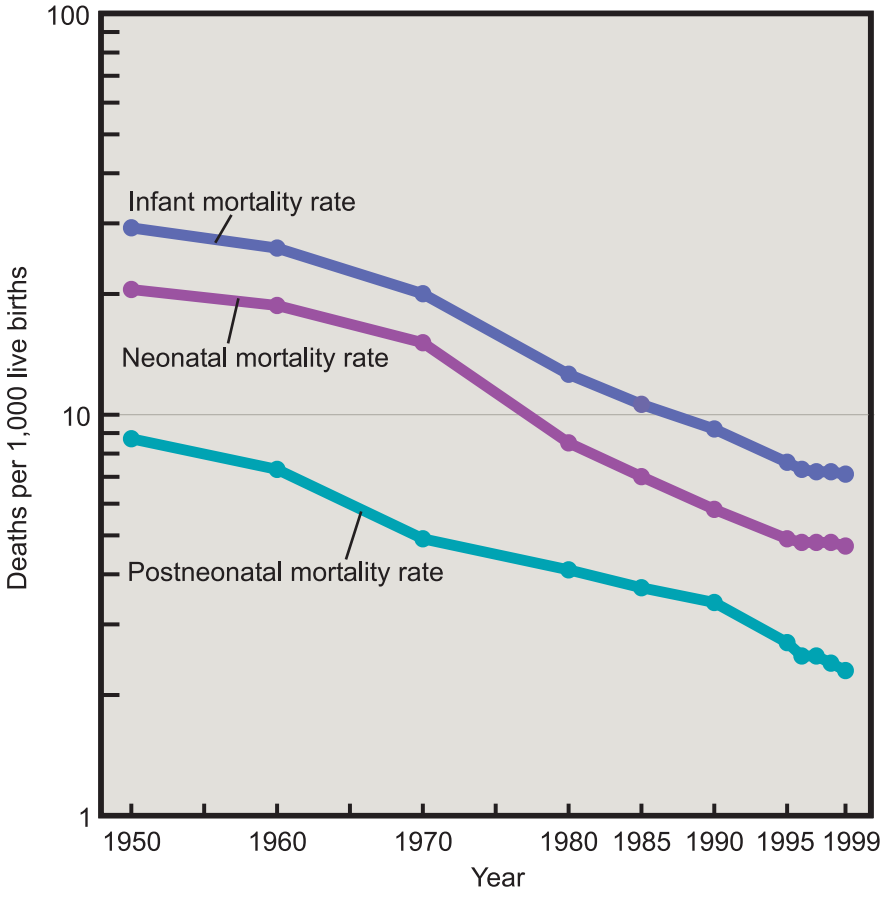
Between 1950 and 1999 the infant mortality rate declined by about 75 percent (figure 19). Substantial declines occurred for both neonatal and postneonatal mortality. In 1999 the infant mortality rate was 7.1 deaths per 1,000 live births with two-thirds of all infant deaths occurring during the neonatal period. Declines in infant mortality have been linked to improved access to health care, advances in neonatal medicine, and educational campaigns such as the "Back to Sleep" campaign to curb fatalities caused by SIDS (2).

Infant mortality rates have declined for all racial and ethnic groups, but large disparities remain (*Health, United States, 2002*, table 20). During 1997–99 the infant mortality rate was highest for infants of non-Hispanic black and American Indian or Alaska Native mothers (figure 20). Infants of Chinese mothers had the lowest infant mortality rate. Among Hispanic mothers, the infant mortality rate was highest for Puerto Rican mothers and lowest for Cuban mothers.

References

1. Anderson RN. Deaths: Leading causes for 1999. National vital statistics reports; vol 29 no 11. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.
2. American Academy of Pediatrics Task Force on Infant Positioning and SIDS. Positioning and SIDS. Pediatrics 89(6):1120–6. 1992.

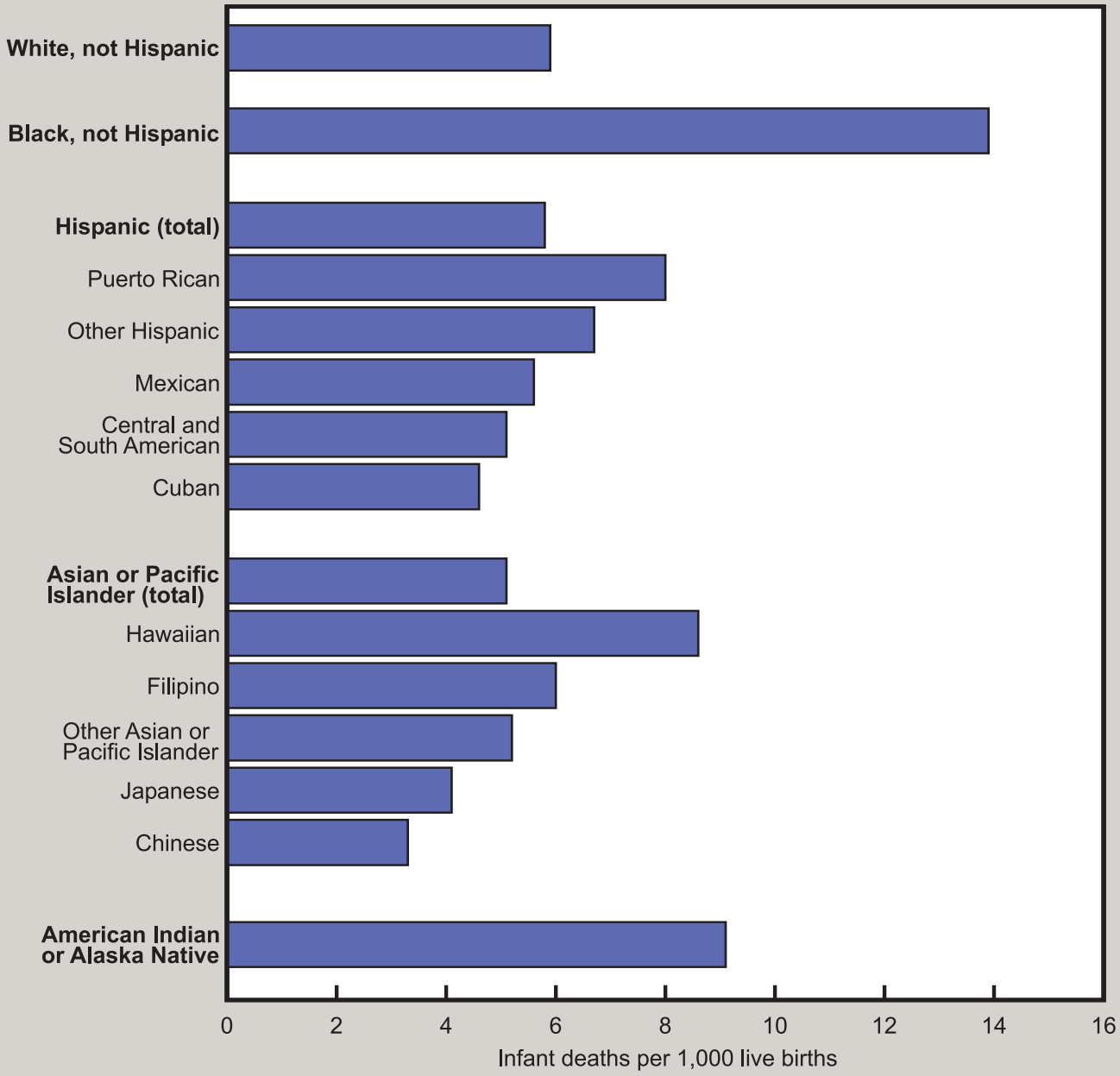
Figure 19. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates: United States, 1950-99



NOTES: Infant is defined as under 1 year of age, neonatal as under 28 days of age, and postneonatal as between 28 days and 1 year of age. See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes. Data are plotted on the log scale.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

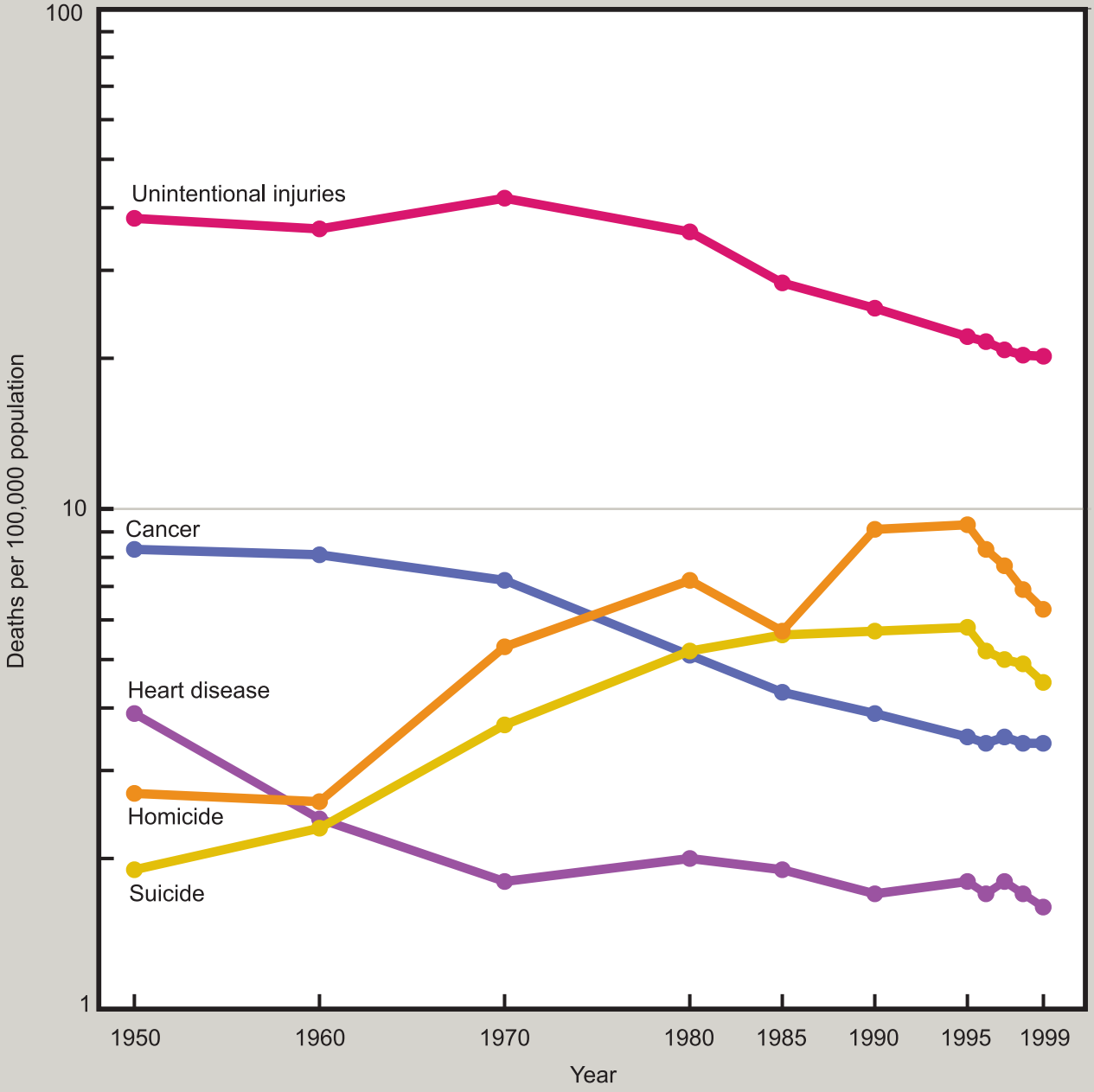
Figure 20. Infant mortality rates by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1997-99



NOTES: Infant is defined as under 1 year of age. The Hispanic origin categories include persons of any race. The race groups, Asian or Pacific Islander and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Sets.

Figure 21. Death rates for leading causes of death among persons 1-24 years of age: United States, 1950-99



NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 1-4 years, 5-14 years, and 15-24 years. 1950 death rates are based on the sixth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD-6), 1960 death rates on the ICD-7, 1970 death rates on the ICDA-8, 1980-1998 death rates on ICD-9, and 1999 death rates on the ICD-10. Causes of death shown are the five leading causes of death among persons 1-24 years of age in 1999. See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes. Data are plotted on the log scale.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Child and Young Adult Mortality

During the past 50 years mortality among children and young adults (1–24 years of age) has declined by more than one-half. In 1999 the five leading causes of death for this age group were related to either injury or chronic diseases. In 1950, in contrast, two of the five leading causes of death were infectious diseases (influenza/pneumonia and tuberculosis).

Unintentional injuries have been the leading cause of death for children and young adults throughout the past 50 years. Death rates for unintentional injuries have been declining since 1970 (figure 21). In 1999 more than 40 percent of all deaths to persons 1–24 years of age resulted from unintentional injuries (figure 22). Nearly three-quarters of these deaths occurred to persons 15–24 years of age (1).

Homicide and suicide were the second and third leading causes of death in this age group in 1999. Most of these deaths were among persons 15–24 years of age: 86 percent of homicides and 94 percent of suicides in this age group occurred to persons 15–24 years of age. Between 1960 and the mid-1990s, homicide and suicide rates among persons 1–24 years of age increased. Since the mid-1990s homicide and suicide rates have declined.

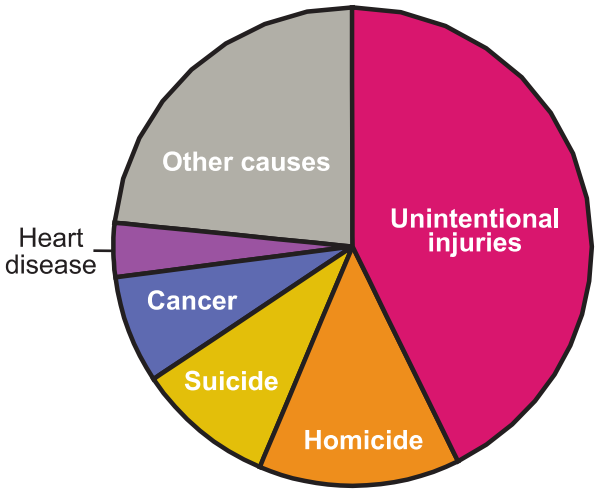
Homicide and suicide rates vary by age, sex, and race. Males 15–24 years of age are at substantially higher risk of homicide and suicide than younger persons or females. Among males 15–24 years of age, homicide rates for black males were eight times as great as for white males in 1999 (*Health, United States, 2002*, tables 46 and 47).

Death rates for the other leading causes of death, cancer and heart disease, have also declined with the greatest decline in cancer mortality occurring during 1960–95 and the greatest decline in heart disease mortality during 1950–70. In 1999 cancer and heart disease together accounted for about 10 percent of deaths among persons 1–24 years of age.

Reference

1. Hoyert DL, Arias E, Smith BL, Murphy SL, Kochanek KD. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

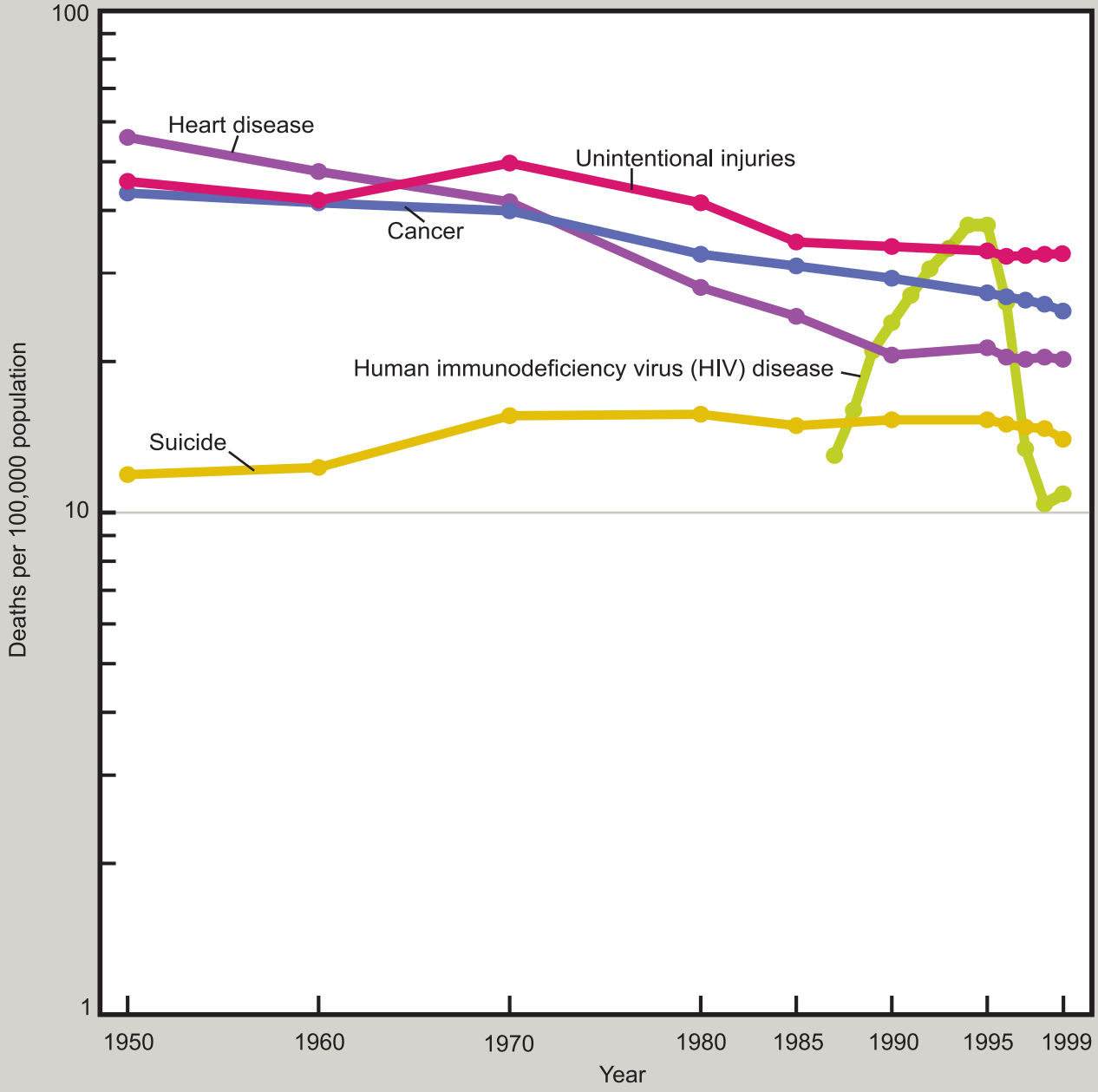
Figure 22. Percent of deaths due to leading causes of death among persons 1-24 years of age: United States, 1999



NOTE: See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Figure 23. Death rates for leading causes of death among persons 25-44 years of age: United States, 1950-99



NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 25-34 years and 35-44 years. 1950 death rates are based on the sixth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD-6), 1960 death rates on the ICD-7, 1970 death rates on the ICDA-8, 1980-1998 death rates on ICD-9, and 1999 death rates on the ICD-10. Causes of death shown are the five leading causes of death among persons 25-44 years of age in 1999. See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes. Data are plotted on the log scale.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Adult Mortality: 25–44 Years of Age

Since 1950 mortality among adults 25–44 years of age has declined by more than 40 percent. Underlying the overall decline in the death rate have been both favorable and unfavorable trends in the leading causes of death (figure 23). Four of the five leading causes of death in 1999 were also leading causes of death in 1950. But tuberculosis, which was one of the top five causes of death in 1950, is no longer a significant cause of death for adults 25–44 years of age.

Mortality from heart disease has declined by more than 60 percent since 1950, with most of the decrease occurring by 1990. Mortality from unintentional injury and cancer has also declined, with most of the decrease occurring after 1970. Altogether unintentional injury, cancer, and heart disease, the three leading causes of death among persons 25–44 years of age in 1999, accounted for about one-half of all deaths in this age group (figure 24).

In contrast to the declines for the top three causes of death, the suicide rate among persons 25–44 years rose between 1950 and 1980 but has declined slightly since 1980. Suicide, the fourth leading cause of death among young working-age adults in 1999, was responsible for 9 percent of deaths in this age group.

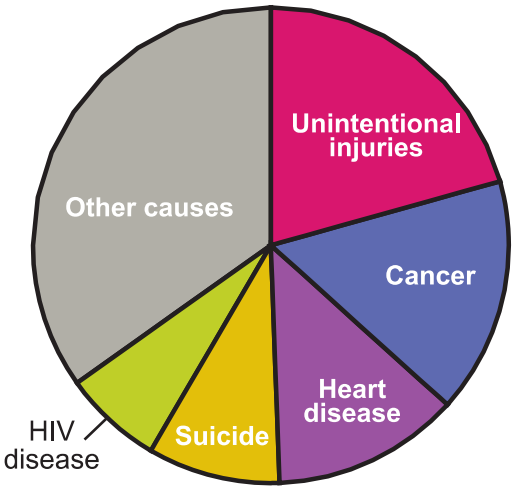
The fifth leading cause of death in 1999, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease, has been an important cause of mortality among persons 25–44 years of age since the late 1980s (1). After rising rapidly in the late 1980s and the early 1990s, the HIV disease death rate began to fall sharply in the late 1990s with the introduction of new antiretroviral therapies.

HIV disease death rates among persons 25–44 years of age vary substantially by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The risk of death is higher for males than females and is much higher for black persons and Hispanic persons than for those in other racial and ethnic groups. The HIV disease death rate for black females, for example, was 12 times the rate for white females in 1999 (*Health, United States, 2002*, table 43).

Reference

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV and AIDS—United States, 1981–2000. MMWR 50(21):430–4. 2001.

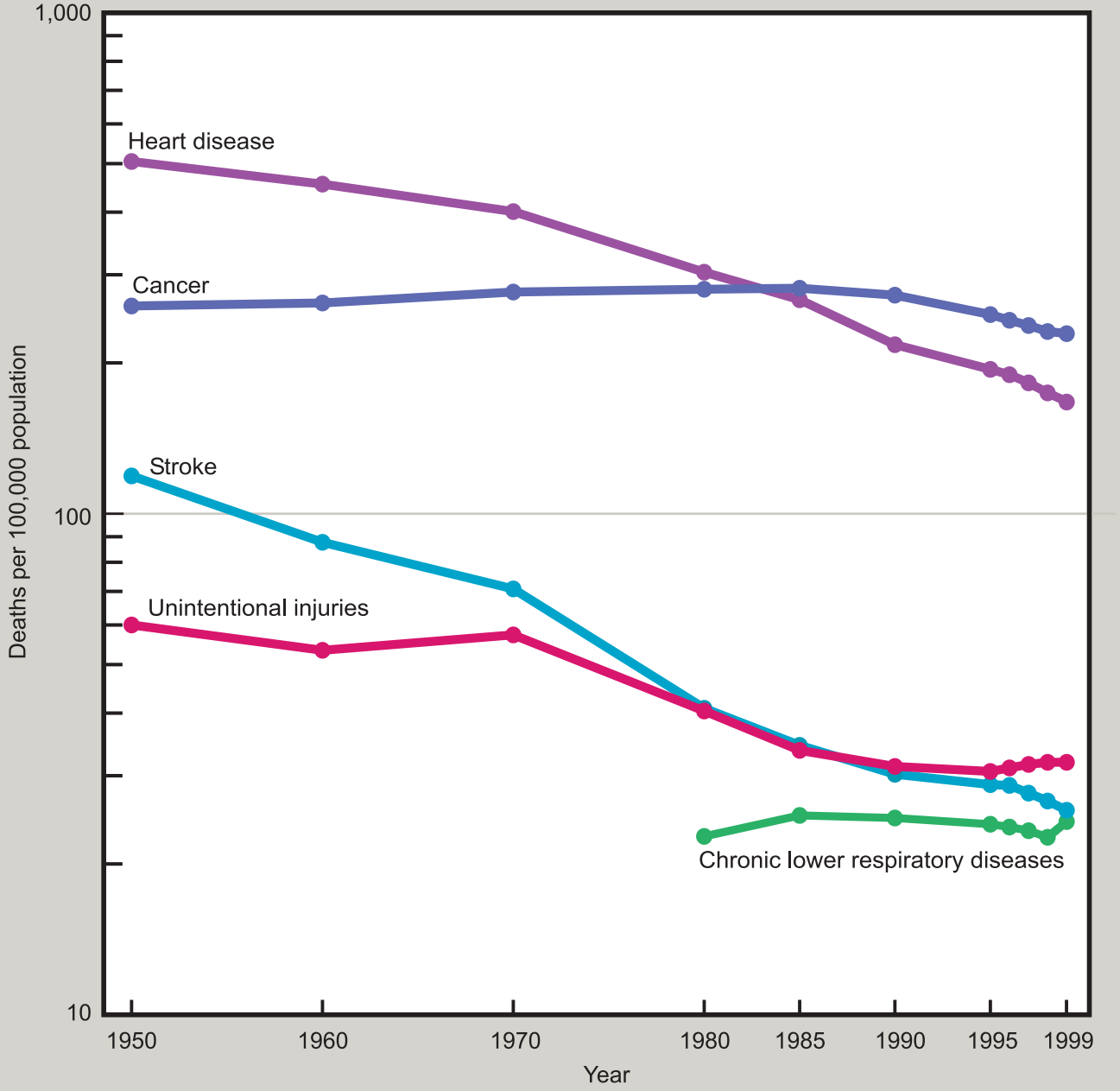
Figure 24. Percent of deaths due to leading causes of death among persons 25-44 years of age: United States, 1999



NOTE: See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Figure 25. Death rates for leading causes of death among persons 45-64 years of age: United States, 1950-99



NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 45-54 years and 55-64 years. 1950 death rates are based on the sixth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD-6), 1960 death rates on the ICD-7, 1970 death rates on the ICDA-8, 1980-1998 death rates on ICD-9, and 1999 death rates on the ICD-10. Causes of death shown are the five leading causes of death among persons 45-64 years of age in 1999. See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes. Data are plotted on the log scale.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Adult Mortality: 45–64 Years of Age

Death rates for persons 45–64 years of age have declined substantially over the past 50 years. Since 1950 mortality in this age group has decreased by nearly 50 percent overall. Four of the five leading causes of death in 1999 were also the leading causes of death in 1950. Tuberculosis, which ranked in the top five causes in 1950, was the cause of only a small number of deaths in 1999.

The death rates for heart disease and stroke among persons 45–64 years of age declined substantially between 1950 and 1999 (figure 25). During this period the death rate for heart disease declined by almost 70 percent and the death rate for stroke by nearly 80 percent. Advances in the prevention and treatment of heart disease and stroke rank among the major public health achievements of the 20th century (1).

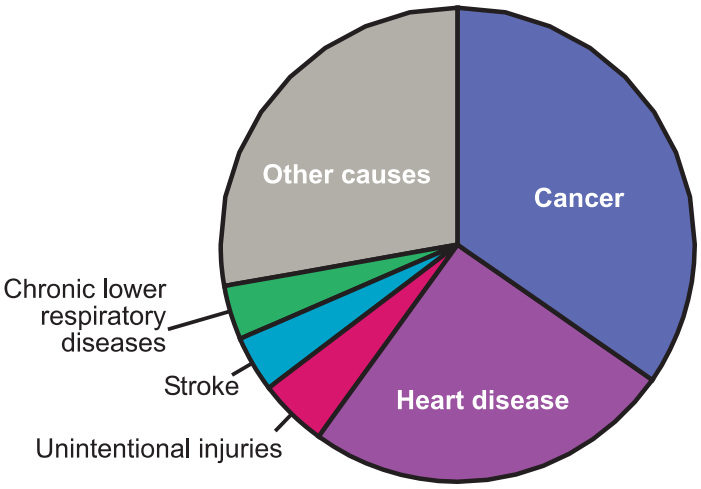
In contrast to the large declines in heart disease and stroke mortality, the death rate for cancer among persons 45–64 years of age rose slowly through the 1980s and then declined. Cancer was the leading cause of death among persons 45–64 years of age, accounting for more than one-third of the deaths in this age group in 1999 (figure 26).

In 1999 cancer, heart disease, stroke, and chronic lower respiratory diseases together accounted for nearly 70 percent of all deaths in this age group. Both biological and socioeconomic factors are strongly associated with death among older working-age adults. Men had a higher death rate than women, and adults with a high school education or less had a death rate more than twice as high as the rate for adults with more than a high school education in 1999 (2).

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Achievements in public health, 1900–1999: Decline in deaths from heart disease and stroke—United States, 1900–1999. MMWR 48(30):649–56. 1999.
2. Hoyert DL, Arias E, Smith BL, Murphy SL, Kochanek KD. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

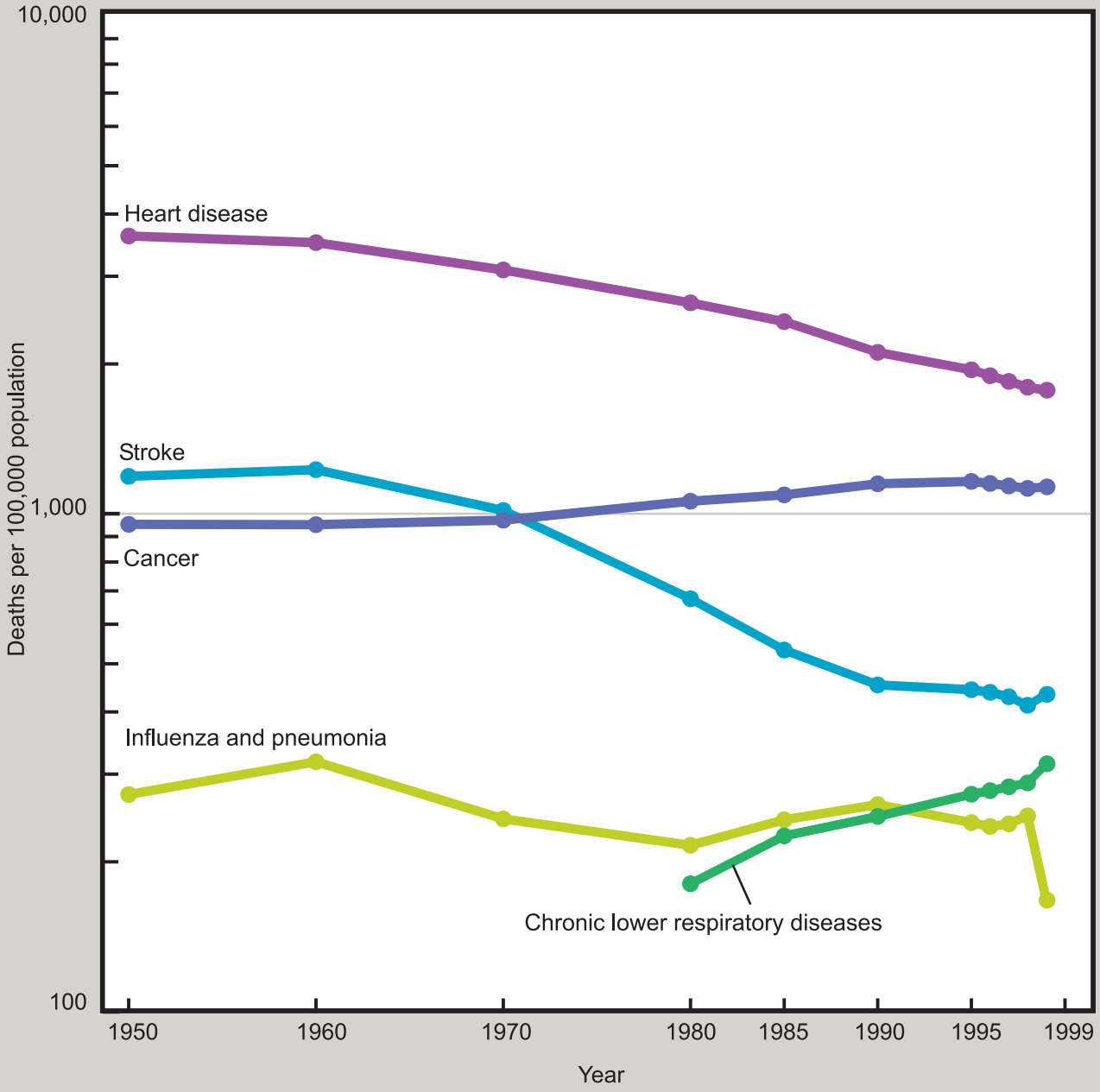
Figure 26. Percent of deaths due to leading causes of death among persons 45-64 years of age: United States, 1999



NOTE: See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Figure 27. Death rates due to leading causes of death among persons 65 years of age and over: United States, 1950-99



NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 65-74 years, 75-84 years, and 85 years and over. 1950 death rates are based on the sixth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD-6), 1960 death rates on the ICD-7, 1970 death rates on the ICDA-8, 1980-1998 death rates on ICD-9, and 1999 death rates on the ICD-10. Causes of death shown are the five leading causes of death among persons 65 years of age and over in 1999. See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes. Data are plotted on the log scale.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Adult Mortality: Elderly

Three-quarters of all deaths in the United States occur among persons 65 years of age and over (*Health, United States, 2002*, table 33). During the past 50 years overall death rates have declined by about one-third for older persons. Chronic diseases have caused most of the deaths among the elderly throughout the 50-year period.

The death rate for heart disease among the elderly declined between 1950 and 1999 by more than 50 percent and the death rate for stroke by more than 60 percent (figure 27). Trends in the other leading causes of death among the elderly varied. The death rate for cancer, the second leading cause of death for the elderly in 1999, rose between 1950 and 1995 and has decreased slightly since 1995. The death rate for the fourth leading cause of death, chronic lower respiratory diseases, has increased since 1980 reflecting, in large part, the effects of cigarette smoking (1).

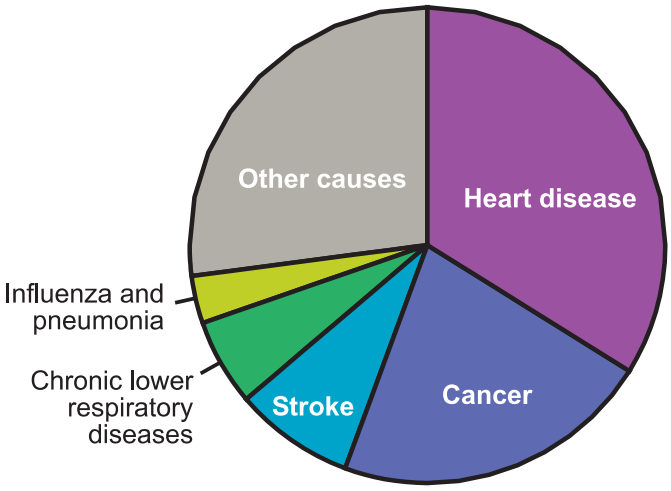
The large difference in the death rate due to influenza and pneumonia between 1998 and 1999 reflects, in large part, changes in the coding of this cause of death. A comparison of the comparability-modified 1998 rate with the 1999 rate indicates a decline of only 3 percent (see data table for figure 27 and Appendix II, Comparability ratio).

In 1999 the underlying cause in over one-third of the deaths to persons 65 years of age and over was heart disease (figure 28). The second leading cause of death, cancer, accounted for about a fifth of all deaths. Each of the other leading causes of death (stroke, chronic lower respiratory diseases, and influenza and pneumonia) accounted for less than 10 percent of deaths to the elderly.

Reference

1. Office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service. The health consequences of smoking: Chronic obstructive lung disease. Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1984.

Figure 28. Percent of deaths due to leading causes of death among persons 65 years of age and over: United States, 1999



NOTE: See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Data table for figure 1. Total and elderly population: United States, 1950–2050

Year	Total	65 years and over
	Number in thousands	
1950	150,216	12,257
1960	179,326	16,207
1970	203,212	20,066
1980	226,546	25,549
1990	248,710	31,242
2000	281,422	34,992
2010	299,862	39,715
2020	324,927	53,733
2030	351,070	70,319
2040	377,350	77,177
2050	403,687	81,999

NOTES: Data are for the resident population. Data for 1950 exclude Alaska and Hawaii. See Appendix II, Population.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary (PC80-1-B1) [includes data for 1950–80]; 1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary (CO-1-1); 2000 Census of Population, Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, United States, www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/dp1/2kh00.pdf accessed on September 27, 2001; Projections of the Total Resident Population by 5-Year Age Groups, and Sex with Special Age Categories: Middle Series, 2006 to 2010 through 2050 to 2070, www.census.gov/population/projections/nation/summary/np-t3-c.txt to np-t3-g.txt accessed on September 27, 2001.

Data table for figure 2. Percent of population in 3 age groups: United States, 1950, 2000, and 2050

Year	All ages	Under 18 years	18–64 years	65 years and over
	Percent			
1950	100.0	31.3	60.6	8.2
2000	100.0	25.7	61.9	12.4
2050	100.0	23.7	56.0	20.3

NOTES: Data are for the resident population. Data for 1950 exclude Alaska and Hawaii. See Appendix II, Population.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary (PC80-1-B1) [includes data for 1950]; 2000 Census of Population, Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, United States, www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/dp1/2kh00.pdf accessed on September 27, 2001; Projections of the Total Resident Population by 5-Year Age Groups, and Sex with Special Age Categories: Middle Series, 2050 to 2070, www.census.gov/population/projections/nation/summary/np-t3-g.txt accessed on September 27, 2001.

Data table for figure 3. Percent of population in selected race and Hispanic origin groups by age: United States, 1980–2000

Race and Hispanic origin	All ages			Under 18 years			18 years and over		
	1980	*1990*	*2000*	*1980*	*1990*	*2000*	*1980*	*1990*	*2000*
	Percent								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic or Latino	6.4	9.0	12.5	8.8	12.2	17.1	5.5	7.9	11.0
Not Hispanic or Latino									
White	79.7	75.6	69.1	74.0	68.9	60.9	82.0	78.0	72.0
Black or African American	11.5	11.7	12.1	14.5	14.7	14.7	10.3	10.7	11.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.6	2.8	3.7	1.7	3.1	3.5	1.5	2.7	3.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other race	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
2 or more races	. . .	. . .	1.6	. . .	. . .	2.6	. . .	. . .	1.3

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTES: Data are for the resident population. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race data for 2000 are not directly comparable with data from 1980 and 1990. Individuals could report only one race in 1980 and 1990, and more than one race in 2000. Persons who selected more than one race in 2000 are shown as having two or more races and are not included in any other racial category; persons in single race categories in 2000 selected only one race. In 2000 the category, Asian or Pacific Islander, includes Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. See Appendix II, Hispanic origin and Race.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 Census of Population PC80-1-C1, tables 100, 121, 131, and 167; 1990 Census of Population 1990-CP-1-1, table 3; and Census 2000 Redistricting Data (P.L. 94–171), www.census.gov/population/cen2000/phc-t1/tab01.pdf, accessed on August 17, 2001.

Data table for figure 4. Low income population by age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000

Age, race, and Hispanic origin	*Poor*	*Near poor*
	Percent	
All races and origins		
All ages	11.3	17.9
Under 18 years	16.1	21.3
18–64 years	9.4	14.8
65 years and over	10.2	27.1
White, not Hispanic or Latino		
All ages	7.5	14.7
Under 18 years	9.3	16.3
18–64 years	6.7	11.6
65 years and over	8.3	26.0
Black or African American		
All ages	22.0	24.4
Under 18 years	30.6	28.2
18–64 years	17.4	21.3
65 years and over	22.4	32.3
Hispanic or Latino		
All ages	21.2	30.1
Under 18 years	28.0	34.2
18–64 years	17.4	27.0
65 years and over	18.8	36.8

NOTES: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Black race includes persons of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Poor is defined as family income less than 100 percent of the poverty level and near poor as 100–199 percent of the poverty level. See Appendix II, Poverty level. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* table 2.

SOURCES: Dalaker J. Poverty in the United States: 2000. Current population reports, series P-60 no 214. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2001; Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Level: 2000, ferret.bls.census.gov/macro/032001/pov/new02_001.htm to new02_006.htm accessed on March 26, 2002.

Data table for figure 5. Health insurance coverage among persons under 65 years of age: United States, 1984–2000

Year	Health insurance coverage					
	Private		*Medicaid*		*Uninsured*	
	Percent	*SE*	*Percent*	*SE*	*Percent*	*SE*
1984	77.1	0.6	6.7	0.3	14.3	0.4
1989	76.2	0.4	7.1	0.2	15.3	0.3
1994	70.3	0.4	11.0	0.3	17.3	0.3
1995	71.6	0.4	11.3	0.2	15.9	0.2
1996	71.5	0.5	10.9	0.3	16.5	0.3
1997	70.9	0.3	9.6	0.2	17.4	0.2
1998	72.3	0.4	8.8	0.2	16.5	0.2
1999	72.9	0.3	9.0	0.2	16.1	0.2
2000	71.7	0.3	9.4	0.2	16.8	0.2

SE Standard error.

NOTES: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Percents are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. Medicaid includes other public assistance through 1996; includes State-sponsored health plans starting in 1997; and includes Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP) starting in 1999. Uninsured persons are not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, CHIP, public assistance (through 1996), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plans (starting in 1997), Medicare, or military plans. Percents do not add to 100 because the percent of persons with Medicare, military plans, and other government-sponsored plans is not shown and because persons with both private insurance and Medicaid appear in both categories. See Appendix II, Age adjustment and Health insurance coverage. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* tables 127–129.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Data table for figure 6. No health insurance coverage among persons under 65 years of age by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Characteristic	*Percent*	*SE*
Age		
Under 18 years	12.4	0.3
18–24 years	29.7	0.7
25–34 years	22.7	0.5
35–44 years	16.8	0.4
45–54 years	12.8	0.3
55–64 years	12.5	0.4
Percent of poverty level		
Below 100 percent	34.2	0.8
100–149 percent	36.5	1.0
150–199 percent	27.3	0.9
200 percent or more	8.7	0.2
Hispanic or Latino		
Mexican	39.9	0.9
Puerto Rican	16.4	1.3
Cuban	25.2	2.2
Other Hispanic	32.7	1.4
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White only	12.5	0.3
Black or African American only	20.0	0.6

SE Standard error.

NOTES: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Percents by poverty level, race, and Hispanic origin are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Uninsured persons are not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plans, Medicare, or military plans. Percent of poverty level was unknown for 26 percent of sample persons under 65 years of age in 2000. See Appendix II, Age adjustment, Health insurance coverage, Poverty, and Race. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* table 129.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Data table for figure 7. Cigarette smoking among men, women, high school students, and mothers during pregnancy: United States, 1965–2001

Year	Men		Women		High school students		Mothers during pregnancy
	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent
1965	51.2	0.3	33.7	0.3	- - -	- - -	- - -
1974	42.8	0.5	32.2	0.4	- - -	- - -	- - -
1979	37.0	0.5	30.1	0.5	- - -	- - -	- - -
1983	34.8	0.6	29.4	0.4	- - -	- - -	- - -
1985	32.2	0.5	27.9	0.4	- - -	- - -	- - -
1987	30.9	0.4	26.5	0.4	- - -	- - -	- - -
1988	30.3	0.4	25.7	0.3	- - -	- - -	- - -
1989	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.5
1990	28.0	0.4	22.9	0.3	- - -	- - -	18.4
1991	27.6	0.4	23.5	0.3	27.5	1.4	17.8
1992	28.1	0.5	24.6	0.5	- - -	- - -	16.9
1993	27.3	0.6	22.6	0.4	30.5	1.0	15.8
1994	27.6	0.5	23.1	0.5	- - -	- - -	14.6
1995	26.5	0.6	22.7	0.5	34.8	1.1	13.9
1996	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.6
1997	27.1	0.4	22.2	0.4	36.4	1.2	13.2
1998	25.9	0.4	22.1	0.4	- - -	- - -	12.9
1999	25.2	0.5	21.6	0.4	34.8	1.3	12.6
2000	25.2	0.4	21.1	0.4	- - -	- - -	12.2
2001	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.5	1.0	- - -

SE Standard error.
- - - Data not available.

NOTES: Data for men and women are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Percents for men and women are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. Cigarette smoking is defined as follows: among men and women 18 years and over, those who ever smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days; among high school students (grades 9–12), those who smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey; and among mothers with a live birth, those who smoked during pregnancy. See Appendix II, Age adjustment and Cigarette smoking. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* tables 11 and 61.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey (data for men and women); National Vital Statistics System (data for mothers during pregnancy); National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Survey (data for high school students).

Data table for figure 8. Overweight and obesity by age: United States, 1960–99

Year	Children, 6–11 years		Adolescents, 12–19 years		Adults, 20–74 years			
	Overweight				Overweight		Obesity	
	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent	SE
1960–62	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44.8	1.0	13.3	0.6
1963–65	4.2	0.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1966–70	- - -	- - -	4.6	0.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1971–74	4.0	0.5	6.1	0.7	47.7	0.7	14.6	0.5
1976–80	6.5	0.6	5.0	0.6	47.4	0.8	15.1	0.5
1988–94	11.4	1.0	10.5	0.9	56.0	0.9	23.3	0.7
1999	13.0	- - -	14.0	- - -	61.0	- - -	27.0	- - -

SE Standard error.
- - - Data not available.

NOTES: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Percents for adults are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population using five age groups: 20–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65–74 years. Overweight for children is defined as a body mass index (BMI) at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile BMI cut points from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts: United States. Overweight for adults is defined as a BMI greater than or equal to 25 and obesity as a BMI greater than or equal to 30. Data for 1966–70 are for adolescents 12–17 years, not 12–19 years. Pregnant adolescents were excluded beginning in 1971–74. Pregnant women 20 years of age and over were excluded in all years. 1999 data are preliminary estimates from the 1999 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). 1999 data are limited in sample size and geographic coverage and, therefore, are subject to more sampling error than multi-year NHANES. As a result, annual prevalence estimates may fluctuate more than those from multi-year NHANES. See Appendix II, Age adjustment and Body mass index (BMI). See related *Health, United States, 2002,* tables 70 and 71.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Examination Survey and National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Data table for figure 9. High school students not engaging in recommended amounts of physical activity (neither moderate nor vigorous) by grade and sex: United States, 2001

Grade	All students		Male students		Female students	
	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent	SE
Grade 9	24.3	1.4	20.1	1.6	28.1	1.9
Grade 10	29.6	0.9	23.6	1.1	35.6	1.7
Grade 11	34.4	1.2	24.4	1.3	44.2	1.6
Grade 12	38.9	1.4	29.5	2.1	47.9	1.2
All grades	31.2	0.7	24.2	0.8	37.9	1.2

SE Standard error.

NOTES: The recommended amount of moderate physical activity for high school students is at least 30 minutes of activities, which do not cause sweating or hard breathing, on 5 or more of the past 7 days. The recommended amount of vigorous physical activity is at least 20 minutes of activities, which cause sweating and hard breathing, on 3 or more of the past 7 days. The recommended amounts of physical activity for high school students are based on the Healthy People 2010 objectives 22–6 and 22–7 (moderate and vigorous activity in adolescents).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

Data table for figure 10. Adults not engaging in leisure-time physical activity by age and sex: United States, 2000

Age	Total		Men		Women	
	Percent	SE	Percent	SE	Percent	SE
18–24 years	30.7	1.0	25.9	1.4	35.5	1.4
25–44 years	33.8	0.6	31.6	0.8	36.0	0.7
45–64 years	41.0	0.7	40.6	1.0	41.5	0.8
65–74 years	46.2	1.1	42.0	1.6	49.7	1.3
75 years and over	59.4	1.2	52.6	2.0	63.7	1.3

SE Standard error.

NOTES: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Leisure-time physical inactivity is defined as not engaging in at least 10 minutes of physical activity which causes an increase in sweating, breathing, or heart rate.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Data table for figure 11. Early prenatal care among mothers: United States, 1970–2000

Year	Percent
1970	68.0
1975	72.4
1980	76.3
1985	76.2
1990	75.8
1993	78.9
1994	80.2
1995	81.3
1996	81.9
1997	82.5
1998	82.8
1999	83.2
2000	83.2

NOTES: Early prenatal care begins during the first trimester of pregnancy. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* table 6.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Data table for figure 12. Early prenatal care by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000

Race and Hispanic origin of mother	Percent
White, not Hispanic or Latino	88.5
Black or African American, not Hispanic or Latino	74.3
Hispanic or Latino	74.4
Cuban	91.7
Puerto Rican	78.5
Central and South American	77.6
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	75.8
Mexican	72.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	84.0
Japanese	91.0
Chinese	87.6
Filipino	84.9
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	82.5
Hawaiian	79.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	69.3

NOTES: Early prenatal care begins during the first trimester of pregnancy. Hispanic origin categories include persons of any race. The race groups, Asian or Pacific Islander and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* table 6.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Data table for figure 13. Influenza and pneumococcal vaccination among adults 65 years of age and over: United States, 1989–2000

Year	Influenza vaccination during past 12 months		Pneumococcal vaccination ever	
	Percent	SE	Percent	SE
1989	31.0	0.5	14.3	0.4
1990	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1991	42.3	0.7	21.5	0.6
1992	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1993	52.3	0.9	28.5	0.8
1994	55.6	0.9	29.9	0.8
1995	58.8	0.9	34.5	0.9
1996	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1997	63.5	0.7	42.6	0.7
1998	63.6	0.7	46.3	0.8
1999	65.9	0.8	49.9	0.8
2000	64.5	0.7	53.2	0.8

SE Standard error.
- - - Data not available.

NOTES: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Data table for figure 14. Influenza and pneumococcal vaccination among adults 65 years of age and over by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000

Race and Hispanic origin	Influenza vaccination during past 12 months		Pneumococcal vaccination ever	
	Percent	SE	Percent	SE
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White only	66.7	0.8	56.9	0.8
Black or African American only	48.2	2.3	30.8	2.1
Hispanic or Latino	55.6	2.6	30.5	2.7

SE Standard error.

NOTES: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. Hispanics may be of any race. See Appendix II, Age adjustment and Race.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Data table for figure 15. Limitation of activity caused by 1 or more chronic health conditions among children by sex and age: United States, 1998–2000

Sex and age	*Limitation of activity indicated by participation in special education or early intervention services only*		*All other limitation of activity*		*Any limitation of activity*	
	Percent	*SE*	*Percent*	*SE*	*Percent*	*SE*
Boys						
Under 5 years	2.2	0.2	1.6	0.2	3.8	0.2
5–11 years	6.5	0.2	2.4	0.2	8.9	0.3
12–17 years	6.8	0.3	2.5	0.2	9.3	0.3
Girls						
Under 5 years	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.2	0.2
5–11 years	3.7	0.2	1.2	0.1	4.8	0.3
12–17 years	3.4	0.2	1.8	0.2	5.2	0.3

SE Standard error.

NOTES: Data are for noninstitutionalized children. Children with limitation of activity caused by chronic health conditions may be identified by enrollment in special programs (special education or early intervention services) or by some other activity limitation. The category, all other limitation of activity, may include children receiving special education or early intervention services. In 1998 data cover only July–December due to an error with the computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) during January–June. See Appendix II, Limitation of activity.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Data table for figure 16. Limitation of activity caused by 1 or more chronic health conditions among adults by age: United States, 1998–2000

Age	*ADL limitation*		*IADL limitation*		*Any limitation of activity*	
	Percent	*SE*	*Percent*	*SE*	*Percent*	*SE*
18–44 years	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.2	0.1
45–64 years	1.2	0.1	2.9	0.1	16.2	0.2
65–74 years	3.2	0.2	6.5	0.2	27.5	0.4
75 years and over	9.6	0.3	19.6	0.4	46.0	0.6

SE Standard error.

NOTES: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Limitation of activity is assessed by asking respondents a series of questions about limitations in their ability to perform activities usual for their age group because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem. Respondents are asked about limitations in activities of daily living (ADLs), instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs), limitations in work, walking, memory, and other activities. Persons may report limitations for an ADL, an IADL, and some other activity. Any limitation of activity may include limitations in ADLs and IADLs. For adults identified as having limitation of activity, the causal health conditions are determined and respondents are considered limited if one or more of these conditions is chronic. In 1998 data cover only July–December due to an error with the computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) during January–June. See Appendix II, Activities of daily living, Instrumental activities of daily living, and Limitation of activity. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* table 58.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Data table for figure 17. Selected chronic health conditions causing limitation of activity among adults by age: United States, 1998–2000

	Number of persons with limitation of activity caused by selected chronic health conditions per 1,000 population							
	18–44 years		*45–64 years*		*65–74 years*		*75 years and over*	
Type of chronic health condition	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*
Mental illness	10.4	0.4	18.6	0.8	11.4	1.0	10.7	1.0
Diabetes	2.6	0.2	18.5	0.7	38.4	1.8	42.5	2.0
Fractures/joint injury	6.8	0.3	15.9	0.7	25.4	1.4	48.6	2.2
Vision/hearing	4.2	0.3	13.8	0.6	31.2	1.6	82.5	3.0
Heart/other circulatory	5.4	0.3	45.5	1.2	110.8	3.0	170.9	4.1
Arthritis/other musculoskeletal	22.0	0.6	73.2	1.5	117.8	3.1	193.1	4.3

SE Standard error.

NOTES: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Selected chronic health conditions include the three leading causes of activity limitation among adults in each age category. Conditions refer to response categories in the National Health Interview Survey; some conditions include several response categories. "Mental illness" includes depression, anxiety or emotional problem, and other mental conditions. "Heart/other circulatory" includes heart problem, stroke problem, hypertension or high blood pressure, and other circulatory system conditions. "Arthritis/other musculoskeletal" includes arthritis/rheumatism, back or neck problem, and other musculoskeletal system conditions. Persons may report more than one chronic health condition as the cause of their activity limitation. In 1998 data cover only July–December due to an error with the computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) during January–June. See Appendix II, Activities of daily living, Instrumental activities of daily living, and Limitation of activity.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Data table for figure 18. Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age by sex: United States, 1901–99

	At birth		*At 65 years*	
Year	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
	Life expectancy in years			
1900–02	47.9	50.7	11.5	12.2
1909–11	49.9	53.2	11.2	12.0
1919–21	55.5	57.4	12.2	12.7
1929–31	57.7	60.9	11.7	12.8
1939–41	61.6	65.9	12.1	13.6
1949–51	65.5	71.0	12.7	15.0
1959–61	66.8	73.2	13.0	15.8
1969–71	67.0	74.6	13.0	16.8
1979–81	70.1	77.6	14.2	18.4
1989–91	71.8	78.8	15.1	19.0
1997	73.6	79.4	15.9	19.2
1998	73.8	79.5	16.0	19.2
1999	73.9	79.4	16.1	19.1

NOTES: Life expectancies prior to 1997 are from decennial life tables based on census data and deaths for a 3-year period around the census year. Beginning in 1997, the annual life tables are complete life tables based on a methodology similar to that used for decennial life tables. Alaska and Hawaii were included beginning in 1959. For decennial periods prior to 1929–31, data are limited to registration States: 1900–02 and 1909–11, 10 States and the District of Columbia; 1919–21, 34 States and the District of Columbia. Deaths to nonresidents were excluded beginning in 1970. See Appendix II, Life expectancy. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* table 28.

SOURCES: Anderson RN. United States life tables, 1997. National vital statistics reports; vol 47 no 28. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1999 (data for 1900–97); Anderson RN. United States life tables, 1998. National vital statistics reports; vol 48 no 18. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001 (data for 1998); Hoyert DL, Arias E, Smith BL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001 (data for 1999).

Data table for figure 19. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates: United States, 1950–99

Year	*Infant*	*Neonatal*	*Post-neonatal*
	Deaths per 1,000 live births		
1950	29.2	20.5	8.7
1960	26.0	18.7	7.3
1970	20.0	15.1	4.9
1980	12.6	8.5	4.1
1985	10.6	7.0	3.7
1990	9.2	5.8	3.4
1995	7.6	4.9	2.7
1996	7.3	4.8	2.5
1997	7.2	4.8	2.5
1998	7.2	4.8	2.4
1999	7.1	4.7	2.3

NOTES: Infant is defined as under 1 year of age, neonatal as under 28 days of age, and postneonatal as between 28 days and 1 year of age. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* table 20.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Data table for figure 20. Infant mortality rates by detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1997–99

Race and Hispanic origin of mother	*Infant deaths per 1,000 live births*
White, not Hispanic or Latino	5.9
Black or African American, not Hispanic or Latino	13.9
Hispanic or Latino	5.8
Puerto Rican	8.0
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	6.7
Mexican	5.6
Central and South American	5.1
Cuban	4.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	5.1
Hawaiian	8.6
Filipino	6.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	5.2
Japanese	4.1
Chinese	3.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.1

NOTES: Infant is defined as under 1 year of age. Hispanic origin categories include persons of any race. The race groups, Asian or Pacific Islander and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* table 20.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Sets.

Data table for figure 21. Death rates for leading causes of death among persons 1–24 years of age: United States, 1950–99

Year	1–24 years						15–24 years					
	All causes	*Unintentional injuries*	*Homicide*	*Suicide*	*Cancer*	*Heart disease*	*All causes*	*Unintentional injuries*	*Homicide*	*Suicide*	*Cancer*	*Heart disease*
	Deaths per 100,000 population						Deaths per 100,000 population					
1950	100.8	38.1	2.7	1.9	8.3	3.9	128.1	54.8	5.8	4.5	8.6	6.8
1960	81.2	36.3	2.6	2.3	8.1	2.4	106.3	56.0	5.6	5.2	8.3	4.0
1970	83.6	41.8	5.3	3.7	7.2	1.8	127.7	68.7	11.3	8.8	8.3	3.0
1980	70.7	35.8	7.2	5.2	5.1	2.0	115.4	61.7	15.4	12.3	6.3	2.9
1985	58.6	28.3	5.7	5.6	4.3	1.9	94.9	47.9	11.7	12.8	5.4	2.8
1990	58.4	25.2	9.1	5.7	3.9	1.7	99.2	43.9	19.7	13.2	4.9	2.5
1995	55.2	22.1	9.3	5.8	3.5	1.8	95.3	38.5	20.0	13.3	4.6	2.9
1996	52.1	21.6	8.3	5.2	3.4	1.7	89.6	38.1	17.9	12.0	4.5	2.7
1997	49.9	20.8	7.7	5.0	3.5	1.8	86.2	36.5	16.6	11.4	4.5	3.0
1998	47.8	20.3	6.9	4.9	3.4	1.7	82.3	35.9	14.6	11.1	4.6	2.8
1998 (Comparability-modified)	47.8	20.9	6.9	4.9	3.4	1.7	82.3	37.0	14.6	11.1	4.6	2.8
1999	47.0	20.2	6.3	4.5	3.4	1.6	81.2	36.2	13.2	10.3	4.6	2.8

NOTES: Death rates for 1–24 years of age are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 1–4 years, 5–14 years, and 15–24 years. Causes of death shown are the five leading causes of death among persons 1–24 years of age in 1999. 1950 death rates are based on the sixth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD–6), 1960 death rates on the ICD–7, 1970 death rates on the ICDA–8, and 1980–98 death rates on the ICD–9. 1998 (Comparability-modified) death rates use comparability ratios to adjust the rate to be comparable to records classified according to the ICD–10. 1999 death rates are based on the ICD–10. Comparability ratios for selected ICD revisions are available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/comp2.pdf. Homicide refers to deaths due to assault. Suicide refers to deaths from intentional self-harm. Suicide is not a cause of death for children under 5 years of age. Cancer refers to malignant neoplasms. See Appendix II, Age adjustment, Cause of death, and Comparability ratio. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* tables 36, 37, 39, 46, and 47.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Data table for figure 22. Percent of deaths due to leading causes of death among persons 1–24 years of age: United States, 1999

Cause of death	*1–24 years*	*15–24 years*
	Percent	
Unintentional injuries	42.9	44.5
Homicide	13.4	16.3
Suicide	9.5	12.7
Cancer	7.3	5.6
Heart disease	3.5	3.5
Other causes	23.5	17.3

NOTES: 1999 deaths are coded according to the tenth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD–10). Homicide refers to deaths due to assault. Suicide refers to deaths from intentional self-harm. Suicide is not a cause of death for children under 5 years of age. Cancer refers to malignant neoplasms. See Appendix II, Cause of death. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* tables 37, 39, 46, and 47.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Data table for figure 23. Death rates for leading causes of death among persons 25–44 years of age: United States, 1950–99

Year	All causes	Unintentional injuries	Cancer	Heart disease	Suicide	Year	Human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV) disease
	Deaths per 100,000 population					Deaths per 100,000 population	
1950	276.9	45.7	43.3	55.9	11.9	1987	13.0
1960	229.8	41.9	41.4	47.8	12.3	1988	16.0
1970	243.1	49.7	39.9	41.6	15.6	1989	21.0
1980	185.9	41.4	32.7	28.1	15.7	1990	23.9
1985	169.8	34.6	31.0	24.6	14.9	1991	27.1
1990	185.0	33.9	29.3	20.6	15.3	1992	30.6
1995	195.6	33.2	27.4	21.3	15.3	1993	33.6
1996	178.3	32.4	26.9	20.4	15.0	1994	37.4
1997	163.1	32.5	26.5	20.2	14.8	1995	37.4
1998	158.7	32.7	26.0	20.4	14.7	1996	26.2
1998 (Comparability-modified)	158.7	33.7	26.1	20.1	14.6	1997	13.4
1999	157.9	32.8	25.2	20.2	14.0	1998	10.4
						1998 (Comparability-modified)	12.0
						1999	10.9

NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 25–34 years and 35–44 years. Causes of death shown are the five leading causes of death among persons 25–44 years of age in 1999. 1950 death rates are based on the sixth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD–6), 1960 death rates on the ICD–7, 1970 death rates on the ICDA–8, and 1980–98 death rates on the ICD–9. 1998 (Comparability-modified) death rates use comparability ratios to adjust the rate to be comparable to records classified according to the ICD–10. 1999 death rates are based on the ICD–10. Comparability ratios for selected ICD revisions are available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/comp2.pdf. Cancer refers to malignant neoplasms. Suicide refers to deaths from intentional self-harm. See Appendix II, Age adjustment, Cause of death, and Comparability ratio. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* tables 36, 37, 39, 43, and 47.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Data table for figure 24. Percent of deaths due to leading causes of death among persons 25–44 years of age: United States, 1999

Cause of death	Percent
Unintentional injuries	20.8
Cancer	15.9
Heart disease	12.8
Suicide	8.9
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	6.9
Other causes	34.8

NOTES: 1999 deaths are coded according to the tenth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD–10). Cancer refers to malignant neoplasms. Suicide refers to deaths from intentional self-harm. See Appendix II, Cause of death. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* tables 37, 39, 43, and 47.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Data table for figure 25. Death rates for leading causes of death among persons 45–64 years of age: United States, 1950–99

Year	All causes	Cancer	Heart disease	Unintentional injuries	Stroke	Chronic lower respiratory diseases
	Deaths per 100,000 population					
1950	1,265.3	259.8	504.8	60.0	119.0	- - -
1960	1,140.7	263.4	454.9	53.4	87.7	- - -
1970	1,094.9	277.0	401.0	57.3	70.8	- - -
1980	883.5	280.6	303.5	40.4	40.9	22.7
1985	823.7	281.9	267.4	33.7	34.5	25.0
1990	757.6	273.1	217.5	31.3	30.2	24.7
1995	717.2	249.8	194.2	30.6	28.8	24.0
1996	700.6	243.4	189.5	31.1	28.7	23.7
1997	679.4	237.5	182.5	31.6	27.7	23.3
1998	662.0	231.1	174.3	31.9	26.7	22.6
1998 (Comparability-modified)	662.0	232.7	171.8	32.9	28.3	23.7
1999	660.9	228.8	167.1	31.9	25.6	24.3

- - - Data not available.

NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 45–54 years and 55–64 years. Causes of death are the five leading causes of death among persons 45–64 years of age in 1999. 1950 death rates are based on the sixth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD–6), 1960 death rates on the ICD–7, 1970 death rates on the ICDA–8, and 1980–98 death rates on the ICD–9. 1998 (Comparability-modified) death rates use comparability ratios to adjust the rate to be comparable to records classified according to the ICD–10. 1999 death rates are based on the ICD–10. Comparability ratios for selected ICD revisions are available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/comp2.pdf. Death rates for chronic lower respiratory diseases are not available prior to 1980 because of changes in medical terminology and the classification of these terms in the relevant ICD revisions. Cancer refers to malignant neoplasms. Stroke refers to cerebrovascular diseases. See Appendix II, Age adjustment, Cause of death, and Comparability ratio. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* tables 37, 38, 39, and 42.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Data table for figure 26. Percent of deaths due to leading causes of death among persons 45–64 years of age: United States, 1999

Cause of death	Percent
Cancer	34.6
Heart disease	25.3
Unintentional injuries	4.8
Stroke	3.9
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3.7
Other causes	27.7

NOTES: 1999 deaths are coded according to the tenth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD–10). Cancer refers to malignant neoplasms. Stroke refers to cerebrovascular diseases. See Appendix II, Cause of death. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* tables 37, 38, 39, and 42.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Data table for figure 27. Death rates due to leading causes of death among persons 65 years of age and over: United States, 1950–99

Year	All causes	Heart disease	Cancer	Stroke	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Influenza and pneumonia
	Deaths per 100,000 population					
1950	7,933.3	3,613.3	952.4	1,188.8	- - -	273.0
1960	7,536.4	3,503.6	950.9	1,225.9	- - -	317.7
1970	6,717.5	3,089.4	971.0	1,015.5	- - -	243.9
1980	5,900.2	2,652.9	1,060.2	675.3	180.7	215.8
1985	5,694.0	2,431.0	1,091.2	532.6	225.5	242.9
1990	5,395.9	2,108.8	1,149.3	453.1	246.8	260.7
1995	5,313.8	1,946.1	1,161.6	443.3	273.5	239.7
1996	5,265.9	1,893.6	1,150.4	437.9	277.9	235.5
1997	5,226.6	1,844.0	1,137.9	428.8	282.9	238.4
1998	5,181.4	1,794.8	1,124.8	412.4	288.0	247.4
1998 (Comparability-modified)	5,181.4	1,769.4	1,132.5	436.7	301.8	172.8
1999	5,237.5	1,771.5	1,132.8	434.0	314.6	167.5

- - - Data not available.

NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. Causes of death shown are the five leading causes of death among persons 65 years of age and over in 1999. 1950 death rates are based on the sixth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD–6), 1960 death rates on the ICD–7, 1970 death rates on the ICDA–8, and 1980–98 death rates on the ICD–9. 1998 (Comparability-modified) death rates use comparability ratios to adjust the rate to be comparable to records classified according to the ICD–10. 1999 death rates are based on the ICD–10. Comparability ratios for selected ICD revisions are available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/comp2.pdf. Death rates for chronic lower respiratory diseases are not shown prior to 1980 because of changes in medical terminology and the classification of these terms in the relevant ICD revisions. Cancer refers to malignant neoplasms. Stroke refers to cerebrovascular diseases. See Appendix II, Age adjustment, Cause of death, and Comparability ratio. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* tables 36, 37, 38, 39, and 42.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Data table for figure 28. Percent of deaths due to leading causes of death among persons 65 years of age and over: United States, 1999

Cause of death	Percent
Heart disease	33.8
Cancer	21.7
Stroke	8.3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	6.0
Influenza and pneumonia	3.2
Other causes	27.0

NOTES: 1999 deaths are coded according to the tenth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD–10). Cancer refers to malignant neoplasms. Stroke refers to cerebrovascular diseases. See Appendix II, Cause of death. See related *Health, United States, 2002,* tables 37, 38, 39, and 42.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

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[Data are based on decennial census updated by data from multiple sources]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total resident population	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
	Number in thousands											
All persons												
1950	150,697	3,147	13,017	24,319	22,098	23,759	21,450	17,343	13,370	8,340	3,278	577
1960	179,323	4,112	16,209	35,465	24,020	22,818	24,081	20,485	15,572	10,997	4,633	929
1970	203,212	3,485	13,669	40,746	35,441	24,907	23,088	23,220	18,590	12,435	6,119	1,511
1980	226,546	3,534	12,815	34,942	42,487	37,082	25,634	22,800	21,703	15,580	7,729	2,240
1990	248,710	3,946	14,812	35,095	37,013	43,161	37,435	25,057	21,113	18,045	10,012	3,021
1999	272,691	3,820	15,122	39,495	37,774	37,936	44,813	35,802	23,389	18,218	12,147	4,175
2000[1]	275,265	3,847	15,149	39,674	38,367	37,431	44,892	37,153	23,974	18,168	12,314	4,296
Male												
1950	74,833	1,602	6,634	12,375	10,918	11,597	10,588	8,655	6,697	4,024	1,507	237
1960	88,331	2,090	8,240	18,029	11,906	11,179	11,755	10,093	7,537	5,116	2,025	362
1970	98,912	1,778	6,968	20,759	17,551	12,217	11,231	11,199	8,793	5,437	2,436	542
1980	110,053	1,806	6,556	17,855	21,418	18,382	12,570	11,009	10,152	6,757	2,867	682
1990	121,239	2,018	7,581	17,971	18,915	21,564	18,510	12,232	9,955	7,907	3,745	841
1999	133,277	1,952	7,731	20,220	19,334	18,826	22,254	17,499	11,150	8,199	4,871	1,240
2000[1]	134,626	1,965	7,742	20,309	19,636	18,600	22,307	18,171	11,434	8,204	4,963	1,293
Female												
1950	75,864	1,545	6,383	11,944	11,181	12,162	10,863	8,688	6,672	4,316	1,771	340
1960	90,992	2,022	7,969	17,437	12,114	11,639	12,326	10,393	8,036	5,881	2,609	567
1970	104,300	1,707	6,701	19,986	17,890	12,690	11,857	12,021	9,797	6,998	3,683	969
1980	116,493	1,727	6,259	17,087	21,068	18,700	13,065	11,791	11,551	8,825	4,862	1,559
1990	127,471	1,928	7,231	17,124	18,098	21,596	18,925	12,824	11,158	10,139	6,267	2,180
1999	139,414	1,868	7,392	19,276	18,439	19,110	22,558	18,303	12,239	10,020	7,276	2,935
2000[1]	140,639	1,882	7,407	19,365	18,731	18,831	22,585	18,982	12,540	9,964	7,350	3,003
White male												
1950	67,129	1,400	5,845	10,860	9,689	10,430	9,529	7,836	6,180	3,736	1,406	218
1960	78,367	1,784	7,065	15,659	10,483	9,940	10,564	9,114	6,850	4,702	1,875	331
1970	86,721	1,501	5,873	17,667	15,232	10,775	9,979	10,090	7,958	4,916	2,243	487
1980	94,924	1,485	5,397	14,764	18,110	15,928	11,005	9,771	9,149	6,095	2,600	621
1990	102,143	1,604	6,071	14,467	15,389	18,071	15,819	10,624	8,813	7,127	3,397	760
1999	110,336	1,549	6,156	15,940	15,441	15,273	18,540	14,954	9,710	7,244	4,414	1,114
2000[1]	111,196	1,551	6,158	15,993	15,672	14,986	18,515	15,488	9,944	7,234	4,494	1,162
White female												
1950	67,813	1,341	5,599	10,431	9,821	10,851	9,719	7,868	6,168	4,031	1,669	314
1960	80,465	1,714	6,795	15,068	10,596	10,204	11,000	9,364	7,327	5,428	2,441	527
1970	91,028	1,434	5,615	16,912	15,420	11,004	10,349	10,756	8,853	6,366	3,429	890
1980	99,788	1,410	5,121	14,048	17,643	15,887	11,227	10,282	10,324	7,950	4,457	1,440
1990	106,561	1,524	5,762	13,706	14,599	17,757	15,834	10,946	9,698	9,048	5,687	2,001
1999	114,275	1,478	5,860	15,154	14,574	15,158	18,406	15,295	10,424	8,715	6,551	2,659
2000[1]	115,056	1,481	5,867	15,207	14,793	14,880	18,375	15,821	10,664	8,638	6,612	2,718
Black male												
1950	7,300	- - -	[2]944	1,442	1,162	1,105	1,003	772	459	299	[3]113	- - -
1960	9,114	281	1,082	2,185	1,305	1,120	1,086	891	617	382	137	29
1970	10,748	245	975	2,784	2,041	1,226	1,084	979	739	461	169	46
1980	12,612	270	970	2,618	2,813	1,974	1,238	1,026	855	568	228	53
1990	14,420	322	1,164	2,700	2,669	2,592	1,962	1,175	878	614	277	66
1999	16,557	289	1,130	3,167	2,882	2,505	2,654	1,784	1,015	708	333	92
2000[1]	16,776	296	1,131	3,181	2,931	2,483	2,683	1,878	1,044	715	340	94
Black female												
1950	7,745	- - -	[2]941	1,446	1,300	1,260	1,112	796	443	322	[3]125	- - -
1960	9,758	283	1,085	2,191	1,404	1,300	1,229	974	663	430	160	38
1970	11,832	243	970	2,773	2,196	1,456	1,309	1,134	868	582	230	71
1980	14,071	267	953	2,583	2,942	2,272	1,490	1,260	1,061	777	360	106
1990	16,063	316	1,137	2,641	2,700	2,905	2,279	1,416	1,135	884	495	156
1999	18,305	280	1,097	3,066	2,859	2,781	2,999	2,145	1,330	971	556	221
2000[1]	18,527	286	1,095	3,079	2,904	2,753	3,023	2,252	1,368	982	560	225

See notes at end of table.

Table 1 (page 2 of 2). Resident population, according to age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–2000

[Data are based on decennial census updated by data from multiple sources]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total resident population	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
	Number in thousands											
American Indian or Alaska Native male												
1980	702	17	60	153	164	114	75	53	37	22	9	2
1990	1,024	24	88	206	192	183	140	86	55	32	13	3
1999	1,187	21	81	238	216	191	178	124	70	41	21	6
2000[1]	1,206	22	83	237	221	193	180	129	72	42	22	7
American Indian or Alaska Native female												
1980	718	16	57	149	158	118	79	57	41	26	12	4
1990	1,041	24	85	200	178	186	148	92	61	41	21	6
1999	1,211	21	79	230	213	183	181	132	79	50	29	14
2000[1]	1,230	22	81	229	219	183	181	137	81	51	30	15
Asian or Pacific Islander male												
1980	1,814	35	129	321	334	367	252	159	110	72	29	6
1990	3,652	68	258	598	665	718	588	347	208	133	57	12
1999	5,196	92	364	875	796	856	882	637	356	207	102	28
2000[1]	5,447	95	372	899	812	937	930	676	375	214	107	30
Asian or Pacific Islander female												
1980	1,915	34	127	307	325	423	269	193	126	70	33	9
1990	3,805	65	247	578	621	749	664	371	264	166	65	17
1999	5,624	89	356	825	794	987	973	731	406	284	139	41
2000[1]	5,826	93	365	850	815	1,015	1,005	772	427	292	148	45
Hispanic male												
1980	7,280	187	661	1,530	1,646	1,255	761	570	364	201	86	19
1990	11,388	279	980	2,128	2,376	2,310	1,471	818	551	312	131	32
1999	15,761	368	1,402	3,055	2,840	2,694	2,423	1,424	778	486	228	64
2000[1]	16,312	377	1,435	3,181	2,925	2,708	2,522	1,522	818	510	245	69
Hispanic female												
1980	7,329	181	634	1,482	1,547	1,249	805	615	411	257	116	30
1990	10,966	268	939	2,039	2,028	2,073	1,448	868	632	403	209	59
1999	15,576	354	1,344	2,928	2,630	2,536	2,325	1,491	901	616	326	126
2000[1]	16,152	362	1,378	3,047	2,712	2,576	2,416	1,587	947	644	347	135
White, non-Hispanic male												
1980	88,035	1,308	4,773	13,318	16,555	14,739	10,285	9,229	8,802	5,906	2,519	603
1990	91,743	1,351	5,181	12,525	13,219	15,967	14,481	9,875	8,303	6,837	3,275	729
1999	95,962	1,213	4,874	13,168	12,843	12,814	16,341	13,660	8,998	6,796	4,202	1,054
2000[1]	96,316	1,206	4,844	13,104	12,997	12,512	16,224	14,106	9,196	6,764	4,265	1,098
White, non-Hispanic female												
1980	92,872	1,240	4,522	12,647	16,185	14,711	10,468	9,700	9,935	7,708	4,345	1,411
1990	96,557	1,280	4,909	11,846	12,749	15,872	14,520	10,153	9,116	8,674	5,491	1,945
1999	100,087	1,154	4,631	12,494	12,176	12,853	16,298	13,941	9,601	8,149	6,249	2,541
2000[1]	100,338	1,149	4,605	12,437	12,322	12,536	16,182	14,379	9,799	8,047	6,290	2,591

- - - Data not available.
[1]Estimates are projected from the 1990 Census.
[2]Population for age group under 5 years.
[3]Population for age group 75 years and over.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Population figures are census counts as of April 1 for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990 and estimates as of July 1 for other years. Population estimates for 2000 are as of July 1 and are projected from the 1990 Census. See Appendix I, Population estimates. Populations for age groups may not sum to the total due to rounding. Although population figures are shown rounded to the nearest 1,000, calculations of birth rates and death rates shown in this volume are based on unrounded population figures for decennial years and starting with data year 1992. See Appendix II, Rate. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1950 Nonwhite Population by Race. Special Report P-E, No. 3B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Number of Inhabitants, PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1964; 1970, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1971; U.S. population estimates, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1980 to 1991. Current population reports, series P–25, no 1095. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1993; U.S. resident population—estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin (consistent with the 1990 Census, as enumerated): 1992. Census files RESP0792 in PPL–21, series 1294. 1993; July 1, 1993. RES0793. 1994; July 1, 1994. RESD0794. 1995; July 1, 1995. RESD0795. 1996; July 1, 1996. NESTV96 in PPL–57. 1997; July 1, 1997. NESTV97 in PPL–91R. 1998; July 1, 1998. NESTV98. 1999; July 1, 1999. NESTV99. 2000; U.S. Census Bureau unpublished 1990-based estimates of July 1, 2000 U.S. Population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

Table 2 (page 1 of 2). Persons and families below poverty level, according to selected characteristics, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1973–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Selected characteristics, race, and Hispanic origin	*1973*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
All persons					Percent below poverty					
All races	11.1	13.0	14.0	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.7	11.8	11.3
White	8.4	10.2	11.4	10.7	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.5	9.8	9.4
Black or African American	31.4	32.5	31.3	31.9	29.3	28.4	26.5	26.1	23.6	22.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.2	14.6	14.5	14.0	12.5	10.7	10.7
Hispanic or Latino	21.9	25.7	29.0	28.1	30.3	29.4	27.1	25.6	22.8	21.2
Mexican	- - -	- - -	28.8	28.1	31.2	31.0	27.9	27.1	24.1	22.8
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	43.3	40.6	38.1	35.7	34.2	30.9	25.8	23.8
White, not Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.5
Related children under 18 years of age in families										
All races	14.2	17.9	20.1	19.9	20.2	19.8	19.2	18.3	16.3	15.6
White	9.7	13.4	15.6	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.4	14.4	12.9	12.3
Black or African American	40.6	42.1	43.1	44.2	41.5	39.5	36.8	36.4	32.7	30.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.0	18.6	19.1	19.9	17.5	11.5	14.1
Hispanic or Latino	27.8	33.0	39.6	37.7	39.3	39.9	36.4	33.6	29.9	27.3
Mexican	- - -	- - -	37.4	35.5	39.3	40.7	35.8	34.6	31.2	29.2
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	58.6	56.7	53.2	49.4	49.1	43.2	37.6	29.4
White, not Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.6	10.6	10.4	10.7	10.0	8.8	8.7
Related children under 18 years of age in families with female householder and no spouse present										
All races	- - -	50.8	53.6	53.4	50.3	49.3	49.0	46.1	41.9	39.8
White	- - -	41.6	45.2	45.9	42.5	43.1	44.3	40.0	35.5	33.0
Black or African American	- - -	64.8	66.9	64.7	61.6	58.2	55.3	54.7	51.7	49.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.2	42.4	48.8	58.3	49.8	32.8	32.3
Hispanic or Latino	- - -	65.0	72.4	68.4	65.7	67.4	62.8	59.6	52.4	48.3
Mexican	- - -	- - -	64.4	62.4	65.9	68.1	62.2	61.5	51.4	49.7
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	85.4	82.7	79.6	76.6	71.0	61.6	50.9	53.4
White, not Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.6	33.5	34.9	37.2	32.8	29.0	27.9
All persons					Number below poverty in thousands					
All races	22,973	29,272	33,064	33,585	36,425	36,529	35,574	34,476	32,258	31,054
White	15,142	19,699	22,860	22,326	24,423	24,650	24,396	23,454	21,922	21,242
Black or African American	7,388	8,579	8,926	9,837	9,872	9,694	9,116	9,091	8,360	7,862
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	858	1,411	1,454	1,468	1,360	1,163	1,214
Hispanic or Latino	2,366	3,491	5,236	6,006	8,574	8,697	8,308	8,070	7,439	7,153
Mexican	- - -	- - -	3,220	3,764	5,608	5,815	5,509	5,566	5,214	5,137
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	1,011	966	1,183	1,116	1,059	929	760	683
White, not Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,622	16,267	16,462	16,491	15,799	14,875	14,532
Related children under 18 years of age in families										
All races	9,453	11,114	12,483	12,715	13,999	13,764	13,422	12,845	11,510	11,018
White	5,462	6,817	7,838	7,696	8,474	8,488	8,441	7,935	7,123	6,838
Black or African American	3,822	3,906	4,057	4,412	4,644	4,411	4,116	4,073	3,644	3,417
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	356	532	553	608	542	348	434
Hispanic or Latino	1,364	1,718	2,512	2,750	3,938	4,090	3,865	3,670	3,382	3,173
Mexican	- - -	- - -	1,589	1,733	2,655	2,853	2,666	2,654	2,512	2,431
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	535	490	610	545	519	433	365	276
White, not Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,106	4,745	4,656	4,759	4,458	3,921	3,886

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2 (page 2 of 2). Persons and families below poverty level, according to selected characteristics, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1973–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Selected characteristics, race, and Hispanic origin	*1973*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Related children under 18 years of age in families with female householder and no spouse present					Number below poverty in thousands					
All races	- - -	5,866	6,716	7,363	8,364	7,990	7,928	7,627	6,602	6,116
White	- - -	2,813	3,372	3,597	4,051	4,029	4,186	3,875	3,266	2,955
Black or African American	- - -	2,944	3,181	3,543	3,954	3,619	3,402	3,366	2,997	2,830
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	80	145	167	200	231	134	128
Hispanic or Latino	- - -	809	1,247	1,314	1,872	1,779	1,758	1,739	1,471	1,303
Mexican	- - -	- - -	553	615	1,056	948	991	1,092	897	861
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	449	382	459	444	392	298	461	218
White, not Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,411	2,299	2,419	2,551	2,294	1,931	1,809

- - - Data not available.

NOTES: The race groups white, black, and Asian or Pacific Islander include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. See Appendix II, Poverty status. The Current Population Survey is not large enough to produce reliable annual estimates for American Indian or Alaska Native persons. The 1998–2000 average poverty rate for this group was 25.9 percent, representing 701,000 persons. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March; Dalaker J. Poverty in the United States: 2000. Current population reports, series P–60, no 214. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2001; and Table 2. Age, sex, household relationship, race and Hispanic origin by ratio of income to poverty level: 2000. Internet address: http://ferret.bls.census.gov/macro/032001/pov/new02_007.htm, as revised Dec 10, 2001 based on a Nov 2001 weighting correction.

Table 3 (page 1 of 2). Crude birth rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age of mother, according to race and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Crude birth rate[1]	Fertility rate[2]	Age of mother: 10–14 years	15–19 years: Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–54 years[3]
All races	Live births per 1,000 women											
1950	24.1	106.2	1.0	81.6	40.7	132.7	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1	1.2
1960	23.7	118.0	0.8	89.1	43.9	166.7	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5	0.9
1970	18.4	87.9	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
1980	15.9	68.4	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1985	15.8	66.3	1.2	51.0	31.0	79.6	108.3	111.0	69.1	24.0	4.0	0.2
1990	16.7	70.9	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1995	14.8	65.6	1.3	56.8	36.0	89.1	109.8	112.2	82.5	34.3	6.6	0.3
1996	14.7	65.3	1.2	54.4	33.8	86.0	110.4	113.1	83.9	35.3	6.8	0.3
1997	14.5	65.0	1.1	52.3	32.1	83.6	110.4	113.8	85.3	36.1	7.1	0.4
1998	14.6	65.6	1.0	51.1	30.4	82.0	111.2	115.9	87.4	37.4	7.3	0.4
1999	14.5	65.9	0.9	49.6	28.7	80.3	111.0	117.8	89.6	38.3	7.4	0.4
2000	14.7	67.5	0.9	48.5	27.4	79.2	112.3	121.4	94.1	40.4	7.9	0.5
Race of child:[4] White												
1950	23.0	102.3	0.4	70.0	31.3	120.5	190.4	165.1	102.6	51.4	14.5	1.0
1960	22.7	113.2	0.4	79.4	35.5	154.6	252.8	194.9	109.6	54.0	14.7	0.8
1970	17.4	84.1	0.5	57.4	29.2	101.5	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4
1980	14.9	64.7	0.6	44.7	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
Race of mother:[5] White												
1980	15.1	65.6	0.6	45.4	25.5	73.2	111.1	113.8	61.2	18.8	3.5	0.2
1985	15.0	64.1	0.6	43.3	24.4	70.4	104.1	112.3	69.9	23.3	3.7	0.2
1990	15.8	68.3	0.7	50.8	29.5	78.0	109.8	120.7	81.7	31.5	5.2	0.2
1995	14.2	64.4	0.8	50.1	30.0	81.2	106.3	114.8	84.6	34.5	6.4	0.3
1996	14.1	64.3	0.8	48.1	28.4	78.4	107.2	116.1	86.3	35.6	6.7	0.3
1997	13.9	63.9	0.7	46.3	27.1	75.9	106.7	116.6	87.8	36.4	6.9	0.4
1998	14.0	64.6	0.6	45.4	25.9	74.6	107.2	119.1	90.5	37.8	7.2	0.4
1999	13.9	65.1	0.6	44.6	24.8	73.5	107.0	121.1	93.2	38.8	7.3	0.4
2000	14.1	66.5	0.6	43.6	23.6	72.7	107.9	124.3	97.4	40.7	7.8	0.4
Race of child:[4] Black or African American												
1960	31.9	153.5	4.3	156.1	- - -	- - -	295.4	218.6	137.1	73.9	21.9	1.1
1970	25.3	115.4	5.2	140.7	101.4	204.9	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0
1980	22.1	88.1	4.3	100.0	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
Race of mother:[5] Black or African American												
1980	21.3	84.9	4.3	97.8	72.5	135.1	140.0	103.9	59.9	23.5	5.6	0.3
1985	20.4	78.8	4.5	95.4	69.3	132.4	135.0	100.2	57.9	23.9	4.6	0.3
1990	22.4	86.8	4.9	112.8	82.3	152.9	160.2	115.5	68.7	28.1	5.5	0.3
1995	18.2	72.3	4.2	96.1	69.7	137.1	137.1	98.6	64.0	28.7	6.0	0.3
1996	17.8	70.7	3.6	91.4	64.7	132.5	136.8	98.2	63.3	29.1	6.1	0.3
1997	17.7	70.7	3.3	88.2	60.8	130.1	139.0	99.5	64.3	29.7	6.5	0.3
1998	17.7	71.0	2.9	85.4	56.8	126.9	141.9	101.8	64.7	30.5	6.7	0.3
1999	17.4	70.1	2.6	81.0	52.0	122.8	141.7	101.9	64.5	30.8	6.5	0.3
2000	17.6	71.7	2.4	79.4	50.4	121.3	144.2	105.3	67.5	32.2	7.2	0.4
American Indian or Alaska Native mothers[5]												
1980	20.7	82.7	1.9	82.2	51.5	129.5	143.7	106.6	61.8	28.1	8.2	*
1985	19.8	78.6	1.7	79.2	47.7	124.1	139.1	109.6	62.6	27.4	6.0	*
1990	18.9	76.2	1.6	81.1	48.5	129.3	148.7	110.3	61.5	27.5	5.9	*
1995	16.6	69.1	1.8	78.0	47.8	130.7	132.5	98.4	62.2	27.7	6.1	*
1996	16.6	68.7	1.7	73.9	46.4	122.3	133.9	98.5	63.2	28.5	6.3	*
1997	16.6	69.1	1.7	71.8	45.3	117.6	134.9	100.8	64.2	29.3	6.4	0.4
1998	17.1	70.7	1.6	72.1	44.4	118.4	139.3	102.2	66.3	30.2	6.4	*
1999	16.8	69.7	1.6	67.8	41.4	110.6	137.1	102.4	64.3	30.7	7.1	0.3
2000	17.1	71.4	1.3	67.8	39.6	113.1	135.6	106.9	68.3	32.5	7.3	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3 (page 2 of 2). Crude birth rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age of mother, according to race and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Crude birth rate[1]	Fertility rate[2]	Age of mother: 10–14 years	15–19 years: Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–54 years[3]
Asian or Pacific Islander mothers[5]			Live births per 1,000 women									
1980	19.9	73.2	0.3	26.2	12.0	46.2	93.3	127.4	96.0	38.3	8.5	0.7
1985	18.7	68.4	0.4	23.8	12.5	40.8	83.6	123.0	93.6	42.7	8.7	1.2
1990	19.0	69.6	0.7	26.4	16.0	40.2	79.2	126.3	106.5	49.6	10.7	1.1
1995	17.3	66.4	0.7	26.1	15.4	43.4	72.4	113.4	106.9	52.4	12.1	0.8
1996	17.0	65.9	0.6	24.6	14.9	40.4	70.7	111.2	109.2	52.2	12.2	0.8
1997	16.9	66.3	0.5	23.7	14.3	39.3	70.5	113.2	110.3	54.1	11.9	0.9
1998	16.4	64.0	0.4	23.1	13.8	38.3	68.8	110.4	105.1	52.8	12.0	0.9
1999	16.7	65.6	0.3	22.3	12.3	38.0	70.0	116.4	109.3	54.6	11.6	0.9
2000	17.8	70.7	0.3	21.6	11.5	37.0	72.0	125.8	120.8	60.4	12.7	0.9
Hispanic or Latino mothers[5,6,7]												
1980	23.5	95.4	1.7	82.2	52.1	126.9	156.4	132.1	83.2	39.9	10.6	0.7
1990	26.7	107.7	2.4	100.3	65.9	147.7	181.0	153.0	98.3	45.3	10.9	0.7
1995	25.2	105.0	2.7	106.7	72.9	157.9	188.5	153.8	95.9	44.9	10.8	0.6
1996	24.8	104.9	2.6	101.8	69.0	151.1	189.5	161.0	98.1	45.1	10.8	0.6
1997	24.2	102.8	2.3	97.4	66.3	144.3	184.2	161.7	97.9	45.0	10.8	0.6
1998	24.3	101.1	2.1	93.6	62.3	140.1	178.4	160.2	98.9	44.9	10.8	0.6
1999	24.4	102.0	2.0	93.4	61.3	139.4	178.7	163.1	102.2	46.3	10.7	0.6
2000	25.1	105.9	1.9	94.4	60.0	143.6	184.6	170.8	109.0	48.7	11.6	0.6
White, not Hispanic or Latino mothers[5,6,7]												
1980	14.2	62.4	0.4	41.2	22.4	67.7	105.5	110.6	59.9	17.7	3.0	0.1
1990	14.4	62.8	0.5	42.5	23.2	66.6	97.5	115.3	79.4	30.0	4.7	0.2
1995	12.6	57.6	0.4	39.3	22.0	66.1	90.0	106.5	82.0	32.9	5.9	0.3
1996	12.4	57.3	0.4	37.6	20.6	63.7	90.1	107.0	83.5	34.0	6.2	0.3
1997	12.2	57.0	0.4	36.0	19.4	61.9	89.8	107.2	85.2	34.9	6.4	0.3
1998	12.3	57.7	0.3	35.2	18.4	60.6	90.7	109.7	88.0	36.4	6.7	0.4
1999	12.2	57.8	0.3	34.0	17.1	58.9	89.9	111.0	90.3	37.3	6.8	0.4
2000	12.2	58.5	0.3	32.5	15.8	56.8	89.6	112.8	94.0	39.0	7.2	0.4
Black or African American, not Hispanic or Latino mothers[5,6,7]												
1980	22.9	90.7	4.6	105.1	77.2	146.5	152.2	111.7	65.2	25.8	5.8	0.3
1990	23.0	89.0	5.0	116.2	84.9	157.5	165.1	118.4	70.2	28.7	5.6	0.3
1995	18.8	74.5	4.3	99.3	72.1	141.9	141.7	102.0	65.9	29.4	6.1	0.3
1996	18.3	72.5	3.8	94.2	66.6	136.6	140.9	100.8	64.9	29.7	6.2	0.3
1997	18.1	72.4	3.4	90.8	62.6	134.0	143.0	101.9	65.8	30.3	6.6	0.3
1998	18.2	73.0	3.0	88.2	58.8	130.9	146.4	104.6	66.6	31.2	6.8	0.3
1999	17.9	72.2	2.7	83.7	53.7	126.8	146.3	104.9	66.3	31.5	6.7	0.4
2000	18.1	73.7	2.5	81.9	52.0	125.1	148.6	108.2	69.3	33.0	7.3	0.4

- - - Data not available.
* Based on fewer than 20 births.
[1]Live births per 1,000 population.
[2]Total number of live births regardless of age of mother per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age.
[3]Prior to 1997 data are for live births to mothers 45–49 years of age per 1,000 women 45–49 years of age. Starting in 1997 data are for live births to mothers 45–54 years of age per 1,000 women 45–49 years of age (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System).
[4]Live births are tabulated by race of child.
[5]Live births are tabulated by race and/or Hispanic origin of mother.
[6]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980, to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and 50 and DC in 1993 and later years (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System).
[7]Rates in 1985 were not calculated because estimates for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations were not available.

NOTES: Data are based on births adjusted for underregistration for 1950 and on registered births for all other years. Beginning in 1970, births to persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia are excluded. The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: Final Data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50, no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002; Ventura SJ. Births of Hispanic parentage, 1980 and 1985. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 32, no 6 and vol 36, no 11, suppl. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1983 and 1988; Internet release of *Vital statistics of the United States, 1998, vol 1, natality*, tables 1–1 and 1–7 at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/natality/natab98.htm. *Vital statistics of the United States, 1999, vol 1, natality*. In preparation.

Table 4. Women 15–44 years of age who have not had at least 1 live birth, by age: United States, selected years 1960–2001

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Year[1]	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years
			Percent of women			
1960	91.4	47.5	20.0	14.2	12.0	15.1
1965	92.7	51.4	19.7	11.7	11.4	11.0
1970	93.0	57.0	24.4	11.8	9.4	10.6
1975	92.6	62.5	31.1	15.2	9.6	8.8
1980	93.4	66.2	38.9	19.7	12.5	9.0
1985	93.7	67.7	41.5	24.6	15.4	11.7
1986	93.8	68.0	42.0	25.1	16.1	12.2
1987	93.8	68.2	42.5	25.5	16.9	12.6
1988	93.8	68.4	43.0	25.7	17.7	13.0
1989	93.7	68.4	43.3	25.9	18.2	13.5
1990	93.3	68.3	43.5	25.9	18.5	13.9
1991	93.0	67.9	43.6	26.0	18.7	14.5
1992	92.7	67.3	43.7	26.0	18.8	15.2
1993	92.6	66.7	43.8	26.1	18.8	15.8
1994	92.6	66.1	43.9	26.2	18.7	16.2
1995	92.5	65.5	44.0	26.2	18.6	16.5
1996	92.5	65.0	43.8	26.2	18.5	16.6
1997	92.8	64.9	43.5	26.2	18.4	16.6
1998	93.1	65.1	43.0	26.1	18.2	16.5
1999	93.4	65.5	42.5	26.1	18.1	16.4
2000	93.7	66.0	42.1	25.9	17.9	16.2
2001	94.0	66.5	41.6	25.4	17.6	16.0

[1]As of January 1.

NOTES: Data are based on cohort fertility. See Appendix II, Cohort fertility. Percents are derived from the cumulative childbearing experience of cohorts of women, up to the ages specified. Data on births are adjusted for underregistration and population estimates are corrected for underregistration and misstatement of age. Beginning in 1970 births to persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia are excluded.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File. Internet release of *Vital statistics of the United States, 1998, vol 1, natality*, table 1–32 at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/natality/natab98.htm. *Vital statistics of the United States, 1999, vol 1, natality*. In preparation.

Table 5. Live births, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Race and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
	Total number of live births								
All races	3,731,386	3,144,198	3,612,258	3,760,561	4,158,212	3,899,589	3,941,553	3,959,417	4,058,814
White	3,109,956	2,576,818	2,936,351	3,037,913	3,290,273	3,098,885	3,118,727	3,132,501	3,194,005
Black or African American	561,992	496,829	568,080	581,824	684,336	603,139	609,902	605,970	622,598
American Indian or Alaska Native	22,264	22,690	29,389	34,037	39,051	37,278	40,272	40,170	41,668
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	74,355	104,606	141,635	160,287	172,652	180,776	200,543
Chinese	7,044	7,778	11,671	16,405	22,737	27,380	28,058	28,853	34,271
Japanese	7,744	6,725	7,482	8,035	8,674	8,901	8,893	8,722	8,969
Filipino	8,066	10,359	13,968	20,058	25,770	30,551	31,170	30,677	32,107
Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	4,669	4,938	6,099	5,787	6,025	6,093	6,608
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	36,565	55,170	78,355	87,668	98,506	106,431	118,588
Hispanic or Latino[1,2]	- - -	- - -	307,163	372,814	595,073	679,768	734,661	764,339	815,868
Mexican	- - -	- - -	215,439	242,976	385,640	469,615	516,011	540,674	581,915
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	33,671	35,147	58,807	54,824	57,349	57,138	58,124
Cuban	- - -	- - -	7,163	10,024	11,311	12,473	13,226	13,088	13,429
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	21,268	40,985	83,008	94,996	98,226	103,307	113,344
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	29,622	43,682	56,307	47,860	49,849	50,132	49,056
Not Hispanic or Latino:[1]									
White	- - -	- - -	1,245,221	1,394,729	2,626,500	2,382,638	2,361,462	2,346,450	2,362,968
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	299,646	336,029	661,701	587,781	593,127	588,981	604,346

- - - Data not available.

[1]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980, to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and 50 and DC in 1993 and later years (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File).

[2]Includes mothers of all races.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: Final Data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50, no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002; Births: Final data for each data year 1997–99. National vital statistics reports. Hyattsville, Maryland; Final natality statistics for each data year 1970–96. Monthly vital statistics report. Hyattsville, Maryland.

Table 6. Prenatal care for live births, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Prenatal care, race, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Prenatal care began during 1st trimester						Percent of live births[1]						
All races	68.0	72.4	76.3	76.2	75.8	80.2	81.3	81.9	82.5	82.8	83.2	83.2
White	72.3	75.8	79.2	79.3	79.2	82.8	83.6	84.0	84.7	84.8	85.1	85.0
Black or African American	44.2	55.5	62.4	61.5	60.6	68.3	70.4	71.4	72.3	73.3	74.1	74.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	38.2	45.4	55.8	57.5	57.9	65.2	66.7	67.7	68.1	68.8	69.5	69.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	73.7	74.1	75.1	79.7	79.9	81.2	82.1	83.1	83.7	84.0
Chinese	71.8	76.7	82.6	82.0	81.3	86.2	85.7	86.8	87.4	88.5	88.5	87.6
Japanese	78.1	82.7	86.1	84.7	87.0	89.2	89.7	89.3	89.3	90.2	90.7	91.0
Filipino	60.6	70.6	77.3	76.5	77.1	81.3	80.9	82.5	83.3	84.2	84.2	84.9
Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	68.8	67.7	65.8	77.0	75.9	78.5	78.0	78.8	79.6	79.9
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	67.4	69.9	71.9	76.2	77.0	78.4	79.7	80.9	81.8	82.5
Hispanic or Latino[2,3]	- - -	- - -	60.2	61.2	60.2	68.9	70.8	72.2	73.7	74.3	74.4	74.4
Mexican	- - -	- - -	59.6	60.0	57.8	67.3	69.1	70.7	72.1	72.8	73.1	72.9
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	55.1	58.3	63.5	71.7	74.0	75.0	76.5	76.9	77.7	78.5
Cuban	- - -	- - -	82.7	82.5	84.8	90.1	89.2	89.2	90.4	91.8	91.4	91.7
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	58.8	60.6	61.5	71.2	73.2	75.0	76.9	78.0	77.6	77.6
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	66.4	65.8	66.4	72.1	74.3	74.6	76.0	74.8	74.8	75.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:[2]												
White	- - -	- - -	81.2	81.4	83.3	86.5	87.1	87.4	87.9	87.9	88.4	88.5
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	60.7	60.1	60.7	68.3	70.4	71.5	72.3	73.3	74.1	74.3
Prenatal care began during 3d trimester or no prenatal care												
All races	7.9	6.0	5.1	5.7	6.1	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
White	6.3	5.0	4.3	4.8	4.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3
Black or African American	16.6	10.5	8.9	10.2	11.3	8.2	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	28.9	22.4	15.2	12.9	12.9	9.8	9.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	6.5	6.5	5.8	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3
Chinese	6.5	4.4	3.7	4.4	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2
Japanese	4.1	2.7	2.1	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.8
Filipino	7.2	4.1	4.0	4.8	4.5	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.0
Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	6.7	7.4	8.7	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.0	4.2
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	9.3	8.2	7.1	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.8
Hispanic or Latino[2,3]	- - -	- - -	12.0	12.4	12.0	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Mexican	- - -	- - -	11.8	12.9	13.2	8.3	8.1	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	16.2	15.5	10.6	6.5	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.5
Cuban	- - -	- - -	3.9	3.7	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	13.1	12.5	10.9	6.5	6.1	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.4
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	9.2	9.4	8.5	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.3	6.0	6.3	5.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:[2]												
White	- - -	- - -	3.5	4.0	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	9.7	10.9	11.2	8.2	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.7

- - - Data not available.

[1]Excludes live births for whom trimester when prenatal care began is unknown.

[2]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980, to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and 50 and DC in 1993 and later years (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File).

[3]Includes mothers of all races.

NOTES: Data for 1970 and 1975 exclude births that occurred in States not reporting prenatal care (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File). The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: Final Data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50, no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002; Births: Final data for each data year 1997–99. National vital statistics reports. Hyattsville, Maryland; Final natality statistics for each data year 1970–96. Monthly vital statistics report. Hyattsville, Maryland.

Table 7 (page 1 of 2). Early prenatal care according to race and Hispanic origin of mother, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1992–94, 1995–97, and 1998–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Geographic division and State	All races			Not Hispanic or Latino: White			Not Hispanic or Latino: Black or African American		
	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000
	Percent of live births with early prenatal care (beginning in the 1st trimester)								
United States[1]	78.9	81.9	83.1	85.7	87.4	88.3	66.1	71.4	73.9
New England[1]	88.0	88.1	89.4	90.6	90.7	91.8	75.0	77.0	80.5
Maine	88.2	89.3	88.9	88.5	89.8	89.3	81.1	82.0	81.3
New Hampshire[1]	88.1	89.6	90.5	88.6	90.0	91.1	73.8	78.3	75.5
Vermont	85.2	87.6	87.9	85.5	87.8	88.1	63.8	74.6	75.6
Massachusetts	88.1	87.3	89.4	91.1	90.4	92.3	74.9	75.6	79.7
Rhode Island	89.0	89.6	90.6	92.0	92.1	92.9	76.1	79.3	83.3
Connecticut	88.0	88.4	88.9	92.0	92.1	92.5	74.9	78.5	81.2
Middle Atlantic	78.1	81.2	82.2	86.7	87.9	88.5	60.1	67.3	69.7
New York	75.0	79.2	81.0	86.0	87.2	88.2	59.5	68.3	71.2
New Jersey	81.8	82.0	81.2	89.7	89.7	89.5	63.8	65.3	64.4
Pennsylvania	80.7	83.8	85.1	85.8	87.6	88.4	58.3	66.8	71.7
East North Central	81.2	83.1	83.7	86.0	87.3	87.9	65.6	69.3	71.0
Ohio	83.4	85.1	86.2	86.4	87.7	88.5	68.1	71.4	75.0
Indiana	79.3	80.4	80.4	81.7	82.8	83.2	63.1	65.9	67.0
Illinois	79.3	81.6	82.5	87.3	88.9	89.7	64.6	68.5	70.4
Michigan	81.7	84.0	84.1	86.4	88.1	88.6	66.9	70.5	70.3
Wisconsin	82.5	84.0	84.2	86.9	87.9	87.9	61.4	66.8	68.8
West North Central	83.1	85.0	85.8	86.2	87.8	88.7	66.2	71.6	74.5
Minnesota	82.6	83.7	84.6	86.3	87.0	88.2	54.0	63.6	66.8
Iowa	86.8	87.2	87.7	87.9	88.5	89.2	71.9	73.4	75.6
Missouri	81.9	85.6	87.0	85.4	88.2	89.3	66.1	72.5	76.6
North Dakota	82.6	84.5	86.1	84.5	86.3	88.5	82.4	76.0	76.5
South Dakota	80.2	81.9	81.6	83.8	85.6	85.7	71.2	69.4	73.3
Nebraska	82.9	84.2	83.8	85.7	87.0	87.0	67.5	71.9	70.9
Kansas	84.0	85.6	86.2	87.3	89.0	89.6	72.0	75.7	77.4
South Atlantic	79.9	83.8	84.7	86.4	89.2	89.9	66.9	73.1	75.8
Delaware	81.9	83.8	84.1	87.7	88.8	88.8	66.4	73.1	75.8
Maryland	85.6	88.3	87.0	91.5	93.2	92.3	74.5	78.8	78.7
District of Columbia	56.4	63.4	73.1	87.9	87.4	90.8	51.6	58.3	68.0
Virginia	82.5	84.5	85.2	88.0	89.7	90.2	69.6	72.4	75.0
West Virginia	78.6	82.0	84.9	79.3	82.6	85.6	60.2	66.0	70.4
North Carolina	80.6	83.6	84.7	87.4	89.7	90.8	66.5	72.1	75.7
South Carolina	73.6	79.5	80.5	82.8	86.8	87.0	59.2	67.4	70.9
Georgia	78.8	85.1	86.9	85.6	90.5	91.7	68.4	77.3	80.4
Florida	79.8	83.3	83.8	85.4	88.3	88.9	67.0	72.1	73.3
East South Central	79.6	82.4	83.7	84.8	87.4	88.4	66.5	69.8	72.5
Kentucky	81.4	84.9	86.6	83.0	86.3	87.7	67.1	73.6	78.3
Tennessee	80.9	83.3	83.8	85.0	87.2	87.9	68.2	71.5	73.1
Alabama	79.5	81.9	82.8	86.4	88.4	89.5	66.8	69.5	71.2
Mississippi	75.2	78.6	81.1	85.2	88.2	89.4	64.7	67.9	71.8
West South Central	73.6	78.3	79.6	82.2	85.5	86.6	65.2	71.2	74.1
Arkansas	73.7	75.7	78.8	78.6	80.6	83.0	59.0	61.9	68.7
Louisiana	77.6	81.0	82.8	86.2	88.7	90.0	66.3	70.5	73.0
Oklahoma	75.0	78.5	79.4	78.9	81.8	82.8	60.3	66.9	71.2
Texas	72.6	78.0	79.1	82.6	86.4	87.3	66.0	74.1	76.3
Mountain	75.7	77.9	77.7	82.9	84.6	84.9	65.2	70.5	71.8
Montana	80.1	82.2	83.1	82.8	84.5	85.8	77.7	79.3	82.7
Idaho	77.8	79.1	80.0	80.9	81.9	82.7	76.8	75.6	71.7
Wyoming	80.8	82.5	82.3	83.1	84.3	84.0	67.8	71.3	73.1
Colorado	79.7	81.6	81.5	85.0	86.8	88.0	68.4	75.4	75.6
New Mexico	64.1	69.8	67.7	74.7	79.0	75.2	57.1	62.7	62.4
Arizona	70.9	73.7	75.9	80.9	83.3	86.0	67.1	69.8	74.0
Utah	85.4	83.9	80.6	87.5	86.9	84.2	72.9	68.5	60.5
Nevada	73.3	76.5	74.7	79.6	83.3	83.3	59.5	66.7	67.2
Pacific	77.3	80.7	83.2	85.0	86.1	87.6	73.9	77.9	80.5
Washington	81.0	83.1	82.8	84.4	86.0	85.9	71.7	76.6	75.9
Oregon	79.1	79.9	80.8	81.6	82.6	83.6	68.4	76.2	77.3
California	76.5	80.3	83.5	85.7	86.7	89.1	74.0	77.9	80.8
Alaska	83.6	81.5	80.3	86.3	84.2	83.4	84.1	82.9	82.9
Hawaii	77.6	83.8	85.5	81.7	89.7	90.8	73.9	89.6	91.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7 (page 2 of 2). Early prenatal care according to race and Hispanic origin of mother, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1992–94, 1995–97, and 1998–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Geographic division and State	Hispanic or Latino[2]			American Indian or Alaska Native[3]			Asian or Pacific Islander[3]		
	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000
	Percent of live births with early prenatal care (beginning in the 1st trimester)								
United States[4]	66.6	72.2	74.4	63.5	67.5	69.2	78.0	81.1	83.6
New England[4]	77.9	76.9	79.8	74.8	75.2	79.0	81.0	81.7	85.0
Maine	79.0	79.3	81.0	75.6	74.4	73.8	80.7	79.6	84.6
New Hampshire[4]	- - -	78.8	79.4	82.0	78.9	84.2	85.1	84.3	86.9
Vermont	74.4	82.6	83.3	*	*	*83.0	72.3	75.0	83.0
Massachusetts	78.2	75.7	79.3	75.6	71.9	78.3	79.9	80.7	84.3
Rhode Island	81.2	82.8	85.2	77.4	79.2	82.3	77.4	80.0	82.6
Connecticut	76.2	77.1	78.8	70.8	74.9	79.0	86.0	85.6	87.2
Middle Atlantic	61.6	69.0	71.7	70.3	73.4	76.7	73.1	76.7	78.8
New York	58.5	67.9	72.3	68.0	71.9	75.0	69.5	73.7	76.0
New Jersey	69.1	70.9	69.8	78.3	75.3	74.1	83.1	82.9	83.5
Pennsylvania	65.2	70.6	73.3	66.0	75.2	81.1	71.9	77.9	80.8
East North Central	68.7	71.5	72.1	68.7	71.8	74.5	76.9	80.4	83.1
Ohio	74.5	76.2	76.7	73.6	78.7	81.1	84.9	86.2	87.8
Indiana	68.1	66.6	63.5	69.3	69.7	71.8	81.7	80.8	82.0
Illinois	67.9	71.4	72.9	67.2	73.7	75.2	80.7	83.2	85.5
Michigan	71.5	72.8	72.1	72.5	73.9	75.0	81.9	85.1	86.0
Wisconsin	68.1	70.6	70.3	64.3	67.5	72.2	51.5	59.6	64.7
West North Central	65.5	67.1	69.5	62.9	66.4	66.7	67.9	72.1	76.9
Minnesota	59.4	60.8	63.6	55.3	60.5	62.2	53.7	59.3	66.8
Iowa	70.8	71.0	72.6	67.5	70.0	74.8	81.8	81.9	82.9
Missouri	76.6	76.8	78.1	70.2	77.1	77.0	82.5	83.6	87.3
North Dakota	74.2	76.4	75.8	66.3	69.9	68.8	72.9	77.4	85.5
South Dakota	70.1	73.2	71.1	62.4	63.5	62.9	74.2	74.3	78.9
Nebraska	64.3	66.7	68.3	65.4	66.7	68.9	74.0	81.4	82.0
Kansas	62.3	64.7	68.3	73.7	79.9	77.0	77.2	81.3	85.5
South Atlantic	74.6	77.5	77.9	71.8	74.3	73.5	79.8	84.5	86.8
Delaware	66.9	68.6	71.3	77.0	*80.4	76.4	84.2	84.5	86.7
Maryland	79.0	81.3	80.8	79.4	85.4	81.8	86.6	89.3	89.9
District of Columbia	49.4	60.6	70.3	*	*	*	40.9	67.1	76.8
Virginia	69.3	71.3	72.9	79.3	81.0	80.8	79.4	82.5	85.3
West Virginia	71.7	74.3	74.9	*67.6	*78.0	*77.4	78.9	81.4	80.7
North Carolina	68.8	68.4	68.5	73.8	72.2	74.4	79.4	80.9	83.2
South Carolina	64.0	66.2	61.4	64.0	73.1	79.1	75.7	76.6	79.2
Georgia	70.0	74.4	78.6	73.1	83.2	83.7	79.3	85.7	89.6
Florida	77.0	80.7	81.4	61.2	71.8	65.2	81.3	86.6	87.8
East South Central	72.3	67.3	63.3	72.9	75.0	78.4	79.0	82.2	84.9
Kentucky	74.5	74.7	70.7	78.1	77.9	83.7	78.5	84.0	87.4
Tennessee	70.6	64.9	60.9	65.4	73.1	77.9	80.3	82.7	84.0
Alabama	72.0	63.0	59.3	77.9	79.7	76.5	81.8	82.2	86.4
Mississippi	75.2	78.1	74.6	74.1	72.1	78.0	71.5	78.8	82.0
West South Central	63.3	70.2	72.0	65.4	69.7	71.3	80.5	84.8	87.0
Arkansas	60.2	59.0	64.3	65.8	68.7	73.1	74.7	73.2	77.7
Louisiana	79.8	82.4	85.4	76.2	80.1	80.0	79.2	81.6	85.3
Oklahoma	64.7	68.6	67.9	64.5	68.5	70.0	74.8	81.1	81.7
Texas	63.1	70.2	72.0	66.6	72.8	74.8	81.3	85.8	87.9
Mountain	60.7	64.8	64.9	54.3	60.0	63.1	75.2	77.4	78.7
Montana	67.9	75.7	78.9	61.1	67.2	65.2	77.2	75.2	81.6
Idaho	55.5	61.3	64.2	56.2	60.5	62.7	79.4	80.0	78.5
Wyoming	62.5	71.6	73.0	64.6	65.6	69.5	76.9	84.3	82.5
Colorado	64.4	67.6	66.5	63.4	70.4	71.6	74.2	78.9	82.1
New Mexico	60.7	66.6	65.0	47.7	54.9	58.1	69.1	73.4	75.6
Arizona	58.5	62.8	65.0	54.6	59.5	64.8	79.0	80.7	84.7
Utah	70.0	64.9	62.6	60.2	58.4	56.7	72.9	70.1	65.6
Nevada	59.3	64.0	61.5	61.9	69.4	66.2	75.3	78.9	78.9
Pacific	68.3	75.0	79.0	70.7	72.0	72.6	79.5	82.4	85.0
Washington	63.0	70.1	71.0	67.6	71.9	71.9	76.1	79.4	81.1
Oregon	61.5	65.4	68.3	63.7	66.2	67.5	77.7	78.8	81.5
California	68.5	75.3	79.5	68.5	70.0	73.4	80.5	83.0	85.8
Alaska	81.5	78.8	80.5	76.9	75.7	72.9	80.3	77.1	76.3
Hawaii	75.2	82.0	83.8	77.7	83.1	83.2	76.3	81.5	83.8

* Percents preceded by an asterisk are based on fewer than 50 events. Percents not shown are based on fewer than 20 events.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Percents for white and black are substituted for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black for those States and years in which Hispanic origin was not reported on the birth certificate: New Hampshire 1992.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[4]Percents for Hispanic mothers exclude data from States not reporting Hispanic origin on the birth certificate for 1 or more years in 3-year period.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File.

Table 8. Teenage childbearing, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Maternal age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Age of mother under 18 years						Percent of live births						
All races	6.3	7.6	5.8	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.1
White	4.8	6.0	4.5	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5
Black or African American	14.8	16.3	12.5	10.6	10.1	10.8	10.8	10.3	9.7	8.9	8.2	7.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.5	11.2	9.4	7.6	7.2	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	7.9	7.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5
Chinese	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Japanese	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Filipino	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6
Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	6.6	5.7	6.5	8.0	7.6	6.8	6.7	7.8	6.2	5.7
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	1.2	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.7
Hispanic or Latino[1,2]	- - -	- - -	7.4	6.4	6.6	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.3
Mexican	- - -	- - -	7.7	6.9	6.9	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.0	6.6
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	10.0	8.5	9.1	10.8	10.8	10.2	9.5	9.2	8.5	7.8
Cuban	- - -	- - -	3.8	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	2.4	2.4	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	6.5	7.0	8.0	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.1	7.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:[1]												
White	- - -	- - -	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	12.7	10.7	10.2	10.9	10.8	10.4	9.8	9.0	8.3	7.8
Age of mother 18–19 years												
All races	11.3	11.3	9.8	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.7
White	10.4	10.3	9.0	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1
Black or African American	16.6	16.9	14.5	12.9	13.0	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.4	11.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.8	15.2	14.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.3	12.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0
Chinese	3.9	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Japanese	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Filipino	7.1	5.0	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.7
Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	13.3	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.9	11.0	11.9	11.7
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2
Hispanic or Latino[1,2]	- - -	- - -	11.6	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.9
Mexican	- - -	- - -	12.0	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	13.3	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.7	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.2
Cuban	- - -	- - -	9.2	4.9	5.0	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.8	4.4
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	10.8	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.1	11.1	10.9	11.4	11.4	11.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:[1]												
White	- - -	- - -	8.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.1
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	14.7	12.9	13.0	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.0

- - - Data not available.

[1]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980, to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and 50 and DC in 1993 and later years (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File).

[2]Includes mothers of all races.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: Final Data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50, no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002; Births: Final data for each data year 1997–99. National vital statistics reports. Hyattsville, Maryland; Final natality statistics for each data year 1970–96. Monthly vital statistics report. Hyattsville, Maryland.

Table 9. Nonmarital childbearing according to detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother, and maternal age and birth rates for unmarried women by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Race, Hispanic origin of mother, and maternal age	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
	Percent of live births to unmarried mothers											
All races	10.7	14.3	18.4	22.0	28.0	32.6	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.8	33.0	33.2
White	5.5	7.1	11.2	14.7	20.4	25.4	25.3	25.7	25.8	26.3	26.8	27.1
Black or African American	37.5	49.5	56.1	61.2	66.5	70.4	69.9	69.8	69.2	69.1	68.9	68.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	22.4	32.7	39.2	46.8	53.6	57.0	57.2	58.0	58.7	59.3	58.9	58.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	7.3	9.5	13.2	16.2	16.3	16.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	14.8
Chinese	3.0	1.6	2.7	3.0	5.0	7.2	7.9	9.2	6.5	6.4	6.9	7.6
Japanese	4.6	4.6	5.2	7.9	9.6	11.2	10.8	11.4	10.1	9.7	9.9	9.5
Filipino	9.1	6.9	8.6	11.4	15.9	18.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.7	21.1	20.3
Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	32.9	37.3	45.0	48.6	49.0	49.9	49.1	51.1	50.4	50.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	5.4	8.5	12.6	16.4	16.2	16.5	15.6	15.2	14.5	13.8
Hispanic or Latino[1,2]	- - -	- - -	23.6	29.5	36.7	43.1	40.8	40.7	40.9	41.6	42.2	42.7
Mexican	- - -	- - -	20.3	25.7	33.3	40.8	38.1	37.9	38.9	39.6	40.1	40.7
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	46.3	51.1	55.9	60.2	60.0	60.7	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.6
Cuban	- - -	- - -	10.0	16.1	18.2	22.9	23.8	24.7	24.4	24.8	26.4	27.3
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	27.1	34.9	41.2	45.9	44.1	44.1	41.8	42.0	43.7	44.7
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	22.4	31.1	37.2	43.5	44.0	43.5	43.6	45.3	45.8	46.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:[1]												
White	- - -	- - -	9.6	12.4	16.9	20.8	21.2	21.5	21.5	21.9	22.1	22.1
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	57.3	62.1	66.7	70.7	70.0	70.0	69.4	69.3	69.1	68.7
	Number of live births, in thousands											
Live births to unmarried mothers	399	448	666	828	1,165	1,290	1,254	1,260	1,257	1,294	1,309	1,347
Maternal age	Percent distribution of live births to unmarried mothers											
Under 20 years	50.1	52.1	40.8	33.8	30.9	30.5	30.9	30.4	30.7	30.1	29.3	28.0
20–24 years	31.8	29.9	35.6	36.3	34.7	34.8	34.5	34.2	34.9	35.6	36.4	37.4
25 years and over	18.1	18.0	23.5	29.9	34.4	34.6	34.7	35.3	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.6
	Live births per 1,000 unmarried women 15–44 years of age[3]											
All races and origins	26.4	24.5	29.4	32.8	43.8	46.9	45.1	44.8	44.0	44.3	44.4	45.2
White[4]	13.9	12.4	18.1	22.5	32.9	38.3	37.5	37.6	37.0	37.5	38.1	38.9
Black or African American[4]	95.5	84.2	81.1	77.0	90.5	82.1	75.9	74.4	73.4	73.3	71.5	72.5
Hispanic or Latino[1,2]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	89.6	101.2	95.0	93.2	91.4	90.1	93.4	97.3
White, not Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.5	28.2	28.3	27.0	27.4	27.9	27.9

- - - Data not available.

[1]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980, to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and 50 and DC in 1993 and later years (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File).

[2]Includes mothers of all races.

[3]Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women 15–44 years of age. Population data for American Indian or Alaska Native and Asian or Pacific Islander women not available for rate calculations.

[4]For 1970 and 1975, birth rates are by race of child.

NOTES: National estimates for 1970 and 1975 for unmarried mothers based on births occurring in States reporting marital status of mother (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File). The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In 1995 procedures implemented in California to more accurately identify the marital status of Hispanic mothers account for some of the decline in measures of nonmarital childbearing for women of all races, white women, and Hispanic women between 1994 and 1995. Other reporting changes implemented in California, Nevada, New York City, and Connecticut in 1997 and 1998 have affected trends for all groups. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth certificate items.
Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: Final Data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50, no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002; Births: Final data for each data year 1997–99. National vital statistics reports. Hyattsville, Maryland; Final natality statistics for each data year 1993–96. Monthly vital statistics report. Hyattsville, Maryland; Ventura SJ. Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980–92. Vital Health Stat 21(53). 1995.

Table 10. Maternal education for live births, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Education, race, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Less than 12 years of education						Percent of live births[1]						
All races	30.8	28.6	23.7	20.6	23.8	22.9	22.6	22.4	22.1	21.9	21.7	21.7
White	27.1	25.1	20.8	17.8	22.4	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.4
Black or African American	51.2	45.3	36.4	32.6	30.2	29.3	28.7	28.2	27.6	26.9	26.0	25.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	60.5	52.7	44.2	39.0	36.4	34.0	33.0	33.0	32.8	32.7	32.2	31.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	21.0	19.4	20.0	17.4	16.1	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.4	11.6
Chinese	23.0	16.5	15.2	15.5	15.8	13.7	12.9	12.8	12.3	11.4	12.0	11.7
Japanese	11.8	9.1	5.0	4.8	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1
Filipino	26.4	22.3	16.4	13.9	10.3	8.9	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.3	6.2
Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	20.7	18.7	19.3	18.5	17.6	16.9	16.8	18.5	16.8	16.7
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	27.6	24.3	26.8	23.3	21.2	19.4	17.8	15.9	14.8	13.5
Hispanic or Latino[2,3]	- - -	- - -	51.1	44.5	53.9	52.7	52.1	51.4	50.3	49.3	49.1	48.9
Mexican	- - -	- - -	62.8	59.0	61.4	59.5	58.6	57.7	56.3	55.2	55.2	55.0
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	55.3	46.6	42.7	39.6	38.6	38.1	37.1	35.9	34.4	33.4
Cuban	- - -	- - -	24.1	21.1	17.8	15.0	14.4	14.5	13.7	13.0	12.3	11.9
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	41.2	37.0	44.2	42.0	41.7	40.8	39.6	38.5	37.9	37.2
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	40.1	36.5	33.3	33.9	33.8	33.0	32.8	33.6	32.5	31.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:[2]												
White	- - -	- - -	18.3	15.8	15.2	13.5	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.2
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	37.4	33.5	30.0	29.1	28.6	28.0	27.5	26.7	25.9	25.3
16 years or more of education												
All races	8.6	11.4	14.0	16.7	17.5	20.4	21.4	22.1	22.8	23.4	24.1	24.7
White	9.6	12.7	15.5	18.6	19.3	22.2	23.1	23.9	24.6	25.1	25.7	26.3
Black or African American	2.8	4.3	6.2	7.0	7.2	8.7	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.4	11.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.7	2.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	30.8	30.3	31.0	33.9	35.0	36.2	38.0	39.7	40.9	42.8
Chinese	34.0	37.8	41.5	35.2	40.3	46.6	49.0	49.1	51.1	53.8	54.3	55.6
Japanese	20.7	30.6	36.8	38.1	44.1	45.2	46.2	46.8	48.3	49.1	49.5	51.1
Filipino	28.1	36.6	37.1	35.2	34.5	36.6	36.7	38.0	38.6	39.2	39.6	40.5
Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	7.9	6.5	6.8	8.9	9.7	11.3	11.0	11.0	12.7	13.5
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	29.2	30.2	27.3	29.4	30.5	32.2	34.4	36.7	38.5	40.7
Hispanic or Latino[2,3]	- - -	- - -	4.2	6.0	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.6
Mexican	- - -	- - -	2.2	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	3.0	4.6	6.5	8.1	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	10.3	10.4
Cuban	- - -	- - -	11.6	15.0	20.4	24.8	26.5	27.0	27.8	28.6	29.9	31.0
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	6.1	8.1	8.6	9.8	10.3	11.2	11.9	12.5	13.2	14.1
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	5.5	7.2	8.5	9.8	10.5	11.1	11.7	11.5	12.0	12.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:[2]												
White	- - -	- - -	16.4	19.3	22.6	26.5	27.7	28.8	29.7	30.4	31.4	32.5
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	5.7	6.7	7.3	8.7	9.5	10.0	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.7

- - - Data not available.

[1]Excludes live births for whom education of mother is unknown.

[2]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item and education of mother item on their birth certificates. The number of States reporting both items increased from 20 in 1980, to 21 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 26 and DC in 1988, 45 and DC in 1989, 47 and DC in 1990–91, 49 and DC in 1992, and 50 and DC in 1993 and later years (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File).

[3]Includes mothers of all races.

NOTES: Excludes births that occurred in States not reporting education (see Appendix I). The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Maternal education groups shown in this table generally represent the group at highest risk for unfavorable birth outcomes (less than 12 years of education) and the group at lowest risk (16 years or more of education). Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File.

Table 11. Mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, according to mother's detailed race, Hispanic origin, age, and education: Selected States, 1989–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Characteristic of mother	*1989*	*1990*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Race of mother[1]				Percent of mothers who smoked[2]					
All races	19.5	18.4	14.6	13.9	13.6	13.2	12.9	12.6	12.2
White	20.4	19.4	15.6	15.0	14.7	14.3	14.0	13.6	13.2
Black or African American	17.1	15.9	11.4	10.6	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.0	22.4	21.0	20.9	21.3	20.8	20.2	20.2	20.0
Asian or Pacific Islander[3]	5.7	5.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
Chinese	2.7	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
Japanese	8.2	8.0	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.2
Filipino	5.1	5.3	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Hawaiian	19.3	21.0	16.0	15.9	15.3	15.8	16.8	14.7	14.4
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Hispanic origin and race of mother[4]									
Hispanic or Latino	8.0	6.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5
Mexican	6.3	5.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4
Puerto Rican	14.5	13.6	10.9	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.3
Cuban	6.9	6.4	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.3
Central and South American	3.6	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	12.1	10.8	8.1	8.2	9.1	8.5	8.0	7.7	7.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White	21.7	21.0	17.7	17.1	16.9	16.5	16.2	15.9	15.6
Black or African American	17.2	15.9	11.5	10.6	10.3	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.2
Age of mother[1]									
Under 15 years	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.3	7.7	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.1
15–19 years	22.2	20.8	16.7	16.8	17.2	17.6	17.8	18.1	17.8
15–17 years	19.0	17.6	14.4	14.6	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.0
18–19 years	23.9	22.5	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.8	19.2	19.5	19.2
20–24 years	23.5	22.1	17.8	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.7	16.8
25–29 years	19.0	18.0	13.5	12.8	12.3	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.5
30–34 years	15.7	15.3	12.3	11.4	10.9	10.0	9.3	8.6	8.0
35–39 years	13.6	13.3	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.1	10.6	9.9	9.1
40–54 years[5]	13.2	12.3	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.5	9.5
Education of mother[6]				Percent of mothers 20 years of age and over who smoked[2]					
0–8 years	18.9	17.5	12.1	11.0	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.9	7.9
9–11 years	42.2	40.5	33.6	32.0	31.1	30.2	29.3	29.0	28.2
12 years	22.8	21.9	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.5	17.1	16.9	16.6
13–15 years	13.7	12.8	10.8	10.6	10.4	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.1
16 years or more	5.0	4.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0

[1]Includes data for 43 States and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1989, 45 States and DC in 1990, 46 States and DC in 1991–93, 46 States, DC, and New York City (NYC) in 1994–98, 48 States, DC, and NYC in 1999, and 49 States, DC, and NYC in 2000. Excludes data for California (1989–2000), South Dakota (1989–99), Indiana and upstate New York (1989–98), NYC (1989–93), Oklahoma (1989–90), and Louisiana and Nebraska (1989), which did not require the reporting of mother's tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File).
[2]Excludes live births for whom smoking status of mother is unknown.
[3]Maternal tobacco use during pregnancy was not reported on the birth certificates of California, which in 2000 accounted for 32 percent of the births to Asian or Pacific Islander mothers.
[4]Includes data for 42 States and DC in 1989, 44 States and DC in 1990, 45 States and DC in 1991–92, 46 States and DC in 1993, 46 States, DC, and NYC in 1994–98, 48 States, DC, and NYC in 1999, and 49 States, DC, and NYC in 2000. Excludes data for California (1989–2000), South Dakota (1989–99), Indiana and upstate New York (1989–98), NYC (1989–93), New Hampshire (1989–92), Oklahoma (1989–90), and Louisiana and Nebraska (1989), which did not require the reporting of either Hispanic origin of mother or tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File).
[5]Prior to 1997 data are for live births to mothers 45–49 years of age.
[6]Includes data for 42 States and DC in 1989, 44 States and DC in 1990, 45 States and DC in 1991, 46 States and DC in 1992–93, 46 States, DC, and NYC in 1994–98, 48 States, DC, and NYC in 1999, and 49 States, DC, and NYC in 2000. Excludes data for California (1989–2000), South Dakota (1989–99), Indiana and upstate New York (1989–98), NYC (1989–93), Washington (1989–91), Oklahoma (1989–90), and Louisiana and Nebraska (1989), which did not require the reporting of either mother's education or tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File).

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: Final Data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50, no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002; Births: Final data for each data year 1997–99. National vital statistics reports. Hyattsville, Maryland; Final natality statistics for each data year 1989–96. Monthly vital statistics report. Hyattsville, Maryland.

Table 12. Low-birthweight live births, according to mother's detailed race, Hispanic origin, and smoking status: United States, selected years 1970–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Birthweight, race, Hispanic origin of mother, and smoking status of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams)						Percent of live births[1]						
All races	7.93	7.38	6.84	6.75	6.97	7.28	7.32	7.39	7.51	7.57	7.62	7.57
White	6.85	6.27	5.72	5.65	5.70	6.11	6.22	6.34	6.46	6.52	6.57	6.55
Black or African American	13.90	13.19	12.69	12.65	13.25	13.24	13.13	13.01	13.01	13.05	13.11	12.99
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.97	6.41	6.44	5.86	6.11	6.45	6.61	6.49	6.75	6.81	7.15	6.76
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	6.68	6.16	6.45	6.81	6.90	7.07	7.23	7.42	7.45	7.31
Chinese	6.67	5.29	5.21	4.98	4.69	4.76	5.29	5.03	5.06	5.34	5.19	5.10
Japanese	9.03	7.47	6.60	6.21	6.16	6.91	7.26	7.27	6.82	7.50	7.95	7.14
Filipino	10.02	8.08	7.40	6.95	7.30	7.77	7.83	7.92	8.33	8.23	8.30	8.46
Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	7.23	6.49	7.24	7.20	6.84	6.77	7.20	7.15	7.69	6.76
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	6.83	6.19	6.65	7.06	7.05	7.42	7.54	7.76	7.76	7.67
Hispanic or Latino[2,3]	- - -	- - -	6.12	6.16	6.06	6.25	6.29	6.28	6.42	6.44	6.38	6.41
Mexican	- - -	- - -	5.62	5.77	5.55	5.80	5.81	5.86	5.97	5.97	5.94	6.01
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	8.95	8.69	8.99	9.13	9.41	9.24	9.39	9.68	9.30	9.30
Cuban	- - -	- - -	5.62	6.02	5.67	6.27	6.50	6.46	6.78	6.50	6.80	6.49
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	5.76	5.68	5.84	6.02	6.20	6.03	6.26	6.47	6.38	6.34
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	6.96	6.83	6.87	7.54	7.55	7.68	7.93	7.59	7.63	7.84
Not Hispanic or Latino:[2]												
White	- - -	- - -	5.67	5.60	5.61	6.06	6.20	6.36	6.47	6.55	6.64	6.60
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	12.71	12.61	13.32	13.34	13.21	13.12	13.11	13.17	13.23	13.13
Cigarette smoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.25	12.28	12.18	12.13	12.06	12.01	12.06	11.88
Nonsmoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.14	6.71	6.79	6.91	7.07	7.18	7.21	7.19
Very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams)												
All races	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.35	1.37	1.42	1.45	1.45	1.43
White	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.94	0.95	1.02	1.06	1.09	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.14
Black or African American	2.40	2.40	2.48	2.71	2.92	2.96	2.97	2.99	3.04	3.08	3.14	3.07
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.98	0.95	0.92	1.01	1.01	1.10	1.10	1.21	1.19	1.24	1.26	1.16
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	0.92	0.85	0.87	0.93	0.91	0.99	1.05	1.10	1.08	1.05
Chinese	0.80	0.52	0.66	0.57	0.51	0.58	0.67	0.64	0.74	0.75	0.68	0.77
Japanese	1.48	0.89	0.94	0.84	0.73	0.92	0.87	0.81	0.78	0.84	0.86	0.75
Filipino	1.08	0.93	0.99	0.86	1.05	1.19	1.13	1.20	1.29	1.35	1.41	1.38
Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	1.05	1.03	0.97	1.20	0.94	0.97	1.41	1.53	1.41	1.39
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.91	1.04	1.07	1.12	1.09	1.04
Hispanic or Latino[2,3]	- - -	- - -	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.14	1.14
Mexican	- - -	- - -	0.92	0.97	0.92	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.03
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	1.29	1.30	1.62	1.63	1.79	1.70	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.93
Cuban	- - -	- - -	1.02	1.18	1.20	1.31	1.19	1.35	1.36	1.33	1.49	1.21
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	0.99	1.01	1.05	1.06	1.13	1.14	1.17	1.23	1.15	1.20
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	1.01	0.96	1.09	1.29	1.28	1.48	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.42
Not Hispanic or Latino:[2]												
White	- - -	- - -	0.86	0.90	0.93	1.01	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.14
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	2.46	2.66	2.93	2.99	2.98	3.02	3.05	3.11	3.18	3.10
Cigarette smoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.73	1.81	1.85	1.85	1.83	1.87	1.91	1.91
Nonsmoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.18	1.30	1.31	1.35	1.40	1.44	1.43	1.40

- - - Data not available.

[1]Excludes live births with unknown birthweight. Percent based on live births with known birthweight.

[2]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980, to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and 50 and DC in 1993 and later years (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File).

[3]Includes mothers of all races.

[4]Percent based on live births with known smoking status of mother and known birthweight. Includes data for 43 States and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1989, 45 States and DC in 1990, 46 States and DC in 1991–93, 46 States, DC, and New York City (NYC) in 1994–98, 48 States, DC, and New York City (NYC) in 1999, and 49 States, DC, and NYC in 2000. Excludes data for California (1989–2000), South Dakota (1989–99), Indiana and upstate New York (1989–98), New York City (1989–93), Oklahoma (1989–90), and Louisiana and Nebraska (1989), which did not require the reporting of mother's tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File).

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM. Births: Final Data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50, no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002; Births: Final data for each data year 1997–99. National vital statistics reports. Hyattsville, Maryland; Final natality statistics for each data year 1970–96. Monthly vital statistics report. Hyattsville, Maryland.

Table 13. Low-birthweight live births among mothers 20 years of age and over, by mother's detailed race, Hispanic origin, and education: United States, 1989–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Education, race, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1989*	*1990*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Less than 12 years of education			Percent of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams[1]						
All races	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2
White	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
Black or African American	17.0	16.5	16.2	16.0	15.5	15.4	15.0	15.0	14.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.3	7.4	7.0	8.0	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.1	7.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.1	7.2
Chinese	5.4	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.2	5.3
Japanese	4.0	10.6	7.4	11.0	8.3	2.6	5.0	11.0	6.8
Filipino	6.9	7.2	8.2	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.4	8.6
Hawaiian	11.0	10.7	8.0	9.8	10.1	7.4	8.5	7.2	9.4
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	6.8	6.4	6.8	6.7	7.5	7.1	7.8	7.5	7.5
Hispanic or Latino[2,3]	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0
Mexican	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6
Puerto Rican	11.3	10.3	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.9
Cuban	9.4	7.9	8.2	9.2	8.0	9.5	7.4	6.7	8.4
Central and South American	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.2
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.3	7.7	8.0	8.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:[2]									
White	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.0
Black or African American	17.6	16.7	16.6	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.3	15.2	15.2
12 years of education									
All races	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9
White	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8
Black or African American	13.4	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.4	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4
Chinese	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.7	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.8	5.6
Japanese	7.4	6.2	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.9	7.2
Filipino	6.8	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.1
Hawaiian	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.5	7.2	6.7	8.7	6.8
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.7
Hispanic or Latino[2,3]	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.2
Mexican	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.8
Puerto Rican	8.8	8.3	8.1	8.7	8.8	8.7	9.4	8.6	8.8
Cuban	5.3	5.2	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.9	6.0	6.5	6.5
Central and South American	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	6.1	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:[2]									
White	5.7	5.7	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.9
Black or African American	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.1
13 years or more of education									
All races	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6
White	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
Black or African American	11.2	11.1	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.6	4.7	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.0
Chinese	4.5	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.3	4.9	4.8
Japanese	6.6	6.0	6.8	7.1	7.2	6.6	7.4	7.6	7.0
Filipino	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.3
Hawaiian	6.3	4.7	5.9	5.0	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.3	4.5
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	6.1	6.2	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.4
Hispanic or Latino[2,3]	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2
Mexican	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.8
Puerto Rican	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.9	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.9
Cuban	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.6	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.9	5.9
Central and South American	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.3
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	5.4	5.2	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:[2]									
White	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8
Black or African American	11.2	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7

[1]Excludes live births with unknown birthweight. Percent based on live births with known birthweight.

[2]Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item and education of mother on their birth certificates. The number of States reporting both items increased from 45, the District of Columbia (DC), and New York City (NYC) in 1989, to 47, DC, and NYC in 1990–91, 49 and DC in 1992, and 50 and DC in 1993 and later years (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File). [3]Includes mothers of all races.

NOTES: Includes data for 48 States, the District of Columbia (DC), and New York City (NYC) in 1989–91 and all 50 States and DC starting in 1992. Excludes data for births to residents of upstate New York and Washington (1989–91), which did not require the reporting of education of mother on the birth certificate (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File). The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File.

Table 14 (page 1 of 2). Low-birthweight live births, according to race and Hispanic origin of mother, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1992–94, 1995–97, and 1998–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Geographic division and State	All races			Not Hispanic or Latino					
				White			Black or African American		
	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000
	Percent of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams								
United States[1]	7.19	7.41	7.59	5.90	6.34	6.60	13.39	13.15	13.18
New England[1]	6.19	6.59	7.00	5.38	5.86	6.28	12.06	11.78	12.08
Maine	5.38	5.97	5.96	5.43	6.01	5.99	*	*13.55	*10.45
New Hampshire[1]	5.12	5.38	6.08	5.00	5.26	5.85	*8.27	*8.24	*9.26
Vermont	5.74	5.94	6.09	5.58	5.86	6.02	*	*	*
Massachusetts	6.16	6.57	7.04	5.36	5.89	6.36	11.68	11.22	11.53
Rhode Island	6.39	7.03	7.35	5.75	6.22	6.63	10.58	11.06	12.55
Connecticut	6.88	7.21	7.61	5.42	5.92	6.40	12.97	12.67	12.83
Middle Atlantic	7.51	7.64	7.82	5.69	6.10	6.49	13.69	13.08	12.90
New York	7.64	7.70	7.80	5.60	5.98	6.44	13.23	12.40	12.19
New Jersey	7.46	7.69	7.96	5.62	6.08	6.46	13.93	13.71	13.69
Pennsylvania	7.31	7.49	7.74	5.85	6.24	6.56	14.54	14.09	13.81
East North Central	7.40	7.57	7.74	5.90	6.38	6.57	14.30	13.82	13.86
Ohio	7.44	7.62	7.84	6.21	6.57	6.85	13.81	13.57	13.30
Indiana	6.84	7.61	7.71	6.12	6.93	7.13	12.55	13.50	13.01
Illinois	7.89	7.92	7.98	5.82	6.34	6.51	14.92	14.34	14.16
Michigan	7.64	7.69	7.89	5.87	6.32	6.31	14.50	13.55	14.38
Wisconsin	6.14	6.23	6.57	5.17	5.40	5.75	13.83	13.25	13.45
West North Central	6.27	6.60	6.76	5.55	6.09	6.24	12.97	12.90	12.88
Minnesota	5.44	5.85	6.01	4.73	5.58	5.69	11.57	11.84	11.05
Iowa	5.78	6.23	6.23	5.50	5.95	5.98	12.85	12.01	12.36
Missouri	7.47	7.61	7.71	6.22	6.56	6.67	13.51	13.47	13.68
North Dakota	5.27	5.73	6.38	5.14	5.66	6.39	*	*11.54	*10.25
South Dakota	5.51	5.65	5.96	5.32	5.62	5.85	*10.67	*9.40	*13.14
Nebraska	5.86	6.54	6.69	5.40	6.25	6.30	12.30	11.47	12.78
Kansas	6.50	6.76	7.00	5.98	6.28	6.64	12.28	12.88	12.58
South Atlantic	8.19	8.40	8.52	6.20	6.65	6.89	13.11	13.13	13.08
Delaware	7.60	8.55	8.54	5.83	6.82	6.68	13.13	13.74	14.05
Maryland	8.41	8.63	8.77	5.87	6.33	6.52	13.57	13.54	13.15
District of Columbia	14.35	13.70	12.68	5.05	5.89	6.40	16.86	16.29	15.35
Virginia	7.40	7.69	7.87	5.76	6.18	6.48	12.50	12.59	12.44
West Virginia	7.30	8.05	8.14	7.10	7.86	7.94	12.23	14.02	13.78
North Carolina	8.57	8.75	8.83	6.58	6.98	7.24	13.43	13.77	13.76
South Carolina	9.16	9.22	9.67	6.60	6.87	7.22	13.38	13.47	14.31
Georgia	8.63	8.70	8.63	6.20	6.58	6.71	12.97	12.94	12.77
Florida	7.56	7.86	8.06	6.12	6.60	6.88	12.29	12.27	12.34
East South Central	8.59	8.86	9.23	6.77	7.29	7.65	13.38	13.33	13.90
Kentucky	7.22	7.77	8.20	6.72	7.31	7.66	12.26	12.49	13.72
Tennessee	8.68	8.77	9.16	6.97	7.33	7.79	14.33	13.95	14.35
Alabama	8.72	9.18	9.45	6.57	7.24	7.50	12.88	13.24	13.64
Mississippi	9.95	9.93	10.37	6.76	7.23	7.55	13.38	13.10	13.84
West South Central	7.45	7.65	7.84	6.14	6.59	6.85	13.21	13.13	13.37
Arkansas	8.18	8.35	8.69	6.79	7.07	7.47	12.93	13.12	13.56
Louisiana	9.44	9.91	10.13	6.28	6.89	7.11	13.76	14.29	14.48
Oklahoma	6.81	7.20	7.34	6.26	6.71	6.97	12.31	12.68	12.52
Texas	7.04	7.19	7.39	5.96	6.39	6.63	12.98	12.37	12.66
Mountain	6.97	7.26	7.34	6.59	6.96	7.11	14.20	14.04	13.20
Montana	6.08	6.18	6.67	5.96	5.90	6.62	*	*	*
Idaho	5.43	5.98	6.30	5.33	5.80	6.17	*	*10.19	*
Wyoming	7.78	8.27	8.51	7.52	8.14	8.49	*15.17	*11.43	*16.95
Colorado	8.48	8.70	8.45	7.86	8.22	8.08	15.76	15.44	14.13
New Mexico	7.29	7.61	7.76	7.15	7.52	7.95	11.49	13.10	12.59
Arizona	6.63	6.78	6.91	6.33	6.65	6.69	13.12	13.11	12.61
Utah	5.81	6.50	6.71	5.69	6.29	6.54	11.02	13.52	14.01
Nevada	7.38	7.52	7.45	6.82	7.13	7.31	14.58	13.89	12.94
Pacific	5.92	6.02	6.10	5.22	5.42	5.53	12.51	11.89	11.57
Washington	5.26	5.56	5.71	4.91	5.21	5.31	11.12	10.70	10.26
Oregon	5.24	5.43	5.46	5.01	5.21	5.24	10.88	10.92	10.59
California	6.03	6.11	6.18	5.36	5.55	5.67	12.68	12.02	11.73
Alaska	5.12	5.56	5.80	4.54	5.10	5.22	10.26	12.64	10.65
Hawaii	7.07	7.18	7.54	5.45	4.97	5.47	11.56	9.87	10.60

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14 (page 2 of 2). Low-birthweight live births, according to race and Hispanic origin of mother, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1992–94, 1995–97, and 1998–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Geographic division and State	Hispanic or Latino[2]			American Indian or Alaska Native[3]			Asian or Pacific Islander[3]		
	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000
	Percent of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams								
United States[4]	6.20	6.33	6.41	6.36	6.62	6.90	6.65	7.07	7.39
New England[4]	8.07	8.10	8.30	6.80	9.16	7.39	6.78	7.09	7.44
Maine	*6.67	*5.75	*6.42	*	*	*	*4.82	*6.05	*5.50
New Hampshire[4]	- - -	*7.34	5.48	*	*	*	*7.87	*6.16	7.14
Vermont	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts	7.74	7.91	8.13	*5.68	*7.53	*6.46	6.39	6.70	7.47
Rhode Island	6.89	7.46	7.11	*9.34	*10.40	11.36	7.67	7.70	8.72
Connecticut	8.96	8.64	9.12	*7.18	*12.87	*	7.68	8.38	7.29
Middle Atlantic	7.79	7.70	7.61	8.41	8.39	9.27	6.83	7.09	7.39
New York	7.83	7.64	7.52	8.12	7.15	8.58	6.80	6.99	7.26
New Jersey	7.28	7.33	7.32	9.30	11.21	11.03	6.61	7.29	7.73
Pennsylvania	8.97	9.23	9.14	8.02	8.40	9.68	7.36	7.20	7.21
East North Central	6.10	6.22	6.38	6.69	6.25	6.83	6.75	7.37	7.93
Ohio	7.39	7.26	7.51	8.26	8.56	7.57	6.49	6.87	7.89
Indiana	6.48	6.79	6.11	*	*8.74	*8.52	5.63	6.51	7.30
Illinois	5.94	6.01	6.28	7.98	7.61	8.56	7.28	8.01	8.30
Michigan	6.01	6.46	6.52	6.58	6.10	6.80	6.68	7.03	7.69
Wisconsin	6.38	6.45	6.41	6.03	4.95	5.92	5.93	6.67	7.35
West North Central	5.87	6.22	6.04	6.36	6.26	6.29	6.75	6.89	7.22
Minnesota	5.70	6.46	5.82	6.83	6.73	6.54	6.83	6.54	7.17
Iowa	6.05	6.40	5.76	*5.47	*7.28	8.74	7.71	8.30	7.22
Missouri	6.13	6.36	6.19	7.40	7.29	7.78	7.05	7.27	6.74
North Dakota	*	*7.49	*5.69	5.80	5.52	5.82	*8.88	*	*
South Dakota	*	*7.20	*5.05	6.39	5.49	6.10	*	*	*7.72
Nebraska	6.30	6.10	6.64	5.75	6.12	5.99	6.69	7.24	8.00
Kansas	5.69	5.87	5.99	6.32	8.87	5.11	5.51	6.35	7.67
South Atlantic	6.18	6.35	6.32	8.09	9.15	8.92	6.88	7.39	7.64
Delaware	6.68	7.55	6.99	*	*	*	*8.46	8.74	7.83
Maryland	6.21	6.08	6.55	*5.76	*8.16	8.35	6.55	7.05	7.44
District of Columbia	6.65	7.10	6.85	*	*	*	7.59	*7.60	*9.15
Virginia	5.52	6.50	6.21	*8.50	*7.71	*7.38	6.30	6.94	7.32
West Virginia	*7.63	*	*	*	*	*	*8.04	*5.83	*7.54
North Carolina	6.10	6.05	6.23	8.96	9.98	10.33	7.31	7.54	7.68
South Carolina	5.47	6.43	6.39	*7.46	*10.79	*8.72	6.80	7.56	7.06
Georgia	6.09	5.54	5.57	*7.02	*6.09	9.06	6.50	7.66	7.05
Florida	6.27	6.50	6.50	5.82	8.31	6.68	7.58	7.78	8.52
East South Central	5.22	6.58	6.53	8.09	7.57	7.71	6.60	7.35	7.84
Kentucky	5.49	7.05	6.85	*	*9.39	*9.33	5.04	6.55	7.16
Tennessee	5.30	6.59	6.60	*6.85	*7.90	*8.53	6.90	7.88	8.20
Alabama	5.09	6.38	6.38	*8.66	*6.53	*6.82	7.02	7.48	8.03
Mississippi	*4.53	6.18	6.09	9.71	*7.23	7.22	7.25	6.69	7.48
West South Central	6.34	6.54	6.68	5.56	6.15	6.41	6.66	7.49	7.72
Arkansas	6.17	5.97	6.09	*7.00	*6.58	*6.80	6.69	8.44	8.54
Louisiana	6.88	5.97	6.92	*6.29	7.40	7.41	5.82	8.12	8.21
Oklahoma	5.94	6.20	6.06	5.34	6.01	6.22	6.62	6.85	6.58
Texas	6.34	6.55	6.70	6.35	6.36	7.03	6.76	7.44	7.74
Mountain	7.15	7.24	7.16	6.22	6.54	7.01	7.75	8.41	8.38
Montana	8.43	7.82	6.81	6.08	6.60	7.17	*8.52	*9.74	*
Idaho	6.01	6.82	6.77	6.15	7.68	7.43	*6.41	*6.77	7.48
Wyoming	10.56	8.39	7.32	*6.19	8.26	7.70	*	*	*15.48
Colorado	8.72	8.67	8.21	8.69	8.47	8.76	9.15	9.48	10.04
New Mexico	7.57	7.81	7.77	6.18	6.05	6.54	7.11	9.27	8.54
Arizona	6.46	6.51	6.66	6.05	6.41	6.87	7.63	7.19	7.60
Utah	6.98	7.66	7.26	5.74	6.94	7.47	6.38	7.55	7.41
Nevada	5.91	6.24	6.19	7.16	6.84	8.00	7.58	9.16	8.21
Pacific	5.42	5.51	5.58	6.00	6.00	6.21	6.45	6.78	7.06
Washington	5.05	5.31	5.45	5.52	6.30	6.96	5.74	5.93	6.71
Oregon	5.45	5.77	5.59	5.95	5.77	6.09	6.20	6.07	6.23
California	5.42	5.50	5.57	6.66	6.24	6.00	6.27	6.67	6.92
Alaska	5.70	6.28	6.12	5.30	5.35	5.91	6.63	5.71	7.39
Hawaii	6.90	6.89	7.66	*8.09	*8.00	*6.77	7.53	7.82	8.06

* Percents preceded by an asterisk are based on fewer than 50 events. Percents not shown are based on fewer than 20 events.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Percents for white and black are substituted for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black for New Hampshire 1992.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[4]Percents for Hispanic mothers exclude data from States not reporting Hispanic origin on the birth certificate for 1 or more years in any 3-year period.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File.

Table 15 (page 1 of 2). Very low-birthweight live births, according to race and Hispanic origin of mother, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1992–94, 1995–97, and 1998–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Geographic division and State	All races			Not Hispanic or Latino					
				White			Black or African American		
	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000
	Percent of live births weighing less than 1,500 grams								
United States[1]	1.32	1.38	1.44	0.98	1.08	1.15	2.98	3.02	3.13
New England[1]	1.12	1.24	1.38	0.89	1.02	1.14	2.98	3.03	3.27
Maine	0.92	1.10	1.05	0.92	1.10	1.07	*	*	*
New Hampshire[1]	0.83	0.93	1.21	0.80	0.90	1.07	*	*	*
Vermont	0.87	0.88	1.17	0.79	0.85	1.14	*	*	*
Massachusetts	1.12	1.22	1.34	0.92	1.01	1.11	2.75	2.90	3.01
Rhode Island	1.09	1.21	1.55	0.85	0.99	1.34	2.63	*2.18	3.29
Connecticut	1.33	1.49	1.62	0.91	1.09	1.19	3.37	3.35	3.64
Middle Atlantic	1.44	1.49	1.55	0.97	1.05	1.16	3.18	3.18	3.18
New York	1.47	1.50	1.52	0.95	0.98	1.10	3.11	3.03	3.02
New Jersey	1.47	1.56	1.64	1.01	1.10	1.18	3.29	3.49	3.53
Pennsylvania	1.36	1.42	1.52	0.98	1.09	1.21	3.23	3.25	3.24
East North Central	1.39	1.44	1.50	1.02	1.12	1.17	3.09	3.07	3.22
Ohio	1.35	1.43	1.47	1.04	1.15	1.21	2.96	3.06	2.96
Indiana	1.25	1.34	1.40	1.05	1.16	1.23	2.82	2.83	2.92
Illinois	1.53	1.54	1.62	1.04	1.16	1.19	3.16	3.11	3.38
Michigan	1.50	1.49	1.57	1.05	1.12	1.13	3.28	3.11	3.43
Wisconsin	1.08	1.18	1.23	0.86	0.96	1.03	2.84	3.01	2.94
West North Central	1.11	1.19	1.26	0.92	1.06	1.11	2.80	2.80	3.07
Minnesota	1.01	1.08	1.07	0.81	1.02	1.00	2.50	2.65	2.54
Iowa	0.98	1.20	1.21	0.90	1.12	1.13	2.85	2.95	3.37
Missouri	1.31	1.31	1.45	1.00	1.04	1.14	2.80	2.81	3.24
North Dakota	0.95	1.00	1.16	0.89	0.97	1.09	*	*	*
South Dakota	0.87	1.01	1.03	0.79	0.94	0.95	*	*	*
Nebraska	0.98	1.20	1.24	0.92	1.17	1.17	2.41	2.15	2.97
Kansas	1.19	1.24	1.34	1.03	1.09	1.24	3.14	3.11	3.00
South Atlantic	1.62	1.69	1.74	1.06	1.15	1.22	3.01	3.12	3.17
Delaware	1.49	1.77	1.83	0.96	1.29	1.26	3.22	3.30	3.40
Maryland	1.81	1.88	1.88	1.08	1.12	1.10	3.34	3.52	3.40
District of Columbia	3.35	3.51	3.02	*0.61	*1.03	*1.12	4.11	4.31	3.83
Virginia	1.46	1.52	1.61	1.00	1.07	1.19	2.90	2.97	3.02
West Virginia	1.18	1.36	1.42	1.14	1.32	1.36	*2.02	2.50	3.17
North Carolina	1.72	1.83	1.89	1.14	1.30	1.36	3.16	3.36	3.55
South Carolina	1.76	1.84	1.98	1.14	1.18	1.26	2.78	3.04	3.36
Georgia	1.72	1.74	1.74	1.06	1.10	1.15	2.93	2.99	3.00
Florida	1.45	1.49	1.57	1.03	1.11	1.19	2.77	2.79	2.87
East South Central	1.58	1.68	1.79	1.09	1.22	1.31	2.86	2.98	3.22
Kentucky	1.22	1.36	1.53	1.07	1.23	1.39	2.67	2.77	3.07
Tennessee	1.57	1.65	1.65	1.10	1.21	1.22	3.09	3.22	3.28
Alabama	1.70	1.87	1.99	1.10	1.28	1.36	2.85	3.09	3.37
Mississippi	1.87	1.87	2.09	1.08	1.13	1.31	2.72	2.72	3.05
West South Central	1.32	1.37	1.42	0.98	1.08	1.14	2.83	2.88	3.04
Arkansas	1.43	1.57	1.62	1.11	1.24	1.30	2.49	2.75	2.90
Louisiana	1.83	1.95	2.06	1.01	1.11	1.14	2.95	3.18	3.39
Oklahoma	1.12	1.19	1.27	0.96	1.05	1.20	2.63	2.79	2.61
Texas	1.23	1.26	1.29	0.95	1.05	1.09	2.84	2.71	2.86
Mountain	1.02	1.11	1.15	0.94	1.04	1.08	2.66	2.69	2.78
Montana	0.82	1.03	1.05	0.80	0.97	0.98	*	*	*
Idaho	0.80	0.88	1.05	0.78	0.82	1.01	*	*	*
Wyoming	1.06	1.13	1.07	1.00	1.07	1.08	*	*	*
Colorado	1.18	1.27	1.27	1.05	1.18	1.16	2.95	2.79	3.04
New Mexico	1.04	1.06	1.18	1.09	1.08	1.25	*1.91	*2.32	*2.79
Arizona	1.06	1.13	1.12	0.98	1.07	1.04	2.72	2.69	2.64
Utah	0.85	1.01	1.07	0.82	0.95	1.03	*	*3.31	*
Nevada	1.06	1.16	1.20	0.93	1.07	1.09	2.45	2.62	2.71
Pacific	1.02	1.05	1.11	0.86	0.90	0.96	2.77	2.59	2.73
Washington	0.83	0.94	0.99	0.78	0.87	0.88	2.22	2.29	2.51
Oregon	0.88	0.88	0.93	0.82	0.85	0.88	1.92	2.04	*1.63
California	1.06	1.09	1.14	0.89	0.92	1.00	2.82	2.62	2.79
Alaska	0.95	1.03	1.02	0.84	0.85	0.94	*2.63	*2.88	*2.27
Hawaii	1.00	1.04	1.27	0.74	0.83	1.09	2.92	*2.74	*2.54

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15 (page 2 of 2). Very low-birthweight live births, according to race and Hispanic origin of mother, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1992–94, 1995–97, and 1998–2000

[Data are based on birth certificates]

Geographic division and State	Hispanic or Latino[2]			American Indian or Alaska Native[3]			Asian or Pacific Islander[3]		
	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000	1992–94	1995–97	1998–2000
	Percent of live births weighing less than 1,500 grams								
United States[4]	1.06	1.12	1.14	1.04	1.17	1.22	0.90	0.98	1.07
New England[4]	1.46	1.60	1.77	*	*1.67	*1.67	0.90	1.06	1.08
Maine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Hampshire[4]	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts	1.45	1.53	1.65	*	*	*	0.78	0.86	1.08
Rhode Island	1.27	1.42	1.41	*	*	*	*	*	*1.73
Connecticut	1.54	1.79	2.09	*	*	*	*1.22	1.61	*0.82
Middle Atlantic	1.40	1.45	1.46	1.25	*1.39	1.51	0.92	0.96	0.99
New York	1.37	1.43	1.42	*1.14	*1.16	*1.55	0.93	0.99	0.98
New Jersey	1.37	1.41	1.48	*	*	*	0.80	0.92	1.06
Pennsylvania	1.76	1.68	1.76	*	*	*	1.09	0.88	0.91
East North Central	1.16	1.18	1.25	1.19	1.33	1.20	1.01	1.04	1.11
Ohio	1.56	1.32	1.52	*	*	*	*0.89	0.85	0.86
Indiana	1.36	1.33	1.15	*	*	*	*0.88	*0.89	*0.92
Illinois	1.12	1.12	1.25	*	*2.67	*	1.15	1.14	1.26
Michigan	1.11	1.18	1.13	*1.06	*1.60	*1.47	0.97	0.94	1.09
Wisconsin	1.12	1.51	1.27	*1.31	*	*1.00	*0.82	1.07	1.07
West North Central	0.94	1.16	1.10	1.16	1.43	1.20	0.92	0.89	0.97
Minnesota	*1.04	1.27	1.09	*1.19	1.77	*1.06	0.91	0.93	0.95
Iowa	*1.15	1.26	1.17	*	*	*	*	*1.26	*1.16
Missouri	*1.24	1.29	1.06	*	*	*	*0.90	*0.74	*0.93
North Dakota	*	*	*	*0.97	*1.00	*1.29	*	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	*	1.32	1.33	1.34	*	*	*
Nebraska	*0.67	1.14	1.05	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kansas	0.80	0.99	1.15	*	*	*	*	*0.78	*0.84
South Atlantic	1.12	1.13	1.16	1.58	2.00	1.64	0.93	1.10	1.12
Delaware	*	*1.44	*1.56	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	1.06	1.09	1.25	*	*	*	0.91	1.16	1.17
District of Columbia	*0.90	*1.53	*1.29	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	1.09	1.24	1.20	*	*	*	0.86	1.06	1.18
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Carolina	0.77	0.99	1.13	2.04	2.65	2.17	*0.91	1.09	1.17
South Carolina	*	*1.29	1.17	*	*	*	*	*1.12	*
Georgia	1.01	0.99	0.93	*	*	*	0.99	1.22	0.87
Florida	1.18	1.15	1.20	*	*1.16	*0.73	0.99	1.00	1.19
East South Central	*0.86	1.16	1.01	*	*1.54	*1.70	0.90	1.01	1.12
Kentucky	*	*1.35	*1.26	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	*0.94	*0.99	0.92	*	*	*	*0.99	*1.09	*1.24
Alabama	*	*1.28	*0.97	*	*	*	*	*1.39	*1.52
Mississippi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
West South Central	1.04	1.09	1.08	0.86	0.93	0.95	0.88	0.92	1.04
Arkansas	*	*1.14	1.05	*	*	*	*	*	*
Louisiana	*1.12	*0.92	1.27	*	*	*	*	*1.13	*1.14
Oklahoma	1.03	0.89	0.99	0.80	0.92	0.86	*0.93	*	*0.92
Texas	1.04	1.10	1.09	*1.06	*1.00	*1.67	0.91	0.90	1.06
Mountain	1.05	1.12	1.12	0.90	0.98	1.21	1.00	1.09	1.15
Montana	*	*	*	*0.66	*1.07	1.67	*	*	*
Idaho	*0.81	1.09	1.18	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wyoming	*	*1.49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colorado	1.20	1.20	1.24	*	*	*1.24	*1.17	1.25	1.12
New Mexico	1.04	1.06	1.14	0.78	0.82	0.90	*	*	*
Arizona	1.05	1.11	1.07	0.90	0.98	1.20	*0.95	*0.91	1.02
Utah	0.97	1.37	1.13	*1.35	*1.46	*1.72	*0.73	*1.11	*1.20
Nevada	0.84	0.94	1.02	*	*	*1.68	*0.91	*1.13	1.22
Pacific	0.94	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.17	0.87	0.96	1.09
Washington	0.75	0.87	0.96	1.01	*0.84	1.38	0.55	0.74	1.05
Oregon	1.03	0.88	1.08	*1.39	*	*1.33	*0.91	1.02	0.87
California	0.94	1.00	1.03	1.06	1.07	1.18	0.85	0.96	1.06
Alaska	*	*1.64	*	0.93	1.14	0.96	*	*	*
Hawaii	1.02	0.92	1.13	*	*	*	1.02	1.04	1.28

* Percents preceded by an asterisk are based on fewer than 50 events. Percents not shown are based on fewer than 20 events.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Percents for white and black are substituted for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black for New Hampshire 1992.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[4]Percents for Hispanic mothers exclude data from States not reporting Hispanic origin on the birth certificate for 1 or more years in any 3-year period.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File.

Table 16. Legal abortion ratios, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, selected years 1973–98

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments and by hospitals and other medical facilities]

Characteristic	*1973*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*[1]
	Abortions per 100 live births[2]										
Total	19.6	27.2	35.9	35.4	34.4	33.3	32.1	31.1	31.5	30.6	26.4
Age											
Under 15 years	123.7	119.3	139.7	137.6	81.8	74.2	70.3	66.4	72.6	72.9	75.0
15–19 years	53.9	54.2	71.4	68.8	51.1	44.0	41.4	39.9	41.8	40.7	39.1
20–24 years	29.4	28.9	39.5	38.6	37.8	38.3	36.4	34.8	35.7	34.5	32.9
25–29 years	20.7	19.2	23.7	21.7	21.8	22.6	22.1	22.0	22.8	22.4	21.6
30–34 years	28.0	25.0	23.7	19.9	19.0	17.9	17.1	16.4	16.5	16.1	15.7
35–39 years	45.1	42.2	41.0	33.6	27.3	24.7	23.3	22.3	22.1	20.9	20.0
40 years and over	68.4	66.8	80.7	62.3	50.6	42.8	40.9	38.5	37.8	35.2	33.8
Race											
White[3]	32.6	27.7	33.2	27.7	25.8	23.0	21.6	20.3	20.3	19.4	18.9
Black or African American[4]	42.0	47.6	54.3	47.2	53.7	55.0	53.7	53.1	55.9	54.3	51.2
Hispanic origin[5]											
Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29.5	28.5	27.1	28.2	26.8	27.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30.9	29.0	27.9	28.6	27.2	27.1
Marital status											
Married	7.6	9.6	10.5	8.0	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.4	7.1
Unmarried	139.8	161.0	147.6	117.4	86.3	78.0	66.5	64.5	65.9	65.9	62.7
Previous live births[6]											
0	43.7	38.4	45.7	45.1	36.0	32.5	30.8	28.6	28.9	26.4	25.5
1	23.5	22.0	20.2	21.6	22.7	22.8	22.3	22.0	22.4	22.3	21.4
2	36.8	36.8	29.5	29.9	31.5	31.8	30.9	30.6	31.3	31.0	30.0
3	46.9	47.7	29.8	18.2	30.1	31.2	30.9	30.7	31.7	31.1	30.5
4 or more[7]	44.7	43.5	24.3	21.5	26.6	23.5	23.5	23.7	25.0	24.5	24.3

- - - Data not available.

[1]In 1998 California, Alaska, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma did not report abortion data.

[2]For calculation of ratios according to each characteristic, abortions with the characteristic unknown have been distributed in proportion to abortions with the characteristic known.

[3]For 1989 and later years, white race includes women of Hispanic ethnicity.

[4]Before 1989 black race includes races other than white.

[5]Includes data for 20–22 States, the District of Columbia (DC), and New York City (NYC) in 1991–95, 22 States and NYC in 1996, 26 States, DC, and NYC in 1997, and 23 States, DC, and NYC in 1998. States with large Hispanic populations that are not included are California, Florida, and Illinois.

[6]For 1973–75 data indicate number of living children.

[7]For 1975 data refer to four previous live births, not four or more. For five or more previous live births, the ratio is 47.3.

NOTES: For each year from 1973–1997 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has compiled total abortion data from 50 States, DC, and NYC. Beginning in 1998, abortion data are available from only 46 States, DC, and NYC. The number of areas reporting adequate data (less than or equal to 15 percent missing) for each characteristic varies from year to year. For 1998, the number of areas reporting each characteristic was as follows: age, 45 States, DC, and NYC; race, 37 States, DC, and NYC; marital status, 37 States and NYC; previous live births, 39 States and NYC. Some data for previous years have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States* and from previously published CDC Surveillance Summaries. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: Abortion Surveillance, 1973, 1975, 1979–80. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1975, April 1977, May 1983; CDC Surveillance Summaries. Abortion Surveillance, United States, 1982–83, Vol. 36, No. 1SS, Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 1987; 1984 and 1985, Vol. 38, No. SS–2, Sept. 1989; 1986 and 1987, Vol. 39, No. SS–2, June 1990; 1988, Vol. 40, No. SS–2, July 1991; 1989, Vol. 41, No. SS–5, Sept. 1992; 1990, Vol. 42, No. SS–6, Dec. 1993; 1991, Vol. 44, No. SS–2, May 1995; 1992, Vol. 45, No. SS–3, May 1996; 1993 and 1994, Vol. 46, No. SS–4, Aug. 1997; 1995, Vol. 47, No. SS–2, July 1998; 1996, Vol. 48, No. SS–4, July 1999; 1997, Vol. 49, No. SS–11, Dec. 2000; 1998, Vol. 51, No. SS-3, June 2002.

Table 17. Legal abortions, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1973–98

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments and by hospitals and other medical facilities]

Characteristic	*1973*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*[1]
	Number of legal abortions reported in thousands										
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	616	855	1,298	1,329	1,429	1,330	1,267	1,211	1,226	1,186	884
Alan Guttmacher Institute[2]	745	1,034	1,554	1,589	1,609	1,500	1,431	1,364	1,366	- - -	- - -
	Percent distribution[3]										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Period of gestation[4]											
Under 9 weeks	36.1	44.6	51.7	50.3	51.6	52.3	53.7	54.0	54.6	55.4	55.7
Under 7 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.7	15.7	15.7	16.3	17.6	19.2
7 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.2	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.1	17.8
8 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21.6	21.6	21.2	21.0	19.6	18.8
9–10 weeks	29.4	28.4	26.2	26.6	25.3	24.4	23.5	23.1	22.6	22.0	21.5
11–12 weeks	17.9	14.9	12.2	12.5	11.7	11.6	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.9
13–15 weeks	6.9	5.0	5.1	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.4
16–20 weeks	8.0	6.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
21 weeks and over	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Type of procedure											
Curettage	88.4	90.9	95.5	97.5	98.9	99.1	99.1	98.9	98.8	98.3	98.3
Intrauterine instillation	10.4	7.3	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other[5]	1.2	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.4
Location of facility											
In State of residence	74.8	89.2	92.6	92.4	91.8	91.4	91.5	91.5	91.7	91.9	91.5
Out of State of residence	25.2	10.8	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.5
Previous induced abortions											
0	- - -	81.9	67.6	60.1	57.1	55.0	54.7	55.1	54.7	53.4	53.8
1	- - -	14.9	23.5	25.7	26.9	27.3	27.2	26.9	26.9	27.5	27.0
2	- - -	2.5	6.6	9.8	10.1	11.0	11.1	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.4
3 or more	- - -	0.7	2.3	4.4	5.9	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.8

- - - Data not available.

[1]In 1998 California, Alaska, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma did not report abortion data. For comparison, in 1997 the 48 corresponding reporting areas reported about 900,000 legal abortions.

[2]No survey was conducted in 1983, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1993, or 1994; data for these years are estimated.

[3]Excludes cases for which selected characteristic is unknown.

[4]Percentages for under 7, 7, and 8 weeks may not add to percentage under 9 weeks because some States do not report abortions for detailed gestational age subgroups under 9 weeks.

[5]Includes hysterotomy, hysterectomy, procedures reported as "other," and medical (nonsurgical) procedures.

NOTES: See Appendix I, Abortion Surveillance and Alan Guttmacher Institute Abortion Survey, for methodological differences between these two data sources. For each year from 1973–1997 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has compiled total abortion data from 50 States, the District of Columbia (DC), and New York City (NYC). Beginning in 1998 abortion data are available from only 46 States, DC, and NYC. The number of States reporting each characteristic varies from year to year. For 1998, the number of areas included in the percentages for each characteristic was as follows: gestational age, 42 States, DC, and NYC; detailed gestational age under 9 weeks, 40 States, DC, and NYC; type of procedure, 41 States, DC, and NYC; residence, 44 States, DC, and NYC; previous induced abortions, 37 States and NYC. Some data for earlier years have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States* and from previously published CDC Surveillance Summaries. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: Abortion Surveillance, 1973, 1975, 1979–80. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1975, April 1977, May 1983; CDC Surveillance Summaries. Abortion Surveillance, United States, 1982–83, Vol. 36, No. 1SS, Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 1987; 1984 and 1985, Vol. 38, No. SS–2, Sept. 1989; 1986 and 1987, Vol. 39, No. SS–2, June 1990; 1988, Vol. 40, No. SS–2, July 1991; 1989, Vol. 41, No. SS–5, Sept. 1992; 1990, Vol. 42, No. SS–6, Dec. 1993; 1991, Vol. 44, No. SS–2, May 1995; 1992, Vol. 45, No. SS–3, May 1996; 1993 and 1994, Vol. 46, No. SS–4, Aug. 1997; 1995, Vol. 47, No. SS–2, July 1998; 1996, Vol. 48, No. SS–4, July 1999; 1997, Vol. 49, No. SS–11, Dec. 2000; 1998, Vol. 51, No SS-3, June 2002; Henshaw, S. K.: Abortion incidence and services in the United States, 1995–1996. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 30(6), Nov.–Dec. 1998.

Table 18 (page 1 of 2). Contraceptive use among women 15–44 years of age, according to age, race, Hispanic origin, and method of contraception: United States, 1982, 1988, and 1995

[Data are based on household interviews of samples of women in the childbearing ages]

Race, Hispanic origin, year, and method of contraception	Age in years				
	15–44	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44
	Number of women in population in thousands				
All women:					
1982	54,099	9,521	10,629	19,644	14,305
1988	57,900	9,179	9,413	21,726	17,582
1995	60,201	8,961	9,041	20,758	21,440
White, non-Hispanic:					
1982	41,279	7,010	8,081	14,945	11,243
1988	42,575	6,531	6,630	15,929	13,486
1995	42,522	5,962	6,062	14,565	15,933
Black, non-Hispanic:					
1982	6,825	1,383	1,456	2,392	1,593
1988	7,408	1,362	1,322	2,760	1,965
1995	8,210	1,392	1,328	2,801	2,689
Hispanic:					
1982	4,393	886	811	1,677	1,018
1988	5,557	999	1,003	2,104	1,451
1995	6,702	1,150	1,163	2,450	1,940
All methods	Percent of women in population using contraception				
All women:					
1982	55.7	24.2	55.8	66.7	61.6
1988	60.3	32.1	59.0	66.3	68.3
1995	64.2	29.8	63.5	71.1	72.3
White, non-Hispanic:					
1982	57.3	23.6	58.7	67.8	63.5
1988	62.9	34.0	62.6	67.7	71.5
1995	66.1	30.5	65.3	72.9	73.6
Black, non-Hispanic:					
1982	51.6	29.8	52.2	63.5	52.0
1988	56.8	35.7	61.8	63.5	58.7
1995	62.1	34.8	67.9	66.8	68.5
Hispanic:					
1982	50.6	*	*36.8	67.2	59.0
1988	50.4	*18.3	40.8	67.4	54.3
1995	59.0	26.1	50.6	69.2	70.8
Female sterilization	Percent of contracepting women				
1982	23.2	0.0	*4.5	22.1	43.5
1988	27.5	*	*4.6	25.0	47.6
1995	27.8	*	4.0	23.8	45.0
Male sterilization					
1982	10.9	*	*3.6	10.1	19.9
1988	11.7	*	*	10.2	20.8
1995	10.9	–	*	7.8	19.4
Implant[1]					
1982	...	...	...	...	...
1988	...	...	...	...	...
1995	1.3	*	3.7	1.3	*
Injectable[1]					
1982	...	...	...	...	...
1988	...	...	...	...	...
1995	3.0	9.7	6.1	2.8	*0.8
Birth control pill					
1982	28.0	63.9	55.1	25.7	*3.7
1988	30.7	58.8	68.2	32.6	4.3
1995	26.9	43.8	52.1	33.3	8.7
Intrauterine device					
1982	7.1	*	*4.2	9.7	6.9
1988	2.0	0.0	*	2.1	3.1
1995	0.8	–	*	*0.8	*1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18 (page 2 of 2). Contraceptive use among women 15–44 years of age, according to age, race, Hispanic origin, and method of contraception: United States, 1982, 1988, and 1995

[Data are based on household interviews of samples of women in the childbearing ages]

Race, Hispanic origin, year, and method of contraception	Age in years				
	15–44	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44
Diaphragm	Percent of contracepting women				
1982	8.1	*6.0	10.2	10.3	4.0
1988	5.7	*	*3.7	7.3	6.0
1995	1.9	*	*	1.7	2.8
Condom					
1982	12.0	20.8	10.7	11.4	11.3
1988	14.6	32.8	14.5	13.7	11.2
1995	20.4	36.7	26.4	21.1	14.7

Method of contraception and year	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic
	White	Black	
Female sterilization	Percent of contracepting women		
1982	23.0	21.9	30.0
1988	25.6	37.8	31.7
1995	24.6	40.1	36.6
Male sterilization			
1982	*	13.0	*1.5
1988	14.3	*0.9	*
1995	13.6	*1.7	4.0
Implant[1]			
1982	. . .	. . .	. . .
1988	. . .	. . .	. . .
1995	1.0	*2.3	*2.0
Injectable[1]			
1982	. . .	. . .	. . .
1988	. . .	. . .	. . .
1995	2.4	5.3	4.7
Birth control pill			
1982	30.2	26.8	37.8
1988	29.5	38.1	33.4
1995	28.5	23.8	23.0
Intrauterine device			
1982	19.2	5.8	9.3
1988	1.5	3.2	*5.0
1995	0.7	*	*1.5
Diaphragm			
1982	*	9.2	*3.2
1988	6.6	*2.0	*
1995	2.3	*	*
Condom			
1982	*6.9	13.1	6.3
1988	15.2	10.1	13.6
1995	19.7	20.2	20.5

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
– Quantity zero.
* Estimates with relative standard error of 20–30 percent are preceded by an asterisk and may have low reliability; those with relative standard error greater than 30 percent are considered unreliable and are not shown.
. . . Data not applicable.
[1]Data collected in 1995 survey only.

NOTES: Method of contraception used in the month of interview. If multiple methods were reported, only the most effective method is shown. Methods are listed in the table in order of effectiveness.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth.

Table 19. Breastfeeding by mothers 15–44 years of age by year of baby's birth, according to selected characteristics of mother: United States, average annual 1972–74 to 1993–94

[Data are based on household interviews of samples of women in the childbearing ages]

Selected characteristics of mother	*1972–74*	*1975–77*	*1978–80*	*1981–83*	*1984–86*	*1987–89*	*1990–92*	*1993–94*
				Percent of babies breastfed				
Total	30.1	36.7	47.5	58.1	54.5	52.3	54.2	58.1
Race and Hispanic origin[1]								
White, non-Hispanic	32.5	38.9	53.2	64.3	59.7	58.3	59.1	61.2
Black, non-Hispanic	12.5	16.8	19.6	26.0	22.9	21.0	22.9	27.5
Hispanic	33.1	42.9	46.3	52.8	58.9	51.3	58.8	67.4
Education[2]								
No high school diploma or GED[3]	14.0	19.4	27.6	31.4	36.8	30.0	38.6	43.0
High school diploma or GED[3]	25.0	33.6	40.2	54.3	46.7	46.6	46.0	51.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	35.2	43.5	63.2	66.7	66.1	57.8	60.7	65.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	65.5	66.9	71.3	83.2	75.3	79.2	80.8	80.6
Geographic region								
Northeast	29.9	34.7	49.3	68.2	55.3	49.9	54.0	56.7
Midwest	22.3	30.9	34.4	46.0	50.9	50.4	51.6	49.7
South	30.6	33.1	49.5	57.9	45.3	42.5	43.6	49.7
West	47.1	54.5	66.6	69.9	70.9	69.1	70.5	79.3
Age at baby's birth								
Under 20 years	17.0	22.1	31.4	31.0	30.6	26.2	35.2	45.3
20–24 years	28.7	33.5	44.7	50.8	50.2	46.7	44.7	50.9
25–29 years	38.7	45.9	53.6	62.2	59.8	57.1	56.5	55.9
30–44 years	43.1	47.5	55.2	73.1	65.9	65.3	67.5	71.1
				Percent of breastfed babies who were breastfed 3 months or more[4]				
Total	62.3	66.2	64.7	68.3	63.2	61.5	61.0	56.2
Race and Hispanic origin[1]								
White, non-Hispanic	62.1	66.7	67.6	68.1	62.5	62.3	62.6	56.8
Black, non-Hispanic	47.8	60.7	58.5	61.1	56.8	46.9	56.7	45.4
Hispanic	64.7	62.7	46.3	65.6	66.4	64.3	58.2	55.5
Education[2]								
No high school diploma or GED[3]	54.4	54.7	53.7	50.5	59.8	57.3	55.5	44.5
High school diploma or GED[3]	53.7	62.5	59.4	59.6	58.0	58.3	58.2	49.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	69.5	77.2	63.8	73.3	63.4	60.7	53.8	60.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	69.2	65.3	79.8	80.9	72.2	68.1	73.8	68.1
Geographic region								
Northeast	64.6	68.2	71.2	75.0	64.8	59.7	72.7	58.7
Midwest	44.4	54.3	53.1	64.4	60.4	58.6	63.1	56.7
South	72.6	74.1	67.6	65.0	60.3	55.2	50.8	50.9
West	69.0	70.6	66.8	69.6	66.9	69.9	60.4	59.0
Age at baby's birth								
Under 20 years	50.0	61.0	48.2	49.1	62.5	56.3	31.9	22.6
20–24 years	57.7	59.4	60.0	63.7	51.9	51.6	54.0	50.6
25–29 years	68.3	71.5	65.1	70.8	65.6	58.3	59.7	63.7
30–44 years	79.4	72.8	81.5	72.8	73.2	73.5	71.8	62.3

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2]For women 22–44 years of age. Education is as of year of interview. See NOTES below.
[3]General equivalency diploma.
[4]For mothers interviewed in the first 3 months of 1995, only babies age 3 months and over are included so they would be eligible for breastfeeding for 3 months or more.

NOTES: Data on breastfeeding during 1972–83 are based on responses to questions in the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) Cycle 4, conducted in 1988. Data for 1984–94 are based on the NSFG Cycle 5, conducted in 1995. Data are based on all births to mothers 15–44 years of age at interview, including those births that occurred when the mothers were younger than 15 years of age.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle 4 1988, Cycle 5 1995.

Table 20 (page 1 of 2). Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1983–99

[Data are based on linked birth and death certificates for infants]

Race and Hispanic origin of mother	*1983*[1]	*1985*[1]	*1990*[1]	*1995*[2]	*1996*[2]	*1997*[2]	*1998*[2]	*1999*[2]
				Infant[3] deaths per 1,000 live births				
All mothers	10.9	10.4	8.9	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.0
White	9.3	8.9	7.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8
Black or African American	19.2	18.6	16.9	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.8	14.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.2	13.1	13.1	9.0	10.0	8.7	9.3	9.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	8.3	7.8	6.6	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.5	4.8
Chinese	9.5	5.8	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.1	4.0	2.9
Japanese	*5.6	*6.0	*5.5	*5.3	*4.2	*5.3	*3.5	*3.4
Filipino	8.4	7.7	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.8
Hawaiian	11.2	*9.9	*8.0	*6.6	*5.6	9.0	10.0	*7.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	8.1	8.5	7.4	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.1
Hispanic or Latino[4,5]	9.5	8.8	7.5	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7
Mexican	9.1	8.5	7.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5
Puerto Rican	12.9	11.2	9.9	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.8	8.3
Cuban	7.5	8.5	7.2	5.3	5.1	5.5	*3.6	4.7
Central and South American	8.5	8.0	6.8	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.3	4.7
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	10.6	9.5	8.0	7.4	7.7	6.2	6.5	7.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White[5]	9.2	8.6	7.2	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8
Black[5]	19.1	18.3	16.9	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.9	14.1
				Neonatal[3] deaths per 1,000 live births				
All mothers	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7
White	6.1	5.8	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Black or African American	12.5	12.3	11.1	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.5	6.1	6.1	3.9	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	5.2	4.8	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.2
Chinese	5.5	3.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.8
Japanese	*3.7	*3.1	*3.5	*3.3	*2.2	*3.0	*2.5	*2.8
Filipino	5.6	5.1	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.6	3.9
Hawaiian	*7.0	*5.7	*4.3	*4.0	*	*6.3	*7.3	*4.9
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	5.0	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.9	3.3
Hispanic or Latino[4,5]	6.2	5.7	4.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Mexican	5.9	5.4	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Puerto Rican	8.7	7.6	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.9
Cuban	*5.0	6.2	5.3	*3.6	*3.6	4.0	*2.7	*3.5
Central and South American	5.8	5.6	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.3
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	6.4	5.6	5.0	4.8	5.3	3.7	4.5	4.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White[5]	5.9	5.6	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Black[5]	12.0	11.9	11.0	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.6
				Postneonatal[3] deaths per 1,000 live births				
All mothers	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
White	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Black or African American	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.7	7.0	7.0	5.1	5.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.1	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Chinese	4.0	*2.5	*2.0	*1.5	*1.2	*1.0	*1.3	*1.2
Japanese	*	*2.9	*	*	*	*2.2	*	*
Filipino	*2.8	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.9
Hawaiian	*4.2	*4.3	*3.8	*	*	*	*	*
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8
Hispanic or Latino[4,5]	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
Mexican	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
Puerto Rican	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.4
Cuban	*2.5	*2.3	*1.9	*1.7	*	*	*	*
Central and South American	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White[5]	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Black[5]	7.0	6.4	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20 (page 2 of 2). Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1983–99

[Data are based on linked birth and death certificates for infants]

Race and Hispanic origin of mother	*1983–85*[1]	*1986–88*[1]	*1989–91*[1]	*1997–99*[2]
		Infant[3] deaths per 1,000 live births		
All mothers	10.6	9.8	9.0	7.1
White	9.0	8.2	7.4	5.9
Black or African American	18.7	17.9	17.1	13.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.9	13.2	12.6	9.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	8.3	7.3	6.6	5.1
Chinese	7.4	5.8	5.1	3.3
Japanese	6.0	6.9	5.3	4.1
Filipino	8.2	6.9	6.4	6.0
Hawaiian	11.3	11.1	9.0	8.6
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	8.6	7.6	7.0	5.2
Hispanic or Latino[4,5]	9.2	8.3	7.5	5.8
Mexican	8.8	7.9	7.2	5.6
Puerto Rican	12.3	11.1	10.4	8.0
Cuban	8.0	7.3	6.2	4.6
Central and South American	8.2	7.5	6.6	5.1
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	9.8	9.0	8.2	6.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White[5]	8.8	8.1	7.3	5.9
Black[5]	18.5	17.9	17.2	13.9
		Neonatal[3] deaths per 1,000 live births		
All mothers	6.9	6.3	5.7	4.8
White	5.9	5.2	4.7	3.9
Black or African American	12.2	11.7	11.1	9.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.7	5.9	5.9	4.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	5.2	4.5	3.9	3.4
Chinese	4.3	3.3	2.7	2.2
Japanese	3.4	4.4	3.0	2.8
Filipino	5.3	4.5	4.0	4.0
Hawaiian	7.4	7.1	4.8	6.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	5.5	4.7	4.2	3.5
Hispanic or Latino[4,5]	6.0	5.3	4.8	3.9
Mexican	5.7	5.0	4.5	3.8
Puerto Rican	8.3	7.2	7.0	5.5
Cuban	5.9	5.3	4.6	3.4
Central and South American	5.7	4.9	4.4	3.6
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	6.1	5.8	5.2	4.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White[5]	5.7	5.1	4.6	3.9
Black[5]	11.8	11.4	11.1	9.4
		Postneonatal[3] deaths per 1,000 live births		
All mothers	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.4
White	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.0
Black or African American	6.4	6.2	6.0	4.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.2	7.3	6.7	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.1	2.8	2.6	1.7
Chinese	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.1
Japanese	2.6	2.5	2.2	*1.3
Filipino	2.9	2.4	2.3	1.9
Hawaiian	3.9	4.0	4.1	*2.5
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	3.1	2.9	2.8	1.8
Hispanic or Latino[4,5]	3.2	3.0	2.7	1.9
Mexican	3.2	2.9	2.7	1.9
Puerto Rican	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.5
Cuban	2.2	2.0	1.6	*1.2
Central and South American	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.5
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White[5]	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.0
Black[5]	6.7	6.5	6.1	4.5

* Rates preceded by an asterisk are based on fewer than 50 events. Rates not shown are based on fewer than 20 events.

[1]Rates based on unweighted birth cohort data.

[2]Rates based on a period file using weighted data (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set).

[3]Infant (under 1 year of age), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months). [4]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[5]Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item on their birth certificates. The number of States reporting the item increased from 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, to 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991, and 50 and DC starting in 1995 (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File).

NOTES: The race groups white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. National linked files do not exist for 1992–94. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set.

Table 21. Infant mortality rates for mothers 20 years of age and over, according to mother's education, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1983–99

[Data are based on linked birth and death certificates for infants]

Education, race, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1983*[1]	*1985*	*1990*[1]	*1995*[2]	*1998*[2]	*1999*[2]	*1983–85*[1]	*1986–88*[1]	*1989–91*[1]	*1997–99*[2]
Less than 12 years of education					Infant deaths per 1,000 live births					
All mothers	15.0	14.3	10.8	8.9	8.2	8.0	14.6	13.8	11.1	8.2
White	12.5	12.2	9.0	7.6	7.0	6.9	12.4	11.4	9.2	7.1
Black or African American	23.4	21.5	19.5	17.0	14.9	14.8	21.8	21.1	20.3	14.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	14.5	17.3	14.3	12.7	9.5	11.0	15.2	16.8	13.8	10.2
Asian or Pacific Islander[3]	9.7	8.0	6.6	5.7	5.9	5.4	9.5	8.2	6.9	5.5
Hispanic or Latino[4,5]	10.9	10.4	7.3	6.0	5.5	5.6	10.6	9.9	7.5	5.6
Mexican	8.7	10.0	7.0	5.8	5.3	5.5	9.5	8.3	7.1	5.5
Puerto Rican	15.3	11.8	10.1	10.6	7.7	9.4	14.1	12.8	11.7	8.7
Cuban	*14.5	*	*	*	*	*	*10.5	*9.4	*8.2	*6.4
Central and South American	9.8	8.7	7.0	5.1	5.6	4.4	8.6	9.2	6.8	5.4
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	9.2	11.2	9.9	7.3	7.7	7.0	10.1	10.6	10.0	6.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White[5]	12.8	12.5	10.9	9.9	9.2	8.9	12.6	11.8	11.0	9.2
Black[5]	24.7	21.6	19.7	17.3	15.1	15.1	22.6	21.6	20.6	15.0
12 years of education										
All mothers	10.2	9.9	8.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	10.0	9.6	8.9	7.5
White	8.7	8.5	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.0	8.5	8.0	7.2	6.1
Black or African American	17.8	17.6	16.0	14.7	14.3	14.0	17.7	17.1	16.4	14.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.5	10.9	13.4	7.9	9.3	9.0	13.4	11.6	12.3	8.8
Asian or Pacific Islander[3]	10.0	8.0	7.5	5.5	6.0	5.6	9.3	7.9	7.5	5.7
Hispanic or Latino[4,5]	8.4	9.1	7.0	5.9	5.5	5.3	9.1	8.3	6.8	5.5
Mexican	6.9	9.3	6.8	5.7	5.2	5.0	7.8	8.2	6.5	5.2
Puerto Rican	9.5	11.1	8.5	6.5	7.3	8.0	10.8	10.1	8.6	7.9
Cuban	*6.9	*9.2	*8.0	*	*	*	8.6	6.6	7.6	4.5
Central and South American	8.7	7.5	6.5	6.1	5.6	4.8	8.7	7.4	6.3	5.1
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	8.8	8.3	7.4	6.5	5.7	6.7	8.8	7.7	7.0	6.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White[5]	8.7	8.2	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.2	8.3	7.9	7.3	6.3
Black[5]	17.8	18.3	16.1	14.8	14.5	14.1	17.9	17.4	16.5	14.1
13 years or more of education										
All mothers	8.1	7.7	6.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	7.8	7.2	6.4	5.2
White	7.2	6.6	5.4	4.7	4.6	4.3	6.9	6.2	5.5	4.4
Black or African American	15.3	15.8	13.7	11.9	11.0	11.4	15.3	14.9	13.7	11.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.5	*8.5	6.8	5.9	6.8	7.4	10.4	8.4	8.1	7.0
Asian or Pacific Islander[3]	6.6	6.2	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.0	6.7	5.9	5.1	4.2
Hispanic or Latino[4,5]	9.0	6.4	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.7	7.4	7.0	5.8	4.8
Mexican	*8.3	*5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	7.6	6.4	5.7	4.9
Puerto Rican	10.9	*7.1	7.3	6.3	5.8	6.3	8.1	6.9	7.8	6.0
Cuban	*	*6.3	*5.3	*5.3	*3.1	*4.5	5.5	5.9	4.2	3.9
Central and South American	*7.1	*6.6	5.6	3.7	4.1	3.9	7.2	7.6	5.4	4.1
Other and unknown Hispanic or Latino	11.6	*6.2	5.4	5.2	3.7	4.5	7.9	7.5	5.6	4.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White[5]	7.0	6.6	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.2	6.8	6.1	5.4	4.4
Black[5]	14.8	15.1	13.7	12.0	11.1	11.5	14.7	14.9	13.8	11.4

* Rates preceded by an asterisk are based on fewer than 50 events. Rates not shown are based on fewer than 20 events.
[1]Rates based on unweighted birth cohort data.
[2]Rates based on a period file using weighted data (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set).
[3]The States not reporting maternal education on the birth certificate accounted for 49–51 percent of the Asian or Pacific Islander births in the United States in 1983–87, 59 percent in 1988, and 12 percent in 1989–91. Starting in 1992 maternal education was reported by all 50 States and the District of Columbia (DC).
[4]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[5]Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item and education of mother on their birth certificates. The number of States reporting both items increased from 21 and DC in 1983–87, to 26 and DC in 1988, 45 and DC in 1989, 47 and DC in 1990–91, and 50 and DC starting in 1995 (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File). The Hispanic-reporting States that did not report maternal education on the birth certificate during 1983–88 together accounted for 28–85 percent of the births in each Hispanic subgroup (except Cuban, 11–16 percent, and Puerto Rican, 6–7 percent in 1983–87); and in 1989–91 accounted for 27–39 percent of Central and South American and Puerto Rican births and 2–9 percent of births in other Hispanic subgroups.

NOTES: Data for all mothers and by race based on data for 47 States and the DC in 1983–87, 46 States and DC in 1988, 48 States and DC in 1989–91, and 50 and DC starting in 1995. Excludes data for California and Texas (1983–88), Washington (1983–91), and New York (1988–91), which did not require the reporting of maternal education on the birth certificate (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Birth File). The race groups white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. National linked files do not exist for 1992–94. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set.

Table 22. Infant mortality rates according to birthweight: United States, selected years 1983–99

[Data are based on linked birth and death certificates for infants]

Birthweight	*1983*[1]	*1985*[1]	*1989*[1]	*1990*[1]	*1991*[1]	*1995*[2]	*1996*[2]	*1997*[2]	*1998*[2]	*1999*[2]
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births[3]									
All birthweights	10.9	10.4	9.5	8.9	8.6	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.0
Less than 2,500 grams	95.9	93.9	83.1	78.1	74.3	65.3	63.6	62.4	62.3	61.3
Less than 1,500 grams	400.6	387.7	343.1	317.6	305.4	270.7	261.5	255.0	252.4	249.5
Less than 500 grams	890.3	895.9	905.6	898.2	889.9	904.9	890.1	885.2	869.6	857.7
500–999 grams	584.2	559.2	480.4	440.1	422.6	351.0	336.9	324.4	319.4	318.6
1,000–1,499 grams	162.3	145.4	118.5	97.9	91.3	69.6	64.7	61.8	60.6	59.2
1,500–1,999 grams	58.4	54.0	46.0	43.8	40.4	33.5	30.6	30.6	29.0	29.1
2,000–2,499 grams	22.5	20.9	17.9	17.8	17.0	13.7	13.6	12.5	12.7	12.0
2,500 grams or more	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
2,500–2,999 grams	8.8	7.9	7.4	6.7	6.7	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7
3,000–3,499 grams	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
3,500–3,999 grams	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
4,000 grams or more	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
4,000–4,499 grams	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
4,500–4,999 grams	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
5,000 grams or more[4]	14.4	14.7	9.6	9.8	8.2	8.5	*6.2	*4.2	*4.3	*7.9

* Rates preceded by an asterisk are based on fewer than 50 events.
[1]Rates based on unweighted birth cohort data.
[2]Rates based on a period file using weighted data; not stated birthweight imputed when period of gestation is known and proportionately distributed when period of gestation is unknown (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set).
[3]For calculation of birthweight-specific infant mortality rates, unknown birthweight has been distributed in proportion to known birthweight separately for live births (denominator) and infant deaths (numerator).
[4]In 1989 a birthweight-gestational age consistency check instituted for the natality file resulted in a decrease in the number of deaths to infants coded with birthweights of 5,000 grams or more and a discontinuity in the mortality trend for infants weighing 5,000 grams or more at birth. Starting with 1989 the rates are believed to be more accurate.

NOTES: National linked files do not exist for 1992–94. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set.

Table 23. Infant mortality rates, fetal mortality rates, and perinatal mortality rates, according to race: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on death certificates, fetal death records, and birth certificates]

Race and year	Infant[1]	Neonatal[1] Under 28 days	Neonatal[1] Under 7 days	Postneonatal[1]	Fetal mortality rate[2]	Late fetal mortality rate[3]	Perinatal mortality rate[4]
All races	Deaths per 1,000 live births						
1950[5]	29.2	20.5	17.8	8.7	18.4	14.9	32.5
1960[5]	26.0	18.7	16.7	7.3	15.8	12.1	28.6
1970	20.0	15.1	13.6	4.9	14.0	9.5	23.0
1980	12.6	8.5	7.1	4.1	9.1	6.2	13.2
1985	10.6	7.0	5.8	3.7	7.8	4.9	10.7
1990	9.2	5.8	4.8	3.4	7.5	4.3	9.1
1995	7.6	4.9	4.0	2.7	7.0	3.6	7.6
1996	7.3	4.8	3.8	2.5	6.9	3.6	7.4
1997	7.2	4.8	3.8	2.5	6.8	3.5	7.3
1998	7.2	4.8	3.8	2.4	6.7	3.4	7.2
1999	7.1	4.7	3.8	2.3	6.7	3.4	7.1
Race of child:[6] White							
1950[5]	26.8	19.4	17.1	7.4	16.6	13.3	30.1
1960[5]	22.9	17.2	15.6	5.7	13.9	10.8	26.2
1970	17.8	13.8	12.5	4.0	12.3	8.6	21.0
1980	11.0	7.5	6.2	3.5	8.1	5.7	11.9
Race of mother:[7] White							
1980	10.9	7.4	6.1	3.5	8.1	5.7	11.8
1985	9.2	6.0	5.0	3.2	6.9	4.5	9.5
1990	7.6	4.8	3.9	2.8	6.4	3.8	7.7
1995	6.3	4.1	3.3	2.2	5.9	3.3	6.5
1996	6.1	4.0	3.2	2.1	5.9	3.3	6.4
1997	6.0	4.0	3.2	2.0	5.8	3.2	6.3
1998	6.0	4.0	3.1	2.0	5.7	3.1	6.2
1999	5.8	3.9	3.1	1.9	5.7	3.0	6.1
Race of child:[6] Black or African American							
1950[5]	43.9	27.8	23.0	16.1	32.1	- - -	- - -
1960[5]	44.3	27.8	23.7	16.5	- - -	- - -	- - -
1970	32.6	22.8	20.3	9.9	23.2	- - -	34.5
1980	21.4	14.1	11.9	7.3	14.4	8.9	20.7
Race of mother:[7] Black or African American							
1980	22.2	14.6	12.3	7.6	14.7	9.1	21.3
1985	19.0	12.6	10.8	6.4	12.8	7.2	17.9
1990	18.0	11.6	9.7	6.4	13.3	6.7	16.4
1995	15.1	9.8	8.2	5.3	12.7	5.7	13.8
1996	14.7	9.6	7.8	5.1	12.5	5.5	13.3
1997	14.2	9.4	7.8	4.8	12.5	5.5	13.2
1998	14.3	9.5	7.8	4.8	12.3	5.3	13.1
1999	14.6	9.8	7.9	4.8	12.6	5.4	13.2

- - - Data not available.
[1]Infant (under 1 year of age), neonatal (under 28 days), early neonatal (under 7 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months).
[2]Number of fetal deaths of 20 weeks or more gestation per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.
[3]Number of fetal deaths of 28 weeks or more gestation per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths.
[4]Number of late fetal deaths plus infant deaths within 7 days of birth per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths.
[5]Includes births and deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[6]Infant deaths are tabulated by race of decedent; live births and fetal deaths are tabulated by race of child (see Appendix II, Race).
[7]Infant deaths are tabulated by race of decedent; fetal deaths and live births are tabulated by race of mother (see Appendix II, Race).

NOTES: Infant mortality rates in this table are based on infant deaths from the mortality file (numerator) and live births from the natality file (denominator). Inconsistencies in reporting race for the same infant between the birth and death certificate can result in underestimated infant mortality rates for races other than white or black. Infant mortality rates for minority population groups are available from the national linked files of live births and infant deaths and are presented in tables 20–21 and 24–25. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System; *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; Hoyert DL, Arias E, Smith BL, Murphy SL, Kochanek KD. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 24 (page 1 of 2). Infant mortality rates, according to race, Hispanic origin, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1989–91 and 1997–99

[Data are based on linked birth and death certificates for infants]

Geographic division and State	All races		Not Hispanic or Latino			
			White		Black or African American	
	1989–91[1]	1997–99[2]	1989–91[1]	1997–99[2]	1989–91[1]	1997–99[2]
	Infant[3] deaths per 1,000 live births					
United States	9.0	7.1	7.3	5.9	17.2	13.9
New England[4]	7.3	5.7	6.2	4.7	15.1	11.8
Maine	6.6	5.5	6.2	5.6	*	*
New Hampshire[4]	7.1	4.8	7.2	4.4	*	*
Vermont	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.0	*	*
Massachusetts	7.0	5.2	5.9	4.4	14.2	10.8
Rhode Island	8.7	6.7	7.5	4.8	*13.6	*12.4
Connecticut	7.9	6.7	5.9	4.8	17.0	13.4
Middle Atlantic	9.2	6.7	6.6	5.0	18.5	13.3
New York	9.5	6.4	6.3	4.6	18.4	11.9
New Jersey	8.4	6.5	6.1	4.3	17.8	13.9
Pennsylvania	9.2	7.4	7.2	5.8	19.1	16.0
East North Central	9.8	8.0	7.7	6.4	19.1	16.0
Ohio	9.0	8.0	7.7	6.8	16.2	14.5
Indiana	9.4	7.9	8.4	7.0	17.3	15.2
Illinois	10.7	8.5	7.6	6.2	20.5	17.1
Michigan	10.5	8.1	7.7	6.1	20.7	16.1
Wisconsin	8.4	6.8	7.4	5.6	17.0	15.7
West North Central	8.5	6.9	7.4	6.1	17.5	15.2
Minnesota	7.3	6.0	6.4	5.4	18.5	12.5
Iowa	8.2	6.1	7.8	5.7	15.8	17.2
Missouri	9.7	7.6	8.0	6.1	18.0	16.4
North Dakota	8.0	7.3	7.3	6.7	*	*
South Dakota	9.5	8.5	7.5	7.1	*	*
Nebraska	8.1	7.2	7.2	6.3	18.3	17.0
Kansas	8.5	7.3	7.8	7.1	15.4	12.0
South Atlantic	10.4	8.3	7.6	6.2	17.2	14.1
Delaware	11.2	8.3	8.2	6.0	20.1	16.1
Maryland	9.1	8.6	6.3	5.5	15.0	14.8
District of Columbia	20.3	14.1	*8.2	*	23.9	17.4
Virginia	9.9	7.5	7.4	5.8	18.0	13.3
West Virginia	9.1	8.3	8.8	8.2	*15.7	*12.7
North Carolina	10.7	9.2	8.0	6.9	16.9	15.9
South Carolina	11.8	9.8	8.4	6.5	17.2	15.8
Georgia	11.9	8.4	8.4	6.0	17.9	13.3
Florida	9.4	7.2	7.2	6.0	16.2	12.5
East South Central	10.4	8.8	8.1	6.8	16.5	14.6
Kentucky	8.7	7.4	8.1	6.9	14.4	12.2
Tennessee	10.2	8.2	7.8	6.2	18.2	15.0
Alabama	11.4	9.8	8.6	7.3	16.8	14.8
Mississippi	11.5	10.3	7.9	6.7	15.2	14.5
West South Central[4]	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.4	14.2	12.3
Arkansas	9.8	8.5	8.1	7.5	15.2	12.8
Louisiana[4]	10.2	9.3	7.5	6.4	14.3	13.7
Oklahoma[4]	8.0	8.2	7.3	7.9	12.7	13.4
Texas	7.9	6.3	6.9	5.8	14.1	11.1
Mountain	8.4	6.7	7.9	6.2	16.9	12.7
Montana	9.0	7.0	8.0	6.2	*	*
Idaho	8.9	6.8	8.9	6.6	*	*
Wyoming	8.4	6.7	8.0	6.3	*	*
Colorado	8.7	6.8	8.0	6.3	16.7	13.7
New Mexico	8.4	6.7	8.1	6.7	*17.2	*
Arizona	8.8	7.1	8.2	6.5	17.3	13.7
Utah	7.0	5.4	6.8	5.3	*	*
Nevada	8.6	6.8	7.8	6.8	16.9	11.8
Pacific	7.7	5.7	7.0	5.1	15.4	12.0
Washington	8.0	5.4	7.4	4.9	15.1	11.4
Oregon	8.0	5.6	7.4	5.4	21.3	*8.8
California	7.6	5.7	6.9	5.0	15.4	12.2
Alaska	9.2	6.5	7.2	5.5	*	*
Hawaii	7.0	6.9	5.5	5.8	*13.6	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24 (page 2 of 2). Infant mortality rates, according to race, Hispanic origin, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1989–91 and 1997–99

[Data are based on linked birth and death certificates for infants]

Geographic division and State	Hispanic or Latino[5]		American Indian or Alaska Native[6]		Asian or Pacific Islander[6]	
	1989–91[1]	1997–99[2]	1989–91[1]	1997–99[2]	1989–91[1]	1997–99[2]
	Infant[3] deaths per 1,000 live births					
United States	7.5	5.8	12.6	9.1	6.6	5.1
New England[7]	8.1	7.6	*	*	5.8	3.8
Maine	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Hampshire[7]	- - -	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts	8.3	6.3	*	*	5.7	*3.5
Rhode Island	*7.2	*8.3	*	*	*	*
Connecticut	7.9	8.9	*	*	*	*
Middle Atlantic	9.1	6.3	*11.6	*	6.4	4.2
New York	9.4	5.9	*15.2	*	6.4	4.0
New Jersey	7.5	6.4	*	*	5.6	4.4
Pennsylvania	10.9	8.2	*	*	7.8	*4.7
East North Central	8.7	7.2	11.6	8.4	6.1	6.0
Ohio	8.0	8.8	*	*	*4.8	*4.9
Indiana	*7.2	7.4	*	*	*	*6.4
Illinois	9.2	6.9	*	*	6.0	6.3
Michigan	7.9	7.0	*10.7	*	*6.1	6.0
Wisconsin	*7.3	9.2	*11.9	*9.2	*6.7	*5.7
West North Central	9.3	6.5	17.1	12.3	7.4	6.6
Minnesota	*8.4	7.0	17.3	*10.9	*5.1	7.0
Iowa	*11.9	*5.6	*	*	*	*
Missouri	*9.1	*5.6	*	*	*9.1	*5.7
North Dakota	*	*	*13.8	*13.8	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	19.9	15.2	*	*
Nebraska	*8.8	8.7	*18.2	*	*	*
Kansas	8.7	5.8	*	*	*	*
South Atlantic	7.4	5.1	12.7	10.7	6.8	5.2
Delaware	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	7.2	5.4	*	*	7.5	*5.2
District of Columbia	*8.8	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	7.6	5.0	*	*	6.0	5.2
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Carolina	*7.5	6.7	12.2	13.7	*6.3	*5.8
South Carolina	*	*7.5	*	*	*	*
Georgia	9.0	4.9	*	*	*8.2	*5.0
Florida	7.1	4.7	*	*8.5	*6.2	4.5
East South Central	*5.9	6.7	*	*	*7.7	*6.2
Kentucky	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	*	*7.0	*	*	*	*
Alabama	*	*7.5	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	*	*	*	*	*	*
West South Central[7]	7.0	5.5	8.4	7.9	6.7	4.4
Arkansas	*	*6.2	*	*	*	*
Louisiana[7]	- - -	*	*	*	*	*
Oklahoma[7]	- - -	5.1	7.8	8.0	*	*
Texas	7.0	5.5	*	*8.6	6.8	4.4
Mountain	7.9	6.7	11.6	8.8	8.1	5.7
Montana	*	*	16.7	*12.0	*	*
Idaho	*7.2	7.0	*	*	*	*
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colorado	8.5	7.0	*16.5	*	*7.8	*5.9
New Mexico	7.8	6.5	9.8	7.7	*	*
Arizona	8.0	7.1	11.4	8.6	*8.5	*6.1
Utah	*7.0	5.9	*10.0	*	*10.7	*6.5
Nevada	7.0	5.6	*	*	*	*4.7
Pacific	7.1	5.3	14.6	8.9	6.5	5.3
Washington	7.6	5.0	19.6	9.6	6.2	4.9
Oregon	8.5	6.2	*15.7	*	*8.4	*5.2
California	7.0	5.3	11.0	8.9	6.4	4.9
Alaska	*	*	15.7	9.1	*	*
Hawaii	10.7	*7.0	*	*	7.1	7.4

* Rates preceded by an asterisk are based on fewer than 50 events. Rates not shown are based on fewer than 20 events. - - - Data not available.

[1]Rates based on unweighted birth cohort data.

[2]Rates based on period file using weighted data (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, National Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set).

[3]Under 1 year of age.

[4]Rates for white and black are substituted for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black for Louisiana 1989, Oklahoma 1989–90, and New Hampshire 1989–91.

[5]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. [6]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

[7]Rates for Hispanic origin exclude data from States not reporting Hispanic origin on the birth certificate for 1 or more years in a 3-year period.

NOTE: National linked files do not exist for 1992–94.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set.

Table 25 (page 1 of 2). Neonatal mortality rates, according to race, Hispanic origin, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1989–91 and 1997–99

[Data are based on linked birth and death certificates for infants]

Geographic division and State	All races		Not Hispanic or Latino			
			White		Black or African American	
	1989–91[1]	1997–99[2]	1989–91[1]	1997–99[2]	1989–91[1]	1997–99[2]
	Neonatal[3] deaths per 1,000 live births					
United States	5.7	4.8	4.6	3.9	11.1	9.4
New England[4]	5.1	4.4	4.2	3.6	11.0	8.8
Maine	4.5	3.9	4.2	3.9	*	*
New Hampshire[4]	4.3	3.6	4.4	3.4	*	*
Vermont	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.4	*	*
Massachusetts	4.9	4.0	4.1	3.4	10.4	8.3
Rhode Island	6.4	5.0	5.3	3.9	*9.8	*
Connecticut	5.7	5.1	4.2	3.7	12.5	10.0
Middle Atlantic	6.3	4.7	4.6	3.5	12.3	9.2
New York	6.5	4.5	4.3	3.2	12.6	8.2
New Jersey	5.8	4.6	4.5	3.2	11.4	9.6
Pennsylvania	6.2	5.1	4.9	4.0	12.5	11.1
East North Central	6.3	5.4	4.9	4.3	12.1	10.6
Ohio	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.6	9.8	9.4
Indiana	6.0	5.2	5.2	4.6	11.5	10.3
Illinois	7.0	5.7	5.1	4.3	12.7	11.1
Michigan	6.9	5.5	4.9	4.0	14.0	11.0
Wisconsin	5.1	4.6	4.6	3.7	9.1	10.5
West North Central	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.0	10.2	10.0
Minnesota	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.6	10.7	8.1
Iowa	4.8	4.0	4.5	3.7	*10.5	*11.3
Missouri	6.0	4.9	5.0	3.9	10.6	10.8
North Dakota	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.5	*	*
South Dakota	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.2	*	*
Nebraska	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.3	*9.8	*11.6
Kansas	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.7	8.3	8.1
South Atlantic	6.9	5.7	4.9	4.1	11.7	10.0
Delaware	7.5	5.9	5.8	3.8	12.4	12.8
Maryland	5.9	6.2	3.9	3.8	10.2	10.8
District of Columbia	14.1	9.8	*5.2	*	16.7	12.4
Virginia	6.8	5.3	4.8	3.9	13.0	9.8
West Virginia	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.2	*9.7	*8.1
North Carolina	7.3	6.5	5.3	4.8	11.9	11.5
South Carolina	7.7	6.9	5.4	4.3	11.3	11.6
Georgia	7.9	5.8	5.5	4.0	12.0	9.4
Florida	6.2	4.8	4.7	3.9	10.5	8.3
East South Central	6.6	5.6	5.0	4.2	10.6	9.5
Kentucky	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.4	8.9	7.6
Tennessee	6.5	5.2	4.9	3.9	11.8	9.9
Alabama	7.5	6.3	5.7	4.6	11.1	9.9
Mississippi	7.1	6.2	4.9	3.9	9.5	9.0
West South Central[4]	5.0	4.4	4.2	3.9	8.4	7.6
Arkansas	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.4	8.5	7.5
Louisiana[4]	6.3	6.0	4.8	4.1	8.5	8.9
Oklahoma[4]	4.4	5.0	4.1	4.9	6.3	8.1
Texas	4.7	3.9	4.1	3.5	8.5	6.7
Mountain	4.8	4.2	4.4	3.9	10.1	8.2
Montana	4.6	3.7	4.2	3.2	*	*
Idaho	5.3	4.4	5.2	4.3	*	*
Wyoming	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	*	*
Colorado	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.0	10.9	9.8
New Mexico	5.0	3.9	4.8	4.3	*	*
Arizona	5.3	4.6	4.9	4.3	11.0	9.0
Utah	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.3	*	*
Nevada	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.5	*8.3	*
Pacific	4.6	3.7	4.0	3.3	9.2	7.5
Washington	4.3	3.4	3.8	3.0	9.7	7.1
Oregon	4.4	3.6	4.0	3.4	*11.6	*
California	4.6	3.8	4.1	3.3	9.2	7.7
Alaska	4.1	3.1	3.7	2.9	*	*
Hawaii	4.3	4.7	3.5	*3.9	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25 (page 2 of 2). Neonatal mortality rates, according to race, Hispanic origin, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1989–91 and 1997–99

[Data are based on linked birth and death certificates for infants]

Geographic division and State	Hispanic or Latino[5]		American Indian or Alaska Native[6]		Asian or Pacific Islander[6]	
	1989–91[1]	1997–99[2]	1989–91[1]	1997–99[2]	1989–91[1]	1997–99[2]
	Neonatal[3] deaths per 1,000 live births					
United States	4.8	3.9	5.9	4.8	3.9	3.4
New England[7]	5.5	5.7	*	*	4.4	*2.6
Maine	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Hampshire[7]	- - -	*	*	*	*	*
Vermont	*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts	5.8	5.1	*	*	*3.9	*2.5
Rhode Island	*4.9	*5.4	*	*	*	*
Connecticut	5.3	6.5	*	*	*	*
Middle Atlantic	6.2	4.5	*	*	4.1	3.0
New York	6.4	4.2	*	*	4.1	2.9
New Jersey	5.1	4.6	*	*	*3.4	3.1
Pennsylvania	7.3	5.5	*	*	*5.2	*3.4
East North Central	5.9	5.1	*6.2	*5.3	3.6	4.1
Ohio	*5.4	6.7	*	*	*	*3.0
Indiana	*4.7	5.2	*	*	*	*
Illinois	6.4	4.8	*	*	3.9	4.4
Michigan	5.2	4.8	*	*	*	*3.9
Wisconsin	*3.9	7.3	*	*	*	*4.2
West North Central	5.3	4.5	6.1	5.3	4.6	4.5
Minnesota	*	*4.7	*4.9	*	*3.2	*4.5
Iowa	*	*3.9	*	*	*	*
Missouri	*	*4.6	*	*	*	*
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	*8.2	*6.1	*	*
Nebraska	*	*6.5	*	*	*	*
Kansas	*5.4	*3.7	*	*	*	*
South Atlantic	5.2	3.6	7.4	8.0	4.6	3.5
Delaware	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	*4.7	*4.4	*	*	*4.5	*4.0
District of Columbia	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	*4.8	3.8	*	*	*4.1	4.0
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Carolina	*5.5	4.8	*7.7	11.2	*	*3.6
South Carolina	*	*5.5	*	*	*	*
Georgia	*5.7	3.3	*	*	*5.3	*3.2
Florida	5.1	3.2	*	*	*4.4	*2.9
East South Central	*	4.3	*	*	*	*4.7
Kentucky	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	*	*4.9	*	*	*	*
Alabama	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi	*	*	*	*	*	*
West South Central[7]	4.2	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.1	2.7
Arkansas	*	*4.1	*	*	*	*
Louisiana[7]	- - -	*	*	*	*	*
Oklahoma[7]	- - -	*3.1	*3.7	4.5	*	*
Texas	4.2	3.5	*	*	4.0	2.8
Mountain	4.7	4.3	5.8	4.4	4.6	3.6
Montana	*	*	*7.6	*5.3	*	*
Idaho	*	*4.3	*	*	*	*
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colorado	4.4	4.8	*	*	*	*
New Mexico	4.9	3.6	4.9	*3.6	*	*
Arizona	5.0	4.6	5.4	4.4	*	*
Utah	*3.6	4.0	*	*	*	*
Nevada	*4.1	3.4	*	*	*	*
Pacific	4.5	3.6	6.5	4.3	3.7	3.4
Washington	4.9	3.4	*8.5	*5.6	*2.7	3.1
Oregon	6.5	4.7	*	*	*5.3	*3.8
California	4.4	3.6	6.3	*4.6	3.6	3.1
Alaska	*	*	*5.7	*3.3	*	*
Hawaii	*6.6	*4.3	*	*	4.2	5.0

* Rates preceded by an asterisk are based on fewer than 50 events. Rates not shown are based on fewer than 20 events. - - - Data not available.

[1]Rates based on unweighted birth cohort data.

[2]Rates based on period file using weighted data (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System, National Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set).

[3]Infants under 28 days of age.

[4]Rates for white and black are substituted for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black for Louisiana 1989, Oklahoma 1989–90, and New Hampshire 1989–91.

[5]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. [6]Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

[7]Rates for Hispanic origin exclude data from States not reporting Hispanic origin on the birth certificate for 1 or more years in a 3-year period.

NOTE: National linked files do not exist for 1992–94.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set.

Table 26. Infant mortality rates and international rankings: Selected countries, selected years, 1960–98

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country[2]	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998[3]	International rankings[1] 1960	International rankings[1] 1998
	Infant[4] deaths per 1,000 live births								
Australia	20.2	17.9	10.7	8.2	5.7	5.3	5.0	5	12
Austria	37.5	25.9	14.3	7.8	5.4	4.7	4.9	25	11
Belgium	31.2	21.1	12.1	8.0	7.0	6.1	5.6	21	19
Bulgaria	45.1	27.3	20.2	14.8	14.8	17.5	14.4	31	36
Canada	27.3	18.8	10.4	6.8	6.0	5.5	5.3	15	15
Chile	125.1	78.8	33.0	16.0	11.1	10.5	10.9	37	34
Costa Rica	67.8	65.4	20.3	15.3	13.3	14.3	12.6	34	35
Cuba	37.3	38.7	19.6	10.7	9.4	7.2	7.1	24	27
Czech Republic	20.0	20.2	16.9	10.8	7.7	5.9	5.2	4	13
Czechoslovakia	23.5	22.1	18.4	11.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	11	- - -
Denmark	21.5	14.2	8.4	7.5	5.1	5.2	4.7	8	9
England and Wales	21.8	18.2	12.0	7.9	6.1	5.9	5.7	9	21
Finland	21.0	13.2	7.6	5.6	4.0	3.9	4.1	6	5
France	27.5	18.2	10.0	7.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	16	7
Germany[5]	33.8	23.6	12.6	7.1	5.3	4.8	4.6	22	7
Greece	40.1	29.6	17.9	9.7	8.1	6.4	5.7	26	21
Hong Kong	41.5	19.2	11.2	6.2	4.6	3.9	3.2	27	1
Hungary	47.6	35.9	23.2	14.8	10.7	9.9	9.7	32	32
Ireland	29.3	19.5	11.1	8.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	18	26
Israel[6]	31.0	22.0	15.6	9.9	6.8	6.4	5.7	20	21
Italy	43.9	29.6	14.6	8.2	6.2	5.6	5.3	30	15
Japan	30.7	13.1	7.5	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.6	19	3
Kuwait	- - -	39.4	27.7	- - -	10.9	- - -	9.4	- - -	30
Netherlands	17.9	12.7	8.6	7.1	5.5	5.0	5.2	2	13
New Zealand	22.6	16.7	13.0	8.4	6.7	6.8	5.5	10	17
Northern Ireland	27.2	22.9	13.4	7.5	7.1	5.6	5.6	14	19
Norway	18.9	12.7	8.1	7.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3	4
Poland	54.8	36.7	25.5	19.3	13.6	10.2	9.5	33	31
Portugal	77.5	55.5	24.3	11.0	7.5	6.4	5.9	36	25
Puerto Rico	43.3	27.9	18.5	13.4	12.7	11.3	10.5	28	33
Romania	75.7	49.4	29.3	26.9	21.2	22.0	20.5	35	38
Russian Federation[7]	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.6	18.2	17.3	16.4	- - -	37
Scotland	26.4	19.6	12.1	7.7	6.2	5.3	5.5	13	17
Singapore	34.8	21.4	11.7	6.7	4.0	3.8	4.2	23	6
Slovakia	28.6	25.7	20.9	12.0	11.0	8.7	8.8	17	29
Spain	43.7	28.1	12.3	7.6	5.5	5.0	5.7	29	21
Sweden	16.6	11.0	6.9	6.0	4.1	3.6	3.5	1	2
Switzerland	21.1	15.1	9.1	6.8	5.0	4.8	4.8	7	10
United States	26.0	20.0	12.6	9.2	7.6	7.2	7.2	12	28

- - - Data not available.

[1]Rankings are from lowest to highest infant mortality rates. Some of the variation in infant mortality rates is due to differences among countries in distinguishing between fetal and infant deaths.

[2]Refers to countries, territories, cities, or geographic areas with at least 1 million population and with "complete" counts of live births and infant deaths as indicated in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook.

[3]Data from Kuwait are for 1999. Estimate is provisional.

[4]Under 1 year of age.

[5]Rates presented for the years prior to the reunification of Germany were calculated by combining information from the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

[6]Including data for East Jerusalem and Israeli residents in certain other territories under occupation by Israel military forces since June 1967.

[7]Excludes infants born alive after less than 28 weeks' gestation, of less than 1,000 grams in weight and 35 centimeters in length, who die within 7 days of birth.

NOTE: Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: OECD Health Data 2001, OECD, Paris, A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, www.oecd.org/els/health/; United Nations, 2000. Demographic Yearbook—Historical Supplement 1948–1997, CD-ROM, Special Issue; United Nations: Demographic Yearbook 1999. New York; World Health Organization: World Health Statistics Annual. Vols. 1997–1999. Geneva; United States and Puerto Rico: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital statistics of the United States, vol. II, mortality part A* (selected years). Public Health Service. Washington; Sweden: Statistics Sweden; Direccion General de Estadísticas y Censos. Elaboración y estimación: Centro Centroamericano de Población, Universidad de Costa Rica, http://populi.eest.ucr.ac.cr/observa/index1.htm.

Table 27. Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age, according to sex: Selected countries, 1992 and 1997

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country	At birth		At 65 years	
	1992	1997[1]	1992	1997[1]
Male	Life expectancy in years			
Japan	76.1	77.2	16.3	17.0
Sweden	75.4	76.7	15.6	16.2
Switzerland	74.5	76.3	15.7	16.5
Canada	74.9	75.8	16.0	16.3
Greece	74.7	75.6	15.7	16.5
Australia	74.5	75.6	15.4	16.1
Norway	74.2	75.5	15.0	15.5
Netherlands	74.3	75.2	14.7	15.0
Italy	74.0	74.9	15.4	15.8
Spain	73.8	74.9	15.8	16.1
New Zealand	73.1	74.9	15.0	15.9
United Kingdom[2]	73.6	74.7	14.3	15.1
France	73.2	74.6	15.9	16.3
Finland	73.2	74.6	13.9	15.0
Belgium	73.1	74.3	14.6	15.2
Austria	72.7	74.3	14.7	15.4
Germany	72.6	74.0	14.5	15.2
Costa Rica	74.0	74.0	- - -	- - -
United States	72.3	73.6	15.4	15.9
Denmark	72.6	73.6	14.2	14.6
Ireland	72.7	73.4	13.5	14.1
Portugal	70.7	71.6	14.2	14.4
Puerto Rico	69.2	71.4	16.3	21.5
Czech Republic	68.5	70.5	12.2	13.2
Slovakia	67.6	68.9	13.1	12.9
Poland	66.7	68.5	12.5	15.5
Bulgaria	67.8	67.0	12.9	12.4
Hungary	64.6	66.4	11.8	12.3
Romania	66.1	65.3	12.7	12.7
Russian Federation	62.0	61.0	11.9	11.4
Female				
Japan	82.2	83.8	20.3	21.8
France	81.4	82.2	20.3	20.8
Switzerland	81.3	82.1	19.9	20.4
Spain	81.1	81.9	19.6	20.0
Sweden	80.8	81.8	19.2	19.9
Canada	81.2	81.4	20.0	20.1
Italy	80.6	81.3	19.2	20.2
Australia	80.4	81.3	19.2	19.8
Norway	80.3	81.0	19.0	19.4
Greece	79.6	80.8	18.0	18.9
Belgium	79.8	80.6	18.8	19.4
Austria	79.2	80.6	18.1	19.1
Netherlands	80.3	80.5	19.1	19.2
Finland	79.4	80.5	18.1	18.9
Germany	79.2	80.3	18.1	18.9
New Zealand	78.9	80.1	18.6	19.4
United Kingdom[2]	79.0	79.6	18.1	18.4
Costa Rica	79.1	79.5	- - -	- - -
United States	79.1	79.4	19.2	19.2
Puerto Rico	78.9	79.3	19.4	19.9
Portugal	78.0	78.8	17.5	17.9
Ireland	78.2	78.6	17.2	17.5
Denmark	78.0	78.4	17.8	17.9
Czech Republic	76.1	77.5	15.9	16.6
Poland	75.7	77.0	16.1	16.1
Slovakia	76.2	76.7	16.8	16.6
Hungary	73.7	75.1	15.4	16.2
Bulgaria	74.8	73.8	15.5	14.9
Romania	73.3	73.4	15.1	15.3
Russian Federation	73.8	73.0	15.9	15.3

- - - Data not available. [1]Data from Puerto Rico are for 1998. [2]United Kingdom includes England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland.

NOTE: Rankings are from highest to lowest life expectancy at birth for the more recent year based on the latest available data for countries or geographic areas with at least 1 million population.

SOURCES: Eurostat Key Data on Health 2000, 1999 Edition. www.europa/eu.int/comm/eurostat/; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Health Data 2001: WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Public Health Information Network for Eastern Europe, www.euphin.dk/; OECD Health Data 2001, OECD Paris, A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, www.oecd.org/els/health/; Programa Centroamericano de Población, Universidad de Costa Rica. populi.eest.ucr.ac.cr/observa/series/serie3.htm; Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Department of Health, Auxiliary Secretariat for Planning, Evaluation, Statistics, and Information Systems: Unpublished data; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, (selected years). Public Health Service. Washington, DC. www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/mortdata.htm.

Table 28. Life expectancy at birth, at 65 years of age, and at 75 years of age, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1900–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Specified age and year	All races			White			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
At birth	Remaining life expectancy in years								
1900[2,3]	47.3	46.3	48.3	47.6	46.6	48.7	33.0	32.5	33.5
1950[3]	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.8	59.1	62.9
1960[3]	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.6	61.1	66.3
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	64.1	60.0	68.3
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	68.1	63.8	72.5
1985	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	69.3	65.0	73.4
1990	75.4	71.8	78.8	76.1	72.7	79.4	69.1	64.5	73.6
1991	75.5	72.0	78.9	76.3	72.9	79.6	69.3	64.6	73.8
1992	75.8	72.3	79.1	76.5	73.2	79.8	69.6	65.0	73.9
1993	75.5	72.2	78.8	76.3	73.1	79.5	69.2	64.6	73.7
1994	75.7	72.4	79.0	76.5	73.3	79.6	69.5	64.9	73.9
1995	75.8	72.5	78.9	76.5	73.4	79.6	69.6	65.2	73.9
1996	76.1	73.1	79.1	76.8	73.9	79.7	70.2	66.1	74.2
1997	76.5	73.6	79.4	77.1	74.3	79.9	71.1	67.2	74.7
1998	76.7	73.8	79.5	77.3	74.5	80.0	71.3	67.6	74.8
1999	76.7	73.9	79.4	77.3	74.6	79.9	71.4	67.8	74.7
At 65 years									
1950[2]	13.9	12.8	15.0	- - -	12.8	15.1	13.9	12.9	14.9
1960[2]	14.3	12.8	15.8	14.4	12.9	15.9	13.9	12.7	15.1
1970	15.2	13.1	17.0	15.2	13.1	17.1	14.2	12.5	15.7
1980	16.4	14.1	18.3	16.5	14.2	18.4	15.1	13.0	16.8
1985	16.7	14.5	18.5	16.8	14.5	18.7	15.2	13.0	16.9
1990	17.2	15.1	18.9	17.3	15.2	19.1	15.4	13.2	17.2
1991	17.4	15.3	19.1	17.5	15.4	19.2	15.5	13.4	17.2
1992	17.5	15.4	19.2	17.6	15.5	19.3	15.7	13.5	17.4
1993	17.3	15.3	18.9	17.4	15.4	19.0	15.5	13.4	17.1
1994	17.4	15.5	19.0	17.5	15.6	19.1	15.7	13.6	17.2
1995	17.4	15.6	18.9	17.6	15.7	19.1	15.6	13.6	17.1
1996	17.5	15.7	19.0	17.6	15.8	19.1	15.8	13.9	17.2
1997	17.7	15.9	19.2	17.8	16.0	19.3	16.1	14.2	17.6
1998	17.8	16.0	19.2	17.8	16.1	19.3	16.1	14.3	17.4
1999	17.7	16.1	19.1	17.8	16.1	19.2	16.0	14.3	17.3
At 75 years									
1980	10.4	8.8	11.5	10.4	8.8	11.5	9.7	8.3	10.7
1985	10.6	9.0	11.7	10.6	9.0	11.7	10.1	8.7	11.1
1990	10.9	9.4	12.0	11.0	9.4	12.0	10.2	8.6	11.2
1991	11.1	9.5	12.1	11.1	9.5	12.1	10.2	8.7	11.2
1992	11.2	9.6	12.2	11.2	9.6	12.2	10.4	8.9	11.4
1993	10.9	9.5	11.9	11.0	9.5	12.0	10.2	8.7	11.1
1994	11.0	9.6	12.0	11.1	9.6	12.0	10.3	8.9	11.2
1995	11.0	9.7	11.9	11.1	9.7	12.0	10.2	8.8	11.1
1996	11.1	9.8	12.0	11.1	9.8	12.0	10.3	9.0	11.2
1997	11.2	9.9	12.1	11.2	9.9	12.1	10.7	9.3	11.5
1998	11.3	10.0	12.2	11.3	10.0	12.2	10.5	9.2	11.3
1999	11.2	10.0	12.1	11.2	10.0	12.1	10.4	9.2	11.1

[1]Data shown for 1900–60 are for the nonwhite population.
[2]Death registration area only. The death registration area increased from 10 States and the District of Columbia in 1900 to the coterminous United States in 1933.
[3]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

NOTES: Beginning in 1997 life table methodology was revised to construct complete life tables by single years of age that extend to age 100. (Anderson RN. Method for Constructing Complete Annual U.S. Life Tables. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(129). 1999.) Previously abridged life tables were constructed for 5-year age groups ending with the age group 85 years and over. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Grove RD and Hetzel AM. Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940–1960. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1677. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968; life expectancy trend data available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/mortdata.htm; Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 29 (page 1 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, Hispanic origin, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1979–81, 1989–91, and 1997–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All persons			White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic
	1979–81	1989–91	1997–99	1997–99	1997–99	1997–99	1997–99	1997–99	1997–99
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population[1]								
United States	1,022.8	942.2	879.8	858.4	1,141.9	710.8	518.9	601.2	866.3
New England	979.9	882.4	826.6	824.0	975.0	*	428.4	474.3	821.5
Maine	1,002.9	918.7	897.2	897.9	895.1	*	505.9	*	886.4
New Hampshire	982.3	891.7	849.7	853.6	514.5	*	358.1	272.8	835.9
Vermont	990.2	908.6	862.8	864.7	*	*	*	*	866.9
Massachusetts	982.6	884.8	819.4	818.6	964.5	*	478.2	468.4	819.8
Rhode Island	990.8	889.6	828.3	821.6	1,155.9	*	432.8	367.2	817.8
Connecticut	961.5	857.5	802.9	791.9	987.0	*	318.3	531.6	788.7
Middle Atlantic	1,059.1	967.8	865.9	852.2	1,018.1	*	416.8	539.5	853.7
New York	1,051.8	973.7	839.9	834.3	917.1	*	460.7	567.0	827.1
New Jersey	1,047.5	956.0	855.0	837.8	1,084.7	*	305.5	425.0	858.0
Pennsylvania	1,076.4	963.4	906.8	882.2	1,212.8	*	431.4	690.3	881.5
East North Central	1,048.0	957.9	901.3	872.9	1,189.7	*	402.9	473.2	873.4
Ohio	1,070.6	967.4	930.0	909.3	1,160.2	*	355.7	544.3	903.4
Indiana	1,048.3	962.0	932.9	914.3	1,232.3	*	383.8	452.3	918.9
Illinois	1,063.7	973.8	889.5	847.7	1,242.2	*	387.4	449.4	855.3
Michigan	1,050.2	966.0	899.5	865.0	1,146.3	*	440.2	573.5	859.0
Wisconsin	956.4	879.1	833.0	819.1	1,161.7	*	571.5	332.7	822.5
West North Central	951.6	876.6	850.9	833.2	1,212.9	*	545.4	563.1	830.7
Minnesota	892.9	825.2	783.5	774.6	1,057.7	1,196.9	619.4	572.3	770.6
Iowa	919.9	848.2	812.6	809.0	1,105.8	*	616.1	532.4	810.0
Missouri	1,033.7	952.4	946.4	917.9	1,258.5	*	531.1	729.2	918.4
North Dakota	922.4	818.4	796.6	780.5	*	1,637.4	*	*	757.2
South Dakota	941.9	846.4	817.0	777.9	*	1,770.0	*	*	779.5
Nebraska	930.6	867.9	832.6	819.7	1,234.4	1,570.1	364.4	450.3	819.6
Kansas	940.1	867.2	848.0	835.9	1,147.8	*	467.9	522.8	829.2
South Atlantic	1,033.1	951.3	898.8	849.3	1,176.2	*	388.7	593.5	859.9
Delaware	1,069.7	1,001.9	920.1	889.6	1,134.2	*	309.7	606.0	890.8
Maryland	1,063.3	985.2	912.8	847.5	1,174.1	*	411.6	#	862.4
District of Columbia	1,243.1	1,255.3	1,093.0	688.0	1,334.3	*	453.2	#	734.7
Virginia	1,054.0	963.1	908.5	868.1	1,159.9	*	424.7	369.7	872.7
West Virginia	1,100.3	1,031.5	1,013.5	1,012.9	1,161.2	*	*	315.5	1,015.2
North Carolina	1,050.4	986.0	938.9	883.4	1,192.2	997.0	403.9	281.1	885.4
South Carolina	1,104.6	1,030.0	977.1	908.2	1,204.0	*	443.7	313.0	910.8
Georgia	1,094.3	1,037.4	982.1	932.3	1,175.0	*	467.2	328.7	937.0
Florida	960.8	870.9	826.4	796.6	1,169.8	*	309.7	649.4	812.2
East South Central	1,079.3	1,031.6	1,014.4	974.6	1,238.1	*	448.6	453.6	975.8
Kentucky	1,088.9	1,024.5	998.7	989.2	1,194.0	*	401.2	883.3	988.1
Tennessee	1,045.5	1,011.8	1,006.0	967.4	1,294.1	*	486.0	421.9	969.4
Alabama	1,091.2	1,037.9	1,010.7	962.5	1,203.9	*	401.5	297.4	964.8
Mississippi	1,108.7	1,071.4	1,062.4	988.4	1,248.4	*	494.6	281.9	990.3
West South Central	1,036.8	974.9	933.1	909.6	1,181.3	*	425.4	697.3	933.5
Arkansas	1,017.0	996.3	1,002.3	970.5	1,273.9	*	575.5	302.8	975.0
Louisiana	1,132.6	1,074.6	1,023.7	949.8	1,241.5	*	462.0	445.9	959.9
Oklahoma	1,025.6	961.4	978.0	985.5	1,182.2	*	571.2	494.7	990.8
Texas	1,014.9	947.6	891.4	875.9	1,129.4	*	407.1	711.2	904.1
Mountain	961.8	878.2	838.9	834.2	948.1	985.7	532.5	732.8	835.6
Montana	1,013.6	890.2	855.7	837.2	*	1,364.6	*	563.0	835.2
Idaho	936.7	856.6	820.0	820.0	769.4	911.9	581.3	468.7	825.6
Wyoming	1,016.1	897.4	887.6	881.4	918.8	1,424.6	*	711.2	884.2
Colorado	941.1	856.1	804.3	805.0	946.0	542.3	455.1	700.9	808.7
New Mexico	967.1	891.9	846.4	841.0	729.6	978.3	508.9	834.2	823.6
Arizona	951.5	873.5	839.5	828.2	1,001.6	1,082.7	476.6	770.6	822.5
Utah	924.9	823.2	784.8	785.7	951.9	686.2	639.3	601.9	788.4
Nevada	1,077.4	1,017.4	960.9	973.2	996.7	593.2	621.9	422.4	1,009.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29 (page 2 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, Hispanic origin, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1979–81, 1989–91, and 1997–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All persons			White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic
	1979–81	1989–91	1997–99	1997–99	1997–99	1997–99	1997–99	1997–99	1997–99
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population[1]								
Pacific	966.5	900.1	801.8	812.7	1,045.1	*	579.4	562.3	838.3
Washington	947.7	869.4	813.6	816.2	987.0	859.6	543.2	442.2	820.5
Oregon	953.9	893.0	853.8	855.5	1,037.8	*	559.4	424.8	860.7
California	975.5	911.0	798.0	809.4	1,056.1	*	543.5	566.7	843.8
Alaska	1,087.4	944.6	826.8	776.4	695.2	1,243.4	512.8	449.4	782.6
Hawaii	801.2	752.2	687.5	643.1	394.8	*	713.4	631.2	645.4

* Data for States with population under 10,000 in the middle year of a 3-year period or fewer than 50 deaths for the 3-year period are considered unreliable and are not shown. Data for American Indian or Alaska Native in States with more than 10 percent misclassification of American Indian or Alaska Native deaths on death certificates or without information on misclassification are also not shown. (Support Services International, Inc. Methodology for adjusting IHS mortality data for miscoding race-ethnicity of American Indians and Alaska Natives on State death certificates. Report submitted to Indian Health Service. 1996.) Division death rates for American Indian or Alaska Native are not shown when any State within the division does not meet reliability criteria.

Estimates of Hispanic death rates in Maryland (116.2 deaths per 1,000 population) and the District of Columbia (DC) (121.3) are substantially lower than for other States and are likely to be underestimates of actual death rates, possibly due to misreporting of Hispanic origin on some death certificates and/or inaccurate Hispanic population estimates for Maryland and DC.

[1]Average annual death rate. Denominators are population estimates for the middle year of each 3-year period, multiplied by 3.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Rates computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from mortality data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from State population estimates prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1980 from April 1, 1980 MARS Census File; 1990 from April 1, 1990 MARS Census File; 1998 from 1990–98 annual time series.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 30 (page 1 of 4). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 standard population										
All causes	1,446.0	1,339.2	1,222.6	1,039.1	938.7	918.5	902.4	887.3	875.8	- - -	881.9
Natural causes	1,349.0	1,258.5	1,135.5	967.1	878.2	860.8	845.5	831.1	820.1	- - -	826.5
Diseases of heart	586.8	559.0	492.7	412.1	321.8	296.3	288.3	280.4	272.4	268.5	267.8
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	345.2	249.6	221.9	214.0	205.6	197.9	197.7	195.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	180.7	177.9	147.7	96.2	65.3	63.8	63.0	61.7	59.5	63.0	61.8
Malignant neoplasms	193.9	193.9	198.6	207.9	216.0	211.7	208.7	205.7	202.4	203.8	202.7
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	15.0	24.1	37.1	49.9	59.3	58.9	58.4	58.1	57.6	56.7	56.0
Colon, rectum, and anus	- - -	30.3	28.9	27.4	24.5	22.7	21.9	21.6	21.2	21.2	21.1
Prostate[4]	28.6	28.7	28.8	32.8	38.4	37.1	35.6	33.8	32.0	32.4	30.9
Breast[5]	31.9	31.7	32.1	31.9	33.3	30.8	29.8	28.6	27.9	28.1	27.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	6.8	12.0	21.3	28.3	37.2	40.5	41.0	41.5	42.0	44.0	45.8
Influenza and pneumonia	48.1	53.7	41.7	31.4	36.8	33.8	33.2	33.6	34.6	24.2	23.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.3	13.3	17.8	15.1	11.1	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.7
Diabetes mellitus	23.1	22.5	24.3	18.1	20.7	23.4	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.4	25.2
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.2	16.3	11.7	6.1	4.9	5.6	5.4
External causes	97.0	80.7	87.2	72.0	60.5	57.8	56.9	56.1	55.7	- - -	55.4
Unintentional injuries	78.0	62.3	60.1	46.4	36.3	34.9	34.9	34.8	35.0	36.1	35.9
Motor vehicle-related injuries	24.6	23.1	27.6	22.3	18.5	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.1	15.7	15.5
Suicide	13.2	12.5	13.1	12.2	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	10.7
Homicide	5.1	5.0	8.8	10.4	9.4	8.4	7.6	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.2
Male											
All causes	1,674.2	1,609.0	1,542.1	1,348.1	1,202.8	1,150.3	1,117.5	1,090.5	1,064.6	- - -	1,061.8
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,238.3	1,110.5	1,063.0	1,032.6	1,007.0	982.2	- - -	980.2
Diseases of heart	697.0	687.6	634.0	538.9	412.4	372.7	360.7	349.6	336.6	331.8	328.1
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	459.7	328.2	287.8	276.9	265.7	254.1	253.8	249.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	186.4	186.1	157.4	102.2	68.5	66.1	65.1	63.8	59.9	63.4	62.4
Malignant neoplasms	208.1	225.1	247.6	271.2	280.4	268.8	263.2	258.0	252.4	254.1	251.6
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	24.6	43.6	67.5	85.2	91.1	84.7	82.9	81.6	79.9	78.6	77.0
Colon, rectum, and anus	- - -	31.8	32.3	32.8	30.4	27.5	26.5	26.0	25.4	25.4	25.2
Prostate	28.6	28.7	28.8	32.8	38.4	37.1	35.6	33.8	32.0	32.4	30.9
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	9.3	20.2	39.4	49.9	55.5	55.0	54.2	54.6	54.0	56.6	58.1
Influenza and pneumonia	55.0	65.8	54.0	42.1	47.8	42.9	41.7	42.0	42.3	29.5	28.0
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	15.0	18.5	24.8	21.3	15.9	14.3	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.9	13.7
Diabetes mellitus	18.8	19.9	23.0	18.1	21.7	25.2	26.1	26.2	26.7	26.9	27.7
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.5	27.7	19.2	9.7	7.7	8.8	8.4
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	109.8	92.3	87.3	84.9	83.5	82.4	- - -	81.6
Unintentional injuries	101.8	85.5	87.4	69.0	52.9	50.2	49.5	49.2	49.4	50.9	50.6
Motor vehicle-related injuries	38.5	35.4	41.5	33.6	26.5	23.1	22.8	22.4	22.4	21.8	21.8
Suicide	21.2	20.0	19.8	19.9	21.5	20.6	20.0	19.4	19.2	19.1	18.2
Homicide	7.9	7.5	14.3	16.6	14.8	13.1	11.9	11.2	10.0	10.0	9.4
Female											
All causes	1,236.0	1,105.3	971.4	817.9	750.9	748.2	742.8	736.3	732.7	- - -	743.6
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	779.8	718.9	717.1	711.3	705.0	701.2	- - -	712.0
Diseases of heart	484.7	447.0	381.6	320.8	257.0	239.7	234.1	228.1	223.1	219.9	220.9
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	263.1	193.9	173.6	167.7	160.9	155.6	155.4	154.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	175.8	170.7	140.0	91.7	62.6	61.4	60.8	59.5	58.2	61.6	60.5
Malignant neoplasms	182.3	168.7	163.2	166.7	175.7	175.4	173.4	171.6	169.2	170.4	169.9
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	5.8	7.5	13.1	24.4	37.1	40.7	40.9	41.4	41.5	40.8	40.8
Colon, rectum, and anus	- - -	29.1	26.5	23.8	20.6	19.3	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.1
Breast	31.9	31.7	32.1	31.9	33.3	30.8	29.8	28.6	27.9	28.1	27.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4.6	5.1	8.1	14.9	26.6	32.2	33.4	33.9	34.8	36.5	38.2
Influenza and pneumonia	41.9	43.8	32.7	25.1	30.5	28.4	28.2	28.6	29.9	20.9	20.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	7.8	8.7	11.9	9.9	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.1
Diabetes mellitus	27.0	24.7	25.1	18.0	19.9	22.0	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.5	23.3
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.2	5.3	4.3	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.6
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.2	31.9	31.1	31.5	31.3	31.5	- - -	31.6
Unintentional injuries	54.0	40.0	35.1	26.1	21.5	21.3	21.9	21.8	22.1	22.8	22.7
Motor vehicle-related injuries	11.5	11.7	14.9	11.8	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.8
Suicide	5.6	5.6	7.4	5.7	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1
Homicide	2.4	2.6	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30 (page 2 of 4). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
White	Deaths per 100,000 standard population										
All causes	1,410.8	1,311.3	1,193.3	1,012.7	909.8	890.0	877.6	864.9	854.7	- - -	860.7
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	945.0	853.3	835.6	823.5	811.4	801.0	- - -	807.1
Diseases of heart	584.8	559.0	492.2	409.4	317.0	291.2	284.2	276.4	268.1	264.3	263.4
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	347.6	249.7	221.1	214.0	205.3	197.5	197.3	194.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	175.5	172.7	143.5	93.2	62.8	61.3	60.8	59.6	57.4	60.8	59.8
Malignant neoplasms	194.6	193.1	196.7	204.2	211.6	207.8	205.3	202.2	199.3	200.7	199.8
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	15.2	24.0	36.7	49.2	58.6	58.6	58.3	58.0	57.5	56.6	56.0
Colon, rectum, and anus	- - -	30.9	29.2	27.4	24.1	22.2	21.5	21.1	20.8	20.8	20.6
Prostate[4]	28.4	27.7	27.4	30.5	35.5	34.2	32.8	31.1	29.4	29.8	28.4
Breast[5]	32.4	32.0	32.5	32.1	33.2	30.4	29.4	28.0	27.3	27.5	26.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	6.8	12.1	21.8	29.3	38.3	41.8	42.4	43.0	43.6	45.7	47.5
Influenza and pneumonia	44.8	50.4	39.8	30.9	36.4	33.3	32.8	33.3	34.4	24.0	23.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.5	13.2	16.6	13.9	10.5	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.7	9.7
Diabetes mellitus	22.9	21.7	22.9	16.7	18.8	21.1	21.6	21.5	21.9	22.1	22.8
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.3	11.6	7.6	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.0
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	67.7	56.5	54.4	54.1	53.5	53.7	- - -	53.6
Unintentional injuries	77.0	60.4	57.8	45.3	35.5	34.3	34.5	34.3	34.8	35.9	35.7
Motor vehicle-related injuries	24.4	22.9	27.1	22.6	18.5	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.6
Suicide	13.9	13.1	13.8	13.0	13.4	12.8	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.2	11.5
Homicide	2.6	2.7	4.7	6.7	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.8
Black											
All causes	1,722.1	1,577.5	1,518.1	1,314.8	1,250.3	1,224.5	1,188.7	1,151.5	1,135.7	- - -	1,147.1
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,206.0	1,159.0	1,141.4	1,109.7	1,075.5	1,063.1	- - -	1,075.7
Diseases of heart	586.7	548.3	512.0	455.3	391.5	367.2	354.0	345.0	340.6	335.8	336.7
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	334.5	267.0	247.1	235.3	228.3	221.9	221.7	226.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	233.6	235.2	197.1	129.1	91.6	87.7	85.0	81.5	80.1	84.8	82.4
Malignant neoplasms	176.4	199.1	225.3	256.4	279.5	269.6	264.9	262.1	255.1	256.8	254.4
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	11.1	23.7	41.3	59.7	72.4	69.3	68.3	67.9	66.7	65.6	65.2
Colon, rectum, and anus	- - -	22.8	26.1	28.3	30.6	29.5	28.5	28.8	28.2	28.2	28.6
Prostate[4]	30.9	41.2	48.5	61.1	77.0	75.7	75.6	71.1	68.7	69.6	66.5
Breast[5]	25.3	27.9	28.9	31.7	38.1	38.3	37.3	37.7	35.7	35.9	35.6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	6.2	10.4	16.2	19.2	28.1	30.3	30.8	30.3	30.8	32.3	33.7
Influenza and pneumonia	76.7	81.1	57.2	34.4	39.4	36.8	36.7	36.0	37.0	25.8	25.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9.0	13.6	28.1	25.0	16.5	12.1	11.3	10.7	9.9	10.3	10.2
Diabetes mellitus	23.5	30.9	38.8	32.7	40.5	47.1	47.9	48.5	48.4	48.8	50.1
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.7	54.9	44.2	26.6	22.1	25.3	24.2
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.8	91.2	83.1	79.0	76.0	72.7	- - -	71.4
Unintentional injuries	79.9	74.0	78.3	57.6	43.8	41.6	40.3	39.8	39.5	40.7	40.9
Motor vehicle-related injuries	26.0	24.2	31.1	20.2	18.8	16.9	17.0	17.3	17.2	16.8	16.2
Suicide	4.5	5.0	6.2	6.5	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.7
Homicide	28.3	26.0	44.0	39.0	36.3	30.2	27.6	25.2	22.6	22.6	20.6
American Indian or Alaska Native											
All causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	867.0	716.3	716.5	702.6	711.6	705.2	- - -	716.1
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	735.2	628.3	632.5	617.6	622.6	620.6	- - -	628.5
Diseases of heart	- - -	- - -	- - -	240.6	200.6	183.6	179.6	182.1	174.4	171.9	171.4
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	173.6	139.1	127.8	128.4	128.8	122.9	122.8	123.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	57.8	40.7	42.3	41.7	39.2	37.7	39.9	39.7
Malignant neoplasms	- - -	- - -	- - -	113.7	121.8	128.6	133.1	131.8	129.3	130.2	126.4
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.7	30.9	35.3	36.0	36.3	38.2	37.6	34.9
Colon, rectum, and anus	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5	12.0	13.3	14.1	14.5	13.3	13.3	12.0
Prostate[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.7	17.8	18.5	20.9	19.3	15.9	16.1	12.5
Breast[5]	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.8	13.7	14.6	17.8	13.1	14.2	14.3	15.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.2	25.4	24.8	24.3	27.2	28.1	29.4	30.3
Influenza and pneumonia	- - -	- - -	- - -	44.4	36.1	30.4	27.8	26.9	28.3	19.8	22.0
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.3	24.1	28.9	25.3	24.2	25.9	26.9	28.2
Diabetes mellitus	- - -	- - -	- - -	29.6	34.1	42.9	41.6	48.4	45.9	46.3	50.2
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.8	7.1	4.3	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.1
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	131.9	88.0	84.0	85.0	89.0	84.6	- - -	87.6
Unintentional injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	99.0	62.6	58.0	60.4	62.7	59.9	61.7	61.1
Motor vehicle-related injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	54.5	32.5	31.4	33.3	32.8	31.9	31.1	31.7
Suicide	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.9	11.7	11.5	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.6	11.8
Homicide	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.5	10.4	10.7	9.2	10.4	9.1	9.1	10.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30 (page 3 of 4). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
Asian or Pacific Islander					Deaths per 100,000 standard population						
All causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	589.9	582.0	616.0	539.7	533.9	516.8	- - -	517.5
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	547.2	545.0	580.9	507.8	500.8	487.8	- - -	489.0
Diseases of heart	- - -	- - -	- - -	202.1	181.7	193.3	163.0	158.3	154.4	152.2	154.0
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	168.2	139.6	144.3	121.9	116.5	115.3	115.2	115.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	66.1	56.9	62.0	54.7	54.5	50.6	53.6	52.4
Malignant neoplasms	- - -	- - -	- - -	126.1	134.2	143.0	128.8	127.2	124.2	125.0	125.3
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.4	30.2	32.4	29.3	28.9	29.3	28.8	28.5
Colon, rectum, and anus	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.4	14.4	15.3	13.7	13.5	13.7	13.7	12.2
Prostate[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.2	16.8	21.1	15.1	14.5	12.4	12.6	13.5
Breast[5]	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.9	13.7	14.6	12.4	12.6	13.1	13.2	13.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.9	19.4	21.6	18.5	19.6	17.2	18.0	19.2
Influenza and pneumonia	- - -	- - -	- - -	24.0	31.4	33.7	28.0	27.9	29.8	20.8	15.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.1	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8
Diabetes mellitus	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.6	14.6	18.3	16.8	18.3	16.9	17.0	18.4
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.2	3.3	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.7	37.0	35.1	31.9	33.1	29.0	- - -	28.5
Unintentional injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.0	23.9	21.8	19.9	20.9	17.6	18.1	17.7
Motor vehicle-related injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.9	14.0	12.1	10.4	10.8	9.5	9.3	8.8
Suicide	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.8	6.7	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4
Homicide	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.9	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.3
Hispanic[6]											
All causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	692.0	670.1	632.8	612.3	596.4	- - -	601.0
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	632.0	614.8	581.2	563.8	549.1	- - -	554.0
Diseases of heart	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	217.1	198.5	186.9	183.3	175.8	173.3	176.1
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	173.3	156.4	146.8	143.0	136.5	136.4	138.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.2	43.6	41.2	39.9	39.1	41.4	40.0
Malignant neoplasms	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	136.8	132.3	128.1	125.5	123.7	124.5	122.0
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.5	24.6	23.8	23.9	22.7	22.3	22.5
Colon, rectum, and anus	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.7	13.4	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Prostate[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.3	25.7	22.7	20.8	20.9	21.2	19.0
Breast[5]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.5	18.1	18.4	17.8	16.8	16.9	15.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.3	21.2	20.2	19.6	18.6	19.5	19.9
Influenza and pneumonia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29.7	24.5	24.2	24.6	24.1	16.8	15.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.3	17.0	16.7	15.9	15.4	16.0	15.3
Diabetes mellitus	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.2	33.9	32.9	32.5	32.1	32.4	33.6
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.3	25.6	17.5	8.9	6.7	7.7	7.3
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60.0	55.3	51.5	48.4	47.3	- - -	47.1
Unintentional injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34.6	32.7	31.7	30.1	30.2	31.1	31.1
Motor vehicle-related injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.5	16.9	16.5	15.5	15.1	14.7	15.0
Suicide	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1
Homicide	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.2	13.3	11.1	9.9	8.8	8.8	8.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30 (page 4 of 4). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
White, non-Hispanic[6]	Deaths per 100,000 standard population										
All causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	914.5	890.8	882.1	871.7	862.7	- - -	869.4
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	859.6	838.1	829.3	818.9	809.6	- - -	816.3
Diseases of heart	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	319.7	293.0	287.0	279.7	271.7	267.8	266.9
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	251.9	222.3	215.9	207.4	199.8	199.6	196.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63.5	61.4	61.2	60.1	58.0	61.4	60.5
Malignant neoplasms	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	215.4	210.8	208.7	205.7	203.0	204.4	203.8
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60.3	60.2	60.0	59.9	59.6	58.6	58.0
Colon, rectum, and anus	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24.6	22.5	21.9	21.4	21.1	21.1	21.0
Prostate[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.1	34.5	33.2	31.5	29.7	30.1	28.8
Breast[5]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33.9	30.9	29.9	28.5	27.9	28.1	27.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.2	42.5	43.3	44.1	44.8	46.9	48.9
Influenza and pneumonia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.5	33.3	32.9	33.5	34.7	24.2	23.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.1
Diabetes mellitus	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.3	20.2	20.9	20.6	21.1	21.3	21.9
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.4	9.8	6.3	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54.9	52.7	52.8	52.9	53.2	- - -	53.0
Unintentional injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.0	33.6	34.0	34.2	34.6	35.7	35.5
Motor vehicle-related injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.2	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.6	15.4
Suicide	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.1
Homicide	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9

- - - Data not available.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.
[3]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.
[4]Rate for male population only.
[5]Rate for female population only.
[6]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates for all years differ from those shown in previous editions of *Health, United States*. Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. Rates for 1980–98 for Ischemic heart disease (410–414, 429.2), Cerebrovascular diseases (430–434, 436–438), and Unintentional injuries (E800-E869, E880-E929) are based on ICD–9 codes that are most nearly comparable with ICD–10 codes for these causes. Rates for these three causes differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. For data years shown, code numbers for cause of death are based on the current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). See Appendix II, tables IV and V. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Grove RD, Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–1960.* Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1968; *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1960–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 31 (page 1 of 4). Years of potential life lost before age 75 for selected causes of death, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1980–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death	Crude	Age adjusted[1]				
	1999	1980	1990	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
All persons	Years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population under 75 years of age					
All causes	7,715.9	10,448.4	9,085.5	7,787.0	. . .	7,733.6
Diseases of heart	1,306.5	2,238.7	1,617.7	1,365.3	1,345.9	1,316.6
Ischemic heart disease	880.7	1,729.3	1,153.6	905.2	904.3	888.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	221.2	357.5	259.6	235.7	249.6	222.5
Malignant neoplasms	1,709.4	2,108.8	2,003.8	1,746.9	1,758.8	1,724.2
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	443.8	548.5	561.4	467.6	460.0	448.4
Colorectal	143.7	190.0	164.7	145.7	145.6	145.0
Prostate[4]	64.0	84.9	96.8	72.7	73.7	68.5
Breast[5]	338.2	463.2	451.6	356.4	358.4	333.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	198.1	169.2	187.5	189.2	198.2	199.1
Influenza and pneumonia	87.3	160.2	141.5	123.4	86.2	87.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	163.3	300.3	196.9	162.3	168.3	164.9
Diabetes mellitus	180.1	134.4	155.9	176.8	178.2	181.4
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	188.5	- - -	383.8	175.4	200.8	187.6
Unintentional injuries	1,050.9	1,543.5	1,162.1	1,032.0	1,063.5	1,047.9
Motor vehicle-related injuries	578.8	912.9	716.4	593.6	579.0	577.0
Suicide	344.4	392.0	393.1	363.3	361.9	343.0
Homicide	280.5	425.5	417.4	298.2	297.7	278.9
Male						
All causes	9,657.9	13,777.2	11,973.5	9,920.0	. . .	9,819.9
Diseases of heart	1,783.2	3,352.1	2,356.0	1,937.3	1,909.8	1,860.4
Ischemic heart disease	1,266.1	2,715.1	1,766.3	1,360.8	1,359.4	1,328.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	235.7	396.7	286.6	262.5	277.9	245.8
Malignant neoplasms	1,801.7	2,360.8	2,214.6	1,907.5	1,920.5	1,883.3
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	537.7	821.1	764.8	594.5	584.8	568.1
Colorectal	161.4	214.9	194.3	172.0	171.9	169.3
Prostate	64.0	84.9	96.8	72.7	73.7	68.5
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	209.2	235.2	225.0	210.9	221.0	221.0
Influenza and pneumonia	99.7	202.5	180.0	146.5	102.3	102.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	234.4	415.0	283.9	236.3	245.0	241.7
Diabetes mellitus	198.7	140.4	170.4	201.6	203.3	207.1
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	283.1	- - -	686.2	267.5	306.2	283.1
Unintentional injuries	1,526.4	2,342.7	1,715.1	1,486.1	1,531.4	1,508.9
Motor vehicle-related injuries	808.2	1,359.7	1,018.4	815.3	795.2	796.0
Suicide	559.3	605.6	634.8	587.0	584.8	555.1
Homicide	434.1	675.0	658.0	458.9	458.1	425.4
Female						
All causes	5,804.5	7,350.3	6,333.1	5,743.4	. . .	5,732.8
Diseases of heart	837.4	1,246.0	948.5	837.5	825.6	814.2
Ischemic heart disease	501.5	852.1	600.3	486.8	486.3	484.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	206.8	324.0	235.9	211.1	223.5	201.4
Malignant neoplasms	1,618.4	1,896.8	1,826.6	1,608.2	1,619.1	1,586.0
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	351.5	310.4	382.2	354.5	348.7	341.4
Colorectal	126.2	168.7	138.7	122.0	121.9	123.1
Breast	338.2	463.2	451.6	356.4	358.4	333.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	187.2	114.1	155.9	170.4	178.5	180.3
Influenza and pneumonia	75.0	122.0	106.2	102.4	71.5	73.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	93.3	194.5	115.1	92.2	95.6	92.1
Diabetes mellitus	161.7	128.5	142.3	153.8	155.1	157.5
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	95.3	- - -	87.8	85.7	98.1	94.6
Unintentional injuries	582.9	755.3	607.4	578.2	595.8	587.6
Motor vehicle-related injuries	353.0	470.4	411.6	370.6	361.5	356.9
Suicide	132.9	184.2	153.3	141.4	140.9	132.7
Homicide	129.4	181.3	174.3	135.1	134.9	130.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31 (page 2 of 4). Years of potential life lost before age 75 for selected causes of death, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1980–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death	Crude	Age adjusted[1]				
	1999	1980	1990	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
White	Years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population under 75 years of age					
All causes	7,141.7	9,554.1	8,159.5	7,069.9	. . .	7,033.8
Diseases of heart	1,240.2	2,100.8	1,490.3	1,246.9	1,229.2	1,203.0
Ischemic heart disease	877.1	1,682.7	1,113.4	869.1	868.2	848.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	191.7	300.7	213.1	196.0	207.5	185.7
Malignant neoplasms	1,716.5	2,035.9	1,929.3	1,686.4	1,697.9	1,669.0
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	456.2	529.9	544.2	458.3	450.8	440.0
Colorectal	141.9	186.8	157.8	137.7	137.6	137.5
Prostate[4]	58.3	74.8	86.6	62.7	63.5	58.9
Breast[5]	327.7	460.2	441.7	337.8	339.7	313.2
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	204.8	165.5	182.4	184.1	192.9	196.3
Influenza and pneumonia	76.7	130.8	116.9	106.5	74.4	75.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	164.8	257.3	175.8	158.7	164.5	161.6
Diabetes mellitus	160.3	115.7	133.7	150.8	152.0	155.6
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	104.5	- - -	309.0	96.1	110.0	103.4
Unintentional injuries	1,034.8	1,520.4	1,139.7	1,021.2	1,052.3	1,041.6
Motor vehicle-related injuries	577.7	939.9	726.7	597.6	582.9	583.7
Suicide	368.5	414.5	417.7	390.7	389.2	367.9
Homicide	165.3	271.7	234.9	175.6	175.3	166.9
Black						
All causes	12,466.5	17,873.4	16,593.0	13,640.3	. . .	13,452.1
Diseases of heart	1,991.1	3,619.9	2,891.8	2,491.8	2,456.4	2,398.9
Ischemic heart disease	1,088.3	2,305.1	1,676.1	1,351.9	1,350.5	1,363.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	419.8	883.2	656.4	550.9	583.3	508.2
Malignant neoplasms	1,956.6	2,946.1	2,894.8	2,453.1	2,469.8	2,383.5
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	474.1	776.0	811.3	634.3	624.0	603.3
Colorectal	180.1	232.3	241.8	222.5	222.3	223.4
Prostate[4]	120.1	200.3	223.5	187.3	189.8	180.2
Breast[5]	464.4	524.2	592.9	534.7	537.7	522.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	208.6	203.7	240.7	244.5	256.2	243.7
Influenza and pneumonia	162.6	384.9	330.8	247.7	172.9	177.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	167.1	644.0	371.8	198.7	206.0	197.3
Diabetes mellitus	328.6	305.3	361.5	398.6	401.9	402.5
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	768.0	- - -	1,014.7	757.4	867.1	804.5
Unintentional injuries	1,260.5	1,751.5	1,392.7	1,224.8	1,262.2	1,225.0
Motor vehicle-related injuries	629.6	750.2	699.5	626.7	611.3	598.3
Suicide	221.6	238.0	261.4	220.4	219.6	212.6
Homicide	1,029.7	1,580.8	1,612.9	1,041.1	1,039.3	949.7
American Indian or Alaska Native[6]						
All causes	8,840.1	13,390.9	9,506.2	9,730.0	. . .	9,683.6
Diseases of heart	932.1	1,819.9	1,391.0	1,335.4	1,316.4	1,238.9
Ischemic heart disease	600.5	1,208.2	901.8	846.2	845.4	834.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	189.6	269.3	223.3	226.3	239.6	243.3
Malignant neoplasms	878.6	1,101.3	1,141.1	1,248.1	1,256.6	1,174.7
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	193.9	181.1	268.1	316.2	311.0	287.0
Colorectal	73.1	78.8	82.4	116.5	116.4	98.1
Prostate[4]	*	66.7	42.0	50.8	51.5	*
Breast[5]	151.7	205.5	213.4	211.2	212.4	195.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	115.1	89.3	129.0	167.8	175.8	164.3
Influenza and pneumonia	153.7	307.9	206.3	227.3	158.7	169.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	518.3	1,190.3	535.1	608.5	630.8	640.1
Diabetes mellitus	318.4	305.5	292.3	425.4	428.9	441.4
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	101.2	- - -	70.1	82.3	94.2	109.4
Unintentional injuries	2,127.8	3,541.0	2,183.9	2,004.2	2,065.3	2,027.8
Motor vehicle-related injuries	1,264.9	2,102.4	1,301.5	1,226.8	1,196.6	1,178.8
Suicide	529.3	515.0	495.9	536.8	534.8	489.4
Homicide	457.7	628.9	434.2	387.2	386.5	426.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31 (page 3 of 4). Years of potential life lost before age 75 for selected causes of death, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1980–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death	Crude	Age adjusted[1]				
	1999	1980	1990	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
Asian or Pacific Islander[7]	Years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population under 75 years of age					
All causes	3,718.6	5,378.4	4,705.2	4,001.8	. . .	3,967.4
Diseases of heart	522.4	952.8	702.2	636.8	627.8	617.5
Ischemic heart disease	350.2	697.7	486.6	419.4	419.0	427.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	180.6	266.9	233.5	208.1	220.3	214.4
Malignant neoplasms	958.1	1,218.6	1,166.4	1,104.6	1,112.1	1,097.5
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	155.6	238.2	204.7	197.3	194.1	191.3
Colorectal	78.1	115.9	105.1	104.0	103.9	92.0
Prostate[4]	13.6	17.0	32.4	21.3	21.6	20.0
Breast[5]	175.0	222.2	216.5	214.4	215.6	192.3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	49.3	56.4	73.1	61.3	64.2	60.5
Influenza and pneumonia	41.8	79.3	74.0	70.6	49.3	44.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	41.7	85.6	72.4	44.5	46.1	46.4
Diabetes mellitus	67.8	83.1	74.0	86.1	86.8	84.6
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	27.4	- - -	77.0	28.1	32.2	27.0
Unintentional injuries	462.1	742.7	636.6	462.6	476.7	448.2
Motor vehicle-related injuries	286.2	472.6	445.5	302.0	294.6	277.9
Suicide	215.5	217.1	200.6	201.2	200.4	206.4
Homicide	142.8	201.1	205.8	143.2	143.0	135.7
Hispanic[8]						
All causes	5,810.0	- - -	7,963.3	6,321.9	. . .	6,313.6
Diseases of heart	600.8	- - -	1,082.0	891.2	878.5	869.8
Ischemic heart disease	374.6	- - -	756.6	596.8	596.2	596.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	148.1	- - -	238.0	228.4	241.8	207.5
Malignant neoplasms	808.0	- - -	1,232.2	1,130.8	1,138.5	1,117.5
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	97.8	- - -	193.7	160.4	157.8	157.0
Colorectal	64.2	- - -	100.2	96.5	96.4	96.7
Prostate[4]	24.4	- - -	47.7	54.2	54.9	47.2
Breast[5]	164.6	- - -	299.3	247.9	249.3	221.6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	57.1	- - -	78.8	75.6	79.2	79.3
Influenza and pneumonia	60.7	- - -	130.1	101.4	70.8	68.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	181.9	- - -	329.1	253.1	262.4	252.2
Diabetes mellitus	137.3	- - -	177.8	210.6	212.3	214.2
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	215.3	- - -	600.1	223.2	255.5	240.0
Unintentional injuries	1,102.2	- - -	1,190.6	997.5	1,027.9	1,032.1
Motor vehicle-related injuries	627.2	- - -	740.8	563.8	549.9	572.7
Suicide	207.8	- - -	256.2	210.2	209.4	202.9
Homicide	436.8	- - -	720.8	407.7	407.0	387.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31 (page 4 of 4). Years of potential life lost before age 75 for selected causes of death, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1980–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and cause of death	Crude	Age adjusted[1]				
	1999	1980	1990	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
White, non-Hispanic[8]	Years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population under 75 years of age					
All causes	7,241.0	- - -	8,022.5	7,017.8	. . .	6,975.7
Diseases of heart	1,325.5	- - -	1,504.0	1,268.4	1,250.4	1,222.9
Ischemic heart disease	945.5	- - -	1,127.2	886.6	885.7	864.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	196.1	- - -	210.1	189.5	200.6	180.8
Malignant neoplasms	1,841.8	- - -	1,974.1	1,721.2	1,732.9	1,704.6
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	508.8	- - -	566.8	480.7	472.9	462.5
Colorectal	152.8	- - -	162.1	140.3	140.2	140.3
Prostate[4]	63.1	- - -	89.2	62.9	63.7	59.3
Breast[5]	349.7	- - -	451.5	343.6	345.5	319.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	226.1	- - -	188.2	191.1	200.2	204.2
Influenza and pneumonia	77.9	- - -	112.3	104.7	73.1	74.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	159.1	- - -	162.4	146.2	151.6	149.3
Diabetes mellitus	161.7	- - -	131.2	144.9	146.1	149.7
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	83.7	- - -	271.2	76.5	87.6	81.6
Unintentional injuries	1,005.9	- - -	1,114.7	1,008.6	1,039.4	1,024.6
Motor vehicle-related injuries	560.1	- - -	715.7	594.6	580.0	575.6
Suicide	389.2	- - -	433.0	411.7	410.1	388.4
Homicide	117.7	- - -	162.0	127.9	127.7	120.6

. . . Category not applicable.
- - - Data not available.
* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
[1]Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[2]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.
[3]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.
[4]Male only.
[5]Female only.
[6]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[7]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[8]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: For data years shown, code numbers for cause of death are based on the current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). Rates for Ischemic heart disease, Cerebrovascular diseases, and Unintentional injuries are based on ICD–9 codes that are most nearly comparable with ICD–10 codes for these causes, and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*. See Appendix II, table V. Categories for coding human immunodeficiency virus infection were introduced in the United States in 1987. Years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75 provides a measure of the impact of mortality on the population under 75 years of age. These data are presented as YPLL–75 because the average life expectancy in the United States is over 75 years. YPLL–65 was calculated in *Health, United States, 1995* and earlier editions. See Appendix II, YPLL, for method of calculation. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). YPLL rates may also be similarly affected. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National vital statistics system; data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; Hispanic population estimates for 1980 and 1990 were prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 32 (page 1 of 4). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1999

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and rank order	1980		1999[1]	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
All persons				
. . .	All causes	1,989,841	All causes	2,391,399
1	Diseases of heart	761,085	Diseases of heart	725,192
2	Malignant neoplasms	416,509	Malignant neoplasms	549,838
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	170,225	Cerebrovascular diseases	167,366
4	Unintentional injuries	105,718	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	124,181
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	56,050	Unintentional injuries	97,860
6	Pneumonia and influenza	54,619	Diabetes mellitus	68,399
7	Diabetes mellitus	34,851	Influenza and pneumonia	63,730
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	30,583	Alzheimer's disease	44,536
9	Atherosclerosis	29,449	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	35,525
10	Suicide	26,869	Septicemia	30,680
Male				
. . .	All causes	1,075,078	All causes	1,175,460
1	Diseases of heart	405,661	Diseases of heart	351,617
2	Malignant neoplasms	225,948	Malignant neoplasms	285,832
3	Unintentional injuries	74,180	Cerebrovascular diseases	64,485
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	69,973	Unintentional injuries	63,535
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	38,625	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	62,415
6	Pneumonia and influenza	27,574	Diabetes mellitus	31,150
7	Suicide	20,505	Influenza and pneumonia	27,718
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	19,768	Suicide	23,458
9	Homicide	18,779	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	17,115
10	Diabetes mellitus	14,325	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	17,016
Female				
. . .	All causes	914,763	All causes	1,215,939
1	Diseases of heart	355,424	Diseases of heart	373,575
2	Malignant neoplasms	190,561	Malignant neoplasms	264,006
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	100,252	Cerebrovascular diseases	102,881
4	Unintentional injuries	31,538	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	61,766
5	Pneumonia and influenza	27,045	Diabetes mellitus	37,249
6	Diabetes mellitus	20,526	Influenza and pneumonia	36,012
7	Atherosclerosis	17,848	Unintentional injuries	34,325
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	17,425	Alzheimer's disease	31,145
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10,815	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	18,509
10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	9,815	Septicemia	17,285
White				
. . .	All causes	1,738,607	All causes	2,061,348
1	Diseases of heart	683,347	Diseases of heart	635,118
2	Malignant neoplasms	368,162	Malignant neoplasms	477,238
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	148,734	Cerebrovascular diseases	144,827
4	Unintentional injuries	90,122	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	114,735
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	52,375	Unintentional injuries	82,245
6	Pneumonia and influenza	48,369	Influenza and pneumonia	56,694
7	Diabetes mellitus	28,868	Diabetes mellitus	54,599
8	Atherosclerosis	27,069	Alzheimer's disease	41,877
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	25,240	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	28,041
10	Suicide	24,829	Suicide	26,300
Black				
. . .	All causes	233,135	All causes	285,064
1	Diseases of heart	72,956	Diseases of heart	78,574
2	Malignant neoplasms	45,037	Malignant neoplasms	61,951
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	20,135	Cerebrovascular diseases	18,884
4	Unintentional injuries	13,480	Unintentional injuries	12,728
5	Homicide	10,172	Diabetes mellitus	11,927
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6,961	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	7,915
7	Pneumonia and influenza	5,648	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	7,893
8	Diabetes mellitus	5,544	Homicide	7,648
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	4,790	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	6,711
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	3,416	Influenza and pneumonia	5,876

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32 (page 2 of 4). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1999

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and rank order	1980		1999[1]	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
American Indian or Alaska Native				
. . .	All causes	6,923	All causes	11,312
1	Diseases of heart	1,494	Diseases of heart	2,404
2	Unintentional injuries	1,290	Malignant neoplasms	1,836
3	Malignant neoplasms	770	Unintentional injuries	1,327
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	410	Diabetes mellitus	725
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	322	Cerebrovascular diseases	546
6	Pneumonia and influenza	257	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	513
7	Homicide	217	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	406
8	Diabetes mellitus	210	Influenza and pneumonia	315
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	199	Suicide	291
10	Suicide	181	Homicide	253
Asian or Pacific Islander				
. . .	All causes	11,071	All causes	33,675
1	Diseases of heart	3,265	Diseases of heart	9,096
2	Malignant neoplasms	2,522	Malignant neoplasms	8,813
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,028	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,109
4	Unintentional injuries	810	Unintentional injuries	1,560
5	Pneumonia and influenza	342	Diabetes mellitus	1,148
6	Suicide	249	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1,125
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	246	Influenza and pneumonia	845
8	Diabetes mellitus	227	Suicide	658
9	Homicide	211	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	579
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	207	Septicemia	398
Hispanic				
. . .	- - -	- - -	All causes	103,740
1	- - -	- - -	Diseases of heart	25,866
2	- - -	- - -	Malignant neoplasms	20,233
3	- - -	- - -	Unintentional injuries	8,650
4	- - -	- - -	Cerebrovascular diseases	5,907
5	- - -	- - -	Diabetes mellitus	5,182
6	- - -	- - -	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	2,972
7	- - -	- - -	Homicide	2,864
8	- - -	- - -	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	2,859
9	- - -	- - -	Influenza and pneumonia	2,246
10	- - -	- - -	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2,153
White male				
. . .	All causes	933,878	All causes	1,005,335
1	Diseases of heart	364,679	Diseases of heart	307,585
2	Malignant neoplasms	198,188	Malignant neoplasms	247,396
3	Unintentional injuries	62,963	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	57,000
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	60,095	Cerebrovascular diseases	54,867
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	35,977	Unintentional injuries	52,898
6	Pneumonia and influenza	23,810	Diabetes mellitus	25,545
7	Suicide	18,901	Influenza and pneumonia	24,281
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16,407	Suicide	21,107
9	Diabetes mellitus	12,125	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	14,790
10	Atherosclerosis	10,543	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	13,632
Black male				
. . .	All causes	130,138	All causes	145,703
1	Diseases of heart	37,877	Diseases of heart	37,576
2	Malignant neoplasms	25,861	Malignant neoplasms	32,850
3	Unintentional injuries	9,701	Unintentional injuries	8,773
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	9,194	Cerebrovascular diseases	7,894
5	Homicide	8,274	Homicide	6,214
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,869	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	5,493
7	Pneumonia and influenza	3,386	Diabetes mellitus	4,759
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	3,020	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4,500
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2,429	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	3,008
10	Diabetes mellitus	2,010	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2,907

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32 (page 3 of 4). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1999

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and rank order	1980		1999[1]	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
American Indian or Alaska Native male				
. . .	All causes	4,193	All causes	6,092
1	Unintentional injuries	946	Diseases of heart	1,302
2	Diseases of heart	917	Malignant neoplasms	949
3	Malignant neoplasms	408	Unintentional injuries	890
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	239	Diabetes mellitus	323
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	163	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	299
6	Homicide	162	Cerebrovascular diseases	236
7	Pneumonia and influenza	148	Suicide	233
8	Suicide	147	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	197
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	107	Homicide	179
10	Diabetes mellitus	86	Influenza and pneumonia	147
Asian or Pacific Islander male				
. . .	All causes	6,809	All causes	18,330
1	Diseases of heart	2,174	Diseases of heart	5,154
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,485	Malignant neoplasms	4,637
3	Unintentional injuries	556	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,488
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	521	Unintentional injuries	974
5	Pneumonia and influenza	227	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	718
6	Suicide	159	Diabetes mellitus	523
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	158	Suicide	467
8	Homicide	151	Influenza and pneumonia	465
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	128	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	297
10	Diabetes mellitus	103	Homicide	230
Hispanic male				
. . .	- - -	- - -	All causes	57,991
1	- - -	- - -	Diseases of heart	13,554
2	- - -	- - -	Malignant neoplasms	10,668
3	- - -	- - -	Unintentional injuries	6,578
4	- - -	- - -	Cerebrovascular diseases	2,809
5	- - -	- - -	Homicide	2,399
6	- - -	- - -	Diabetes mellitus	2,335
7	- - -	- - -	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	2,143
8	- - -	- - -	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1,547
9	- - -	- - -	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	1,525
10	- - -	- - -	Suicide	1,430
White female				
. . .	All causes	804,729	All causes	1,056,013
1	Diseases of heart	318,668	Diseases of heart	327,533
2	Malignant neoplasms	169,974	Malignant neoplasms	229,842
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	88,639	Cerebrovascular diseases	89,960
4	Unintentional injuries	27,159	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	57,735
5	Pneumonia and influenza	24,559	Influenza and pneumonia	32,413
6	Diabetes mellitus	16,743	Unintentional injuries	29,347
7	Atherosclerosis	16,526	Alzheimer's disease	29,292
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	16,398	Diabetes mellitus	29,054
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8,833	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	14,409
10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6,512	Septicemia	13,798
Black female				
. . .	All causes	102,997	All causes	139,361
1	Diseases of heart	35,079	Diseases of heart	40,998
2	Malignant neoplasms	19,176	Malignant neoplasms	29,101
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	10,941	Cerebrovascular diseases	10,990
4	Unintentional injuries	3,779	Diabetes mellitus	7,168
5	Diabetes mellitus	3,534	Unintentional injuries	3,955
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,092	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	3,703
7	Pneumonia and influenza	2,262	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3,415
8	Homicide	1,898	Septicemia	3,203
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1,770	Influenza and pneumonia	3,051
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1,722	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	2,400

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32 (page 4 of 4). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1999

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and rank order	1980		1999[1]	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
American Indian or Alaska Native female				
. . .	All causes	2,730	All causes	5,220
1	Diseases of heart	577	Diseases of heart	1,102
2	Malignant neoplasms	362	Malignant neoplasms	887
3	Unintentional injuries	344	Unintentional injuries	437
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	171	Diabetes mellitus	402
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	159	Cerebrovascular diseases	310
6	Diabetes mellitus	124	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	214
7	Pneumonia and influenza	109	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	209
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	92	Influenza and pneumonia	168
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	56	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	115
10	Homicide	55	Septicemia	88
Asian or Pacific Islander female				
. . .	All causes	4,262	All causes	15,345
1	Diseases of heart	1,091	Malignant neoplasms	4,176
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,037	Diseases of heart	3,942
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	507	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,621
4	Unintentional injuries	254	Diabetes mellitus	625
5	Diabetes mellitus	124	Unintentional injuries	586
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	118	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	407
7	Pneumonia and influenza	115	Influenza and pneumonia	380
8	Congenital anomalies	104	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	282
9	Suicide	90	Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	197
10	Homicide	60	Septicemia	196
Hispanic female				
. . .	- - -	- - -	All causes	45,749
1	- - -	- - -	Diseases of heart	12,312
2	- - -	- - -	Malignant neoplasms	9,565
3	- - -	- - -	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,098
4	- - -	- - -	Diabetes mellitus	2,847
5	- - -	- - -	Unintentional injuries	2,072
6	- - -	- - -	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1,312
7	- - -	- - -	Influenza and pneumonia	1,154
8	- - -	- - -	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	961
9	- - -	- - -	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	829
10	- - -	- - -	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	770

. . . Category not applicable.
- - - Data not available.
[1]The rank order of leading causes of death changed somewhat between 1998 and 1999, reflecting in part changes in the coding rules for selecting underlying cause of death between ICD–9 and ICD–10. For example, for all persons, Influenza and pneumonia dropped from 6th to 7th, Alzheimer's disease rose from 12th to 8th, and Septicemia rose from 11th to 10th.

NOTES: Cause of death code numbers in 1980 are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision* (ICD–9). Starting in 1999 cause of death code numbers are based on ICD–10. See Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, 1980. Washington: Public Health Service. 1985; Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 33 (page 1 of 2). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to age: United States, 1980 and 1999

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and rank order	1980		1999[1]	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
Under 1 year				
. . .	All causes	45,526	All causes	27,937
1	Congenital anomalies	9,220	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	5,473
2	Sudden infant death syndrome	5,510	Disorders related to short gestation and low birthweight, not elsewhere classified	4,392
3	Respiratory distress syndrome	4,989	Sudden infant death syndrome	2,648
4	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	3,648	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,399
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,572	Respiratory distress of newborn	1,110
6	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	1,497	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes	1,025
7	Unintentional injuries	1,166	Unintentional injuries	845
8	Birth trauma	1,058	Bacterial sepsis of newborn	691
9	Pneumonia and influenza	1,012	Diseases of circulatory system	667
10	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	985	Atelectasis	647
1–4 years				
. . .	All causes	8,187	All causes	5,249
1	Unintentional injuries	3,313	Unintentional injuries	1,898
2	Congenital anomalies	1,026	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	549
3	Malignant neoplasms	573	Malignant neoplasms	418
4	Diseases of heart	338	Homicide	376
5	Homicide	319	Diseases of heart	183
6	Pneumonia and influenza	267	Influenza and pneumonia	130
7	Meningitis	223	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	92
8	Meningococcal infection	110	Septicemia	87
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	84	In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior	63
10	Septicemia	71	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	54
5–14 years				
. . .	All causes	10,689	All causes	7,595
1	Unintentional injuries	5,224	Unintentional injuries	3,091
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,497	Malignant neoplasms	1,012
3	Congenital anomalies	561	Homicide	432
4	Homicide	415	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	428
5	Diseases of heart	330	Diseases of heart	277
6	Pneumonia and influenza	194	Suicide	244
7	Suicide	142	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	139
8	Benign neoplasms	104	In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior	101
9	Cerebrovascular diseases	95	Influenza and pneumonia	93
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	85	Septicemia	77
15–24 years				
. . .	All causes	49,027	All causes	30,656
1	Unintentional injuries	26,206	Unintentional injuries	13,656
2	Homicide	6,537	Homicide	4,998
3	Suicide	5,239	Suicide	3,901
4	Malignant neoplasms	2,683	Malignant neoplasms	1,724
5	Diseases of heart	1,223	Diseases of heart	1,069
6	Congenital anomalies	600	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	434
7	Cerebrovascular diseases	418	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	209
8	Pneumonia and influenza	348	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	198
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	141	Cerebrovascular diseases	182
10	Anemias	133	Influenza and pneumonia	179

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33 (page 2 of 2). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to age: United States, 1980 and 1999

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and rank order	1980		1999[1]	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
25–44 years				
. . .	All causes	108,658	All causes	130,322
1	Unintentional injuries	26,722	Unintentional injuries	27,121
2	Malignant neoplasms	17,551	Malignant neoplasms	20,737
3	Diseases of heart	14,513	Diseases of heart	16,666
4	Homicide	10,983	Suicide	11,572
5	Suicide	9,855	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	8,961
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	4,782	Homicide	7,437
7	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,154	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	3,709
8	Diabetes mellitus	1,472	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,154
9	Pneumonia and influenza	1,467	Diabetes mellitus	2,524
10	Congenital anomalies	817	Influenza and pneumonia	1,402
45–64 years				
. . .	All causes	425,338	All causes	391,953
1	Diseases of heart	148,322	Malignant neoplasms	135,748
2	Malignant neoplasms	135,675	Diseases of heart	99,161
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	19,909	Unintentional injuries	18,924
4	Unintentional injuries	18,140	Cerebrovascular diseases	15,215
5	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16,089	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	14,407
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	11,514	Diabetes mellitus	13,832
7	Diabetes mellitus	7,977	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	12,005
8	Suicide	7,079	Suicide	7,977
9	Pneumonia and influenza	5,804	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	5,056
10	Homicide	4,019	Septicemia	4,399
65 years and over				
. . .	All causes	1,341,848	All causes	1,797,331
1	Diseases of heart	595,406	Diseases of heart	607,265
2	Malignant neoplasms	258,389	Malignant neoplasms	390,122
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	146,417	Cerebrovascular diseases	148,599
4	Pneumonia and influenza	45,512	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	108,112
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	43,587	Influenza and pneumonia	57,282
6	Atherosclerosis	28,081	Diabetes mellitus	51,843
7	Diabetes mellitus	25,216	Alzheimer's disease	44,020
8	Unintentional injuries	24,844	Unintentional injuries	32,219
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	12,968	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	29,938
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9,519	Septicemia	24,626

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]The rank order of leading causes of death changed somewhat between 1998 and 1999, reflecting in part changes in the coding rules for selecting underlying cause of death between ICD–9 and ICD–10. For example, for persons 65 years and over, Alzheimer's disease rose from 9th to 7th.

NOTES: Cause of death code numbers in 1980 are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision* (ICD–9). Starting in 1999 cause of death code numbers are based on ICD–10. See Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, 1980. Washington: Public Health Service. 1985; Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 34 (page 1 of 3). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, sex, region, and urbanization level: United States, average annual 1984–86, 1989–91, and 1997–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, region, and urbanization level[1]	All races			White			Black		
	1984–86	1989–91	1997–99	1984–86	1989–91	1997–99	1984–86	1989–91	1997–99
Both sexes	Deaths per 100,000 standard population[2]								
All regions:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	1,013.9	977.1	870.3	975.1	929.4	831.5	1,277.5	1,292.7	1,157.9
Large fringe	953.9	894.8	831.0	946.1	884.3	823.9	1,170.3	1,144.0	1,049.7
Small	970.1	926.2	882.9	948.7	900.8	863.5	1,255.5	1,250.9	1,146.0
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	979.5	946.9	923.5	961.5	926.5	907.2	1,262.9	1,262.5	1,177.7
Without a city of 10,000 or more	987.5	960.8	935.2	966.7	936.8	916.9	1,232.7	1,249.3	1,140.8
Northeast:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	1,056.2	1,020.6	881.3	1,014.1	967.8	854.2	1,256.0	1,260.1	1,030.2
Large fringe	967.1	896.9	817.3	961.5	889.7	817.4	1,146.9	1,093.4	927.9
Small	973.5	907.7	855.5	965.3	896.9	848.5	1,220.9	1,186.9	1,040.6
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	1,003.6	932.3	895.1	1,003.7	932.4	897.5	1,192.9	1,064.3	885.8
Without a city of 10,000 or more	996.1	939.7	886.7	995.8	939.3	886.8	1,250.2	1,135.9	1,076.2
Midwest:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	1,055.6	1,018.7	942.1	997.6	943.3	871.3	1,296.5	1,311.9	1,211.2
Large fringe	970.2	908.4	858.0	961.0	896.6	845.8	1,243.0	1,209.9	1,200.3
Small	960.7	912.3	876.9	947.7	895.4	861.0	1,230.9	1,227.7	1,163.3
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	935.9	902.7	879.5	932.7	898.3	876.5	1,208.7	1,196.0	1,064.6
Without a city of 10,000 or more	922.0	894.1	865.8	917.8	888.0	860.1	1,193.5	1,247.9	1,062.7
South:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	1,021.1	999.1	915.9	945.6	908.3	824.7	1,318.4	1,343.8	1,299.8
Large fringe	944.0	899.6	850.5	927.6	879.2	833.9	1,163.7	1,154.2	1,075.2
Small	986.8	951.7	912.2	945.5	905.3	875.6	1,268.2	1,267.4	1,167.5
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	1,028.6	1,009.6	998.3	989.0	966.7	964.4	1,274.7	1,277.3	1,205.3
Without a city of 10,000 or more	1,039.8	1,020.8	1,001.8	1,009.1	984.9	980.1	1,235.1	1,252.4	1,147.1
West:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	942.7	904.2	792.4	944.9	905.7	799.0	1,198.3	1,219.4	1,050.5
Large fringe	896.7	851.5	775.3	901.1	853.3	779.8	1,130.9	1,144.6	1,037.2
Small	921.6	891.2	837.3	928.2	897.8	850.2	1,180.0	1,169.6	956.6
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	929.1	899.0	861.3	929.7	897.6	864.1	1,117.8	1,177.7	#
Without a city of 10,000 or more	936.6	901.0	870.8	927.4	892.8	858.9	933.5	1,078.6	#

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34 (page 2 of 3). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, sex, region, and urbanization level: United States, average annual 1984–86, 1989–91, and 1997–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, region, and urbanization level[1]	All races			White			Black		
	1984–86	1989–91	1997–99	1984–86	1989–91	1997–99	1984–86	1989–91	1997–99
Male	Deaths per 100,000 standard population[2]								
All regions:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	1,309.4	1,255.2	1,062.2	1,261.1	1,192.6	1,015.2	1,675.8	1,714.5	1,434.4
Large fringe	1,218.9	1,129.0	992.4	1,210.7	1,116.3	984.7	1,490.6	1,458.2	1,264.8
Small	1,258.4	1,184.6	1,076.4	1,235.0	1,152.6	1,052.2	1,615.7	1,634.9	1,436.1
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	1,274.4	1,219.7	1,127.5	1,255.7	1,195.6	1,106.7	1,624.1	1,644.9	1,487.3
Without a city of 10,000 or more	1,285.1	1,241.7	1,143.1	1,261.6	1,211.9	1,119.2	1,598.2	1,640.8	1,441.6
Northeast:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	1,375.0	1,326.8	1,083.6	1,319.6	1,255.1	1,053.7	1,668.8	1,698.6	1,278.1
Large fringe	1,237.1	1,134.2	983.3	1,230.6	1,125.5	984.5	1,479.2	1,405.1	1,120.2
Small	1,269.7	1,169.2	1,048.5	1,259.8	1,154.8	1,040.7	1,584.1	1,575.1	1,272.5
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	1,297.3	1,202.5	1,089.9	1,299.0	1,203.3	1,094.0	1,409.3	1,331.9	1,020.2
Without a city of 10,000 or more	1,284.0	1,200.6	1,068.7	1,284.6	1,201.0	1,070.4	1,516.9	1,392.4	1,156.1
Midwest:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	1,379.4	1,322.4	1,169.7	1,309.7	1,225.0	1,086.8	1,690.4	1,730.8	1,510.6
Large fringe	1,250.3	1,151.3	1,031.4	1,241.0	1,137.8	1,018.1	1,560.7	1,523.6	1,429.8
Small	1,257.1	1,173.7	1,080.5	1,242.6	1,152.8	1,062.3	1,574.6	1,583.3	1,427.0
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	1,224.9	1,171.0	1,081.5	1,222.0	1,166.6	1,079.0	1,508.6	1,485.7	1,270.8
Without a city of 10,000 or more	1,201.6	1,156.2	1,060.7	1,197.2	1,149.5	1,054.0	1,381.0	1,444.1	1,265.0
South:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	1,322.2	1,300.0	1,127.4	1,223.7	1,179.1	1,015.1	1,734.3	1,796.7	1,640.0
Large fringe	1,209.2	1,140.4	1,016.2	1,190.3	1,114.4	996.3	1,488.7	1,485.8	1,308.9
Small	1,280.9	1,222.1	1,117.6	1,232.3	1,160.9	1,069.1	1,640.0	1,668.5	1,484.4
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	1,353.0	1,318.6	1,239.1	1,311.2	1,265.8	1,192.9	1,653.8	1,684.2	1,547.0
Without a city of 10,000 or more	1,364.1	1,332.3	1,235.5	1,330.6	1,286.9	1,205.2	1,610.2	1,656.6	1,459.2
West:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	1,199.8	1,134.8	950.3	1,205.6	1,138.3	955.6	1,544.1	1,554.7	1,236.5
Large fringe	1,123.6	1,050.9	899.3	1,132.1	1,055.9	904.8	1,364.3	1,330.9	1,161.6
Small	1,173.2	1,111.1	992.4	1,187.4	1,123.2	1,007.7	1,431.7	1,422.7	1,088.0
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	1,172.6	1,109.7	1,011.0	1,176.1	1,110.6	1,012.8	1,361.7	1,387.8	#
Without a city of 10,000 or more	1,172.4	1,118.1	1,028.5	1,162.0	1,108.5	1,011.6	1,087.2	1,199.9	#

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34 (page 3 of 3). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, sex, region, and urbanization level: United States, average annual 1984–86, 1989–91, and 1997–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, region, and urbanization level[1]	All races			White			Black		
	1984–86	*1989–91*	*1997–99*	*1984–86*	*1989–91*	*1997–99*	*1984–86*	*1989–91*	*1997–99*
Female	Deaths per 100,000 standard population[2]								
All regions:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	810.1	779.4	727.4	780.5	743.6	694.9	999.8	1,000.9	958.0
Large fringe	772.4	733.4	710.4	766.0	725.3	704.4	936.5	918.5	887.7
Small	769.7	744.4	737.5	751.2	724.7	721.6	999.0	983.2	941.2
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	769.0	752.9	767.0	752.9	736.0	753.8	1,003.2	996.6	961.1
Without a city of 10,000 or more	762.0	749.8	767.3	743.9	730.3	752.4	960.1	967.1	923.6
Northeast:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	842.2	808.5	736.2	810.5	769.4	711.5	983.7	972.0	858.3
Large fringe	788.0	737.6	697.2	783.7	732.2	697.0	915.7	876.3	785.6
Small	778.6	734.7	717.7	772.3	726.9	711.7	961.5	917.8	866.3
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	802.8	748.3	748.3	802.1	748.2	749.8	1,016.6	856.5	749.7
Without a city of 10,000 or more	787.3	751.7	744.2	786.9	751.2	744.0	1,044.1	917.1	977.4
Midwest:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	840.8	814.9	781.4	797.4	760.6	724.2	1,015.2	1,018.8	992.7
Large fringe	783.8	747.7	733.9	775.8	738.1	723.3	1,008.7	982.6	1,021.1
Small	764.6	737.8	732.9	753.6	724.5	719.7	982.4	976.9	962.6
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	737.1	718.3	730.4	734.1	714.4	727.3	973.9	975.1	901.4
Without a city of 10,000 or more	712.0	699.0	708.7	708.4	693.7	704.4	1,030.4	1,097.8	878.7
South:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	808.3	782.4	758.1	750.1	713.2	682.1	1,028.4	1,031.9	1,063.4
Large fringe	753.5	726.6	722.4	739.7	710.7	708.2	923.3	917.6	903.7
Small	778.3	758.7	757.5	742.5	722.5	727.8	1,007.8	992.6	952.8
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	798.2	793.4	819.2	761.4	757.5	791.8	1,007.8	1,001.0	975.0
Without a city of 10,000 or more	796.1	789.5	816.8	768.0	759.9	798.9	958.1	964.6	925.4
West:									
Metropolitan counties:									
Large central	759.1	731.4	668.5	760.9	732.2	674.8	942.5	964.5	898.1
Large fringe	733.9	706.1	675.6	736.9	707.2	679.7	935.6	973.0	920.6
Small	730.6	720.7	707.1	735.2	725.7	718.6	953.8	946.5	825.1
Nonmetropolitan counties:									
With a city of 10,000 or more	734.7	728.7	730.6	735.8	727.9	735.2	889.6	995.7	#
Without a city of 10,000 or more	738.1	719.0	727.3	731.6	713.6	720.0	*	*	#

Estimates of death rates for the black population in nonmetropolitan counties in the West in 1997–99 are substantially lower than expected, possibly due to anomalies in population estimates for the black population in nonmetropolitan counties in this region.
* Data for groups with population under 5,000 in the middle year of a 3-year period are considered unreliable and are not shown.
[1]Urbanization levels are for county of residence of decedent. See Appendix II, Urbanization for definition of urbanization levels.
[2]Average annual death rate.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. Denominators for rates are population estimates for the middle year of each 3-year period multiplied by 3.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Compressed Mortality File.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 35. Age-adjusted death rates for persons 25–64 years of age for selected causes of death, according to sex and educational attainment: Selected States, 1994–99

[Data are based on death certificates]

Cause of death and year	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Years of educational attainment[1]			Years of educational attainment[1]			Years of educational attainment[1]		
	Less than 12	12	13 or more	Less than 12	12	13 or more	Less than 12	12	13 or more
All causes	Deaths per 100,000 standard population								
1994	594.6	506.4	254.8	793.6	707.1	323.5	397.3	342.9	182.1
1995	604.7	512.5	251.9	801.1	713.2	316.8	408.6	348.1	183.5
1996	579.6	492.5	241.8	763.9	669.6	300.7	396.6	344.2	180.3
1997	554.1	473.4	232.7	719.7	634.4	283.4	387.2	337.5	180.2
1998	561.6	465.8	223.9	727.6	627.1	271.9	395.6	330.9	174.3
1999	585.3	474.5	219.1	763.7	636.7	264.2	409.9	337.3	172.6
Chronic and noncommunicable diseases									
1994	440.5	380.7	193.7	561.9	504.4	228.4	325.0	286.8	155.5
1995	445.1	384.0	192.1	563.4	507.3	224.4	332.1	290.0	156.3
1996	432.7	375.3	189.0	550.6	486.9	222.1	321.2	287.7	153.4
1997	419.0	368.8	187.4	527.0	474.1	219.0	316.0	284.6	153.8
1998	425.2	362.9	180.9	534.4	470.2	211.3	321.3	277.9	148.6
1998, comparability-modified[2]	429.5	366.5	182.7	539.7	474.9	213.4	324.5	280.7	150.1
1999[3]	447.0	369.8	177.2	563.0	477.6	205.5	337.2	283.6	147.4
Injuries									
1994	95.8	73.4	31.9	149.4	119.2	45.7	38.9	31.7	17.9
1995	96.6	74.3	31.6	149.4	120.3	45.3	40.0	32.1	17.8
1996	92.3	73.0	32.0	139.8	116.2	45.7	40.6	32.7	18.4
1997	92.7	73.5	31.9	138.8	116.4	45.5	41.1	33.4	18.4
1998	93.9	73.8	31.2	139.4	116.6	44.4	43.8	33.7	18.3
1998, comparability-modified[2]	95.0	74.7	31.6	141.0	118.0	44.9	44.3	34.1	18.5
1999[3]	94.8	75.2	30.6	143.7	118.3	43.2	42.6	34.4	18.1
Communicable diseases									
1994	57.5	51.6	28.9	81.5	82.8	49.1	32.5	23.7	8.4
1995	62.1	53.4	27.9	87.3	84.7	46.7	35.8	25.2	8.9
1996	53.7	43.3	20.2	72.5	65.6	32.6	33.8	23.0	8.0
1997	41.6	30.1	12.9	53.1	42.9	18.4	29.3	18.7	7.6
1998	41.5	28.2	11.4	52.8	39.4	15.7	29.6	18.4	7.0
1998, comparability-modified[2]	35.4	24.1	9.7	45.1	33.6	13.4	25.3	15.7	6.0
1999[3]	42.1	28.5	10.8	54.8	39.5	15.1	29.4	18.8	6.6
HIV disease:									
1994	36.2	36.5	21.4	54.7	63.0	39.7	16.8	12.3	2.9
1995	39.7	38.0	20.6	59.0	64.4	37.8	19.0	13.7	3.5
1996	31.9	27.7	13.1	45.4	45.4	23.8	17.2	11.2	2.4
1997	19.4	14.3	5.8	26.3	23.0	10.1	11.8	6.2	1.6
1998	17.3	11.7	4.3	23.4	18.3	7.5	10.6	5.6	1.1
1998, comparability-modified[2]	19.8	13.4	4.9	26.8	20.9	8.6	12.1	6.4	1.3
1999[3]	19.0	13.1	4.6	26.1	20.1	7.9	11.7	6.6	1.4
Other communicable diseases:									
1994	21.2	15.1	7.5	26.8	19.7	9.4	15.7	11.4	5.5
1995	22.4	15.5	7.2	28.2	20.3	8.8	16.8	11.5	5.5
1996	21.8	15.7	7.2	27.2	20.2	8.8	16.7	11.9	5.6
1997	22.2	15.9	7.1	26.8	19.9	8.2	17.6	12.5	6.0
1998	24.2	16.5	7.1	29.4	21.1	8.2	19.0	12.8	5.9
1998, comparability-modified[2]	19.4	13.2	5.7	23.6	16.9	6.6	15.2	10.3	4.7
1999[3]	23.1	15.4	6.2	28.8	19.4	7.2	17.6	12.2	5.3

[1]Educational attainment for the numerator is based on the death certificate item "highest grade completed." Educational attainment for the denominator is based on answers to the Current Population Survey question "What is the highest level of school completed or highest degree received?" (Kominski R, Adams A. Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1993 and 1992, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P20–476, Washington, DC. 1994.)

[2]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.

[3]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. Code numbers for cause of death are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision*. See Appendix II, table V. Based on data from 45 States and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1994–96 and 46 States and DC in 1997–99. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System. Death records with education not stated are not included in the calculation of age-adjusted death rates shown in this table. Percent not stated averages 3–9 percent of the deaths comprising the age-adjusted death rates for causes of death in this table. Misreporting of education on the death certificate tends to overstate the death rate for high school graduates (12 years of education) because there is a tendency for some people who did not graduate from high school to be reported as high school graduates on the death certificate; by extension, the death rate for the group with less than 12 years of education tends to be understated. Data for the elderly population are not shown because percent with education not stated is somewhat higher for this group and because of possible bias due to misreporting of education on the death certificate. (Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ: Validity of education information on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 7(4):437–439, 1996.)

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System; denominator data from unpublished population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 36 (page 1 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*
All persons				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	1,446.0	1,339.2	1,222.6	1,039.1	988.1	938.7	902.4	887.3	875.8	881.9
All ages, crude	963.8	954.7	945.3	878.3	876.9	863.8	872.5	864.7	864.7	877.0
Under 1 year	3,299.2	2,696.4	2,142.4	1,288.3	1,088.1	971.9	755.7	738.7	751.3	731.4
1–4 years	139.4	109.1	84.5	63.9	51.8	46.8	38.3	35.8	34.6	34.7
5–14 years	60.1	46.6	41.3	30.6	26.5	24.0	21.7	20.8	19.9	19.2
15–24 years	128.1	106.3	127.7	115.4	94.9	99.2	89.6	86.2	82.3	81.2
25–34 years	178.7	146.4	157.4	135.5	124.4	139.2	126.7	115.0	109.6	108.3
35–44 years	358.7	299.4	314.5	227.9	207.7	223.2	221.3	203.2	199.6	199.2
45–54 years	853.9	756.0	730.0	584.0	519.3	473.4	445.9	430.8	423.5	427.3
55–64 years	1,901.0	1,735.1	1,658.8	1,346.3	1,294.2	1,196.9	1,094.1	1,063.6	1,030.7	1,021.8
65–74 years	4,104.3	3,822.1	3,582.7	2,994.9	2,862.8	2,648.6	2,538.4	2,509.8	2,495.1	2,484.3
75–84 years	9,331.1	8,745.2	8,004.4	6,692.6	6,398.7	6,007.2	5,803.1	5,728.2	5,703.2	5,751.3
85 years and over	20,196.9	19,857.5	16,344.9	15,980.3	15,712.4	15,327.4	15,327.2	15,345.2	15,111.7	15,476.1
Male										
All ages, age adjusted	1,674.2	1,609.0	1,542.1	1,348.1	1,278.1	1,202.8	1,117.5	1,090.5	1,064.6	1,061.8
All ages, crude	1,106.1	1,104.5	1,090.3	976.9	948.6	918.4	896.4	880.8	876.4	882.0
Under 1 year	3,728.0	3,059.3	2,410.0	1,428.5	1,219.9	1,082.8	828.0	812.8	818.2	801.5
1–4 years	151.7	119.5	93.2	72.6	58.5	52.4	42.2	39.7	37.6	38.5
5–14 years	70.9	55.7	50.5	36.7	31.8	28.5	25.4	24.0	23.4	22.2
15–24 years	167.9	152.1	188.5	172.3	138.9	147.4	130.6	124.0	119.3	115.9
25–34 years	216.5	187.9	215.3	196.1	179.6	204.3	178.6	160.1	151.7	150.2
35–44 years	428.8	372.8	402.6	299.2	278.9	310.4	298.1	265.7	258.5	256.7
45–54 years	1,067.1	992.2	958.5	767.3	671.6	610.3	573.8	550.5	542.8	546.7
55–64 years	2,395.3	2,309.5	2,282.7	1,815.1	1,711.4	1,553.4	1,388.7	1,336.6	1,296.9	1,280.0
65–74 years	4,931.4	4,914.4	4,873.8	4,105.2	3,856.3	3,491.5	3,233.4	3,191.2	3,143.7	3,109.3
75–84 years	10,426.0	10,178.4	10,010.2	8,816.7	8,501.6	7,888.6	7,249.8	7,116.1	7,019.2	6,999.8
85 years and over	21,636.0	21,186.3	17,821.5	18,801.1	18,614.1	18,056.6	17,547.7	17,461.9	16,763.3	16,931.3
Female										
All ages, age adjusted	1,236.0	1,105.3	971.4	817.9	784.5	750.9	742.8	736.3	732.7	743.6
All ages, crude	823.5	809.2	807.8	785.3	809.1	812.0	849.7	849.2	853.5	872.2
Under 1 year	2,854.6	2,321.3	1,863.7	1,141.7	950.6	855.7	680.0	661.1	681.3	658.1
1–4 years	126.7	98.4	75.4	54.7	44.8	41.0	34.3	31.8	31.4	30.8
5–14 years	48.9	37.3	31.8	24.2	21.0	19.3	17.8	17.4	16.2	16.1
15–24 years	89.1	61.3	68.1	57.5	49.6	49.0	46.2	46.3	43.5	44.7
25–34 years	142.7	106.6	101.6	75.9	69.4	74.2	74.7	69.9	68.1	66.9
35–44 years	290.3	229.4	231.1	159.3	138.7	137.9	145.4	141.4	141.5	142.5
45–54 years	641.5	526.7	517.2	412.9	375.2	342.7	323.3	316.1	309.6	313.1
55–64 years	1,404.8	1,196.4	1,098.9	934.3	925.6	878.8	826.7	815.2	788.4	786.5
65–74 years	3,333.2	2,871.8	2,579.7	2,144.7	2,096.9	1,991.2	1,979.0	1,959.0	1,967.7	1,972.9
75–84 years	8,399.6	7,633.1	6,677.6	5,440.1	5,162.1	4,883.1	4,868.3	4,820.5	4,831.9	4,915.4
85 years and over	19,194.7	19,008.4	15,518.0	14,746.9	14,553.9	14,274.3	14,444.7	14,492.3	14,427.4	14,861.2
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	1,642.5	1,586.0	1,513.7	1,317.6	1,249.8	1,165.9	1,086.1	1,062.5	1,038.5	1,035.8
All ages, crude	1,089.5	1,098.5	1,086.7	983.3	963.6	930.9	918.1	906.3	904.4	911.2
Under 1 year	3,400.5	2,694.1	2,113.2	1,230.3	1,056.5	896.1	683.3	678.1	673.8	658.1
1–4 years	135.5	104.9	83.6	66.1	52.8	45.9	37.1	35.1	32.5	33.9
5–14 years	67.2	52.7	48.0	35.0	30.1	26.4	23.2	22.1	21.2	20.3
15–24 years	152.4	143.7	170.8	167.0	134.2	131.3	113.9	109.0	107.6	104.9
25–34 years	185.3	163.2	176.6	171.3	158.8	176.1	154.8	140.3	133.9	134.5
35–44 years	380.9	332.6	343.5	257.4	243.1	268.2	259.6	235.3	232.7	231.5
45–54 years	984.5	932.2	882.9	698.9	611.7	548.7	515.5	495.8	489.6	494.2
55–64 years	2,304.4	2,225.2	2,202.6	1,728.5	1,625.8	1,467.2	1,305.2	1,252.4	1,215.5	1,200.2
65–74 years	4,864.9	4,848.4	4,810.1	4,035.7	3,770.7	3,397.7	3,158.3	3,122.7	3,082.3	3,043.2
75–84 years	10,526.3	10,299.6	10,098.8	8,829.8	8,486.1	7,844.9	7,205.5	7,086.0	6,988.5	6,965.1
85 years and over	22,116.3	21,750.0	18,551.7	19,097.3	18,980.1	18,268.3	17,870.5	17,767.1	17,048.3	17,202.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36 (page 2 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1985	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999
Black male				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	1,909.1	1,811.1	1,873.9	1,697.8	1,634.5	1,644.5	1,513.9	1,446.7	1,410.6	1,412.5
All ages, crude	1,257.7	1,181.7	1,186.6	1,034.1	989.3	1,008.0	939.9	893.9	877.7	880.0
Under 1 year	- - -	5,306.8	4,298.9	2,586.7	2,219.9	2,112.4	1,748.2	1,671.6	1,717.8	1,694.0
1–4 years[2]	1,412.6	208.5	150.5	110.5	90.1	85.8	71.4	67.2	69.2	66.0
5–14 years	95.1	75.1	67.1	47.4	42.3	41.2	38.1	34.8	35.6	34.6
15–24 years	289.7	212.0	320.6	209.1	173.6	252.2	233.0	215.8	194.6	185.6
25–34 years	503.5	402.5	559.5	407.3	351.9	430.8	361.0	308.6	282.0	268.4
35–44 years	878.1	762.0	956.6	689.8	630.2	699.6	629.2	523.7	483.1	473.6
45–54 years	1,905.0	1,624.8	1,777.5	1,479.9	1,292.9	1,261.0	1,190.6	1,114.1	1,082.6	1,081.9
55–64 years	3,773.2	3,316.4	3,256.9	2,873.0	2,779.8	2,618.4	2,395.1	2,320.0	2,269.3	2,244.0
65–74 years	5,310.3	5,798.7	5,803.2	5,131.1	5,172.4	4,946.1	4,431.5	4,298.3	4,186.0	4,182.8
75–84 years[3]	10,101.9	8,605.1	9,454.9	9,231.6	9,262.3	9,129.5	8,614.9	8,296.8	8,311.4	8,352.6
85 years and over	- - -	14,844.8	12,222.3	16,098.8	15,774.2	16,954.9	16,006.3	16,083.5	15,540.9	16,047.8
American Indian or Alaska Native male[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,111.5	926.1	916.2	838.5	880.3	856.7	842.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	597.1	492.5	476.4	489.8	519.2	513.2	513.3
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,598.1	1,080.0	1,056.6	874.4	903.0	1,028.1	839.5
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	82.7	105.3	77.4	72.9	51.6	64.7	59.4
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	43.7	39.2	33.4	37.8	28.7	29.5	23.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	311.1	214.4	219.8	174.7	180.3	166.4	183.5
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	360.6	275.0	256.1	260.0	245.4	235.1	218.5
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	556.8	363.5	365.4	370.0	389.3	373.6	362.1
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	871.3	687.9	619.9	580.2	673.4	664.2	683.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,547.5	1,319.1	1,211.3	1,348.0	1,409.6	1,376.9	1,321.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,968.4	2,692.3	2,461.7	2,640.7	2,847.2	2,682.8	2,816.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,607.0	5,572.7	5,389.2	4,633.8	4,796.3	4,471.3	4,653.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,635.2	8,900.0	11,243.9	7,686.7	7,888.1	8,486.2	6,946.2
Asian or Pacific Islander male[5]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	786.5	755.4	716.4	678.0	671.1	642.3	640.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	375.3	344.6	334.3	350.7	351.7	349.8	352.7
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	816.5	750.0	605.3	457.6	426.3	397.0	403.4
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.9	43.4	45.0	24.6	25.5	17.6	26.6
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.4	22.5	20.7	17.1	17.3	17.6	12.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	80.8	76.0	76.0	73.2	67.2	59.9	58.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	83.5	77.3	79.6	75.6	71.8	74.4	68.4
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	128.3	114.4	130.8	125.0	115.7	108.2	112.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	342.3	284.8	287.1	277.0	274.8	276.2	252.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	881.1	869.4	789.1	726.3	750.8	709.3	701.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,236.1	2,102.0	2,041.4	1,948.4	1,892.6	1,838.7	1,808.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,389.5	5,551.2	5,008.6	4,844.3	4,749.1	4,534.8	4,581.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,753.6	12,750.0	12,446.3	11,637.4	11,796.3	11,178.6	11,343.5
Hispanic male[6]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	889.2	886.4	795.9	760.2	743.7	736.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	374.6	411.6	381.3	360.5	366.4	367.9
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,044.6	921.8	686.2	654.3	678.5	655.3
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53.8	53.8	37.3	34.1	33.1	34.3
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.0	26.0	23.5	18.7	20.2	19.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	147.5	159.3	140.3	129.1	128.8	124.9
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	202.1	234.0	175.0	154.5	148.4	151.6
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	290.1	341.8	279.7	235.7	226.6	226.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	495.7	533.9	493.7	456.1	449.3	456.3
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,129.4	1,123.7	1,032.0	957.8	966.3	962.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,484.9	2,368.2	2,245.4	2,251.7	2,284.9	2,219.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,696.1	5,369.1	4,966.4	4,750.3	4,564.6	4,525.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,156.2	12,272.1	10,617.7	10,487.1	9,946.7	9,842.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36 (page 3 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1985	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999
White, non-Hispanic male[6]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,215.6	1,170.9	1,089.9	1,070.8	1,047.0	1,045.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	956.3	985.9	982.1	977.3	974.7	984.7
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,002.0	865.4	654.6	662.4	651.5	636.5
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48.8	43.8	36.2	34.8	31.8	32.9
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.9	25.7	22.5	22.4	21.0	20.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	125.0	123.4	105.6	102.7	101.2	98.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	151.2	165.3	147.2	134.8	128.1	128.4
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	231.8	257.1	252.3	231.4	229.7	228.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	587.7	544.5	509.0	494.0	487.2	491.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,550.7	1,479.7	1,308.7	1,264.7	1,224.0	1,208.0
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,648.1	3,434.5	3,181.1	3,154.6	3,112.5	3,077.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,361.0	7,920.4	7,274.5	7,154.7	7,072.8	7,057.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,635.3	18,505.4	18,110.1	18,066.9	17,363.4	17,539.1
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	1,198.0	1,074.4	944.0	796.1	764.3	728.8	723.3	718.3	715.1	725.7
All ages, crude	803.3	800.9	812.6	806.1	840.1	846.9	896.2	897.8	903.7	924.1
Under 1 year	2,566.8	2,007.7	1,614.6	962.5	799.3	690.0	558.0	546.0	563.6	532.6
1–4 years	112.2	85.2	66.1	49.3	40.0	36.1	28.5	28.0	27.5	27.4
5–14 years	45.1	34.7	29.9	22.9	19.5	17.9	16.4	15.6	15.0	14.9
15–24 years	71.5	54.9	61.6	55.5	48.1	45.9	42.7	43.8	41.2	42.2
25–34 years	112.8	85.0	84.1	65.4	59.4	61.5	62.7	60.0	58.5	58.4
35–44 years	235.8	191.1	193.3	138.2	121.9	117.4	121.6	120.9	122.0	123.3
45–54 years	546.4	458.8	462.9	372.7	341.7	309.3	290.5	285.0	278.3	281.8
55–64 years	1,293.8	1,078.9	1,014.9	876.2	869.1	822.7	779.5	766.3	740.6	739.1
65–74 years	3,242.8	2,779.3	2,470.7	2,066.6	2,027.1	1,923.5	1,919.8	1,900.5	1,912.9	1,916.2
75–84 years	8,481.5	7,696.6	6,698.7	5,401.7	5,111.6	4,839.1	4,826.5	4,786.3	4,792.7	4,869.7
85 years and over	19,679.5	19,477.7	15,980.2	14,979.6	14,745.4	14,400.6	14,642.9	14,681.4	14,620.4	15,053.8
Black female										
All ages, age adjusted	1,545.5	1,369.7	1,228.7	1,033.3	994.4	975.1	956.3	940.7	938.2	955.0
All ages, crude	1,002.0	905.0	829.2	733.3	734.2	747.9	753.5	742.8	746.4	761.3
Under 1 year	- - -	4,162.2	3,368.8	2,123.7	1,821.4	1,735.5	1,444.0	1,383.9	1,390.1	1,403.3
1–4 years[2]	1,139.3	173.3	129.4	84.4	71.1	67.6	63.7	51.0	53.9	51.5
5–14 years	72.8	53.8	43.8	30.5	28.6	27.5	25.9	27.2	23.1	22.6
15–24 years	213.1	107.5	111.9	70.5	59.6	68.7	66.8	62.0	58.0	60.1
25–34 years	393.3	273.2	231.0	150.0	137.6	159.5	153.8	134.6	130.0	122.0
35–44 years	758.1	568.5	533.0	323.9	276.5	298.6	316.4	287.1	284.9	282.6
45–54 years	1,576.4	1,177.0	1,043.9	768.2	667.6	639.4	610.1	590.4	582.0	581.0
55–64 years	3,089.4	2,510.9	1,986.2	1,561.0	1,532.5	1,452.6	1,311.7	1,307.3	1,272.2	1,255.7
65–74 years	4,000.2	4,064.2	3,860.9	3,057.4	2,967.8	2,865.7	2,787.0	2,739.7	2,724.6	2,732.1
75–84 years[3]	8,347.0	6,730.0	6,691.5	6,212.1	6,078.0	5,688.3	5,775.9	5,669.3	5,813.8	6,002.7
85 years and over	- - -	13,052.6	10,706.6	12,367.2	12,703.0	13,309.5	13,398.5	13,701.7	13,580.5	14,262.9
American Indian or Alaska Native female[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	662.4	577.2	561.8	590.5	574.0	582.2	608.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	380.1	342.5	330.4	396.0	392.6	407.0	431.2
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,352.6	910.5	688.7	718.2	646.1	825.0	772.5
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	87.5	54.8	37.8	67.1	66.8	53.5	43.1
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	33.5	23.0	25.5	23.7	22.2	19.6	21.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	90.3	72.8	69.0	62.5	57.5	64.1	67.5
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	178.5	121.5	102.3	108.9	116.3	118.3	124.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	286.0	185.6	156.4	196.3	195.6	195.1	211.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	491.4	415.5	380.9	435.4	387.4	388.3	365.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	837.1	851.9	805.9	862.2	866.9	863.6	960.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,765.5	1,630.3	1,679.4	1,878.8	1,920.5	1,932.4	2,042.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,612.9	3,200.0	3,073.2	3,657.1	3,531.6	3,440.5	3,673.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,567.4	7,740.0	8,201.1	6,193.5	5,773.6	6,366.9	6,395.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36 (page 4 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[5]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	425.9	456.7	469.3	433.2	429.7	420.4	424.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	222.5	224.9	234.3	257.9	264.3	262.5	272.8
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	755.8	622.0	518.2	347.4	343.7	380.2	373.4
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.4	36.8	32.0	25.6	24.7	19.9	19.4
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	21.5	19.1	13.0	11.4	13.8	12.4	11.5
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.3	30.7	28.8	30.6	33.4	28.8	29.1
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.4	36.5	37.5	35.4	32.4	33.7	32.4
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	89.7	77.8	69.9	68.7	74.1	61.6	60.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	214.1	184.9	182.7	173.8	166.6	160.5	173.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	440.8	468.0	483.4	417.7	423.4	412.9	430.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,027.7	1,130.8	1,089.2	1,090.8	1,117.3	1,083.1	1,106.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,833.6	2,873.9	3,127.9	3,118.8	3,052.1	2,917.4	2,980.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,923.3	9,808.3	10,254.0	8,599.1	8,414.1	8,618.4	8,396.6
Hispanic female[6]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	546.1	537.1	500.5	493.0	478.2	490.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	251.9	285.4	289.8	288.0	283.6	293.7
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	791.4	746.6	540.2	572.3	568.7	565.9
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.3	42.1	29.6	28.4	27.6	29.8
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.0	17.3	16.9	15.6	14.1	14.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.2	40.6	39.2	38.3	34.0	36.4
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56.3	62.9	61.1	54.6	51.0	51.8
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100.0	109.3	108.2	101.1	96.7	99.9
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	251.3	253.3	231.8	228.3	225.8	226.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	619.7	607.5	580.9	580.3	543.6	536.0
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,449.5	1,453.8	1,400.0	1,381.9	1,384.3	1,366.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,551.8	3,351.3	3,279.4	3,220.5	3,140.1	3,245.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,228.6	10,098.7	8,783.9	8,708.6	8,336.0	8,838.7
White, non-Hispanic female[6]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	754.3	734.6	729.5	725.3	723.8	734.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	861.7	903.6	965.0	971.2	982.5	1,007.4
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	763.0	655.3	541.1	519.6	544.6	505.6
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.5	34.0	27.8	27.3	27.0	26.2
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.0	17.6	15.9	15.3	14.9	14.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47.9	46.0	42.4	44.1	41.9	42.6
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59.0	60.6	61.7	60.0	58.7	58.6
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	122.8	116.8	121.1	121.7	123.7	124.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	335.7	312.1	292.0	287.3	280.5	284.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	853.3	834.5	787.6	775.7	751.3	751.0
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,998.1	1,940.2	1,937.1	1,920.3	1,935.8	1,942.9
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,059.1	4,887.3	4,868.1	4,831.1	4,847.8	4,926.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,560.4	14,533.1	14,826.1	14,864.0	14,839.2	15,284.6

- - - Data not available.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]In 1950 rate is for the age group under 5 years.
[3]In 1950 rate is for the age group 75 years and over.
[4]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[5]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[6]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A,* for data years 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 37 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All persons											
All ages, age adjusted	586.8	559.0	492.7	412.1	321.8	296.3	288.3	280.4	272.4	268.5	267.8
All ages, crude	355.5	369.0	362.0	336.0	289.5	280.7	276.4	271.6	268.2	264.4	265.9
Under 1 year	3.5	6.6	13.1	22.8	20.1	17.1	16.6	16.4	16.1	15.9	13.7
1–4 years	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
5–14 years	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
15–24 years	6.8	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
25–34 years	19.4	15.6	11.4	8.3	7.6	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1
35–44 years	86.4	74.6	66.7	44.6	31.4	32.0	30.5	30.1	30.5	30.1	30.3
45–54 years	308.6	271.8	238.4	180.2	120.5	111.0	108.2	104.9	101.4	100.0	97.7
55–64 years	808.1	737.9	652.3	494.1	367.3	322.9	315.2	302.4	286.9	282.8	274.3
65–74 years	1,839.8	1,740.5	1,558.2	1,218.6	894.3	799.9	776.2	753.7	735.5	725.1	709.5
75–84 years	4,310.1	4,089.4	3,683.8	2,993.1	2,295.7	2,064.7	2,010.2	1,943.6	1,897.3	1,870.4	1,861.8
85 years and over	9,150.6	9,317.8	7,891.3	7,777.1	6,739.9	6,484.1	6,314.5	6,198.9	6,009.6	5,924.3	6,032.5
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	697.0	687.6	634.0	538.9	412.4	372.7	360.7	349.6	336.6	331.8	328.1
All ages, crude	423.4	439.5	422.5	368.6	297.6	282.7	277.4	272.2	268.0	264.2	263.8
Under 1 year	4.0	7.8	15.1	25.5	21.9	17.5	17.4	18.0	16.2	16.0	13.8
1–4 years	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
5–14 years	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
15–24 years	6.8	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
25–34 years	22.9	20.1	15.2	11.4	10.3	11.4	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6
35–44 years	118.4	112.7	103.2	68.7	48.1	47.2	44.2	43.7	44.0	43.4	43.3
45–54 years	440.5	420.4	376.4	282.6	183.0	168.6	161.8	157.7	152.2	150.0	145.7
55–64 years	1,104.5	1,066.9	987.2	746.8	537.3	465.4	453.8	434.6	411.1	405.3	391.6
65–74 years	2,292.3	2,291.3	2,170.3	1,728.0	1,250.0	1,102.3	1,065.0	1,031.1	997.3	983.1	961.6
75–84 years	4,825.0	4,742.4	4,534.8	3,834.3	2,968.2	2,615.0	2,529.4	2,443.6	2,377.2	2,343.4	2,308.9
85 years and over	9,659.8	9,788.9	8,426.2	8,752.7	7,418.4	7,039.6	6,834.0	6,658.5	6,330.6	6,240.7	6,313.3
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	484.7	447.0	381.6	320.8	257.0	239.7	234.1	228.1	223.1	219.9	220.9
All ages, crude	288.4	300.6	304.5	305.1	281.8	278.8	275.5	271.1	268.3	264.5	268.0
Under 1 year	2.9	5.4	10.9	20.0	18.3	16.7	15.7	14.7	16.1	15.9	13.6
1–4 years	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
5–14 years	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
15–24 years	6.7	3.7	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2
25–34 years	16.2	11.3	7.7	5.3	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6
35–44 years	55.1	38.2	32.2	21.4	15.1	17.1	16.8	16.5	17.3	17.1	17.6
45–54 years	177.2	127.5	109.9	84.5	61.0	56.0	56.9	54.3	52.8	52.1	51.9
55–64 years	510.0	429.4	351.6	272.1	215.7	193.9	189.3	182.1	173.9	171.4	167.5
65–74 years	1,419.3	1,261.3	1,082.7	828.6	616.8	557.8	543.8	529.4	522.6	515.2	503.2
75–84 years	3,872.0	3,582.7	3,120.8	2,497.0	1,893.8	1,715.2	1,674.7	1,616.6	1,579.5	1,557.1	1,562.5
85 years and over	8,796.1	9,016.8	7,591.8	7,350.5	6,478.1	6,267.8	6,108.0	6,013.7	5,876.6	5,793.2	5,913.8
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	700.2	694.5	640.2	539.6	409.2	368.4	358.2	346.9	333.2	328.5	324.7
All ages, crude	433.0	454.6	438.3	384.0	312.7	297.9	293.3	287.7	283.1	279.1	278.8
45–54 years	423.6	413.2	365.7	269.8	170.6	155.7	149.8	145.4	140.2	138.2	134.7
55–64 years	1,081.7	1,056.0	979.3	730.6	516.7	443.0	431.8	411.2	388.1	382.6	367.6
65–74 years	2,308.3	2,297.9	2,177.2	1,729.7	1,230.5	1,080.5	1,049.5	1,015.1	981.3	967.4	942.1
75–84 years	4,907.3	4,839.9	4,617.6	3,883.2	2,983.4	2,616.1	2,536.0	2,453.7	2,381.5	2,347.7	2,313.9
85 years and over	9,950.5	10,135.8	8,818.0	8,958.0	7,558.7	7,165.5	7,014.5	6,829.7	6,478.8	6,386.8	6,462.1
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	639.4	615.2	607.3	561.4	485.4	449.2	426.3	414.0	407.8	402.0	398.9
All ages, crude	346.2	330.6	330.3	301.0	256.8	244.2	234.8	230.8	230.5	227.2	226.9
45–54 years	622.5	514.0	512.8	433.4	328.9	317.1	297.7	293.7	282.7	278.7	267.6
55–64 years	1,433.1	1,236.8	1,135.4	987.2	824.0	757.8	740.9	727.8	699.9	690.0	690.3
65–74 years	2,139.1	2,281.4	2,237.8	1,847.2	1,632.9	1,482.9	1,381.3	1,335.4	1,312.7	1,294.1	1,294.0
75–84 years[4]	4,106.1	3,533.6	3,783.4	3,578.8	3,107.1	2,881.4	2,762.0	2,641.6	2,649.3	2,611.7	2,560.2
85 years and over	- - -	6,037.9	5,367.6	6,819.5	6,479.6	5,985.7	5,675.4	5,538.7	5,446.7	5,369.4	5,433.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	320.5	264.1	230.5	228.0	234.4	219.5	216.4	211.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	130.6	108.0	110.4	110.7	116.8	113.2	111.6	109.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	238.1	173.8	151.4	157.5	171.8	151.8	149.6	131.8
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	496.3	411.0	403.2	404.9	427.2	402.5	396.8	346.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,009.4	839.1	918.5	778.0	828.1	793.6	782.3	866.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,062.2	1,788.8	1,534.9	1,546.5	1,513.8	1,274.0	1,255.9	1,428.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,413.7	3,860.3	2,308.7	2,660.1	2,764.2	2,800.9	2,761.1	2,181.3
Asian or Pacific Islander male[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	286.9	220.7	247.2	208.8	204.5	197.9	195.1	196.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	119.8	88.7	96.9	97.3	97.4	98.3	96.9	99.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	112.0	70.4	73.4	75.4	72.1	72.9	71.9	64.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	306.7	226.1	214.3	220.7	218.3	210.8	207.8	202.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	852.4	623.5	605.8	581.2	585.1	522.7	515.3	523.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,010.9	1,642.2	1,680.5	1,534.8	1,432.1	1,493.0	1,471.8	1,459.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,923.0	4,617.8	6,372.3	4,338.0	4,392.5	4,110.7	4,052.3	4,229.6
Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	270.0	246.8	232.8	223.9	213.8	210.8	212.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	91.0	87.5	85.8	83.9	84.9	83.7	86.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	116.4	103.0	98.7	96.2	96.0	94.6	94.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	363.0	306.0	310.0	276.9	274.0	270.1	268.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	829.9	750.0	725.7	737.2	706.6	696.6	690.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,971.3	1,734.5	1,688.6	1,628.7	1,522.0	1,500.4	1,527.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,711.9	4,699.7	4,078.6	3,844.6	3,641.9	3,590.2	3,658.0
White, non-Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	413.6	370.6	362.0	351.9	338.3	333.5	329.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	336.5	322.0	318.9	315.0	309.8	305.4	305.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	172.8	157.5	152.1	148.5	142.8	140.8	137.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	521.3	448.0	435.1	418.1	393.5	387.9	371.9
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,243.4	1,088.3	1,056.4	1,025.1	991.7	977.6	952.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,007.7	2,635.6	2,559.8	2,477.3	2,411.2	2,377.0	2,342.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,663.4	7,166.3	7,109.2	6,954.2	6,604.4	6,510.6	6,589.0
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	478.0	441.7	376.7	315.9	250.9	233.6	228.6	222.9	217.6	214.5	215.5
All ages, crude	289.4	306.5	313.8	319.2	298.4	297.4	294.2	289.8	286.8	282.7	286.6
45–54 years	141.9	103.4	91.4	71.2	50.2	45.9	46.9	44.9	43.4	42.8	42.8
55–64 years	460.2	383.0	317.7	248.1	192.4	173.1	167.8	162.5	153.9	151.7	149.5
65–74 years	1,400.9	1,229.8	1,044.0	796.7	583.6	526.3	515.1	500.7	493.8	486.8	474.3
75–84 years	3,925.2	3,629.7	3,143.5	2,493.6	1,874.3	1,689.8	1,652.9	1,595.9	1,556.3	1,534.2	1,534.8
85 years and over	9,084.7	9,280.8	7,839.9	7,501.6	6,563.4	6,352.6	6,211.4	6,108.0	5,971.4	5,886.6	6,006.4
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	536.9	488.9	435.6	378.6	327.5	309.3	302.4	294.7	291.9	287.8	290.5
All ages, crude	287.6	268.5	261.0	249.7	237.0	231.1	229.0	224.2	224.6	221.4	224.0
45–54 years	525.3	360.7	290.9	202.4	155.3	143.1	144.7	134.8	132.9	131.0	128.3
55–64 years	1,210.2	952.3	710.5	530.1	442.0	384.9	388.4	364.8	361.5	356.4	336.1
65–74 years	1,659.4	1,680.5	1,553.2	1,210.3	1,017.5	933.7	890.0	871.6	858.8	846.6	832.7
75–84 years[4]	3,499.3	2,926.9	2,964.1	2,707.2	2,250.9	2,163.1	2,097.7	2,030.5	2,044.8	2,015.8	2,070.1
85 years and over	- - -	5,650.0	5,003.8	5,796.5	5,766.1	5,614.8	5,493.6	5,542.5	5,373.1	5,296.8	5,525.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	175.4	153.1	145.8	141.6	141.1	137.8	135.8	138.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	80.3	77.5	87.0	86.7	88.6	89.0	87.7	91.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	65.2	62.0	69.2	61.1	59.7	49.4	48.7	51.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	193.5	197.0	210.2	192.5	172.8	183.3	180.7	183.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	577.2	492.8	503.3	512.8	473.8	440.3	434.0	464.3
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,364.3	1,050.3	1,045.6	1,030.0	1,115.2	1,019.8	1,005.3	1,067.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,893.3	2,868.7	2,209.8	2,108.8	2,019.5	2,348.9	2,315.5	2,069.4
Asian or Pacific Islander female[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	132.3	149.2	153.2	127.8	123.3	120.9	119.2	121.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	57.0	62.0	68.2	66.8	66.9	67.3	66.3	70.1
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.6	17.5	21.6	17.2	18.8	18.4	18.1	18.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	92.9	99.0	93.0	82.3	80.5	70.5	69.5	76.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	313.3	323.9	294.9	282.0	272.8	282.9	278.9	271.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,053.2	1,130.9	1,063.0	1,009.8	944.0	880.9	868.4	943.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,211.0	4,161.2	4,717.9	3,394.7	3,326.2	3,385.5	3,337.4	3,273.8
Hispanic female[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	177.2	162.5	151.4	151.1	145.8	143.7	146.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79.4	78.9	77.0	78.3	77.7	76.6	79.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43.5	32.0	31.3	31.5	31.0	30.6	30.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	153.2	137.3	125.1	129.5	122.4	120.7	118.1
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	460.4	402.4	387.6	391.9	399.8	394.1	357.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,259.7	1,150.1	1,152.8	1,102.4	1,071.1	1,055.9	1,091.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,440.3	4,243.9	3,673.8	3,748.7	3,499.1	3,449.4	3,696.2
White, non-Hispanic female[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	252.6	234.9	230.7	225.1	220.1	217.0	218.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	320.0	321.4	318.9	315.6	313.6	309.1	314.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.2	46.6	47.5	45.7	44.2	43.6	43.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	193.6	173.6	169.0	163.9	155.3	153.1	150.9
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	584.7	529.1	518.0	504.0	496.2	489.2	479.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,890.2	1,697.8	1,663.5	1,609.4	1,571.1	1,548.8	1,548.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,615.2	6,384.5	6,285.4	6,176.4	6,054.4	5,968.4	6,088.7

- - - Data not available.

[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.

[3]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.

[4]In 1950 rate is for the age group 75 years and over.

[5]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.

[6]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.

[7]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For data years shown, code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). See Appendix II, tables IV and V. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 38 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All persons											
All ages, age adjusted	180.7	177.9	147.7	96.2	65.3	63.8	63.0	61.7	59.5	63.0	61.8
All ages, crude	104.0	108.0	101.9	75.0	57.8	60.0	60.1	59.6	58.5	61.9	61.4
Under 1 year	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.4	3.8	5.8	6.2	7.0	7.8	8.3	2.7
1–4 years	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
5–14 years	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
25–34 years	4.2	4.7	4.5	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5
35–44 years	18.7	14.7	15.6	8.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.9	6.2	5.7
45–54 years	70.4	49.2	41.6	25.2	18.7	17.6	17.9	16.9	16.5	17.5	15.5
55–64 years	194.2	147.3	115.8	65.1	47.9	46.0	45.3	44.3	42.5	45.0	41.3
65–74 years	554.7	469.2	384.1	219.0	144.2	137.0	135.3	134.7	129.8	137.4	132.2
75–84 years	1,499.6	1,491.3	1,254.2	786.9	498.0	480.4	476.0	461.0	454.3	481.0	472.8
85 years and over	2,990.1	3,680.5	3,014.3	2,283.7	1,628.9	1,630.5	1,606.9	1,578.6	1,494.7	1,582.6	1,606.7
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	186.4	186.1	157.4	102.2	68.5	66.1	65.1	63.8	59.9	63.4	62.4
All ages, crude	102.5	104.5	94.5	63.4	46.7	47.9	48.0	47.7	46.2	48.9	48.4
Under 1 year	6.4	5.0	5.8	5.0	4.4	6.3	6.5	7.6	9.0	9.5	3.3
1–4 years	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
5–14 years	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
25–34 years	4.2	4.5	4.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
35–44 years	17.5	14.6	15.7	8.7	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.6	5.9
45–54 years	67.9	52.2	44.4	27.2	20.5	19.8	20.0	19.2	18.4	19.5	17.1
55–64 years	205.2	163.8	138.7	74.6	54.3	53.3	52.4	51.4	49.4	52.3	47.6
65–74 years	589.6	530.7	449.5	258.6	166.6	155.6	154.5	152.9	145.4	153.9	149.0
75–84 years	1,543.6	1,555.9	1,361.6	866.3	551.1	516.1	507.6	487.9	473.7	501.6	494.5
85 years and over	3,048.6	3,643.1	2,895.2	2,193.6	1,528.5	1,532.1	1,508.1	1,496.2	1,341.8	1,420.7	1,455.5
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	175.8	170.7	140.0	91.7	62.6	61.4	60.8	59.5	58.2	61.6	60.5
All ages, crude	105.6	111.4	109.0	85.9	68.4	71.5	71.8	71.0	70.2	74.3	73.8
Under 1 year	3.7	3.2	4.0	3.8	3.1	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.0	2.0
1–4 years	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
5–14 years	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
25–34 years	4.3	4.9	4.7	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5
35–44 years	19.9	14.8	15.6	8.4	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.6
45–54 years	72.9	46.3	39.0	23.3	17.0	15.5	15.9	14.7	14.6	15.5	14.0
55–64 years	183.1	131.8	95.3	56.8	42.2	39.4	38.8	37.9	36.3	38.4	35.5
65–74 years	522.1	415.7	333.3	188.7	126.7	122.0	119.9	119.9	117.1	124.0	118.5
75–84 years	1,462.2	1,441.1	1,183.1	740.1	466.2	457.8	455.6	443.4	441.5	467.5	458.2
85 years and over	2,949.4	3,704.4	3,081.0	2,323.1	1,667.6	1,668.8	1,646.2	1,611.8	1,558.0	1,649.6	1,670.6
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	182.1	181.6	153.7	98.7	65.5	63.1	62.6	61.4	57.5	60.9	60.0
All ages, crude	100.5	102.7	93.5	63.1	46.9	48.5	49.0	48.7	47.2	50.0	49.7
45–54 years	53.7	40.9	35.6	21.7	15.4	14.8	15.2	14.6	14.2	15.0	13.0
55–64 years	182.2	139.0	119.9	64.0	45.7	44.6	43.4	42.2	40.8	43.2	39.6
65–74 years	569.7	501.0	420.0	239.8	152.9	143.3	141.8	141.5	134.6	142.5	138.0
75–84 years	1,556.3	1,564.8	1,361.6	852.7	539.2	502.0	498.9	479.5	464.0	491.3	485.1
85 years and over	3,127.1	3,734.8	3,018.1	2,230.8	1,545.4	1,544.7	1,532.9	1,525.9	1,360.6	1,440.6	1,475.5
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	228.8	238.5	206.4	142.0	102.2	96.4	93.1	88.4	86.1	91.2	87.4
All ages, crude	122.0	122.9	108.8	73.0	53.0	50.8	50.1	48.3	47.4	50.2	47.7
45–54 years	211.9	166.1	136.1	82.1	68.4	64.0	62.1	59.8	55.6	58.9	51.0
55–64 years	522.8	439.9	343.4	189.7	141.7	133.8	137.5	135.5	129.1	136.7	123.3
65–74 years	783.6	899.2	780.1	472.3	326.9	290.9	291.9	274.3	255.4	270.4	264.0
75–84 years[4]	1,504.9	1,475.2	1,445.7	1,066.3	721.5	699.2	652.1	598.6	620.1	656.6	634.9
85 years and over	- - -	2,700.0	1,963.1	1,873.2	1,421.5	1,386.3	1,325.9	1,278.1	1,233.1	1,305.6	1,343.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	66.4	44.3	44.6	40.3	40.8	34.0	36.0	40.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.1	16.0	20.1	18.7	18.5	16.6	17.6	19.9
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	28.4	19.9	0.0	17.6	18.6	17.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	72.0	39.8	45.7	42.9	49.4	53.5	56.6	37.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	170.5	120.3	153.1	139.1	112.5	109.8	116.3	144.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	523.9	325.9	290.1	319.4	324.0	257.8	273.0	353.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,384.7	949.8	748.8	550.4	707.9	450.2	476.7	510.5
Asian or Pacific Islander male[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	71.4	59.1	73.6	59.5	61.8	57.3	60.7	58.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.7	23.3	28.6	27.0	28.8	28.1	29.8	28.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.0	15.6	17.3	19.5	18.3	16.9	17.9	18.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	59.9	51.8	62.1	55.3	57.7	56.0	59.3	52.0
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	197.9	167.9	162.3	161.4	160.3	160.9	170.4	141.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	619.5	483.9	571.8	430.0	524.0	456.5	483.3	472.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,399.0	1,196.6	1,801.5	1,348.7	1,219.4	1,149.6	1,217.2	1,248.4
Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46.5	48.4	45.7	43.6	42.9	45.4	44.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.6	17.1	16.8	16.6	17.3	18.3	17.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.0	20.5	23.1	20.4	22.3	23.6	20.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49.2	46.1	50.7	52.6	52.9	56.0	45.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	126.4	132.0	114.5	134.5	123.8	131.1	131.9
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	356.6	349.2	347.5	304.2	295.5	312.9	332.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	866.3	994.0	866.3	784.1	790.6	837.1	829.5
White, non-Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	66.3	63.0	62.8	61.8	57.8	61.2	60.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.6	52.2	52.9	53.0	51.2	54.2	54.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.9	14.1	14.2	13.9	13.2	14.0	12.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.1	43.8	42.0	41.0	39.4	41.7	38.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	154.5	142.9	141.7	140.9	134.4	142.3	137.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	547.3	506.3	503.9	485.2	470.1	497.7	490.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,578.7	1,546.9	1,555.6	1,558.1	1,386.7	1,468.2	1,506.6
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	169.7	165.0	135.5	89.0	60.3	59.3	58.9	57.8	56.4	59.7	58.7
All ages, crude	103.3	110.1	109.8	88.6	71.6	75.8	76.1	75.5	74.7	79.1	78.7
45–54 years	55.0	33.8	30.5	18.6	13.5	12.7	12.7	11.6	11.2	11.9	10.9
55–64 years	156.9	103.0	78.1	48.6	35.8	33.5	33.3	31.8	31.3	33.1	29.7
65–74 years	498.1	383.3	303.2	172.5	116.1	112.4	110.0	111.2	108.4	114.8	109.9
75–84 years	1,471.3	1,444.7	1,176.8	728.8	456.5	448.6	445.7	436.4	433.0	458.5	450.3
85 years and over	3,017.9	3,795.7	3,167.6	2,362.7	1,685.9	1,683.6	1,673.1	1,638.8	1,584.0	1,677.1	1,692.6
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	238.4	232.5	189.3	119.6	84.0	80.9	78.8	76.0	75.2	79.6	78.1
All ages, crude	128.3	127.7	112.2	77.8	60.7	60.3	59.6	57.9	57.8	61.2	60.0
45–54 years	248.9	166.2	119.4	61.8	44.1	36.4	38.6	38.6	39.9	42.2	36.0
55–64 years	567.7	452.0	272.4	138.4	96.9	85.4	82.8	84.0	76.5	81.0	78.5
65–74 years	754.4	830.5	673.5	361.7	236.7	221.2	216.0	204.6	197.0	208.6	200.3
75–84 years[4]	1,496.7	1,413.1	1,338.3	917.5	595.0	581.9	585.7	539.1	558.8	591.7	582.1
85 years and over	- - -	2,578.9	2,210.5	1,891.6	1,495.2	1,564.7	1,436.2	1,429.7	1,396.6	1,478.7	1,559.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	51.2	38.4	40.3	42.0	38.5	39.9	42.2	38.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.0	19.3	23.8	25.4	24.3	25.4	26.9	25.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	24.6	*	18.8	19.9	14.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	40.7	43.5	29.7	49.4	47.5	50.3	47.1
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	128.3	100.5	112.3	127.7	109.0	126.4	133.8	92.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	404.2	282.0	321.7	351.1	319.7	324.6	343.7	310.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,095.5	776.2	697.3	700.0	570.0	618.1	654.4	675.4
Asian or Pacific Islander female[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	60.8	54.9	53.4	51.0	49.1	45.6	48.3	48.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.4	24.3	24.9	27.5	27.8	26.4	28.0	28.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.3	19.7	16.2	16.2	14.0	11.4	12.1	15.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	43.7	42.1	39.1	36.3	40.7	31.0	32.8	41.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	136.1	124.0	103.3	111.2	109.3	113.4	120.1	107.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	446.6	396.6	405.2	408.3	408.9	388.8	411.7	366.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,545.2	1,395.0	1,432.5	1,236.8	1,097.8	1,006.4	1,065.6	1,173.5
Hispanic female[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43.7	40.1	37.7	36.9	36.0	38.1	36.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.1	20.0	19.6	19.6	19.6	20.8	19.9
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.2	15.1	15.3	12.7	14.2	15.0	12.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.5	35.6	35.2	32.4	30.1	31.9	29.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	102.6	98.2	90.1	96.8	93.0	98.5	92.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	308.5	287.0	283.9	286.3	279.1	295.5	280.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,055.3	931.2	837.8	771.6	755.3	799.7	803.1
White, non-Hispanic female[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	61.0	59.6	59.4	58.3	57.1	60.5	59.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.2	81.9	82.6	82.4	81.9	86.7	86.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.2	12.4	12.4	11.3	10.9	11.5	10.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.7	32.9	32.7	31.4	31.1	32.9	29.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	116.9	112.2	110.5	111.4	108.8	115.2	110.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	461.9	452.0	449.5	440.9	438.3	464.1	457.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,714.7	1,698.4	1,701.0	1,668.2	1,615.6	1,710.6	1,728.9

- - - Data not available.
* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.
[3]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.
[4]In 1950 rate is for the age group 75 years and over.
[5]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[6]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[7]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. Rates for 1980–98 for Cerebrovascular diseases are based on ICD–9 codes 430–434, 436–438 that are more nearly comparable with ICD–10 codes for this cause, and replace trends based on ICD–9 430–438 shown in previous editions of *Health, United States*. For data years shown, code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). See Appendix II, tables IV and V. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 39 (page 1 of 4). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All persons											
All ages, age adjusted	193.9	193.9	198.6	207.9	216.0	211.7	208.7	205.7	202.4	203.8	202.7
All ages, crude	139.8	149.2	162.8	183.9	203.2	204.9	203.4	201.6	200.3	201.7	201.6
Under 1 year	8.7	7.2	4.7	3.2	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.8
1–4 years	11.7	10.9	7.5	4.5	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.8
5–14 years	6.7	6.8	6.0	4.3	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
15–24 years	8.6	8.3	8.3	6.3	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
25–34 years	20.0	19.5	16.5	13.7	12.6	11.9	12.0	11.6	11.3	11.4	10.6
35–44 years	62.7	59.7	59.5	48.6	43.3	40.3	39.3	38.9	38.2	38.5	37.3
45–54 years	175.1	177.0	182.5	180.0	158.9	142.2	137.9	135.1	132.3	133.2	130.4
55–64 years	390.7	396.8	423.0	436.1	449.6	416.0	406.5	395.7	383.8	386.4	380.8
65–74 years	698.8	713.9	754.2	817.9	872.3	868.2	861.6	847.3	841.3	847.0	836.2
75–84 years	1,153.3	1,127.4	1,169.2	1,232.3	1,348.5	1,364.8	1,351.5	1,335.2	1,326.3	1,335.3	1,340.0
85 years and over	1,451.0	1,450.0	1,320.7	1,594.6	1,752.9	1,823.8	1,798.3	1,805.0	1,749.4	1,761.3	1,796.7
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	208.1	225.1	247.6	271.2	280.4	268.8	263.2	258.0	252.4	254.1	251.6
All ages, crude	142.9	162.5	182.1	205.3	221.3	219.5	217.2	214.6	213.6	215.1	214.5
Under 1 year	9.7	7.7	4.4	3.7	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8
1–4 years	12.5	12.4	8.3	5.2	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.9
5–14 years	7.4	7.6	6.7	4.9	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7
15–24 years	9.7	10.2	10.4	7.8	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3
25–34 years	17.7	18.8	16.3	13.4	12.6	11.7	11.5	11.5	10.9	11.0	10.4
35–44 years	45.6	48.9	53.0	44.0	38.5	36.5	35.6	34.5	34.4	34.6	33.6
45–54 years	156.2	170.8	183.5	188.7	162.5	143.7	140.7	138.0	136.5	137.4	135.1
55–64 years	413.1	459.9	511.8	520.8	532.9	480.5	469.1	453.4	441.1	444.1	437.9
65–74 years	791.5	890.5	1,006.8	1,093.2	1,122.2	1,089.9	1,080.9	1,058.4	1,045.5	1,052.6	1,031.2
75–84 years	1,332.6	1,389.4	1,588.3	1,790.5	1,914.4	1,842.3	1,802.7	1,770.2	1,745.6	1,757.5	1,746.2
85 years and over	1,668.3	1,741.2	1,720.8	2,369.5	2,739.9	2,837.3	2,733.1	2,712.5	2,562.6	2,580.0	2,619.2
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	182.3	168.7	163.2	166.7	175.7	175.4	173.4	171.6	169.2	170.4	169.9
All ages, crude	136.8	136.4	144.4	163.6	186.0	191.0	190.2	189.2	187.7	189.0	189.4
Under 1 year	7.6	6.8	5.0	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.7
1–4 years	10.8	9.3	6.7	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6
5–14 years	6.0	6.0	5.2	3.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
15–24 years	7.6	6.5	6.2	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
25–34 years	22.2	20.1	16.7	14.0	12.6	12.2	12.6	11.7	11.7	11.8	10.7
35–44 years	79.3	70.0	65.6	53.1	48.1	44.0	42.9	43.1	42.1	42.4	41.1
45–54 years	194.0	183.0	181.5	171.8	155.5	140.7	135.2	132.3	128.2	129.1	125.9
55–64 years	368.2	337.7	343.2	361.7	375.2	357.5	349.6	343.2	331.6	333.9	328.7
65–74 years	612.3	560.2	557.9	607.1	677.4	690.7	685.2	676.8	675.2	679.8	676.6
75–84 years	1,000.7	924.1	891.9	903.1	1,010.3	1,061.5	1,060.0	1,050.6	1,048.6	1,055.7	1,068.1
85 years and over	1,299.7	1,263.9	1,096.7	1,255.7	1,372.1	1,429.1	1,426.8	1,439.2	1,412.5	1,422.1	1,449.1
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	210.0	224.7	244.8	265.1	272.2	261.8	256.8	251.9	246.9	248.6	246.5
All ages, crude	147.2	166.1	185.1	208.7	227.7	228.1	225.8	223.3	223.0	224.5	224.2
25–34 years	17.7	18.8	16.2	13.6	12.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.7	10.8	10.2
35–44 years	44.5	46.3	50.1	41.1	35.8	34.2	33.5	32.3	32.6	32.8	32.0
45–54 years	150.8	164.1	172.0	175.4	149.9	134.3	131.8	129.0	126.5	127.4	126.0
55–64 years	409.4	450.9	498.1	497.4	508.2	460.0	448.9	432.4	422.4	425.3	419.9
65–74 years	798.7	887.3	997.0	1,070.7	1,090.7	1,064.6	1,057.3	1,038.7	1,030.1	1,037.1	1,017.1
75–84 years	1,367.6	1,413.7	1,592.7	1,779.7	1,883.2	1,810.9	1,771.0	1,746.1	1,722.4	1,734.1	1,723.2
85 years and over	1,732.7	1,791.4	1,772.2	2,375.6	2,715.1	2,805.2	2,723.9	2,695.5	2,554.3	2,571.7	2,612.7
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	178.9	227.6	291.9	353.4	397.9	372.8	365.3	354.7	343.1	345.4	340.5
All ages, crude	106.6	136.7	171.6	205.5	221.9	209.1	207.3	203.0	199.0	200.4	198.4
25–34 years	18.0	18.4	18.8	14.1	15.7	15.2	14.0	14.5	12.9	13.0	11.9
35–44 years	55.7	72.9	81.3	73.8	64.3	57.5	55.0	54.3	50.0	50.3	47.7
45–54 years	211.7	244.7	311.2	333.0	302.6	250.7	242.7	235.3	241.0	242.6	232.3
55–64 years	490.8	579.7	689.2	812.5	859.2	755.3	741.2	723.3	697.4	702.1	689.2
65–74 years	636.5	938.5	1,168.9	1,417.2	1,613.9	1,509.6	1,473.2	1,412.4	1,344.7	1,353.8	1,316.4
75–84 years[4]	853.5	1,053.3	1,624.8	2,029.6	2,478.3	2,426.8	2,421.8	2,298.4	2,284.5	2,300.0	2,302.5
85 years and over	- - -	1,155.2	1,387.0	2,393.9	3,238.3	3,338.2	3,209.7	3,306.2	3,050.5	3,071.2	3,098.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39 (page 2 of 4). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	140.5	145.8	153.7	154.5	163.3	155.0	156.1	150.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	58.1	61.4	74.2	75.9	84.7	80.6	81.1	80.0
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	22.8	16.0	18.4	25.0	26.8	27.0	19.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	86.9	86.9	88.0	76.0	109.3	90.6	91.2	91.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	213.4	246.2	300.3	325.5	336.2	286.7	288.6	294.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	613.0	530.6	670.4	680.1	761.6	711.3	716.1	716.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	936.4	1,038.4	1,111.9	1,036.6	1,041.1	1,070.7	1,078.0	980.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,471.2	1,654.4	1,081.5	1,284.2	1,011.3	1,067.0	1,074.3	1,067.5
Asian or Pacific Islander male[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	165.2	172.5	182.7	163.2	158.9	155.5	156.6	154.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	81.9	82.7	87.1	87.1	87.0	89.0	89.6	89.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.3	9.2	8.8	7.8	9.4	9.4	9.5	10.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	29.4	27.7	27.4	27.4	26.1	26.0	26.2	26.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.2	92.6	86.6	85.7	89.0	91.5	92.1	84.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	298.5	274.6	255.4	247.5	261.6	246.5	248.2	243.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	581.2	687.2	640.6	663.6	596.2	630.8	635.1	609.3
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,147.6	1,229.9	1,278.9	1,199.8	1,160.3	1,095.3	1,102.7	1,085.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,798.7	1,837.0	2,712.8	1,668.4	1,674.0	1,556.0	1,566.6	1,657.4
Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	174.7	172.5	161.0	157.7	157.3	158.4	151.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65.5	68.9	65.8	65.4	68.7	69.2	67.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.0	9.2	8.0	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.5	25.4	22.0	22.5	21.8	21.9	20.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	96.6	85.8	81.6	87.3	87.7	88.3	86.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	294.0	276.8	262.2	256.0	258.7	260.5	264.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	655.5	667.1	647.9	627.2	666.2	670.7	626.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,233.4	1,272.1	1,178.3	1,123.5	1,087.5	1,094.9	1,054.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,019.4	1,858.7	1,637.8	1,658.8	1,551.0	1,561.5	1,419.8
White, non-Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	276.7	264.9	260.8	256.2	251.2	252.9	251.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	246.2	247.1	246.2	244.7	243.9	245.6	246.3
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.8	11.4	11.8	11.5	10.9	11.0	10.5
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.8	34.7	34.4	33.1	33.7	33.9	33.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	153.9	137.0	134.9	131.9	129.1	130.0	128.8
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	520.6	469.9	458.6	443.3	432.2	435.1	429.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,109.0	1,081.1	1,073.6	1,057.8	1,047.5	1,054.6	1,037.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,906.6	1,825.6	1,791.6	1,765.7	1,745.8	1,757.7	1,750.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,744.4	2,814.6	2,764.3	2,738.3	2,599.8	2,617.5	2,670.7
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	182.0	167.7	162.5	165.2	174.0	173.7	172.1	170.0	167.7	168.8	168.6
All ages, crude	139.9	139.8	149.4	170.3	196.1	202.4	201.8	200.4	199.1	200.5	201.1
25–34 years	20.9	18.8	16.3	13.5	11.9	11.5	12.1	11.2	11.2	11.3	10.5
35–44 years	74.5	66.6	62.4	50.9	46.2	42.0	40.5	40.6	39.3	39.6	38.7
45–54 years	185.8	175.7	177.3	166.4	150.9	136.1	131.0	128.4	123.3	124.1	121.9
55–64 years	362.5	329.0	338.6	355.5	368.5	352.6	347.3	339.6	326.5	328.7	324.3
65–74 years	616.5	562.1	554.7	605.2	675.1	689.6	684.6	674.6	675.7	680.3	677.3
75–84 years	1,026.6	939.3	903.5	905.4	1,011.8	1,060.2	1,059.9	1,049.7	1,051.1	1,058.2	1,067.6
85 years and over	1,348.3	1,304.9	1,126.6	1,266.8	1,372.3	1,428.2	1,430.1	1,435.8	1,415.1	1,424.7	1,453.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39 (page 3 of 4). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
Black female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age adjusted	174.1	174.3	173.4	189.5	205.9	206.0	202.3	204.4	200.0	201.4	200.2
All ages, crude	111.8	113.8	117.3	136.5	156.1	159.1	157.9	160.5	158.5	159.6	159.0
25–34 years	34.3	31.0	20.9	18.3	18.7	16.8	16.4	16.2	15.6	15.7	13.4
35–44 years	119.8	102.4	94.6	73.5	67.4	62.2	62.8	62.9	64.1	64.5	60.5
45–54 years	277.0	254.8	228.6	230.2	209.9	192.7	182.8	180.6	180.9	182.1	171.9
55–64 years	484.6	442.7	404.8	450.4	482.4	443.6	422.2	426.4	419.9	422.8	408.9
65–74 years	477.3	541.6	615.8	662.4	773.2	799.6	790.6	789.7	770.2	775.4	767.3
75–84 years[4]	605.3	696.3	763.3	923.9	1,059.9	1,154.1	1,150.9	1,166.5	1,138.3	1,146.0	1,194.4
85 years and over	- - -	728.9	791.5	1,159.9	1,431.3	1,490.3	1,507.2	1,602.3	1,513.5	1,523.8	1,560.4
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	94.0	106.9	110.9	119.3	108.6	111.3	112.1	109.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.4	62.1	69.9	77.1	71.8	74.9	75.4	73.3
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	11.1	*	11.0	*	*	*
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.9	31.0	33.5	38.5	36.8	33.4	33.6	27.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	96.9	104.5	85.2	111.2	88.3	94.9	95.5	78.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	198.4	213.3	223.2	249.2	245.5	255.8	257.5	256.0
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	350.8	438.9	427.7	487.3	467.5	481.1	484.4	488.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	446.4	554.3	723.9	721.4	613.4	599.9	604.0	671.9
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	786.5	843.7	736.6	638.0	561.9	649.0	653.4	495.8
Asian or Pacific Islander female[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	93.0	103.0	114.5	103.4	103.7	100.9	101.6	104.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	54.1	60.5	71.5	69.7	71.1	71.0	71.5	74.3
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5	7.3	10.6	9.6	7.0	9.3	9.4	7.5
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.7	29.8	28.6	29.9	31.5	27.7	27.9	28.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	99.8	93.9	98.0	88.7	81.1	83.3	83.9	83.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	174.7	196.2	211.4	179.6	176.7	186.8	188.1	195.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	301.9	346.2	351.2	347.8	376.4	362.7	365.2	379.3
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	522.1	641.4	722.6	703.6	662.1	639.9	644.3	670.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	800.0	971.7	1,307.7	917.8	1,014.0	908.8	915.0	919.5
Hispanic female[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	111.9	106.1	106.1	103.8	100.5	101.2	101.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60.7	60.5	62.1	61.4	60.4	60.8	61.4
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.7	9.2	10.3	10.3	9.6	9.7	9.6
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34.8	31.2	30.0	30.5	29.8	30.0	30.1
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100.5	89.7	85.3	84.7	86.7	87.3	85.8
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	205.4	197.6	202.4	201.6	189.9	191.2	180.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	404.8	382.3	405.3	388.2	390.4	393.1	381.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	663.0	659.6	637.8	622.4	588.5	592.5	626.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,022.7	938.2	913.9	888.6	835.2	840.9	869.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39 (page 4 of 4). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*Comparability modified 1998*[2]	*1999*[3]
White, non-Hispanic female[7]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	177.5	176.6	175.3	173.1	171.1	172.3	172.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	210.6	218.4	218.3	217.3	216.9	218.4	219.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.9	11.7	12.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	10.4
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47.0	42.7	41.2	41.4	40.1	40.4	39.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	154.9	139.3	133.9	131.2	125.7	126.6	124.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	379.5	362.7	356.6	348.5	335.7	338.0	334.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	688.5	703.1	697.9	688.7	691.2	695.9	694.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,027.2	1,070.5	1,075.3	1,063.9	1,068.3	1,075.6	1,084.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,385.7	1,438.4	1,448.8	1,452.5	1,435.7	1,445.5	1,474.8

- - - Data not available.
* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.
[3]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.
[4]In 1950 rate is for the age group 75 years and over.
[5]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[6]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[7]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For data years shown, code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). See Appendix II, tables IV and V. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 40 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All persons											
All ages, age adjusted	15.0	24.1	37.1	49.9	59.3	58.9	58.4	58.1	57.6	56.7	56.0
All ages, crude	12.2	20.3	32.1	45.8	56.8	57.5	57.3	57.3	57.2	56.3	55.8
Under 25 years	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–34 years	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
35–44 years	4.5	6.8	11.0	9.2	6.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1
45–54 years	20.4	29.6	43.4	54.1	46.8	38.0	36.8	34.6	33.3	32.8	31.9
55–64 years	48.7	75.3	109.1	138.2	160.6	142.9	138.7	134.3	131.4	129.3	125.5
65–74 years	59.7	108.1	164.5	233.3	288.4	297.1	296.1	295.7	296.7	291.9	284.6
75–84 years	55.8	91.5	163.2	240.5	333.3	361.4	364.4	368.5	367.7	361.7	364.4
85 years and over	42.3	65.6	101.7	176.0	242.5	284.0	280.9	297.6	289.9	285.2	295.5
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	24.6	43.6	67.5	85.2	91.1	84.7	82.9	81.6	79.9	78.6	77.0
All ages, crude	19.9	35.4	53.4	68.6	75.1	71.6	70.6	69.7	69.3	68.2	67.1
Under 25 years	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
25–34 years	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
35–44 years	7.1	10.5	16.1	11.9	8.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.6
45–54 years	35.0	50.6	67.5	76.0	59.7	47.0	45.8	42.7	40.8	40.1	39.2
55–64 years	83.8	139.3	189.7	213.6	222.9	187.4	181.4	173.7	168.4	165.7	161.5
65–74 years	98.7	204.3	320.8	403.9	430.4	417.0	409.3	404.0	401.7	395.2	381.6
75–84 years	82.6	167.1	330.8	488.8	572.9	552.1	547.2	543.0	534.7	526.0	521.4
85 years and over	62.5	107.7	194.0	368.1	513.2	543.8	520.7	543.8	512.4	504.0	509.2
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	5.8	7.5	13.1	24.4	37.1	40.7	40.9	41.4	41.5	40.8	40.8
All ages, crude	4.5	6.4	11.9	24.3	39.4	44.1	44.6	45.4	45.7	45.0	45.0
Under 25 years	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25–34 years	0.5	5.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
35–44 years	1.9	3.2	6.1	6.5	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.5
45–54 years	5.8	9.2	21.0	33.7	34.5	29.4	28.2	26.9	26.0	25.6	25.0
55–64 years	13.6	15.4	36.8	72.0	105.0	102.6	99.9	98.5	97.6	96.0	92.6
65–74 years	23.3	24.4	43.1	102.7	177.6	201.1	204.9	208.2	211.3	207.9	205.2
75–84 years	32.9	32.8	52.4	94.1	190.1	240.3	246.4	254.3	257.2	253.0	259.3
85 years and over	28.2	38.8	50.0	91.9	138.1	182.8	185.6	198.4	197.8	194.6	205.3
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	25.1	43.6	67.1	83.8	89.0	82.9	81.4	80.2	78.6	77.3	75.8
All ages, crude	20.8	36.4	54.6	70.2	77.8	74.9	73.9	73.1	72.7	71.5	70.6
45–54 years	35.1	49.2	63.3	70.9	55.2	43.7	42.7	39.6	37.5	36.9	35.9
55–64 years	85.4	139.2	186.8	205.6	213.7	180.4	174.4	167.4	162.5	159.9	156.5
65–74 years	101.5	207.5	325.0	401.0	422.1	411.3	404.9	400.4	399.2	392.7	378.9
75–84 years	85.5	170.4	336.7	493.5	572.2	548.8	543.7	540.1	531.7	523.0	518.0
85 years and over	67.4	109.4	199.6	374.1	516.3	542.4	524.5	549.1	516.6	508.2	515.0
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	17.8	42.6	75.4	107.6	125.4	114.8	111.5	108.3	105.2	103.5	101.8
All ages, crude	12.1	28.1	47.7	66.6	73.7	67.0	65.8	64.1	63.0	62.0	61.2
45–54 years	34.4	68.4	115.4	133.8	114.9	87.6	85.3	79.4	78.8	77.5	76.2
55–64 years	68.3	146.8	234.3	321.1	358.6	295.3	287.0	270.1	263.2	258.9	248.5
65–74 years	53.8	168.3	300.5	472.3	585.4	547.9	520.8	507.9	487.5	479.6	465.6
75–84 years[4]	36.2	107.3	271.6	472.9	645.4	660.8	660.8	660.1	647.5	636.9	645.1
85 years and over	- - -	82.8	137.0	311.3	499.5	573.2	544.7	553.8	533.1	524.4	532.5
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.7	47.5	49.5	50.5	52.0	54.1	53.2	45.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.2	20.0	23.9	25.6	26.5	27.8	27.3	24.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	26.6	26.5	24.4	32.1	30.2	29.7	20.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	72.0	97.8	106.1	139.7	124.9	109.9	108.1	113.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	202.8	194.3	256.0	267.9	268.4	294.5	289.7	267.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	356.2	338.4	308.2	339.9	376.7	370.6	259.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
Asian or Pacific Islander male[6]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	43.3	44.2	45.3	43.0	41.5	42.3	41.6	40.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.1	20.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	23.5	23.1	22.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	33.3	18.8	19.6	15.4	17.4	17.3	17.0	16.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	94.4	74.4	67.1	69.8	72.8	66.6	65.5	59.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	174.3	215.8	191.9	206.9	194.5	215.3	211.8	210.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	301.3	307.5	324.9	341.1	300.4	318.4	313.2	320.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	421.3	572.2	343.0	367.1	332.9	327.5	265.5
Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44.1	40.2	37.1	37.0	35.6	35.0	35.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.2	15.6	14.8	14.6	15.0	14.8	15.1
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21.5	17.7	18.3	17.3	15.7	15.4	14.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	80.7	68.7	66.3	58.9	58.9	57.9	67.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	195.5	183.5	175.7	176.1	173.4	170.6	164.3
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	313.4	303.5	277.9	274.0	271.4	267.0	265.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	420.7	352.5	278.9	332.9	264.1	259.8	264.4
White, non-Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	91.1	84.7	83.4	82.6	81.0	79.7	78.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	84.7	81.8	81.4	81.2	80.8	79.5	78.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57.8	45.4	44.4	41.4	39.3	38.7	37.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	221.0	186.8	180.7	175.0	169.6	166.8	162.9
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	431.4	420.3	414.9	412.1	411.6	404.9	391.3
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	580.4	554.9	552.1	549.5	542.6	533.8	528.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	520.9	543.4	533.1	557.7	528.7	520.1	526.9
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	5.9	6.8	13.1	24.5	37.6	41.4	41.8	42.2	42.3	41.6	41.5
All ages, crude	4.7	5.9	12.3	25.6	42.4	48.0	48.6	49.3	49.7	48.9	48.9
45–54 years	5.7	9.0	20.9	33.0	34.6	29.5	28.4	26.8	25.8	25.4	24.7
55–64 years	13.7	15.1	37.2	71.9	105.7	104.7	102.9	100.9	99.7	98.1	94.9
65–74 years	23.7	24.8	42.9	104.6	181.3	205.0	210.0	213.2	216.6	213.1	211.0
75–84 years	34.0	32.7	52.6	95.2	194.6	246.1	251.5	259.7	263.1	258.8	263.6
85 years and over	29.3	39.1	50.6	92.4	138.3	184.0	188.2	200.5	200.3	197.0	207.4
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	4.5	6.8	13.7	24.8	36.8	39.1	39.3	40.7	40.9	40.2	40.5
All ages, crude	2.8	4.3	9.4	18.3	28.1	30.2	30.5	31.9	32.2	31.7	31.8
45–54 years	7.5	11.3	23.9	43.4	41.3	34.9	33.0	33.6	33.4	32.9	32.5
55–64 years	12.9	17.9	33.5	79.9	117.9	106.5	99.3	101.8	102.6	100.9	93.9
65–74 years	14.0	18.1	46.1	88.0	164.3	195.3	196.1	200.5	202.5	199.2	190.9
75–84 years[4]	*	31.3	49.1	79.4	148.1	188.6	209.3	220.1	222.4	218.8	245.6
85 years and over	- - -	34.2	44.8	85.8	134.9	163.7	162.1	184.2	176.6	173.7	190.5
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.7	19.3	24.7	24.6	24.1	26.1	25.7	26.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.0	11.2	15.0	15.2	15.2	16.9	16.6	17.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	22.9	*	*	*	18.0	17.7	*
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	53.7	47.8	62.3	65.8	62.0	61.0	80.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	78.5	131.8	102.1	130.0	157.0	154.4	148.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	111.8	185.0	192.9	141.3	130.6	128.5	163.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*Comparability modified 1998*[2]	*1999*[3]
Asian or Pacific Islander female[6]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.4	18.9	22.9	18.9	19.4	19.5	19.2	19.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.4	10.5	13.4	12.0	12.9	13.2	13.0	13.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.5	11.3	12.1	11.1	9.8	9.9	9.7	12.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	24.6	38.3	39.1	29.8	32.3	35.9	35.3	32.0
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	62.4	71.6	86.1	76.1	79.7	82.0	80.7	85.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	117.7	137.9	162.9	149.5	147.3	138.6	136.3	132.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	172.9	281.9	179.0	170.5	176.3	173.4	199.7
Hispanic female[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.1	13.6	14.1	14.5	13.2	13.0	13.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.7	7.1	6.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	6.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.1	24.8	25.9	27.7	23.9	23.5	22.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	66.8	56.8	65.8	67.2	59.5	58.5	60.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	94.3	103.6	98.8	101.3	95.0	93.5	90.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	118.2	117.0	124.8	116.0	105.5	103.8	124.2
White, non-Hispanic female[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.0	42.9	43.3	43.8	44.1	43.4	43.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46.2	52.6	53.5	54.4	55.2	54.3	54.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.6	31.3	30.1	28.4	27.4	27.0	26.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	111.3	110.5	108.4	106.3	105.6	103.9	100.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	186.4	212.0	217.5	221.3	226.1	222.4	220.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	199.1	250.5	257.2	265.6	270.0	265.6	271.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	139.0	185.1	190.6	203.3	203.9	200.6	210.6

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.
[3]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.
[4]In 1950 rate is for the age group 75 years and over.
[5]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[6]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[7]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For data years shown, code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). See Appendix II, tables IV and V. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A,* for data years 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 41 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for malignant neoplasm of breast for females, according to race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All persons											
All ages, age adjusted	31.9	31.7	32.1	31.9	33.3	30.8	29.8	28.6	27.9	28.1	27.0
All ages, crude	24.7	26.1	28.4	30.6	34.0	32.6	31.8	30.7	30.2	30.4	29.5
Under 25 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*
25–34 years	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3
35–44 years	20.8	20.2	20.4	17.9	17.8	15.0	14.2	14.0	13.4	13.5	12.1
45–54 years	46.9	51.4	52.6	48.1	45.4	41.4	38.8	37.8	35.8	36.0	33.5
55–64 years	69.9	70.8	77.6	80.5	78.6	69.8	67.4	64.4	62.2	62.5	59.9
65–74 years	95.0	90.0	93.8	101.1	111.7	103.3	99.1	94.1	93.3	93.8	89.9
75–84 years	139.8	129.9	127.4	126.4	146.3	142.0	139.8	132.2	131.4	132.1	131.3
85 years and over	195.5	191.9	157.1	169.3	196.8	203.7	204.9	198.5	194.7	195.8	202.6
White											
All ages, age adjusted	32.4	32.0	32.5	32.1	33.2	30.4	29.4	28.0	27.3	27.5	26.4
All ages, crude	25.7	27.2	29.9	32.3	35.9	34.1	33.3	31.9	31.5	31.7	30.7
35–44 years	20.8	19.7	20.2	17.3	17.1	14.1	12.9	12.9	12.2	12.3	10.8
45–54 years	47.1	51.2	53.0	48.1	44.3	39.2	36.9	36.1	33.8	34.0	31.4
55–64 years	70.9	71.8	79.3	81.3	78.5	68.7	67.2	62.8	60.7	61.0	58.1
65–74 years	96.3	91.6	95.9	103.7	113.3	103.9	99.8	93.6	94.1	94.6	89.9
75–84 years	143.6	132.8	129.6	128.4	148.2	143.0	140.6	132.3	132.2	132.9	131.7
85 years and over	204.2	199.7	161.9	171.7	198.0	205.9	207.1	199.9	196.4	197.5	205.0
Black											
All ages, age adjusted	25.3	27.9	28.9	31.7	38.1	38.3	37.3	37.7	35.7	35.9	35.6
All ages, crude	16.4	18.7	19.7	22.9	29.0	30.2	29.9	30.4	29.2	29.4	29.3
35–44 years	21.0	24.8	24.4	24.1	25.8	23.1	24.6	23.1	23.0	23.1	21.9
45–54 years	46.5	54.4	52.0	52.7	60.5	62.6	59.1	56.4	55.7	56.0	54.0
55–64 years	64.3	63.2	64.7	79.9	93.1	88.8	82.9	88.1	82.1	82.6	81.7
65–74 years	67.0	72.3	77.3	84.3	112.2	117.3	109.9	117.7	104.9	105.5	105.5
75–84 years[4]	81.0	87.5	101.8	114.1	140.5	151.6	152.9	154.0	146.5	147.3	152.0
85 years and over	- - -	92.1	112.1	149.9	201.5	198.6	206.9	211.2	206.6	207.8	205.9
American Indian or Alaska Native[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.8	13.7	14.6	17.8	13.1	14.2	14.3	15.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.1	8.6	9.8	12.1	9.0	10.1	10.2	10.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	23.9	24.0	28.0	19.6	21.2	21.3	19.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	39.1	43.9	32.9	38.2	38.4	35.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	45.4	66.0	48.2	42.8	43.0	70.3
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.9	13.7	14.6	12.4	12.6	13.1	13.2	13.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	9.3	11.1	9.6	9.9	10.6	10.7	10.4
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	6.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.4	26.4	30.2	22.0	23.2	22.9	23.0	20.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.7	33.8	39.4	23.0	33.1	40.0	40.2	38.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	38.5	37.4	40.2	34.1	35.0	35.2	38.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	48.0	44.9	51.0	40.6	42.3	42.5	45.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	68.8	54.3	54.6	71.5
Hispanic[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.5	18.1	18.4	17.8	16.8	16.9	15.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.5	10.9	11.4	11.2	10.7	10.8	9.9
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.7	9.7	11.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	8.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.8	27.7	27.4	26.7	25.3	25.4	24.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.8	43.8	39.7	45.4	43.1	43.3	35.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64.8	55.7	56.5	52.9	54.7	55.0	46.3
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	67.2	75.5	85.6	71.6	63.6	64.0	63.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	102.8	105.4	104.5	101.9	85.9	86.4	97.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for malignant neoplasm of breast for females, according to race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*Comparability modified 1998*[2]	*1999*[3]
White, non-Hispanic[7]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33.9	30.9	29.9	28.5	27.9	28.1	27.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.5	36.8	35.9	34.4	34.2	34.4	33.5
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.5	14.4	12.9	13.1	12.4	12.5	11.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.2	39.9	37.5	36.7	34.4	34.6	31.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	80.6	70.2	69.0	63.8	61.7	62.0	59.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	115.7	106.2	102.0	95.7	96.3	96.8	92.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	151.4	145.2	142.6	134.4	135.0	135.8	134.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	201.5	208.3	211.7	203.3	200.6	201.7	209.2

* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.
[3]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.
[4]In 1950 rate is for the age group 75 years and over.
[5]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[6]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[7]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For data years shown, code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). See Appendix II, tables IV and V. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 42 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for chronic lower respiratory diseases, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1980–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[1]	1999[2]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All persons											
All ages, age adjusted	28.3	37.2	37.9	41.0	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.5	42.0	44.0	45.8
All ages, crude	24.7	34.9	36.0	39.2	39.0	39.2	40.0	40.7	41.7	43.7	45.5
Under 1 year	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9
1–4 years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
15–24 years	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
25–34 years	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
35–44 years	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
45–54 years	9.8	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.7
55–64 years	42.7	48.9	48.3	51.0	49.2	47.3	47.0	46.3	44.8	46.9	48.3
65–74 years	129.1	152.5	155.5	167.8	163.8	160.6	161.6	165.3	169.1	177.2	179.2
75–84 years	224.4	321.1	326.5	357.3	351.9	351.8	358.3	359.6	365.8	383.3	400.4
85 years and over	274.0	433.3	460.9	493.9	509.7	527.8	540.9	561.9	569.3	596.5	642.7
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	49.9	55.5	54.2	57.3	55.7	55.0	54.2	54.6	54.0	56.6	58.1
All ages, crude	35.1	40.8	40.5	43.2	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.7	43.2	45.3	46.8
Under 1 year	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	*
1–4 years	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
5–14 years	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
15–24 years	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
25–34 years	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
35–44 years	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8
45–54 years	12.1	9.4	8.7	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.2	8.6	8.9
55–64 years	59.9	58.6	56.3	58.1	55.9	52.9	52.2	50.5	49.6	52.0	53.4
65–74 years	210.0	204.0	199.7	208.4	202.0	196.9	192.6	201.3	201.2	210.8	213.2
75–84 years	437.4	500.0	478.6	512.1	490.4	482.5	478.8	469.6	471.5	494.0	507.2
85 years and over	583.4	815.1	830.9	883.1	874.9	896.2	878.6	902.8	869.8	911.4	959.0
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	14.9	26.6	28.5	31.5	31.9	32.2	33.4	33.9	34.8	36.5	38.2
All ages, crude	15.0	29.2	31.8	35.4	35.9	36.4	38.0	38.8	40.2	42.1	44.3
Under 1 year	1.3	1.2	*	1.2	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
5–14 years	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
15–24 years	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
25–34 years	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
35–44 years	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
45–54 years	7.7	8.8	7.9	8.0	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.5
55–64 years	27.6	40.3	41.0	44.6	43.1	42.2	42.4	42.6	40.5	42.4	43.6
65–74 years	67.1	112.3	120.7	135.6	133.4	131.5	136.7	136.1	143.0	149.8	151.4
75–84 years	98.7	214.2	233.4	261.5	265.2	268.8	280.4	287.6	295.8	309.9	328.9
85 years and over	138.7	286.0	317.6	344.6	368.8	384.3	406.7	424.5	444.7	466.0	509.0
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	51.6	56.6	55.5	58.6	56.9	56.1	55.5	55.9	55.4	58.0	59.6
All ages, crude	37.9	44.3	44.4	47.3	46.4	46.1	46.1	47.0	47.7	50.0	51.7
35–44 years	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
45–54 years	11.4	8.6	8.3	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.3	7.6	8.0	8.3
55–64 years	60.0	58.7	56.6	58.5	56.7	53.2	52.3	51.0	50.0	52.4	54.0
65–74 years	218.4	208.1	204.6	213.3	206.9	201.6	198.4	207.5	208.5	218.5	220.5
75–84 years	459.8	513.5	494.1	525.2	504.2	496.3	491.1	481.4	485.5	508.7	519.8
85 years and over	611.2	847.0	862.5	917.6	907.7	924.0	917.5	940.1	904.8	948.0	997.5
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	34.0	47.6	45.4	48.9	46.9	47.0	46.1	45.8	45.2	47.4	50.1
All ages, crude	19.3	25.2	23.8	25.7	24.9	24.9	24.7	24.6	24.7	25.9	27.2
35–44 years	5.8	5.3	4.7	5.4	4.9	4.3	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.7
45–54 years	19.7	18.8	15.1	16.9	16.6	17.3	15.4	14.9	15.1	15.8	16.0
55–64 years	66.6	67.4	64.8	65.9	61.0	62.0	63.2	56.6	56.6	59.3	62.0
65–74 years	142.0	184.5	175.1	184.9	181.7	175.1	161.6	170.7	164.2	172.0	177.4
75–84 years	229.8	390.9	354.5	407.1	374.1	366.5	380.7	374.9	372.1	389.9	423.9
85 years and over	271.6	498.0	559.8	560.6	561.7	613.6	579.5	586.5	570.9	598.2	650.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for chronic lower respiratory diseases, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1980–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[1]	1999[2]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
American Indian or Alaska Native male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	23.0	38.3	28.4	32.7	32.5	30.9	27.7	38.7	37.8	39.6	34.7
All ages, crude	8.4	13.8	11.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	11.9	17.9	17.7	18.5	16.6
35–44 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
45–54 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
55–64 years	*	*	39.8	42.4	33.3	39.2	*	54.0	47.5	49.8	40.2
65–74 years	*	135.7	102.9	138.9	130.4	129.3	115.9	127.8	139.8	146.5	166.8
75–84 years	*	363.8	276.8	313.9	301.8	253.8	229.7	339.9	317.3	332.5	297.0
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	421.9	488.8	500.2	524.1	340.3
Asian or Pacific Islander male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	21.5	29.8	25.3	31.2	30.1	33.3	28.2	29.2	25.5	26.7	29.3
All ages, crude	8.7	11.3	10.3	11.9	11.5	12.3	12.7	12.9	11.9	12.5	13.8
35–44 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
45–54 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
55–64 years	*	22.1	19.6	19.8	15.7	16.4	19.2	16.6	17.1	17.9	15.2
65–74 years	70.6	91.4	94.6	94.1	85.5	91.7	89.9	86.2	74.7	78.3	87.6
75–84 years	155.7	258.6	206.1	278.2	264.2	263.6	294.8	276.3	216.4	226.7	278.2
85 years and over	472.4	615.2	483.8	645.7	660.6	847.8	421.7	568.2	553.5	580.0	581.2
Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	28.6	25.2	29.2	28.8	29.9	26.8	27.2	26.2	27.5	27.3
All ages, crude	- - -	8.4	8.1	9.0	9.0	9.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.7	9.8
35–44 years	- - -	*	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
45–54 years	- - -	4.1	4.5	3.1	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7
55–64 years	- - -	17.2	16.5	21.1	18.2	18.8	18.8	17.6	17.7	18.5	17.3
65–74 years	- - -	81.0	76.7	77.1	80.3	78.8	68.4	77.2	73.4	76.9	76.8
75–84 years	- - -	252.4	223.9	244.4	253.5	273.8	240.3	220.2	231.7	242.8	229.4
85 years and over	- - -	613.9	483.5	666.5	616.2	634.5	579.5	634.3	541.7	567.6	610.7
White, non-Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	57.9	56.3	59.1	57.7	56.9	56.6	57.2	56.8	59.5	61.3
All ages, crude	- - -	48.5	48.2	51.5	50.7	50.4	50.9	52.2	52.9	55.4	57.6
35–44 years	- - -	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
45–54 years	- - -	9.0	8.3	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.3	8.6
55–64 years	- - -	61.3	58.5	60.1	58.8	55.2	54.1	53.3	52.3	54.8	56.6
65–74 years	- - -	213.4	208.4	217.6	211.5	206.5	204.0	214.2	215.9	226.2	228.9
75–84 years	- - -	523.7	498.2	529.8	510.3	501.9	499.5	491.0	495.8	519.5	532.6
85 years and over	- - -	860.6	873.1	909.1	908.6	924.5	928.0	951.1	920.4	964.4	1,014.3
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	15.5	27.8	29.8	33.0	33.4	33.6	34.9	35.5	36.5	38.2	40.2
All ages, crude	16.4	32.8	35.8	40.0	40.6	41.2	43.0	44.1	45.7	47.9	50.5
35–44 years	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
45–54 years	7.6	8.3	7.5	7.6	8.3	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.2
55–64 years	28.7	41.9	43.2	47.0	45.2	44.3	44.6	44.8	42.7	44.7	46.1
65–74 years	71.0	118.8	127.7	143.8	141.8	139.8	145.3	145.3	153.0	160.3	162.2
75–84 years	104.0	226.3	246.9	276.1	280.1	282.8	296.4	304.2	312.9	327.9	347.3
85 years and over	144.2	298.4	330.7	361.2	384.9	402.0	423.6	445.0	466.6	488.9	535.1
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	9.1	16.6	18.0	19.4	20.1	20.5	21.8	21.1	22.3	23.4	23.9
All ages, crude	6.8	12.6	13.7	14.9	15.4	15.8	17.0	16.5	17.5	18.3	18.7
35–44 years	3.4	3.8	4.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	4.6
45–54 years	9.3	14.0	13.3	12.6	13.5	12.9	13.2	12.2	14.2	14.9	12.8
55–64 years	20.8	33.4	32.1	35.2	35.8	34.7	34.8	35.8	33.8	35.4	34.7
65–74 years	32.7	64.7	73.5	78.3	79.2	78.3	84.3	81.4	84.8	88.9	88.3
75–84 years	41.1	96.0	105.6	120.2	122.1	136.6	137.6	136.9	148.9	156.0	174.0
85 years and over	63.2	133.0	169.0	163.5	195.0	191.4	236.5	220.9	231.1	242.1	262.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for chronic lower respiratory diseases, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1980–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[1]	1999[2]
American Indian or Alaska Native female[3]	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age adjusted	7.7	16.8	16.7	22.6	20.1	20.8	22.2	19.3	21.7	22.7	27.3
All ages, crude	3.8	8.7	9.3	12.9	11.5	12.5	13.4	12.2	13.6	14.3	17.3
35–44 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
45–54 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
55–64 years	*	*	*	38.1	34.0	40.6	32.6	35.7	31.6	33.1	44.6
65–74 years	*	56.4	62.3	114.6	73.8	77.8	78.7	88.1	118.2	123.8	110.5
75–84 years	*	116.7	128.9	172.2	189.7	168.9	192.9	137.5	165.8	173.7	259.2
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	265.8	171.0	162.3	170.1	194.0
Asian or Pacific Islander female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	5.8	11.0	9.8	10.9	11.8	13.2	11.3	12.6	11.0	11.5	12.0
All ages, crude	2.6	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.5	6.5	7.2	6.4	6.7	7.2
35–44 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
45–54 years	*	*	*	*	*	3.6	*	*	*	*	*
55–64 years	*	15.2	9.2	7.8	9.4	10.0	11.1	9.2	6.7	7.0	8.1
65–74 years	*	26.5	29.6	31.0	29.4	29.8	32.7	32.2	28.5	29.9	41.2
75–84 years	*	80.6	79.7	102.4	105.5	120.1	81.1	117.7	92.4	96.8	95.7
85 years and over	*	232.5	190.7	191.8	238.0	272.6	240.9	242.3	252.3	264.4	246.5
Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	13.4	12.9	14.9	14.7	15.8	16.1	14.9	13.7	14.4	15.3
All ages, crude	- - -	6.3	6.3	7.3	7.3	7.9	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.8	8.4
35–44 years	- - -	*	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.8
45–54 years	- - -	4.9	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.4	3.2	3.4	4.2
55–64 years	- - -	14.4	10.8	12.2	12.1	12.5	13.0	11.7	11.6	12.2	11.5
65–74 years	- - -	36.6	34.5	44.8	41.2	41.4	40.9	38.6	38.3	40.1	44.8
75–84 years	- - -	101.1	109.2	123.0	114.5	116.7	134.1	119.3	116.6	122.2	126.2
85 years and over	- - -	269.0	250.2	290.5	308.4	367.2	342.8	322.6	261.1	273.6	299.3
White, non-Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	28.5	30.3	33.5	34.1	34.4	35.8	36.5	37.7	39.5	41.5
All ages, crude	- - -	35.7	38.7	43.3	44.4	45.0	47.2	48.6	50.7	53.1	56.3
35–44 years	- - -	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8
45–54 years	- - -	8.5	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.6
55–64 years	- - -	43.7	44.8	49.0	47.3	46.6	46.8	47.3	45.1	47.3	48.9
65–74 years	- - -	122.8	130.8	147.0	146.2	144.0	150.4	151.2	160.0	167.6	169.8
75–84 years	- - -	231.9	250.1	280.1	285.6	288.4	302.5	310.9	320.9	336.2	356.6
85 years and over	- - -	302.1	330.9	358.7	383.6	401.2	426.8	447.9	473.7	496.3	544.1

* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.
[2]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.
[3]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[4]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[5]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For data years shown, code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). See Appendix II, tables IV and V. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1980–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 43 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1987–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1987	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[1]	1999[2]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All persons										
All ages, age adjusted	5.6	10.2	14.5	16.2	16.3	11.7	6.1	4.9	5.6	5.4
All ages, crude	5.6	10.1	14.5	16.2	16.4	11.7	6.2	5.0	5.7	5.4
Under 1 year	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.1	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
5–14 years	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
15–24 years	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
25–34 years	11.7	19.7	27.0	29.3	29.1	19.9	10.1	7.5	8.6	7.2
35–44 years	14.0	27.4	39.1	44.1	44.4	31.4	16.1	12.9	14.8	13.9
45–54 years	8.0	15.2	22.6	25.6	26.3	19.3	10.4	9.0	10.3	10.9
55–64 years	3.5	6.2	8.8	10.4	11.0	8.4	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.9
65–74 years	1.3	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.2
75–84 years	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male										
All ages, age adjusted	10.4	18.5	25.4	27.8	27.7	19.2	9.7	7.7	8.8	8.4
All ages, crude	10.2	18.5	25.5	28.0	28.0	19.5	9.8	7.8	8.9	8.4
Under 1 year	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.1	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	*	*	*
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
15–24 years	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
25–34 years	20.7	34.5	46.0	48.5	47.1	31.4	15.1	10.7	12.2	10.2
35–44 years	26.3	50.2	68.5	76.2	75.9	51.8	25.5	20.1	23.0	21.1
45–54 years	15.5	29.1	41.7	46.3	46.9	33.6	17.4	15.2	17.4	17.9
55–64 years	6.8	12.0	16.5	19.1	19.9	14.9	8.5	7.3	8.4	8.5
65–74 years	2.4	3.7	5.4	5.8	6.4	5.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.9
75–84 years	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female										
All ages, age adjusted	1.1	2.2	3.9	4.9	5.3	4.3	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.6
All ages, crude	1.1	2.2	3.9	4.9	5.3	4.3	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.6
Under 1 year	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.9	1.2	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.4	*	*	*
5–14 years	*	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
25–34 years	2.8	4.9	8.0	10.1	11.1	8.5	5.1	4.4	5.0	4.3
35–44 years	2.1	5.2	10.2	12.5	13.4	11.3	6.8	5.8	6.6	6.8
45–54 years	0.8	1.9	4.4	5.8	6.7	5.7	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.2
55–64 years	0.5	1.1	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6
65–74 years	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
75–84 years	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All ages, age adjusted										
White male	8.7	15.7	20.0	21.2	20.7	13.2	6.0	4.6	5.3	5.0
Black male	26.2	46.3	74.5	87.2	90.4	71.5	41.7	34.0	38.9	37.1
American Indian or Alaska Native male	*	3.3	8.3	9.5	11.6	7.1	3.8	4.0	4.6	5.0
Asian or Pacific Islander male	2.5	4.3	5.5	7.0	6.3	4.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5
Hispanic male[3]	18.8	28.8	35.9	42.4	42.0	28.2	14.2	10.7	12.2	11.5
White, non-Hispanic male[3]	10.7	14.1	17.5	18.7	18.0	11.3	4.9	3.8	4.4	4.1
White female	0.6	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Black female	4.6	10.1	17.8	22.6	24.7	21.1	13.9	12.2	14.0	13.4
American Indian or Alaska Native female	*	*	*	*	2.7	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	*	*	*	*
Hispanic female[3]	2.1	3.8	6.8	8.1	9.0	6.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.1
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1987–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1987*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*Comparability modified 1998*[1]	*1999*[2]
Age 25–44 years	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All persons	12.7	23.2	32.9	36.7	36.9	25.9	13.2	10.4	11.9	10.8
White male	19.2	35.0	45.5	48.4	46.9	29.6	13.2	9.9	11.3	10.1
Black male	60.2	102.0	155.3	178.0	182.0	139.1	76.7	59.4	68.0	60.7
American Indian or Alaska Native male	*	7.7	20.9	23.6	31.3	18.4	10.7	8.7	10.0	10.8
Asian or Pacific Islander male	4.1	8.1	10.8	13.8	12.8	8.1	3.6	2.6	3.0	2.6
Hispanic male[3]	36.8	59.3	71.0	78.0	78.9	50.5	24.9	18.9	21.6	19.1
White, non-Hispanic male[3]	23.3	31.6	40.2	43.4	41.5	25.8	11.0	8.2	9.4	8.3
White female	1.2	2.3	4.4	5.5	6.0	4.4	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.2
Black female	11.6	23.6	40.4	49.8	54.5	46.6	29.3	26.1	29.9	27.2
American Indian or Alaska Native female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	1.2	1.5	1.2	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic female[3]	4.9	8.9	14.2	17.3	18.0	12.8	6.7	5.0	5.7	5.8
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	1.0	1.5	2.9	3.9	4.2	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6
Age 45–64 years										
All persons	5.8	11.1	16.8	19.3	20.1	15.0	8.3	7.2	8.2	8.5
White male	9.9	18.6	24.7	26.4	26.3	17.4	8.0	6.8	7.8	8.0
Black male	27.3	53.0	101.2	127.1	136.6	114.1	71.8	63.5	72.7	74.2
American Indian or Alaska Native male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander male	*	6.5	9.2	10.6	9.5	8.2	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.4
Hispanic male[3]	25.8	37.9	52.2	69.2	67.1	48.8	24.7	18.5	21.2	21.4
White, non-Hispanic male[3]	12.6	16.9	21.5	22.6	22.6	14.3	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.5
White female	0.5	0.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2
Black female	2.6	7.5	16.5	24.1	27.2	24.4	17.6	15.5	17.7	18.8
American Indian or Alaska Native female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic female[3]	*	3.1	8.2	9.9	12.4	9.7	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.0
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8

* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

[1]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.

[2]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.

[3]Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. Categories for the coding and classification of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease were introduced in the United States in 1987. See Appendix II, tables IV and V. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1987–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 44. Maternal mortality for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, according to race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*[2]
					Number of deaths					
All persons	2,960	1,579	803	334	343	277	294	327	281	391
White	1,873	936	445	193	177	129	159	179	158	214
Black	1,041	624	342	127	153	133	121	125	104	154
American Indian or Alaska Native	- - -	- - -	- - -	3	4	1	6	2	2	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	11	9	14	8	21	17	18
Hispanic[3]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47	43	39	57	42	67
White, non-Hispanic[3]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	125	84	114	121	116	149
All persons					Deaths per 100,000 live births					
All ages, age adjusted	73.7	32.1	21.5	9.4	7.6	6.3	6.4	7.6	6.1	8.3
All ages, crude	83.3	37.1	21.5	9.2	8.2	7.1	7.6	8.4	7.1	9.9
Under 20 years	70.7	22.7	18.9	7.6	7.5	3.9	*	5.7	*	6.6
20–24 years	47.6	20.7	13.0	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.0	6.6	5.0	6.2
25–29 years	63.5	29.8	17.0	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.9	6.7	8.2
30–34 years	107.7	50.3	31.6	13.6	9.5	7.3	7.6	8.3	7.5	10.1
35 years and over[4]	222.0	104.3	81.9	36.3	20.7	15.9	19.0	16.1	14.5	23.0
White										
All ages, age adjusted	53.1	22.4	14.4	6.7	5.1	3.6	4.1	5.2	4.2	5.5
All ages, crude	61.1	26.0	14.3	6.6	5.4	4.2	5.1	5.8	5.1	6.8
Under 20 years	44.9	14.8	13.8	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
20–24 years	35.7	15.3	8.4	4.2	3.9	3.5	*	4.2	3.1	4.0
25–29 years	45.0	20.3	11.1	5.4	4.8	4.0	4.0	5.4	4.9	5.4
30–34 years	75.9	34.3	18.7	9.3	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.4	4.9	7.0
35 years and over[4]	174.1	73.9	59.3	25.5	12.6	9.1	14.9	11.5	11.0	16.6
Black										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	92.0	65.5	24.9	21.7	20.9	19.9	20.1	16.1	23.3
All ages, crude	- - -	103.6	60.9	22.4	22.4	22.1	20.3	20.8	17.1	25.4
Under 20 years	- - -	54.8	32.3	13.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
20–24 years	- - -	56.9	41.9	13.9	14.7	15.3	15.1	15.3	12.7	14.0
25–29 years	- - -	92.8	65.2	22.4	14.9	21.0	25.5	24.3	17.2	26.6
30–34 years	- - -	150.6	117.8	44.0	44.2	31.2	28.6	32.9	27.7	36.1
35 years and over[4]	- - -	299.5	207.5	100.6	79.7	61.4	49.9	40.4	37.2	69.9
Hispanic[3,5]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.4	5.4	4.8	7.6	5.2	7.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.9	6.3	5.6	8.0	5.7	8.8
White, non-Hispanic[3]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.4	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.8	3.5	4.8	5.2	4.9	6.4

- - - Data not available.
* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Starting with 1999 data, changes have been made in the classification and coding of maternal deaths under ICD–10. The large increase in the number of maternal deaths between 1998 and 1999 is due to changes associated with ICD–10. See Appendix II, *International Classification of Diseases (ICD)*; and Rate: Death and related rates.
[3]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death and birth certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.
[4]Rates computed by relating deaths of women 35 years and over to live births to women 35–49 years.
[5]Age-specific maternal mortality rates are not calculated because rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are unreliable.

NOTES: Rates are age adjusted to the 1970 distribution of live births by mother's age in the United States. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current *International Classification of Diseases*, described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. For 1950 and 1960, rates are based on live births by race of child; for all other years, rates are based on live births by race of mother. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System. Rates are not calculated for American Indian or Alaska Native and Asian or Pacific Islander mothers because rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are unreliable. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital statistics of the United States, vol I, natality and vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, unpublished data.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 45 (page 1 of 4). Death rates for motor vehicle-related injuries, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All persons											
All ages, age adjusted	24.6	23.1	27.6	22.3	18.5	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.1	15.7	15.5
All ages, crude	23.1	21.3	26.9	23.5	18.8	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.5
Under 1 year	8.4	8.1	9.8	7.0	4.9	4.7	5.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.8
1–14 years	9.8	8.6	10.5	8.2	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.4
1–4 years	11.5	10.0	11.5	9.2	6.3	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.3
5–14 years	8.8	7.9	10.2	7.9	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.5
15–24 years	34.4	38.0	47.2	44.8	34.1	29.5	29.2	27.9	26.9	26.2	26.8
15–19 years	29.6	33.9	43.6	43.0	33.1	28.6	28.6	27.3	26.4	25.8	26.3
20–24 years	38.8	42.9	51.3	46.6	35.0	30.4	29.9	28.5	27.5	26.8	27.4
25–34 years	24.6	24.3	30.9	29.1	23.6	19.8	19.1	18.9	18.4	17.9	17.9
35–44 years	20.3	19.3	24.9	20.9	16.9	15.4	15.6	15.2	15.6	15.2	15.0
45–64 years	25.2	23.0	26.5	18.0	15.7	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.3	14.1
45–54 years	22.2	21.4	25.5	18.6	15.6	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.0	13.9
55–64 years	29.0	25.1	27.9	17.4	15.9	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.1	14.7	14.4
65 years and over	43.1	34.7	36.2	22.5	23.1	22.7	23.0	23.6	23.7	23.1	22.5
65–74 years	39.1	31.4	32.8	19.2	18.6	17.6	18.3	18.2	18.5	18.0	18.0
75–84 years	52.7	41.8	43.5	28.1	29.1	28.6	28.3	29.0	28.9	28.2	26.7
85 years and over	45.1	37.9	34.2	27.6	31.2	31.4	30.1	32.7	31.5	30.7	30.2
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	38.5	35.4	41.5	33.6	26.5	23.1	22.8	22.4	22.4	21.8	21.8
All ages, crude	35.4	31.8	39.7	35.3	26.7	22.7	22.4	22.0	22.0	21.5	21.4
Under 1 year	9.1	8.6	9.3	7.3	5.0	4.9	5.7	4.3	4.6	4.5	5.0
1–14 years	12.3	10.7	13.0	10.0	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.1
1–4 years	13.0	11.5	12.9	10.2	6.9	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.3	4.7
5–14 years	11.9	10.4	13.1	9.9	7.0	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.3
15–24 years	56.7	61.2	73.2	68.4	49.5	41.4	40.7	38.1	37.3	36.4	36.9
15–19 years	46.3	51.7	64.1	62.6	45.5	36.8	37.2	34.8	33.9	33.1	33.6
20–24 years	66.7	73.2	84.4	74.3	53.3	46.1	44.4	41.7	41.2	40.2	40.5
25–34 years	40.8	40.1	49.4	46.3	35.7	29.1	27.5	27.5	27.0	26.3	26.5
35–44 years	32.5	29.9	37.7	31.7	24.7	21.9	21.8	21.2	21.7	21.2	21.3
45–64 years	37.7	33.3	38.9	26.5	21.9	19.7	19.8	20.0	20.4	19.9	19.8
45–54 years	33.6	31.6	37.2	27.6	22.0	19.6	19.6	19.9	20.3	19.8	19.8
55–64 years	43.1	35.6	40.9	25.4	21.7	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.5	20.0	19.7
65 years and over	66.6	52.1	54.4	33.9	32.1	30.8	31.4	31.9	32.1	31.3	31.3
65–74 years	59.1	45.8	47.3	27.3	24.2	22.3	23.9	23.6	23.5	22.9	23.6
75–84 years	85.0	66.0	68.2	44.3	41.2	39.7	38.7	39.7	39.7	38.7	37.5
85 years and over	78.1	62.7	63.1	56.1	64.5	61.9	59.0	60.4	61.2	59.7	57.6
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	11.5	11.7	14.9	11.8	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.8
All ages, crude	10.9	11.0	14.7	12.3	11.3	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9
Under 1 year	7.6	7.5	10.4	6.7	4.9	4.4	5.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.7
1–14 years	7.2	6.3	7.9	6.3	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.7
1–4 years	10.0	8.4	10.0	8.1	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	3.8
5–14 years	5.7	5.4	7.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.7
15–24 years	12.6	15.1	21.6	20.8	17.9	17.1	17.1	17.1	16.1	15.7	16.3
15–19 years	12.9	16.0	22.7	22.8	20.0	20.0	19.3	19.4	18.5	18.0	18.6
20–24 years	12.2	14.0	20.4	18.9	16.0	14.1	14.7	14.6	13.3	13.0	13.7
25–34 years	9.3	9.2	13.0	12.2	11.5	10.4	10.7	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.3
35–44 years	8.5	9.1	12.9	10.4	9.2	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.7	9.5	8.9
45–64 years	12.6	13.1	15.3	10.3	10.1	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.7
45–54 years	10.9	11.6	14.5	10.2	9.6	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.2
55–64 years	14.9	15.2	16.2	10.5	10.8	9.9	10.3	10.8	10.1	9.9	9.6
65 years and over	21.9	20.3	23.1	15.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.8	17.8	17.4	16.4
65–74 years	20.6	19.0	21.6	13.0	14.1	13.8	13.9	13.8	14.5	14.1	13.4
75–84 years	25.2	23.0	27.2	18.5	21.9	21.5	21.5	22.0	21.8	21.3	19.5
85 years and over	22.1	22.0	18.0	15.2	18.3	19.6	18.6	21.5	19.2	18.7	18.6
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	37.9	34.8	40.4	33.8	26.3	22.9	22.7	22.2	22.2	21.7	21.8
All ages, crude	35.1	31.5	39.1	35.9	26.7	22.6	22.4	21.9	21.9	21.4	21.5
Under 1 year	9.1	8.8	9.1	7.0	4.8	4.3	5.2	3.7	4.6	4.5	5.0
1–14 years	12.4	10.6	12.5	9.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.9
15–24 years	58.3	62.7	75.2	73.8	52.5	43.2	42.2	39.8	39.4	38.4	38.6
25–34 years	39.1	38.6	47.0	46.6	35.4	28.8	27.0	26.8	26.3	25.7	26.4
35–44 years	30.9	28.4	35.2	30.7	23.7	21.1	21.4	20.7	21.2	20.7	20.9
45–64 years	36.2	31.7	36.5	25.2	20.6	18.9	19.2	19.2	19.6	19.1	19.1
65 years and over	67.1	52.1	54.2	32.7	31.4	30.2	31.1	31.8	31.9	31.1	31.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45 (page 2 of 4). Death rates for motor vehicle-related injuries, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	34.8	39.6	51.0	34.2	29.9	26.4	25.9	25.6	26.2	25.6	24.7
All ages, crude	37.2	33.1	44.3	31.1	28.1	24.6	24.3	24.2	24.5	23.9	23.1
Under 1 year	- - -	*	10.6	7.8	*	8.3	7.6	7.8	*	*	*
1–14 years[4]	10.4	11.2	16.3	11.4	8.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.5	8.3	6.8
15–24 years	42.5	46.4	58.1	34.9	36.1	34.3	35.2	32.7	30.3	29.6	30.7
25–34 years	54.4	51.0	70.4	44.9	39.5	32.9	32.5	33.2	34.5	33.7	30.8
35–44 years	46.7	43.6	59.5	41.2	33.5	28.9	26.6	27.0	26.9	26.2	26.5
45–64 years	54.6	47.8	61.7	39.5	33.3	26.9	26.8	28.9	29.0	28.3	27.8
65 years and over	52.6	48.2	53.4	42.4	36.3	36.3	35.6	32.3	36.0	35.1	32.3
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	78.9	48.3	43.8	44.4	43.5	41.1	40.1	42.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	74.6	47.6	43.8	44.2	42.2	39.9	38.9	40.5
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.1	11.6	8.5	13.5	8.2	10.1	9.9	9.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	126.1	75.2	76.6	69.6	67.6	60.4	58.9	69.1
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	107.0	78.2	73.1	70.5	64.3	55.9	54.5	47.1
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	82.8	57.0	50.4	48.8	54.7	51.3	50.0	47.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.4	45.9	42.5	39.8	37.8	44.5	43.4	47.1
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	97.0	43.0	*	43.5	50.1	36.2	35.3	51.1
Asian or Pacific Islander male[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.0	17.9	15.7	12.5	13.2	12.1	11.8	10.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.1	15.8	13.1	11.5	11.4	10.8	10.5	9.4
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	6.3	4.3	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.3
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.2	25.7	20.6	22.4	15.7	16.3	15.9	16.8
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.8	17.0	13.2	13.3	15.7	12.5	12.2	11.0
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.1	12.2	10.4	9.9	8.5	9.3	9.1	7.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.7	15.1	15.0	9.7	12.1	12.3	12.0	9.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.3	33.6	34.4	23.9	31.0	22.9	22.3	21.7
Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29.5	25.3	24.0	22.1	22.2	21.7	21.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29.2	23.5	22.3	20.8	20.8	20.3	21.2
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.2	5.8	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48.2	42.4	37.5	35.3	36.0	35.1	37.9
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41.0	31.6	28.0	27.4	27.4	26.7	30.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.0	23.8	23.9	22.9	21.5	21.0	21.9
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.9	23.0	23.8	21.3	21.5	21.0	20.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.3	35.1	35.2	28.6	31.3	30.5	27.3
White, non-Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.7	22.2	22.1	21.9	21.9	21.4	21.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.0	22.0	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.2	21.2
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52.3	42.3	42.0	40.1	39.4	38.4	38.0
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34.0	27.5	26.1	26.2	25.5	24.9	25.0
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.1	20.3	20.5	20.0	20.8	20.3	20.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.8	18.2	18.4	18.8	19.2	18.7	18.8
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.1	29.6	30.5	31.7	31.8	31.0	31.3
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	11.4	11.7	14.9	12.2	11.2	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.9
All ages, crude	10.9	11.2	14.8	12.8	11.6	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.1
Under 1 year	7.8	7.5	10.2	7.1	4.7	4.5	5.7	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.8
1–14 years	7.2	6.2	7.5	6.2	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6
15–24 years	12.6	15.6	22.7	23.0	19.5	18.4	18.1	18.4	17.3	16.9	17.3
25–34 years	9.0	9.0	12.7	12.2	11.6	10.4	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.4
35–44 years	8.1	8.9	12.3	10.6	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.4	8.8
45–64 years	12.7	13.1	15.1	10.4	9.9	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.6
65 years and over	22.2	20.8	23.7	15.3	17.4	17.7	17.4	17.9	18.1	17.7	16.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45 (page 3 of 4). Death rates for motor vehicle-related injuries, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
Black female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age adjusted	9.3	10.4	14.1	8.5	9.6	9.1	9.6	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.2
All ages, crude	10.2	9.7	13.4	8.3	9.4	9.0	9.5	9.9	9.3	9.1	9.0
Under 1 year	- - -	8.1	11.9	*	7.0	*	7.8	*	9.4	9.2	9.3
1–14 years[4]	7.2	6.9	10.2	6.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.6	4.8	4.7	4.8
15–24 years	11.6	9.9	13.4	8.0	9.9	10.7	13.3	11.3	10.3	10.0	12.1
25–34 years	10.8	9.8	13.3	10.6	11.1	10.5	10.9	11.2	8.9	8.7	8.9
35–44 years	11.1	11.0	16.1	8.3	9.4	9.8	9.6	10.2	11.1	10.8	9.7
45–64 years	11.8	12.7	16.7	9.2	10.7	9.4	8.9	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.0
65 years and over	14.3	13.2	15.7	9.5	13.5	11.5	13.1	14.2	13.8	13.5	13.0
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.0	17.5	19.7	22.6	22.4	23.0	22.4	21.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.0	17.3	20.4	21.8	20.9	22.3	21.8	20.6
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.0	8.1	9.1	9.7	10.0	9.4	9.2	*
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.3	31.4	32.7	27.1	24.5	30.4	29.7	28.6
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	52.5	18.8	36.7	31.9	27.6	33.4	32.6	32.8
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.1	18.2	19.4	23.0	21.5	21.7	21.2	27.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.6	17.6	17.1	27.1	22.5	24.1	23.5	17.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	35.7	27.7	27.0	28.0
Asian or Pacific Islander female[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.3	10.4	9.1	8.3	8.8	7.2	7.0	7.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	9.0	8.0	7.4	8.0	6.6	6.4	6.6
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.4	3.6	3.0	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.3	1.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.4	11.4	12.4	8.3	11.5	9.4	9.2	8.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.3	7.3	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.1	5.9	4.8
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.6	7.5	6.2	7.5	6.9	4.6	4.5	4.6
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.5	11.8	10.8	8.9	8.6	7.5	7.3	10.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.6	24.3	19.7	21.3	20.7	16.7	16.3	15.1
Hispanic female[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.6	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.9	8.3	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.6
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.8	4.4	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.6	12.8	11.8	13.1	11.4	11.1	11.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.4	7.7	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.0	8.1	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.6
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.4	9.2	9.7	9.0	9.6	9.4	8.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.9	13.9	13.9	14.1	11.2	10.9	12.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45 (page 4 of 4). Death rates for motor vehicle-related injuries, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*Comparability modified 1998*[2]	*1999*[3]
White, non-Hispanic female[7]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.3	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.7	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.7	10.4
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.4	19.0	18.8	19.2	18.3	17.8	18.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.7	10.6	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.5
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.0	9.8	9.6	9.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.7	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.5	17.7	17.4	18.0	18.4	17.9	16.8

- - - Data not available.
* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.
[3]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.
[4]In 1950 rate is for the age group under 15 years.
[5]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[6]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[7]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For data years shown, code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). See Appendix II, tables IV and V. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). For additional injury-related statistics, see www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars, a web-based interactive database for injury data. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 46 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for homicide, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All persons											
All ages, age adjusted	5.1	5.0	8.8	10.4	9.4	8.4	7.6	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.2
All ages, crude	5.0	4.6	8.1	10.6	9.9	8.6	7.8	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.2
Under 1 year	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	8.4	8.1	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.7
1–14 years	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
1–4 years	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5
5–14 years	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
15–24 years	5.8	5.6	11.3	15.4	19.7	20.0	17.9	16.6	14.6	14.6	13.2
15–19 years	3.9	3.9	7.7	10.5	16.9	18.1	15.5	13.6	11.7	11.7	10.6
20–24 years	8.5	7.7	15.6	20.2	22.2	22.0	20.4	19.9	17.8	17.8	16.1
25–44 years	8.9	8.5	14.9	17.5	14.7	12.1	10.9	10.2	9.5	9.5	9.0
25–34 years	9.3	9.2	16.2	19.3	17.4	14.8	13.2	12.5	11.5	11.5	11.2
35–44 years	8.4	7.8	13.5	14.9	11.6	9.5	8.8	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.2
45–64 years	5.0	5.3	8.7	9.0	6.3	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.0
45–54 years	5.9	6.1	10.0	11.0	7.5	6.1	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.7
55–64 years	3.9	4.1	7.1	7.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.1
65 years and over	3.0	2.7	4.6	5.5	4.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.5
65–74 years	3.2	2.8	4.9	5.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.6
75–84 years	2.5	2.3	4.0	5.2	4.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
85 years and over	2.3	2.4	4.2	5.3	4.6	3.3	2.9	3.8	2.4	2.4	2.4
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	7.9	7.5	14.3	16.6	14.8	13.1	11.9	11.2	10.0	10.0	9.4
All ages, crude	7.7	6.8	13.1	17.1	15.9	13.6	12.3	11.5	10.3	10.3	9.6
Under 1 year	4.5	4.7	4.5	6.3	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.6
1–14 years	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
1–4 years	0.5	0.7	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.5
5–14 years	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
15–24 years	8.6	8.4	18.2	24.0	32.5	33.5	30.0	27.9	24.4	24.4	21.7
15–19 years	5.5	5.7	12.1	15.9	27.8	29.6	25.8	22.6	19.4	19.4	17.2
20–24 years	13.5	11.8	25.6	32.2	36.9	37.4	34.5	33.6	30.0	29.9	26.6
25–44 years	13.8	12.8	24.4	28.9	23.5	18.6	16.9	15.8	14.5	14.5	13.8
25–34 years	14.4	13.9	26.8	31.9	27.7	23.2	20.9	20.0	18.1	18.1	17.8
35–44 years	13.2	11.7	21.7	24.5	18.6	14.1	13.1	12.0	11.2	11.2	10.4
45–64 years	8.1	8.1	14.8	15.2	10.2	8.5	7.8	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.2
45–54 years	9.5	9.4	16.8	18.4	11.9	9.4	8.7	8.3	7.5	7.5	7.0
55–64 years	6.3	6.4	12.1	11.8	8.0	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.3	5.3	4.9
65 years and over	4.8	4.3	7.7	8.8	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.5
65–74 years	5.2	4.6	8.5	9.2	5.8	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.7
75–84 years	3.9	3.7	5.9	8.1	5.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.3
85 years and over	2.5	3.6	7.4	7.5	6.7	4.1	3.7	5.9	3.1	3.1	3.3
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	2.4	2.6	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9
All ages, crude	2.4	2.4	3.4	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9
Under 1 year	4.2	4.9	4.1	5.6	8.0	7.2	8.9	7.3	8.1	8.1	7.7
1–14 years	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
1–4 years	0.7	0.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
5–14 years	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9
15–24 years	3.0	2.8	4.6	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.4
15–19 years	2.4	1.9	3.2	4.9	5.4	5.9	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
20–24 years	3.7	3.8	6.2	8.2	7.0	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2
25–44 years	4.2	4.3	5.8	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3
25–34 years	4.5	4.6	6.0	6.9	7.1	6.5	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.6
35–44 years	3.8	4.0	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0
45–64 years	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0
45–54 years	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
55–64 years	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
65 years and over	1.4	1.3	2.3	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8
65–74 years	1.3	1.3	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
75–84 years	1.4	1.3	2.7	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
85 years and over	2.1	1.6	2.5	4.3	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.0
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	3.8	3.9	7.2	10.4	8.3	7.4	6.6	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.5
All ages, crude	3.6	3.6	6.6	10.7	8.8	7.6	6.8	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.6
Under 1 year	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.3	6.4	7.1	6.5	7.8	6.7	6.7	7.8
1–14 years	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
15–24 years	3.2	5.0	7.6	15.1	15.2	16.2	13.8	12.9	12.0	12.0	10.5
25–44 years	5.4	5.5	11.6	17.2	13.0	10.6	9.5	9.1	8.3	8.3	7.9
25–34 years	4.9	5.7	12.5	18.5	14.7	12.5	11.0	11.0	9.7	9.7	9.5
35–44 years	6.1	5.2	10.8	15.2	11.1	8.8	8.0	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.7
45–64 years	4.8	4.6	8.3	9.8	6.9	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.4
65 years and over	3.8	3.1	5.4	6.7	4.1	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for homicide, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	47.0	42.3	78.2	69.4	63.1	51.8	47.1	43.1	38.4	38.3	34.9
All ages, crude	44.7	35.0	66.0	65.7	68.5	55.7	50.9	46.5	41.3	41.2	37.5
Under 1 year	- - -	10.3	14.3	18.6	21.4	19.4	23.1	18.1	21.8	21.8	20.8
1–14 years[4]	1.8	1.5	4.4	4.1	5.8	6.1	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	3.9
15–24 years	53.8	43.2	98.3	82.6	137.1	130.8	122.1	112.5	95.0	94.8	85.1
25–44 years	92.8	80.5	140.2	130.0	105.4	76.9	70.0	63.6	57.8	57.7	54.2
25–34 years	104.3	86.4	154.5	142.9	123.7	97.2	88.2	81.3	73.5	73.4	71.8
35–44 years	80.0	74.4	124.0	109.3	81.2	55.2	51.1	46.0	42.5	42.4	37.5
45–64 years	46.0	44.6	82.3	70.6	41.4	34.3	30.1	27.0	25.3	25.3	21.4
65 years and over	16.5	17.3	33.3	30.9	25.7	19.9	15.5	14.3	11.6	11.6	11.5
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.3	16.7	15.8	14.3	15.4	13.4	13.4	15.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.1	16.6	17.1	14.9	16.0	13.9	13.9	15.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.4	25.1	31.2	26.2	26.7	21.4	21.4	20.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.2	25.7	27.0	23.1	23.6	21.0	21.0	21.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.1	14.8	13.2	11.5	12.8	13.9	13.9	17.1
Asian or Pacific Islander male[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.1	7.3	7.7	6.7	6.2	5.1	5.1	4.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.2	5.2	4.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.3	14.9	19.1	15.4	13.3	9.4	9.4	8.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.3	9.6	7.8	8.2	7.2	6.4	6.4	5.3
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	7.0	8.1	7.6	6.4	4.7	4.7	4.5
Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.4	22.0	18.1	16.3	14.5	14.5	13.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.0	24.7	20.5	18.2	16.4	16.4	15.2
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.7	5.9	6.4	8.2	8.7	8.7	7.1
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.1	3.3	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55.4	62.6	48.2	42.0	40.6	40.5	34.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46.4	30.8	25.8	23.4	20.8	20.8	20.6
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.9	36.2	30.5	27.9	26.2	26.2	25.9
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.3	23.4	19.9	17.8	14.5	14.5	14.6
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.5	14.7	13.5	11.3	8.9	8.9	9.4
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.4	5.5	3.9	6.4	4.9	4.9	4.6
White, non-Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.6	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.8	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.9
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.4	6.7	6.4	7.4	6.1	6.1	7.8
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.0
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.7	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.6
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.3	7.9	6.9	7.3	6.1	6.1	5.9
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.0	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.8
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.7	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.7
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	1.4	1.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
All ages, crude	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Under 1 year	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.3	5.1	5.0	6.8	4.6	5.9	5.9	5.3
1–14 years	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
15–24 years	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.0
25–44 years	2.0	2.1	3.3	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
45–64 years	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
65 years and over	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	11.1	11.4	14.7	13.2	12.5	10.6	9.8	8.9	8.2	8.2	7.5
All ages, crude	11.5	10.4	13.2	13.5	13.4	11.1	10.2	9.3	8.5	8.5	7.8
Under 1 year	- - -	13.8	10.7	12.8	22.8	19.2	21.1	21.6	22.1	22.1	20.7
1–14 years[4]	1.8	1.2	3.1	3.3	4.7	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.2
15–24 years	16.5	11.9	17.7	18.4	18.9	16.7	14.7	13.3	12.6	12.6	11.5
25–44 years	22.5	22.7	25.3	22.6	21.0	17.4	15.7	14.3	13.0	13.0	11.9
45–64 years	6.8	10.3	13.4	10.8	6.5	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.0	5.0	4.7
65 years and over	3.6	3.0	7.4	8.0	9.4	6.8	5.2	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for homicide, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.1	4.6	5.6	4.2	5.4	4.8	4.8	5.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	4.8	5.6	4.4	5.3	4.9	4.9	6.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.7	6.9	9.1	*	7.3	10.2	10.2	10.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	3.7	3.7	2.8	*	*	2.8
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.6	3.8	3.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	2.3	*	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
Hispanic female[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.3	4.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	7.7	*	*	*	7.6
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.1	6.9	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.1	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	2.3	*	*	*	*	*
White, non-Hispanic female[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.4	4.4	6.0	3.9	5.8	5.8	4.2
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7

- - - Data not available.
* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.
[3]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.
[4]In 1950 rate is for the age group under 15 years.
[5]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[6]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[7]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For data years shown, code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). See Appendix II, tables IV and V. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). For additional injury-related statistics, see www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars, a web-based interactive database for injury data. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 47 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age adjusted	13.2	12.5	13.1	12.2	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	10.7
All ages, crude	11.4	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	10.7
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
15–24 years	4.5	5.2	8.8	12.3	13.2	13.3	12.0	11.4	11.1	11.1	10.3
15–19 years	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	10.5	9.7	9.5	8.9	8.9	8.2
20–24 years	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	16.2	14.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	12.7
25–44 years	11.6	12.2	15.4	15.6	15.2	15.3	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.0
25–34 years	9.1	10.0	14.1	16.0	15.2	15.4	14.5	14.3	13.8	13.7	13.5
35–44 years	14.3	14.2	16.9	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.5	15.3	15.4	15.3	14.4
45–64 years	23.5	22.0	20.6	15.9	15.3	14.1	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.5
45–54 years	20.9	20.7	20.0	15.9	14.8	14.6	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.2
55–64 years	26.8	23.7	21.4	15.9	16.0	13.3	13.7	13.5	13.1	13.1	12.4
65 years and over	30.0	24.5	20.8	17.6	20.5	18.1	17.3	16.8	16.9	16.8	15.9
65–74 years	29.6	23.0	20.8	16.9	17.9	15.8	15.0	14.4	14.1	14.0	13.6
75–84 years	31.1	27.9	21.2	19.1	24.9	20.7	20.0	19.3	19.7	19.6	18.3
85 years and over	28.8	26.0	19.0	19.2	22.2	21.6	20.2	20.8	21.0	20.9	19.2
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	21.2	20.0	19.8	19.9	21.5	20.6	20.0	19.4	19.2	19.1	18.2
All ages, crude	17.8	16.5	16.8	18.6	20.4	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.6	18.5	17.6
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
15–24 years	6.5	8.2	13.5	20.2	22.0	22.5	20.0	18.9	18.5	18.4	17.2
15–19 years	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	17.4	15.6	15.2	14.6	14.5	13.3
20–24 years	9.3	11.5	19.3	26.8	25.7	27.7	24.8	23.0	23.0	22.9	21.6
25–44 years	17.2	17.9	20.9	24.0	24.4	24.9	24.3	23.8	23.5	23.4	22.4
25–34 years	13.4	14.7	19.8	25.0	24.8	25.6	24.0	23.6	22.9	22.8	22.3
35–44 years	21.3	21.0	22.1	22.5	23.9	24.1	24.6	23.9	24.0	23.9	22.6
45–64 years	37.1	34.4	30.0	23.7	24.3	22.5	23.0	22.5	22.4	22.3	21.3
45–54 years	32.0	31.6	27.9	22.9	23.2	22.8	23.3	22.5	23.1	23.0	22.0
55–64 years	43.6	38.1	32.7	24.5	25.7	22.0	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.2	20.2
65 years and over	52.8	44.0	38.4	35.0	41.6	36.3	35.2	33.9	34.1	34.0	32.1
65–74 years	50.5	39.6	36.0	30.4	32.2	28.7	27.7	26.4	26.2	26.1	25.0
75–84 years	58.3	52.5	42.8	42.3	56.1	44.8	43.4	40.9	42.0	41.8	38.3
85 years and over	58.3	57.4	42.4	50.6	65.9	63.1	59.9	60.3	57.8	57.6	54.9
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	5.6	5.6	7.4	5.7	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1
All ages, crude	5.1	4.9	6.6	5.5	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.1
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
15–24 years	2.6	2.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1
15–19 years	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.8
20–24 years	3.3	2.9	5.7	5.5	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5
25–44 years	6.2	6.6	10.2	7.7	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7
25–34 years	4.9	5.5	8.6	7.1	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8
35–44 years	7.5	7.7	11.9	8.5	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.4
45–64 years	9.9	10.2	12.0	8.9	7.1	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.1
45–54 years	9.9	10.2	12.6	9.4	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.7
55–64 years	9.9	10.2	11.4	8.4	7.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2
65 years and over	9.4	8.4	8.1	6.1	6.4	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4
65–74 years	10.1	8.4	9.0	6.5	6.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.2
75–84 years	8.1	8.9	7.0	5.5	6.3	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.8
85 years and over	8.2	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	4.4	4.9	5.8	5.8	4.1
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	22.3	21.1	20.8	20.9	22.8	21.9	21.3	20.6	20.6	20.5	19.4
All ages, crude	19.0	17.6	18.0	19.9	22.0	21.4	20.9	20.2	20.3	20.2	19.1
15–24 years	6.6	8.6	13.9	21.4	23.2	23.5	20.9	19.5	19.3	19.2	17.8
25–44 years	17.9	18.5	21.5	24.6	25.4	26.3	25.7	25.3	25.2	25.1	24.0
45–64 years	39.3	36.5	31.9	25.0	26.0	24.2	24.9	24.2	24.2	24.1	23.0
65 years and over	55.8	46.7	41.1	37.2	44.2	38.7	37.8	36.1	36.6	36.5	34.5
65–74 years	53.2	42.0	38.7	32.5	34.2	30.3	29.6	28.0	27.9	27.8	26.8
75–84 years	61.9	55.7	45.5	45.5	60.2	47.5	46.1	43.4	44.7	44.5	40.8
85 years and over	61.9	61.3	45.8	52.8	70.3	68.2	65.4	65.0	62.7	62.5	59.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	7.5	8.4	10.0	11.4	12.8	12.5	11.9	11.4	10.6	10.6	10.4
All ages, crude	6.3	6.4	8.0	10.3	12.0	11.9	11.4	10.9	10.2	10.2	10.0
15–24 years	4.9	4.1	10.5	12.3	15.1	18.0	16.7	16.0	15.0	14.9	14.4
25–44 years	9.8	12.6	16.1	19.2	19.6	18.6	17.8	17.0	15.2	15.1	15.4
45–64 years	12.7	13.0	12.4	11.8	13.1	11.8	11.8	10.5	11.1	11.1	10.1
65 years and over	9.0	9.9	8.7	11.4	14.9	14.3	12.6	13.6	11.6	11.6	12.1
65–74 years	10.0	11.3	8.7	11.1	14.7	13.5	12.7	12.9	11.4	11.4	11.3
75–84 years[4]	*	*	*	10.5	14.4	16.6	12.5	14.1	12.5	12.5	13.5
85 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.3	20.1	18.9	19.2	20.5	20.1	20.0	19.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.9	20.9	19.6	19.9	20.9	21.1	21.0	19.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.3	49.1	34.2	32.1	38.4	41.8	41.6	36.6
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.2	27.8	31.8	34.8	32.6	33.3	33.2	29.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	15.0	11.5	15.5	11.3	11.3	16.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.7	9.6	10.4	9.3	10.5	10.2	10.2	9.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.8	8.7	9.4	8.6	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.8	13.5	16.0	11.9	12.2	10.9	10.9	10.3
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.0	10.6	11.5	11.5	10.6	11.9	11.9	12.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.0	9.7	9.1	8.6	12.3	10.2	10.2	12.3
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.6	16.8	20.3	16.0	21.0	21.0	20.9	13.9
Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.7	13.1	12.0	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.4	11.5	10.6	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.7	18.3	15.5	14.4	13.4	13.3	11.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.2	15.5	14.6	13.9	13.0	13.0	13.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.1	14.2	13.3	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.9
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.4	19.9	17.7	17.7	20.0	19.9	17.4
White, non-Hispanic male[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.5	22.4	22.0	21.5	21.5	21.4	20.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.1	22.3	22.0	21.5	21.6	21.5	20.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24.4	23.8	21.4	20.2	20.2	20.1	18.8
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.4	27.3	27.1	26.8	26.7	26.6	25.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.8	24.8	25.6	25.1	25.1	25.0	23.8
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.4	39.2	38.6	36.8	37.3	37.2	35.3
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	6.0	5.9	7.9	6.1	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4
All ages, crude	5.5	5.3	7.1	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.5
15–24 years	2.7	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2
25–44 years	6.6	7.0	11.0	8.1	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.3
45–64 years	10.6	10.9	13.0	9.6	7.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.8
65 years and over	9.9	8.8	8.5	6.4	6.8	5.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.6
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6
All ages, crude	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6
15–24 years	1.8	*	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0
25–44 years	2.3	3.0	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5
45–64 years	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.8
65 years and over	*	*	2.6	*	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[2]	1999[3]
American Indian or Alaska Native female[5]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	3.6	4.2	5.7	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	3.7	4.2	5.6	4.2	5.4	5.4	4.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	10.2	*	*	*	*
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.7	*	7.1	9.0	6.4	8.0	8.0	8.3
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[6]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.5	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	3.9	5.2	3.0	4.7	2.7	2.7	4.4
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.4	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	8.5	9.0	8.4	8.9	7.2	7.2	6.5
Hispanic female[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.0
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	2.5	*	2.5	2.5	2.2
White, non-Hispanic female[7]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.6	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.0	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.1
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.0	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8

. . . Category not applicable.
* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.
[3]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.
[4]In 1950 rate is for the age group 75 years and over.
[5]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[6]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[7]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For data years shown, code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). See Appendix II, tables IV and V. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). For additional injury-related statistics, see www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars, a web-based interactive database for injury data. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 48 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for firearm-related injuries, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1970–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[1]	1999[2]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All persons									
All ages, age adjusted	14.3	14.8	14.6	13.6	12.8	12.1	11.3	11.3	10.6
All ages, crude	13.1	14.9	14.9	13.7	12.8	12.1	11.4	11.4	10.6
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–14 years	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
1–4 years	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
5–14 years	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1
15–24 years	15.5	20.6	25.8	27.2	24.2	22.3	19.9	19.8	18.0
15–19 years	11.4	14.7	23.3	24.5	21.2	18.8	16.3	16.3	14.7
20–24 years	20.3	26.4	28.1	29.9	27.4	26.2	24.0	23.9	21.6
25–44 years	20.9	22.5	19.3	17.2	16.1	15.4	14.4	14.4	13.5
25–34 years	22.2	24.3	21.8	20.1	18.3	17.8	16.3	16.3	15.8
35–44 years	19.6	20.0	16.3	14.4	14.0	13.2	12.8	12.8	11.7
45–64 years	17.6	15.2	13.6	11.8	11.9	11.3	10.7	10.7	10.2
45–54 years	18.1	16.4	13.9	12.1	12.3	11.5	10.9	10.9	10.4
55–64 years	17.0	13.9	13.3	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.4	10.4	9.9
65 years and over	13.8	13.5	16.0	14.2	13.9	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.5
65–74 years	14.5	13.8	14.4	12.9	12.6	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.2
75–84 years	13.4	13.4	19.4	16.4	15.9	14.9	15.5	15.5	14.3
85 years and over	10.2	11.6	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.3	13.4
Male									
All ages, age adjusted	24.8	25.9	26.1	24.2	22.7	21.4	20.1	20.0	18.8
All ages, crude	22.2	25.7	26.2	23.9	22.5	21.2	19.8	19.7	18.5
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–14 years	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2
1–4 years	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
5–14 years	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.5
15–24 years	26.4	34.8	44.7	47.6	42.2	38.9	34.7	34.6	31.3
15–19 years	19.2	24.5	40.1	42.4	36.3	32.3	28.0	27.9	25.2
20–24 years	35.1	45.2	49.1	52.8	48.6	46.0	42.1	42.0	38.1
25–44 years	34.1	38.1	32.6	28.9	27.0	25.8	24.2	24.1	22.8
25–34 years	36.5	41.4	37.0	34.3	31.4	30.5	28.0	27.9	27.4
35–44 years	31.6	33.2	27.4	23.7	22.9	21.5	20.9	20.8	19.0
45–64 years	31.0	25.9	23.4	20.2	20.4	19.4	18.4	18.4	17.5
45–54 years	30.7	27.3	23.2	20.4	20.5	19.3	18.3	18.3	17.5
55–64 years	31.3	24.5	23.7	20.0	20.2	19.7	18.4	18.4	17.5
65 years and over	29.7	29.7	35.3	30.9	30.2	28.5	28.5	28.4	27.1
65–74 years	29.5	27.8	28.2	25.3	24.8	23.1	22.2	22.1	21.8
75–84 years	31.0	33.0	46.9	37.7	36.4	34.1	35.1	35.0	32.4
85 years and over	26.2	34.9	49.3	47.4	46.7	45.8	44.9	44.8	41.7
Female									
All ages, age adjusted	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0
All ages, crude	4.4	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–14 years	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
1–4 years	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
5–14 years	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
15–24 years	4.8	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.0
15–19 years	3.5	4.6	5.7	5.7	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.5
20–24 years	6.4	7.7	6.3	6.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.6
25–44 years	8.3	7.4	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.4
25–34 years	8.4	7.5	6.7	5.9	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3
35–44 years	8.2	7.2	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5
45–64 years	5.4	5.4	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.3
45–54 years	6.4	6.2	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.6
55–64 years	4.2	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9
65 years and over	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
65–74 years	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5
75–84 years	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2
85 years and over	*	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
White male									
All ages, age adjusted	19.7	22.1	22.0	20.4	19.3	18.3	17.6	17.6	16.5
All ages, crude	17.6	21.8	21.8	20.1	19.0	18.1	17.4	17.4	16.3
1–14 years	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1
15–24 years	16.9	28.4	29.5	31.4	26.9	24.8	23.1	23.0	20.9
25–44 years	24.2	29.5	25.7	23.6	22.0	21.2	20.3	20.2	19.0
25–34 years	24.3	31.1	27.8	26.1	23.6	23.1	21.2	21.1	20.6
35–44 years	24.1	27.1	23.3	21.2	20.6	19.5	19.5	19.4	17.6
45–64 years	27.4	23.3	22.8	19.7	20.2	19.4	18.5	18.5	17.7
65 years and over	29.9	30.1	36.8	32.3	31.8	30.0	30.3	30.2	28.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for firearm-related injuries, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1970–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[1]	1999[2]
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
Black male									
All ages, age adjusted	70.8	60.1	56.3	49.9	46.6	42.4	37.3	37.2	34.8
All ages, crude	60.8	57.7	61.9	54.0	50.6	46.1	40.3	40.2	37.3
1–14 years	5.3	3.0	4.4	4.6	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.1
15–24 years	97.3	77.9	138.0	140.2	131.6	119.9	101.8	101.5	91.9
25–44 years	126.2	114.1	90.3	71.2	67.0	61.8	55.3	55.2	52.6
25–34 years	145.6	128.4	108.6	94.4	88.6	84.0	75.3	75.1	74.0
35–44 years	104.2	92.3	66.1	46.6	44.7	39.5	35.9	35.8	32.5
45–64 years	71.1	55.6	34.5	29.1	27.0	23.3	22.1	22.0	19.9
65 years and over	30.6	29.7	23.9	21.4	19.1	17.8	14.2	14.2	14.7
American Indian or Alaska Native male[3]									
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	24.0	19.4	21.3	18.2	19.7	18.5	18.5	18.6
All ages, crude	- - -	27.5	20.5	22.9	19.1	20.1	19.3	19.2	19.2
15–24 years	- - -	55.3	49.1	45.5	40.0	39.4	43.3	43.2	39.9
25–44 years	- - -	43.9	25.4	34.1	26.7	29.3	25.6	25.5	25.4
45–64 years	- - -	*	*	15.6	13.8	13.9	13.4	13.4	14.5
65 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[4]									
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	7.8	8.8	9.9	8.2	8.7	7.1	7.1	6.5
All ages, crude	- - -	8.2	9.4	10.4	8.6	8.7	7.0	7.0	6.7
15–24 years	- - -	10.8	21.0	27.1	19.6	19.7	13.9	13.9	12.4
25–44 years	- - -	12.8	10.9	11.3	10.0	9.6	8.7	8.7	9.2
45–64 years	- - -	10.4	8.1	8.6	7.7	8.7	6.1	6.1	6.7
65 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	7.7	8.0	8.0	*
Hispanic male[5]									
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	27.6	25.6	21.0	18.6	17.1	17.1	15.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	29.9	27.6	22.6	19.9	18.1	18.1	16.2
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	2.6	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	55.5	70.7	54.4	47.9	44.9	44.8	38.0
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	42.7	33.5	27.5	24.5	22.6	22.5	20.8
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	47.3	39.9	32.8	29.3	28.6	28.5	25.9
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	35.4	24.9	20.8	18.7	15.6	15.6	15.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	21.4	17.2	16.2	13.7	10.7	10.7	11.3
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	19.1	15.6	11.7	12.3	14.2	14.2	12.9
White, non-Hispanic male[5]									
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	20.6	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.9	15.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	20.4	18.6	18.0	17.5	17.0	17.0	16.0
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	24.1	23.3	20.4	19.4	18.1	18.1	16.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	23.3	21.6	20.6	20.3	19.6	19.5	18.3
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	24.7	22.9	21.2	21.4	19.3	19.2	19.1
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	21.6	20.4	20.1	19.4	19.8	19.7	17.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	22.7	19.7	20.2	19.8	19.0	18.9	18.1
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	37.4	32.7	32.6	30.8	31.1	31.0	29.8
White female									
All ages, age adjusted	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8
All ages, crude	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8
15–24 years	3.4	5.1	4.8	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.1
25–44 years	6.9	6.2	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.1
45–64 years	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4
65 years and over	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for firearm-related injuries, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1970–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	Comparability modified 1998[1]	1999[2]
Black female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted	11.1	8.7	7.3	6.3	6.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.4
All ages, crude	10.0	8.8	7.8	6.6	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.6
15–24 years	15.2	12.3	13.3	13.5	12.0	10.6	10.2	10.2	9.2
25–44 years	19.4	16.1	12.4	10.0	9.8	8.0	7.5	7.5	6.9
45–64 years	10.2	8.2	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0
65 years and over	4.3	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.4
American Indian or Alaska Native female[3]									
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	5.8	3.3	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.2
All ages, crude	- - -	5.8	3.4	4.4	3.7	3.0	4.2	4.2	3.3
15–24 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25–44 years	- - -	10.2	*	7.7	5.9	*	6.9	6.9	*
45–64 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
65 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[4]									
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
All ages, crude	- - -	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
15–24 years	- - -	*	*	4.2	3.7	3.2	*	*	*
25–44 years	- - -	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3
45–64 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	2.1	2.1	2.2
65 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic female[5]									
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	6.9	6.6	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.2
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	5.1	4.9	4.1	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.3
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White, non-Hispanic female[5]									
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.8
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4

* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

- - - Data not available.

[1]Calculated by multiplying the 1998 rate by its comparability ratio to adjust for differences between ICD–9 and ICD–10. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and table VI.

[2]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, compare the 1999 rate with the comparability-modified rate for 1998. See Appendix II, Comparability ratio and tables V and VI.

[3]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.

[4]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.

[5]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the year 2000 standard population starting with *Health, United States, 2001*. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For data years shown, code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). See Appendix II, tables IV and V. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Bias in death rates results from inconsistent race identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator); and from undercounts of some population groups in the census. The net effects of misclassification and under coverage result in death rates estimated to be overstated by 1 percent for the white population and 5 percent for the black population; and death rates estimated to be understated by 21 percent for American Indians, 11 percent for Asians, and 2 percent for Hispanics (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999). For additional injury-related statistics, see www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars, a web-based interactive database for injury data. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1994–99, data for all persons, white, and black are available on the NCHS Web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm; numerator data from National Vital Statistics System, annual mortality files; denominator data from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Hoyert DL, Smith BL, Arias E, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 8. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 49. Deaths from selected occupational diseases for persons 15 years of age and over: United States, selected years 1980–99

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Cause of death[1]	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*[2]
Underlying and nonunderlying cause of death				Number of deaths				
Angiosarcoma of liver[3]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4
Malignant mesothelioma[4]	699	715	874	897	959	984	1,064	2,485
Pneumoconiosis[5]	4,151	3,783	3,644	3,151	3,114	2,928	2,790	2,739
Coal workers' pneumoconiosis	2,576	2,615	1,990	1,413	1,417	1,297	1,103	1,002
Asbestosis	339	534	948	1,169	1,176	1,171	1,221	1,259
Silicosis	448	334	308	242	212	198	178	185
Other (including unspecified)	814	321	413	343	325	275	311	310
Underlying cause of death								
Angiosarcoma of liver[3]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3
Malignant mesothelioma[4]	531	573	725	780	854	865	935	2,343
Pneumoconiosis	1,581	1,355	1,335	1,117	1,116	1,087	1,099	1,081
Coal workers' pneumoconiosis	982	958	734	533	536	486	421	409
Asbestosis	101	139	302	355	358	405	458	449
Silicosis	207	143	150	114	100	98	93	102
Other (including unspecified)	291	115	149	115	122	98	127	121

- - - Data not available.

[1]Cause-of-death titles for selected occupational diseases and corresponding code numbers according to the Ninth and Tenth Revisions, *International Classification of Diseases*. See Appendix II, table IV.

Cause of death	*ICD–9 code*	*ICD–10 code*
Angiosarcoma of liver	- - -	C22.3
Malignant mesothelioma	158.8,158.9,163	C45
Pneumoconiosis	500–505	J60-J66
Coal workers' pneumoconiosis	500	J60
Asbestosis	501	J61
Silicosis	502	J62
Other (including unspecified)	503–505	J63-J66

[2]Starting with 1999 data, cause of death is coded according to ICD–10. See Appendix II, *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). Discontinuities exist between 1998 and 1999 due to ICD–10 coding and classification changes. Caution should be exercised in interpreting trends for these causes, especially for those causes with major ICD–10 changes (e.g., malignant mesothelioma).

[3]Prior to 1999 there was no discrete code for this condition.

[4]Prior to 1999 the combined ICD–9 categories of malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and malignant neoplasm of pleura served as a crude surrogate for malignant mesothelioma under ICD–10.

[5]For underlying and nonunderlying cause of death, counts of deaths for pneumoconiosis subgroups may sum to slightly more than total pneumoconiosis deaths due to the reporting of more than one type of pneumoconiosis on some death certificates. The total underlying and nonunderlying pneumoconiosis death count is tracked by Healthy People 2010.

NOTES: Selection of occupational diseases is based on definitions in Mullan RJ, Murthy LI. Occupational sentinel health events: An updated list for physician recognition and public health surveillance. *Am J Ind Med* 19:775–799, 1991. For more detailed information about pneumoconiosis deaths, see *Work-Related Lung Disease Surveillance Report 1999*, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication Number 2000–105 at www.cdc.gov/niosh/w99cont.html.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System.

This table will be updated with 2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 50 (page 1 of 2). Occupational injury deaths and rates by industry, sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1992–2000

[Data are compiled from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources]

Characteristic	*1992*[1]	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*[2]
				Deaths per 100,000 employed workers[3]				
Total work force	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3
Industry[4]								
Private sector	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	24.0	23.9	22.2	22.4	23.5	23.4	23.8	20.9
Mining	27.1	26.9	25.0	27.0	25.0	23.8	21.7	30.0
Construction	14.1	14.8	14.7	14.0	14.1	14.5	14.0	12.9
Manufacturing	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.3
Transportation and public utilities	13.4	13.4	12.6	13.4	13.2	11.8	12.7	11.8
Wholesale trade	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.3
Retail trade	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9
Services	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Government[5]	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8
Sex								
Male	- - -	9.0	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.4
Female	- - -	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Age								
16–17 years	- - -	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.6
18–19 years	- - -	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.7
20–24 years	- - -	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.2
25–34 years	- - -	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8
35–44 years	- - -	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
45–54 years	- - -	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.4
55–64 years	- - -	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.5	6.1	6.1
65 years and over	- - -	14.3	14.0	13.7	13.8	14.5	14.6	12.0
Race and Hispanic origin[6]								
White	- - -	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	- - -
Black	- - -	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.1	- - -
Hispanic	- - -	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.6
Non-Hispanic	- - -	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.2
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.8
				Number of deaths[7]				
Total work force	6,217	6,632	6,275	6,202	6,238	6,055	6,054	5,915
Industry[4]								
Private sector	5,497	5,959	5,495	5,597	5,616	5,457	5,488	5,344
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	808	852	800	806	833	840	814	720
Mining	181	180	156	153	158	147	122	156
Construction	919	1,028	1,055	1,047	1,107	1,174	1,191	1,154
Manufacturing	765	789	709	725	744	698	722	668
Transportation and public utilities	895	949	901	970	1,008	911	1,008	957
Wholesale trade	253	271	256	270	241	229	238	230
Retail trade	734	808	687	681	670	570	513	594
Finance, insurance, and real estate	122	113	125	116	97	92	107	79
Services	757	853	749	776	727	763	736	768
Not classified	63	116	57	53	31	33	37	18
Government[5]	720	673	780	605	622	598	566	571

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 50 (page 2 of 2). Occupational injury deaths and rates by industry, sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1992–2000

[Data are compiled from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources]

Characteristic	*1992*[1]	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*[2]
Sex				Number of deaths[7]				
Male	5,774	6,104	5,736	5,688	5,761	5,569	5,612	5,467
Female	443	528	539	514	477	486	442	448
Age								
Under 16 years	27	25	26	27	21	33	26	29
16–17 years	41	42	42	43	41	32	46	44
18–19 years	107	114	130	125	113	137	122	127
20–24 years	544	545	486	444	503	421	451	444
25–34 years	1,556	1,567	1,409	1,362	1,325	1,238	1,175	1,161
35–44 years	1,538	1,619	1,571	1,586	1,524	1,525	1,510	1,473
45–54 years	1,167	1,310	1,256	1,242	1,302	1,279	1,333	1,313
55–64 years	767	866	827	855	875	836	816	830
65 years and over	467	525	515	504	520	541	565	488
Unspecified	3	19	13	14	14	13	10	6
Race and Hispanic origin								
White	5,173	5,460	5,120	5,111	5,108	5,041	4,990	- - -
Black	624	707	697	631	677	594	626	- - -
Hispanic	533	624	619	638	658	707	730	815
Non-Hispanic	5,684	6,008	5,656	5,564	5,580	5,348	5,323	5,100
White	4,712	4,954	4,599	4,586	4,576	4,478	4,410	4,240
Black	618	695	684	615	661	583	616	574
American Indian or Alaska Native	36	39	27	35	34	28	54	33
Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	192	211	188	188	218	164	180	185
Other races or not reported	126	109	158	140	91	95	64	68

- - - Data not available.

[1]1992 and 1993 employment data by demographic characteristics are not available from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for calculation of rates.

[2]Preliminary data.

[3]Excludes deaths to workers under the age of 16 years. Employment data in denominators are average annual estimates of employed civilians 16 years of age and over from the Current Population Survey (CPS) plus resident military figures from the Bureau of the Census (1992–98) and Department of Defense (1999–2000).

[4]Classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 (see Appendix II, table VII).

[5]Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

[6]Employment data for American Indian or Alaska Native workers and Asian or Pacific Islander workers are not available for the calculation of rates.

[7]Includes fatalities to all workers, regardless of age.

NOTES: Fatalities and rates are based on revised data and may differ from originally published data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). See Appendix I. CFOI began collecting fatality data in 1992. For data for prior years, see CDC. Fatal Occupational Injuries—United States, 1980–1997. MMWR 2001; 50(16):317–320, which reports trend data from the National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities (NTOF) surveillance system. NTOF was established at the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to monitor occupational injury deaths through death certificates. Some numbers for 1999 in this table were revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Revised annual data.

Table 51. Occupational injuries with lost workdays in the private sector, according to industry: United States, selected years 1980–2000

[Data are based on employer records from a sample of business establishments]

Industry	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
	Injuries with lost workdays per 100 full-time equivalents[1]										
Total private sector[2]	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry[2]	5.6	5.6	5.7	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.5
Mining	6.4	4.7	4.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.7	2.7	2.5	3.0
Construction	6.5	6.8	6.6	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0
Manufacturing	5.2	4.4	5.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.1
Wholesale trade	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Retail trade	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Services	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2
	Number of injuries with lost workdays in thousands										
Total private sector[2]	2,491.0	2,484.7	2,987.3	2,772.5	2,848.3	2,767.6	2,646.3	2,682.6	2,612.0	2,575.9	2,587.0
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry[2]	39.3	45.2	57.2	51.2	48.5	51.7	49.0	53.8	53.8	47.5	52.4
Mining	66.2	43.9	35.6	24.2	24.0	22.8	19.5	22.6	16.9	14.2	17.0
Construction	242.6	272.8	296.3	226.5	241.7	217.9	216.8	227.4	217.0	240.2	246.1
Manufacturing	1,009.5	825.1	975.0	819.5	859.4	838.1	782.9	785.4	782.6	744.6	727.7
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	263.0	243.5	293.3	284.1	301.5	289.2	293.0	281.3	261.3	274.3	274.6
Wholesale trade	191.1	188.4	211.5	205.3	214.0	214.7	203.9	200.7	211.1	210.6	201.7
Retail trade	330.2	399.9	483.9	480.4	477.7	459.6	433.9	456.9	434.7	420.7	420.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38.1	45.5	63.7	61.7	58.8	52.2	49.5	47.6	39.6	45.8	45.9
Services	311.1	420.6	570.8	619.6	622.8	621.4	597.8	606.9	594.9	578.0	601.1

[1]Incidence rate calculated as (N/EH) x 200,000, where N = total number of injuries with lost workdays in a calendar year, EH = total hours worked by all full-time and part-time employees in a calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year.
[2]Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTES: Industry is coded based on various editions of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* as follows: data for 1980–87 are based on the 1972 edition, 1977 supplement; and data for 1988–2000 are based on the 1987 edition (see Appendix II, Industry). Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses; Workplace injuries and illnesses, 1980–2000 editions. Summary News Release. 1982–2001. Internet address: www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm.

Table 52 (page 1 of 2). Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicators with 22 measures: United States, 1990–2000 and 2010 target

[Data are based on interviews and examinations of samples of the civilian noninstitutionalized population or special population subgroups; information from death certificates and birth certificates; and air quality measurements]

Leading Health Indicators, measures, and Healthy People 2010 objective numbers	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2010 Target*
Physical activity								
1. Adolescents in grades 9–12: percent who engaged in 20 minutes or more of vigorous activity 3 or more days per week (obj 22-07)	- - -	64	- - -	64	- - -	65	- - -	85
2. Adults age 18 years and over: age-adjusted percent who engaged in moderate activity (at least 30 minutes, 5 days per week) or vigorous activity (at least 20 minutes, 3 days per week) (obj 22-02)[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	32	30	30	32	50
Overweight and obesity[2]								
3. Overweight or obese children and adolescents, age 6–19 years: percent who are at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile of Body Mass Index (BMI) based on CDC Growth Charts: United States (obj 19-03c)	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5
4. Obese adults age 20 years and over: age-adjusted percent with BMI of 30 kg/m^2 or more (obj 19-02)	23	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26	- - -	15
Tobacco use								
5. Adolescents in grades 9–12: percent who smoked cigarettes one or more days in the past 30 days (obj 27-02b)	- - -	35	- - -	36	- - -	35	- - -	16
6. Adults age 18 years and over: age-adjusted percent who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now report smoking on some days or every day (obj 27-01a)[1]	25	25	- - -	25	24	23	23	12
Substance abuse[3]								
7. Adolescents age 12–17 years: percent who reported no use of alcohol or illicit drugs in the past 30 days (obj 26-10a)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	80	80	89
8. Adults age 18 years and over: percent who reported illicit drug use in the past 30 days (obj 26-10c)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6	6	2
9. Adults age 18 years and over: percent who reported binge drinking in the past 30 days (obj 26-11c)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21	22	6
Responsible sexual behavior								
10. Adolescents in grades 9–12: percent who are not sexually active or sexually active and used condoms (obj 25-11)	- - -	83	- - -	85	- - -	85	- - -	95
11. Sexually active unmarried women age 18–44 years: percent who reported condom use by partners (obj 13-06a)	- - -	23	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50
Mental health								
12. Adults age 18 years and over: percent with recognized depression who received treatment (obj 18-09b)	- - -	- - -	- - -	23	- - -	- - -	- - -	50
Injury and violence								
13. Age-adjusted death rate for motor vehicle traffic-related injuries per 100,000 standard population (obj 15-15a)[4]	18.0	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.6	15.0	- - -	9.2
14. Age-adjusted death rate for homicide per 100,000 standard population (obj 15-32)	9.4	8.4	7.6	7.2	6.5	6.2	- - -	3.0
Environmental quality								
15. Percent of population exposed to ozone above EPA standard (obj 08-01a)	- - -	- - -	- - -	43	43	43	43	0
16. Persons age 4 years and over: age-adjusted percent of nonsmokers exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (obj 27-10)[2]	65	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 52 (page 2 of 2). Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicators with 22 measures: United States, 1990–2000 and 2010 target

[Data are based on interviews and examinations of samples of the civilian noninstitutionalized population or special population subgroups; information from death certificates and birth certificates; and air quality measurements]

Leading Health Indicators, measures, and Healthy People 2010 objective numbers	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2010 Target*
Immunization								
17. Children age 19–35 months: percent who received all DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, and HepB vaccines (obj 14-24a)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73	73	73	80
18. Adults age 65 years and over: age-adjusted percent who received influenza vaccine in the past 12 months (obj 14-29a)[1]	- - -	59	- - -	63	64	66	65	90
19. Adults age 65 years and over: age-adjusted percent who ever received pneumococcal vaccine (obj 14-29b)[1]	- - -	35	- - -	43	46	50	53	90
Access to health care								
20. Persons under age 65 years: age-adjusted percent with health insurance (obj 01-01)[1,5]	- - -	84	83	83	83	84	83	100
21. Persons of all ages: age-adjusted percent with a specific source of ongoing primary care (obj 01-04a)[1]	- - -	87	88	86	87	86	87	96
22. Pregnant women: percent who received prenatal care in the first trimester (obj 16-06a).	76	81	82	83	83	83	83	90

- - - Data not available.

[1]Data for 1997 and later years are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years due to the 1997 questionnaire redesign. See Appendix I, NHIS. Data for 2000 are provisional.

[2]NHANES data for 1990 are for the period 1988–94. NHANES data for 1999 are preliminary estimates, limited in sample size and geographic coverage and, therefore, subject to more sampling error than multi-year NHANES. As a result, annual prevalence estimates may fluctuate more than those from multi-year NHANES.

[3]In a major redesign of the survey in 1999, the sample size, mode of administration, and survey content changed. Data are not shown for 1998 and earlier years because only limited comparisons can be made between data from the redesigned surveys (1999 onward) and data obtained from surveys prior to 1999. See Appendix I, NHSDA.

[4]Motor vehicle traffic-related injuries (ICD–9-E810-E819 prior to 1999; and for 1999 and later years ICD–10-V02-V04(.1,.9), V09.2, V12-V14(.3–.9), V19(.4–.6), V20-V28(.3–.9), V29(.4–.9), V30-V39(.4–.9), V40-V49(.4–.9), V50-V59(.4–.9), V60-V69(.4–.9), V70-V79(.4–.9), V80(.3–.5), V81.1, V82.1, V83-V86(.0–.3), V87(.0–.8), V89.2) are a subset of data in tables 30 and 45 for motor vehicle-related injuries.

[5]See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage, for a discussion of changes in measurement of this variable.

NOTES: Additional information on specific measures is presented in the following tables: measure 6 (table 61); measure 14 (table 46); measure 20 (table 130); measure 22 (table 6). Additional information related to other measures is presented in the following tables: measure 3 (table 71); measure 4 (table 70); measures 7 and 9 (table 64); measure 11 (table 18); measure 13 (table 45); measure 17 (tables 73 and 74); measure 21 (tables 76 and 78). Current data for the Leading Health Indicators can be obtained from the Healthy People 2010 DATA2010 website: wonder.cdc.gov/data2010. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), CDC, NCCDPHP: measures 1, 5, and 10; National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS: measures 2, 6, 18, 19, 20, and 21; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS: measures 3, 4, and 16; National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), SAMHSA: measures 7, 8, 9, and 12; National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC, NCHS: measure 11; National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), CDC, NCHS: measures 13, 14, 22; Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS), EPA, OAR: measure 15; National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NIP and NCHS: measure 17.

This table will be updated on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 53. Selected notifiable disease rates, according to disease: United States, selected years 1950–2000

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Disease	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000
					Cases per 100,000 population					
Diphtheria	3.83	0.51	0.21	0.00	0.00	–	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.48	0.51
Hepatitis A	- - -	- - -	27.87	12.84	12.64	12.13	11.22	8.59	6.25	4.91
Hepatitis B	- - -	- - -	4.08	8.39	8.48	4.19	3.90	3.80	2.82	2.95
Lyme disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.49	4.79	6.39	5.99	6.53
Meningococcal disease	- - -	- - -	1.23	1.25	0.99	1.25	1.24	1.01	0.92	0.83
Mumps	- - -	- - -	55.55	3.86	2.17	0.35	0.27	0.25	0.14	0.13
Pertussis (whooping cough)	79.82	8.23	2.08	0.76	1.84	1.97	2.46	2.74	2.67	2.88
Poliomyelitis, total	22.02	1.77	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	–	–
Paralytic[1]	- - -	1.40	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	–	–
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	- - -	- - -	0.19	0.52	0.26	0.23	0.16	0.14	0.21	0.18
Rubella (German measles)	- - -	- - -	27.75	1.72	0.45	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.10	0.06
Rubeola (measles)	211.01	245.42	23.23	5.96	11.17	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	- - -	3.85	10.84	14.88	19.54	17.66	15.66	16.17	14.89	14.51
Shigellosis	15.45	6.94	6.79	8.41	10.89	12.32	8.64	8.74	6.43	8.41
Tuberculosis[2]	- - -	30.83	18.28	12.25	10.33	8.70	7.42	6.79	6.43	6.01
Sexually transmitted diseases:[3]										
Syphilis[4]	146.02	68.78	45.26	30.51	54.30	26.39	17.45	14.19	12.97	11.58
Primary and secondary	16.73	9.06	10.89	12.06	20.34	6.30	3.20	2.60	2.43	2.19
Early latent	39.71	10.11	8.08	9.00	22.27	10.15	6.21	4.71	4.23	3.47
Late and late latent[5]	70.22	45.91	24.94	9.30	10.35	9.25	7.64	6.57	6.11	5.72
Congenital[6]	8.97	2.48	0.97	0.12	1.60	0.71	0.40	0.31	0.21	0.19
Chlamydia[7]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	160.83	190.42	207.03	234.16	251.64	257.47
Gonorrhea[8]	192.50	145.40	297.22	445.10	277.45	149.44	122.02	131.61	131.99	131.65
Chancroid	3.34	0.94	0.70	0.30	1.69	0.23	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03
					Number of cases					
Diphtheria	5,796	918	435	3	4	–	4	1	1	1
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,180	1,162	1,194	1,309	1,398
Hepatitis A	- - -	- - -	56,797	29,087	31,441	31,582	30,021	23,229	17,047	13,397
Hepatitis B	- - -	- - -	8,310	19,015	21,102	10,805	10,416	10,258	7,694	8,036
Lyme disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,700	12,801	16,801	16,273	17,730
Meningococcal disease	- - -	- - -	2,505	2,840	2,451	3,243	3,308	2,725	2,501	2,256
Mumps	- - -	- - -	104,953	8,576	5,292	906	683	666	387	338
Pertussis (whooping cough)	120,718	14,809	4,249	1,730	4,570	5,137	6,564	7,405	7,288	7,867
Poliomyelitis, total	33,300	3,190	33	9	6	7	5	1	–	–
Paralytic[1]	- - -	2,525	31	9	6	7	5	1	–	–
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	- - -	- - -	380	1,163	651	590	409	365	579	495
Rubella (German measles)	- - -	- - -	56,552	3,904	1,125	128	181	364	267	176
Rubeola (measles)	319,124	441,703	47,351	13,506	27,786	309	138	100	100	86
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	- - -	6,929	22,096	33,715	48,603	45,970	41,901	43,694	40,596	39,574
Shigellosis	23,367	12,487	13,845	19,041	27,077	32,080	23,117	23,626	17,521	22,922
Tuberculosis[2]	- - -	55,494	37,137	27,749	25,701	22,860	19,851	18,361	17,531	16,377
Sexually transmitted diseases:[3]										
Syphilis[4]	217,558	122,538	91,382	68,832	135,043	69,353	46,710	38,367	35,379	31,575
Primary and secondary	23,939	16,145	21,982	27,204	50,578	16,543	8,556	7,035	6,617	5,979
Early latent	59,256	18,017	16,311	20,297	55,397	26,657	16,631	12,741	11,535	9,470
Late and late latent[5]	113,569	81,798	50,348	20,979	25,750	24,296	20,446	17,752	16,654	15,597
Congenital[6]	13,377	4,416	1,953	277	3,865	1,857	1,077	839	573	529
Chlamydia[7]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	323,663	478,577	531,744	607,752	659,108	702,093
Gonorrhea[8]	286,746	258,933	600,072	1,004,029	690,042	392,651	326,564	355,728	359,931	358,995
Chancroid	4,977	1,680	1,416	788	4,212	607	246	189	142	78

0.00 Rate greater than zero but less than 0.005.
– Quantity zero.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Data beginning in 1986 may be updated due to retrospective case evaluations or late reports.
[2]Case reporting for tuberculosis began in 1953. Data prior to 1975 are not comparable with subsequent years' data because of changes in reporting criteria effective in 1975.
[3]Newly reported civilian cases prior to 1991; includes military cases beginning in 1991. Adjustments to the number of cases from State health departments were made for hardcopy forms and for electronic data submissions through May 4, 2001. For 1950, data for Alaska and Hawaii were not included.
[4]Includes stage of syphilis not stated.
[5]Includes cases of unknown duration.
[6]Data reported for 1989 and later years reflect change in case definition introduced in 1988. Through 1994, all cases of congenitally acquired syphilis; as of 1995, congenital syphilis less than 1 year of age. See STD Surveillance Report for congenital syphilis rates per 100,000 live births.
[7]Chlamydia was non-notifiable in 1994 and earlier years. In 1994–99 cases for New York based exclusively on those reported by New York City. Starting in 2000, includes cases for New York State.
[8]Data for 1994 do not include cases from Georgia.

NOTES: The total resident population was used to calculate all rates except sexually transmitted diseases, for which the civilian resident population was used prior to 1991. For sexually transmitted diseases, 1999 population estimates were used to calculate 2000 rates. Population data from those States where diseases were not notifiable or not available were excluded from rate calculation. See Appendix I for information on underreporting of notifiable diseases. Some numbers for 1996–99 have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Summary of notifiable diseases, United States, 2000. Morbidity and mortality weekly report; 49(53). Atlanta, Georgia: Public Health Service. 2002; National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of STD Prevention. Sexually transmitted disease surveillance, 2000. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2001.

Table 54. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to age at diagnosis, sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1985–2001

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Age at diagnosis, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*All years*[1]	*All years*[1]	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*January–June 2001*	*12 months ending June 30, 2001*
	Percent distribution[2]	Number, by year of report								Cases per 100,000 population[3]
All races	. . .	767,023	8,159	41,465	70,519	45,881	44,700	40,421	19,094	14.3
Male										
All males, 13 years and over	100.0	629,429	7,504	36,193	56,776	35,104	34,094	30,251	14,304	27.2
White, non-Hispanic	48.7	306,373	4,749	20,835	26,065	13,827	12,721	11,370	5,293	13.8
Black, non-Hispanic	34.7	218,150	1,709	10,237	20,858	14,602	14,849	13,115	6,354	106.7
Hispanic[4]	15.5	97,337	989	4,748	9,130	6,176	6,069	5,300	2,412	42.8
American Indian or Alaska Native[5]	0.3	1,955	8	81	198	119	135	135	71	18.3
Asian or Pacific Islander[5]	0.8	5,088	49	263	490	322	298	290	155	7.4
13–19 years	0.4	2,338	27	107	222	141	131	146	88	1.3
20–29 years	15.7	99,050	1,501	6,923	8,396	4,248	3,960	3,332	1,551	17.9
30–39 years	45.2	284,310	3,588	16,673	25,719	15,168	14,444	12,554	5,739	57.7
40–49 years	27.4	172,420	1,632	8,833	16,181	10,859	10,884	9,724	4,719	45.8
50–59 years	8.4	52,881	597	2,647	4,702	3,494	3,491	3,403	1,633	22.7
60 years and over	2.9	18,430	159	1,010	1,556	1,194	1,184	1,092	574	5.6
Female										
All females, 13 years and over	100.0	129,005	524	4,547	12,998	10,410	10,352	9,979	4,698	8.4
White, non-Hispanic	22.5	29,002	143	1,227	3,043	2,003	1,901	1,872	875	2.2
Black, non-Hispanic	60.5	78,064	280	2,559	7,605	6,700	6,740	6,493	3,151	46.1
Hispanic[4]	16.0	20,675	98	728	2,235	1,604	1,602	1,464	614	11.2
American Indian or Alaska Native[5]	0.3	447	2	9	38	32	41	70	19	6.1
Asian or Pacific Islander[5]	0.6	732	1	20	73	56	62	75	32	1.5
13–19 years	1.3	1,694	5	66	155	142	167	171	74	1.2
20–29 years	21.1	27,236	178	1,119	2,672	1,919	1,892	1,734	785	9.2
30–39 years	44.4	57,321	232	2,088	5,948	4,426	4,255	4,002	1,822	18.3
40–49 years	23.3	30,086	45	781	3,070	2,850	2,795	2,856	1,405	13.1
50–59 years	6.6	8,550	26	274	818	788	922	873	438	5.6
60 years and over	3.2	4,118	38	219	335	285	321	343	174	1.4
Children										
All children, under 13 years	100.0	8,589	131	725	745	367	254	191	92	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	18.2	1,564	26	157	117	59	31	30	16	0.1
Black, non-Hispanic	61.4	5,273	87	390	483	234	170	125	57	1.7
Hispanic[4]	19.3	1,656	18	169	135	71	48	31	18	0.4
American Indian or Alaska Native[5]	0.4	31	–	5	2	–	2	1	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander[5]	0.6	52	–	4	5	2	2	3	1	0.1
Under 1 year	39.0	3,352	63	318	268	96	89	66	24	1.5
1–12 years	61.0	5,237	68	407	477	271	165	125	68	0.3

. . . Category not applicable.
– Quantity zero.
[1]Includes cases prior to 1985 and through June 30, 2001.
[2]Percents may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.
[3]Computed using unpublished 1990-based postcensus resident population estimates for 2000 furnished by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
[4]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[5]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin.

NOTES: The AIDS case reporting definitions were expanded in 1985, 1987, and 1993. See Appendix II, AIDS. Excludes data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and independent nations in free association with the United States. Data for all years have been updated through June 30, 2001, to include temporally delayed case reports and may differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Similar data as of December 31, 2001, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Year-end edition Vol 13 No 2. 2001.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention—Surveillance and Epidemiology, AIDS Surveillance, 2001 special data run.

Table 55 (page 1 of 2). Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category for persons 13 years of age and over at diagnosis: United States, selected years 1985–2001

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category	*All years*[1]	*All years*[1]	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*January–June 2001*
Race and Hispanic origin	Percent distribution[2]	Number, by year of report							
All races	100.0	758,434	8,028	40,740	69,774	45,514	44,446	40,230	19,002
Men who have sex with men	47.1	357,583	5,348	23,658	30,944	16,878	15,632	13,648	6,241
Injecting drug use	24.3	184,247	1,390	9,270	18,802	10,691	9,878	8,099	3,169
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	6.3	48,132	661	2,943	4,185	2,224	1,929	1,587	657
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.7	5,171	71	347	467	177	156	98	48
Heterosexual contact[3]	10.5	79,769	151	2,253	8,479	7,124	7,344	6,562	2,757
Sex with injecting drug user	3.7	28,368	107	1,484	2,794	1,894	1,769	1,490	611
Transfusion[4]	1.1	8,698	165	770	572	277	268	297	96
Undetermined[5]	9.9	74,834	242	1,499	6,325	8,143	9,239	9,939	6,034
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	335,375	4,892	22,062	29,108	15,830	14,622	13,242	6,168
Men who have sex with men	67.6	226,714	3,976	16,474	18,826	9,202	8,209	7,239	3,277
Injecting drug use	12.1	40,591	246	2,054	4,145	2,385	2,162	1,852	799
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	7.6	25,427	411	1,646	2,125	1,046	974	765	316
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1.2	3,939	59	279	329	105	113	73	38
Heterosexual contact[3]	5.2	17,445	34	650	1,940	1,332	1,331	1,121	477
Sex with injecting drug user	2.0	6,675	19	349	692	402	401	354	142
Transfusion[4]	1.5	5,034	125	505	270	104	85	95	38
Undetermined[5]	4.8	16,225	41	454	1,473	1,656	1,748	2,097	1,223
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	296,214	1,989	12,796	28,463	21,302	21,589	19,608	9,505
Men who have sex with men	27.2	80,555	783	4,453	7,454	4,796	4,676	4,067	1,881
Injecting drug use	35.3	104,468	743	5,170	10,665	6,239	5,714	4,626	1,835
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	5.5	16,243	165	941	1,496	846	688	585	251
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.2	685	5	34	81	37	27	14	8
Heterosexual contact[3]	16.2	47,965	91	1,216	4,861	4,482	4,717	4,329	1,869
Sex with injecting drug user	5.5	16,348	65	851	1,541	1,137	1,045	910	384
Transfusion[4]	0.8	2,436	29	160	205	120	126	148	46
Undetermined[5]	14.8	43,862	173	822	3,701	4,782	5,641	5,839	3,615
Hispanic[6]	100.0	118,012	1,087	5,476	11,365	7,780	7,671	6,764	3,026
Men who have sex with men	38.4	45,316	546	2,449	4,182	2,612	2,502	2,093	970
Injecting drug use	32.4	38,185	394	2,010	3,878	1,989	1,938	1,552	506
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	5.0	5,930	83	331	512	301	246	215	70
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.4	434	7	28	49	27	13	8	2
Heterosexual contact[3]	11.5	13,524	26	375	1,593	1,241	1,215	1,007	376
Sex with injecting drug user	4.3	5,106	23	279	539	336	308	210	78
Transfusion[4]	0.8	978	6	82	78	43	46	45	7
Undetermined[5]	11.6	13,645	25	201	1,073	1,567	1,711	1,844	1,095

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55 (page 2 of 2). Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category for persons 13 years of age and over at diagnosis: United States, selected years 1985–2001

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category	*All years*[1]	*All years*[1]	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*January–June 2001*
Sex	Percent distribution[2]	Number, by year of report							
Male	100.0	629,429	7,504	36,193	56,776	35,104	34,094	30,251	14,304
Men who have sex with men	56.8	357,583	5,348	23,658	30,944	16,878	15,632	13,648	6,241
Injecting drug use	21.0	132,238	1,103	6,923	13,376	7,440	6,893	5,554	2,215
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	7.6	48,132	661	2,943	4,185	2,224	1,929	1,587	657
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.8	4,893	68	332	438	153	143	93	45
Heterosexual contact[3]	4.5	28,430	32	715	2,924	2,723	2,947	2,537	1,077
Sex with injecting drug user	1.4	8,931	25	454	871	645	634	514	228
Transfusion[4]	0.8	4,944	102	440	319	151	137	146	54
Undetermined[5]	8.5	53,209	190	1,182	4,590	5,535	6,413	6,686	4,015
Female	100.0	129,005	524	4,547	12,998	10,410	10,352	9,979	4,698
Injecting drug use	40.3	52,009	287	2,347	5,426	3,251	2,985	2,545	954
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.2	278	3	15	29	24	13	5	3
Heterosexual contact[3]	39.8	51,339	119	1,538	5,555	4,401	4,397	4,025	1,680
Sex with injecting drug user	15.1	19,437	82	1,030	1,923	1,249	1,135	976	383
Transfusion[4]	2.9	3,754	63	330	253	126	131	151	42
Undetermined[5]	16.8	21,625	52	317	1,735	2,608	2,826	3,253	2,019

[1]Includes cases prior to 1985 and through June 30, 2001.
[2]Percents may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.
[3]Includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection or at risk of HIV infection.
[4]Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.
[5]Includes persons for whom risk information is incomplete (because of death, refusal to be interviewed, or loss to followup), persons still under investigation, men reported to have had heterosexual contact only with prostitutes, and interviewed persons for whom no specific risk is identified.
[6]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTES: The AIDS case reporting definitions were expanded in 1985, 1987, and 1993. See Appendix II, AIDS. Excludes data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and independent nations in free association with the United States. Data for all years have been updated through June 30, 2001, to include temporally delayed case reports and may differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Similar data as of December 31, 2001, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Year-end edition Vol 13 No 2. 2001.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention—Surveillance and Epidemiology, AIDS Surveillance, 2001 special data run.

Table 56 (page 1 of 3). Age-adjusted cancer incidence rates for selected cancer sites, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: Selected geographic areas, 1990–98

[Data are based on the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program's population-based registries in Atlanta, Detroit, Seattle-Puget Sound, San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose-Monterey, Los Angeles, Connecticut, Iowa, New Mexico, Utah, Hawaii, and Native Americans in Alaska]

Site, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1990–1998 EAPC*[1]
All sites	Number of new cases per 100,000 population[2]								
All persons	476.8	503.1	486.3	473.6	467.9	467.9	470.1	459.7	^–0.8
White	483.6	509.8	489.3	477.2	471.9	471.3	472.7	462.5	^–1.0
Black	514.1	547.7	552.8	534.6	524.5	517.8	518.4	488.9	–0.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	233.7	245.6	256.3	237.4	244.9	234.2	250.8	218.4	–0.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	334.0	354.6	350.3	345.8	342.3	339.8	353.1	337.3	0.0
Hispanic	340.0	353.7	340.7	338.3	333.8	325.2	314.7	311.2	^–1.4
White, non-Hispanic	491.6	519.0	496.8	486.0	482.4	483.2	486.0	473.8	^–0.8
Male	583.7	645.4	607.1	573.7	555.8	552.2	549.7	530.1	^–2.0
White	589.4	649.1	602.3	570.4	551.6	548.6	543.4	524.9	^–2.3
Black	685.8	774.2	774.9	721.2	703.2	675.5	677.5	629.5	^–1.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	284.4	267.9	332.4	276.6	287.7	249.5	282.0	220.3	–2.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	384.7	427.2	422.6	411.6	402.1	395.3	408.7	378.9	–0.5
Hispanic	401.3	440.5	423.2	411.5	400.7	386.7	369.5	355.1	^–2.1
White, non-Hispanic	598.1	656.0	604.7	576.4	559.4	557.2	552.3	531.9	^–2.2
Female	413.6	411.5	407.2	408.4	410.5	412.9	417.9	414.2	0.1
White	423.5	422.0	417.0	418.0	421.7	422.4	428.2	424.1	0.1
Black	405.6	398.8	404.0	408.6	400.3	408.6	406.8	390.8	–0.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	199.2	233.7	202.4	210.1	219.3	226.9	232.2	220.2	1.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	294.6	299.1	295.5	297.8	300.0	301.5	315.6	311.2	^0.9
Hispanic	307.0	301.6	289.2	294.1	292.5	287.8	280.6	284.8	^–1.0
White, non-Hispanic	430.3	432.2	427.9	428.3	433.7	436.2	444.4	438.1	0.3
Lung and bronchus									
Male	95.3	93.1	89.6	86.8	86.3	83.3	80.7	79.2	^–2.4
White	94.6	91.0	88.0	86.2	84.4	81.5	78.7	77.8	^–2.5
Black	134.3	140.9	130.2	119.8	133.5	124.0	119.7	111.3	^–2.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	64.2	68.8	64.3	60.8	61.8	62.9	63.8	61.7	–0.6
Hispanic	58.0	50.8	48.4	46.2	47.5	43.4	41.1	41.4	^–3.8
White, non-Hispanic	95.3	91.6	88.4	87.2	85.1	83.4	80.0	79.5	^–2.3
Female	47.4	48.7	48.8	48.9	49.1	49.8	49.4	48.5	0.3
White	48.7	50.5	50.8	50.4	51.4	51.8	51.7	50.2	^0.5
Black	53.2	52.0	52.8	55.6	50.0	53.9	50.2	54.1	–0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	27.9	29.3	26.3	28.9	27.8	27.6	29.6	27.4	0.3
Hispanic	24.6	24.6	26.3	21.1	22.7	23.0	22.5	21.2	^–1.8
White, non-Hispanic	49.9	52.5	52.2	52.4	53.9	54.3	54.3	52.4	^0.8
Colon and rectum									
Male	72.4	68.9	66.3	65.0	62.3	63.5	65.0	63.6	^–1.7
White	73.1	69.3	65.9	64.9	61.6	63.6	64.3	62.9	^–1.9
Black	72.9	74.4	74.8	70.8	70.9	64.4	70.9	70.1	^–1.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	61.0	57.5	57.9	59.0	58.8	58.0	61.5	58.2	0.0
Hispanic	45.6	46.9	42.0	43.9	41.4	46.0	45.3	44.4	–0.6
White, non-Hispanic	74.3	70.3	66.5	65.9	62.4	64.2	64.3	63.7	^–2.0
Female	50.3	48.0	47.5	46.3	45.6	45.6	46.5	47.1	^–0.9
White	49.9	47.4	47.1	45.7	45.2	45.0	46.0	46.5	^–1.0
Black	60.8	56.4	55.3	56.8	54.4	53.6	57.3	53.7	–0.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	38.0	40.4	40.4	38.8	38.7	39.5	35.5	40.4	–0.6
Hispanic	32.2	30.7	29.1	31.1	30.3	29.1	28.1	29.0	^–1.5
White, non-Hispanic	50.9	48.6	48.5	46.8	45.9	46.4	47.8	48.2	^–0.8
Prostate									
Male	166.4	232.1	204.8	174.9	163.0	162.2	165.9	157.8	–3.5
White	167.4	231.2	197.4	167.2	156.2	155.7	158.9	149.2	^–4.2
Black	217.5	312.6	324.5	287.5	259.6	252.8	252.5	245.2	–1.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	76.1	67.3	82.3	47.7	53.2	64.7	60.1	40.4	^–5.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	88.1	124.4	121.3	110.0	104.1	95.0	98.8	89.8	–2.2
Hispanic	113.8	147.8	145.2	136.5	124.6	117.5	119.0	112.8	–2.1
White, non-Hispanic	169.0	230.8	194.1	166.4	157.1	156.6	159.6	147.9	^–4.3
Breast									
Female	129.1	129.8	126.9	128.3	130.3	131.2	134.7	136.2	^0.6
White	134.1	134.3	131.7	133.6	135.3	135.7	139.5	140.8	^0.6
Black	116.3	119.9	116.8	120.4	121.8	121.0	121.6	117.3	0.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	34.4	64.0	59.0	50.5	58.7	70.7	52.5	58.2	3.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	86.4	87.8	84.5	80.9	88.1	91.3	101.7	101.9	^2.7
Hispanic	84.4	84.3	75.7	81.9	84.1	84.4	79.2	83.6	–0.3
White, non-Hispanic	138.5	139.8	138.0	140.4	141.6	143.0	147.7	149.1	^0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56 (page 2 of 3). Age-adjusted cancer incidence rates for selected cancer sites, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: Selected geographic areas, 1990–98

[Data are based on the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program's population-based registries in Atlanta, Detroit, Seattle-Puget Sound, San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose-Monterey, Los Angeles, Connecticut, Iowa, New Mexico, Utah, Hawaii, and Native Americans in Alaska]

Site, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1990–1998 EAPC*[1]
Cervix uteri	Number of new cases per 100,000 population[2]								
Female	11.9	11.0	10.7	10.6	9.9	10.6	9.7	9.6	^–2.2
White	11.3	10.5	10.1	9.9	9.2	9.9	9.0	9.0	^–2.5
Black	16.2	13.7	14.1	13.5	14.2	13.4	13.0	11.9	^–3.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	12.0	12.4	12.1	14.5	11.4	13.1	11.3	11.2	–0.3
Hispanic	21.1	20.6	19.5	19.5	17.6	17.6	15.1	14.9	^–4.3
White, non-Hispanic	9.5	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.7	^–2.3
Corpus uteri									
Female	24.7	24.5	23.8	24.3	24.8	24.4	25.2	24.4	0.1
White	26.5	26.2	25.3	25.7	26.2	25.7	26.6	25.8	0.0
Black	17.1	15.8	17.7	18.0	17.9	19.0	17.8	17.5	1.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	13.2	15.4	14.8	16.0	18.1	16.8	18.6	17.3	^3.4
Hispanic	16.2	15.1	14.9	15.2	15.9	15.0	16.3	16.1	0.0
White, non-Hispanic	27.1	27.1	26.4	27.1	27.4	26.9	27.5	26.9	0.1
Ovary									
Female	17.9	17.6	17.8	16.9	17.2	16.7	16.7	16.2	^–1.2
White	18.9	18.7	18.7	17.8	18.3	17.9	17.5	17.2	^–1.2
Black	12.9	11.5	13.3	13.7	12.5	10.6	11.9	11.9	–0.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	12.5	11.9	13.4	11.7	12.3	12.0	13.7	12.0	0.3
Hispanic	14.3	15.3	14.1	13.5	13.1	13.5	12.4	13.1	–1.4
White, non-Hispanic	19.6	19.1	19.1	18.3	18.6	18.3	18.1	17.5	^–1.3
Oral cavity and pharynx									
Male	19.1	18.5	18.1	17.7	16.8	17.3	16.6	15.7	^–2.1
White	18.6	18.2	17.8	17.1	16.7	16.8	16.3	15.4	^–2.2
Black	26.0	24.0	23.7	23.9	22.0	23.1	19.5	19.8	^–2.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	14.8	13.8	12.8	14.2	12.2	14.5	15.2	13.3	0.1
Hispanic	10.9	11.4	10.3	11.1	12.4	10.2	9.4	9.1	–2.2
White, non-Hispanic	19.2	19.1	18.6	17.7	16.7	17.2	17.0	15.9	^–2.3
Female	7.3	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.4	^–1.2
White	7.4	6.8	7.3	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.4	^–1.4
Black	6.5	6.3	7.3	7.3	6.6	7.3	7.0	6.6	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.0	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.7	6.6	4.6	–2.0
Hispanic	3.6	3.8	4.6	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	–2.0
White, non-Hispanic	7.7	7.2	7.6	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.9	^–1.2
Stomach									
Male	14.7	14.3	14.4	14.2	13.5	13.7	13.2	12.2	^–2.0
White	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.3	11.9	11.8	11.1	10.5	^–2.3
Black	22.0	20.7	20.3	22.7	17.7	21.3	20.7	18.0	–2.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	26.8	27.3	28.4	24.8	24.4	24.6	25.4	21.5	^–2.2
Hispanic	19.8	18.2	19.5	20.6	17.6	15.5	16.8	15.8	^–3.0
White, non-Hispanic	12.0	11.5	11.2	11.2	10.8	11.0	10.0	9.3	^–2.7
Female	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	^–1.5
White	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	^–2.3
Black	9.9	9.2	8.9	10.1	9.9	9.3	10.8	10.4	0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	15.5	14.7	15.0	15.1	13.2	13.7	12.3	12.6	^–2.8
Hispanic	10.7	10.7	10.2	8.2	10.2	9.0	8.9	9.4	–2.2
White, non-Hispanic	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	^–3.3
Pancreas									
Male	13.1	12.8	12.5	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.0	^–0.7
White	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.1	11.9	^–0.7
Black	19.4	18.7	18.2	18.5	18.2	18.2	17.3	15.3	^–1.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	11.4	10.5	12.3	14.1	10.6	10.8	12.4	10.1	–0.1
Hispanic	10.9	10.9	9.9	9.4	11.1	10.0	10.4	7.5	–1.8
White, non-Hispanic	12.4	12.3	11.9	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	–0.4
Female	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.4	^–0.7
White	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.3	9.1	^–0.7
Black	13.1	16.3	15.7	15.1	15.7	14.9	16.6	12.9	–0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	10.0	7.2	7.9	6.7	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.1	–1.3
Hispanic	9.6	8.2	9.2	8.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	7.4	^–2.9
White, non-Hispanic	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.2	^–0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56 (page 3 of 3). Age-adjusted cancer incidence rates for selected cancer sites, according to sex, race, and Hispanic origin: Selected geographic areas, 1990–98

[Data are based on the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program's population-based registries in Atlanta, Detroit, Seattle-Puget Sound, San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose-Monterey, Los Angeles, Connecticut, Iowa, New Mexico, Utah, Hawaii, and Native Americans in Alaska]

Site, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1990–1998 EAPC*[1]
Urinary bladder	Number of new cases per 100,000 population[2]								
Male	37.2	36.7	36.5	35.7	34.8	34.9	35.0	34.8	^–1.0
White	40.6	40.1	39.5	39.1	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	^–1.0
Black	19.8	18.2	23.0	18.7	18.7	18.5	19.4	17.6	–1.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	15.6	16.6	16.9	16.1	16.8	16.3	15.8	16.0	0.9
Hispanic	21.5	17.8	18.3	19.5	16.7	16.2	15.4	15.2	^–3.5
White, non-Hispanic	41.7	41.5	40.7	39.9	39.2	39.6	40.0	39.6	^–0.9
Female	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.0	9.3	8.9	9.1	8.8	^–0.8
White	9.9	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.4	^–0.6
Black	8.6	7.3	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.2	8.0	6.5	–2.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	5.4	4.8	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.8	5.3	4.7	0.3
Hispanic	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.7	^–3.8
White, non-Hispanic	10.1	10.1	10.4	9.8	10.4	10.0	10.3	9.9	–0.2
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma									
Male	22.7	23.3	23.3	24.5	24.8	24.4	23.4	21.9	0.0
White	23.7	24.4	24.4	25.5	25.7	25.3	23.8	22.7	–0.2
Black	17.7	18.8	17.3	20.1	20.9	18.5	22.2	15.8	0.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	16.2	16.3	15.5	18.1	16.9	16.7	16.8	15.4	0.0
Hispanic	16.9	21.1	16.9	17.6	20.3	20.3	15.7	16.6	–0.3
White, non-Hispanic	24.5	25.2	25.3	26.4	26.6	26.0	24.4	23.5	–0.3
Female	14.5	14.5	14.5	15.2	15.0	15.0	15.6	15.4	^1.0
White	15.3	15.5	15.1	16.0	15.6	15.6	16.1	16.0	^0.7
Black	10.3	9.2	10.0	8.6	9.8	10.9	11.8	11.5	2.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	9.0	8.8	11.0	12.3	12.0	9.6	11.3	11.0	2.2
Hispanic	13.0	11.6	12.0	13.0	11.4	12.3	12.5	11.5	–0.2
White, non-Hispanic	15.3	15.9	15.4	16.0	15.9	15.7	16.4	16.4	^0.9
Leukemia									
Male	16.9	17.1	16.1	15.9	16.8	15.6	15.6	14.5	^–1.5
White	17.7	18.1	16.9	16.8	17.9	16.0	16.4	15.2	^–1.6
Black	15.1	14.0	13.7	11.2	12.1	12.9	12.6	11.3	^–2.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	8.6	8.9	9.5	10.1	10.3	10.9	9.4	9.6	0.6
Hispanic	11.3	11.0	10.8	9.5	13.9	11.3	10.6	9.9	–0.8
White, non-Hispanic	17.5	18.1	17.0	17.1	18.3	16.0	16.6	15.3	^–1.5
Female	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.8	^–1.2
White	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.1	^–1.0
Black	8.2	8.0	9.1	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.2	^–2.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.0	6.7	7.4	7.1	6.1	6.8	5.6	6.6	0.2
Hispanic	8.1	7.7	6.9	7.8	7.6	6.6	7.4	7.2	–1.2
White, non-Hispanic	9.9	9.6	10.0	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.7	8.8	^–1.1

^ Estimated annual percent change (EAPC) is significantly different from 0 ($p < 0.05$).

[1]EAPC has been calculated by fitting a linear regression model to the natural logarithm of the yearly rates from 1990–98.

[2]Age adjusted by 5-year age groups to the year 2000 standard million population. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. Age-adjusted rates differ from those shown in previous editions of *Health, United States*, which were age adjusted to the 1970 U.S. population. Rates adjusted to the 1970 population can be found at www.seer.cancer.gov.

NOTES: Estimates are based on 12 SEER areas August 2000 submission and differ from published estimates based on 9 SEER areas or other submission dates. Numbers have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Estimates for American Indian or Alaska Native are not shown for some sites because of the small number of annual cases.

SOURCE: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program.

Table 57. Five-year relative cancer survival rates for selected cancer sites, according to race and sex: Selected geographic areas, 1974–79, 1980–82, 1983–85, 1986–88, and 1989–97

[Data are based on the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program's population-based registries in Atlanta, Detroit, Seattle-Puget Sound, San Francisco-Oakland, Connecticut, Iowa, New Mexico, Utah, and Hawaii]

Sex and site	White					Black				
	1974–79	*1980–82*	*1983–85*	*1986–88*	*1989–97*	*1974–79*	*1980–82*	*1983–85*	*1986–88*	*1989–97*
Both sexes	Percent of patients									
All sites	50.9	52.1	53.8	56.7	62.0	39.2	39.7	39.7	42.6	49.7
Oral cavity and pharynx	54.9	55.6	55.2	55.2	57.1	36.6	31.0	35.2	34.6	33.7
Esophagus	5.5	7.3	9.3	10.8	13.8	3.3	5.4	6.2	7.2	9.0
Stomach	15.2	16.5	16.3	19.1	19.8	15.9	19.4	19.0	19.1	21.6
Colon	51.9	55.7	58.4	61.5	62.6	47.3	49.2	49.4	52.8	52.4
Rectum	49.8	53.1	55.9	59.1	61.0	40.4	38.4	43.7	51.4	53.0
Pancreas	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.2	4.2	3.2	4.5	5.2	6.0	3.9
Lung and bronchus	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.5	14.7	11.3	12.1	11.4	11.9	11.4
Urinary bladder	74.9	78.9	78.2	80.7	82.1	51.5	58.7	59.3	62.3	63.8
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	48.2	51.8	54.4	52.8	53.5	50.3	50.0	45.1	50.2	43.0
Leukemia	36.6	39.5	41.9	44.1	45.9	30.8	33.1	32.9	37.6	35.7
Male										
All sites	43.4	46.7	48.5	51.7	60.8	32.1	34.3	34.5	37.7	49.6
Oral cavity and pharynx	54.3	54.6	54.3	52.2	55.0	31.2	26.5	29.9	29.3	28.2
Esophagus	5.1	6.5	7.8	11.3	13.7	2.3	4.6	5.0	7.0	8.9
Stomach	13.8	15.6	14.6	16.2	17.4	15.3	18.5	18.5	15.0	20.1
Colon	51.0	56.0	58.9	62.4	63.2	45.3	46.7	48.3	52.5	52.5
Rectum	49.0	51.7	55.2	58.8	60.6	36.7	36.1	43.1	46.6	52.7
Pancreas	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.9	2.4	3.2	4.4	6.4	4.0
Lung and bronchus	11.6	12.2	12.0	12.0	13.1	10.0	10.9	10.3	11.9	10.0
Prostate gland	70.3	74.5	76.2	82.7	94.9	60.7	64.7	63.8	69.3	88.1
Urinary bladder	76.0	79.9	79.5	82.3	84.2	58.9	63.3	64.8	67.5	67.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	47.2	50.9	53.4	50.0	49.8	44.7	47.2	43.6	46.9	38.9
Leukemia	35.5	39.5	41.6	45.4	47.1	30.9	30.1	31.8	36.5	34.0
Female										
All sites	57.4	57.1	58.8	61.4	63.3	46.8	46.0	45.3	47.8	49.9
Colon	52.6	55.4	58.0	60.7	61.9	48.8	51.1	50.2	53.1	52.4
Rectum	50.8	54.6	56.7	59.5	61.5	43.8	41.3	44.2	56.2	53.3
Pancreas	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.4	4.4	4.1	5.8	5.8	5.6	3.7
Lung and bronchus	16.7	16.2	17.0	15.8	16.7	15.5	15.5	14.1	11.8	13.9
Melanoma of skin	85.8	88.3	89.3	91.2	91.8	69.9	*	70.1	*	76.2
Breast	75.4	77.1	79.2	83.9	86.6	63.1	65.9	63.4	69.3	71.7
Cervix uteri	69.7	68.1	70.5	71.8	71.8	62.9	61.2	60.0	55.3	60.0
Corpus uteri	87.6	82.8	84.5	84.4	85.7	59.3	54.8	54.2	57.0	58.5
Ovary	37.2	38.7	40.2	42.0	51.0	40.3	39.1	41.2	38.6	47.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	49.2	52.8	55.4	56.1	58.0	57.5	53.3	47.0	54.4	49.9

* Data for population groups with fewer than 25 annual cases are not shown.

NOTES: Rates are based on followup of patients through 1998. The rate is the ratio of the observed survival rate for the patient group to the expected survival rate for persons in the general population similar to the patient group with respect to age, sex, race, and calendar year of observation. It estimates the chance of surviving the effects of cancer. Numbers have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program.

Table 58 (page 1 of 3). Limitation of activity caused by chronic conditions, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	*1997*	*1999*	*2000*
All ages		Percent with any activity limitation[1]	
Total[2,3]	13.3	12.2	11.7
Age			
Under 18 years	6.6	6.0	6.0
Under 5 years	3.5	3.1	3.2
5–17 years	7.8	7.0	7.0
18–44 years	7.0	6.3	5.8
18–24 years	5.1	4.4	3.6
25–44 years	7.6	6.9	6.5
45–54 years	14.2	13.1	12.4
55–64 years	22.2	21.1	19.7
65 years and over	38.7	35.6	34.7
65–74 years	30.0	27.5	26.1
75 years and over	50.2	45.6	45.1
Sex[3]			
Male	13.1	12.1	11.7
Female	13.4	12.2	11.5
Race[3,4]			
White only	13.1	12.0	11.5
Black or African American only	17.1	15.3	14.3
American Indian and Alaska Native only	23.1	18.8	20.1
Asian only	7.5	6.8	6.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	20.3	19.8
Black or African American; White	- - -	14.9	*20.3
American Indian and Alaska Native; White	- - -	26.0	25.3
Hispanic origin and race[3,4]			
Hispanic or Latino	12.8	10.4	10.3
Mexican	12.5	9.6	10.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	12.4	11.9
White only	13.2	12.2	11.7
Black or African American only	17.0	15.2	14.3
Poverty status[3,5]			
Poor	26.8	24.6	23.2
Near poor	19.0	19.1	17.5
Nonpoor	10.5	10.0	9.5
Hispanic origin and race and poverty status[3,4,5]			
Hispanic or Latino:			
Poor	19.7	16.4	16.9
Near poor	13.1	11.4	11.4
Nonpoor	9.8	7.9	7.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White only:			
Poor	29.5	27.6	25.6
Near poor	20.7	21.5	19.7
Nonpoor	10.7	10.2	9.8
Black or African American only:			
Poor	29.4	28.0	24.7
Near poor	20.0	19.1	18.3
Nonpoor	10.7	10.1	9.7
Geographic region[3]			
Northeast	13.0	11.3	10.6
Midwest	13.1	12.9	12.3
South	13.9	12.6	11.7
West	13.0	11.7	12.1
Location of residence[3]			
Within MSA[6]	12.7	11.4	10.9
Outside MSA[6]	15.5	15.1	14.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58 (page 2 of 3). Limitation of activity caused by chronic conditions, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
65 years of age and over	Percent with ADL limitation[7]				Percent with IADL limitation[7]			
All adults 65 years of age and over[2,8]	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	13.7	13.5	12.4	12.7
Age								
65–74 years	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	6.9	7.1	6.2	6.6
75 years and over	10.4	9.6	9.9	9.5	21.2	20.5	19.1	19.3
Sex[8]								
Male	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.1	9.1	9.2	8.4	9.2
Female	7.7	7.1	7.2	7.0	16.9	16.4	15.1	15.1
Race[4,8]								
White only	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	13.1	12.7	11.6	12.1
Black or African American only	11.7	10.9	12.0	10.2	21.3	21.6	20.9	19.2
American Indian and Alaska Native only	*	*	*	*	*	*26.4	*25.2	*
Asian only	*	*7.1	*	*7.4	*9.1	11.3	*9.1	*10.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	*	*	- - -	- - -	*	*
Hispanic origin and race[4,8]								
Hispanic or Latino	10.8	9.9	8.6	8.6	16.3	19.3	14.1	13.4
Mexican	11.4	12.3	8.9	9.4	18.8	24.7	15.6	16.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	6.2	6.1	#	#	12.3	12.6
White only	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	13.0	12.4	11.5	12.1
Black or African American only	11.7	11.1	12.0	10.1	21.2	21.8	21.0	19.1
Poverty status[5,8]								
Poor	13.0	9.5	10.1	9.6	26.9	25.3	22.3	20.2
Near poor	7.5	7.9	6.7	7.1	16.3	18.3	15.1	15.3
Nonpoor	5.3	4.6	5.5	5.2	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.4
Hispanic origin and race and poverty status[4,5,8]								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Poor	15.5	11.9	*8.4	12.3	25.8	25.1	17.9	17.6
Near poor	11.3	10.9	*8.6	*7.6	16.5	19.4	14.1	14.1
Nonpoor	*	*5.6	*8.1	*6.5	*9.7	16.1	*10.4	*7.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White only:								
Poor	12.7	8.4	8.8	8.9	27.2	25.3	21.2	20.0
Near poor	6.7	7.2	5.7	6.4	15.8	17.6	14.3	14.8
Nonpoor	5.0	4.5	5.3	4.8	10.0	9.3	9.2	9.2
Black or African American only:								
Poor	12.9	*11.6	13.9	9.9	27.4	27.4	27.9	21.8
Near poor	12.0	10.5	15.2	11.2	21.4	23.1	23.5	20.5
Nonpoor	*10.6	*	*8.9	*11.9	*13.0	*14.4	18.4	15.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58 (page 3 of 3). Limitation of activity caused by chronic conditions, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Geographic region	Percent with ADL limitation[7]				Percent with IADL limitation[7]			
Northeast	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	12.2	12.0	11.2	11.5
Midwest	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.6	13.1	13.4	12.3	13.2
South	8.2	6.9	7.1	7.4	15.8	14.0	13.2	13.1
West	5.9	7.0	6.7	5.7	12.4	14.3	12.3	12.6
Location of residence[8]								
Within MSA[6]	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.4	13.5	13.3	12.1	12.6
Outside MSA[6]	7.2	6.5	6.4	6.0	14.4	13.9	13.4	13.2

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
#Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]Limitation of activity is assessed by asking respondents a series of questions about limitations in their ability to perform activities usual for their age group because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem. Respondents are asked about limitations in activities of daily living, or instrumental activities of daily living, play, school, work, difficulty walking or remembering, and any other activity limitations. For reported limitations the causal health conditions are determined and respondents are considered limited if one or more of these conditions is chronic. 1998 annual estimates for any activity limitation are not shown due to an error with the computer-assisted personal interview for January–June. See Appendix II, Limitation of activity, Activities of daily living, Instrumental activities of daily living.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown poverty status.
[3]Estimates for all persons are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using six age groups: Under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[4]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1999 and the previous data year, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, age-adjusted estimates of the percent of persons with activity limitation based on the 1977 Standards are: identical for white and black persons; 1.1 percentage points higher for AI/AN persons; and 0.5 percentage points higher for Asian and Pacific Islander persons; (for persons 65 years of age and older with ADL limitation): identical for white persons; and 0.1 percentage points lower for black persons; (for persons 65 years of age and older with IADL limitation): identical for white persons; 0.2 percentage points lower for black persons; 3.0 percentage points lower for AI/AN persons; and 0.2 percentage points lower for Asian and Pacific Islander persons.
[5]Beginning in 1997 poverty status is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and for families with two or fewer adults, the age of the adults in the family. Poor persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. Near poor persons have incomes of 100 percent to less than 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold. See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty level. Poverty status was unknown for 20 percent of persons in the sample in 1997, 25 percent in 1998, 28 percent in 1999, and 27 percent in 2000.
[6]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
[7]These estimates are for elderly noninstitutionalized persons. To determine activities of daily living (ADL) limitations respondents were asked "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, does ____ need the help of other persons with personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside this home?" Instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) were determined by asking respondents "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, does ____ need the help of other persons in handling routine needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?" See Appendix II, Activities of daily living, Instrumental activities of daily living.
[8]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, family core questionnaire.

Table 59 (page 1 of 2). Respondent-assessed health status according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1991–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1991	1995	1997[1]	1998[1]	1999[1]	2000[1]
			Percent with fair or poor health[2]			
Total[3,4]	10.4	10.6	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.0
Age						
Under 18 years	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.7
Under 6 years	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5
6–17 years	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
18–44 years	6.1	6.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1
18–24 years	4.8	4.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2
25–44 years	6.4	7.2	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.7
45–54 years	13.4	13.4	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.9
55–64 years	20.7	21.4	18.2	18.0	18.5	17.9
65 years and over	29.0	28.3	26.7	26.7	26.1	27.0
65–74 years	26.0	25.6	23.1	23.9	22.7	22.6
75 years and over	33.6	32.2	31.5	30.4	30.2	32.2
Sex[3]						
Male	10.0	10.1	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.8
Female	10.8	11.1	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.3
Race[3,5]						
White only	9.6	9.7	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.2
Black or African American only	16.8	17.2	15.8	15.7	14.6	14.6
American Indian and Alaska Native only	18.3	18.7	17.3	17.6	14.7	17.2
Asian only	7.8	9.3	7.8	7.1	8.6	7.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.9	16.4
Black or African American; White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*20.5	14.6
American Indian and Alaska Native; White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.5	18.8
Hispanic origin and race[3,5]						
Hispanic or Latino	15.6	15.1	13.0	13.1	11.9	12.9
Mexican	17.0	16.7	13.1	13.5	12.3	12.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	#	#	8.6	8.7
White only	9.1	9.1	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.9
Black or African American only	16.8	17.3	15.8	15.8	14.6	14.6
Poverty status[3,6]						
Poor	22.8	23.7	21.4	22.2	21.7	20.9
Near poor	14.7	15.5	14.6	15.6	14.9	15.3
Nonpoor	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.3
Hispanic origin and race and poverty status[3,5,6]						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	23.6	22.7	19.8	21.7	18.9	19.1
Near poor	18.0	16.9	14.0	15.3	14.2	16.5
Nonpoor	9.3	8.7	8.8	7.9	8.2	8.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only:						
Poor	21.9	22.8	20.6	21.3	20.5	20.1
Near poor	14.0	14.8	14.1	15.3	14.5	14.7
Nonpoor	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.8
Black or African American only:						
Poor	25.8	27.7	25.6	26.3	27.2	25.3
Near poor	17.0	19.3	19.5	19.3	18.2	19.4
Nonpoor	10.9	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.6	9.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 59 (page 2 of 2). Respondent-assessed health status according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1991–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	*1991*	*1995*	*1997*[1]	*1998*[1]	*1999*[1]	*2000*[1]
Geographic region[3]			Percent with fair or poor health[2]			
Northeast	8.3	9.1	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.6
Midwest	9.1	9.7	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0
South	13.1	12.3	10.8	10.9	10.5	10.7
West	9.7	10.1	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.8
Location of residence[3]						
Within MSA[7]	9.9	10.1	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.5
Outside MSA[7]	11.9	12.6	11.1	11.4	11.1	11.1

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
#Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]Data starting in 1997 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years due to the 1997 questionnaire redesign. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey.
[2]See Appendix II, Health status, respondent-assessed.
[3]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using six age groups: Under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[4]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown poverty status.
[5]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, estimates of the age-adjusted percent with fair or poor health based on the 1977 Standards are: identical for the white and black groups; 0.1 percentage points lower for the Asian and Pacific Islander group; and 0.8 percentage points higher for the AI/AN group.
[6]Prior to 1997 poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Beginning in 1997 poverty status is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and for families with two or fewer adults the age of the adults in the family. Poor persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. Near poor persons have incomes of 100 percent to less than 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold. See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty level. Missing family income data were imputed for 16–18 percent of persons in 1991 and 1995. See Appendix II, Family income for information on imputation process. Poverty status was unknown for 20 percent of persons in the sample in 1997, 25 percent in 1998, 28 percent in 1999, and 27 percent in 2000.
[7]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, family core questionnaire.

Table 60 (page 1 of 2). Suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and injurious suicide attempts among students in grades 9–12, by sex, grade level, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1991–2001

[Data are based on a national sample of high school students, grades 9–12]

Sex, grade level, race, and Hispanic origin	*1991*	*1993*	*1995*	*1997*	*1999*	*2001*
			Percent of students who seriously considered suicide[1]			
Total	29.0	24.1	24.1	20.5	19.3	19.0
Male						
Total	20.8	18.8	18.3	15.1	13.7	14.2
9th grade	17.6	17.7	18.2	16.1	11.9	14.7
10th grade	19.5	18.0	16.7	14.5	13.7	13.8
11th grade	25.3	20.6	21.7	16.6	13.7	14.1
12th grade	20.7	18.3	16.3	13.5	15.6	13.7
White, non-Hispanic	21.7	19.1	19.1	14.4	12.5	14.9
Black, non-Hispanic	13.3	15.4	16.7	10.6	11.7	9.2
Hispanic	18.0	17.9	15.7	17.1	13.6	12.2
Female						
Total	37.2	29.6	30.4	27.1	24.9	23.6
9th grade	40.3	30.9	34.4	28.9	24.4	26.2
10th grade	39.7	31.6	32.8	30.0	30.1	24.1
11th grade	38.4	28.9	31.1	26.2	23.0	23.6
12th grade	30.7	27.3	23.9	23.6	21.2	18.9
White, non-Hispanic	38.6	29.7	31.6	26.1	23.2	24.2
Black, non-Hispanic	29.4	24.5	22.2	22.0	18.8	17.2
Hispanic	34.6	34.1	34.1	30.3	26.1	26.5
			Percent of students who attempted suicide[1]			
Total	7.3	8.6	8.7	7.7	8.3	8.8
Male						
Total	3.9	5.0	5.6	4.5	5.7	6.2
9th grade	4.5	5.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	8.2
10th grade	3.3	5.9	5.4	3.8	6.2	6.7
11th grade	4.1	3.4	5.8	4.4	4.8	4.9
12th grade	3.8	4.5	4.7	3.7	5.4	4.4
White, non-Hispanic	3.3	4.4	5.2	3.2	4.5	5.3
Black, non-Hispanic	3.3	5.4	7.0	5.6	7.1	7.5
Hispanic	3.7	7.4	5.8	7.2	6.6	8.0
Female						
Total	10.7	12.5	11.9	11.6	10.9	11.2
9th grade	13.8	14.4	14.9	15.1	14.0	13.2
10th grade	12.2	13.1	15.1	14.3	14.8	12.2
11th grade	8.7	13.6	11.4	11.3	7.5	11.5
12th grade	7.8	9.1	6.6	6.2	5.8	6.5
White, non-Hispanic	10.4	11.3	10.4	10.3	9.0	10.3
Black, non-Hispanic	9.4	11.2	10.8	9.0	7.5	9.8
Hispanic	11.6	19.7	21.0	14.9	18.9	15.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60 (page 2 of 2). Suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and injurious suicide attempts among students in grades 9–12, by sex, grade level, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1991–2001

[Data are based on a national sample of high school students, grades 9–12]

Sex, grade level, race, and Hispanic origin	*1991*	*1993*	*1995*	*1997*	*1999*	*2001*
	Percent of students with an injurious suicide attempt[1,2]					
Total	1.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
Male						
Total	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
9th grade	1.0	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.6
10th grade	0.5	1.3	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.5
11th grade	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.6
12th grade	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.5
White, non-Hispanic	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7
Black, non-Hispanic	0.4	2.0	2.8	1.8	3.4	3.6
Hispanic	0.5	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.4	2.5
Female						
Total	2.5	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1
9th grade	2.8	3.5	6.3	5.0	3.8	3.8
10th grade	2.6	5.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.6
11th grade	2.1	3.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
12th grade	2.4	2.9	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.7
White, non-Hispanic	2.3	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.9
Black, non-Hispanic	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.4	3.1
Hispanic	2.7	5.5	6.6	3.8	4.6	4.2

[1]Response is for the 12 months preceding the survey.
[2]A suicide attempt that required medical attention.

NOTE: Only youth attending school participated in the survey.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).

Table 61 (page 1 of 2). Current cigarette smoking by persons 18 years of age and over according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1965–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, race, and age	*1965*	*1974*	*1979*	*1983*	*1985*	*1990*	*1994*	*1995*	*1997*[1]	*1998*[1]	*1999*[1]	*2000*[1]
18 years and over, age adjusted[2]						Percent of persons						
All persons	41.9	37.0	33.3	31.9	29.9	25.3	25.3	24.6	24.6	24.0	23.3	23.1
Male	51.2	42.8	37.0	34.8	32.2	28.0	27.6	26.5	27.1	25.9	25.2	25.2
Female	33.7	32.2	30.1	29.4	27.9	22.9	23.1	22.7	22.2	22.1	21.6	21.1
White male[3]	50.4	41.7	36.4	34.2	31.3	27.6	27.1	26.2	26.8	26.0	25.0	25.5
Black or African American male[3]	58.8	53.6	43.9	41.7	40.2	32.8	34.3	29.4	32.4	29.0	28.4	25.7
White female[3]	33.9	32.0	30.3	29.6	27.9	23.5	24.0	23.4	22.8	23.0	22.5	22.0
Black or African American female[3]	31.8	35.6	30.5	31.3	30.9	20.8	21.6	23.5	22.5	21.1	20.5	20.7
18 years and over, crude												
All persons	42.4	37.1	33.5	32.1	30.1	25.5	25.5	24.7	24.7	24.1	23.5	23.3
Male	51.9	43.1	37.5	35.1	32.6	28.4	28.2	27.0	27.6	26.4	25.7	25.7
Female	33.9	32.1	29.9	29.5	27.9	22.8	23.1	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.5	21.0
White male[3]	51.1	41.9	36.8	34.5	31.7	28.0	27.7	26.6	27.2	26.3	25.3	25.8
Black or African American male[3]	60.4	54.3	44.1	40.6	39.9	32.5	33.7	28.5	32.2	29.0	28.6	26.1
White female[3]	34.0	31.7	30.1	29.4	27.7	23.4	23.7	23.1	22.5	22.6	22.1	21.6
Black or African American female[3]	33.7	36.4	31.1	32.2	31.0	21.2	21.7	23.5	22.5	21.1	20.6	20.8
All males												
18–24 years	54.1	42.1	35.0	32.9	28.0	26.6	29.8	27.8	31.7	31.3	29.5	28.5
25–34 years	60.7	50.5	43.9	38.8	38.2	31.6	31.4	29.5	30.3	28.5	29.1	29.0
35–44 years	58.2	51.0	41.8	41.0	37.6	34.5	33.2	31.5	32.1	30.2	30.0	30.2
45–64 years	51.9	42.6	39.3	35.9	33.4	29.3	28.3	27.1	27.6	27.7	25.8	26.4
65 years and over	28.5	24.8	20.9	22.0	19.6	14.6	13.2	14.9	12.8	10.4	10.5	10.2
White male[3]												
18–24 years	53.0	40.8	34.3	32.5	28.4	27.4	31.8	28.4	34.0	34.1	30.5	30.9
25–34 years	60.1	49.5	43.6	38.6	37.3	31.6	32.5	29.9	30.4	29.2	30.8	29.9
35–44 years	57.3	50.1	41.3	40.8	36.6	33.5	32.0	31.2	32.1	29.6	29.5	30.6
45–64 years	51.3	41.2	38.3	35.0	32.1	28.7	26.9	26.3	26.5	27.0	24.5	25.8
65 years and over	27.7	24.3	20.5	20.6	18.9	13.7	11.9	14.1	11.5	10.0	10.0	9.8
Black or African American male[3]												
18–24 years	62.8	54.9	40.2	34.2	27.2	21.3	*18.7	*14.6	23.5	19.7	23.6	20.8
25–34 years	68.4	58.5	47.5	39.9	45.6	33.8	29.8	25.1	31.6	25.2	22.7	23.3
35–44 years	67.3	61.5	48.6	45.5	45.0	42.0	44.5	36.3	33.9	36.1	34.8	30.8
45–64 years	57.9	57.8	50.0	44.8	46.1	36.7	41.2	33.9	39.4	37.3	35.7	32.2
65 years and over	36.4	29.7	26.2	38.9	27.7	21.5	25.6	28.5	26.0	16.3	17.3	14.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 61 (page 2 of 2). Current cigarette smoking by persons 18 years of age and over according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1965–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, race, and age	*1965*	*1974*	*1979*	*1983*	*1985*	*1990*	*1994*	*1995*	*1997*[1]	*1998*[1]	*1999*[1]	*2000*[1]
All females						Percent of persons						
18–24 years	38.1	34.1	33.8	35.5	30.4	22.5	25.2	21.8	25.7	24.5	26.3	25.1
25–34 years	43.7	38.8	33.7	32.6	32.0	28.2	28.8	26.4	24.8	24.6	23.5	22.5
35–44 years	43.7	39.8	37.0	33.8	31.5	24.8	26.8	27.1	27.2	26.4	26.5	26.2
45–64 years	32.0	33.4	30.7	31.0	29.9	24.8	22.8	24.0	21.5	22.5	21.0	21.6
65 years and over	9.6	12.0	13.2	13.1	13.5	11.5	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.2	10.7	9.3
White female[3]												
18–24 years	38.4	34.0	34.5	36.5	31.8	25.4	28.5	24.9	29.4	28.1	29.6	28.7
25–34 years	43.4	38.6	34.1	32.2	32.0	28.5	30.2	27.3	26.1	26.9	25.5	25.1
35–44 years	43.9	39.3	37.2	34.8	31.0	25.0	27.1	27.0	27.5	26.6	26.9	26.6
45–64 years	32.7	33.0	30.6	30.6	29.7	25.4	23.2	24.3	20.9	22.5	21.2	21.4
65 years and over	9.8	12.3	13.8	13.2	13.3	11.5	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1
Black or African American female[3]												
18–24 years	37.1	35.6	31.8	32.0	23.7	10.0	11.8	*8.8	11.5	*8.1	14.8	14.2
25–34 years	47.8	42.2	35.2	38.0	36.2	29.1	24.8	26.7	22.5	21.5	18.2	15.5
35–44 years	42.8	46.4	37.7	32.7	40.2	25.5	28.2	31.9	30.1	30.0	28.8	30.2
45–64 years	25.7	38.9	34.2	36.3	33.4	22.6	23.5	27.5	28.4	25.4	22.3	25.6
65 years and over	7.1	*8.9	*8.5	*13.1	14.5	11.1	13.6	13.3	10.7	11.5	13.5	10.2

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent.

[1]See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey, for discussion of 1997 redesign.

[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, 65 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

[3]Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White" and "Black or African American" include persons who reported only one racial group consistent with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity (see Appendix II, Race). Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race, consistent with the 1977 Standards. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, estimates of the age-adjusted percent of current smokers based on the 1977 Standards are: identical for white males and females; 0.1 percentage points higher for black males; and 0.2 percentage points higher for black females. For additional data on cigarette smoking by racial groups, see table 63.

NOTES: The definition of current smoker was revised in 1992 and 1993. See Appendix II, Cigarette smoking. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III). For more data on cigarette smoking see the National Health Interview Survey home page: www.cdc.gov/nchs and click on NHIS.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. Data are from the core questionnaire (1965) and the following questionnaire supplements: hypertension (1974), smoking (1979), alcohol and health practices (1983), health promotion and disease prevention (1985, 1990–91), cancer control and cancer epidemiology (1992), and year 2000 (1993–95). Starting in 1997 data are from the family core and sample adult questionnaires.

Table 62. Age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking by persons 25 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and education: United States, selected years 1974–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, race, and education	*1974*	*1979*	*1983*	*1985*	*1990*	*1994*	*1995*	*1997*[1]	*1998*[1]	*1999*[1]	*2000*[1]
25 years and over, age adjusted[2]						Percent of persons					
All persons[3]	36.9	33.1	31.6	30.0	25.4	24.9	24.5	24.0	23.4	22.7	22.6
No high school diploma or GED	43.7	40.7	40.7	40.8	36.7	37.5	35.6	33.5	34.4	32.2	31.9
High school diploma or GED	36.2	33.6	33.5	32.0	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.9	28.9	28.0	29.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	35.9	33.2	30.3	29.5	23.4	24.5	22.6	23.7	23.5	23.3	21.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	27.2	22.6	20.5	18.5	13.9	11.9	13.6	11.4	10.9	11.1	10.9
All males[3]	42.9	37.3	35.1	32.8	28.2	27.3	26.4	26.4	25.1	24.5	24.8
No high school diploma or GED	52.3	47.6	47.1	45.7	42.0	43.8	39.7	39.1	37.5	36.2	36.4
High school diploma or GED	42.4	38.9	37.4	35.5	33.1	31.7	32.7	32.2	32.0	30.4	32.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree	41.8	36.5	33.3	32.9	25.9	26.8	23.7	25.5	25.4	24.8	23.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.3	22.7	21.7	19.6	14.5	13.4	13.8	12.5	11.0	11.8	11.6
White males[3,4]	41.9	36.7	34.4	31.7	27.6	26.4	25.9	25.8	24.8	24.2	24.7
No high school diploma or GED	51.5	47.6	47.7	45.0	41.8	42.6	38.7	38.5	37.4	36.3	38.6
High school diploma or GED	42.0	38.5	37.0	34.8	32.9	31.6	32.9	31.8	32.2	30.5	32.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	41.6	36.4	32.9	32.2	25.4	26.4	23.3	25.6	25.2	24.7	23.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	27.8	22.5	21.0	19.1	14.4	12.8	13.4	12.0	10.9	11.8	11.3
Black or African American males[3,4]	53.4	44.4	42.8	42.1	34.5	36.6	31.6	33.8	30.4	29.1	26.5
No high school diploma or GED	58.1	49.7	46.0	50.5	41.6	51.7	41.9	44.6	42.9	43.8	38.3
High school diploma or GED	*50.7	48.6	47.7	41.8	37.4	37.8	36.6	39.0	32.8	32.5	29.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree	*45.3	39.2	44.9	41.8	28.1	*29.2	26.4	27.0	28.4	23.4	20.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	*41.4	*36.8	*31.7	*32.0	*20.8	*26.8	*17.3	14.5	*15.3	11.3	14.7
All females[3]	32.0	29.5	28.5	27.5	22.9	22.8	22.9	21.7	21.7	20.9	20.6
No high school diploma or GED	36.6	34.8	35.2	36.5	31.8	31.5	31.7	28.2	31.3	28.2	27.3
High school diploma or GED	32.2	29.8	30.7	29.5	26.1	27.2	26.4	27.9	26.2	25.9	26.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	30.1	30.0	27.3	26.3	21.0	22.4	21.6	22.0	21.8	21.9	20.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	25.9	22.5	18.9	17.1	13.3	10.2	13.3	10.3	10.7	10.4	10.1
White females[3,4]	31.7	29.7	28.6	27.3	23.3	23.3	23.1	21.9	22.3	21.4	21.1
No high school diploma or GED	36.8	35.8	35.6	36.7	33.4	33.0	32.4	29.7	33.0	29.5	28.6
High school diploma or GED	31.9	29.9	30.8	29.4	26.5	28.3	26.8	28.3	27.1	27.2	27.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree	30.4	30.7	27.8	26.7	21.2	22.1	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.3	21.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	25.5	21.9	18.7	16.5	13.4	10.7	13.5	10.5	11.5	10.5	10.2
Black or African American females[3,4]	35.6	30.3	31.2	32.0	22.4	23.0	25.7	24.1	23.0	21.4	21.6
No high school diploma or GED	36.1	31.6	36.5	39.4	26.3	29.9	32.3	27.1	32.8	30.1	31.2
High school diploma or GED	40.9	32.6	34.6	32.1	24.1	22.6	27.8	29.1	24.3	22.4	25.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	32.3	*28.9	*27.1	23.9	22.7	28.3	20.8	24.3	21.7	22.3	20.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	*36.3	*43.3	*36.8	26.6	17.0	*11.1	17.3	12.5	9.0	13.4	10.8

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent.

[1]See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey, for discussion of 1997 redesign.

[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using four age groups: 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, 65 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For age groups where percent smoking was 0 or 100, the age-adjustment procedure was modified to substitute the percent smoking from the next lower education group.

[3]Includes unknown education. Education categories shown are for 1997 and subsequent years. GED stands for General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma. In 1974–95 the following categories based on number of years of school completed were used: less than 12 years, 12 years, 13–15 years, 16 years or more. See Appendix II, Education.

[4]Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White" and "Black or African American" include persons who reported only one racial group consistent with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity (see Appendix II, Race). Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race, consistent with the 1977 Standards. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, estimates of the age-adjusted percent of current smokers based on the 1977 Standards are: identical for white males; 0.2 percentage points higher for black males and females; and 0.1 percentage points higher for white females. For additional data on cigarette smoking by racial groups, see table 63.

NOTES: The definition of current smoker was revised in 1992 and 1993. See Appendix II, Cigarette smoking. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III). Some numbers for 1998 were revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. Data are from the following questionnaire supplements: hypertension (1974), smoking (1979), alcohol and health practices (1983), health promotion and disease prevention (1985, 1990–91), cancer control and cancer epidemiology (1992), and year 2000 (1993–95). Starting in 1997 data are from the family core and sample adult questionnaires.

Table 63 (page 1 of 2). Current cigarette smoking by adults according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, age, and education: United States, average annual 1990–92, 1993–95, and 1999–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Male			Female		
	1990–92	*1993–95*	*1999–2000*[1]	*1990–92*	*1993–95*	*1999–2000*[1]
18 years of age and over, age adjusted[2]			Percent of persons			
All persons[3]	27.9	27.1	25.2	23.7	22.8	21.4
Race[4]						
White only	27.4	26.7	25.3	24.3	23.6	22.3
Black or African American only	33.9	32.5	27.0	23.1	21.9	20.6
American Indian and Alaska Native only	34.2	39.0	30.0	36.7	32.7	37.3
Asian only	24.8	24.2	21.5	6.3	7.3	7.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	34.1	- - -	- - -	30.4
American Indian and Alaska Native; White	- - -	- - -	39.3	- - -	- - -	36.8
Hispanic origin and race[4]						
Hispanic or Latino	25.7	22.8	23.1	15.8	13.8	12.4
Mexican	26.2	23.9	22.2	14.8	12.2	10.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	25.6	#	#	22.5
White only	27.7	27.2	25.6	25.2	24.7	23.4
Black or African American only	33.9	32.5	27.0	23.2	22.1	20.7
18 years of age and over, crude						
All persons[3]	28.4	27.6	25.7	23.6	22.7	21.2
Race[4]						
White only	27.8	27.1	25.6	24.1	23.3	21.8
Black or African American only	33.2	31.6	27.4	23.3	22.0	20.7
American Indian and Alaska Native only	35.5	40.7	31.9	37.3	35.4	39.9
Asian only	24.9	25.8	22.7	6.3	7.5	7.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	35.1	- - -	- - -	30.7
American Indian and Alaska Native; White	- - -	- - -	40.9	- - -	- - -	38.0
Hispanic origin and race[4]						
Hispanic or Latino	26.5	24.6	24.1	16.6	14.4	12.8
Mexican	27.1	25.4	23.4	15.0	12.6	11.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	25.9	#	#	22.2
White only	28.0	27.4	25.7	24.8	24.2	22.7
Black or African American only	33.3	31.6	27.3	23.3	22.2	20.8
18–24 years:						
Hispanic or Latino	19.3	23.8	22.1	12.8	13.2	13.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	28.9	31.4	32.2	28.7	29.1	31.5
Black or African American only	17.7	17.4	22.0	10.8	9.4	14.6
25–34 years:						
Hispanic or Latino	29.9	27.4	24.3	19.2	15.1	12.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	32.7	31.5	31.2	30.9	30.7	27.2
Black or African American only	34.6	28.0	23.1	29.2	25.8	17.0
35–44 years:						
Hispanic or Latino	32.1	25.3	27.4	19.9	19.5	14.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	32.3	32.0	30.2	27.3	27.9	28.2
Black or African American only	44.1	39.9	32.9	31.3	30.8	29.4
45–64 years:						
Hispanic or Latino	26.6	23.8	26.0	17.1	12.9	13.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	28.4	27.3	25.0	26.1	24.5	21.9
Black or African American only	38.0	39.1	33.8	26.1	24.5	24.0
65 years and over:						
Hispanic or Latino	16.1	*12.1	11.9	6.6	*7.1	6.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	14.2	12.9	9.8	12.3	11.3	10.0
Black or African American only	25.2	27.5	15.8	10.7	12.6	11.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63 (page 2 of 2). Current cigarette smoking by adults according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, age, and education: United States, average annual 1990–92, 1993–95, and 1999–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Male			Female		
	1990–92	*1993–95*	*1999–2000*[1]	*1990–92*	*1993–95*	*1999–2000*[1]
Education, Hispanic origin, and race[4,5]	Percent of persons					
25 years of age and over, age adjusted[6]						
No high school diploma or GED:						
Hispanic or Latino	30.2	24.6	24.3	15.8	13.9	12.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	46.1	46.6	44.1	40.4	40.8	38.7
Black or African American only	45.4	47.3	41.1	31.3	31.7	30.9
High school diploma or GED:						
Hispanic or Latino	29.6	24.9	26.5	18.4	16.4	12.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	32.9	32.0	32.0	28.4	28.6	28.8
Black or African American only	38.2	37.3	30.6	25.4	25.0	24.0
Some college or more:						
Hispanic or Latino	20.4	17.8	18.6	14.3	10.0	11.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	19.3	18.6	17.5	18.1	17.4	16.8
Black or African American only	25.6	24.3	18.6	22.8	20.1	17.9

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey, for discussion of 1997 redesign.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment. For age groups where percent smoking is 0 or 100, the age adjustment procedure was modified to substitute the percent smoking from the previous 3-year period.
[3]Includes all other races not shown separately.
[4]Starting with data years 1999–2000, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data years 1999–2000 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data years 1999–2000, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data years 1999–2000, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data years 1999–2000 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1993–95 and 1999–2000, race-specific estimates for 1999–2000 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999–2000 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, age-adjusted estimates of current smoking by adults 18 years of age and older based on the 1977 Standards are: identical for white males; 0.2 percentage points higher for black males; 1.1 percentage points higher for AI/AN males; 0.9 percentage points higher for Asian males; identical for white females; 0.1 percentage points higher for black females; 1.0 percentage points higher for AI/AN females; and 1.6 percentage points higher for Asian and Pacific Islander females.
[5]Education categories shown are for 1997 and subsequent years. GED stands for General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma. In years prior to 1997 the following categories based on number of years of school completed were used: less than 12 years, 12 years, 13 years or more. See Appendix II, Education.
[6]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using four age groups: 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

NOTES: The definition of current smoker was revised in 1992 and 1993. See Appendix II, Cigarette smoking. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. Data are from the following questionnaire supplements: health promotion and disease prevention (1990–91), cancer control and cancer epidemiology (1992), and year 2000 (1993–95). Starting in 1997 data are from the family core and sample adult questionnaires.

Table 64 (page 1 of 2). Use of selected substances in the past month by persons 12 years of age and over, according to age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1999–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the population 12 years of age and over]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Any illicit drug[1]		Marijuana		Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug[2]	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
12 years and over	6.3	6.3	4.7	4.8	1.8	1.7
Age						
12–13 years	3.9	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.6
14–15 years	9.8	9.8	6.9	6.9	3.4	3.0
16–17 years	15.4	16.4	13.2	13.7	3.4	4.3
18–25 years	16.4	15.9	14.2	13.6	3.7	3.6
26–34 years	6.8	7.8	5.4	5.9	1.5	2.1
35 years and over	3.4	3.3	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.0
Sex						
Male	8.1	7.7	6.5	6.2	1.9	1.8
Female	4.6	5.0	3.1	3.5	1.7	1.7
Age and sex						
12–17 years	9.8	9.7	7.2	7.2	2.9	3.0
Male	10.1	9.8	7.8	7.7	2.6	2.7
Female	9.4	9.5	6.7	6.6	3.1	3.3
Hispanic origin and race[3]						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	6.2	6.4	4.7	4.9	1.9	1.8
Black or African American only	7.5	6.4	5.9	5.2	1.4	1.2
American Indian and Alaska Native only	10.4	12.6	6.9	10.1	3.5	3.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	6.2	*	2.5	0.3	3.5
Asian only	3.2	2.7	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.1
2 or more races	10.3	14.8	8.5	12.5	2.7	2.3
Hispanic or Latino, any race	6.1	5.3	4.2	3.6	1.7	1.7

	Alcohol use		Binge alcohol use[4]		Heavy alcohol use[5]	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
12 years and over	46.4	46.6	20.2	20.6	5.7	5.6
Age						
12–13 years	4.4	4.6	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.2
14–15 years	15.4	15.7	9.0	9.3	1.6	1.8
16–17 years	29.6	29.1	19.3	20.3	5.4	6.0
18–25 years	57.2	56.8	37.9	37.8	13.3	12.8
26–34 years	57.4	58.3	29.3	30.3	7.5	7.6
35 years and over	46.6	46.8	16.0	16.4	4.2	4.1
Sex						
Male	53.2	53.6	28.1	28.3	9.2	8.7
Female	40.2	40.2	12.9	13.5	2.4	2.7
Age and sex						
12–17 years	16.5	16.4	10.1	10.4	2.4	2.6
Male	16.7	16.2	11.3	11.2	3.0	3.2
Female	16.3	16.5	8.9	9.6	1.8	2.0
Hispanic origin and race[3]						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	50.3	50.7	21.1	21.2	6.2	6.2
Black or African American only	34.3	33.7	16.3	17.7	3.6	4.0
American Indian and Alaska Native only	33.9	35.1	20.0	26.2	5.8	7.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian only	30.7	28.0	10.8	11.6	2.5	1.4
2 or more races	41.4	41.6	20.2	17.5	7.7	5.2
Hispanic or Latino, any race	38.6	39.8	21.7	22.7	5.4	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 64 (page 2 of 2). Use of selected substances in the past month by persons 12 years of age and over, according to age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1999–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the population 12 years of age and over]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Any tobacco[6]		Cigarettes		Cigars	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
12 years and over	30.2	29.3	25.8	24.9	5.5	4.8
Age						
12–13 years	4.8	4.0	4.1	3.4	1.1	0.8
14–15 years	16.4	14.2	14.3	12.1	5.1	4.3
16–17 years	30.3	28.9	26.1	25.2	9.7	8.6
18–25 years	44.6	42.9	39.7	38.3	11.5	10.4
26–34 years	38.2	35.6	31.5	29.7	7.0	5.7
35 years and over	27.4	27.3	23.3	22.9	3.9	3.4
Sex						
Male	36.6	35.2	28.3	26.9	9.5	8.4
Female	24.3	23.9	23.4	23.1	1.7	1.5
Age and sex						
12–17 years	17.3	15.6	14.9	13.4	5.4	4.5
Male	18.7	16.3	14.8	12.8	7.7	6.4
Female	15.8	14.8	15.0	14.1	2.9	2.5
Hispanic origin and race[3]						
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only	31.9	31.0	27.0	25.9	5.8	5.0
Black or African American only	26.6	26.7	22.5	23.3	5.9	5.1
American Indian and Alaska Native only	43.1	55.0	36.0	42.3	6.3	10.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	4.4	3.1
Asian only	18.7	17.9	16.7	16.5	1.9	1.6
2 or more races	34.0	38.9	29.8	32.3	5.3	5.1
Hispanic or Latino, any race	24.7	22.2	22.6	20.7	4.3	3.5

* Estimates are considered unreliable; relative standard error greater than 17.5 percent of the log transformation of the proportion or minimum effective sample size less than 68 or minimum nominal sample size less than 100 or prevalence close to 0 or 100 percent. See Appendix I, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

[1]Any illicit drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens (including LSD and PCP), inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic drug used nonmedically.

[2]Psychotherapeutic drugs include prescription-type pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3]Race and Hispanic origin were collected using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity. See Appendix II, Race. The categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native only," "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only," and "Asian only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards.

[4]Binge alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. By "occasion" is meant at the same time or within a couple hours of each other.

[5]Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also "binge" alcohol users.

[6]Any tobacco product includes cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

NOTE: Estimates of substance use for youth based on the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) are generally lower than estimates based on the Monitoring the Future Study (MTF) and Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). There are several major methodologic differences between NHSDA, MTF, and YRBS including populations covered, sample design, questionnaires, interview setting, and weighting systems. The NHSDA survey collects data in homes whereas MTF and YRBS collect data in school classroom settings. Further, NHSDA estimates are tabulated by age and MTF and YRBS estimates are tabulated by grade, representing different ages as well as different populations. Rates are not directly comparable because of these differences. See Cowan CD. Coverage, Sample Design, and Weighting in Three Federal Surveys. Journal of Drug Issues 31(3), 599–614, 2001.

SOURCES: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, www.drugabusestatistics.samhsa.gov/.

Table 65 (page 1 of 2). Use of selected substances by high school seniors and eighth-graders, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1980–2001

[Data are based on a survey of high school seniors and eighth-graders in the coterminous United States]

Substance, sex, race, and grade in school	*1980*	*1990*	*1991*	*1995*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*
Cigarettes				Percent using substance in the past month					
All seniors	30.5	29.4	28.3	33.5	36.5	35.1	34.6	31.4	29.5
Male	26.8	29.1	29.0	34.5	37.3	36.3	35.4	32.8	29.7
Female	33.4	29.2	27.5	32.0	35.2	33.3	33.5	29.7	28.7
White	31.0	32.5	31.8	37.3	42.5	41.0	39.1	36.6	34.1
Black or African American	25.2	12.0	9.4	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	13.6	12.9
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	14.3	19.1	19.4	19.1	17.5	14.6	12.2
Male	- - -	- - -	15.5	18.8	19.1	18.0	16.7	14.3	12.2
Female	- - -	- - -	13.1	19.0	19.5	19.8	17.7	14.7	12.0
White	- - -	- - -	15.0	21.7	22.0	21.1	19.0	16.4	12.8
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	5.3	8.2	10.4	10.8	10.7	8.4	8.0
Marijuana									
All seniors	33.7	14.0	13.8	21.2	23.7	22.8	23.1	21.6	22.4
Male	37.8	16.1	16.1	24.6	26.4	26.5	26.3	24.7	25.6
Female	29.1	11.5	11.2	17.2	20.3	18.8	19.7	18.3	19.1
White	34.2	15.6	15.0	21.5	24.6	24.2	23.4	22.0	23.9
Black or African American	26.5	5.2	6.5	17.8	18.2	18.3	20.4	17.5	16.5
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	3.2	9.1	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.2
Male	- - -	- - -	3.8	9.8	11.4	10.3	10.5	10.2	11.0
Female	- - -	- - -	2.6	8.2	8.9	8.8	8.8	7.8	7.3
White	- - -	- - -	3.0	9.0	10.2	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.6
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	2.1	7.0	8.7	9.4	10.0	8.5	7.7
Cocaine									
All seniors	5.2	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1
Male	6.0	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.5
Female	4.3	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
White	5.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.3
Black or African American	2.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.6
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Male	- - -	- - -	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
Female	- - -	- - -	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
White	- - -	- - -	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4
Inhalants									
All seniors	1.4	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.7
Male	1.8	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.3
Female	1.0	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.1
White	1.4	3.0	2.4	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.8
Black or African American	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.4	2.1	1.3
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	4.4	6.1	5.6	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.0
Male	- - -	- - -	4.1	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.6
Female	- - -	- - -	4.7	6.6	5.8	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.3
White	- - -	- - -	4.5	7.0	6.4	5.3	5.6	4.5	4.1
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 65 (page 2 of 2). Use of selected substances by high school seniors and eighth-graders, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1980–2001

[Data are based on a survey of high school seniors and eighth-graders in the coterminous United States]

Substance, sex, race, and grade in school	*1980*	*1990*	*1991*	*1995*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*
MDMA (Ecstasy)				Percent using substance in the past month					
All seniors	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.6	1.5	2.5	3.6	2.8
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.3	2.3	2.6	4.1	3.7
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.9	0.8	2.5	3.1	2.0
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.2	1.8	2.7	3.9	2.8
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.9
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.8
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.9
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.8
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.0
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1
Alcohol[1]									
All seniors	72.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	52.7	52.0	51.0	50.0	49.8
Male	77.4	61.3	58.4	55.7	56.2	57.6	55.3	54.0	54.7
Female	66.8	52.3	49.0	47.0	48.9	46.9	46.8	46.1	45.1
White	75.8	62.2	57.7	54.8	57.9	57.6	54.9	55.3	55.3
Black or African American	47.7	32.9	34.4	37.4	33.1	33.6	30.8	29.3	29.6
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	25.1	24.6	24.5	23.0	24.0	22.4	21.5
Male	- - -	- - -	26.3	25.0	25.2	24.0	24.8	22.5	22.3
Female	- - -	- - -	23.8	24.0	23.9	21.9	23.3	22.0	20.6
White	- - -	- - -	26.0	25.4	25.7	24.0	25.6	23.9	22.5
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	17.8	17.3	16.9	15.4	16.8	15.1	14.9
Binge drinking[2]				Percent in last 2 weeks					
All seniors	41.2	32.2	29.8	29.8	31.3	31.5	30.8	30.0	29.7
Male	52.1	39.1	37.8	36.9	37.9	39.2	38.1	36.7	36.0
Female	30.5	24.4	21.2	23.0	24.4	24.0	23.6	23.5	23.7
White	44.6	36.2	32.9	32.9	36.1	36.6	34.8	34.4	34.5
Black or African American	17.0	11.6	11.8	15.5	12.0	12.7	11.9	11.0	12.6
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	12.9	14.5	14.5	13.7	15.2	14.1	13.2
Male	- - -	- - -	14.3	15.1	15.3	14.4	16.4	14.4	13.7
Female	- - -	- - -	11.4	13.9	13.5	12.7	13.9	13.6	12.4
White	- - -	- - -	12.6	14.5	14.6	13.5	15.2	14.6	13.1
Black or African American	- - -	- - -	9.9	10.0	8.8	9.1	10.8	9.3	8.8

- - - Data not available.
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
[1]In 1993 the alcohol question was changed to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." 1993 data, available electronically, are based on a half sample.
[2]Five or more alcoholic drinks in a row at least once in the prior 2-week period.

NOTES: Monitoring the Future Study excludes high school dropouts (see Appendix I) and absentees (about 17 percent of high school seniors, about 13 percent of eighth-graders in 1999). High school dropouts and absentees have higher drug usage than those included in the survey. However the presence of a slight underestimate that is constant across time should not bias change estimates (NIDA, Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975–99, Vol 1. 2000). Estimates of substance use for youth based on the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) are generally lower than estimates based on the Monitoring the Future Study (MTF) and Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). There are several major differences between NHSDA, MTF, and YRBS including populations covered, sample design, questionnaires, interview setting, and weighting systems. The NHSDA survey collects data in homes, whereas MTF and YRBS collect data in school classrooms. Further, NHSDA estimates are tabulated by age and MTF and YRBS estimates are tabulated by grade, representing different ages as well as different populations. Rates are not directly comparable because of these differences. See Cowan CD. Coverage, Sample Design, and Weighting in Three Federal Surveys. Journal of Drug Issues 31(3), 599–614, 2001. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Monitoring the Future Study, Annual surveys.

Table 66 (page 1 of 2). Cocaine-related emergency department episodes, according to age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1990–2000

[Data are weighted national estimates based on a sample of emergency departments]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
All races, both sexes[1]					Number of episodes				
All ages[2]	80,355	123,423	143,337	135,711	152,420	161,083	172,011	168,751	174,881
6–17 years	1,877	1,578	2,078	2,051	2,595	3,642	4,362	3,299	4,402
18–25 years	19,614	22,159	25,430	21,110	22,060	25,218	24,507	25,264	25,753
26–34 years	35,639	52,658	60,686	54,881	58,729	57,143	59,008	54,058	51,007
35 years and over	23,054	46,614	54,463	57,341	68,717	74,600	83,730	85,869	93,357
Male									
White, not Hispanic or Latino:									
All ages[2]	15,512	21,193	27,204	25,634	28,644	32,778	32,767	35,378	36,508
6–17 years	527	371	408	493	604	898	1,302	666	897
18–25 years	3,810	5,155	5,868	5,459	4,967	6,644	6,069	7,367	7,294
26–34 years	6,724	8,828	11,908	10,426	11,405	11,697	11,302	11,421	11,143
35 years and over	4,432	6,818	8,982	9,226	11,645	13,464	14,075	15,893	17,148
Black or African American, not Hispanic or Latino:									
All ages[2]	27,745	46,218	51,702	48,872	51,685	54,257	55,562	49,944	49,612
6–17 years	241	213	276	304	348	388	236	404	305
18–25 years	5,104	5,661	6,703	4,735	3,886	4,725	4,153	4,066	3,836
26–34 years	12,160	18,542	21,014	18,756	18,558	18,052	17,578	13,433	11,608
35 years and over	10,202	21,709	23,576	25,016	28,741	30,850	33,511	31,978	33,758
Hispanic or Latino[3]:									
All ages[2]	4,821	9,195	9,551	7,886	12,575	11,540	14,844	15,111	16,774
6–17 years	144	206	518	181	431	402	725	899	612
18–25 years	1,774	2,184	2,158	1,892	3,725	3,467	3,871	4,027	4,268
26–34 years	1,758	3,893	3,650	2,901	4,342	3,575	4,694	4,582	5,510
35 years and over	1,125	2,885	3,216	2,907	4,054	4,077	5,536	5,540	6,375
Female									
White, not Hispanic or Latino:									
All ages[2]	8,331	11,263	13,213	13,566	15,593	17,593	19,687	20,884	22,419
6–17 years	486	323	355	495	542	1,021	1,125	837	1,208
18–25 years	2,663	2,832	3,390	2,962	3,344	3,742	4,368	4,348	4,259
26–34 years	3,636	5,472	5,894	5,976	6,540	6,771	6,621	8,022	7,471
35 years and over	1,539	2,562	3,572	4,126	5,155	6,043	7,504	7,667	9,414
Black or African American, not Hispanic or Latino:									
All ages[2]	14,833	22,186	25,104	24,138	25,713	27,298	28,361	27,625	25,480
6–17 years	177	134	103	153	89	100	80	125	99
18–25 years	3,820	3,674	3,890	3,307	2,803	3,407	2,245	2,012	1,947
26–34 years	7,418	10,381	11,573	10,831	11,082	11,004	11,312	9,994	7,962
35 years and over	3,369	7,953	9,507	9,822	11,712	12,752	14,687	15,473	15,453
Hispanic or Latino[3]:									
All ages[2]	1,719	3,466	3,591	3,515	5,042	5,063	6,238	5,224	6,598
6–17 years	64	166	81	128	250	675	625	146	901
18–25 years	634	697	956	901	1,296	1,287	1,505	1,167	1,699
26–34 years	663	1,529	1,553	1,280	2,116	1,698	2,278	2,091	1,967
35 years and over	357	1,072	996	1,203	1,378	1,402	1,821	1,811	2,029

See notes at end of table.

Table 66 (page 2 of 2). Cocaine-related emergency department episodes, according to age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1990–2000

[Data are weighted national estimates based on a sample of emergency departments]

Age and sex	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Both sexes				Episodes per 100,000 population[4]					
6 years and over, age adjusted[5]	- - -	50.6	58.9	56.2	63.0	66.4	70.7	69.2	70.8
6 years and over, crude[6]	- - -	53.9	62.2	58.3	64.8	67.7	71.5	69.4	70.7
6–11 years	- - -	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
12–17 years	- - -	7.5	9.5	9.3	11.5	16.0	18.8	14.0	18.8
18–25 years	- - -	80.2	91.1	76.2	80.1	91.8	88.2	89.5	88.9
26–34 years	- - -	140.9	166.9	153.7	166.7	164.5	173.1	161.9	154.6
35 years and over	- - -	38.7	44.6	46.0	54.0	57.4	63.2	63.7	67.7
Male									
6 years and over, age adjusted[5]	- - -	70.8	82.8	77.5	87.1	91.2	96.4	93.4	95.7
6 years and over, crude[2]	- - -	74.6	86.8	79.9	88.7	92.2	96.7	93.0	94.8
6–11 years	- - -	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
12–17 years	- - -	7.7	12.5	10.5	12.9	15.3	20.7	17.4	16.7
18–25 years	- - -	107.8	120.2	98.1	101.9	116.1	115.2	120.5	118.5
26–34 years	- - -	178.5	218.5	196.2	212.7	211.3	219.7	195.5	193.8
35 years and over	- - -	59.8	68.3	69.2	81.2	85.6	92.2	92.0	97.1
Female									
6 years and over, age adjusted[5]	- - -	31.5	36.1	35.5	40.0	42.6	46.1	46.0	46.5
6 years and over, crude[2]	- - -	33.8	38.4	37.0	41.3	43.5	46.7	46.4	46.4
6–11 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
12–17 years	- - -	7.0	5.7	7.8	10.0	16.6	16.7	10.2	20.9
18–25 years	- - -	54.1	62.7	54.1	57.5	66.4	61.7	57.7	58.2
26–34 years	- - -	101.3	113.4	108.6	118.9	117.0	125.0	127.3	112.9
35 years and over	- - -	19.5	23.3	24.8	29.2	31.3	36.6	37.9	40.1

- - - Data not available.
* Estimates with a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher are not shown.
[1]Includes other races and unknown race, Hispanic origin, and/or sex.
[2]Includes unknown age.
[3]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[4]Rates are based on the average civilian, noninstitutionalized population for each year estimated by SAMHSA based on a procedure using three Census Bureau data files: The Civilian Noninstitutional Population of the U.S. by Age, Race, and Sex (CNP tables); 1990 Census Counts by Age, Sex, and Race (ASR file); and County-Level Population Estimates (CPOP file).
[5]Age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using five age groups. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[6]Includes unknown sex and age.

NOTES: Some data for previous years have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, Drug Abuse Warning Network, www.drugabusestatistics.samhsa.gov/.

Table 67 (page 1 of 3). Alcohol consumption by persons 18 years of age and over, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Alcohol consumption, age, race, and Hispanic origin	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
Drinking status[1]				Percent distribution					
18 years and over, age adjusted[2]									
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lifetime abstainer	21.2	22.5	24.1	14.0	14.8	17.5	27.6	29.3	29.9
Former drinker	15.7	15.0	14.4	16.2	15.9	14.9	15.3	14.4	14.2
Infrequent	9.0	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.1	7.0	10.1	9.2	9.2
Regular	6.7	6.8	6.3	8.5	8.8	7.8	5.2	5.2	5.0
Current drinker	63.1	62.5	61.5	69.8	69.3	67.7	57.0	56.3	55.8
Infrequent	15.0	14.3	14.7	11.7	11.0	11.1	18.1	17.4	18.2
Regular	48.1	48.2	46.7	58.1	58.3	56.6	38.9	38.9	37.7
18 years and over, crude									
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lifetime abstainer	21.1	22.4	24.0	14.0	14.7	17.5	27.7	29.4	30.1
Former drinker	15.5	14.9	14.3	15.6	15.3	14.3	15.4	14.5	14.3
Infrequent	8.9	8.1	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.8	10.1	9.3	9.3
Regular	6.6	6.7	6.2	8.1	8.4	7.5	5.2	5.2	5.0
Current drinker	63.4	62.7	61.7	70.5	70.0	68.2	57.0	56.1	55.6
Infrequent	15.0	14.3	14.7	11.7	11.0	11.1	18.1	17.3	18.1
Regular	48.4	48.4	46.9	58.8	59.0	57.2	38.8	38.8	37.5
Age				Percent current drinkers among all persons					
All persons:									
18–44 years	69.4	69.3	67.4	74.8	75.2	73.0	64.2	63.6	61.9
18–24 years	62.2	62.3	59.4	66.7	67.6	64.0	57.7	57.1	54.9
25–44 years	71.6	71.5	69.9	77.2	77.6	76.0	66.1	65.6	64.1
45–64 years	63.3	62.1	62.0	70.8	68.5	68.1	56.2	56.1	56.3
45–54 years	67.1	66.6	65.1	73.8	71.8	70.3	60.7	61.7	60.1
55–64 years	57.3	55.0	57.2	65.8	63.2	64.6	49.4	47.6	50.6
65 years and over	43.4	42.0	42.1	52.7	52.6	50.0	36.6	34.2	36.2
65–74 years	48.6	46.4	46.9	56.7	55.7	52.6	42.0	38.9	42.2
75 years and over	36.6	36.6	36.3	46.7	48.3	46.6	30.2	29.0	29.7
Race[2,3]									
White only	66.0	65.5	64.6	71.8	71.6	69.7	60.7	60.1	59.9
Black or African American only	47.8	46.7	46.8	56.9	54.7	56.2	40.9	40.6	39.4
American Indian and Alaska Native only	53.9	49.6	54.2	66.1	56.5	62.6	45.2	43.5	46.9
Asian only	45.8	44.9	43.0	60.1	60.0	55.9	31.6	31.3	29.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	64.5	61.6	- - -	71.0	70.5	- - -	56.0	52.7
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]									
Hispanic or Latino	53.4	52.5	52.1	64.6	66.1	63.7	42.1	39.8	41.2
Mexican	53.0	49.7	50.6	66.9	65.9	64.4	38.9	34.3	36.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	52.5	52.1	#	66.1	63.7	#	39.8	41.2
White only	67.5	67.0	66.0	72.7	72.2	70.4	62.9	62.4	61.9
Black or African American only	47.8	46.6	46.8	57.1	54.6	56.4	40.7	40.4	39.3
Geographic region[2]									
Northeast	68.7	69.6	68.0	74.4	77.0	73.2	63.8	63.4	63.7
Midwest	66.8	66.5	65.6	73.0	71.1	70.7	61.1	62.3	61.1
South	56.2	54.8	54.3	63.9	62.7	62.1	49.2	47.7	47.1
West	64.9	64.2	62.8	71.5	71.7	68.4	58.9	57.2	57.2
Location of residence[2]									
Within MSA[4]	64.7	64.2	63.0	71.0	70.9	69.0	59.1	58.1	57.5
Outside MSA[4]	57.4	56.4	56.0	65.7	63.8	62.6	49.5	49.7	50.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 67 (page 2 of 3). Alcohol consumption by persons 18 years of age and over, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Alcohol consumption, age, race, and Hispanic origin	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
Level of alcohol consumption in past year for current drinkers[5]	Percent distribution of current drinkers								
18 years and over, age adjusted[2]									
All drinking levels	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Light	69.6	68.9	70.6	59.5	58.7	60.4	81.0	80.4	82.0
Moderate	22.5	23.2	22.2	31.8	32.5	32.0	12.0	12.7	11.5
Heavier	7.9	7.9	7.1	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.0	6.9	6.5
18 years and over, crude									
All drinking levels	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Light	69.8	69.2	70.8	59.6	58.9	60.5	81.4	80.7	82.3
Moderate	22.3	23.1	22.1	31.7	32.3	31.8	11.7	12.5	11.3
Heavier	7.9	7.8	7.1	8.8	8.7	7.7	6.9	6.7	6.4
Number of days in the past year with 5 or more drinks	Percent distribution of current drinkers								
18 years and over, crude									
All current drinkers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No days	65.9	67.2	68.2	54.7	56.7	56.9	78.6	78.9	80.6
At least 1 day	34.1	32.8	31.8	45.3	43.3	43.1	21.4	21.1	19.4
1–11 days	18.5	17.4	17.4	22.0	20.8	21.2	14.6	13.6	13.3
12 or more days	15.6	15.4	14.4	23.4	22.5	21.9	6.8	7.5	6.1
Hispanic origin, race, and age[3]	Percent of persons with 5 or more drinks on at least one day among current drinkers								
All persons:									
18 years and over, age adjusted[2]	32.4	30.9	30.3	43.3	41.2	41.2	20.2	19.7	18.5
18 years and over, crude	34.1	32.8	31.8	45.3	43.3	43.1	21.4	21.1	19.4
18–44 years	42.4	41.3	40.4	54.6	52.9	52.3	28.7	28.5	27.0
18–24 years	51.6	53.3	52.2	61.5	63.4	60.8	40.2	42.0	42.4
25–44 years	40.0	38.1	37.1	52.8	50.1	49.9	25.7	24.8	22.8
45–64 years	25.3	24.2	23.5	36.1	34.7	35.0	12.9	12.5	10.8
45–54 years	28.5	26.5	25.5	40.1	37.1	37.9	15.3	15.1	12.0
55–64 years	19.6	19.8	19.9	28.9	30.3	29.9	8.3	7.3	8.7
65 years and over	11.2	9.0	9.1	17.8	13.9	14.8	4.4	3.5	3.4
65–74 years	13.9	10.9	11.3	21.6	16.5	18.3	5.5	4.5	4.2
75 years and over	6.7	6.1	5.8	11.0	9.8	9.5	*2.5	*	*
Race[2,3]									
White only	33.3	31.8	31.0	44.4	42.1	41.8	20.9	20.5	19.2
Black or African American only	23.6	23.5	23.9	31.7	32.8	34.1	14.9	13.8	12.7
American Indian and Alaska Native only	54.5	48.2	45.0	70.5	53.9	47.0	38.4	39.7	34.7
Asian only	25.5	20.2	20.3	30.7	25.7	25.4	16.6	12.2	10.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	44.9	44.0	- - -	53.0	53.1	- - -	30.6	31.5
Hispanic origin and race[2,3]									
Hispanic or Latino	36.8	32.1	31.9	46.3	42.0	43.0	22.3	16.5	16.0
Mexican	39.0	36.8	37.5	50.1	47.2	49.0	20.3	17.3	17.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	32.1	31.9	#	42.0	43.0	#	16.5	16.0
White only	33.2	31.9	31.2	44.5	42.3	42.1	21.0	20.9	19.7
Black or African American only	23.4	23.4	23.8	31.7	32.5	33.8	14.4	13.9	12.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 67 (page 3 of 3). Alcohol consumption by persons 18 years of age and over, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Alcohol consumption, age, race, and Hispanic origin	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
	Percent of persons with 5 or more drinks on at least one day among current drinkers								
Geographic region[2]									
Northeast	31.3	29.9	28.9	43.1	39.3	39.7	18.9	20.1	18.1
Midwest	33.8	34.7	33.3	44.7	46.3	44.7	21.6	22.2	21.5
South	30.9	27.4	27.4	40.5	36.7	37.1	19.2	16.4	15.6
West	33.4	33.0	32.0	44.6	43.3	43.1	20.8	21.4	18.8
Location of residence[2]									
Within MSA[4]	31.6	30.6	30.0	42.4	40.7	40.4	19.8	19.4	18.5
Outside MSA[4]	34.8	32.5	31.3	45.7	42.3	43.1	21.2	21.1	18.5

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]Drinking status categories are based on self-reported responses to questions about alcohol consumption. See Appendix II, Alcohol consumption. Lifetime abstainers had fewer than 12 drinks in their lifetime. Former drinkers had at least 12 drinks in their lifetime and none in the past year. Former infrequent drinkers are former drinkers who had fewer than 12 drinks in any one year. Former regular drinkers are former drinkers who had at least 12 drinks in any one year. Current drinkers had 12 drinks in their lifetime and at least one drink in the past year. Current infrequent drinkers are current drinkers who had fewer than 12 drinks in the past year. Current regular drinkers are current drinkers who had at least 12 drinks in the past year.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using four age groups: 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[3]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1997 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, the age-adjusted percent of persons who are current drinkers based on the 1977 Standards are: identical for white men; 0.3 percentage points higher for black men; 1.6 percentage points higher for AI/AN men; 0.2 percentage points lower for Asian and Pacific Islander men; identical for white women; 0.2 percentage points higher for black women; 1.8 percentage points lower for AI/AN women; and 2.4 percentage points higher for Asian and Pacific Islander women.
[4]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
[5]Level of alcohol consumption categories are based on self-reported responses to questions about average alcohol consumption and defined as follows: light drinkers: 3 drinks or fewer per week; moderate drinkers: more than 3 drinks and up to 14 drinks per week for men and more than 3 drinks and up to 7 drinks per week for women; heavier drinkers: more than 14 drinks per week for men and more than 7 drinks per week for women. (Most drinking guidelines consider more than 7 drinks per week to be a heavier level of consumption for women. U.S. Department of Agriculture: Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2000, 5th edition.)

NOTE: Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, family core and sample adult questionnaires.

Table 68. Hypertension among persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1960–62, 1971–74, 1976–80, and 1988–94

[Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	*1960–62*	*1971–74*	*1976–80*[2]	*1988–94*
20–74 years, age adjusted[3]		Percent of population		
Both sexes[4]	38.1	39.8	40.4	23.9
Male	41.3	43.9	45.2	26.4
Female[4]	35.0	35.8	35.8	21.4
White male	40.5	43.1	44.6	25.5
White female[4]	32.8	33.6	33.9	19.7
Black male	49.7	55.0	50.7	36.4
Black female[4]	53.5	53.1	50.8	35.9
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	45.0	25.6
White, non-Hispanic female[4]	- - -	- - -	33.7	19.7
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	50.7	36.5
Black, non-Hispanic female[4]	- - -	- - -	51.1	36.4
Mexican male	- - -	- - -	25.6	25.9
Mexican female[4]	- - -	- - -	22.5	22.3
20–74 years, crude				
Both sexes[4]	39.0	39.7	39.7	23.1
Male	41.7	43.3	44.0	24.7
Female[4]	36.6	36.5	35.6	21.5
White male	41.0	42.8	43.8	24.3
White female[4]	34.9	34.9	34.2	20.4
Black male	50.5	52.1	47.4	31.5
Black female[4]	52.0	50.2	46.1	30.6
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	44.3	25.0
White, non-Hispanic female[4]	- - -	- - -	34.4	20.9
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	47.5	31.6
Black, non-Hispanic female[4]	- - -	- - -	46.1	31.2
Mexican male	- - -	- - -	18.8	18.0
Mexican female[4]	- - -	- - -	16.7	15.8
Male				
20–34 years	22.8	24.8	28.9	8.6
35–44 years	37.7	39.1	40.5	20.9
45–54 years	47.6	55.0	53.6	34.1
55–64 years	60.3	62.5	61.8	42.9
65–74 years	68.8	67.2	67.1	57.3
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	64.2
Female[4]				
20–34 years	9.3	11.2	11.1	3.4
35–44 years	24.0	28.2	28.8	12.7
45–54 years	43.4	43.6	47.1	25.1
55–64 years	66.4	62.5	61.1	44.2
65–74 years	81.5	78.3	71.8	60.8
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.3

- - - Data not available.
[1]The race groups, white and black, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2]Data for Mexicans are for 1982–84. See Appendix I, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).
[3]Age adjusted to 2000 population using 5 age groups. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[4]Excludes pregnant women.

NOTES: A person with hypertension is defined by either having elevated blood pressure (systolic pressure of at least 140 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mmHg) or taking antihypertensive medication. Percents are based on a single measurement of blood pressure to provide comparable data across the 4 time periods. In 1976–80, 31.3 percent of persons 20–74 years of age had hypertension, based on the average of 3 blood pressure measurements, in contrast to 39.7 percent when a single measurement is used.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Examination Surveys and National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys.

Table 69 (page 1 of 2). Serum cholesterol levels among persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1960–62, 1971–74, 1976–80, and 1988–94

[Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	Percent of population with high serum cholesterol			
	1960–62	1971–74	1976–80[2]	1988–94
20–74 years, age adjusted[3]				
Both sexes	33.3	28.6	27.8	19.7
Male	30.6	27.9	26.4	18.8
Female	35.6	29.1	28.8	20.5
White male	31.3	27.9	26.4	19.1
White female	36.2	28.9	29.2	20.7
Black male	26.0	26.6	25.8	16.4
Black female	31.8	30.5	26.2	19.5
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	26.4	18.7
White, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	29.6	20.7
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.5	16.4
Black, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	26.3	19.9
Mexican male	- - -	- - -	20.3	18.7
Mexican female	- - -	- - -	20.5	17.7
20–74 years, crude				
Both sexes	33.6	28.2	26.8	18.7
Male	30.7	26.8	24.9	17.6
Female	36.3	29.6	28.5	19.9
White male	31.4	26.9	25.0	18.1
White female	37.5	29.8	29.2	20.5
Black male	26.7	25.1	23.9	14.4
Black female	29.9	28.8	23.7	16.8
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.1	17.9
White, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	29.8	20.9
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	23.7	14.5
Black, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	23.7	17.2
Mexican male	- - -	- - -	16.6	15.5
Mexican female	- - -	- - -	16.5	14.0
Male				
20–34 years	15.1	12.4	11.9	8.2
35–44 years	33.9	31.8	27.9	19.4
45–54 years	39.2	37.5	36.9	26.6
55–64 years	41.6	36.2	36.8	28.0
65–74 years	38.0	34.7	31.7	21.9
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.4
Female				
20–34 years	12.4	10.9	9.8	7.3
35–44 years	23.1	19.3	20.7	12.3
45–54 years	46.9	38.7	40.5	26.7
55–64 years	70.1	53.1	52.9	40.9
65–74 years	68.5	57.7	51.6	41.3
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 69 (page 2 of 2). Serum cholesterol levels among persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1960–62, 1971–74, 1976–80, and 1988–94

[Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	Mean serum cholesterol level, mg/dL			
	1960–62	1971–74	1976–80[2]	1988–94
20–74 years, age adjusted[3]				
Both sexes	222	216	215	205
Male	220	216	213	204
Female	224	217	216	205
White male	221	216	213	204
White female	225	217	216	206
Black male	213	214	211	201
Black female	218	219	215	204
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	213	204
White, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	216	206
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	211	201
Black, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	216	204
Mexican male	- - -	- - -	209	206
Mexican female	- - -	- - -	209	204
20–74 years, crude				
Both sexes	222	216	213	203
Male	220	214	211	202
Female	225	217	215	204
White male	221	215	211	203
White female	227	217	216	205
Black male	214	212	208	198
Black female	216	216	212	199
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	211	203
White, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	216	206
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	208	198
Black, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	212	200
Mexican male	- - -	- - -	203	200
Mexican female	- - -	- - -	202	197
Male				
20–34 years	198	194	192	186
35–44 years	227	221	217	206
45–54 years	231	229	227	216
55–64 years	233	229	229	216
65–74 years	230	226	221	212
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	205
Female				
20–34 years	194	191	189	184
35–44 years	214	207	207	195
45–54 years	237	232	232	217
55–64 years	262	245	249	235
65–74 years	266	250	246	233
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	229

- - - Data not available.

[1]The race groups, white and black, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2]Data for Mexicans are for 1982–84. See Appendix I, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).

[3]Age adjusted to 2000 population using 5 age groups. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

NOTES: High serum cholesterol is defined as greater than or equal to 240 mg/dL (6.20 mmol/L). Risk levels have been defined by the Second report of the National Cholesterol Education Program Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health. September 1993. (Summarized in *JAMA* 269(23):3015–23. June 16, 1993.)

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Examination Surveys and National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys.

Table 70 (page 1 of 2). Healthy weight, overweight, and obesity among persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1960–62, 1971–74, 1976–80, and 1988–94

[Data are based on measured height and weight of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	Overweight[2]				Obesity[3]			
	1960–62	1971–74	1976–80[4]	1988–94	1960–62	1971–74	1976–80[4]	1988–94
20–74 years, age adjusted[5]	Percent of population							
Both sexes[6,7]	44.8	47.7	47.4	56.0	13.3	14.6	15.1	23.3
Male	49.5	54.7	52.9	61.0	10.7	12.2	12.8	20.6
Female[6]	40.2	41.1	42.0	51.2	15.7	16.8	17.1	26.0
White male	50.2	55.4	53.8	62.3	10.5	11.8	12.5	21.0
White female[6]	37.5	38.8	39.4	49.4	14.2	15.4	15.5	24.3
Black male	43.9	50.4	51.4	58.0	14.0	16.8	16.7	21.1
Black female[6]	59.2	60.5	63.2	68.5	26.8	29.7	31.3	39.0
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	53.4	61.6	- - -	- - -	12.4	20.7
White, non-Hispanic female[6]	- - -	- - -	38.7	47.2	- - -	- - -	15.4	23.3
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	51.3	58.2	- - -	- - -	16.5	21.3
Black, non-Hispanic female[6]	- - -	- - -	62.6	68.5	- - -	- - -	31.0	39.1
Mexican male	- - -	- - -	61.6	69.4	- - -	- - -	15.7	24.4
Mexican female[6]	- - -	- - -	61.7	69.6	- - -	- - -	26.6	36.1
20–74 years, crude								
Both sexes[6,7]	45.2	47.0	46.4	55.0	13.5	14.4	14.7	22.7
Male	49.4	53.5	51.5	59.6	10.7	12.0	12.3	19.9
Female[6]	41.2	41.0	41.6	50.5	16.1	16.7	16.8	25.5
White male	50.2	54.3	52.5	61.1	10.4	11.7	12.1	20.4
White female[6]	38.9	39.1	39.4	49.0	14.7	15.4	15.3	24.0
Black male	43.9	49.3	48.5	56.7	14.1	16.0	15.0	20.9
Black female[6]	58.8	58.2	60.0	65.9	26.6	28.7	29.8	37.0
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	52.2	60.8	- - -	- - -	12.0	20.3
White, non-Hispanic female[6]	- - -	- - -	38.9	47.1	- - -	- - -	15.2	23.1
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	48.4	57.0	- - -	- - -	14.9	21.1
Black, non-Hispanic female[6]	- - -	- - -	59.4	66.2	- - -	- - -	29.5	37.2
Mexican male	- - -	- - -	57.0	64.0	- - -	- - -	14.6	20.7
Mexican female[6]	- - -	- - -	57.4	66.2	- - -	- - -	23.8	33.6
Male								
20–34 years	42.7	42.8	41.2	47.5	9.2	9.7	8.9	14.1
35–44 years	53.5	63.2	57.2	65.5	12.1	13.5	13.5	21.5
45–54 years	53.9	59.7	60.2	66.1	12.5	13.7	16.7	23.2
55–64 years	52.2	58.5	60.2	70.5	9.2	14.1	14.1	27.2
65–74 years	47.8	54.6	54.2	68.5	10.4	10.9	13.2	24.1
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	56.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.2
Female[6]								
20–34 years	21.2	25.8	27.9	37.0	7.2	9.7	11.0	18.5
35–44 years	37.2	40.5	40.7	49.6	14.7	17.7	17.8	25.5
45–54 years	49.3	49.0	48.7	60.3	20.3	18.9	19.6	32.4
55–64 years	59.9	54.5	53.7	66.3	24.4	24.1	22.9	33.7
65–74 years	60.9	55.9	59.5	60.3	23.2	22.0	21.5	26.9
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	52.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 70 (page 2 of 2). Healthy weight, overweight, and obesity among persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1960–62, 1971–74, 1976–80, and 1988–94

[Data are based on measured height and weight of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	Healthy weight[8]			
	1960–62	1971–74	1976–80[4]	1988–94
20–74 years, age adjusted[5]	Percent of population			
Both sexes[6,7]	51.2	48.8	49.6	41.7
Male	48.3	43.0	45.4	37.9
Female[6]	54.1	54.3	53.7	45.3
White male	47.6	42.4	44.8	36.7
White female[6]	56.5	56.6	56.1	47.2
Black male	53.2	47.3	46.4	40.3
Black female[6]	36.0	34.9	34.4	28.6
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	45.3	37.4
White, non-Hispanic female[6]	- - -	- - -	56.7	49.2
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	46.6	40.0
Black, non-Hispanic female[6]	- - -	- - -	35.0	28.9
Mexican male	- - -	- - -	37.1	29.8
Mexican female[6]	- - -	- - -	36.4	29.1
20–74 years, crude				
Both sexes[6,7]	50.8	49.3	50.5	42.6
Male	48.3	44.1	46.8	39.3
Female[6]	53.2	54.1	53.9	45.9
White male	47.6	43.4	46.1	37.8
White female[6]	55.4	56.1	55.9	47.5
Black male	53.5	48.5	49.5	41.7
Black female[6]	36.4	36.5	37.2	30.9
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	46.4	38.1
White, non-Hispanic female[6]	- - -	- - -	56.4	49.2
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	49.6	41.4
Black, non-Hispanic female[6]	- - -	- - -	37.7	31.1
Mexican male	- - -	- - -	41.6	35.2
Mexican female[6]	- - -	- - -	40.1	32.2
Male				
20–34 years	55.3	54.7	57.1	51.1
35–44 years	45.2	35.2	41.3	33.4
45–54 years	44.8	38.5	38.7	33.6
55–64 years	44.9	38.3	38.7	28.6
65–74 years	46.2	42.1	42.3	30.1
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	40.9
Female[6]				
20–34 years	67.6	65.8	65.0	57.9
35–44 years	58.4	56.7	55.6	47.1
45–54 years	47.6	49.3	48.7	37.2
55–64 years	38.1	41.1	43.5	31.5
65–74 years	36.4	40.6	37.8	37.0
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	43.0

- - - Data not available.
[1]The race groups, white and black, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.
[2]Body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25.
[3]BMI greater than or equal to 30.
[4]Data for Mexicans are for 1982–84. See Appendix I, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).
[5]Age adjusted to 2000 population using 5 age groups. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[6]Excludes pregnant women.
[7]Includes persons of all races and Hispanic origins, not just those shown separately.
[8]BMI of 18.5 to less than 25 kilograms/meter^2 (see Appendix II, Body mass index).

NOTES: Percents do not sum to 100 because the percent of persons with BMI less than 18.5 is not shown and the percent of persons with obesity is a subset of the percent with overweight. Height was measured without shoes; two pounds were deducted from data for 1960–62 to allow for weight of clothing. Initial results from the 1999 NHANES indicate that 61 percent of adults in the U.S. were overweight and 27 percent were obese in 1999. 1999 data are preliminary estimates from the 1999 NHANES. 1999 data are limited in sample size and geographic coverage and, therefore, are subject to more sampling error than multi-year NHANES. As a result, annual prevalence estimates may fluctuate more than those from multi-year NHANES. See www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/obese/obes99.htm.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Examination Surveys and National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES).

Table will be updated with 1999–2000 data on the web. Go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Table 71. Overweight children and adolescents 6–19 years of age, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1963–65 through 1999–2000

[Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Revised 1/14/2003

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	*1963–65 1966–70*[2]	*1971–74*	*1976–80*[3]	*1988–94*[4]	*1999–2000*[4]
6–11 years of age			Percent of population (standard error)		
Both sexes	4.2	4.0	6.5	11.3 (1.0)	15.3 (1.7)
Boys	4.0	4.3	6.6	11.6 (1.3)	16.0 (2.3)
White	4.4	4.1	6.7	11.3 (1.7)	- - - - - -
Black	1.6	5.3	6.7	12.3 (1.4)	- - - - - -
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.1	10.7 (2.0)	*12.0 (3.0)
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.8	12.3 (1.4)	17.1 (2.7)
Mexican	- - -	- - -	13.3	17.5 (2.4)	27.3 (3.1)
Girls	4.5	3.6	6.4	11.0 (1.4)	14.5 (2.4)
White	4.5	3.7	5.7	9.8 (1.7)	- - - - - -
Black	4.5	3.3	11.1	16.7 (1.5)	- - - - - -
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	5.2	*9.8 (2.0)	*
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	11.2	17.0 (1.6)	22.2 (3.3)
Mexican	- - -	- - -	9.8	15.3 (2.5)	19.6 (3.1)
12–19 years of age					
Both sexes	4.6	6.1	5.0	10.5 (0.9)	15.5 (1.2)
Boys	4.5	6.1	4.8	11.3 (1.3)	15.5 (1.6)
White	4.7	6.3	4.7	12.1 (1.7)	- - - - - -
Black	3.1	5.3	6.1	10.4 (1.4)	- - - - - -
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	3.8	11.6 (1.9)	12.8 (2.4)
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.1	10.7 (1.4)	20.7 (2.6)
Mexican	- - -	- - -	7.7	14.1 (1.8)	27.5 (3.0)
Girls[5]	4.7	6.2	5.3	9.7 (1.1)	15.5 (1.6)
White	4.5	5.4	4.5	9.0 (1.4)	- - - - - -
Black	6.4	10.1	10.7	16.3 (2.0)	- - - - - -
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	4.6	8.9 (1.7)	12.4 (2.1)
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	10.7	16.3 (2.1)	26.6 (2.7)
Mexican	- - -	- - -	8.8	*13.4 (3.1)	19.4 (2.8)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
[1]The race groups, white and black, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2]Data for 1963–65 are for children 6–11 years of age; data for 1966–70 are for adolescents 12–17 years of age, not 12–19 years.
[3]Data for Mexicans are for 1982–84. See Appendix I, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).
[4]Standard errors of estimates for 1988–94 and 1999–2000 are shown. 1999–2000 estimates are based on a smaller sample size than estimates for earlier time periods and therefore are subject to greater sampling error.
[5]Excludes pregnant women starting with 1971–74. Pregnancy status not available for 1963–65 and 1966–70.

NOTES: Overweight is defined as body mass index (BMI) at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile BMI cutoff points from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts: United States. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no. 314. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2000. Age is at time of examination at mobile examination center. Crude rates, not age-adjusted rates, are shown. Some data for 1971–74, 1976–80 and 1988–94 have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1982–84), and National Health Examination Survey (1963–65 and 1966–70).

Table 72 (page 1 of 3). Health care visits to doctor's offices, emergency departments, and home visits within the past 12 months, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Number of health care visits[1]											
	None			1–3 visits			4–9 visits			10 or more visits		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
	Percent distribution											
All persons[2,3]	16.5	17.5	16.6	46.2	45.8	45.4	23.6	23.3	24.7	13.7	13.4	13.3
Age												
Under 18 years	11.8	12.4	12.2	54.1	54.4	53.7	25.2	25.0	26.4	8.9	8.2	7.7
Under 6 years	5.0	5.9	6.3	44.9	45.9	44.3	37.0	36.8	38.3	13.0	11.3	11.2
6–17 years	15.3	15.5	15.1	58.7	58.5	58.2	19.3	19.4	20.7	6.8	6.7	6.0
18–44 years	21.7	24.2	23.2	46.7	45.8	45.3	19.0	17.8	19.2	12.6	12.3	12.2
18–24 years	22.0	24.8	24.3	46.8	46.1	45.6	20.0	17.8	18.8	11.2	11.4	11.2
25–44 years	21.6	24.0	22.9	46.7	45.7	45.2	18.7	17.8	19.3	13.0	12.6	12.6
45–64 years	16.9	16.9	15.0	42.9	42.4	43.4	24.7	25.0	25.7	15.5	15.7	15.8
45–54 years	17.9	18.4	16.4	43.9	43.2	45.3	23.4	22.8	23.7	14.8	15.7	14.6
55–64 years	15.3	14.7	12.8	41.3	41.1	40.6	26.7	28.4	28.8	16.7	15.8	17.8
65 years and over	8.9	7.9	7.6	34.7	34.3	32.1	32.5	34.1	36.6	23.8	23.7	23.7
65–74 years	9.8	8.6	9.0	36.9	36.9	34.5	31.6	33.2	34.4	21.6	21.3	22.1
75 years and over	7.7	7.2	5.8	31.8	31.1	29.3	33.8	35.1	39.3	26.6	26.6	25.6
Sex[3]												
Male	21.3	23.1	21.5	47.1	45.5	46.0	20.6	20.6	22.4	11.0	10.8	10.1
Female	11.8	12.0	11.9	45.4	46.1	44.8	26.5	25.9	27.0	16.3	15.9	16.4
Race[3,4]												
White only	16.0	16.9	16.0	46.1	45.7	45.1	23.9	23.8	25.3	14.0	13.6	13.7
Black or African American only	16.8	18.4	17.3	46.1	46.2	46.7	23.2	21.9	23.4	13.9	13.5	12.6
American Indian and Alaska Native only	17.1	20.6	21.2	38.0	34.3	42.9	24.2	27.8	20.0	20.7	17.2	15.8
Asian only	22.8	23.1	20.2	49.1	47.3	49.2	19.7	19.4	20.9	8.3	10.2	9.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	15.2	12.1	- - -	40.8	41.6	- - -	22.2	28.3	- - -	21.8	17.9
Hispanic origin and race[3,4]												
Hispanic or Latino	24.9	26.2	26.5	42.3	44.3	41.8	20.3	19.2	20.0	12.5	10.3	11.7
Mexican	28.9	30.2	30.7	40.8	43.0	40.9	18.5	18.2	18.0	11.8	8.7	10.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	16.2	15.2	#	46.0	45.8	#	23.9	25.3	#	13.9	13.6
White only	14.7	15.5	14.5	46.6	46.0	45.4	24.4	24.5	26.0	14.3	14.1	14.1
Black or African American only	16.9	18.4	17.2	46.1	46.2	46.9	23.1	21.9	23.4	13.8	13.5	12.6
Respondent-assessed health status[3]												
Fair or poor	7.8	9.8	8.8	23.3	25.9	21.9	29.0	24.3	27.4	39.9	40.1	41.9
Good to excellent	17.2	18.1	17.2	48.4	47.7	47.6	23.3	23.2	24.6	11.1	11.0	10.6
Poverty status[3,5]												
Poor	20.3	21.5	21.9	37.1	39.2	36.9	22.7	21.3	23.3	19.9	18.1	17.9
Near poor	19.9	22.2	21.4	42.8	41.5	41.9	21.8	21.6	22.1	15.5	14.7	14.7
Nonpoor	14.0	14.9	13.7	48.0	47.0	46.6	25.0	25.0	26.3	13.0	13.1	13.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 72 (page 2 of 3). Health care visits to doctor's offices, emergency departments, and home visits within the past 12 months, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Number of health care visits[1]											
	None			1–3 visits			4–9 visits			10 or more visits		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
Hispanic origin and race and poverty status[3,4,5]	Percent distribution											
Hispanic or Latino:												
Poor	30.6	31.2	32.0	33.8	38.2	33.1	20.0	18.7	18.9	15.6	11.8	16.1
Near poor	29.1	30.2	30.1	39.0	42.1	40.8	20.9	17.5	17.6	11.0	10.1	11.6
Nonpoor	18.7	21.0	20.9	48.6	46.8	45.1	20.3	21.9	23.3	12.3	10.2	10.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:												
White only:												
Poor	16.3	17.2	18.5	37.7	38.9	36.0	24.0	23.3	25.4	22.1	20.7	20.1
Near poor	17.1	19.8	18.5	43.7	40.8	40.4	22.3	23.3	24.1	17.0	16.1	16.9
Nonpoor	13.2	14.0	12.7	47.6	46.9	46.3	25.7	25.5	27.0	13.4	13.6	14.0
Black or African American only:												
Poor	17.8	18.0	18.2	37.4	39.9	40.3	23.3	23.1	24.6	21.5	19.0	16.8
Near poor	18.9	19.9	20.4	43.0	44.0	44.6	23.4	20.5	20.8	14.7	15.6	14.2
Nonpoor	15.6	16.3	14.3	50.5	48.2	49.9	23.3	23.7	24.8	10.6	11.8	11.0
Health insurance status[6,7]												
Under 65 years of age:												
Insured	14.3	15.4	14.1	49.0	48.6	48.5	23.6	23.2	24.7	13.1	12.7	12.7
Private	14.8	15.9	14.4	50.8	50.1	50.2	23.0	22.9	24.3	11.4	11.1	11.0
Medicaid	9.7	10.5	10.4	35.0	35.4	33.0	27.1	26.1	26.7	28.2	28.0	29.9
Uninsured	33.7	37.3	36.6	42.8	41.6	42.2	15.3	13.2	13.9	8.2	7.9	7.3
65 years of age and over:												
Private	7.4	6.5	6.1	36.0	34.8	32.5	33.7	35.0	38.4	22.9	23.7	23.0
Medicaid	10.2	*7.0	6.7	21.0	23.9	19.3	28.1	32.7	32.1	40.7	36.4	41.9
Medicare only	13.0	10.7	9.9	35.0	35.3	35.9	31.0	32.8	34.6	21.1	21.1	19.6
Poverty status and health insurance status[5,6,7]												
Under 65 years of age:												
Poor:												
Insured	13.7	14.6	15.3	38.8	41.4	38.9	24.5	23.2	25.8	22.9	20.7	20.1
Uninsured	36.7	39.8	37.9	38.8	39.3	39.3	14.9	12.6	13.1	9.5	8.3	9.6
Near poor:												
Insured	15.6	17.0	15.8	45.5	44.9	45.0	22.3	22.6	23.0	16.6	15.5	16.2
Uninsured	34.5	38.0	38.6	41.8	40.2	40.6	15.6	13.4	13.7	8.1	8.4	7.1
Nonpoor:												
Insured	13.4	14.7	13.1	50.3	49.1	49.0	24.2	24.2	25.7	12.1	12.0	12.1
Uninsured	29.1	32.9	32.0	45.4	43.7	44.9	17.0	14.6	15.7	8.4	8.8	7.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 72 (page 3 of 3). Health care visits to doctor's offices, emergency departments, and home visits within the past 12 months, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

	Number of health care visits[1]											
	None			1–3 visits			4–9 visits			10 or more visits		
Characteristic	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
Geographic region[3]	Percent distribution											
Northeast	13.2	12.8	12.4	45.9	46.4	46.2	26.0	25.6	27.3	14.9	15.2	14.0
Midwest	15.9	16.2	14.4	47.7	46.7	46.2	22.8	23.8	25.6	13.6	13.3	13.9
South	17.2	18.9	18.4	46.1	45.5	44.7	23.3	22.5	24.1	13.5	13.2	12.9
West	19.1	20.9	20.0	44.8	44.8	44.9	22.8	21.9	22.2	13.3	12.4	12.8
Location of residence[3]												
Within MSA[8]	16.2	17.4	16.5	46.4	45.9	45.8	23.7	23.4	24.5	13.7	13.2	13.1
Outside MSA[8]	17.3	17.7	16.7	45.4	45.1	43.5	23.3	22.9	25.5	13.9	14.4	14.2

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]This table presents a summary measure of ambulatory and home health care visits during a 12-month period based on the following questions: "During the past 12 months, how many times have you gone to a hospital emergency room about your own health?"; "During the past 12 months, did you receive care at home from a nurse or other health care professional? What was the total number of home visits received?"; "During the past 12 months, how many times have you seen a doctor or other health care professional about your own health at a doctor's office, a clinic, or some other place? Do not include times you were hospitalized overnight, visits to hospital emergency rooms, home visits, or telephone calls." Beginning in 2000 dental visits were also excluded. For each question respondents were shown a flashcard with response categories of: 0, 1, 2–3, 4–9, 10–12, or 13 or more visits in 1997–99. Beginning in 2000 response categories were expanded to: 0, 1, 2–3, 4–5, 6–7, 8–9, 10–12, 13–15, 16 or more. For tabulation of the 1997–99 data responses of 2–3 were recoded to 2 and responses of 4–9 were recoded to 6. Beginning in 2000 tabulation of responses of 2–3 were recoded to 2 and other responses were recoded to the midpoint of the range. The summary measure was constructed by adding recoded responses for these questions and categorizing the sum as: none, 1–3, 4–9, or 10 or more health care visits in the past 12 months. See Appendix II, Health care contact, Emergency department visit, Home visit.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately, unknown poverty status, and unknown health insurance status.
[3]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using six age groups: Under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[4]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1997 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, the age-adjusted percent of persons with a specified number of health care visits based on the 1977 Standards are: (no visits) identical for white and black persons; 0.1 percentage points higher for AI/AN persons; 0.4 percentage points lower for Asian and Pacific Islander persons; (1–3 visits) identical for white persons; 0.1 percentage points lower for black persons; 1.3 percentage points higher for AI/AN persons; 0.1 percentage points lower for Asian and Pacific Islander persons; (4–9 visits) identical for white persons; 0.2 percentage points higher for black persons; 2.2 percentage points lower for AI/AN persons; 0.4 percentage points higher for Asian and Pacific Islander persons; (10 or more visits) identical for white and black persons; 0.9 percentage points higher for AI/AN persons; and 0.1 percentage points higher for Asian and Pacific Islander persons.
[5]Poverty status is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and for families with two or fewer adults the age of the adults in the family using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Poor persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. Near poor persons have incomes of 100 percent to less than 200 percent of poverty threshold. Nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold. See Appendix II, Family income, Poverty level. Poverty status was unknown for 20 percent of persons in the sample in 1997, 25 percent in 1998, 28 percent in 1999, and 27 percent in 2000.
[6]Estimates for persons under 65 years of age are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using four age groups: Under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, and 55–64 years of age. Estimates for persons 65 years of age and over are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[7]Health insurance categories are mutually exclusive. Persons who reported both Medicaid and private coverage are classified as having Medicaid coverage. Starting in 1997 Medicaid includes state-sponsored health plans and Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP). See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.
[8]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: In 1997 the National Health Interview Survey questionnaire was redesigned. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, family core and sample adult questionnaires.

Table 73 (page 1 of 2). Vaccinations of children 19–35 months of age for selected diseases, according to race, Hispanic origin, poverty status, and residence in metropolitan statistical area (MSA): United States, 1995–2000

[Data are based on telephone interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population supplemented by a survey of immunization providers for interview participants]

Vaccination and year	All	Race and Hispanic origin: Not Hispanic or Latino: White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino[2]	Poverty status: Below poverty	At or above poverty	Location of residence: Inside MSA[1]: Central city	Remaining areas	Outside MSA
	Percent of children 19–35 months of age										
Combined series (4:3:1:3):[3]											
1995	74	76	70	69	76	68	67	77	72	75	75
1996	76	79	74	82	78	71	69	79	74	78	77
1997	76	79	73	73	71	73	71	79	74	78	77
1998	79	82	73	78	79	75	74	82	77	81	81
1999	78	81	74	75	77	75	73	81	77	79	80
2000	76	79	71	69	75	73	71	78	73	78	79
DTP/DT/DTaP (4 doses or more):[4]											
1995	78	80	74	71	84	75	71	81	77	79	78
1996	81	83	79	85	85	77	74	84	79	83	81
1997	82	84	77	80	80	78	76	84	80	83	81
1998	84	87	77	83	89	81	80	86	82	85	85
1999	83	86	79	80	87	80	79	85	82	84	83
2000	82	84	76	75	85	79	76	84	80	83	83
Polio (3 doses or more):											
1995	88	89	84	86	90	87	85	89	87	88	89
1996	91	92	90	90	90	89	88	92	89	92	92
1997	91	92	89	90	89	90	89	92	90	91	92
1998	91	92	88	85	93	89	90	92	89	91	93
1999	90	90	87	88	90	89	87	91	89	90	90
2000	90	91	87	90	93	88	87	90	88	90	91
Measles, Mumps, Rubella:											
1995	90	91	87	88	95	88	86	91	90	90	89
1996	91	91	90	89	93	88	87	92	90	91	91
1997	90	91	89	92	90	88	86	92	90	91	91
1998	92	93	89	91	92	91	90	93	92	92	93
1999	92	92	90	92	93	90	90	92	91	92	90
2000	91	92	88	87	90	90	89	91	90	91	91
Hib (3 doses or more):[5]											
1995	91	93	88	93	90	89	88	93	91	92	92
1996	91	93	89	91	92	89	87	93	90	93	92
1997	93	94	91	86	89	90	90	94	91	93	94
1998	93	95	90	90	92	92	91	95	92	94	94
1999	94	95	92	91	90	92	91	95	92	95	93
2000	93	95	93	90	92	91	90	95	92	94	95
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more):											
1995	68	68	66	52	80	70	65	69	69	71	59
1996	82	82	82	79	85	81	78	83	81	83	81
1997	84	85	82	83	88	81	81	85	82	85	85
1998	87	88	84	82	89	86	85	88	85	88	87
1999	88	89	87	*	88	87	87	89	87	89	88
2000	90	91	89	91	91	88	87	91	89	90	92
Varicella:[6]											
1997	26	28	21	20	36	22	17	29	26	29	17
1998	43	42	42	28	53	47	41	44	45	45	34
1999	58	56	58	*	64	61	55	58	59	61	47
2000	68	66	67	62	77	70	64	69	69	70	60

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 73 (page 2 of 2). Vaccinations of children 19–35 months of age for selected diseases, according to race, Hispanic origin, poverty status, and residence in metropolitan statistical area (MSA): United States, 1995–2000

[Data are based on telephone interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population supplemented by a survey of immunization providers for interview participants]

Vaccination and year	Not Hispanic or Latino				Hispanic or Latino[2]	
	White		Black or African American			
	Below poverty	At or above poverty	Below poverty	At or above poverty	Below poverty	At or above poverty
	Percent of children 19–35 months of age					
Combined series (4:3:1:3):[3]						
1995	69	78	70	73	63	72
1996	68	80	69	79	68	73
1997	72	79	71	77	70	77
1998	77	83	72	74	73	79
1999	76	82	72	77	73	78
2000	73	80	69	72	70	74

* Percents not shown if the unweighted sample size for the numerator was less than 30 or relative standard error greater than 0.5 or confidence interval half width greater than 10.
[1]Metropolitan statistical area.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]The 4:3:1:3 combined series consists of 4 or more doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine (DTP), diphtheria and tetanus toxoids (DT), or diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP), 3 or more doses of oral poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of a measles-containing vaccine (MCV), and 3 or more doses of *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccine (Hib).
[4]Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, and diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine.
[5]*Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccine (Hib).
[6]Recommended in 1996. Data collection for varicella began in July 1996.

NOTES: Final estimates of data from the National Immunization Survey include an adjustment for children with missing immunization provider data. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Children missing information about poverty status were omitted from analysis by poverty level. In 2000, 14.2 percent of all children, 17.9 percent of Hispanic, 12.1 percent of non-Hispanic white, and 16.1 percent of non-Hispanic black children were missing information about poverty status and were omitted. See Appendix I, National Immunization Survey. Some data for previous years have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics and National Immunization Program, National Immunization Survey. Data are available on the CDC Web site at www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/ and www.cdc.gov/nis/.

Table 74 (page 1 of 2). Vaccination coverage among children 19–35 months of age according to geographic division, State, and selected urban areas: United States, 1995–2000

[Data are based on telephone interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population supplemented by a survey of immunization providers for interview participants]

Geographic division and State	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
	Percent of children 19–35 months of age with 4:3:1:3 series[1]					
United States	74	76	76	79	78	76
New England:						
Maine	88	86	87	86	83	83
New Hampshire	89	83	85	82	85	83
Vermont	87	87	87	86	91	83
Massachusetts	81	87	88	87	85	85
Rhode Island	83	84	82	86	87	82
Connecticut	86	88	86	90	86	85
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	74	80	75	85	81	75
New Jersey	70	75	76	82	81	76
Pennsylvania	77	79	79	83	86	78
East North Central:						
Ohio	71	78	72	78	78	72
Indiana	74	70	72	78	74	76
Illinois	78	75	74	78	77	75
Michigan	68	75	75	78	74	75
Wisconsin	74	77	81	78	85	80
West North Central:						
Minnesota	75	84	78	82	85	86
Iowa	83	81	77	82	83	83
Missouri	75	75	79	85	75	78
North Dakota	79	80	80	79	80	81
South Dakota	79	81	77	74	82	78
Nebraska	71	78	74	76	82	79
Kansas	70	72	84	82	79	76
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	68	81	80	79	78	75
Maryland	77	79	81	77	79	78
District of Columbia	69	76	71	71	78	71
Virginia	69	76	72	80	80	74
West Virginia	71	71	81	82	81	76
North Carolina	80	78	80	83	82	87
South Carolina	78	85	81	88	81	80
Georgia	77	81	78	80	82	81
Florida	74	79	74	79	80	74
East South Central:						
Kentucky	81	76	78	82	88	81
Tennessee	74	79	79	82	78	81
Alabama	73	74	87	82	78	81
Mississippi	79	81	80	84	82	81
West South Central:						
Arkansas	73	70	80	73	77	72
Louisiana	77	79	77	78	77	75
Oklahoma	74	72	70	75	73	71
Texas	71	71	74	74	72	69
Mountain:						
Montana	71	75	75	82	83	77
Idaho	66	65	71	76	69	74
Wyoming	71	77	75	80	83	79
Colorado	75	80	74	76	76	74
New Mexico	74	78	73	71	73	68
Arizona	69	70	71	76	72	72
Utah	65	65	69	76	80	77
Nevada	67	67	70	76	73	74
Pacific:						
Washington	76	78	79	81	75	77
Oregon	71	70	72	76	72	79
California	70	74	74	76	75	75
Alaska	74	72	75	81	80	77
Hawaii	75	80	77	79	82	75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 74 (page 2 of 2). Vaccination coverage among children 19–35 months of age according to geographic division, State, and selected urban areas: United States, 1995–2000

[Data are based on telephone interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population supplemented by a survey of immunization providers for interview participants]

Geographic division and urban areas	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
	Percent of children 19–35 months of age with 4:3:1:3 series[1]					
New England:						
Boston, Massachusetts	85	85	86	89	84	79
Middle Atlantic:						
New York City, New York	72	78	72	81	78	68
Newark, New Jersey	67	64	68	64	67	63
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	67	74	81	80	81	74
East North Central:						
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), Ohio	72	79	70	75	74	73
Franklin County (Columbus), Ohio	75	80	73	78	78	77
Marion County (Indianapolis), Indiana	77	72	80	78	79	69
Chicago, Illinois	70	72	66	64	71	65
Detroit, Michigan	54	60	60	70	66	59
Milwaukee County (Milwaukee), Wisconsin	69	70	72	73	74	69
South Atlantic:						
Baltimore, Maryland	*	80	84	81	72	70
District of Columbia	67	76	71	71	78	71
Fulton/DeKalb Counties (Atlanta), Georgia	*	76	74	71	83	80
Dade County (Miami), Florida	78	79	75	75	84	78
Duval County (Jacksonville), Florida	69	76	69	79	78	79
East South Central:						
Davidson County (Nashville), Tennessee	72	80	76	80	73	73
Shelby County (Memphis), Tennessee	69	70	70	71	75	77
Jefferson County (Birmingham), Alabama	86	76	83	85	85	79
West South Central:						
Orleans Parish (New Orleans), Louisiana	78	72	69	79	72	70
Bexar County (San Antonio), Texas	76	74	79	79	70	68
Dallas County (Dallas), Texas	70	68	75	71	72	67
El Paso County (El Paso), Texas	72	61	63	78	73	70
Houston, Texas	64	62	62	61	63	65
Mountain:						
Maricopa County (Phoenix), Arizona	67	72	70	77	71	71
Pacific:						
King County (Seattle), Washington	84	82	81	86	77	75
Los Angeles County (Los Angeles), California	68	75	72	76	76	77
San Diego County (San Diego), California	72	74	76	77	75	76
Santa Clara County (Santa Clara), California	76	80	69	84	82	76

* Percents not shown if the unweighted sample size for the numerator was less than 30 or relative standard error greater than 0.5 or confidence interval half width greater than 10.

[1]The 4:3:1:3 combined series consists of 4 or more doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine (DTP), diptheria and tetanus toxoids (DT), or diptheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP), 3 or more doses of oral poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of a measles-containing vaccine (MCV), and 3 or more doses of *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccine (Hib).

NOTES: Urban areas were chosen because they were high risk for under-vaccination. Final estimates of data from the National Immunization Survey include an adjustment for children with missing immunization provider data. Some data for previous years have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics and National Immunization Program, National Immunization Survey. Data are available on the CDC Web site at www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/ and www.cdc.gov/nis/.

Table 75 (page 1 of 2). No health care visits to an office or clinic within the past 12 months among children under 18 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, average annual 1997–98 and 1999–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Under 18 years of age		Under 6 years of age		6–17 years of age	
	1997–98	1999–2000	1997–98	1999–2000	1997–98	1999–2000
	Percent of children without a health care visit[1]					
All children[2]	12.8	13.1	5.7	6.7	16.3	16.1
Race[3]						
White only	12.2	12.3	5.5	6.5	15.5	15.1
Black or African American only	14.3	15.0	6.5	7.0	18.1	18.6
American Indian and Alaska Native only	13.8	20.4	*	*	*17.6	22.2
Asian only	16.3	16.5	*5.6	*8.5	22.1	20.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	10.6	- - -	*	- - -	16.6
Hispanic origin and race[3]						
Hispanic or Latino	19.3	20.1	9.7	10.2	25.3	26.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	11.7	#	5.9	#	14.4
White only	10.7	10.7	4.3	5.5	13.7	13.0
Black or African American only	14.5	14.7	6.5	7.1	18.3	18.0
Poverty status[4]						
Poor	17.7	18.3	8.1	11.3	23.8	22.2
Near poor	16.1	17.8	7.0	9.6	20.8	22.2
Nonpoor	9.7	9.7	3.9	4.2	12.5	12.3
Hispanic origin and race and poverty status[3,4]						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	23.4	24.2	11.8	15.3	31.2	30.2
Near poor	20.1	23.1	9.3	12.0	27.3	29.8
Nonpoor	12.9	13.7	7.1	*4.5	16.2	18.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White only:						
Poor	13.7	15.5	*5.4	*9.1	19.3	18.8
Near poor	14.0	14.8	6.0	8.0	18.1	18.2
Nonpoor	9.1	8.8	3.4	4.1	11.6	11.0
Black or African American only:						
Poor	16.1	15.3	*7.5	*8.9	21.0	18.2
Near poor	16.6	18.6	*7.0	*10.8	21.1	22.3
Nonpoor	12.2	11.7	*4.0	*3.8	15.6	14.8
Health insurance status[5]						
Insured	10.4	10.7	4.5	5.2	13.4	13.4
Private	10.4	10.6	4.3	4.7	13.2	13.2
Medicaid	9.9	11.0	4.9	6.4	13.9	14.2
Uninsured	28.8	30.4	14.6	19.1	34.9	35.4
Poverty status and health insurance status[4]						
Poor:						
Insured	13.2	13.5	5.7	7.8	18.4	16.9
Uninsured	34.5	36.1	19.6	27.1	40.6	40.0
Near poor:						
Insured	12.5	13.9	4.4	7.0	16.9	17.7
Uninsured	27.9	32.2	16.9	20.3	32.7	37.8
Nonpoor:						
Insured	8.9	9.0	3.6	3.8	11.4	11.5
Uninsured	23.0	22.7	*8.8	13.1	28.6	26.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 75 (page 2 of 2). No health care visits to an office or clinic within the past 12 months among children under 18 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, average annual 1997–98 and 1999–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Under 18 years of age		Under 6 years of age		6–17 years of age	
	1997–98	1999–2000	1997–98	1999–2000	1997–98	1999–2000
	Percent of children without a health care visit[1]					
Geographic region						
Northeast	7.0	6.6	3.1	4.8	8.9	7.6
Midwest	12.2	11.0	5.9	5.4	15.3	13.5
South	14.3	15.4	5.6	7.8	18.5	19.1
West	16.3	17.1	7.9	8.2	20.7	21.7
Location of residence						
Within MSA[6]	12.3	12.6	5.4	6.3	15.9	15.8
Outside MSA[6]	14.6	14.7	6.9	8.5	17.9	17.3

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
#Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]Respondents were asked how many times a doctor or other health care professional was seen in the past 12 months at a doctor's office, clinic, or some other place. Excluded are visits to emergency rooms, hospitalizations, home visits, and telephone calls. Beginning in 2000 dental visits were also excluded. This table presents the percent of children with no visits in the past 12 months. See Appendix II, Health care contact.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately, unknown poverty status, and unknown health insurance status.
[3]Starting with data years 1999–2000, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data years 1999–2000 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data years 1999–2000, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data years 1999–2000, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data years 1999–2000 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1997–98 and 1999–2000, race-specific estimates for 1999–2000 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999–2000 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, estimates of the percent of children under 18 years of age with no health care visits based on the 1977 Standards are: 0.1 percentage points higher for white children; 0.3 percentage points lower for black children; 1.0 percentage points lower for AI/AN children; and 1.2 percentage points lower for Asian and Pacific Islander children.
[4]Poverty status is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and for families with two or fewer adults the age of the adults in the family, using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Poor persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. Near poor persons have incomes of 100 percent to less than 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold. See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty level. Poverty status was unknown for 17 percent of children in the sample in 1997, 21 percent in 1998, 24 percent in 1999, and 23 percent in 2000.
[5]Health insurance categories are mutually exclusive. Persons who reported both Medicaid and private coverage are classified as having Medicaid coverage. Starting in 1997 Medicaid includes state-sponsored health plans and Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP). See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.
[6]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: In 1997 the National Health Interview Survey questionnaire was redesigned. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, family core and sample child questionnaires.

Table 76 (page 1 of 2). No usual source of health care among children under 18 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, average annual 1993–94, 1997–98, and 1999–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Under 18 years of age			Under 6 years of age			6–17 years of age		
	1993–94	1997–98[1]	1999–2000[1]	1993–94	1997–98[1]	1999–2000[1]	1993–94	1997–98[1]	1999–2000[1]
	Percent of children without a usual source of health care[2]								
All children[3]	7.7	6.7	6.8	5.2	4.5	4.6	9.0	7.8	7.9
Race[4]									
White only	7.0	5.8	6.2	4.7	4.1	4.4	8.3	6.7	7.1
Black or African American only	10.3	8.9	7.7	7.6	5.6	4.4	11.9	10.4	9.2
American Indian and Alaska Native only	*9.3	*10.8	*9.3	*	*	*	*8.7	*	*9.3
Asian only	9.7	10.7	9.9	*3.4	*	*5.9	13.5	14.4	12.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	*5.0	- - -	- - -	*	- - -	- - -	*7.2
Hispanic origin and race[4]									
Hispanic or Latino	14.3	13.2	14.1	9.3	7.6	9.0	17.7	16.7	17.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	5.4	#	#	3.6	#	#	6.3
White only	5.7	4.5	4.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	6.7	5.0	5.4
Black or African American only	10.2	8.8	7.6	7.7	5.4	4.5	11.6	10.4	9.0
Poverty status[5]									
Poor	13.9	12.4	12.8	9.4	8.2	7.9	16.8	15.0	15.6
Near poor	9.8	10.1	10.6	6.7	6.5	8.0	11.6	12.0	12.0
Nonpoor	3.7	3.5	3.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	4.6	4.2	4.2
Hispanic origin and race and poverty status[4,5]									
Hispanic or Latino:									
Poor	19.6	17.0	18.3	12.7	8.4	11.8	24.8	22.7	22.8
Near poor	15.3	16.0	17.5	9.9	10.2	12.2	18.9	19.9	20.6
Nonpoor	5.0	5.7	6.3	*2.7	*3.1	*4.3	6.5	7.3	7.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only:									
Poor	10.2	11.4	11.3	6.5	10.7	*6.9	12.7	12.0	13.6
Near poor	8.7	6.6	7.9	6.3	4.5	6.3	10.1	7.7	8.6
Nonpoor	3.4	2.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	4.2	3.3	3.6
Black or African American only:									
Poor	13.7	9.1	8.9	10.9	*5.4	*4.3	15.5	11.2	11.0
Near poor	9.1	12.5	9.2	*6.0	*7.2	*6.6	10.8	15.0	10.5
Nonpoor	4.6	6.4	4.2	*	*4.0	*	5.8	7.4	4.7
Health insurance status[6]									
Insured	5.0	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.6	2.6	5.9	4.2	4.5
Private	3.8	3.1	3.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	4.6	3.6	3.9
Medicaid	8.5	5.4	5.2	6.0	3.9	3.3	10.8	6.6	6.4
Uninsured	23.5	27.8	29.1	18.0	19.0	20.8	26.0	31.6	32.8
Poverty status and health insurance status[5]									
Poor:									
Insured	9.1	6.2	6.4	6.0	4.8	3.2	11.5	7.2	8.3
Uninsured	29.4	35.5	36.7	25.0	26.5	28.5	31.5	39.2	40.4
Near poor:									
Insured	6.0	5.1	5.6	4.0	3.4	4.7	7.2	6.1	6.2
Uninsured	22.9	27.1	28.8	18.0	18.4	21.5	25.3	30.9	32.2
Nonpoor:									
Insured	2.9	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.6	1.9	3.6	3.0	3.2
Uninsured	14.5	19.7	19.9	6.4	*10.6	14.4	18.1	23.4	22.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 76 (page 2 of 2). No usual source of health care among children under 18 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, average annual 1993–94, 1997–98, and 1999–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Under 18 years of age			Under 6 years of age			6–17 years of age		
	1993–94	1997–98[1]	1999–2000[1]	1993–94	1997–98[1]	1999–2000[1]	1993–94	1997–98[1]	1999–2000[1]
	Percent of children without a usual source of health care[2]								
Geographic region									
Northeast	4.1	3.1	2.8	2.9	*2.5	2.3	4.8	3.5	3.0
Midwest	5.2	4.6	5.2	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.9	4.9	5.9
South	10.9	8.4	8.5	7.3	5.3	5.8	12.7	9.9	9.8
West	8.6	9.8	9.6	5.3	5.5	5.6	10.6	12.0	11.6
Location of residence									
Within MSA[7]	7.7	6.8	6.7	5.0	4.4	4.7	9.2	8.0	7.8
Outside MSA[7]	7.8	6.4	7.3	6.0	4.7	4.2	8.7	7.2	8.7

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]Data starting in 1997 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years due to the 1997 questionnaire redesign. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey.
[2]Persons who report the emergency department as the place of their usual source of care are defined as having no usual source of care. See Appendix II, Usual source of care.
[3]Includes all other races not shown separately, unknown poverty status, and unknown health insurance status.
[4]Starting with data year 1999–2000, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999–2000 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999–2000, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race". Prior to data year 1999–2000, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999–2000 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1997–98 and 1999–2000, race-specific estimates for 1999–2000 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999–2000 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, estimates of the percent of children under 18 years of age with no usual source of care based on the 1977 Standards are: identical for white children; 0.1 percentage points lower for black children; 0.6 percentage points lower for AI/AN children; and 1.0 percentage points lower for Asian and Pacific Islander children.
[5]Prior to 1997 poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Beginning in 1997 poverty status is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and for families with two or fewer adults the age of the adults in the family. Poor persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. Near poor persons have incomes of 100 percent to less than 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold. See Appendix II, Poverty level. Missing family income data were imputed for 14 percent of children in 1993–96. See Appendix II, Family income for information on imputation. Poverty status was unknown for 17 percent of children in the sample in 1997, 21 percent in 1998, 24 percent in 1999, and 23 percent in 2000.
[6]Health insurance categories are mutually exclusive. Persons who reported both Medicaid and private coverage are classified as having Medicaid coverage. Medicaid includes other public assistance through 1996. Starting in 1997 Medicaid includes state-sponsored health plans and Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In 1993–96 health insurance status was unknown for 8–9 percent of children in the sample. In 1997–2000 health insurance status was unknown for 1 percent of children in the sample. See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.
[7]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III). For more data on usual source of care, see National Health Interview Survey home page: www.cdc.gov/nchs and click on NHIS.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, access to care and health insurance supplements (1993–96). Starting in 1997 data are from the family core and sample child questionnaires.

Table 77 (page 1 of 3). Emergency department visits within the past 12 months among children under 18 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Under 18 years of age			Under 6 years of age			6–17 years of age		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
	Percent of children with 1 or more emergency department visits[1]								
All children[2]	19.9	17.9	20.3	24.3	23.3	25.7	17.7	15.3	17.6
Race[3]									
White only	19.4	17.1	20.0	22.6	21.9	24.8	17.8	14.8	17.7
Black or African American only	24.0	22.5	22.6	33.1	32.3	30.8	19.4	18.2	18.9
American Indian and Alaska Native only	*24.1	33.3	38.1	*24.3	*29.5	*	*24.0	*36.2	*39.0
Asian only	12.6	9.4	12.4	20.8	*13.4	*16.7	8.6	*7.4	9.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	23.3	24.3	- - -	28.7	31.8	- - -	*19.7	18.3
Hispanic origin and race[3]									
Hispanic or Latino	21.1	15.9	18.7	25.7	21.4	23.9	18.1	12.6	15.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	18.3	20.6	#	23.8	26.1	#	15.7	18.0
White only	19.2	17.4	20.2	22.2	22.1	25.1	17.7	15.3	17.9
Black or African American only	23.6	22.5	22.6	32.7	32.5	30.9	19.2	18.2	18.9
Poverty status[4]									
Poor	25.4	24.4	25.9	29.9	31.6	32.3	22.5	20.6	22.3
Near poor	22.6	22.2	23.7	28.8	30.4	28.9	19.4	17.8	20.9
Nonpoor	17.4	15.4	18.8	21.0	19.0	23.8	15.8	13.8	16.5
Hispanic origin and race and poverty status[3,4]									
Hispanic or Latino:									
Poor	22.0	16.4	20.7	24.8	21.0	26.9	20.1	13.0	16.8
Near poor	20.8	15.2	18.9	28.9	21.7	20.5	15.6	11.6	18.0
Nonpoor	20.3	17.2	17.5	22.7	23.0	24.8	18.9	14.3	13.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only:									
Poor	26.3	26.3	27.1	28.0	34.9	37.1	25.1	22.4	20.9
Near poor	23.0	24.5	26.0	26.5	33.0	30.7	21.2	20.1	23.6
Nonpoor	17.4	15.1	19.0	20.6	18.1	23.0	15.9	13.8	17.2
Black or African American only:									
Poor	29.8	29.8	28.8	40.9	42.5	30.1	22.8	23.4	28.2
Near poor	23.6	23.5	21.9	33.6	33.7	39.1	19.1	18.7	13.8
Nonpoor	17.8	18.8	20.6	23.8	27.1	30.0	15.5	15.6	16.8
Health insurance status[5]									
Insured	19.8	18.1	20.7	24.4	23.1	25.8	17.5	15.7	18.2
Private	17.2	15.3	18.2	20.6	18.8	22.5	15.8	13.7	16.2
Medicaid	28.4	28.6	29.1	33.2	34.5	33.5	24.3	24.4	26.0
Uninsured	20.2	16.4	17.3	23.0	25.5	24.7	18.9	12.7	13.9
Poverty status and health insurance status[4]									
Poor:									
Insured	26.6	26.9	27.4	31.4	32.8	33.2	23.2	23.4	24.1
Uninsured	20.9	15.8	19.8	20.9	25.8	28.1	20.9	11.9	15.8
Near poor:									
Insured	22.7	23.3	25.1	29.2	31.2	29.3	19.2	18.7	22.8
Uninsured	22.2	18.3	18.6	27.3	26.6	26.9	20.1	14.8	14.2
Nonpoor:									
Insured	17.3	15.4	18.7	20.8	18.7	23.6	15.7	13.9	16.4
Uninsured	18.8	16.1	20.1	23.7	25.8	27.8	16.7	12.0	16.7
Geographic region									
Northeast	18.5	17.1	19.6	20.7	20.3	21.4	17.4	15.5	18.7
Midwest	19.5	18.4	20.3	26.0	24.1	25.6	16.4	15.8	17.8
South	21.8	19.2	22.0	25.6	25.7	28.7	19.9	16.1	18.7
West	18.5	15.9	18.1	23.5	21.4	24.7	15.9	13.1	14.7
Location of residence									
Within MSA[6]	19.7	16.7	19.9	23.9	22.0	24.5	17.4	14.0	17.6
Outside MSA[6]	20.8	22.4	21.9	26.2	29.1	31.3	18.6	19.7	17.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 77 (page 2 of 3). Emergency department visits within the past 12 months among children under 18 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Under 18 years of age			Under 6 years of age			6–17 years of age		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
	Percent of children with 2 or more emergency department visits[1]								
All children[2]	7.1	5.5	7.0	9.6	8.7	9.9	5.8	4.0	5.5
Race[3]									
White only	6.6	4.7	6.4	8.4	7.3	8.7	5.7	3.4	5.3
Black or African American only	9.6	9.1	10.4	14.9	15.8	16.2	6.9	6.1	7.8
American Indian and Alaska Native only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian only	*5.7	*	*3.1	*12.9	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	10.5	*8.6	- - -	*15.7	*14.1	- - -	*	*
Hispanic origin and race[3]									
Hispanic or Latino	8.9	5.2	7.0	11.8	7.9	9.4	7.0	3.6	5.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	5.5	7.0	#	8.8	10.0	#	4.0	5.5
White only	6.2	4.7	6.3	7.8	7.4	8.6	5.5	3.4	5.2
Black or African American only	9.3	9.1	10.5	14.6	15.9	16.6	6.8	6.1	7.8
Poverty status[4]									
Poor	11.2	10.5	12.4	14.4	15.5	17.4	9.1	7.7	9.7
Near poor	8.6	7.6	8.5	12.7	12.4	12.9	6.4	5.0	6.1
Nonpoor	5.2	3.9	5.5	6.7	6.1	7.3	4.6	3.0	4.7
Hispanic origin and race and poverty status[3,4]									
Hispanic or Latino:									
Poor	10.6	5.7	8.7	13.9	*8.1	11.7	8.4	*	*6.7
Near poor	8.1	6.0	8.0	12.2	*9.9	9.4	*5.4	*	7.1
Nonpoor	7.4	5.5	5.7	8.2	*9.2	9.3	7.0	*3.6	*3.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only:									
Poor	11.0	10.8	13.3	12.4	18.5	18.8	10.1	*7.3	*9.9
Near poor	8.4	7.7	8.5	11.8	13.0	12.6	6.6	*5.0	6.4
Nonpoor	5.0	3.5	5.3	6.0	5.2	6.5	4.5	2.8	4.8
Black or African American only:									
Poor	12.9	14.6	14.9	19.6	22.2	19.7	*8.7	10.9	12.9
Near poor	9.5	9.5	9.2	*14.0	*15.7	19.8	*7.5	*	*4.1
Nonpoor	5.1	6.3	8.8	*8.1	*13.1	14.5	*4.0	*3.7	*6.5
Health insurance status[5]									
Insured	7.0	5.6	7.0	9.6	8.6	9.6	5.7	4.1	5.7
Private	5.0	3.6	5.1	6.6	5.4	6.8	4.4	2.8	4.3
Medicaid	13.2	12.8	13.3	16.2	17.0	16.0	10.6	9.7	11.4
Uninsured	7.7	4.9	6.7	9.8	9.0	11.3	6.8	*3.2	4.5
Poverty status and health insurance status[4]									
Poor:									
Insured	12.0	12.1	13.8	15.4	16.9	18.8	9.6	9.2	10.9
Uninsured	8.0	*4.8	*7.4	*8.7	*	*11.4	*7.7	*	*5.4
Near poor:									
Insured	8.6	8.3	8.7	12.7	13.4	12.4	6.4	5.4	6.8
Uninsured	8.3	*5.1	7.3	*12.2	*	*14.3	6.8	*	3.7
Nonpoor:									
Insured	5.1	3.9	5.4	6.4	5.9	7.1	4.5	3.0	4.6
Uninsured	7.1	*4.5	*7.0	*11.8	*	*	*5.0	*	*5.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 77 (page 3 of 3). Emergency department visits within the past 12 months among children under 18 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Under 18 years of age			Under 6 years of age			6–17 years of age		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
Geographic region	Percent of children with 2 or more emergency department visits[1]								
Northeast	6.2	4.9	6.3	7.6	6.5	7.7	5.4	4.0	5.6
Midwest	6.6	5.8	6.6	10.4	9.8	9.0	4.8	4.0	5.5
South	8.0	6.1	8.5	10.1	9.8	12.5	6.9	4.3	6.6
West	7.1	4.7	5.4	10.0	7.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	3.9
Location of residence									
Within MSA[6]	7.2	5.0	6.6	9.6	8.0	8.8	5.9	3.4	5.5
Outside MSA[6]	6.8	7.4	8.6	9.7	11.3	14.9	5.6	5.8	5.8

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]See Appendix II, Emergency department visit.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately, unknown poverty status, and unknown health insurance status.
[3]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, estimates of the percent of children under 18 years of age with 1 or more emergency department visits based on the 1977 Standards are: 0.1 percentage points higher for white children; 0.2 percentage points higher for black children; 2.0 percentage points higher for Asian and Pacific Islander children; and 2.1 percentage points lower for AI/AN children.
[4]Poverty status is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and for families with two or fewer adults the age of the adults in the family, using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Poor persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. Near poor persons have incomes of 100 percent to less than 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold. See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty level. Poverty status was unknown for 17 percent of children in the sample in 1997, 21 percent in 1998, 24 percent in 1999, and 23 percent in 2000.
[5]Health insurance categories are mutually exclusive. Persons who reported both Medicaid and private coverage are classified as having Medicaid coverage. Starting in 1997 Medicaid includes state-sponsored health plans and Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP). See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.
[6]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, family core and sample child questionnaires.

Table 78 (page 1 of 2). No usual source of health care among adults 18–64 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, average annual 1993–94, 1995–96, 1997–98, and 1999–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	*1993–94*	*1995–96*	*1997–98*[1]	*1999–2000*[1]
	Percent of adults without a usual source of health care[2]			
All adults 18–64 years of age[3,4]	18.5	16.6	17.5	17.7
Age				
18–44 years	21.7	19.6	21.1	21.5
18–24 years	26.6	22.6	27.0	26.9
25–44 years	20.3	18.8	19.3	19.7
45–64 years	12.8	11.3	11.2	10.9
45–54 years	14.1	12.2	12.6	12.0
55–64 years	11.1	9.8	9.0	9.2
Sex[4]				
Male	23.3	21.0	23.2	23.8
Female	13.9	12.5	11.9	11.7
Race[4,5]				
White only	18.2	16.3	16.9	16.8
Black or African American only	19.2	17.6	18.7	18.7
American Indian and Alaska Native only	19.1	15.9	20.7	18.7
Asian only	24.0	20.7	21.1	21.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.4
American Indian and Alaska Native; White	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.5
Hispanic origin and race[4,5]				
Hispanic or Latino	28.8	26.2	28.6	30.4
Mexican	30.5	28.1	33.4	33.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	#	16.0
White only	17.0	15.0	15.4	15.2
Black or African American only	18.9	17.4	18.6	18.7
Poverty status[4,6]				
Poor	28.2	24.9	28.0	27.4
Near poor	24.6	22.3	25.3	26.5
Nonpoor	14.8	13.5	13.8	13.8
Hispanic origin and race and poverty status[4,5,6]				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	38.0	32.6	41.0	39.7
Near poor	35.7	31.6	32.6	37.4
Nonpoor	18.3	18.2	18.7	20.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White only:				
Poor	27.1	22.8	24.6	22.7
Near poor	22.7	20.3	22.6	23.5
Nonpoor	14.4	13.0	13.3	12.9
Black or African American only:				
Poor	23.8	21.1	22.9	22.5
Near poor	21.6	21.2	25.5	23.6
Nonpoor	14.6	13.6	14.0	14.4
Health insurance status[4,7]				
Insured	13.3	11.4	11.4	11.0
Private	13.1	11.3	11.6	11.2
Medicaid	14.8	12.0	9.8	9.2
Uninsured	41.5	40.9	45.3	47.3
Poverty status and health insurance status[4,6]				
Poor:				
Insured	16.8	13.6	14.0	12.4
Uninsured	45.7	42.1	50.3	49.8
Near poor:				
Insured	15.3	13.1	14.4	13.1
Uninsured	42.9	41.5	46.3	49.3
Nonpoor:				
Insured	12.3	10.8	10.9	10.5
Uninsured	37.0	39.4	41.3	44.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 78 (page 2 of 2). No usual source of health care among adults 18–64 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, average annual 1993–94, 1995–96, 1997–98, and 1999–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	*1993–94*	*1995–96*	*1997–98*[1]	*1999–2000*[1]
Geographic region[4]	Percent of adults without a usual source of health care[2]			
Northeast	14.5	13.3	13.2	12.9
Midwest	15.8	14.5	14.9	16.8
South	21.6	18.4	20.5	19.6
West	20.5	19.5	19.8	19.8
Location of residence[4]				
Within MSA[8]	18.8	16.9	17.6	17.8
Outside MSA[8]	17.4	15.4	17.1	16.9

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]Data starting in 1997 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years due to the 1997 questionnaire redesign. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey.
[2]Persons who report the emergency department as the place of their usual source of care are defined as having no usual source of care. See Appendix II, Usual source of care.
[3]Includes all other races not shown separately, unknown poverty status, and unknown health insurance status.
[4]Estimates are for persons 18–64 years of age and are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, and 55–64 years of age. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[5]Starting with data year 1999–2000, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999–2000 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999–2000, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999–2000, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999–2000 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1997–98 and 1999–2000, race-specific estimates for 1999–2000 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999–2000 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, estimates of the percent of adults under 65 years of age with no usual source of care based on the 1977 Standards are: identical for white and black adults; 2.0 percentage points higher for AI/AN adults; and 0.5 percentage points lower for Asian and Pacific Islander adults.
[6]Prior to 1997 poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Beginning in 1997 poverty status is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and for families with two or fewer adults the age of the adults in the family. Poor persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. Near poor persons have incomes of 100 percent to less than 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold. See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty level. Missing family income data were imputed for 16 percent of adults in 1993–96. See Appendix II, Family income for information on imputation process. Poverty status was unknown for 22 percent of adults in the sample in 1997, 27 percent in 1998, and 29 percent in 1999 and 2000.
[7]Health insurance categories are mutually exclusive. Persons who reported both Medicaid and private coverage are classified as having Medicaid coverage. Medicaid includes other public assistance through 1996. Starting in 1997 Medicaid includes state-sponsored health plans and Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In 1993–96 health insurance coverage was unknown for 8–9 percent of adults in the sample. Beginning in 1997 health insurance coverage was unknown for 1 percent of adults in the sample. See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.
[8]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For more data on usual source of care see the National Health Interview Survey home page: www.cdc.gov/nchs and click on NHIS.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, access to care and health insurance supplements (1993–96). Starting in 1997 data are from the family core and sample adult questionnaires.

Table 79 (page 1 of 2). Emergency department visits within the past 12 months among adults 18 years of age and over, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1 or more emergency department visits				2 or more emergency department visits			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Percent of adults with emergency department visit[1]							
All adults 18 years of age and over[2,3]	19.6	19.7	17.2	20.2	6.7	6.7	5.2	6.9
Age								
18–44 years	20.7	20.4	17.7	20.6	6.8	7.0	5.6	7.0
18–24 years	26.3	24.7	21.7	25.9	9.1	8.3	7.3	8.9
25–44 years	19.0	19.1	16.5	18.9	6.2	6.6	5.0	6.4
45–64 years	16.2	17.1	14.6	17.6	5.6	5.7	4.3	5.6
45–54 years	15.7	17.0	14.3	17.9	5.5	6.0	4.3	5.8
55–64 years	16.9	17.2	15.1	17.0	5.7	5.2	4.3	5.3
65 years and over	22.0	21.9	19.9	23.7	8.1	7.3	5.6	8.6
65–74 years	20.3	20.0	17.3	21.6	7.1	6.8	4.7	7.4
75 years and over	24.3	24.3	23.1	26.2	9.3	8.0	6.7	10.1
Sex[3]								
Male	19.1	19.5	16.1	18.8	5.9	6.1	4.3	5.8
Female	20.2	19.9	18.2	21.6	7.5	7.3	6.0	8.0
Race[3,4]								
White only	19.0	19.1	16.6	19.4	6.2	6.1	4.7	6.4
Black or African American only	25.9	25.3	22.2	26.5	11.1	10.7	8.8	10.7
American Indian and Alaska Native only	24.8	28.6	29.2	30.5	13.1	12.4	*11.7	*12.8
Asian only	11.6	14.4	9.7	13.6	*2.9	5.8	*	*3.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	24.4	32.9	- - -	- - -	11.4	11.4
American Indian and Alaska Native; White	- - -	- - -	26.0	33.9	- - -	- - -	*13.9	*9.2
Hispanic origin and race[3,4]								
Hispanic or Latino	19.2	18.6	15.3	18.4	7.4	6.6	4.5	7.1
Mexican	17.8	16.3	14.4	17.4	6.4	5.7	4.1	7.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	17.5	20.6	#	#	5.3	6.9
White only	19.1	19.3	16.9	19.8	6.2	6.1	4.8	6.4
Black or African American only	25.9	25.2	22.2	26.5	11.0	10.6	8.8	10.7
Poverty status[3,5]								
Poor	29.2	28.1	27.6	30.2	13.7	13.4	11.7	14.3
Near poor	24.9	24.4	21.7	25.1	10.0	10.1	8.0	10.6
Nonpoor	17.5	18.0	15.4	18.6	5.0	5.2	4.1	5.3
Hispanic origin and race and poverty status[3,4,5]								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Poor	22.9	19.6	17.1	24.4	10.2	8.1	6.6	11.3
Near poor	19.2	20.4	15.9	19.4	8.4	6.9	5.0	7.6
Nonpoor	17.9	17.4	14.5	17.1	5.5	4.8	3.8	6.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White only:								
Poor	30.8	30.1	29.4	30.6	14.1	13.9	11.7	14.3
Near poor	25.5	24.7	22.2	26.8	9.8	10.3	7.6	11.5
Nonpoor	17.2	17.8	15.5	18.2	4.8	4.9	4.1	5.0
Black or African American only:								
Poor	35.5	32.7	33.5	38.0	17.9	17.9	16.8	19.0
Near poor	30.8	29.7	27.8	29.9	12.9	13.5	13.0	13.1
Nonpoor	20.7	22.4	18.4	24.1	7.8	8.0	5.7	8.4
Health insurance status[6,7]								
18–64 years of age:								
Insured	18.8	18.9	16.1	19.5	6.1	6.1	4.7	6.4
Private	16.9	17.2	14.5	17.5	4.7	4.8	3.6	5.1
Medicaid	36.9	38.3	35.0	41.8	19.5	20.7	17.2	20.7
Uninsured	20.0	20.3	18.3	19.6	7.5	8.0	7.0	7.0
65 years of age and over:								
Private	21.4	21.3	19.2	23.2	6.7	6.6	5.3	7.8
Medicaid	32.3	33.2	29.1	35.9	18.0	13.9	11.6	18.1
Medicare only	20.9	20.4	19.5	21.7	8.8	7.1	4.9	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 79 (page 2 of 2). Emergency department visits within the past 12 months among adults 18 years of age and over, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1 or more emergency department visits				2 or more emergency department visits			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
Poverty status and health insurance status[5,6]	Percent of adults with emergency department visit[1]							
18–64 years of age:								
Poor:								
Insured	32.1	29.2	29.8	33.6	15.9	14.8	13.3	17.4
Uninsured	24.4	25.0	22.7	26.0	10.0	11.4	10.3	10.6
Near poor:								
Insured	26.6	26.8	23.1	27.3	10.3	11.2	8.7	11.6
Uninsured	21.3	18.9	18.6	20.1	9.1	7.9	7.5	7.7
Nonpoor:								
Insured	16.6	17.1	14.7	17.6	4.5	4.6	3.7	4.9
Uninsured	19.0	19.8	16.3	19.2	5.4	6.9	6.5	6.4
Geographic region[3]								
Northeast	19.5	19.6	16.9	20.0	6.9	6.2	5.1	6.2
Midwest	19.3	18.9	17.2	20.1	6.2	6.3	5.1	6.9
South	20.9	21.2	17.7	21.3	7.3	7.6	5.7	7.6
West	17.7	18.1	16.4	18.7	6.0	5.9	4.5	6.3
Location of residence[3]								
Within MSA[8]	19.1	19.0	16.6	19.6	6.4	6.4	4.9	6.6
Outside MSA[8]	21.5	22.3	19.5	22.5	7.8	7.7	6.4	7.8

* Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]See Appendix II, Emergency department visit.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately, unknown poverty status, and unknown health insurance status.
[3]Estimates are for persons 18 years of age and over and are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using five age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[4]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, age-adjusted estimates of the percent of adults with 1 or more emergency department visits based on the 1977 Standards are: 0.1 percentage points higher for white and black adults; 0.3 percentage points higher for Asian and Pacific Islander adults; and 2.0 percentage points lower for AI/AN adults.
[5]Poverty status is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and for families with two or fewer adults the age of the adults in the family, using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Poor persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. Near poor persons have incomes of 100 percent to less than 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold. See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty level. Poverty status was unknown for 22 percent of adults in the sample in 1997, 27 percent in 1998, and 29 percent in 1999 and 2000.
[6]Estimates for persons 18–64 years of age are age adjusted to the year 2000 Standard using three age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, and 55–64 years of age. Estimates for persons 65 years of age and over are age adjusted to the year 2000 Standard using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[7]Health insurance categories are mutually exclusive. Persons who reported both Medicaid and private coverage are classified as having Medicaid coverage. Starting in 1997 Medicaid includes state-sponsored health plans and Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP). See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.
[8]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, family core and sample adult questionnaires.

Table 80 (page 1 of 2). Dental visits in the past year according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	2 years of age and over[1]			2–17 years of age			18–64 years of age			65 years of age and over[2]		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
	Percent of persons with a dental visit in the past year[3]											
Total[4]	64.9	65.2	66.2	72.7	72.6	74.1	64.1	64.6	65.3	54.8	55.0	56.4
Sex												
Male	62.6	62.5	63.3	72.3	72.3	73.7	60.4	60.4	61.0	55.4	54.7	55.9
Female	67.2	67.8	69.0	73.0	72.8	74.6	67.7	68.5	69.5	54.4	55.2	56.9
Race[5]												
White only	66.5	67.2	68.1	74.0	74.5	75.8	65.7	66.6	67.4	56.8	56.8	58.4
Black or African American only	56.5	56.2	57.4	68.8	67.6	70.0	57.0	55.8	57.1	35.4	39.7	38.1
American Indian and Alaska Native only	51.5	56.2	54.6	66.8	58.2	71.5	49.9	55.2	55.0	*	*50.6	*
Asian only	61.8	63.6	66.3	69.9	69.6	72.6	60.3	63.1	65.6	53.9	53.2	60.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	58.6	62.7	- - -	73.0	71.2	- - -	57.8	60.6	- - -	*35.1	58.0
Black or African American; White	- - -	63.7	58.5	- - -	68.7	65.5	- - -	58.8	60.3	- - -	*	*
American Indian and Alaska Native; White	- - -	55.8	60.1	- - -	70.3	63.3	- - -	53.5	61.8	- - -	*	*
Hispanic origin and race[5]												
Hispanic or Latino	52.9	52.3	51.4	61.0	59.3	60.4	50.8	50.6	49.1	47.8	44.0	44.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	66.9	68.3	#	74.9	76.7	#	66.3	67.4	#	55.6	57.2
White only	68.2	68.9	70.2	76.4	77.0	78.7	67.5	68.3	69.4	57.2	57.3	59.1
Black or African American only	56.5	56.1	57.5	68.8	67.7	70.0	56.9	55.7	57.2	35.3	39.6	37.9
Poverty status[6]												
Poor	47.2	46.2	47.6	62.0	57.8	61.8	46.4	46.0	46.7	30.3	31.9	30.3
Near poor	48.9	48.5	50.0	61.6	61.6	65.2	46.4	46.1	46.8	39.6	38.9	40.9
Nonpoor	72.3	72.0	73.1	79.7	79.9	80.1	71.1	70.8	72.0	66.3	64.4	66.7
Hispanic origin and race and poverty status[5,6]												
Hispanic or Latino:												
Poor	41.9	41.5	41.3	56.8	49.6	53.9	39.0	39.7	38.1	33.0	32.1	31.4
Near poor	46.2	43.8	44.6	54.1	54.0	56.0	42.6	41.0	40.0	49.2	34.8	45.8
Nonpoor	65.1	63.8	62.5	74.8	72.0	69.1	62.5	62.0	61.3	56.5	58.9	54.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:												
White only:												
Poor	49.9	49.8	52.0	63.3	62.6	63.0	50.3	50.6	52.1	31.1	31.9	34.4
Near poor	51.0	50.2	52.3	64.8	63.2	69.0	48.2	48.0	49.2	41.2	39.6	40.5
Nonpoor	73.6	73.6	75.0	80.7	81.8	82.5	72.5	72.4	73.8	67.6	65.4	68.3
Black or African American only:												
Poor	46.7	44.9	46.0	66.7	61.0	67.5	44.5	42.1	45.3	26.2	33.5	17.3
Near poor	44.9	47.6	48.5	60.1	66.3	66.3	44.7	45.2	45.7	23.6	30.9	36.0
Nonpoor	65.4	64.2	66.0	75.5	72.7	73.9	66.2	64.7	65.4	48.9	51.5	55.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 80 (page 2 of 2). Dental visits in the past year according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	2 years of age and over[1]			2–17 years of age			18–64 years of age			65 years of age and over[2]		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
	Percent of persons with a dental visit in the past year[3]											
Geographic region												
Northeast	69.6	70.9	72.4	77.5	78.5	81.1	69.6	71.5	72.2	55.5	54.3	58.0
Midwest	68.3	68.1	69.8	76.4	76.8	77.2	67.4	67.6	69.3	57.6	54.3	58.7
South	60.0	60.6	61.0	68.0	68.0	69.6	59.4	59.4	59.9	49.0	52.4	50.6
West	64.9	64.7	65.4	71.5	69.9	72.1	62.9	63.3	63.4	61.9	61.9	62.8
Location of residence												
Within MSA[7]	66.5	67.1	67.5	73.6	73.1	74.4	65.7	66.8	66.8	57.6	58.1	58.8
Outside MSA[7]	59.1	58.3	61.6	69.3	70.7	73.2	58.0	56.2	59.8	46.1	45.0	49.3

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using six age groups: 2–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[2]Estimates for the elderly are the percent of persons 65 years of age and over with a dental visit in the past year. Data from the 1997–2000 National Health Interview Survey estimate that 29–30 percent of persons 65 years of age and over were edentulous (having lost all their natural teeth). In 1997–2000 about 70 percent of elderly dentate persons compared with 17–20 percent of elderly edentate persons had a dental visit in the past year.
[3]Respondents were asked "About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists as well as dental hygienists." See Appendix II, Dental visit. This table presents the percent of persons with a visit in the past one year or less.
[4]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown poverty status.
[5]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, age-adjusted estimates of the percent of persons with a recent dental visit based on the 1977 Standards are: 0.1 percentage points lower for white and black persons; identical for AI/AN persons; and 0.2 percentage points lower for Asian and Pacific Islander persons.
[6]Poverty status is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and for families with two or fewer adults the age of the adults in the family, using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Poor persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. Near poor persons have incomes of 100 percent to less than 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold. See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty level. Poverty status was unknown for 20 percent of persons in the sample in 1997, 25 percent in 1998, 28 percent in 1999, and 27 percent in 2000.
[7]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: In 1997 the National Health Interview Survey questionnaire was redesigned. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, sample child and sample adult questionnaires.

Table 81. Untreated dental caries according to age, sex, race and Hispanic origin, and poverty status: United States, 1971–74, 1982–84, and 1988–94

[Data are based on dental examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, race and Hispanic origin, and poverty status	2–5 years			6–17 years			18–64 years			65–74 years		
	1971–1974	1982–1984	1988–1994	1971–1974	1982–1984	1988–1994	1971–1974	1982–1984	1988–1994	1971–1974	1982–1984	1988–1994
	Percent of persons with untreated dental caries											
Total[1]	24.4	- - -	18.7	55.0	- - -	23.1	48.4	- - -	28.2	29.7	- - -	25.4
Sex												
Male	26.1	- - -	19.2	54.8	- - -	22.6	48.4	- - -	31.2	30.2	- - -	29.9
Female	22.7	- - -	18.1	55.2	- - -	23.7	48.5	- - -	25.3	28.3	- - -	21.5
Race and Hispanic origin[2]												
White, non-Hispanic	23.7	- - -	14.4	52.3	- - -	18.9	45.2	- - -	23.6	28.1	- - -	22.7
Black, non-Hispanic	28.2	- - -	25.1	70.9	- - -	33.0	68.1	- - -	47.9	41.5	- - -	46.7
Mexican	- - -	23.1	34.9	- - -	42.8	37.2	- - -	45.4	39.9	- - -	44.3	43.8
Poverty status[3]												
Poor	30.7	- - -	28.8	70.4	- - -	36.3	63.6	- - -	47.3	34.3	- - -	46.7
Near poor	29.8	- - -	24.3	60.2	- - -	29.2	56.3	- - -	42.7	35.6	- - -	39.3
Nonpoor	17.5	- - -	9.7	46.3	- - -	14.5	43.1	- - -	19.5	26.2	- - -	19.4
Race, Hispanic origin, and poverty status[2,3]												
White, non-Hispanic:												
Poor	31.9	- - -	25.4	68.1	- - -	32.5	58.4	- - -	42.3	33.3	- - -	39.0
Near poor and nonpoor	22.1	- - -	12.4	50.3	- - -	16.7	44.3	- - -	21.6	28.0	- - -	22.7
Black, non-Hispanic:												
Poor	29.0	- - -	27.5	73.4	- - -	35.6	73.1	- - -	59.0	39.8	- - -	50.1
Near poor and nonpoor	26.5	- - -	23.0	67.4	- - -	31.2	65.8	- - -	43.4	41.1	- - -	43.6
Mexican:												
Poor	- - -	22.6	38.5	- - -	46.4	45.8	- - -	56.3	52.4	- - -	54.4	55.5
Near poor and nonpoor	- - -	22.0	30.5	- - -	39.3	27.6	- - -	41.0	31.5	- - -	30.8	35.6

- - - Data not available.

[1]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown poverty status.

[2]In 1971–74, data are for white persons and black persons. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[3]Poverty status is based on family income and family size. Poor persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. Near poor persons have incomes of 100 percent to less than 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold. Persons with unknown poverty status are excluded (4 percent in 1971–74, 8 percent in 1982–84, and 6 percent in 1988–94). See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty level.

NOTES: Excludes edentulous persons (persons without teeth) of all ages. The majority of edentulous persons are 65 years of age and over. Estimates of edentulism among the elderly are 46 percent in 1971–74, 37 percent in 1982–84, and 33 percent in 1988–94.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) I, Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and NHANES III.

Table 82 (page 1 of 2). Use of mammography for women 40 years of age and over according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1987–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	1987	1990	1991	1993	1994	1998	1999	2000
	Percent of women having a mammogram within the past 2 years[1]							
40 years and over, age adjusted[2,3]	29.0	51.7	54.7	59.7	61.0	67.0	70.3	70.3
40 years and over, crude[2]	28.7	51.4	54.6	59.7	60.9	66.9	70.3	70.3
Age								
40–49 years	31.9	55.1	55.6	59.9	61.3	63.4	67.2	64.2
50–64 years	31.7	56.0	60.3	65.1	66.5	73.7	76.5	78.6
65 years and over:	22.8	43.4	48.1	54.2	55.0	63.8	66.8	68.0
65–74 years	26.6	48.7	55.7	64.2	63.0	69.4	73.9	74.0
75 years and over	17.3	35.8	37.8	41.0	44.6	57.2	58.9	61.3
Race[4]								
40 years and over, crude:								
White only	29.6	52.2	55.6	60.0	60.6	67.4	70.6	71.4
Black or African American only	24.0	46.4	48.0	59.1	64.3	66.0	71.0	67.8
American Indian and Alaska Native only	*	43.2	54.5	49.8	65.8	45.2	63.0	47.3
Asian only	*	46.0	45.9	55.1	55.8	60.2	58.3	53.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70.2	69.2
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
40 years and over, crude:								
Hispanic or Latino	18.3	45.2	49.2	50.9	51.9	60.2	65.7	61.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	#	#	#	#	70.7	71.0
White only	30.3	52.7	56.0	60.6	61.3	68.0	71.1	72.1
Black or African American only	23.8	46.0	47.7	59.2	64.4	66.0	71.0	67.9
Age, Hispanic origin, and race[4]								
40–49 years:								
Hispanic or Latino	*15.3	45.1	44.0	52.6	47.5	55.2	61.6	54.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White only	34.3	57.0	58.1	61.6	62.0	64.4	68.3	67.1
Black or African American only	27.8	48.4	48.0	55.6	67.2	65.0	69.2	60.9
50–64 years:								
Hispanic or Latino	23.0	47.5	61.7	59.2	60.1	67.2	69.7	66.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White only	33.6	58.1	61.5	66.2	67.5	75.3	77.9	80.5
Black or African American only	26.4	48.4	52.4	65.5	63.6	71.2	75.0	77.7
65 years and over:								
Hispanic or Latino	*	41.1	40.9	*35.7	48.0	59.0	67.2	68.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White only	24.0	43.8	49.1	54.7	54.9	64.3	66.8	68.3
Black or African American only	14.1	39.7	41.6	56.3	61.0	60.6	68.1	65.5
Age and poverty status[5]								
40 years and over, crude:								
Below poverty	16.4	30.8	35.2	41.1	44.2	50.5	56.9	55.2
At or above poverty	31.3	54.1	57.5	61.8	63.4	69.3	71.5	72.2
40–49 years:								
Below poverty	23.0	32.2	33.0	36.1	43.0	44.9	52.5	47.2
At or above poverty	33.4	57.0	58.1	62.1	63.4	65.0	68.7	65.9
50–64 years:								
Below poverty	15.1	29.9	37.3	47.3	46.2	53.5	61.1	62.7
At or above poverty	34.3	58.5	63.0	66.8	68.8	76.7	77.4	80.6
65 years and over:								
Below poverty	13.6	30.8	35.2	40.4	43.9	52.3	57.3	55.4
At or above poverty	25.5	46.2	51.1	56.4	57.7	66.2	67.8	70.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 82 (page 2 of 2). Use of mammography for women 40 years of age and over according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1987–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	*1987*	*1990*	*1991*	*1993*	*1994*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Age and education[6]	Percent of women having a mammogram within the past 2 years[1]							
40 years and over, crude:								
No high school diploma or GED	17.8	36.4	40.0	46.4	48.2	54.5	56.7	57.7
High school diploma or GED	31.3	52.7	55.8	59.0	61.0	66.7	69.2	69.6
Some college or more	37.7	62.8	65.2	69.5	69.7	72.8	77.3	76.1
40–49 years of age:								
No high school diploma or GED	15.1	38.5	40.8	43.6	50.4	47.3	48.8	46.9
High school diploma or GED	32.6	53.1	52.0	56.6	55.8	59.1	60.8	59.0
Some college or more	39.2	62.3	63.7	66.1	68.7	68.3	74.4	70.5
50–64 years of age:								
No high school diploma or GED	21.2	41.0	43.6	51.4	51.6	58.8	62.3	66.3
High school diploma or GED	33.8	56.5	60.8	62.4	67.8	73.3	77.2	76.6
Some college or more	40.5	68.0	72.7	78.5	74.7	79.8	81.2	84.1
65 years of age and over:								
No high school diploma or GED	16.5	33.0	37.7	44.2	45.6	54.7	56.6	57.5
High school diploma or GED	25.9	47.5	54.0	57.4	59.1	66.8	68.4	72.0
Some college or more	32.3	56.7	57.9	64.8	64.3	71.3	77.1	74.1

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]Questions concerning use of mammography differed slightly on the National Health Interview Survey across the years for which data are shown. In 1987 and 1990 women were asked to report when they had their last mammogram. In 1991 women were asked whether they had a mammogram in the past 2 years. In 1993 and 1994 women were asked whether they had a mammogram within the past year, between 1 and 2 years ago, or over 2 years ago. In 1998 women were asked whether they had a mammogram a year ago or less, more than 1 year but not more than 2 years, or more than 2 years ago. In 1999 women were asked when they had their most recent mammogram in days, weeks, months, or years. In 1999, 10 percent of women in the sample responded "2 years ago" and in this analysis these women were coded as "within the past 2 years" although a response of "2 years ago" may include women whose last mammogram was more than 2 but less than 3 years ago. Thus estimates for 1999 are overestimated to some degree in comparison with estimates in previous years. In 2000 women were asked when they had their most recent mammogram (give month and year). Women who did not respond were given a followup question that used the 1999 wording and women who did not answer the followup question were asked a second followup question that used the 1998 wording. In 2000, 2 percent of women in the sample answered "2 years ago" using the 1999 wording and they were coded as "within the past 2 years." Thus estimates for 2000 may be slightly overestimated in comparison with estimates for years prior to 1999.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately, unknown poverty status, and unknown education.
[3]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using four age groups: 40–49 years, 50–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[4]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, the percent of women 40 years of age and older with a recent mammogram based on the 1977 Standards are: 0.1 percentage points higher for white women; 0.2 percentage points higher for black women; 3.6 percentage points lower for AI/AN women; and 1.1 percentage points higher for Asian and Pacific Islander women.
[5]Prior to 1998 poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Beginning in 1998 poverty status is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and for families with two or fewer adults the age of the adults in the family. Missing family income data were imputed for 13–16 percent of adults in the sample in 1990–94. Poverty status was unknown for 25 percent of persons in the sample in 1998, 28 percent in 1999, and 27 percent in 2000. See Appendix II, Family income, Poverty level.
[6]Education categories shown are for 1998 and subsequent years. GED stands for General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
In years prior to 1998 the following categories based on number of years of school completed were used: less than 12 years, 12 years, 13 years or more. See Appendix II, Education.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. Data are from the following supplements: cancer control (1987), health promotion and disease prevention (1990–91), and year 2000 (1993–94). Starting in 1998 data are from the family core and sample adult questionnaires.

Table 83 (page 1 of 2). Ambulatory care visits to physician offices and hospital outpatient and emergency departments by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1995–2000

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians and hospital outpatient and emergency departments]

Age, sex, and race	All places[1]				Physician offices			
	1995	1998	1999	2000	1995	1998	1999	2000
	Number of visits in thousands							
Total	860,858	1,005,078	944,122	1,014,848	697,082	829,280	756,734	823,542
Under 18 years	194,643	213,486	183,072	212,165	150,351	168,520	135,627	163,459
18–44 years	285,184	328,475	300,051	315,774	219,065	260,379	227,005	243,011
45–64 years	188,319	237,700	240,688	255,894	159,531	203,296	201,911	216,783
45–54 years	104,891	132,146	130,824	142,233	88,266	112,316	108,597	119,474
55–64 years	83,429	105,555	109,864	113,661	71,264	90,979	93,315	97,309
65 years and over	192,712	225,416	220,311	231,014	168,135	197,085	192,190	200,289
65–74 years	102,605	115,526	106,066	116,505	90,544	102,306	92,642	102,447
75 years and over	90,106	109,890	114,245	114,510	77,591	94,779	99,548	97,842
	Number of visits per 100 persons							
Total, age adjusted[2]	334	377	352	374	271	312	283	304
Total, crude	329	373	347	370	266	308	279	300
Under 18 years	275	297	254	293	213	235	188	226
18–44 years	264	303	277	291	203	240	209	224
45–64 years	364	419	410	423	309	358	344	358
45–54 years	339	384	368	385	286	327	305	324
55–64 years	401	473	477	481	343	407	405	412
65 years and over	612	697	679	706	534	609	592	613
65–74 years	560	643	596	656	494	569	521	577
75 years and over	683	764	779	766	588	659	679	654
Sex and age								
Male, age adjusted[2]	290	321	309	325	232	261	246	261
Male, crude	277	310	297	314	220	251	235	251
Under 18 years	274	303	255	302	209	239	189	231
18–44 years	190	202	206	203	139	149	150	148
45–54 years	275	302	300	316	229	251	247	260
55–64 years	351	435	427	428	300	379	361	367
65–74 years	508	608	580	614	445	538	510	539
75 years and over	711	739	758	771	616	640	663	670
Female, age adjusted[2]	377	431	393	420	309	360	317	345
Female, crude	378	433	396	424	310	362	320	348
Under 18 years	277	291	252	285	217	231	187	221
18–44 years	336	401	345	377	265	328	267	298
45–54 years	400	462	432	451	339	399	361	384
55–64 years	446	506	522	529	382	433	445	453
65–74 years	603	672	610	692	534	595	530	609
75 years and over	666	780	792	763	571	671	689	645
Race and age[3]								
White, age adjusted[2]	339	376	356	380	282	316	292	315
White, crude	338	376	357	381	281	317	293	316
Under 18 years	295	293	258	306	238	235	197	243
18–44 years	267	305	284	301	211	248	222	239
45–54 years	334	380	368	386	286	328	312	330
55–64 years	397	462	474	480	345	406	410	416
65–74 years	557	639	597	641	496	572	526	568
75 years and over	689	768	781	764	598	669	687	658
Black or African American, age adjusted[2]	309	400	355	353	204	281	239	239
Black or African American, crude	281	373	322	324	178	259	211	214
Under 18 years	193	315	237	264	100	217	144	167
18–44 years	260	317	267	257	158	207	155	149
45–54 years	387	426	398	383	281	310	277	269
55–64 years	414	561	543	495	294	411	404	373
65–74 years	553	660	611	656	429	511	485	512
75 years and over	534	725	780	745	395	537	608	568

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 83 (page 2 of 2). Ambulatory care visits to physician offices and hospital outpatient and emergency departments by selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1995–2000

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians and hospital outpatient and emergency departments]

Age, sex, and race	Hospital outpatient departments				Hospital emergency departments			
	1995	1998	1999	2000	1995	1998	1999	2000
	Number of visits in thousands							
Total	67,232	75,412	84,623	83,289	96,545	100,385	102,765	108,017
Under 18 years	17,636	18,551	21,758	21,076	26,656	26,415	25,688	27,630
18–44 years	24,299	26,032	29,514	26,947	41,820	42,064	43,532	45,816
45–64 years	14,811	17,980	20,891	20,772	13,978	16,425	17,886	18,339
45–54 years	8,029	9,859	11,541	11,558	8,595	9,970	10,686	11,201
55–64 years	6,782	8,120	9,350	9,214	5,383	6,455	7,200	7,138
65 years and over	10,487	12,849	12,461	14,494	14,090	15,482	15,659	16,232
65–74 years	6,004	6,869	6,969	7,515	6,057	6,350	6,455	6,543
75 years and over	4,482	5,979	5,493	6,979	8,033	9,132	9,205	9,690
	Number of visits per 100 persons							
Total, age adjusted[2]	26	28	31	31	37	37	38	40
Total, crude	26	28	31	30	37	37	38	39
Under 18 years	25	26	30	29	38	37	36	38
18–44 years	23	24	27	25	39	39	40	42
45–64 years	29	32	36	34	27	29	31	30
45–54 years	26	29	32	31	28	29	30	30
55–64 years	33	36	41	39	26	29	31	30
65 years and over	33	40	38	44	45	48	48	50
65–74 years	33	38	39	42	33	35	36	37
75 years and over	34	42	37	47	61	64	63	65
Sex and age								
Male, age adjusted[2]	21	23	26	26	37	37	37	38
Male, crude	21	23	25	25	36	36	37	38
Under 18 years	25	26	29	29	40	39	37	41
18–44 years	14	16	18	17	37	37	38	38
45–54 years	20	23	25	26	26	28	29	30
55–64 years	26	28	37	32	25	28	30	30
65–74 years	29	35	35	38	34	35	35	37
75 years and over	34	42	34	42	61	57	61	59
Female, age adjusted[2]	31	33	37	35	37	38	39	41
Female, crude	31	33	37	35	37	38	39	41
Under 18 years	25	26	31	29	36	35	34	35
18–44 years	31	32	36	33	40	41	42	46
45–54 years	32	34	40	36	29	30	31	31
55–64 years	38	44	44	45	26	30	33	31
65–74 years	36	41	43	46	32	35	37	37
75 years and over	34	42	39	49	61	67	64	69
Race and age[3]								
White, age adjusted[2]	23	25	28	28	34	35	35	37
White, crude	23	25	29	28	34	35	35	37
Under 18 years	23	23	28	27	35	34	34	36
18–44 years	20	21	25	23	36	36	37	39
45–54 years	23	25	29	28	25	27	27	28
55–64 years	28	30	36	36	24	26	29	28
65–74 years	29	33	36	38	32	33	34	35
75 years and over	31	38	34	44	60	61	61	63
Black or African American, age adjusted[2]	48	55	54	52	58	63	62	62
Black or African American, crude	45	52	51	48	58	62	60	62
Under 18 years	39	43	42	41	53	55	51	57
18–44 years	38	44	45	40	64	67	68	68
45–54 years	55	63	66	61	51	54	55	53
55–64 years	73	91	83	70	47	59	57	52
65–74 years	*77	86	69	85	47	64	58	59
75 years and over	66	85	*79	85	73	103	93	92

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent.

[1]All places includes visits to physician offices and hospital outpatient and emergency departments.

[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using six age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

[3]Beginning in 1999 the instruction for the race item on the Patient Record Form was changed so that more than one race could be recorded. In previous years only one racial category could be checked. Estimates for racial groups presented in this table are for visits where only one race was recorded. Estimates for visits where multiple races were checked were unreliable and are not presented in this table.

NOTES: Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population as of July 1 adjusted for net underenumeration using the 1990 National Population Adjustment Matrix from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Rates will be overestimated to the extent that visits by institutionalized persons are counted in the numerator (for example, hospital emergency department visits by nursing home residents) and institutionalized persons are omitted from the denominator. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey and National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table 84 (page 1 of 2). Injury-related visits to hospital emergency departments by sex, age, and intent and mechanism of injury: United States, average annual 1995–96, 1997–98, and 1999–2000

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of hospital emergency departments]

Sex, age, and intent and mechanism of injury[1]	*1995–96*	*1997–98*	*1999–2000*	*1995–96*	*1997–98*	*1999–2000*
Both sexes	Injury-related visits in thousands			Injury-related visits per 10,000 persons		
All ages[2,3]	36,081	36,111	39,029	1,360.9	1,344.2	1,428.1
Male						
All ages[2,3]	20,030	19,838	21,286	1,530.7	1,500.0	1,585.3
Under 18 years[2]	6,238	6,057	6,364	1,720.2	1,651.9	1,722.2
Unintentional injuries[4]	5,478	5,192	5,457	1,510.5	1,416.1	1,476.7
Falls	1,402	1,241	1,303	386.5	338.4	352.6
Struck by or against objects or persons	1,011	1,468	1,378	278.9	400.5	372.8
Motor vehicle traffic	453	405	432	125.0	110.6	116.9
Cut or pierce	493	482	455	136.0	131.5	123.2
Intentional injuries	290	229	242	80.0	62.4	65.6
18–24 years[2]	2,980	2,805	3,096	2,396.9	2,222.5	2,361.6
Unintentional injuries[4]	2,423	2,169	2,416	1,948.7	1,718.8	1,842.7
Falls	299	255	307	240.8	202.1	233.9
Struck by or against objects or persons	387	456	405	311.0	361.7	308.6
Motor vehicle traffic	347	404	469	279.4	320.2	357.5
Cut or pierce	304	310	394	244.8	245.7	300.5
Intentional injuries	335	269	322	269.2	213.1	245.9
25–44 years[2]	7,245	6,788	7,251	1,767.4	1,660.4	1,796.9
Unintentional injuries[4]	5,757	5,122	5,528	1,404.3	1,252.8	1,370.0
Falls	817	779	850	199.4	190.5	210.8
Struck by or against objects or persons	619	849	781	151.0	207.8	193.6
Motor vehicle traffic	912	831	848	222.6	203.2	210.1
Cut or pierce	860	741	764	209.8	181.1	189.4
Intentional injuries	701	526	511	171.0	128.8	126.5
45–64 years[2]	2,240	2,755	2,972	883.4	1,020.4	1,030.9
Unintentional injuries[4]	1,845	2,108	2,325	727.6	781.0	806.7
Falls	445	512	582	175.6	189.5	202.0
Struck by or against objects or persons	186	202	232	73.3	74.8	80.6
Motor vehicle traffic	244	312	316	96.3	115.6	109.6
Cut or pierce	203	289	294	79.9	107.2	101.9
Intentional injuries	86	107	99	33.8	39.7	34.3
65 years and over[2]	1,327	1,434	1,603	1,000.7	1,056.6	1,158.7
Unintentional injuries[4]	1,009	1,109	1,207	760.6	817.2	872.1
Falls	505	492	579	380.9	362.3	418.1
Struck by or against objects or persons	*39	84	112	*29.4	*61.9	*80.7
Motor vehicle traffic	99	124	114	74.7	91.7	*82.5
Cut or pierce	*81	117	102	*61.1	86.4	74.0
Intentional injuries	*	19	10	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 84 (page 2 of 2). Injury-related visits to hospital emergency departments by sex, age, and intent and mechanism of injury: United States, average annual 1995–96, 1997–98, and 1999–2000

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of hospital emergency departments]

Sex, age, and intent and mechanism of injury[1]	*1995–96*	*1997–98*	*1999–2000*	*1995–96*	*1997–98*	*1999–2000*
Female	Injury-related visits in thousands			Injury-related visits per 10,000 persons		
All ages[2,3]	16,051	16,273	17,743	1,186.4	1,183.1	1,267.4
Under 18 years[2]	4,372	4,100	4,443	1,263.9	1,172.0	1,259.0
Unintentional injuries[4]	3,760	3,395	3,722	1,087.0	970.5	1,054.7
Falls	1,040	821	1,025	300.7	234.6	290.6
Struck by or against objects or persons	477	704	728	137.9	201.4	206.4
Motor vehicle traffic	447	403	430	129.3	115.4	122.0
Cut or pierce	253	265	232	73.0	75.9	65.7
Intentional injuries	220	178	149	63.6	50.9	42.3
18–24 years[2]	1,900	2,025	2,219	1,523.4	1,606.2	1,688.1
Unintentional injuries[4]	1,430	1,494	1,579	1,146.7	1,185.3	1,200.9
Falls	268	222	234	214.5	176.2	178.0
Struck by or against objects or persons	134	180	170	107.4	143.1	129.6
Motor vehicle traffic	373	473	469	298.8	374.9	357.1
Cut or pierce	131	121	156	105.3	96.0	118.3
Intentional injuries	239	227	219	191.7	179.9	166.8
25–44 years[2]	5,098	5,050	5,584	1,205.8	1,194.2	1,332.7
Unintentional injuries[4]	3,877	3,720	3,976	916.8	879.9	948.9
Falls	817	830	947	193.3	196.2	225.9
Struck by or against objects or persons	380	447	382	89.8	105.7	91.3
Motor vehicle traffic	872	821	788	206.2	194.3	188.0
Cut or pierce	338	378	434	79.8	89.3	103.5
Intentional injuries	422	400	425	99.8	94.7	101.5
45–64 years[2]	2,369	2,649	2,933	873.7	919.1	952.9
Unintentional injuries[4]	1,857	1,980	2,180	685.2	686.8	708.2
Falls	600	659	749	221.5	228.5	243.5
Struck by or against objects or persons	160	224	192	58.8	77.6	62.3
Motor vehicle traffic	343	331	324	126.5	114.7	105.2
Cut or pierce	127	192	175	46.9	66.6	56.8
Intentional injuries	*64	88	125	*23.5	30.4	40.5
65 years and over[2]	2,313	2,449	2,564	1,256.1	1,314.2	1,367.8
Unintentional injuries[4]	1,931	2,009	2,013	1,049.0	1,078.0	1,073.8
Falls	1,230	1,239	1,219	667.9	664.7	650.4
Struck by or against objects or persons	82	146	103	44.8	78.2	54.8
Motor vehicle traffic	169	163	132	91.6	87.5	70.6
Cut or pierce	*42	68	72	*22.7	*36.7	*38.3
Intentional injuries	*	31	20	*	*	*

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.

[1]Intent and mechanism of injury are based on the first-listed external cause of injury code (E code). Intentional injuries include suicide attempts and assaults. See Appendix II, First-listed external cause of injury and Appendix II, table VII for listing of E codes.

[2]Includes all injury-related visits not shown separately in table including those with undetermined intent (less than 1 percent in 1999–2000), insufficient or no information to code cause of injury (about 13 percent in 1999–2000), and resulting from adverse effects of medical treatment (about 3 percent in 1999–2000).

[3]Rates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using six age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

[4]Includes unintentional injury-related visits with mechanism of injury not shown in table.

NOTES: An emergency department visit was considered injury related if the checkbox for injury was indicated or if the physician's diagnosis or the patient's reason for the visit were injury related. Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population as of July 1 adjusted for net underenumeration using the 1990 National Population Adjustment Matrix from the Bureau of the Census. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table 85 (page 1 of 2). Ambulatory care visits to primary care and specialist physicians, according to selected characteristics and type of physician: United States, 1980, 1990, and 2000

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians]

Age, sex, and race	Type of primary care physician[1]											
	All primary care			General and family practice			Internal medicine			Pediatrics		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
	Percent of all physician office visits											
Total	56.6	54.9	51.1	33.5	29.9	24.1	12.1	13.8	15.3	10.9	11.2	11.7
Under 18 years	76.6	78.3	78.6	26.1	26.5	19.9	2.0	2.9	*	48.5	48.9	57.3
18–44 years	43.6	44.3	41.7	34.3	31.9	28.2	8.6	11.8	12.7	0.7	0.7	*0.9
45–64 years	56.0	50.9	46.7	36.3	32.1	26.4	19.5	18.6	20.1	*	*	*
45–54 years	54.6	49.4	46.7	37.4	32.0	27.8	17.1	17.1	18.7	*	*	*
55–64 years	57.3	52.4	46.7	35.4	32.1	24.7	21.8	20.0	21.7	*	*	*
65 years and over	60.3	51.5	45.0	37.5	28.1	20.2	22.7	23.3	24.5	*	*	*
65–74 years	59.5	51.2	44.6	37.4	28.1	19.7	22.1	23.0	24.5	*	*	*
75 years and over	61.3	51.8	45.4	37.6	28.0	20.8	23.5	23.7	24.5	*	*	*
Sex and age												
Male:												
Under 18 years	77.1	77.9	77.4	25.6	24.1	18.3	2.0	3.0	*	49.4	50.7	58.0
18–44 years	50.5	51.7	50.4	38.0	35.9	34.2	11.5	15.0	14.4	*	*	*1.7
45–64 years	55.0	50.5	48.9	34.4	31.0	28.7	20.5	19.2	19.8	*	*	*
65 years and over	57.9	51.1	43.1	35.6	27.7	19.3	22.3	23.3	23.8	*	*	*
Female:												
Under 18 years	76.0	78.8	79.9	26.6	29.1	21.7	2.0	2.8	*	47.4	46.9	56.5
18–44 years	40.4	41.0	37.6	32.5	30.0	25.3	7.3	10.3	11.9	*	*	*
45–64 years	56.7	51.1	45.2	37.7	32.8	24.9	18.9	18.2	20.2	*	*	*
65 years and over	61.8	51.7	46.3	38.7	28.3	20.9	22.9	23.3	25.0	*	*	*
Race and age[2]												
White:												
Under 18 years	76.5	78.2	77.3	26.4	27.1	21.2	2.0	2.3	*	48.2	48.8	54.7
18–44 years	43.8	43.2	41.0	34.5	31.9	29.2	8.6	10.6	11.0	*	*	*0.8
45–64 years	55.4	49.4	44.6	36.0	31.5	27.3	19.2	17.6	17.1	*	*	*
65 years and over	60.0	50.7	43.6	36.6	27.5	20.3	23.3	23.1	23.0	*	*	*
Black or African American:												
Under 18 years	77.1	82.1	86.4	23.7	20.2	*	*	*	*	51.2	52.1	75.0
18–44 years	41.4	50.4	44.3	31.7	31.9	22.0	9.0	18.1	20.9	*	*	*
45–64 years	61.3	58.2	59.4	38.6	31.2	23.3	22.6	26.9	35.9	*	*	*
65 years and over	63.3	57.8	52.1	49.0	28.9	*18.5	14.2	28.7	33.4	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 85 (page 2 of 2). Ambulatory care visits to primary care and specialist physicians, according to selected characteristics and type of physician: United States, 1980, 1990, and 2000

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians]

Age, sex, and race	Type of specialist physician[1]								
	All specialists			Obstetrics and gynecology			All other specialists		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
	Percent of all physician office visits								
Total	43.4	45.1	48.9	9.6	9.0	7.9	33.8	36.1	40.9
Under 18 years	23.4	21.7	21.4	1.3	1.2	*1.1	22.2	20.5	20.3
18–44 years	56.4	55.7	58.3	21.7	21.5	20.7	34.7	34.1	37.5
45–64 years	44.0	49.1	53.3	4.2	4.8	4.6	39.8	44.3	48.8
45–54 years	45.4	50.6	53.3	5.6	6.5	5.6	39.8	44.2	47.7
55–64 years	42.7	47.6	53.3	2.9	3.2	3.3	39.8	44.4	50.1
65 years and over	39.7	48.5	55.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	38.4	47.3	53.5
65–74 years	40.5	48.8	55.4	1.7	1.6	2.1	38.8	47.2	53.4
75 years and over	38.7	48.2	54.6	1.0	*0.7	*1.0	37.7	47.5	53.6
Sex and age									
Male:									
Under 18 years	22.9	22.1	22.6	. . .	. . .	*	22.7	21.9	22.3
18–44 years	49.5	48.3	49.6	. . .	. . .	*	49.2	48.2	48.5
45–64 years	45.0	49.5	51.1	. . .	. . .	*	44.4	49.4	50.6
65 years and over	42.1	48.9	56.9	. . .	. . .	*	41.8	48.8	56.9
Female:									
Under 18 years	24.0	21.2	20.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	21.5	18.9	18.0
18–44 years	59.6	59.0	62.4	31.7	31.4	30.2	27.9	27.6	32.2
45–64 years	43.3	48.9	54.8	6.7	7.9	7.3	36.6	40.9	47.5
65 years and over	38.2	48.3	53.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	36.1	46.4	51.1
Race and age[2]									
White:									
Under 18 years	23.5	21.8	22.7	1.1	1.0	*1.2	22.4	20.8	21.5
18–44 years	56.2	56.8	59.0	21.0	21.8	20.8	35.2	35.0	38.2
45–64 years	44.6	50.6	55.4	4.1	4.9	4.8	40.4	45.7	50.6
65 years and over	40.0	49.3	56.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	38.6	48.1	54.9
Black or African American:									
Under 18 years	22.9	17.9	*13.6	2.8	*3.4	*	20.1	14.5	*12.7
18–44 years	58.6	49.6	55.7	27.1	18.6	20.7	31.5	31.0	35.0
45–64 years	38.7	41.8	40.6	4.8	4.0	*2.4	33.9	37.9	38.3
65 years and over	36.7	42.2	47.9	*	*	*	35.4	41.3	47.0

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Type of physician is based on physician's self-designated primary area of practice. Primary care physicians are defined as practitioners in the fields of general and family practice, general internal medicine, and general pediatrics. Primary care physicians in general and family practice exclude specialists such as sports medicine and geriatrics. Primary care internal medicine physicians exclude internal medicine specialists such as allergists, cardiologists, endocrinologists, etc. Primary care pediatricians exclude pediatric specialists such as adolescent medicine specialists, neonatologists, pediatric allergists, pediatric cardiologists, etc. Specialist physicians include obstetricians and gynecologists in addition to other specialists not included in general and family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, and all other specialists. See Appendix II, Physician specialty.

[2]Beginning in 1999 the instruction for the race item on the Patient Record Form was changed so that more than one race could be recorded. In previous years only one racial category could be checked. Estimates for racial groups presented in this table are for visits where only one race was recorded. Estimates for visits where multiple races were checked were unreliable and are not presented in this table.

NOTES: This table presents data on ambulatory care visits to physician offices and excludes ambulatory care visits to other sites such as hospital outpatient and emergency departments. In 1980 the survey excluded Alaska and Hawaii. Data for all other years include all 50 States. Excludes visits with type of physician unknown. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table 86. Substance abuse clients in specialty treatment units according to substance abused, geographic division, and State: United States, 1997–2000

[Data are based on a 1-day census of treatment providers]

Geographic division and State	All clients			Clients with both alcoholism and drug abuse			Alcoholism only clients			Drug abuse only clients		
	1997[1]	1998	2000	1997[1]	1998	2000	1997[1]	1998	2000	1997[1]	1998	2000
	Clients per 100,000 population											
United States	415.3	460.6	426.4	170.7	228.4	207.4	109.0	109.0	96.0	135.7	123.2	123.0
New England	589.9	704.3	600.3	245.2	366.5	281.6	153.1	160.1	115.4	191.6	177.6	203.3
Maine	776.3	807.9	437.3	374.3	406.3	229.1	260.2	288.7	145.8	141.8	112.8	62.4
New Hampshire	255.3	340.5	317.2	104.7	176.0	176.9	103.3	132.8	93.8	47.4	31.7	46.6
Vermont	326.5	513.6	525.1	143.7	282.4	269.3	139.9	168.4	194.5	42.9	62.8	61.4
Massachusetts	647.6	823.8	659.1	272.6	461.6	324.8	175.5	170.9	124.3	199.5	191.3	210.0
Rhode Island	616.1	770.9	702.9	229.5	357.5	257.1	156.1	154.9	107.6	230.6	258.5	338.2
Connecticut	570.3	585.4	640.8	217.6	259.1	268.9	89.4	100.0	82.4	263.3	226.3	289.4
Middle Atlantic	578.2	553.6	546.7	195.4	259.7	267.6	124.1	86.2	77.6	258.6	207.7	201.5
New York	849.1	767.8	768.5	234.7	328.3	370.9	185.7	113.1	101.0	428.7	326.4	296.6
New Jersey	308.4	365.1	336.9	137.0	178.0	144.9	52.7	55.6	46.4	118.7	131.5	145.6
Pennsylvania	356.7	360.5	361.9	176.0	212.1	198.0	80.3	66.5	64.1	100.3	81.8	99.8
East North Central	452.0	472.2	415.0	195.1	224.1	191.4	147.0	140.0	119.6	109.9	108.1	104.0
Ohio	432.2	454.3	401.1	223.2	255.3	221.7	123.9	119.7	102.9	85.0	79.4	76.5
Indiana	375.3	343.9	304.4	154.5	151.1	154.7	132.7	117.4	87.2	88.1	75.4	62.5
Illinois	398.6	463.7	415.3	183.5	229.1	177.3	104.5	112.2	103.0	110.7	122.3	135.0
Michigan	627.4	601.3	540.6	228.4	244.4	217.1	220.9	193.7	171.1	178.1	163.2	152.4
Wisconsin	381.4	433.3	343.0	146.1	190.3	153.4	174.0	172.0	135.9	61.3	71.0	53.7
West North Central	261.4	357.2	318.7	126.7	201.5	177.8	86.7	97.4	78.5	48.0	58.3	62.4
Minnesota	195.1	265.5	205.0	93.0	141.7	99.5	69.3	66.8	54.6	32.8	57.1	50.9
Iowa	223.1	303.1	226.4	107.1	151.9	115.7	79.9	108.4	75.4	36.1	42.8	35.3
Missouri	246.3	388.9	373.9	128.6	250.7	213.6	56.9	73.7	72.3	60.8	64.5	88.0
North Dakota	384.1	560.6	231.7	157.6	264.9	110.8	181.9	227.0	105.3	44.6	68.7	15.5
South Dakota	305.5	455.7	280.2	120.1	207.2	143.0	148.2	215.0	111.7	37.2	33.5	25.5
Nebraska	304.6	400.3	321.6	155.3	222.7	161.8	117.1	123.3	96.2	32.2	54.4	63.7
Kansas	384.8	410.7	543.8	181.4	231.1	351.1	127.5	108.0	110.9	76.0	71.6	81.8
South Atlantic	365.8	382.2	395.4	164.0	192.2	194.6	93.1	93.8	96.3	108.8	96.2	104.5
Delaware	580.4	604.5	589.8	367.1	307.3	371.3	111.8	127.1	122.5	101.5	170.1	96.0
Maryland	559.3	561.5	693.5	237.1	258.5	291.9	113.7	117.2	132.3	208.4	185.8	269.3
District of Columbia	1,806.2	1,449.3	1,388.2	599.5	881.8	613.2	318.5	198.7	194.8	888.2	368.9	580.2
Virginia	371.5	367.1	385.7	191.4	186.5	204.4	95.2	102.7	102.6	84.9	77.9	78.8
West Virginia	299.2	299.2	307.5	73.7	104.7	119.3	177.9	143.5	138.9	47.6	51.0	49.3
North Carolina	280.4	405.7	467.1	134.9	217.0	235.2	90.3	116.1	139.0	55.3	72.7	92.9
South Carolina	349.0	301.4	371.1	126.7	114.6	171.7	141.6	110.2	123.7	80.7	76.5	75.8
Georgia	262.4	251.2	199.0	118.8	115.3	100.9	64.1	64.8	47.3	79.5	71.1	50.8
Florida	339.6	363.7	334.2	157.9	198.6	175.5	68.4	69.5	67.5	113.3	95.6	91.2
East South Central	301.7	330.3	297.8	110.4	153.3	132.3	84.4	89.5	77.1	106.9	87.6	88.4
Kentucky	368.8	445.2	533.4	124.5	200.9	236.3	141.8	161.8	177.8	102.4	82.4	119.4
Tennessee	290.3	283.8	173.0	134.8	112.7	68.9	65.8	72.1	37.5	89.7	99.0	66.7
Alabama	295.1	245.6	232.0	66.0	117.7	81.4	68.4	47.4	37.5	160.7	80.6	113.1
Mississippi	237.4	392.8	317.2	111.9	222.7	193.3	63.6	86.7	75.3	61.9	83.4	48.5
West South Central	270.2	327.5	264.4	106.3	185.3	147.4	72.3	63.0	41.6	91.5	79.2	75.4
Arkansas	194.8	331.6	141.2	77.9	194.2	73.7	41.9	67.2	22.2	74.9	70.2	45.4
Louisiana	340.8	471.9	311.1	175.5	268.6	157.8	64.8	87.7	42.3	100.6	115.6	111.0
Oklahoma	275.0	314.6	260.5	91.2	125.6	143.1	96.1	95.8	70.5	87.7	93.2	47.0
Texas	263.4	296.7	271.2	97.0	175.8	155.9	74.0	51.2	39.0	92.4	69.7	76.4
Mountain	432.1	589.9	579.9	166.3	281.0	254.4	139.1	176.0	189.7	126.8	132.9	135.8
Montana	305.5	332.9	238.7	150.9	179.0	105.8	90.5	110.9	94.7	64.1	43.0	38.2
Idaho	244.3	288.3	255.5	170.3	185.5	168.3	38.4	59.7	55.5	35.7	43.1	31.7
Wyoming	506.7	425.0	521.4	204.7	202.7	316.2	232.9	166.4	153.7	69.1	56.0	51.5
Colorado	418.2	732.5	813.1	136.3	331.7	323.8	149.4	270.4	342.8	132.5	130.4	146.6
New Mexico	456.4	732.5	652.5	174.7	305.0	274.6	201.7	281.6	209.5	80.1	145.8	168.4
Arizona	340.7	520.4	655.6	119.0	231.4	275.1	94.1	134.3	200.1	127.7	154.7	180.4
Utah	846.9	712.1	359.5	358.8	355.9	181.2	257.5	146.3	69.7	230.6	209.9	108.6
Nevada	380.4	558.3	464.5	122.3	328.7	229.3	102.6	118.2	90.1	155.5	111.5	145.1
Pacific	436.1	515.1	460.7	195.8	252.3	227.1	92.6	117.3	96.9	147.7	145.5	136.7
Washington	671.6	676.4	673.8	371.6	400.0	390.3	205.7	182.4	168.5	94.4	94.0	115.0
Oregon	830.9	659.7	743.6	394.1	351.6	423.6	247.6	139.3	145.4	189.3	168.8	174.6
California	347.4	477.6	396.3	142.4	217.9	178.3	50.1	102.7	77.9	155.0	157.0	140.1
Alaska	1,070.1	598.6	535.2	427.4	296.7	249.8	460.9	257.3	228.3	181.8	44.6	57.1
Hawaii	218.9	304.6	252.9	89.8	172.2	127.4	50.3	65.3	38.1	78.8	67.0	87.4

[1]Data for 1997 exclude facilities that served only driving under the influence or driving while intoxicated (DUI/DWI) clients.

NOTES: Rates are based on the resident population 12 years of age and over as of July 1. Client data are as of October 1. Treatment rates at the State level can vary from year to year for a variety of reasons, including failure of large facilities to respond to the survey in some years, and normal variation in the number of people in treatment on a given day.

SOURCES: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS), 1997–98; National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), 2000; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050. Population Electronic Product #45.

Table 87. Additions to mental health organizations according to type of service and organization: United States, selected years 1986–98

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Service and organization	*1986*	*1990*	*1992*	*1994*[1]	*1998*[1]	*1986*	*1990*	*1992*	*1994*[1]	*1998*[1]
24-hour hospital and residential treatment[2]	Additions in thousands					Additions per 100,000 civilian population				
All organizations	1,819	2,035	2,092	2,267	2,314	759.9	833.7	830.1	874.6	860.0
State and county mental hospitals	333	276	275	238	206	139.1	113.2	109.3	92.0	76.4
Private psychiatric hospitals	235	407	470	485	481	98.0	166.5	186.4	187.1	179.0
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	849	960	951	1,067	1,145	354.8	393.2	377.4	411.5	425.8
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services[3]	180	198	181	173	144	75.1	81.2	71.6	66.9	53.7
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	25	42	36	47	49	10.2	17.0	14.4	18.0	18.2
All other organizations[4]	198	153	179	257	288	82.7	62.6	70.9	99.0	106.9
Less than 24-hour care[5]										
All organizations	2,955	3,298	3,164	3,516	3,967	1,233.4	1,352.4	1,255.2	1,356.8	1,474.6
State and county mental hospitals	68	48	50	42	42	28.4	19.8	19.7	16.1	15.5
Private psychiatric hospitals	132	163	206	214	226	55.2	66.9	81.8	82.4	84.1
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	533	659	480	498	615	222.4	270.0	190.2	192.0	228.6
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services[3]	133	184	159	132	143	55.3	75.3	63.1	51.1	53.3
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	67	100	121	167	153	28.1	40.8	48.0	64.6	56.9
All other organizations[4]	2,022	2,145	2,149	2,464	2,788	844.0	879.6	852.4	950.7	1,036.2

[1]Beginning in 1994 data for supportive residential clients (moderately staffed housing arrangements such as supervised apartments, group homes, and halfway houses) are included in the totals and all other organizations. This change affects the comparability of trend data prior to 1994 with data for 1994 and later years.
[2]These data exclude mental health care provided in non-psychiatric units of hospitals such as general medical units.
[3]Includes Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) neuropsychiatric hospitals, VA general hospital psychiatric services, and VA psychiatric outpatient clinics.
[4]Includes freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, partial care organizations, and multiservice mental health organizations. See Appendix I.
[5]Formerly reported as partial care and outpatient treatment, the survey format was changed in 1994 and the reporting of these services were combined due to similarities in the care provided. These data exclude office-based mental health care (psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, and psychiatric nurses).

SOURCE: Manderscheid RW and Henderson MJ. *Mental Health, United States, 2000*. Center for Mental Health Services. DHHS. Washington, DC. 2001.

Table 88. Home health care patients, according to age, sex, and diagnosis: United States, selected years 1992–2000

[Data are based on a survey of current home health care patients]

Age, sex, and diagnosis	*1992*	*1994*	*1996*	*1998*	*2000*
			Number of current patients		
Total home health care patients	1,232,200	1,889,327	2,427,483	1,881,768	1,355,290
			Current patients per 10,000 population		
Total	47.8	71.8	90.6	69.6	48.7
Age at time of survey:					
Under 65 years, crude	12.6	21.0	27.8	25.0	16.4
65 years and over, crude	295.4	424.9	526.3	375.7	277.0
65 years and over, age adjusted[1]	315.8	449.6	546.6	381.0	276.5
65–74 years	151.7	209.1	240.1	202.0	130.2
75–84 years	398.3	542.2	753.6	470.3	347.6
85 years and over	775.9	1,206.1	1,253.4	885.4	694.1
Sex:					
Male, total	32.6	47.8	60.9	47.9	35.1
Under 65 years, crude	10.9	17.8	22.1	22.9	15.6
65 years and over, crude	219.2	303.1	386.4	255.2	199.6
65 years and over, age adjusted[1]	255.8	350.0	438.3	277.6	216.4
65–74 years	121.8	169.9	187.0	159.7	100.7
75–84 years	322.0	427.5	598.7	321.4	270.0
85 years and over	635.2	893.1	1,044.3	653.0	553.9
Female, total	62.4	94.7	118.9	90.4	61.8
Under 65 years, crude	14.3	24.2	33.6	27.0	17.2
65 years and over, crude	347.4	508.9	623.9	460.4	332.6
65 years and over, age adjusted[1]	351.5	506.6	615.0	445.8	315.5
65–74 years	175.3	240.6	283.2	236.3	154.6
75–84 years	445.3	614.5	854.0	568.8	400.4
85 years and over	830.7	1,327.6	1,337.0	981.7	754.9
			Percent distribution		
Age at time of survey:[2]					
Under 65 years	23.1	25.7	27.0	31.3	29.5
65 years and over	76.9	74.3	73.0	68.7	70.5
65–74 years	22.6	20.6	18.4	19.7	17.3
75–84 years	33.9	31.2	35.3	29.9	31.3
85 years and over	20.4	22.4	19.4	19.1	21.9
Sex:					
Male	33.2	32.5	32.9	33.6	35.2
Female	66.8	67.5	67.1	66.4	64.8
Primary admission diagnosis:[3]					
Malignant neoplasms	5.7	5.7	4.8	3.8	4.9
Diabetes	7.7	8.1	8.5	6.1	7.8
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	6.3	8.0	5.8	7.6	6.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	25.9	27.2	25.6	23.6	23.6
Diseases of heart	12.6	14.3	10.9	12.3	10.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	5.8	6.1	7.8	5.1	7.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	6.6	6.1	7.7	7.9	6.8
Decubitus ulcers	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	9.4	8.3	8.8	8.3	9.8
Osteoarthritis	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.5
Fractures, all sites	3.8	3.7	3.3	4.0	4.1
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.5
Other	32.7	31.8	34.6	37.5	34.9

[1]Age adjusted by the direct method to the year 2000 standard population using the following three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[2]Denominator excludes persons with unknown age.
[3]Denominator excludes persons with unknown diagnosis.

NOTES: Current home health care patients are those who were on the rolls of the agency as of midnight on the day immediately before the date of the survey. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. Population figures are adjusted for net underenumeration using the 1990 National Population Adjustment Matrix from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Diagnostic categories are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification*. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table IX.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Home and Hospice Care Survey.

Table 89. Hospice patients, according to age, sex, and diagnosis: United States, selected years 1992–2000

[Data are based on a survey of current hospice patients]

Age, sex, and diagnosis	*1992*	*1994*	*1996*	*1998*	*2000*
			Number of current patients		
Total hospice patients	52,100	60,783	59,363	79,837	105,496
			Current patients per 10,000 population		
Total	2.0	2.3	2.2	3.0	3.8
Age at time of survey:					
Under 65 years, crude	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8
65 years and over, crude	13.1	12.9	13.9	18.2	24.9
65 years and over, age adjusted[1]	13.7	13.6	14.4	18.4	24.9
65–74 years	7.8	7.3	7.8	9.9	10.1
75–84 years	19.2	16.9	16.9	22.0	31.9
85 years and over	23.4	30.6	34.7	44.7	67.3
Sex:					
Male, total	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.3
Under 65 years, crude	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8
65 years and over, crude	13.9	12.5	14.8	18.5	24.8
65 years and over, age adjusted[1]	16.0	14.4	16.1	20.3	26.9
65–74 years	6.3	7.0	10.4	10.2	13.0
75–84 years	25.8	18.2	18.5	25.2	32.6
85 years and over	28.8	34.8	33.9	49.2	69.9
Female, total	2.1	2.5	2.4	3.3	4.3
Under 65 years, crude	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9
65 years and over, crude	12.6	13.2	13.2	18.0	25.0
65 years and over, age adjusted[1]	12.6	13.2	12.9	17.3	23.3
65–74 years	8.9	7.5	5.8	9.6	7.6
75–84 years	15.1	16.1	15.9	19.9	31.5
85 years and over	21.4	29.0	35.0	42.9	66.2
			Percent distribution		
Age at time of survey:[2]					
Under 65 years	19.5	30.1	21.3	21.6	18.6
65 years and over	80.5	69.9	78.7	78.4	81.4
65–74 years	27.3	22.2	24.5	22.7	17.2
75–84 years	38.6	30.1	32.4	32.9	37.0
85 years and over	14.6	17.6	21.9	22.7	27.3
Sex:					
Male	46.1	44.7	44.9	42.7	42.6
Female	53.9	55.3	55.1	57.3	57.4
Primary admission diagnosis:[3]					
Malignant neoplasms	65.7	57.2	58.3	55.5	51.9
Large intestine and rectum	9.0	8.0	4.0	6.4	4.9
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	21.1	12.5	15.8	13.0	12.3
Breast	3.9	4.8	6.2	4.9	4.8
Prostate	6.0	5.9	6.6	6.1	7.7
Diseases of heart	10.2	9.3	8.3	9.7	12.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	4.3	6.6	7.3	10.6	6.5
Other	19.8	27.0	26.1	24.3	28.8

[1]Age adjusted by the direct method to the year 2000 standard population using the following three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[2]Denominator excludes persons with unknown age.
[3]Denominator excludes persons with unknown diagnosis.

NOTES: Current hospice patients are those who were on the rolls of the agency as of midnight on the day immediately before the date of the survey. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. Population figures are adjusted for net underenumeration using the 1990 National Population Adjustment Matrix from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Diagnostic categories are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification.* For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table IX.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Home and Hospice Care Survey.

Table 90 (page 1 of 3). Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Discharges[1]			Days of care[1]			Average length of stay[1]		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
	Number per 1,000 population						Number of days		
Total[2,3]	124.3	119.7	120.3	601.2	555.1	559.1	4.8	4.6	4.6
Age									
Under 18 years	90.8	76.3	76.8	319.0	302.6	293.0	3.5	4.0	3.8
Under 6 years	203.5	183.2	179.9	632.6	664.8	636.0	3.1	3.6	3.5
6–17 years	34.0	24.3	26.5	163.1	*126.5	126.3	4.8	*5.2	4.8
18–44 years	96.8	95.8	92.6	358.8	352.8	320.0	3.7	3.7	3.5
45–64 years	124.9	125.6	123.1	631.1	592.5	550.9	5.1	4.7	4.5
45–54 years	99.2	110.1	106.6	527.5	473.9	468.3	5.3	4.3	4.4
55–64 years	164.8	149.6	148.8	792.4	775.5	680.0	4.8	5.2	4.6
65 years and over	274.4	269.7	288.0	1,852.5	1,620.5	1,842.9	6.8	6.0	6.4
65–74 years	249.1	229.8	255.5	1,595.2	1,386.4	1,515.0	6.4	6.0	5.9
75 years and over	307.3	318.5	327.1	2,188.4	1,907.6	2,238.6	7.1	6.0	6.8
Under 65 years of age									
All persons under 65 years of age[2,4]	102.2	97.6	95.7	416.4	398.9	370.9	4.1	4.1	3.9
Sex[4]									
Male	79.1	77.9	74.2	374.9	374.0	344.2	4.7	4.8	4.6
Female	124.7	116.7	116.7	456.6	422.8	397.3	3.7	3.6	3.4
Race[4,5]									
White only	100.8	94.7	92.6	385.8	368.7	356.2	3.8	3.9	3.8
Black or African American only	126.3	122.8	122.3	688.6	638.3	524.7	5.5	5.2	4.3
American Indian and Alaska Native only	111.9	128.3	*108.2	*494.3	*570.0	*	*4.4	*4.4	*
Asian only	61.7	78.4	57.2	*268.6	*249.5	181.8	*4.4	*3.2	3.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	139.1	136.4	- - -	*688.8	497.1	- - -	*5.0	3.6
Hispanic origin and race[4,5]									
Hispanic or Latino	109.9	90.1	87.3	416.7	389.8	356.8	3.8	4.3	4.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	98.7	96.7	#	401.5	372.6	#	4.1	3.9
White only	99.6	95.4	94.1	382.7	368.4	359.0	3.8	3.9	3.8
Black or African American only	125.7	122.7	122.4	692.6	625.5	522.9	5.5	5.1	4.3
Poverty status[4,6]									
Poor	196.8	174.0	171.5	971.0	992.9	808.9	4.9	5.7	4.7
Near poor	125.5	150.3	146.6	553.7	671.4	583.3	4.4	4.5	4.0
Nonpoor	85.6	82.1	82.0	312.1	291.9	282.2	3.6	3.6	3.4
Hispanic origin and race and poverty status[4,5,6]									
Hispanic or Latino:									
Poor	163.9	122.3	133.0	625.1	555.2	597.9	3.8	4.5	4.5
Near poor	93.9	97.0	88.3	421.4	*434.9	351.6	4.5	*4.5	4.0
Nonpoor	95.4	79.2	70.8	297.9	295.4	269.1	3.1	3.7	3.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White only:									
Poor	222.2	181.2	175.6	1,053.4	1,042.5	864.1	4.7	5.8	4.9
Near poor	132.8	166.8	165.4	539.1	683.8	627.9	4.1	4.1	3.8
Nonpoor	85.7	81.5	82.1	306.8	289.7	275.1	3.6	3.6	3.4
Black or African American only:									
Poor	195.9	223.6	217.0	*1,260.0	1424.2	951.0	*6.4	6.4	4.4
Near poor	142.0	154.1	171.5	819.2	*920.3	853.4	5.8	*6.0	5.0
Nonpoor	92.3	86.7	96.5	389.0	332.7	375.5	4.2	3.8	3.9
Health insurance status[4,7]									
Insured	108.1	101.6	101.0	442.5	416.8	390.5	4.1	4.1	3.9
Private	84.3	78.9	81.8	302.7	279.3	273.6	3.6	3.5	3.3
Medicaid	310.3	335.8	285.8	1,554.8	1,687.1	1,431.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Uninsured	75.3	75.7	72.9	296.3	304.2	274.5	3.9	4.0	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 90 (page 2 of 3). Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Discharges[1]			Days of care[1]			Average length of stay[1]		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
Poverty status and health insurance status[4,6]	Number per 1,000 population						Number of days		
Poor:									
Insured	243.9	217.1	208.8	1,272.5	1,294.5	975.5	5.2	6.0	4.7
Uninsured	110.0	101.5	113.1	459.4	476.9	552.0	4.2	4.7	4.9
Near poor:									
Insured	149.2	184.3	165.5	663.8	837.5	699.3	4.4	4.5	4.2
Uninsured	73.4	75.2	105.4	302.1	295.5	306.6	4.1	3.9	2.9
Nonpoor:									
Insured	88.1	84.1	85.4	316.0	299.7	291.8	3.6	3.6	3.4
Uninsured	*59.8	58.8	49.7	*253.5	197.6	171.7	*4.2	3.4	3.5
Geographic region[4]									
Northeast	96.0	85.6	83.3	455.4	381.6	327.1	4.7	4.5	3.9
Midwest	108.7	99.6	105.9	384.4	359.9	399.0	3.5	3.6	3.8
South	111.8	112.8	105.3	466.1	463.9	417.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
West	82.9	80.0	78.5	327.2	348.3	296.9	3.9	4.4	3.8
Location of residence[4]									
Within MSA[8]	99.3	94.0	91.1	411.8	383.0	358.3	4.1	4.1	3.9
Outside MSA[8]	113.2	111.9	113.9	435.9	459.4	418.2	3.8	4.1	3.7
65 years of age and over									
All persons 65 years of age and over[2,9]	276.9	272.1	289.7	1,878.4	1,635.3	1,860.5	6.8	6.0	6.4
Sex[9]									
Male	291.6	280.2	304.8	2,077.4	1,551.7	1,908.1	7.1	5.5	6.3
Female	265.2	264.0	278.1	1,727.4	1,676.5	1,822.0	6.5	6.4	6.6
Hispanic origin and race[5,9]									
Hispanic or Latino	312.7	289.8	315.7	2,512.1	1,882.8	1,795.6	8.0	6.5	5.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	271.2	287.9	#	1,618.0	1,867.5	#	6.0	6.5
White only	274.8	271.4	282.6	1,808.2	1,586.4	1,820.4	6.6	5.8	6.4
Black or African American only	290.8	300.7	374.3	2,423.5	2,064.8	2,524.3	8.3	6.9	6.7
Poverty status[6,9]									
Poor	357.4	394.7	347.8	2,690.9	2,169.0	2,459.3	7.5	5.5	7.1
Near poor	329.6	328.5	338.9	2,498.3	1,954.8	2,026.0	7.6	6.0	6.0
Nonpoor	256.6	247.3	276.9	1,680.3	1,510.4	1,779.9	6.5	6.1	6.4
Health insurance status[7,9]									
Medicare and private[10]	266.3	268.1	282.0	1,719.8	1,573.7	1,815.4	6.5	5.9	6.4
Medicare and Medicaid[10]	516.2	450.3	496.8	3,697.9	3,210.2	3,437.8	7.2	7.1	6.9
Medicare only	231.1	250.2	240.3	1,623.9	1,453.2	1,420.8	7.0	5.8	5.9
Geographic region[9]									
Northeast	265.0	288.0	244.0	1,828.5	1,873.4	1,596.3	6.9	6.5	6.5
Midwest	285.2	244.0	317.1	1,971.1	1,475.3	2,174.3	6.9	6.0	6.9
South	298.1	298.1	329.6	2,140.2	1,783.8	2,050.8	7.2	6.0	6.2
West	237.2	238.5	233.7	1,299.2	1,284.6	1,415.7	5.5	5.4	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 90 (page 3 of 3). Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1997–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Discharges[1]			Days of care[1]			Average length of stay[1]		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
Location of residence[9]	Number per 1,000 population						Number of days		
Within MSA[8]	271.3	265.3	279.1	1,875.9	1,653.3	1,844.3	6.9	6.2	6.6
Outside MSA[8]	295.1	295.3	322.7	1,893.6	1,574.8	1,909.8	6.4	5.3	5.9

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
Estimates calculated upon request.
[1]See Appendix II, Discharge, Days of care, Average length of stay.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately, unknown poverty status, and unknown health insurance status.
[3]Estimates for all persons are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using six age groups: Under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years of age and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[4]Estimates are for persons under 65 years of age and are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using four age groups: Under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, and 55–64 years of age. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[5]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1997 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, age-adjusted estimates of the hospital discharge rate based on the 1977 Standards for persons under 65 years of age are: 0.2 percentage points lower for white persons; 0.3 percentage points lower for black persons; 12.4 percentage points lower for AI/AN persons; 1.2 percentage points higher for Asian and Pacific Islander persons; and for persons 65 years of age and older: 0.4 percentage points lower for white persons; and 0.6 percentage points higher for black persons.
[6]Poverty status is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and for families with two or fewer adults the age of the adults in the family, using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Poor persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. Near poor persons have incomes of 100 percent to less than 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold. See Appendix II, Poverty level, Family income. Poverty status was missing for 20 percent of persons in the sample in 1997, 25 percent in 1998, 28 percent in 1999, and 27 percent in 2000.
[7]Health insurance categories are mutually exclusive. Persons who reported both Medicaid and private coverage are classified as having Medicaid coverage. Starting in 1997 Medicaid includes state-sponsored health plans and Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP). See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.
[8]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
[9]Estimates are for persons 65 years of age and over and are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[10]Includes some persons who do not have Medicare coverage.

NOTES: Hospital utilization data starting in 1997 are not comparable with data for earlier years due to the 1997 redesign. See Appendix I, National Health Interview Survey. Estimates of hospital utilization presented in this table are for all discharges. In years prior to 1997 estimates of hospital utilization from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) in *Health, United States* excluded hospitalizations for newborns and delivery. Estimates of hospital utilization from the NHIS and the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) may differ because NHIS data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population, whereas NHDS data are based on hospital discharge records of all persons (NHDS tables presented in *Health, United States* exclude estimates for newborn infants). See Appendix I, National Hospital Discharge Survey. NHDS includes records for persons discharged alive or deceased and institutionalized persons; differences in the two surveys are particularly evident for children and the elderly. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, family core questionnaire.

Table 91 (page 1 of 2). Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1980–2000

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Characteristic	*1980*[1]	*1985*[1]	*1990*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
				Discharges per 1,000 population				
Total[2]	173.4	151.4	125.2	116.0	116.1	117.9	117.8	114.9
Age								
Under 18 years	75.6	61.4	46.4	39.7	40.6	40.4	42.2	40.1
18–44 years	155.3	128.0	102.7	88.4	86.0	88.8	86.4	85.8
45–54 years	174.8	146.8	112.4	95.0	93.7	92.7	94.5	94.2
55–64 years	215.4	194.8	163.3	152.0	149.1	155.1	151.4	145.4
65 years and over	383.7	369.8	334.1	349.2	361.1	365.3	370.4	359.6
65–74 years	315.8	297.2	261.6	259.7	265.9	267.6	270.6	260.0
75 years and over	489.3	475.6	434.0	459.0	474.0	477.4	481.6	468.3
Sex[2]								
Male	153.2	137.3	113.0	102.8	103.0	102.8	103.4	99.9
Female	195.0	167.3	139.0	129.9	130.0	133.3	132.2	129.8
Geographic region[2]								
Northeast	162.0	142.6	133.2	125.6	125.5	127.3	129.0	130.7
Midwest	192.1	158.1	128.8	114.4	115.5	116.4	115.6	112.4
South	179.7	155.5	132.5	120.4	122.4	126.4	124.7	123.2
West	150.5	145.7	100.7	101.6	97.9	97.1	98.5	89.3
				Days of care per 1,000 population				
Total[2]	1,297.0	997.5	818.9	611.6	595.2	598.6	588.8	566.1
Age								
Under 18 years	341.4	281.2	226.3	174.4	169.8	182.4	185.5	178.3
18–44 years	818.6	619.2	467.7	339.8	317.4	328.3	316.9	312.3
45–54 years	1,314.9	967.8	699.7	486.3	460.8	452.9	451.0	447.5
55–64 years	1,889.4	1,436.9	1,172.3	839.6	821.4	836.1	795.1	749.1
65 years and over	4,098.3	3,228.0	2,895.6	2,284.0	2,285.6	2,264.2	2,256.8	2,148.9
65–74 years	3,147.0	2,437.3	2,087.8	1,619.0	1,599.3	1,596.1	1,578.1	1,469.3
75 years and over	5,578.8	4,381.3	4,009.1	3,100.4	3,099.6	3,030.8	3,012.9	2,890.7
Sex[2]								
Male	1,239.7	973.3	805.8	601.8	573.8	576.7	565.4	539.9
Female	1,365.2	1,033.1	840.5	624.6	619.3	622.9	613.6	591.8
Geographic region[2]								
Northeast	1,400.6	1,113.0	1,026.7	774.3	739.2	731.0	733.6	736.9
Midwest	1,484.8	1,078.6	830.6	573.1	556.3	552.5	532.6	507.6
South	1,262.3	957.7	820.4	628.9	629.5	643.9	622.1	604.5
West	956.9	824.7	575.5	468.0	445.3	450.4	461.4	407.8
				Average length of stay in days				
Total[2]	7.5	6.6	6.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9
Age								
Under 18 years	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4
18–44 years	5.3	4.8	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
45–54 years	7.5	6.6	6.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
55–64 years	8.8	7.4	7.2	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2
65 years and over	10.7	8.7	8.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0
65–74 years	10.0	8.2	8.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7
75 years and over	11.4	9.2	9.2	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2
Sex[2]								
Male	8.1	7.1	7.1	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4
Female	7.0	6.2	6.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 91 (page 2 of 2). Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1980–2000

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Characteristic	*1980*[1]	*1985*[1]	*1990*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Geographic region[2]				Average length of stay in days				
Northeast	8.6	7.8	7.7	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6
Midwest	7.7	6.8	6.5	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5
South	7.0	6.2	6.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9
West	6.4	5.7	5.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6

[1]Comparisons of data from 1980–85 with data from later years should be made with caution as estimates of change may reflect improvements in the design (see Appendix I) rather than true changes in hospital use.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using six age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

NOTES: Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. Rates for 1990–2000 use population estimates adjusted for net underenumeration using the 1990 National Population Adjustment Matrix from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates of hospital utilization from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) may differ because NHIS data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population, whereas NHDS data are based on hospital discharge records of all persons. NHDS includes records for persons discharged alive or deceased and institutionalized persons, and excludes newborn infants. Differences in hospital utilization estimated by the two surveys are particularly evident for children and the elderly. For children NHIS estimates are higher than NHDS estimates due to inclusion of data for newborns. For the elderly NHDS estimates are higher than NHIS estimates because of inclusion of institutionalized persons and data for persons who died while hospitalized. See Appendix I. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 92. Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals for discharges with the diagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and for all discharges: United States, selected years 1986–2000

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Type of discharge, sex, and age	*1986*[1]	*1987*[1]	*1988*	*1990*	*1992*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1999*	*2000*
					Discharges in thousands						
HIV discharges	44	67	95	146	194	234	249	227	178	180	173
Male, 20–49 years	35	51	73	102	141	155	162	141	107	101	88
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	13	27	31	49	55	52	46	52	48
All discharges	34,256	33,387	31,146	30,788	30,951	30,843	30,722	30,545	30,914	32,132	31,706
Male, 20–49 years	4,300	4,075	3,670	3,649	3,529	3,531	3,360	3,248	3,116	3,149	3,195
Female, 20–49 years	9,027	8,980	8,169	8,228	7,942	7,705	7,593	7,457	7,322	7,396	7,350
					Discharges per 1,000 population						
HIV discharges	0.18	0.28	0.39	0.58	0.75	0.89	0.94	0.85	0.66	0.65	0.62
Male, 20–49 years	0.67	0.96	1.36	1.79	2.41	2.62	2.72	2.34	1.77	1.68	1.45
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	0.23	0.47	0.53	0.81	0.91	0.86	0.76	0.85	0.77
All discharges	143.7	138.8	128.3	122.3	120.2	117.3	115.7	114.0	114.3	116.6	114.0
Male, 20–49 years	82.2	76.8	68.2	64.2	60.5	59.8	56.5	54.0	51.8	52.3	52.8
Female, 20–49 years	166.7	163.6	147.1	142.2	134.0	128.5	125.9	122.8	120.8	121.0	119.8
					Days of care in thousands						
HIV discharges	714	936	1,277	2,188	2,136	2,317	2,326	2,123	1,448	1,310	1,257
Male, 20–49 years	573	724	914	1,645	1,422	1,444	1,408	1,401	855	669	723
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	233	341	455	511	559	457	364	384	299
All discharges	218,496	214,942	203,678	197,422	190,386	177,179	164,627	159,883	157,458	160,128	155,857
Male, 20–49 years	26,488	26,295	22,697	22,539	21,614	20,448	17,984	17,818	15,529	15,278	15,665
Female, 20–49 years	40,620	39,356	34,800	34,473	30,886	28,740	26,596	25,368	24,955	25,415	24,883
					Days of care per 1,000 population						
HIV discharges	2.99	3.89	5.26	8.69	8.30	8.81	8.76	7.92	5.35	4.75	4.52
Male, 20–49 years	10.95	13.64	16.97	28.96	24.38	24.46	23.70	23.29	14.22	11.11	11.95
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	4.19	5.90	7.68	8.52	9.27	7.52	6.00	6.28	4.87
All discharges	916.5	893.6	838.8	784.0	739.2	673.7	620.2	596.5	582.3	581.1	560.4
Male, 20–49 years	506.4	495.2	421.5	396.8	370.5	346.3	302.7	296.2	258.3	253.8	258.8
Female, 20–49 years	750.2	717.1	626.5	595.7	521.0	479.2	441.0	417.8	411.7	415.7	405.4
					Average length of stay in days						
HIV discharges	16.4	14.1	13.4	14.9	11.0	9.9	9.3	9.4	8.1	7.3	7.3
Male, 20–49 years	16.4	14.1	12.5	16.2	10.1	9.3	8.7	9.9	8.0	6.6	8.2
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	18.0	12.6	14.6	10.5	10.2	8.7	7.9	7.4	6.3
All discharges	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9
Male, 20–49 years	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.9
Female, 20–49 years	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4

* Statistics based on fewer than 5,000 estimated discharges are not shown.

[1]Comparisons of data from 1986 and 1987 with data from later years should be made with caution as estimates of change may reflect improvements in the design (see Appendix I) rather than true changes in hospital use.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. Rates for 1990–2000 use population estimates adjusted for net underenumeration using the 1990 National Population Adjustment Matrix from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Discharges with diagnosis of HIV have at least one HIV diagnosis listed on the face sheet of the medical record and are not limited to the first-listed diagnosis. See Appendix II, Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 93 (page 1 of 3). Rates of discharges and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnoses: United States, selected years 1990–2000

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Days of care			
	1990	1995	1999	2000	1990	1995	1999	2000
Both sexes	Number per 1,000 population							
Total[1,2]	125.2	118.0	117.8	114.9	818.9	638.6	588.8	566.1
Male								
All ages[1,2]	113.0	104.8	103.4	99.9	805.8	623.9	565.4	539.9
Under 18 years[2]	46.3	43.1	43.0	40.8	233.6	199.8	197.7	195.0
Pneumonia	5.3	6.4	6.3	5.4	22.6	23.3	22.0	17.3
Asthma	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.5	9.3	10.1	7.7	7.4
Injuries and poisoning	6.8	5.4	4.9	5.0	30.1	22.1	*22.4	21.3
Fracture, all sites	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	9.3	8.4	5.3	7.2
18–44 years[2]	57.9	50.7	46.0	45.5	351.7	273.0	223.2	220.1
Alcohol and drug[3]	3.7	4.7	3.6	4.1	33.1	29.7	17.4	19.3
Serious mental illness[4]	3.4	*4.8	5.0	*5.4	47.1	*48.4	42.9	*44.1
Diseases of heart	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	16.3	12.1	10.9	9.5
Intervertebral disc disorders	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	10.7	4.3	*4.6	3.2
Injuries and poisoning	13.1	9.7	8.2	7.4	65.7	47.9	37.8	33.6
Fracture, all sites	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.6	22.7	17.8	12.3	13.0
45–64 years[2]	140.3	121.2	118.5	115.8	943.4	682.3	603.4	585.9
Malignant neoplasms	10.6	7.6	6.4	6.3	99.1	53.4	43.9	43.3
Trachea, bronchus, lung	2.7	1.5	1.0	0.9	19.1	10.2	6.3	5.3
Diabetes	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.8	21.2	22.3	20.0	23.1
Alcohol and drug[3]	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.6	29.7	*25.7	20.0	16.2
Serious mental illness[4]	2.5	3.0	4.0	*4.1	34.8	*38.0	40.4	*35.6
Diseases of heart	31.7	29.7	28.5	27.1	185.0	143.8	111.3	104.3
Ischemic heart disease	22.6	21.3	19.6	18.2	128.2	99.1	72.3	65.5
Acute myocardial infarction	7.4	7.5	6.7	6.0	55.8	42.5	30.9	28.6
Congestive heart failure	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	19.7	16.3	17.0	17.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	40.7	25.7	21.7	20.3
Pneumonia	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	27.4	20.6	24.5	21.1
Injuries and poisoning	11.6	10.2	9.5	9.0	82.6	56.2	51.0	51.1
Fracture, all sites	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	24.2	18.4	14.9	16.6
65–74 years[2]	287.8	276.2	283.5	269.7	2,251.5	1,769.7	1,639.7	1,516.6
Malignant neoplasms	27.9	24.5	22.7	17.9	277.6	191.9	152.3	123.4
Large intestine and rectum	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	34.2	27.9	25.9	27.8
Trachea, bronchus, lung	6.4	5.2	3.9	2.9	55.7	40.0	29.0	19.5
Prostate	5.1	5.0	4.7	3.8	33.1	26.7	14.6	14.2
Diabetes	4.4	5.4	5.1	4.8	39.8	47.1	28.7	29.5
Serious mental illness[4]	2.5	2.4	2.9	*3.5	43.8	*37.2	36.6	40.6
Diseases of heart	69.4	74.5	75.6	71.9	487.2	419.3	354.4	337.9
Ischemic heart disease	42.0	44.0	44.0	40.4	285.2	246.1	208.1	174.2
Acute myocardial infarction	14.0	15.5	15.2	12.7	122.4	102.3	92.1	67.7
Congestive heart failure	11.4	14.9	13.7	13.7	90.2	87.5	70.1	78.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	13.8	17.1	14.3	13.4	114.8	112.6	70.3	60.1
Pneumonia	11.4	12.7	14.9	13.0	107.8	87.3	89.1	83.5
Hyperplasia of prostate	14.4	7.5	4.8	5.5	65.0	22.5	*	15.2
Osteoarthritis	5.0	5.9	7.5	9.8	44.9	33.6	36.5	47.6
Injuries and poisoning	17.6	16.1	17.8	18.3	139.0	107.0	107.1	107.7
Fracture, all sites	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.8	45.9	32.3	30.0	30.5
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	1.5	1.8	1.6	*2.0	*18.1	14.7	*11.7	*16.1
75 years and over[2]	478.5	474.7	481.8	461.5	4,231.6	3,261.7	3,045.7	2,851.7
Malignant neoplasms	41.0	30.2	28.2	21.6	408.3	251.2	215.9	163.1
Large intestine and rectum	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.1	80.7	53.1	44.6	43.5
Trachea, bronchus, lung	5.4	3.5	4.8	3.0	53.4	31.3	33.8	18.1
Prostate	9.7	4.3	3.7	3.1	65.6	17.6	*16.6	*19.1
Diabetes	4.6	6.9	6.9	6.4	51.2	42.0	52.5	42.7
Serious mental illness[4]	*2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	*40.5	*29.6	26.6	*32.2
Diseases of heart	106.2	113.9	113.9	111.8	855.7	677.2	583.5	593.3
Ischemic heart disease	49.1	51.8	50.5	52.3	398.1	321.9	246.4	272.6
Acute myocardial infarction	23.1	22.3	21.3	22.7	227.5	169.3	127.3	134.8
Congestive heart failure	31.0	31.3	34.5	30.2	242.3	193.4	191.5	173.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	30.2	32.0	30.7	29.9	298.3	215.3	169.0	169.2
Pneumonia	38.6	40.4	41.0	36.7	393.6	325.1	281.1	230.4
Hyperplasia of prostate	17.9	9.4	7.5	6.7	109.2	32.9	*30.2	21.3
Osteoarthritis	5.8	6.5	8.0	6.1	60.7	*	37.7	28.4
Injuries and poisoning	31.2	32.7	32.9	33.2	341.3	223.5	233.5	254.5
Fracture, all sites	13.7	16.1	13.7	14.2	145.1	115.0	108.5	*117.7
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	8.5	9.0	8.0	8.3	97.8	68.9	61.1	62.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 93 (page 2 of 3). Rates of discharges and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnoses: United States, selected years 1990–2000

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Days of care			
	1990	1995	1999	2000	1990	1995	1999	2000
Female	Number per 1,000 population							
All ages[1,2]	139.0	131.7	132.2	129.8	840.5	654.9	613.6	591.8
Under 18 years[2]	46.4	41.6	41.3	39.4	218.7	168.8	172.7	160.8
Pneumonia	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.7	17.4	16.9	17.7	17.1
Asthma	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	6.8	7.2	5.6	5.5
Injuries and poisoning	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.1	16.7	13.1	*14.1	*11.9
Fracture, all sites	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	6.4	4.5	2.4	2.3
18–44 years[2]	146.8	131.8	126.4	125.7	582.0	429.8	409.8	403.9
Delivery	69.9	65.1	66.1	65.0	195.0	138.7	163.4	161.4
Alcohol and drug[3]	1.6	2.0	1.9	*2.1	14.1	12.9	*8.9	*10.9
Serious mental illness[4]	3.7	5.3	5.1	*5.4	54.3	50.8	38.4	*41.4
Diseases of heart	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	7.2	9.7	7.1	6.3
Intervertebral disc disorders	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	7.3	3.1	2.6	2.5
Injuries and poisoning	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.3	36.6	24.7	19.6	18.2
Fracture, all sites	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	10.7	5.6	5.6	4.6
45–64 years[2]	131.0	116.0	115.4	112.6	886.5	634.2	570.1	545.6
Malignant neoplasms	12.7	9.6	6.9	6.2	107.4	60.8	46.9	35.5
Trachea, bronchus, lung	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.5	14.8	8.0	*6.7	3.4
Breast	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.3	12.1	7.6	3.6	2.7
Diabetes	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	25.8	19.4	15.8	15.3
Alcohol and drug[3]	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	8.0	*7.5	*6.3	*7.2
Serious mental illness[4]	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.7	60.5	48.9	40.6	43.6
Diseases of heart	16.6	15.0	15.9	15.0	101.1	70.9	68.3	60.8
Ischemic heart disease	9.9	8.4	8.9	8.0	57.4	37.9	34.9	30.1
Acute myocardial infarction	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.0	21.6	15.1	12.8	10.2
Congestive heart failure	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	15.8	14.5	13.5	13.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	32.1	21.4	18.7	19.9
Pneumonia	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.7	26.5	22.0	20.5	21.2
Injuries and poisoning	9.4	8.4	8.4	7.9	63.3	45.4	46.2	42.2
Fracture, all sites	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	25.0	14.0	13.5	13.6
65–74 years[2]	241.1	246.9	260.0	251.9	1,959.3	1,616.2	1,527.3	1,430.1
Malignant neoplasms	20.9	20.3	15.5	14.4	189.8	148.6	106.3	103.4
Large intestine and rectum	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	34.9	19.9	18.2	15.6
Trachea, bronchus, lung	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.5	26.9	25.3	*17.5	*17.9
Breast	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.9	17.6	10.0	*8.1	*
Diabetes	5.8	4.7	5.9	4.7	46.8	36.2	39.2	26.7
Serious mental illness[4]	3.9	5.8	4.2	4.1	62.8	82.9	49.7	47.4
Diseases of heart	45.1	48.3	54.3	53.3	316.9	276.9	268.3	262.1
Ischemic heart disease	24.4	24.3	25.8	23.9	153.8	135.4	125.1	116.6
Acute myocardial infarction	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.2	58.1	58.6	50.0	54.0
Congestive heart failure	9.2	10.3	11.1	13.0	81.8	67.6	59.5	70.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	11.3	10.6	13.0	12.6	96.0	72.0	67.7	60.8
Pneumonia	8.7	10.6	12.1	11.9	81.8	80.1	73.1	75.2
Osteoarthritis	6.9	8.6	10.1	9.5	68.9	49.0	48.2	44.6
Injuries and poisoning	17.8	18.1	17.8	18.8	166.2	113.8	108.6	112.5
Fracture, all sites	8.4	7.0	7.8	7.9	97.3	43.9	44.7	44.8
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	*59.6	21.5	19.7	21.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 93 (page 3 of 3). Rates of discharges and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnoses: United States, selected years 1990–2000

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Days of care			
	1990	1995	1999	2000	1990	1995	1999	2000
Female—Con.	Number per 1,000 population							
75 years and over[2]	409.6	450.1	481.4	472.3	3,887.1	3,239.9	2,993.1	2,914.5
Malignant neoplasms	22.1	20.5	20.6	18.1	257.3	175.2	168.2	129.4
Large intestine and rectum	4.6	3.7	4.5	3.5	69.8	48.5	46.7	29.2
Trachea, bronchus, lung	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	20.6	16.2	17.1	14.4
Breast	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.6	22.0	9.0	6.5	*9.2
Diabetes	4.6	6.2	5.7	6.5	55.3	44.0	30.8	35.0
Serious mental illness[4]	4.2	5.0	4.3	4.8	78.4	72.7	58.1	50.7
Diseases of heart	84.6	96.1	103.0	102.0	672.8	601.3	541.5	538.9
Ischemic heart disease	33.7	37.3	38.2	36.6	253.2	220.9	194.5	190.9
Acute myocardial infarction	13.1	15.2	17.3	16.9	125.9	116.0	112.9	113.9
Congestive heart failure	28.0	32.3	32.2	33.1	236.6	224.0	186.8	187.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	29.6	30.4	26.9	28.4	302.0	207.5	150.5	161.4
Pneumonia	23.9	28.0	32.2	31.4	260.1	227.3	222.9	215.9
Osteoarthritis	5.3	8.8	9.2	8.9	54.1	58.5	41.5	41.6
Injuries and poisoning	46.3	48.2	49.7	46.0	489.2	372.8	308.4	283.6
Fracture, all sites	31.5	31.5	32.7	30.9	352.7	251.5	200.2	195.7
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	18.8	19.5	19.7	18.4	236.3	171.4	126.3	129.0

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.

[1]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using six age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

[2]Includes discharges with first-listed diagnoses not shown in table.

[3]Includes abuse, dependence, and withdrawal. These estimates are for non-Federal short-stay hospitals and do not include alcohol and drug discharges from other types of facilities or programs such as the Department of Veterans Affairs or day treatment programs.

[4]These estimates are for non-Federal short-stay hospitals and do not include serious mental illness discharges from other types of facilities or programs such as the Department of Veterans Affairs or long-term hospitals.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1 adjusted for net underenumeration using the 1990 National Population Adjustment Matrix from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Diagnostic categories are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table IX. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 94 (page 1 of 3). Discharges and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnoses: United States, selected years 1990–2000

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Average length of stay			
	1990	1995	1999	2000	1990	1995	1999	2000
Both sexes	Number in thousands				Number of days			
Total[1,2]	30,788	30,722	32,132	31,706	6.5	5.4	5.0	4.9
Male								
All ages[1,2]	12,280	12,198	12,748	12,514	7.1	6.0	5.5	5.4
Under 18 years[2]	1,572	1,565	1,592	1,515	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.8
Pneumonia	178	234	233	199	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.2
Asthma	111	137	121	129	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.1
Injuries and poisoning	232	196	182	185	4.4	4.1	*4.5	4.3
Fracture, all sites	76	66	60	68	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.9
18–44 years[2]	3,120	2,761	2,521	2,498	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.8
Alcohol and drug[3]	201	258	197	224	8.9	6.3	4.8	4.7
Serious mental illness[4]	184	*262	275	*296	13.8	*10.0	8.6	*8.2
Diseases of heart	163	157	164	148	5.4	4.2	3.6	3.5
Intervertebral disc disorders	138	94	84	81	4.2	2.5	*3.0	2.2
Injuries and poisoning	704	529	449	408	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.5
Fracture, all sites	217	176	155	141	5.6	5.5	4.4	5.0
45–64 years[2]	3,115	3,053	3,390	3,424	6.7	5.6	5.1	5.1
Malignant neoplasms	235	191	183	188	9.4	7.0	6.8	6.8
Trachea, bronchus, lung	60	37	28	26	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.0
Diabetes	65	86	96	114	7.3	6.5	6.0	6.0
Alcohol and drug[3]	77	102	115	106	8.5	*6.4	5.0	4.5
Serious mental illness[4]	56	75	115	*120	13.7	*12.7	10.0	*8.8
Diseases of heart	704	749	815	802	5.8	4.8	3.9	3.8
Ischemic heart disease	502	537	561	539	5.7	4.6	3.7	3.6
Acute myocardial infarction	165	188	191	178	7.5	5.7	4.6	4.7
Congestive heart failure	66	73	90	101	6.7	5.6	5.4	5.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	91	96	111	116	10.0	6.8	5.6	5.2
Pneumonia	77	75	113	104	7.9	6.9	6.2	6.0
Injuries and poisoning	257	257	271	266	7.2	5.5	5.4	5.7
Fracture, all sites	74	74	81	77	7.2	6.3	5.3	6.4
65–74 years[2]	2,268	2,290	2,310	2,199	7.8	6.4	5.8	5.6
Malignant neoplasms	220	203	185	146	9.9	7.8	6.7	6.9
Large intestine and rectum	24	22	24	24	11.4	10.7	8.8	9.2
Trachea, bronchus, lung	50	44	32	23	8.7	7.6	7.5	6.8
Prostate	40	41	38	31	6.5	5.3	3.1	3.8
Diabetes	34	44	41	39	9.1	8.8	5.6	6.2
Serious mental illness[4]	20	20	23	*28	17.4	*15.7	12.8	*11.7
Diseases of heart	547	618	616	586	7.0	5.6	4.7	4.7
Ischemic heart disease	331	365	358	329	6.8	5.6	4.7	4.3
Acute myocardial infarction	110	129	124	104	8.8	6.6	6.1	5.3
Congestive heart failure	90	123	111	112	7.9	5.9	5.1	5.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	108	141	116	109	8.3	6.6	4.9	4.5
Pneumonia	90	105	122	106	9.5	6.9	6.0	6.4
Hyperplasia of prostate	113	62	39	45	4.5	3.0	*	2.8
Osteoarthritis	39	49	61	80	9.0	5.7	4.9	4.9
Injuries and poisoning	139	133	145	149	7.9	6.7	6.0	5.9
Fracture, all sites	36	36	40	39	10.2	7.4	6.2	6.4
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	12	15	13	*17	*11.8	8.1	*7.1	*7.9
75 years and over[2]	2,203	2,528	2,935	2,878	8.8	6.9	6.3	6.2
Malignant neoplasms	189	161	172	135	10.0	8.3	7.7	7.6
Large intestine and rectum	25	26	26	26	15.0	10.8	10.5	10.6
Trachea, bronchus, lung	25	19	29	18	10.0	8.9	7.0	6.1
Prostate	45	23	23	20	6.8	4.1	*4.4	*6.1
Diabetes	21	37	42	40	11.0	6.1	7.6	6.6
Serious mental illness[4]	*12	13	17	18	*15.5	*11.9	9.6	*11.2
Diseases of heart	489	606	694	697	8.1	5.9	5.1	5.3
Ischemic heart disease	226	276	308	326	8.1	6.2	4.9	5.2
Acute myocardial infarction	106	119	130	141	9.9	7.6	6.0	5.9
Congestive heart failure	143	167	210	188	7.8	6.2	5.5	5.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	139	171	187	186	9.9	6.7	5.5	5.7
Pneumonia	178	215	250	229	10.2	8.0	6.9	6.3
Hyperplasia of prostate	82	50	46	42	6.1	3.5	*4.0	3.2
Osteoarthritis	27	35	49	38	10.5	*	4.7	4.6
Injuries and poisoning	144	174	201	207	10.9	6.8	7.1	7.7
Fracture, all sites	63	86	84	89	10.6	7.1	7.9	*8.3
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	39	48	49	52	11.5	7.7	7.6	7.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94 (page 2 of 3). Discharges and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnoses: United States, selected years 1990–2000

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Average length of stay			
	1990	1995	1999	2000	1990	1995	1999	2000
Female	Number in thousands				Number of days			
All ages[1,2]	18,508	18,525	19,384	19,192	6.0	5.0	4.6	4.6
Under 18 years[2]	1,500	1,437	1,458	1,397	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.1
Pneumonia	129	155	174	168	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.6
Asthma	71	90	82	85	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.3
Injuries and poisoning	138	136	122	111	3.9	3.3	*4.1	*3.8
Fracture, all sites	42	36	29	32	5.0	4.2	2.9	2.5
18–44 years[2]	8,018	7,235	6,980	6,941	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
Delivery	3,815	3,574	3,650	3,588	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.5
Alcohol and drug[3]	85	108	102	*116	9.1	6.6	*4.8	*5.2
Serious mental illness[4]	200	289	283	*300	14.8	9.7	7.5	*7.6
Diseases of heart	73	108	94	95	5.4	4.9	4.2	3.7
Intervertebral disc disorders	84	62	59	58	4.7	2.7	2.4	2.3
Injuries and poisoning	366	305	261	237	5.5	4.4	4.2	4.2
Fracture, all sites	85	74	65	57	6.9	4.2	4.8	4.4
45–64 years[2]	3,129	3,115	3,508	3,534	6.8	5.5	4.9	4.8
Malignant neoplasms	303	258	211	195	8.5	6.3	6.8	5.7
Trachea, bronchus, lung	41	39	27	17	8.6	5.5	*7.6	6.4
Breast	67	56	42	40	4.3	3.6	2.7	2.1
Diabetes	70	86	91	93	8.9	6.0	5.3	5.2
Alcohol and drug[3]	23	30	38	47	8.2	*6.8	*5.0	*4.8
Serious mental illness[4]	95	118	140	146	15.2	11.1	8.8	9.4
Diseases of heart	397	403	484	470	6.1	4.7	4.3	4.1
Ischemic heart disease	237	225	272	251	5.8	4.5	3.9	3.8
Acute myocardial infarction	68	68	83	64	7.6	6.0	4.7	5.0
Congestive heart failure	51	68	83	94	7.4	5.7	4.9	4.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	72	86	104	113	10.7	6.7	5.5	5.5
Pneumonia	80	88	117	117	7.9	6.7	5.3	5.7
Injuries and poisoning	225	225	255	248	6.7	5.4	5.5	5.3
Fracture, all sites	75	72	81	87	7.9	5.2	5.1	4.9
65–74 years[2]	2,421	2,542	2,573	2,479	8.1	6.5	5.9	5.7
Malignant neoplasms	210	209	154	142	9.1	7.3	6.8	7.2
Large intestine and rectum	24	23	20	17	14.5	8.8	8.9	9.0
Trachea, bronchus, lung	26	29	21	25	10.2	8.9	*8.4	*7.1
Breast	40	33	26	29	4.5	3.1	*3.1	*
Diabetes	59	49	58	47	8.0	7.7	6.7	5.6
Serious mental illness[4]	39	60	42	40	16.3	14.2	11.7	11.7
Diseases of heart	453	497	537	525	7.0	5.7	4.9	4.9
Ischemic heart disease	245	250	255	235	6.3	5.6	4.8	4.9
Acute myocardial infarction	75	82	81	81	7.8	7.4	6.1	6.6
Congestive heart failure	92	106	110	128	8.9	6.5	5.4	5.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	114	109	128	124	8.5	6.8	5.2	4.8
Pneumonia	87	109	120	117	9.4	7.6	6.0	6.3
Osteoarthritis	69	89	100	94	10.0	5.7	4.8	4.7
Injuries and poisoning	179	187	176	185	9.3	6.3	6.1	6.0
Fracture, all sites	85	72	77	77	11.5	6.2	5.7	5.7
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	36	29	30	32	*16.7	7.5	6.4	6.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 94 (page 3 of 3). Discharges and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnoses: United States, selected years 1990–2000

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Average length of stay			
	1990	1995	1999	2000	1990	1995	1999	2000
Female—Con.	Number in thousands				Number of days			
75 years and over[2]	3,440	4,196	4,865	4,840	9.5	7.2	6.2	6.2
Malignant neoplasms	185	191	209	186	11.7	8.5	8.1	7.1
Large intestine and rectum	39	34	45	36	15.1	13.3	10.4	8.4
Trachea, bronchus, lung	18	17	23	20	9.9	8.7	7.7	7.3
Breast	33	29	26	27	5.7	2.9	2.6	*3.5
Diabetes	39	58	57	67	11.9	7.1	5.5	5.4
Serious mental illness[4]	35	47	43	49	18.7	14.5	13.5	10.5
Diseases of heart	711	896	1,041	1,045	8.0	6.3	5.3	5.3
Ischemic heart disease	283	347	386	375	7.5	5.9	5.1	5.2
Acute myocardial infarction	110	142	175	174	9.6	7.6	6.5	6.7
Congestive heart failure	235	301	325	339	8.5	6.9	5.8	5.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	249	283	272	292	10.2	6.8	5.6	5.7
Pneumonia	201	261	326	322	10.9	8.1	6.9	6.9
Osteoarthritis	45	82	93	91	10.2	6.6	4.5	4.7
Injuries and poisoning	389	449	502	472	10.6	7.7	6.2	6.2
Fracture, all sites	265	294	331	316	11.2	8.0	6.1	6.3
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	158	182	199	189	12.5	8.8	6.4	7.0

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.

[1]Average length of stay estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using six age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

[2]Includes discharges with first-listed diagnoses not shown in table.

[3]Includes abuse, dependence, and withdrawal. These estimates are for non-Federal short-stay hospitals and do not include alcohol and drug discharges from other types of facilities or programs such as the Department of Veterans Affairs or day treatment programs.

[4]These estimates are for non-Federal short-stay hospitals and do not include serious mental illness discharges from other types of facilities or programs such as the Department of Veterans Affairs or long-term hospitals.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Diagnostic categories are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table IX. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 95 (page 1 of 3). Ambulatory and inpatient procedures according to place, sex, age, and type of procedure: United States, selected years 1994–2000

[Data are based on a sample of inpatient and ambulatory surgery records]

Sex, age, and procedure category	Ambulatory[1]			Inpatient[2]					
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1998	1999	2000
Both sexes	Procedures per 1,000 population								
Total[3,4]	107.9	113.6	120.1	157.9	152.7	153.3	153.8	151.5	145.0
Male									
All ages[3,4]	102.5	107.9	115.0	139.1	135.1	136.1	133.9	133.4	125.3
Under 18 years[4]	45.6	43.0	44.7	36.0	37.4	36.3	36.1	37.6	34.6
Myringotomy with insertion of tube	9.1	8.5	8.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	*0.2	*0.3
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	3.6	4.1	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	*0.2	*0.2	*0.2
Reduction of fracture	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
18–44 years[4]	58.4	61.3	63.7	62.7	59.5	58.1	54.4	52.5	49.8
Cardiac catheterization	0.5	*0.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Endoscopy of small or large intestine with or without biopsy	5.2	5.2	5.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Cholecystectomy	*0.2	*0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Reduction of fracture	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.1
Arthroscopy of the knee	3.5	4.0	3.4	0.5	0.3	*0.2	*0.1	*	*
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc	*	*	*0.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Angiocardiography with contrast material	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6
45–64 years[4]	132.7	146.8	155.9	189.0	180.7	185.9	179.2	177.9	170.3
Coronary angioplasty	*	*	*	5.6	5.6	6.4	6.3	7.2	5.9
Coronary artery bypass graft[5]	–	–	–	6.7	7.6	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.8
Cardiac catheterization	3.3	3.8	5.4	11.7	11.7	12.7	11.9	12.6	11.7
Endoscopy of small or large intestine with or without biopsy	20.2	21.1	21.8	7.2	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.1
Cholecystectomy	*0.5	*0.7	1.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.7
Prostatectomy	*	*	*	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Reduction of fracture	*0.6	*0.8	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.0
Arthroscopy of the knee	3.7	4.5	4.4	*0.3	*	*	*	*	*
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc	*	*	*	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Angiocardiography with contrast material	4.6	5.1	6.4	16.0	15.8	17.7	15.2	15.7	15.1
65–74 years[4]	271.6	282.5	316.4	426.4	419.5	417.7	416.6	417.1	395.6
Coronary angioplasty	*	*	*	10.0	9.4	11.7	12.1	12.6	12.4
Extraction of lens	31.6	33.4	36.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	25.8	26.0	29.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Coronary artery bypass graft[5]	–	–	–	15.4	18.3	19.2	15.4	15.9	13.7
Cardiac catheterization	5.7	7.1	10.2	22.3	23.6	23.1	24.7	24.1	22.8
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	*	*	*	5.6	4.8	5.7	6.7	5.0	4.5
Carotid endarterectomy	*	–	*	3.3	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.0
Endoscopy of small or large intestine with or without biopsy	42.6	42.8	40.2	18.4	16.5	16.6	16.2	17.1	16.9
Cholecystectomy	*	*	*	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9
Prostatectomy	*	*	*1.5	14.2	12.3	10.3	9.7	9.1	8.8
Reduction of fracture	*	*	*	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8
Total hip replacement	–	–	–	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7
Angiocardiography with contrast material	9.0	9.3	13.5	31.0	30.5	29.7	30.5	30.3	28.5
75 years and over[4]	339.2	355.1	378.7	584.1	567.2	578.9	591.7	593.3	540.7
Coronary angioplasty	*	–	*	6.5	8.2	7.4	8.5	10.9	10.1
Extraction of lens	61.7	71.5	71.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	47.9	53.6	55.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Coronary artery bypass graft[5]	–	–	–	10.7	12.5	11.6	12.3	11.5	12.2
Cardiac catheterization	*3.8	4.7	7.1	18.1	19.2	19.7	19.4	21.4	21.2
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	*	*	*	15.4	15.4	16.4	15.8	13.9	14.4
Carotid endarterectomy	*	–	–	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2
Endoscopy of small or large intestine with or without biopsy	43.2	43.4	48.9	35.9	36.4	35.2	37.1	33.6	32.5
Cholecystectomy	*	*	*	6.2	5.5	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.6
Prostatectomy	*2.1	*2.3	*2.2	16.1	15.3	12.3	12.5	10.8	10.0
Reduction of fracture	*	*	*	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.5
Total hip replacement	–	–	–	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.4	2.5	1.8
Angiocardiography with contrast material	*3.8	5.5	10.3	24.2	24.0	25.9	24.0	25.5	26.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95 (page 2 of 3). Ambulatory and inpatient procedures according to place, sex, age, and type of procedure: United States, selected years 1994–2000

[Data are based on a sample of inpatient and ambulatory surgery records]

Sex, age, and procedure category	Ambulatory[1]			Inpatient[2]					
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1998	1999	2000
Female	Procedures per 1,000 population								
All ages[3,4]	114.2	120.1	126.1	179.2	172.7	173.0	175.6	171.5	165.9
Under 18 years[4]	35.3	34.3	34.8	40.3	39.0	38.4	39.3	38.0	34.4
Myringotomy with insertion of tube	6.7	6.3	5.6	0.4	*0.3	*0.3	*	*	*0.2
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	4.8	4.4	4.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	*0.2	*0.2
Reduction of fracture	*0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
18–44 years[4]	94.9	96.9	102.2	203.6	195.4	195.0	195.7	185.8	185.2
Cardiac catheterization	*	*0.2	*0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Endoscopy of small or large intestine with or without biopsy	6.6	7.4	8.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7
Cholecystectomy	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	5.6	6.4	5.7	6.6	5.9	6.2	6.6	5.9	5.7
Hysterectomy	*	*0.3	*0.2	5.4	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.7
Cesarean section[6]	–	–	–	15.0	13.8	14.6	15.8	14.7	15.1
Repair of current obstetrical laceration	*	*	*	15.7	16.8	18.3	18.7	19.4	19.7
Reduction of fracture	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Arthroscopy of the knee	1.8	2.0	2.0	0.2	*0.1	*0.1	*	*	*
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc	*	*	*	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Lumpectomy	2.5	2.0	2.2	*0.1	*0.1	*	*	*	*
Mastectomy	*	*	*	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
45–64 years[4]	155.5	165.9	173.2	173.4	162.6	162.2	163.4	160.9	151.0
Coronary angioplasty	*	*	*	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.2
Coronary artery bypass graft[5]	–	–	–	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.4
Cardiac catheterization	2.2	2.0	2.4	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.5
Endoscopy of small or large intestine with or without biopsy	22.1	24.3	22.9	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.6
Cholecystectomy	1.8	2.3	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.5
Hysterectomy	*	*	*	7.2	7.1	7.9	8.3	7.9	8.1
Reduction of fracture	*0.7	*0.7	0.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.1
Arthroscopy of the knee	2.8	3.4	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc	*	*	*	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9
Lumpectomy	4.9	5.0	4.6	0.5	0.4	*0.4	*0.3	*0.3	0.4
Mastectomy	*	*	*0.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2
Angiocardiography with contrast material	3.0	2.7	3.3	8.5	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	7.7
65–74 years[4]	254.6	272.5	291.9	328.3	326.1	334.4	342.2	340.8	326.4
Coronary angioplasty	*	*	*	4.9	4.6	5.7	6.6	6.3	6.5
Extraction of lens	41.8	48.3	47.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	33.5	35.7	35.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Coronary artery bypass graft[5]	–	*	–	5.1	6.1	6.7	6.0	6.5	5.2
Cardiac catheterization	3.3	3.6	5.4	12.6	12.4	14.7	15.1	15.0	13.8
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	*	*	*	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.3	5.6	3.9
Carotid endarterectomy	–	–	–	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.0
Endoscopy of small or large intestine with or without biopsy	39.0	41.0	45.5	16.1	18.2	14.7	16.3	18.2	18.5
Cholecystectomy	*1.3	*1.6	2.3	5.1	4.6	4.7	5.4	4.7	4.7
Hysterectomy	*	*	*	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.4	3.6	3.8
Reduction of fracture	*	*	*	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.1
Total hip replacement	–	–	*	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.5
Lumpectomy	4.4	4.7	4.9	*	*	*0.6	*	*	*0.7
Mastectomy	*	*	*	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4
Angiocardiography with contrast material	4.8	5.0	6.9	18.0	17.5	20.3	18.8	19.9	18.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 95 (page 3 of 3). Ambulatory and inpatient procedures according to place, sex, age, and type of procedure: United States, selected years 1994–2000

[Data are based on a sample of inpatient and ambulatory surgery records]

Sex, age, and procedure category	Ambulatory[1]			Inpatient[2]					
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1998	1999	2000
Female—Con.	Procedures per 1,000 population								
75 years and over[4]	274.3	304.6	319.3	476.8	468.0	468.4	491.1	503.0	481.0
Coronary angioplasty	*	*	*	4.0	4.2	4.3	5.9	6.0	6.2
Extraction of lens	70.6	82.0	82.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	54.5	61.3	61.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Coronary artery bypass graft[5]	–	–	–	3.4	4.1	4.6	4.5	5.8	4.5
Cardiac catheterization	*1.5	*1.8	3.5	10.4	11.3	11.6	12.9	14.0	13.9
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	*	*	*1.1	11.5	10.1	11.3	11.8	10.4	10.6
Carotid endarterectomy	–	*	–	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9
Endoscopy of small or large intestine with or without biopsy	34.5	39.3	38.6	36.0	35.0	33.2	36.9	38.2	36.8
Cholecystectomy	*	*	*1.2	4.3	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.2
Hysterectomy	–	*	*	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.4
Reduction of fracture	*	*	*	13.9	14.6	16.9	13.9	16.0	14.8
Total hip replacement	–	*	*	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.9
Lumpectomy	2.7	2.5	2.9	*	*0.7	*	*	*	*0.6
Mastectomy	*	*	*	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1
Angiocardiography with contrast material	2.3	*2.1	5.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	17.2	17.8	17.9

* Rates for inpatient procedures based on fewer than 5,000 estimated procedures are unreliable and are not shown; those based on 5,000–9,999 estimated procedures are preceded by an asterisk and may have low reliability. Rates for ambulatory surgery based on fewer than 10,000 estimated procedures are unreliable and are not shown; those based on 10,000–19,999 estimated procedures are preceded by an asterisk.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Data are from the National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery (conducted from 1994–96) and exclude ambulatory surgery procedures for patients who became inpatients. See Appendix II, Ambulatory surgery.

[2]Inpatient data are from the National Hospital Discharge Survey and exclude newborn infants.

[3]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using six age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

[4]Includes procedures not listed in table.

[5]Data in the main body of the table are for all-listed coronary artery bypass grafts. Often, more than one coronary bypass procedure is performed during a single operation. The following table gives additional information based on the number of inpatient discharges with one or more coronary artery bypass grafts.

Sex and age	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Inpatient discharges per 1,000 population						
Male:							
45–64 years	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.3
65–74 years	9.4	11.2	11.5	11.1	9.2	10.0	8.1
75 years and over	7.6	8.9	7.6	6.9	8.1	7.5	7.7
Female:							
45–64 years	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9
65–74 years	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.5	3.6	4.4	3.3
75 years and over	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.7	2.9

[6]Cesarean sections accounted for 22.0 percent of deliveries in 1994, 20.8 percent in 1995, 21.8 percent in 1996, 21.5 percent in 1997, 22.5 percent in 1998, 22.1 percent in 1999, and 22.9 percent in 2000.

NOTES: Data in this table are for up to four procedures for inpatients and up to six procedures for ambulatory surgery patients. See Appendix II, Procedure. Procedure categories are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table X. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1 adjusted for net underenumeration using the 1990 National Population Adjustment Matrix from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey and National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery.

Table 96. Hospital admissions, average length of stay, and outpatient visits, according to type of ownership and size of hospital, and percent outpatient surgery: United States, selected years 1975–2000

[Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals]

Type of ownership and size of hospital	*1975*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Admissions				Number in thousands			
All hospitals	36,157	38,892	33,774	33,282	33,766	34,181	34,891
Federal	1,913	2,044	1,759	1,559	1,133	1,072	1,034
Non-Federal[1]	34,243	36,848	32,015	31,723	32,633	33,109	33,946
Community[2]	33,435	36,143	31,181	30,945	31,812	32,359	33,089
Nonprofit	23,722	25,566	22,878	22,557	23,282	23,871	24,453
For profit	2,646	3,165	3,066	3,428	3,971	3,905	4,141
State-local government	7,067	7,413	5,236	4,961	4,559	4,583	4,496
6–24 beds	174	159	95	124	139	145	141
25–49 beds	1,431	1,254	870	944	965	959	995
50–99 beds	3,675	3,700	2,474	2,299	2,265	2,317	2,355
100–199 beds	7,017	7,162	5,833	6,288	6,656	6,684	6,735
200–299 beds	6,174	6,596	6,333	6,495	6,230	6,389	6,702
300–399 beds	4,739	5,358	5,091	4,693	5,021	5,419	5,135
400–499 beds	3,689	4,401	3,644	3,413	3,390	3,045	3,617
500 beds or more	6,537	7,513	6,840	6,690	7,146	7,400	7,410
Average length of stay				Number of days			
All hospitals	11.4	9.9	9.1	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.8
Federal	20.3	16.8	14.9	13.1	14.4	14.0	12.8
Non-Federal[1]	10.9	9.6	8.8	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.6
Community[2]	7.7	7.6	7.2	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.8
Nonprofit	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.7
For profit	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.4
State-local government	7.6	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.7
6–24 beds	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.6	4.5	4.2
25–49 beds	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.1
50–99 beds	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.4
100–199 beds	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.7
200–299 beds	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.7
300–399 beds	7.8	7.6	7.0	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.5
400–499 beds	8.1	7.9	7.3	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.6
500 beds or more	9.1	8.7	8.1	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.2
Outpatient visits[3]				Number in thousands			
All hospitals	254,844	262,951	368,184	483,195	545,481	573,461	592,673
Federal	51,957	50,566	58,527	59,934	63,642	70,060	63,402
Non-Federal[1]	202,887	212,385	309,657	423,261	481,838	503,401	531,972
Community[2]	190,672	202,310	301,329	414,345	474,193	495,346	521,405
Nonprofit	131,435	142,156	221,073	303,851	352,114	370,784	393,168
For profit	7,713	9,696	20,110	31,940	42,072	39,896	43,378
State-local government	51,525	50,459	60,146	78,554	80,008	84,667	84,858
6–24 beds	915	1,155	1,471	3,644	4,278	4,650	4,555
25–49 beds	5,855	6,227	10,812	19,465	22,694	23,870	27,007
50–99 beds	16,303	17,976	27,582	38,597	42,161	46,156	49,385
100–199 beds	35,156	36,453	58,940	91,312	107,966	110,336	114,183
200–299 beds	32,772	36,073	60,561	84,080	85,494	90,878	99,248
300–399 beds	29,169	30,495	43,699	54,277	67,070	75,849	73,444
400–499 beds	22,127	25,501	33,394	44,284	49,022	43,867	52,205
500 beds or more	48,375	48,430	64,870	78,685	95,508	99,741	101,378
Outpatient surgery				Percent of total surgeries[4]			
Community hospitals[2]	- - -	16.3	50.5	58.1	61.6	62.4	62.7

- - - Data not available.

[1]The category of non-Federal hospitals is comprised of psychiatric, tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases hospitals, and long-term and short-term general and other special hospitals.

[2]Community hospitals are non-Federal short-term general and special hospitals whose facilities and services are available to the public. Excludes hospital units in institutions such as prison and college infirmaries, facilities for the mentally retarded, and alcoholism and chemical dependency hospitals. Special hospitals include obstetrics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose, and throat; rehabilitation; and orthopedic.

[3]Outpatient visits include visits to the emergency department, outpatient department, referred visits (pharmacy, EKG, radiology), and outpatient surgery.

[4]The American Hospital Association defines surgery as a surgical episode in the operating or procedure room. During a single episode, multiple surgical procedures may be performed. In contrast, the National Hospital Discharge Survey codes up to 4 procedures and the National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery codes up to 6 procedures that are performed in a single surgical episode. See Appendix II, Ambulatory surgery and Outpatient surgery.

NOTE: Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1991–2002 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1991–2002. (Copyrights 1976, 1981, 1991–2002: Used with the permission of Health Forum LLC, an affiliate of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 97. Nursing home residents 65 years of age and over, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1973–74, 1985, 1995, and 1999

[Data are based on a sample of nursing home residents]

Age, sex, and race	Residents				Residents per 1,000 population			
	1973–74	1985	1995	1999	1973–74	1985	1995	1999
Age								
65 years and over, age adjusted[1]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	58.5	54.0	45.9	43.3
65 years and over, crude	961,500	1,318,300	1,422,600	1,469,500	44.7	46.2	42.4	42.9
65–74 years	163,100	212,100	190,200	194,800	12.3	12.5	10.1	10.8
75–84 years	384,900	509,000	511,900	517,600	57.7	57.7	45.9	43.0
85 years and over	413,600	597,300	720,400	757,100	257.3	220.3	198.6	182.5
Male								
65 years and over, age adjusted[1]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	42.5	38.8	32.8	30.6
65 years and over, crude	265,700	334,400	356,800	377,800	30.0	29.0	26.1	26.5
65–74 years	65,100	80,600	79,300	84,100	11.3	10.8	9.5	10.3
75–84 years	102,300	141,300	144,300	149,500	39.9	43.0	33.3	30.8
85 years and over	98,300	112,600	133,100	144,200	182.7	145.7	130.8	116.5
Female								
65 years and over, age adjusted[1]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	67.5	61.5	52.3	49.8
65 years and over, crude	695,800	983,900	1,065,800	1,091,700	54.9	57.9	53.7	54.6
65–74 years	98,000	131,500	110,900	110,700	13.1	13.8	10.6	11.2
75–84 years	282,600	367,700	367,600	368,100	68.9	66.4	53.9	51.2
85 years and over	315,300	484,700	587,300	612,900	294.9	250.1	224.9	210.5
White only[2]								
65 years and over, age adjusted[1]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	61.2	55.5	45.4	41.9
65 years and over, crude	920,600	1,227,400	1,271,200	1,279,600	46.9	47.7	42.3	42.1
65–74 years	150,100	187,800	154,400	157,200	12.5	12.3	9.3	10.0
75–84 years	369,700	473,600	453,800	440,600	60.3	59.1	44.9	40.5
85 years and over	400,800	566,000	663,000	681,700	270.8	228.7	200.7	181.8
Black or African American only[2]								
65 years and over, age adjusted[1]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	28.2	41.5	50.4	55.6
65 years and over, crude	37,700	82,000	122,900	145,900	22.0	35.0	45.2	51.1
65–74 years	12,200	22,500	29,700	30,300	11.1	15.4	18.4	18.2
75–84 years	13,400	30,600	47,300	58,700	26.7	45.3	57.2	66.5
85 years and over	12,100	29,000	45,800	56,900	105.7	141.5	167.1	183.1

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Age adjusted by the direct method to the year 2000 population standard using the following three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over.

[2]Beginning in 1999 the instruction for the race item on the Current Resident Questionnaire was changed so that more than one race could be recorded. In previous years only one racial category could be checked. Estimates for racial groups presented in this table are for residents for whom only one race was recorded. Estimates for residents where multiple races were checked are unreliable due to small sample sizes and are not shown.

NOTES: Excludes residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes. Age refers to age at time of interview. Rates are based on the resident population as of July 1. Starting in 1997, population figures are adjusted for net underenumeration using the 1990 National Population Adjustment Matrix from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Hing E, Sekscenski E, Strahan G. The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(97). 1989; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Nursing Home Survey for other data years.

Table 98. Nursing home residents 65 years of age and over, according to selected functional status and age, sex, and race: United States, 1985, 1995, and 1999

[Data are based on a sample of nursing home residents]

Age, sex, and race	Functional status[1]											
	Dependent mobility			Incontinent			Dependent eating			Dependent mobility, eating, and incontinent		
	1985	1995	1999	1985	1995	1999	1985	1995	1999	1985	1995	1999
	Percent											
All persons												
65 years and over, age adjusted[2]	75.7	79.0	80.3	55.0	63.8	65.7	40.9	44.9	47.3	32.5	36.5	36.9
65 years and over, crude	74.8	79.0	80.4	54.5	63.8	65.7	40.5	44.9	47.4	32.1	36.5	37.0
65–74 years	61.2	73.0	73.9	42.9	61.9	58.5	33.5	43.8	43.1	25.7	35.8	31.7
75–84 years	70.5	76.5	77.8	55.1	62.5	64.2	39.4	45.2	46.6	30.6	35.3	35.4
85 years and over	83.3	82.4	83.8	58.1	65.3	68.6	43.9	45.0	49.0	35.6	37.5	39.4
Male												
65 years and over, age adjusted[2]	71.2	76.6	76.6	54.2	63.8	66.6	36.0	42.1	45.2	28.0	34.3	35.0
65 years and over, crude	67.8	75.8	75.9	51.9	63.9	66.0	34.9	42.7	45.1	26.9	34.8	35.0
65–74 years	55.8	70.6	70.5	38.8	63.4	59.6	32.8	44.2	45.0	24.1	36.9	34.8
75–84 years	65.7	76.6	76.9	54.4	64.6	68.9	32.6	44.1	44.7	25.5	35.5	35.2
85 years and over	79.2	78.2	78.1	58.1	63.4	66.8	39.2	40.2	45.7	30.9	32.7	34.9
Female												
65 years and over, age adjusted[2]	77.3	79.7	81.5	55.4	63.6	65.0	42.4	45.6	47.8	33.9	36.9	37.2
65 years and over, crude	77.1	80.1	81.9	55.4	63.8	65.6	42.4	45.6	48.1	33.8	37.0	37.7
65–74 years	64.5	74.8	76.4	45.4	60.9	57.7	34.0	43.6	41.6	26.7	35.0	29.3
75–84 years	72.3	76.5	78.2	55.3	61.7	62.2	42.0	45.7	47.4	32.6	35.2	35.6
85 years and over	84.3	83.3	85.2	58.1	65.7	69.0	45.0	46.0	49.7	36.7	38.6	40.4
White only[3]												
65 years and over, age adjusted[2]	75.2	78.5	79.9	54.6	63.2	64.9	40.4	44.2	46.1	32.1	35.7	35.7
65 years and over, crude	74.3	78.7	80.2	54.2	63.3	65.1	40.1	44.2	46.2	31.7	35.7	35.8
65–74 years	60.2	71.4	72.6	42.2	60.2	57.1	32.6	41.9	40.7	24.9	33.8	28.8
75–84 years	69.6	76.4	77.5	54.2	61.8	63.8	38.9	44.9	45.8	30.1	34.7	34.8
85 years and over	83.1	81.9	83.6	58.2	65.0	67.8	43.5	44.3	47.7	35.5	36.9	38.1
Black or African American only[3]												
65 years and over, age adjusted[2]	83.4	83.2	82.1	61.0	69.3	71.9	49.2	52.2	55.9	38.2	44.0	46.8
65 years and over, crude	81.1	82.1	81.5	59.9	69.1	70.6	47.9	51.7	54.9	37.7	43.7	45.7
65–74 years	70.9	79.6	78.7	48.6	68.3	64.6	43.1	51.2	53.3	33.8	43.1	42.6
75–84 years	82.5	77.8	80.1	70.1	68.9	67.5	47.9	49.5	49.7	40.6	42.3	41.0
85 years and over	87.4	88.0	84.5	57.9	69.8	77.0	51.7	54.3	61.0	37.6	45.5	52.1

[1]Nursing home residents who are dependent in mobility and eating require the assistance of a person or special equipment. Nursing home residents who are incontinent have difficulty in controlling bowels and/or bladder or have an ostomy or indwelling catheter.
[2]Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1995 National Nursing Home Survey population using the following three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over.
[3]Beginning in 1999 the instruction for the race item on the Current Resident Questionnaire was changed so that more than one race could be recorded. In previous years only one racial category could be checked. Estimates for racial groups presented in this table are for residents for whom only one race was recorded. Estimates for residents where multiple races were checked are unreliable due to small sample sizes and are not shown.

NOTES: Age refers to age at time of interview. Excludes residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Hing E, Sekscenski E, Strahan G. The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(97). 1989; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Nursing Home Survey for other data years.

Table 99. Persons employed in health service sites: United States, selected years 1970–2001

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Site	1970[1]	1980[1]	1990[1]	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					Number of persons in thousands					
All employed civilians	76,805	99,303	117,914	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	135,208	135,073
All health service sites	4,246	7,339	9,447	10,928	11,199	11,525	11,504	11,646	11,597	11,947
Offices and clinics of physicians	477	777	1,098	1,512	1,501	1,559	1,581	1,624	1,671	1,774
Offices and clinics of dentists	222	415	580	644	614	662	666	694	669	698
Offices and clinics of chiropractors[2]	19	40	90	99	99	118	127	142	124	118
Hospitals	2,690	4,036	4,690	4,961	5,041	5,130	5,116	5,117	5,028	5,189
Nursing and personal care facilities	509	1,199	1,543	1,718	1,765	1,755	1,801	1,786	1,716	1,745
Other health service sites	330	872	1,446	1,995	2,178	2,301	2,213	2,283	2,389	2,423
					Percent of employed civilians					
All health service sites	5.5	7.4	8.0	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8
					Percent distribution					
All health service sites	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offices and clinics of physicians	11.2	10.6	11.6	13.8	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.4	14.8
Offices and clinics of dentists	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.8
Offices and clinics of chiropractors[2]	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Hospitals	63.4	55.0	49.6	45.4	45.0	44.5	44.5	43.9	43.4	43.4
Nursing and personal care facilities	12.0	16.3	16.3	15.7	15.8	15.2	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.6
Other health service sites	7.8	11.9	15.3	18.3	19.4	20.0	19.2	19.6	20.6	20.3

[1]Data for years prior to 1995 are not strictly comparable with data from 1995 onwards due to a redesign of the Current Population Survey. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.
[2]Data for 1980 are from the American Chiropractic Association; data for all other years are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTES: Employment is full- or part-time work. Totals exclude persons in health-related occupations who are working in nonhealth industries, as classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, such as pharmacists employed in drugstores, school nurses, and nurses working in private households. Totals include Federal, State, and county health workers. In 1970–82, employed persons were classified according to the industry groups used in the 1970 Census of Population. In 1983–91, persons were classified according to the system used in the 1980 Census of Population. Beginning in 1992 persons were classified according to the system used in the 1990 Census of Population. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1970 Census of Population, occupation by industry. Subject Reports. Final Report PC(2)–7C. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Oct. 1972; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey: A Databook, Vol. I. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1982; Employment and Earnings, January issue 1986, 1991–2002. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1986, 1991–2002; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 100 (page 1 of 2). Active non-Federal physicians and doctors of medicine in patient care, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1975, 1985, 1995, and 2000

[Data are based on reporting by physicians]

Geographic division and State	Total physicians[1]				Doctors of medicine in patient care[2]			
	1975	1985	1995[3]	2000[4]	1975	1985	1995	2000
	Number per 10,000 civilian population							
United States	15.3	20.7	24.2	25.8	13.5	18.0	21.3	22.7
New England	19.1	26.7	32.5	34.3	16.9	22.9	28.8	30.4
Maine	12.8	18.7	22.3	26.8	10.7	15.6	18.2	21.7
New Hampshire	14.3	18.1	21.5	23.8	13.1	16.7	19.8	21.7
Vermont	18.2	23.8	26.9	32.0	15.5	20.3	24.2	28.8
Massachusetts	20.8	30.2	37.5	38.6	18.3	25.4	33.2	34.4
Rhode Island	17.8	23.3	30.4	32.5	16.1	20.2	26.7	28.8
Connecticut	19.8	27.6	32.8	33.7	17.7	24.3	29.5	30.3
Middle Atlantic	19.5	26.1	32.4	33.7	17.0	22.2	28.0	28.9
New York	22.7	29.0	35.3	36.2	20.2	25.2	31.6	32.3
New Jersey	16.2	23.4	29.3	31.1	14.0	19.8	24.9	26.2
Pennsylvania	16.6	23.6	30.1	31.6	13.9	19.2	24.6	25.4
East North Central	13.9	19.3	23.3	24.8	12.0	16.4	19.8	21.1
Ohio	14.1	19.9	23.8	25.4	12.2	16.8	20.0	21.3
Indiana	10.6	14.7	18.4	20.0	9.6	13.2	16.6	18.0
Illinois	14.5	20.5	24.8	26.1	13.1	18.2	22.1	23.1
Michigan	15.4	20.8	24.8	26.3	12.0	16.0	19.0	20.2
Wisconsin	12.5	17.7	21.5	23.1	11.4	15.9	19.6	20.9
West North Central	13.3	18.3	21.8	23.0	11.4	15.6	18.9	19.9
Minnesota	14.9	20.5	23.4	24.9	13.7	18.5	21.5	23.0
Iowa	11.4	15.6	19.2	19.8	9.4	12.4	15.1	15.5
Missouri	15.0	20.5	23.9	24.7	11.6	16.3	19.7	20.2
North Dakota	9.7	15.8	20.5	21.5	9.2	14.9	18.9	19.8
South Dakota	8.2	13.4	16.7	19.2	7.7	12.3	15.7	17.7
Nebraska	12.1	15.7	19.8	21.7	10.9	14.4	18.3	20.1
Kansas	12.8	17.3	20.8	21.8	11.2	15.1	18.0	18.8
South Atlantic	14.0	19.7	23.4	24.5	12.6	17.6	21.0	22.0
Delaware	14.3	19.7	23.4	24.7	12.7	17.1	19.7	21.0
Maryland	18.6	30.4	34.1	35.4	16.5	24.9	29.9	31.1
District of Columbia	39.6	55.3	63.6	62.5	34.6	45.6	53.6	54.5
Virginia	12.9	19.5	22.5	23.9	11.9	17.8	20.8	22.0
West Virginia	11.0	16.3	21.0	23.5	10.0	14.6	17.9	19.5
North Carolina	11.7	16.9	21.1	22.3	10.6	15.0	19.4	20.5
South Carolina	10.0	14.7	18.9	21.0	9.3	13.6	17.6	19.4
Georgia	11.5	16.2	19.7	20.4	10.6	14.7	18.0	18.6
Florida	15.2	20.2	22.9	24.1	13.4	17.8	20.3	21.2
East South Central	10.5	15.0	19.2	20.7	9.7	14.0	17.8	19.1
Kentucky	10.9	15.1	19.2	20.6	10.1	13.9	18.0	19.1
Tennessee	12.4	17.7	22.5	23.6	11.3	16.2	20.8	21.8
Alabama	9.2	14.2	18.4	19.8	8.6	13.1	17.0	18.2
Mississippi	8.4	11.8	13.9	16.6	8.0	11.1	13.0	15.2
West South Central	11.9	16.4	19.5	20.6	10.5	14.5	17.3	18.2
Arkansas	9.1	13.8	17.3	18.8	8.5	12.8	16.0	17.3
Louisiana	11.4	17.3	21.7	23.8	10.5	16.1	20.3	22.4
Oklahoma	11.6	16.1	18.8	19.4	9.4	12.9	14.7	14.8
Texas	12.5	16.8	19.4	20.3	11.0	14.7	17.3	17.9
Mountain	14.3	17.8	20.2	20.7	12.6	15.7	17.8	18.1
Montana	10.6	14.0	18.4	20.4	10.1	13.2	17.1	18.8
Idaho	9.5	12.1	13.9	15.8	8.9	11.4	13.1	14.4
Wyoming	9.5	12.9	15.3	17.3	8.9	12.0	13.9	15.7
Colorado	17.3	20.7	23.7	24.0	15.0	17.7	20.6	20.9
New Mexico	12.2	17.0	20.2	20.9	10.1	14.7	18.0	18.5
Arizona	16.7	20.2	21.4	20.9	14.1	17.1	18.2	17.6
Utah	14.1	17.2	19.2	19.6	13.0	15.5	17.6	17.8
Nevada	11.9	16.0	16.7	18.0	10.9	14.5	14.6	15.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 100 (page 2 of 2). Active non-Federal physicians and doctors of medicine in patient care, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1975, 1985, 1995, and 2000

[Data are based on reporting by physicians]

Geographic division and State	Total physicians[1]				Doctors of medicine in patient care[2]			
	1975	1985	1995[3]	2000[4]	1975	1985	1995	2000
	Number per 10,000 civilian population							
Pacific	17.9	22.5	23.3	23.7	16.3	20.5	21.2	21.5
Washington	15.3	20.2	22.5	23.7	13.6	17.9	20.2	21.2
Oregon	15.6	19.7	21.6	22.9	13.8	17.6	19.5	20.5
California	18.8	23.7	23.7	23.8	17.3	21.5	21.7	21.6
Alaska	8.4	13.0	15.7	18.5	7.8	12.1	14.2	16.3
Hawaii	16.2	21.5	24.8	26.4	14.7	19.8	22.8	24.0

[1]Includes active non-Federal doctors of medicine and active doctors of osteopathy.
[2]Excludes doctors of osteopathy (DO's); States with more than 2,500 active DO's are Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Florida, Texas, New York, and New Jersey. States with fewer than 100 active DO's are Wyoming, Vermont, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Alaska, Louisiana, and District of Columbia. Excludes doctors of medicine in medical teaching, administration, research, and other nonpatient care activities.
[3]Data for doctors of osteopathy are as of July 1996.
[4]Data for doctors of osteopathy are as of January 2001.

NOTES: Data for doctors of medicine are as of December 31. See Appendix II for physician definitions.

SOURCES: American Medical Association (AMA). Physician distribution and medical licensure in the U.S., 1975; Physician characteristics and distribution in the U.S., 1986 edition; 1996–97 edition; 2002–2003 edition. Department of Data Survey and Planning, Division of Survey and Data Resources, AMA. (Copyrights 1976, 1986, 1997, 2002: Used with the permission of the AMA); American Osteopathic Association: 1975–76 Yearbook and Directory of Osteopathic Physicians, 1985–86 Yearbook and Directory of Osteopathic Physicians; Rockville, Md. American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: Annual Statistical Report, 1996 and 2000.

Table 101. Physicians, according to activity and place of medical education: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected years 1975–2000

[Data are based on reporting by physicians]

Activity and place of medical education	*1975*	*1985*	*1995*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
			Number of physicians				
Doctors of medicine	393,742	552,716	720,325	756,710	777,859	797,634	813,770
Professionally active[1]	340,280	497,140	625,443	664,556	667,000	668,949	690,128
Place of medical education:							
U.S. medical graduates	- - -	392,007	481,137	509,942	509,524	510,738	525,691
International medical graduates[2]	- - -	105,133	144,306	154,614	157,476	158,211	164,437
Activity:[3]							
Non-Federal	312,089	475,573	604,364	645,203	648,009	650,899	672,987
Patient care	287,837	431,527	564,074	603,684	606,425	610,656	631,431
Office-based practice	213,334	329,041	427,275	458,209	468,788	473,241	490,398
General and family practice	46,347	53,862	59,932	62,022	64,588	66,246	67,534
Cardiovascular diseases	5,046	9,054	13,739	15,026	15,112	15,586	16,300
Dermatology	3,442	5,325	6,959	7,353	7,641	7,788	7,969
Gastroenterology	1,696	4,135	7,300	7,938	7,948	8,185	8,515
Internal medicine	28,188	52,712	72,612	81,352	83,270	84,633	88,699
Pediatrics	12,687	22,392	33,890	36,846	38,359	40,502	42,215
Pulmonary diseases	1,166	3,035	4,964	4,965	4,927	5,745	6,095
General surgery	19,710	24,708	24,086	27,865	27,509	26,822	24,475
Obstetrics and gynecology	15,613	23,525	29,111	30,063	31,194	31,103	31,726
Ophthalmology	8,795	12,212	14,596	15,118	15,560	15,238	15,598
Orthopedic surgery	8,148	13,033	17,136	18,482	18,479	16,974	17,367
Otolaryngology	4,297	5,751	7,139	7,378	7,498	7,282	7,581
Plastic surgery	1,706	3,299	4,612	5,257	5,303	5,127	5,308
Urological surgery	5,025	7,081	7,991	8,383	8,424	8,229	8,460
Anesthesiology	8,970	15,285	23,770	25,569	26,218	26,635	27,624
Diagnostic radiology	1,978	7,735	12,751	14,142	14,241	14,259	14,622
Emergency medicine	- - -	- - -	11,700	12,450	13,253	13,932	14,541
Neurology	1,862	4,691	7,623	8,199	8,458	8,065	8,559
Pathology, anatomical/clinical	4,195	6,877	9,031	10,229	9,970	10,074	10,267
Psychiatry	12,173	18,521	23,334	24,541	24,962	24,393	24,955
Radiology	6,970	7,355	5,994	6,297	6,353	6,523	6,674
Other specialty	15,320	28,453	29,005	28,734	29,521	29,900	35,314
Hospital-based practice	74,503	102,486	136,799	145,318	137,637	137,225	141,033
Residents and interns[4]	53,527	72,159	93,650	95,808	92,332	92,461	95,125
Full-time hospital staff	20,976	30,327	43,149	49,510	45,305	44,764	45,908
Other professional activity[5]	24,252	44,046	40,290	41,519	41,584	41,243	41,556
Federal[6]	28,191	21,567	21,079	19,353	18,991	18,050	19,381
Patient care	24,100	17,293	18,057	16,947	15,311	14,678	15,999
Office-based practice	2,095	1,156	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hospital-based practice	22,005	16,137	18,057	16,945	15,311	14,678	15,999
Residents and interns	4,275	3,252	2,702	4,068	660	375	600
Full-time hospital staff	17,730	12,885	15,355	12,877	14,651	14,303	15,399
Other professional activity[5]	4,091	4,274	3,022	2,406	3,680	3,372	3,382
Inactive	21,449	38,646	72,326	71,106	69,889	75,893	75,168
Not classified	26,145	13,950	20,579	20,049	40,032	50,906	45,136
Unknown address	5,868	2,980	1,977	999	938	886	1,098

- - - Data not available.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Excludes inactive, not classified, and address unknown.
[2]International medical graduates received their medical education in schools outside the United States and Canada.
[3]Specialty information based on the physician's self-designated primary area of practice. Categories include generalists and specialists.
[4]Beginning in 1990 clinical fellows are included in this category. In prior years clinical fellows were included in other professional activity.
[5]Includes medical teaching, administration, research, and other. Prior to 1990 this category also included clinical fellows.
[6]Beginning in 1993 data collection for Federal physicians was revised.

NOTES: Data for doctors of medicine are as of December 31, except for 1990–94 data, which are as of January 1. See Appendix II for discussion of physician specialties. Outlying areas include Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Pacific islands of Canton, Caroline, Guam, Mariana, Marshall, American Samoa, and Wake. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: American Medical Association (AMA). Distribution of physicians in the United States, 1970; Physician distribution and medical licensure in the U.S., 1975; Physician characteristics and distribution in the U.S., 1981, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995–96, 1996–97, 1997–98, 1999, 2000–2001, 2001–2002, 2002–2003 editions, Department of Physician Practice and Communications Information, Division of Survey and Data Resources, AMA. (Copyrights 1971, 1976, 1982, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002: Used with the permission of the AMA.)

Table 102. Primary care doctors of medicine, according to specialty: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected years 1949–2000

[Data are based on reporting by physicians]

Specialty	*1949*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
					Number					
Total[2]	201,277	260,484	334,028	467,679	615,421	720,325	756,710	777,859	797,634	813,770
Active doctors of medicine[3]	191,577	247,257	310,845	414,916	547,310	625,443	664,556	667,000	669,949	692,368
Primary care generalists	113,222	125,359	115,822	146,093	183,294	207,810	216,598	218,421	221,206	227,992
General/family practice	95,980	88,023	57,948	60,049	70,480	75,976	78,258	79,769	81,487	83,165
Internal medicine	12,453	26,209	39,924	58,462	76,295	88,240	93,797	93,227	92,976	96,469
Pediatrics	4,789	11,127	17,950	27,582	36,519	43,594	44,543	45,425	46,743	48,358
Primary care specialists	- - -	- - -	2,817	14,949	27,434	35,290	32,918	34,299	37,424	40,675
Internal medicine	- - -	- - -	1,948	13,069	22,054	26,928	24,582	25,365	27,140	29,382
Pediatrics	- - -	- - -	869	1,880	5,380	8,362	8,336	8,934	10,284	11,293
					Percent of active doctors of medicine					
Primary care generalists	59.1	50.7	37.3	35.2	33.5	33.2	32.6	32.7	33.0	32.9
General/family practice	50.1	35.6	18.6	14.5	12.9	12.1	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.0
Internal medicine	6.5	10.6	12.8	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.9
Pediatrics	2.5	4.5	5.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.0
Primary care specialists	- - -	- - -	0.9	3.6	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.9
Internal medicine	- - -	- - -	0.6	3.1	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2
Pediatrics	- - -	- - -	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6

- - - Data not available.

[1]Estimated by the Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources Administration. Active doctors of medicine (M.D.'s) include those with address unknown and primary specialty not classified.

[2]Includes M.D.'s engaged in Federal and non-Federal patient care (office-based or hospital-based) and other professional activities.

[3]Beginning in 1970, M.D.'s who are inactive, have unknown address, or primary specialty not classified are excluded.

NOTES: See Appendix II for definitions of physician specialties. Data are as of December 31 except for 1990–94 data, which are as of January 1, and 1949 data, which are as of midyear. Outlying areas include Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Pacific islands of Canton, Caroline, Guam, Mariana, Marshall, American Samoa, and Wake. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Health Manpower Source Book: Medical Specialists, USDHEW, 1962; American Medical Association (AMA). Distribution of physicians in the United States, 1970; Physician characteristics and distribution in the U.S., 1981, 1992, 1996–97, 1997–98, 1999, 2000–2001, 2001–2002 editions, Department of Data Survey and Planning, Division of Survey and Data Resources, AMA. (Copyrights 1971, 1982, 1992, 1996, 1997, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001: Used with the permission of the AMA.)

Table 103. Active health personnel according to occupation: United States, selected years 1980–2000

[Data are compiled by the Bureau of Health Professions]

Occupation	*1980*	*1985*[1]	*1990*	*1995*	*1999*	*2000*[2]
			Number of active health personnel			
Chiropractors	25,600	- - -	41,500	47,200	- - -	- - -
Dentists[3]	121,900	133,500	147,500	158,600	164,700	168,000
Nurses, registered	1,272,900	1,538,100	1,789,600	2,115,800	2,271,300	- - -
Associate and diploma	908,300	1,024,500	1,107,300	1,235,100	1,290,400	- - -
Baccalaureate	297,300	419,900	549,000	673,200	739,000	- - -
Masters and doctorate	67,300	93,700	133,300	207,500	241,900	- - -
Nutritionists/Dieticians	32,000	- - -	67,000	- - -	- - -	97,000
Occupational therapists	25,000	- - -	34,000	- - -	- - -	55,000
Optometrists	22,330	23,900	26,000	28,900	- - -	29,500
Pharmacists	142,780	159,200	161,900	182,300	- - -	208,000
Physical therapists	50,000	- - -	92,000	- - -	- - -	144,000
Physicians	427,122	542,653	567,610	672,859	753,176	772,296
Federal	17,642	23,305	20,784	21,153	17,338	19,228
Doctors of medicine[4]	16,585	21,938	19,166	19,830	17,224	19,110
Doctors of osteopathy	1,057	1,367	1,618	1,323	114	118
Non-Federal	409,480	519,348	546,826	651,706	735,838	753,068
Doctors of medicine[4]	393,407	497,473	520,450	617,362	693,345	708,463
Doctors of osteopathy	16,073	21,875	26,376	34,344	42,493	44,605
Podiatrists[5]	7,000	9,700	10,600	10,300	- - -	- - -
Speech therapists	50,000	- - -	65,000	- - -	- - -	97,000
			Number per 100,000 population			
Chiropractors	11.2	- - -	16.5	17.8	- - -	- - -
Dentists[3]	54.0	56.5	59.5	60.7	60.7	60.4
Nurses, registered	560.0	641.4	713.7	797.6	832.9	- - -
Associate and diploma	399.9	425.8	441.6	465.5	473.2	- - -
Baccalaureate	130.9	175.6	218.9	253.8	271.0	- - -
Masters and doctorate	29.6	39.9	53.2	78.2	88.7	- - -
Nutritionists/Dieticians	14.0	- - -	26.7	- - -	- - -	35.2
Occupational therapists	10.9	- - -	13.5	- - -	- - -	20.0
Optometrists	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.9	- - -	11.1
Pharmacists	62.5	66.3	64.4	68.9	- - -	75.6
Physical therapists	21.8	- - -	36.6	- - -	- - -	52.3
Physicians	189.8	221.3	230.2	255.9	277.4	277.8
Federal	7.8	9.5	8.4	8.0	6.4	6.9
Doctors of medicine[4]	7.4	8.9	7.7	7.5	6.3	6.9
Doctors of osteopathy	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0
Non-Federal	182.0	211.8	221.8	247.9	271.0	270.9
Doctors of medicine[4]	174.9	202.9	211.1	234.8	255.4	254.9
Doctors of osteopathy	7.1	8.9	10.7	13.1	15.7	16.0
Podiatrists[5]	3.0	4.2	4.2	3.9	- - -	- - -
Speech therapists	21.8	- - -	25.9	- - -	- - -	36.4

- - - Data not available.
[1]Osteopath data are for 1986 and podiatric data are for 1984.
[2]Data for optometrists and speech therapists are for 1996.
[3]Excludes dentists in military service, U.S. Public Health Service, and Department of Veterans Affairs.
[4]Excludes physicians with unknown addresses and those who do not practice or practice less than 20 hours per week.
[5]Podiatrists in patient care.

NOTES: Some numbers in this table for dentists have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Ratios for physicians and dentists are based on civilian population; ratios for all other health occupations are based on resident population. From 1989 to 1994 data for doctors of medicine are as of January 1; in other years these data are as of December 31. See Appendix II for physician definitions.

SOURCES: Division of Health Professions Analysis, Bureau of Health Professions: Supply and Characteristics of Selected Health Personnel. DHHS Pub. No. (HRA) 81–20. Health Resources Administration. Hyattsville, Md., June 1981 and unpublished data; American Medical Association. Physician characteristics and distribution in the U.S., 1981, 1992, 1996–97, 1999, 2000–2001, and 2001–2002 editions. Chicago, 1982, 1992, 1997, 1999, 2000, and 2001; American Osteopathic Association. 1980–81 Yearbook and Directory of Osteopathic Physicians. Chicago, 1980. American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. Annual statistical report, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000 editions. Rockville, Md., 1990, 1997, 1998, 2000 and 2001; Bureau of Labor Statistics: unpublished data.

Table 104. First-year enrollment and graduates of health professions schools and number of schools, according to profession: United States, selected years 1980–2000

[Data are based on reporting by health professions schools]

Profession	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1998	1999	2000
First-year enrollment				Number				
Chiropractic[1]	- - -	1,383	1,485	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dentistry	6,132	5,047	3,979	4,121	4,237	4,347	4,268	4,314
Medicine (Allopathic)	16,930	16,997	16,756	17,085	17,058	16,867	16,790	16,856
Medicine (Osteopathic)	1,426	1,750	1,844	2,217	2,274	2,692	2,745	2,848
Nursing:								
Licensed practical	56,316	47,034	52,969	57,906	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Registered, total	105,952	118,224	108,580	127,184	119,205	- - -	- - -	- - -
Baccalaureate	35,414	39,573	29,858	43,451	40,048	- - -	- - -	- - -
Associate degree	53,633	63,776	68,634	76,016	72,930	- - -	- - -	- - -
Diploma	16,905	14,875	10,088	7,717	6,227	- - -	- - -	- - -
Optometry	1,202	1,187	1,258	1,390	1,438	- - -	1,369	- - -
Pharmacy	8,035	6,986	8,033	9,157	8,740	8,571	8,346	8,123
Podiatry	718	782	599	652	630	676	623	606
Public Health[2]	3,348	3,836	4,087	5,332	5,342	5,376	5,575	5,839
Graduates								
Chiropractic	2,049	- - -	1,661	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dentistry	5,256	5,353	4,233	3,908	3,810	4,041	4,095	- - -
Medicine (Allopathic)	15,113	16,318	15,398	15,888	15,907	16,314	15,996	15,704
Medicine (Osteopathic)	1,059	1,474	1,529	1,843	1,932	2,096	2,169	2,304
Nursing:								
Licensed practical	41,892	36,955	35,417	44,234	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Registered, total	75,523	82,075	66,088	97,052	94,757	- - -	- - -	- - -
Baccalaureate	24,994	24,975	18,571	31,254	32,413	- - -	- - -	- - -
Associate degree	36,034	45,208	42,318	58,749	56,641	- - -	- - -	- - -
Diploma	14,495	11,892	5,199	7,049	5,703	- - -	- - -	- - -
Occupational therapy	- - -	- - -	2,424	3,473	4,270	4,752	4,805	- - -
Optometry	1,073	1,114	1,115	1,219	1,210	1,237	- - -	- - -
Pharmacy	7,432	5,735	6,956	7,837	8,003	7,400	7,141	7,260
Physical therapy	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,756	4,752	- - -
Podiatry	577	586	671	558	680	592	584	583
Public Health	3,326	3,047	3,549	4,636	5,064	5,308	5,568	5,879
Schools[3]								
Chiropractic	14	17	17	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dentistry	60	60	56	54	54	55	55	55
Medicine (Allopathic)	126	127	126	125	125	125	125	125
Medicine (Osteopathic)	14	15	15	16	17	19	19	19
Nursing:								
Licensed practical	1,299	1,165	1,154	1,210	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Registered, total	1,385	1,473	1,470	1,516	1,508	- - -	- - -	- - -
Baccalaureate	377	441	489	521	523	- - -	- - -	- - -
Associate degree	697	776	829	876	876	- - -	- - -	- - -
Diploma	311	256	152	119	109	- - -	- - -	- - -
Occupational therapy	50	61	69	98	105	121	130	142
Optometry	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Pharmacy	72	72	74	75	79	81	81	82
Physical therapy	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	171	171	194
Podiatry	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Public Health	21	23	25	27	28	28	28	28
Speech therapy	- - -	- - -	194	222	223	223	223	224

- - - Data not available.
[1]Chiropractic first-year enrollment data are partial data from eight reporting schools.
[2]Number of students entering Schools of Public Health for the first time.
[3]Some nursing schools offer more than one type of program. Numbers shown for nursing are number of nursing programs.

NOTES: Some numbers in this table for 1999 have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Data on the number of schools are reported as of the beginning of the academic year while data on first-year enrollment and number of graduates are reported as of the end of the academic year. Data on first-year enrollment for occupational, physical, and speech therapy were not available.

SOURCES: Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book, Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, DC. 2000 and unpublished data; Bureau of Health Professions: Health Personnel in the United States, Eighth Report to Congress, 1991. Health Resources and Services Administration. DHHS Pub. No. HRS-P-OD-92-1, Rockville, Maryland. 1992 and unpublished data; National League for Nursing: Nursing Data Review, 1997 and unpublished data; American Nurses Association: Facts About Nursing, 1951 and 1961; American Dental Association: 1999–2000 Survey of predoctoral dental education academic programs, enrollments, and graduates, vol. 1, Chicago. 2001; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. Annual statistical report 2000. Rockville, Maryland. 2001; American Chiropractic Association: unpublished data; Association of Schools of Public Health: 2000 Annual Data Report. Washington, DC. 2001; Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry: unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy: Profile of pharmacy students Fall 1999, and unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine: unpublished data.

Table 105 (page 1 of 2). Total enrollment of minorities in schools for selected health occupations, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, academic years 1970–71, 1980–81, 1990–91, and 1999–2000

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	*1970–71*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1999–2000*[2]	*1970–71*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1999–2000*[2]
Dentistry[3]	Number of students				Percent distribution of students			
All races	19,187	22,842	15,951	17,242	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[4]	17,531	20,208	11,185	11,106	91.4	88.5	70.1	64.4
Black, non-Hispanic	872	1,022	940	808	4.5	4.5	5.9	4.7
Hispanic	185	519	1,254	912	1.0	2.3	7.9	5.3
American Indian	28	53	53	99	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Asian	490	1,040	2,519	4,317	2.6	4.6	15.8	25.0
Medicine (Allopathic)								
All races[4]	40,238	65,189	65,163	66,444	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	37,944	55,434	47,893	42,589	94.3	85.0	73.5	64.1
Black, non-Hispanic	1,509	3,708	4,241	5,051	3.8	5.7	6.5	7.6
Hispanic	196	2,761	3,538	4,322	0.5	4.2	5.4	6.5
Mexican	- - -	951	1,109	1,746	- - -	1.5	1.7	2.6
Mainland Puerto Rican	- - -	329	457	482	- - -	0.5	0.7	0.7
Other Hispanic[5]	- - -	1,481	1,972	2,094	- - -	2.3	3.0	3.2
American Indian	18	221	277	574	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9
Asian	571	1,924	8,436	12,950	1.4	3.0	12.9	19.5
Medicine (Osteopathic)								
All races	2,304	4,940	6,792	10,388	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[4]	2,241	4,688	5,680	8,019	97.3	94.9	83.6	77.2
Black, non-Hispanic	27	94	217	399	1.2	1.9	3.2	3.8
Hispanic	19	52	277	370	0.8	1.1	4.1	3.6
American Indian	6	19	36	65	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Asian	11	87	582	1,535	0.5	1.8	8.6	14.8
Nursing, registered[3,6]								
All races	211,239	230,966	221,170	238,244	- - -	- - -	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[4]	- - -	- - -	183,102	193,061	- - -	- - -	82.8	81.0
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	23,094	23,611	- - -	- - -	10.4	9.9
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6,580	9,227	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.9
American Indian	- - -	- - -	1,803	1,816	- - -	- - -	0.8	0.8
Asian	- - -	- - -	6,591	10,529	- - -	- - -	3.0	4.4
Optometry[3,5]								
All races	3,094	4,540	4,650	5,313	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[4]	2,913	4,148	3,706	3,619	94.1	91.4	79.7	68.1
Black, non-Hispanic	32	57	134	108	1.0	1.3	2.9	2.0
Hispanic	30	80	186	269	1.0	1.8	4.0	5.1
American Indian	2	12	21	30	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6
Asian	117	243	603	1,287	3.8	5.4	13.0	24.2
Pharmacy[7]								
All races	17,909	21,628	22,764	32,537	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[4]	16,222	19,153	18,325	22,184	90.6	88.6	80.5	68.2
Black, non-Hispanic	659	945	1,301	2,697	3.7	4.4	5.7	8.3
Hispanic	254	459	945	1,086	1.4	2.1	4.2	3.3
American Indian	29	36	63	156	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Asian	672	1,035	2,130	6,414	3.8	4.8	9.4	19.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 105 (page 2 of 2). Total enrollment of minorities in schools for selected health occupations, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, academic years 1970–71, 1980–81, 1990–91, and 1999–2000

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	*1970–71*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1999–2000*[2]	*1970–71*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1999–2000*[2]
Podiatry	Number of students				Percent distribution of students			
All races	1,268	2,577	2,226	2,258	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[4]	1,228	2,353	1,671	1,576	96.8	91.3	75.1	69.8
Black, non-Hispanic	27	110	237	192	2.1	4.3	10.6	8.5
Hispanic	5	39	148	122	0.4	1.5	6.6	5.4
American Indian	1	6	7	10	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Asian	7	69	163	358	0.6	2.7	7.3	15.9

- - - Data not available.
[1]Data for osteopathic medicine, podiatry, and optometry are for 1971–72. Data for pharmacy and registered nurses are for 1972–73.
[2]Data for podiatry exclude New York College of Podiatric Medicine. Data for registered nurses are for 1996–97 and optometry are for 1998–99.
[3]Excludes Puerto Rican schools.
[4]Includes race and ethnicity unspecified.
[5]Includes Puerto Rican Commonwealth students.
[6]In 1990 the National League for Nursing developed a new system for analyzing minority data. In evaluating the former system, much underreporting was noted. Therefore, race-specific data before 1990 would not be comparable and are not shown. Additional changes in the minority data question were introduced for academic years 1992–93 and 1993–94 resulting in a discontinuity in the trend.
[7]Prior to 1992–93 pharmacy total enrollment data are for students in the final 3 years of pharmacy education. Beginning in 1992–93 pharmacy data are for all students.

NOTES: Total enrollment data are collected at the beginning of the academic year. Data for chiropractic students and occupational, physical, and speech therapy students were not available for this table.

SOURCES: Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book: Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, DC. 2000. AAMC Student Records System, unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: 2000 Annual Statistical Report. Rockville, Maryland. 2001; Bureau of Health Professions: Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, 1990 Edition; American Dental Association: 1999–2000 Survey of predoctoral dental education, academic programs, enrollments, and graduates, vol. 1, Chicago. 2001; Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry: unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy: Profile of Pharmacy Students, Fall 1999; American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine: unpublished data; National League for Nursing: Nursing Data Review, 1997; Nursing Databook. New York. 1982.

Table 106. First-year and total enrollment of women in schools for selected health occupations, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, academic years 1971–72, 1980–81, 1990–91, and 1999–2000

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Enrollment, occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	Both sexes				Women			
	1971–72[1]	1980–81	1990–91	1999–2000[2]	1971–72[1]	1980–81	1990–91	1999–2000[2]
First-year enrollment	Number of students				Percent of students			
Dentistry	4,705	5,964	3,961	4,314	3.1	19.8	37.9	37.6
Medicine (Allopathic)[3]	12,361	17,186	16,876	16,790	13.7	28.9	38.8	44.4
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	14,262	11,830	10,987	- - -	27.4	37.7	- - -
Black, non-Hispanic	881	1,128	1,263	1,354	22.7	45.5	55.3	- - -
Hispanic	- - -	818	933	1,102	- - -	31.5	42.0	- - -
Mexican	118	258	285	453	8.5	30.6	39.3	- - -
Mainland Puerto Rican	40	95	120	116	15.0	43.2	43.3	- - -
Other Hispanic[4]	- - -	465	528	533	- - -	29.7	43.3	- - -
American Indian	23	67	76	165	34.8	35.8	40.8	- - -
Asian	217	572	2,527	3,182	19.4	31.5	40.3	- - -
Medicine (Osteopathic)	670	1,496	1,950	2,848	4.3	22.0	34.2	42.2
Nurses, registered[5]	93,344	110,201	113,526	119,205	94.5	92.7	89.3	87.5
Optometry[5]	906	1,174	1,207	1,369	5.3	25.3	50.6	55.5
Pharmacy[5,6]	6,532	7,442	8,009	8,123	25.8	48.4	- - -	64.7
Podiatry	399	695	622	606	- - -	- - -	- - -	34.7
Public Health	- - -	3,348	4,289	5,840	- - -	- - -	62.1	69.8
Total enrollment								
Dentistry	16,553	22,842	15,951	17,242	- - -	17.0	34.4	37.8
Medicine (Allopathic)[3]	43,650	65,189	65,163	66,444	10.9	26.5	37.3	43.9
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	55,434	47,893	42,589	- - -	25.0	35.4	41.5
Black, non-Hispanic	2,055	3,708	4,241	5,051	20.4	44.3	55.8	62.0
Hispanic	- - -	2,761	3,538	4,322	- - -	30.1	39.0	45.4
Mexican	252	951	1,109	1,746	9.5	26.4	38.5	44.0
Mainland Puerto Rican	76	329	457	482	17.1	35.9	43.1	48.8
Other Hispanic[4]	- - -	1,481	1,972	2,094	- - -	31.1	38.4	45.9
American Indian	42	221	277	574	23.8	28.5	42.6	47.6
Asian	647	1,924	8,436	12,950	17.9	30.4	37.7	44.0
Medicine (Osteopathic)	2,304	4,940	6,792	10,388	3.4	19.7	32.7	40.2
Nurses, registered[5]	211,239	230,966	221,170	238,244	95.5	94.3	- - -	87.9
Optometry[5]	3,094	4,540	4,650	5,313	- - -	- - -	47.3	53.1
Pharmacy[5]	16,476	26,617	29,797	32,537	24.0	47.4	62.4	64.9
Podiatry	1,268	2,577	2,226	2,258	1.2	11.9	- - -	34.7
Public Health	- - -	8,486	11,386	15,839	- - -	55.2	62.5	66.8

- - - Data not available.
[1]Total enrollment for registered nurse students is for 1972–73.
[2]First-year enrollments for allopathic medicine and first-year and total enrollments for registered nurses and optometry are for 1998–99.
[3]Includes race and ethnicity unspecified.
[4]Includes Puerto Rican Commonwealth students.
[5]Excludes Puerto Rican schools.
[6]Pharmacy first-year enrollment is for students in the first year of the final 3 years of pharmacy education.

NOTES: Total enrollment data are collected at the beginning of the academic year while first-year enrollment data are collected during the academic year. Data for chiropractic students and occupational, physical, and speech therapy students were not available for this table.

SOURCES: Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book: Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, DC. 2000 and unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: 2000 Annual Statistical Report. Rockville, Maryland. 2001; Bureau of Health Professions: Minorities and women in the health fields, 1990 edition; American Dental Association: 1999–2000 Survey of predoctoral dental education academic programs, enrollments, and graduates vol. 1, Chicago. 2001; Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry: unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy: Profile of Pharmacy Students, Fall 1999; American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine: unpublished data; National League for Nursing: Nursing Data Review. New York. 1997; Nursing data book. New York. 1982; State-Approved Schools of Nursing-RN. New York. 1973; Association of Schools of Public Health: 2000 Annual Data Report. Washington, DC. 2001.

Table 107. Hospitals, beds, and occupancy rates, according to type of ownership and size of hospital: United States, selected years 1975–2000

[Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals]

Type of ownership and size of hospital	*1975*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Hospitals				Number				
All hospitals	7,156	6,965	6,649	6,291	6,097	6,021	5,890	5,810
Federal	382	359	337	299	285	275	264	245
Non-Federal[1]	6,774	6,606	6,312	5,992	5,812	5,746	5,626	5,565
Community[2]	5,875	5,830	5,384	5,194	5,057	5,015	4,956	4,915
Nonprofit	3,339	3,322	3,191	3,092	3,000	3,026	3,012	3,003
For profit	775	730	749	752	797	771	747	749
State-local government	1,761	1,778	1,444	1,350	1,260	1,218	1,197	1,163
6–24 beds	299	259	226	278	281	293	299	288
25–49 beds	1,155	1,029	935	922	890	900	887	910
50–99 beds	1,481	1,462	1,263	1,139	1,111	1,085	1,082	1,055
100–199 beds	1,363	1,370	1,306	1,324	1,289	1,304	1,266	1,236
200–299 beds	678	715	739	718	679	644	642	656
300–399 beds	378	412	408	354	367	352	365	341
400–499 beds	230	266	222	195	185	183	161	182
500 beds or more	291	317	285	264	255	254	254	247
Beds								
All hospitals	1,465,828	1,364,516	1,213,327	1,080,601	1,035,390	1,012,582	993,866	983,628
Federal	131,946	117,328	98,255	77,079	61,937	56,698	55,120	53,067
Non-Federal[1]	1,333,882	1,247,188	1,115,072	1,003,522	973,453	955,884	938,746	930,561
Community[2]	941,844	988,387	927,360	872,736	853,287	839,988	829,575	823,560
Nonprofit	658,195	692,459	656,755	609,729	590,636	587,658	586,673	582,988
For profit	73,495	87,033	101,377	105,737	115,074	112,975	106,790	109,883
State-local government	210,154	208,895	169,228	157,270	147,577	139,355	136,112	130,689
6–24 beds	5,615	4,932	4,427	5,085	5,128	5,351	5,442	5,156
25–49 beds	41,783	37,478	35,420	34,352	33,138	33,510	32,816	33,333
50–99 beds	106,776	105,278	90,394	82,024	79,837	78,035	78,121	75,865
100–199 beds	192,438	192,892	183,867	187,381	182,284	186,118	181,115	175,778
200–299 beds	164,405	172,390	179,670	175,240	165,197	156,978	155,831	159,807
300–399 beds	127,728	139,434	138,938	121,136	126,307	120,512	126,259	117,220
400–499 beds	101,278	117,724	98,833	86,459	82,250	81,247	71,580	80,763
500 beds or more	201,821	218,259	195,811	181,059	179,146	178,237	178,411	175,638
Occupancy rate				Percent of beds occupied				
All hospitals	76.7	77.7	69.5	65.7	65.0	65.4	66.1	66.1
Federal	80.7	80.1	72.9	72.6	79.1	78.9	74.4	68.2
Non-Federal[1]	76.3	77.4	69.2	65.1	64.1	64.6	65.6	65.9
Community[2]	75.0	75.6	66.8	62.8	61.8	62.5	63.4	63.9
Nonprofit	77.5	78.2	69.3	64.5	63.6	64.2	64.9	65.5
For profit	65.9	65.2	52.8	51.8	52.0	53.2	54.8	55.9
State-local government	70.4	71.1	65.3	63.7	62.3	62.7	63.4	63.2
6–24 beds	48.0	46.8	32.3	36.9	35.4	33.2	33.0	31.7
25–49 beds	56.7	52.8	41.3	42.6	40.3	41.2	41.5	41.3
50–99 beds	64.7	64.2	53.8	54.1	54.2	54.7	54.5	54.8
100–199 beds	71.2	71.4	61.5	58.8	58.2	58.4	59.3	60.0
200–299 beds	77.1	77.4	67.1	63.1	61.8	62.9	64.1	65.0
300–399 beds	79.7	79.7	70.0	64.8	63.2	64.7	66.1	65.7
400–499 beds	81.1	81.2	73.5	68.1	68.0	67.3	68.3	69.1
500 beds or more	80.9	82.1	77.3	71.4	69.8	70.9	71.7	72.2

[1]The category of non-Federal hospitals is comprised of psychiatric, tuberculosis and other respiratory disease hospitals, and long-term and short-term general and other special hospitals.

[2]Community hospitals are non-Federal short-term general and special hospitals whose facilities and services are available to the public. Excludes hospital units in institutions such as prison and college infirmaries, facilities for the mentally retarded, and alcoholism and chemical dependency hospitals. Special hospitals include obstetrics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose, and throat; rehabilitation; and orthopedic.

NOTE: Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1991–2002 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1991–2002. (Copyrights 1976, 1981, 1991–2002: Used with the permission of Health Forum LLC, an affiliate of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 108. Mental health organizations and beds for 24-hour hospital and residential treatment according to type of organization: United States, selected years 1986–98

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Type of organization	*1986*	*1990*	*1992*	*1994*[1]	*1998*[1]
			Number of mental health organizations		
All organizations	4,747	5,284	5,498	5,392	5,722
State and county mental hospitals	285	273	273	256	229
Private psychiatric hospitals	314	462	475	430	348
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	1,351	1,674	1,616	1,612	1,707
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers[2]	139	141	162	161	145
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	437	501	497	459	461
All other organizations[3]	2,221	2,233	2,475	2,474	2,832
			Number of beds		
All organizations	267,613	272,253	270,867	290,604	261,903
State and county mental hospitals	119,033	98,789	93,058	81,911	63,525
Private psychiatric hospitals	30,201	44,871	43,684	42,399	33,635
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	45,808	53,479	52,059	52,984	54,266
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers[2]	26,874	21,712	22,466	21,146	13,301
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	24,547	29,756	30,089	32,110	33,483
All other organizations[3]	21,150	23,646	29,511	60,054	63,693
			Beds per 100,000 civilian population		
All organizations	111.7	111.6	107.5	112.1	97.4
State and county mental hospitals	49.7	40.5	36.9	31.6	23.6
Private psychiatric hospitals	12.6	18.4	17.3	16.4	12.5
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	19.1	21.9	20.7	20.4	20.2
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers[2]	11.2	8.9	8.9	8.2	4.9
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	10.3	12.2	11.9	12.4	12.4
All other organizations[3]	8.8	9.7	11.7	23.2	23.7

[1]Beginning in 1994 data for supportive residential clients (moderately staffed housing arrangements such as supervised apartments, group homes, and halfway houses) are included in the totals and all other organizations. This change affects the comparability of trend data prior to 1994 with data for 1994 and later years.
[2]Includes Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) neuropsychiatric hospitals, VA general hospital psychiatric services, and VA psychiatric outpatient clinics.
[3]Includes freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, partial care organizations, and multiservice mental health organizations.

NOTE: These data exclude mental health care provided in non-psychiatric units of hospitals such as general medical units.

SOURCE: Manderscheid RW and Henderson MJ. *Mental Health, United States, 2000*. Center for Mental Health Services. DHHS. Washington, DC. 2001.

Table 109 (page 1 of 2). Community hospital beds and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940–2000

[Data are based on reporting by facilities]

Geographic division and State	Beds per 1,000 resident population[1]							Average annual percent change				
	1940[2,3]	1950[2,3]	1960[3,4]	1970[3]	1980[3]	1990[5]	2000[5]	1940–60[2,3,4]	1960–70[3,4]	1970–80[3]	1980–90[6]	1990–2000[5]
United States	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	3.7	2.9	0.6	1.8	0.5	–1.9	–2.4
New England	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.4	2.5	–0.6	0.5	0.0	–1.9	–3.0
Maine	3.0	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.7	3.7	2.9	0.6	3.3	0.0	–2.4	–2.4
New Hampshire	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.3	0.2	–0.9	–0.3	–2.3	–2.9
Vermont	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.0	2.7	1.6	0.0	–0.2	–3.8	–1.0
Massachusetts	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	3.6	2.6	–1.0	0.5	0.0	–2.0	–3.2
Rhode Island	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.3	–0.3	0.8	–0.5	–1.7	–3.2
Connecticut	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.9	2.3	–0.4	0.0	0.3	–1.9	–2.3
Middle Atlantic	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.4	0.1	1.0	0.4	–1.1	–1.9
New York	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.5	0.0	0.7	–0.2	–0.9	–1.6
New Jersey	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.2	3.7	3.0	–0.6	1.5	1.6	–1.3	–2.1
Pennsylvania	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.4	3.4	0.8	1.4	0.2	–0.9	–2.5
East North Central	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.7	3.9	2.9	0.6	2.0	0.7	–1.8	–2.9
Ohio	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.0	3.0	1.2	2.1	1.1	–1.6	–2.8
Indiana	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.9	3.2	1.5	2.6	1.2	–1.4	–2.0
Illinois	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.0	3.0	0.8	1.6	0.8	–2.4	–2.8
Michigan	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.4	3.7	2.6	–1.0	2.7	0.2	–1.7	–3.5
Wisconsin	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.2	4.9	3.8	2.9	1.2	1.9	–0.6	–2.5	–2.7
West North Central	3.1	3.7	4.3	5.7	5.8	4.9	3.9	1.6	2.9	0.2	–1.7	–2.3
Minnesota	3.9	4.4	4.8	6.1	5.7	4.4	3.4	1.0	2.4	–0.7	–2.6	–2.5
Iowa	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.0	1.9	3.7	0.2	–1.1	–2.4
Missouri	2.9	3.3	3.9	5.1	5.7	4.8	3.6	1.5	2.7	1.1	–1.7	–2.8
North Dakota	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.8	7.4	7.0	6.0	2.0	2.7	0.8	–0.6	–1.5
South Dakota	2.8	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.7	2.4	2.2	–0.2	1.0	–0.7
Nebraska	3.4	4.2	4.4	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.8	1.3	3.5	–0.3	–0.9	–1.4
Kansas	2.8	3.4	4.2	5.4	5.8	4.8	4.0	2.0	2.5	0.7	–1.9	–1.8
South Atlantic	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.7	2.9	1.4	1.9	1.2	–1.9	–2.4
Delaware	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.3	–0.9	0.0	–0.3	–1.8	–2.6
Maryland	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.8	2.1	–0.8	–0.6	1.5	–2.5	–2.8
District of Columbia	5.5	5.5	5.9	7.4	7.3	7.6	5.8	0.4	2.3	–0.1	0.4	–2.7
Virginia	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.3	2.4	1.6	2.1	1.0	–2.1	–3.1
West Virginia	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.4	2.1	2.8	0.2	–1.6	–0.7
North Carolina	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	–2.4	–1.3
South Carolina	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.5	0.5	–1.7	–1.3
Georgia	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.6	4.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	1.9	–1.4	–3.2
Florida	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.4	5.1	3.9	3.2	0.5	3.6	1.5	–2.6	–2.0
East South Central	1.7	2.1	3.0	4.4	5.1	4.7	3.8	2.9	3.9	1.5	–0.8	–2.1
Kentucky	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.3	3.7	2.6	2.9	1.2	–0.5	–1.5
Tennessee	1.9	2.3	3.4	4.7	5.5	4.8	3.6	3.0	3.3	1.6	–1.4	–2.8
Alabama	1.5	2.0	2.8	4.3	5.1	4.6	3.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	–1.0	–2.2
Mississippi	1.4	1.7	2.9	4.4	5.3	5.0	4.8	3.7	4.3	1.9	–0.6	–0.4
West South Central	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.0	2.3	2.7	0.9	–2.1	–2.3
Arkansas	1.4	1.6	2.9	4.2	5.0	4.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	1.8	–0.8	–2.2
Louisiana	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.6	3.9	1.2	0.7	1.3	–0.4	–1.6
Oklahoma	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.2	2.6	3.5	0.2	–1.4	–2.2
Texas	2.0	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	0.9	–2.9	–2.6
Mountain	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.3	–0.1	2.1	–1.2	–2.0	–2.9
Montana	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.9	5.8	4.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	–0.2	–2.1
Idaho	2.6	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.7	1.0	2.3	–0.8	–1.4	–1.7
Wyoming	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	3.6	4.8	3.9	1.4	1.8	–4.1	2.9	–2.1
Colorado	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.2	3.2	2.2	–0.1	1.9	–0.9	–2.7	–3.7
New Mexico	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.8	1.9	0.4	1.9	–1.2	–1.0	–3.8
Arizona	3.4	4.0	3.0	4.1	3.6	2.7	2.1	–0.6	3.2	–1.3	–2.8	–2.5
Utah	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.6	1.9	–0.7	2.5	–1.5	–1.7	–3.1
Nevada	5.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.2	2.8	1.9	–1.2	0.7	0.0	–4.0	–3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 109 (page 2 of 2). Community hospital beds and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940–2000

[Data are based on reporting by facilities]

Geographic division and State	Beds per 1,000 resident population[1]							Average annual percent change				
	1940[2,3]	*1950*[2,3]	*1960*[3,4]	*1970*[3]	*1980*[3]	*1990*[5]	*2000*[5]	*1940–60*[2,3,4]	*1960–70*[3,4]	*1970–80*[3]	*1980–90*[6]	*1990–2000*[5]
Pacific	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.1	–1.4	1.8	–0.6	–2.6	–2.5
Washington	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	–0.1	0.6	–1.2	–2.1	–2.7
Oregon	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.0	3.5	2.8	1.9	0.0	1.3	–1.3	–2.2	–3.8
California	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.1	–1.9	2.4	–0.5	–2.8	–2.5
Alaska	. . .	. . .	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.3	. . .	–0.4	1.6	–1.6	0.0
Hawaii	. . .	. . .	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.5	. . .	–0.8	–0.9	–1.4	–0.8

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Civilian population for 1997 and earlier years.
[2]1940 and 1950 data are estimated based on published figures.
[3]Data exclude facilities for the mentally retarded. See Appendix II, Hospital.
[4]1960 data include hospital units of institutions.
[5]Starting with 1990, data exclude hospital units of institutions, facilities for the mentally retarded, and alcoholism and chemical dependency hospitals. See Appendix II.
[6]1990 data used in this calculation (not shown in table) exclude only facilities for the mentally retarded, consistent with exclusions from 1980 data.

NOTE: Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: American Medical Association (AMA): Hospital service in United States. *JAMA* 116(11):1055–1144, 1941 and 146(2):109–184, 1951 (Copyright 1941, 1951: Used with permission of AMA); American Hospital Association (AHA): Hospitals. *JAHA* 35(15):383–430, 1961 (Copyright 1961: Used with permission of AHA); National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics and AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals for 1970, 1980; Hospital Statistics 1991–92, 2002 Editions. Chicago (Copyrights 1971, 1981, 1991, 2002: Used with permission of Health Forum LLC, an affiliate of AHA).

Table 110. Occupancy rates in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940–2000

[Data are based on reporting by facilities]

Geographic division and State	Percent of beds occupied						Average annual percent change				
	1940[1,2]	1960[2,3]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[4]	2000[4]	1940–60[1,2,3]	1960–70[2,3]	1970–80[2]	1980–90[5]	1990–2000[4]
United States	69.9	74.7	77.3	75.2	66.8	64.0	0.3	0.3	–0.3	–1.2	–0.4
New England	72.5	75.2	79.7	80.1	74.0	69.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	–0.8	–0.6
Maine	72.4	73.2	73.0	74.5	71.5	64.2	0.1	–0.0	0.2	–0.4	–1.1
New Hampshire	65.3	66.5	73.4	73.2	66.8	58.5	0.1	1.0	–0.0	–0.9	–1.3
Vermont	68.8	68.5	76.3	73.7	67.3	66.8	–0.0	1.1	–0.3	–0.9	–0.1
Massachusetts	71.8	75.8	80.3	81.7	74.2	70.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	–1.0	–0.5
Rhode Island	77.7	75.7	82.9	85.9	79.4	71.5	–0.1	0.9	0.4	–0.8	–1.0
Connecticut	75.9	78.2	82.6	80.4	77.0	75.0	0.1	0.5	–0.3	–0.4	–0.3
Middle Atlantic	75.5	78.1	82.4	83.2	80.5	73.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	–0.3	–0.9
New York	78.9	79.4	82.9	85.9	86.0	78.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	–0.0	–0.9
New Jersey	72.4	78.4	82.5	82.8	80.2	68.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	–0.3	–1.6
Pennsylvania	71.3	76.0	81.5	79.5	72.9	68.4	0.3	0.7	–0.2	–0.9	–0.6
East North Central	71.0	78.4	79.5	76.9	64.6	60.7	0.5	0.1	–0.3	–1.7	–0.6
Ohio	72.1	81.3	81.8	79.2	64.7	61.2	0.6	0.1	–0.3	–2.0	–0.6
Indiana	68.5	79.6	80.3	77.6	60.6	56.4	0.8	0.1	–0.3	–2.4	–0.7
Illinois	73.1	76.0	79.3	74.9	65.7	60.1	0.2	0.4	–0.6	–1.3	–0.9
Michigan	71.5	80.5	80.6	78.2	65.5	64.9	0.6	0.0	–0.3	–1.8	–0.1
Wisconsin	65.2	73.9	73.2	73.6	64.6	59.5	0.6	–0.1	0.1	–1.3	–0.8
West North Central	65.7	71.8	73.6	71.2	61.8	59.9	0.4	0.2	–0.3	–1.4	–0.3
Minnesota	71.0	72.3	73.9	73.7	66.8	67.1	0.1	0.2	–0.0	–1.0	0.0
Iowa	63.6	72.6	71.9	68.7	61.7	57.8	0.7	–0.1	–0.5	–1.1	–0.7
Missouri	68.6	75.8	79.3	75.1	61.8	58.1	0.5	0.5	–0.5	–1.9	–0.6
North Dakota	61.9	71.3	67.1	68.6	64.2	59.6	0.7	–0.6	0.2	–0.7	–0.7
South Dakota	59.1	66.0	66.3	60.6	62.1	65.4	0.6	0.0	–0.9	0.2	0.5
Nebraska	59.0	65.6	69.9	67.4	57.6	59.1	0.5	0.6	–0.4	–1.6	0.3
Kansas	60.4	69.1	71.4	68.8	55.6	52.7	0.7	0.3	–0.4	–2.1	–0.5
South Atlantic	66.7	74.8	77.9	75.5	67.4	65.3	0.6	0.4	–0.3	–1.1	–0.3
Delaware	59.2	70.2	78.8	81.8	76.5	75.3	0.9	1.2	0.4	–0.7	–0.2
Maryland	74.6	73.9	79.3	84.0	78.6	73.3	–0.0	0.7	0.6	–0.7	–0.7
District of Columbia	76.2	80.8	77.7	83.0	75.3	73.9	0.3	–0.4	0.7	–1.0	–0.2
Virginia	70.0	78.0	81.1	77.8	67.4	67.6	0.5	0.4	–0.4	–1.4	0.0
West Virginia	62.1	74.5	79.3	75.6	62.7	61.0	0.9	0.6	–0.5	–1.9	–0.3
North Carolina	64.6	73.9	78.5	77.8	73.2	69.5	0.7	0.6	–0.1	–0.6	–0.5
South Carolina	69.1	76.9	76.4	77.0	70.9	69.4	0.5	–0.1	0.1	–0.8	–0.2
Georgia	62.7	71.7	76.5	70.4	65.8	62.9	0.7	0.7	–0.8	–0.7	–0.4
Florida	57.5	73.9	76.2	71.7	61.8	60.7	1.3	0.3	–0.6	–1.5	–0.2
East South Central	62.6	71.8	78.2	74.6	62.6	59.0	0.7	0.9	–0.5	–1.7	–0.6
Kentucky	61.6	73.4	79.6	77.4	62.4	61.6	0.9	0.8	–0.3	–2.1	–0.1
Tennessee	65.5	75.9	78.2	75.9	64.4	56.3	0.7	0.3	–0.3	–1.6	–1.3
Alabama	59.0	70.8	80.0	73.3	62.5	60.0	0.9	1.2	–0.9	–1.6	–0.4
Mississippi	63.8	62.8	73.6	70.5	59.4	59.0	–0.1	1.6	–0.4	–1.7	–0.1
West South Central	62.5	68.7	73.2	69.7	57.8	58.3	0.5	0.6	–0.5	–1.9	0.1
Arkansas	55.6	70.0	74.4	69.6	62.0	58.6	1.2	0.6	–0.7	–1.1	–0.6
Louisiana	75.0	67.9	73.6	69.7	57.4	55.7	–0.5	0.8	–0.5	–1.9	–0.3
Oklahoma	54.5	71.0	72.5	68.1	57.7	56.2	1.3	0.2	–0.6	–1.6	–0.3
Texas	59.6	68.2	73.0	70.1	57.2	59.4	0.7	0.7	–0.4	–2.0	0.4
Mountain	60.9	69.9	71.2	69.6	60.5	60.7	0.7	0.2	–0.2	–1.4	0.0
Montana	62.8	60.3	65.9	66.1	61.2	67.3	–0.2	0.9	0.0	–0.8	1.0
Idaho	65.4	55.9	66.1	65.2	55.7	52.6	–0.8	1.7	–0.1	–1.6	–0.6
Wyoming	47.5	61.1	63.1	57.2	53.8	56.1	1.3	0.3	–1.0	–0.6	0.4
Colorado	62.1	80.6	74.0	71.6	64.0	58.0	1.3	–0.9	–0.3	–1.1	–1.0
New Mexico	47.8	65.1	69.8	66.2	57.5	57.6	1.6	0.7	–0.5	–1.4	0.0
Arizona	61.2	74.2	73.3	74.2	61.8	63.1	1.0	–0.1	0.1	–1.8	0.2
Utah	65.8	70.0	73.7	70.0	58.7	56.1	0.3	0.5	–0.5	–1.7	–0.5
Nevada	67.9	70.7	72.7	68.8	60.2	70.8	0.2	0.3	–0.5	–1.3	1.6
Pacific	69.7	71.4	71.0	69.0	63.8	64.9	0.1	–0.1	–0.3	–0.8	0.2
Washington	67.5	63.4	69.7	71.7	62.7	59.8	–0.3	1.0	0.3	–1.3	–0.5
Oregon	71.2	65.8	69.3	69.3	56.7	59.3	–0.4	0.5	0.0	–2.0	0.4
California	69.9	74.3	71.3	68.5	64.1	65.9	0.3	–0.4	–0.4	–0.7	0.3
Alaska	. . .	53.8	59.1	58.3	49.5	56.8	. . .	0.9	–0.1	–1.6	1.4
Hawaii	. . .	61.5	75.7	74.7	85.1	75.9	. . .	2.1	–0.1	1.3	–1.1

0.0, –0.0 Quantity is between 0 and 0.05 or 0 and –0.05. . . . Category not applicable. [1]1940 data are estimated based on published figures.
[2]Data exclude facilities for the mentally retarded. See Appendix II, Hospital. [3]1960 data include hospital units of institutions.
[4]Starting with 1990, data exclude hospital units of institutions, facilities for the mentally retarded, and alcoholism and chemical dependency hospitals. See Appendix II.
[5]1990 data used in this calculation (not shown in table) exclude only facilities for the mentally retarded, consistent with exclusions from 1980 data.

NOTES: Occupancy rates exclude data for newborns from the numerator. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: American Medical Association (AMA): Hospital service in United States. *JAMA* 116(11):1055–1144, 1941. (Copyright 1941: Used with permission of AMA); American Hospital Association (AHA): Hospitals. *JAHA* 35(15):383–430, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with permission of AHA); National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics, and AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals for 1970 and 1980; Hospital Statistics 1991–92, 2002 Editions. Chicago (Copyrights 1971, 1981, 1991, 2002: Used with permission of Health Forum LLC, an affiliate of AHA).

Table 111 (page 1 of 2). Nursing homes, beds, occupancy, and residents, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1995–2000

[Data are based on a census of certified nursing facilities]

Geographic division and State	Nursing homes				Beds			
	1995	1997	1999	2000	1995	1997	1999	2000
United States	16,389	17,121	17,083	16,886	1,751,302	1,827,615	1,807,285	1,795,388
New England	1,140	1,183	1,160	1,137	115,488	121,854	120,245	118,562
Maine	132	135	125	126	9,243	9,363	8,393	8,248
New Hampshire	74	81	84	83	7,412	8,107	7,906	7,837
Vermont	23	44	45	44	1,862	3,739	3,760	3,743
Massachusetts	550	563	548	526	54,532	57,774	57,409	56,030
Rhode Island	94	100	101	99	9,612	10,190	10,391	10,271
Connecticut	267	260	257	259	32,827	32,681	32,386	32,433
Middle Atlantic	1,650	1,744	1,808	1,796	244,342	255,366	266,042	267,772
New York	624	621	659	665	107,750	109,538	118,656	120,514
New Jersey	300	331	363	361	43,967	49,402	51,138	52,195
Pennsylvania	726	792	786	770	92,625	96,426	96,248	95,063
East North Central	3,171	3,324	3,323	3,301	367,879	390,907	376,468	369,657
Ohio	943	1,014	1,007	1,009	106,884	121,330	104,817	105,038
Indiana	556	577	568	564	59,538	62,086	62,235	56,762
Illinois	827	866	880	869	103,230	108,406	111,026	110,766
Michigan	432	444	443	439	49,473	51,287	51,104	50,696
Wisconsin	413	423	425	420	48,754	47,798	47,286	46,395
West North Central	2,258	2,350	2,312	2,281	200,109	209,055	198,106	193,754
Minnesota	432	449	444	433	43,865	45,271	44,611	42,149
Iowa	419	469	470	467	39,959	45,359	37,494	37,034
Missouri	546	570	559	551	52,679	55,472	55,020	54,829
North Dakota	87	88	89	88	7,125	7,108	7,049	6,954
South Dakota	114	114	114	114	8,296	8,080	7,938	7,844
Nebraska	231	237	237	236	18,169	18,227	18,150	17,877
Kansas	429	423	399	392	30,016	29,538	27,844	27,067
South Atlantic	2,215	2,348	2,406	2,418	243,069	253,621	261,183	264,147
Delaware	42	43	42	43	4,739	4,890	5,081	4,906
Maryland	218	248	248	255	28,394	30,851	30,137	31,495
District of Columbia	19	21	20	20	3,206	3,097	3,078	3,078
Virginia	271	271	272	278	30,070	29,915	30,160	30,595
West Virginia	129	136	136	139	10,903	11,203	11,219	11,413
North Carolina	391	402	408	410	38,322	39,508	40,730	41,376
South Carolina	166	176	176	178	16,682	17,463	17,875	18,102
Georgia	352	354	362	363	38,097	39,016	39,774	39,817
Florida	627	697	742	732	72,656	77,678	83,129	83,365
East South Central	1,014	1,090	1,088	1,071	99,707	106,104	107,006	106,250
Kentucky	288	315	313	307	23,221	25,282	25,431	25,341
Tennessee	322	348	352	349	37,074	39,009	39,275	38,593
Alabama	221	224	225	225	23,353	24,787	25,204	25,248
Mississippi	183	203	198	190	16,059	17,026	17,096	17,068
West South Central	2,264	2,313	2,262	2,199	224,695	229,469	225,200	224,100
Arkansas	256	261	263	255	29,952	31,088	25,575	25,715
Louisiana	337	339	336	337	37,769	38,043	39,110	39,430
Oklahoma	405	413	409	392	33,918	34,460	34,611	33,903
Texas	1,266	1,300	1,254	1,215	123,056	125,878	125,904	125,052
Mountain	800	843	839	827	70,134	74,058	75,357	75,152
Montana	100	103	105	104	7,210	7,521	7,672	7,667
Idaho	76	86	82	84	5,747	6,515	6,277	6,181
Wyoming	37	38	41	40	3,035	3,120	3,163	3,119
Colorado	219	225	225	225	19,912	20,150	20,265	20,240
New Mexico	83	85	82	80	6,969	7,245	7,328	7,289
Arizona	152	165	162	150	16,162	17,761	18,005	17,458
Utah	91	96	93	93	7,101	7,568	7,451	7,651
Nevada	42	45	49	51	3,998	4,178	5,196	5,547
Pacific	1,877	1,926	1,885	1,856	185,879	187,181	177,678	175,994
Washington	285	285	279	277	28,464	27,656	26,264	25,905
Oregon	161	163	157	150	13,885	14,030	13,776	13,500
California	1,382	1,419	1,390	1,369	140,203	140,837	132,962	131,762
Alaska	15	16	15	15	814	828	818	821
Hawaii	34	43	44	45	2,513	3,830	3,858	4,006

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 111 (page 2 of 2). Nursing homes, beds, occupancy, and residents, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1995–2000

[Data are based on a census of certified nursing facilities]

Geographic division and State	Occupancy rate[1]				Resident rate[2]			
	1995	1997	1999	2000	1995	1997	1999	2000
United States	84.5	82.2	82.7	82.4	404.5	388.3	358.0	349.1
New England	91.6	90.4	89.8	89.7	474.2	468.4	432.6	419.5
Maine	92.9	88.0	89.7	88.5	417.9	386.0	339.4	313.0
New Hampshire	92.8	90.5	91.6	91.3	434.1	441.8	405.1	392.6
Vermont	96.2	94.9	91.8	89.5	207.0	392.6	356.4	335.0
Massachusetts	91.3	89.2	88.6	88.9	477.3	470.9	440.7	426.8
Rhode Island	91.8	92.2	88.7	88.0	476.9	475.4	436.3	432.6
Connecticut	91.2	92.2	91.5	91.4	541.7	510.4	468.9	461.4
Middle Atlantic	93.6	92.4	91.6	90.6	384.0	376.2	360.6	354.2
New York	96.0	94.9	94.8	93.7	371.8	358.1	362.5	362.6
New Jersey	91.9	91.2	89.7	87.8	351.6	364.0	344.1	337.0
Pennsylvania	91.6	90.3	88.7	88.2	419.2	408.0	367.5	353.1
East North Central	80.0	76.6	78.2	78.3	476.1	463.5	421.5	414.3
Ohio	73.9	68.7	78.9	78.0	499.5	506.3	468.8	463.5
Indiana	74.5	72.0	69.5	74.6	548.9	530.1	479.2	462.3
Illinois	81.1	78.5	76.3	75.5	495.3	480.9	440.5	435.4
Michigan	87.5	85.9	84.3	84.1	345.0	332.6	298.6	299.1
Wisconsin	90.2	88.6	85.5	83.9	518.9	481.1	427.3	406.9
West North Central	82.3	80.0	81.2	81.1	489.6	483.6	442.3	429.8
Minnesota	93.8	92.3	89.8	92.1	537.4	528.0	474.6	453.4
Iowa	68.8	67.3	79.3	78.9	458.0	497.9	461.2	448.5
Missouri	75.7	73.5	71.7	70.4	432.8	430.0	402.2	391.5
North Dakota	96.4	95.3	92.2	91.2	522.0	491.0	440.3	430.7
South Dakota	95.5	94.9	91.6	90.0	543.3	512.5	457.5	438.8
Nebraska	89.0	85.8	83.3	83.8	501.4	475.1	440.8	441.5
Kansas	83.8	81.3	81.4	82.1	528.9	492.9	438.7	429.4
South Atlantic	89.4	88.0	86.4	86.2	335.4	321.3	297.2	291.9
Delaware	80.6	79.0	74.0	79.5	448.7	419.8	370.6	369.7
Maryland	87.0	84.4	82.1	81.4	432.7	423.6	372.4	383.1
District of Columbia	80.3	94.8	93.3	92.9	297.6	335.1	311.4	318.4
Virginia	93.5	90.5	90.0	88.5	385.2	348.1	323.2	310.4
West Virginia	93.7	92.3	89.8	90.5	355.2	344.0	315.7	325.2
North Carolina	92.7	93.8	90.1	88.6	401.1	392.9	350.0	347.6
South Carolina	87.3	85.7	86.5	86.9	366.0	349.2	330.9	313.1
Georgia	94.3	91.9	91.1	91.8	496.0	463.3	424.5	416.1
Florida	85.1	83.8	82.6	82.8	228.2	222.3	214.3	208.4
East South Central	91.8	90.3	91.3	90.7	416.6	415.5	403.0	385.5
Kentucky	89.1	88.2	90.0	89.7	391.9	401.7	398.3	390.1
Tennessee	91.5	89.6	90.4	89.9	479.6	469.1	450.0	426.1
Alabama	92.9	91.7	92.5	91.4	370.1	370.9	358.7	343.1
Mississippi	94.9	93.2	93.7	92.7	405.3	403.0	389.7	368.7
West South Central	75.2	71.6	71.3	71.0	486.1	448.6	410.4	397.6
Arkansas	69.5	65.9	77.3	75.1	508.3	484.0	444.1	415.5
Louisiana	86.0	81.3	78.7	77.9	639.3	581.6	550.5	523.8
Oklahoma	77.8	73.7	71.0	70.3	499.1	464.3	429.8	416.8
Texas	72.6	69.6	67.8	68.2	439.9	405.0	365.7	358.4
Mountain	83.8	81.2	79.4	79.0	335.9	313.0	281.3	271.2
Montana	89.0	83.0	79.8	77.9	491.4	437.0	399.5	389.5
Idaho	81.7	73.4	74.7	75.1	321.7	301.5	261.4	257.0
Wyoming	87.7	84.6	81.9	83.5	468.2	440.5	400.5	386.8
Colorado	85.7	83.8	82.8	84.2	420.6	386.2	352.3	353.5
New Mexico	86.8	84.6	88.3	89.2	332.0	309.4	299.3	279.0
Arizona	76.6	77.8	76.4	75.9	233.3	234.5	208.7	193.4
Utah	82.1	78.0	77.2	74.5	323.5	298.3	267.6	262.2
Nevada	91.2	90.3	70.7	65.9	312.0	272.1	224.5	215.3
Pacific	80.4	78.3	81.2	80.5	302.4	275.1	247.5	241.3
Washington	87.7	82.9	81.3	81.7	362.5	306.1	258.6	251.6
Oregon	84.1	80.6	76.8	74.0	244.9	221.3	187.9	173.9
California	78.3	76.8	81.3	80.8	302.9	277.9	254.9	250.1
Alaska	77.9	74.8	76.4	72.5	348.0	297.7	260.6	225.9
Hawaii	96.0	91.6	92.2	88.8	178.5	227.4	205.6	202.6

[1]Percent of beds occupied.
[2]Number of nursing home residents (all ages) per 1,000 resident population 85 years of age and over.

NOTES: Annual numbers of nursing homes, beds, and residents are based on a 15-month OSCAR reporting cycle (see Appendix I). Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Cowles CM, 1995 Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook. 1996 Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook. 1997 Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook. Anacortes, WA: Cowles Research Group, 1995; 1997; 1998; and Cowles CM, 1998 Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook. 1999 Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook. 2000 Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook. Washington, DC: American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, 1999; 2000; 2001. Based on data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' Online Survey Certification and Reporting (OSCAR) database.

Table 112. Total health expenditures as a percent of gross domestic product and per capita health expenditures in dollars: Selected countries and years 1960–99

[Data compiled by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development]

Country	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999[1]
					Health expenditures as a percent of gross domestic product					
Australia	4.3	5.4	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.6	- - -
Austria	4.3	5.3	7.6	6.6	7.1	8.5	8.7	7.9	8.0	8.2
Belgium	3.4	4.0	6.4	7.2	7.4	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.8
Canada	5.4	7.0	7.1	8.3	9.0	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.3
Czech Republic	- - -	- - -	3.8	4.5	5.0	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.4
Denmark	- - -	- - -	9.1	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4
Finland	3.9	5.6	6.4	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.8
France	4.1	5.7	7.4	8.3	8.6	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.4
Germany	- - -	6.3	8.8	9.3	8.7	10.2	10.6	10.5	10.3	- - -
Greece	3.1	5.6	6.5	- - -	7.5	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.4	- - -
Hungary	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.8	- - -
Iceland	3.3	4.9	6.1	7.2	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.7
Ireland	3.6	5.1	8.4	7.6	6.7	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	- - -
Italy	3.6	5.1	7.0	7.0	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.2
Japan	3.0	4.6	6.5	6.7	6.1	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.4	- - -
Korea	- - -	1.9	3.4	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4
Luxembourg	- - -	3.5	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.1
Mexico	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.4	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	- - -
Netherlands	- - -	- - -	8.0	7.8	8.5	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
New Zealand	4.3	5.2	6.0	5.3	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.1
Norway	2.9	4.4	7.0	6.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.4	9.3
Poland	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.3	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.2
Portugal	- - -	2.7	5.6	6.1	6.2	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	- - -
Spain	1.5	3.6	5.4	5.4	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	- - -
Sweden	4.5	6.9	9.1	8.7	8.5	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.9	- - -
Switzerland	4.8	5.4	7.3	7.7	8.3	9.6	10.1	10.2	10.4	- - -
Turkey	- - -	2.4	3.3	2.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.8	- - -
United Kingdom	3.9	4.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.9
United States	5.1	7.0	8.8	10.1	12.0	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.1
					Per capita health expenditures[2]					
Australia	$ 89	$212	$ 663	$ 998	$1,318	$1,792	$1,869	$1,932	$2,085	- - -
Austria	64	159	663	816	1,205	1,834	1,945	1,820	1,894	$2,014
Belgium	53	130	578	884	1,247	1,906	2,002	1,972	2,050	2,181
Canada	109	260	710	1,193	1,678	2,128	2,108	2,180	2,360	2,463
Czech Republic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	576	901	918	929	937	983
Denmark	- - -	- - -	819	1,177	1,453	1,882	2,004	2,031	2,132	2,275
Finland	54	163	510	849	1,292	1,421	1,486	1,495	1,510	1,547
France	72	206	701	1,082	1,520	1,991	1,994	1,977	2,043	2,125
Germany	77	224	824	1,242	1,602	2,178	2,288	2,335	2,361	- - -
Greece	21	100	345	- - -	707	1,139	1,184	1,181	1,198	- - -
Hungary	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	678	663	672	717	- - -
Iceland	50	137	576	947	1,376	1,823	1,912	1,923	2,113	2,287
Ireland	35	98	455	592	796	1,319	1,332	1,473	1,534	- - -
Italy	49	154	579	831	1,321	1,589	1,672	1,735	1,824	1,905
Japan	26	130	523	818	1,082	1,632	1,703	1,808	1,795	- - -
Korea	- - -	12	78	179	371	635	723	771	740	868
Luxembourg	- - -	148	603	892	1,486	2,114	2,182	2,134	2,246	2,543
Mexico	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	260	388	381	402	419	- - -
Netherlands	- - -	- - -	715	961	1,403	1,891	1,928	2,009	2,150	2,259
New Zealand	90	174	458	587	937	1,244	1,267	1,346	1,440	1,505
Norway	46	131	632	915	1,363	1,864	2,042	2,149	2,452	2,612
Poland	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	258	420	469	448	524	535
Portugal	- - -	43	260	381	614	1,050	1,086	1,149	1,203	- - -
Spain	14	82	325	454	815	1,068	1,122	1,155	1,194	- - -
Sweden	89	270	850	1,172	1,492	1,622	1,716	1,712	1,732	- - -
Switzerland	132	279	854	1,251	1,782	2,477	2,549	2,697	2,853	- - -
Turkey	- - -	23	75	74	171	190	234	268	316	- - -
United Kingdom	74	144	444	669	968	1,301	1,410	1,407	1,510	1,569
United States	143	348	1,067	1,765	2,738	3,688	3,849	4,001	4,177	4,377

- - - Data not available.
[1]Preliminary figures.
[2]Per capita health expenditures for each country have been adjusted to U.S. dollars using gross domestic product purchasing power parities for each year.

NOTE: Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCES: All countries except United States from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Health Data File 2001. United States data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Health Statistics Group, Office of the Actuary, National health expenditures, 2000. Internet address: http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/nhe-oact/.

Table 113. Gross domestic product, Federal and State and local government expenditures, national health expenditures, and average annual percent change: United States, selected years 1960–2000

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Gross domestic product, government health expenditures, and national health expenditures	*1960*	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
					Amount in billions				
Gross domestic product (GDP)	$ 527	$1,040	$2,796	$ 5,803	$ 7,400	$ 8,318	$ 8,782	$ 9,269	$ 9,873
Government expenditures									
Federal	85.8	198.6	576.6	1,228.7	1,575.7	1,678.8	1,705.9	1,753.6	1,828.3
Health	2.8	17.6	71.3	192.7	322.0	358.8	367.7	384.8	411.5
State and local	38.1	107.5	307.8	660.8	902.5	980.3	1,033.7	1,101.7	1,189.8
Health	3.8	10.0	33.5	89.8	134.2	143.6	153.3	164.2	175.7
Source of funds for health expenditures									
National health expenditures	26.7	73.1	245.8	696.0	990.3	1,091.2	1,149.8	1,215.6	1,299.5
Private	20.1	45.4	140.9	413.5	534.1	588.8	628.8	666.5	712.3
Public	6.6	27.6	104.8	282.5	456.2	502.4	520.9	549.0	587.2
Per capita health expenditures					Amount per capita				
National health expenditures	143	348	1,067	2,738	3,698	4,001	4,177	4,377	4,637
Private	108	216	612	1,627	1,994	2,159	2,285	2,400	2,542
Public	35	131	455	1,111	1,704	1,842	1,893	1,977	2,096
					Percent				
National health expenditures as percent of GDP	5.1	7.0	8.8	12.0	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2
Health expenditures as a percent of total government expenditures									
Federal	3.3	8.9	12.4	15.7	20.4	21.4	21.6	21.9	22.5
State and local	9.9	9.3	10.9	13.6	14.9	14.6	14.8	14.9	14.8
					Percent distribution				
National health expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private	75.2	62.2	57.3	59.4	53.9	54.0	54.7	54.8	54.8
Public	24.8	37.8	42.7	40.6	46.1	46.0	45.3	45.2	45.2
Growth					Average annual percent change from previous year shown				
Gross domestic product	. . .	7.0	10.4	7.6	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	6.5
Government expenditures									
Federal	. . .	8.8	11.2	7.9	5.1	3.2	1.6	2.8	4.3
Health	. . .	20.1	15.0	10.5	10.8	5.6	2.5	4.7	6.9
State and local	. . .	10.9	11.1	7.9	6.4	4.2	5.4	6.6	8.0
Health	. . .	10.2	12.8	10.4	8.4	3.4	6.8	7.1	7.0
Health expenditures									
National health expenditures	. . .	10.6	12.9	11.0	7.3	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.9
Private	. . .	8.5	12.0	11.4	5.2	5.0	6.8	6.0	6.9
Public	. . .	15.4	14.3	10.4	10.1	4.9	3.7	5.4	7.0
Per capita health expenditures									
National health expenditures	. . .	9.3	11.9	9.9	6.2	4.0	4.4	4.8	6.0
Private	. . .	7.2	11.0	10.3	4.2	4.0	5.8	5.0	5.9
Public	. . .	14.0	13.2	9.3	8.9	4.0	2.7	4.4	6.0

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTES: These data include revisions in health expenditures and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. They reflect U.S. Bureau of the Census resident population estimates as of July 2001. Federal and State and local government total expenditures reflect October 2001 revisions from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Health Statistics Group, Office of the Actuary, National health expenditures, 2000. Internet address: http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/nhe-oact/.

Table 114. Consumer Price Index and average annual percent change for all items, selected items, and medical care components: United States, selected years 1960–2001

[Data are based on reporting by samples of providers and other retail outlets]

Items and medical care components	*1960*	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*
				Consumer Price Index (CPI)					
All items	29.6	38.8	82.4	130.7	152.4	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1
All items excluding medical care	30.2	39.2	82.8	128.8	148.6	158.6	162.0	167.3	171.9
All services	24.1	35.0	77.9	139.2	168.7	184.2	188.8	195.3	203.4
Food	30.0	39.2	86.8	132.4	148.4	160.7	164.1	167.8	173.1
Apparel	45.7	59.2	90.9	124.1	132.0	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3
Housing	- - -	36.4	81.1	128.5	148.5	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4
Energy	22.4	25.5	86.0	102.1	105.2	102.9	106.6	124.6	129.3
Medical care	22.3	34.0	74.9	162.8	220.5	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8
Components of medical care									
Medical care services	19.5	32.3	74.8	162.7	224.2	246.8	255.1	266.0	278.8
Professional services	- - -	37.0	77.9	156.1	201.0	222.2	229.2	237.7	246.5
Physicians' services	21.9	34.5	76.5	160.8	208.8	229.5	236.0	244.7	253.6
Dental services	27.0	39.2	78.9	155.8	206.8	236.2	247.2	258.5	269.0
Eye glasses and eye care[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	117.3	137.0	144.1	145.5	149.7	154.5
Services by other medical professionals[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.2	143.9	155.4	158.7	161.9	167.3
Hospital and related services	- - -	- - -	69.2	178.0	257.8	287.5	299.5	317.3	338.3
Hospital services[2]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	105.0	109.3	115.9	123.6
Inpatient hospital services[2]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	104.0	107.9	113.8	121.0
Outpatient hospital services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	138.7	204.6	233.2	246.0	263.8	281.1
Hospital rooms	9.3	23.6	68.0	175.4	251.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Other inpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	142.7	206.8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nursing homes and adult day care	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	107.1	111.6	117.0	121.8
Medical care commodities	46.9	46.5	75.4	163.4	204.5	221.8	230.7	238.1	247.6
Prescription drugs and medical supplies	54.0	47.4	72.5	181.7	235.0	258.6	273.4	285.4	300.9
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.6	140.5	147.7	148.5	149.5	150.6
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	- - -	42.3	74.9	145.9	167.0	175.4	175.9	176.9	178.9
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies	- - -	- - -	79.2	138.0	166.3	174.9	176.7	178.1	178.2
				Average annual percent change from previous year shown					
All items	. . .	4.3	8.9	4.7	3.1	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.8
All items excluding medical care	. . .	4.1	8.8	4.5	2.9	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.7
All services	. . .	5.6	10.2	6.0	3.9	3.0	2.5	3.4	4.1
Food	. . .	4.0	7.7	4.3	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.2
Apparel	. . .	4.4	4.6	3.2	1.2	0.3	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8
Housing	. . .	- - -	9.9	4.7	2.9	2.6	2.2	3.5	4.0
Energy	. . .	2.2	15.4	1.7	0.6	–0.7	3.6	16.9	3.8
Medical care	. . .	6.2	9.5	8.1	6.3	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6
Components of medical care									
Medical care services	. . .	7.3	9.9	8.1	6.6	3.3	3.4	4.3	4.8
Professional services	. . .	- - -	8.9	7.2	5.2	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.7
Physicians' services	. . .	6.6	9.7	7.7	5.4	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.6
Dental services	. . .	5.3	8.2	7.0	5.8	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.1
Eye glasses and eye care[1]	. . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.2	1.7	1.0	2.9	3.2
Services by other medical professionals[1]	. . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.0	3.3
Hospital and related services	. . .	- - -	- - -	9.9	7.7	3.7	4.2	5.9	6.6
Hospital services[2]	. . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.1	6.0	6.6
Inpatient hospital services[2]	. . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.8	5.5	6.3
Outpatient hospital services[1]	. . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.1	4.5	5.5	7.2	6.6
Hospital rooms	. . .	13.9	12.2	9.9	7.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Other inpatient services[1]	. . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nursing homes and adult day care	. . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.2	4.8	4.1
Medical care commodities	. . .	0.7	7.2	8.0	4.6	2.7	4.0	3.2	4.0
Prescription drugs and medical supplies	. . .	–0.2	7.2	9.6	5.3	3.2	5.7	4.4	5.4
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies[1]	. . .	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.1	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	. . .	1.6	7.7	6.9	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.6	1.1
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies	. . .	- - -	- - -	5.7	3.8	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.1

- - - Data not available.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Dec. 1986 = 100.
[2]Dec. 1996 = 100.

NOTES: 1982–84 = 100, except where noted. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index. Various releases. 2001 data available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics website at www.bls.gov/cpihome.htm.

Table 115. Growth in personal health care expenditures and percent distribution of factors affecting growth: United States, 1960–2000

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Period	Average annual percent increase	Factors affecting growth				
		All factors	Inflation[1]		Population	Intensity[2]
			Economy-wide	Medical		
		Percent distribution				
1960–2000	10.2	100	41	17	11	32
1960–65	8.2	100	17	10	18	55
1965–70	12.7	100	34	12	8	46
1970–75	12.3	100	55	1	8	36
1975–80	13.7	100	55	12	7	26
1980–85	11.7	100	46	32	9	13
1980–81	16.1	100	60	18	7	16
1981–82	12.4	100	52	35	9	5
1982–83	10.1	100	40	35	10	14
1983–84	9.7	100	40	39	10	11
1984–85	10.1	100	32	40	10	18
1985–90	10.4	100	33	26	10	32
1985–86	8.7	100	26	31	11	31
1986–87	9.6	100	32	20	10	38
1987–88	11.3	100	31	25	9	35
1988–89	10.6	100	37	29	10	24
1989–90	11.7	100	35	24	10	31
1990–95	7.3	100	36	28	15	21
1990–91	10.3	100	36	20	11	33
1991–92	8.5	100	30	33	14	23
1992–93	6.4	100	38	36	18	9
1993–94	5.2	100	40	32	19	9
1994–95	6.0	100	37	25	17	22
1995–2000	5.5	100	33	17	17	33
1995–96	5.3	100	37	20	17	26
1996–97	5.2	100	38	4	19	39
1997–98	5.3	100	24	19	18	40
1998–99	5.2	100	28	26	18	28
1999–2000	6.4	100	36	17	14	32

[1]Total inflation is economy-wide and medical inflation is the medical inflation above economy-wide inflation.
[2]The residual percent of growth which cannot be attributed to price increases or population growth represents changes in use or kinds of services and supplies.

NOTE: These data include revisions in health expenditures and in population back to 1960 and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Health Statistics Group, Office of the Actuary, National health expenditures, 2000. Internet address: http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/nhe-oact/.

Table 116 (page 1 of 2). National health expenditures, average annual percent change, and percent distribution, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1960–2000

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Type of national health expenditure	*1960*	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
					Amount in billions				
National health expenditures	$26.7	$73.1	$245.8	$696.0	$990.3	$1,091.2	$1,149.8	$1,215.6	$1,299.5
Health services and supplies	25.0	67.3	233.5	669.6	957.7	1,053.9	1,111.5	1,175.0	1,255.5
Personal health care	23.4	63.2	214.6	609.4	865.7	959.2	1,009.9	1,062.6	1,130.4
Hospital care	9.2	27.6	101.5	253.9	343.6	367.5	379.2	392.2	412.1
Professional services	8.3	20.7	67.3	216.9	316.5	352.3	375.7	397.0	422.1
Physician and clinical services	5.4	14.0	47.1	157.5	220.5	241.0	256.8	270.2	286.4
Other professional services	0.4	0.7	3.6	18.2	28.5	33.4	35.5	36.7	39.0
Dental services	2.0	4.7	13.3	31.5	44.5	50.2	53.2	56.4	60.0
Other personal health care	0.6	1.3	3.3	9.6	22.9	27.8	30.2	33.7	36.7
Nursing home and home health	0.9	4.4	20.1	65.3	105.1	119.6	122.7	121.6	124.7
Home health care[1]	0.1	0.2	2.4	12.6	30.5	34.5	33.6	32.3	32.4
Nursing home care[1]	0.8	4.2	17.7	52.7	74.6	85.1	89.1	89.3	92.2
Retail outlet sales of medical products	5.0	10.5	25.7	73.3	100.5	119.8	132.3	151.8	171.5
Prescription drugs	2.7	5.5	12.0	40.3	60.8	75.7	87.2	103.9	121.8
Other medical products	2.3	5.0	13.7	33.1	39.7	44.0	45.1	48.0	49.7
Government administration and net cost of private health insurance	1.2	2.8	12.1	40.0	60.6	59.2	63.7	71.5	80.9
Government public health activities[2]	0.4	1.4	6.7	20.2	31.4	35.5	37.9	40.9	44.2
Investment	1.7	5.7	12.3	26.4	32.6	37.2	38.3	40.5	43.9
Research[3]	0.7	2.0	5.5	12.7	17.1	18.7	20.6	23.1	25.3
Construction	1.0	3.8	6.8	13.7	15.5	18.5	17.7	17.5	18.6
					Average annual percent change from previous year shown				
National health expenditures	...	10.6	12.9	11.0	7.3	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.9
Health services and supplies	...	10.4	13.2	11.1	7.4	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.9
Personal health care	...	10.5	13.0	11.0	7.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	6.4
Hospital care	...	11.7	13.9	9.6	6.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	5.1
Professional services	...	9.5	12.5	12.4	7.9	5.5	6.7	5.7	6.3
Physician and clinical services	...	10.1	12.9	12.8	7.0	4.5	6.6	5.2	6.0
Other professional services	...	6.6	17.1	17.5	9.5	8.1	6.4	3.3	6.3
Dental services	...	9.1	11.1	9.0	7.1	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.3
Other personal health care	...	7.2	10.0	11.4	18.9	10.0	8.8	11.7	8.9
Nursing home and home health	...	17.2	16.3	12.5	10.0	6.7	2.6	–0.9	2.5
Home health care[1]	...	14.5	26.9	18.1	19.4	6.4	–2.8	–3.7	0.3
Nursing home care[1]	...	17.4	15.4	11.5	7.2	6.8	4.7	0.2	3.3
Retail outlet sales of medical products	...	7.8	9.4	11.1	6.5	9.2	10.4	14.8	13.0
Prescription drugs	...	7.5	8.2	12.8	8.6	11.6	15.1	19.2	17.3
Other medical products	...	8.1	10.6	9.2	3.8	5.3	2.5	6.3	3.7
Government administration and net cost of private health insurance	...	8.6	15.9	12.7	8.6	–1.1	7.5	12.3	13.1
Government public health activities	...	13.2	17.4	11.6	9.2	6.3	6.8	7.8	8.3
Investment	...	12.9	7.9	8.0	4.3	6.9	2.9	5.8	8.4
Research[3]	...	10.9	10.8	8.8	6.2	4.6	10.1	11.9	10.0
Construction	...	14.1	6.1	7.3	2.4	9.4	–4.4	–1.3	6.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 116 (page 2 of 2). National health expenditures, average annual percent change, and percent distribution, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1960–2000

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Type of national health expenditure	*1960*	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
					Percent distribution				
National health expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health services and supplies	93.6	92.2	95.0	96.2	96.7	96.6	96.7	96.7	96.6
Personal health care	87.6	86.5	87.3	87.6	87.4	87.9	87.8	87.4	87.0
Hospital care	34.4	37.8	41.3	36.5	34.7	33.7	33.0	32.3	31.7
Professional services	31.3	28.3	27.4	31.2	32.0	32.3	32.7	32.7	32.5
Physician and clinical services	20.1	19.1	19.2	22.6	22.3	22.1	22.3	22.2	22.0
Other professional services	1.5	1.0	1.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Dental services	7.4	6.4	5.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Other personal health care	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8
Nursing home and home health	3.4	6.1	8.2	9.4	10.6	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.6
Home health care[1]	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5
Nursing home care[1]	3.2	5.8	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.1
Retail outlet sales of medical products	18.6	14.3	10.5	10.5	10.2	11.0	11.5	12.5	13.2
Prescription drugs	10.0	7.5	4.9	5.8	6.1	6.9	7.6	8.5	9.4
Other medical products	8.5	6.8	5.6	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
Government administration and net cost of private health insurance	4.5	3.8	4.9	5.7	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.2
Government public health activities	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
Investment	6.4	7.8	5.0	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4
Research[3]	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
Construction	3.8	5.2	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Freestanding facilities only. Additional services of this type are provided in hospital-based facilities and counted as hospital care.

[2]Includes personal care services delivered by government public health agencies.

[3]Research and development expenditures of drug companies and other manufacturers and providers of medical equipment and supplies are excluded from "research expenditures," but are included in the expenditure class in which the product falls in that they are covered by the payment received for that product.

NOTE: These data include revisions in health expenditures and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Health Statistics Group, Office of the Actuary, National health expenditures, 2000. Internet address: http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/nhe-oact/.

Table 117 (page 1 of 2). Personal health care expenditures, according to type of expenditure and source of funds: United States, selected years 1960–2000

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Type of personal health care expenditures and source of funds	*1960*	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
					Amount				
Per capita	$ 126	$ 301	$ 931	$2,398	$3,233	$3,517	$ 3,669	$ 3,826	$ 4,034
					Amount in billions				
All personal health care expenditures[1]	$ 23.4	$ 63.2	$214.6	$609.4	$865.7	$959.2	$1,009.9	$1,062.6	$1,130.4
					Percent distribution				
All sources of funds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Out-of-pocket payments	55.2	39.7	27.1	22.5	16.9	16.9	17.3	17.4	17.2
Private health insurance	21.4	22.3	28.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.9	34.2	34.6
Other private funds	2.0	2.8	4.3	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.0
Government	21.4	35.2	40.3	39.0	44.6	44.3	43.4	43.1	43.3
Federal	8.7	22.9	29.3	28.6	34.1	34.2	33.1	32.6	32.8
State and local	12.6	12.3	11.1	10.5	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.5
					Amount in billions				
Hospital care expenditures[2]	$ 9.2	$ 27.6	$101.5	$253.9	$343.6	$367.5	$ 379.2	$ 392.2	$ 412.1
					Percent distribution				
All sources of funds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Out-of-pocket payments	20.8	9.1	5.2	4.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Private health insurance	35.8	32.6	35.6	38.3	32.6	31.5	32.3	32.5	32.5
Other private funds	1.2	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3
Government[3]	42.2	55.1	54.3	53.2	60.1	60.6	59.4	59.0	59.0
Medicaid[4]	...	9.6	10.4	10.9	15.9	15.8	16.1	16.8	16.9
Medicare	...	19.4	26.0	26.7	31.1	33.0	31.6	30.7	30.5
					Amount in billions				
Physician services expenditures	$ 5.4	$ 14.0	$ 47.1	$157.5	$220.5	$241.0	$ 256.8	$ 270.2	$ 286.4
					Percent distribution				
All sources of funds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Out-of-pocket payments	61.6	46.1	30.2	19.3	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.6
Private health insurance	29.8	30.1	35.3	43.0	48.6	48.2	47.7	47.3	47.7
Other private funds	1.4	1.6	3.9	7.2	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.3	7.5
Government[3]	7.2	22.2	30.5	30.6	31.5	31.5	31.8	32.7	33.2
Medicaid[4]	...	4.6	5.2	4.5	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.6
Medicare	...	11.8	17.4	19.1	18.9	19.6	20.0	20.5	20.8
					Amount in billions				
Nursing home expenditures[5]	$ 0.8	$ 4.2	$ 17.7	$ 52.7	$ 74.6	$ 85.1	$ 89.1	$ 89.3	$ 92.2
					Percent distribution				
All sources of funds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Out-of-pocket payments	77.9	53.6	40.0	37.5	26.9	25.5	27.7	27.9	27.0
Private health insurance	0.0	0.2	1.2	5.8	7.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.1
Other private funds	6.3	4.9	4.5	7.5	6.4	6.1	5.2	5.1	4.3
Government[3]	15.7	41.2	54.2	49.2	59.1	60.0	58.7	58.5	60.6
Medicaid[4]	...	22.3	50.2	43.9	47.5	46.5	45.0	46.9	48.1
Medicare	...	3.4	1.7	3.2	9.3	11.4	11.6	9.4	10.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 117 (page 2 of 2). Personal health care expenditures, according to type of expenditure and source of funds: United States, selected years 1960–2000

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Type of personal health care expenditures and source of funds	*1960*	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
					Amount in billions				
Prescription drug expenditures	$ 2.7	$ 5.5	$ 12.0	$ 40.3	$ 60.8	$ 75.7	$ 87.2	$103.9	$121.8
					Percent distribution				
All sources of funds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Out-of-pocket payments	96.0	82.4	69.4	59.1	42.7	36.8	34.9	33.4	32.0
Private health insurance	1.3	8.8	16.7	24.4	37.1	42.4	44.0	45.3	46.2
Other private funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government[3]	2.7	8.8	13.9	16.6	20.1	20.8	21.2	21.3	21.8
Medicaid[4]	0.0	7.6	11.7	12.6	16.0	16.3	16.5	16.6	17.2
Medicare	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
					Amount in billions				
All other personal health care expenditures[6]	$ 5.3	$ 11.9	$ 36.3	$104.9	$166.2	$189.9	$197.6	$207.1	$217.8
					Percent distribution				
All sources of funds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Out-of-pocket payments	84.2	78.6	64.3	49.6	38.3	38.3	38.9	39.0	38.7
Private health insurance	1.6	3.3	15.5	24.7	25.2	25.8	26.3	26.1	25.9
Other private funds	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0
Government[3]	10.1	14.5	16.0	20.9	32.2	31.6	30.6	30.8	31.3
Medicaid[4]	0.0	3.3	3.9	6.5	12.5	13.4	14.0	14.9	15.5
Medicare	0.0	1.1	3.8	7.1	13.1	11.9	10.2	9.2	9.2

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes all expenditures for specified health services and supplies other than expenses for program administration, net cost of private health insurance, and government public health activities.

[2]Includes expenditures for hospital-based nursing home care and home health agency care.

[3]Includes other government expenditures for these health care services, for example, Medicaid State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) expansion and SCHIP, care funded by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and State and locally financed subsidies to hospitals.

[4]Excludes Medicaid SCHIP expansion and SCHIP.

[5]Includes expenditures for care in freestanding nursing homes. Expenditures for care in facility-based nursing homes are included with hospital care.

[6]Includes expenditures for dental services, other professional services, home health care, nonprescription drugs and other medical nondurables, vision products and other medical durables, and other personal health care, not shown separately.

NOTE: These data include revisions in health expenditures and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Health Statistics Group, Office of the Actuary, National health expenditures, 2000. Internet address: http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/nhe-oact/.

Table 118 (page 1 of 3). Expenditures and sources of payment for health care according to selected characteristics: United States, 1987, 1997, and 1998

[Data are based on household interviews for a sample of the noninstitutionalized population and a sample of medical providers]

Characteristic	Population in millions[3]	Total expenses[1]						Prescribed medicine expenses[2]					
		Persons with expense			Mean annual expense per person with expense			Persons with expense			Mean annual out-of-pocket expense per person with expense		
	1998	1987	1997	1998	1987	1997	1998	1987	1997	1998	1987	1997	1998
		Percent						Percent					
All ages	273.5	84.5	84.1	83.9	$1,562	$2,424	$2,444	57.3	62.1	61.8	$92	$202	221
Under 65 years:													
Total	239.2	83.2	82.5	82.2	$1,216	$1,838	$1,810	54.0	58.7	58.1	$68	$143	155
Under 6 years	23.7	88.9	88.0	87.6	1,033	858	905	61.8	61.3	59.0	24	35	36
6–17 years	48.7	80.2	81.7	80.6	681	963	888	44.3	48.2	46.4	45	54	60
18–44 years	108.8	81.5	78.3	78.0	1,069	1,666	1,734	51.3	55.9	55.6	53	122	129
45–64 years	58.0	87.0	89.2	89.2	2,070	3,226	2,996	65.3	71.8	72.4	129	266	283
Sex													
Male	119.3	78.8	77.6	77.4	1,147	1,661	1,665	46.5	51.5	50.6	63	127	128
Female	119.9	87.5	87.4	87.0	1,275	1,994	1,938	61.4	65.8	65.7	72	155	175
Race and Hispanic origin													
White, non-Hispanic	167.4	86.9	87.2	87.1	1,220	1,972	1,877	57.7	63.1	62.9	71	155	159
Black, non-Hispanic	31.6	72.2	72.1	71.8	1,471	1,474	1,716	44.1	50.0	47.7	60	115	177
Hispanic	30.2	71.0	69.5	68.9	970	1,530	1,536	41.6	47.7	47.6	49	95	107
Other	10.0	72.8	75.8	74.0	807	1,222	1,555	41.1	44.9	42.9	50	124	145
Insurance status[4]													
Any private insurance	176.0	86.5	86.5	86.8	1,166	1,873	1,770	56.5	61.6	61.3	70	136	135
Public insurance only	31.0	82.4	83.3	83.7	1,956	2,234	2,501	56.5	62.0	61.2	47	141	212
Uninsured all year	32.3	61.8	61.1	55.6	760	1,098	1,156	35.1	40.2	38.1	75	206	238

Characteristic	All sources	Sources of payment for health care											
		Out of pocket			Private insurance[5]			Public coverage[6]			Other[7]		
		1987	1997	1998	1987	1997	1998	1987	1997	1998	1987	1997	1998
		Percent distribution											
All ages	100.0	24.8	19.4	19.3	36.6	40.3	38.4	34.1	34.7	36.8	4.5	5.6	5.6
Under 65 years:													
Total	100.0	26.2	21.1	21.6	46.6	53.1	52.7	21.3	18.4	18.9	6.0	7.4	6.8
Under 6 years	100.0	18.5	14.2	11.4	39.5	49.3	57.8	35.8	25.6	26.2	6.2	*10.9	4.5
6–17 years	100.0	35.7	29.0	28.4	47.3	53.3	55.3	11.8	14.2	12.9	5.2	3.6	3.5
18–44 years	100.0	27.4	21.1	21.8	46.8	52.9	51.1	19.4	16.1	17.6	6.4	9.9	9.5
45–64 years	100.0	24.0	20.1	21.1	47.8	53.6	52.9	22.4	20.7	20.7	5.8	5.7	5.3
Sex													
Male	100.0	24.5	21.3	20.4	44.6	50.3	50.8	23.9	19.9	19.0	7.1	8.5	9.8
Female	100.0	27.5	21.0	22.5	48.1	55.1	54.1	19.2	17.3	18.9	5.2	6.6	4.5
Race and Hispanic origin													
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	28.2	21.9	23.0	50.1	55.8	56.7	15.9	15.4	14.1	5.8	6.9	6.2
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	15.5	17.1	15.8	30.0	42.3	34.1	47.2	31.1	41.7	7.3	*9.5	8.5
Hispanic	100.0	22.0	18.8	17.9	36.1	42.3	39.7	35.8	30.2	31.2	6.0	8.7	*11.3
Other	100.0	27.2	21.2	18.4	46.7	45.2	55.0	21.0	24.5	23.4	5.1	9.1	*3.1
Insurance status[4]													
Any private insurance	100.0	29.0	21.6	22.2	60.0	67.6	69.1	6.2	6.6	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.6
Public insurance only	100.0	8.9	10.6	10.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	87.2	80.7	79.0	3.9	7.9	*9.4
Uninsured all year	100.0	40.6	41.3	47.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	28.6	12.8	12.4	30.9	45.9	39.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 118 (page 2 of 3). Expenditures and sources of payment for health care according to selected characteristics: United States, 1987, 1997, and 1998

[Data are based on household interviews for a sample of the noninstitutionalized population and a sample of medical providers]

Characteristic	Population in millions[3]	Total expenses[1]						Prescribed medicine expenses[2]					
		Persons with expense			Mean annual expense per person with expense			Persons with expense			Mean annual out-of-pocket expense per person with expense		
	1998	1987	1997	1998	1987	1997	1998	1987	1997	1998	1987	1997	1998
		Percent						Percent					
65 years and over	34.3	93.7	95.2	95.2	$3,858	$5,947	$6,265	81.6	86.0	87.5	$212	$483	$531
Sex													
Male	14.3	92.0	94.5	94.2	3,948	6,683	5,333	78.0	82.8	85.8	197	435	463
Female	20.0	94.9	95.7	95.9	3,795	5,405	6,917	84.0	88.3	88.7	221	516	577
Race and Hispanic origin													
White, non-Hispanic	29.0	94.9	95.9	95.9	3,798	5,977	6,250	82.3	86.7	87.8	216	499	553
Black, non-Hispanic	2.9	88.5	92.2	92.1	4,650	5,857	6,703	79.5	85.3	88.0	166	401	385
Hispanic	1.8	82.5	94.2	93.5	3,674	6,223	5,488	74.7	87.5	85.6	*280	394	394
Other	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance status[8]													
Medicare only	10.1	85.9	91.9	93.8	3,039	5,370	6,902	70.6	81.7	86.6	234	562	642
Medicare and private insurance	19.5	95.4	97.0	96.3	3,817	5,800	5,931	83.4	88.1	88.4	220	490	511
Medicare and other public coverage	4.2	94.4	93.6	95.4	5,928	8,416	7,765	88.2	85.8	87.3	80	285	342

Characteristic	All sources	Sources of payment for health care											
		Out of pocket			Private insurance[5]			Public coverage[6]			Other[7]		
		1987	1997	1998	1987	1997	1998	1987	1997	1998	1987	1997	1998
		Percent distribution											
65 years and over	100.0	22.0	16.3	15.3	15.8	16.5	13.5	60.8	65.0	67.7	1.5	2.3	3.5
Sex													
Male	100.0	21.7	14.2	15.8	17.6	20.1	17.2	58.8	63.7	63.0	*1.9	2.0	4.0
Female	100.0	22.2	18.1	15.0	14.4	13.2	11.5	62.3	66.1	70.3	1.1	2.5	*3.2
Race and Hispanic origin													
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	23.7	17.0	16.3	16.7	17.9	14.6	58.0	62.7	65.6	1.6	2.3	3.4
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	11.2	11.4	8.9	*11.9	8.8	6.0	76.3	78.1	80.5	0.6	1.7	*4.7
Hispanic	100.0	*13.5	13.6	11.2	*4.7	5.9	*5.7	80.2	78.0	81.4	*1.6	*2.6	*1.7
Other	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance status													
Medicare only	100.0	29.8	20.2	16.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	68.8	72.6	74.6	1.4	7.2	8.5
Medicare and private insurance	100.0	23.4	17.4	16.8	18.9	25.8	23.6	56.1	56.3	58.8	1.6	0.6	0.9
Medicare and other public coverage	100.0	*6.2	5.9	6.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	92.9	91.8	91.0	1.0	*2.3	*2.6

. . . Category not applicable.

* Data not shown are based on fewer than 100 sample cases. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error equal to or greater than 30 percent.

[1]Includes expenses for inpatient hospital and physician services, ambulatory physician and nonphysician services, prescribed medicines, home health services, dental services, and various other medical equipment, supplies, and services that were purchased or rented during the year. Over-the-counter medications, alternative care services, and phone contacts are excluded.

[2]Includes expenses for all prescribed medications that were purchased or refilled during the survey year.

[3]Includes persons who were in the civilian noninstitutionalized population for all or part of the year. Expenditures for persons who were only in this population for part of the year are restricted to those incurred during periods of eligibility (e.g., expenses incurred during periods of institutionalization and military service are not included in estimates).

[4]Any private insurance includes individuals with insurance that provided coverage for hospital and physician care at any time during the year, other than Medicare, Medicaid, or other public hospital/physician coverage. Public insurance only includes individuals who were not covered by private insurance at any time during the year but were covered by Medicare, Medicaid, other public hospital/physician coverage, and/or CHAMPUS/CHAMPVA (TRICARE) at any point during the year. Uninsured includes persons not covered by either private or public insurance throughout the entire year or period of eligibility for the survey. However, a portion of expenses for the uninsured were paid by sources that were not defined as health insurance coverage such as the Veterans' Administration, community and neighborhood clinics, the Indian Health Service, State and local health departments, State programs other than Medicaid, Workers' Compensation, and other unclassified sources (e.g., automobile, homeowner's, liability insurance).

Footnotes continued on next page.

Table 118 (page 3 of 3). Expenditures and sources of payment for health care according to selected characteristics: United States, 1987, 1997, and 1998

[Data are based on household interviews for a sample of the noninstitutionalized population and a sample of medical providers]

[5]Private insurance—Includes any type of private insurance payments reported for people with private health insurance coverage during the year.
[6]Public coverage—Includes payments made by Medicare, Medicaid, the Department of Veterans Affairs, other Federal sources (e.g., Indian Health Service, military treatment facilities, and other care provided by the Federal Government), and various State and local sources (e.g., community and neighborhood clinics, State and local health departments, and State programs other than Medicaid).
[7]Other sources—Includes Workers' Compensation, unclassified sources (automobile, homeowner's, or liability insurance, and other miscellaneous or unknown sources), Medicaid payments reported for people who were not enrolled in the program at any time during the year, and any type of private insurance payments reported for people without private health insurance coverage during the year as defined in the survey.
[8]Populations do not add to total because uninsured persons and persons with unknown insurance status were excluded.

NOTES: 1987 estimates are based on the National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) while 1996–98 estimates are based on the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS). Because expenditures in NMES were based primarily on charges while those for MEPS were based on payments, data for NMES were adjusted to be more comparable to MEPS using estimated charge to payment ratios for 1987. Overall, this resulted in an approximate 11 percent reduction from the unadjusted 1987 NMES expenditure estimates. For a detailed explanation of this adjustment, see Zuvekas S and Cohen S. A guide to comparing health care estimates in the 1996 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey to the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey. Inquiry. vol. 39. Spring 2002. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Cost and Financing Studies, 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey and 1996–98 Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys.

Table 119 (page 1 of 2). Expenditures for health services and supplies and percent distribution, by type of payer: United States, selected calendar years 1987–2000

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Type of payer	*1987*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
					Amount in billions				
Total[1]	$477.8	$856.3	$904.8	$957.7	$1,005.7	$1,053.9	$1,111.5	$1,175.0	$1,255.5
Private	331.5	548.8	573.0	607.3	633.4	666.3	716.4	754.8	806.3
Private business	123.3	223.7	237.8	251.2	265.5	270.2	288.1	307.6	334.5
Employer contribution to private health insurance premiums	85.3	163.9	172.6	183.4	194.9	197.0	210.5	224.3	246.2
Private employer contribution to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund[2]	24.6	35.8	40.5	43.1	45.8	49.6	53.6	57.4	61.4
Workers compensation and temporary disability insurance	11.7	21.1	21.6	21.4	21.4	20.0	20.2	22.0	22.7
Industrial inplant health services	1.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
Household	185.8	288.9	297.5	314.4	323.2	347.7	376.5	393.9	418.8
Employee contribution to private health insurance premiums and individual policy premiums	41.3	86.4	88.6	95.6	96.8	107.0	116.1	120.0	126.4
Employee and self-employment contributions and voluntary premiums paid to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund[2]	29.4	43.7	50.6	55.9	59.2	62.9	68.8	74.8	81.5
Premiums paid by individuals to Medicare supplementary medical insurance trust fund	6.2	11.9	14.4	16.4	15.1	15.4	17.0	14.8	16.3
Out-of-pocket health spending	108.9	146.9	143.9	146.5	152.1	162.3	174.5	184.4	194.5
Other private revenues	22.4	36.2	37.7	41.7	44.7	48.5	51.8	53.3	53.0
Public	146.2	307.5	331.8	350.4	372.3	387.6	395.1	420.2	449.3
Federal Government	75.1	175.5	184.9	196.6	213.0	218.9	214.9	223.7	237.1
Employer contributions to private health insurance premiums	4.9	11.5	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	13.2	14.3
Medicaid[3]	28.1	78.1	83.1	88.1	94.2	97.1	101.9	110.8	120.8
Other[4]	42.1	85.8	90.0	97.2	107.4	110.4	101.6	99.6	102.0
State and local government	71.1	132.0	146.9	153.8	159.3	168.7	180.3	196.5	212.1
Employer contributions to private health insurance premiums	16.4	36.3	39.0	39.8	41.8	44.1	45.2	52.0	56.9
Medicaid[3]	22.8	45.8	53.7	59.2	61.5	66.4	73.4	80.1	86.1
Other[5]	32.0	49.9	54.2	54.7	56.0	58.2	61.6	64.5	69.1
					Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private	69.4	64.1	63.3	63.4	63.0	63.2	64.5	64.2	64.2
Private business	25.8	26.1	26.3	26.2	26.4	25.6	25.9	26.2	26.6
Employer contribution to private health insurance premiums	17.9	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.4	18.7	18.9	19.1	19.6
Private employer contribution to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund[2]	5.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9
Workers compensation and temporary disability insurance	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Industrial inplant health services	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Household	38.9	33.7	32.9	32.8	32.1	33.0	33.9	33.5	33.4
Employee contribution to private health insurance premiums and individual policy premiums	8.7	10.1	9.8	10.0	9.6	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.1
Employee and self-employment contributions and voluntary premiums paid to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund[2]	6.1	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5
Premiums paid by individuals to Medicare supplementary medical insurance trust fund	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
Out-of-pocket health spending	22.8	17.2	15.9	15.3	15.1	15.4	15.7	15.7	15.5
Other private revenues	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 119 (page 2 of 2). Expenditures for health services and supplies and percent distribution, by type of payer: United States, selected calendar years 1987–2000

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Type of payer	*1987*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
				Percent distribution					
Public	30.6	35.9	36.7	36.6	37.0	36.8	35.5	35.8	35.8
Federal Government	15.7	20.5	20.4	20.5	21.2	20.8	19.3	19.0	18.9
Employer contributions to private health insurance premiums	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Medicaid[3]	5.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.6
Other[4]	8.8	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.7	10.5	9.1	8.5	8.1
State and local government	14.9	15.4	16.2	16.1	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.7	16.9
Employer contributions to private health insurance premiums	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5
Medicaid[3]	4.8	5.3	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.9
Other[5]	6.7	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5

[1]Excludes research and construction.
[2]Includes one-half of self-employment contribution to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund.
[3]Includes Medicaid buy-in premiums for Medicare.
[4]Includes expenditures for Medicare with adjustments for contributions by employers and individuals and premiums paid to the Medicare insurance trust fund and maternal and child health, vocational rehabilitation, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Indian Health Service, Federal workers' compensation, and other miscellaneous general hospital and medical programs, public health activities, Department of Defense, and Department of Veterans Affairs.
[5]Includes other public and general assistance, maternal and child health, vocational rehabilitation, public health activities, hospital subsidies, and employer contributions to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund.

NOTES: This table disaggregates health expenditures according to four classes of payers: businesses, households (individuals), Federal Government, and State and local governments with a small amount of revenue coming from non-patient revenue sources such as philanthropy. Where businesses or households pay dedicated funds into government health programs (for example, Medicare) or employers and employees share in the cost of health premiums, these costs are assigned to businesses or households accordingly. This results in a lower share of expenditures being assigned to the Federal Government than for tabulations of expenditures by source of funds. Estimates of national health expenditure by source of funds aim to track government-sponsored health programs over time and do not delineate the role of business employers in paying for health care. Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary, National Health Statistics Group. The Burden of Health Care Costs: Business, Households, and Government, 2000. Health Care Financing Review vol 23, no 2. Washington. Winter 2001.

Table 120. Employers' costs per employee-hour worked for total compensation, wages and salaries, and health insurance, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1991–2001

[Data are based on surveys of employers]

Characteristic	Total compensation					Wages and salaries				
	1991	1994	1998	2000	2001	1991	1994	1998	2000	2001
	Amount per employee-hour worked									
State and local government	$22.31	$25.27	$27.28	$29.05	$30.06	$15.52	$17.57	$19.19	$20.57	$21.34
Total private industry	15.40	17.08	18.50	19.85	20.81	11.14	12.14	13.47	14.49	15.18
Industry:										
Goods producing	18.48	20.85	22.26	23.55	24.40	12.70	13.87	15.35	16.25	16.86
Service producing	14.31	15.82	17.31	18.72	19.74	10.58	11.56	12.88	13.95	14.68
Manufacturing	18.22	20.72	22.29	23.41	24.30	12.40	13.69	15.22	16.01	16.66
Nonmanufacturing	14.67	16.19	17.66	19.12	20.12	10.81	11.76	13.09	14.18	14.89
Occupation:										
White collar	18.15	20.26	22.38	24.19	25.34	13.40	14.72	16.54	17.91	18.71
Blue collar	15.15	16.92	17.56	18.73	19.35	10.37	11.31	12.15	12.99	13.48
Service	7.82	8.38	9.37	9.72	10.32	5.96	6.33	7.25	7.57	8.00
Region:										
Northeast	17.56	20.03	20.38	22.67	23.91	12.65	14.13	14.70	16.37	17.22
Midwest	15.05	16.26	18.15	19.22	20.47	10.70	11.34	12.99	13.91	14.69
South	13.68	15.05	16.45	17.81	18.59	10.03	10.85	12.15	13.09	13.71
West	15.97	18.08	19.94	20.88	21.86	11.62	13.01	14.75	15.45	16.19
Union status:										
Union	19.76	23.26	23.59	25.88	27.80	13.02	14.76	15.38	16.87	18.36
Nonunion	14.54	16.04	17.80	19.07	19.98	10.78	11.70	13.21	14.18	14.81
Establishment employment size:										
1–99 employees	13.38	14.58	15.92	17.16	17.86	10.00	10.72	12.01	12.95	13.41
100 or more	17.34	19.45	21.20	22.81	24.19	12.23	13.48	15.01	16.19	17.20
100–499	14.31	15.88	17.52	19.30	20.97	10.32	11.37	12.67	14.05	15.21
500 or more	20.60	23.35	25.56	26.93	28.17	14.28	15.79	17.78	18.70	19.67

Characteristic	Health insurance					Health insurance as a percent of total compensation				
	1991	1994	1998	2000	2001	1991	1994	1998	2000	2001
	Amount per employee-hour worked									
State and local government	$1.54	$2.06	$2.05	$2.27	$2.56	6.9	8.2	7.5	7.8	8.5
Total private industry	0.92	1.14	1.00	1.09	1.28	6.0	6.7	5.4	5.5	6.2
Industry:										
Goods producing	1.28	1.70	1.48	1.62	1.85	6.9	8.1	6.6	6.9	7.6
Service producing	0.79	0.95	0.85	0.92	1.11	5.5	6.0	4.9	4.9	5.6
Manufacturing	1.37	1.79	1.54	1.69	1.93	7.5	8.6	6.9	7.2	7.9
Nonmanufacturing	0.80	0.98	0.88	0.96	1.15	5.5	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.7
Occupation:										
White collar	1.02	1.25	1.11	1.21	1.43	5.6	6.2	5.0	5.0	5.6
Blue collar	1.06	1.35	1.17	1.28	1.45	7.0	8.0	6.7	6.8	7.5
Service	0.36	0.45	0.40	0.42	0.52	4.6	5.4	4.3	4.3	5.0
Region:										
Northeast	1.08	1.37	1.15	1.27	1.50	6.2	6.9	5.6	5.6	6.3
Midwest	0.95	1.19	1.04	1.12	1.35	6.3	7.3	5.7	5.8	6.6
South	0.76	0.95	0.87	0.96	1.16	5.5	6.3	5.3	5.4	6.2
West	0.92	1.10	0.97	1.05	1.19	5.8	6.1	4.9	5.0	5.4
Union status:										
Union	1.63	2.28	1.97	2.17	2.48	8.2	9.8	8.4	8.4	8.9
Nonunion	0.78	0.94	0.86	0.95	1.14	5.4	5.9	4.8	5.0	5.7
Establishment employment size:										
1–99 employees	0.68	0.84	0.73	0.82	0.94	5.1	5.7	4.6	4.8	5.3
100 or more	1.14	1.42	1.28	1.38	1.66	6.6	7.3	6.0	6.0	6.9
100–499	0.90	1.03	1.01	1.09	1.38	6.3	6.5	5.8	5.6	6.6
500 or more	1.40	1.84	1.59	1.73	2.00	6.8	7.9	6.2	6.4	7.1

NOTES: Costs are calculated from March survey data each year. Total compensation includes wages and salaries, and benefits. Benefits include paid leave—vacations, holidays, sick leave, and other leave; supplemental pay—premium pay for work in addition to the regular work schedule (such as overtime, weekends, and holidays), shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses (such as referral bonuses and lump-sum payments provided in place of wage increases); insurance—life, health, short-term disability, and long-term disability; retirement and savings—defined benefit and defined contribution plans; legally required benefits—Social Security, Federal and State unemployment insurance, and Workers' Compensation; and severance pay and supplemental unemployment benefits. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employee Benefits Survey; *News* pub nos 91–292, 94–290, 98–285, and 01–194. June 19, 1991; June 16, 1994; July 9, 1998; and June 29, 2001. Washington.

Table 121. Hospital expenses, according to type of ownership and size of hospital: United States, selected years 1975–2000

[Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals]

Type of ownership and size of hospital	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*1980–90*	*1990–95*	*1995–2000*
Total expenses	Amount in billions							Average annual percent change		
All hospitals	$ 91.9	$234.9	$320.3	$342.3	$355.5	$372.9	$395.4	9.8	6.4	4.3
Federal	7.9	15.2	20.2	22.7	22.6	23.7	23.9	6.8	5.9	3.4
Non-Federal[1]	84.0	219.6	300.0	319.6	332.9	349.2	371.5	10.1	6.4	4.4
Community[2]	76.9	203.7	285.6	305.8	318.8	335.2	356.6	10.2	7.0	4.5
Nonprofit	55.8	150.7	209.6	225.3	238.0	251.5	267.1	10.4	6.8	5.0
For profit	5.8	18.8	26.7	31.2	31.7	31.2	35.0	12.5	7.3	5.6
State-local government	15.2	34.2	49.3	49.3	49.1	52.5	54.5	8.4	7.6	2.0
6–24 beds	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	9.6	17.1	14.9
25–49 beds	1.7	4.0	7.2	8.1	8.8	9.3	10.4	8.9	12.5	10.0
50–99 beds	5.4	12.6	17.8	19.5	20.0	21.0	22.3	8.8	7.2	9.6
100–199 beds	12.5	33.3	50.7	54.9	59.4	60.8	63.4	10.3	8.8	6.9
200–299 beds	13.4	38.7	55.8	57.1	57.1	61.1	67.1	11.2	7.6	5.7
300–399 beds	11.5	33.1	43.3	48.4	49.6	55.5	54.3	11.2	5.5	6.2
400–499 beds	10.5	25.3	33.7	35.0	36.4	33.9	41.3	9.2	5.9	5.5
500 beds or more	21.6	56.2	76.1	81.7	86.0	92.0	96.3	10.0	6.3	7.0
Expenses per inpatient day	Amount									
Community[2]	$ 245	$ 687	$ 968	$1,033	$1,067	$1,103	$1,149	10.9	7.1	3.5
Nonprofit	246	692	994	1,074	1,111	1,140	1,182	10.9	7.5	3.5
For profit	257	752	947	962	968	999	1,057	11.3	4.7	2.2
State-local government	239	634	878	914	949	1,007	1,064	10.2	6.7	3.9
6–24 beds	203	526	678	731	823	955	896	10.0	5.2	5.7
25–49 beds	197	489	696	775	817	846	891	9.5	7.3	5.1
50–99 beds	191	493	647	686	699	717	745	9.9	5.6	2.9
100–199 beds	215	585	796	853	877	897	925	10.5	6.4	3.0
200–299 beds	239	665	943	1,011	1,035	1,077	1,122	10.8	7.2	3.5
300–399 beds	248	731	1,070	1,129	1,176	1,215	1,277	11.4	7.9	3.6
400–499 beds	215	756	1,135	1,195	1,256	1,285	1,353	13.4	8.5	3.6
500 beds or more	239	825	1,212	1,304	1,353	1,404	1,468	13.2	8.0	3.9
Expenses per inpatient stay										
Community[2]	$1,851	$4,947	$6,216	$6,262	$6,386	$6,512	$6,649	10.3	4.7	1.4
Nonprofit	1,902	5,001	6,279	6,393	6,526	6,608	6,717	10.2	4.7	1.4
For profit	1,676	4,727	5,425	5,219	5,262	5,350	5,642	10.9	2.8	0.8
State-local government	1,750	4,838	6,445	6,475	6,612	6,923	7,106	10.7	5.9	2.0
6–24 beds	1,072	2,701	3,578	3,348	3,757	4,098	3,652	9.7	5.8	0.4
25–49 beds	1,138	2,967	3,797	3,989	4,106	4,226	4,381	10.1	5.1	2.9
50–99 beds	1,271	3,461	4,427	4,598	4,734	4,677	4,760	10.5	5.0	1.5
100–199 beds	1,512	4,109	5,103	5,146	5,219	5,290	5,305	10.5	4.4	0.8
200–299 beds	1,767	4,618	5,851	5,948	6,012	6,174	6,392	10.1	4.8	1.8
300–399 beds	1,881	5,096	6,512	6,429	6,642	6,811	6,988	10.5	5.0	1.4
400–499 beds	2,090	5,500	7,164	7,279	7,431	7,595	7,629	10.2	5.4	1.3
500 beds or more	2,517	6,667	8,531	8,508	8,670	8,853	9,149	10.2	5.1	1.4

[1]The category of non-Federal hospitals is comprised of psychiatric, tuberculosis and other respiratory disease hospitals, and long-term and short-term general and other special hospitals.

[2]Community hospitals are non-Federal short-term general and special hospitals whose facilities and services are available to the public. Excludes hospital units in institutions such as prison and college infirmaries, facilities for the mentally retarded, and alcoholism and chemical dependency hospitals. Special hospitals include obstetrics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose, and throat; rehabilitation; and orthopedic.

NOTES: In 2000 employee payroll and benefit expenses comprised 51 percent of expenses in community hospitals and 63 percent in Federal hospitals. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1981, 1991–2002 Editions. Chicago, 1981, 1991–2002 (Copyrights 1981, 1991–2002: Used with the permission of the Health Forum LLC, an affiliate of the American Hospital Association); and unpublished data.

Table 122. Nursing home average monthly charges per resident and percent of residents, according to selected facility and resident characteristics: United States, 1977, 1985, 1995, 1997, and 1999

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of nursing homes]

Facility and resident characteristic	Average monthly charge[1]					Percent of residents				
	1977	1985	1995	1997	1999	1977	1985	1995	1997	1999
Facility characteristic										
All facilities	$689	$1,456	$3,135	$3,609	$ 3,891	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ownership:										
Proprietary	670	1,379	3,047	3,508	3,698	68.2	68.7	63.6	65.5	64.4
Nonprofit and government	732	1,624	3,288	3,792	4,225	31.8	31.3	36.4	34.5	35.6
Certification:[2]										
Both Medicare and Medicaid	- - -	- - -	3,317	3,765	4,060	- - -	- - -	78.4	84.9	86.9
Medicare only	- - -	- - -	4,211	4,221	4,437	- - -	- - -	3.0	2.9	2.3
Medicaid only	- - -	- - -	2,169	2,436	2,508	- - -	- - -	15.8	9.7	8.8
Neither	- - -	- - -	2,323	2,422	*2,360	- - -	- - -	2.8	2.4	*2.0
Bed size:										
Less than 50 beds	546	1,036	4,978	3,521	3,808	12.9	8.9	4.5	3.9	3.6
50–99 beds	643	1,335	2,691	3,178	3,627	30.5	27.6	24.9	24.7	25.5
100–199 beds	706	1,478	3,028	3,592	3,867	38.8	43.2	51.1	51.9	50.8
200 beds or more	837	1,759	3,560	4,211	4,281	17.9	20.2	19.5	19.5	20.1
Geographic region:										
Northeast	918	1,781	3,904	4,589	4,852	22.4	23.6	22.8	23.3	23.5
Midwest	640	1,399	2,740	3,203	3,474	34.5	32.5	32.3	31.0	30.6
South	585	1,256	2,752	3,225	3,263	27.2	29.4	32.0	32.6	32.6
West	653	1,458	3,710	3,791	4,725	15.9	14.5	12.9	13.1	13.2
Resident characteristic										
All residents	689	1,456	3,135	3,609	3,891	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age:										
Under 65 years	585	1,379	3,662	3,760	4,158	13.6	11.6	8.0	8.5	9.7
65–74 years	669	1,372	3,409	3,877	4,134	16.2	14.2	12.0	12.8	12.0
75–84 years	710	1,468	3,138	3,595	3,960	35.7	34.1	32.5	32.8	31.8
85 years and over	719	1,497	2,974	3,521	3,731	34.5	40.0	47.5	45.9	46.5
Sex:										
Male	652	1,438	3,345	3,758	4,043	28.8	28.4	26.6	27.8	28.1
Female	705	1,463	3,059	3,553	3,833	71.2	71.6	73.4	72.2	71.9

- - - Data not available.
* Starting in 1997 data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent.
[1]Includes life-care residents and no-charge residents.
[2]Starting in 1995 the certification categories were based on Medicare and Medicaid certification.

NOTE: Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Van Nostrand JF, Zappolo A, Hing E, et al. The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(43). 1979; Hing E, Sekscenski E, Strahan G. The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(97). 1989; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Nursing Home Survey for other data years.

Table 123. Nursing home average monthly charges per resident and percent of residents, according to primary source of payments and selected facility characteristics: United States, 1985, 1995, and 1999

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of nursing homes]

Facility characteristic	Primary source of payment									
	All sources	Own income or family support[1]			Medicare			Medicaid		
	1999	1985	1995	1999	1985	1995	1999	1985	1995	1999
	Average monthly charge[2]									
All facilities	$3,891	$1,450	$3,081	$3,947	$2,141	$5,546	$5,764	$1,504	$2,769	$3,505
Ownership										
Proprietary	3,698	1,444	3,190	3,984	2,058	5,668	5,275	1,363	2,560	3,312
Nonprofit and government	4,225	1,462	2,967	3,903	*	5,304	6,548	1,851	3,201	3,918
Certification[3]										
Both Medicare and Medicaid	4,060	- - -	3,365	4,211	- - -	5,472	5,887	- - -	2,910	3,626
Medicare only	4,437	- - -	3,344	3,873	- - -	*	*	. . .	. . .	. . .
Medicaid only	2,508	- - -	2,352	2,533	. . .	. . .	. . .	- - -	2,069	2,501
Neither	2,360	- - -	2,390	2,685	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bed size										
Less than 50 beds	3,808	886	3,377	3,358	*	*	*	1,335	2,990	3,533
50–99 beds	3,627	1,388	2,849	3,698	1,760	4,929	*	1,323	2,335	3,121
100–199 beds	3,867	1,567	3,138	4,160	2,192	4,918	5,318	1,413	2,659	3,487
200 beds or more	4,281	1,701	3,316	4,029	2,767	4,523	5,912	1,919	3,520	4,011
Geographic region										
Northeast	4,852	1,645	4,117	5,300	2,109	4,883	6,368	2,035	3,671	4,397
Midwest	3,474	1,398	2,650	3,413	2,745	5,439	4,726	1,382	2,478	3,239
South	3,263	1,359	2,945	3,467	2,033	4,889	4,859	1,200	2,333	2,943
West	4,725	1,498	3,666	4,868	1,838	8,825	*	1,501	2,848	3,865
	Percent of residents									
All facilities	100.0	41.6	27.8	23.7	1.4	9.9	14.7	50.4	60.2	58.7
Ownership										
Proprietary	100.0	40.1	24.1	20.2	1.6	10.4	14.2	52.1	63.8	62.9
Nonprofit and government	100.0	44.9	34.3	30.2	*	9.2	15.5	46.6	54.0	51.1
Certification[3]										
Both Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	- - -	23.1	21.5	- - -	11.6	15.5	- - -	63.9	60.4
Medicare only	100.0	- - -	71.2	71.4	- - -	16.2	*21.0	. . .	. . .	. . .
Medicaid only	100.0	- - -	32.1	21.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	- - -	63.0	69.5
Neither	100.0	- - -	91.0	73.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bed size										
Less than 50 beds	100.0	53.1	35.3	40.3	*	13.1	*15.9	33.8	49.9	42.5
50–99 beds	100.0	49.5	34.5	28.3	*	6.2	12.4	42.9	57.6	56.9
100–199 beds	100.0	39.6	26.2	21.8	1.5	10.6	15.0	55.2	61.5	61.0
200 beds or more	100.0	30.1	22.0	20.1	*	12.1	16.3	57.7	62.4	58.1
Geographic region										
Northeast	100.0	34.8	18.2	18.0	1.7	14.0	16.4	52.9	64.9	62.3
Midwest	100.0	49.1	36.3	32.9	*	6.7	13.3	45.9	55.8	51.1
South	100.0	39.4	26.1	19.2	*	10.1	14.9	53.8	62.2	63.5
West	100.0	40.4	27.9	23.9	*	10.5	13.9	49.2	57.9	57.8

* Data not shown have a relative standard error greater than 30 percent. After 1995 data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Includes private health insurance.
[2]Includes life-care residents and no-charge residents.
[3]Starting in 1995 the certification categories were based on Medicare and Medicaid certification.

NOTE: Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Hing E, Sekscenski E, Strahan G. The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(97). 1989; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Nursing Home Survey for other data years.

Table 124. Mental health expenditures, percent distribution, and per capita expenditures, according to type of mental health organization: United States, selected years 1975–94

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Type of organization	*1975*	*1979*	*1983*	*1986*	*1988*	*1990*	*1992*	*1994*
				Amount in millions				
All organizations	$6,564	$8,764	$14,432	$18,458	$23,028	$28,410	$29,765	$33,136
State and county mental hospitals	3,185	3,757	5,491	6,326	6,978	7,774	7,970	7,825
Private psychiatric hospitals	467	743	1,712	2,629	4,588	6,101	5,302	6,468
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	621	723	2,176	2,878	3,610	4,662	5,193	5,344
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers[1]	699	848	1,316	1,338	1,290	1,480	1,530	1,386
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	279	436	573	978	1,305	1,969	2,167	2,360
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	422	589	430	518	657	671	821	878
All other organizations[2]	116	187	2,734	3,792	4,600	5,753	6,782	8,875
				Percent distribution				
All organizations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State and county mental hospitals	48.5	42.9	38.0	34.4	30.3	27.4	26.8	23.6
Private psychiatric hospitals	7.1	8.5	11.9	14.2	19.9	21.5	17.8	19.5
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	9.5	8.2	15.1	15.6	15.7	16.4	17.4	16.1
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers[1]	10.6	9.7	9.1	7.2	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.2
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	4.3	5.0	4.0	5.3	5.7	6.9	7.3	7.1
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	6.4	6.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.7
All other organizations[2]	1.8	2.1	18.9	20.5	20.0	20.2	22.8	26.8
				Amount per capita[3]				
All organizations	$ 31	$ 40	$ 62	$ 77	$ 95	$ 117	$ 117	$ 128
State and county mental hospitals	15	17	24	26	29	32	31	30
Private psychiatric hospitals	2	3	7	11	19	25	21	25
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	3	3	9	12	15	19	20	21
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers[1]	3	4	6	6	5	6	6	5
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	9
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
All other organizations[2]	1	1	12	16	19	24	27	35

[1]Includes Department of Veterans Affairs neuropsychiatric hospitals, general hospital psychiatric services, and psychiatric outpatient clinics.
[2]Includes freestanding outpatient clinics, freestanding day–night organizations, multiservice organizations, and other residential organizations. Multiservice mental health organizations were redefined in 1983; see Appendix I, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
[3]Civilian population.

NOTES: Comparisons of data from 1979 and 1983 with data from other years should be made with caution because changes in reporting procedures may affect the comparability of data. Mental health expenditures include salaries, other operating expenditures, and capital expenditures.

SOURCES: Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services. Manderscheid RW, Sonnenschein MA. *Mental health, United States, 1996*. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996; unpublished data from the 1994 inventory of mental health organizations and general hospital mental health services.

Table 125. Funding for health research and development, according to source of funds: United States, selected fiscal years 1970–99

[Data are compiled by the National Institutes of Health from Federal Government sources]

Source of funds	1970	1980	1990	1994[1]	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
				Amount in millions					
All funding	$2,847	$7,967	$23,095	$33,399	$35,816	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Industry[2]	795	2,459	10,719	17,106	18,645	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Private nonprofit organizations	215	305	960	1,276	1,325	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
State and local governments	170	480	1,625	2,196	2,423	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Federal Government	1,667	4,723	9,791	12,821	13,423	$14,033	$15,081	$16,237	$17,244
National Institutes of Health	874	3,182	7,137	10,338	10,682	11,266	11,993	12,867	13,915
National Institute on Aging	- - -	- - -	- - -	405	419	442	470	504	545
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,060	1,096	1,155	1,230	1,320	1,427
National Cancer Institute	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,017	2,084	2,198	2,340	2,511	2,715
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	- - -	- - -	- - -	526	543	573	610	654	708
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	675	697	736	783	840	908
National Institute on Drug Abuse	- - -	- - -	- - -	420	434	457	487	522	565
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	- - -	- - -	- - -	758	783	826	879	943	1,020
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,190	1,229	1,296	1,380	1,481	1,601
National Institute of Mental Health	- - -	- - -	- - -	572	591	624	664	712	770
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	- - -	- - -	- - -	613	633	668	711	763	825
Other National Institutes of Health[3]	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,102	2,172	2,291	2,439	2,617	2,830
				Average annual percent change from previous year shown					
All funding	. . .	10.8	11.2	9.7	7.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Industry[2]	. . .	12.0	15.9	12.4	9.0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Private nonprofit organizations	. . .	3.6	12.1	7.4	3.8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
State and local governments	. . .	10.9	13.0	7.8	10.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Federal Government	. . .	11.0	7.6	7.0	4.7	4.5	7.5	7.7	6.2
National Institutes of Health	. . .	13.8	8.4	9.7	3.4	5.5	6.5	7.3	8.1
				Percent distribution of Federal funding					
All Federal agencies	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Department of Health and Human Services	70.6	78.2	85.2	85.6	85.0	85.2	84.1	83.6	85.0
National Institutes of Health	52.4	67.4	72.9	80.6	79.5	80.3	79.5	79.2	80.7
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	- - -	1.8	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1
Other Public Health Service	16.2	7.9	10.8	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
Other Department of Health and Human Services	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other departments and agencies	29.4	21.8	14.8	14.4	15.0	14.8	15.9	16.4	15.0
Department of Defense	7.5	4.5	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.3	7.3	7.7	6.2
Department of Energy[4]	6.3	4.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4
Department of Veterans Affairs	3.5	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
Environmental Protection Agency	. . .	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	5.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2
All other departments and agencies	6.9	6.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.7

- - - Data not available.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]In fiscal year 1993 the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration was reorganized and renamed the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and its three research institutes were transferred into the National Institutes of Health.

[2]Includes expenditures for drug research. These expenditures are included in the "drugs and sundries" component of the Health Care Financing Administration's National Health Expenditure Series, not under "research."

[3]Includes the National Institutes on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, of Dental Research, of Environmental Health Sciences, of Nursing Research, and the National Eye Institute, the National Center for Human Genome Research, the National Library of Medicine, the Fogarty International Center, the Division of Research Resources, and the Office of the Director.

[4]Includes Atomic Energy Commission and Energy Research and Development Administration.

NOTES: Data for 1970 fiscal year ending June 30; all other data for fiscal year ending September 30. Data on the National Institutes of Health are presented from 1994 onwards since there was frequent reorganization of the Institutes in prior years.

SOURCE: National Institutes of Health, Office of Reports and Analysis.

Table 126. Federal spending for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-related activities, according to agency and type of activity: United States, selected fiscal years 1985–2001

[Data are compiled from Federal Government appropriations]

Agency and type of activity	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*[1]
Agency				Amount in millions				
All Federal spending	$205	$3,064	$7,017	$8,772	$9,681	$10,770	$11,996	$14,157
Department of Health and Human Services, total	197	2,620	5,200	6,767	7,537	8,494	9,621	11,406
Department of Health and Human Services discretionary spending, total[2]	109	1,591	2,700	3,267	3,537	4,094	4,621	5,806
National Institutes of Health	66	907	1,334	1,501	1,603	1,793	2,004	2,247
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	–	50	24	64	66	92	110	157
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	33	443	590	617	625	657	687	859
Food and Drug Administration	9	57	73	73	77	70	76	76
Health Resources and Services Administration	–	113	661	1,001	1,155	1,416	1,674	2,395
Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund[3]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	75	580
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research	–	8	9	4	2	2	2	3
Office of Public Health and Science[4]	–	8	6	4	7	12	13	15
Indian Health Service	–	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Emergency Fund	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	50	50	50
Other Department of Health and Human Services agencies	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services	75	780	2,500	3,500	4,000	4,400	5,000	5,600
Social Security Administration[5]	13	249	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Social Security Administration[5]	. . .	. . .	879	1,008	1,084	1,149	1,211	1,287
Department of Veterans Affairs	8	220	317	350	378	401	345	350
Department of Defense	–	125	110	84	95	86	97	108
Agency for International Development	–	71	120	117	121	139	200	430
Department of Housing and Urban Development	–	–	171	196	204	225	232	257
Office of Personnel Management	–	21	212	241	253	266	279	292
Other departments	–	7	8	9	9	10	11	27
Activity								
Research	84	1,142	1,460	1,608	1,727	1,900	2,125	2,368
Department of Health and Human Services discretionary spending[2]	83	1,093	1,417	1,579	1,682	1,869	2,085	2,328
Department of Veterans Affairs	1	15	5	6	7	7	7	7
Department of Defense	–	34	38	23	38	24	33	33
Education and prevention	26	486	786	805	825	922	1,024	1,480
Department of Health and Human Services discretionary spending[2]	25	351	620	644	659	739	777	984
Department of Veterans Affairs	1	31	31	31	32	30	33	35
Department of Defense	–	28	12	10	10	10	10	17
Agency for International Development	–	71	120	117	121	139	200	430
Other	–	5	3	3	3	4	4	14
Medical care	81	1,187	3,722	5,155	5,841	6,575	7,329	8,185
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services:								
Medicaid (Federal share)	70	670	1,500	2,200	2,600	2,900	3,300	3,700
Medicare	5	110	1,000	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,900
Department of Health and Human Services discretionary spending[2]	–	144	664	1,044	1,196	1,487	1,684	1,914
Department of Veterans Affairs	6	174	281	313	339	364	305	308
Department of Defense	–	63	60	51	47	52	54	58
Office of Personnel Management	–	21	212	241	253	266	279	292
Other	–	5	5	6	6	6	7	13
Cash assistance	13	249	1,050	1,204	1,288	1,374	1,518	2,124
Social Security Administration:								
Disability Insurance	10	210	629	733	779	819	861	912
Supplemental Security Income	3	39	250	275	305	330	350	375
Department of Housing and Urban Development	–	–	171	196	204	225	232	257
Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	580

– Quantity zero. . . . Category not applicable. [1]Preliminary figures.

[2]Department of Health and Human Services discretionary spending is spending that is not entitlement spending. Medicare and Medicaid are examples of entitlement spending.

[3]The Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund was established by the U.S. Congress in 1998 to make compassionate payments to certain individuals who were treated with anti-hemophilic factor between July 1, 1982 and December 31, 1987, and who contracted HIV. Some family members may also be covered by the Fund. $75 million was appropriated in fiscal year 2000 and $580 million in fiscal year 2001.

[4]The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health prior to FY 1996.

[5]Prior to 1995 the Social Security Administration was part of the Department of Health and Human Services.

NOTE: These data include revisions and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Budget Office, Public Health Service. Unpublished data.

Table 127 (page 1 of 3). Private health insurance coverage among persons under 65 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1984–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	*1984*	*1989*	*1994*[1]	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*[1]	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
				Number in millions					
Total[2]	157.5	162.7	159.8	164.2	165.6	165.8	170.8	174.3	173.0
				Percent of population					
Total, age adjusted[2,3]	77.1	76.2	70.3	71.6	71.5	70.9	72.3	72.9	71.7
Total, crude[2]	76.8	75.9	69.9	71.3	71.2	70.7	72.1	72.8	71.7
Age									
Under 18 years	72.6	71.8	63.2	65.2	66.2	66.1	68.4	68.8	67.0
Under 6 years	68.1	67.9	57.6	59.5	60.8	61.3	64.7	64.7	63.1
6–17 years	74.9	74.0	66.3	68.3	68.9	68.5	70.2	70.9	68.9
18–44 years	76.5	75.5	69.4	70.9	70.5	69.4	71.1	72.0	70.9
18–24 years	67.4	64.5	57.9	60.8	60.3	59.3	61.5	63.2	60.9
25–34 years	77.4	75.9	69.0	70.1	69.4	68.1	70.6	71.2	70.6
35–44 years	83.9	82.7	76.9	77.7	77.4	76.4	76.9	77.9	77.1
45–64 years	83.3	82.5	80.2	80.1	79.4	79.0	79.0	79.3	78.7
45–54 years	83.3	83.4	81.2	80.9	80.4	80.4	80.0	80.4	80.0
55–64 years	83.3	81.6	78.7	79.0	78.0	76.9	77.3	77.7	76.6
Sex[3]									
Male	77.7	76.5	70.9	72.1	71.9	71.2	72.5	73.0	72.1
Female	76.5	75.9	69.8	71.1	71.1	70.6	72.1	72.8	71.4
Race[3,4]									
White only	80.1	79.3	73.8	74.7	74.5	74.3	75.9	76.8	75.8
Black or African American only	59.2	58.7	52.2	54.9	55.9	56.1	55.9	58.1	56.9
American Indian and Alaska Native only	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	41.3	44.2
Asian only	70.9	71.6	67.5	68.4	68.3	68.2	72.2	73.2	71.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63.5	63.1
Hispanic origin and race[3,4]									
Hispanic or Latino	57.1	53.2	49.0	48.0	48.2	47.9	49.9	50.3	49.0
Mexican	54.9	48.5	46.1	44.3	44.3	43.9	45.6	48.0	46.6
Puerto Rican	51.0	46.8	48.8	48.9	52.4	48.2	52.7	51.4	52.6
Cuban	72.1	70.0	63.5	63.4	65.6	70.7	71.7	71.4	63.6
Other Hispanic or Latino	62.0	62.4	52.8	52.9	53.2	51.2	52.8	53.4	51.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	76.3	75.1
White only	82.4	82.5	77.4	78.6	78.6	78.0	79.6	80.3	79.3
Black or African American only	59.4	58.8	52.6	55.3	56.3	56.3	56.1	58.2	57.0
Age and percent of poverty level[5]									
All ages:[3]									
Below 100 percent	33.0	27.5	22.6	23.0	21.8	23.4	24.1	26.1	25.8
100–149 percent	61.8	54.2	46.0	47.9	46.6	42.0	43.3	40.1	39.5
150–199 percent	77.2	70.6	64.1	65.2	65.8	63.6	61.4	59.4	58.4
200 percent or more	91.6	91.0	88.0	88.4	88.4	87.6	88.3	88.7	87.2
Under 18 years:									
Below 100 percent	28.7	22.3	15.2	16.9	17.0	17.3	18.9	19.5	18.9
100–149 percent	66.2	59.6	47.3	48.5	48.5	42.5	45.8	40.4	37.9
150–199 percent	80.9	75.9	68.0	67.4	72.1	66.8	66.5	61.6	59.8
200 percent or more	92.3	92.7	89.0	89.5	89.8	88.9	89.9	90.4	88.0
Geographic region[3]									
Northeast	80.7	82.1	75.0	75.5	75.4	74.3	76.4	77.1	76.5
Midwest	80.9	81.7	77.2	77.5	78.7	77.3	79.1	80.2	78.9
South	74.5	71.7	65.7	67.1	66.5	67.5	67.8	68.0	67.0
West	72.3	71.8	65.7	68.1	67.7	65.8	67.8	68.9	67.1
Location of residence[3]									
Within MSA[6]	77.8	76.8	70.9	72.5	72.9	71.5	73.2	74.3	72.7
Outside MSA[6]	75.5	74.0	68.4	68.1	66.3	68.5	68.9	67.8	67.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 127 (page 2 of 3). Private health insurance coverage among persons under 65 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1984–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Private insurance obtained through workplace[7]								
	1984	1989	1994[1]	1995	1996	1997[1]	1998	1999	2000
	Number in millions								
Total[2]	141.8	146.3	145.8	150.7	151.1	155.6	159.3	162.6	161.6
	Percent of population								
Total, age adjusted[2,3]	69.2	68.4	64.1	65.6	65.2	66.5	67.4	68.1	67.0
Total, crude[2]	69.1	68.3	63.8	65.4	65.0	66.3	67.3	68.0	67.0
Age									
Under 18 years	66.5	65.8	58.5	60.4	60.8	62.7	64.1	64.6	63.1
Under 6 years	62.1	62.3	53.3	55.1	56.2	58.2	60.9	60.8	59.2
6–17 years	68.7	67.7	61.3	63.3	63.2	64.9	65.7	66.5	65.0
18–44 years	69.6	68.4	63.5	65.3	64.6	65.5	66.5	67.7	66.5
18–24 years	58.7	55.3	50.4	53.5	52.2	54.7	55.7	57.8	55.5
25–34 years	71.2	69.5	63.7	65.0	64.3	64.5	66.7	67.2	66.6
35–44 years	77.4	76.2	71.4	72.7	71.9	72.6	72.5	73.8	72.8
45–64 years	71.8	71.6	71.7	72.2	71.4	72.6	72.7	72.7	72.5
45–54 years	74.6	74.4	74.4	74.7	73.9	75.4	75.1	75.1	75.3
55–64 years	69.0	68.3	67.8	68.4	67.5	68.3	69.1	69.2	68.1
Sex[3]									
Male	70.1	68.9	64.7	66.3	65.7	66.9	67.6	68.1	67.4
Female	68.4	67.9	63.6	65.0	64.7	66.1	67.2	68.0	66.6
Race[3,4]									
White only	72.0	71.2	67.2	68.5	67.8	69.6	70.8	71.6	70.8
Black or African American only	53.3	53.6	49.5	51.1	52.7	53.9	53.2	55.4	54.1
American Indian and Alaska Native only	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	38.4	42.0
Asian only	64.4	60.2	57.5	59.8	59.4	61.7	63.8	65.3	64.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59.9	61.2
Hispanic origin and race[3]									
Hispanic or Latino[4]	52.9	48.6	44.8	44.6	44.4	45.1	46.8	47.3	46.1
Mexican	51.7	45.6	44.1	42.3	41.3	42.1	43.4	45.4	44.3
Puerto Rican	48.3	43.4	45.6	45.6	49.8	46.1	50.2	48.3	50.6
Cuban	57.6	56.3	45.6	53.8	54.7	58.1	60.3	63.7	53.5
Other Hispanic or Latino	57.7	55.7	46.8	47.7	48.2	48.2	49.4	50.0	48.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	71.1	70.1
White only	74.0	74.0	70.5	72.1	71.5	73.1	74.2	74.8	73.9
Black or African American only	53.4	53.7	49.8	51.5	53.1	54.1	53.4	55.5	54.2
Age and percent of poverty level[5]									
All ages:[3]									
Below 100 percent	23.8	19.7	16.9	17.6	16.7	19.9	19.8	22.2	21.2
100–149 percent	51.1	45.0	39.7	41.7	40.4	37.3	38.5	35.9	35.0
150–199 percent	68.6	61.9	57.3	58.6	58.9	59.0	55.7	53.9	53.6
200 percent or more	85.0	83.9	81.7	82.4	81.8	83.6	83.7	84.5	83.1
Under 18 years:									
Below 100 percent	23.2	17.5	12.3	13.6	13.9	15.5	16.5	16.7	15.9
100–149 percent	58.3	52.5	42.7	43.6	43.0	38.9	41.8	37.4	34.8
150–199 percent	75.8	70.1	62.5	61.8	66.8	63.8	62.1	57.2	56.4
200 percent or more	86.9	86.7	83.5	84.4	83.6	85.5	85.3	86.5	84.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 127 (page 3 of 3). Private health insurance coverage among persons under 65 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1984–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Private insurance obtained through workplace[7]								
	1984	1989	1994[1]	1995	1996	1997[1]	1998	1999	2000
	Percent of population								
Geographic region[3]									
Northeast	74.1	75.1	69.7	69.9	69.1	71.0	73.0	73.5	72.2
Midwest	72.1	73.4	70.9	71.4	72.5	72.6	73.7	75.4	74.7
South	66.2	63.8	59.7	62.0	60.8	63.0	63.3	63.7	62.4
West	64.9	64.2	58.6	60.8	60.1	60.9	61.6	61.9	61.1
Location of residence[3]									
Within MSA[6]	71.0	69.8	65.1	66.9	66.9	67.4	68.5	69.6	68.1
Outside MSA[6]	65.3	63.5	60.6	60.8	58.9	62.8	63.0	62.0	62.3

Estimates calculated upon request.
* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
[1]The questionnaire changed compared with previous years. See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown poverty level.
[3]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[4]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, estimates of the age-adjusted percent with private health insurance based on the 1977 Standards are: 0.1 percentage points lower for the white group; 0.1 percentage points higher for the black group; 0.9 percentage points lower for the Asian and Pacific Islander group; and 0.2 percentage points higher for the AI/AN group.
[5]Prior to 1997 percent of poverty level is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Beginning in 1997 percent of poverty level is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and, for families with two or fewer adults, the age of adults in the family. See Appendix II, Poverty level. Missing family income data were imputed for 17 percent of the sample under 65 years of age in 1994, 15 percent in 1995, and 16 percent in 1996. See Appendix II, Family income for information on the imputation process. Percent of poverty level was unknown for 19 percent of sample persons under 65 in 1997, 24 percent in 1998, 27 percent in 1999, and 26 percent in 2000.
[6]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
[7]Private insurance originally obtained through a present or former employer or union. Starting in 1997 also includes private insurance obtained through workplace, self-employed, or professional association.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, health insurance supplements (1984, 1989, 1994–1996). Starting in 1997 data are from the family core questionnaires.

Table 128 (page 1 of 2). Medicaid coverage among persons under 65 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1984–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	*1984*	*1989*	*1994*[1]	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*[1]	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
				Number in millions					
Total[2]	14.0	15.4	25.7	26.6	25.8	22.9	21.1	21.9	22.9
				Percent of population					
Total, age adjusted[2,3]	6.7	7.1	11.0	11.3	10.9	9.6	8.8	9.0	9.4
Total, crude[2]	6.8	7.2	11.2	11.5	11.1	9.7	8.9	9.1	9.5
Age									
Under 18 years	11.9	12.6	21.2	21.5	20.7	18.4	17.1	18.1	19.4
Under 6 years	15.5	15.7	28.4	29.3	28.2	24.7	22.4	23.5	24.3
6–17 years	10.1	10.9	17.2	17.4	16.9	15.2	14.5	15.5	17.0
18–44 years	5.1	5.2	7.8	7.8	7.6	6.6	5.8	5.7	5.6
18–24 years	6.4	6.8	10.2	10.4	9.7	8.8	8.0	8.1	8.1
25–34 years	5.3	5.2	8.3	8.2	7.8	6.8	5.7	5.7	5.5
35–44 years	3.5	4.0	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.3
45–64 years	3.4	4.3	4.7	5.6	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
45–54 years	3.2	3.8	4.0	5.1	4.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.2
55–64 years	3.6	4.9	5.7	6.4	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.3	4.9
Sex[3]									
Male	5.2	5.6	8.8	9.2	8.9	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.0
Female	8.0	8.6	13.0	13.3	12.8	11.0	10.1	10.4	10.8
Race[3,4]									
White only	4.6	5.1	8.3	8.8	8.7	7.5	6.7	6.9	7.2
Black or African American only	18.9	17.8	26.1	26.0	23.0	20.5	19.6	18.7	19.4
American Indian and Alaska Native only	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	41.3	44.2
Asian only	9.1	11.3	9.9	10.7	*11.5	9.4	6.7	8.4	7.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.8	15.6
Hispanic origin and race[3,4]									
Hispanic or Latino	12.2	12.7	18.6	19.8	18.5	16.0	14.1	14.1	14.2
Mexican	11.1	11.5	17.4	18.8	17.6	15.3	12.6	12.4	12.5
Puerto Rican	28.6	26.9	35.3	31.1	31.3	28.9	24.5	27.0	27.6
Cuban	4.8	7.8	*8.6	13.8	*13.1	8.2	*9.1	8.3	9.7
Other Hispanic or Latino	7.4	10.4	15.2	16.9	15.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	14.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	8.2	8.6
White only	3.7	4.2	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.2	5.7	6.0	6.3
Black or African American only	19.1	17.8	26.1	25.6	22.7	20.3	19.4	18.7	19.3
Age and percent of poverty level[5]									
All ages:[3]									
Below 100 percent	30.5	35.3	42.7	44.7	42.9	38.8	37.9	36.8	37.2
100–149 percent	7.5	11.0	15.9	18.0	17.4	17.5	16.0	18.6	20.3
150–199 percent	3.1	5.0	6.4	7.9	8.0	7.4	7.2	9.8	10.8
200 percent or more	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3
Under 18 years:									
Below 100 percent	43.1	47.8	64.3	66.0	65.2	59.7	58.7	59.9	60.9
100–149 percent	9.0	12.3	24.3	27.2	26.6	30.2	25.9	33.5	37.1
150–199 percent	4.4	6.1	10.0	13.1	12.2	12.2	12.8	18.0	21.5
200 percent or more	0.8	1.6	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 128 (page 2 of 2). Medicaid coverage among persons under 65 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1984–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	*1984*	*1989*	*1994*[1]	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*[1]	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Geographic region[3]				Percent of population					
Northeast	8.5	6.8	11.4	11.7	11.5	11.2	9.8	10.1	10.5
Midwest	7.2	7.5	10.2	10.3	8.7	8.2	7.5	7.3	7.9
South	5.0	6.4	10.6	11.1	11.1	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.4
West	6.9	8.2	11.9	12.4	12.4	11.4	9.7	10.3	10.2
Location of residence[3]									
Within MSA[6]	7.1	7.0	11.1	11.1	10.4	9.5	8.5	8.4	8.8
Outside MSA[6]	5.9	7.8	10.4	12.0	12.7	9.9	9.8	11.5	11.9

Estimates calculated upon request.
* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
[1]The questionnaire changed compared with previous years. See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown poverty level.
[3]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[4]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, estimates of the age-adjusted percent with Medicaid based on the 1977 Standards are: 0.1 percentage points higher for the white group; 0.1 percentage points lower for the black group; 0.8 percentage points higher for the Asian and Pacific Islander group; and 0.8 percentage points higher for the AI/AN group.
[5]Prior to 1997 percent of poverty level is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Beginning in 1997 percent of poverty level is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and, for families with two or fewer adults, the age of adults in the family. See Appendix II, Poverty level. Missing family income data were imputed for 17 percent of the sample under 65 years of age in 1994, 15 percent in 1995, and 16 percent in 1996. See Appendix II, Family income for information on the imputation process. Percent of poverty level was unknown for 19 percent of sample persons under 65 in 1997, 24 percent in 1998, 27 percent in 1999, and 26 percent in 2000.
[6]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Medicaid includes other public assistance through 1996. Starting in 1997 includes state-sponsored health plans. Starting in 1999 includes Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In 2000, 8.1 percent were covered by Medicaid, 0.7 percent by state-sponsored health plans, and 0.6 percent by CHIP.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, health insurance supplements (1984, 1989, 1994–1996). Starting in 1997 data are from the family core questionnaires.

Table 129 (page 1 of 2). No health care coverage among persons under 65 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1984–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	*1984*	*1989*	*1994*[1]	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*[1]	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
				Number in millions					
Total[2]	29.8	33.4	40.0	37.1	38.6	41.0	39.2	38.5	40.5
				Percent of population					
Total, age adjusted[2,3]	14.3	15.3	17.2	15.9	16.5	17.4	16.5	16.1	16.8
Total, crude[2]	14.5	15.6	17.5	16.1	16.6	17.5	16.6	16.1	16.8
Age									
Under 18 years	13.9	14.7	15.0	13.4	13.2	14.0	12.7	11.9	12.4
Under 6 years	14.9	15.1	13.4	11.8	11.7	12.5	11.5	11.0	11.7
6–17 years	13.4	14.5	15.8	14.3	13.9	14.7	13.3	12.3	12.8
18–44 years	17.1	18.4	21.7	20.4	21.1	22.4	21.4	21.0	22.0
18–24 years	25.0	27.1	30.8	28.0	29.3	30.1	29.0	27.4	29.7
25–34 years	16.2	18.3	21.9	21.1	22.4	23.8	22.2	22.1	22.7
35–44 years	11.2	12.3	15.9	15.1	15.2	16.7	16.4	16.3	16.8
45–64 years	9.6	10.5	12.0	10.9	12.1	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.7
45–54 years	10.5	11.0	12.5	11.6	12.4	12.8	12.6	12.8	12.8
55–64 years	8.7	10.0	11.2	9.9	11.6	11.8	11.4	11.4	12.5
Sex[3]									
Male	15.0	16.4	18.5	17.2	17.8	18.5	17.5	17.2	17.8
Female	13.6	14.3	16.1	14.6	15.2	16.2	15.5	15.0	15.8
Race[3,4]									
White only	13.4	14.2	16.6	15.3	15.8	16.3	15.2	14.6	15.2
Black or African American only	20.0	21.4	19.7	18.2	19.6	20.2	20.7	19.5	20.0
American Indian and Alaska Native only	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	38.3	38.2
Asian only	18.0	18.5	20.1	18.2	19.0	19.3	18.1	16.4	17.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.8	18.4
Hispanic origin and race[3,4]									
Hispanic or Latino	29.1	32.4	31.8	31.5	32.4	34.3	34.0	33.9	35.4
Mexican	33.2	38.8	36.2	36.2	37.5	39.2	40.0	38.0	39.9
Puerto Rican	18.1	23.3	15.7	18.3	15.1	19.4	19.4	19.8	16.4
Cuban	21.6	20.9	27.4	22.1	18.8	20.5	18.4	19.7	25.2
Other Hispanic or Latino	27.5	25.2	30.7	29.7	30.5	32.9	31.1	30.8	32.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	13.5	14.1
White only	11.8	11.9	14.4	12.9	13.3	13.7	12.5	12.1	12.5
Black or African American only	19.7	21.3	19.3	18.1	19.5	20.1	20.7	19.4	20.0
Age and percent of poverty level[5]									
All ages:[3]									
Below 100 percent	34.7	35.8	33.1	31.7	34.5	34.4	34.6	34.4	34.2
100–149 percent	27.0	31.3	35.0	31.7	33.3	36.1	36.5	35.8	36.5
150–199 percent	17.4	21.8	26.1	24.0	24.3	25.9	26.7	27.7	27.3
200 percent or more	5.8	6.8	9.2	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.0	7.7	8.7
Under 18 years:									
Below 100 percent	28.9	31.6	22.1	20.0	21.0	22.4	21.5	21.6	20.4
100–149 percent	22.8	26.1	27.7	24.8	25.0	26.1	28.0	24.9	25.6
150–199 percent	12.7	15.8	19.1	18.0	16.0	19.7	17.3	18.8	16.8
200 percent or more	4.2	4.4	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.0	4.4	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 129 (page 2 of 2). No health care coverage among persons under 65 years of age, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1984–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	*1984*	*1989*	*1994*[1]	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*[1]	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*
Geographic region[3]				Percent of population					
Northeast	10.1	10.7	13.6	13.1	13.5	13.4	12.3	12.2	12.1
Midwest	11.1	10.5	12.2	12.1	12.2	13.1	11.9	11.5	12.3
South	17.4	19.4	21.0	19.2	20.0	20.7	20.0	19.8	20.4
West	17.8	18.4	20.4	17.7	18.6	20.4	19.9	18.6	20.2
Location of residence[3]									
Within MSA[6]	13.3	14.9	16.7	15.2	15.6	16.7	15.8	15.3	16.3
Outside MSA[6]	16.4	16.9	19.0	18.7	19.7	19.9	19.2	18.9	18.8

Estimates calculated upon request.
* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
- - - Data not available.
[1]The questionnaire changed compared with previous years. See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown poverty level.
[3]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[4]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, estimates of the age-adjusted percent with no health care coverage based on the 1977 Standards are: 0.1 percentage points higher for the white group; identical for the black group; 0.1 percentage points lower for the Asian and Pacific Islander group; and 1.5 percentage points higher for the AI/AN group.
[5]Prior to 1997 percent of poverty level is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Beginning in 1997 percent of poverty level is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and, for families with two or fewer adults, the age of adults in the family. See Appendix II, Poverty level. Missing family income data were imputed for 17 percent of the sample under 65 years of age in 1994, 15 percent in 1995, and 16 percent in 1996. See Appendix II, Family income for information on the imputation process. Percent of poverty level was unknown for 19 percent of sample persons under 65 in 1997, 24 percent in 1998, 27 percent in 1999, and 26 percent in 2000.
[6]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Persons not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP), public assistance (through 1996), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plans (starting in 1997), Medicare, or military plans are included. See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, health insurance supplements (1984, 1989, 1994–1996). Starting in 1997 data are from the family core questionnaires.

Table 130 (page 1 of 3). Health care coverage for persons 65 years of age and over, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1989–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Private insurance[1]						Private insurance obtained through workplace[1,2]					
	1989	1995[3]	1997[3]	1998	1999	2000	1989	1995[3]	1997[3]	1998	1999	2000
	Number in millions											
Total[4]	22.4	23.5	22.3	21.5	20.8	20.6	11.2	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.3	11.7
	Percent of population											
Total, age adjusted[4,5]	76.1	74.5	69.5	66.7	64.0	63.1	37.3	38.9	37.0	36.5	34.6	35.6
Total, crude[4]	76.5	74.6	69.5	66.7	64.1	63.1	38.4	39.5	37.5	36.7	34.9	35.8
Age												
65–74 years	78.2	75.1	69.9	66.6	64.5	62.7	43.7	43.3	42.0	39.7	38.6	39.4
75 years and over	73.9	73.9	69.1	66.8	63.5	63.6	30.2	34.1	31.6	33.0	30.3	31.4
75–84 years	75.9	75.7	70.2	68.1	64.6	64.6	32.0	36.0	33.2	35.1	32.3	33.1
85 years and over	65.5	67.3	64.7	61.8	59.6	59.5	22.8	27.3	25.6	25.3	23.2	24.7
Sex[5]												
Male	77.4	76.6	72.1	68.5	64.5	64.3	42.1	43.3	42.0	40.7	38.6	39.7
Female	75.4	73.2	67.7	65.5	63.8	62.2	34.0	35.8	33.5	33.6	31.8	32.5
Race[5,6]												
White only	79.8	78.3	72.7	70.3	67.6	66.9	38.7	40.4	37.9	37.9	35.8	37.2
Black or African American only	42.3	40.3	42.5	40.3	39.9	35.6	23.7	24.6	30.8	27.3	27.5	25.0
American Indian and Alaska Native only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian only	#	#	#	#	33.1	43.3	#	#	#	#	21.4	23.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56.0	63.1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.9	48.4
Hispanic origin and race[5,6]												
Hispanic or Latino	42.3	39.8	30.6	29.1	26.9	23.4	22.2	18.4	17.7	17.8	17.4	15.1
Mexican	33.5	31.8	31.8	26.5	27.4	20.3	20.2	15.9	17.7	17.2	16.9	12.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	#	#	66.2	65.5	#	#	#	#	35.7	36.8
White only	81.0	80.3	74.9	72.3	69.7	69.1	39.3	41.7	39.0	38.8	36.8	38.3
Black or African American only	42.4	40.1	42.6	40.5	40.1	35.6	23.7	24.4	30.7	27.6	27.6	25.0
Percent of poverty level[5,7]												
Below 100 percent	46.1	40.0	31.9	32.8	28.3	29.9	11.6	13.8	7.2	10.0	8.8	10.8
100–149 percent	67.7	67.6	54.5	48.7	44.6	44.2	22.2	26.7	17.4	19.1	14.7	16.1
150–199 percent	81.1	76.0	69.8	65.6	62.0	63.1	39.0	38.7	33.3	30.9	27.2	29.8
200 percent or more	85.5	85.3	81.8	78.6	75.5	74.4	49.4	49.3	48.5	49.1	45.4	47.3
Geographic region[5]												
Northeast	76.1	76.2	72.7	72.0	66.0	66.7	42.2	44.6	42.3	43.0	39.7	38.7
Midwest	81.9	82.3	78.5	78.3	77.0	75.9	40.0	44.7	40.7	40.7	38.5	41.2
South	73.0	70.7	66.0	62.0	60.2	58.4	32.0	33.7	32.9	33.1	31.0	31.9
West	74.7	68.8	59.9	54.9	51.5	51.5	37.1	33.6	33.6	30.3	30.6	31.7
Location of residence[5]												
Within MSA[8]	76.6	74.7	68.4	65.5	62.8	61.4	39.9	40.9	38.6	38.2	36.0	36.9
Outside MSA[8]	74.8	73.9	73.2	70.6	68.2	68.5	30.2	32.2	31.8	31.1	30.0	31.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 130 (page 2 of 3). Health care coverage for persons 65 years of age and over, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1989–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Medicaid[1,9]						Medicare only[10]					
	1989	1995[3]	1997[3]	1998	1999	2000	1989	1995[3]	1997[3]	1998	1999	2000
	Number in millions											
Total[4]	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	4.5	4.6	6.7	7.5	8.5	8.7
	Percent of population											
Total, age adjusted[4,5]	7.2	9.6	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6	15.7	14.8	20.8	23.3	26.3	26.7
Total, crude[4]	7.0	9.4	7.9	8.1	7.3	7.6	15.4	14.7	20.8	23.2	26.3	26.7
Age												
65–74 years	6.3	8.4	7.5	7.8	6.6	7.7	13.8	14.4	20.3	22.7	25.9	26.3
75 years and over	8.2	10.9	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.5	17.8	15.2	21.5	24.0	26.8	27.2
75–84 years	7.9	9.9	7.9	7.8	7.2	7.2	16.2	14.1	20.5	22.9	26.3	26.3
85 years and over	9.7	14.3	10.2	10.5	11.4	8.6	24.9	19.2	25.2	27.9	28.5	30.9
Sex[5]												
Male	5.2	5.8	5.1	6.2	5.3	5.5	14.9	14.3	19.6	21.9	26.2	26.1
Female	8.6	12.2	9.9	9.5	8.8	9.2	16.2	15.0	21.7	24.3	26.3	27.3
Race[5,6]												
White only	5.6	7.4	6.5	6.4	5.6	5.6	13.9	13.5	19.3	21.8	25.0	25.4
Black or African American only	21.2	28.4	19.7	18.0	18.2	19.6	34.9	29.0	34.8	38.1	37.2	40.0
American Indian and Alaska Native only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian only	#	#	#	#	28.2	21.3	#	#	#	#	32.2	28.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*28.0	*25.1
Hispanic origin and race[5,6]												
Hispanic or Latino	26.4	32.7	29.0	27.2	24.0	29.6	22.7	23.6	35.1	38.4	42.5	40.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	#	#	#	6.4	6.3	#	#	#	#	25.3	25.9
White only	4.9	6.1	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.6	13.6	12.9	18.4	20.9	24.0	24.5
Black or African American only	21.1	28.5	19.5	18.0	18.1	19.5	34.9	29.1	34.8	37.9	37.3	40.1
Percent of poverty level[5,7]												
Below 100 percent	28.2	36.4	40.0	36.7	35.7	35.0	26.4	23.4	27.0	28.4	32.7	31.3
100–149 percent	9.0	12.8	13.9	14.1	15.3	16.2	20.7	18.6	28.3	33.2	35.9	34.4
150–199 percent	4.7	5.9	5.1	6.1	4.2	4.7	13.6	16.8	22.7	26.1	31.5	28.5
200 percent or more	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	2.8	11.0	10.8	14.6	16.7	19.7	21.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 130 (page 3 of 3). Health care coverage for persons 65 years of age and over, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1989–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Medicaid[1,9]						Medicare only[10]					
	1989	1995[3]	1997[3]	1998	1999	2000	1989	1995[3]	1997[3]	1998	1999	2000
Geographic region[5]	Percent of population											
Northeast	5.4	8.9	6.5	7.5	7.3	7.4	17.4	15.3	19.8	19.3	25.5	24.5
Midwest	3.7	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.7	4.5	13.8	11.0	15.4	16.3	15.7	17.9
South	9.7	11.8	10.0	9.6	8.2	9.4	16.6	15.9	21.6	26.0	29.0	29.4
West	9.4	11.5	9.9	10.2	8.2	8.6	14.4	17.2	28.3	31.4	36.4	35.8
Location of residence[5]												
Within MSA[8]	6.5	8.9	7.5	8.0	6.9	7.2	15.9	14.9	22.3	24.4	28.0	28.8
Outside MSA[8]	8.8	11.7	9.4	8.4	8.8	9.0	15.5	14.2	15.9	19.7	20.6	20.5

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.
# Estimates calculated upon request.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Almost all persons 65 years of age and over are covered by Medicare also. In 2000, 91 percent of older persons with private insurance also had Medicare.
[2]Private insurance originally obtained through a present or former employer or union. Starting in 1997 also includes private insurance obtained through workplace, self-employed, or professional association.
[3]The questionnaire changed in 1993 and 1997 compared with previous years. See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.
[4]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown poverty level.
[5]Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
[6]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, estimates of the age-adjusted percent with private health insurance based on the 1977 Standards are: 0.1 percentage points lower for the white group; 0.3 percentage points higher for the black group; and 1 percentage point higher for the Asian and Pacific Islander group.
[7]Prior to 1997 percent of poverty level is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Beginning in 1997 percent of poverty level is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and, for families with two or fewer adults, the age of adults in the family. See Appendix II, Poverty level. Missing family income data were imputed for 25 percent of the sample 65 years of age and over in 1994, 22 percent in 1995, and 24 percent in 1996. See Appendix II, Family income for information on the imputation process. Percent of poverty level was unknown for 29 percent of sample persons 65 or older in 1997, 34 percent in 1998, 38 percent in 1999, and 39 percent in 2000.
[8]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
[9]Includes public assistance through 1996. Starting in 1997 includes State-sponsored health plans. In 2000 the age-adjusted percent of the population 65 years of age and over covered by Medicaid was 7.3 percent, and 0.4 percent were covered by State-sponsored health plans.
[10]Persons covered by Medicare but not covered by private health insurance, Medicaid, public assistance (through 1996), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plans (starting in 1997), or military plans. See Appendix II, Health insurance coverage.

NOTES: Percents do not add to 100 because persons with both private health insurance and Medicaid appear in more than one column, and because the percent of persons without health insurance (1.4 percent in 2000) is not shown. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, health insurance supplements (1984, 1989, 1994–1996). Starting in 1997 data are from the family core questionnaires.

Table 131 (page 1 of 2). Health maintenance organization (HMO) coverage by private insurance, Medicaid, and Medicare according to selected characteristics: United States, 1998, 1999, and 2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Private,[1] Medicaid,[2] and Medicare[3]			Private[1]			Medicaid[2]		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	Number of persons in millions								
Total under age 65 years[4]	83.2	85.5	82.2	72.3	74.6	71.3	10.7	10.6	10.8
	Percent of population								
Total under age 65 years[4]	35.2	35.7	34.1	30.5	31.2	29.5	4.5	4.4	4.5
Age									
Under 18 years	39.4	39.7	37.5	30.1	30.4	28.4	9.4	9.3	9.3
Under 6 years	41.7	42.2	39.7	29.2	29.5	27.7	12.7	12.7	12.2
6–17 years	38.3	38.5	36.5	30.5	30.9	28.7	7.7	7.7	7.9
18–44 years	33.4	34.0	32.5	30.6	31.3	29.9	2.8	2.6	2.7
18–24 years	28.8	30.1	28.4	25.0	26.2	24.4	3.9	3.9	4.0
25–34 years	34.8	34.2	34.0	31.8	31.6	31.4	2.9	2.6	2.6
35–44 years	34.9	36.1	33.7	32.7	34.0	31.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
45–64 years	33.0	34.0	32.7	31.0	31.8	30.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
45–54 years	34.3	35.3	33.4	32.5	33.4	31.4	1.6	1.6	1.9
55–64 years	31.1	32.0	31.4	28.7	29.5	28.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
Sex									
Male	34.2	35.0	33.1	30.4	31.1	29.3	3.7	3.7	3.8
Female	36.1	36.5	35.0	30.7	31.2	29.8	5.3	5.2	5.1
Race[5]									
White only	33.9	34.6	33.0	30.6	31.4	29.7	3.2	3.1	3.2
Black or African American only	40.9	41.6	40.0	29.1	30.4	29.3	11.6	10.9	10.6
American Indian and Alaska Native only	30.3	21.7	22.2	21.9	13.3	14.6	*8.2	*8.7	*7.0
Asian only	41.6	40.7	39.6	37.5	36.6	36.3	4.0	*3.9	*3.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	- - -	*	*	- - -	*	*	- - -	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	40.5	39.8	- - -	29.6	29.6	- - -	10.9	10.3
Hispanic origin and race[5]									
Hispanic or Latino	34.6	35.7	34.1	26.8	27.9	26.3	7.7	7.7	7.8
Mexican	31.6	32.6	31.6	24.9	25.7	24.2	6.6	6.9	7.5
Puerto Rican	44.8	46.1	44.0	27.9	29.3	29.2	16.2	16.5	14.8
Cuban	42.0	44.3	40.3	36.5	41.3	35.3	*	*	*4.3
Other Hispanic or Latino	35.3	38.9	35.7	28.4	31.8	29.9	6.9	7.0	5.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	35.7	34.1	#	31.7	30.0	#	4.0	4.0
White only	34.0	34.5	32.7	31.2	31.8	30.0	2.7	2.6	2.7
Black or African American only	40.6	41.7	39.9	29.1	30.5	29.4	11.3	10.9	10.5
Percent of poverty level[6]									
Below 100 percent	32.4	31.2	31.0	9.3	9.9	10.0	22.9	21.1	21.0
100–149 percent	26.8	26.2	26.9	18.4	16.5	16.9	8.5	9.1	9.6
150–199 percent	30.7	30.4	31.3	27.3	25.3	25.8	3.2	5.0	5.6
200 percent or more	38.9	39.8	37.9	38.1	38.9	37.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Geographic region									
Northeast	44.4	46.6	44.7	39.7	42.2	40.8	4.8	4.4	3.9
Midwest	29.9	29.6	26.6	25.8	26.3	23.5	4.0	3.3	3.0
South	30.7	31.0	30.5	26.2	26.0	25.3	4.3	4.8	5.1
West	40.7	41.2	39.4	35.4	35.7	33.8	5.1	5.3	5.5
Location of residence									
Within MSA[7]	38.4	39.2	36.9	33.7	34.7	32.5	4.5	4.3	4.3
Outside MSA[7]	22.9	22.3	22.4	18.4	17.4	17.2	4.5	5.0	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 131 (page 2 of 2). Health maintenance organization (HMO) coverage by private insurance, Medicaid, and Medicare according to selected characteristics: United States, 1998, 1999, and 2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Characteristic	Private,[1] Medicaid,[2] and Medicare[3]			Private[1]			Medicare[3]		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	Number of persons in millions								
Total 65 years of age and over	7.8	8.3	8.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.0
	Percent of population								
Total 65 years of age and over	24.2	25.5	25.5	12.4	12.0	12.5	14.5	16.0	15.2
Age									
65–74 years	26.1	26.9	27.5	14.0	13.7	14.2	15.3	16.1	15.8
75 years or more	21.9	23.8	23.2	10.5	9.9	10.4	13.5	15.9	14.6
Sex									
Male	25.1	26.5	26.7	13.6	12.9	13.9	14.8	16.6	15.6
Female	23.6	24.8	24.7	11.6	11.4	11.5	14.3	15.6	15.0
Race[5]									
White only	23.2	24.8	25.0	12.2	11.8	12.6	14.0	15.8	15.2
Black or African American only	30.2	29.2	28.1	14.0	13.6	11.6	17.6	16.7	14.5
American Indian and Alaska Native only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian only	35.5	36.6	29.9	*13.6	16.6	15.1	17.2	19.4	16.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	- - -	*	*	- - -	*	*	- - -	*	*
2 or more races	- - -	34.3	46.4	- - -	*17.8	*30.3	- - -	*21.8	*30.6
Hispanic origin and race[5]									
Hispanic or Latino	39.5	37.8	38.3	13.1	11.0	9.7	24.3	26.1	24.6
Mexican	39.6	37.6	35.8	13.1	11.7	8.1	23.4	25.9	23.7
Puerto Rican	31.9	36.7	32.4	*12.8	*	*	*16.6	*22.3	*
Cuban	53.5	42.2	51.6	*15.9	*	*	40.4	36.5	38.3
Other Hispanic or Latino	37.2	35.4	37.1	*12.4	*14.3	*14.5	22.4	19.9	22.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	#	24.8	24.7	#	12.1	12.7	#	15.4	14.6
White only	22.4	24.0	24.2	12.2	11.8	12.7	13.5	15.2	14.5
Black or African American only	30.0	29.2	28.1	13.9	13.7	11.6	17.4	16.7	14.5
Percent of poverty level[6]									
Below 100 percent	22.7	25.6	26.8	6.8	6.6	7.8	11.0	13.9	14.4
100–149 percent	25.3	25.4	27.2	11.0	8.1	9.2	16.6	17.6	16.9
150–199 percent	25.8	27.9	25.4	10.5	11.2	11.3	18.2	20.4	15.6
200 percent or more	25.5	25.7	27.8	14.4	14.2	16.0	15.4	15.9	16.7
Geographic region									
Northeast	26.5	31.7	29.1	16.6	17.4	19.8	12.7	17.5	12.5
Midwest	14.7	16.4	15.3	10.0	10.3	8.9	7.7	9.0	8.4
South	19.7	19.8	21.0	8.3	8.3	7.6	12.6	12.3	13.2
West	41.7	41.6	42.8	18.3	15.1	18.0	28.2	31.0	30.6
Location of residence									
Within MSA[7]	29.0	30.4	30.2	14.4	14.2	14.6	17.8	19.7	18.7
Outside MSA[7]	8.7	8.8	11.1	6.0	4.6	6.1	3.5	3.4	4.4

- - - Data not available.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of 20–30 percent. Data not shown have a relative standard error of greater than 30 percent.

Estimates calculated upon request.

[1]Persons reporting private health insurance coverage are considered to have health maintenance organization (HMO) coverage if they responded HMO or Individual Practice Association (IPA) when asked their plan type. In addition if their plan was coded to an HMO and they answered that they must choose from a specific group or list of doctors and that they need an approval or referral to go to a different doctor or place for special care, they are coded to HMO.

[2]Persons reporting Medicaid coverage are considered to have HMO coverage if they must choose from a book or list of doctors or the doctor is assigned or if they are required to sign up with a certain primary care doctor, group of doctors, or certain clinic for all routine care.

[3]Persons reporting Medicare coverage are considered to have HMO coverage if they responded yes when asked if they were under a Medicare managed care arrangement such as an HMO.

[4]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown poverty level.

[5]Starting with data year 1999, estimates by race and Hispanic origin are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity; prior to data year 1999 the 1977 Standards are used (see Appendix II, Race). Estimates for specific race groups are shown when they meet requirements for statistical reliability and confidentiality. Starting with data year 1999, the categories "White only," "Black or African American only," "American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) only," "Asian only," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only" include persons who reported only one racial group; and the category "2 or more races" includes persons who reported more than one of the five racial groups in the 1997 Standards or one of the five racial groups and "Some other race." Prior to data year 1999, estimates for the race categories shown include persons who reported one race or who reported more than one race and identified one race as best representing their race; and the category "Asian only" includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Because of the differences between the two Standards, race-specific estimates starting with data year 1999 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. To estimate change between 1998 and 1999, race-specific estimates for 1999 based on the 1977 Standards can be used. In comparison with the 1999 estimates based on the 1997 Standards, estimates of the age-adjusted percent with HMO coverage among those under 65 years based on the 1977 Standards are: identical for the white group; 0.1 percentage points higher for the black group; 0.4 percentage points higher for the Asian and Pacific Islander group; and 0.1 percentage points higher for the AI/AN group.

[6]Percent of poverty level is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and, for families with two or fewer adults, the age of adults in the family. See Appendix II, Poverty level. Percent of poverty level was unknown for 25 percent of sample persons in 1998, 28 percent in 1999, and 27 percent in 2000.

[7]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. Data are from the family core questionnaires.

Table 132. Health maintenance organizations (HMO's) and enrollment, according to model type, geographic region, and Federal program: United States, selected years 1976–2001

[Data are based on a census of health maintenance organizations]

Plans and enrollment	*1976*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*
Plans					Number					
All plans	174	235	572	562	630	652	651	643	568	541
Model type:[1]										
Individual practice association[2]	41	97	360	332	367	284	317	309	278	257
Group[3]	122	138	212	108	122	98	116	123	101	104
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	122	141	258	212	208	188	180
Geographic region:										
Northeast	29	55	115	100	111	110	107	110	98	96
Midwest	52	72	160	157	182	184	185	179	161	190
South	23	45	176	196	218	236	237	239	203	158
West	70	63	121	109	119	121	122	115	106	97
Enrollment[1]					Number of persons in millions					
Total	6.0	9.1	33.0	50.9	59.1	66.8	76.6	81.3	80.9	79.5
Model type:[1]										
Individual practice association[2]	0.4	1.7	13.7	20.1	26.0	26.7	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.1
Group[3]	5.6	7.4	19.3	13.3	14.1	11.0	13.8	15.9	15.2	15.6
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.6	19.0	29.0	30.1	32.6	32.3	30.9
Federal program:[4]										
Medicaid[5]	- - -	0.3	1.2	3.5	4.7	5.6	7.8	10.4	10.8	11.4
Medicare	- - -	0.4	1.8	2.9	3.7	4.8	5.7	6.5	6.6	6.1
					Percent of HMO enrollees					
Model type:[1]										
Individual practice association[2]	6.6	18.7	41.6	39.4	44.1	39.9	42.6	40.3	41.3	41.6
Group[3]	93.4	81.3	58.4	26.0	23.7	16.5	18.0	19.6	18.9	19.5
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	34.5	32.2	43.4	39.2	40.1	39.9	38.8
Federal program:[4]										
Medicaid[5]	- - -	2.9	3.5	6.9	8.0	8.2	10.2	12.7	13.3	14.3
Medicare	- - -	4.3	5.4	5.7	6.3	7.2	7.4	8.0	8.1	10.2
					Percent of population enrolled in HMO's					
Total	2.8	4.0	13.4	19.4	22.3	25.2	28.6	30.1	30.0	28.3
Geographic region:										
Northeast	2.0	3.1	14.6	24.4	25.9	32.4	37.8	36.7	36.5	35.1
Midwest	1.5	2.8	12.6	16.4	18.8	19.5	22.7	23.3	23.2	21.7
South	0.4	0.8	7.1	12.4	15.2	17.9	21.0	23.9	22.6	21.0
West	9.7	12.2	23.2	28.6	33.2	36.4	39.1	41.4	41.7	40.7

- - - Data not available.

[1]Enrollment or number of plans may not equal total because some plans did not report these characteristics.

[2]An HMO operating under an individual practice association model contracts with an association of physicians from various settings (a mixture of solo and group practices) to provide health services.

[3]Group includes staff, group, and network model types.

[4]Federal program enrollment in HMO's refers to enrollment by Medicaid or Medicare beneficiaries, where the Medicaid or Medicare program contracts directly with the HMO to pay the appropriate annual premium.

[5]Data for 1990 and later include enrollment in managed care health insuring organizations.

NOTES: Data as of June 30 in 1976–80, and January 1 from 1990 onwards. Open-ended enrollment in HMO plans, amounting to 9 million on Jan. 1, 2001, is included from 1994 onwards. See Appendix II, Health maintenance organization. HMO's in Guam are included starting in 1994; HMO's in Puerto Rico, starting in 1998. In 2001 HMO enrollment in Guam was 97,000 and in Puerto Rico, 1,265,000. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: The InterStudy Edge, 1990, vol. 2; Competitive Edge, vols. 1–11, 1991–2001; Excelsior, Minnesota (Copyrights 1983–2001: Used with the permission of InterStudy); Office of Health Maintenance Organizations: Summary of the National HMO census of prepaid plans—June 1976 and National HMO Census 1980. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80–50159; InterStudy: National HMO Census: Annual Report on the Growth of HMO's in the U.S., 1984–1985 Editions; Populations used for calculations from the U.S. Bureau of the Census at www.census.gov.

Table 133 (page 1 of 2). Medical care benefits for employees of private establishments by size of establishment and occupation: United States, selected years 1990–97

[Data are based on a survey of employers]

Size of establishment and type of benefit	All			Professional, technical, and related			Clerical and sales			Blue-collar and service		
	1990	1994	1996	1990	1994	1996	1990	1994	1996	1990	1994	1996
Small private establishments[1]	Percent of all employees											
Participation in medical care benefit:												
Full-time employees	69	66	64	82	80	76	75	70	69	60	57	56
Part-time employees	6	7	6	6	11	14	7	9	9	6	5	3
Type of medical care benefit among participating full-time employees	Percent of participating full-time employees											
Fee arrangement	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Traditional fee-for-service	74	55	36	69	53	31	77	55	34	73	57	41
Preferred provider organization (PPO)	13	24	35	16	27	41	13	24	36	11	23	32
Health maintenance organization (HMO)	14	19	27	15	20	27	10	19	28	15	20	25
Other	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	2
Individual coverage:												
Employee contributions not required	58	47	48	56	49	49	53	44	46	62	48	48
Employee contributions required	42	53	52	44	51	51	47	56	54	38	52	51
Family coverage:												
Employee contributions not required	32	19	24	28	17	21	29	15	20	37	23	29
Employee contributions required	68	81	75	72	83	78	71	85	80	63	77	70
	Average monthly contribution											
Individual coverage:												
Average monthly employee contribution:												
Total	$ 25	$ 41	$ 43	$ 24	$ 47	$ 41	$ 24	$ 41	$ 42	$ 27	$ 38	$ 44
Non-HMO	25	39	43	24	46	40	24	38	43	28	36	45
HMO	25	49	41	24	48	42	27	50	42	25	47	41
Family coverage:												
Average monthly employee contribution:												
Total	109	160	182	112	181	190	106	160	181	111	149	177
Non-HMO	104	151	181	110	173	192	102	155	181	101	137	175
HMO	135	190	182	118	204	183	134	178	183	145	191	182

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 133 (page 2 of 2). Medical care benefits for employees of private establishments by size of establishment and occupation: United States, selected years 1990–97

[Data are based on a survey of employers]

Size of establishment and type of benefit	All			Professional, technical, and related			Clerical and sales			Blue-collar and service		
	1991	1995	1997	1991	1995	1997	1991	1995	1997	1991	1995	1997
Medium and large private establishments[2]	Percent of all employees											
Participation in medical care benefit:												
Full-time employees	83	77	76	85	80	79	81	76	78	84	75	74
Part-time employees	28	19	21	42	31	29	26	20	20	26	15	19
Type of medical care benefit among participating full-time employees	Percent of participating full-time employees											
Fee arrangement	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Traditional fee-for-service	67	37	27	62	29	20	59	30	22	73	45	33
Preferred provider organization (PPO)	16	34	40	19	36	40	21	36	42	12	33	39
Health maintenance organization (HMO)	17	27	33	18	33	40	19	32	36	14	21	28
Other	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Individual coverage:												
Employee contributions not required	49	33	31	45	21	20	43	24	24	55	44	40
Employee contributions required	51	67	69	55	79	80	57	76	76	45	56	60
Family coverage:												
Employee contributions not required	31	22	20	25	11	10	27	15	14	37	33	29
Employee contributions required	69	78	80	75	89	90	73	85	86	63	67	71
	Average monthly contribution											
Individual coverage:												
Average monthly employee contribution:												
Total	$ 27	$ 34	$ 39	$ 26	$ 35	$ 37	$ 28	$ 36	$ 39	$ 26	$ 32	$ 40
Non-HMO	26	33	42	26	33	40	27	34	41	25	32	43
HMO	29	36	34	29	38	33	32	39	36	28	32	34
Family coverage:												
Average monthly employee contribution:												
Total	97	118	130	96	120	125	108	127	135	91	112	131
Non-HMO	92	112	132	93	116	128	104	120	134	84	106	134
HMO	118	133	126	110	128	120	121	141	138	122	130	124

[1]Less than 100 employees in all private nonfarm industries.
[2]100 or more employees in all private nonfarm industries.

NOTE: In 1992–93, 88 percent of full-time employees in private establishments were offered health care plans by their employers (96 percent in medium and large private establishments and 80 percent in small private establishments).

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employee benefits in small private establishments, 1990 Bulletin 2388, September 1991, 1994 Bulletin 2475, April 1996, and 1996 Bulletin 2507, April 1999. Employee benefits in medium and large private establishments, 1991 Bulletin 2422, May 1993, 1997 Bulletin 2517, Sept. 1999, and news release USDL 97–246. July 25, 1997. Blostin AP and Pfuntner JN. Employee medical care contributions on the rise. Compensation and Working Conditions, Spring 1998.

Table 134 (page 1 of 2). Medicare enrollees and expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of service: United States and other areas, selected years 1970–2000

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Type of service	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*[1]
Enrollees				Number in millions					
Total[2]	20.4	28.4	34.3	37.6	38.1	38.5	38.9	39.2	39.6
Hospital insurance	20.1	28.0	33.7	37.2	37.7	38.1	38.5	38.8	39.2
Supplementary medical insurance	19.5	27.3	32.6	35.6	36.1	36.4	36.8	37.0	37.3
Expenditures				Amount in billions					
Total	$ 7.5	$ 36.8	$ 111.0	$184.2	$200.3	$213.6	$213.4	$213.0	$221.8
Total hospital insurance (HI)	5.3	25.6	67.0	117.6	129.9	139.5	135.8	130.6	131.1
HI payments to managed care organizations[3]	- - -	0.0	2.7	6.7	11.8	16.3	19.0	20.9	21.4
HI payments for fee-for-service utilization	5.3	25.6	64.3	110.9	118.2	123.1	116.8	109.8	109.7
Inpatient hospital	4.8	24.1	56.9	82.3	86.1	89.2	87.4	86.8	87.6
Skilled nursing facility	0.2	0.4	2.5	9.1	10.9	12.8	12.9	10.5	11.0
Home health agency	0.1	0.5	3.7	16.2	17.7	17.5	11.8	7.3	3.7
Home health agency transfer[4]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.5	0.6	1.7
Hospice	. . .	. . .	0.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.0
Administrative expenses[5]	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.8
Total supplementary medical insurance (SMI)	2.2	11.2	44.0	66.6	70.4	74.1	77.6	82.3	90.7
SMI payments to managed care organizations[3]	0.0	0.2	2.8	6.6	9.6	11.0	15.3	17.7	18.4
SMI payments for fee-for-service utilization[6]	2.2	11.0	41.2	60.0	60.8	63.2	62.3	64.6	72.3
Physician/supplies[7]	1.8	8.2	29.6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Outpatient hospital[8]	0.1	1.9	8.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Independent laboratory[9]	0.0	0.1	1.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Physician fee schedule	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.7	31.6	31.9	32.4	33.3	36.9
Durable medical equipment	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.7
Laboratory[10]	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.0
Other[11]	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.9	10.8	12.2	12.3	12.2	13.7
Hospital[12]	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.7	8.6	9.4	8.7	8.8	8.4
Home health agency	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	4.4
Home health agency transfer[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	–0.5	–0.6	–1.7
Administrative expenses[5]	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
				Percent distribution of expenditures					
Total hospital insurance (HI)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HI payments to managed care organizations[3]	- - -	0.0	4.0	5.7	9.1	11.7	14.0	16.0	16.3
HI payments for fee-for-service utilization	100.0	100.0	96.0	94.3	90.9	88.3	86.0	84.0	83.7
Inpatient hospital	90.6	94.1	84.9	70.0	66.5	63.9	64.3	66.4	66.8
Skilled nursing facility	3.8	1.6	3.7	7.8	8.4	9.0	9.5	8.0	8.4
Home health agency	1.9	2.0	5.5	13.8	13.5	12.5	8.7	5.6	2.8
Home health agency transfer[4]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.4	0.5	1.3
Hospice	. . .	. . .	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.3
Administrative expenses[5]	3.8	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 134 (page 2 of 2). Medicare enrollees and expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of service: United States and other areas, selected years 1970–2000

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Type of service	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*[1]
				Percent distribution of expenditures					
Total supplementary medical insurance (SMI)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SMI payments to managed care organizations[3]	0.0	1.8	6.4	9.9	13.6	14.8	19.8	21.5	20.2
SMI payments for fee-for-service utilization[6]	100.0	98.2	93.6	90.1	86.4	85.2	80.2	78.5	79.8
Physician/supplies[7]	81.8	73.2	67.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Outpatient hospital[8]	4.5	17.0	19.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Independent laboratory[9]	0.0	0.9	3.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Physician fee schedule	- - -	- - -	- - -	47.6	44.9	43.0	41.8	40.5	40.7
Durable medical equipment	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.2
Laboratory[10]	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.4
Other[11]	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.8	15.4	16.4	15.9	14.8	15.1
Hospital[12]	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.0	12.2	12.6	11.2	10.6	9.3
Home health agency	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.5	4.8
Home health agency transfer[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	–0.7	–0.7	–1.9
Administrative expenses[5]	9.1	5.4	3.4	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0

- - - Data not available.
. . . Category not applicable.
0.0 Quantity greater than 0 but less than 0.05.
[1]Preliminary figures; home health agency expenditures for 2000 reflect annual home health HI to SMI transfer amounts.
[2]Average number enrolled in the hospital insurance and/or supplementary medical insurance programs for the period.
[3]Medicare-approved managed care organizations.
[4]Reflects annual home health HI to SMI transfer amounts for 1998 and later.
[5]Includes research, costs of experiments and demonstration projects, and peer review activity.
[6]Type of service reporting categories for fee-for-service reimbursement differ before and after 1991.
[7]Includes payment for physicians, practitioners, durable medical equipment, and all suppliers other than Independent laboratory, which is shown separately through 1990. Beginning in 1991, those physician services subject to the Physician fee schedule are so broken out. Payments for laboratory services paid under the Laboratory fee schedule and performed in a physician office are included under "Laboratory" beginning in 1991. Payments for durable medical equipment are broken out and so labeled beginning in 1991. The remaining services from the "Physician" category are included in "Other."
[8]Includes payments for hospital outpatient department services, for skilled nursing facility outpatient services, for Part B services received as an inpatient in a hospital or skilled nursing facility setting, and for other types of outpatient facilities. Beginning 1991, payments for hospital outpatient department services, except for laboratory services, are listed under "Hospital." Hospital outpatient laboratory services are included in the "Laboratory" line.
[9]Beginning in 1991 those independent laboratory services that were paid under the Laboratory fee schedule (most of independent lab) are included in the "Laboratory" line; the remaining services are included in "Physician fee schedule" and "Other" lines.
[10]Payments for laboratory services paid under the Laboratory fee schedule performed in a physician office, independent lab, or in a hospital outpatient department.
[11]Includes payments for physician-administered drugs, free-standing ambulatory surgical center facility services; ambulance services; supplies; free-standing end-stage renal disease (ESRD) dialysis facility services; rural health clinics; outpatient rehabilitation facilities; psychiatric hospitals; and federally qualified health centers.
[12]Includes the hospital facility costs for Medicare Part B services that are predominantly in the outpatient department, with the exception of hospital outpatient laboratory services, which are included on the "Laboratory" line. The physician reimbursement is included on the "Physician fee schedule" line.

NOTES: Table includes service disbursements as of January 2002 for Medicare enrollees residing in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, other outlying areas, foreign countries, and unknown residence. Totals do not necessarily equal the sums of rounded components. Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary, Medicare and Medicaid Cost Estimates Group.

Table 135. Medicare enrollees and program payments among fee-for-service Medicare beneficiaries, according to sex and age: United States and other areas, 1994–99

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Sex and age	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*
			Fee-for-service enrollees in thousands			
Total	34,076	34,062	33,704	33,009	32,349	29,211
Sex						
Male	14,533	14,563	14,440	14,149	13,902	11,918
Female	19,543	19,499	19,264	18,860	18,477	17,293
Age						
Under 65 years	4,031	4,239	4,413	4,498	4,617	3,937
65–74 years	16,713	16,373	15,810	15,099	14,433	12,108
75–84 years	9,845	9,911	9,915	9,847	9,722	9,487
85 years and over	3,486	3,540	3,566	3,565	3,577	3,679
			Fee-for-service program payments in millions			
Total	$146,549	$158,980	$167,063	$175,423	$168,164	$166,687
Sex						
Male	63,907	68,758	71,011	75,357	72,883	73,171
Female	82,642	90,222	95,052	100,066	95,281	93,516
Age						
Under 65 years	18,835	21,029	24,160	25,798	23,746	24,262
65–74 years	55,147	58,093	58,737	59,687	57,342	56,031
75–84 years	50,719	55,256	58,058	61,708	59,745	59,518
85 years and over	21,847	24,602	26,108	28,231	27,331	26,875
			Percent distribution of fee-for-service program payments			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Male	43.6	43.2	42.5	43.0	43.3	43.9
Female	56.4	56.8	56.9	57.0	56.7	56.1
Age						
Under 65 years	12.9	13.2	14.5	14.7	14.1	14.6
65–74 years	37.6	36.5	35.2	34.0	34.1	33.6
75–84 years	34.6	34.8	34.8	35.2	35.5	35.7
85 years and over	14.9	15.5	15.6	16.1	16.3	16.1
			Average fee-for-service payment per enrollee			
Total	$ 4,301	$ 4,667	$ 4,957	$ 5,314	$ 5,198	$ 5,180
Sex						
Male	4,397	4,721	4,918	5,326	5,243	5,275
Female	4,229	4,627	4,934	5,306	5,165	5,108
Age						
Under 65 years	4,673	4,960	5,475	5,735	5,143	5,117
65–74 years	3,300	3,548	3,715	3,953	3,973	3,982
75–84 years	5,152	5,576	5,856	6,267	6,145	6,106
85 years and over	6,267	6,950	7,321	7,919	7,641	7,428

NOTE: Table includes data for Medicare enrollees residing in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, other outlying areas, foreign countries, and unknown residence.

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of Strategic Planning. Health Care Financing Review: Medicare and Medicaid Statistical Supplements for years 1996 to 2001.

Table 136 (page 1 of 2). Medicare beneficiaries by race and ethnicity, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1992–98

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of current Medicare beneficiaries and Medicare administrative records]

Characteristic	All	White, non-Hispanic			Black, non-Hispanic			Hispanic		
	1998	1992	1997	1998	1992	1997	1998	1992	1997	1998
				Number of beneficiaries in millions						
All Medicare beneficiaries	40.1	30.9	32.6	32.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	1.9	2.5	2.7
				Percent distribution of beneficiaries						
All Medicare beneficiaries	100.0	84.2	82.7	81.6	8.9	8.7	8.9	5.2	6.4	6.8
Medical care use				Percent of beneficiaries with at least one service						
All Medicare beneficiaries:										
Long-term care facility stay	9.2	8.0	10.1	9.5	6.2	8.8	10.3	4.2	3.7	3.8
Community-only residents:										
Inpatient hospital	18.5	18.1	19.1	18.6	18.4	21.5	20.6	16.6	17.7	17.1
Outpatient hospital	65.8	57.8	68.4	66.6	61.1	69.4	66.1	53.1	62.3	59.4
Physician/supplier[1]	94.0	93.0	95.4	94.9	89.1	90.4	90.9	87.9	89.8	91.2
Dental	42.5	43.1	45.1	45.7	23.5	23.9	24.4	29.1	29.0	32.8
Prescription medicine	89.0	85.5	88.6	89.4	83.1	84.5	87.5	84.6	86.0	87.6
Expenditures[2]				Expenditures per beneficiary						
All Medicare beneficiaries:										
Total	$ 9,373	$ 6,816	$ 9,234	$ 9,294	$ 7,043	$12,039	$11,870	$5,784	$7,226	$8,097
Long-term care facility	2,203	1,674	2,376	2,304	1,255	2,281	2,635	*	*	*
Community-only residents:										
Total personal health care	$ 6,882	$ 4,988	$ 6,699	$ 6,760	$ 5,530	$ 8,770	$ 8,451	$4,938	$6,351	$7,001
Inpatient hospital	2,354	2,058	2,359	2,305	2,493	3,569	2,999	1,999	2,310	2,384
Outpatient hospital	792	478	674	728	668	1,299	1,340	511	963	943
Physician/supplier[1]	2,093	1,525	2,006	2,076	1,398	1,960	2,288	1,587	1,920	2,235
Dental	240	153	229	265	70	103	112	97	124	153
Prescription medicine	870	481	741	885	417	717	819	389	661	796
Long-term care facility residents only:										
Long-term care facility	30,398	23,177	29,904	30,490	21,272	31,408	30,145	*	*	*
Sex				Percent distribution of beneficiaries						
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	43.7	42.7	43.4	43.7	42.0	42.9	41.5	46.7	49.0	47.4
Female	56.3	57.3	56.6	56.4	58.0	57.1	58.6	53.3	51.0	52.6
Eligibility criteria and age										
All Medicare beneficiaries	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.1
Disabled	12.8	8.6	10.2	10.8	19.1	24.6	24.3	16.5	22.2	21.0
Under 45 years	4.1	2.9	3.2	3.3	7.6	10.8	9.7	6.9	5.3	5.3
45–64 years	8.7	5.8	7.0	7.5	11.5	13.8	14.6	9.6	16.9	15.7
Aged	87.2	91.4	89.7	89.2	81.0	75.4	75.7	83.5	77.7	79.2
65–74 years	46.4	52.0	47.2	46.3	48.0	43.3	42.3	49.4	48.6	48.7
75–84 years	30.0	29.5	31.4	31.6	24.0	23.7	24.0	27.1	22.2	23.2
85 years and over	10.8	9.9	11.1	11.4	9.0	8.4	9.4	6.9	6.9	7.3
Living arrangement										
All living arrangements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	98.2	98.3
Alone	29.2	27.5	28.7	29.7	27.7	28.9	31.6	20.2	24.6	22.8
With spouse	49.8	53.3	52.9	51.8	33.3	32.7	31.5	50.4	47.8	49.9
With children	8.9	7.7	7.0	7.2	16.8	16.7	16.5	16.6	14.9	15.7
With others	7.2	6.2	5.9	6.1	18.1	16.7	15.3	10.8	10.9	10.0
Long-term care facility	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.1	4.0	5.1	5.2	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 136 (page 2 of 2). Medicare beneficiaries by race and ethnicity, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1992–98

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of current Medicare beneficiaries and Medicare administrative records]

Characteristic	All	White, non-Hispanic			Black, non-Hispanic			Hispanic		
	1998	1992	1997	1998	1992	1997	1998	1992	1997	1998
Age and limitation of activity[3]	Percent distribution of beneficiaries									
Under 65 years (disabled)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	31.8	21.8	29.2	29.6	26.2	32.8	42.7	21.2	35.1	30.3
IADL only	36.1	38.9	39.2	38.0	35.8	39.0	30.7	46.1	31.9	32.2
1 or 2 ADL	19.7	21.5	19.9	19.5	21.2	19.5	17.4	*	*	*
3–5 ADL	12.4	17.9	11.6	12.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
65–74 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	72.4	68.7	73.3	73.3	55.1	58.8	59.6	59.2	76.6	76.4
IADL only	15.6	17.0	15.4	15.2	22.9	21.7	21.5	*	*	*
1 or 2 ADL	8.2	9.6	7.3	8.1	14.4	13.0	12.1	*	*	*
3–5 ADL	3.8	4.6	3.9	3.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
75–84 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	53.7	47.5	53.6	54.4	42.0	44.6	49.2	44.3	49.4	50.1
IADL only	20.7	23.6	21.5	20.9	26.7	19.9	16.7	*	*	*
1 or 2 ADL	14.7	16.8	13.4	14.7	15.3	18.3	*	*	*	*
3–5 ADL	11.0	12.2	11.4	10.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
85 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	25.2	20.2	25.0	26.1	*	19.2	16.1	*	*	*
IADL only	20.7	20.2	22.5	20.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
1 or 2 ADL	22.6	23.5	21.2	23.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
3–5 ADL	31.6	36.1	31.3	29.9	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Cell based on 50 persons or fewer.

[1]Physician/supplier services include medical and osteopathic doctor and health practitioner visits; diagnostic laboratory and radiology services; medical and surgical services; durable medical equipment and nondurable medical supplies.

[2]Total health expenditures by Medicare beneficiaries, including expenses paid by Medicare and all other sources of payment.

[3]See Appendix II for definitions of Limitation of activity, Activities of Daily Living (ADL), and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL). Includes data for both community and long-term care facility residents.

NOTE: Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: Health Care Financing Administration. Health and Health Care of the Medicare Population: Data from the 1992 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey; 1997 and 1998 data from the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey at www.hcfa.gov/surveys/mcbs.

Table 137. Medicaid recipients and medical vendor payments, according to basis of eligibility, and race and ethnicity: United States, selected fiscal years 1972–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Basis of eligibility and race and ethnicity	*1972*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*[1]
Recipients					Number in millions				
All recipients	17.6	22.0	21.6	21.8	25.3	36.3	36.1	34.9	40.6
					Percent of recipients				
Basis of eligibility:[2]									
Aged (65 years and over)	18.8	16.4	15.9	14.0	12.7	11.4	11.9	11.3	9.8
Blind and disabled	9.8	11.2	13.5	13.8	14.7	16.1	17.2	17.6	16.3
Adults in families with dependent children[3]	17.8	20.6	22.6	25.3	23.8	21.0	19.7	19.5	19.5
Children under age 21[4]	44.5	43.6	43.2	44.7	44.4	47.3	46.3	45.3	46.7
Other Title XIX[5]	9.0	8.2	6.9	5.6	3.9	1.7	1.8	6.3	7.8
Race and ethnicity:[6]									
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.8	45.5	44.8	44.4	41.3
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.1	24.7	23.9	23.5	24.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.5
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.2	17.2	17.5	14.3	15.6
Unknown	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.0	9.6	10.9	14.9	15.5
Vendor payments[7]					Amount in billions				
All payments	$ 6.3	$ 12.2	$ 23.3	$ 37.5	$ 64.9	$120.1	$121.7	$124.4	$ 142.3
					Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Basis of eligibility:									
Aged (65 years and over)	30.6	35.6	37.5	37.6	33.2	30.4	30.4	30.3	28.5
Blind and disabled	22.2	25.7	32.7	35.9	37.6	41.1	42.8	43.5	42.4
Adults in families with dependent children[3]	15.3	16.8	13.9	12.7	13.2	11.2	10.1	9.9	10.4
Children under age 21[4]	18.1	17.9	13.4	11.8	14.0	15.0	14.4	14.1	16.0
Other Title XIX[5]	13.9	4.0	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.6
Race and ethnicity:[6]									
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53.4	54.3	54.1	55.0	54.3
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.3	19.2	18.7	18.5	19.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.4
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.3	7.3	7.4	6.8	8.2
Unknown	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21.3	17.6	18.1	18.2	15.7
Vendor payments per recipient[7]					Amount				
All recipients	$ 358	$ 556	$1,079	$1,719	$2,568	$3,311	$3,369	$3,568	$ 3,501
Basis of eligibility:									
Aged (65 years and over)	580	1,206	2,540	4,605	6,717	8,868	8,622	9,538	10,242
Blind and disabled	807	1,276	2,618	4,459	6,564	8,435	8,369	8,832	9,095
Adults in families with dependent children[3]	307	455	662	860	1,429	1,777	1,722	1,809	1,876
Children under age 21[4]	145	228	335	452	811	1,047	1,048	1,111	1,203
Other Title XIX[5]	555	273	398	657	1,062	2,380	2,152	1,242	1,166
Race and ethnicity:[6]									
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,207	3,953	4,074	4,421	4,609
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,878	2,568	2,631	2,798	2,836
American Indian or Alaska Native	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,706	2,142	2,298	2,500	3,297
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,257	1,713	1,767	1,610	1,924
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	903	1,400	1,428	1,699	1,842
Unknown	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,909	6,099	5,603	4,356	3,531

- - - Data not available.

[1]Prior to 1998 recipient counts exclude those individuals who only received coverage under prepaid health care and for whom no direct vendor payments were made during the year. Prior to 1998 vendor payments exclude payments to health maintenance organizations and other prepaid health plans ($19.3 billion in 1998 and $18 billion in 1997). The total number of persons who were Medicaid eligible and enrolled was 41.4 million in 1998, 41.6 million in 1997, and 41.2 million in 1996 (HCFA Medicaid Statistics, Program and Financial Statistics FY1996, FY1997, and FY1998, unpublished).

[2]In 1980 and 1985 recipients included in more than one category. In 1990–96, 0.2–2.5 percent of recipients have unknown basis of eligibility. From 1997 onwards, unknowns are included in Other Title XIX.

[3]Includes adults in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program.

[4]Includes children in the AFDC program. From 1997 onwards includes foster care.

[5]Includes some participants in the Supplemental Security Income program and other people deemed medically needy in participating States. From 1997 onwards excludes foster care and includes unknown eligibility.

[6]Race and ethnicity as determined on initial Medicaid application. Categories are mutually exclusive.

[7]Vendor payments exclude disproportionate share hospital payments ($16 billion in 1997 and $15 billion in 1998).

NOTES: 1972 and 1975 data are for fiscal year ending June 30. All other years are for fiscal year ending September 30. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III). Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of Information Services, Enterprise Databases Group, Division of Information Distribution, Medicaid Data System.

Table 138 (page 1 of 2). Medicaid recipients and medical vendor payments, according to type of service: United States, selected fiscal years 1972–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Type of service	*1972*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*[1]
Recipients				Number in millions					
All recipients	17.6	22.0	21.6	21.8	25.3	36.3	36.1	34.9	40.6
				Percent of recipients					
Inpatient general hospitals	16.1	15.6	17.0	15.7	18.2	15.3	14.8	13.6	10.5
Inpatient mental hospitals	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.0
Skilled	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Intermediate care	- - -	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Physician	69.8	69.1	63.7	66.0	67.6	65.6	63.3	60.7	45.6
Dental	13.6	17.9	21.5	21.4	18.0	17.6	17.2	17.0	12.2
Other practitioner	9.1	12.1	15.0	15.4	15.3	15.2	14.8	14.7	10.7
Outpatient hospital	29.6	33.8	44.9	46.2	49.0	46.1	44.0	39.1	29.9
Clinic	2.8	4.9	7.1	9.7	11.1	14.7	14.0	13.5	13.0
Laboratory and radiological	20.0	21.5	14.9	29.1	35.5	36.0	34.9	31.8	23.1
Home health	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.8	4.5	4.8	5.3	3.0
Prescribed drugs	63.3	64.3	63.4	63.8	68.5	65.4	62.5	60.1	47.6
Family planning	. . .	5.5	5.2	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.0	4.9
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	8.7	11.7	18.2	18.2	18.5	15.2
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.4	0.9	3.4	3.9	4.1	- - -
Prepaid health care	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49.7
Other care	14.4	13.2	11.9	15.5	20.3	31.5	36.3	35.5	36.0
Vendor payments[2]				Amount in billions					
All payments	$ 6.3	$ 12.2	$ 23.3	$ 37.5	$ 64.9	$120.1	$121.7	$124.4	$142.3
				Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inpatient general hospitals	40.6	27.6	27.5	25.2	25.7	21.9	20.7	18.6	15.1
Inpatient mental hospitals	1.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.0
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	3.1	8.5	12.6	11.3	8.6	7.9	7.9	6.7
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24.2	24.3	24.5	22.4
Skilled	23.3	19.9	15.8	13.5	12.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Intermediate care	- - -	15.4	18.0	17.4	14.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Physician	12.6	10.0	8.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	4.3
Dental	2.7	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
Other practitioner	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4
Outpatient hospital	5.8	3.0	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.0
Clinic	0.7	3.2	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.8
Laboratory and radiological	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Home health	0.4	0.6	1.4	3.0	5.2	7.8	8.9	9.8	1.9
Prescribed drugs	8.1	6.7	5.7	6.2	6.8	8.1	8.8	9.6	9.5
Family planning	. . .	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	- - -
Prepaid health care	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.6
Other care	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.5	3.7	7.7	8.4	8.9	13.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 138 (page 2 of 2). Medicaid recipients and medical vendor payments, according to type of service: United States, selected fiscal years 1972–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Type of service	*1972*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*[1]
Vendor payments per recipient[2]					Amount				
Total payment per recipient	$ 358	$ 556	$ 1,079	$ 1,719	$ 2,568	$ 3,311	$ 3,369	$ 3,568	$ 3,501
Inpatient general hospitals	903	983	1,742	2,753	3,630	4,735	4,696	4,877	5,031
Inpatient mental hospitals	2,825	6,045	11,742	19,867	18,548	29,847	21,873	22,990	20,701
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	5,507	16,438	32,102	50,048	68,613	68,232	72,033	74,960
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,424	18,589	19,029	19,379
Skilled	2,665	3,864	6,081	9,274	13,356	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Intermediate care	- - -	2,764	5,326	7,882	11,236	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Physician	65	81	136	163	235	309	317	333	327
Dental	71	86	99	98	130	160	166	175	182
Other practitioner	37	48	61	75	96	178	205	190	135
Outpatient hospital	70	50	113	178	269	397	409	453	474
Clinic	82	358	209	337	602	804	833	902	742
Laboratory and radiological	23	27	38	53	80	90	96	93	100
Home health	229	204	847	2,094	4,733	5,740	6,293	6,575	2,206
Prescribed drugs	46	58	96	166	256	413	474	571	699
Family planning	. . .	55	72	119	151	206	200	200	223
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	45	67	177	212	251	216
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	81	154	174	215	213	- - -
Prepaid health care	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	955
Other care	44	80	172	274	465	807	782	891	1,331

- - - Data not available.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Prior to 1998 recipient counts exclude those individuals who only received coverage under prepaid health care and for whom no direct vendor payments were made during the year. Prior to 1998 vendor payments exclude payments to health maintenance organizations and other prepaid health plans ($19.3 billion in 1998 and $18 billion in 1997). The total number of persons who were Medicaid eligible and enrolled was 41.4 million in 1998, 41.6 million in 1997, and 41.2 million in 1996 (HCFA Medicaid Statistics, Program and Financial Statistics FY1996, FY1997, and FY1998, unpublished).
[2]Payments exclude disproportionate share hospital payments ($16 billion in 1997 and $15 billion in 1998).

NOTES: 1972 and 1975 data are for fiscal year ending June 30. All other years are for fiscal year ending September 30. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III). Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of Information Services, Enterprise Databases Group, Division of Information Distribution, Medicaid Data System.

Table 139. Department of Veterans Affairs health care expenditures and use, and persons treated according to selected characteristics: United States, selected fiscal years 1970–99

[Data are compiled by Department of Veterans Affairs]

	1970	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Health care expenditures				Amount in millions					
All expenditures[1]	$1,689	$ 5,981	$11,500	$15,401	$16,126	$16,373	$17,149	$17,441	$17,876
				Percent distribution					
All services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inpatient hospital	71.3	64.3	57.5	53.8	49.0	46.3	43.1	38.3	37.5
Outpatient care	14.0	19.1	25.3	28.4	30.2	33.6	37.1	41.8	44.0
Nursing home care	5.5	7.1	9.5	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	9.8
All other[2]	9.1	9.6	7.7	7.3	10.8	10.0	9.6	9.9	8.7
Health care use				Number in thousands					
Inpatient hospital stays[3]	787	1,248	1,029	907	879	807	671	617	611
Outpatient visits	7,312	17,971	22,602	25,158	27,527	29,295	31,919	34,972	36,928
Nursing home stays[4]	47	57	75	78	79	79	87	98	92
Inpatients[5]									
Total	- - -	- - -	598	547	527	491	417	380	367
				Percent distribution					
Total	- - -	- - -	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Veterans with service-connected disability	- - -	- - -	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.5	39.2	38.2	38.0
Veterans without service-connected disability	- - -	- - -	60.3	60.0	59.9	59.6	59.7	60.8	60.9
Low income	- - -	- - -	54.8	56.6	56.2	55.7	55.5	55.4	54.3
Exempt[6]	- - -	- - -	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other[7]	- - -	- - -	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.9
Unknown	- - -	- - -	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
Nonveterans	- - -	- - -	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2
Outpatients[5]				Number in thousands					
Total	- - -	- - -	2,564	2,714	2,790	2,846	2,958	3,235	3,390
				Percent distribution					
Total	- - -	- - -	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Veterans with service-connected disability	- - -	- - -	38.3	37.4	37.5	37.8	37.9	38.7	36.7
Veterans without service-connected disability	- - -	- - -	49.8	50.5	50.5	50.2	51.5	52.9	53.7
Low income	- - -	- - -	41.1	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.9	41.3	39.7
Exempt[6]	- - -	- - -	2.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5
Other[7]	- - -	- - -	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.9	8.4	11.3
Unknown	- - -	- - -	2.2	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.3
Nonveterans	- - -	- - -	11.8	12.1	12.0	12.1	10.6	10.4	9.6

- - - Data not available.

[1]Health care expenditures exclude construction, medical administration, and miscellaneous operating expenses.

[2]Includes miscellaneous benefits and services, contract hospitals, education and training, subsidies to State veterans hospitals, nursing homes, and domiciliaries, and the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

[3]One-day dialysis patients were included in fiscal year 1980. Interfacility transfers were included beginning in fiscal year 1990.

[4]Includes Department of Veterans Affairs nursing home and domiciliary stays, and community nursing home stays.

[5]Individuals.

[6]Prisoner of war, exposed to Agent Orange, and so forth. Prior to fiscal year 1994, veterans who reported exposure to Agent Orange were classified as exempt. Beginning in fiscal year 1994 those veterans reporting Agent Orange exposure but not treated for it were means tested and placed in the low income or other group depending on income.

[7]Financial means-tested veterans who receive medical care subject to copayments according to income level.

NOTES: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. In 1970 and 1980, the fiscal year ended June 30; for all other years the fiscal year ends September 30. The veteran population was estimated at 24.8 million in 1999 with 38 percent age 65 or over, compared with 11 percent in 1980. Twenty-four percent had served during World War II, 16 percent during the Korean conflict, 33 percent during the Vietnam era, 9 percent during the Persian Gulf War, and 24 percent during peacetime. Beginning in fiscal year 1995 categories for health care expenditures and health care use were revised. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Policy and Planning, Policy Analysis Service, National Patient Care Database, unpublished data.

Table 140 (page 1 of 6). Personal health care per capita expenditures, by type of service, geographic division, and State: United States, selected years 1991–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Geographic division and State[1]	1991	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average annual percent change 1991–98	Ratio to U.S. per capita expenditures 1998
	Total personal health care per capita expenditures[2]							
United States	$2,685	$3,193	$3,334	$3,472	$3,606	$3,760	4.9	1.00
New England	3,115	3,746	3,945	4,092	4,303	4,535	5.5	1.21
Connecticut	3,337	3,900	4,137	4,249	4,442	4,623	4.8	1.23
Maine	2,466	3,019	3,257	3,514	3,757	4,048	7.3	1.08
Massachusetts	3,335	4,056	4,200	4,347	4,556	4,786	5.3	1.27
New Hampshire	2,511	3,029	3,264	3,441	3,650	3,870	6.4	1.03
Rhode Island	2,945	3,571	3,869	3,981	4,238	4,600	6.6	1.22
Vermont	2,393	2,892	3,136	3,275	3,458	3,684	6.4	0.98
Mideast[3]	3,108	3,748	3,905	4,062	4,208	4,413	5.1	1.17
Delaware	2,892	3,579	3,751	3,861	4,097	4,306	5.9	1.15
Maryland	2,797	3,291	3,401	3,574	3,697	3,870	4.7	1.03
New Jersey	2,966	3,622	3,829	4,008	4,079	4,191	5.1	1.11
New York	3,288	3,997	4,161	4,345	4,486	4,739	5.4	1.26
Pennsylvania	2,987	3,546	3,682	3,790	4,002	4,212	5.0	1.12
Great Lakes	2,665	3,172	3,318	3,467	3,605	3,766	5.1	1.00
Illinois	2,743	3,259	3,394	3,535	3,652	3,810	4.8	1.01
Indiana	2,507	3,052	3,156	3,195	3,416	3,572	5.2	0.95
Michigan	2,643	3,113	3,289	3,457	3,601	3,716	5.0	0.99
Ohio	2,709	3,210	3,353	3,542	3,636	3,814	5.0	1.01
Wisconsin	2,609	3,138	3,306	3,476	3,653	3,872	5.8	1.03
Plains	2,544	3,115	3,271	3,437	3,592	3,809	5.9	1.01
Iowa	2,524	3,014	3,165	3,367	3,518	3,770	5.9	1.00
Kansas	2,574	3,067	3,248	3,413	3,574	3,734	5.5	0.99
Minnesota	2,605	3,245	3,438	3,612	3,790	4,046	6.5	1.08
Missouri	2,555	3,159	3,261	3,389	3,531	3,715	5.5	0.99
Nebraska	2,383	2,947	3,083	3,287	3,407	3,622	6.2	0.96
North Dakota	2,555	3,155	3,419	3,540	3,680	3,899	6.2	1.04
South Dakota	2,402	2,892	3,081	3,268	3,467	3,733	6.5	0.99
Southeast	2,556	3,081	3,240	3,399	3,556	3,696	5.4	0.98
Alabama	2,560	3,058	3,233	3,421	3,625	3,726	5.5	0.99
Arkansas	2,409	2,840	3,013	3,178	3,356	3,514	5.5	0.93
Florida	2,975	3,523	3,631	3,774	3,875	4,012	4.4	1.07
Georgia	2,526	3,006	3,169	3,290	3,411	3,507	4.8	0.93
Kentucky	2,423	2,897	3,097	3,299	3,518	3,700	6.2	0.98
Louisiana	2,618	3,242	3,375	3,495	3,638	3,754	5.3	1.00
Mississippi	2,190	2,686	2,932	3,145	3,286	3,426	6.6	0.91
North Carolina	2,271	2,854	3,040	3,232	3,420	3,595	6.8	0.96
South Carolina	2,276	2,839	2,985	3,131	3,399	3,581	6.7	0.95
Tennessee	2,593	3,185	3,414	3,568	3,727	3,844	5.8	1.02
Virginia	2,379	2,743	2,858	3,009	3,154	3,300	4.8	0.88
West Virginia	2,567	3,232	3,442	3,648	3,857	4,060	6.8	1.08
Southwest	2,373	2,793	2,934	3,075	3,194	3,313	4.9	0.88
Arizona	2,406	2,728	2,768	2,861	2,934	3,056	3.5	0.81
New Mexico	2,211	2,609	2,744	2,943	3,057	3,195	5.4	0.85
Oklahoma	2,335	2,819	3,014	3,187	3,268	3,420	5.6	0.91
Texas	2,387	2,821	2,975	3,117	3,254	3,366	5.0	0.90
Rocky Mountains	2,267	2,608	2,751	2,873	3,009	3,154	4.8	0.84
Colorado	2,480	2,835	2,977	3,070	3,201	3,358	4.4	0.89
Idaho	2,088	2,441	2,585	2,770	2,889	3,017	5.4	0.80
Montana	2,311	2,659	2,881	2,922	3,118	3,295	5.2	0.88
Utah	1,954	2,244	2,343	2,499	2,630	2,734	4.9	0.73
Wyoming	2,233	2,658	2,850	3,046	3,185	3,400	6.2	0.90
Far West	2,636	3,030	3,111	3,185	3,257	3,357	3.5	0.89
Alaska	2,624	2,973	3,225	3,414	3,540	3,780	5.4	1.01
California	2,689	3,071	3,132	3,199	3,264	3,346	3.2	0.89
Hawaii	2,637	3,248	3,462	3,656	3,664	3,831	5.5	1.02
Nevada	2,395	2,831	2,883	2,950	3,029	3,153	4.0	0.84
Oregon	2,336	2,779	2,923	3,018	3,159	3,300	5.1	0.88
Washington	2,547	2,947	3,076	3,144	3,227	3,374	4.1	0.90

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 140 (page 2 of 6). Personal health care per capita expenditures, by type of service, geographic division, and State: United States, selected years 1991–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Geographic division and State[1]	1991	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average annual percent change 1991–98	Ratio to U.S. per capita expenditures 1998
	Hospital care per capita expenditures							
United States	$1,109	$1,279	$1,310	$1,344	$1,372	$1,406	3.4	1.00
New England	1,253	1,438	1,463	1,503	1,562	1,608	3.6	1.14
Connecticut	1,206	1,345	1,343	1,387	1,423	1,446	2.6	1.03
Maine	1,015	1,204	1,296	1,385	1,441	1,522	6.0	1.08
Massachusetts	1,416	1,636	1,635	1,675	1,738	1,784	3.4	1.27
New Hampshire	987	1,123	1,180	1,187	1,235	1,264	3.6	0.90
Rhode Island	1,191	1,368	1,473	1,498	1,632	1,726	5.4	1.23
Vermont	948	1,135	1,244	1,259	1,304	1,355	5.2	0.96
Mideast[3]	1,320	1,553	1,575	1,616	1,645	1,683	3.5	1.20
Delaware	1,187	1,457	1,513	1,467	1,565	1,614	4.5	1.15
Maryland	1,158	1,312	1,360	1,424	1,457	1,507	3.8	1.07
New Jersey	1,187	1,430	1,424	1,509	1,467	1,477	3.2	1.05
New York	1,380	1,646	1,672	1,726	1,754	1,803	3.9	1.28
Pennsylvania	1,332	1,520	1,548	1,538	1,610	1,644	3.1	1.17
Great Lakes	1,134	1,317	1,361	1,405	1,455	1,504	4.1	1.07
Illinois	1,238	1,416	1,455	1,491	1,531	1,568	3.4	1.12
Indiana	1,048	1,239	1,273	1,228	1,365	1,420	4.4	1.01
Michigan	1,129	1,318	1,393	1,444	1,474	1,529	4.4	1.09
Ohio	1,132	1,325	1,366	1,434	1,459	1,504	4.1	1.07
Wisconsin	998	1,151	1,173	1,266	1,336	1,405	5.0	1.00
Plains	1,069	1,269	1,317	1,365	1,415	1,472	4.7	1.05
Iowa	1,095	1,269	1,325	1,406	1,455	1,524	4.8	1.08
Kansas	1,083	1,278	1,333	1,369	1,412	1,454	4.3	1.03
Minnesota	933	1,060	1,104	1,156	1,249	1,315	5.0	0.94
Missouri	1,170	1,437	1,464	1,476	1,494	1,529	3.9	1.09
Nebraska	1,043	1,258	1,316	1,419	1,433	1,502	5.3	1.07
North Dakota	1,062	1,357	1,466	1,532	1,647	1,759	7.5	1.25
South Dakota	1,106	1,269	1,370	1,436	1,499	1,601	5.4	1.14
Southeast	1,085	1,253	1,297	1,343	1,378	1,420	3.9	1.01
Alabama	1,109	1,284	1,376	1,445	1,473	1,529	4.7	1.09
Arkansas	1,028	1,167	1,228	1,320	1,354	1,403	4.5	1.00
Florida	1,130	1,267	1,290	1,317	1,322	1,338	2.4	0.95
Georgia	1,089	1,249	1,270	1,299	1,309	1,331	2.9	0.95
Kentucky	1,067	1,220	1,266	1,340	1,411	1,470	4.7	1.05
Louisiana	1,207	1,453	1,502	1,520	1,563	1,615	4.2	1.15
Mississippi	1,025	1,231	1,365	1,456	1,443	1,502	5.6	1.07
North Carolina	972	1,169	1,246	1,306	1,366	1,433	5.7	1.02
South Carolina	1,073	1,303	1,326	1,345	1,467	1,531	5.2	1.09
Tennessee	1,122	1,311	1,296	1,346	1,379	1,412	3.3	1.00
Virginia	1,016	1,113	1,167	1,212	1,258	1,302	3.6	0.93
West Virginia	1,186	1,381	1,452	1,562	1,635	1,710	5.4	1.22
Southwest	992	1,137	1,157	1,191	1,205	1,230	3.1	0.87
Arizona	920	1,000	998	1,012	1,022	1,042	1.8	0.74
New Mexico	1,051	1,213	1,218	1,267	1,313	1,376	3.9	0.98
Oklahoma	1,000	1,152	1,210	1,275	1,282	1,331	4.2	0.95
Texas	1,001	1,159	1,179	1,211	1,225	1,244	3.2	0.89
Rocky Mountains	921	1,013	1,067	1,097	1,131	1,174	3.5	0.84
Colorado	986	1,067	1,114	1,111	1,139	1,175	2.5	0.84
Idaho	848	933	978	1,073	1,094	1,138	4.3	0.81
Montana	983	1,111	1,232	1,206	1,333	1,415	5.4	1.01
Utah	781	882	917	978	995	1,028	4.0	0.73
Wyoming	1,038	1,142	1,238	1,341	1,380	1,457	5.0	1.04
Far West	974	1,093	1,099	1,098	1,088	1,086	1.6	0.77
Alaska	1,118	1,306	1,447	1,496	1,502	1,613	5.4	1.15
California	998	1,106	1,103	1,092	1,076	1,063	0.9	0.76
Hawaii	1,074	1,318	1,371	1,462	1,413	1,452	4.4	1.03
Nevada	879	1,013	1,001	1,021	1,027	1,038	2.4	0.74
Oregon	822	964	1,001	1,021	1,049	1,079	4.0	0.77
Washington	904	1,038	1,061	1,078	1,085	1,106	2.9	0.79

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 140 (page 3 of 6). Personal health care per capita expenditures, by type of service, geographic division, and State: United States, selected years 1991–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Geographic division and State[1]	1991	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average annual percent change 1991–98	Ratio to U.S. per capita expenditures 1998
	Physician and other professional services per capita expenditures							
United States	$ 795	$ 932	$ 972	$1,003	$1,043	$1,095	4.7	1.00
New England	823	980	1,045	1,080	1,163	1,246	6.1	1.14
Connecticut	945	1,072	1,182	1,188	1,249	1,304	4.7	1.19
Maine	621	736	796	847	929	1,020	7.4	0.93
Massachusetts	845	1,035	1,073	1,117	1,224	1,316	6.5	1.20
New Hampshire	726	881	964	1,039	1,101	1,189	7.3	1.09
Rhode Island	751	890	974	974	1,022	1,128	6.0	1.03
Vermont	634	752	796	838	911	988	6.5	0.90
Mideast[4]	812	982	1,027	1,044	1,079	1,136	4.9	1.04
Delaware	843	1,002	1,011	1,024	1,084	1,123	4.2	1.03
Maryland	871	1,056	1,060	1,080	1,099	1,140	3.9	1.04
New Jersey	879	1,052	1,153	1,155	1,193	1,225	4.9	1.12
New York	758	936	982	1,006	1,044	1,112	5.6	1.01
Pennsylvania	806	954	980	998	1,034	1,103	4.6	1.01
Great Lakes	747	882	914	944	963	1,015	4.5	0.93
Illinois	751	901	929	970	991	1,046	4.9	0.95
Indiana	681	820	828	860	883	944	4.8	0.86
Michigan	744	855	889	918	937	973	3.9	0.89
Ohio	776	882	911	943	941	992	3.6	0.91
Wisconsin	751	955	1,030	1,033	1,083	1,151	6.3	1.05
Plains	690	852	892	937	983	1,051	6.2	0.96
Iowa	662	798	823	856	888	956	5.4	0.87
Kansas	757	879	940	969	993	1,039	4.6	0.95
Minnesota	775	1,020	1,107	1,189	1,260	1,347	8.2	1.23
Missouri	649	781	787	822	869	938	5.4	0.86
Nebraska	580	723	724	750	790	839	5.4	0.77
North Dakota	671	826	915	911	880	914	4.5	0.83
South Dakota	590	733	764	815	908	998	7.8	0.91
Southeast	765	899	936	969	1,018	1,059	4.8	0.97
Alabama	777	902	913	941	1,020	1,075	4.7	0.98
Arkansas	707	808	842	836	903	941	4.2	0.86
Florida	1,033	1,182	1,178	1,201	1,235	1,273	3.0	1.16
Georgia	767	883	966	1,007	1,066	1,091	5.2	1.00
Kentucky	656	783	862	898	935	976	5.8	0.89
Louisiana	702	829	844	867	917	968	4.7	0.88
Mississippi	564	661	719	757	838	879	6.5	0.80
North Carolina	627	782	811	854	891	941	6.0	0.86
South Carolina	571	705	747	784	846	896	6.7	0.82
Tennessee	720	877	999	1,052	1,112	1,149	6.9	1.05
Virginia	716	822	827	865	894	928	3.8	0.85
West Virginia	682	862	896	923	983	1,040	6.2	0.95
Southwest	718	809	856	887	935	989	4.7	0.90
Arizona	856	920	918	949	982	1,037	2.8	0.95
New Mexico	591	689	735	810	843	878	5.8	0.80
Oklahoma	656	765	804	841	886	948	5.4	0.87
Texas	711	803	861	887	941	995	4.9	0.91
Rocky Mountains	678	764	796	830	877	925	4.5	0.84
Colorado	788	897	929	964	1,007	1,058	4.3	0.97
Idaho	618	693	739	767	813	852	4.7	0.78
Montana	609	639	696	730	777	825	4.4	0.75
Utah	557	629	637	675	726	763	4.6	0.70
Wyoming	594	693	746	760	811	896	6.0	0.82
Far West	977	1,108	1,148	1,181	1,212	1,261	3.7	1.15
Alaska	701	740	792	866	902	953	4.5	0.87
California	1,039	1,184	1,221	1,259	1,290	1,340	3.7	1.22
Hawaii	799	1,012	1,118	1,214	1,235	1,311	7.3	1.20
Nevada	898	960	993	1,000	1,035	1,085	2.7	0.99
Oregon	737	854	899	911	963	1,001	4.5	0.91
Washington	831	914	957	969	988	1,037	3.2	0.95

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 140 (page 4 of 6). Personal health care per capita expenditures, by type of service, geographic division, and State: United States, selected years 1991–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Geographic division and State[1]	1991	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average annual percent change 1991–98	Ratio to U.S. per capita expenditures 1998
	Nursing home care and home health care per capita expenditures							
United States	$290	$374	$398	$420	$430	$433	5.9	1.00
New England	492	618	656	688	693	702	5.2	1.62
Connecticut	578	734	780	827	847	860	5.8	1.99
Maine	384	492	516	525	532	538	4.9	1.24
Massachusetts	534	664	702	735	733	739	4.7	1.71
New Hampshire	268	375	419	450	465	470	8.3	1.08
Rhode Island	443	541	571	587	574	606	4.6	1.40
Vermont	316	357	378	403	412	411	3.9	0.95
Mideast[4]	447	548	578	609	623	648	5.5	1.50
Delaware	328	417	455	492	495	520	6.8	1.20
Maryland	247	323	344	354	369	395	7.0	0.91
New Jersey	309	425	474	499	513	514	7.5	1.19
New York	628	730	749	784	789	827	4.0	1.91
Pennsylvania	353	452	489	530	559	582	7.4	1.34
Great Lakes	306	381	405	425	442	445	5.5	1.03
Illinois	286	359	379	391	403	409	5.2	0.94
Indiana	331	426	443	459	470	464	4.9	1.07
Michigan	246	295	316	339	374	342	4.8	0.79
Ohio	341	438	468	500	511	549	7.1	1.27
Wisconsin	360	424	454	466	480	478	4.2	1.10
Plains	327	404	425	453	465	474	5.5	1.09
Iowa	326	400	424	461	476	502	6.4	1.16
Kansas	289	357	374	404	420	421	5.5	0.97
Minnesota	412	490	502	505	496	503	2.9	1.16
Missouri	285	371	401	443	473	476	7.6	1.10
Nebraska	289	378	397	431	441	459	6.8	1.06
North Dakota	378	405	423	442	455	470	3.2	1.09
South Dakota	274	345	359	387	391	401	5.6	0.93
Southeast	240	340	368	396	406	404	7.7	0.93
Alabama	213	303	333	357	369	360	7.8	0.83
Arkansas	251	332	359	376	410	415	7.4	0.96
Florida	282	404	439	464	465	471	7.6	1.09
Georgia	201	288	303	311	308	308	6.3	0.71
Kentucky	253	345	377	411	446	458	8.8	1.06
Louisiana	265	389	424	471	470	431	7.2	1.00
Mississippi	210	307	327	367	382	366	8.3	0.84
North Carolina	242	355	381	413	433	430	8.5	0.99
South Carolina	197	274	304	337	340	349	8.5	0.81
Tennessee	286	410	448	478	491	474	7.5	1.09
Virginia	177	236	247	271	289	296	7.6	0.68
West Virginia	237	329	375	411	414	414	8.3	0.96
Southwest	205	287	318	346	358	340	7.5	0.79
Arizona	162	247	248	257	251	242	5.9	0.56
New Mexico	149	190	221	239	242	238	6.9	0.55
Oklahoma	257	363	412	440	426	402	6.6	0.93
Texas	209	291	327	361	381	362	8.2	0.84
Rocky Mountains	193	248	260	274	283	277	5.3	0.64
Colorado	203	254	266	289	307	307	6.1	0.71
Idaho	176	254	266	279	281	272	6.4	0.63
Montana	249	336	346	331	322	317	3.5	0.73
Utah	166	189	203	213	218	202	2.9	0.47
Wyoming	173	266	281	301	308	296	8.0	0.68
Far West	173	226	236	240	242	245	5.1	0.57
Alaska	95	121	127	99	97	90	–0.8	0.21
California	155	208	218	224	228	232	5.9	0.54
Hawaii	160	189	195	206	215	223	4.8	0.51
Nevada	143	249	229	218	207	203	5.1	0.47
Oregon	246	267	275	288	299	300	2.8	0.69
Washington	256	321	344	329	323	326	3.5	0.75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 140 (page 5 of 6). Personal health care per capita expenditures, by type of service, geographic division, and State: United States, selected years 1991–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Geographic division and State[1]	1991	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average annual percent change 1991–98	Ratio to U.S. per capita expenditures 1998
	Drugs and other nondurables per capita expenditures							
United States	$260	$313	$337	$370	$406	$451	8.2	1.00
New England	265	323	348	380	418	479	8.8	1.06
Connecticut	280	344	375	410	448	521	9.3	1.15
Maine	225	277	301	342	398	449	10.4	1.00
Massachusetts	267	323	347	375	410	469	8.4	1.04
New Hampshire	261	314	336	366	402	455	8.2	1.01
Rhode Island	281	343	373	413	451	511	8.9	1.13
Vermont	230	277	298	321	351	401	8.2	0.89
Mideast[4]	274	337	365	405	449	506	9.1	1.12
Delaware	267	324	349	395	456	524	10.1	1.16
Maryland	274	306	319	356	406	449	7.3	0.99
New Jersey	304	381	416	455	498	562	9.2	1.25
New York	262	326	356	399	437	492	9.4	1.09
Pennsylvania	274	337	366	404	452	513	9.4	1.14
Great Lakes	261	319	345	381	413	453	8.2	1.00
Illinois	255	310	335	368	393	430	7.7	0.95
Indiana	264	331	361	389	422	449	7.9	1.00
Michigan	279	341	371	418	458	498	8.6	1.10
Ohio	260	313	338	371	407	448	8.1	0.99
Wisconsin	245	298	320	352	379	434	8.5	0.96
Plains	246	298	320	348	379	429	8.3	0.95
Iowa	240	292	316	348	375	426	8.6	0.94
Kansas	245	292	312	344	379	413	7.7	0.92
Minnesota	233	286	309	340	372	424	8.9	0.94
Missouri	263	316	336	355	387	442	7.7	0.98
Nebraska	257	319	345	380	414	476	9.2	1.06
North Dakota	237	286	307	332	358	392	7.4	0.87
South Dakota	220	264	280	302	323	363	7.4	0.81
Southeast	268	328	356	392	434	482	8.8	1.07
Alabama	271	327	351	385	432	471	8.2	1.04
Arkansas	266	322	346	388	418	464	8.3	1.03
Florida	285	359	395	444	488	552	9.9	1.22
Georgia	255	308	333	364	403	441	8.1	0.98
Kentucky	275	335	363	399	444	499	8.9	1.11
Louisiana	272	330	357	381	415	456	7.6	1.01
Mississippi	253	304	325	355	396	444	8.4	0.98
North Carolina	251	305	331	366	411	452	8.8	1.00
South Carolina	240	298	325	364	412	449	9.4	0.99
Tennessee	286	348	376	408	453	507	8.5	1.12
Virginia	254	307	333	360	393	434	7.9	0.96
West Virginia	287	357	392	422	477	524	9.0	1.16
Southwest	258	309	332	362	392	433	7.7	0.96
Arizona	254	313	342	371	400	443	8.3	0.98
New Mexico	228	268	284	312	332	363	6.9	0.80
Oklahoma	246	304	333	362	384	424	8.1	0.94
Texas	264	313	333	364	397	439	7.5	0.97
Rocky Mountains	231	280	301	328	353	390	7.7	0.86
Colorado	231	281	304	325	347	389	7.8	0.86
Idaho	226	275	297	325	352	386	7.9	0.86
Montana	236	289	311	338	358	397	7.7	0.88
Utah	236	282	302	336	369	394	7.6	0.87
Wyoming	222	259	275	304	332	370	7.5	0.82

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 140 (page 6 of 6). Personal health care per capita expenditures, by type of service, geographic division, and State: United States, selected years 1991–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Geographic division and State[1]	1991	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average annual percent change 1991–98	Ratio to U.S. per capita expenditures 1998
	Drugs and other nondurables per capita expenditures							
Far West	243	274	288	308	339	374	6.4	0.83
Alaska	228	257	275	301	323	360	6.7	0.80
California	239	264	275	292	323	355	5.8	0.79
Hawaii	314	353	372	388	407	431	4.7	0.96
Nevada	256	329	362	391	429	472	9.1	1.05
Oregon	238	294	316	349	378	422	8.5	0.94
Washington	252	290	308	335	369	416	7.4	0.92

[1]Data are shown for Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) regions that are constructed to show economically interdependent states. These BEA geographic divisions differ from Bureau of the Census geographic divisions shown in some *Health, United States* tables.
[2]Total personal health care includes the following types of services: hospital care, physician and other professional services, nursing home care and home health care, drugs and nondurable products, dental services, durable products, and other personal health care not otherwise specified. Per capita expenditures for each category except the last three are shown in this table. Services not shown separately accounted for 6 percent of personal health care expenditures in 1991 and 10 percent in 1998.
[3]The Mideast region includes spending in the District of Columbia (DC), although it is not listed separately. Per capita spending in DC is substantially higher than per capita spending in most states. Most of this higher spending comes from spending on hospital care. One contributing factor to higher spending is the concentration of several higher-cost academic medical centers in a very small geographic area populated with a small number of people. Another factor could be the inability of current data sources and methods to accurately portray spending flows between providers located in DC and beneficiary resident locations. As a result, per capita spending in DC is not shown.
[4]Spending in DC is included in Mideast regional total.

NOTE: Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary, National Health Statistics Group, National Health Accounts.

Table 141. Medicare expenditures as a percent of total personal health care expenditures by geographic division and State: United States, 1991–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Geographic division and State[1]	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*
United States	17.3	17.9	18.3	19.5	20.5	21.0	21.2	20.6
New England	16.6	17.5	18.0	19.1	20.3	21.3	21.0	20.3
Connecticut	15.6	16.5	17.4	18.4	19.6	20.5	20.5	20.3
Maine	16.4	16.6	16.8	18.2	19.1	19.4	19.6	18.8
Massachusetts	17.4	18.5	19.1	20.0	21.6	22.7	22.2	21.4
New Hampshire	13.9	14.5	14.5	15.8	16.3	16.8	16.2	15.2
Rhode Island	18.1	18.7	19.0	20.3	20.7	22.9	23.5	22.6
Vermont	15.0	15.4	15.6	16.5	17.1	17.5	17.2	16.4
Mideast	17.5	18.1	18.5	19.2	20.2	20.7	21.2	21.1
Delaware	15.0	15.8	15.9	16.2	16.4	16.9	16.0	15.7
District of Columbia	13.3	12.5	12.9	13.7	14.6	16.2	17.1	17.0
Maryland	16.3	17.2	17.3	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.8	19.8
New Jersey	16.8	18.5	18.8	19.1	19.6	19.7	20.7	21.0
New York	16.1	16.6	16.9	17.8	18.9	19.4	19.9	19.6
Pennsylvania	21.1	21.5	22.2	22.9	24.2	25.2	25.2	25.0
Great Lakes	17.0	17.6	17.7	18.8	19.8	20.0	20.1	19.8
Illinois	16.9	17.3	17.5	18.8	19.4	19.6	19.5	19.1
Indiana	16.7	17.5	17.4	18.5	19.7	20.3	20.3	19.8
Michigan	17.7	18.7	18.8	20.2	21.4	21.7	21.8	21.7
Ohio	17.5	18.1	18.1	19.1	20.2	20.3	20.9	20.8
Wisconsin	15.2	15.6	15.3	15.9	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.0
Plains	16.9	17.4	17.4	17.8	18.6	18.6	18.8	17.9
Iowa	17.5	18.0	17.6	18.0	18.6	18.5	18.6	17.6
Kansas	17.3	17.7	17.8	18.6	19.5	19.4	19.8	18.8
Minnesota	14.3	14.6	14.3	14.2	14.7	14.8	14.6	13.8
Missouri	19.2	20.1	20.4	21.3	22.5	22.7	22.9	22.1
Nebraska	15.9	15.8	15.7	16.2	17.0	17.3	18.1	17.4
North Dakota	16.4	16.4	16.6	17.1	17.3	16.9	17.2	16.6
South Dakota	16.4	17.0	16.6	17.1	17.7	17.7	17.6	16.9
Southeast	19.2	20.0	20.2	21.8	22.8	23.3	23.3	22.2
Alabama	19.5	20.7	21.2	22.5	23.5	23.6	23.4	22.1
Arkansas	21.8	21.7	21.2	22.7	23.6	23.9	23.8	23.2
Florida	23.3	24.2	25.0	27.2	28.6	29.1	29.5	28.0
Georgia	15.9	17.0	16.6	17.5	18.3	18.5	18.2	17.1
Kentucky	18.6	19.0	19.3	20.6	21.1	21.2	21.0	20.1
Louisiana	19.4	20.1	20.5	22.9	25.1	26.7	27.0	26.5
Mississippi	21.0	22.5	22.4	24.1	25.4	26.6	26.9	25.4
North Carolina	17.6	17.4	17.2	18.1	19.4	19.6	19.4	18.9
South Carolina	15.1	15.9	16.3	18.6	19.4	20.2	19.7	19.4
Tennessee	18.7	19.4	19.9	21.1	21.7	22.0	21.6	20.4
Virginia	14.8	15.7	15.8	17.0	17.7	18.0	18.1	17.5
West Virginia	19.8	20.6	19.6	20.7	21.5	22.5	22.5	21.7
Southwest	16.4	16.8	17.4	19.6	21.2	22.0	22.4	21.3
Arizona	19.9	19.8	20.0	21.2	22.2	22.4	22.7	21.6
New Mexico	14.8	14.6	14.7	16.2	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.1
Oklahoma	19.1	19.7	20.0	22.4	24.3	25.0	25.4	23.8
Texas	15.3	15.9	16.6	19.0	20.8	21.7	22.2	21.2
Rocky Mountains	13.9	14.6	15.1	16.1	17.1	17.3	17.1	16.1
Colorado	13.5	14.0	14.6	15.8	17.0	17.4	17.0	16.2
Idaho	15.0	15.8	15.8	17.1	18.1	18.1	18.2	17.2
Montana	17.1	17.8	18.3	19.0	18.8	19.0	19.0	18.3
Utah	12.4	13.2	13.7	14.6	15.9	15.9	15.7	14.3
Wyoming	14.3	15.1	16.1	16.9	17.7	16.9	16.7	15.6
Far West	16.2	16.3	17.1	18.3	19.3	19.6	20.0	19.7
Alaska	6.0	6.5	6.6	7.4	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.3
California	16.7	16.8	17.8	19.2	20.4	20.8	21.2	21.0
Hawaii	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.6	11.2	10.7	11.5	11.0
Nevada	16.2	16.6	18.1	19.1	20.6	21.1	21.9	21.3
Oregon	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.2	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.0
Washington	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	17.1	16.5

[1]Data are shown for Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) regions that are constructed to show economically interdependent states. These BEA geographic divisions differ from Bureau of the Census geographic divisions shown in some *Health, United States* tables.

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary, National Health Statistics Group, National Health Accounts.

Table 142. Medicaid expenditures as a percent of total personal health care expenditures by geographic division and State: United States, 1991–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Geographic division and State[1]	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*
United States	13.2	13.7	14.7	15.2	15.6	15.9	15.7	15.7
New England	17.0	16.7	16.6	18.0	18.8	17.8	18.6	18.9
Connecticut	15.7	14.8	15.9	17.0	18.0	17.7	18.5	17.7
Maine	18.3	19.0	21.3	22.1	21.1	21.1	21.8	21.0
Massachusetts	18.1	17.3	16.2	18.0	19.2	17.4	18.3	19.4
New Hampshire	11.7	12.4	13.2	14.5	15.6	15.1	15.7	15.5
Rhode Island	18.6	21.5	20.8	21.2	20.7	20.6	21.4	21.1
Vermont	15.6	15.2	15.6	16.7	17.0	17.6	17.3	17.8
Mideast	18.1	18.5	19.3	20.1	21.0	21.7	21.5	22.1
Delaware	10.2	10.4	10.9	11.3	12.6	14.3	12.5	12.3
District of Columbia	19.2	18.5	20.5	21.7	20.9	20.9	22.5	20.6
Maryland	11.7	12.2	12.5	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.7	12.7
New Jersey	13.1	12.3	13.6	13.9	14.0	13.9	14.6	14.1
New York	26.4	26.5	27.5	28.4	29.8	30.7	29.7	31.3
Pennsylvania	10.4	12.3	12.0	13.3	14.0	15.4	16.1	16.1
Great Lakes	12.2	13.3	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.8	14.6	14.4
Illinois	9.1	11.8	13.2	13.5	14.2	15.1	15.1	14.7
Indiana	14.1	14.9	16.4	14.0	12.0	13.2	12.1	11.9
Michigan	12.2	12.6	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.3	14.7
Ohio	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.2	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.4
Wisconsin	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.3
Plains	12.1	13.0	13.4	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.8	14.2
Iowa	11.9	12.0	12.5	12.8	12.8	13.0	12.8	15.4
Kansas	9.7	10.3	11.3	11.4	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.7
Minnesota	15.5	15.2	16.1	16.7	16.9	16.5	15.4	15.2
Missouri	10.3	13.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.5	14.3	14.5
Nebraska	11.4	11.8	12.9	12.8	12.6	13.2	13.4	14.4
North Dakota	14.9	14.1	14.5	14.0	13.6	14.3	14.2	13.8
South Dakota	12.7	13.0	13.6	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.1	13.1
Southeast	11.7	12.2	13.4	14.0	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.9
Alabama	8.8	10.1	10.8	11.5	12.2	12.7	13.1	12.7
Arkansas	13.6	14.9	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.3	15.6
Florida	8.5	9.1	9.9	10.2	10.6	10.4	10.7	10.5
Georgia	12.1	11.8	12.8	14.0	13.9	13.5	12.8	12.2
Kentucky	13.9	15.4	16.2	16.6	16.1	16.6	17.7	16.9
Louisiana	17.8	17.7	22.1	24.3	23.1	20.0	18.9	19.1
Mississippi	14.8	14.7	15.4	16.4	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.1
North Carolina	12.9	13.3	14.3	14.8	16.7	17.3	17.2	16.7
South Carolina	14.8	15.3	15.9	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.0	16.4
Tennessee	12.6	13.9	14.1	15.6	17.1	16.3	16.4	17.2
Virginia	8.9	9.0	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.2	9.9
West Virginia	15.3	17.5	19.7	19.5	18.6	17.7	17.0	17.3
Southwest	11.1	12.1	13.0	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.2	12.7
Arizona	8.6	11.0	11.3	12.0	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.1
New Mexico	12.1	13.1	14.3	15.5	16.5	18.3	17.9	17.8
Oklahoma	12.3	12.5	12.2	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.9	11.7
Texas	11.4	12.2	13.4	14.3	14.1	14.0	13.5	12.6
Rocky Mountains	10.2	10.9	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.9	11.8
Colorado	9.1	10.1	10.5	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.3
Idaho	10.6	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.3	12.1	12.2	12.2
Montana	13.4	13.7	15.2	15.2	14.3	15.4	14.3	13.9
Utah	10.9	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.8	12.0	11.4	11.8
Wyoming	10.1	11.3	11.8	12.7	12.6	12.9	12.7	12.3
Far West	10.9	10.9	12.4	12.8	13.3	14.3	14.0	13.5
Alaska	12.9	13.7	16.2	15.4	15.1	16.2	16.5	15.4
California	10.8	10.7	12.3	12.6	12.9	14.1	13.7	13.0
Hawaii	9.1	8.7	10.0	12.5	16.0	13.9	13.4	13.9
Nevada	7.7	8.6	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0
Oregon	10.4	10.8	11.8	13.2	14.8	15.2	14.5	15.5
Washington	12.9	13.1	14.3	14.7	15.3	16.3	16.3	16.2

[1]Data are shown for Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) regions that are constructed to show economically interdependent states. These BEA geographic divisions differ from Bureau of the Census geographic divisions shown in some *Health, United States* tables.

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary, National Health Statistics Group, National Health Accounts.

Table 143. State mental health agency per capita expenditures for mental health services and average annual percent change by geographic division and State: United States, selected fiscal years 1981–97

[Data are based on reporting by State mental health agencies]

Geographic division and State	1981	1983	1985	1987	1990[1]	1993[1,2]	1997[1,2]	Average annual percent change 1981–97
	Amount per capita							
United States	$ 27	$31	$35	$ 38	$ 48	$ 54	$ 64	5.5
New England:								
Maine	25	32	36	42	67	70	88	8.2
New Hampshire	35	39	42	36	63	78	99	6.8
Vermont	32	40	44	44	54	74	92	6.8
Massachusetts	32	36	46	62	84	83	90	6.7
Rhode Island	36	32	35	41	50	61	63	3.6
Connecticut	32	39	44	56	73	82	99	7.4
Middle Atlantic:								
New York	67	74	90	99	118	131	113	3.3
New Jersey	26	31	36	43	57	68	69	6.2
Pennsylvania	41	47	52	50	57	68	68	3.3
East North Central:								
Ohio	25	29	30	34	41	47	52	4.8
Indiana	19	23	27	31	47	39	40	4.8
Illinois	18	21	24	25	34	36	51	6.8
Michigan	33	39	49	61	74	75	87	6.3
Wisconsin	22	27	28	31	37	35	44	4.3
West North Central:								
Minnesota[3]	17	30	32	42	54	69	87	10.8
Iowa	8	10	11	12	17	13	29	8.5
Missouri	24	25	28	32	35	41	56	5.5
North Dakota	39	42	36	42	40	43	48	1.4
South Dakota	17	21	22	27	25	47	54	7.5
Nebraska	17	19	21	21	29	34	39	5.5
Kansas	18	22	27	28	35	48	59	7.9
South Atlantic:								
Delaware	44	51	46	41	55	56	73	3.2
Maryland	33	37	40	49	61	64	76	5.4
District of Columbia[4]	- - -	23	28	130	268	315	337	- - -
Virginia	23	29	32	35	45	40	49	4.9
West Virginia	20	20	22	23	24	22	23	1.0
North Carolina	24	29	38	41	46	50	62	6.2
South Carolina	31	33	33	45	51	56	64	4.7
Georgia	25	26	23	32	51	49	47	4.0
Florida	20	23	26	25	37	31	44	5.1
East South Central:								
Kentucky	15	17	19	23	23	25	35	5.5
Tennessee	18	20	23	24	29	37	23	1.6
Alabama	20	24	28	29	38	43	47	5.5
Mississippi	14	16	24	22	34	41	56	9.2
West South Central:								
Arkansas	17	20	24	24	26	30	30	3.7
Louisiana	19	23	26	25	28	39	43	5.3
Oklahoma	22	33	31	30	36	38	41	3.9
Texas	13	16	17	19	23	31	39	7.1
Mountain:								
Montana	25	28	29	28	28	34	93	8.7
Idaho	13	15	15	17	20	26	29	4.9
Wyoming	23	28	31	30	35	42	43	4.0
Colorado	24	25	28	30	34	41	57	5.6
New Mexico	24	25	25	24	23	24	31	1.7
Arizona	10	10	12	16	27	60	68	12.7
Utah	13	16	17	19	21	25	28	4.8
Nevada	22	25	26	28	33	32	45	4.6
Pacific:								
Washington	18	24	30	37	43	66	79	9.8
Oregon	21	21	25	28	41	60	68	7.8
California	28	29	34	30	42	50	58	4.6
Alaska	38	41	45	50	72	86	79	4.7
Hawaii	19	22	23	26	38	71	85	9.9

- - - Data not available.
[1]Puerto Rico is included in U.S. total.
[2]Guam is included in U.S. total.
[3]Data for 1981 not comparable with 1983–93 data for Minnesota. Average annual percent change is for 1983–97.
[4]Transfer of St. Elizabeths Hospital from the National Institute of Mental Health to the District of Columbia Office of Mental Health took place over the years 1985–93.

NOTE: Expenditures for mental illness, excluding mental retardation and substance abuse.

SOURCES: National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors and the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors Research Institute, Inc.: Final Report: Funding sources and expenditures of State mental health agencies: Revenue/expenditure study results, fiscal year 1990. Nov. 1992; Supplemental report fiscal year 1993. Mar. 1996; Fiscal year 1997: Final report. July 1999.

Table 144. Medicare enrollees, enrollees in managed care, payments per enrollee, and short-stay hospital utilization by geographic division and State: United States, 1994 and 1999

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Geographic division and State	Enrollment in thousands[1]	Percent of enrollees in managed care[2]		Payments per enrollee[3]		Short-stay hospital utilization: Discharges per 1,000 enrollees[3]		Short-stay hospital utilization: Average length of stay in days[3]	
	1999	1994	1999	1994	1999	1994	1999	1994	1999
United States	38,319	7.9	17.8	$4,375	$5,280	345	365	7.5	6.1
New England	2,103	4.0	20.2	4,497	5,528	320	333	7.7	5.9
Maine	214	0.1	0.7	3,464	4,311	322	321	7.6	5.6
New Hampshire	165	0.2	9.8	3,414	4,185	281	275	7.6	5.7
Vermont	88	0.1	2.2	3,182	4,226	283	293	7.6	6.0
Massachusetts	452	6.1	25.3	5,147	6,184	350	368	7.6	5.8
Rhode Island	168	7.0	33.6	4,148	5,719	312	337	8.1	6.4
Connecticut	515	2.6	20.9	4,426	5,734	287	309	8.1	6.2
Middle Atlantic	5,957	4.6	21.2	4,917	6,099	354	389	9.8	7.4
New York	2,674	6.2	18.5	4,855	6,230	334	369	11.2	8.3
New Jersey	1,201	2.6	16.5	4,531	6,365	354	379	10.2	7.6
Pennsylvania	2,082	3.3	27.5	5,212	5,733	379	422	8.0	6.2
East North Central	6,311	2.8	10.1	4,045	4,984	345	371	7.2	5.8
Ohio	1,697	2.4	17.8	3,982	4,979	350	385	7.1	5.7
Indiana	838	2.6	4.1	3,945	4,517	345	354	6.9	5.8
Illinois	1,622	5.5	11.6	4,324	5,257	374	404	7.3	5.9
Michigan	1,385	0.7	5.4	4,307	5,456	328	357	7.6	6.2
Wisconsin	770	2.0	5.6	3,246	4,122	310	328	6.8	5.5
West North Central	2,832	6.7	9.7	3,578	4,367	334	362	6.6	5.5
Minnesota	647	19.6	13.8	3,394	4,076	334	344	5.7	5.1
Iowa	475	3.1	3.9	3,080	3,984	322	356	6.6	5.5
Missouri	852	3.4	14.5	4,191	4,893	349	383	7.3	5.9
North Dakota	102	0.6	0.7	3,218	3,916	327	349	6.3	5.2
South Dakota	118	0.1	0.2	2,952	3,994	356	362	6.1	5.2
Nebraska	253	2.2	5.6	2,926	4,237	281	327	6.3	5.2
Kansas	384	3.3	7.5	3,847	4,580	348	381	6.5	5.6
South Atlantic	7,408	6.1	14.5	4,390	5,277	341	370	7.4	6.0
Delaware	112	0.2	4.5	4,712	5,070	326	338	8.1	6.4
Maryland	635	1.4	13.9	4,997	6,237	362	378	7.5	6.0
District of Columbia	76	3.9	10.8	5,655	7,144	376	385	10.1	8.0
Virginia	878	1.5	5.6	3,748	4,465	348	355	7.3	6.1
West Virginia	336	8.3	7.5	3,798	4,846	420	440	7.1	5.9
North Carolina	1,112	0.5	4.2	3,465	4,651	314	366	8.0	6.2
South Carolina	556	0.1	0.5	3,777	4,774	319	373	8.3	6.4
Georgia	910	0.4	6.2	4,402	5,038	378	369	6.9	5.9
Florida	2,793	13.8	28.3	5,027	5,944	326	366	7.1	5.9
East South Central	2,519	0.9	5.5	4,262	4,925	398	418	7.1	5.9
Kentucky	612	2.3	5.6	3,862	4,618	396	414	7.2	5.7
Tennessee	815	0.3	5.4	4,441	4,950	375	381	7.1	6.0
Alabama	678	0.8	8.0	4,454	4,965	413	440	7.0	5.6
Mississippi	414	0.1	1.2	4,189	5,251	423	459	7.4	6.5
West South Central	3,755	2.8	15.3	4,628	5,691	351	403	7.2	5.9
Arkansas	431	0.2	4.3	3,719	4,500	366	393	7.0	5.9
Louisiana	595	0.4	19.6	5,468	6,627	399	470	7.2	6.0
Oklahoma	503	2.5	10.0	4,098	5,121	355	408	7.0	5.9
Texas	2,226	4.1	17.4	4,703	5,856	333	386	7.2	5.9
Mountain	2,154	15.9	26.8	3,806	4,400	290	305	5.9	5.1
Montana	135	0.4	2.8	3,114	3,790	306	320	5.9	5.0
Idaho	163	2.5	9.8	3,045	3,937	274	314	5.2	4.6
Wyoming	64	3.3	2.3	3,537	4,220	315	341	5.6	5.1
Colorado	462	17.2	35.5	3,935	4,876	302	320	6.0	5.1
New Mexico	230	13.6	20.0	3,110	4,201	301	299	6.0	5.4
Arizona	661	24.8	39.5	4,442	4,544	292	311	5.9	5.1
Utah	204	9.4	3.3	3,443	3,864	238	253	5.4	4.8
Nevada	235	19.0	33.5	4,306	5,080	291	298	7.0	6.1
Pacific	5,279	27.2	37.9	4,657	5,493	341	333	6.0	5.7
Washington	724	12.5	26.3	3,401	4,418	269	281	5.3	4.9
Oregon	490	27.7	38.0	3,285	4,096	305	312	5.2	4.7
California	3,861	30.0	40.7	5,219	6,027	366	354	6.1	5.8
Alaska	40	0.6	0.9	3,687	5,447	269	304	6.3	5.9
Hawaii	164	29.8	33.0	3,069	3,544	301	234	9.1	7.4

[1]Total persons enrolled in hospital insurance, supplementary medical insurance, or both, as of July 1. Includes fee-for-service and managed care enrollees.
[2]Includes enrollees in Medicare-approved managed care organizations. [3]Data are for fee-for-service enrollees only.

NOTES: Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of Strategic Planning. Health Care Financing Review: Medicare and Medicaid Statistical Supplements 1996; 2001.

Table 145 (page 1 of 2). Medicaid recipients, recipients in managed care, payments per recipient, and recipients per 100 persons below the poverty level by geographic division and State: United States, selected fiscal years 1989–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Geographic division and State	Recipients in thousands		Percent of recipients in managed care		Payments per recipient			Recipients per 100 persons below the poverty level	
	1996	1998[1]	1996	1998	1990	1996	1998[1]	1989–90	1997–98
United States	36,118	40,649	40	54	$ 2,568	$3,369	$3,501	75	108
New England:									
Maine	167	170	1	11	3,248	4,321	4,383	88	132
New Hampshire	100	94	16	10	5,423	5,496	6,449	53	83
Vermont	102	124	–	48	2,530	2,954	2,834	108	208
Massachusetts[2]	715	908	70	63	4,622	5,285	5,075	103	129
Rhode Island	130	153	63	63	[2]3,778	5,280	6,004	[3]163	116
Connecticut	329	381	61	72	4,829	6,179	6,350	167	98
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	3,281	3,073	23	30	5,099	6,811	7,907	95	103
New Jersey	714	813	43	59	4,054	5,217	5,188	83	94
Pennsylvania	1,168	1,523	53	68	2,449	3,993	3,992	88	95
East North Central:									
Ohio	1,478	1,291	32	28	2,566	3,729	4,742	98	108
Indiana	594	607	31	58	3,859	4,130	4,222	45	106
Illinois	1,454	1,364	13	13	2,271	3,689	4,526	69	107
Michigan	1,172	1,363	73	68	2,094	2,867	3,188	85	119
Wisconsin	434	519	32	49	3,179	4,384	4,255	95	105
West North Central:									
Minnesota	455	538	33	53	3,709	5,342	5,432	70	95
Iowa	308	315	41	92	2,589	3,534	4,092	80	115
Missouri	636	734	35	42	2,002	3,171	3,601	63	110
North Dakota	61	62	55	52	3,955	4,889	5,476	58	67
South Dakota	77	90	65	71	3,368	4,114	3,974	51	85
Nebraska	191	211	27	73	2,595	3,548	3,566	61	111
Kansas	251	242	32	49	2,524	3,425	3,788	71	95
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	82	101	78	77	3,004	3,773	4,138	68	122
Maryland	399	561	64	67	3,300	5,138	4,437	74	123
District of Columbia	143	166	55	45	2,629	4,955	4,402	86	130
Virginia	623	653	68	60	2,596	2,849	3,243	53	86
West Virginia	395	343	30	43	1,443	2,855	3,628	80	117
North Carolina	1,130	1,168	37	69	2,531	3,255	3,437	66	121
South Carolina	503	595	1	4	2,343	3,026	3,393	52	109
Georgia	1,185	1,222	32	76	3,190	2,604	2,465	64	113
Florida	1,638	1,905	64	65	2,273	2,851	2,986	55	88
East South Central:									
Kentucky	641	644	53	63	2,089	3,014	3,763	81	114
Tennessee	1,409	1,844	100	100	1,896	2,049	1,718	67	212
Alabama	546	527	11	71	1,731	2,675	3,609	43	84
Mississippi	510	486	7	40	1,354	2,633	2,969	67	105
West South Central:									
Arkansas	363	425	39	56	2,267	3,375	3,239	55	89
Louisiana	778	721	6	5	2,247	3,154	3,308	58	97
Oklahoma	358	342	19	50	2,516	2,852	3,439	56	72
Texas	2,572	2,325	4	25	1,928	2,672	3,071	47	77
Mountain:									
Montana	101	101	59	98	2,793	3,478	3,585	47	67
Idaho	119	123	37	35	2,973	3,402	3,446	36	68
Wyoming	51	46	1	–	2,036	3,571	4,163	[3]59	81
Colorado	271	345	80	99	2,705	3,815	4,173	45	87
New Mexico	318	329	45	80	2,120	2,757	2,617	39	86
Arizona[4]	528	508	86	85	- - -	- - -	3,238	- - -	65
Utah	152	216	82	91	2,279	2,775	2,867	72	96
Nevada	109	128	41	39	3,161	3,361	3,606	37	61

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 145 (page 2 of 2). Medicaid recipients, recipients in managed care, payments per recipient, and recipients per 100 persons below the poverty level by geographic division and State: United States, selected fiscal years 1989–98

[Data are compiled by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services]

Geographic division and State	Recipients in thousands		Percent of recipients in managed care		Payments per recipient			Recipients per 100 persons below the poverty level	
	1996	1998[1]	1996	1998	1990	1996	1998[1]	1989–90	1997–98
Pacific:									
Washington	621	1,413	100	91	2,128	2,242	1,447	98	196
Oregon	450	511	91	89	2,283	2,915	2,695	74	118
California	5,107	7,082	23	46	1,795	2,178	2,010	88	113
Alaska	69	75	–	–	3,562	4,027	4,434	70	128
Hawaii	41	185	80	80	2,252	6,574	2,749	73	133

– Quantity zero.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Prior to 1998 recipient counts exclude those individuals who only received coverage under prepaid health care and for whom no direct vendor payments were made during the year. Prior to 1998 vendor payments exclude payments to health maintenance organizations and other prepaid health plans ($19.3 billion in 1998 and $18 billion in 1997). The total number of persons who were Medicaid eligible and enrolled was 41.4 million in 1998, 41.6 million in 1997, and 41.2 million in 1996 (HCFA Medicaid Statistics, Program and Financial Statistics FY1996, FY1997, and FY1998, unpublished).
[2]Data for categorically eligible blind Medicaid recipients in 1990 are estimated by the Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, HCFA.
[3]Data are estimated by the Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, HCFA.
[4]Arizona has a limited Medicaid program, with care financed largely on a capitated basis.

NOTE: Payments exclude disproportionate share hospital payments ($16 billion in 1997 and $15 billion in 1998).

SOURCES: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of Information Services, Enterprise Databases Group, Division of Information Distribution, Medicaid Data System; Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division.

Table 146. Persons enrolled in health maintenance organizations (HMO's) by geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1980–2001

[Data are based on a census of health maintenance organizations]

Geographic division and State	Number in thousands	Percent of population							
	2001	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States[1]	79,535	4.0	7.9	13.5	19.4	28.6	30.1	30.0	27.9
New England:									
Maine	356	0.4	0.3	2.6	7.0	19.1	20.2	22.3	27.9
New Hampshire	485	1.2	5.6	9.6	18.5	33.8	34.9	33.7	39.3
Vermont	26	–	–	6.4	12.5	–	4.0	4.6	4.2
Massachusetts	2,814	2.9	13.7	26.5	39.0	54.2	52.9	53.0	44.3
Rhode Island	367	3.7	9.1	20.6	19.6	29.8	40.5	38.1	35.0
Connecticut	1,353	2.4	7.1	19.9	21.2	42.9	38.8	44.6	39.7
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	6,637	5.5	8.0	15.1	26.6	37.8	38.2	35.8	35.0
New Jersey	2,664	2.0	5.6	12.3	14.7	31.3	29.5	30.9	31.7
Pennsylvania	4,100	1.2	5.0	12.5	21.5	37.1	33.6	33.9	33.4
East North Central:									
Ohio	2,652	2.2	6.7	13.3	16.3	23.4	25.4	25.1	23.4
Indiana	712	0.5	3.6	6.1	8.3	14.0	13.2	12.4	11.7
Illinois	2,387	1.9	7.1	12.6	17.2	20.8	20.8	21.0	19.2
Michigan	2,653	2.4	9.9	15.2	20.5	25.3	27.0	27.1	26.7
Wisconsin	1,588	8.5	17.8	21.7	24.0	30.8	30.9	30.2	29.6
West North Central:									
Minnesota	1,385	9.9	22.2	16.4	26.5	32.4	30.4	29.9	28.2
Iowa	191	0.2	4.8	10.1	4.5	4.9	4.9	7.4	6.5
Missouri	1,733	2.3	6.0	8.2	18.5	33.7	34.2	35.2	31.0
North Dakota	8	0.4	2.5	1.7	1.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.3
South Dakota	73	–	–	3.3	2.8	5.1	6.1	6.7	9.7
Nebraska	170	1.1	1.8	5.1	8.6	16.9	18.4	11.2	9.9
Kansas	432	–	3.3	7.9	4.7	14.4	16.8	17.9	16.1
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	178	–	3.9	17.5	18.4	48.1	45.7	22.0	22.8
Maryland	2,032	2.0	4.8	14.2	29.5	43.6	46.0	43.9	38.4
District of Columbia[2]	177	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33.0	33.7	35.2	31.0
Virginia	1,144	–	1.1	6.1	7.7	16.9	19.6	18.5	16.2
West Virginia	197	0.7	1.7	3.9	5.8	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.9
North Carolina	1,311	0.6	1.6	4.8	8.3	17.1	18.8	17.8	16.3
South Carolina	383	0.2	1.0	1.9	5.5	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.5
Georgia	1,304	0.1	2.9	4.8	7.6	15.5	16.2	17.4	15.9
Florida	4,757	1.5	5.6	10.6	18.8	31.5	32.9	31.4	29.8
East South Central:									
Kentucky	1,228	0.9	1.6	5.7	16.1	35.1	32.5	31.5	30.4
Tennessee	1,880	–	1.8	3.7	12.2	24.1	37.7	33.0	33.0
Alabama	288	0.3	0.9	5.3	7.3	10.8	10.0	7.2	6.5
Mississippi	25	–	–	–	0.7	3.6	3.2	1.1	0.9
West South Central:									
Arkansas	281	–	0.1	2.2	3.8	10.7	12.3	10.4	10.5
Louisiana	696	0.6	0.9	5.4	7.2	16.6	17.7	17.0	15.6
Oklahoma	480	–	2.1	5.5	7.6	13.8	14.2	14.7	13.9
Texas	3,656	0.6	3.4	6.9	12.0	17.8	18.6	18.5	17.5
Mountain:									
Montana	70	–	–	1.0	2.4	3.9	6.6	7.0	7.7
Idaho	55	1.2	–	1.8	1.4	5.7	6.4	7.9	4.3
Wyoming	9	–	–	–	–	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.7
Colorado	1,566	6.9	10.8	20.0	23.3	36.4	39.4	39.5	36.4
New Mexico	507	1.4	2.0	12.7	15.1	32.3	38.1	37.7	27.9
Arizona	1,661	6.0	10.3	16.2	25.8	30.3	32.0	30.9	32.4
Utah	793	0.6	8.8	13.9	25.1	35.6	35.2	35.3	35.5
Nevada	408	–	5.8	8.5	15.9	26.8	23.5	23.5	20.4
Pacific:									
Washington	901	9.4	8.7	14.6	18.7	26.3	17.3	15.2	15.3
Oregon	1,214	12.0	14.0	24.7	40.0	45.3	43.3	41.1	35.5
California	18,074	16.8	22.5	30.7	36.0	47.1	52.1	53.5	53.4
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	386	15.3	18.1	21.6	21.0	32.8	33.7	30.0	31.8

– Quantity zero. - - - Data not available.

[1]HMO's in Guam included starting 1994; HMO's in Puerto Rico, starting 1998. In 2001 HMO enrollment in Guam was 48,000 and in Puerto Rico, 1,041,000.

[2]Data for District of Columbia (DC) not included for 1980–96 because data not adjusted for high proportion of enrollees of DC-based HMO's living in Maryland and Virginia.

NOTES: Data for 1980–90 are for pure HMO enrollment at midyear. Data for 1994–2001 are for pure and open-ended enrollment as of January 1. In 1990 open-ended enrollment accounted for 3 percent of HMO enrollment compared with 11 percent in 2001. See Appendix II, Health maintenance organization. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCE: The InterStudy Edge, Managed care: A decade in review 1980–1990. The InterStudy Competitive Edge, vols 4–11, 1994–2001. St. Paul, Minnesota (Copyrights 1991, 1994–2001: Used with the permission of InterStudy).

Table 147. Persons under 65 years of age without health care coverage by State: United States, selected years 1987–2000

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Geographic division and State	Number in thousands	Percent of population								
	2000	1987	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997[1]	1998	1999[2]	2000[2]
United States	38,484	14.4	15.7	17.1	17.3	17.6	18.2	18.4	16.2	15.8
New England:										
Maine	137	9.9	12.6	15.2	15.4	13.9	17.1	14.6	12.4	13.6
New Hampshire	76	11.4	11.1	13.5	11.4	10.9	13.3	12.5	10.3	7.9
Vermont	62	11.1	10.5	9.5	14.5	12.4	10.8	11.0	12.3	12.6
Massachusetts	607	7.0	10.2	14.2	12.5	14.1	14.3	11.6	10.4	10.7
Rhode Island	52	7.8	13.1	13.5	15.4	12.0	12.3	7.6	7.1	7.3
Connecticut	251	7.4	8.0	12.2	10.3	12.4	13.8	14.3	10.4	10.2
Middle Atlantic:										
New York	2,807	13.1	13.6	18.2	17.2	19.1	20.0	19.7	17.1	17.0
New Jersey	1,058	9.0	11.3	14.7	16.2	19.1	18.4	18.0	13.3	14.2
Pennsylvania	918	8.4	11.8	12.2	11.6	11.1	11.7	12.1	9.7	8.5
East North Central:										
Ohio	1,285	10.3	11.7	12.4	13.5	13.1	13.1	11.7	11.6	12.1
Indiana	640	15.2	12.3	11.8	14.6	12.2	12.8	16.1	10.6	13.9
Illinois	1,675	10.9	12.2	12.9	12.3	12.5	13.9	16.6	14.5	14.8
Michigan	992	9.4	10.4	12.3	11.0	10.1	13.2	14.9	11.2	10.8
Wisconsin	356	7.4	7.8	9.8	8.1	9.5	9.1	13.2	11.0	8.2
West North Central:										
Minnesota	406	7.4	9.9	10.6	9.0	11.2	10.2	10.3	8.1	10.0
Iowa	234	8.3	9.4	11.3	12.9	13.1	13.6	10.9	8.7	10.2
Missouri	561	11.8	14.2	14.3	16.7	15.3	14.7	12.1	7.8	12.2
North Dakota	67	8.7	7.2	9.7	9.4	11.2	11.7	16.5	13.4	13.3
South Dakota	78	15.4	13.5	11.4	10.8	11.1	13.7	16.3	12.3	14.0
Nebraska	159	11.0	9.6	11.9	10.3	12.9	12.2	10.2	11.5	11.5
Kansas	284	11.6	12.3	14.6	14.2	13.1	13.6	12.2	13.3	13.7
South Atlantic:										
Delaware	80	11.9	15.6	15.3	17.2	14.8	15.1	17.1	11.1	12.1
Maryland	476	10.9	14.2	14.1	17.2	12.8	14.9	18.9	12.5	11.6
District of Columbia	72	17.1	21.3	18.3	19.3	16.8	18.3	19.2	15.7	16.6
Virginia	860	11.4	17.3	13.2	15.2	13.8	14.1	15.8	14.8	14.2
West Virginia	250	15.9	16.0	19.1	18.3	17.9	20.5	20.8	18.7	16.9
North Carolina	993	15.0	15.6	15.1	16.4	18.0	17.6	17.0	16.2	14.6
South Carolina	436	12.4	18.1	15.9	16.0	18.7	18.7	17.4	18.0	13.8
Georgia	1,132	14.5	17.1	18.0	20.0	19.6	19.3	19.4	16.5	15.8
Florida	2,656	20.5	21.5	20.5	21.7	22.7	23.6	21.1	21.5	20.5
East South Central:										
Kentucky	503	16.8	15.1	17.3	16.8	17.6	16.9	16.0	14.9	14.6
Tennessee	575	16.6	15.4	11.2	16.4	17.1	15.2	14.3	11.4	11.6
Alabama	583	17.9	19.3	21.9	15.7	14.9	18.0	19.5	15.1	15.3
Mississippi	370	19.3	22.1	20.3	22.3	20.5	22.6	22.9	17.9	14.8
West South Central:										
Arkansas	371	23.5	20.1	19.9	20.5	24.8	28.1	21.7	16.6	15.9
Louisiana	821	18.9	22.1	21.1	22.9	23.2	22.0	21.3	24.1	21.6
Oklahoma	630	20.4	21.2	20.3	22.1	19.6	20.2	21.2	19.1	22.4
Texas	4,478	23.0	23.2	26.5	27.0	26.7	26.7	26.9	24.4	23.6
Mountain:										
Montana	166	17.3	15.7	15.8	14.8	15.4	22.0	21.9	20.1	21.3
Idaho	200	17.2	16.9	15.6	15.9	18.6	19.9	19.7	20.6	17.4
Wyoming	69	12.7	13.7	16.8	17.6	15.0	17.4	18.8	17.0	16.5
Colorado	518	15.6	16.3	13.6	15.9	17.8	16.4	16.4	16.6	15.0
New Mexico	431	25.3	24.6	26.1	28.3	24.7	25.2	24.0	27.6	26.7
Arizona	797	20.4	18.1	22.9	23.2	27.5	27.7	26.9	22.7	17.8
Utah	293	13.4	9.8	12.8	13.0	13.3	14.8	15.1	14.2	14.5
Nevada	287	17.4	18.3	17.7	21.1	17.6	19.9	23.7	20.2	17.9
Pacific:										
Washington	743	14.4	12.7	14.2	13.7	14.8	12.4	13.4	15.3	15.4
Oregon	441	17.2	14.6	14.8	13.9	17.4	14.8	16.0	15.6	15.9
California	6,315	18.5	21.1	23.5	22.6	22.2	23.7	24.4	21.0	19.7
Alaska	118	17.0	16.1	13.9	12.9	13.8	18.9	17.9	19.2	20.4
Hawaii	112	8.5	7.8	10.4	9.9	9.7	8.7	11.3	11.4	11.9

[1]Beginning with data for 1997, people with no coverage other than access to the Indian Health Service are no longer considered covered by health insurance. The effect of this change on the number uninsured is negligible.

[2]Starting in 1999 estimates reflect the results of follow-up verification questions. In 1999 the use of verification questions decreased the percent uninsured by 1.2 percentage points.

NOTES: New health insurance questions were introduced for a quarter sample for 1993 data and the full sample for 1994 data. Starting with 1993 data, the collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. 1990 census population controls were implemented starting with 1992 data. Data for additional years are available (see Appendix III).

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March; Health insurance historical table 6. Health insurance coverage status and type of coverage by state—people under 65: 1987–2000. www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/historic/hihistt6.html. Oct 10, 2001.

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Appendix I

Data Sources

This report consolidates the most current data on the health of the population of the United States, the availability and use of health resources, and health care expenditures. The information was obtained from the data files and/or published reports of many Federal Government and private and global agencies and organizations. In each case, the sponsoring agency or organization collected data using its own methods and procedures. Therefore, the data in this report vary considerably with respect to source, method of collection, definitions, and reference period.

Although a detailed description and comprehensive evaluation of each data source are beyond the scope of this appendix, users should be aware of the general strengths and weaknesses of the different data collection systems. For example, population-based surveys obtain socioeconomic data, data on family characteristics, and information on the impact of an illness, such as days lost from work or limitation of activity. These data are limited by the amount of information a respondent remembers or is willing to report. Detailed medical information, such as precise diagnoses or the types of operations performed, may not be known and, if so, will not be reported. Health care providers, such as physicians and hospitals, usually have good diagnostic information but little or no information about the socioeconomic characteristics of individuals or the impact of illnesses on individuals.

The populations covered by different data collection systems may not be the same, and understanding the differences is critical to interpreting the data. Data on vital statistics and national expenditures cover the entire population. Most data on morbidity and utilization of health resources cover only the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Such statistics do not include data for military personnel who are usually young, for institutionalized people who may be any age, or for nursing home residents who are usually old.

All data collection systems are subject to error, and records may be incomplete or contain inaccurate information. People may not remember essential information, a question may not mean the same thing to different respondents, and some institutions or individuals may not respond at all. It is not always possible to measure the magnitude of these errors or their impact on the data. Where possible, table notes describe the universe and method of data collection, to enable the user to place his or her own evaluation on the data. In many instances data do not add to totals because of rounding.

Some information is collected in more than one survey and estimates of the same statistic may vary among surveys because of different survey methodologies, sampling frames, questionnaires, definitions, and tabulation categories. For example, cigarette use is measured by the National Health Interview Survey, the National Household Survey of Drug Abuse, the Monitoring the Future Survey, and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

Overall estimates generally have relatively small sampling errors, but estimates for certain population subgroups may be based on small numbers and have relatively large sampling errors. Numbers of births and deaths from the vital statistics system represent complete counts (except for births in those States where data are based on a 50-percent sample for certain years). Therefore, they are not subject to sampling error. However, when the figures are used for analytical purposes, such as the comparison of rates over a period, the number of events that actually occurred may be considered as one of a large series of possible results that could have arisen under the same circumstances. When the number of events is small and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the conditions described by the figures. Estimates that are unreliable because of large sampling errors or small numbers of events are noted with asterisks in selected tables. The criteria used to designate unreliable estimates are indicated in notes to the applicable tables.

Descriptive summaries of the data sets that follow provide a general overview of study design, methods of data collection, and reliability and validity of the data. The agency or organization that sponsored the data collection is specified. More complete and detailed discussions are in the publications and Web sites listed at the end of each summary. The entries are listed alphabetically by dataset name.

Government Sources

Abortion Surveillance

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

In 1969 CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) began abortion surveillance to document the number and characteristics of women obtaining legal induced abortions, monitor unintended pregnancy, and assist efforts to identify and reduce preventable causes of morbidity and mortality associated with abortions. For each year from 1973–97 abortion data have been available from 52 reporting areas: 50 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. Beginning in 1998, abortion data are available only from 48 reporting areas coming from central health agencies. The total number of legal induced abortions is available for all reporting areas; however, not all areas collect information on the characteristics of women who obtain abortions. Furthermore the number of States reporting each characteristic and the number of States with complete data for each characteristic varies from year to year. State data with more than 15 percent unknown for a given characteristic are excluded from the analysis of that characteristic.

For 48 reporting areas, data concerning the number and characteristics of women who obtain legal induced abortions are provided by central health agencies such as State health departments and the health departments of New York City and the District of Columbia. In general the procedures are reported by the State in which the procedure is performed. However, two reporting areas (the District of Columbia and Wisconsin) report characteristics of abortions only for area/State residents; characteristics for out-of-area/State residents are unavailable.

The total number of abortions reported to CDC is about 10 percent less than the total estimated independently by the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI), a not-for-profit organization for reproductive health research, policy analysis, and public education. See AGI Abortion Survey in Appendix I below.

For more information, see Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Surveillance Summaries, May 2002. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 2002;51 (NoSS-3), Abortion Surveillance—United States, 1998; or contact: Director, Division of Reproductive Health, NCCDPHP, CDC, Atlanta, GA 30341; or visit the NCCDPHP surveillance and research Web site at www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/drh/surveil.htm.

Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS)

Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency's Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) compiles data on ambient air levels of particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM-10), lead, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and tropospheric ozone. These pollutants were identified in the Clean Air Act of 1970 and in its 1977 and 1990 amendments because they pose significant threats to public health. The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) define for each pollutant the maximum concentration level (micrograms per cubic meter) that cannot be exceeded during specific time intervals. Data shown in this publication reflect percent of the population living in nonattainment areas that exceed the NAAQS for a pollutant in a calendar year and population data from the Bureau of the Census. For 1996 and later years, estimates of the population in the year 2000 are used for this calculation.

Nonattainment areas may include single counties, multiple counties, parts of counties, municipalities, or combinations of the preceding jurisdictions. When an area is designated as "nonattainment," it retains this status for 3 years, regardless of annual changes in air quality. Nonattainment areas may also include jurisdictions in which the source of the pollutants is located, even if that jurisdiction meets all NAAQS. The areas monitored may change over time to reflect changes in air quality or the pollutants being monitored.

The EPA's ambient air quality monitoring program is carried out by State and local agencies and consists of three major categories of monitoring stations, State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS), National Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS), and Special Purpose Monitoring Stations (SPMS), that measure the criteria pollutants. Additionally, a fourth category of a monitoring station, the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS), which measures ozone precursors (approximately 60 volatile hydrocarbons and carbonyl) has been required by the 1990 Amendments to the Clean Air Act.

SLAMS consist of a network of about 4,000 monitoring stations whose size and distribution is largely determined by

the needs of State and local air pollution control agencies to meet their respective State implementation plan requirements. The NAMS (1,080 stations) are a subset of the SLAMS network with emphasis being given to urban and multi-source areas. In effect they are key sites under SLAMS, with emphasis on areas of maximum concentrations and high population density. SPMS provide for special studies needed by the State and local agencies to support State implementation plans and other air program activities. SPMS are not permanently established and can be adjusted easily to accommodate changing needs and priorities. SPMS are used to supplement the fixed monitoring network as circumstances require and resources permit.

For more information, write: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; or visit the EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards home page at www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps.

AIDS Surveillance

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) surveillance is conducted by health departments in each State, territory, and the District of Columbia. Although surveillance activities range from passive to active, most areas employ multifaceted active surveillance programs, which include four major reporting sources of AIDS information: hospitals and hospital-based physicians, physicians in nonhospital practice, public and private clinics, and medical record systems (death certificates, tumor registries, hospital discharge abstracts, and communicable disease reports). Using a standard confidential case report form, the health departments collect information that is then transmitted electronically to CDC without personal identifiers.

AIDS surveillance data are used to detect epidemiologic trends, to identify unusual cases requiring followup, and for semiannual publication in the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*. Studies to determine the completeness of reporting of AIDS cases meeting the national surveillance definition suggest reporting at greater than or equal to 90 percent.

Decreases in AIDS incidence and in the number of AIDS deaths, first noted in 1996, have been ascribed to the effect of new treatments, which prevent or delay the onset of AIDS and premature death among HIV-infected persons, and result in an increase in the number of persons living with HIV and AIDS. A growing number of States require confidential reporting of persons with HIV infection and participate in CDC's integrated HIV/AIDS surveillance system that compiles information on the population of persons newly diagnosed and living with HIV infection.

For more information on AIDS surveillance, see: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, published semiannually; or contact: Chief, Surveillance Branch, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention—Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA 30333; or visit the NCHSTP home page at www.cdc.gov/nchstp/od/nchstp.html.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with participating State agencies, compiles comprehensive and timely information on fatal work injuries occurring in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. To compile counts that are as complete as possible, the BLS census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Key information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing the source records. Work relationship is verified for each work injury fatality by using at least two independent source documents. For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is, working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by Federal and State agencies administering specific laws and regulations. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.

Data for the CFOI are compiled from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources—including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police

reports—as well as news reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a followup questionnaire.

States may identify additional fatal work injuries after data collection closeout for a reference year. In addition, other fatalities excluded from the published count because of insufficient information to determine work relationship may subsequently be verified as work related. States have up to 1 year to update their initial published State counts. Occupational fatalities and rates shown in this report are revised, except for the most recent year, and may differ from original data published by CFOI. Increases in the published counts based on additional information have averaged less than 100 fatalities per year, or less than 1.5 percent of the total.

For more information, see: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2000*. Washington, DC. U.S. Department of Labor. August 2001; or visit the CFOI Internet site at stats.bls.gov/oshfat1.htm.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a monthly measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The all-urban index (CPI-U) introduced in 1978 covers residents of metropolitan areas as well as residents of urban parts of nonmetropolitan areas (about 87 percent of the U.S. population in 2000).

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location were averaged together with weights that represent their importance in the spending of all urban consumers. Local data were then combined to obtain a U.S. city average.

The index measures price changes from a designated reference date, 1982–84, which equals 100. An increase of 22 percent, for example, is shown as 122. Change can also be expressed in dollars as follows: the price of a base period "market basket" of goods and services bought by all urban consumers has risen from $100 in 1982–84 to $177.10 in 2001.

The current revision of the CPI, completed in 2000, reflects spending patterns based on the Survey of Consumer Expenditures from 1993 to 1995, the 1990 Census of Population, and the ongoing Point-of-Purchase Survey. Using an improved sample design, prices for the goods and services required to calculate the index are collected in urban areas throughout the country and from retail and service establishments. Data on rents are collected from tenants of rented housing and residents of owner-occupied housing units. Food, fuels, and other goods and services are priced monthly in urban locations. Price information is obtained through visits or calls by trained BLS field representatives using computer-assisted telephone interviews.

The earlier 1987 revision changed the treatment of health insurance in the cost-weight definitions for medical care items. This change has no effect on the final index result but provides a clearer picture of the role of health insurance in the CPI. As part of the revision, three new indexes have been created by separating previously combined items, for example, eye care from other professional services and inpatient and outpatient treatment from other hospital and medical care services.

Effective January 1997 the hospital index was restructured by combining the three categories—room, inpatient services, and outpatient services—into one category, hospital services. Differentiation between inpatient and outpatient and among service types are under this broad category. In addition new procedures for hospital data collection identify a payor, diagnosis, and the payor's reimbursement arrangement from selected hospital bills.

A new geographic sample and item structure were introduced in January 1998 and expenditure weights were updated to 1993–95. Pricing of a new housing sample using computer-assisted data collection started in June 1998. In January 1999 the index was rebased from the 1982–84 time period to 1993–95.

For more information, see: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook of Methods*, BLS Bulletin 2490, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC. April 1997; Revising the Consumer Price Index, *Monthly Labor Review*, Dec 1996. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC; IK Ford and D Ginsburg, Medical Care and the Consumer Price Index, National Bureau of Economic

Research, Research Studies in Income and Wealth vol. 62; or visit the BLS home page at www.bls.gov.

Current Population Survey (CPS)

Bureau of the Census

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a household sample survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population conducted monthly by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). CPS provides estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force, the population as a whole, and various other population subgroups.

The CPS survey is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Labor. The CPS sample is located in 754 sample areas, with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. Beginning with 2001 estimates are based on interviews of an expanded sample of 60,000 households per month. Prior to 2001 estimates were based on 50,000 households per month. In an average month the nonresponse rate is about 6–7 percent. In 1994 major changes were introduced, which included a complete redesign of the questionnaire and the introduction of computer-assisted interviewing for the entire survey. In addition, there were revisions to some of the labor force concepts and definitions.

The estimation procedure used involves inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and ratio adjustment. Beginning in 1994 new population controls that were based on the 1990 census adjusted for the estimated population undercount were used.

For more information on the CPS, visit the BLS home page at www.bls.gov/cps.

Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) is a large-scale, ongoing drug abuse data collection system based on information from hospital emergency departments (EDs) and from medical examiner facilities. The major objectives of the DAWN data system include monitoring of drug-abuse patterns and trends, identification of substances associated with drug-abuse episodes, and assessment of drug-related consequences and other health hazards. Estimates reported in this publication are from the hospital ED component of DAWN.

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general hospitals that have a 24-hour emergency department. Since 1988 the DAWN emergency department data have been collected from a representative sample of these hospitals located throughout the coterminous United States, including 21 oversampled metropolitan areas. Within each facility, a designated DAWN reporter is responsible for identifying eligible drug-abuse episodes by reviewing emergency department records and abstracting and submitting data on each reportable case. To be included in DAWN, the patient presenting to the ED must meet all of the following four criteria: (a) patient was between ages 6 and 97 years and was treated in the hospital's ED; (b) patient's presenting problem(s) for the ED visit was induced by or related to drug use, regardless of when drug use occurred; (c) episode involved use of an illegal drug or use of a legal drug or other chemical substance contrary to directions; (d) patient's reason for using the substance(s) was dependence, suicide attempt or gesture, and/or psychic effect.

The data from the DAWN sample are used to generate estimates of the total number of emergency department drug-abuse episodes and drug mentions in all eligible hospitals in the coterminous United States and in the 21 metropolitan areas. Overall, a response rate of 81 percent of sample hospitals was obtained in the 2000 survey.

For further information, see Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. *Emergency Department Trends from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Preliminary Estimates January–June 2001 with Revised Estimates 1994 to 2000,* DAWN Series D-20, DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 02–3634, Rockville, MD. 2002 or write: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Room 16–105, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; or visit the SAMHSA home page at www.drugabusestatistics.samhsa.gov.

Employer Costs for Employee Compensation

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employer costs for employee compensation cover all occupations in private industry, excluding farms and households and State and local governments. These cost

levels are published once a year with the payroll period including March 12th as the reference period.

The cost levels are based on compensation cost data collected for the Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Cost Index (ECI), released quarterly. Employee Benefits Survey (EBS) data are jointly collected with the ECI data. Cost data were collected from the ECI's March 1993 sample that consisted of about 23,000 occupations within 4,500 sample establishments in private industry and 7,000 occupations within 1,000 establishments in State and local governments. The sample establishments are classified industry categories based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Within an establishment, specific job categories are selected to represent broader major occupational groups such as professional specialty and technical occupations. The cost levels are calculated with current employment weights each year.

For more information, see: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment Cost Indexes 1975–99*, Bulletin 2532, Oct. 2000; or visit the BLS home page at www.bls.gov.

Employment and Earnings

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Division of Monthly Industry Employment Statistics and the Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics publish data on employment and earnings. The data are collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Employment Security Agencies, and State Departments of Labor in cooperation with BLS. The major data source is the Current Population Survey (CPS), a household interview survey conducted monthly by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to collect labor force data for BLS. The CPS is described separately in this appendix. Data based on establishment records are also compiled each month from mail questionnaires by BLS, in cooperation with State agencies.

For more information, see: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, Jan. 2002, vol 49 no 1, Washington, DC. U.S. Government Printing Office. Jan. 2002; or visit the BLS home page at www.bls.gov.

Inventory of Mental Health Organizations (IMHO)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

The Survey and Analysis Branch of SAMHSA's Center for Mental Health Services conducted a biennial Inventory of Mental Health Organizations and General Hospital Mental Health Services (IMHO/GHMHS) from 1986 until 1994. The core questionnaire included versions designed for specialty mental health organizations and another for non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services. The response rate to most of the items on the inventory was relatively high (90 percent or better). However, for some inventory items, the response rate may have been somewhat lower.

IMHO/GHMHS has been the primary source for Center for Mental Health Services data included in *Health, United States*. The data system was based on questionnaires mailed every other year to mental health organizations in the United States, including psychiatric hospitals, non-Federal general hospitals with psychiatric services, Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, freestanding outpatient psychiatric clinics, partial care organizations, freestanding day-night organizations, and multiservice mental health organizations, not elsewhere classified.

IMHO/GHMHS was a redesign of three previous inventory systems with more complicated data collection procedures. In 1998 the IMHO/GHMHS was replaced by the Survey of Mental Health Organizations, General Hospital Mental Health Services, and Managed Behavioral Health Care Organizations (SMHO). A brief 100% inventory of organizations was conducted by postcard and used to provide basic information on all organizations and as a sampling frame from which to draw a sample for a more in-depth sample survey. The sample survey questionnaire differed from the previous core questionnaires mainly by inclusion of questions relating to managed behavioral health care organizations.

Other surveys conducted by the Survey and Analysis Branch are the Client/Patient Sample Survey and the Inventory of the Juvenile Justice System. The Client/Patient Sample Survey encompasses patients admitted to State and county mental hospitals, private mental hospitals, multiservice mental health organizations, the psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals and Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers,

residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, and freestanding outpatient and partial care programs. The Inventory of the Juvenile Justice System provides data on the number of organizations providing services to inpatients, outpatient and residential treatment clients. The purpose of these surveys is to determine the sociodemographic, clinical, and treatment characteristics of patients served by these organizations.

For more information, write: Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Room 15C-04, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. For further information on mental health and data from the 1997 Client/Patient Sample Survey, see: Center for Mental Health Services, *Mental Health, United States, 2000*. Manderscheid R, Henderson MJ, eds. DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 01–3537. Washington, DC; or visit the Center for Mental Health Services home page at www.samhsa.gov/cmhs/cmhs.htm.

Medicaid Data System

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Many State Medicaid agencies continue to submit data annually to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) (formerly known as Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA)) using the Form HCFA-2082, *Statistical Report on Medical Care: Eligibles, Recipients, Payments, and Services*. However, the majority of Medicaid data are derived from the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS). States participating in MSIS provide CMS with a larger database through submission of computer tapes. CMS then extracts comparable data to produce a mirror copy of the HCFA-2082 report. The Federal reporting period is between October 1 and September 30 of the fiscal year.

The following information may help when using Medicaid data:

- CMS performs many statistical edits to ensure consistency and identification of aberrant and missing data. CMS may substitute cell values only when necessary in order to maintain consistency.
- Medical Vendor Payments exclude lump sum adjustments (such as payments to disproportionate share hospitals). States must adjust payments to qualified hospitals that provide inpatient services to a disproportionate number of Medicaid recipients and/or other low-income persons.
- The number of recipients and eligibles reported on the HCFA-2082 are referred to as "Unduplicated," which simply means that each person is counted once based on their eligibility grouping (for example, Aged or Blind or Disabled) when they first receive medical services.
- The Medicaid data presented in *Health, United States* are contained in the Medicaid statistical system (HCFA-2082 Report and the MSIS tapes). Data reported on the quarterly Medicaid financial report (HCFA-64) submitted to CMS by States for reimbursement may differ from the Medicaid statistical report, primarily because the HCFA-64 includes disproportionate share hospital payments, payments to health maintenance organizations and Medicare, and quarterly payment adjustments.

For further information on Medicaid data, see *Medicaid Statistics, Program and Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 1997*, HCFA Pub. No. 10129, Health Care Financing Administration, Baltimore, MD. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1999; or call the Medicaid Hotline at 410-786-0165. For additional information and data visit the CMS Web site at www.hcfa.gov.

Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS)

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The 1996 and 1997 Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys (MEPS) update the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES). MEPS is designed to understand how the growth of managed care and other changes in the health care delivery system affect the use, type, and costs of health care. MEPS consists of four components:

- The Household Component (HC) is a nationally representative survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population drawn from a subsample of households that participated in the prior year's National Health Interview Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. The sample sizes for HC are approximately 10,000 families in 1996 and 1998–2000, 13,500 families in 1997 and 2001, and 15,000 families annually beginning in 2002. The panel design of the survey features several rounds of interviewing covering two full calendar years. Data are collected on health status, health insurance coverage, health care use and expenditures, and sources of payment for health services.
- The Nursing Home Component (NHC) gathered information from a sample of approximately 800 nursing homes and more than 5,000 residents in 1996. Data were

collected on characteristics of the facilities and services offered, expenditures and sources of payment on an individual resident level, and resident characteristics, including functional limitation, cognitive impairment, age, income, and insurance coverage, and the availability and use of community-based care prior to nursing home admission.

- Data are collected in the Medical Provider Component (MPC) to improve the accuracy of expenditure estimates derived solely from the Household Component (HC). MPC is particularly useful in obtaining expenditure information for persons enrolled in managed care plans and Medicaid recipients. MPC collects data from hospitals, physicians, and home health providers that were reported in HC as providing care to the MEPS sample persons. Sample sizes for MPC vary from year to year depending on the HC sample size and the MPC sampling rates for providers.
- The Insurance Component (IC) consisted of two subcomponents. The household sample collected detailed information from employers and union officials on the health insurance held by and offered to respondents to the MEPS HC. The list sample collected data on the types and costs of workplace health insurance from 40,000 business establishments and governments.

For further information on MEPS, visit the AHRQ home page at www.meps.ahrq.gov.

Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS)

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

The Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS) is a continuous survey of a nationally representative sample of about 18,000 aged and disabled Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Part A (hospital insurance), or Part B (medical insurance), or both, and residing in households or long-term care facilities. The survey provides comprehensive time-series data on utilization of health services, health and functional status, health care expenditures, and health insurance and beneficiary information (such as income, assets, living arrangement, family assistance, and quality of life). The longitudinal design of the survey allows each sample person to be interviewed 3 times a year for 4 years, whether he or she resides in the community or a facility or moves between the two settings, using the version of the questionnaire appropriate to the setting. Sample persons in the community are interviewed using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) survey instruments. Because long-term care facility residents often are in poor health, information about institutionalized patients is collected from proxy respondents such as nurses and other primary care givers affiliated with the facility. The sample is selected from the Medicare enrollment files with oversampling among disabled persons under age 65 and among persons 80 years of age and over.

Medicare claims are linked to survey-reported events to produce the Cost and Use file that provides complete expenditure and source of payment data on all health care services, including those not covered by Medicare.

For more information about MCBS, see: A profile of the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, by GS Adler. Health Care Financing Review, vol 15 no 4. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington, DC. Public Health Service. 1994. For further information on the MCBS, visit the CMS home page at www.hcfa.gov.

Medicare National Claims History Files

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

The Medicare Common Working File (CWF) is a Medicare Part A and Part B benefit coordination and claims validation system. There are two National Claims History (NCH) files, the *NCH 100 percent Nearline File*, and the *NCH Beneficiary Program Liability (BPL) File.* These NCH files contain claims records and Medicare beneficiary information. The NCH 100 percent Nearline File contains all institutional and physician/supplier claims from CWF. It provides records of every claim submitted, including all adjustment claims. The NCH BPL file contains Medicare Part A and Part B beneficiary liability information (such as deductible and coinsurance amounts remaining). These records include all Part A and Part B utilization and entitlement data. Records for 1999 were maintained on more than 39 million enrollees and 48,735 institutional providers including 6,162 hospitals, 14,991 skilled nursing facilities, 9,029 home health agencies, 2,289 hospices, 3,002 outpatient physical therapy facilities, 543 comprehensive outpatient rehabilitation facilities, 3,580 end-state renal dialysis facilities, 3,515 rural health clinics, 1,000 community mental health centers, 2,742 ambulatory surgical centers, and 1,882 federally qualified health centers. Over 1 billion claims were processed in fiscal year 1999.

Data from the NCH files provide information about enrollee use of benefits for a point in time or over an extended period. Statistical reports are produced on enrollment, characteristics of participating providers, reimbursement, and services used.

For further information on the NCH files see: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Office of Information Services, Enterprise Data Base Group, Division of Information Distribution, Data Users Reference Guide; or call the Medicare Hotline at 410-786-3689. For further information on Medicare, visit the CMS home page at www.hcfa.gov.

Monitoring the Future Study (MTF)

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Monitoring the Future Study (MTF) is a large-scale epidemiological survey of drug use and related attitudes. It has been conducted annually since 1975 under a series of investigator-initiated research grants from the National Institute on Drug Abuse to the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. MTF is composed of three substudies: (a) annual survey of high school seniors initiated in 1975; (b) ongoing panel studies of representative samples from each graduating class that have been conducted by mail since 1976; and (c) annual surveys of 8th and 10th graders initiated in 1991.

The survey design is a multistage random sample with stage one being selection of particular geographic areas, stage two selection of one or more schools in each area, and stage three selection of students within each school. Data are collected using self-administered questionnaires conducted in the classroom by representatives of the Institute for Social Research. Dropouts and students who are absent on the day of the survey are excluded. Recognizing that the dropout population is at higher risk for drug use, this survey was expanded to include similar nationally representative samples of 8th and 10th graders in 1991. Statistics that are published in the *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1999* (published by the National Center for Educational Statistics, Pub. No. NCES 2001–022) stated that among persons 15–16 years and 17 years of age, 3.4 percent have dropped out of school, while the dropout percent increases to 4.7 percent of persons 18 years of age, and to 11.1 percent for persons 19 years of age. Therefore, surveying eighth graders (where dropout rates are much lower than for high school seniors) should be effective for picking up students at higher risk for drug use.

Approximately 44,300 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in 424 schools were surveyed in 2001. In 2001 the annual senior samples comprised roughly 13,300 seniors in 134 public and private high schools nationwide, selected to be representative of all seniors in the continental United States. The 10th-grade samples involved about 14,300 students in 137 schools in 2001, and the 2001 eighth-grade samples had approximately 16,800 students in 153 schools. Response rates of 82 percent, 88 percent, and 90 percent for 12th, 10th, and 8th-graders in 2001 have been relatively constant across time. Absentees constitute virtually all of the nonrespondents.

For further information on Monitoring the Future Study, see: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975–2000, Vol. I, Secondary School Students, NIH Pub. No. 01–4924, Bethesda, MD: Public Health Service, printed August 2001; or visit the NIDA home page at www.nida.nih.gov or the Monitoring the Future home page at www.monitoringthefuture.org.

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) is a continuing national probability sample of ambulatory medical encounters. The scope of the survey covers physician-patient encounters in the offices of non-Federally employed physicians classified by the American Medical Association or American Osteopathic Association as "office-based, patient care" physicians. Patient encounters with physicians engaged in prepaid practices—health maintenance organizations (HMOs), independent practice organizations (IPAs), and other prepaid practices—are included in NAMCS. Excluded are visits to hospital-based physicians, visits to specialists in anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology, and visits to physicians who are principally engaged in teaching, research, or administration. Telephone contacts and nonoffice visits are excluded, also.

A multistage probability design is employed. The first-stage sample consists of 84 primary sampling units (PSUs) in 1985 and 112 PSUs in 1992 selected from about 1,900 such units into which the United States has been divided. In each sample PSU, a sample of practicing non-Federal office-based

physicians is selected from master files maintained by the American Medical Association and the American Osteopathic Association. The final stage involves systematic random samples of office visits during randomly assigned 7-day reporting periods. In 1985 the survey excluded Alaska and Hawaii. Starting in 1989 the survey included all 50 States.

In 1999 a sample of 2,499 physicians was selected, 1,728 were in scope and 1,087 participated in the survey for a response rate of 63 percent. Data were provided on 20,760 records. In the 2000 survey a sample of 3,000 physicians was selected, 2,049 were in scope and 1,388 participated for a response rate of 68 percent. Data were provided on 27,369 records.

The estimation procedure used in NAMCS has three basic components: inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and ratio adjustment to fixed totals.

For more detailed information on NAMCS, see: Cherry DK. National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 2000 summary. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no. 328. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002; or visit the NHCS section of the NCHS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs.

National Health Accounts

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Estimates of expenditures for health based on National Health Accounts are compiled annually by type of expenditure and source of funds by the Office of the Actuary. The American Hospital Association (AHA) data on hospital finances are the primary source for estimates relating to hospital care. The salaries of physicians and dentists on the staffs of hospitals, hospital outpatient clinics, hospital-based home health agencies, and nursing home care provided in the hospital setting are considered to be components of hospital care. Expenditures for home health care and for services of health professionals (for example, doctors, chiropractors, private duty nurses, therapists, and podiatrists) are estimated primarily using a combination of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census Services Annual Survey and the quinquennial Census of Service Industries.

The estimates of retail spending for prescription drugs are based on household and industry data on prescription drug transactions. Expenditures for other medical nondurables and vision products and other medical durables purchased in retail outlets are based on estimates of personal consumption expenditures prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics/Consumer Expenditure Survey; the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey and the 1996 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey conducted by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; and spending by Medicare and Medicaid. Those durable and nondurable products provided to inpatients in hospitals or nursing homes, and those provided by licensed professionals or through home health agencies are excluded here, but are included with the expenditure estimates of the provider service category.

Nursing home expenditures cover care rendered in establishments providing inpatient nursing and health-related personal care through active treatment programs for medical and health-related conditions. These establishments cover skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities, including those for the mentally retarded. Spending estimates are primarily based upon data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census Services Annual Survey and the quinquennial Census of Service Industries.

Expenditures for construction include those spent on the erection or renovation of hospitals, nursing homes, medical clinics, and medical research facilities, but not for private office buildings providing office space for private practitioners. Expenditures for noncommercial research (the cost of commercial research by drug companies is assumed to be imbedded in the price charged for the product; to include this item again would result in double counting) are developed from information gathered by the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation.

Source of funding estimates likewise come from a multiplicity of sources. Data on the Federal health programs are taken from administrative records maintained by the servicing agencies. Among the sources used to estimate State and local government spending for health are the U.S. Bureau of the Census' Government Finances, and the National Academy of Social Insurance reports on State-operated Workers' Compensation programs. Federal and State-local expenditures for education and training of medical personnel are excluded from these measures where they are separable. For the private financing of health care, data on the financial experience of health insurance organizations come from special Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services analyses of private health insurers, and from the Bureau of Labor

Statistics' survey on the cost of employer-sponsored health insurance and on consumer expenditures. Information on out-of-pocket spending from the U.S. Bureau of the Census Services Annual Survey; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey; the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey and the 1996 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey conducted by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; and from private surveys conducted by the American Hospital Association, American Medical Association, American Dental Association, and IMS Health, an organization that collects data from the pharmaceutical industry, is used to develop estimates of direct spending by customers.

For more specific information on definitions, sources, and methods used in the National Health Accounts contact: Office of the Actuary, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 7500 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21244-1850; or visit the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services home page at www.hcfa.gov.

Estimates of State Health Expenditures

Estimates of personal health care spending by State are created using the same definitions of health care sectors used in producing the National Health Expenditures (NHE). The same data sources used in creating NHE are also used to create State estimates whenever possible. Additional sources are employed when surveys used to create valid national estimates lack sufficient sample size to create valid State-level estimates. State-level data are used to estimate the State-by-State distribution of health spending, and the NHE national totals for the specific type of service or source of funds are used to control the level of State-by-State distributions. This procedure implicitly assumes that national spending estimates can be created more accurately than State-specific expenditures.

The NHE data that were used as national totals for these State estimates were published in *Health, United States, 2001*, and differ from the sum of State estimates. This NHE data included expenditures for persons living in U.S. territories and for military and Federal civilian employees and their families stationed overseas. The sum of the State-level expenditures exclude health spending for those groups. NHE published in this edition of *Health, United States* not only reflect new data and benchmark revisions incorporated after completion of the State estimates, but incorporate a conceptual revision to exclude spending for persons living in U.S. territories and military and Federal civilian employees and their families living overseas.

State estimates in this edition of *Health, United States, 2002* present data based on the location of the beneficiary's residence. This differs from State estimates published in *Health, United States, 2001*, which presented spending based on the health care provider's location. State estimates were first constructed based on the provider's location because data available to estimate spending by State primarily comes from providers and represents the State-of-provider location. However, the most useful unit for analyzing spending trends and differences are per capita units, which are based on spending estimates for the State in which people reside. Therefore, we adjusted State-of-provider-based expenditures to a State-of-residence basis using interstate border-crossing flow patterns that represent travel patterns across State borders for health care.

Data for the interstate border-crossing flow patterns are based on Medicare claims. Medicare is the only comprehensive source upon which to base interstate flows of spending between State-of-provider and State-of-beneficiary residence. Data for non-Medicare payers (excluding Medicaid) are also based on Medicare flow patterns, but are further adjusted for age specific service mix variation in hospital and physician services. Medicaid services are not adjusted because we assume that care provided to eligible State residents is most often provided by in-State providers; therefore, we assume that spending by Medicaid is identical on a residence and on a provider basis.

In addition to differences noted earlier, national totals for residence-based State health expenditures may differ slightly from national totals for provider-based expenditures due to inflows and outflows of health care spending to the U.S. territories. Because flow patterns are based on Medicare data, we are able to adjust for services that Medicare beneficiaries receive outside of the U.S., and for services received by Medicare beneficiaries in the U.S. who either live in the U.S. territories or in other countries. Similar adjustments for the non-Medicare, non-Medicaid population are not possible.

For more information contact: Office of the Actuary, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 7500 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21244-1850; or visit the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services home page at www.hcfa.gov.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

For the first program or cycle of the National Health Examination Survey (NHES I), 1960–62, data were collected on the total prevalence of certain chronic diseases as well as the distributions of various physical and physiological measures, including blood pressure and serum cholesterol levels. For that program, a highly stratified, multistage probability sample of 7,710 adults, of whom 86.5 percent were examined, was selected to represent the 111 million civilian noninstitutionalized adults 18–79 years of age in the United States at that time. The sample areas consisted of 42 primary sampling units (PSUs) from the 1,900 geographic units.

NHES II (1963–65) and NHES III (1966–70) examined probability samples of the Nation's noninstitutionalized children ages 6–11 years (NHES II) and 12–17 years (NHES III) focusing on factors related to growth and development. Both cycles were multistage, stratified probability samples of clusters of households in land-based segments and used the same 40 PSUs. NHES II sampled 7,417 children with a response rate of 96 percent. NHES III sampled 7,514 youth with a response rate of 90 percent.

For more information on NHES I, see: Gordon T, Miller HW. Cycle I of the Health Examination Survey: Sample and response, United States, 1960–62. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 11(1). 1974. For more information on NHES II, see: Plan, operation, and response results of a program of children's examinations. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(5). 1967. For more information on NHES III, see: Schaible WL. Quality control in a National Health Examination Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(44). 1972.

In 1971 a nutrition surveillance component was added and the survey name was changed to the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). In NHANES I, conducted from 1971 to 1974, a major purpose was to measure and monitor indicators of the nutrition and health status of the American people through dietary intake data, biochemical tests, physical measurements, and clinical assessments for evidence of nutritional deficiency. Detailed examinations were given by dentists, ophthalmologists, and dermatologists with an assessment of need for treatment. In addition, data were obtained for a subsample of adults on overall health care needs and behavior, and more detailed examination data were collected on cardiovascular, respiratory, arthritic, and hearing conditions.

The NHANES I target population was the civilian noninstitutionalized population 1–74 years of age residing in the coterminous United States, except for people residing on any of the reservation lands set aside for the use of American Indians. The sample design was a multistage, stratified probability sample of clusters of persons in land-based segments. The sample areas consisted of 65 PSUs selected from the 1,900 PSUs in the coterminous United States. A subsample of persons 25–74 years of age was selected to receive the more detailed health examination. Groups at high risk of malnutrition were oversampled at known rates throughout the process. Household interviews were completed for more than 96 percent of the 28,043 persons selected for the NHANES I sample, and about 75 percent (20,749) were examined.

For NHANES II, conducted from 1976 to 1980, the nutrition component was expanded from the one fielded for NHANES I. In the medical area primary emphasis was placed on diabetes, kidney and liver functions, allergy, and speech pathology. The NHANES II target population was the civilian noninstitutionalized population 6 months–74 years of age residing in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

NHANES II used a multistage probability design that involved selection of PSUs, segments (clusters of households) within PSUs, households, eligible persons, and finally, sample persons. The sample design provided for oversampling among persons 6 months–5 years of age, 60–74 years of age, and those living in poverty areas. A sample of 27,801 persons was selected for NHANES II. Of this sample 20,322 (73.1 percent) were examined. Race information for NHANES I and NHANES II was determined primarily by interviewer observation.

The estimation procedure used to produce national statistics for NHANES I and NHANES II involved inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and poststratified ratio adjustment to population totals. Sampling errors also were estimated to measure the reliability of the statistics.

For more information on NHANES I, see: Miller HW. Plan and operation of the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1971–73. National Center for Health Statistics.

Vital Health Stat 1(10a) and 1(10b). 1977 and 1978; and Engel A, Murphy RS, Maurer K, Collins E. Plan and operation of the NHANES I Augmentation Survey of Adults 25–74 years, United States, 1974–75. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(14). 1978.

For more information on NHANES II, see: McDowell A, Engel A, Massey JT, Maurer K. Plan and operation of the second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1976–80. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(15). 1981. For information on nutritional applications of these surveys, see: Yetley E, Johnson C. Nutritional applications of the Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (HANES). Ann Rev Nutr 7:441–63. 1987.

The Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HHANES), conducted during 1982–84, was similar in content and design to the previous National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys. The major difference between HHANES and the previous national surveys is that HHANES used a probability sample of three special subgroups of the population living in selected areas of the United States rather than a national probability sample. The three HHANES universes included approximately 84, 57, and 59 percent of the respective 1980 Mexican-, Cuban-, and Puerto Rican-origin populations in the continental United States. Hispanic ethnicity of these populations was determined by self-report.

In the HHANES three geographically and ethnically distinct populations were studied: Mexican Americans living in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and California; Cuban Americans living in Dade County, Florida; and Puerto Ricans living in parts of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. In the Southwest 9,894 persons were selected (75 percent or 7,462 were examined), in Dade County 2,244 persons were selected (60 percent or 1,357 were examined), and in the Northeast 3,786 persons were selected (75 percent or 2,834 were examined).

For more information on HHANES, see: Maurer KR. Plan and operation of the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1982–84. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(19). 1985.

The third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III) is a 6-year survey covering the years 1988–94. Over the 6-year period, 39,695 persons were selected for the survey of which 30,818 (77.6 percent) were examined in the mobile examination center. The NHANES III target population is the civilian noninstitutionalized population 2 months of age and over. The sample design provides for oversampling among children 2–35 months of age, persons 70 years of age and over, black Americans, and Mexican Americans. Race is reported for the household by the respondent.

Although some of the specific health areas have changed from earlier NHANES surveys, the following goals of the NHANES III are similar to those of earlier NHANES surveys:

- estimate the national prevalence of selected diseases and risk factors
- estimate national population reference distributions of selected health parameters
- document and investigate reasons for secular trends in selected diseases and risk factors

Two new additional goals for the NHANES III survey are:

- contribute to an understanding of disease etiology
- investigate the natural history of selected diseases

For more information on NHANES III, see: Ezzati TM, Massey JT, Waksberg J, et al. Sample design: Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(113). 1992; Plan and operation of the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988–94. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(32). 1994; or visit the NCHS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs.

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a continuing nationwide sample survey in which data are collected through personal household interviews. Information is obtained on personal and demographic characteristics including race and ethnicity by self-reporting or as reported by an informant. Information is also obtained on illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, utilization of health resources, and other health topics.

The sample design plan of NHIS follows a multistage probability design that permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. The survey is designed in such a way that the sample

scheduled for each week is representative of the target population, and the weekly samples are additive over time. The household response rate for the ongoing portion of the survey (core) has been between 94 and 98 percent over the years. In recent years the total household response rate was 92 percent in 1997, 90 percent in 1998, 88 percent in 1999, and 89 percent in 2000. Response rates for special health topics (supplements) have generally been lower. For example, the response rate was 80 percent for the 1994 Year 2000 Supplement, which included questions about cigarette smoking and use of such preventive services as mammography. In 1997 the final response rate for the sample adult supplement was 80 percent, 74 percent in 1998, 70 percent in 1999, and 72 percent in 2000. In 1997 the final response rate for the sample child supplement was 84 percent, 82 percent in 1998, 78 percent in 1999, and 79 percent in 2000.

In 1985 NHIS adopted several new sample design features although, conceptually, the sampling plan remained the same as the previous design. Two major changes included reducing the number of primary sampling locations from 376 to 198 for sampling efficiency and oversampling the black population to improve the precision of the statistics. The sample was designed so that a typical NHIS sample for the data collection years 1985–94 consisted of approximately 7,500 segments containing about 59,000 assigned households. Of these households, an expected 10,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the target population of the survey. The expected sample of 49,000 occupied households yielded a probability sample of about 127,000 persons. In 1994 the sample numbered 116,179 persons.

In 1995 the NHIS sample was redesigned again. Major design changes included increasing the number of primary sampling units from 198 to 358 and oversampling the black and Hispanic populations to improve the precision of the statistics. The sample was designed so that a typical NHIS sample for the data collection years 1995–2004 will consist of approximately 7,000 segments. The expected sample of 44,000 occupied respondent households will yield a probability sample of about 106,000 persons. In 1997 the sample numbered 103,477 persons; 98,785 persons in 1998, 97,059 persons in 1999, and 100,618 persons in 2000.

The NHIS questionnaire fielded from 1982 to 1996 consisted of two parts: a set of basic health and demographic items known as the Core questionnaire and one or more sets of questions on current health topics (supplements). Information was collected from responsible family members residing in the household. Proxy responses were acceptable for Core and Supplement questionnaires when family members were not present at the time of interview. Data for children were collected from proxy respondents.

In 1997 the NHIS questionnaire was redesigned and consists of three parts: a basic module, a periodic module, and a topical module. The basic module functions as the new Core questionnaire and comprises three components (Family Core, Sample Adult Core, Sample Child Core). For the Family Core, information is obtained about all members of the family by interviewing any adult members of the household who are present and who may respond for themselves and as proxies for other members of the family. Information in the Family Core component is obtained by asking respondents or proxy respondents a series of questions in an unfolding family style. For example, questions on activity limitation were asked as follows: “Are you/any family members limited in activities?” If so, “Who is this?” For the Sample Adult Core, one adult in the household is randomly selected to participate; proxy respondents are not used in this component. For families with children under 18 years of age, one child in the household is randomly selected for participation in the Sample Child Core. Data for this component are collected from a knowledgeable adult in the household. Starting with 1998 periodic and topical modules are incorporated into selected years of the NHIS.

In 1997 the collection methodology changed from paper and pencil questionnaires to computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). The NHIS questionnaire was also revised extensively in 1997. In some instances, basic concepts measured in NHIS changed and in other instances the same concepts were measured in different ways. While some questions remain the same over time, they may be preceded by different questions or topics. For some questions, there was a change in the reference period for reporting an event or condition. Because of the extensive redesign of the questionnaire in 1997 and introduction of the CAPI method of data collection, data from 1997 and later years may not be comparable with data from earlier years.

For more information about the survey design, methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from the survey, see: Botman SL, Moore TF, Moriarity CL, Parsons VL. Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(130). 2000; Massey JT, Moore TF, Parsons VL, Tadros W. Design and estimation for the

National Health Interview Survey, 1985–94. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(110). 1989; Kovar MG, Poe GS. The National Health Interview Survey design, 1973–84, and procedures, 1975–83. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(18). 1985; Bloom B, Tonthat L. Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 1997. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(203). 2002; Blackwell DL, Tonthat L. Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 1997. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(204). 2002; Blackwell DL, Collins JG, Coles R. Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 1997. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(205). 2002; or visit the NHIS section of the NCHS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs.

National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

The National Master Facility Inventories (NMFIs), forerunners of the National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI), were a series of inventories of inpatient health facilities in the United States conducted by NCHS. The inventories included hospitals, nursing and related-care homes, and other custodial care facilities. The last NMFI was conducted in 1982. In 1986 a different inventory was conducted, the Inventory of Long-Term Care Places (ILTCP). This was an inventory of nursing and related-care homes and facilities for the mentally retarded. NHPI was conducted in 1991. This was an inventory of nursing homes, board and care homes, home health agencies, and hospices. NMFI, ILTCP, and NHPI served as sampling frames for the NCHS National Nursing Home Survey and National Home and Hospice Care Survey.

National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

The National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS) is a sample survey of health agencies and hospices. Initiated in 1992, it was also conducted in 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, and 2000. The original sampling frame consisted of all home health care agencies and hospices identified in the 1991 National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI). The 1992 sample contained 1,500 agencies. These agencies were revisited during the 1993 survey (excluding agencies that had been found to be out of scope for the survey). In 1994 in-scope agencies identified in the 1993 survey were revisited, along with 100 newly identified agencies added to the sample. For 1996 the universe was again updated, and a new sample of 1,200 agencies was drawn. In 1998 the updated sampling frame consisted of 16,500 home health and hospice agencies. A sample of 1,350 agencies was selected. In 2000, of 15,451 agencies in the sampling frame, 1,800 were sampled and the response rate was 96.4 percent.

The sample design for the 1992–94 NHHCS was a stratified three-stage probability design. Primary sampling units were selected at the first stage, agencies were selected at the second stage, and current patients and discharges were selected at the third stage. The sample design for the 1996, 1998, and 2000 NHHCS has a two-stage probability design, in which agencies were selected at the first stage and current patients and discharges were selected at the second stage. Current patients were those on the rolls of the agency as of midnight the day before the survey. Discharges were selected to estimate the number of discharges from the agency during the year before the survey. After the samples were selected, a patient questionnaire was completed for each current patient and discharge by interviewing the staff member most familiar with the care provided to the patients. The respondent was requested to refer to the medical records for each patient.

For additional information see: Haupt BJ. Development of the National Home and Hospice Care Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(33). 1994; or visit the NHCS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs.

National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), initiated in 1992, is a continuing annual national probability sample of visits by patients to emergency departments (EDs) and outpatient departments (OPDs) of non-Federal, short-stay or general hospitals. Telephone contacts are excluded.

A four-stage probability sample design is used in NHAMCS, involving samples of primary sampling units (PSUs), hospitals with EDs and/or OPDs within PSUs, EDs within hospitals and/or clinics within OPDs, and patient visits within EDs and/or clinics. In 1999 the hospital response rate for NHAMCS was 93 percent for EDs and 86 percent for OPDs. In 2000 the hospital response rate was 94 percent for EDs and 88 percent for OPDs. Hospital staff were asked to complete Patient Record Forms (PRF) for a systematic random sample of patient visits occurring during a randomly assigned 4-week reporting period. On the PRF, up to three physicians' diagnoses were collected and coded by NCHS to the *International Classification of Diseases, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM). Additionally, if the cause-of-injury check box was marked on the PRF, up to three external causes of injury were coded by NCHS to the ICD–9–CM Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury and Poisoning. In 1999 the number of PRFs completed for EDs was 21,103 and for OPDs 29,487. In 2000 the number of PRFs completed for EDs was 25,622 and for OPDs 27,510.

For more detailed information on NHAMCS, see: McCaig LF, McLemore T. Plan and operation of the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(34). 1994; or visit the NHCS section of the NCHS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs.

National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) is a continuing nationwide sample survey of short-stay hospitals in the United States. The scope of NHDS encompasses patients discharged from noninstitutional hospitals, exclusive of military and Department of Veterans Affairs hospitals, located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Only hospitals having six or more beds for patient use are included in the survey and, before 1988, those in which the average length of stay for all patients was less than 30 days. In 1988 the scope was altered slightly to include all general and children's general hospitals regardless of length of stay. Although all discharges of patients from these hospitals are within the scope of the survey, discharges of newborn infants from all hospitals are excluded from *Health, United States*.

The original sample was selected in 1964 from a frame of short-stay hospitals listed in the National Master Facility Inventory. A two-stage stratified sample design was used, with hospitals stratified according to bed size and geographic region. Sample hospitals were selected with probabilities ranging from certainty for the largest hospitals to 1 in 40 for the smallest hospitals. Within each sample hospital, a systematic random sample of discharges was selected from the daily listing sheet. Initially, the within-hospital sampling rates for selecting discharges varied inversely with the probability of hospital selection, so that the overall probability of selecting a discharge was approximately the same across the sample. Those rates were adjusted for individual hospitals in subsequent years to control the reporting burden of those hospitals.

In 1985, for the first time, two data-collection procedures were used for the survey. The first was the traditional manual system of sample selection and data abstraction. In the manual system, sample selection and transcription of information from the hospital records to abstract forms were performed by either the hospital staff or representatives of NCHS or both. The second was an automated method, used in approximately 17 percent of the sample hospitals in 1985, involving the purchase of data tapes from commercial abstracting services. These tapes were then subjected to the NCHS sampling, editing, and weighting procedures.

In 1988 NHDS was redesigned. The hospitals with the most beds and/or discharges annually were selected with certainty, but the remaining sample was selected using a three-stage stratified design. The first stage is a sample of PSUs used by the National Health Interview Survey. Within PSUs, hospitals were stratified or arrayed by abstracting status (whether subscribing to a commercial abstracting service) and within abstracting status arrayed by type of service and bed size. Within these strata and arrays, a systematic sampling scheme with probability proportional to the annual number of discharges was used to select hospitals. The rates for systematic sampling of discharges within hospitals varied inversely with probability of hospital selection within the PSU. Discharge records from hospitals submitting data via commercial abstracting services and selected State data systems (approximately 40 percent of sample hospitals) were arrayed by primary diagnoses, patient sex and age group, and date of discharge before sampling. Otherwise, the procedures for sampling discharges within hospitals were the same as those used in the prior design.

In 2000 the hospital sample was updated by continuing the sampling process among hospitals that were NHDS-eligible

for the sampling frame in 2000 but not in 1997. The additional hospitals were added at the end of the list for the strata where they belonged, and the systematic sampling was continued as if the additional hospitals had been present during the initial sample selection. Hospitals that were no longer NHDS-eligible were deleted. A similar updating process occurred in 1991, 1994, and 1997.

The basic unit of estimation for NHDS is the sample patient abstract. The estimation procedure involves inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponding hospitals and missing abstracts, and ratio adjustments to fixed totals. In 1999, 513 hospitals were selected, 487 were within scope, 458 participated (94 percent), and 300,460 medical records were abstracted. In 2000, 509 hospitals were selected, 481 were within scope, 434 participated (90 percent), and 313,259 medical records were abstracted.

For more detailed information on the design of NHDS and the magnitude of sampling errors associated with NHDS estimates, see: Popovic JR. 1999 National Hospital Discharge Summary: Annual summary with detailed diagnosis and procedure data. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(151). 2001; Dennison C, Pokras R. Design and operation of the National Hospital Discharge Survey: 1988 redesign. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(39). 2000; or visit the NHCS section of the NCHS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs.

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services

Data on trends in use of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs among persons 12 years of age and over are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The survey covers the civilian noninstitutionalized population 12 years of age and over in the United States. This includes civilians living on military bases and persons living in noninstitutionalized group quarters, such as college dormitories, rooming houses, and shelters. Persons excluded from the survey include homeless people who do not use shelters, active military personnel, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as jails and hospitals.

The NHSDA survey has been conducted since 1971. In 1999 NHSDA underwent a major redesign affecting the method of data collection, sample design, sample size, and oversampling. Because of the differences in methodology and impact of the new design on data collection, comparisons should not be made between data from the redesigned surveys (1999 onward) and data obtained from surveys prior to 1999. Beginning in 1999 the survey used a combination of computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) conducted by the interviewer and a computer-assisted self-interview (ACASI). Use of ACASI is designed to provide the respondent with a highly private and confidential means of responding to questions and to increase the level of honest reporting of illicit drug use and other sensitive behaviors.

The 1999–2000 NHSDA sample design used a State-based sampling plan. This sample employed a 50-State design with an independent, multistage area probability sample for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The eight States with the largest population (which together account for 48 percent of the total U.S. population age 12 years and over) were designated as large sample States (California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas). For these States, the design provided a sample large enough to support direct State estimates. For the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia, smaller, but adequate, samples were selected to support State estimates using small-area estimation (SAE) techniques. The 1999–2000 NHSDA design also oversampled youths and young adults, so that each State's sample was approximately equally distributed among three major age groups: 12–17 years, 18–25 years, and 26 years and older. To enhance the precision of trend measurement, half of the first-stage sampling units (area segments) in the 1999 sample were also in the 2000 sample. However, all of the households included in the 2000 sample were new.

Each State was stratified into regions (48 regions in each of eight large States, 12 regions in each of 42 small States and the District of Columbia). At the first stage of sampling, eight area segments were selected in each region, for a total of 7,200 sample units nationally. In these segments, 169,769 addresses were screened and 71,764 persons were interviewed within the screened addresses in 2000. The survey was conducted from January through December 2000. Weighted response rates for household screening and for interviewing were 92.8 percent and 73.9 percent, respectively. A description of the methodology can be found in Summary

of Findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, available from SAMHSA.

Direct survey estimates considered to be unreliable due to unacceptably large sampling errors are not shown in table 64 in this report, and are noted by asterisks (*). The criterion used for suppressing all direct survey estimates was based on the relative standard error (*rse*), which is defined as the ratio of the standard error (*se*) over the estimate. Proportion estimates (p) within the range [$0<p<1$], rates, and corresponding estimated number of users were suppressed if:

$$[se(p) / p] / [-ln(p)] > 0.175 \text{ when } p<0.5$$

or

$$[se(p) / (1-p)] / [-ln(1-p)] > 0.175 \text{ when } p \geq 0.5$$

The separate formulae for $p<0.5$ and $p \geq 0.5$ produce a symmetric suppression rule; that is, if p is suppressed, then so will $1-p$. This is an ad hoc rule that requires an effective sample size in excess of 50. When $0.05<p<0.95$, the symmetric properties of the rule produce a local maximum effective sample size of 68 at $p = 0.5$. Thus, estimates with these values of p along with effective sample sizes falling below 68 are suppressed. A local minimum effective sample size of 50 occurs at $p = 0.2$ and again at $p = 0.8$ within this same interval; so, estimates are suppressed for values of p with effective sample sizes below 50. A minimum effective sample size of 68 was added to the suppression criteria in the 2000 NHSDA. As p approaches 0.00 or 1.00 outside the interval (0.05, 0.95), the suppression criteria will still require increasingly larger effective sample sizes. Also new to the 2000 survey is a minimum nominal sample size suppression criteria ($n = 100$) that protects against unreliable estimates caused by small design effects and small nominal sample sizes. Prevalence estimates are also suppressed if they are close to zero or 100 percent (i.e., if $p<.00005$ or if $p>.99995$).

For more information on the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), see: NHSDA Series: H-13 Summary of Findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, DHHS Pub No (SMA) 01–3549; or write: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Room 16C-06, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; or visit the SAMHSA Web site at www.drugabusestatistics.samhsa.gov.

National Immunization Survey (NIS)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics and
National Immunization Program

The National Immunization Survey (NIS) is a continuing nationwide telephone sample survey to gather data on children 19–35 months of age. Estimates of vaccine-specific coverage are available for national, State, and 28 urban areas considered to be high risk for undervaccination.

NIS uses a two-phase sample design. First, a random-digit-dialing (RDD) sample of telephone numbers is drawn. When households with age-eligible children are contacted, the interviewer collects information on the vaccinations received by all age-eligible children. In 2000 the overall response rate was 67 percent, yielding data for 34,087 children aged 19–35 months. The interviewer also collects information on the vaccination providers. In the second phase, all vaccination providers are contacted by mail. The vaccination information from providers was obtained for 69 percent of all children who were eligible for provider followup in 2000. Providers' responses are combined with information obtained from the households to provide a more accurate estimate of vaccination coverage levels. Final estimates are adjusted for noncoverage of nontelephone households.

The statistical methodology for estimating vaccination coverage rates for NIS data was changed in 1998. The new methodology facilitates valid statistical analyses and accounts for the survey's complex sampling design. In *Health, U.S., 2002* estimates for years before 1998 were revised to reflect this change. Small differences exist between the revised vaccination coverage estimates and those in previous editions of *Health, United States* and in MMWRs published before 1998.

For more information about the survey design and methods used in estimation, see: Zell ER, Ezzati-Rice TM, Battaglia PM, Wright RA. National Immunization Survey: The Methodology of a Vaccination Surveillance System. Public Health Reports 115:65–77. 2000; or visit the NCHS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs.

National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES)

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The Household Survey (HS) and the Medical Provider Survey (MPS) components of the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) were designed to provide nationally representative estimates of the health status, health insurance coverage, and health care use and expenditures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population for the calendar year 1987. HS consisted of four rounds of household interviews. Income was collected in a special supplement administered early in 1988. Events under the scope of MPS included medical services provided by or under the direction of a physician, all hospital events, and home health care. The sample of events included in MPS was all events for persons covered by Medicaid and for a 25 percent sample of HS respondents. For the first core household interview, 17,500 households were selected. The 12-month joint core questionnaire/health questionnaire/access supplement response rate for the household component of NMES was 72 percent. Missing expenditure data were imputed.

For further information see: Hahn B and Lefkowitz D. Annual expenses and sources of payment for health care services (AHRQ Pub. No. 93–0007). National Medical Expenditure Survey Research Findings 14, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Rockville, MD. Public Health Service. Nov. 1992.

National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Epidemiology Program Office

The Epidemiology Program Office (EPO) of CDC, in partnership with the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE), operates the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System. The purpose of this system is primarily to provide weekly provisional information on the occurrence of diseases defined as notifiable by CSTE. The system also provides summary data on an annual basis. State epidemiologists report cases of notifiable diseases to EPO, and EPO tabulates and publishes these data in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* and the *Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States* (entitled *Annual Summary* before 1985). Notifiable disease surveillance is conducted by public health practitioners at local, State, and national levels to support disease prevention and control activities.

Notifiable disease reports are received from health departments in the 50 States, five territories, New York City, and the District of Columbia. Policies for reporting notifiable disease cases can vary by disease or reporting jurisdiction, depending on case status classification (i.e., confirmed, probable, or suspect). CSTE and CDC annually review the status of national infectious disease surveillance and recommend additions or deletions to the list of nationally notifiable diseases based on the need to respond to emerging priorities. For example, Q fever and tularemia became nationally notifiable in 2000. However, reporting nationally notifiable diseases to CDC is voluntary. Reporting is currently mandated by law or regulation only at the local and State level. Therefore, the list of diseases that are considered notifiable varies slightly by State. For example, reporting of cyclosporiasis to CDC is not done by some States in which this disease is not notifiable to local or State authorities. More information regarding notifiable diseases, including case definitions for these conditions, is available on the Internet at www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs.htm.

Notifiable disease data are useful for analyzing disease trends and determining relative disease burdens. However, these data must be interpreted in light of reporting practices. Some diseases that cause severe clinical illness (for example, plague and rabies) are most likely reported accurately if diagnosed by a clinician. However, persons who have diseases that are clinically mild and infrequently associated with serious consequences (for example, salmonellosis) might not seek medical care from a health care provider. Even if these less severe diseases are diagnosed, they are less likely to be reported.

The degree of completeness of data reporting also is influenced by the diagnostic facilities available; the control measures in effect; public awareness of a specific disease; and the interests, resources, and priorities of State and local officials responsible for disease control and public health surveillance. Finally, factors such as changes in case definitions for public health surveillance, introduction of new diagnostic tests, or discovery of new disease entities can cause changes in disease reporting that are independent of the true incidence of disease.

For more information, see: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States, 1999 *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 48(53) Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, GA, 2000; or write: Chief, Surveillance Systems Branch, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Epidemiology Program Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 4770 Buford Highway, MS K74, Atlanta, GA 30341–3717; or visit the EPO home page at www.cdc.gov/epo.

National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

NCHS conducted six National Nursing Home Surveys, the first survey from August 1973–April 1974; the second from May–December 1977; the third from August 1985–January 1986; the fourth from July–December 1995; the fifth from July–December 1997; and the sixth from July–December 1999.

For the initial National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS) conducted in 1973–74, the universe included only those nursing homes that provided some level of nursing care. Homes providing only personal or domiciliary care were excluded. The sample of 2,118 homes was selected from the 17,685 homes that provided some level of nursing care and were listed in the 1971 National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) or those that opened for business in 1972. Data were obtained from about 20,600 staff and 19,000 residents. Response rates were 97 percent for facilities, 88 percent for expenses, 82 percent for staff, and 98 percent for residents.

The 1977 NNHS encompassed all types of nursing homes, including personal care and domiciliary care homes. The sample of about 1,700 facilities was selected from 23,105 nursing homes in the sampling frame, which consisted of all homes listed in the 1973 NMFI and those opening for business between 1973 and December 1976. Data were obtained from about 13,600 staff, 7,000 residents, and 5,100 discharged residents. Response rates were 95 percent for facilities, 85 percent for expenses, 81 percent for staff, 99 percent for residents, and 97 percent for discharges.

The 1985 NNHS was similar to the 1973–74 survey in that it excluded personal or domiciliary care homes. The sample of 1,220 homes was selected from a sampling frame of 20,479 nursing and related-care homes. The frame consisted of all homes in the 1982 NMFI; homes identified in the 1982 Complement Survey of NMFI "missing" from the 1982 NMFI; facilities that opened for business between 1982 and June 1984; and hospital-based nursing homes obtained from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Information on the facility was collected through a personal interview with the administrator. Accountants were asked to complete a questionnaire on expenses or provide a financial statement. Resident data were provided by a nurse familiar with the care provided to the resident. The nurse relied on the medical record and personal knowledge of the resident. In addition to employee data that were collected during the interview with the administrator, a sample of registered nurses completed a self-administered questionnaire. Discharge data were based on information recorded in the medical record. Additional data about the current and discharged residents were obtained in telephone interviews with next of kin. Data were obtained from 1,079 facilities, 2,763 registered nurses, 5,243 current residents, and 6,023 discharges. Response rates were 93 percent for facilities, 68 percent for expenses, 80 percent for registered nurses, 97 percent for residents, 95 percent for discharges, and 90 percent for next of kin.

The 1995, 1997, and 1999 NNHS were similar to the 1985 and 1973–74 NNHS in that they included only nursing homes that provided some level of nursing care. Homes providing only personal or domiciliary care were excluded. The 1995 sample of 1,500 homes was selected from a sampling frame of 17,500 nursing homes. The frame consisted of an updated version of the 1991 National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI). Data were obtained from about 1,400 nursing homes and 8,000 current residents. Data on current residents were provided by a staff member familiar with the care received by residents and from information contained in residents' medical records.

The 1997 sample of 1,488 nursing homes was the same basic sample used in 1995. Excluded were out-of-scope and out-of-business places identified in the 1995 survey. Included were a small number of additions to the sample from a supplemental frame of places not in the 1995 frame. The 1997 NNHS included the discharge component not available in the 1995 survey.

The 1999 sample of 1,423 nursing homes was the same basic sample used in 1995 and 1997. The 1999 sample of 1,423 nursing homes was selected from a sampling frame of 18,419. The frame consisted of the most current National Health Provider Inventory. A supplemental frame was used to

add facilities not in the 1997 frame. Like the 1995 and 1997 surveys, the 1999 survey excluded out-of-scope and out-of-business nursing homes identified in 1997. The 1999 NNHS included a discharge resident component.

Statistics for the National Nursing Home Surveys are derived by a multistage estimation procedure that provides essentially unbiased national estimates and has three major components: (a) inflation by the reciprocals of the probabilities of sample selection, (b) adjustment for nonresponse, and (c) ratio adjustment to fixed totals. The surveys are adjusted for three types of nonresponse: (1) when an eligible nursing facility did not respond; (2) when the facility failed to complete the sampling lists; and (3) when the facility did not complete the facility questionnaire but did complete the questionnaire for residents in the facility.

For more information on the 1973–74 NNHS, see: Meiners MR. Selected operating and financial characteristics of nursing homes, United States, 1973–74 National Nursing Home Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(22). 1975. For more information on the 1977 NNHS, see: Van Nostrand JF, Zappolo A, Hing E, et al. The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(43). 1979. For more information on the 1985 NNHS, see: Hing E, Sekscenski E, Strahan G. The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(97). 1989. For more information on the 1995 NNHS, see: Strahan G. An overview of nursing homes and their current residents: Data from the 1995 National Nursing Home Survey. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 280. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 1997. For more information on the 1997 NNHS, see: The National Nursing Home Survey: 1997 summary. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(147). 2000. For more information on the 1999 NNHS, see: Advance data report available in the summer of 2002. Information about the 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001 NNHS is also available at the NHCS section of the NCHS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs.

National Patient Care Database

Department of Veterans Affairs

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) maintains the National Patient Care Database that includes data files on patient treatment, patient census, outpatient clinic, and budget information. Data from the three patient files are collected locally at each VA medical center and are transmitted to the national databank at the VA Austin Automated Center, where they are stored and used to provide nationwide statistics, reports, and comparisons.

The *patient treatment file (PTF)* collects data at the time of the patient's discharge on each episode of inpatient care provided to patients at VA hospitals, VA nursing homes, VA domiciliaries, community nursing homes, and other non-VA facilities. The PTF record contains the scrambled social security number, dates of inpatient treatment, date of birth, State and county of residence, type of disposition, place of disposition after discharge, as well as the ICD–9–CM diagnostic and procedure or operative codes for each episode of care.

The *patient census file* collects data on each patient remaining in a VA medical facility at midnight on a selected date of each year, normally September 30. This file includes patients admitted to VA hospitals, VA nursing homes, and VA domiciliaries. The census record includes information similar to that reported in the patient treatment file record.

The *outpatient clinic file (OPC)* collects data on each instance of medical treatment provided to a veteran in an outpatient setting. The OPC record includes the age, scrambled social security number, State and county of residence, VA eligibility code, clinic(s) visited, purpose of visit, and the date of visit for each episode of care.

For more information, write: Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Policy and Planning, Policy Analysis Service, 810 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20420; or visit the VA home page at www.va.gov.

National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery (NSAS)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

The National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery (NSAS) is a nationwide sample survey of ambulatory surgery patient discharges from short-stay non-Federal hospitals and freestanding surgery centers. NSAS was conducted annually between 1994 and 1996. The sample consisted of eligible hospitals listed in the 1993 SMG Hospital Market Database and the 1993 SMG Freestanding Outpatient Surgery Center Database or Medicare Provider-of-Service files. Facilities

specializing in dentistry, podiatry, abortion, family planning, or birthing were excluded.

A three-State stratified cluster design was used, and facilities were stratified according to primary sampling unit (PSU). The second stage consisted of the selection of facilities from sample PSUs, and the third stage consisted of a systematic random sample of cases from all locations within a facility where ambulatory surgery was performed. Locations within hospitals dedicated exclusively to dentistry, podiatry, pain block, abortion, or small procedures (sometimes referred to as "lump and bump" rooms) were not included. In 1996, of the 751 hospitals and freestanding ambulatory surgery centers selected for the survey, 601 were in-scope and 488 responded for an overall response rate of 81 percent. These facilities provided information for approximately 125,000 ambulatory surgery discharges. Up to six procedures were coded to the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification*. Estimates were derived using a multistage estimation procedure: inflation by reciprocals of the probabilities of selection; adjustment for nonresponse; and population weighting ratio adjustments.

For more detailed information on the design of NSAS, see: McLemore T, Lawrence L. Plan and operation of the National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(37). 1997; or visit the NHCS section of the NCHS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs.

National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

Data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) are based on samples of women ages 15–44 years in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The first and second cycles, conducted in 1973 and 1976, excluded most women who had never been married. The third, fourth, and fifth cycles, conducted in 1982, 1988, and 1995, included all women ages 15–44 years.

The purpose of the survey is to provide national data on factors affecting birth and pregnancy rates, adoption, and maternal and infant health. These factors include sexual activity, marriage, divorce and remarriage, unmarried cohabitation, contraception and sterilization, infertility, breastfeeding, pregnancy loss, low birthweight, and use of medical care for family planning and infertility.

Interviews are conducted in person by professional female interviewers using a standardized questionnaire. In 1973–88 the average interview length was about 1 hour. In 1995 the average interview lasted about 1 hour and 45 minutes. In all cycles black women were sampled at higher rates than white women, so that detailed statistics for black women could be produced.

Interviewing for Cycle 1 of NSFG was conducted from June 1973 to February 1974. Counties and independent cities of the United States were sampled to form a frame of primary sampling units (PSUs), and 101 PSUs were selected. From these 101 PSUs, 10,879 women 15–44 years of age were selected, 9,797 of these were interviewed. Most never-married women were excluded from the 1973 NSFG.

Interviewing for Cycle 2 of NSFG was conducted from January to September 1976. From 79 PSUs, 10,202 eligible women were identified; of these, 8,611 were interviewed. Again, most never-married women were excluded from the sample for the 1976 NSFG.

Interviewing for Cycle 3 of NSFG was conducted from August 1982 to February 1983. The sample design was similar to that in Cycle 2: 31,027 households were selected in 79 PSUs. Household screener interviews were completed in 29,511 households (95.1 percent). Of the 9,964 eligible women identified, 7,969 were interviewed. For the first time in NSFG, Cycle 3 included women of all marital statuses.

Interviewing for Cycle 4 was conducted between January and August 1988. The sample was obtained from households that had been interviewed in the National Health Interview Survey in the 18 months between October 1, 1985 and March 31, 1987. For the first time, women living in Alaska and Hawaii were included so that the survey covered women from the noninstitutionalized population of the entire United States. The sample was drawn from 156 PSUs; 10,566 eligible women ages 15–44 years were sampled. Interviews were completed with 8,450 women.

Between July and November 1990, 5,686 women were interviewed by telephone in the first NSFG telephone reinterview. The average length of interview in 1990 was 20 minutes. The response rate for the 1990 telephone reinterview was 68 percent of those responding to the 1988 survey and still eligible for the 1990 survey.

Interviewing for Cycle 5 of NSFG was conducted between January and October 1995. The sample was obtained from

households that had been interviewed in 198 PSUs in the National Health Interview Survey in 1993. Of the 13,795 eligible women in the sample, 10,847 were interviewed. For the first time, Hispanic as well as black women were sampled at a higher rate than other women.

In order to make national estimates from the sample for the millions of women ages 15–44 years in the United States, data for the interviewed sample women were (a) inflated by the reciprocal of the probability of selection at each stage of sampling (for example, if there was a 1 in 5,000 chance that a woman would be selected for the sample, her sampling weight was 5,000), (b) adjusted for nonresponse, and (c) forced to agree with benchmark population values based on data from the Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (this last step is called "poststratification").

Quality control procedures for selecting and training interviewers, and coding, editing, and processing data were built into NSFG to minimize nonsampling error.

More information on the methodology of NSFG is available in the following reports: French DK. National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle I: Sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimation. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(76). 1978; Grady WR. National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle II: Sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimation. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(87). 1981; Bachrach CA, Horn MC, Mosher WD, Shimizu I. National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle III: Sample design, weighting, and variance estimation. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(98). 1985; Judkins DR, Mosher WD, Botman SL. National Survey of Family Growth: Design, estimation, and inference. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(109). 1991; Goksel H, Judkins DR, Mosher WD. Nonresponse adjustments for a telephone followup to a National In-Person Survey. Journal of Official Statistics 8(4):417–32. 1992; Kelly JE, Mosher WD, Duffer AP, Kinsey SH. Plan and operation of the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth. Vital Health Stat 1(36). 1997; Potter FJ, Iannacchione VG, Mosher WD, Mason RE, Kavee JD. Sampling weights, imputation, and variance estimation in the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth. Vital Health Stat 2(124). 1998; or visit the NCHS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs.

National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

The National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), formerly the Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS), is part of the Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS) maintained by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). N-SSATS is a census of all known substance abuse treatment facilities. It seeks information from all specialized facilities that treat substance abuse. These include facilities that treat only substance abuse, as well as specialty substance abuse units operating within larger mental health (for example, community mental health centers), general health (for example, hospitals), social service (for example, family assistance centers), and criminal justice (for example, probation departments) agencies. N-SSATS solicits data concerning facility and client characteristics for a specific reference day (on or about October 1) including number of individuals in treatment, substance of abuse (alcohol, drugs, or both), and types of services. Public and private facilities are included.

Treatment facilities contacted through N-SSATS are identified from the Inventory of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (I-SATS), formerly the National Master Facility Inventory, which lists all known substance abuse treatment facilities. Response rates to the surveys were 88, 91, and 94 percent in 1997, 1998, and 2000, respectively. The full survey was not conducted in 1999.

For further information on N-SSATS, contact: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Room 16–105, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; or visit the OAS statistical information section of the SAMHSA home page: www.drugabusestatistics.samhsa.gov.

National Vital Statistics System

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Health Statistics

Through the National Vital Statistics System, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and publishes data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces in the United States. Fetal deaths are classified and tabulated separately

from other deaths. The Division of Vital Statistics obtains information on births and deaths from the registration offices of all States, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. Geographic coverage for births and deaths has been complete since 1933. Trend tables in this book show data for the aggregate of 50 States, New York City, and the District of Columbia, as well as for each individual State and the District of Columbia.

Until 1972 microfilm copies of all death certificates and a 50-percent sample of birth certificates were received from all registration areas and processed by NCHS. In 1972 some States began sending their data to NCHS through the Cooperative Health Statistics System (CHSS). States that participated in the CHSS program processed 100 percent of their death and birth records and sent the entire data file to NCHS on computer tapes. Currently, the data are sent to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP), following the same procedures as CHSS. The number of participating States grew from 6 in 1972 to 46 in 1984. Starting in 1985 all 50 States and the District of Columbia participated in VSCP.

In most areas practically all births and deaths are registered. The most recent test of the completeness of birth registration, conducted on a sample of births from 1964 to 1968, showed that 99.3 percent of all births in the United States during that period were registered. No comparable information is available for deaths, but it is generally believed that death registration in the United States is at least as complete as birth registration.

U.S. Standard Certificates—U.S. Standard Live Birth and Death Certificates and Fetal Death Reports are revised periodically, allowing careful evaluation of each item and addition, modification, and deletion of items. Beginning with 1989 revised standard certificates replaced the 1978 versions. The 1989 revision of the birth certificate includes items to identify the Hispanic parentage of newborns and to expand information about maternal and infant health characteristics. The 1989 revision of the death certificate includes items on educational attainment and Hispanic origin of decedents, as well as changes to improve the medical certification of cause of death. Standard certificates recommended by NCHS are modified in each registration area to serve the area's needs. However, most certificates conform closely in content and arrangement to the standard certificate, and all certificates contain a minimum data set specified by NCHS. For selected items, reporting areas expanded during the years spanned by this report. For items on the birth certificate, the number of reporting States increased for mother's education, prenatal care, marital status, Hispanic parentage, and tobacco use; and on the death certificate, for educational attainment and Hispanic origin of the decedent.

Birth File

The birth file is comprised of demographic and medical information from birth certificates. Demographic information, such as race and ethnicity, is provided by the mother at the time of birth. Medical and health information is based on hospital records. Additional information follows for selected items on the birth certificate.

Race—Data on birth rates, birth characteristics, and fetal death rates for 1980 and more recent years for liveborn infants and fetal deaths are presented in this report according to race of mother, unless specified otherwise. Before 1980 data were tabulated by race of newborn and fetus, taking into account the race of both parents. If the parents were of different races and one parent was white, the child was classified according to the race of the other parent. When neither parent was white, the child was classified according to father's race, with one exception: if either parent was Hawaiian, the child was classified Hawaiian. Before 1964, if race was unknown, the birth was classified as white. Beginning in 1964 unknown race was classified according to information on the previous record.

Maternal age—Mother's age was reported on the birth certificate by all States. Data are presented for mother's age 10–49 years through 1996 and 10–54 years starting in 1997, based on mother's date of birth or age as reported on the birth certificate. The age of mother is edited for upper and lower limits. When the age of the mother is computed to be under 10 years or 55 years or over (50 years or over in 1964–96), it is considered not stated and imputed according to the age of the mother from the previous birth record of the same race and total birth order (total of fetal deaths and live births). Before 1963 not stated ages were distributed in proportion to the known ages for each racial group. Beginning in 1997 the birth rate for the maternal age group 45–49 years includes data for mother's age 50–54 years in the numerator and is based on the population of women 45–49 years in the denominator.

Maternal education—Mother's education was reported on the birth certificate by 38 States in 1970. Data were not available

from Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington. In 1975 these data were available from four additional States, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, increasing the number of States reporting mother's education to 42 and the District of Columbia. Between 1980 and 1988 only three States, California, Texas, and Washington, did not report mother's education. In 1988 mother's education was also missing from New York State outside New York City. In 1989–91 mother's education was missing only from Washington and New York State outside New York City. Starting in 1992 mother's education was reported by all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Prenatal care—Prenatal care was reported on the birth certificate by 39 States and the District of Columbia in 1970. Data were not available from Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. In 1975 these data were available from three additional States, Connecticut, Delaware, and Georgia, increasing the number of States reporting prenatal care to 42 and the District of Columbia. Starting in 1980 prenatal care information was available for the entire United States.

Marital status—Mother's marital status was reported on the birth certificate by 39 States and the District of Columbia in 1970, and by 38 States and the District of Columbia in 1975. The incidence of births to unmarried women in States with no direct question on marital status was assumed to be the same as the incidence in reporting States in the same geographic division. Starting in 1980 for States without a direct question, marital status was inferred by comparing the parents' and child's surnames and other information concerning the father. In 1980–96 marital status was reported on the birth certificates of 41–45 States. In 1997, all but four States (Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, and New York) and, in 1998, all but two States (Michigan and New York) included a direct question about mother's marital status on their birth certificates.

Hispanic origin—In 1980 and 1981 information on births of Hispanic parentage was reported on the birth certificate by the following 22 States: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. In 1982 Tennessee, and in 1983 the District of Columbia began reporting this information. Between 1983 and 1987 information on births of Hispanic parentage was available for 23 States and the District of Columbia. In 1988 this information became available for Alabama, Connecticut, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, North Carolina, and Washington, increasing the number of States reporting information on births of Hispanic parentage to 30 States and the District of Columbia. In 1989 this information became available from an additional 17 States, increasing the number of Hispanic-reporting States to 47 and the District of Columbia. In 1989 only Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma did not report Hispanic parentage on the birth certificate. In 1990 Louisiana began reporting Hispanic parentage. Hispanic origin of the mother was reported on the birth certificates of 49 States and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992; only New Hampshire did not provide this information. Starting in 1993 Hispanic origin of mother was reported by all 50 States and the District of Columbia. In 1990, 99 percent of birth records included information on mother's origin.

Tobacco use—Information on tobacco use during pregnancy became available for the first time in 1989 with revision of the U.S. Standard Birth Certificate. In 1989 data on tobacco use were collected by 43 States and the District of Columbia. The following States did not require the reporting of tobacco use in the standard format on the birth certificate: California, Indiana, Louisiana, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. In 1990 information on tobacco use became available from Louisiana and Nebraska, increasing the number of reporting States to 45 and the District of Columbia. In 1991–93, with the addition of Oklahoma to the reporting area, information on tobacco use was available for 46 States and the District of Columbia; in 1994–98, 46 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City reported tobacco use; in 1999 information on tobacco use became available from Indiana and New York, increasing the number of reporting States to 48, the District of Columbia, and New York City; and in 2000, with the addition of South Dakota, the reporting area included 49 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. During 1989–2000 California did not require the reporting of tobacco use in the standard format on the birth certificate.

Mortality File

The mortality data file is comprised of demographic and medical information from death certificates. Demographic

information is provided by the funeral director based on information supplied by an informant. Medical certification of cause of death is provided by a physician, medical examiner, or coroner. The mortality data file is a fundamental source of cause-of-death information by demographic characteristics and for geographic areas, such as States. The mortality file is one of the few sources of comparable health-related data for smaller geographic areas in the United States and over a long time period. Mortality data can be used not only to present the characteristics of those dying in the United States, but also to determine life expectancy and to compare mortality trends with other countries. Additional information follows for selected items on the death certificate.

Education of decedent—Information on educational attainment of decedents became available for the first time in 1989 due to revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death. Mortality data by educational attainment for 1989 were based on data from 20 States and by 1994–96 increased to 45 States and the District of Columbia. In 1994–96 the following States either did not report educational attainment on the death certificate or the information was more than 20 percent incomplete: Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and South Dakota. In 1997–2000 information on decedent's education was available from Oklahoma, increasing the reporting area to 46 States and the District of Columbia. Information on the death certificate about the decedent's educational attainment is reported by the funeral director based on information provided by an informant such as next of kin.

Calculation of unbiased death rates by educational attainment based on the National Vital Statistics System requires that the reporting of education on the death certificate be complete and consistent with the reporting of education on the Current Population Survey, the source of population estimates that form the denominators for death rates. Death records with education not stated have not been included in the calculation of rates. Therefore the levels of the rates shown in this report are underestimated by approximately the percent not stated, which ranged from 3 to 5 percent.

The validity of information about the decedent's education was evaluated by comparing self-reported education obtained in the Current Population Survey with education on the death certificate for decedents in the National Longitudinal Mortality Survey (NLMS). (Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ: Validity of education information on the death certificate, Epidemiology 7(4):437–9, 1996.) Another analysis compared self-reported education collected in the first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES I) with education on the death certificate for decedents in the NHANES I Epidemiologic Followup Study. (Makuc DM, Feldman JJ, Mussolino ME: Validity of education and age as reported on death certificates, American Statistical Association 1996 Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, 102–6, 1997.) Results of both studies indicated that there is a tendency for some people who did not graduate from high school to be reported as high school graduates on the death certificate. This tendency results in overstating the death rate for high school graduates and understating the death rate for the group with less than 12 years of education. The bias was greater among older than younger decedents and somewhat greater among black than white decedents.

In addition, educational gradients in death rates based on the National Vital Statistics System were compared with those based on the NLMS, a prospective study of persons in the Current Population Survey. Results of these comparisons indicate that educational gradients in death rates based on the National Vital Statistics System were reasonably similar to those based on NLMS for white persons 25–64 years of age and black persons 25–44 years of age. The number of deaths for persons of Hispanic origin in NLMS was too small to permit comparison for this ethnic group.

Hispanic origin—In 1985 mortality data by Hispanic origin of decedent were based on deaths to residents of the following 17 States and the District of Columbia whose data on the death certificate were at least 90 percent complete on a place-of-occurrence basis and of comparable format: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. In 1986 New Jersey began reporting Hispanic origin of decedent, increasing the number of reporting States to 18 and the District of Columbia in 1986 and 1987. In 1988 Alabama, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington were added to the reporting area, increasing the number of States to 26 and the District of Columbia. In 1989 an additional 18 States were added, increasing the Hispanic reporting area to 44 States and the District of Columbia. In 1989 only Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and Virginia were not included in the reporting area. Starting with 1990 data in this book, the criterion was changed to include States whose data were at least 80 percent complete. In 1990 Maryland, Virginia, and Connecticut, in 1991 Louisiana, and in 1993 New

Hampshire were added, increasing the reporting area for Hispanic origin of decedent to 47 States and the District of Columbia in 1990, 48 States and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992, and 49 States and the District of Columbia in 1993–96. Only Oklahoma did not provide this information in 1993–96. Starting in 1997 Hispanic origin of decedent was reported by all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the 1990 reporting area encompassed 99.6 percent of the U.S. Hispanic population. In 1990 more than 96 percent of death records included information on origin of decedent.

Race and Hispanic origin—Death rates by race and Hispanic origin are based on information from death certificates (numerators of the rates) and on population estimates from the Census Bureau (denominators). Race and ethnicity information on the death certificate are reported by the funeral director as provided by an informant, often the surviving next of kin, or, in the absence of an informant, on the basis of observation. Race and ethnicity information from the census is by self-report. To the extent that race and Hispanic origin are inconsistent between these two data sources, death rates will be biased. Studies have shown that persons self-reported as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic on census and survey records may sometimes be reported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, resulting in an underestimation of deaths and death rates for the American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic groups. Bias also results from undercounts of some population groups in the census, particularly young black and white males and elderly persons, resulting in an overestimation of death rates. The net effects of misclassification and undercoverage result in overstated death rates for the white population and black population estimated to be 1 percent and 5 percent, respectively; and understated death rates for other population groups estimated as follows: American Indians, 21 percent; Asian or Pacific Islanders, 11 percent; and Hispanics, 2 percent. For more information, see Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999.

Infant and maternal mortality rates are calculated with denominators comprising the number of live births rather than population estimates. Starting with 1980 infant and maternal mortality trends are based on maternal race and ethnicity of the live birth in the denominator. Before 1980 infant and maternal mortality trends were based on child's race in the denominator, which took into account the race of both parents. Infant and maternal mortality trends for Hispanics began with 1985 and are based on Hispanic origin of mother.

Vital event rates for the *American Indian or Alaska Native population* shown in this book are based on the total U.S. resident population of American Indians and Alaska Natives as enumerated by the U.S. Bureau of Census. In contrast the Indian Health Service calculates vital event rates for this population based on U.S. Bureau of Census county data for American Indians and Alaska Natives who reside on or near reservations.

Mortality data in *Health, United States* are presented for four major race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, in accordance with 1977 U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for presenting *Federal statistics on race*. Over the next several years, major changes will occur in the way Federal agencies collect and tabulate data on race and Hispanic origin, in accordance with the 1997 guidelines from OMB (see Appendix II, Race). The major difference between the 1977 and 1997 guidelines is adoption of data-collection procedures in which respondents can identify with more than one race group.

For more information, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Technical Appendix, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 2000*, Vol. I, Natality, and Vol. II, Mortality, Part A available on the NCHS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs. Click on Vital Statistics, Birth Data and Mortality Data.

Multiple Cause of Death File

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is responsible for compiling and publishing annual national statistics on causes of death. In carrying out this responsibility, NCHS adheres to the World Health Organization Nomenclature Regulations. These Regulations require that (1) cause of death be coded in accordance with the current revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) (see Appendix II, table VI and ICD); and (2) underlying cause of death be selected in accordance with international rules. Traditionally, national mortality statistics have been based on a count of deaths with one underlying cause assigned for each death. National single-cause mortality statistics go back to the year 1900.

Starting with data year 1968, electronic files exist with multiple cause of death information. These files contain codes for all diagnostic terms and related codable information recorded on the death certificate. These codes comprise the entity axis, and are the input for a software program called TRANSAX. The TRANSAX program eliminates redundant entity axis codes and combines other entity axis codes to create the best set of ICD codes for a record. The output of the TRANSAX program is the record axis. Record axis data are generally used for research and analysis of multiple or nonunderlying cause of death. Because the function of the TRANSAX program is not to select a single underlying cause of death, record axis data may or may not include the underlying cause. Tabulations of underlying and nonunderlying cause of death in table 49 (selected occupational diseases) are compiled by searching underlying cause of death and record axis data.

National Linked File of Live Births and Infant Deaths

National linked files of live births and infant deaths are data sets for research on infant mortality. To create these data sets, death certificates are linked with corresponding birth certificates for infants who die in the United States before their first birthday. Linked data files include all variables on the national natality file, including the more accurate racial and ethnic information, as well as variables on the national mortality file, including cause of death and age at death. The linkage makes available for the analysis of infant mortality extensive information from the birth certificate about the pregnancy, maternal risk factors, and infant characteristics and health items at birth. Each year 97–98 percent of infant death records are linked to their corresponding birth records.

National linked files of live births and infant deaths were first produced for the 1983 birth cohort. Birth cohort linked file data are available for 1983–91 and period linked file data for 1995–99. Data for 1995 and after are not strictly comparable with birth cohort data for earlier years. While birth cohort linked files have methodological advantages, their production incurs substantial delays in data availability, since it is necessary to wait until the close of a second data year to include all infant deaths to the birth cohort.

Starting with data year 1995, more timely linked file data are produced in a period data format preceding the release of the corresponding birth cohort format. Other changes to the data set starting with 1995 data include addition of record weights to correct for the 2.2–2.5 percent of records that could not be linked and addition of an imputation for not stated birthweight. The 1995–99 weighted mortality rates are less than 1 percent to 4.1 percent higher than unweighted rates for the same period. The 1995–99 weighted mortality rates with imputed birthweight are less than 1 percent to 6.3 percent higher than unweighted rates with imputed birthweight for the same period.

For more information, see: Mathews TJ, MacDorman MF, Menacker F. Infant mortality statistics from the 1999 period linked birth/infant death data set. National vital statistics reports; vol 50 no 4. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002; or visit the NCHS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs.

Compressed Mortality File (CMF)

The Compressed Mortality File (CMF) used to compute death rates by urbanization level is a county-level national mortality and population database. The mortality database of CMF is derived from the detailed mortality files of the National Vital Statistics System starting with 1968. The population database of CMF is derived from intercensal and postcensal population estimates and census counts of the resident population of each U.S. county by age, race, and sex. Counties are categorized according to level of urbanization based on an NCHS-modified version of the 1993 rural-urban continuum codes for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties developed by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. See Appendix II, *Urbanization*. For more information about CMF, contact: D. Ingram, Division of Health and Utilization Analysis, National Center for Health Statistics, 6525 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

Nurse Supply Estimates

Health Resources and Services Administration

Nursing estimates in this report are based on a model developed by the Bureau of Health Professions to meet the requirements of Section 951, P.L. 94–63. The model estimates the following for each State: (a) population of nurses currently licensed to practice; (b) supply of full- and part-time practicing nurses (or available to practice); and (c) full-time equivalent supply of nurses practicing full time plus one-half of those practicing part time (or available on that basis). The three estimates are divided into three levels

of highest educational preparation: associate degree or diploma, baccalaureate, and master's and doctorate. Among the factors considered are new graduates, changes in educational status, nursing employment rates, age, migration patterns, death rates, and licensure phenomena. The base data for the model are derived from the National Sample Surveys of Registered Nurses, conducted by the Division of Nursing, Bureau of Health Professions, HRSA. Other data sources include National League for Nursing for data on nursing education and National Council of State Boards of Nursing for data on licensure. For further information, visit HRSA's Division of Nursing home page at: www.bhpr.hrsa.gov/nursing.

Online Survey Certification and Reporting Database (OSCAR)

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

The Online Survey Certification and Reporting (OSCAR) database has been maintained by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), formerly the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), since 1992. OSCAR is an updated version of the Medicare and Medicaid Automated Certification System that has been in existence since 1972. OSCAR is an administrative database containing detailed information on all Medicare and Medicaid health care providers in addition to all currently certified Medicare and Medicaid nursing home facilities in the United States and Territories. (Data for the Territories are not shown in this report.) The purpose of the nursing home facility survey certification process is to ensure that nursing facilities meet the current CMS long-term care requirements and thus can participate in serving Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries. Included in the OSCAR database are all certified nursing facilities, certified hospital-based nursing homes, and certified units for other types of nursing home facilities (for example, life-care communities or board and care homes). Facilities not included in OSCAR are all noncertified facilities (that is, facilities that are only licensed by the State and are limited to private payment sources) and nursing homes that are part of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Also excluded are nursing homes that are intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded.

Information on the number of beds, residents, and resident characteristics is collected during an inspection of all certified facilities. The information in OSCAR is based on each facility's own administrative record system in addition to interviews with key administrative staff members.

All certified nursing homes are inspected by representatives of the State survey agency (generally the department of health) at least once every 15 months. Therefore a complete census must be based on a 15-month reporting cycle rather than a 12-month cycle. Some nursing homes are inspected twice or more often during any given reporting cycle. In order to avoid overcounting, the data must be edited and duplicates removed. Data editing and compilation were performed by Cowles Research Group and published in the group's *Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook* series.

For more information, see: Cowles CM, 1995 Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook. 1996 Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook. 1997 Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook. Anacortes, WA: Cowles Research Group (CRG), 1995; 1997; 1998; Cowles CM, 1998 Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook. 1999 Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook. 2000 Nursing Home Statistical Yearbook. Washington, DC: American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging (AAHSA), 1999; 2000, 2001; HCFA: OSCAR Data Users Reference Guide, 1995, available from CMS, Health Standards and Quality Bureau, HCFA/HSQB S2 11-07, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244; or visit the CMS home page at www.hcfa.gov or www.cms.gov or the CRG Web page at www.longtermcareinfo.com/crg. The e-mail contact for CRG is MickCowles@aol.com and for AAHSA is akerman@aahsa.org.

Population Census

Bureau of the Census

The census of population has been taken in the United States every 10 years since 1790. In the 1990 and 2000 censuses, data were collected on sex, race, age, and marital status from 100 percent of the enumerated population. More detailed information such as income, education, housing, occupation, and industry were collected from a representative sample of the population. For most of the country, one out of six households (about 17 percent) received the more detailed questionnaire. In places of residence estimated to have less than 2,500 population, 50 percent of households received the long form. The question on race for Census 2000 was different from the one for the 1990 census in several ways. Most significantly, respondents were given the option of selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities (see Appendix II, *Race*).

For more information, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics*, Series 1990, CP–1; or visit the Census Bureau home page at www.census.gov.

Population Estimates

Bureau of the Census

National population estimates are derived by using decennial census data as benchmarks and data available from various agencies as follows: births and deaths (National Center for Health Statistics); immigrants (Immigration and Naturalization Service); Armed Forces (Department of Defense); net movement between Puerto Rico and the U.S. mainland (Puerto Rico Planning Board); and Federal employees abroad (Office of Personnel Management and Department of Defense). State estimates are based on similar data and a variety of other data series, including school statistics from State departments of education and parochial school systems. Current estimates are consistent with official decennial census figures and do not reflect estimated decennial census underenumeration.

After decennial population censuses, intercensal population estimates for the preceding decade are prepared to replace postcensal estimates. Intercensal population estimates are more accurate than postcensal estimates because they take into account the census of population at the beginning and end of the decade. Intercensal estimates have been prepared for the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s to correct the "error of closure" or difference between the estimated population at the end of the decade and the census count for that date. The "error of closure" at the national level was quite small during the 1960s (379,000). However, for the 1970s it amounted to almost 5 million and for the 1980s, 1.5 million.

For more information, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. population estimated by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1990–96, release PPL–57, March 1997; or visit the Census Bureau home page at www.census.gov.

Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER)

National Cancer Institute

In the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, the National Cancer Institute (NCI) contracts with 11 population-based registries throughout the United States to provide data on all residents diagnosed with cancer during the year and to provide current followup information on all previously diagnosed patients.

This report covers residents of one of the following geographic areas at the time of the initial diagnosis of cancer: Atlanta, Georgia; Detroit, Michigan; Seattle-Puget Sound, Washington; San Francisco-Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Jose-Monterey, California; Connecticut; Iowa; New Mexico; Utah; and Hawaii.

Population estimates used to calculate incidence rates are obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. NCI uses estimation procedures as needed to obtain estimates for years and races not included in data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Rates presented in this report may differ somewhat from previous reports due to revised population estimates and the addition and deletion of small numbers of incidence cases.

Life tables used to determine normal life expectancy when calculating relative survival rates were obtained from NCHS and in-house calculations. Separate life tables are used for each race-sex-specific group included in the SEER Program.

For further information, see: Ries LAG, Eisner MP, Kosary CL, et al. (eds). *SEER Cancer Statistics Review 1973–98*. National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD. 2001; or visit the SEER home page at www.seer.cancer.gov.

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Since 1971 the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has conducted an annual survey of establishments in the private sector to collect statistics on occupational injuries and illnesses. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer reports are collected from about 169,000 private industry establishments and processed by State agencies cooperating with BLS. Data for the mining industry and for railroad activities are provided by Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration and Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farmers with fewer than 11 employees; private households; Federal Government

agencies; and employees in State and local government agencies. Establishments are classified in industry categories based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

Survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. An independent sample is selected for each State and the District of Columbia that represents industries in that jurisdiction. BLS includes all the State samples in the national sample.

Establishments included in the survey are instructed in a mailed questionnaire to provide summary totals of all entries for the previous calendar year to its Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 200 form). Additionally, from the selected establishments, approximately 550,000 injuries and illnesses with days away from work are sampled to obtain demographic and detailed case characteristic information. An occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation, that results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. An occupational illness is any abnormal condition or disorder other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. Lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both. The response rate is about 92 percent.

The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year can be influenced by the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked. Long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measures. In contrast, new illnesses such as contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome are easier to relate directly to workplace activity.

For more information, see: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in 2000, Washington, DC. U.S. Department of Labor, December 2001; or visit the BLS occupational safety and health Internet site at www.stats.bls.gov/oshhome.htm.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

The national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion to monitor the prevalence of priority health risk behaviors among high school students in grades 9–12 that contribute to morbidity and mortality in both adolescence and adulthood.

The national YRBS of high school students was conducted in 1990, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001. The national YRBS school-based surveys employ a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12 attending public and private high schools. The first-stage sampling frame contains primary sampling units (PSUs) consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. The PSUs are then stratified based on degree of urbanization and relative percent of black and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs are selected from these strata with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, schools are selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of data for black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black and Hispanic students are sampled at higher rates than all other schools. The third stage of sampling consists of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject from grades 9–12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes are eligible to participate in the survey. A weighting factor is applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from the oversampling of black and Hispanic students. SUDAAN was used to compute standard errors. The sample size for the 2001 YRBS was 13,601. The school response rate was 75 percent, and the student response rate was 83 percent, for an overall response rate of 63 percent.

National YRBS data are subject to at least two limitations. First, these data apply only to adolescents who attend regular high school. These students may not be representative of all persons in this age group because those who have dropped out of high school or attend an alternative high school for behavioral or other reasons are not surveyed. Second, the

extent of underreporting or overreporting cannot be determined, although the survey questions demonstrate good test-retest reliability.

For further information on the YRBS, see: CDC. Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 1999. CDC surveillance summaries, June 9, 2000. MMWR 2000:49(SS-05); CDC. Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 2001. CDC surveillance summaries, MMWR, available summer of 2002; or write: Director, Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 4770 Buford Highway NE, Mail Stop K-32, Atlanta, GA 30341-3717; or visit the Division of Adolescent and School Health home page at www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash.

Private and Global Sources

Alan Guttmacher Institute Abortion Survey

The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI) conducts periodic surveys of abortion providers. Data are collected from hospitals, nonhospital clinics, and physicians identified as providers of abortion services. A universal survey of 3,092 hospitals, nonhospital clinics, and individual physicians was compiled. To assess the completeness of the provider and abortion counts, supplemental surveys were conducted of a sample of obstetrician-gynecologists and a sample of hospitals (not in original universe) that were identified as providing abortion services through the American Hospital Association Survey.

The number of abortions estimated by AGI through the mid- to late-1980s was about 20 percent higher than the number reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Since 1989 the AGI estimates have been about 12 percent higher than those reported by CDC.

For more information, write: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 120 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005; or visit AGI's home page at www.agi-usa.org.

American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine

The American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine (AACOM) compiles data on various aspects of osteopathic medical education for distribution to the profession, the government, and the public. Questionnaires are sent annually to all schools of osteopathic medicine requesting information on characteristics of applicants and students, curricula, faculty, grants, contracts, revenues, and expenditures. The response rate is 100 percent.

For more information, see: *Annual Statistical Report, 2000*, American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: Rockville, MD, 2001; or visit the AACOM home page at www.aacom.org.

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy

The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACP) compiles data on the Colleges of Pharmacy, including information on student enrollment and types of degrees conferred. Data are collected through an annual survey; the response rate is 100 percent.

For further information, see: *Profile of Pharmacy Students*. The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, 1426 Prince Street, Alexandria, VA; or visit the AACP home page at www.aacp.org.

American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine

The American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine (AACPM) compiles data on the Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, including information on the schools and enrollment. Data are collected annually through written questionnaires. The response rate is 100 percent.

For further information, write: The American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, 1350 Piccard Drive, Suite 322, Rockville, MD 20850-4307; or visit the AACPM home page at www.aacpm.org.

American Dental Association

The Division of Educational Measurement of the American Dental Association (ADA) conducts annual surveys of predoctoral dental educational institutions. The questionnaire, mailed to all dental schools, collects information on student characteristics, financial management, and curricula.

For more information, see: American Dental Association, *1999–2000 Survey of Predoctoral Dental Educational*

Institutions. Chicago, IL. 2001; or visit the ADA home page at www.ada.org.

Annual Census of Hospitals

American Medical Association

From 1920 to 1953 the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the AMA conducted annual censuses of all hospitals registered by the AMA.

In each annual census, questionnaires were sent to hospitals asking for the number of beds, bassinets, births, and patients admitted; average census of patients; lists of staff doctors and interns; and other information of importance at the particular time. Response rates were always nearly 100 percent.

The community hospital data from 1940 and 1950 presented in this report were calculated using published figures from the AMA Annual Census of Hospitals. Although the hospital classification scheme used by the AMA in published reports is not strictly comparable with the definition of community hospitals, methods were employed to achieve the greatest comparability possible.

For more information on the AMA Annual Census of Hospitals, see: American Medical Association, Hospital Service in the United States, *Journal of the American Medical Association* 116(11):1055–1144. 1941; 146(2):109–184. 1951; or visit the AMA home page at www.ama-assn.org.

Annual Survey of Hospitals

American Hospital Association

Data from the American Hospital Association (AHA) annual survey are based on questionnaires sent to all hospitals, AHA-registered and nonregistered, in the United States and its associated areas. U.S. Government hospitals located outside the United States were excluded. Overall, the average response rate over the past 5 years has been approximately 83 percent. For nonreporting hospitals and for the survey questionnaires of reporting hospitals on which some information was missing, estimates were made for all data except those on beds, bassinets, and facilities. Data for beds and bassinets of nonreporting hospitals were based on the most recent information available from those hospitals. Facilities and services and inpatient-service area data include only reporting hospitals and, therefore, do not include estimates.

Estimates of other types of missing data were based on data reported the previous year, if available. When unavailable, estimates were based on data furnished by reporting hospitals similar in size, control, major service provided, length of stay, and geographic and demographic characteristics.

For more information on the AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals, see: Health Forum, LLC, an affiliate of the American Hospital Association, Hospital Statistics, 2002. Chicago, IL. 2002; or visit the AHA home page at www.aha.org.

Association of American Medical Colleges

The Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) collects information on student enrollment in medical schools through the annual Liaison Committee on Medical Education questionnaire, the fall enrollment questionnaire, and the American Medical College Application Service (AMCAS) data system. Other data sources are the institutional profile system, the premedical students questionnaire, the minority student opportunities in medicine questionnaire, the faculty roster system, data from the Medical College Admission Test, and one-time surveys developed for special projects.

For more information, see: Association of American Medical Colleges, *Statistical Information Related to Medical Education*, Washington, DC. 2000, or visit the AAMC home page at www.aamc.org.

Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry

The Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry (ASCO) compiles data on various aspects of optometric education including data on schools and enrollment. Questionnaires are sent annually to all the schools and colleges of optometry. The response rate is 100 percent.

For further information, write: Annual Survey of Optometric Educational Institutions, Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry, 6110 Executive Blvd., Suite 690, Rockville, MD 20852; or visit the ASCO home page at www.opted.org.

Association of Schools of Public Health

The Association of Schools of Public Health (ASPH) compiles data on schools of public health in the United States and Puerto Rico. Questionnaires are sent annually to all member schools, and the response rate is 100 percent.

Unlike health professional schools that emphasize specific clinical occupations, schools of public health offer study in specialty areas such as biostatistics, epidemiology, environmental and occupational health, health administration, health planning, nutrition, maternal and child health, social and behavioral sciences, and other population-based sciences.

For further information, write: Association of Schools of Public Health, 1101 15th Street, NW, Suite 910, Washington, DC 20005; or visit the ASPH home page at www.asph.org.

Demographic Yearbook

United Nations

The Statistical Office of the United Nations prepares the *Demographic Yearbook*, a comprehensive collection of international demographic statistics.

Questionnaires are sent annually and monthly to more than 220 national statistical services and other appropriate government offices. Data forwarded on these questionnaires are supplemented, to the extent possible, by data taken from official national publications and by correspondence with the national statistical services. To ensure comparability, rates, ratios, and percents have been calculated in the statistical office of the United Nations.

Lack of international comparability among estimates arises from differences in concepts, definitions, and time of data collection. The comparability of population data is affected by several factors, including (a) definitions of the total population, (b) definitions used to classify the population into its urban and rural components, (c) difficulties relating to age reporting, (d) extent of over- or underenumeration, and (e) quality of population estimates. The completeness and accuracy of vital statistics data also vary from one country to another. Differences in statistical definitions of vital events may also influence comparability.

International demographic trend data are available on a CD-ROM entitled United Nations, 2000. Demographic Yearbook—Historical Supplement 1948–97. CD-ROM Special Issue. United Nations publication sales number E/F.99.XIII.12.

For more information, see: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1999*, United Nations, New York, 2001; or visit the United Nations home page at www.un.org or their Web site locator at www.unsystem.org.

National Health Maintenance Organization Census

InterStudy

From 1976 to 1980 the Office of Health Maintenance Organizations conducted a census of health maintenance organizations (HMOs). Since 1981 InterStudy has conducted the census. A questionnaire is sent to all HMOs in the United States asking for updated enrollment, profit status, and Federal qualification status. New HMOs are also asked to provide information on model type. When necessary, information is obtained, supplemented, or clarified by telephone. For nonresponding HMOs State-supplied information or the most current available data are used.

In 1985 a large increase in the number of HMOs and enrollment was partly attributable to a change in the categories of HMOs included in the census: Medicaid-only and Medicare-only HMOs have been added. Also component HMOs, which have their own discrete management, can be listed separately, whereas, previously the oldest HMO reported for all of its component or expansion sites, even when the components had different operational dates or were different model types.

For further information, see: *The InterStudy Competitive Edge*. InterStudy Publications, St. Paul, MN. 2001; or visit the InterStudy home page at www.hmodata.com.

National League for Nursing

The division of research of the National League for Nursing (NLN) conducts The Annual Survey of Schools of Nursing in October of each year. Questionnaires are sent to all graduate nursing programs (master's and doctoral), baccalaureate programs designed exclusively for registered nurses, basic registered nursing programs (baccalaureate, associate degree, and diploma), and licensed practical nursing programs. Data on enrollments, first-time admissions, and graduates are completed for all nursing education programs. Response rates

of approximately 80 percent are achieved for other areas of inquiry.

For more information, see: National League for Nursing, *Nursing Data Review* 1997, New York, NY. 1997; or visit the NLN home page at www.nln.org.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Health Data

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

OECD provides annual data on statistical indicators on health and economic policies collected from 30 member countries beginning in the 1960s. The international comparability of health expenditure estimates depends on the quality of national health accounts in OECD member countries. In recent years the OECD health accounts have become an informal standard for reporting on health care systems. Additional limitations in international comparisons include differing boundaries between health care and other social care particularly for the disabled and elderly, and underestimation of private expenditures on health. For further information see www.oecd.org.

Physician Masterfile

American Medical Association

A masterfile of physicians has been maintained by the American Medical Association (AMA) since 1906. The Physician Masterfile contains data on almost every physician in the United States, members and nonmembers of the AMA, and on those graduates of American medical schools temporarily practicing overseas. The file also includes graduates of international medical schools who are in the United States and meet education standards for primary recognition as physicians.

A file is initiated on each individual upon entry into medical school or, in the case of international graduates, upon entry into the United States. Between 1969–85 a mail questionnaire survey was conducted every 4 years to update the file information on professional activities, self-designated area of specialization, and present employment status. Since 1985 approximately one-third of all physicians are surveyed each year.

For more information on the AMA Physician Masterfile, see: Division of Survey and Data Resources, American Medical Association, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 2002–2003* ed. Chicago, IL. 2002; or visit the AMA home page at www.ama-assn.org.

World Health Statistics Annual

World Health Organization

The World Health Organization (WHO) prepares the *World Health Statistics Annual*, an annual volume of information on vital statistics and causes of death designed for use by the medical and public health professions. Each volume is the result of a joint effort by the national health and statistical administrations of many countries, the United Nations, and WHO. United Nations estimates of vital rates and population size and composition, where available, are reprinted directly in the *Statistics Annual*. For those countries for which the United Nations does not prepare demographic estimates, primarily smaller populations, the latest available data reported to the United Nations and based on reasonably complete coverage of events are used.

Information published on infant mortality is based entirely on official national data either reported directly or made available to WHO.

Selected life table functions are calculated from the application of a uniform methodology to national mortality data provided to WHO, in order to enhance their value for international comparisons. The life table procedure used by WHO may often lead to discrepancies with national figures published by countries, due to differences in methodology or degree of age detail maintained in calculations.

The international comparability of estimates published in the *World Health Statistics Annual* is affected by the same problems as is the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. Cross-national differences in statistical definitions of vital events, in the completeness and accuracy of vital statistics data, and in the comparability of population data are the primary factors affecting comparability.

For more information, see: World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics Annual 1999*, World Health Organization, Geneva, 2001; World Health Statistics 1997–99 at www.who.int/whosis; or visit the WHO home page at www.who.int.

Appendix II

Definitions and Methods

Appendix II is an alphabetical listing of terms used in *Health, United States*. It includes cross-references to related terms and synonyms. It also describes the methods used for calculating age-adjusted rates, average annual rate of change, relative standard error, birth rates, death rates, and years of potential life lost. Appendix II includes standard populations used for age adjustment (tables I, II, and III); *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD) codes for cause of death from the Sixth through Tenth Revisions and the years when the Revisions were in effect (tables IV and V); comparability ratios between ICD–9 and ICD–10 for selected causes (table VI); ICD–9–CM codes for external cause-of-injury, diagnostic, and procedure categories (tables VII, IX, and X); and industry codes from the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (table VIII). New standards for presenting Federal data on race and ethnicity are described under *Race* and sample tabulations of NHIS data comparing the 1977 and 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic origin are presented in tables XI and XII.

Abortion—The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) surveillance system counts legal induced abortions only. For surveillance purposes, legal abortion is defined as a procedure performed by a licensed physician or someone acting under the supervision of a licensed physician to induce the termination of a pregnancy.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)—All 50 States and the District of Columbia report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The case reporting definitions were expanded in 1985 *(MMWR* 1985; 34:373–5); 1987 *(MMWR* 1987; 36 (supp. no. 1S): 1S–15S); 1993 for adults and adolescents *(MMWR* 1992; 41 (no. RR-17): 1–19); and 1994 for pediatric cases *(MMWR* 1994; 43 (no. RR-12): 1–19). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. The 1993 expansion of the case definition caused a temporary distortion of AIDS incidence trends. In 1995 new treatments for HIV and AIDS (protease inhibitors) were approved. These therapies have prevented or delayed the onset of AIDS and premature death among many HIV-infected persons. AIDS surveillance data are published semiannually by CDC in the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report. See related *Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection*.

Active physician—See *Physician*.

Activities of daily living (ADL)—Activities of daily living are activities related to personal care and include bathing or showering, dressing, getting in or out of bed or a chair, using the toilet, and eating. In the National Health Interview Survey respondents were asked about needing the help of another person with personal care needs because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem. Persons are considered to have an ADL limitation if any causal condition is chronic.

In the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey a sample person who had any difficulty performing an activity by him or herself and without special equipment, or did not perform the activity at all because of health problems, was categorized as having a limitation in that activity. The limitation may have been temporary or chronic at the time of the interview. Sample persons who were administered a community interview answered health status and functioning questions themselves if able to do so. A proxy, such as a nurse, answered questions about the sample person's health status and functioning for those in a long-term care facility. See related *Instrumental activities of daily living (IADL)*; *Limitation of activity*.

Addition—An addition to a psychiatric organization is defined by the Center for Mental Health Services as a new admission, a readmission, a return from long-term leave, or a transfer from another service of the same organization or another organization. See related *Mental health organization; Mental health service type*.

Admission—The American Hospital Association defines admissions as patients, excluding newborns, accepted for inpatient services during the survey reporting period. See related *Days of care; Discharge; Patient*.

Age—Age is reported as age at last birthday, that is, age in completed years, often calculated by subtracting date of birth from the reference date, with the reference date being the date of the examination, interview, or other contact with an individual.

Age adjustment—Age adjustment, using the direct method, is the application of age-specific rates in a population of interest to a standardized age distribution in order to eliminate differences in observed rates that result from age differences in population composition. This adjustment is usually done when comparing two or more populations at one point in time or one population at two or more points in time.

Age-adjusted rates are calculated by the direct method as follows:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i \times (p_i / P)$$

where r_i = rate in age group i in the population of interest

p_i = standard population in age group i

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i$$

n = total number of age groups over the age range of the age-adjusted rate

Age adjustment by the direct method requires use of a standard age distribution. The standard for age adjusting death rates and estimates from most surveys in *Health, United States* is the year 2000 projected U.S. resident population. Starting with *Health, United States, 2001*, the year 2000 population replaces the 1940 U.S. population for age adjusting mortality statistics. The 2000 standard population also replaces the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population and 1980 U.S. resident population, which previously had been used as standard age distributions for age adjusting estimates from NCHS surveys.

The year 2000 standard has implications for race and ethnic differentials in mortality. For example, the mortality ratio for the black and white populations is reduced from 1.6 using the 1940 standard to 1.4 using the year 2000 standard, reflecting the greater weight that the year 2000 standard gives to the older population where race differentials in mortality are smaller.

For more information on implementing the new population standard for age adjusting death rates, see Anderson RN, Rosenberg HM. Age Standardization of Death Rates: Implementation of the Year 2000 Standard. National vital statistics reports; vol 47 no 3. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1998. For more information on the derivation of age adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see Klein RJ, Schoenborn CA. Age Adjustment Using the 2000 Projected U.S. Population. Healthy People Statistical Notes no 20. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001. Both reports are available through the NCHS home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs. The year 2000 projected U.S. resident population is available through the Bureau of the Census home page at www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25–1130/table2.

Table I. Projected year 2000 U.S. population and proportion distribution by age for age adjusting death rates

Age	*Population*	*Proportion distribution (weights)*	*Standard million*
Total	274,634,000	1.000000	1,000,000
Under 1 year	3,795,000	0.013818	13,818
1–4 years	15,192,000	0.055317	55,317
5–14 years	39,977,000	0.145565	145,565
15–24 years	38,077,000	0.138646	138,646
25–34 years	37,233,000	0.135573	135,573
35–44 years	44,659,000	0.162613	162,613
45–54 years	37,030,000	0.134834	134,834
55–64 years	23,961,000	0.087247	87,247
65–74 years	18,136,000	0.066037	66,037
75–84 years	12,315,000	*0.044842	44,842
85 years and over	4,259,000	0.015508	15,508

*Figure is rounded up instead of down to force total to 1.0.

SOURCE: Anderson RN, Rosenberg HM. Age Standardization of Death Rates: Implementation of the Year 2000 Standard. National vital statistics reports; vol 47 no 3. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1998.

Table II. Numbers of live births and mother's age groups used to adjust maternal mortality rates to live births in the United States in 1970

Mother's age	*Number*
All ages	3,731,386
Under 20 years	656,460
20–24 years	1,418,874
25–29 years	994,904
30–34 years	427,806
35 years and over	233,342

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. *Current Population Reports.* Series P-25, No. 499. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1973.

Mortality data—Death rates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population (table I). Age-adjusted rates are calculated using age-specific death rates per 100,000 population rounded to 1 decimal place. Adjustment is based on 11 age groups with two exceptions. First,

age-adjusted death rates for black males and black females in 1950 are based on nine age groups, with under 1 year and 1–4 years of age combined as one group and 75–84 years and 85 years of age combined as one group. Second, age-adjusted death rates by educational attainment for the age group 25–64 years are based on four 10-year age groups (25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, and 55–64 years).

Age-adjusted rates for years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75 years also use the year 2000 standard population and are based on eight age groups (under 1 year, 1–14 years, 15–24 years, and 10-year age groups through 65–74 years).

Maternal mortality rates for pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium are calculated as the number of deaths per 100,000 live births. These rates are age adjusted to the 1970 distribution of live births by mother's age in the United States as shown in table II. See related *Rate: Death and related rates; Years of potential life lost*.

National Health Interview Survey—Estimates based on the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected resident population (table III). Information on the age groups used in the age adjustment procedure is contained in the footnotes on the relevant tables. Prior to the 2000 edition of *Health, United States* these estimates were age adjusted to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Health Care Surveys—Estimates based on the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), the National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery (NSAS), the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), the National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS) (resident rates table), and the National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS) are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population (table III). Information on the age groups used in the age adjustment procedure is contained in the footnotes to the relevant tables.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey—Estimates based on the National Health Examination Survey (NHES) and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 20–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65–74 years (table III). Prior to the 2000 edition of *Health, United States* these estimates were age adjusted to the 1980 U.S. resident population.

Table III. Projected year 2000 U.S. resident population and age groups used to age adjust survey data

Survey and age	*Number in thousands*
NHIS, NAMCS, NHAMCS, NHHCS, NNHS, NHDS, and NSAS	
All ages	274,634
18 years and over	203,851
25 years and over	117,593
40 years and over	118,180
65 years and over	34,710
Under 18 years	70,783
2–17 years	63,229
18–44 years	108,150
18–24 years	26,258
25–34 years	37,233
35–44 years	44,659
45–64 years	60,991
45–54 years	37,030
55–64 years	23,961
65–74 years	18,136
75 years and over	16,574
40–64 years:	
40–49 years	42,285
50–64 years	41,185
NHES and NHANES	
20–74 years	179,276
20–34 years	55,490
35–44 years	44,659
45–54 years	37,030
55–64 years	23,961
65–74 years	18,136
SAMHSA's DAWN	
6 years and over	251,751
6–11 years	24,282
12–17 years	23,618
18–25 years	29,679
26–34 years	33,812
35 years and over	140,360

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census: Current Population Reports. P25–1130. Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, table 2. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

AIDS—See *Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome*.

Air quality standards—See *National ambient air quality standards*.

Air pollution—See *Pollutant*.

Alcohol abuse treatment clients—See *Substance abuse treatment clients*.

Alcohol consumption—Starting with the 1997 National Health Interview Survey, information on alcohol consumption is collected in the sample adult questionnaire. Adult respondents are asked two screening questions about lifetime alcohol consumption: "In any one year, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage? In your entire life, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?" Persons who report at least 12 drinks in a lifetime are then asked a series of questions about alcohol consumption in the past year: "In the past year, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage? In the past year, on those days that you drank alcoholic beverages, on the average, how many drinks did you have? In the past year, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of any alcoholic beverage?"

In the 1999–2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse information about how recent and the frequency of the consumption of alcoholic beverages was obtained for all persons 12 years of age and over. An extensive list of examples of the kinds of beverages covered was given to respondents prior to the question administration. A "drink" is defined as a can or bottle of beer, a glass of wine or a wine cooler, a shot of liquor, or a mixed drink with liquor in it. Those times when the respondent had only a sip or two from a drink are not considered consumption. Alcohol use is based on the following questions: "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage?", "On the days that you drank during the past 30 days, how many drinks did you usually have?", and "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks on the same occasion?"

The Monitoring the Future Study, a school-based survey of secondary school students, collects information on alcohol use using self-completed questionnaires. Information on consumption of alcoholic beverages, defined as beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor, is based on the following question: "On how many occasions (if any) have you had alcohol to drink—more than just a few sips—in the last 30 days?" Students responding affirmatively are then asked "How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row in the last two weeks?" For this question, a "drink" means a 12-ounce can (or bottle) of beer, a 4-ounce glass of wine, a 12-ounce bottle (or can) of wine cooler, or a mixed drink or shot of liquor.

Ambulatory care—Health care provided to persons without their admission to a health facility.

Ambulatory surgery—According to the National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery (NSAS), ambulatory surgery refers to previously scheduled surgical and nonsurgical procedures performed on an outpatient basis in a hospital or freestanding ambulatory surgery center's general or main operating rooms, satellite operating rooms, cystoscopy rooms, endoscopy rooms, cardiac catheterization labs, and laser procedure rooms. Procedures performed in locations dedicated exclusively to dentistry, podiatry, abortion, pain block, or small procedures were not included. In NSAS, data on up to six surgical and nonsurgical procedures are collected and coded. See related *Outpatient surgery; Procedure*.

Average annual rate of change (percent change)—In *Health, United States* average annual rates of change or growth rates are calculated as follows:

$$[(P_n / P_o)^{1/N} - 1] \times 100$$

where P_n = later time period

P_o = earlier time period

N = number of years in interval.

This geometric rate of change assumes that a variable increases or decreases at the same rate during each year between the two time periods.

Average length of stay—In the National Health Interview Survey, average length of stay per discharged patient is computed by dividing the total number of hospital days for a specified group by the total number of discharges for that group. Similarly, in the National Hospital Discharge Survey, average length of stay is computed by dividing the total number of days of care, counting the date of admission but not the date of discharge, by the number of patients discharged. The American Hospital Association computes average length of stay by dividing the number of inpatient days by the number of admissions. See related *Days of care; Discharge; Patient*.

Bed—Any bed that is set up and staffed for use by inpatients is counted as a bed in a facility. For the American Hospital Association the count is the average number of beds, cribs, and pediatric bassinets during the entire reporting period. In the Health Care Financing Administration's Online Survey

Certification and Reporting database, all beds in certified facilities are counted on the day of certification inspection. The World Health Organization defines a hospital bed as one regularly maintained and staffed for the accommodation and full-time care of a succession of inpatients and situated in a part of the hospital where continuous medical care for inpatients is provided. The Center for Mental Health Services counts the number of beds set up and staffed for use in inpatient and residential treatment services on the last day of the survey reporting period. See related *Hospital; Mental health organization; Mental health service type; Occupancy rate*.

Birth cohort—A birth cohort consists of all persons born within a given period of time, such as a calendar year.

Birth rate—See *Rate: Birth and related rates*.

Birthweight—The first weight of the newborn obtained after birth. Low birthweight is defined as less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces. Very low birthweight is defined as less than 1,500 grams or 3 pounds 4 ounces. Before 1979 low birthweight was defined as 2,500 grams or less and very low birthweight as 1,500 grams or less.

Body mass index (BMI)—BMI is a measure that adjusts bodyweight for height. It is calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared. Overweight for children and adolescents is defined as BMI at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile BMI cut points from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts (www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/). Healthy weight for adults is defined as a BMI of 18.5 to less than 25; overweight, as greater than or equal to a BMI of 25; and obesity, as greater than or equal to a BMI of 30. BMI cut points are defined in the Report of the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee on the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2000. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee, p. 23, or access on the Internet at www.health.gov/dietaryguidelines/dgac/; NHLBI Obesity Education Initiative Expert Panel on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults. Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults—The Evidence Report. Obes Res 1998;6:51S-209S or access on the Internet at www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/obesity/ob_gdlns.htm; and in U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Tracking Healthy People 2010*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000. Objectives 19.1, 19.2, and 19.3, or access on the Internet at www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/html/volume2/19nutrition.htm.

Cause of death—For the purpose of national mortality statistics, every death is attributed to one underlying condition, based on information reported on the death certificate and using the international rules for selecting the underlying cause of death from the conditions stated on the death certificate. The underlying cause is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the disease or injury that initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence, which produced the fatal injury. Generally more medical information is reported on death certificates than is directly reflected in the underlying cause of death. The conditions that are not selected as underlying cause of death constitute the nonunderlying cause of death, also known as multiple cause of death.

Cause of death is coded according to the appropriate revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD) (see table IV). Effective with deaths occurring in 1999, the United States began using the Tenth Revision of the ICD (ICD–10); during the period 1979–98, causes of death were coded and classified according to the Ninth Revision (ICD–9). Table V lists ICD codes for the Sixth through Tenth Revisions for causes of death shown in *Health, United States*.

Each of these revisions has produced discontinuities in cause-of-death trends. These discontinuities are measured using comparability ratios. These measures of discontinuity are essential to the interpretation of mortality trends. For further discussion, see the Mortality Technical Appendix

Table IV. Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases (ICD)* according to year of conference by which adopted and years in use in the United States

Revision of the International Classification of Diseases	*Year of conference by which adopted*	*Years in use in United States*
First	1900	1900–1909
Second	1909	1910–1920
Third	1920	1921–1929
Fourth	1929	1930–1938
Fifth	1938	1939–1948
Sixth	1948	1949–1957
Seventh	1955	1958–1967
Eighth	1965	1968–1978
Ninth	1975	1979–1998
Tenth	1992	1999–

Table V. Cause-of-death codes, according to applicable revision of *International Classification of Diseases (ICD)*

Cause of death (Tenth Revision titles)	*Sixth and Seventh Revisions*	*Eighth Revision*	*Ninth Revision*	*Tenth Revision*
Communicable diseases	. . .	. . .	001–139, 460–466, 480–487, 771.3	A00–B99, J00–J22
Chronic and noncommunicable diseases	. . .	. . .	140–459, 470–478, 490–799	C00–I99, J30–R99
Injuries	. . .	. . .	E800–E869, E880–E929, E950–E999	V01–Y34, Y85–Y87, Y89
Meningococcal Infection	. . .	. . .	036	A39
Septicemia	. . .	. . .	038	A40–A41
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease[1]	. . .	. . .	*042–*044	B20–B24
Malignant neoplasms	140–205	140–209	140–208	C00–C97
Colon, rectum, and anus	153–154	153–154	153, 154	C18–C21
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	162–163	162	162	C33–C34
Breast	170	174	174–175	C50
Prostate	177	185	185	C61
In situ neoplasms and benign neoplasms	. . .	. . .	210–239	D00–D48
Diabetes mellitus	260	250	250	E10–E14
Anemias	. . .	. . .	280–285	D50–D64
Meningitis	. . .	. . .	320–322	G00, G03
Alzheimer's disease	. . .	. . .	331.0	G30
Diseases of heart	6th: 410–443 7th: 400–402, 410–443	390–398, 402, 404, 410–429	390–398, 402, 404–429	I00–I09, I11, I13, I20–I51
Ischemic heart disease	. . .	. . .	410–414, 429.2	I20–I25
Cerebrovascular diseases	330–334	430–438	430–434, 436–438	I60–I69
Atherosclerosis	. . .	. . .	440	I70
Influenza and pneumonia	480–483, 490–493	470–474, 480–486	480–487	J10–J18
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	241, 501, 502, 527.1	490–493, 519.3	490–496	J40–J47
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	581	571	571	K70, K73–K74
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	. . .	. . .	580–589	N00–N07, N17–N19, N25–N27
Pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	640–689	630–678	630–676	A34, O00–O95, O98–O99
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	. . .	. . .	740–759	Q00–Q99
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	. . .	. . .	760–779	P00–P96
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	. . .	. . .	761	P01
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	. . .	. . .	762	P02
Disorders related to short gestation and low birthweight, not elsewhere classified	. . .	. . .	765	P07
Birth trauma	. . .	. . .	767	P10–P15
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	. . .	. . .	768	P20–P21
Respiratory distress of newborn	. . .	. . .	769	P22
Sudden infant death syndrome	. . .	. . .	798.0	R95
Unintentional injuries[2]	E800–E936, E960–E965	E800–E929, E940–E946	E800–E869, E880–E929	V01–Y34, Y85–Y87, Y89
Motor vehicle-related injuries[2]	E810–E835	E810–E823	E810–E825	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
Suicide	E963, E970–E979	E950–E959	E950–E959	X60–X84, Y87.0
Homicide	E964, E980–E983	E960–E969	E960–E969	X85–Y09, Y87.1
Injury by firearms	. . .	E922, E955, E965, E970, E985	E922, E955.0–E955.4, E965.0–E965.4, E970, E985.0–E985.4	W32–W34, X72–X74, X93–X95, Y22–Y24, Y35.0

. . . Cause-of-death code numbers are not provided for causes not shown in *Health, United States*.
[1]Categories for coding human immunodeficiency virus infection were introduced in 1987. The * indicates codes are not part of the Ninth Revision.
[2]In the public health community, the term "unintentional injuries" is preferred to "accidents" and "motor vehicle-related injuries" to "motor vehicle accidents."

available on the NCHS web site at www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/mortdata.htm. See related *Comparability ratio; International Classification of Diseases*.

Cause-of-death ranking—Selected causes of death of public health and medical importance comprise tabulation lists and are ranked according to the number of deaths assigned to these causes. The top-ranking causes determine the leading causes of death. Certain causes on the tabulation lists are not ranked if, for example, the category title represents a group title (such as Major cardiovascular diseases and Symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified); or the category title begins with the words "Other" and "All other." In addition when one of the titles that represents a subtotal (such as Malignant neoplasms) is ranked, its component parts are not ranked. The tabulation lists used for ranking in the *Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases* (ICD) include the List of 113 Selected Causes of Death, which replaces the ICD–9 List of 72 Selected Causes, HIV infection and Alzheimer's disease; and the ICD–10 List of 130 Selected Causes of Infant Death, which replaces the ICD–9 List of 60 Selected Causes of Infant Death and HIV infection. Causes that are tied receive the same rank; the next cause is assigned the rank it would have received had the lower-ranked causes not been tied, i.e., skip a rank. See related *International Classification of Diseases*.

Cigarette smoking—In the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) information about cigarette smoking is obtained for adults 18 years of age and over. Starting in 1993 current smokers are identified based on the following two questions: "Have you ever smoked 100 cigarettes in your lifetime?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?" Persons who have ever smoked 100 cigarettes and who now smoke every day or some days are defined as current smokers. Before 1992 current smokers were identified based on a positive response to the following two questions: "Have you ever smoked 100 cigarettes in your lifetime?" and "Do you smoke now?" (traditional definition). In 1992 the definition of current smoker in the NHIS was modified to specifically include persons who smoked on "some days." (revised definition). In 1992 cigarette smoking data were collected for a half-sample with half the respondents (one-quarter sample) using the traditional smoking questions and the other half of respondents (one-quarter sample) using the revised smoking question ("Do you smoke every day, some days, or not at all?"). An unpublished analysis of the 1992 traditional smoking measure revealed that the crude percent of current smokers 18 years of age and over remained the same as 1991. The statistics for 1992 combine data collected using the traditional and the revised questions.

In 1993–95 estimates of cigarette smoking prevalence were based on a half-sample. Smoking data were not collected in 1996. Starting in 1997 smoking data have been collected in the sample adult questionnaire. For further information on survey methodology and sample sizes pertaining to the NHIS cigarette smoking data for data years 1965–92 and other sources of cigarette smoking data available from the National Center for Health Statistics, see: National Center for Health Statistics, *Bibliographies and Data Sources, Smoking Data Guide,* no. 1, DHHS pub. no. (PHS) 91-1308-1, Public Health Service. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1991.

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse information on current cigarette smoking is obtained for all persons 12 years of age and over based on the following question: "During the past 30 days, have you smoked part or all of a cigarette?"

In the Youth Risk Behavior Survey information on current cigarette smoking is obtained from high school students (starting in 1991) based on the following question: "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

In the Monitoring the Future Survey information on current cigarette smoking is obtained for high school seniors (starting in 1975) and eighth graders (starting in 1991) based on the following question: "How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?"

In natality data, information on cigarette smoking of the mother during pregnancy is based on Yes No responses to the birth certificate item "Other risk factors for this pregnancy: Tobacco use during pregnancy."

Civilian noninstitutionalized population; Civilian population—See *Population*.

Cocaine-related emergency department episodes—The Drug Abuse Warning Network monitors selected adverse medical consequences of cocaine and other drug abuse episodes by measuring contacts with hospital emergency departments. Contacts may be for drug overdose, unexpected drug reactions, chronic abuse, detoxification, or other reasons in which drug use is known to have occurred.

Cohort fertility—Cohort fertility refers to the fertility of the same women at successive ages. Women born during a 12-month period constitute a birth cohort. Cohort fertility for birth cohorts of women is measured by central birth rates, which represent the number of births occurring to women of an exact age divided by the number of women of that exact age. Cumulative birth rates by a given exact age represent the total childbearing experience of women in a cohort up to that age. Cumulative birth rates are sums of central birth rates for specified cohorts and show the number of children ever born up to the indicated age. For example, the cumulative birth rate for women exactly 30 years of age as of January 1, 1960, is the sum of the central birth rates for the 1930 birth cohort for the years 1944 (when its members were age 14) through 1959 (when they were age 29). Cumulative birth rates are also calculated for specific birth orders at each exact age of woman. The percent of women who have not had at least one live birth by a certain age is found by subtracting the cumulative first birth rate for women of that age from 1,000 and dividing by 10. For method of calculation, see Heuser RL. *Fertility tables for birth cohorts by color: United States, 1917–73*. Rockville, Maryland: NCHS. 1976. See related *Rate: Birth and related rates*.

Community hospitals—See *Hospital*.

Comparability ratio—About every 10–20 years the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD) is revised to stay abreast of advances in medical science and changes in medical terminology. Each of these revisions produces breaks in the continuity of cause-of-death statistics. Discontinuities across revisions are due to changes in classification and rules for selecting underlying cause of death. Classification and rule changes impact cause-of-death trend data by shifting deaths away from some cause-of-death categories and into others. Comparability ratios measure the effect of changes in classification and coding rules. For causes shown in table VI, comparability ratios range between 0.9754 and 1.0588, except for influenza and pneumonia, with a comparability ratio of 0.6982, indicating that influenza and pneumonia is about 30 percent less likely to be selected as the underlying cause of death in ICD–10 than in ICD–9; and HIV disease with a comparability ratio of 1.1448, indicating that HIV disease is more than 14 percent more likely to be selected as the underlying cause.

Another factor also contributes to discontinuities in death rates across revisions. For selected causes of death, the ICD–9 codes used to calculate death rates for 1980 through 1998 differ from the ICD–9 codes most nearly comparable with the corresponding ICD–10 cause-of-death category. Examples of these causes are ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, trachea, bronchus and lung cancer, unintentional injuries, and homicide. To address this source of discontinuity, mortality trends for 1980–98 were recalculated using ICD–9 codes that are more comparable with codes for corresponding ICD–10 categories. Table V shows the ICD–9 codes used for these causes. While this modification may lessen the discontinuity between the Ninth and Tenth Revisions, the effect on the discontinuity between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions is not measured.

Preliminary comparability ratios shown in table VI are based on a comparability study in which the same deaths were coded by both the Ninth and Tenth Revisions. The comparability ratio was calculated by dividing the number of

Table VI. Comparability of selected causes of death between the Ninth and Tenth Revisions of the *International Classification of Diseases (ICD)*

Cause of death[1]	*Preliminary comparability ratio*[2]
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	1.1448
Malignant neoplasms	1.0068
Colon, rectum, and anus	0.9993
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	0.9837
Breast	1.0056
Prostate	1.0134
Diabetes mellitus	1.0082
Diseases of heart	0.9858
Ischemic heart diseases	0.9990
Cerebrovascular diseases	1.0588
Influenza and pneumonia	0.6982
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1.0478
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1.0367
Pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	*
Unintentional injuries	1.0305
Motor vehicle-related injuries	0.9754
Suicide	0.9962
Homicide	0.9983
Injury by firearms	0.9973
Chronic and noncommunicable diseases	1.0100
Injuries	1.0117
Communicable diseases	0.8536
HIV disease	1.1448
Other communicable diseases	0.8023

*Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
[1]See table V for ICD–9 and ICD–10 cause-of-death codes.
[2]Ratio of number of deaths classified by ICD–10 to number of deaths classified by ICD–9.

SOURCE: Anderson RN, Miniño AM, Hoyert DL, Rosenberg HM. Comparability of cause-of-death classification between ICD–9 and ICD–10: Preliminary estimates. National Vital Statistics Reports. Vol 49 No 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

deaths classified by ICD–10 by the number of deaths classified by ICD–9. The resulting ratios represent the net effect of the Tenth Revision on cause-of-death statistics and can be used to adjust mortality statistics for causes of death classified by the Ninth Revision to be comparable with cause-specific mortality statistics classified by the Tenth Revision.

The application of comparability ratios to mortality statistics helps to make the analysis of change between 1998 and 1999 more accurate and complete. The 1998 comparability-modified death rate is calculated by multiplying the comparability ratio by the 1998 death rate. Comparability-modified rates should be used to estimate mortality change between 1998 and 1999.

Caution should be taken when applying the comparability ratios presented in table VI to age-, race-, and sex-specific mortality data. Demographic subgroups may sometimes differ with regard to their cause-of-death distribution, and this would result in demographic variation in cause-specific comparability ratios.

For more information, see Anderson RN, Miniño AM, Hoyert DL, Rosenberg HM. Comparability of cause of death between ICD–9 and ICD–10: Preliminary estimates; and Kochanek KD, Smith BL, Anderson RN. Deaths: Preliminary data for 1999. National vital statistics reports. vol 49 no 2 and vol 49 no 3. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001. See related *Cause of death; International Classification of Diseases;* tables IV and V.

Compensation—See *Employer costs for employee compensation*.

Condition—A health condition is a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. In the National Health Interview Survey, a *chronic condition* refers to any condition lasting 3 months or more or is a condition classified as chronic regardless of its time of onset (for example, diabetes, heart conditions, emphysema, and arthritis). The National Nursing Home Survey uses a specific list of chronic conditions, also disregarding time of onset.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)—The CPI is prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is a monthly measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The medical care component of CPI shows trends in medical care prices based on specific indicators of hospital, medical, dental, and drug prices. A revision of the definition of CPI has been in use since January 1988. See related *Gross domestic product; Health expenditures, national; Appendix I, Consumer Price Index*.

Crude birth rate; Crude death rate—See *Rate: Birth and related rates; Rate: Death and related rates*.

Days of care—According to the American Hospital Association, days, hospital days, or inpatient days are the number of adult and pediatric days of care rendered during the entire reporting period. Days of care for newborns are excluded.

In the National Health Interview Survey, hospital days during the year refer to the total number of hospital days occurring in the 12-month period before the interview week. A hospital day is a night spent in the hospital for persons admitted as inpatients.

In the National Hospital Discharge Survey, days of care refers to the total number of patient days accumulated by patients at the time of discharge from non-Federal short-stay hospitals during a reporting period. All days from and including the date of admission but not including the date of discharge are counted. See related *Admission; Average length of stay; Discharge; Hospital; Patient*.

Death rate—See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Dental visit—In the National Health Interview Survey respondents are asked "About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists as well as hygienists." This question was not asked for children under 2 years of age for years 1997–99 and under 1 year of age for 2000 and beyond.

Diagnosis—See *First-listed diagnosis*.

Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures—See *Procedure*.

Discharge—The National Health Interview Survey defines a hospital discharge as the completion of any continuous period of stay of one night or more in a hospital as an inpatient. According to the National Hospital Discharge Survey and the American Hospital Association, discharge is the formal release of an inpatient by a hospital (excluding newborn infants), that

is, the termination of a period of hospitalization (including stays of 0 nights) by death or by disposition to a place of residence, nursing home, or another hospital. See related *Admission; Average length of stay; Days of care; Patient*.

Domiciliary care homes—See *Nursing home*.

Drug abuse treatment clients—See *Substance abuse treatment clients*.

Education—Two approaches to defining educational categories are used in this report. The more recent approach used to collect and present survey data defines educational categories based on information about educational credentials, such as diplomas and degrees. The older approach defines educational categories based on years of education completed.

Beginning in 1997 the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) questionnaire was changed to ask "What is the highest level of school ___ has completed or the highest degree received?" Responses were used to categorize individuals according to educational credentials (for example, no high school diploma or general educational development (GED) high school equivalency diploma; high school diploma or GED; some college, no bachelor's degree; bachelor's degree or higher).

Prior to 1997 the education variable in NHIS was measured by asking, "What is the highest grade or year of regular school ___ has ever attended?" and "Did ___ finish the grade/year?" Responses were used to categorize individuals according to years of education completed (for example, less than 12 years, 12 years, 13–15 years, 16 or more years). Years of educational attainment are currently used to present vital statistics data.

Data from the 1996 and 1997 NHIS were used to compare distributions of educational attainment for adults 25 years of age and over using categories based on educational credentials (1997) with categories based on years of education completed (1996). A larger percent of persons reported "some college" than "13–15 years" of education and a correspondingly smaller percent reported "high school diploma or GED" than "12 years of education." In 1997, 19 percent of adults reported no high school diploma, 31 percent a high school diploma or GED, 26 percent some college, and 24 percent a bachelor's degree or higher. In 1996, 18 percent of adults reported less than 12 years of education, 37 percent 12 years of education, 20 percent 13–15 years, and 25 percent 16 or more years of education.

See related Appendix I, *National Vital Statistics System*. For further information on measurement of education, see: Kominski R and Siegel PM. Measuring education in the Current Population Survey. *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1993: 34–38.

Emergency department—According to the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), an emergency department is a hospital facility that provides unscheduled outpatient services to patients whose conditions require immediate care and is staffed 24 hours a day. Off-site emergency departments open less than 24 hours are included if staffed by the hospital's emergency department. See related *Emergency department visit; Outpatient department*.

Emergency department visit—Starting with the 1997 National Health Interview Survey, respondents to the sample adult and sample child questionnaires are asked about the number of visits to hospital emergency rooms during the past 12 months. In the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey an emergency department visit is a direct personal exchange between a patient and a physician or other health care providers working under the physician's supervision, for the purpose of seeking care and receiving personal health services. See related *Emergency department; Injury-related visit*.

Employer costs for employee compensation—This is a measure of the average cost per employee hour worked to employers for wages and salaries and benefits. Wages and salaries are defined as the hourly straight-time wage rate, or for workers not paid on an hourly basis, straight-time earnings divided by the corresponding hours. Straight-time wage and salary rates are total earnings before payroll deductions, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays, shift differentials, nonproduction bonuses, and lump-sum payments provided in lieu of wage increases. Production bonuses, incentive earnings, commission payments, and cost-of-living adjustments are included in straight-time wage and salary rates. Benefits covered are paid leave—paid vacations, holidays, sick leave, and other leave; supplemental pay—premium pay for overtime and work on weekends and holidays, shift differentials, nonproduction bonuses, and lump-sum payments provided in lieu of wage increases; insurance benefits—life, health, and

sickness and accident insurance; retirement and savings benefits—pension and other retirement plans and savings and thrift plans; legally required benefits—social security, railroad retirement and supplemental retirement, railroad unemployment insurance, Federal and State unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and other benefits required by law, such as State temporary disability insurance; and other benefits—severance pay and supplemental unemployment plans.

Expenditures—See *Health expenditures, national*.

Family income—For purposes of the National Health Interview Survey and National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, all people within a household related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income. In the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and the National Health Interview Survey (in years prior to 1997) family income was the total income received by members of a family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12 months before the interview. Starting in 1997 the National Health Interview Survey has been collecting family income data for the calendar year prior to the interview. (For example, 1997 family income data are based on 1996 calendar year information.) Family income includes wages, salaries, rents from property, interest, dividends, profits and fees from their own businesses, pensions, and help from relatives. In the National Health Interview Survey, family income data are used in the computation of poverty level. For data years 1990–96, about 16–18 percent of persons had missing data on poverty level. Missing values were imputed for family income using a sequential hot deck within matrix cells imputation approach. A detailed description of the imputation procedure as well as data files with imputed annual family income for 1990–96 are available from NCHS on CD-ROM NHIS Imputed Annual Family Income 1990–96, series 10, no 9A. See related *Poverty level*.

Federal hospitals—See *Hospital*.

Federal physicians—See *Physician*.

Fee-for-service health insurance—This is private (commercial) health insurance that reimburses health care providers on the basis of a fee for each health service provided to the insured person. Also known as indemnity health insurance. See related *Health insurance coverage*.

Fertility rate—See *Rate: Birth and related rates*.

Fetal death—In the World Health Organization's definition, also adopted by the United Nations and the National Center for Health Statistics, a fetal death is death before the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. For statistical purposes, fetal deaths are classified according to gestational age. In this report tabulations are shown for fetal deaths with stated or presumed gestation of 20 weeks or more and of 28 weeks or more, the latter gestational age group also known as late fetal deaths. See related *Gestation; Live birth; Rate: Death and related rates*.

First-listed diagnosis—In the National Hospital Discharge Survey, this is the first recorded final diagnosis on the medical record face sheet (summary sheet).

First-listed external cause of injury—In the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, this is the first-listed external cause of injury coded from the Patient Record Form (PRF). Up to three causes of injury can be reported on the PRF. Injuries are coded by NCHS to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury and Poisoning. See table VII for a listing of injury categories and codes. See related *Injury-related visit*.

General hospitals—See *Hospital*.

Table VII. Codes for first-listed external causes of injury from the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*

External cause of injury category	*E-Code numbers*
Unintentional	E800–E869, E880–E929
Motor vehicle traffic	E810–E819
Falls	E880–E886, E888
Struck by or against objects or persons	E916–E917
Caused by cutting and piercing instruments or objects	E920
Intentional (suicide and homicide)	E950–E969

General hospitals providing separate psychiatric services—See *Mental health organization*.

Geographic region and division—The 50 States and the District of Columbia are grouped for statistical purposes by the U.S. Bureau of the Census into 4 geographic regions and 9 divisions. The groupings are as follows:

- Northeast
  - New England
    - Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
  - Middle Atlantic
    - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
- Midwest
  - East North Central
    - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin
  - West North Central
    - Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
- South
  - South Atlantic
    - Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
  - East South Central
    - Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
  - West South Central
    - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
- West
  - Mountain
    - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada
  - Pacific
    - Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Gestation—For the National Vital Statistics System and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Abortion Surveillance, the period of gestation is defined as beginning with the first day of the last normal menstrual period and ending with the day of birth or day of termination of pregnancy. See related *Abortion; Fetal death; Live birth*.

Gross domestic product (GDP)—GDP is the market value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the suppliers (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of the rest of the world. See related *Consumer Price Index; Health expenditures, national*.

Health care contact—Starting in 1997 the National Health Interview Survey has been collecting information on health care contacts with doctors and other health care professionals. This information is collected in a detailed section pertaining to all types of health care contacts. Analyses of the percent of children without a health care visit are based upon the following question: "During the past 12 months, how many times has ___ seen a doctor or other health care professional about (his/her) health at a doctor's office, a clinic, or some other place? Do not include times ____was hospitalized overnight, visits to hospital emergency rooms, home visits, or telephone calls." Beginning in 2000 dental visits were also excluded. Analyses of the distribution of health care visits are based on a summary measure combining information about visits to doctors' offices or clinics, emergency departments, and home visits. See related *Emergency department visit; Home visit*.

Health expenditures, national—See related *Consumer Price Index; Gross domestic product*.

Health services and supplies expenditures—These are outlays for goods and services relating directly to patient care plus expenses for administering health insurance programs and government public health activities. This category is equivalent to total national health expenditures minus expenditures for research and construction.

National health expenditures—This measure estimates the amount spent for all health services and supplies and health-related research and construction activities consumed in the United States during the calendar year. Detailed estimates are available by source of expenditures (for example, out-of-pocket payments, private health insurance, and government programs), and by type of expenditures (for example, hospital care, physician services, and drugs), and are in current dollars for the year of report. Data are compiled from a variety of sources.

Nursing home expenditures—These cover care rendered in establishments primarily engaged in providing inpatient nursing and rehabilitative services and continuous personal care services to persons requiring nursing care (skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities, including those for the mentally retarded) and continuing care retirement communities with on-site nursing care facilities. The costs of long-term care provided by hospitals are excluded.

Personal health care expenditures—These are outlays for goods and services relating directly to patient care. The expenditures in this category are total national health expenditures minus expenditures for research and construction, expenses for administering health insurance programs, and government public health activities.

Private expenditures—These are outlays for services provided or paid for by nongovernmental sources—consumers, insurance companies, private industry, philanthropic, and other nonpatient care sources.

Public expenditures—These are outlays for services provided or paid for by Federal, State, and local government agencies or expenditures required by governmental mandate (such as workmen's compensation insurance payments).

Health insurance coverage—National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage in the previous month in 1993–96 and at the time of the interview in other years. Questions on health insurance coverage were expanded starting in 1993 compared with previous years. In 1997 the entire questionnaire was redesigned and data were collected using a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI).

Respondents are covered by private health insurance if they indicate private health insurance or if they are covered by a single service hospital plan, except in 1997 and 1998 when no information on single service plans was obtained. Private health insurance includes managed care such as health maintenance organizations (HMOs).

Until 1996 persons were defined as having Medicaid or other public assistance coverage if they indicated that they had either Medicaid or other public assistance, or if they reported receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). After welfare reform in late 1996, Medicaid was delinked from AFDC and SSI. Starting in 1997 persons have been considered covered by Medicaid if they report Medicaid or a State-sponsored health program. Starting in 1998 persons are considered covered by Medicaid if they report being covered by the Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP) or the State Child Health Insurance Program (SCHIP).

Medicare or military health plan coverage is also determined in the interview and, starting in 1997, other government-sponsored program coverage is determined as well.

If respondents do not report coverage under one of the above types of plans and they have unknown coverage under either private health insurance or Medicaid, they are considered to have unknown coverage.

The remaining respondents are considered uninsured. The uninsured are persons who do not have coverage under private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, public assistance, a State-sponsored health plan, other government-sponsored programs, or a military health plan. Persons with only Indian Health Service coverage are considered uninsured. Estimates of the percent of persons who are uninsured based on the NHIS (table 129) may differ slightly from those based on the March Current Population Survey (CPS) (table 147) due to differences in survey questions, recall period, and other aspects of survey methodology. See related *Fee-for-service health insurance; Health maintenance organization; Managed care; Medicaid; Medicare*.

Health maintenance organization (HMO)—An HMO is a prepaid health plan delivering comprehensive care to members through designated providers, having a fixed monthly payment for health care services, and requiring members to be in a plan for a specified period of time (usually 1 year). Pure HMO enrollees use only the prepaid capitated health services of the HMOs panel of medical care providers. Open-ended HMO enrollees use the prepaid HMO health services but in addition may receive medical care from providers who are not part of the HMOs panel. There is usually a substantial deductible, copayment, or coinsurance associated with use of nonpanel providers. These open-ended products are governed by State HMO regulations. HMO model types are:

Group—An HMO that delivers health services through a physician group that is controlled by the HMO unit or an

HMO that contracts with one or more independent group practices to provide health services.

Individual practice association (IPA)—An HMO that contracts directly with physicians in independent practice, and/or contracts with one or more associations of physicians in independent practice, and/or contracts with one or more multispecialty group practices. The plan is predominantly organized around solo-single-specialty practices.

Mixed—An HMO that combines features of group and IPA. This category was introduced in mid-1990 because HMOs are continually changing and many now combine features of group and IPA plans in a single plan.

See related *Managed care*.

Health services and supplies expenditures—See *Health expenditures, national*.

Health status, respondent-assessed—Health status was measured in the National Health Interview Survey by asking the respondent "Would you say _____'s health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

Healthy People 2010—Healthy People 2010 is the prevention agenda for the Nation. It is a statement of national health objectives designed to identify the most significant preventable threats to health and to establish national goals to reduce these threats. Healthy People 2010 is a set of health objectives for the Nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. More information on Healthy People 2010 is available on the Web at www.health.gov/healthypeople. See related *Leading Health Indicators*.

Hispanic origin—Hispanic origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other or unknown Latin American or Spanish origins. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In the National Health Interview Survey questionnaire, questions on Hispanic origin precede questions on race. See related *Race*.

HIV—See *Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease*.

Home health care—Home health care as defined by the National Home and Hospice Care Survey is care provided to individuals and families in their place of residence for promoting, maintaining, or restoring health; or for minimizing the effects of disability and illness including terminal illness.

Home visit—Starting in 1997 the National Health Interview Survey has been collecting information on home visits received during the past 12 months. Respondents are asked "During the past 12 months, did you receive care at home from a nurse or other health care professional? What was the total number of home visits received?" These data are combined with data on visits to doctors' offices, clinics, and emergency departments to provide a summary measure of health care visits. See related *Emergency department visit; Health care contact*.

Hospice care—Hospice care as defined by the National Home and Hospice Care Survey is a program of palliative and supportive care services providing physical, psychological, social, and spiritual care for dying persons, their families, and other loved ones. Hospice services are available in home and inpatient settings.

Hospital—According to the American Hospital Association, hospitals are licensed institutions with at least six beds whose primary function is to provide diagnostic and therapeutic patient services for medical conditions by an organized physician staff, and have continuous nursing services under the supervision of registered nurses. The World Health Organization considers an establishment to be a hospital if it is permanently staffed by at least one physician, can offer inpatient accommodation, and can provide active medical and nursing care. Hospitals may be classified by type of service, ownership, size in terms of number of beds, and length of stay. In the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) hospitals include all those with an average length of stay for all patients of less than 30 days (short-stay) or hospitals whose specialty is general (medical or surgical) or children's general. Federal hospitals and hospital units of institutions and hospitals with fewer than six beds staffed for patient use are excluded. See related *Average length of stay; Bed; Days of care; Emergency department; Outpatient department; Patient*.

Community hospitals traditionally included all non-Federal short-stay hospitals except facilities for the mentally retarded. In the revised definition the following additional sites are excluded: hospital units of institutions, and alcoholism and chemical dependency facilities.

Federal hospitals are operated by the Federal Government.

For profit hospitals are operated for profit by individuals, partnerships, or corporations.

General hospitals provide diagnostic, treatment, and surgical services for patients with a variety of medical conditions. According to the World Health Organization, these hospitals provide medical and nursing care for more than one category of medical discipline (for example, general medicine, specialized medicine, general surgery, specialized surgery, and obstetrics). Excluded are hospitals, usually in rural areas, that provide a more limited range of care.

Nonprofit hospitals are operated by a church or other nonprofit organization.

Psychiatric hospitals are ones whose major type of service is psychiatric care. See related *Mental health organization*.

Registered hospitals are hospitals registered with the American Hospital Association. About 98 percent of hospitals are registered.

Short-stay hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey are those in which the average length of stay is less than 30 days. The National Health Interview Survey defines short-stay hospitals as any hospital or hospital department in which the type of service provided is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; or osteopathic.

Specialty hospitals, such as psychiatric, tuberculosis, chronic disease, rehabilitation, maternity, and alcoholic or narcotic, provide a particular type of service to the majority of their patients.

Hospital-based physician—See *Physician*.

Hospital days—See *Days of care*.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease—Mortality coding: Starting with data year 1999 and the introduction of the Tenth Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD–10), the title for this cause of death was changed to HIV disease from HIV infection and the ICD codes changed to B20-B24. Beginning with data for 1987, NCHS introduced category numbers *042-*044 for classifying and coding HIV infection as a cause of death in ICD–9. HIV infection was formerly referred to as human T-cell lymphotropic virus-III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus (HTLV-III/LAV) infection. The asterisk before the category numbers indicates that these codes were not part of the original ICD–9. Before 1987 deaths involving HIV infection were classified to Deficiency of cell-mediated immunity (ICD–9 279.1) contained in the title All other diseases; to Pneumocystosis (ICD–9 136.3) contained in the title All other infectious and parasitic diseases; to Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; and to a number of other causes. Therefore, before 1987, death statistics for HIV infection are not strictly comparable with data for 1987 and later years, and are not shown in this report.

Morbidity coding: The National Hospital Discharge Survey codes diagnosis data using the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM). Discharges with diagnosis of HIV as shown in *Health, United States* have at least one HIV diagnosis listed on the face sheet of the medical record and are not limited to the first-listed diagnosis. During 1984 and 1985 only data for AIDS (ICD–9–CM 279.19) were included. In 1986–94 discharges with the following diagnoses were included: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and associated conditions, and positive serological or viral culture findings for HIV (ICD–9–CM 042–044, 279.19, and 795.8). Beginning in 1995 discharges with the following diagnoses were included: human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease and asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection status (ICD–9–CM 042 and V08). See related *Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; Cause of death; International Classification of Diseases; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*.

ICD; ICD codes—See *Cause of death; International Classification of Diseases*.

Illicit drug use—In the 1999–2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), information on illicit drug use was collected for all persons 12 years of age and over. Information on any illicit drug use, including marijuana or hashish, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs is based on the following questions:

"During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use (specific illicit drug)?"

The Monitoring the Future Study, a school-based survey of secondary school students, collects information on marijuana use using self-completed questionnaires. The information is based on the following questions: "On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in the last 30 days?" and "On how many occasions (if any) have you used hashish in the last 30 days?" Questions on cocaine use include the following: "On how many occasions (if any) have you taken "crack" (cocaine in chunk or rock form) during the last 30 days?" and "On how many occasions (if any) have you taken cocaine in any other form during the last 30 days?" Questions on inhalant use (sniffed glue, or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high) and MDMA ("ecstasy") follow a similar format.

Incidence—Incidence is the number of cases of disease having their onset during a prescribed period of time. It is often expressed as a rate (for example, the incidence of measles per 1,000 children 5–15 years of age during a specified year). Incidence is a measure of morbidity or other events that occur within a specified period of time. See related *Prevalence*.

Individual practice association (IPA)—See *Health maintenance organization (HMO)*.

Industry of employment—Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual* of the Office of Management and Budget. Two editions of the SIC are used for coding industry data in *Health, United States*: the 1977 supplement to the 1972 edition and the 1987 edition. The changes between versions include a few detailed titles created to correct or clarify industries or to recognize changes within the industry. Codes for major industry divisions (table VIII) were not changed between versions.

Establishments engaged in the same kind of economic activity are classified by the same industry code, regardless of type of ownership—corporations, sole proprietorships, and government agencies. Data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are therefore further broken out by private sector and government. Data from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses are provided for the private sector only and exclude the self-employed.

Table VIII. Codes for industries, according to the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*

Industry	*Code numbers*
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	01–09
Mining	10–14
Construction	15–17
Manufacturing	20–39
Transportation and public utilities	40–49
Wholesale trade	50–51
Retail trade	52–59
Finance, insurance, and real estate	60–67
Services	70–89
Public administration	91–97

The category "Private sector" includes all industry divisions except public administration and military. The category "Not classified" is used for fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification.

Infant death—An infant death is the death of a live-born child before his or her first birthday. Deaths in the first year of life may be further classified according to age as neonatal and postneonatal. Neonatal deaths are those that occur before the 28th day of life; postneonatal deaths are those that occur between 28 and 365 days of age. See related *Live birth; Rate: Death and related rates*.

Injury—See *First-listed external cause of injury.*

Injury-related visit—In the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey an emergency department visit was considered injury related if, on the Patient Record Form (PRF), the checkbox for injury was indicated. In addition, injury visits were identified if the physician's diagnosis or the patient's reason for visit code was injury related . See related *Emergency department visit; First-listed external cause of injury*.

Inpatient care—See *Mental health service type*.

Inpatient days—See *Days of care*.

Instrumental activities of daily living (IADL)—Instrumental activities of daily living are activities related to independent living and include preparing meals, managing money, shopping for groceries or personal items, performing light or heavy housework and using a telephone. If a sample person from the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey had any difficulty performing an activity by him or herself and without

special equipment, or did not perform the activity at all because of health problems, the person was categorized as having a limitation in that activity. The limitation may have been temporary or chronic at the time of the interview. Sample persons who were administered a community interview answered health status and functioning questions themselves if able to do so. A proxy, such as a nurse, answered questions about the sample person's health status and functioning for long-term care facility interview. In the National Health Interview Survey respondents are asked about needing the help of another person for handling routine IADL needs due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem. Persons are considered to have an IADL limitation if any causal condition is chronic. See related *Activities of daily living (ADL); Limitation of activity*.

Insured—See *Health insurance coverage*.

Intermediate care facilities—See *Nursing home*.

International Classification of Diseases (ICD)—The ICD provides the ground rules for coding and classifying cause-of-death data. The ICD is developed collaboratively between the World Health Organization (WHO) and 10 international centers, one of which is housed at NCHS. The purpose of the ICD is to promote international comparability in the collection, classification, processing, and presentation of health statistics. Since the beginning of the century, the ICD has been modified about once every 10 years, except for the 20-year interval between ICD–9 and ICD–10 (see table IV). The purpose of the revisions is to stay abreast with advances in medical science. New revisions usually introduce major disruptions in time series of mortality statistics (see tables V and VI). For more information, see www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/icd10des.htm. See related *Cause of death; Comparability ratio; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*.

International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD–9–CM)—The ICD–9–CM is based on and is completely compatible with the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*. In *Health, United States* the ICD–9–CM is used to code morbidity data and starting with data year 1999 ICD–10 is used to code mortality data. Diagnostic categories and code number inclusions for ICD–9–CM are shown in table IX; procedures and code number inclusions are shown in table X.

ICD–9–CM is arranged in 17 main chapters. Most of the diseases are arranged according to their principal anatomical site, with special chapters for infective and parasitic diseases; neoplasms; endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional diseases; mental diseases; complications of pregnancy and childbirth; certain diseases peculiar to the perinatal period; and ill-defined conditions. In addition, two supplemental classifications are provided: classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services and classification of external causes of injury and poisoning. For more information, see www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd9.htm. See related *International Classification of Diseases*.

Late fetal death rate—See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Leading causes of death—See *Cause-of-death ranking*.

Leading Health Indicators—The Leading Health Indicators (LHIs) highlight major risk factors Americans face and draw attention to the most significant areas where individual and community action regarding health improvements need to be made. Five of the indicators relate primarily to individual behaviors including physical activity, overweight and obesity, tobacco use, substance abuse, and responsible sexual behavior. The other five address mental health, injury and violence, environmental quality, immunization, and access to health care. The LHIs will be used to measure important determinants of the Nation's health during the first decade of the twenty-first century. More information on the LHIs is available on the World Wide Web at www.health.gov/healthypeople/LHI/. See related *Healthy People 2010*.

Length of stay—See *Average length of stay*.

Life expectancy—Life expectancy is the average number of years of life remaining to a person at a particular age and is based on a given set of age-specific death rates, generally the mortality conditions existing in the period mentioned. Life expectancy may be determined by race, sex, or other characteristics using age-specific death rates for the population with that characteristic. See related *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Limitation of activity—In the National Health Interview Survey limitation of activity refers to a long-term reduction in a person's capacity to perform the usual kind or amount of activities associated with his or her age group due to a chronic condition. Limitation of activity is assessed by asking

Table IX. Codes for diagnostic categories from the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*

Diagnostic category	*Code numbers*
Females with delivery	V27
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (1984–85)	279.19
(1986–94)	042–044, 279.19, 795.8
(Beginning in 1995)	042, V08
Malignant neoplasms	140–208
Large intestine and rectum	153–154, 197.5
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	162, 197.0, 197.3
Breast	174–175, 198.81
Prostate	185
Diabetes	250
Alcohol and drug	291–292, 303–305
Serious mental illness	295–298
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	320–389
Diseases of the circulatory system	390–459
Diseases of heart	391–392.0, 393–398, 402, 404, 410–416, 420–429
Ischemic heart disease	410–414
Acute myocardial infarction	410
Congestive heart failure	428.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438
Diseases of the respiratory system	460–519
Pneumonia	466.1, 480–487.0
Asthma	493
Hyperplasia of prostate	600
Decubitus ulcers	707.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	710–739
Osteoarthritis	715
Intervertebral disc disorders	722
Injuries and poisoning	800–999
Fracture, all sites	800–829
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	820

respondents a series of questions about limitations in their ability to perform activities usual for their age group because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem. Respondents are asked about limitations in activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, play, school, work, difficulty walking or remembering, and any other activity limitations. For reported limitations, the causal health conditions are determined and respondents are considered limited if one or more of these conditions is chronic.

Sample persons from the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey who report no limitations in the activities of daily living (ADL) or instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) due to health problems are included in the category "none." Sample persons with limitations in at least one IADL, but no ADL, are included in the category "IADL" only. Sample persons with ADL limitations are categorized by the number of limitations (1 to 2, 3 to 5) regardless of the number of IADL limitations. See related *Activities of daily living; Condition; Instrumental activities of daily living*.

Live birth—In the World Health Organization's definition, also adopted by the United Nations and the National Center for Health Statistics, a live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat, umbilical cord pulsation, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered live born. See related *Gestation; Rate: Birth and related rates*.

Live-birth order—In the National Vital Statistics System this item from the birth certificate refers to the total number of live births the mother has had, including the present birth as recorded on the birth certificate. Fetal deaths are excluded. See related *Live birth*.

Low birthweight—See *Birthweight*.

Table X. Codes for procedure categories from the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*

Procedure category	*Code numbers*
Extraction of lens	13.1–13.6
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	13.7
Myringotomy with insertion of tube	20.01
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	28.2–28.3
Coronary angioplasty (Prior to 1997)	36.0
(Beginning in 1997)	36.01–36.05, 36.09
Coronary artery bypass graft	36.1
Cardiac catheterization	37.21–37.23
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	37.7–37.8
Carotid endarterectomy	38.12
Endoscopy of large or small intestine with or without biopsy	45.11–45.14, 45.16, 45.21–45.25
Cholecystectomy	51.2
Prostatectomy	60.2–60.6
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	66.2–66.3
Hysterectomy	68.3–68.7, 68.9
Cesarean section	74.0–74.2, 74.4, 74.99
Repair of current obstetrical laceration	75.5–75.6
Reduction of fracture	76.7, 79.0–79.3
Arthroscopy of knee	80.26
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc	80.5
Total hip replacement	81.51
Lumpectomy	85.21
Mastectomy	85.4
Angiocardiography with contrast material	88.5

Managed care—Managed care is a health care plan that integrates the financing and delivery of health care services by using arrangements with selected health care providers to provide services for covered individuals. Plans are generally financed using capitation fees. There are significant financial incentives for members of the plan to use the health care providers associated with the plan. The plan includes formal programs for quality assurance and utilization review. Health maintenance organizations (HMOs), preferred provider organizations (PPOs), and point of service (POS) plans are examples of managed care. See related *Health maintenance organization; Preferred provider organization*.

Marital status—Marital status is classified through self-reporting into the categories married and unmarried. The term married encompasses all married people including those separated from their spouses. Unmarried includes those who are single (never married), divorced, or widowed. The Abortion Surveillance Reports of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention classified separated people as unmarried before 1978.

Maternal mortality rate—See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Medicaid—Medicaid was authorized by Title XIX of the Social Security Act in 1965 as a jointly funded cooperative venture between the Federal and State governments to assist States in the provision of adequate medical care to eligible needy persons. Medicaid is the largest program providing medical and health-related services to America's poorest people. Within broad Federal guidelines, each of the States establishes its own eligibility standards; determines the type, amount, duration, and scope of services; sets the rate of payment for services; and administers its own program. Thus, the Medicaid program varies considerably from State to State, as well as within each State over time. See related *Health expenditures, national; Health maintenance organization; Medicare*.

Medical specialties—See *Physician specialty*.

Medical vendor payments—Under the Medicaid program, medical vendor payments are payments (expenditures) to medical vendors from the State through a fiscal agent or to a health insurance plan. Adjustments are made for Indian Health Service payments to Medicaid, cost settlements, third party recoupments, refunds, voided checks, and other financial settlements that cannot be related to specific provided claims. Excluded are payments made for medical

care under the emergency assistance provisions, payments made from State medical assistance funds that are not federally matchable, disproportionate share hospital payments, cost sharing or enrollment fees collected from recipients or a third party, and administration and training costs.

Medicare—This is a nationwide health insurance program providing health insurance protection to people 65 years of age and over, people entitled to social security disability payments for 2 years or more, and people with end-stage renal disease, regardless of income. The program was enacted July 30, 1965, as Title XVIII, *Health Insurance for the Aged of the Social Security Act*, and became effective on July 1, 1966. It consists of two separate but coordinated programs, hospital insurance (Part A) and supplementary medical insurance (Part B). See related *Health expenditures, national; Health maintenance organization; Medicaid*.

Mental health organization—The Center for Mental Health Services defines a mental health organization as an administratively distinct public or private agency or institution whose primary concern is provision of direct mental health services to the mentally ill or emotionally disturbed. Excluded are private office-based practices of psychiatrists, psychologists, and other mental health providers; psychiatric services of all types of hospitals or outpatient clinics operated by Federal agencies other than the Department of Veterans Affairs (for example, Public Health Service, Indian Health Service, Department of Defense, and Bureau of Prisons); general hospitals that have no separate psychiatric services but admit psychiatric patients to nonpsychiatric units; and psychiatric services of schools, colleges, halfway houses, community residential organizations, local and county jails, State prisons, and other human service providers. The major types of mental health organizations are described below.

Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics provide only outpatient services on either a regular or emergency basis. A psychiatrist generally assumes the medical responsibility for services.

General hospitals providing separate psychiatric services are non-Federal general hospitals that provide psychiatric services in either a separate psychiatric inpatient, outpatient, or partial hospitalization service with assigned staff and space.

Multiservice mental health organizations directly provide two or more of the program elements defined under mental health service type and are not classifiable as a psychiatric hospital, general hospital, or residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children. (The classification of a psychiatric or general hospital or residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children takes precedence over a multiservice classification, even if two or more services are offered.)

Partial care organizations provide a program of ambulatory mental health services.

Private mental hospitals are operated by a sole proprietor, partnership, limited partnership, corporation, or nonprofit organization, primarily for the care of persons with mental disorders.

Psychiatric hospitals are hospitals concerned primarily with providing inpatient care and treatment for the mentally ill. Psychiatric inpatient units of Department of Veterans Affairs general hospitals and Department of Veterans Affairs neuropsychiatric hospitals are combined into the category Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric hospitals because of their similarity in size, operation, and length of stay.

Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children must meet all of the following criteria: (a) Is not licensed as a psychiatric hospital and has the primary purpose of providing individually planned mental health treatment services in conjunction with residential care; (b) Includes a clinical program directed by a psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, or psychiatric nurse with a graduate degree; (c) Serves children and youth primarily under the age of 18; and (d) Has the primary diagnosis for the majority of admissions as mental illness, classified as other than mental retardation, developmental disability, or substance-related disorders, according to DSM-II/ICDA-8 or DSM-IIIR/ICD–9–CM codes.

State and county mental hospitals are under the auspices of a State or county government or operated jointly by a State and county government.

See related *Addition; Mental health service type*.

Mental health service type—This term refers to the following kinds of mental health services:

24-hour mental health care, formerly called inpatient care, provides care in a mental health hospital setting.

Less than 24-hour care, formerly called outpatient or partial care treatment, provides mental health services on an ambulatory basis.

Residential treatment care provides overnight mental health care in conjunction with an intensive treatment program in a setting other than a hospital. Facilities may offer care to emotionally disturbed children or mentally ill adults.

See related *Addition; Mental health organization*.

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)—The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. The collective term "metropolitan area" includes metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). An MSA is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city with a population of 50,000 or more or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a metropolitan population of at least 100,000. In addition to the county or counties that contain all or part of the main city or urbanized area, an MSA may contain other counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the main city. If an MSA has a population of 1 million or more and meets requirements specified in the standards, it is termed a CMSA, consisting of two or more major components, each of which is recognized as a PMSA. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are used to define MSAs. Counties that are not within an MSA are considered to be nonmetropolitan.

For National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data before 1995, metropolitan population is based on MSAs as defined by OMB in 1983 using the 1980 Census. Starting with the 1995 NHIS, metropolitan population is based on MSAs as defined by OMB in 1993 using the 1990 Census. For further information on metropolitan areas, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book*. See related *Urbanization*.

Multiservice mental health organizations—See *Mental health organization*.

National ambient air quality standards—The Federal Clean Air Act of 1970, amended in 1977 and 1990, requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards. EPA has set specific standards for each of six major pollutants: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter whose aerodynamic size is equal to or less than 10 microns (PM-10). Each pollutant standard represents a maximum concentration level (micrograms per cubic meter) that cannot be exceeded during a specified time interval. A county meets the national ambient air quality standards if none of the six pollutants exceed the standard during a 12-month period. See related *Particulate matter; Pollutant*.

Neonatal mortality rate—See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Non-Federal physicians—See *Physician*.

Nonpatient revenues—Nonpatient revenues are those revenues received for which no direct patient care services are rendered. The most widely recognized source of nonpatient revenues is philanthropy. Philanthropic support may be direct from individuals or may be obtained through philanthropic fund raising organizations such as the United Way. Support may also be obtained from foundations or corporations. Philanthropic revenues may be designated for direct patient care use or may be contained in an endowment fund where only the current income may be tapped.

Nonprofit hospitals—See *Hospital*.

Notifiable disease—A notifiable disease is one that, when diagnosed, health providers are required, usually by law, to report to State or local public health officials. Notifiable diseases are those of public interest by reason of their contagiousness, severity, or frequency.

Nursing care—The following definition of nursing care applies to data collected in National Nursing Home Surveys through 1977. Nursing care is provision of any of the following services: application of dressings or bandages; bowel and bladder retraining; catheterization; enema; full bed bath; hypodermic, intramuscular, or intravenous injection; irrigation; nasal feeding; oxygen therapy; and temperature-pulse-respiration or blood pressure measurement. See related *Nursing home*.

Nursing care homes—See *Nursing home*.

Nursing home—In the Online Survey Certification and Reporting database, a nursing home is a facility that is certified and meets the Health Care Financing Administration's long-term care requirements for Medicare and Medicaid eligibility. In the National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI), which provided the sampling frame for 1973–74, 1977, and 1985 National Nursing Home Surveys, a nursing home was an establishment with three or more beds that provided nursing or personal care services to the aged, infirm, or chronically ill. The following definitions of nursing home types applied to facilities listed in the NFMI. The 1977 National Nursing Home Survey included personal care homes and domiciliary care homes while the National Nursing Home Surveys of 1973–74, 1985, 1995, 1997, and 1999 excluded them.

Nursing care homes must employ one or more full-time registered or licensed practical nurses and must provide nursing care to at least one-half the residents.

Personal care homes with nursing have some but fewer than one-half the residents receiving nursing care. In addition, such homes must employ one or more registered or licensed practical nurses or must provide administration of medications and treatments in accordance with physicians' orders, supervision of self-administered medications, or three or more personal services.

Personal care homes without nursing have no residents who are receiving nursing care. These homes provide administration of medications and treatments in accordance with physicians' orders, supervision of self-administered medications, or three or more personal services.

Domiciliary care homes primarily provide supervisory care but also provide one or two personal services.

The following definitions of certification levels apply to data collected in National Nursing Home Surveys of 1973–74, 1977, and 1985:

Skilled nursing facilities provide the most intensive nursing care available outside a hospital. Facilities certified by Medicare provide posthospital care to eligible Medicare enrollees. Facilities certified by Medicaid as skilled nursing facilities provide skilled nursing services on a daily basis to individuals eligible for Medicaid benefits.

Intermediate care facilities are certified by the Medicaid program to provide health-related services on a regular basis to Medicaid eligibles who do not require hospital or skilled nursing facility care but do require institutional care above the level of room and board.

Not certified facilities are not certified as providers of care by Medicare or Medicaid.

Beginning with the 1995 through the 1999 National Nursing Home Surveys, nursing homes have been defined as facilities that routinely provide nursing care services and have three or more beds set up for residents. Facilities may be certified by Medicare or Medicaid or not certified but licensed by the state as a nursing home. The facilities may be freestanding or a distinct unit of a larger facility.

See related *Nursing care; Resident*.

Nursing home expenditures—See *Health expenditures, national*.

Obesity—See *Body Mass Index (BMI)*.

Occupancy rate—The American Hospital Association defines hospital occupancy rate as the average daily census divided by the average number of hospital beds during a reporting period. Average daily census is defined by the American Hospital Association as the average number of inpatients, excluding newborns, receiving care each day during a reporting period. The occupancy rate for facilities other than hospitals is calculated as the number of residents reported at the time of the interview divided by the number of beds reported. In the Online Survey Certification and Reporting database, occupancy is the total number of residents on the day of certification inspection divided by the total number of beds on the day of certification.

Office—In the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, an office is any location for a physician's ambulatory practice other than hospitals, nursing homes, other extended care facilities, patients' homes, industrial clinics, college clinics, and family planning clinics. Offices in health maintenance organizations and private offices in hospitals are included. See related *Office visit; Outpatient visit; Physician*.

Office-based physician—See *Physician*.

Office visit—In the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, an office visit is any direct personal exchange between an ambulatory patient and a physician or members of his or her staff for the purposes of seeking care and rendering health services. See related *Outpatient visit*.

Operations—See *Procedure*.

Outpatient department—According to the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), an outpatient department (OPD) is a hospital facility where nonurgent ambulatory medical care is provided. The following are examples of the types of OPDs excluded from the NHAMCS: ambulatory surgical centers, chemotherapy, employee health services, renal dialysis, methadone maintenance, and radiology. See related *Emergency department; Outpatient visit*.

Outpatient surgery—According to the American Hospital Association, outpatient surgery is performed on patients who do not remain in the hospital overnight and occurs in inpatient operating suites, outpatient surgery suites, or procedure rooms within an outpatient care facility. Outpatient surgery is a surgical operation, whether major or minor, performed in operating or procedure rooms. A surgical operation involving more than one surgical procedure is considered one surgical operation. See related *Ambulatory surgery; Procedure*.

Outpatient visit—The American Hospital Association defines outpatient visits as visits for receipt of medical, dental, or other services by patients who are not lodged in the hospital. Each appearance by an outpatient to each unit of the hospital is counted individually as an outpatient visit. In the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey an outpatient department visit is a direct personal exchange between a patient and a physician or other health care provider working under the physician's supervision for the purpose of seeking care and receiving personal health services. See related *Emergency department visit; Outpatient department*.

Overweight—See *Body mass index (BMI)*.

Partial care organization—See *Mental health organization*.

Partial care treatment—See *Mental health service type*.

Particulate matter—Particulate matter is defined as particles of solid or liquid matter in the air, including nontoxic materials (soot, dust, and dirt) and toxic materials (for example, lead, asbestos, suspended sulfates, and nitrates). See related *National ambient air quality standards; Pollutant*.

Patient—A patient is a person who is formally admitted to the inpatient service of a hospital for observation, care, diagnosis, or treatment. See related *Admission; Average length of stay; Days of care; Discharge; Hospital*.

Percent change—See *Average annual rate of change*.

Perinatal mortality rate; ratio—See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Personal care homes with or without nursing—See *Nursing home*.

Personal health care expenditures—See *Health expenditures, national*.

Physician—Physicians, through self-reporting, are classified by the American Medical Association and others as licensed doctors of medicine or osteopathy, as follows:

> *Active (or professionally active) physicians* are currently practicing medicine for a minimum of 20 hours per week. Excluded are physicians who are not practicing, practicing medicine less than 20 hours per week, have unknown addresses, or specialties not classified (when specialty information is presented).
>
> *Federal physicians* are employed by the Federal Government; non-Federal or civilian physicians are not.
>
> *Hospital-based physicians* spend the plurality of their time as salaried physicians in hospitals.
>
> *Office-based physicians* spend the plurality of their time working in practices based in private offices.

Data for physicians are presented by type of education (doctors of medicine and doctors of osteopathy); place of education (U.S. medical graduates and international medical graduates); activity status (professionally active and inactive); employment setting (Federal and non-Federal); area of specialty; and geographic area. See related *Office; Physician specialty*.

Physician specialty—A physician specialty is any specific branch of medicine in which a physician may concentrate.

Data are based on physician self-reports of their primary area of specialty. Physician data are broadly categorized into two general areas of practice: generalists and specialists.

Generalist physicians are synonymous with primary care generalists and only include physicians practicing in the general fields of family and general practice, general internal medicine, and general pediatrics. They specifically exclude primary care specialists.

Primary care specialists practice in the subspecialties of general and family practice, internal medicine, and pediatrics. The primary care subspecialties for family practice include geriatric medicine and sports medicine. Primary care subspecialties for internal medicine include diabetes, endocrinology and metabolism, hematology, hepatology, cardiac electrophysiology, infectious diseases, diagnostic laboratory immunology, geriatric medicine, sports medicine, nephrology, nutrition, medical oncology, and rheumatology. Primary care subspecialties for pediatrics include adolescent medicine, critical care pediatrics, neonatal-perinatal medicine, pediatric allergy, pediatric cardiology, pediatric endocrinology, pediatric pulmonology, pediatric emergency medicine, pediatric gastroenterology, pediatric hematology/oncology, diagnostic laboratory immunology, pediatric nephrology, pediatric rheumatology, and sports medicine.

Specialist physicians practice in the primary care specialties, in addition to all other specialist fields not included in the generalist definition. Specialist fields include allergy and immunology, aerospace medicine, anesthesiology, cardiovascular diseases, child and adolescent psychiatry, colon and rectal surgery, dermatology, diagnostic radiology, forensic pathology, gastroenterology, general surgery, medical genetics, neurology, nuclear medicine, neurological surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, occupational medicine, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, psychiatry, public health and general preventive medicine, physical medicine and rehabilitation, plastic surgery, anatomic and clinical pathology, pulmonary diseases, radiation oncology, thoracic surgery, urology, addiction medicine, critical care medicine, legal medicine, and clinical pharmacology.

See related *Physician*.

Pollutant—A pollutant is any substance that renders the atmosphere or water foul or noxious to health. See related *National ambient air quality standards; Particulate matter*.

Population—The U.S. Bureau of the Census collects and publishes data on populations in the United States according to several different definitions. Various statistical systems then use the appropriate population for calculating rates.

Total population is the population of the United States, including all members of the Armed Forces living in foreign countries, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Other Americans abroad (for example, civilian Federal employees and dependents of members of the Armed Forces or other Federal employees) are not included.

Resident population includes persons whose usual place of residence (that is, the place where one usually lives and sleeps) is in one of the 50 States or the District of Columbia. It includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States and their families. It excludes international military, naval, and diplomatic personnel and their families located in this county and residing in embassies or similar quarters. Also excluded are international workers and international students in this country and Americans living abroad. The resident population is usually the denominator when calculating birth and death rates and incidence of disease. The resident population is also the denominator for selected population-based rates that use numerator data from the National Nursing Home Survey.

Civilian population is the resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces. However, families of members of the Armed Forces are included. This population is the denominator in rates calculated for the NCHS National Hospital Discharge Survey, the National Home and Hospice Care Survey, and the National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery.

Civilian noninstitutionalized population is the civilian population not residing in institutions. Institutions include correctional institutions, detention homes, and training schools for juvenile delinquents; homes for aged and dependent persons (for example, nursing homes and convalescent homes); homes for dependent and neglected children; homes and schools for mentally or

physically handicapped persons; homes for unwed mothers; psychiatric, tuberculosis, and chronic disease hospitals; and residential treatment centers. Census Bureau estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population are used to calculate sample weights for the NCHS National Health Interview Survey, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and National Survey of Family Growth, and as denominators in rates calculated for the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey and the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Postneonatal mortality rate—See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Poverty level—Poverty statistics are based on definitions originally developed by the Social Security Administration. These include a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition. Families or individuals with income below their appropriate thresholds are classified as below the poverty level. These thresholds are updated annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U). For example, the average poverty threshold for a family of four was $17,029 in 1999 and $13,359 in 1990. For more information, see U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Consumer Income and Poverty 1999.* Series P-60. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Also see www.census.gov/hhes/poverty.html. See related *Consumer Price Index; Family income*.

Preferred provider organization (PPO)—This is a health plan generally consisting of hospital and physician providers. The PPO provides health care services to plan members usually at discounted rates in return for expedited claims payment. Plan members can use PPO or non-PPO health care providers; however, financial incentives are built into the benefit structure to encourage utilization of PPO providers. See related *Managed care*.

Prevalence—Prevalence is the number of cases of a disease, infected persons, or persons with some other attribute present during a particular interval of time. It is often expressed as a rate (for example, the prevalence of diabetes per 1,000 persons during a year). See related *Incidence*.

Primary admission diagnosis—In the National Home and Hospice Care Survey the primary admission diagnosis is the first-listed diagnosis at admission on the patient's medical record as provided by the agency staff member most familiar with the care provided to the patient.

Primary care specialties—See *Physician specialty*.

Private expenditures—See *Health expenditures, national*.

Procedure—The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) and the National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery (NSAS) define a procedure as a surgical or nonsurgical operation, diagnostic procedure, or therapeutic procedure (such as respiratory therapy) recorded on the medical record of discharged patients. A maximum of four procedures per discharge in NHDS and up to six procedures per discharge in NSAS were recorded and coded to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*. Previous editions of *Health, United States* classified procedures into surgical and diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures. The distinction between surgical and diagnostic and nonsurgical procedures has become less meaningful due to development of minimally invasive and noninvasive surgery. Thus the practice of classifying procedures as surgical or diagnostic has been discontinued. See related *Ambulatory surgery; Outpatient surgery*.

Proprietary hospitals—See *Hospital*.

Psychiatric hospitals—See *Hospital; Mental health organization*.

Public expenditures—See *Health expenditures, national*.

Public health activities—Public health activities may include any of the following essential services of public health—surveillance, investigations, education, community mobilization, workforce training, research, and personal care services delivered or funded by governmental agencies.

Race—In 1977 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting in order to promote comparability of data among Federal data systems. The 1977 Standards called for the Federal Government's data systems to classify individuals into the following four racial groups: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, black, and white. Depending on the data source, the classification by race was based on self-classification or on observation by an interviewer or other person filling out the questionnaire.

In 1997 new standards were announced for classification of individuals by race within the Federal Government's data systems (*Federal Register*, 62FR58781–58790). The 1997 Standards have five racial groups: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. These five categories are the minimum set for data on race in Federal statistics. The 1997 Standards also offer an opportunity for respondents to select more than one of the five groups, leading to many possible multiple race categories. As with the single race groups, data for the multiple race groups are to be reported when estimates meet agency requirements for reliability and confidentiality. The 1997 Standards allow for observer or proxy identification of race but clearly state a preference for self-classification. The Federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Thus Hispanics may be of any race. Federal data systems are required to comply with the 1997 Standards by 2003.

Data systems included in *Health, United States,* other than the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), generally do not permit tabulation of estimates for the detailed race and ethnicity categories shown in tables XI and XII, either because race data based on the 1997 standard categories are not yet available, or because there are insufficient numbers of observations to meet statistical reliability or confidentiality requirements. Starting with *Health, United States, 2002* race-specific estimates based on the NHIS are tabulated using the 1997 Standards for data years 1999 and beyond. Prior to data year 1999, the 1977 Standards were used. Because of the differences between the two Standards, the race-specific estimates shown in trend tables based on the NHIS for 1999 and later years are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. Each trend table based on the NHIS includes a footnote that discusses differences between estimates tabulated using the two Standards for data year 1999.

Tables XI and XII illustrate NHIS data tabulated by race and Hispanic origin according to the 1997 and 1977 Standards for two health statistics (cigarette smoking and private health insurance coverage). In these illustrations, three separate tabulations using the 1997 Standards are shown: 1) Race: mutually exclusive race groups, including several multiple race combinations; 2) Race, any mention: race groups that are not mutually exclusive because each race category includes all persons who mention that race; and 3) Hispanic origin and race: detailed race and Hispanic origin with a multiple race total category. Where applicable, comparison tabulations by race and Hispanic origin are shown based on the 1977 Standards. Because there are more race groups with the 1997 Standards, the sample size of each race group under the 1997 Standards is slightly smaller than the sample size under the 1977 Standards. Only those few multiple race groups with sufficient numbers of observations to meet standards of statistical reliability are shown. Tables XI and XII also illustrate changes in labels and group categories in the 1997 Standards. The race designation of Black was changed to Black or African American and the ethnicity designation of Hispanic was changed to Hispanic or Latino.

Additional information is provided in Appendix I under National Vital Statistics System. See related *Hispanic origin*.

Rate—A rate is a measure of some event, disease, or condition in relation to a unit of population, along with some specification of time. See related *Age adjustment; Population*.

- *Birth and related rates*

  Birth rate is calculated by dividing the number of live births in a population in a year by the midyear resident population. For census years, rates are based on unrounded census counts of the resident population, as of April 1. For the noncensus years of 1981–89 and 1991, rates are based on national estimates of the resident population, as of July 1, rounded to 1,000s. Population estimates for 5-year age groups are generated by summing unrounded population estimates before rounding to 1,000s. Starting in 1992 rates are based on unrounded national population estimates. Birth rates are expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 population. The rate may be restricted to births to women of specific age, race, marital status, or geographic location (specific rate), or it may be related to the entire population (crude rate). See related *Cohort fertility; Live birth*.

  Fertility rate is the total number of live births, regardless of age of mother, per 1,000 women of reproductive age, 15–44 years.

- *Death and related rates*

  Death rate is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a population in a year by the midyear resident population. For census years, rates are based on unrounded census counts of the resident population, as

Table XI. Current cigarette smoking by persons 18 years of age and over, according to race and Hispanic origin under the 1977 and 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity: United States, average annual 1993–95

1997 Standards	*Sample size*	*Percent*	*Standard error*	*1977 Standards*	*Sample size*	*Percent*	*Standard error*
			Race				
White only	46,228	25.2	0.26	White	46,664	25.3	0.26
Black or African American only	7,208	26.6	0.64	Black	7,334	26.5	0.63
American Indian and Alaska Native only	416	32.9	2.53	American Indian and Alaska Native	480	33.9	2.38
Asian only	1,370	15.0	1.19	Asian and Pacific Islander	1,411	15.5	1.22
2 or more races total	786	34.5	2.00				
Black or African American; White	83	*21.7	6.05				
American Indian and Alaska Native; White	461	40.0	2.58				
			Race, any mention				
White, any mention	46,882	25.3	0.26				
Black or African American, any mention	7,382	26.6	0.63				
American Indian and Alaska Native, any mention	965	36.3	1.71				
Asian, any mention	1,458	15.7	1.20				
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, any mention	53	*17.5	5.10				
			Hispanic origin and race				
Not Hispanic or Latino:				Non-Hispanic:			
White only	42,421	25.8	0.27	White	42,976	25.9	0.27
Black or African American only	7,053	26.7	0.65	Black	7,203	26.7	0.64
American Indian and Alaska Native only	358	33.5	2.69	American Indian and Alaska Native	407	35.4	2.53
Asian only	1,320	14.8	1.21	Asian and Pacific Islander	1,397	15.3	1.24
2 or more races total	687	35.6	2.15				
Hispanic or Latino	5,175	17.8	0.65	Hispanic	5,175	17.8	0.65

*Relative standard error 20–30 percent.

NOTES: The 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity set five single race groups (White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) and allow respondents to report one or more race groups. Estimates for single race and multiple race groups not shown above do not meet standards for statistical reliability or confidentiality (relative standard error greater than 30 percent). Race groups under the 1997 Standards were based on the question, "What is the group or groups which represents _____ race?" For persons who selected multiple groups, race groups under the 1977 Standards were based on the additional question, "Which of those groups would you say best represents ____ race?" Race-specific estimates in this table were calculated after excluding respondents of other and unknown race. Other published race-specific estimates are based on files in which such responses have been edited. Percents are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using three age groups: Under 18 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years of age. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey.

of April 1. For the noncensus years of 1981–89 and 1991, rates are based on national estimates of the resident population, as of July 1, rounded to 1,000s. Population estimates for 10-year age groups are generated by summing unrounded population estimates before rounding to 1,000s. Starting in 1992 rates have been based on unrounded national population estimates. Rates for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic white populations in each year are based on unrounded State population estimates for States in the Hispanic reporting area. Death rates are expressed as the number of deaths per 100,000 population. The rate may be restricted to deaths in specific age, race, sex, or geographic groups or from specific causes of death (specific rate) or it may be related to the entire population (crude rate).

Fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths with stated or presumed gestation of 20 weeks or more divided by the sum of live births plus fetal deaths, stated per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths. *Late fetal death rate* is the number of fetal deaths with stated or presumed gestation of 28 weeks or more divided by the sum of live births plus late fetal deaths, stated per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths. See related *Fetal death; Gestation*.

Infant mortality rate based on period files is calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths during a calendar year by the number of live births reported in the same

Table XII. Private health care coverage for persons under 65 years of age, according to race and Hispanic origin under the 1977 and 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity: United States, average annual 1993–95

1997 Standards	*Sample size*	*Percent*	*Standard error*	*1977 Standards*	*Sample size*	*Percent*	*Standard error*
			Race				
White only	168,256	76.1	0.28	White	170,472	75.9	0.28
Black or African American only	30,048	53.5	0.63	Black	30,690	53.6	0.63
American Indian and Alaska Native only	2,003	44.2	1.97	American Indian and Alaska Native	2,316	43.5	1.85
Asian only	6,896	68.0	1.39	Asian and Pacific Islander	7,146	68.2	1.34
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	173	75.0	7.43				
2 or more races total	4,203	60.9	1.17				
Black or African American; White	686	59.5	3.21				
American Indian and Alaska Native; White	2,022	60.0	1.71				
Asian; White	590	71.9	3.39				
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; White	56	59.2	10.65				
			Race, any mention				
White, any mention	171,817	75.8	0.28				
Black or African American, any mention	31,147	53.6	0.62				
American Indian and Alaska Native, any mention	4,365	52.4	1.40				
Asian, any mention	7,639	68.4	1.27				
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, any mention	283	68.7	6.23				
			Hispanic origin and race				
Not Hispanic or Latino:				Non-Hispanic:			
White only	146,109	78.9	0.27	White	149,057	78.6	0.27
Black or African American only	29,250	53.9	0.64	Black	29,877	54.0	0.63
American Indian and Alaska Native only	1,620	45.2	2.15	American Indian and Alaska Native	1,859	44.6	2.05
Asian only	6,623	68.2	1.43	Asian and Pacific Islander	6,999	68.4	1.40
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander only	145	76.4	7.79				
2 or more races total	3,365	62.6	1.18				
Hispanic or Latino	31,040	48.8	0.74	Hispanic	31,040	48.8	0.74

NOTES: The 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and ethnicity set five single race groups (White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) and allow respondents to report one or more race groups. Estimates for single race and multiple race groups not shown above do not meet standards for statistical reliability or confidentiality (relative standard error greater than 30 percent). Race groups under the 1997 Standards were based on the question, "What is the group or groups which represents _____ race?" For persons who selected multiple groups, race groups under the 1977 Standards were based on the additional question, "Which of those groups would you say best represents ____ race?" Race-specific estimates in this table were calculated after excluding respondents of other and unknown race. Other published race-specific estimates are based on files in which such responses have been edited. Percents are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard using three age groups: Under 18 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years of age. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey.

year. It is expressed as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *Neonatal mortality rate* is the number of deaths of children under 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births. *Postneonatal mortality rate* is the number of deaths of children that occur between 28 days and 365 days after birth, per 1,000 live births. See related *Infant death*.

Birth cohort infant mortality rates are based on linked birth and infant death files. In contrast to period rates in which the births and infant deaths occur in the same period or calendar year, infant deaths constituting the numerator of a birth cohort rate may have occurred in the same year as, or in the year following, the year of birth. The birth cohort infant mortality rate is expressed as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. See related *Birth cohort*.

Perinatal relates to the period surrounding the birth event. Rates and ratios are based on events reported in a calendar year. *Perinatal mortality rate* is the sum of late fetal deaths plus infant deaths within 7 days of birth divided by the sum of live births plus late fetal deaths, stated per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths.

Perinatal mortality ratio is the sum of late fetal deaths plus infant deaths within 7 days of birth divided by the number of live births, stated per 1,000 live births.

Maternal death is defined by the World Health Organization as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes. Maternal death is one for which the certifying physician has designated a maternal condition as the underlying cause of death. Maternal conditions are those assigned to Pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, ICD–10 codes A34, O00-O95, O98-O99 (see table V). *Maternal mortality rate* is defined as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate is a measure of the likelihood that a pregnant woman will die from maternal causes. The number of live births used in the denominator is a proxy for the population of pregnant women who are at risk of a maternal death. Changes have been made in the classification and coding of maternal deaths between ICD–9 and ICD–10, effective with mortality data for 1999. ICD–10 changes pertain to indirect maternal causes and timing of death relative to pregnancy. If only indirect maternal causes of death (i.e., a previously existing disease or a disease that developed during pregnancy which was not due to direct obstetric causes but was aggravated by physiologic effects of pregnancy) are reported in Part I and pregnancy is reported in either Part I or Part II, ICD–10 classifies this as a maternal death. ICD–9 only classified the death as maternal if pregnancy was reported in Part I. Some State death certificates include a separate question regarding pregnancy status. A positive response to the question is interpreted as "pregnant" being reported in Part II of the cause-of-death section of the death certificate. If the medical certifier did not specify when death occurred relative to the pregnancy, it is assumed that the pregnancy terminated 42 days or less prior to death. Under ICD–10 a new category has been added for deaths from maternal causes that occurred more than 42 days after delivery or termination of pregnancy (O96-O97). In 1999 there were 15 such deaths.

Region—See *Geographic region and division*.

Registered hospitals—See *Hospital*.

Registered nursing education—Registered nursing data are shown by level of educational preparation. Baccalaureate education requires at least 4 years of college or university; associate degree programs are based in community colleges and are usually 2 years in length; and diploma programs are based in hospitals and are usually 3 years in length.

Registration area—The United States has separate registration areas for birth, death, marriage, and divorce statistics. In general, registration areas correspond to States and include two separate registration areas for the District of Columbia and New York City. All States have adopted laws that require registration of births and deaths and reporting of fetal deaths. It is believed that more than 99 percent of births and deaths occurring in this country are registered.

The *death registration area* was established in 1900 with 10 States and the District of Columbia, and the *birth registration area* was established in 1915, also with 10 States and the District of Columbia. Both areas have covered the entire United States since 1933. Currently, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam each constitutes a separate registration area, although their data are not included in statistical tabulations of U.S. resident data. See related *Reporting area*.

Relative standard error—The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The RSE of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate ($SE(r)$) by the estimate itself (r). This quantity is expressed as a percent of the estimate and is calculated as follows: $\text{RSE} = 100 \times (SE(r)/r)$.

Relative survival rate—The relative survival rate is the ratio of the observed survival rate for the patient group to the expected survival rate for persons in the general population similar to the patient group with respect to age, sex, race, and calendar year of observation. The 5-year relative survival rate is used to estimate the proportion of cancer patients potentially curable. Because over one-half of all cancers occur in persons 65 years of age and over, many of these individuals die of other causes with no evidence of recurrence of their cancer. Thus, because it is obtained by adjusting observed survival for the normal life expectancy of the general population of the same age, the relative survival rate is an estimate of the chance of surviving the effects of cancer.

Reporting area—In the National Vital Statistics System, the reporting area for such basic items on the birth and death certificates as age, race, and sex, is based on data from residents of all 50 States in the United States and the District of Columbia (DC). The reporting area for selected items such as Hispanic origin, educational attainment, and marital status, is based on data from those States that require the item to be reported, whose data meet a minimum level of completeness (such as 80 or 90 percent), and are considered to be sufficiently comparable to be used for analysis. In 1993–96 the reporting area for Hispanic origin of decedent on the death certificate included 49 States and DC. Starting in 1997 the Hispanic reporting area includes all 50 States and DC. See related *Registration area; National Vital Statistics System,* Appendix I.

Resident—In the Online Survey Certification and Reporting database, all residents in certified facilities are counted on the day of certification inspection. In the National Nursing Home Survey, a resident is a person on the roster of the nursing home as of the night before the survey. Included are all residents for whom beds are maintained even though they may be on overnight leave or in a hospital. See related *Nursing home*.

Resident population—See *Population*.

Residential treatment care—See *Mental health service type*.

Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children—See *Mental health organization*.

Rural—See *Urbanization*.

Self-assessment of health—See *Health status, respondent-assessed*.

Short-stay hospitals—See *Hospital*.

Skilled nursing facilities—See *Nursing home*.

Smoker—See *Cigarette smoking*.

Specialty hospitals—See *Hospital*.

State health agency—The agency or department within State government headed by the State or territorial health official. Generally, the State health agency is responsible for setting statewide public health priorities, carrying out national and State mandates, responding to public health hazards, and assuring access to health care for underserved State residents.

Substance abuse treatment clients—In the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services, substance abuse treatment clients have been admitted to treatment and have been seen on a scheduled appointment basis at least once in the month before the survey reference date or were inpatients on the survey reference date. Types of treatment include 24-hour detoxification, 24-hour rehabilitation or residential care, and outpatient care.

Suicidal ideation—Suicidal ideation is having thoughts of suicide or of taking action to end one's own life. Suicidal ideation includes all thoughts of suicide, both when the thoughts include a plan to commit suicide and when they do not include a plan. Suicidal ideation is measured in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey by the question "During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?"

Surgical operations—See *Procedure*.

Surgical specialties—See *Physician specialty*.

Uninsured—See *Health insurance coverage*.

Urbanization—In this report, death rates are presented according to the urbanization level of the decedent's county of residence. Counties and county equivalents were assigned to one of five urbanization levels based on their classification in the Urban Influence code system (December 1996 Revision) developed by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. There are three levels for metropolitan counties and two levels for nonmetropolitan counties. The categorization of counties as metropolitan or nonmetropolitan in the Urban Influence code system is based on the June 1993 OMB definition of metropolitan areas (the application of the 1990 metropolitan area standards to the 1990 decennial census data). Metropolitan areas include metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). See *Metropolitan statistical area,* Appendix II for definitions of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties.

The Urban Influence code system classifies metropolitan counties as either large metro (counties in MSA/PMSAs of 1 million or more population) or small metro (counties in

MSA/PMSAs of less than 1 million population). For this report, the large metro category of the Urban Influence code system was divided into two urbanization levels: large central metro and large fringe metro. Thus, metropolitan counties were assigned to one of three metropolitan urbanization levels: (a) *large central*—counties in large (1 million or more population) MSA/PMSAs that contain all or part of the largest central city of the MSA/PMSA; (b) *large fringe*—counties in large (1 million or more population) MSA/PMSAs that do not contain any part of the largest central city of the MSA/PMSA (counties in a few PMSAs with less than 1 million population were assigned to the large fringe urbanization level because the PMSA in which they are located is adjacent to a large central county of the CMSA); and (c) *small*—counties in small (less than 1 million population) MSA/PMSAs.

The Urban Influence code system divides nonmetropolitan counties into seven categories based on adjacency to a metropolitan area and size of the largest city. A county is considered to have a city with a specified size if it includes all or part of the city. The seven categories were collapsed into two categories: (d) *nonmetro counties with a city of 10,000 or more population* and (e) *nonmetro counties without a city of 10,000 or more population*.

Usual source of care—Usual source of care was measured in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) in 1993 and 1994 by asking the respondent "Is there a particular person or place that ____usually goes to when ____is sick or needs advice about ___health?" In the 1995 and 1996 NHIS, the respondent was asked "Is there one doctor, person, or place that ____usually goes to when ____is sick or needs advice about ____health?" Starting in 1997 the respondent has been asked "Is there a place that ____usually goes when he/she is sick or you need advice about (his/her) health?" Persons who report the emergency department as their usual source of care are defined as having no usual source of care in this report.

Wages and salaries—See *Employer costs for employee compensation*.

Years of potential life lost—Years of potential life lost (YPLL) is a measure of premature mortality. Starting with *Health, United States, 1996–97*, YPLL is presented for persons under 75 years of age because the average life expectancy in the United States is over 75 years. YPLL-75 is calculated using the following eight age groups: under 1 year, 1–14 years, 15–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years. The number of deaths for each age group is multiplied by years of life lost, calculated as the difference between age 75 years and the midpoint of the age group. For the eight age groups, the midpoints are 0.5, 7.5, 19.5, 29.5, 39.5, 49.5, 59.5, and 69.5. For example, the death of a person 15–24 years of age counts as 55.5 years of life lost. Years of potential life lost is derived by summing years of life lost over all age groups. In *Health, United States, 1995* and earlier editions, YPLL was presented for persons under 65 years of age. For more information, see Centers for Disease Control. *MMWR*. Vol 35 no 25S, suppl. 1986.

Appendix III

Additional Data Years Available

For trend tables spanning long periods, only selected data years are shown to highlight major trends. Additional years of data are available for some of the tables in electronic spreadsheets available through the Internet and on CD-ROM.

To access the files on the Internet, go to the *Health, United States* home page at www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

Downloadable spreadsheet files for trend tables, many of which include more data years than are shown in the printed report, are available in Excel.

Spreadsheet files in Excel are also available on a CD-ROM entitled "Publications from the National Center for Health Statistics," featuring *Health, United States, 2002*, vol 1 no 8, 2002. The CD-ROM may be purchased from the Government Printing Office through links to GPO on the *Health, United States* home page.

Table number	Table topic	Additional data years available
1	Resident population	1981–89, 1991–98
2	Poverty	1986–89, 1991–93
3	Fertility rates and birth rates	1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–94
5	Live births	1971–74, 1976–79, 1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–94, 1996–97
6	Prenatal care	1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–93
8	Teenage childbearing	1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–93
9	Nonmarital childbearing	1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–93
10	Maternal education	1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–93
11	Maternal smoking	1991–93
12	Low birthweight	1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–93
13	Low birthweight	1991–93
16	Abortions	1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–92
17	Abortions	1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–92
20	Infant mortality rates	1984, 1986–89, 1991
21	Infant mortality rates	1984, 1985–89, 1991, 1996–97
22	Infant mortality rates	1984, 1986–88
23	Infant mortality rates	1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–94
26	Infant mortality rates	1996
28	Life expectancy	1975, 1981–84, 1986–89
30	Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes	1981–89, 1991–94
31	Years of potential life lost	1991–97
36	Death rates for all causes	1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–95
37	Diseases of heart	1981–89, 1991–94
38	Cerebrovascular diseases	1981–89, 1991–94
39	Malignant neoplasms	1981–89, 1991–94
40	Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung	1981–89, 1991–94
41	Malignant neoplasm of breast	1981–89, 1991–94
42	Lower respiratory diseases	1981–89, 1991
43	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	1988, 1991–92
44	Maternal mortality	1981–89, 1991–94
45	Motor vehicle-related injuries	1981–89, 1991–94
46	Homicide	1981–89, 1991–94
47	Suicide	1981–89, 1991–94
48	Firearm-related injuries	1981–89, 1991–94

Table number	Table topic	Additional data years available
49	Occupational diseases	1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–94
50	Occupational injury	1983
51	Occupational injuries	1981–84, 1986–89, 1991–92
52	Leading health indicators	1991–94
53	Notifiable diseases	1985, 1988–89, 1991–94, 1996
61	Cigarette smoking	1987–88, 1991–93
62	Cigarette smoking	1987–88, 1991–93
63	Cigarette smoking	1994–97, 1995–98
65	Use of selected substances	1981–89, 1992–94, 1996
66	Cocaine-related emergency department episodes	1991
67	Alcohol consumption	1998
72	Health care visits	1998
76	No usual source of health care	1995–96
77	Emergency department visits	1998
80	Dental visits	1998
83	Ambulatory care visits	1997
84	Injury-related visits	1998–99
85	Ambulatory care visits	1997–99
90	Discharges	1998
91	Discharges	1991–95
92	Discharges	1989, 1991, 1993, 1998
93	Rates of discharges	1996–98
94	Discharges	1996–98
95	Ambulatory and inpatient procedures	Total 1994–96; Inpatient 1997
96	Hospital admissions	1985, 1991–94, 1996–97
97	Nursing home residents	1997
98	Nursing home residents	1997
99	Persons employed	1975, 1983–89, 1991–94
101	Physicians	1970, 1980, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1992–94, 1996
102	Primary care doctors of medicine	1994, 1996
107	Hospitals	1985, 1991–94, 1996
109	Community hospital beds	1985, 1988–89, 1995–99
110	Occupancy rates	1985, 1988–89, 1995–99
111	Nursing homes	1996, 1998
114	Consumer Price Index	1965, 1975, 1985, 1996
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131	Health maintenance organizations	1994, 1996
132	Health maintenance organizations	1984–87, 1989, 1991–94
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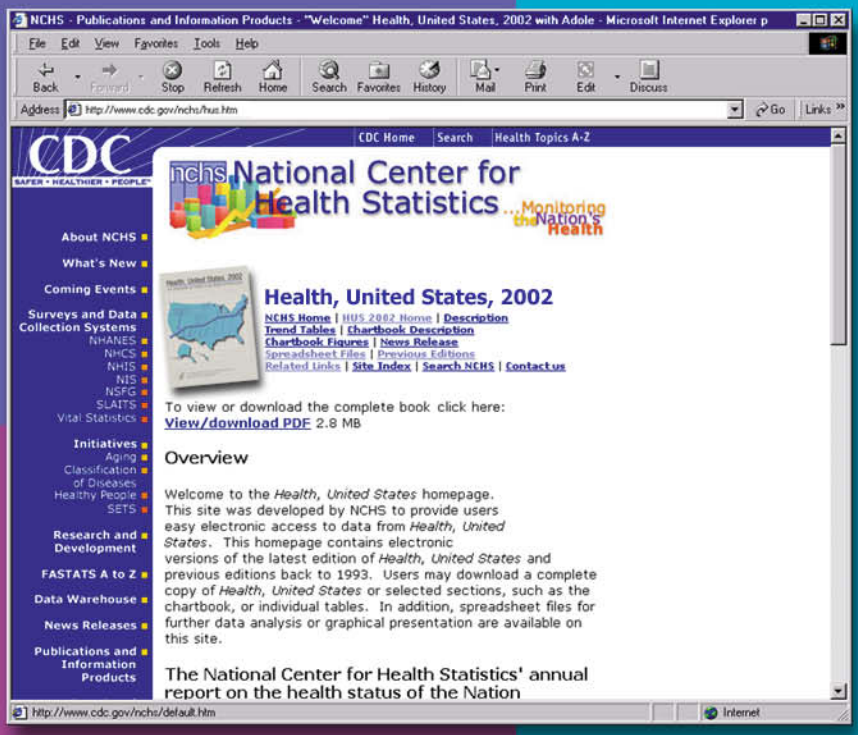

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