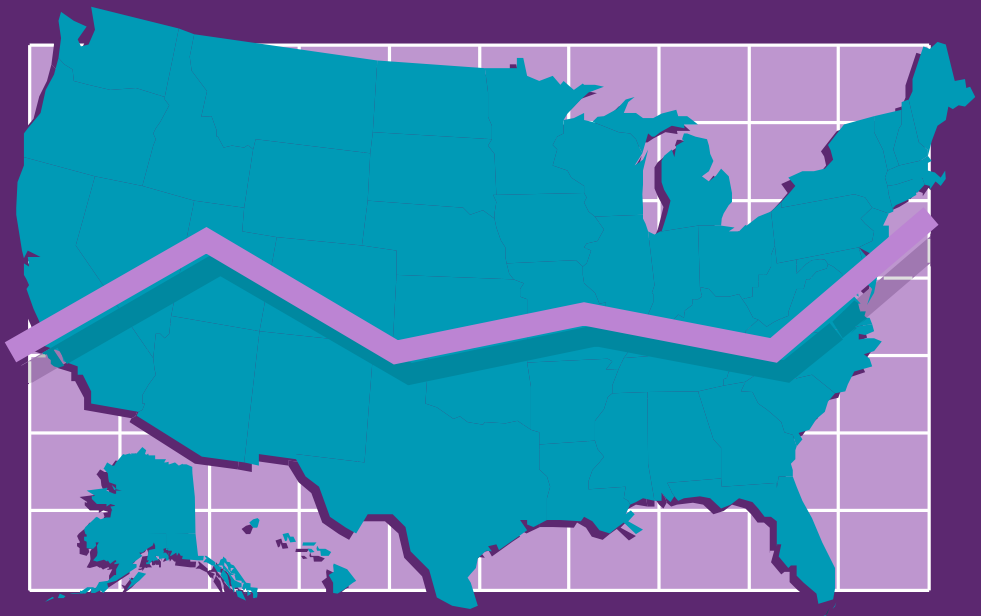

Health United States 1993

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

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Preface

Health, United States, 1993 is the 18th report on the health status of the Nation submitted by the Secretary 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, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics served in a review capacity.

Health, United States, 1993 presents national trends in public health statistics. This report is divided into two parts. First, a chartbook consisting of 41 charts and accompanying text present an overview of data from the subsequent detailed tables. Second, 156 detailed tables are organized around four major subject areas—health status and determinants, utilization of health resources, health care resources, and health care expenditures. A major criterion used in selecting the detailed tables is the availability of comparable national data over a period of several years. The detailed tables report data for selected years to highlight major trends in health statistics. Similar tables appear in each volume of *Health, United States* to enhance the use of this publication as a standard reference source. Several tables in *Health, United States, 1993* present data according to race and/or Hispanic origin consistent with department-wide emphasis on expanding racial and ethnic detail in the presentation of health data. The large differences in health status according to race and Hispanic origin that are 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.

To use *Health, United States, 1993* most effectively, the reader should become familiar with the two appendixes immediately following the detailed tables. Appendix I describes each data source used in this report and provides references for further information about the sources. Appendix II is an alphabetical listing of the terms used in the report. It also contains the standard populations used for age adjustment and *International Classification of Diseases* codes for cause of death and diagnostic and procedure categories.

Healthy People 2000 Review, which was published last year with *Health, United States, 1992*, will continue to monitor the Nation's health and track year 2000 objectives in a separate report published annually.

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Overall responsibility for planning and coordinating the content of this volume rested with the Office of Analysis and Epidemiology, National Center for Health Statistics, under the supervision of Kate Prager, Diane M. Makuc, and Jacob J. Feldman.

The chartbook was prepared by Kate Prager, Margaret A. Cooke, and Virginia M. Freid. Detailed tables were prepared by Margaret A. Cooke, Virginia M. Freid, and Rebecca A. Placek, with assistance from Diane K. Wagener. Systems design and computer programming were provided by Mitchell B. Pierre, Jr., Andrew W. Gordon, Ildy I. Shannon, and Patricia A. Knapp. Statistical assistance was provided by Mavis B. Prather. Production planning and coordination were managed by Rebecca A. Placek with typing assistance from Carole J. Hunt.

Publications management and editorial review were provided by Thelma W. Sanders, Patricia Keaton-Williams, and Rolfe W. Larson. Production was done by Jacqueline M. Davis and Annette F. Facemire. Printing was managed by Patricia L. Wilson. Graphics were supervised by Stephen L. Sloan. The designer was Sarah M. Hinkle.

Publication of *Health, United States* would not have been possible without the contributions of numerous staff members throughout the National Center for Health Statistics and several other agencies. These people gave generously of their time and knowledge, providing data from their surveys and programs; their cooperation and assistance are gratefully acknowledged.

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Symbols

- - -	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
–	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
*	Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision

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Highlights

Health Status and Determinants

Population

■ Between 1980 and 1991 the **elderly population** in the United States grew more rapidly than other age groups. The population 85 years and over grew by 41 percent to 3.2 million, and the population 75–84 years of age grew by 33 percent to 10.3 million. During this period the total U.S. population increased by 11 percent (table 1).

■ In 1991 and 1992 the **poverty** rate for children under the age of 18 years was 21 percent, up from 19 percent in 1988 and 1989. In 1992 poverty among black children (46 percent) was almost 3 times that for white children (16 percent) and poverty among Hispanic children (39 percent) was 2.4 times that for white children (table 2).

Fertility and Natality

■ In 1991 the **fertility rate** declined by 2 percent to 69.6 live births per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age, reversing an upward trend since 1986. The birth rate for women 30–34 years of age declined almost 2 percent and the rate for women 35–39 years of age increased less than 1 percent, following large increases in birth rates to women in their thirties in recent years. In 1991 birth rates continued to increase for teenagers by 3–7 percent (figure 1 and tables 3 and 4).

■ Between 1985 and 1991 the overall percent of live-born **infants weighing less than 2,500 grams** (low birth weight) increased slightly from 6.8 to 7.1 percent after remaining at 6.8 percent during the previous 5-year period. Since 1985 the proportion of **infants weighing less than 1,500 grams** (those at greatest risk of death and disability) increased 9 percent for infants of black mothers and 2 percent for infants of white mothers. In 1991 the percent of black infants weighing less than 1,500 grams was 3 times that for white infants (2.96 percent compared with 0.96 percent) (figure 2 and table 8).

■ Between 1980 and 1991 the percent of mothers who began **prenatal care** in the first trimester of pregnancy has remained stable at 76 percent after increasing steadily during the 1970's. In the United States in 1991 early prenatal care was received by only 59–65 percent of Mexican American, American Indian, black, Central and South American, and Puerto Rican mothers. In contrast, 80–88 percent of white mothers and mothers of Chinese, Cuban, and Japanese ancestry received early prenatal care in 1991 (figures 6 and 7 and table 9).

■ Between 1970 and 1991 the percent of live births to **unmarried mothers** increased nearly threefold to 30 percent. In 1991 two-thirds of black mothers of live-born infants (68 percent) and more than one-half of American Indian (55 percent) and Puerto Rican (58 percent) mothers were unmarried compared with more than one-fifth (22 percent) of white mothers and less than one-tenth of Japanese and Chinese mothers in the United States (figures 4 and 5 and table 10).

Mortality

■ In 1991 the **infant mortality** rate was 8.9 deaths per 1,000 live births, a record low. Mortality for black infants (17.6) was 2.4 times that for white infants (7.3) in 1991. Between 1985 and 1991 mortality decreased 21 percent for white infants and 7 percent for black infants, resulting in a widening gap in infant mortality between the two races (figure 8 and table 20).

■ In 1990 **infant mortality** in the United States was twice as high as infant mortality in Japan and the U.S. feto-infant mortality rate was 58 percent higher than in Japan. The feto-infant mortality rate is an alternative measure of pregnancy outcome that substantially reduces the effect of international differences in distinguishing between fetal and infant deaths (table 25).

■ In 1990 **life expectancy** at birth in the United States was shorter than in Japan by 4.4 years for males and 3.6 years for females. Life expectancy at age 65 in the United States was also shorter than in Japan by 1.4 years for men and 1.7 years for women (table 26).

■ In 1991 overall **life expectancy** at birth reached a record high of 75.5 years. Life expectancy was at its highest level ever in 1991 for white females (79.6), black females (73.8), and white males (72.9). In 1991 life expectancy for black males (64.6) was slightly higher than in the previous 3 years, but was lower than the high of 65.3 years attained in 1984 (figure 10 and table 27).

■ **Years of potential life lost** (YPLL) per 100,000 population under 65 years of age is a measure of premature mortality. In 1991 YPLL for unintentional injuries and malignant neoplasms accounted for 17 percent and 15 percent of all YPLL. The YPLL rate for HIV infection, which

accounted for 6 percent of all YPLL in 1991, more than doubled between 1987 and 1991 (table 29).

■ In 1989–91 death rates for **Asian American** males and females were lower than for white males and females in every age group. The largest differentials were for Asian men 25–64 years of age who had death rates that were more than 50 percent lower than for white men. The death rate for Asian children 1–14 years of age was 20 percent lower than for white children (figure 18 and table 32).

■ In 1989–91 death rates for **American Indians** under 45 years of age substantially exceeded those for white Americans. The death rate for American Indian males 15–24 years of age was more than 60 percent greater than for white males, and the death rate for American Indian females 15–24 years of age was more than 50 percent greater than for white females (figures 18–20 and table 32).

■ In 1989–91 the death rates for **Hispanic American** males 15–24 and 25–44 years of age were estimated to be at least 20 percent greater than for white males. Death rates for Hispanic males in other age groups and Hispanic females of all ages were similar to or lower than those for their white counterparts (table 32).

■ **Educational attainment** is inversely associated with mortality. In 1989–90 among men and women 25–44 years of age death rates for those with less than a high school education were about three times those for college graduates. Among middle aged men and women 45–64 years of age death rates for those who did not complete high school were almost twice those for college graduates (table 40).

■ Between 1980 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for **heart disease**, the leading cause of death for men and women, declined 27 percent, continuing the downward trend of the 1970's. In 1989–91 the age-adjusted death rate for heart disease for persons 45 years of age and over was lowest for Asian persons, almost 50 percent lower than for white persons and highest among black persons, 42 percent greater than for white persons (figures 11, 21, and 22 and tables 33 and 42).

■ Between 1980 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for **stroke**, the third leading cause of death, declined 34 percent, continuing the downward trend of the 1970's. In 1989–91 the age-adjusted death rate for stroke for black persons 45 years of age and over was 1.8–2.4 times the rates for white, Asian, American Indian, and Hispanic persons 45 years of age and over (figures 12, 21, and 22 and tables 34 and 43).

■ Between 1980 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for **lung cancer** increased 41–47 percent for black women and white women, increased 8 percent for black men, and remained stable for white men. In 1991 the age-adjusted lung cancer death rates for white men and black men (58.1 and 88.4 per 100,000) were 2–3 times those for white women and black women (26.8 and 27.4) (figure 13 and table 45).

■ Between 1980 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for **chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases** (COPD), the fourth leading cause of death, increased 75–79 percent for white females and black females, 24 percent for black males, and was relatively stable for white males. In 1991 death rates for COPD among black males and black females under 55 years of age were 2–5 times those for white males and white females while COPD death rates for black males and black females 75 years of age and over were 30–60 percent lower than for their white counterparts (table 47).

■ Between 1987 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for **HIV infection** more than doubled, from 5.5 to 11.3 deaths per 100,000 population. During this period HIV infection increased from 15th to 9th in the ranking of leading causes of death. Provisional data indicate that HIV infection was the eighth leading cause of death in 1992. In 1991 the age-adjusted HIV infection death rate for black males was more than three times that for white males (52.9 and 16.7 deaths per 100,000) and the rate for black females was more than nine times that for white females (12.0 and 1.3 deaths per 100,000) (figure 14 and tables 30, 48, and 57).

■ Between 1980 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for **unintentional injuries** declined 27 percent to 31 deaths per 100,000 population. In 1991 unintentional injuries dropped from fourth to fifth in the ranking of leading causes of death, the first change in its rank in over a decade (figure 15 and tables 28 and 30).

■ Between 1988 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for **motor vehicle crashes** declined 14 percent to 17.0 deaths per 100,000 population. In 1989–91 among young males 15–24 years of age, the group with the highest motor vehicle crash-related mortality, the death rate for American Indian males (72.1 per 100,000) was 41 percent greater than for

white males. Death rates for motor vehicle crashes for black and Asian American males 15–24 years were 30 and 58 percent lower than for white males (tables 36 and 50).

■ Between 1985 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for **firearm injuries** increased 19 percent to 15.2 deaths per 100,000 population. During this period the firearm death rate for young black males aged 15–24 years increased more than 2.5 times to 162 deaths per 100,000. In 1991 the firearm death rate for these young black males was 5 times the rate for young white males (32.0 deaths per 100,000) (table 53).

■ Between 1985 and 1991 the age-adjusted **homicide** rate increased 31 percent to 10.9 deaths per 100,000 population, reversing a downward trend in the first half of the decade. The largest increase in homicide was for black males 15–24 years of age for whom the homicide rate more than doubled to 159 deaths per 100,000 in 1991. In 1989–91 the homicide rate for young black males 15–24 years of age was more than 9 times the rate for white males and the homicide rate for young Hispanic males was about 3.5 times the rate for white males. In 1991 homicide ranked as the second leading cause of death for young persons 15–24 years of age (figure 17 and tables 31, 33, and 51).

Determinants and Measures of Health

■ In 1992 **vaccination levels** for children 19–35 months of age were 83 percent for measles-containing vaccines and DTP (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis), and 72 percent for polio. Vaccination levels for each disease were lower for black children than for white children and lower for those living in poverty than those living at or above poverty. Polio vaccination rates were 63 percent for black children compared with 74 percent for white children and 67 percent for poor children compared with 75 percent for those in families with higher incomes (figure 23 and table 59).

■ Between 1988 and 1992 the number of reported **tuberculosis** cases increased 19 percent to 27,000 cases. For the second year in a row **measles** cases decreased sharply following a sharp increase between 1988 and 1990. In 1992 the number of reported measles cases decreased 77 percent to 2,000 cases (table 60).

■ In 1993 the **AIDS** case-reporting definition was revised to incorporate a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions. For the 12 months ending September 30, 1993, the AIDS case rate for black, non-Hispanic males 13 years of age and over (244.3 cases per 100,000 population) was nearly double that for Hispanic males (125.3) and 4.5 times that for white, non-Hispanic males (54.3). Among females 13 years of age and over the AIDS case rate for black, non-Hispanic females (64.3 cases per 100,000 population) was 2.4 times that for Hispanic females (27.0) and 14 times that for white, non-Hispanic females (4.6) (table 61).

■ In 1992 the age-adjusted percent of black persons **unable to carry on their major activity** due to chronic conditions was 1.9 times that for white persons (7.4 percent compared with 3.9 percent), and the age-adjusted percent of black persons reporting **fair or poor health** was 1.8 times that for white persons (16.3 percent compared with 8.9 percent) (tables 69 and 71).

■ In 1992, 45 percent of noninstitutionalized persons 75 years of age and over reported some **limitation of activity due to chronic conditions**. The proportion of noninstitutionalized elderly persons reporting activity limitations was 10 percent greater among women than men (47 percent compared with 43 percent) and 20 percent greater for black persons than for white persons (54 percent compared with 45 percent) (table 69).

■ In 1992 the age-adjusted prevalence of **current cigarette smoking** among persons 25 years of age and over ranged from 15 percent for college graduates to 37 percent for persons with less than a high school education. Between 1985 and 1992 the prevalence of current smoking declined by 17–18 percent for persons with 13 or more years of education compared with declines of 4–10 percent for those with 12 or fewer years of education (figure 24 and table 73).

■ Between 1980 and 1993 the percent of high school seniors reporting **binge drinking** (consuming five or more drinks in a row in the previous 2-week period) declined by one-third to 28 percent. In 1993, 14 percent of eighth graders reported binge drinking and 5 percent reported use of **inhalants** (table 75).

■ Between 1990 and 1992 the number of **cocaine-related emergency room episodes** among those 26–34 years of age increased 48 percent to 53,000 and episodes among persons 35 years and over increased 79 percent to 41,000. Over the same period the percent of persons who reported using cocaine in the past month decreased slightly from

1.7 to 1.4 percent among those 26–34 years of age and remained stable at 0.2 percent among those 35 years and over. Thus, despite little change in the prevalence of cocaine use, adverse health effects increased from 1990 to 1992 (tables 74 and 76).

■ Between 1976–80 and 1988–91 the age-adjusted percent of adults with **hypertension** declined sharply from 39 to 23 percent, after remaining relatively stable over the previous 20 years. The decline in hypertension occurred for both males and females and for the white and black populations. In 1988–91 the age-adjusted prevalence of hypertension ranged from 21 percent for Mexican American females to 37 percent for non-Hispanic black males. For each race or ethnic subgroup, the prevalence of hypertension was higher among males than females (table 78).

■ Between 1960–62 and 1988–91 the age-adjusted mean **serum total cholesterol level** for adults 20–74 years of age declined from 220 mg/dL to 205 mg/dL. During the same time period the age-adjusted percent of adults 20–74 years of age with high serum total cholesterol levels (greater than or equal to 240 mg/dL) declined from 32 percent to 20 percent (table 79).

■ Between 1976–80 and 1988–91 the age-adjusted percent of adults who were **overweight** increased from 25 to 33 percent, after showing only slight increases during the previous 20 years. The prevalence of overweight increased for all population subgroups. More females were classified as overweight than males. In 1988–91 the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight was substantially higher for non-Hispanic black females (50 percent) and Mexican American females (48 percent) than for non-Hispanic white females (32 percent) (table 80).

■ Between 1990 and 1991 the **lost workday rate for occupational injuries** decreased by 6–10 percent in the following four industries with higher than average lost workday rates: mining; construction; agriculture, fishing, and forestry; and manufacturing (table 82).

Utilization of Health Resources

Ambulatory Care

■ Women use more **ambulatory physician contacts** than men. The greatest gender differentials in physician utilization occur at ages 15–44 years and then decrease with age. In 1992 at ages 15–44 women had an average of 2.5 more physician contacts per year than men (6.2 contacts compared with 3.7 contacts). Women had 2.1 more visits than men at 45–64 years of age, 0.9 more visit at 65–74 years of age and the same number of visits at 75 years of age and over (figure 25 and table 85).

■ Children who live at or near the poverty level use less **ambulatory care** than children in families with higher incomes. In 1990–92 among children in fair or poor health, nonpoor children (family income at least twice the poverty level) had more than twice as many physician contacts per year (23.1) as poor children (11.1). Among children in good to excellent health, nonpoor children had about 30 percent more physician contacts (5.1) than poor children (3.9) (figure 26 and table 87).

■ Between 1985 and 1991 the percent of all **physician office visits** that were to general and family practitioners declined from 31 to 25 percent. During the same period the percent of all visits that were to internists increased from 12 to 15 percent while the percent of visits to pediatricians remained stable at 11 percent (table 89).

■ Between 1985 and 1991 the percent of office visits to physicians that were **patients' first visits** to the practice remained stable at 17 percent. In 1991 the percent of first visits to the practice was lower for family and general practice and internal medicine (13 percent each), pediatrics (8 percent), and obstetrics-gynecology (15 percent) than for other specialists (24 percent) (table 91).

Inpatient Care

■ Between 1988 and 1992 the age-adjusted **discharge rate from non-Federal short-stay hospitals** declined by 5 percent. The average length of stay declined by 6 percent to 6.0 days (figures 27 and 28 and table 94).

■ Between 1988 and 1992 the non-Federal short-stay hospital **discharge rate for HIV infection** nearly doubled. In 1992 men 20–49 years of age accounted for 73 percent of all HIV discharges, down from 77 percent in 1988; and women 20–49 years of age accounted for 16 percent of all HIV discharges, up from 14 percent in 1988 (table 95).

■ After a 38-percent increase in the proportion of deliveries by **cesarean section** between 1980 and 1985, the cesarean section rate has remained stable at about 24 percent through 1992 (table 98).

■ Between 1985 and 1992 the number of **inpatient admissions** to short-stay hospitals decreased by 8 percent to 32.6 million in 1992. During the same time period **outpatient visits** in short-stay hospitals grew by 50 percent to 409 million in 1992 (table 100).

■ In 1992, 54 percent of all surgery performed in short-stay hospitals was on an outpatient basis, over three times the level of **outpatient surgery** performed in 1980 (table 100).

■ Between 1986 and 1990 the number of **mental health inpatient and residential treatment additions** (admissions and readmissions) per 100,000 civilian population increased by 70 percent for private psychiatric hospitals and by 11 percent for non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services, while the addition rate for State and county mental hospitals decreased by 19 percent (table 103).

Health Care Resources

Personnel

■ Between 1989 and 1992 **employment in health service sites** increased by 13 percent, while total civilian employment increased by only 0.2 percent. In 1992 about half of all health workers were employed in hospitals, 17 percent in nursing homes, and 14 percent in physician offices (table 107).

■ Between 1985 and 1992 the number of active non-Federal **primary care physicians** in the United States grew by 9 percent to 5.9 per 10,000 civilian population. In 1992 the primary care physician to population ratio was highest in Hawaii (7.9), Vermont (7.9), and Maryland (7.8) and lowest in Mississippi (4.6), Nevada (4.6), Michigan (4.7), Oklahoma (4.7), and Iowa (4.7) (table 108).

■ Between 1986 and 1991 **full-time equivalent (FTE) employees** in community hospitals grew by 16 percent to 3.6 million workers with nursing staff comprising 36 percent of the total. During this period registered nurse FTE's grew by 14 percent, ancillary nursing FTE's grew by 23 percent, and licensed practical nurse FTE's declined by 5 percent (table 112).

■ Between 1986 and 1990 the number of **full-time equivalent (FTE) patient care staff** in mental health organizations grew by 20 percent to 416,000. During this period FTE's in private psychiatric hospitals grew by 61 percent; FTE's in non-Federal general hospitals' psychiatric services grew by 18 percent; and State and county mental hospital FTE's declined by 4 percent. In 1990 the percent of FTE staff in mental health organizations that were professional patient care staff ranged from 44 percent in State and county mental health organizations to 80 percent in private psychiatric hospitals and non-Federal general hospitals' psychiatric services (table 113).

■ Between 1989 and 1992 the number of **registered nurse graduates** increased by 31 percent primarily due to an increase in associate degree graduates (40 percent). Between 1985 and 1989 registered nurse graduates had declined by 25 percent (table 114).

■ Between 1981–82 and 1991–92 the total number of **students enrolled in allopathic medical schools** remained stable at 66,000. During this period minority enrollment in medical schools increased from 15 to 28 percent of students due to a 3.7 fold increase in Asian students. The percent of black students (6–7 percent) and Hispanic students (5–6 percent) remained fairly stable during this time period (table 115).

■ Between 1981–82 and 1991–92 the percent of **medical students who are women** increased from 28 to 38 percent. During this period the percent of **registered nurse students who are women** decreased from 94 to 90 percent (table 116).

Facilities

■ Between 1980 and 1992 the total number of short-stay **hospital beds** in the United States declined by 8 percent with beds in State and local government hospitals experiencing the largest decline (21 percent). Between 1980 and 1986 beds in proprietary hospitals grew by 23 percent followed by a 7 percent decline from 1986 to 1992 (table 117).

■ Between 1986 and 1990 the total number of **mental health inpatient and residential treatment beds** remained stable at 112 per 100,000 civilian population, but the percent distribution across types of mental health organizations changed. Between 1986 and 1990 the proportion of beds in State and county mental hospitals declined from 44 percent to

36 percent, beds in private psychiatric hospitals increased from 11 percent to 16 percent, and beds in non-Federal general hospitals' psychiatric services increased from 17 percent to 20 percent of the total (table 119).

■ Between 1980 and 1991 the number of **community hospital beds** per 1,000 population declined 20 percent to 3.6 per 1,000 population. In 1991 North Dakota (6.4) and South Dakota (5.5) had the largest supply of community hospital beds and Alaska (1.8) had the smallest supply. In 1991 the occupancy rate in community hospitals was 67 percent overall, ranging from 49 percent in Alaska to 85 percent in New York (tables 120 and 121).

■ Between 1986 and 1991 the number of **nursing home beds per 1,000 population 85 years of age and over** declined 9 percent in the United States. The largest declines occurred in the Pacific (18 percent) and Mountain (10 percent) divisions and the smallest declines occurred in the East South (5 percent), Middle Atlantic (5 percent), and New England (6 percent) divisions. In 1991 the number of nursing home beds per 1,000 population 85 years and over averaged 495 for the United States with the highest rate in the West South Central division (666) and the lowest rate in the Pacific division (361) (figure 31 and table 123).

Health Care Expenditures

National Health Expenditures

■ In 1991 **national health care expenditures** in the United States totaled $752 billion, an average of $2,868 per person. Health expenditures comprised 13.2 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 1991, up from 12.2 percent in 1990. GDP increased by 2.8 percent in 1991 and national health expenditures by 11.4 percent; total Federal expenditures increased by 4.6 percent and Federal health expenditures by 14.6 percent; State and local expenditures increased by 8.8 percent and State and local health expenditures by 18.3 percent (figures 32 and 33 and table 124).

■ In 1991 health spending in the United States accounted for a larger **share of gross domestic product** (GDP) than in any other major industrialized country and the gap has continued to widen since 1985. The United States devoted 13.2 percent of GDP to health in 1991, up from 12.2 percent in 1990 and 10.5 percent in 1985. Canada, the country with the second highest health share of GDP in 1991, devoted 10 percent of GDP to health (figure 32 and table 125).

■ The rate of increase in the medical care component of the **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) slowed from 8.7 percent in 1991 to 7.4 percent in 1992 and 5.9 percent in 1993. In spite of the slowdown in inflation, the 1993 inflation rate for the medical care component of the CPI was nearly twice the overall inflation rate of 3.0 percent. The prescription drug inflation rate declined from 9.9 percent in 1991 to 7.5 percent in 1992 and 3.9 percent in 1993 (figures 35 and 36 and tables 126 and 127).

■ From 1965 to 1980 the **share of health care expenditures** paid by households declined from 62 to 38 percent, while the shares paid by private business and government increased. During the 1980's, these shares remained relatively stable. In 1991, 34 percent of health care expenditures were paid by households, 35 percent by government, and 28 percent by private business including, for example, employer contributions to health insurance premiums and Medicare (table 130).

■ Between 1991 and 1993 **employers' health insurance costs** per employee-hour worked increased 25 percent to $1.93 an hour in State and local government and increased 20 percent to $1.10 an hour in private industry. In 1993 health insurance was 6.6 percent of total compensation for private industry. Health insurance comprised a higher percent of total compensation for private unionized employers than for nonunionized employers (9.5 percent compared with 5.8 percent). Health insurance also comprised a higher percent of total compensation for private employers with 500 or more employees than for those with 1 to 99 employees (7.7 percent compared with 5.6 percent) (table 131).

■ In 1991 rising prices explained the largest portion (54 percent) of growth in **personal health care expenditures**. Nine percent of the growth was attributed to population increase and 37 percent to changes in the use or kinds of services and supplies (table 132).

■ In 1991, 22 percent of **personal health expenditures** were paid out-of-pocket; health insurance paid 32 percent; and the Federal government paid 31 percent. In 1965 when Medicare and Medicaid were introduced, 53 percent of personal health care expenditures were paid out-of-pocket; private health insurance paid 24

percent; and the Federal government paid 8 percent. The State and local governments' share of personal health care expenditures was 12 percent in 1965 and 1991 (figure 37 and table 133).

■ In 1991 the major **sources of funds** for hospital care were the government (56 percent) and private health insurance (35 percent). Medicare provided a quarter of the total funds for hospital care. In contrast, in 1991 nursing home care was financed primarily by Medicaid (47 percent) and out-of-pocket payments (43 percent). Physician services were funded by private health insurance (47 percent), Medicare (23 percent), and out-of-pocket payments (18 percent) (figure 38 and table 134).

■ **Expenses in non-Federal short-stay hospitals** increased at an average annual rate of 10.2 percent from 1987 to 1992, following a period of slower growth from 1983 to 1987 (averaging 7 percent annually). In 1992 employee costs accounted for 53.2 percent of total hospital costs. Personnel per 100 patients continued its gradual rise to 436 in 1992 (table 135).

■ In 1989 total public health expenditures by State and territorial health agencies increased by 13 percent compared with 5 percent the previous year. Expenditures for the supplemental food program for **women, infants, and children (WIC)** increased by 17 percent in 1989. This growth in the WIC program was similar to that experienced from 1980 to 1984 (18 percent per year) after which annual increases slowed to 9 percent from 1984 to 1987 and only 2 percent in 1988. WIC has accounted for one-fifth of public health expenditures by State and territorial health agencies since the mid-1980's (table 139).

■ **Expenditures by mental health organizations** rose to $28 billion in 1990 compared with $18 billion 4 years earlier. State and county mental hospitals accounted for 27 percent of expenditures in 1990 compared with 34 percent in 1986. Private psychiatric hospitals increased their share of the mental health dollar from 14 percent in 1986 to nearly 22 percent in 1990 (table 140).

■ In 1992 **funding for health research and development** increased by 11.5 percent. Since 1980 the average annual increase in health research funding by industry (including drug research) has been almost twice that of the Federal Government (15.5 percent compared with 7.9 percent). Between 1980 and 1992 industry's share of funding for health research increased from 31 to 48 percent, while the Federal Government's share declined from 59 to 41 percent (table 141).

■ Between 1980 and 1992 the share of **Federal funding for health research and development** contributed by the Department of Health and Human Services increased steadily from 78 percent to 86 percent. The share contributed by the National Institutes of Health rose from 67 percent in 1980 to nearly 75 percent in 1988 and then declined to 72 percent of the total in 1992 (table 142).

■ In 1993 **Federal expenditures for HIV-related activities** increased 16.4 percent to $5.2 billion. Of the total in 1993, 47 percent was for medical care, 26 percent for research, 15 percent for cash assistance (Disability Insurance, Supplemental Security Income, and Housing and Urban Development assistance), and 12 percent for education and prevention. In 1993 expenditures for cash assistance increased by 47 percent, medical care by 17 percent, education and prevention by 15 percent, and research by 4 percent (table 143).

Health Care Coverage and Major Federal Programs

■ Between 1980 and 1992 the age-adjusted percent of persons under age 65 years with no **health care coverage** increased from 12.5 percent to 17.2 percent. In 1992 the percent with no health care coverage declined steadily with increasing income from 35.5 percent among those with family income less than $14,000 to 4 percent among those with family income of $50,000 or more. Hispanic persons were more than twice as likely to have no coverage as white persons in 1992 (34 percent and 16 percent). Among Hispanic groups the percent uninsured in 1992 ranged from 18 percent of Puerto Ricans to 38 percent of Mexican Americans (figure 39 and table 144).

■ Between 1980 and 1992 the age-adjusted percent of persons age 65 years and over with Medicare and **private health insurance** rose from 64 percent to 75 percent; those with Medicare only declined from 23 percent to 15 percent. In 1992 the black and Hispanic elderly were more than twice as likely as the white elderly to have Medicare only (37, 30, and 13 percent) (table 145).

■ Enrollment in **health maintenance organizations** (HMO's) increased from 34 million to 38 million persons between 1991 and 1993. In 1993, 15 percent of the U.S. population was

enrolled in an HMO, ranging from only 8 percent in the South to 25 percent in the West (table 146).

■ In 1992 the **Medicare** program had 35.6 million enrollees and expenditures of $132 billion. Enrollees increased 2 percent and expenditures 9 percent over the previous year (table 147).

■ Between 1991 and 1992 **Medicare** expenditures under Hospital Insurance (HI) increased by 13 percent and continued to increase rapidly for home health agency services (38 percent) and hospices (62 percent). Expenditures under Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) rose by only 3 percent in 1992 and accounted for 38 percent of Medicare expenditures (figure 40 and table 147).

■ Of the 31.5 million **Medicare** enrollees age 65 years and over in 1991 almost 11 percent were 85 years and over. In 1991 average payment per Medicare enrollee for those aged 85 years and over ($4,364) was more than double that for those aged 65–66 years ($2,032). Payments per enrollee were 11 percent higher for men than women in 1991 ($3,317 compared with $2,996) (table 148).

■ In 1992 **Medicaid** payments totaled $91.5 billion for 31.2 million recipients. Payments increased by 19 percent and recipients by 10 percent over the previous year. In 1992 children in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) comprised 49 percent of recipients but accounted for only 16 percent of expenditures. The aged, blind, and disabled accounted for 26 percent of recipients and 69 percent of expenditures. Average payment per recipient ranged from $971 for children in AFDC families to $7,759 for the aged (figure 41 and table 150).

■ In 1992, 26 percent of **Medicaid** payments went to general hospitals, 26 percent to nursing facilities, 7 percent to physicians, and 7 percent for prescribed drugs. Home health accounted for 5 percent of Medicaid payments in 1992, up from 1 percent in 1980. Early and periodic screening, rural health clinics, and family planning services combined received just over 1 percent of Medicaid funds in 1992. Payments per recipient ranged from $104 for early and periodic screening for children to $56,517 for intermediate care facility services for the mentally retarded (table 151).

■ Between 1991 and 1992 spending on health care by the **Department of Veterans Affairs** increased by 10 percent to $13.7 billion. In 1992, 56 percent of the total was for inpatient hospital care, 27 percent for outpatient care, and 10 percent for nursing home care. Veterans with service-connected disabilities accounted for nearly two-fifths of inpatients and outpatients. Low income veterans with no service-connected disability accounted for 56 percent of inpatients and 42 percent of outpatients (table 152).

State Health Expenditures

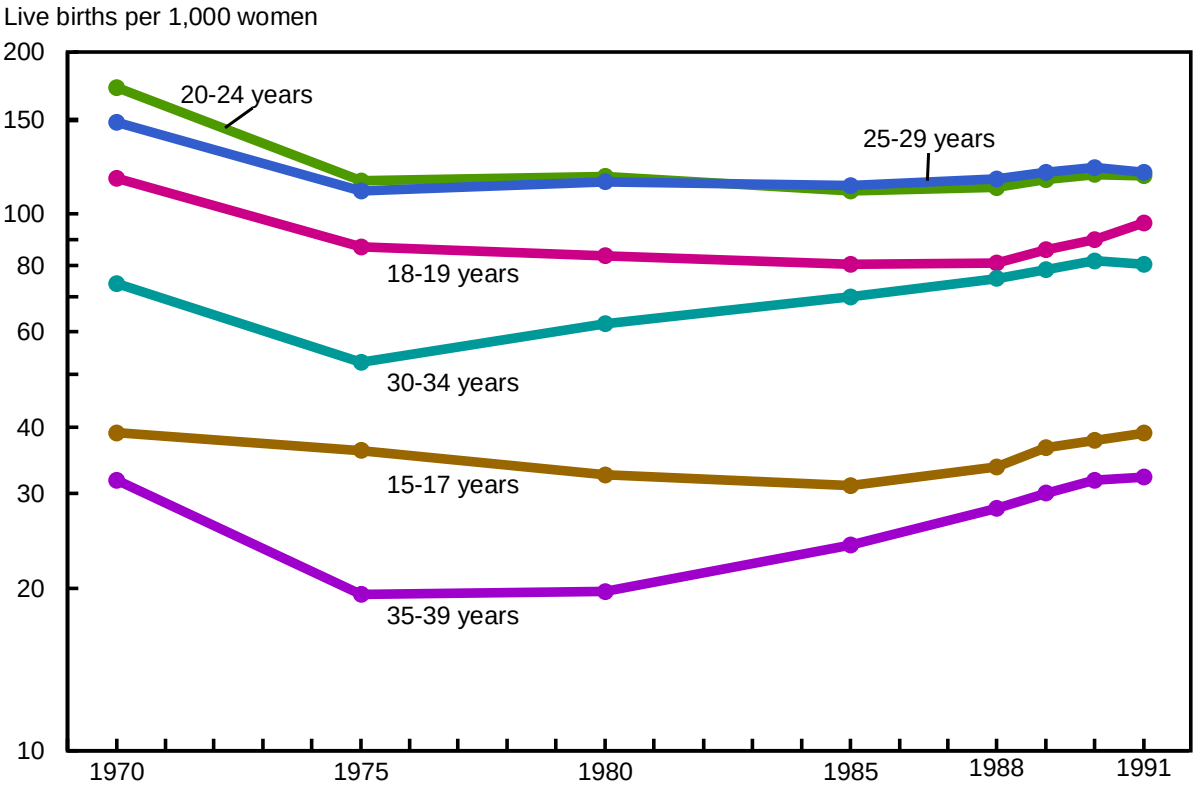
■ Between 1988 and 1991 **hospital care expenditures** in the United States grew at an average annual rate of 10.9 percent to $286 billion. During 1988–91 State increases in hospital care expenditures varied twofold from an average of 8.3 percent per year in Michigan to 15.9 percent in South Carolina. South Dakota, North Carolina, Idaho, Washington, and Hawaii also had especially high increases in hospital care expenditures averaging over 13 percent per year during 1988–91 (table 153).

■ **Physician service expenditures** grew at a slower average annual rate during 1988–91 (8.9 percent) than during 1980–88 (12.6 percent per year). New Hampshire, Delaware, and Washington had the highest average annual increases in physician expenditures during 1988–91 at about 14 percent per year. Montana, Oklahoma, North Dakota, and Wyoming had the slowest average annual increases in physician expenditures (less than 6 percent) (table 154).

■ **Expenditures for purchases of prescription drugs** from retail outlets increased at an average annual rate of 10.8 percent from 1988 to 1991, about the same as during 1980–88 (10.5 percent per year). Among the nine geographic divisions the Pacific had the highest average annual rate of increase in prescription drug expenditures during 1988–91 at 12.1 percent. States with average annual increases in prescription drug expenditures during 1988–91 of more than 12 percent were Oregon, California, Florida, Washington, and Nevada (table 155).

Birth Rates

Figure 1. Birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1970–91



Age	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991
15–17 years	38.8	36.1	32.5	31.0	33.6	36.4	37.5	38.7
18–19 years	114.7	85.0	82.1	79.6	79.9	84.2	88.6	94.4
20–24 years	167.8	113.0	115.1	108.3	110.2	113.8	116.5	115.7
25–29 years	145.1	108.2	112.9	111.0	114.4	117.6	120.2	118.2
30–34 years	73.3	52.3	61.9	69.1	74.8	77.4	80.8	79.5
35–39 years	31.7	19.5	19.8	24.0	28.1	29.9	31.7	32.0

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 3.

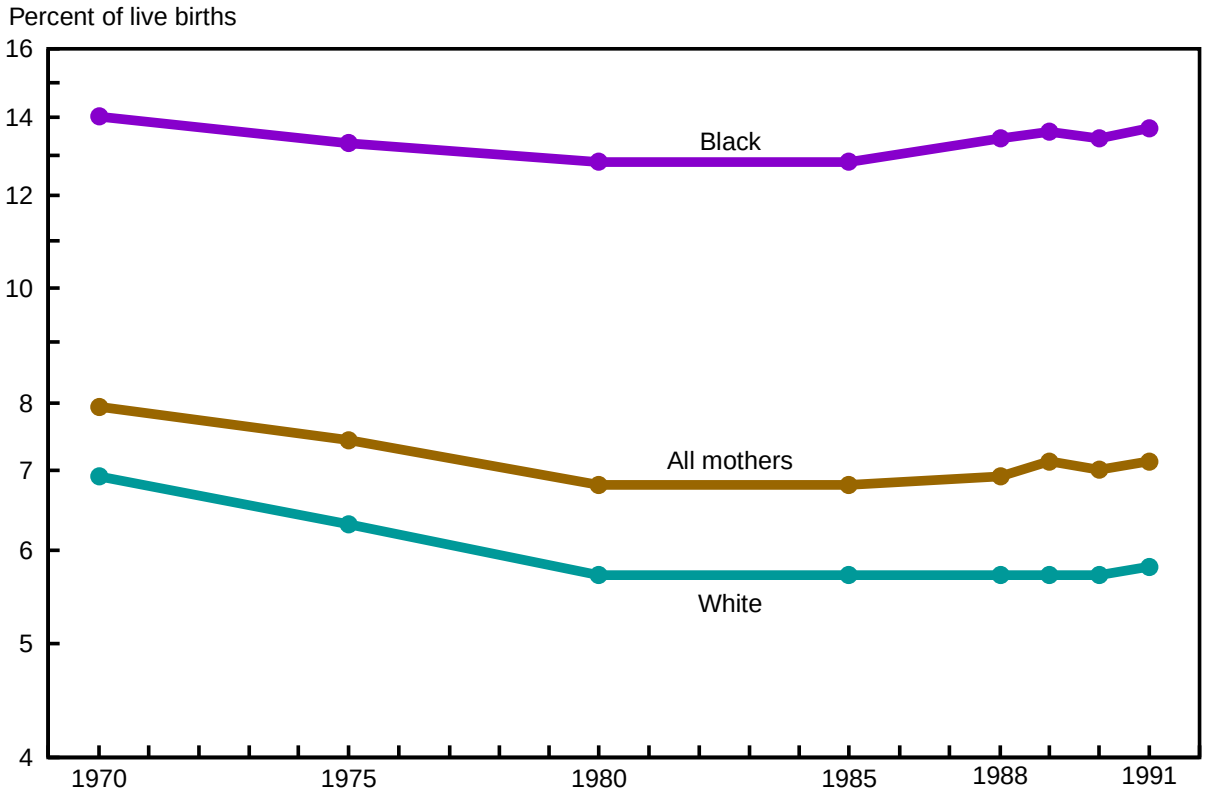
■ Between 1990 and 1991 birth rates continued to increase for teenagers. The rate for younger teens 15–17 years of age increased more than 3 percent to 38.7 per 1,000, and the rate for older teens aged 18–19 years increased nearly 7 percent to 94.4 per 1,000. Between 1986 and 1991 these rates increased 27 percent for younger teens and 19 percent for older teens.

■ The year 1991 appeared to mark a turning point for women in their thirties who in recent years showed large increases in their birth rates. The rate for women 30–34 years of age decreased almost 2 percent to 79.5 per 1,000; the rate for women 35–39 years old increased less than 1 percent to 32.0 per 1,000.

■ In 1991 birth rates for women in their twenties, the peak childbearing years, declined 1 to 2 percent, following a slow upward trend since 1986.

Low Birthweight

Figure 2. Low-birthweight live births by race of mother: United States, 1970–91



Race	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
All mothers	7.9	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1
White	6.9	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8
Black.	13.9	13.2	12.7	12.7	13.3	13.5	13.3	13.6

NOTES: Percent is based on live births with known birthweight. Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams.

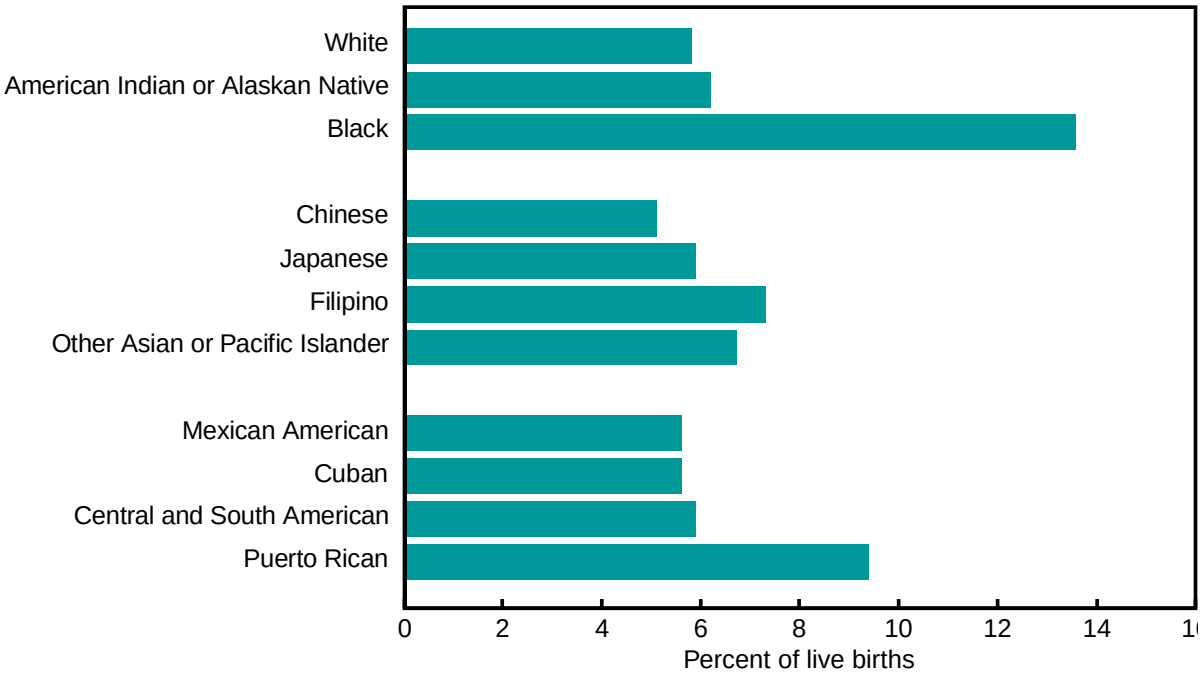
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 8.

■ Between 1985 and 1991 the overall percent of live-born infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (low birthweight) increased from 6.8 to 7.1 percent, after remaining nearly constant at about 6.8 percent during the previous 5-year period.

■ The percent low birthweight among infants of white mothers remained stable at 5.6 to 5.8 percent between 1980 and 1991, while the percent low birthweight among infants of black mothers rose from 12.7 percent in 1985 to 13.6 percent in 1991.

■ Between 1970 and 1980 the percent low birthweight among white infants declined 17 percent to 5.7 percent and the percent low birthweight among black infants declined 9 percent to 12.7 percent.

Figure 3. Low-birthweight live births by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1991



Race and Hispanic origin	*Percent*
White	5.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	6.2
Black	13.6
Chinese	5.1
Japanese	5.9
Filipino	7.3
Other Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	6.7
Mexican American	5.6
Cuban	5.6
Central and South American	5.9
Puerto Rican	9.4

[1]Includes Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.

NOTES: Percent is based on live births with known birthweight. Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams. The race groups white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander subgroups, and American Indian or Alaskan Native include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic subgroups exclude data from New Hampshire (see Appendix I).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 8.

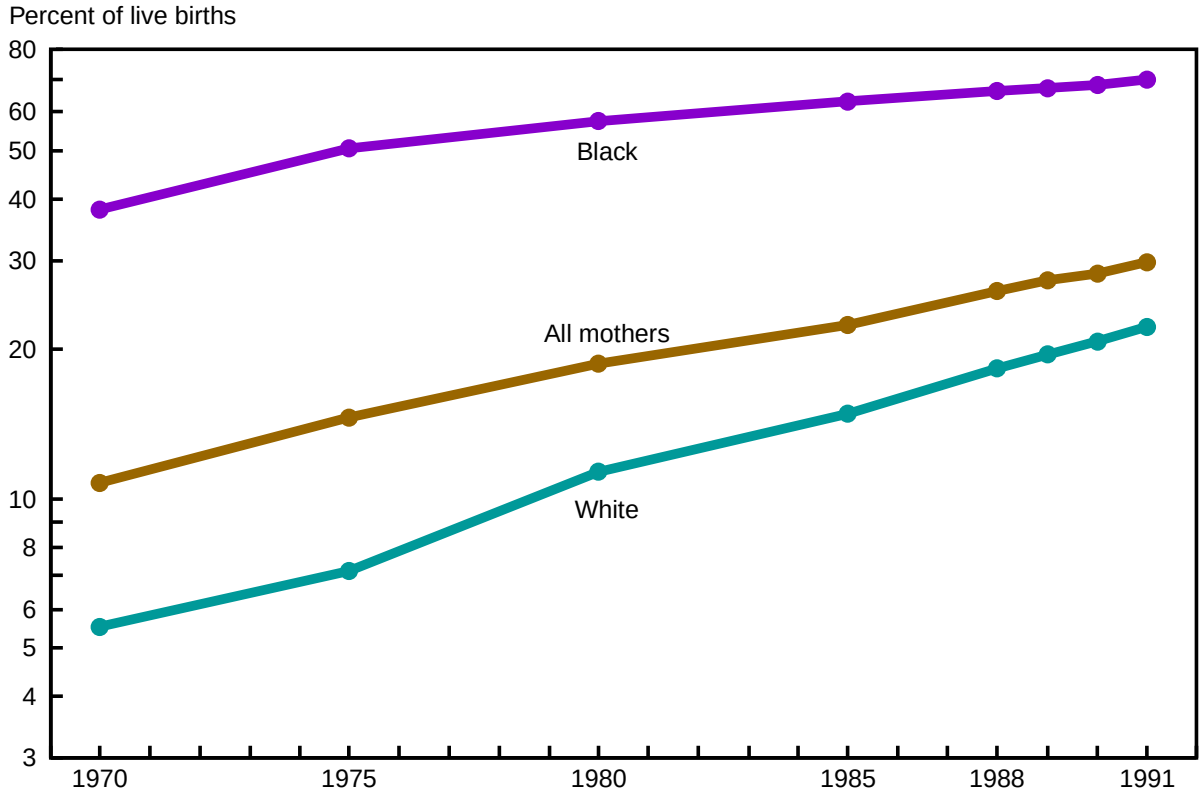
■ In 1991 among infants of Hispanic mothers in the United States the percent low birthweight for infants of Puerto Rican mothers (9.4 percent) was about two-thirds higher than for infants of Mexican American, Cuban, and Central and South American mothers (5.6 to 5.9 percent).

■ In 1991 the percent low birthweight among infants of black mothers (13.6 percent) was more than twice that among infants of any other racial group except Filipinos.

■ In 1991 the percent low birthweight among infants of Asian mothers ranged from 5.1 percent for infants of Chinese mothers to 7.3 percent for infants of Filipino mothers.

Unmarried Mothers

Figure 4. Live births to unmarried mothers by race of mother: United States, 1970–91



Race	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
All mothers	10.7	14.3	18.4	22.0	25.7	27.1	28.0	29.5
White	5.5	7.1	11.2	14.7	18.0	19.2	20.4	21.8
Black.	37.5	49.5	56.1	61.2	64.7	65.7	66.5	67.9

NOTE: Data for 1970 and 1975 exclude births that occurred in States not reporting marital status (see Appendix I).

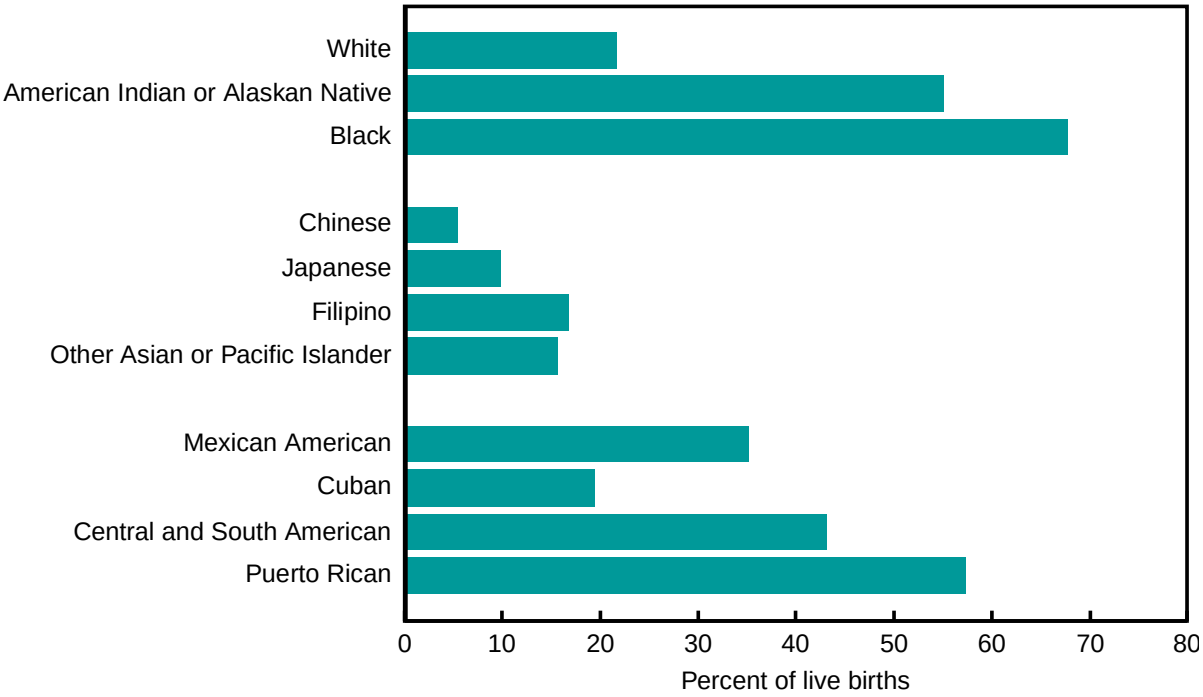
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 10.

■ Births to unmarried women have been shown to be at elevated risk for adverse outcomes. Between 1970 and 1991 the percent of live births to unmarried women increased nearly threefold to 30 percent. The average annual rate of increase was only slightly slower during the 1980's (4.3 percent) than during the 1970's (5.6 percent). The percent of live births to unmarried women has increased more rapidly for white women than for black women.

■ Between 1970 and 1991 the percent of live births to unmarried black women increased 80 percent to 68 percent. The average annual rate of increase in the percent unmarried black mothers was 1.7 percent during the 1980's and 4.1 percent during the 1970's.

■ Between 1970 and 1991 the percent of live births to unmarried white women quadrupled to 22 percent. The average annual rate of increase was 6.2 percent during the 1980's and 7.4 percent during the 1970's.

Figure 5. Live births to unmarried mothers by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1991



Race and Hispanic origin	*Percent*
White	21.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	55.3
Black	67.9
Chinese	5.5
Japanese	9.8
Filipino	16.8
Other Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	15.6
Mexican American	35.3
Cuban	19.5
Central and South American	43.1
Puerto Rican	57.5

[1]Includes Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.

NOTES: The race groups white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander subgroups, and American Indian or Alaskan Native include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic subgroups exclude data from New Hampshire (see Appendix I).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 8.

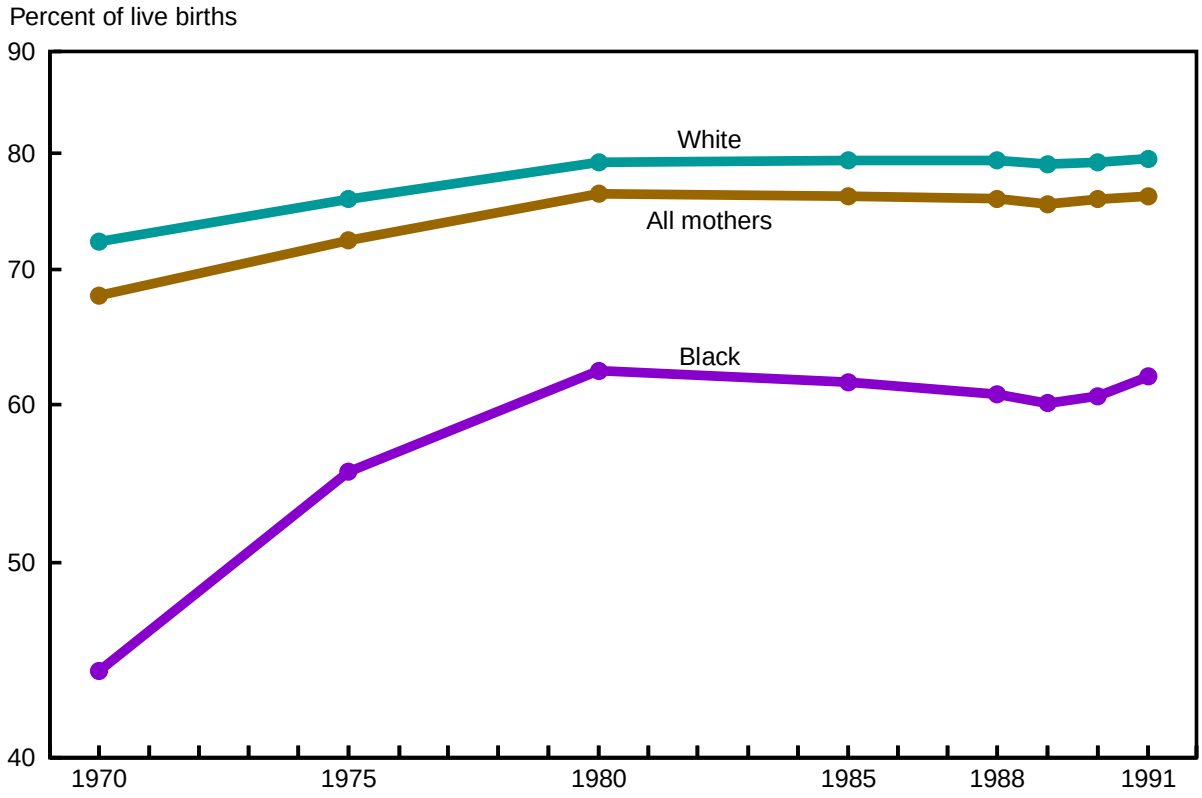
■ In 1991 more than one-half of American Indian mothers (55 percent) and two-thirds of black mothers (68 percent) of live-born infants were unmarried, compared with somewhat more than one-fifth (22 percent) of white mothers.

■ In 1991 the percent of births to unmarried mothers of Asian descent ranged from 6 percent for Chinese mothers to 17 percent for Filipino mothers.

■ The percent of live births to unmarried women varied widely among Hispanic groups in the United States. In 1991 the percent of births to unmarried Puerto Rican mothers (58 percent) was nearly three times that of Cuban mothers (20 percent). The percent of births to unmarried Central and South American mothers (43 percent) was more than double that of Cuban mothers.

Prenatal Care

Figure 6. Mothers with early prenatal care by race of mother: United States, 1970–91



Race	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
All mothers	68.0	72.4	76.3	76.2	75.9	75.5	75.8	76.2
White	72.3	75.8	79.2	79.3	79.3	78.9	79.2	79.5
Black.	44.2	55.5	62.4	61.5	60.7	60.0	60.6	61.9

NOTES: Excludes births that occurred in States not reporting prenatal care (see Appendix I). Percent based on live births for whom trimester prenatal care began is known.

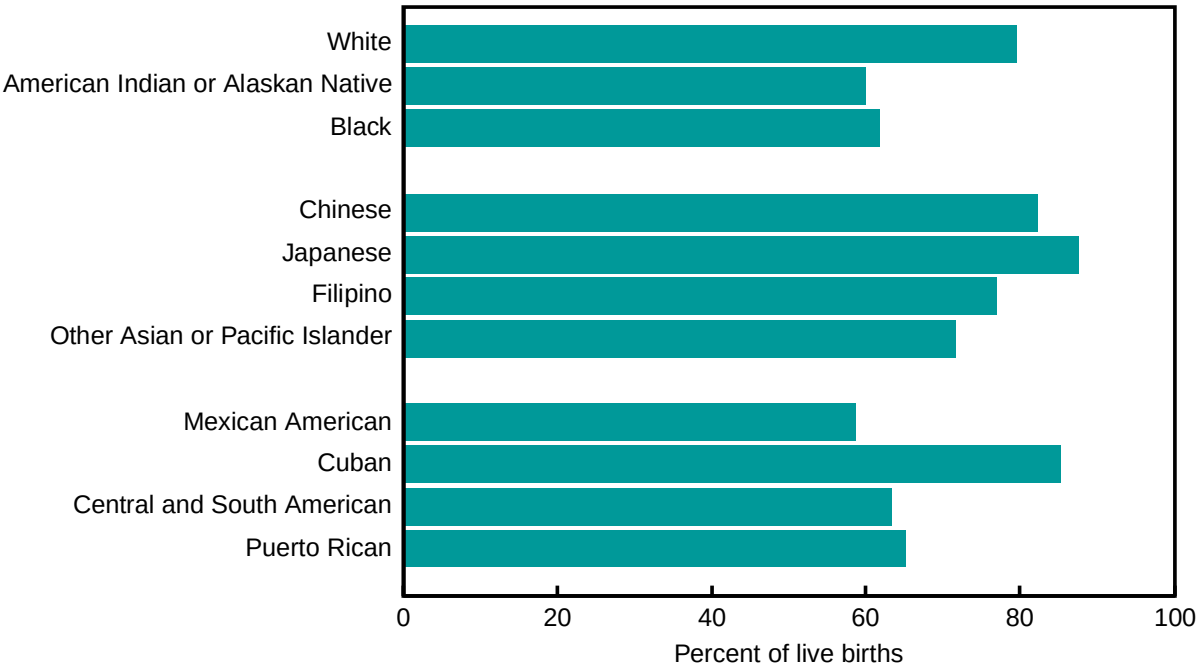
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 9.

■ For mothers of all races combined the percent receiving early prenatal care has been unchanged since 1980 at 76 percent. Since 1980 the percent of mothers receiving early prenatal care has remained stable at 79 percent for white mothers and 60 to 62 percent for black mothers.

■ On the other hand, between 1970 and 1980 the percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy increased by 10 percent for white mothers to 79 percent and by 41 percent for black mothers to 62 percent.

■ Although the race differential in the receipt of early prenatal care was reduced between 1970 and 1980, it has remained large and unchanged since then. In 1970 the percent of black mothers with early prenatal care (44 percent) was about 40 percent less than that for white mothers (72 percent). In 1991 the percent of black mothers with early prenatal care (62 percent) was about 20 percent less than that for white mothers (80 percent).

Figure 7. Mothers with early prenatal care by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1991



Race and Hispanic origin	*Percent*
White	79.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	59.9
Black	61.9
Chinese	82.3
Japanese	87.7
Filipino	77.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	71.7
Mexican American	58.7
Cuban	85.4
Central and South American	63.4
Puerto Rican	65.0

[1]Includes Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.

NOTES: Percent is based on live births for whom trimester prenatal care began is known. The race groups white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander subgroups, and American Indian or Alaskan Native include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic subgroups exclude data from New Hampshire (see Appendix I)

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 9.

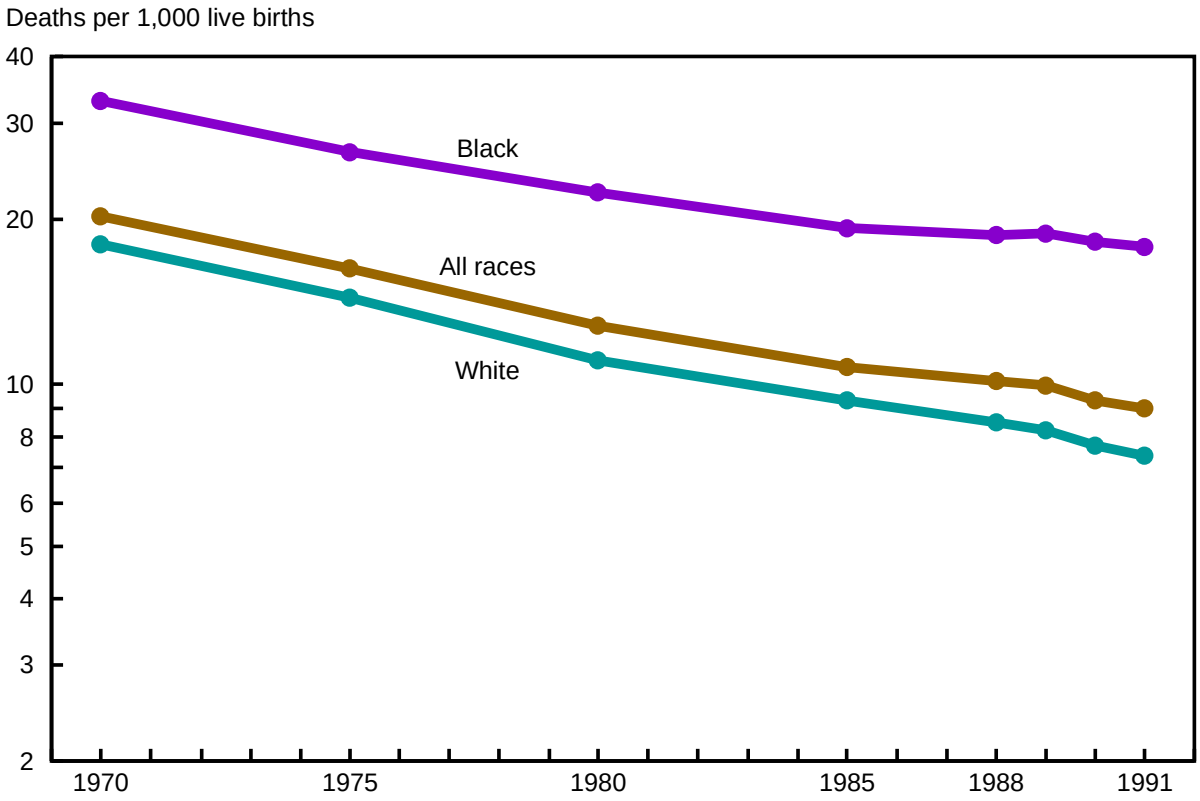
■ In 1991 only 60 to 62 percent of American Indian and black mothers received early prenatal care in contrast to 80 percent of white mothers.

■ In 1991 among Hispanic mothers in the United States, only 59 to 65 percent of Mexican American, Central and South American, and Puerto Rican mothers received early prenatal care in contrast to 85 percent of Cuban mothers.

■ In 1991 the percent of Asian or Pacific Islander mothers receiving early prenatal care ranged from 72 percent for Other Asian or Pacific Islander mothers (Asian mothers other than Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino mothers) to 88 percent for Japanese mothers.

Infant Mortality

Figure 8. Infant mortality rates by race: United States, 1970–91



Race	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
All races	20.0	16.1	12.6	10.6	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9
White	17.8	14.2	10.9	9.2	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.3
Black.	32.6	26.2	22.2	19.0	18.5	18.6	18.0	17.6

NOTES: For 1970 and 1975, infant deaths and live births are tabulated by race of child; for 1980–91, infant deaths are tabulated by race of decedent and live births are tabulated by race of mother (see Appendix II, Race).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 20.

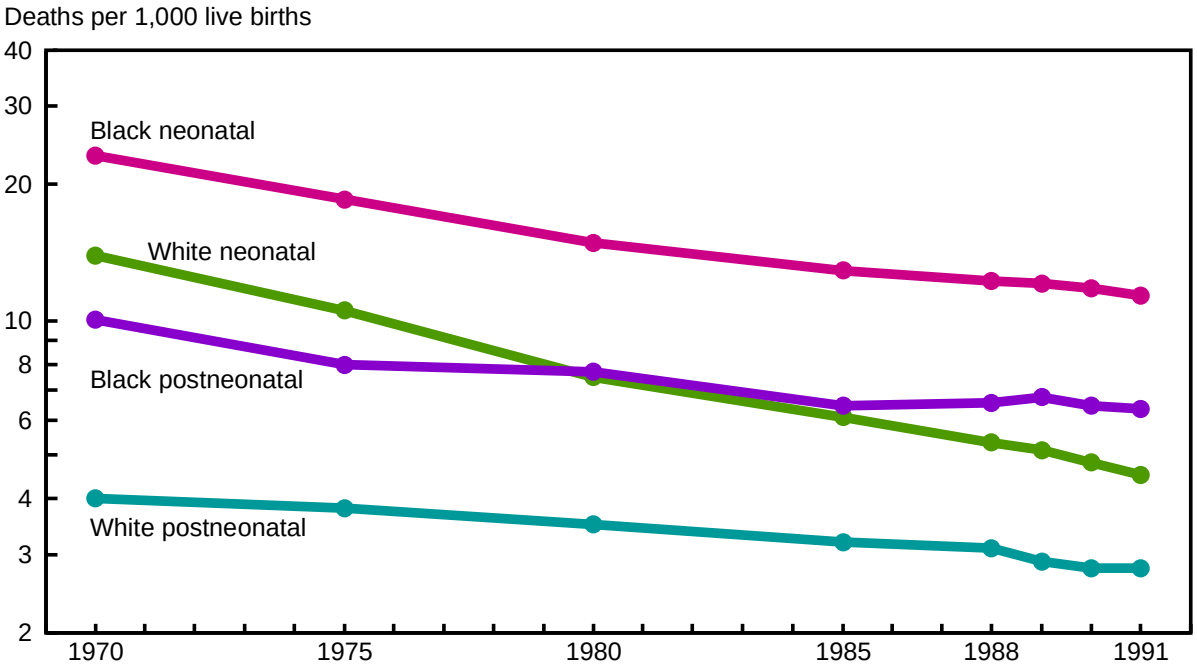
■ In 1991 the infant mortality rate was 8.9 deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, a record low.

■ In 1991 the mortality rate for black infants (17.6) was 2.4 times that for white infants (7.3). Between 1970 and 1991 the mortality rate decreased more for white infants (59 percent) than for black infants (46 percent), widening the gap in infant mortality between the two races.

■ Between 1970 and 1991 the infant mortality rate for all infants decreased by 56 percent. The average annual rate of decrease during the 1980's was somewhat slower than during the 1970's (3.1 percent compared with 4.5 percent). The slowdown in the rate of decrease occurred for white infants and black infants.

■ The average annual rate of decrease in the infant mortality rate was less rapid for black infants than for white infants during the 1980's (2.1 percent compared with 3.5 percent) as well as during the 1970's (3.8 percent compared with 4.8 percent).

Figure 9. Neonatal and postneonatal mortality rates by race: United States, 1970–91



Age and race	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Neonatal								
White	13.8	10.4	7.4	6.0	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.5
Black	22.8	18.3	14.6	12.6	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.2
Postneonatal								
White	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8
Black	9.9	7.9	7.6	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.3

NOTES: For 1970 and 1975, infant deaths and live births are tabulated by race of child; for 1980–91, infant deaths are tabulated by race of decedent and live births are tabulated by race of mother (see Appendix II, Race).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 20.

■ About two-thirds of all infant deaths occur during the neonatal period (the first 27 days of life). In 1991 neonatal mortality for black infants (11.2 deaths per 1,000 live births) was 2.5 times that for white infants (4.5).

■ Between 1970 and 1991 the neonatal mortality rate decreased by 67 percent for white infants and 51 percent for black infants, widening the gap in neonatal mortality between the two races.

■ The average annual rate of decrease in the neonatal mortality rate during the 1980's was less rapid than during the 1970's for white infants and black infants. During the 1980's the rate of decrease was 4.2 and 2.3 percent for white infants and black infants and during the 1970's it was 6.0 and 4.4 percent, respectively.

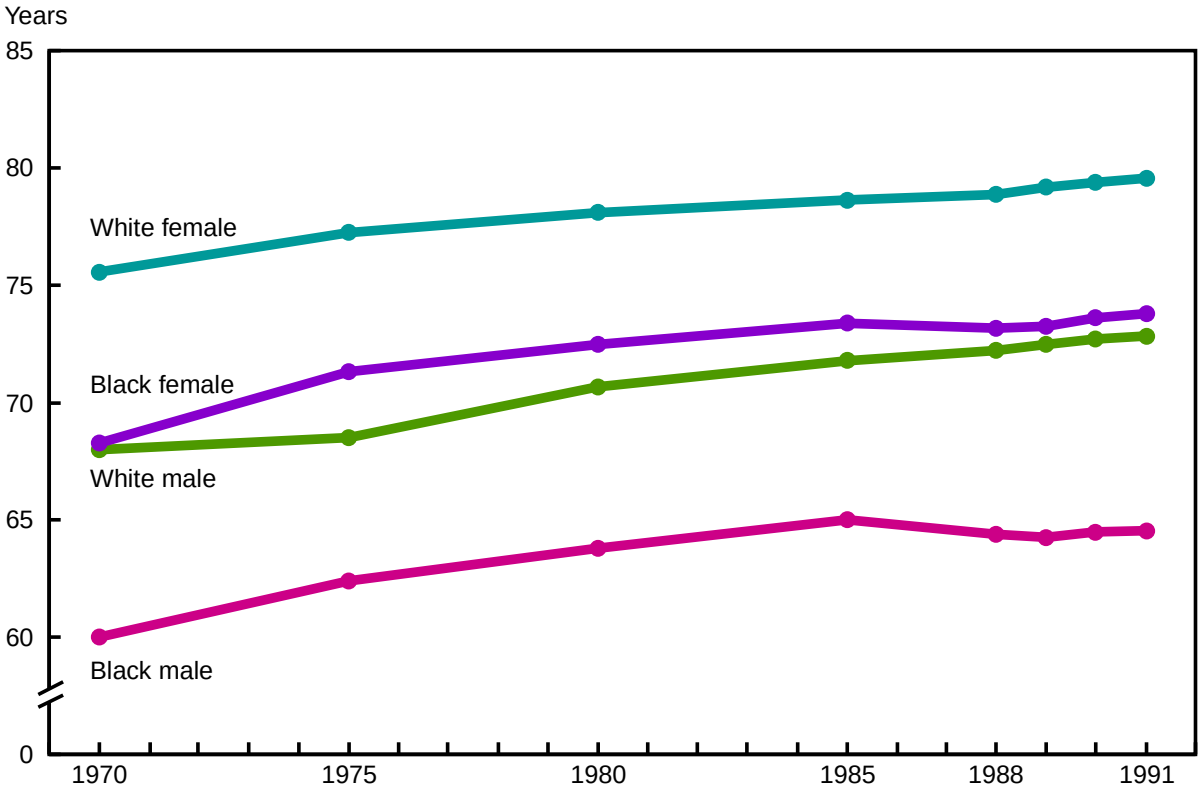
■ In 1991 postneonatal mortality (2d–11th months of life) for black infants (6.3 deaths per 1,000 live births) was 2.3 times that for white infants (2.8).

■ Between 1985 and 1991 the postneonatal mortality rate decreased 13 percent for white infants and remained fairly stable for black infants, causing the racial gap in postneonatal mortality to widen.

■ Between 1970 and 1985 postneonatal mortality decreased more for black infants (35 percent) than for white infants (20 percent), reducing the black/white ratio of postneonatal mortality rates from 2.5 in 1970 to 2.0 in 1985.

Life Expectancy

Figure 10. Life expectancy at birth by race and sex: United States, 1970–91



Race and sex	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
White male	68.0	69.5	70.7	71.8	72.2	72.5	72.7	72.9
Black male.	60.0	62.4	63.8	65.0	64.4	64.3	64.5	64.6
White female	75.6	77.3	78.1	78.7	78.9	79.2	79.4	79.6
Black female	68.3	71.3	72.5	73.4	73.2	73.3	73.6	73.8

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 27.

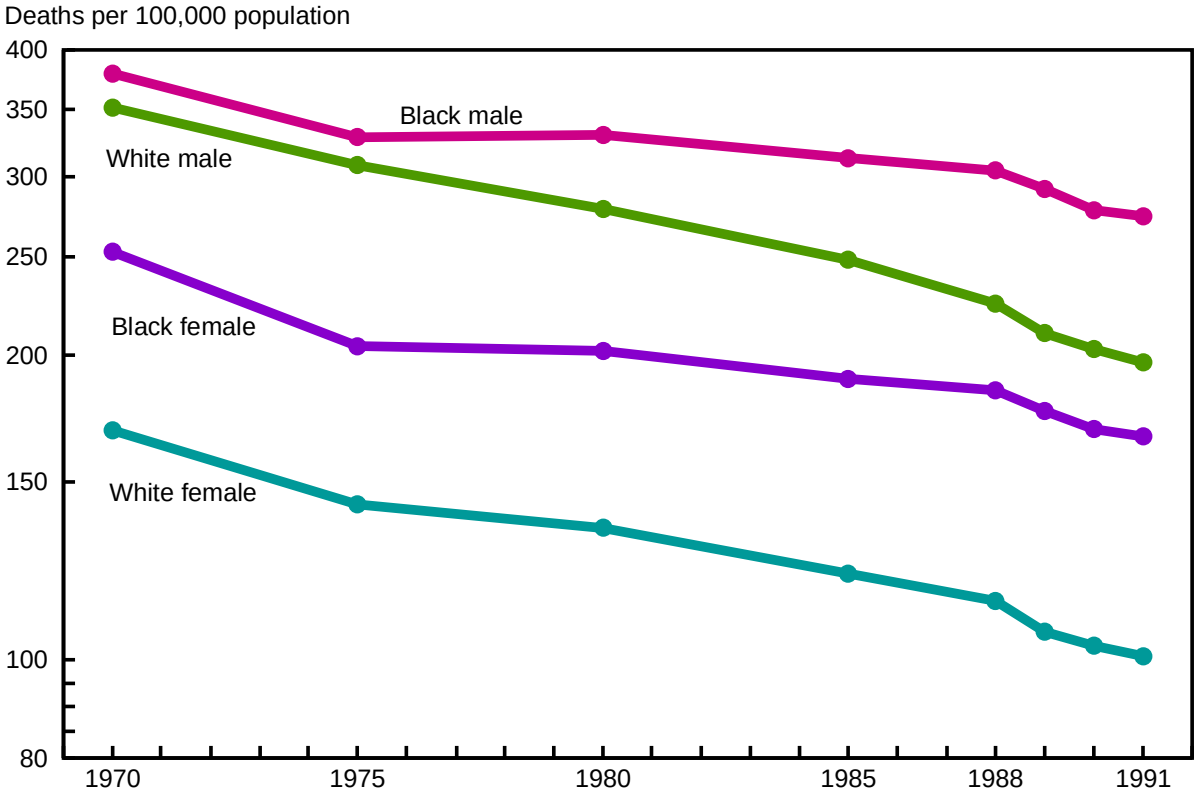
■ In 1991 the average expectation of life at birth reached a record high of 75.5 years. Between 1985 and 1991 the difference in life expectancy between the white population and black population widened from 6.0 to 7.0 years, while the gender difference narrowed from 7.4 to 6.9 years.

■ Between 1985 and 1991 life expectancy for white males increased by 1.1 years to 72.9 years and for black males life expectancy declined by 0.4 years to 64.6 years. The difference in life expectancy between white males and black males widened from 6.8 years in 1985 to 8.3 years in 1991.

■ Between 1985 and 1991 life expectancy for white females increased by 0.9 years to 79.6 years and for black females by 0.6 years to 73.8 years. The difference in life expectancy between white females and black females widened from 5.3 years in 1985 to 5.8 years in 1991.

Heart Disease Mortality

Figure 11. Death rates for heart disease by race and sex: United States, 1970–91



Race and sex	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
White male	347.6	305.1	277.5	246.2	223.0	208.7	202.0	196.1
Black male.	375.9	325.6	327.3	310.8	301.7	289.7	275.9	272.7
White female	167.8	141.9	134.6	121.7	114.1	106.6	103.1	100.7
Black female	251.7	203.1	201.1	188.3	183.3	175.6	168.1	165.5

NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted. For a description of age adjustment and International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 42.

■ Between 1980 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for heart disease, the leading cause of death for men and women, declined 27 percent to 148.2 deaths per 100,000 population, continuing the downward trend of the 1970's.

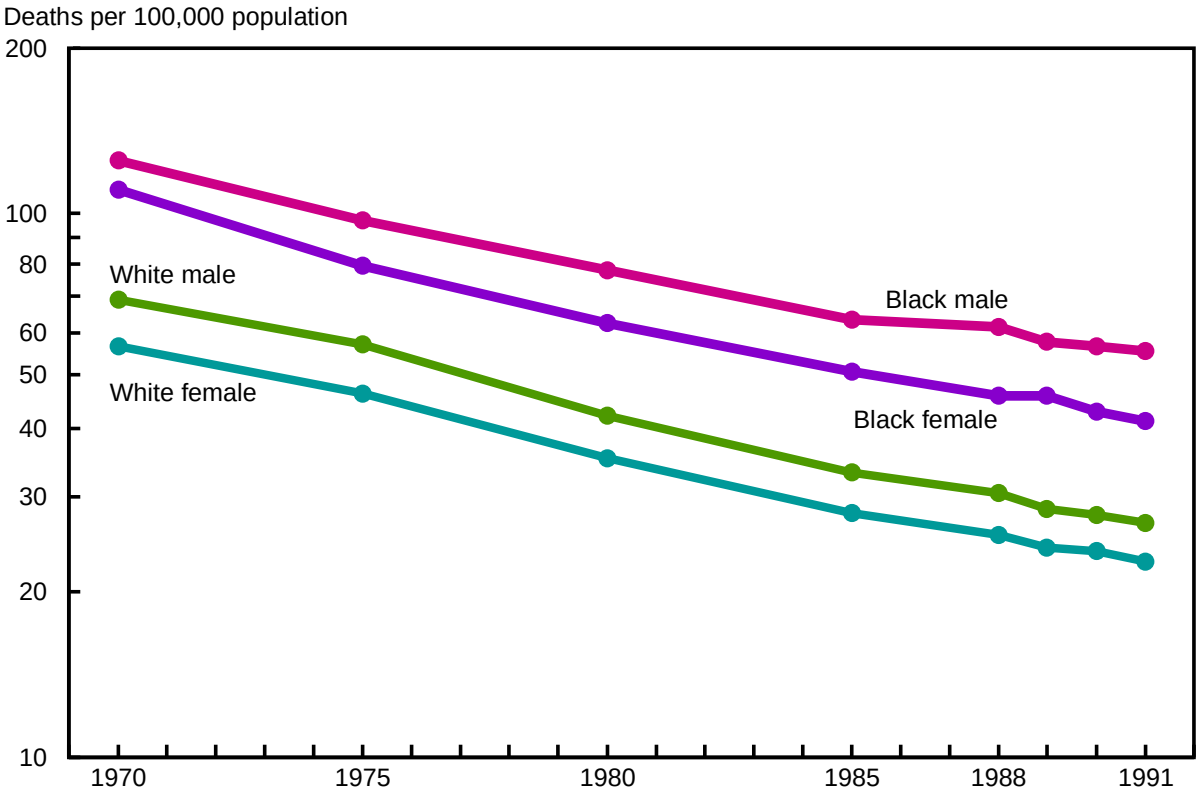
■ Since 1980 the age-adjusted death rate for heart disease declined 29 percent for white men, 25 percent for white women, and 17 to 18 percent for black men and black women.

■ In 1991 heart disease mortality was almost twice as great for white men as for white women and more than 60 percent greater for black men than for black women. Between 1980 and 1991 the gender differential in heart disease mortality narrowed between white men and white women and was unchanged between black men and black women.

■ In 1991 heart disease mortality was almost 40 percent greater for black men than for white men and was 64 percent greater for black women than for white women. Between 1980 and 1991 the race differential in heart disease mortality widened for men and women.

Stroke Mortality

Figure 12. Death rates for stroke by race and sex: United States, 1970–91



Race and sex	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
White male	68.8	56.7	41.9	33.0	30.3	28.4	27.7	26.9
Black male.	122.5	95.0	77.5	62.7	60.8	57.3	56.1	54.9
White female	56.2	46.1	35.2	27.9	25.5	24.2	23.8	22.8
Black female	107.9	78.6	61.7	50.6	47.1	45.5	42.7	41.0

NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted. For a description of age adjustment and International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 43.

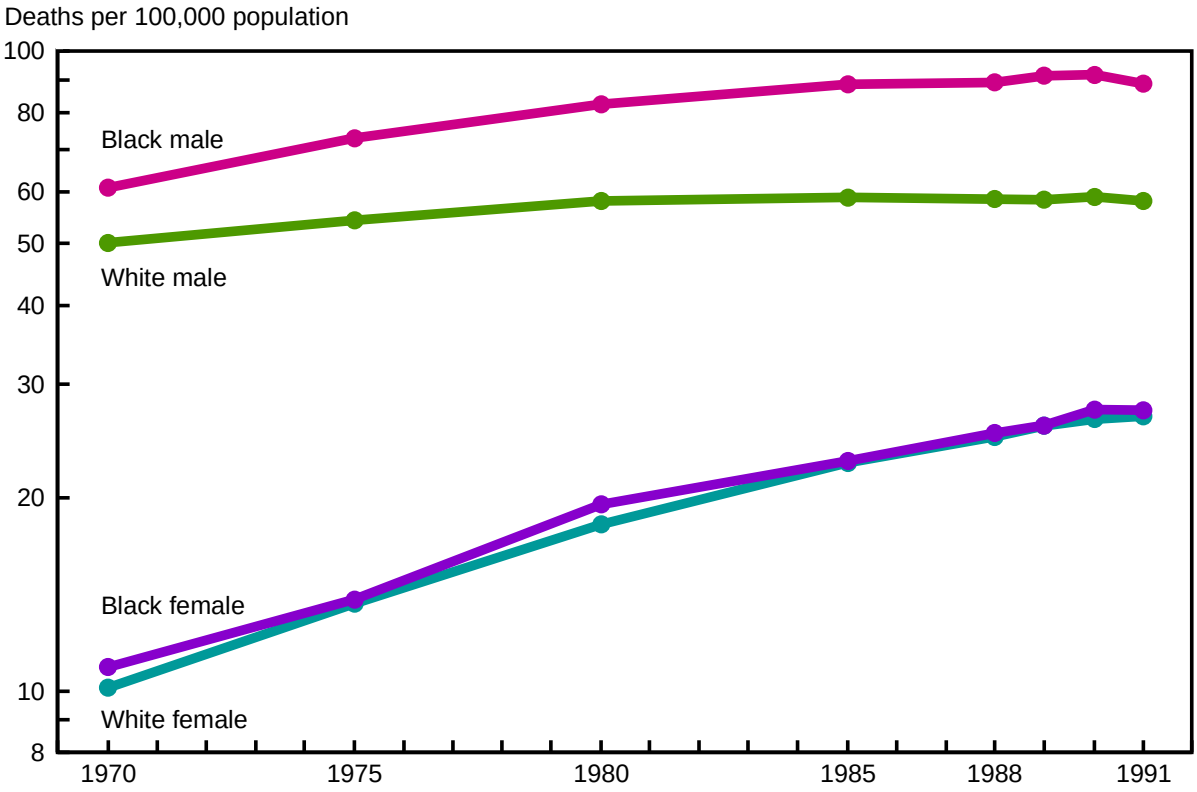
■ Between 1980 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for stroke, the third leading cause of death, declined 34 percent to 26.8 deaths per 100,000 population, continuing the downward trend of the 1970's.

■ Between 1980 and 1991 stroke mortality declined at fairly similar rates for black females, white females, and white males (34 to 36 percent) and at a slower rate for black males (29 percent).

■ In 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for stroke was twice as great for black men as the rate for white men and 80 percent greater for black women than the rate for white women.

Lung Cancer Mortality

Figure 13. Death rates for lung cancer by race and sex: United States, 1970–91



Race and sex	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
White male	49.9	54.1	58.0	58.7	58.8	58.3	59.0	58.1
Black male.	60.8	72.5	82.0	87.7	88.7	90.8	91.0	88.4
White female	10.1	13.7	18.2	22.7	24.9	25.9	26.5	26.8
Black female	10.9	13.9	19.5	22.8	25.2	26.0	27.5	27.4

NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted. For a description of age adjustment and International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 45.

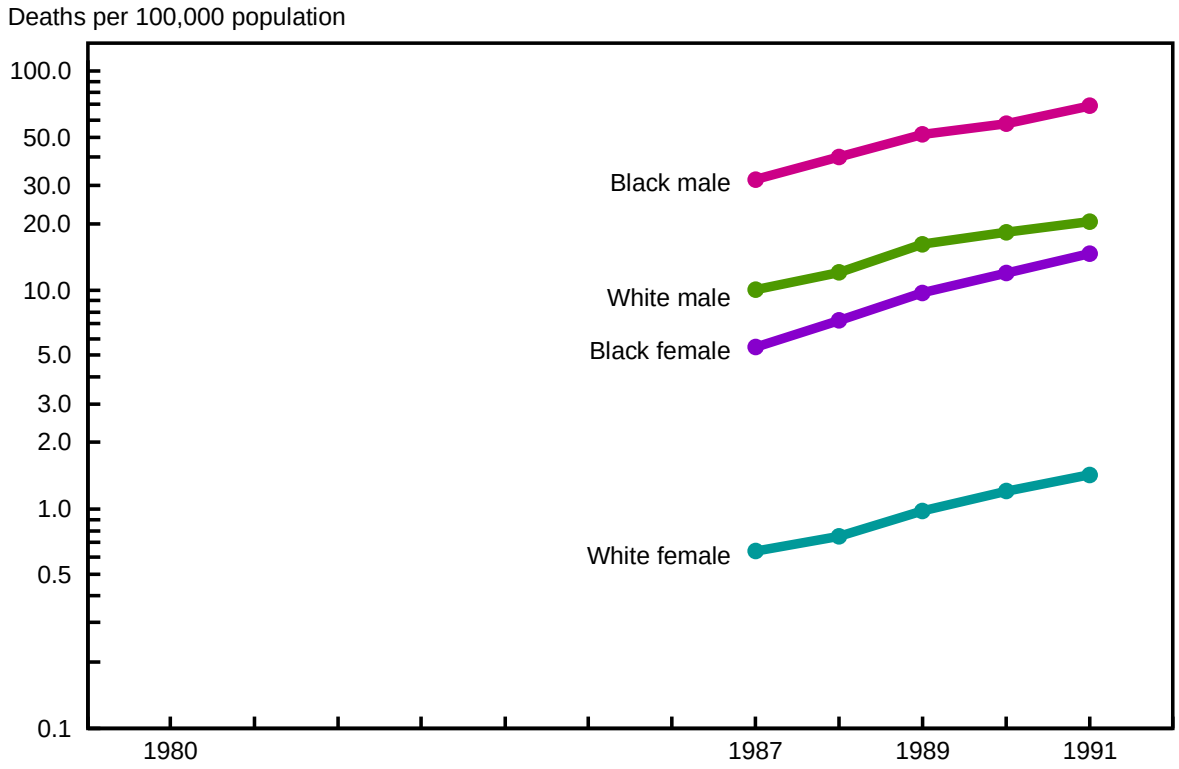
■ Between 1980 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer increased 13 percent to 41.1 deaths per 100,000 population.

■ Since 1980 the age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer increased 41 to 47 percent for black women and white women, increased 8 percent for black men, and remained stable for white men.

■ Between 1980 and 1991 the gender gap in lung cancer mortality narrowed. In 1991 age-adjusted lung cancer death rates for white men and black men (58.1 and 88.4 per 100,000 population) were two to three times those for white women and black women (26.8 and 27.4, respectively). In 1980 the lung cancer mortality rate for men was three to four times that for women.

HIV Infection Mortality

Figure 14. Death rates for HIV infection by race and sex: United States, 1987–91



Race and sex	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
White male	8.4	10.0	13.2	15.0	16.7
Black male.	25.4	31.6	40.3	44.2	52.9
White female	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3
Black female	4.7	6.2	8.1	9.9	12.0

NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted. For a description of age adjustment and International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 48.

■ Between 1987 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection more than doubled, from 5.5 to 11.3 deaths per 100,000 population. During this period HIV infection rose from 15th to 9th in the ranking of leading causes of death. Provisional data indicate that it was the eighth leading cause of death in 1992.

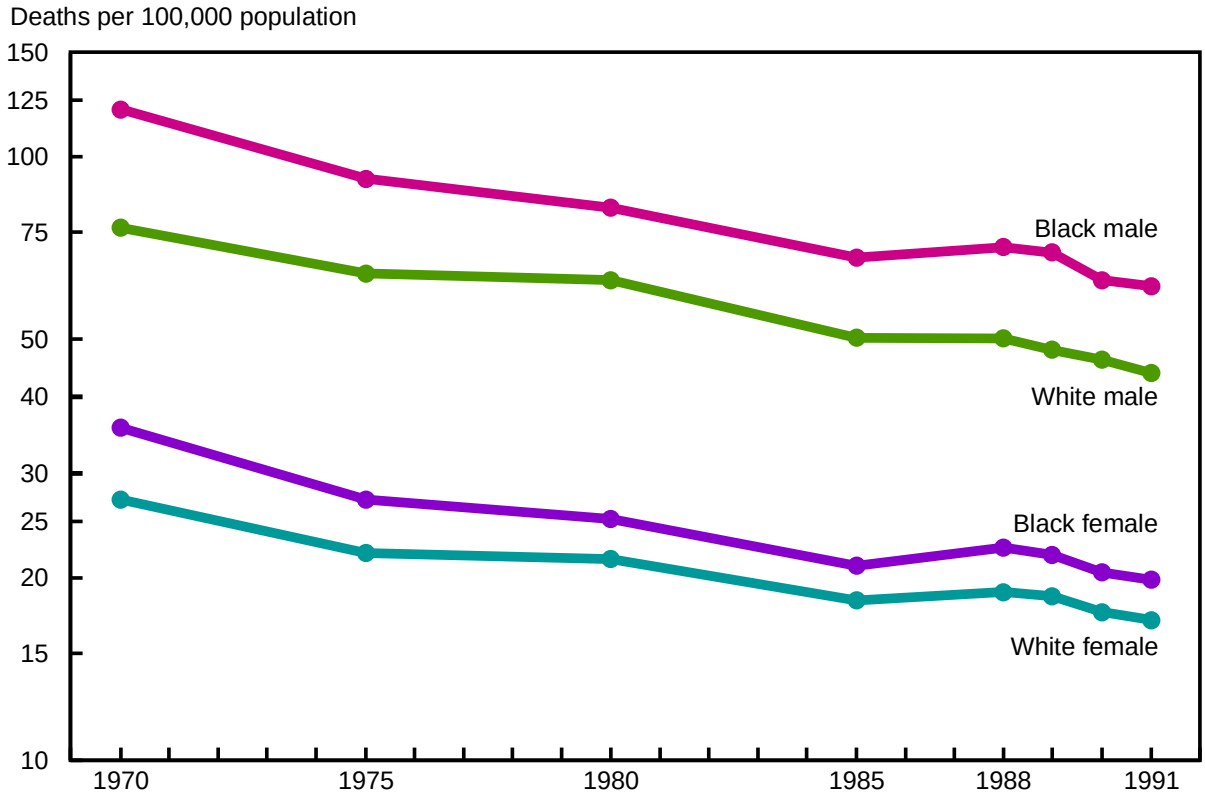
■ In 1991 the HIV infection age-adjusted death rate for black men (52.9 deaths per 100,000) was more than three times that for white men (16.7) and more than four times that for black women (12.0). The rate for black women was more than nine times that for white women (1.3).

■ Between 1987 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for HIV infection increased at an average annual rate of 26 percent for black women, compared with 19 to 21 percent for white men, black men, and white women.

■ For the black population HIV infection ranked as the 6th leading cause of death in 1991 and for the white population it ranked 10th. Among persons 25–44 years of age HIV infection ranked third and for black males 25–44 years of age it was the leading cause of death.

Unintentional Injury Mortality

Figure 15. Death rates for unintentional injuries by race and sex: United States, 1970–91



Race and sex	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
White male	76.2	64.1	62.3	50.5	50.0	47.8	46.4	43.9
Black male.	119.5	91.7	82.0	67.6	70.4	68.8	62.4	61.0
White female	27.2	22.1	21.4	18.4	18.9	18.6	17.6	17.0
Black female	35.3	27.2	25.1	20.9	22.4	21.9	20.4	19.9

NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted. For a description of age adjustment and International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 28.

■ Between 1988 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for unintentional injuries declined 11 percent to 31.0 deaths per 100,000 population. In 1991 unintentional injuries dropped from fourth to fifth in the ranking of leading causes of death, the first change in its rank in over a decade.

■ Since 1988 the age-adjusted death rate for unintentional injuries declined 12 to 13 percent for white males and black males, and 10 to 11 percent for white females and black females.

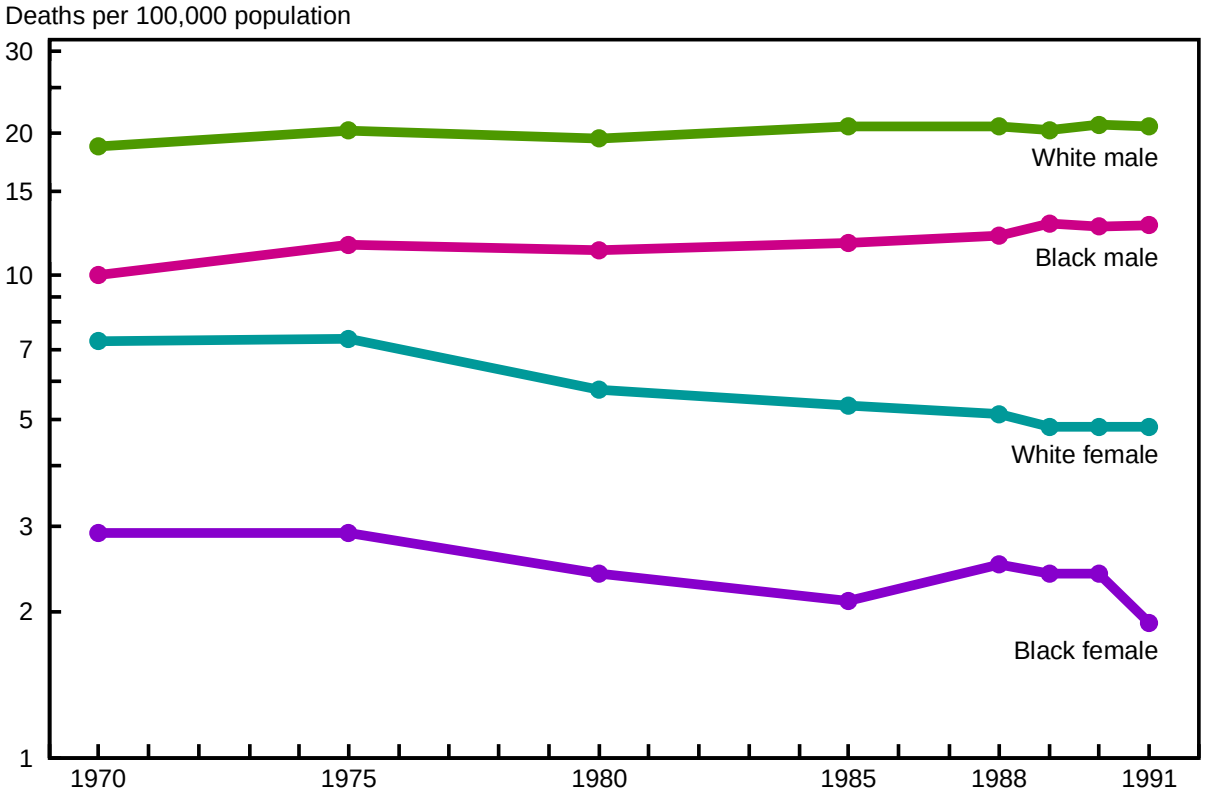
■ Males are at a higher risk of death from unintentional injuries than are females. In 1991 mortality from unintentional injuries was three times as great for black males as for black females and 2.6 times as great for white males as for white females.

■ Deaths from motor vehicle crashes accounted for nearly one-half of all unintentional injury deaths in 1991, ranging from 51 percent for white males to 39 percent for black females.

■ The decline between 1988 and 1991 in the age-adjusted death rate for unintentional injuries is due in large part to the decline in the death rate for motor vehicle crashes, a component of unintentional injuries.

Suicide

Figure 16. Death rates for suicide by race and sex: United States, 1970–91



Race and sex	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
White male	18.2	19.6	18.9	19.9	19.9	19.7	20.1	19.9
Black male.	9.9	11.4	11.1	11.5	11.9	12.6	12.4	12.5
White female	7.2	7.3	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8
Black female	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9

NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted. For a description of age adjustment and International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 52.

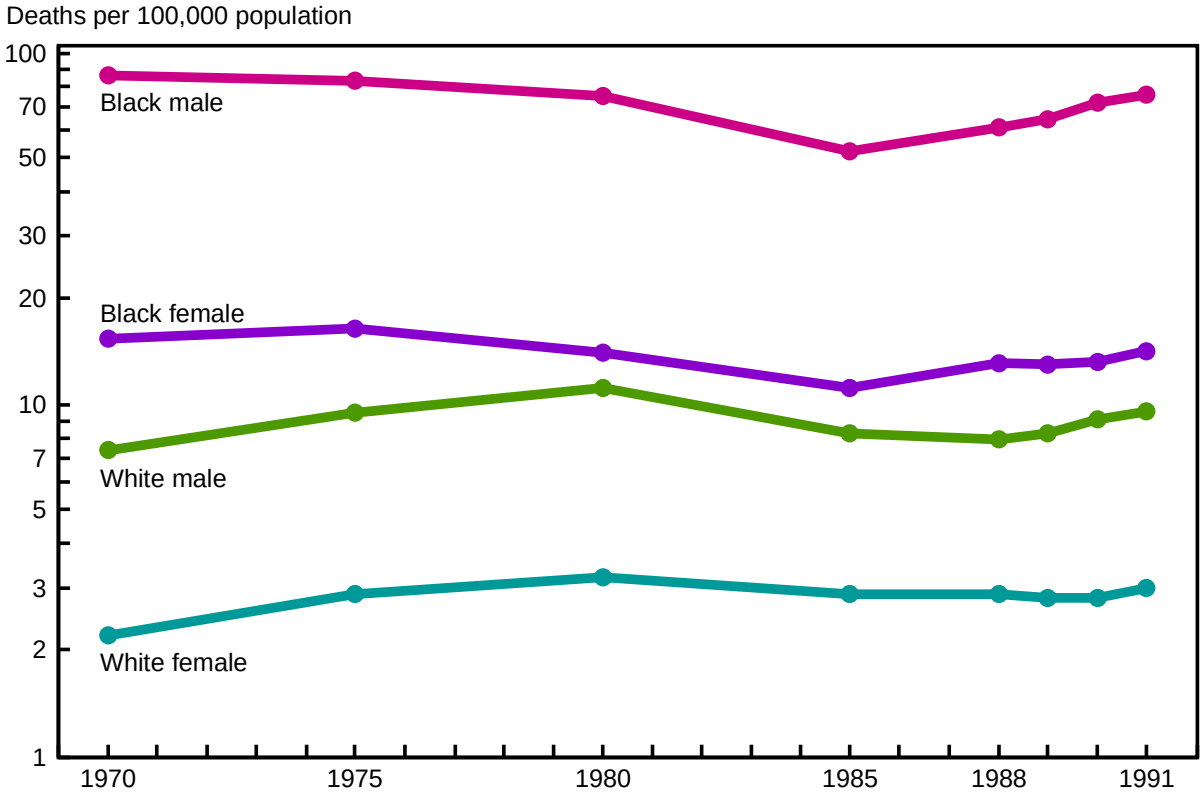
■ Between 1980 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for suicide, the eighth leading cause of death, remained stable at 11.4 deaths per 100,000 population.

■ Suicide is more prevalent among men than women. In 1991 suicide rates were more than four times as high for white males (19.9 deaths per 100,000 population) as white females (4.8) and nearly seven times as high for black males (12.5) as black females (1.9).

■ Between 1980 and 1991 age-adjusted suicide rates increased 13 percent for black males and 5 percent for white males, primarily because of increases in suicide rates among the elderly. During the same period suicide rates declined 16 percent for white females. For black females suicide rates fluctuated between 1.9 and 2.5 deaths per 100,000, showing no consistent trend.

Homicide

Figure 17. Death rates for homicide and legal intervention by race and sex: United States, 1970–91



Race and sex	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
White male	7.3	9.3	10.9	8.1	7.8	8.1	8.9	9.4
Black male.	82.1	79.8	71.9	50.2	58.6	61.9	68.7	72.5
White female	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0
Black female	15.0	16.1	13.7	10.9	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.9

NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted. For a description of age adjustment and International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 51.

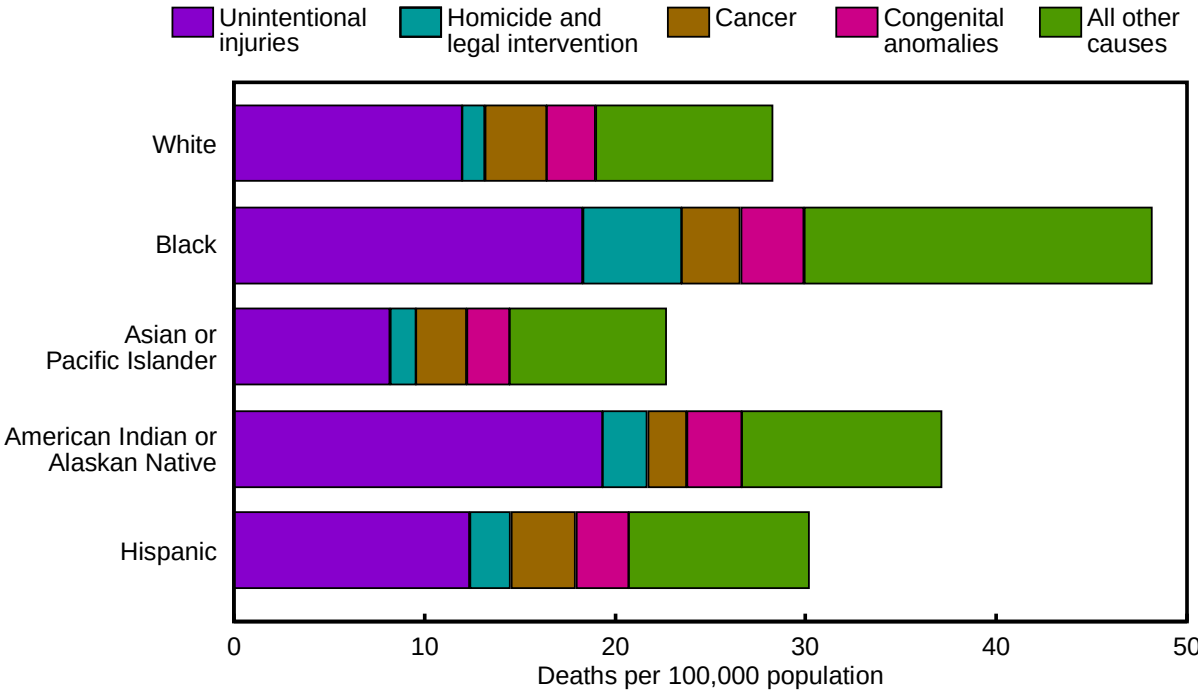
■ Between 1985 and 1991 the age-adjusted homicide rate increased 31 percent to 10.9 deaths per 100,000 population, reversing a downward trend in the first half of the decade. In 1991 homicide climbed from 11th to 10th in the ranking of leading causes of death.

■ Homicide is more prevalent among the black than the white population. In 1991 homicide rates were eight times as high for black males (72.5) as for white males (9.4) and nearly five times as high for black females (13.9) as for white females (3.0).

■ Since 1985 age-adjusted homicide rates increased 44 percent for black males, primarily because of increases in homicide rates among young black males, 15–24 years old. During the same period homicide rates increased 28 percent for black females and 16 percent for white males. Homicide rates for white females during this period were mostly stable, ranging between 2.8 and 3.0 deaths per 100,000.

Minority Death Rates

Figure 18. Death rates for selected causes for persons 1–14 years of age by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–91



Cause of death	*White*	*Black*	*Asian*	*American Indian*	*Hispanic*[1]
All causes	28.4	48.3	22.7	37.3	30.2
Unintentional injuries	12.0	18.3	8.2	19.3	12.4
Homicide	1.2	5.2	1.4	2.4	2.2
Cancer	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.1	3.4
Congenital anomalies	2.6	3.4	2.3	2.9	2.8
All other causes	9.3	18.2	8.2	10.6	9.5

[1]It is estimated that these death rates for Hispanics are generally over or understated by about 5 percent or less because of excluding New York data.

NOTE: See Technical Notes for additional information.

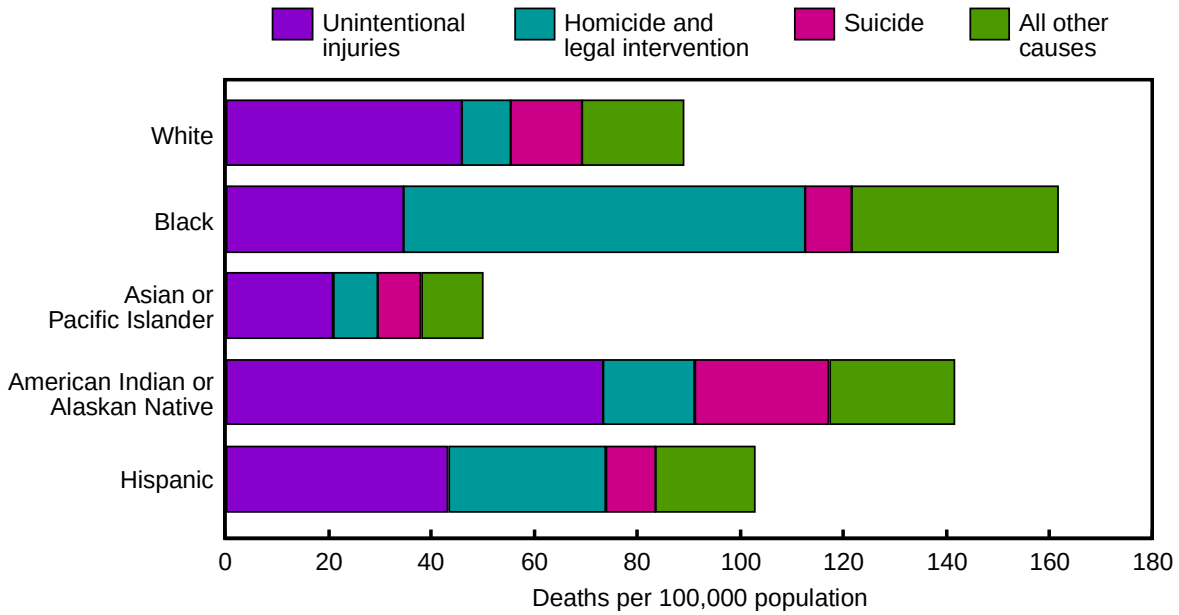
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System and U.S. Bureau of the Census. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, tables 32–38.

■ In 1989–91 the death rate for black children 1–14 years of age (48.3 deaths per 100,000 population) was 70 percent higher than the death rate for white children (28.4). The death rate for American Indian children (37.3) was 31 percent higher than that for white children. Children of Asian descent had the lowest death rate (22.7), 20 percent below that for white children. The death rate for children of Hispanic origin (30.2) was similar to that for white children.

■ Unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death for children in each group. In 1989–91 rates were highest for American Indian (19.3) and black children (18.3), 61 percent and 53 percent higher, respectively, than for white children (12.0). The death rate for unintentional injuries was lowest for children of Asian descent (8.2), 32 percent lower than for white children. Deaths from motor vehicle crashes accounted for 49 to 56 percent of all unintentional injuries among American Indian, white, Hispanic, and Asian children and 38 percent among black children.

■ Homicide was the second leading cause of death among black children. In 1989–91 the homicide rate for black children (5.2) was two to four times the rates for children of other groups.

Figure 19. Death rates for selected causes for persons 15–24 years of age by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–91



Cause of death	*White*	*Black*	*Asian*	*American Indian*	*Hispanic*[1]
All causes	89.3	161.9	50.1	142.0	103.3
Unintentional injuries.	45.8	34.7	21.0	73.3	43.4
Homicide	9.6	77.9	8.8	17.9	30.5
Suicide	13.8	9.1	8.3	26.3	9.9
All other causes	20.1	40.2	12.1	24.5	19.5

[1]It is estimated that the Hispanic homicide rate is understated by about 10 percent; other death rates are generally over or understated by about 5 percent or less because of excluding New York data.

NOTE: See Technical Notes for additional information.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: National Vital Statistics System and U.S. Bureau of the Census. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, tables 32–38.

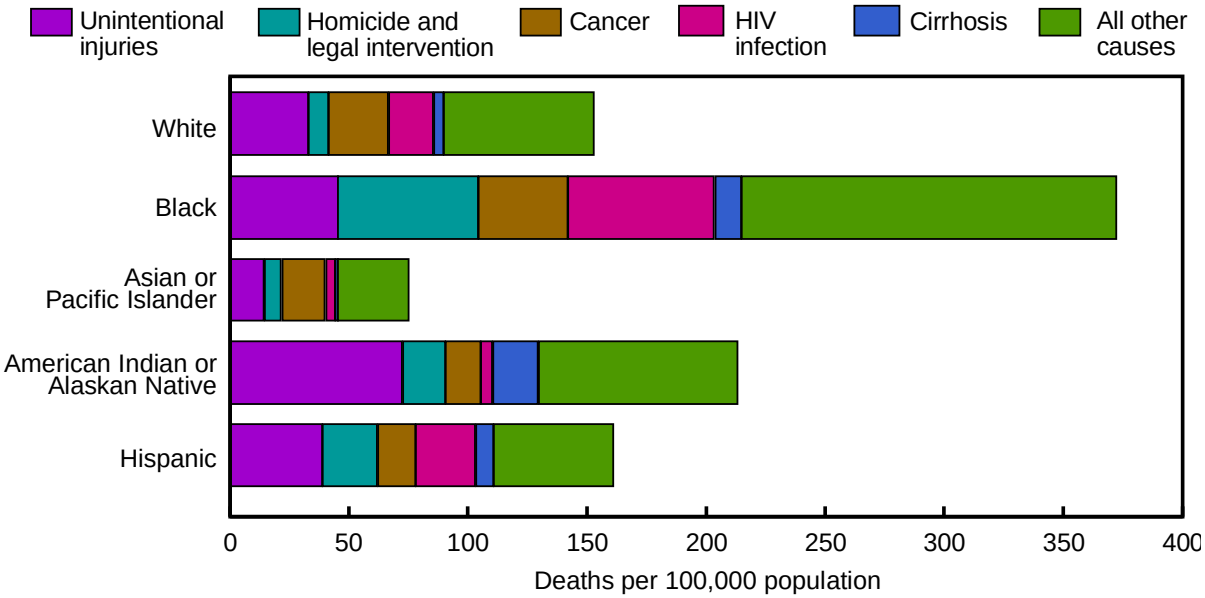
■ In 1989–91 the death rate for black youth 15–24 years of age (161.9 deaths per 100,000 population) was 81 percent higher than the rate for white youth (89.3). The death rate for American Indian youth (142.0) was 59 percent higher than that for white youth. Youth of Asian ancestry had the lowest death rate (50.1), 44 percent below that for white youth.

■ Unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death for young people of all groups, except for black youth. In 1989–91 rates were highest for American Indian youth (73.3), 60 percent higher than the rate for white youth (45.8) and lowest for youth of Asian ancestry (21.0), less than one-half the rate for white youth. Deaths from motor vehicle crashes accounted for 76 to 79 percent of all unintentional injuries among Hispanic, Asian, and white youth and 66 to 71 percent among black and American Indian youth.

■ Homicide was the leading cause of death among black youth (77.9), for whom the rate in 1989–91 was eight to nine times those for white (9.6) and Asian youth (8.8). Hispanic youth, for whom the rate was more than three times that for white youth, had the second highest homicide rate (30.5).

■ Suicide was the second leading cause of death among American Indian youth (26.3), with a rate that was nearly twice that for white youth (13.8). Suicide rates for Hispanic, black, and Asian youth were 28 to 40 percent less than that for white youth.

Figure 20. Death rates for selected causes for persons 25–44 years of age by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–91



Cause of death	*White*	*Black*	*Asian*	*American Indian*	*Hispanic*[1]
All causes	153.8	373.8	76.1	214.3	162.2
Unintentional injuries	32.8	45.5	14.5	72.5	38.9
Homicide	8.5	59.1	7.4	18.3	23.2
Cancer	25.6	37.9	18.7	14.7	16.5
HIV infection	18.8	61.7	4.3	5.6	28.3
Cirrhosis	4.7	11.6	1.4	19.5	7.7
All other causes	63.4	158.0	29.8	83.7	50.6

[1]It is estimated that the Hispanic HIV infection death rate is understated by about 30 percent; other death rates are generally over or understated by about 10 percent or less because of excluding New York data.

NOTE: See Technical Notes for additional information.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System and U.S. Bureau of the Census. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, tables 32–38.

■ In 1989–91 the death rate for black adults 25–44 years of age was almost 2.5 times the rate for white adults. Death rates for American Indian and Hispanic adults were 39 percent and 5 percent higher, respectively, than the rate for white adults. The death rate for Asian adults was one-half that for white adults.

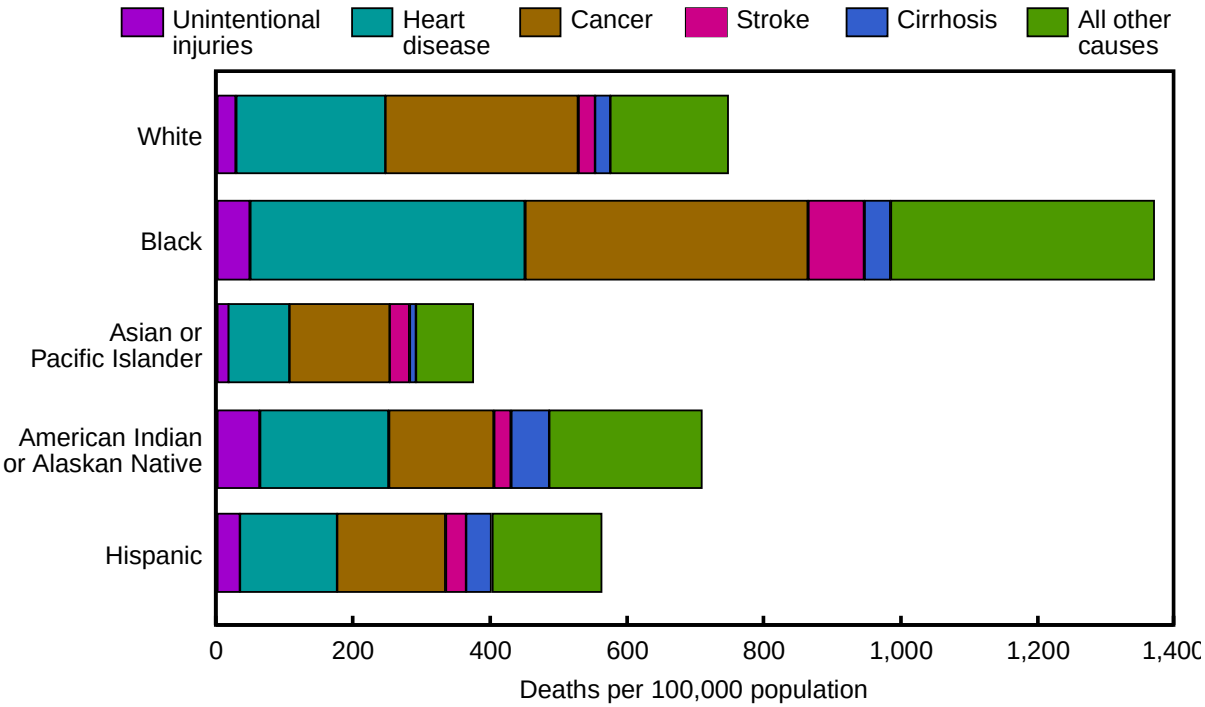
■ Unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death for American Indian, Hispanic, and white adults 25–44 years of age. In 1989–91 the death rate for unintentional injuries was highest for American Indians, more than twice the rate for whites.

■ Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection was the leading cause of death for black adults 25–44 years of age, with a rate that was more than three times that for white adults. HIV infection was the second leading cause of death among adults of Hispanic origin, with a rate that was 35 percent higher than that for white adults.

■ Homicide was the second leading cause of death for black adults 25–44 years of age, with a rate that was nearly seven times that for white adults. The second highest death rate for homicide was for adults of Hispanic origin, for whom the rate was nearly three times that for white adults.

■ Cirrhosis was the second leading cause of death for American Indian adults, with a rate that was more than four times that for white adults.

Figure 21. Death rates for selected causes for persons 45–64 years of age by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–91



Cause of death	*White*	*Black*	*Asian*	*American Indian*	*Hispanic*[1]
All causes	752.9	1,374.9	380.4	712.8	566.8
Unintentional injuries	29.3	49.0	17.6	64.2	34.0
Heart disease	219.4	403.9	89.9	188.0	143.0
Cancer	281.9	414.9	147.1	156.0	159.6
Stroke	26.3	82.2	30.3	25.2	29.2
Cirrhosis	22.1	38.1	8.5	56.5	38.9
All other causes	173.9	386.8	87.0	222.8	162.1

[1]It is estimated that these death rates for Hispanics are generally over or understated by about 5 percent or less because of excluding New York data.

NOTE: See Technical Notes for additional information.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: National Vital Statistics System and U.S. Bureau of the Census. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, tables 32–38.

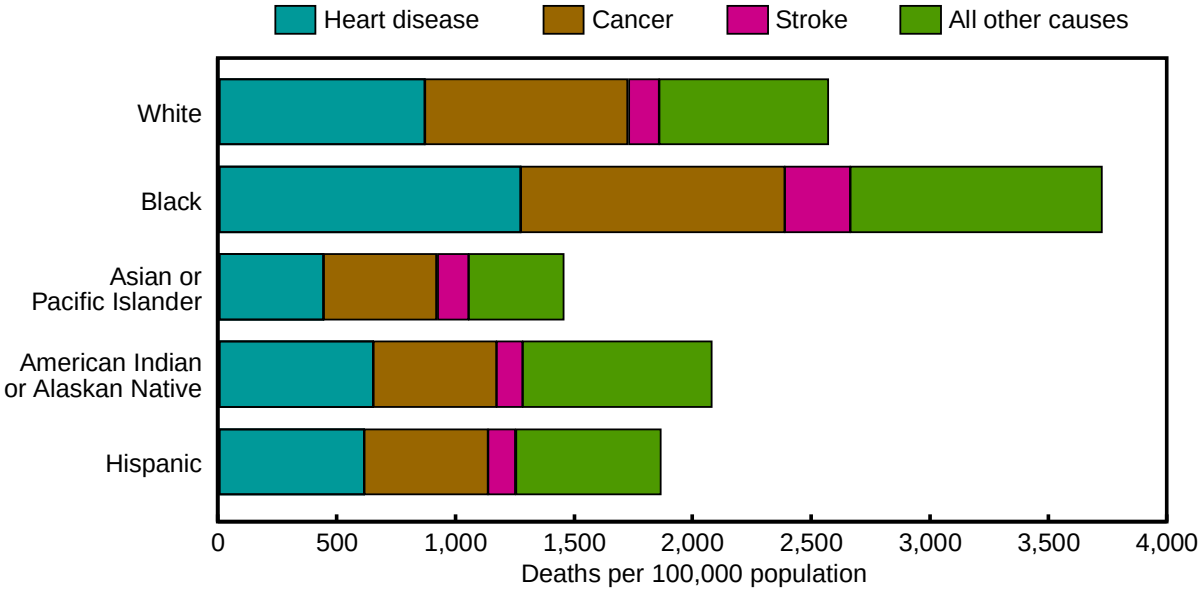
■ In 1989–91 the death rate for black adults 45–64 years of age was 83 percent higher than the rate for white adults in this age group. The death rate for Asian adults in the United States was about one-half the rate for white adults.

■ Cancer and heart disease were ranked first or second leading cause of death for 45–64-year-olds in each group. In 1989–91 black adults had the highest death rate for cancer and for heart disease, 47 percent and 84 percent higher than corresponding rates for white adults. Death rates for cancer were similar for Asians, American Indians, and Hispanics, about one-half the rate for white adults. Adults of Asian ancestry had the lowest death rate for heart disease, less than one-half the rate for white adults.

■ Black adults 45–64 years of age had the highest death rate for stroke, about three times the rate for adults of other groups.

■ American Indian adults 45–64 years of age had the highest death rate for cirrhosis, 2.6 times the rate for white adults. Cirrhosis death rates for blacks and Hispanics were 72 to 76 percent greater than for whites.

Figure 22. Death rates for selected causes for persons 65–74 years of age by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1989–91



Cause of death	*White*	*Black*	*Asian*	*American Indian*	*Hispanic*[1]
All causes	2,574.6	3,734.7	1,458.7	2,083.4	1,874.8
Heart disease	871.1	1,278.2	442.6	649.9	614.3
Cancer	855.7	1,115.1	481.7	524.2	523.8
Stroke	131.7	274.2	134.9	110.2	117.7
All other causes	716.1	1,067.2	399.5	799.1	619.0

[1]It is estimated that these death rates for Hispanics are generally over or understated by less than 5 percent because of excluding New York data.

NOTE: See Technical Notes for additional information.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System and U.S. Bureau of the Census. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, tables 32–38.

■ In 1989–91 the death rate for older Asian persons 65–74 years of age was 43 percent less than for older white persons. Death rates for older American Indian and Hispanic persons were 19 to 27 percent less than the rate for older white persons. The death rate for older black persons was 45 percent higher than that for older white persons.

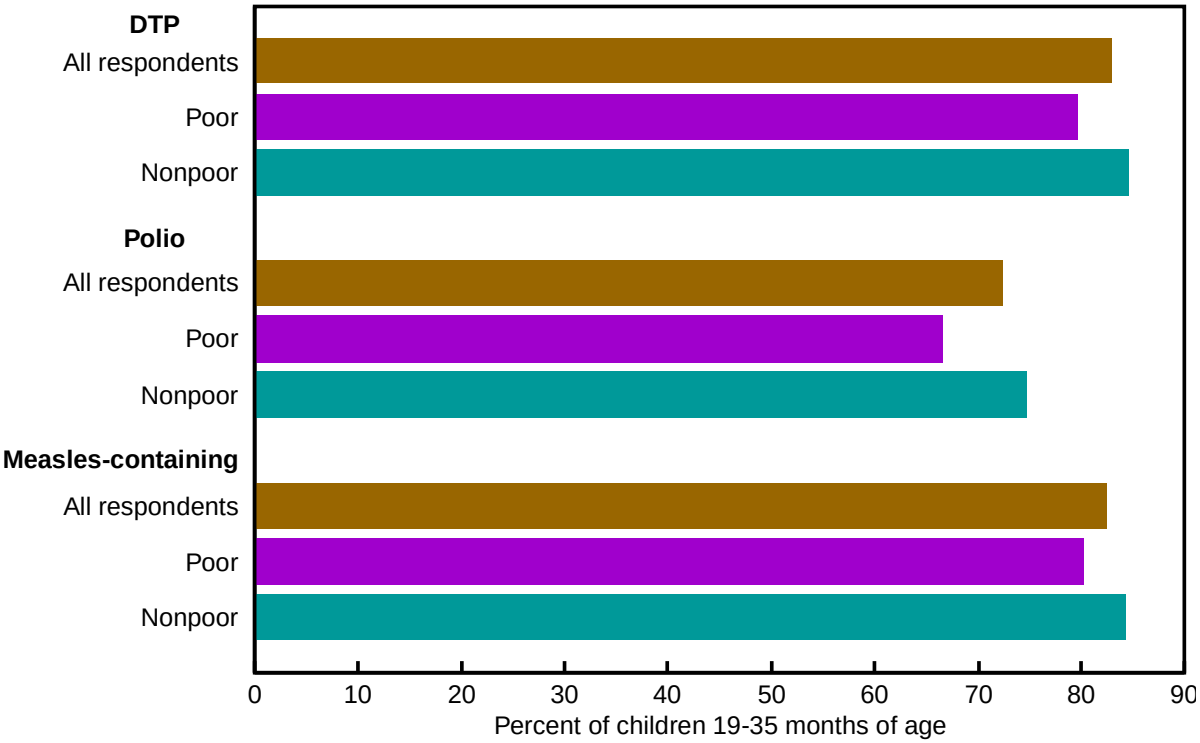
■ Heart disease was the leading cause of death in this age group except for persons of Asian ancestry. In 1989–91 the heart disease death rate for older persons of Asian ancestry was one-half the rate for older white persons. Heart disease death rates for older American Indian and Hispanic persons were 25 to 29 percent less than the rate for older white persons. The heart disease death rate for older black persons was 47 percent higher than the rate for older white persons.

■ Cancer was the leading cause of death in this age group for persons of Asian ancestry and the second leading cause of death for other groups. In 1989–91 cancer death rates for older American Indian, Hispanic, and Asian persons were 39 to 44 percent less than the rate for older white persons. The cancer death rate for older black persons was 30 percent higher than the rate for older white persons.

■ Stroke was the third leading cause of death in this age group. In 1989–91 death rates for stroke among older Hispanic and American Indian persons were 11 to 18 percent less than the rates for older white and Asian persons. The death rate for stroke among older black persons was more than double the rates for older white and Asian persons.

Vaccinations

Figure 23. Vaccinations of children 19–35 months of age for selected diseases by poverty status: United States, 1992



Vaccine	*All*	*Poor*	*Nonpoor*
DTP[1]	83.0	79.7	84.6
Polio[2]	72.4	66.6	74.7
Measles-containing[3]	82.5	80.2	84.3

[1]Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine, three doses or more.
[2]Polio vaccine, three doses or more.
[3]Respondents were asked about measles-containing or MMR (measles, mumps, or rubella) vaccines.

NOTES: Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. Poor persons are below the poverty threshold; nonpoor persons have family incomes at or above the poverty threshold. Data for 1992 are not comparable with data for 1991 primarily because of a redesign of the 1992 National Health Interview Survey vaccination section.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Immunization Program, National Center for Prevention Services and Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 59.

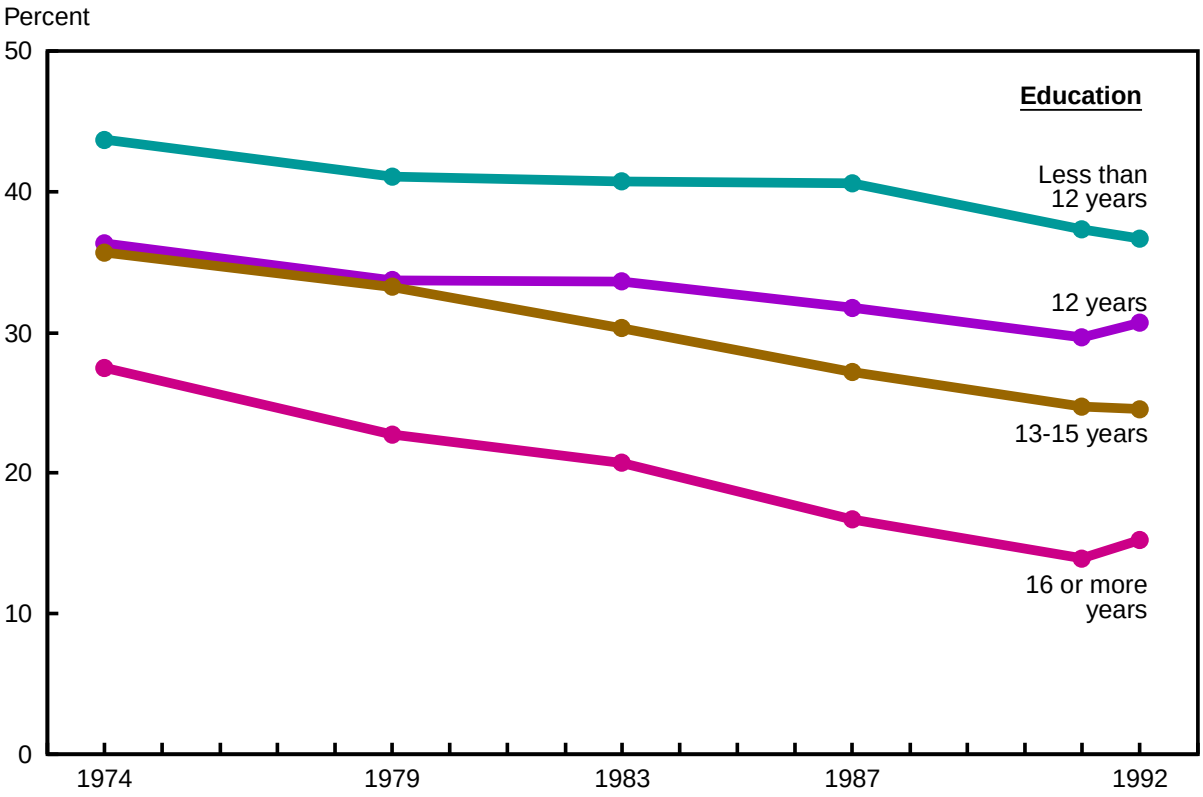
■ In 1992 vaccination levels for children 19–35 months of age were 83 percent for measles-containing vaccines and diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP), and 72 percent for polio.

■ Vaccination levels were higher for nonpoor children (at or above the poverty level) than the levels for poor children. Polio vaccination rates for nonpoor children were 12 percent greater than the rates for poor children. DTP vaccination rates were 6 percent higher for nonpoor children than the rates for poor children. Measles-containing vaccination rates were 5 percent higher for nonpoor children than the rates for poor children.

■ Vaccination levels for white children exceeded those for black children in 1992. Vaccination rates for white children were 18 percent higher than those for black children for polio vaccine, 14 percent higher for DTP, and 7 percent higher for measles-containing vaccines.

Cigarette Smoking

Figure 24. Current cigarette smokers among persons 25 years of age and over by education: United States, 1974–92



Education	*1974*	*1979*	*1983*	*1987*	*1991*	*1992*
Less than 12 years	43.8	41.1	40.8	40.6	37.4	36.7
12 years	36.4	33.7	33.6	31.8	29.7	30.7
13–15 years	35.8	33.2	30.3	27.2	24.7	24.6
16 years or more	27.5	22.8	20.7	16.7	13.9	15.3

NOTES: Percents are age adjusted (see Appendix II). Data for 1992 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years because of changes in the National Health Interview Survey questions on cigarette smoking. See Technical Notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 73.

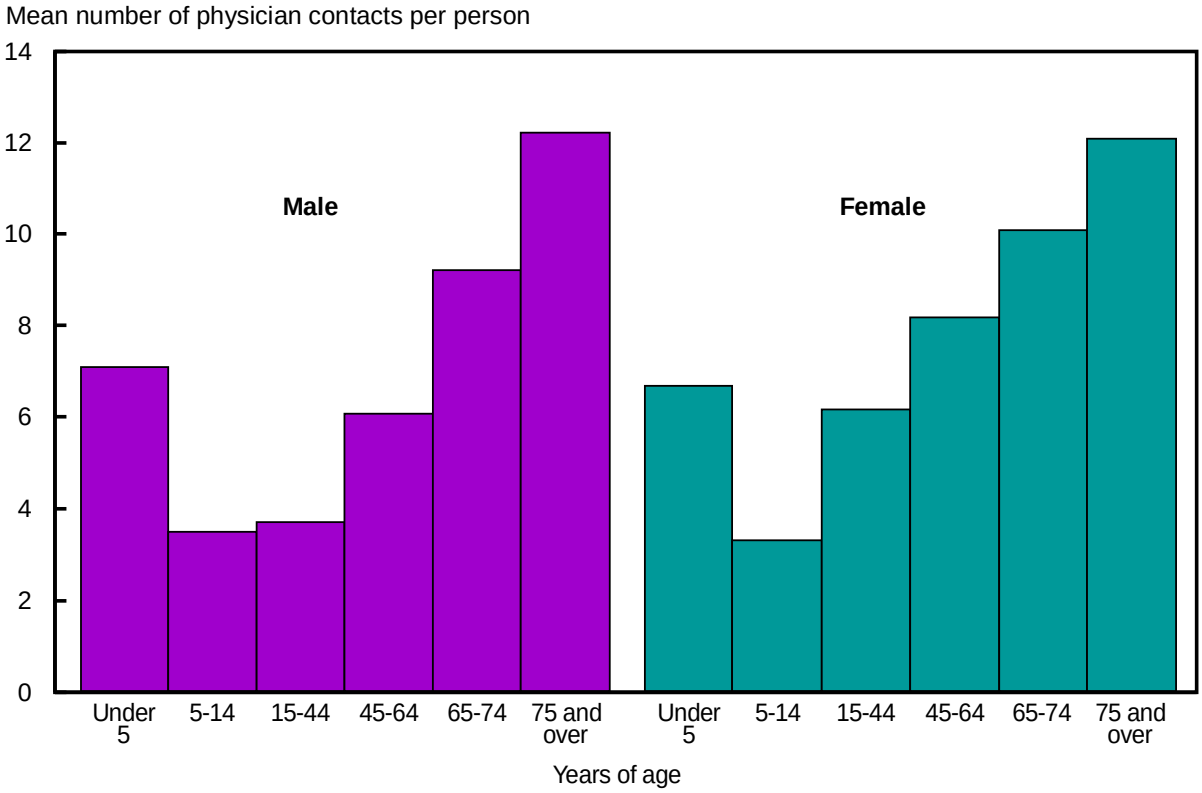
■ The prevalence of cigarette smoking declines with increasing years of education. In 1992 the age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking among persons 25 years of age and over ranged from 15 percent among college graduates to 37 percent among those with less than a high school education.

■ Between 1974 and 1992 the age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking fell for adults of all educational levels, with the sharpest declines noted among persons with higher educational attainment. Smoking prevalence declined by 44 percent for college graduates, 31 percent for persons with some college education, 16 percent for high school graduates, and 16 percent among persons with less than 12 years of education.

■ In 1992 the age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking among adults with less than a high school education was 2.5 times the level for college graduates (37 and 15 percent). In 1974 the prevalence of cigarette smoking was 60 percent greater among adults who had not completed high school than among college graduates (44 and 28 percent).

Physician Contacts

Figure 25. Physician contacts by sex and age of patient: United States, 1992



Sex	*Under 5 years*	*5–14 years*	*15–44 years*	*45–64 years*	*65–74 years*	*75 years and over*
Male	7.1	3.5	3.7	6.1	9.2	12.2
Female	6.7	3.3	6.2	8.2	10.1	12.1

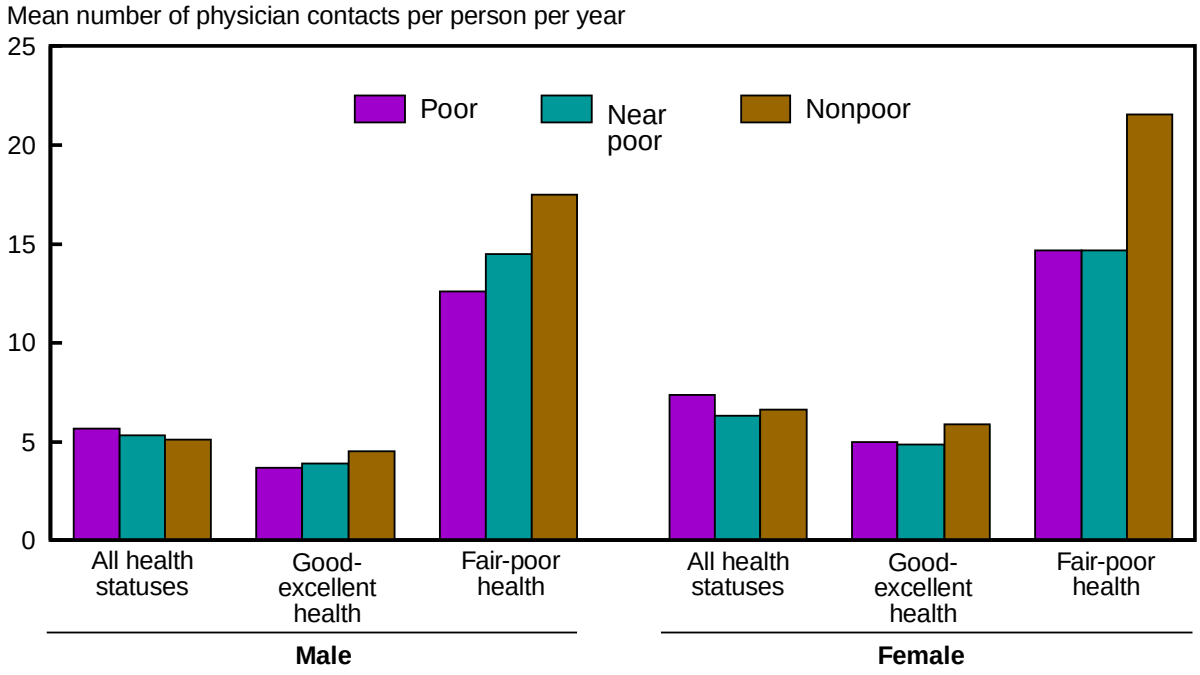
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 85.

■ In 1992 children under the age of 5 had about twice as many physician contacts on average as children 5–14 years of age. Boys and girls under the age of 15 had similar numbers of physician contacts on average.

■ Women use more ambulatory care than men, with the greatest gender difference in physician utilization occurring during the childbearing years. In 1992 females 15–44 years of age averaged 68 percent more physician contacts than males in this age group (6.2 and 3.7 contacts per person, respectively).

■ For males and females physician utilization rises steadily with age and the gender difference in physician utilization declines with age. In 1992 the gender difference in physician contacts declined from 2.5 contacts at 15–44 years to 0.9 contacts at 65–74 years and no difference at 75 years and over.

Figure 26. Physician contacts by sex, health status, and poverty status: United States, 1990–92



Health status	Male: Poor	Male: Near poor	Male: Nonpoor	Female: Poor	Female: Near poor	Female: Nonpoor
All	5.7	5.3	5.1	7.4	6.3	6.6
Good-excellent	3.7	3.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	5.9
Fair-poor	12.6	14.5	17.5	14.7	14.7	21.6

NOTES: Percents are age adjusted. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds (see Appendix II). Poor persons are defined as below the poverty threshold, near poor persons have incomes of 100 percent to less than 200 percent of poverty, and nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 87.

■ In 1990–92 the age-adjusted number of physician contacts per person per year was greater for poor persons than the number for near poor or nonpoor persons (among males 5.7, 5.3, and 5.1 visits, respectively; among females 7.4, 6.3, and 6.6 visits). However, when respondent-assessed health status is taken into account, poor and near poor persons had fewer visits than nonpoor persons.

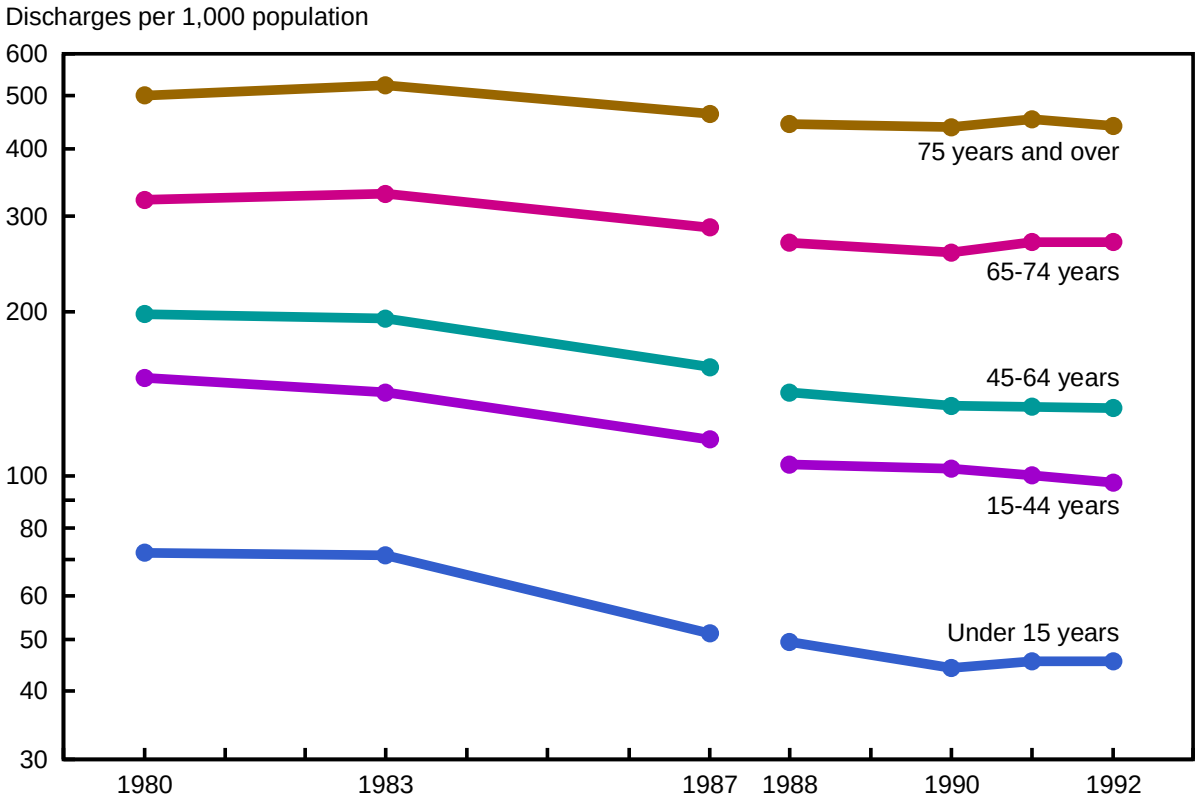
■ Among persons in good to excellent health poor males had 18 percent fewer visits than nonpoor males and poor females had 15 percent fewer visits than nonpoor females in 1990–92.

■ Differences in physician utilization by poverty status are greater for those in fair or poor health than for those in better health. In 1990–92 among those who were not in good health poor males had 28 percent fewer visits than nonpoor males and poor females had 32 percent fewer visits than nonpoor females.

■ In 1990–92 the difference in physician utilization by poverty status was similar for females and males in good to excellent health (18 and 22 percent), but was greater for females than males in fair or poor health (47 and 39 percent).

Hospital Utilization

Figure 27. Hospital discharge rates for non-Federal short-stay hospitals by age: United States, 1980–92



Age	*1980*	*1983*	*1987*	*1988*[1]	*1990*[1]	*1991*[1]	*1992*[1]
Under 15 years[2]	71.6	70.8	51.3	49.2	43.9	45.3	45.2
15–44 years	150.2	140.3	115.1	104.0	101.7	99.3	96.0
45–64 years	194.8	192.2	156.9	140.5	133.1	132.2	131.0
65–74 years	315.9	334.2	280.9	262.8	253.9	264.2	264.5
75 years and over	489.1	529.3	451.6	436.5	430.0	443.5	432.6

[1]Comparisons of data from 1988 to 1992 with data from earlier 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]Excludes newborn infants.

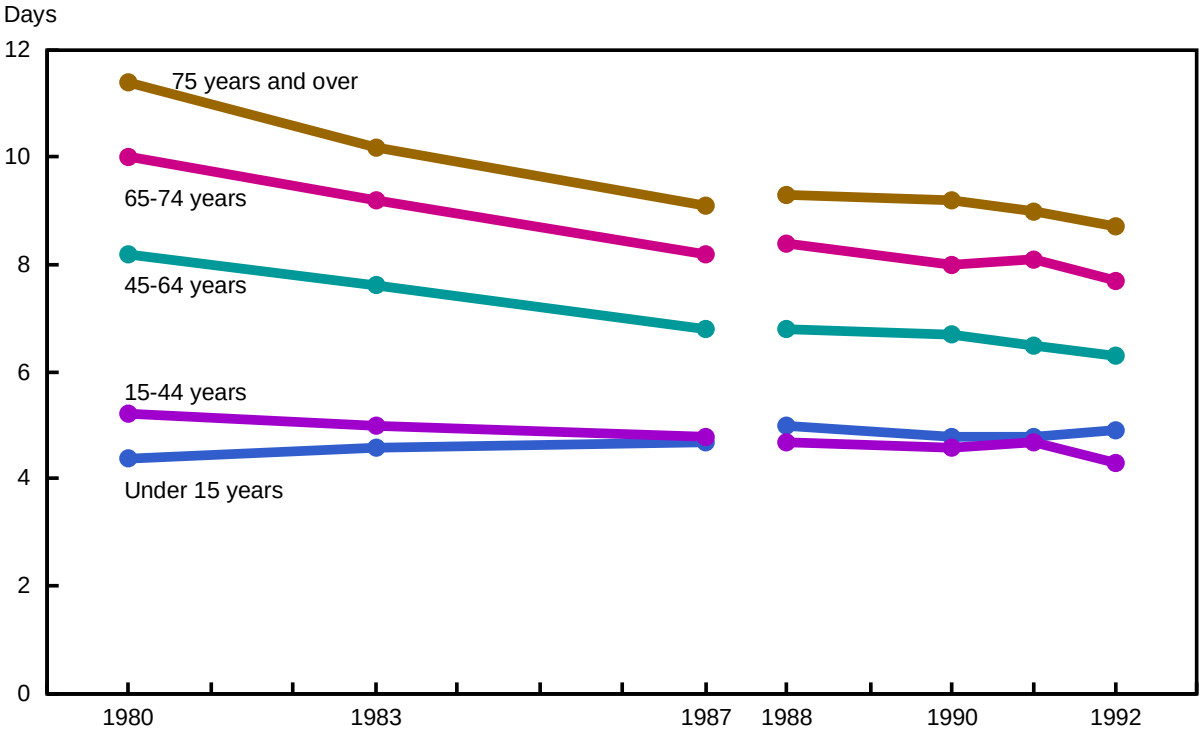
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 94.

■ Between 1988 and 1992 the number of non-Federal short-stay hospital discharges per 1,000 population declined 7 to 8 percent among children and adults under 64 years of age and remained stable among the elderly.

■ Between 1983 and 1987, following the implementation of the prospective payment system for Medicare inpatients, hospital discharge rates declined rapidly for all age groups. During this period the discharge rate declined 28 percent for children, 18 percent for adults 15–64 years of age, and 15 to 16 percent among the elderly.

■ Between 1980 and 1983, just before the implementation of the prospective payment system, hospital discharge rates increased among the elderly by 6 to 8 percent and were stable for children and persons 45–64 years of age.

Figure 28. Average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals by age of patient: United States, 1980–92



Under 15 years[2]	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9
15–44 years.	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.3
45–64 years.	8.2	7.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.3
65–74 years.	10.0	9.2	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.7
75 years and over	11.4	10.2	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.7

[1]Comparisons of data from 1988 to 1992 with data from earlier 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]Excludes newborn infants.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 94.

■ Average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals increases with advancing age. In 1992 the average length of stay ranged from 4.9 days among children under 15 years of age to 8.7 days among persons 75 years of age or older, a difference of 3.8 days. In 1980 the average length of stay for persons 75 years of age and over was 7 days longer than that for children.

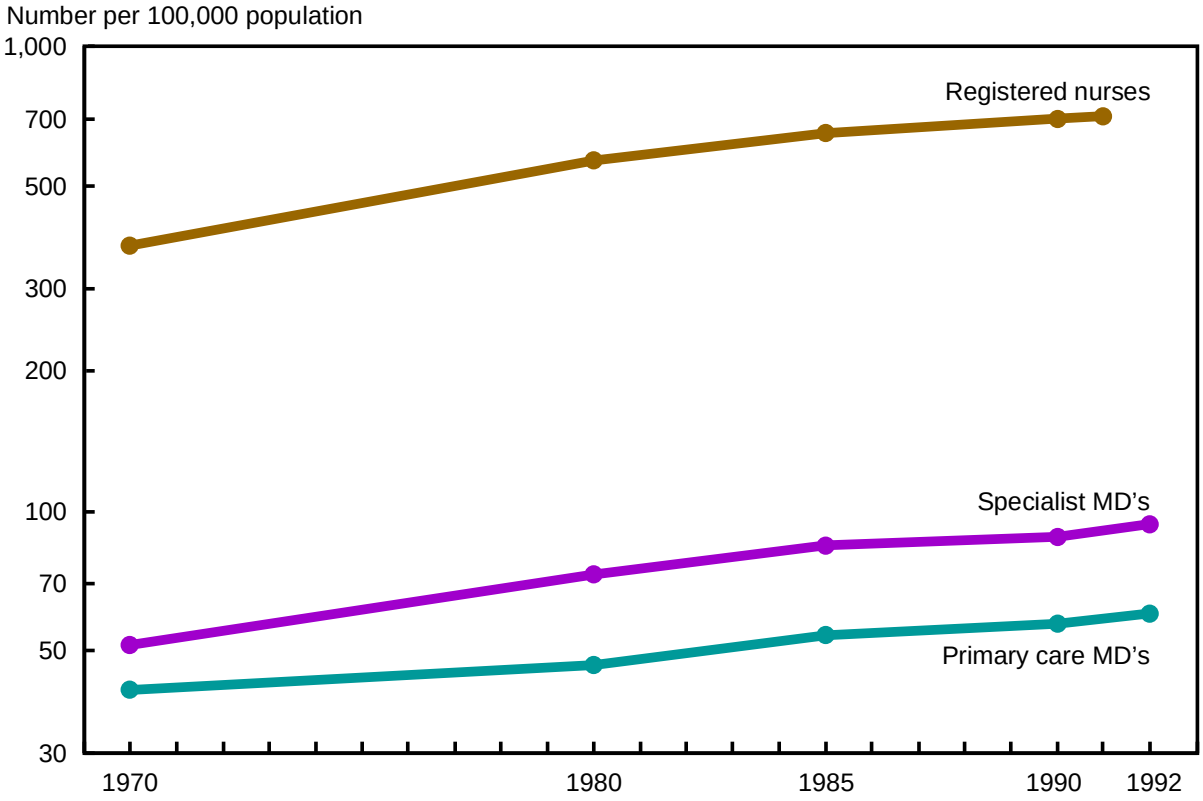
■ Between 1988 and 1992 average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals continued to decline for adults with declines of 7 to 9 percent among adults 15–64 years of age and 6 to 8 percent among the elderly. During this period stays for children remained stable at about 4.8 and 5.0 days on the average.

■ Between 1980 and 1987 the average length of stay declined for adults of all ages, with the sharpest declines occurring among older adults. Between 1983 and 1987, following the introduction of the prospective payment system for Medicare inpatients, average length of stay declined 11 percent among persons 45–74 years of age, in contrast to a 7- to 8-percent decline in 1980–83.

■ In contrast to the sharp declines in average length of stay among adults between 1980 and 1987, stays for children rose from 4.4 days to 4.7 days.

Health Personnel

Figure 29. Active doctors of medicine and registered nurses: United States, 1970–92



Health personnel	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*[1]
Registered nurses	368.9	560.0	641.4	690.0	697.3
Non-Federal office-based specialist MD's[2]	51.1	73.0	83.7	87.6	93.0
Non-Federal office-based primary care MD's[3]	41.0	46.6	53.8	56.7	59.9

[1]Registered nurse data are for 1991.
[2]Specialist MD's include medical specialties other than primary care.
[3]Primary care MD's are defined as general and family practitioners, internists, and pediatricians. Sub-specialists are included.

SOURCE: Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, tables 110 and 111.

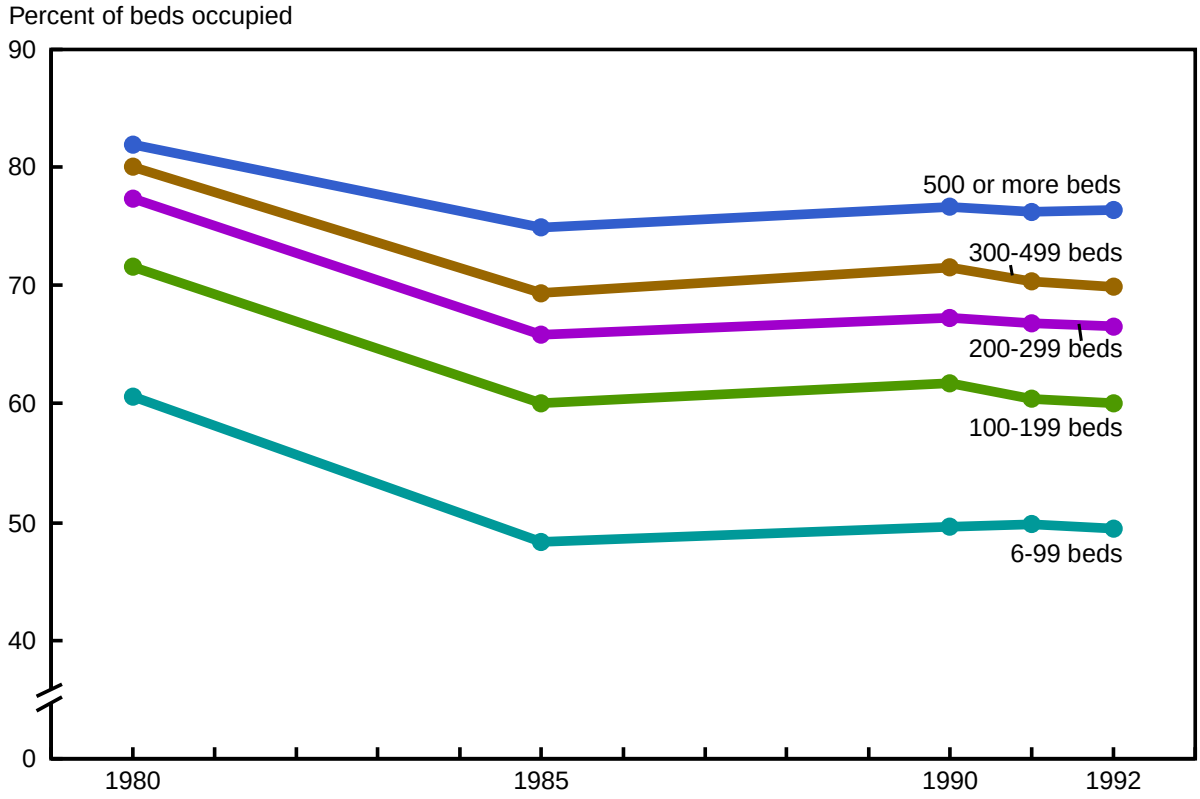
■ Between 1980 and 1992 the number of active non-Federal office-based doctors of medicine per 100,000 population increased at similar rates for primary care and specialist physicians (27 percent for specialists, 29 percent for primary care).

■ Between 1970 and 1980 the number of active non-Federal office-based primary care doctors of medicine per 100,000 population increased by 14 percent, in contrast to an increase of 43 percent for specialists.

■ Between 1980 and 1991 the number of active registered nurses per 100,000 population increased by 25 percent, following an increase of 52 percent between 1970 and 1980.

Hospital Occupancy Rates

Figure 30. Occupancy rates for non-Federal short-stay hospitals by size of hospital: United States, 1980–92



Hospital size	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
6–99 beds	60.6	48.4	49.7	49.9	49.5
100–199 beds	71.6	60.0	61.8	60.5	60.0
200–299 beds	77.3	65.9	67.3	66.8	66.6
300–499 beds	80.0	69.4	71.5	70.4	69.9
500 beds or more	81.9	74.9	76.6	76.2	76.4

NOTE: Excludes psychiatric and tuberculosis and other respiratory disease hospitals.

SOURCE: American Hospital Association. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 117.

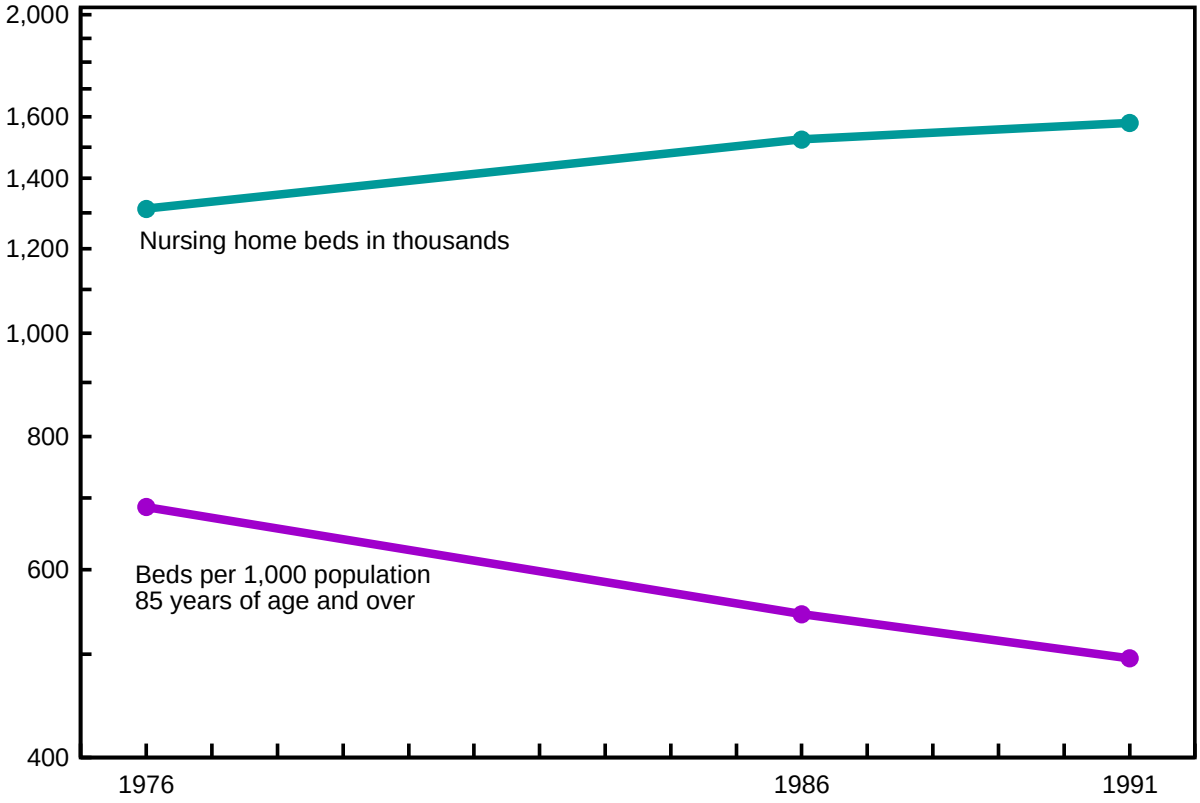
■ In 1992 the occupancy rates for non-Federal short-stay hospitals ranged from 50 percent in small hospitals with 6 to 99 beds to 76 percent in large hospitals with 500 beds or more.

■ Between 1985 and 1992, occupancy rates increased by 2 percent or less for hospitals of all sizes.

■ Between 1980 and 1985 occupancy rates for non-Federal short-stay hospitals declined for hospitals of all sizes, with the sharpest declines occurring in the smallest hospitals. Declines ranged from 20 percent for the smallest hospitals to 9 percent for the largest hospitals.

Nursing Home Beds

Figure 31. Nursing home beds and nursing home bed rate: United States, 1976–91



Measure	*1976*	*1986*	*1991*
Nursing home beds	1,299	1,505	1,559
Nursing home bed rate	685.3	542.1	494.5

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Provider Inventory (National Master Facility Inventory). See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 123.

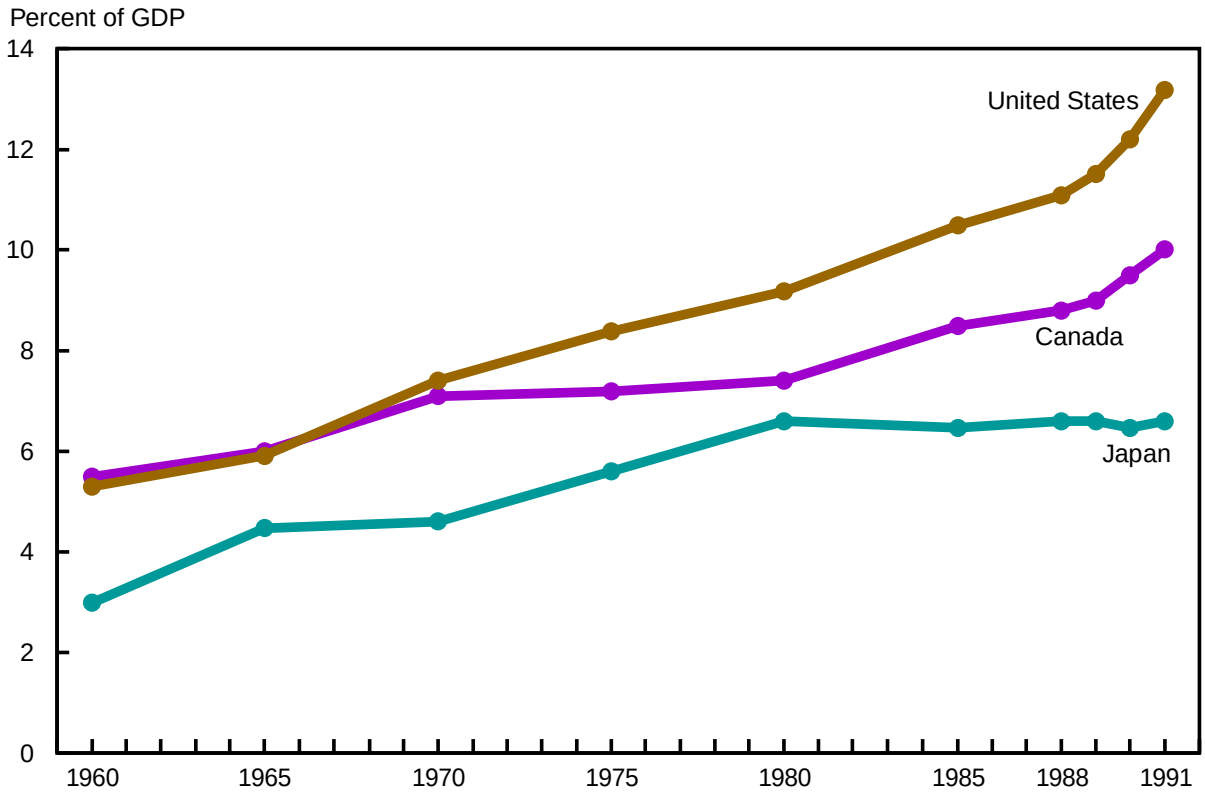
■ Between 1986 and 1991 the number of nursing home beds increased at an average annual rate of 0.7 percent to 1.6 million beds; during the earlier period 1976 to 1986 the average annual rate of increase in nursing home beds was about twice as great at 1.5 percent.

■ The rate of increase in nursing home beds between 1976 and 1991 did not keep up with the growth of the population aged 85 years and over, the age group most likely to become nursing home residents and the fastest growing segment of the elderly population. Between 1986 and 1991 the population 85 years and older increased by 15 percent, compared with a 5-percent increase in the total population.

■ Between 1976 and 1991 the number of nursing home beds per 1,000 population 85 years and older decreased by 28 percent to 495 beds per 1,000 population.

National Health Expenditures

Figure 32. Health expenditures as a percent of Gross Domestic Product: Selected countries, 1960–91



Country	*1960*	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*[1]
United States	5.3	5.9	7.4	8.4	9.2	10.5	11.1	11.5	12.2	13.2
Canada	5.5	6.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.5	10.0
Japan	3.0	4.5	4.6	5.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6

[1]Preliminary data.

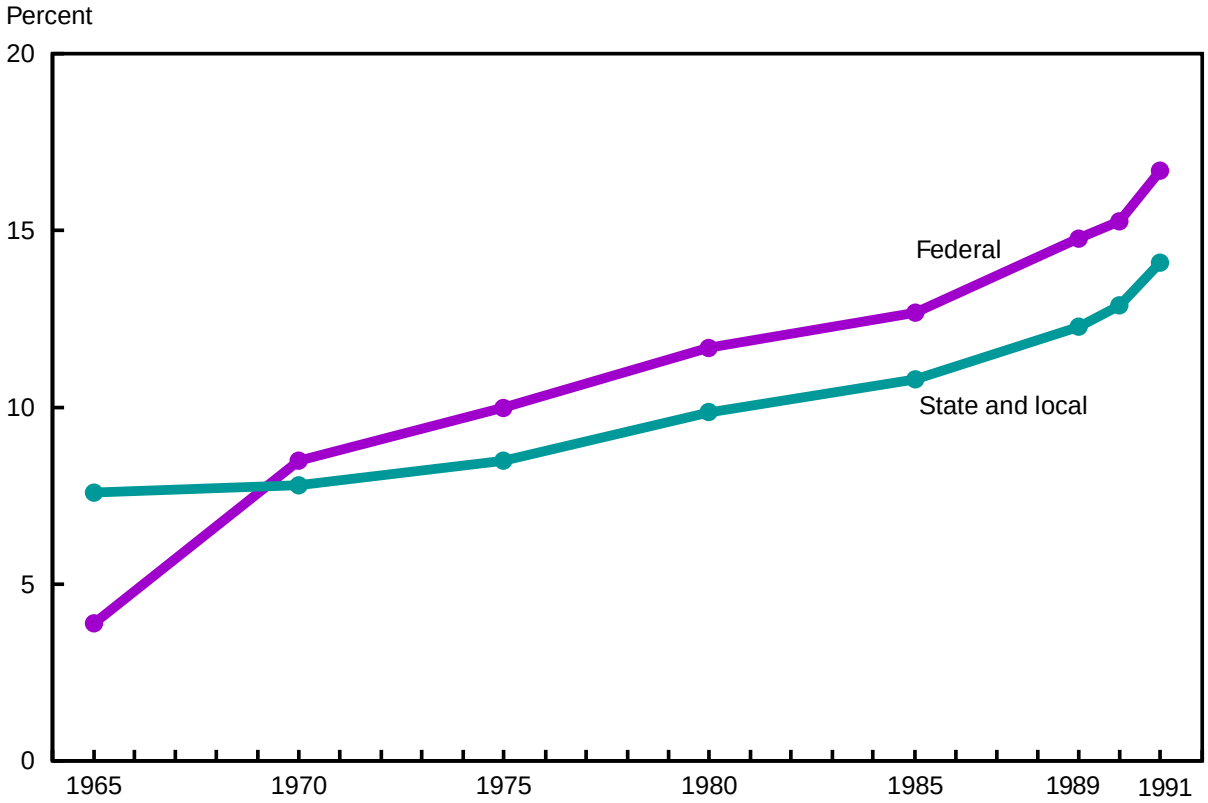
SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 125.

■ The United States spends a greater proportion of its gross domestic product (GDP) on health care than other developed countries, and the gap between what the United States spends and what other countries spend continues to widen.

■ In 1991 health care accounted for 13.2 percent of GDP in the United States, compared with 10.0 percent in Canada, the country with the next highest percent; and 6.6 percent in Japan. In U.S. dollars, these percents translated into 1991 per capita health expenditures of $2,868 in the United States, $1,915 in Canada, and $1,267 in Japan.

■ Despite high levels of health expenditures in the United States, health outcomes lag behind those in many other developed countries. In 1990 the infant mortality rate in Japan was one-half of that in the United States (4.6 and 9.2 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Figure 33. Health expenditures as a percent of total expenditures for Federal and State and local governments: United States, 1965–91



Goverment	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Federal	3.9	8.5	10.0	11.7	12.7	14.8	15.3	16.7
State and local	7.6	7.8	8.5	9.9	10.8	12.3	12.9	14.1

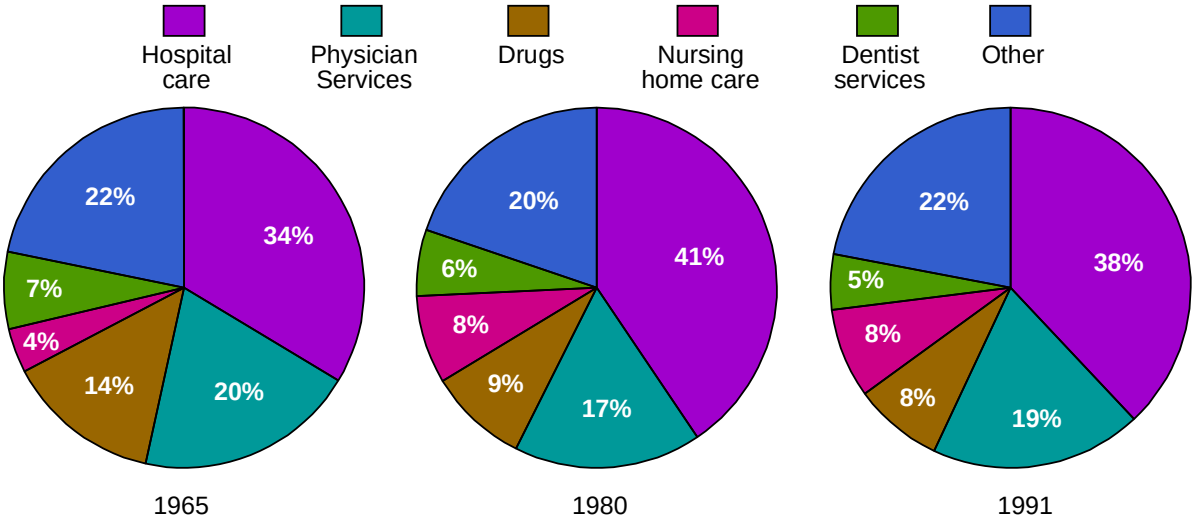
SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 124.

■ In 1991 national health expenditures totaled $752 billion, of which $223 billion (30 percent) was spent by the Federal Government and $107 billion (14 percent) was spent by State and local governments.

■ Rising health expenditures have placed an increasing burden on Federal and State and local government budgets. In 1991 health comprised almost 17 percent of the total Federal Government expenditures, up from 12 percent in 1980 and 4 percent in 1965. In 1991 health expenditures comprised 14 percent of the total State and local government expenditures, up from 10 percent in 1980 and 8 percent in 1965.

■ The burden on Federal and State and local government budgets accelerated in 1991, rising by 9 percent, compared with an annual average of less than 3 percent for the decade 1980 to 1990.

Figure 34. National health expenditures by type of expenditure: United States, 1965, 1980, and 1991



Type of expenditure	*1965*	*1980*	*1991*
Hospital care	34	41	38
Physician services	20	17	19
Drugs[1]	14	9	8
Nursing home care	4	8	8
Dentist services	7	6	5
Other[2]	22	20	22

[1]Includes other medical nondurables.
[2]Includes other personal health care, program administration and net cost of private health insurance, government public health activities, and research and construction.

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 129.

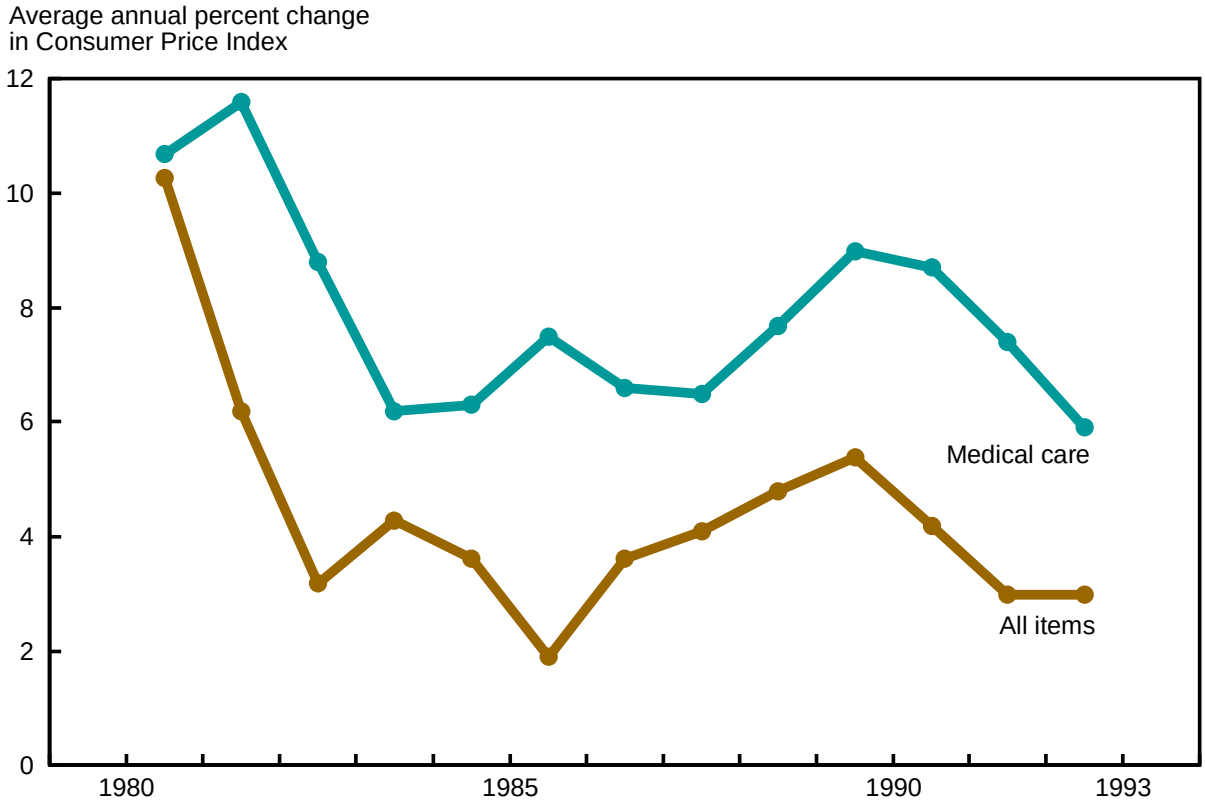
■ In 1991 hospital care accounted for 38 percent of the health care dollar, more than for any other type of care. Between 1965 and 1980 the hospital share of the health care dollar rose from 34 to 41 percent, and then dropped between 1980 and 1991 to the 38-percent level.

■ Physician services accounted for the second largest share of the health care dollar at 19 percent in 1991, up from 17 percent in 1990, and similar to its share of 20 percent in 1965.

■ Drugs and nursing home care each accounted for 8 percent of national health expenditures in 1991. The nursing home share was the same as in 1980 and double its share of 4 percent in 1965. The percent of the health care dollar accounted for by drugs has declined from 9 percent in 1980 and 14 percent in 1965.

Inflation

Figure 35. Inflation rate for all items and medical care: United States, 1980–81 to 1992–93



	1980–81	*1985–86*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*	*1992–93*
All items	10.3	1.9	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.0	3.0
Medical care	10.7	7.5	7.7	9.0	8.7	7.4	5.9

NOTE: Inflation rate is average annual percent change in Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 126.

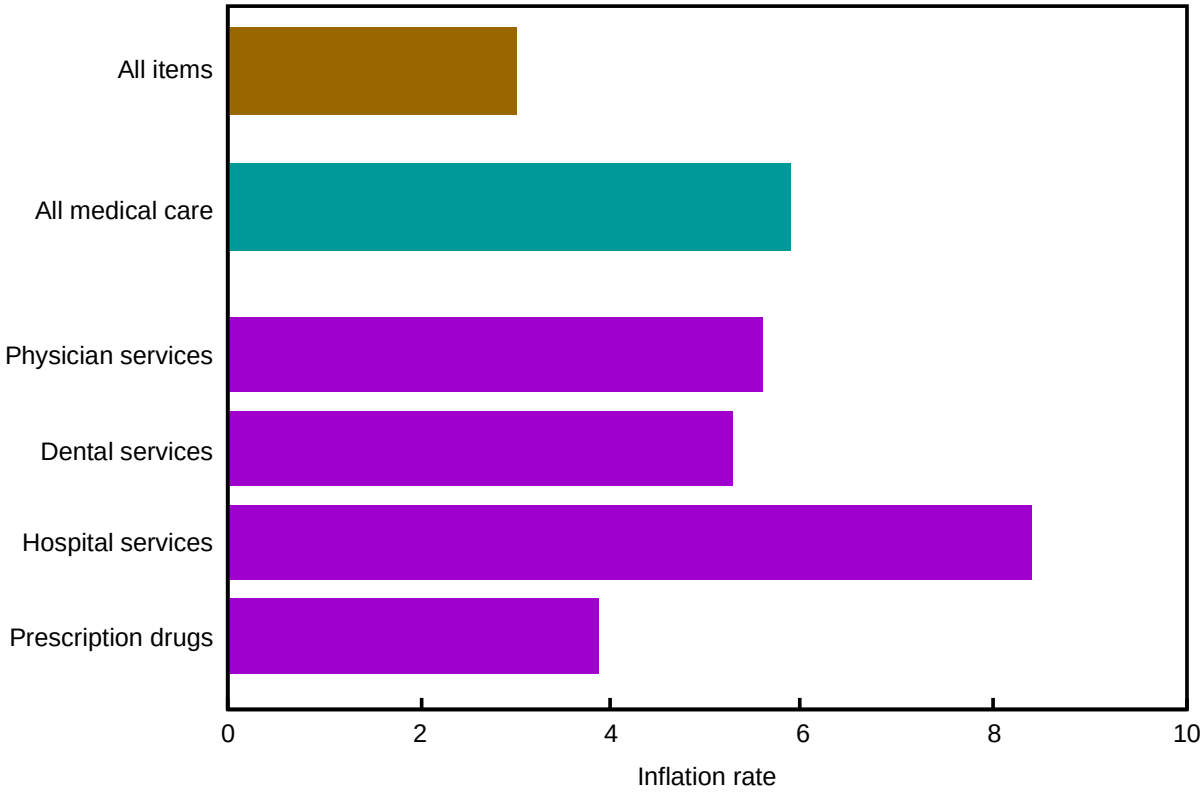
■ The medical care component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose at a faster rate than the overall CPI in every year from 1980 to 1993.

■ From 1980 to 1993 the medical care inflation rate averaged 7.9 percent annually, compared with 4.4 percent for the all-items CPI.

■ This trend in higher medical inflation has been apparent at least since 1950 and in part is due to the high service component in medical care.

■ However, in the 1990's the medical inflation rate has declined considerably from 9.0 percent in 1989–90 to 5.9 percent in 1992–93.

Figure 36. Inflation rate for all items and medical care components: United States, 1992–93



Medical care components of CPI	*Inflation rate*
All items	3.0
All medical care	5.9
Physicians' services	5.6
Dental services	5.3
Hospital services	8.4
Prescription drugs	3.9

NOTE: Inflation rate is average annual percent change in Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 127.

■ In 1993 the overall inflation rate was 3 percent. The medical care inflation rate was nearly twice as high at 5.9 percent.

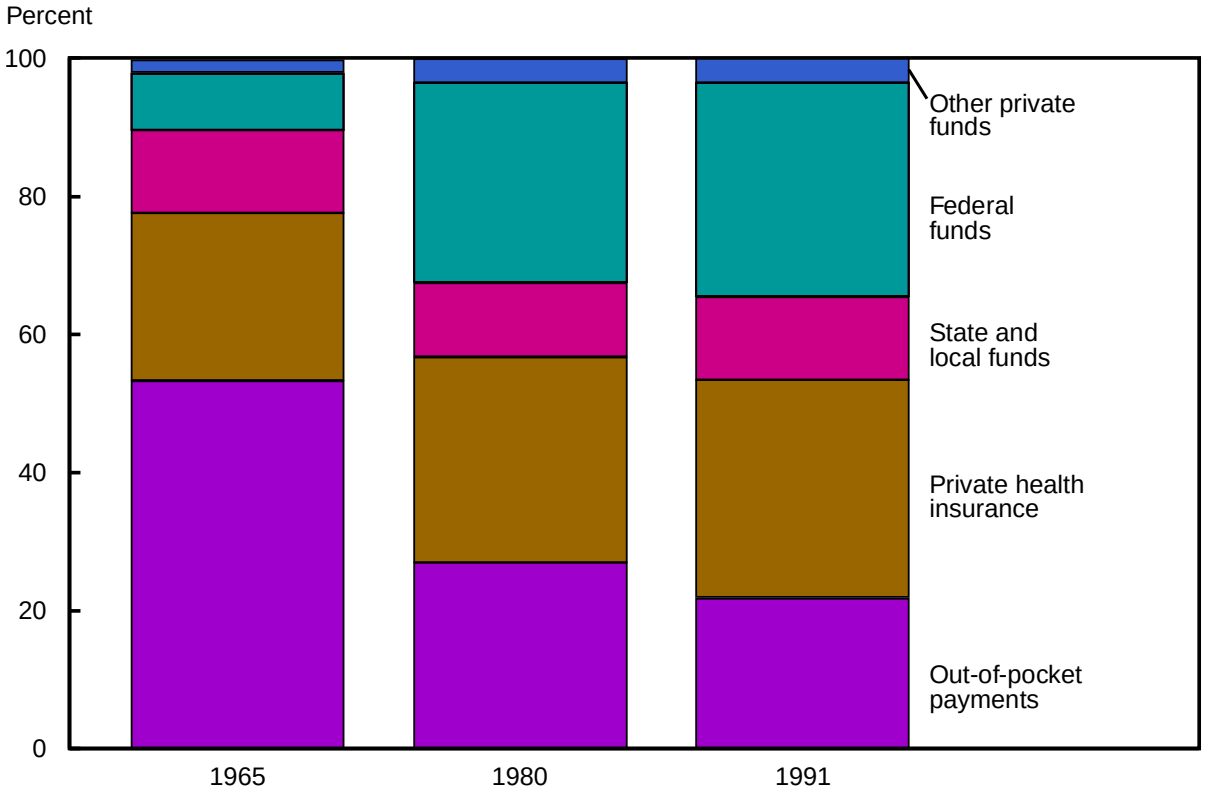
■ The hospital services inflation rate was 2.8 times the overall inflation rate in 1993 and continued to outpace other components of the medical care CPI, with an inflation rate of 8.4 percent.

■ In 1993 the inflation rates for physicians' services, 5.6 percent, and dental services, 5.3 percent, were not quite double the overall inflation rate of 3.0 percent.

■ In 1993 the prescription drug inflation rate was only 3.9 percent, having declined from 9.9 percent in 1991.

Sources of Funds

Figure 37. Sources of funds for personal health care expenditures: United States, 1965, 1980, and 1991



Sources of funds	*1965*	*1980*	*1991*
Out-of-pocket payments	53.4	27.1	21.9
Private health insurance	24.3	29.7	31.7
State and local funds	12.0	10.8	12.0
Federal funds	8.3	28.9	30.9
Other private funds	1.9	3.5	3.6

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 133.

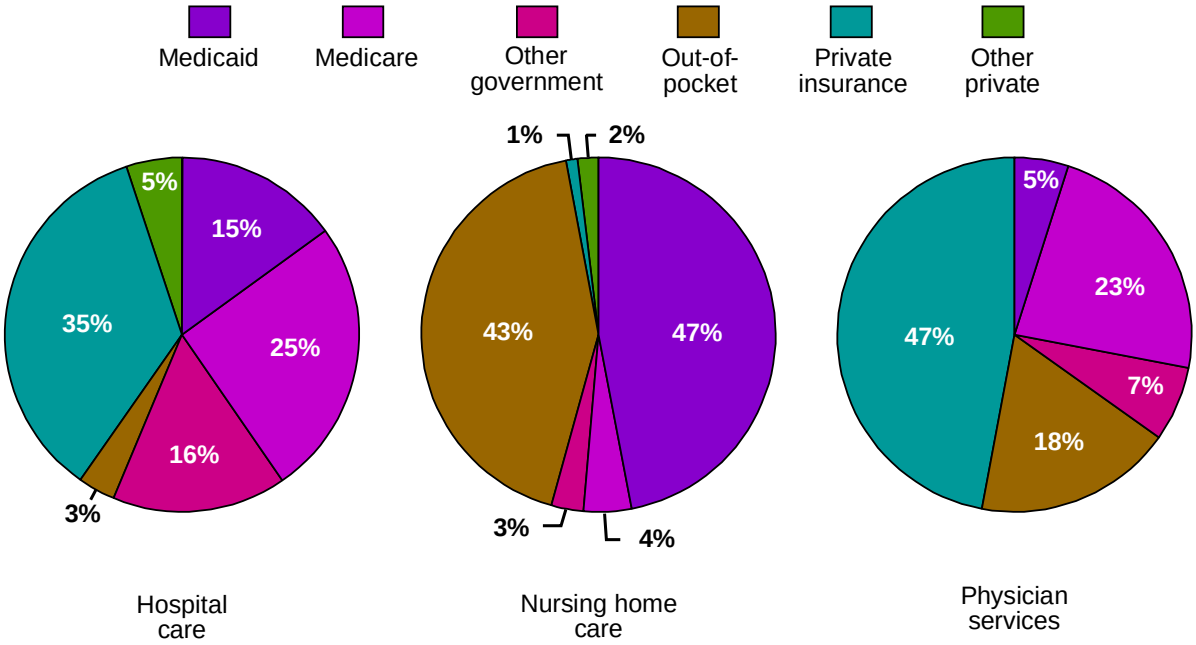
■ In 1991 private health insurance and the Federal Government each paid nearly one-third of personal health care expenditures. Out-of-pocket payments accounted for 22 percent of all personal health care expenditures in 1991.

■ In 1980 the shares of personal health care expenditures paid by private health insurance and the Federal Government were slightly lower than in 1991 at 30 and 29 percent, respectively; while out-of-pocket payments accounted for a larger share of the total than in 1991 at 27 percent.

■ In 1965, before the introduction of Medicare and Medicaid, 53 percent of personal health care expenditures were paid out-of-pocket and only 8 percent were paid by the Federal Government.

■ Despite relative stability in the State and local government share of personal health expenditures during 1965–91 and only a small increase in the Federal share since 1980, rapidly rising health care costs have led to health care becoming an increasingly larger share of total governmental costs.

Figure 38. Sources of funds for medical care expenditures: United States, 1991



Sources of funds	*Hospital care*	*Nursing home care*	*Physician services*
Medicaid	15	47	5
Medicare	25	4	23
Other government[1]	16	3	7
Out-of-pocket	3	43	18
Private insurance	35	1	47
Other private	5	2	0

[1]Includes, for example, care funded by the Department of Veterans Affairs and State and locally financed subsidies to hospitals.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 134.

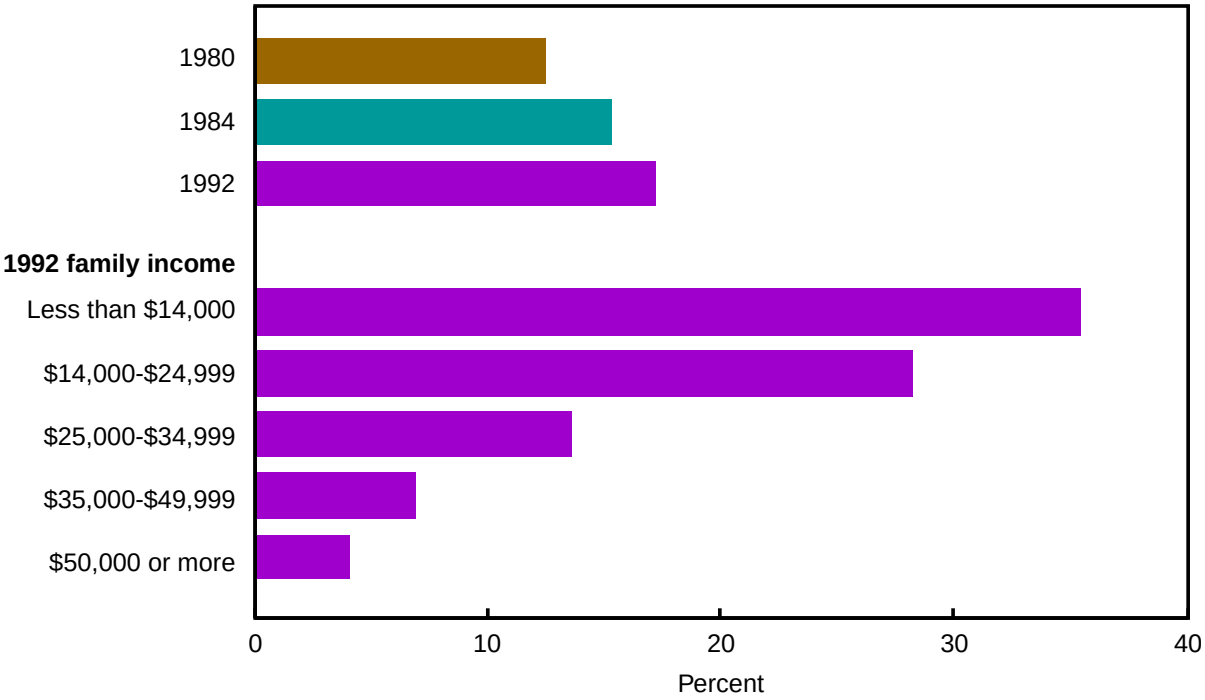
■ The sources of medical care funds vary markedly according to the type of care. Hospital care, which accounted for the greatest share of national health expenditures in 1991, was largely financed by government (56 percent) and private health insurance (35 percent). Medicare, the Federal health program for the elderly, accounted for one-quarter of hospital expenditures; and Medicaid, the joint Federal and State program for the poor, financed another 15 percent. In 1991 out-of-pocket payments covered only 3 percent of hospital care.

■ In contrast with hospital care, nursing home care was financed mainly by the Government (54 percent in 1991) and out-of-pocket payments (43 percent in 1991). In 1991, 47 percent of the total was paid for by Medicaid, and surprisingly, only 4 percent of nursing home care was financed by Medicare.

■ In 1991 private health insurance paid for 47 percent of physician services and the Government paid for 35 percent (23 percent from Medicare and 5 percent from Medicaid). In 1991, 18 percent of physician services were paid out-of-pocket.

Uninsured Persons

Figure 39. Uninsured persons under 65 years of age by family income: United States, 1980, 1984, and 1992



Year and income	*Percent*
1980	12.5
1984	15.4
1992	17.2
Less than $14,000	35.5
$14,000–$24,999	28.3
$25,000–$34,999	13.6
$35,000–$49,999	6.9
$50,000 or more	4.1

NOTE: Percents are age adjusted (see Appendix I). Percents include persons not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, and military plans.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 144.

■ An increasing percent of Americans under the age of 65 have no health insurance. The age-adjusted percent of uninsured Americans increased from 12.5 percent in 1980 to 17.2 percent in 1992.

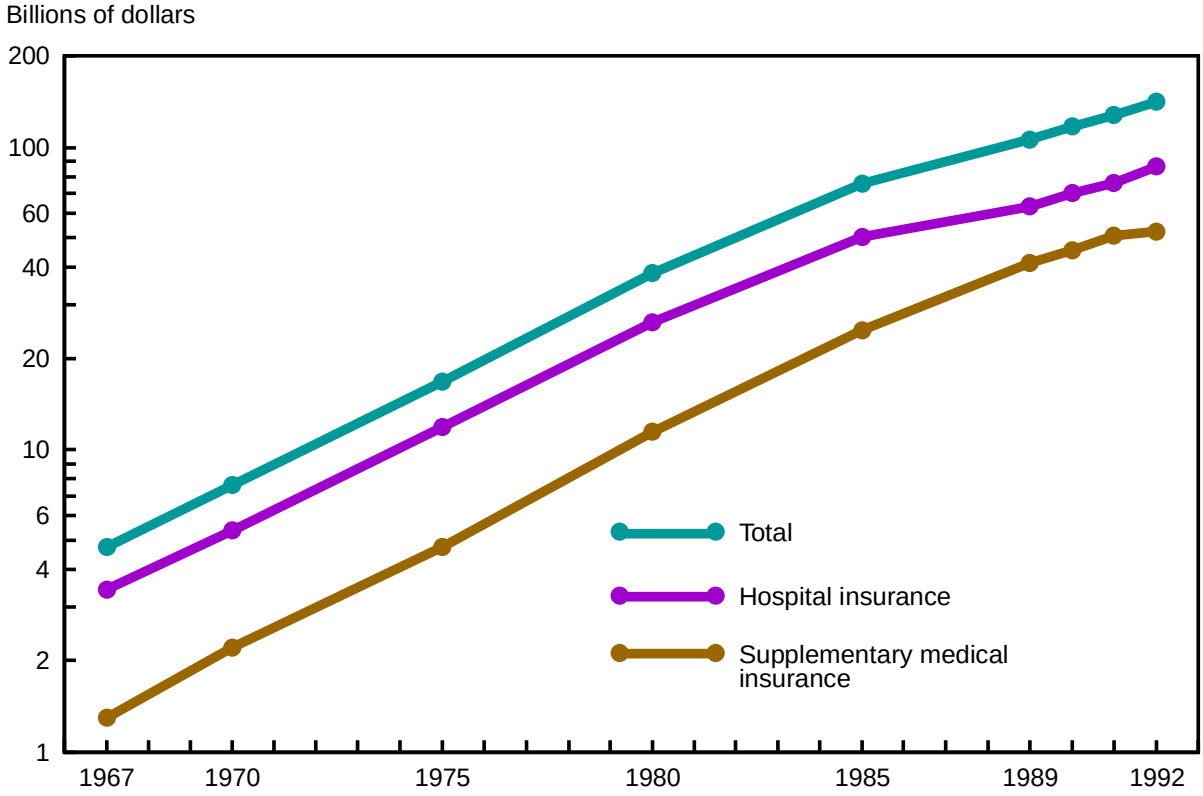
■ Persons with low income are much more likely to be uninsured than those with higher incomes. In 1992 the age-adjusted percent of uninsured Americans was 36 percent for those with family incomes less than $14,000, compared with only 4 percent for those with family incomes of $50,000 or more.

■ In 1992 black persons were more likely to be uninsured than were white persons (22 and 16 percent, respectively). Black persons were also more likely to be receiving Medicaid than were white persons (22 and 7 percent, respectively).

■ In 1992 the age-adjusted percent lacking health care coverage was higher among residents of the South (21 percent) and the West (20 percent) than among residents of the Northeast (13 percent) and the Midwest (12 percent).

Medicare

Figure 40. Medicare expenditures by type of insurance: United States, 1967–92



Type of insurance	*1967*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*[1]
Total	4.7	7.5	16.3	36.8	72.3	100.6	111.0	121.3	132.3
Hospital insurance	3.4	5.3	11.6	25.6	48.4	60.8	67.0	72.6	82.0
Supplementary medical insurance.	1.3	2.2	4.7	11.2	23.9	39.8	44.0	48.8	50.3

[1]Preliminary data.

NOTE: Table includes Medicare data for residents of the United States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, other outlying areas, foreign countries, and unknown residence.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 147.

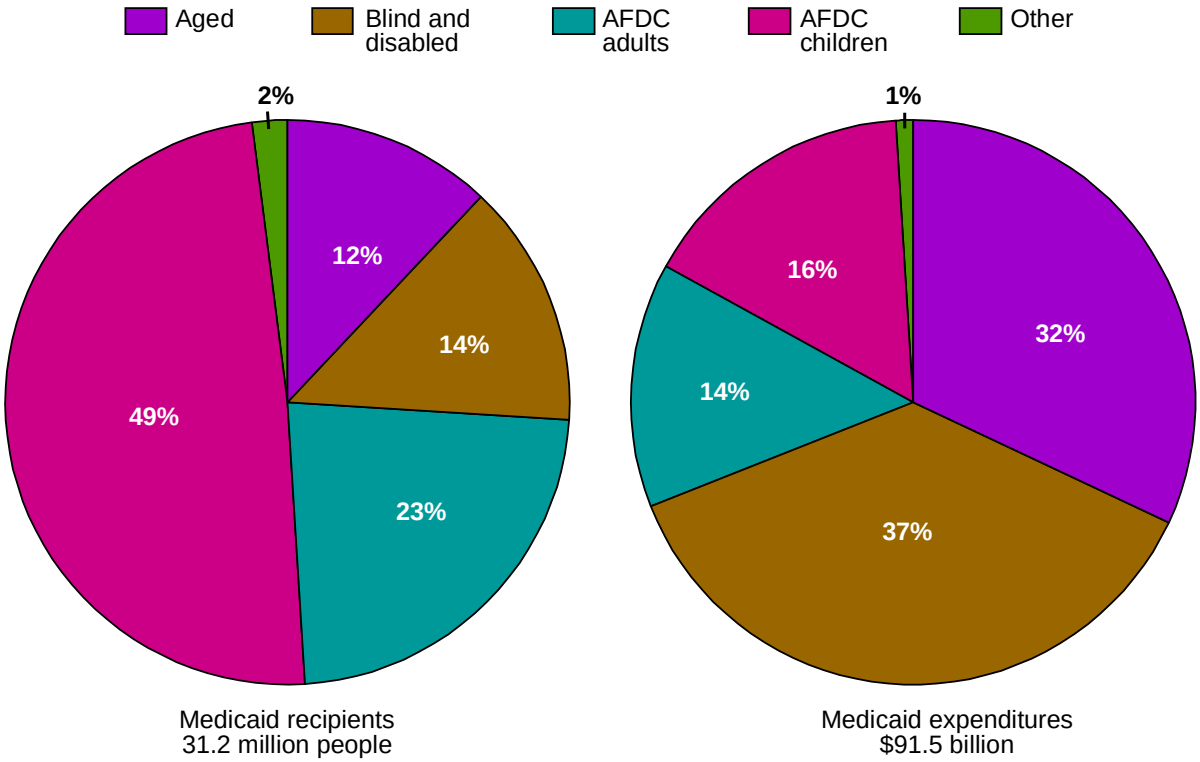
■ In 1992 Medicare expenditures totaled $132.3 billion. Hospital insurance (HI) expenditures under Medicare were $82.0 billion and supplementary medical insurance (SMI) expenditures were $50.3 billion.

■ From 1985 to 1992 expenditures under HI increased at an annual average rate of 7.8 percent, more than one-half the rate for the years 1980 to 1985 (13.6 percent). This decline in the growth rate of HI occurred after the introduction of the Medicare prospective payment system for hospital reimbursement during the Federal fiscal year 1984. Expenditures under SMI also slowed to an annual average rate of 11.2 percent from 1985 to 1992, compared with 16.4 percent for the years 1980 to 1985.

■ In 1992, 35.6 million persons were enrolled in Medicare. Total Medicare enrollees increased at an annual average rate of 1.9 percent from 1980 to 1992, compared with an annual average rate of increase of 1 percent for the total U.S. population. From 1987 to 1991 the number of Medicare enrollees aged 85 or older increased at an annual average rate of 3.5 percent.

Medicaid

Figure 41. Medicaid recipients and expenditures by basis of eligibility: United States, 1992



Basis of eligibility	*Medicaid recipients*	*Medicaid expenditures*
Aged (65 years and over)	12	32
Blind and disabled	14	37
AFDC[1] adults	23	14
AFDC[1] children	49	16
Other Title XIX[2]	2	1

[1]Aid to Families with Dependent Children.
[2]Includes some participants in Supplemental Security Income program and other people deemed medically needy in participating States.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. See related *Health, United States, 1993*, table 150.

■ In 1992 Medicaid expenditures totaled $91.5 billion for 31.2 million recipients. From 1988 to 1992 Medicaid expenditures increased at an annual average rate of 17 percent, while recipients increased by 8 percent per year.

■ Children in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) comprised 49 percent of recipients, but accounted for only 16 percent of expenditures in 1992. The aged, blind, and disabled accounted for 26 percent of recipients and 69 percent of expenditures.

■ In 1992 the average Medicaid payment per recipient was $971 for children in AFDC families and $7,759 for the aged.

Technical Notes

Minority Death Rates (figures 18–22)

The Hispanic death rates for 1989–91 exclude data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificate and from New York because during 1990–91 Hispanic-origin data from New York City were not at least 90 percent complete. Thus, the 1989–91 Hispanic rates combine 1989 data from 43 States and the District of Columbia, 1990 data from 45 States and the District of Columbia, and 1991 data from 47 States and the District of Columbia. (See Appendix I, *National Vital Statistics System*, Hispanic origin of decedent.)

The effect on 1989–91 Hispanic death rates of excluding data from New York was analyzed by comparing 1989 death rates that included and excluded Hispanic data from New York. In general, for most causes of death for the five age groups shown (1–14 years, 15–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65–74 years), it was estimated that Hispanic death rates were under or overstated by about 5 percent or less because of excluding Hispanic data from New York. For selected age groups and causes of death, the effect was somewhat larger. For the age group 25–44 years, it was estimated that the Hispanic HIV infection death rate was understated by about 30 percent and death rates for all causes, homicide, cirrhosis, and all other causes were generally understated by about 10 percent. For the age group 15–24 years, it was estimated that the Hispanic homicide rate was understated by about 10 percent because of excluding Hispanic data from New York.

The race groups white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Code numbers for causes of death are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision*, described in Appendix II.

The denominators in death rate calculations are based on national population estimates (State estimates for the Hispanic population) provided by the Bureau of the Census. The 3-year average death rates are based on 1989 intercensal population estimates, the 1990 decennial census, and 1991 postcensal population estimates.

The identity of a person's race and ethnicity in the census is by self-report or reported by a household respondent and on the death certificate is reported by the funeral director based on information supplied by an informant. Consistency of race and Hispanic origin identification between the death certificate (source of data for the numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (source of data for the denominator) is high for individual white, black, and Hispanic persons; however, a person identified as American Indian or Asian in data from the Census Bureau is sometimes misreported as white on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22 to 30 percent for American Indians and by about 12 percent for Asians (1).

Cigarette Smoking (figure 24)

Data for 1992 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. Beginning in 1992 the definition of current smoker was modified to specifically include persons who smoked only "some days". Before 1992, a current smoker was defined by the questions "Have you ever smoked 100 cigarettes in your lifetime?" and "Do you smoke now?" (traditional definition). In 1992, data were collected for one-half of the respondents using the traditional smoking questions, and for the other one-half of the respondents using a 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 age 18 years and over remained the same as in 1991. The figures shown for 1992 in this table combine data collected using the traditional and the revised questions. Future estimates of smoking prevalence will be based on the revised definition which is considered a more complete estimate of smoking prevalence.

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Table 1 (page 1 of 2). Resident population, according to age, sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–91

[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
All persons	Number in thousands											
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	25,635	22,800	21,703	15,581	7,729	2,240
1985	237,923	3,679	14,163	33,692	39,992	41,696	31,691	22,459	22,135	16,859	8,890	2,667
1987	242,289	3,703	14,349	33,807	38,890	42,841	34,226	23,096	21,751	17,427	9,376	2,823
1988	244,499	3,757	14,439	34,256	38,151	43,130	35,180	23,949	21,514	17,626	9,612	2,885
1989	246,819	3,858	14,650	34,714	37,391	43,236	36,414	24,633	21,241	17,864	9,850	2,968
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
1991	252,177	4,011	15,210	35,908	36,399	42,877	39,272	25,739	21,005	18,279	10,314	3,160
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	94,976	1,487	5,402	14,773	18,123	15,940	11,010	9,774	9,151	6,096	2,600	621
1985	98,635	1,535	5,897	14,013	16,828	17,698	13,538	9,538	9,290	6,628	2,982	688
1987	100,072	1,530	5,950	13,998	16,276	18,106	14,572	9,791	9,097	6,877	3,154	721
1988	100,786	1,543	5,968	14,167	15,921	18,170	14,929	10,167	8,990	6,958	3,242	731
1989	101,535	1,569	6,030	14,332	15,565	18,156	15,417	10,455	8,870	7,056	3,335	750
1990	102,143	1,604	6,071	14,467	15,389	18,071	15,819	10,624	8,813	7,127	3,397	760
1991	103,268	1,591	6,189	14,766	15,084	17,892	16,556	10,892	8,763	7,212	3,529	795
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	99,835	1,412	5,127	14,057	17,653	15,896	11,232	10,285	10,325	7,951	4,457	1,440
1985	103,397	1,457	5,599	13,288	16,236	17,435	13,699	9,909	10,378	8,536	5,104	1,756
1987	104,697	1,453	5,648	13,269	15,604	17,790	14,674	10,128	10,121	8,785	5,363	1,862
1988	105,342	1,465	5,666	13,422	15,214	17,850	15,005	10,495	9,968	8,867	5,484	1,906
1989	106,005	1,492	5,724	13,579	14,817	17,830	15,457	10,780	9,793	8,968	5,604	1,961
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
1991	107,631	1,511	5,877	13,991	14,296	17,568	16,542	11,218	9,585	9,125	5,827	2,090
Black male												
1950	7,300	- - -	- - -	1,442	1,162	1,105	1,003	772	460	299	- - -	- - -
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	12,585	269	967	2,614	2,807	1,967	1,235	1,024	854	567	228	53
1985	13,505	276	1,067	2,599	2,768	2,391	1,543	1,069	887	586	257	62
1987	13,869	287	1,086	2,612	2,750	2,507	1,707	1,105	888	596	267	64
1988	14,057	297	1,103	2,640	2,723	2,550	1,789	1,132	885	602	271	65
1989	14,258	315	1,135	2,671	2,687	2,579	1,883	1,157	881	609	275	66
1990	14,420	322	1,164	2,700	2,669	2,592	1,962	1,175	878	614	277	66
1991	14,753	343	1,225	2,767	2,648	2,602	2,093	1,205	886	631	282	69
Black female												
1950	7,745	- - -	- - -	1,446	1,300	1,260	1,112	796	443	322	- - -	- - -
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	14,046	266	951	2,578	2,937	2,267	1,488	1,258	1,059	776	360	106
1985	15,063	271	1,045	2,547	2,845	2,711	1,828	1,298	1,121	833	431	133
1987	15,456	281	1,061	2,557	2,803	2,820	2,007	1,336	1,133	854	460	144
1988	15,667	291	1,079	2,583	2,771	2,863	2,094	1,366	1,133	864	474	149
1989	15,887	309	1,110	2,613	2,726	2,892	2,195	1,395	1,132	876	486	153
1990	16,063	316	1,137	2,641	2,700	2,905	2,279	1,416	1,135	884	495	156
1991	16,412	334	1,196	2,702	2,668	2,914	2,424	1,456	1,143	905	504	163
American Indian or Alaskan Native male												
1980	702	17	59	153	161	114	75	53	37	22	9	2
1985	848	20	75	171	181	144	104	66	47	26	11	3
1987	919	21	81	183	188	158	120	74	50	29	12	3
1988	952	21	82	191	189	166	127	78	52	30	13	3
1989	992	23	85	200	190	176	135	83	53	31	13	3
1990	1,024	24	88	206	192	183	140	86	55	32	13	3
1991	1,050	21	92	213	191	184	146	89	57	34	14	4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1 (page 2 of 2). Resident population, according to age, sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–91

[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
American Indian or Alaskan Native female	Number in thousands											
1980	718	16	57	149	158	118	79	57	41	27	12	4
1985	867	19	73	165	172	149	111	71	52	33	17	5
1987	935	20	79	177	176	162	128	78	56	36	18	5
1988	971	21	80	184	177	170	136	82	58	38	19	6
1989	1,011	23	82	193	178	179	143	88	60	39	20	6
1990	1,041	24	85	200	178	186	148	92	61	41	21	6
1991	1,068	27	89	206	178	184	154	95	63	42	22	7
Asian or Pacific Islander male												
1980	1,693	31	117	297	306	339	239	152	106	70	29	5
1985	2,741	52	205	463	499	559	409	244	160	99	43	8
1987	3,103	57	225	515	566	628	479	283	179	113	48	10
1988	3,292	61	234	544	600	661	517	305	188	120	51	11
1989	3,493	66	246	574	636	696	557	327	198	127	55	11
1990	3,652	68	258	598	665	718	588	347	208	133	57	12
1991	3,909	91	278	643	686	749	638	377	226	145	63	13
Asian or Pacific Islander female												
1980	1,807	30	115	285	302	401	258	186	122	68	32	9
1985	2,866	50	201	445	463	608	459	265	200	117	46	12
1987	3,240	54	219	497	526	670	540	302	228	137	53	14
1988	3,433	58	226	526	557	699	583	325	240	147	57	15
1989	3,641	63	237	553	593	730	629	349	253	157	61	16
1990	3,805	65	247	578	621	749	664	371	264	166	65	17
1991	4,087	87	265	622	647	783	719	407	281	185	73	19
Hispanic male												
1980	7,280	173	675	1,530	1,646	1,255	761	570	364	201	86	19
1985	9,275	208	783	1,823	2,022	1,852	1,060	674	479	239	111	24
1987	10,113	229	847	1,937	2,161	2,079	1,214	722	512	265	119	28
1988	10,558	240	886	2,006	2,234	2,179	1,300	755	525	280	123	30
1989	11,017	262	937	2,074	2,304	2,260	1,394	791	538	298	128	31
1990	11,388	279	980	2,128	2,376	2,310	1,471	818	551	312	131	32
1991	11,890	284	1,046	2,219	2,364	2,421	1,596	868	578	337	140	37
Hispanic female												
1980	7,329	166	648	1,482	1,547	1,249	805	615	411	257	116	30
1985	9,094	199	749	1,755	1,814	1,704	1,092	719	540	317	163	42
1987	9,834	219	811	1,860	1,908	1,877	1,231	769	580	349	181	49
1988	10,229	231	849	1,926	1,949	1,958	1,304	803	599	366	192	52
1989	10,632	252	897	1,989	1,986	2,025	1,382	840	617	386	202	56
1990	10,966	268	939	2,039	2,028	2,073	1,448	868	632	403	209	59
1991	11,460	270	1,001	2,125	2,050	2,154	1,559	918	659	433	223	69

NOTES: The race groups, white and black, include persons of both 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. Data for the 1980's are intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce. Populations for age groups may not sum to the total due to rounding.

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; Population estimates and projections. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, Nos. 499, 1022, 1045, 1046, 1057, and 1291. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1973, Mar. 1988, Sept. 1989, Jan. 1990, Mar. 1990, and June 1993; U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Number of Inhabitants, PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1964. U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1971; U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1980, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B1, United States Summary, May 1983; U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1990, Population and Housing, CPH-L-74, Aug. 1991; Unpublished data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 2. Persons and families below poverty level, according to selected characteristics, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1973–92

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

Selected characteristics, race, and Hispanic origin	*1973*	*1980* [1]	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
All persons				Percent below poverty						
All races	11.1	13.0	14.0	13.6	13.4	13.0	12.8	13.5	14.2	14.5
White	8.4	10.2	11.4	11.0	10.4	10.1	10.0	10.7	11.3	11.6
Black	31.4	32.5	31.3	31.1	32.4	31.3	30.7	31.9	32.7	33.3
Hispanic	21.9	25.7	29.0	27.3	28.0	26.7	26.2	28.1	28.7	29.3
Related children under 18 years of age in families										
All races	14.2	17.9	20.1	19.8	19.7	19.0	19.0	19.9	21.1	21.1
White	9.7	13.4	15.6	15.3	14.7	14.0	14.1	15.1	16.1	16.0
Black	40.6	42.1	43.1	42.7	44.4	42.8	43.2	44.2	45.6	46.3
Hispanic	27.8	33.0	39.6	37.1	38.9	37.3	35.5	37.7	39.8	38.8
Families with female householder, no husband present, and children under 18 years of age										
All races	43.2	42.9	45.4	46.0	45.5	44.7	42.8	44.5	47.1	45.7
White	35.2	35.9	38.7	39.8	38.3	38.2	36.1	37.9	39.6	39.1
Black	58.8	56.0	58.9	58.0	58.6	56.2	53.9	56.1	60.5	57.2
Hispanic	- - -	57.3	64.0	59.5	60.9	59.2	57.9	58.2	60.1	57.4
All persons				Number below poverty in thousands						
All races	22,973	29,272	33,064	32,370	32,221	31,745	31,528	33,585	35,708	36,880
White	15,142	19,699	22,860	22,183	21,195	20,715	20,785	22,326	23,747	24,523
Black	7,388	8,579	8,926	8,983	9,520	9,356	9,302	9,837	10,242	10,613
Hispanic	2,366	3,491	5,236	5,117	5,422	5,357	5,430	6,006	6,339	6,655
Related children under 18 years of age in families										
All races	9,453	11,114	12,483	12,257	12,275	11,935	12,001	12,715	13,658	13,876
White	5,462	6,817	7,838	7,714	7,398	7,095	7,164	7,696	8,316	8,333
Black	3,822	3,906	4,057	4,037	4,234	4,148	4,257	4,412	4,637	4,850
Hispanic	1,364	1,718	2,512	2,413	2,606	2,576	2,496	2,750	2,977	2,946
Families with female householder, no husband present, and children under 18 years of age										
All races	1,987	2,703	3,131	3,264	3,281	3,294	3,190	3,426	3,767	3,761
White	1,053	1,433	1,730	1,812	1,742	1,740	1,671	1,814	1,969	1,980
Black	905	1,217	1,336	1,384	1,437	1,452	1,415	1,513	1,676	1,659
Hispanic	- - -	288	493	489	527	510	491	536	584	543

[1]Data for Hispanic families with female householder, no husband present, and children under 18 years are for 1979.

NOTES: The race groups, white and black, include persons of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Poverty in the United States 1992. Current Population Reports. Series P-60, No. 185. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1993.

Table 3. Live births, crude birth rates, and birth rates by age of mother, according to race: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and year	Live births	Crude birth rate [1]	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	45–49 years
All races		Live births per 1,000 women										
1950	3,632,000	24.1	1.0	81.6	40.7	132.7	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1	1.2
1960	4,257,850	23.7	0.8	89.1	43.9	166.7	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5	0.9
1970	3,731,386	18.4	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
1975	3,144,198	14.6	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1980	3,612,258	15.9	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1985	3,760,561	15.8	1.2	51.0	31.0	79.6	108.3	111.0	69.1	24.0	4.0	0.2
1986	3,756,547	15.6	1.3	50.2	30.5	79.6	107.4	109.8	70.1	24.4	4.1	0.2
1987	3,809,394	15.7	1.3	50.6	31.7	78.5	107.9	111.6	72.1	26.3	4.4	0.2
1988	3,909,510	16.0	1.3	53.0	33.6	79.9	110.2	114.4	74.8	28.1	4.8	0.2
1989	4,040,958	16.4	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.2	0.2
1990	4,158,212	16.7	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1991	4,110,907	16.3	1.4	62.1	38.7	94.4	115.7	118.2	79.5	32.0	5.5	0.2
Provisional data:												
1990 [2]	4,179,000	16.8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1991	4,111,000	16.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1992	4,084,000	16.0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Race of child: [3] White												
1950	3,108,000	23.0	0.4	70.0	31.3	120.5	190.4	165.1	102.6	51.4	14.5	1.0
1960	3,600,744	22.7	0.4	79.4	35.5	154.6	252.8	194.9	109.6	54.0	14.7	0.8
1970	3,091,264	17.4	0.5	57.4	29.2	101.5	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4
1975	2,551,996	13.6	0.6	46.4	28.0	74.0	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2	0.2
1980	2,898,732	14.9	0.6	44.7	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
1985	2,991,373	14.8	0.6	42.5	24.0	69.2	102.4	110.7	68.9	22.9	3.6	0.2
1986	2,970,439	14.6	0.6	41.5	23.3	68.7	101.0	109.2	69.8	23.5	3.7	0.2
1987	2,992,488	14.6	0.6	41.5	24.0	67.3	100.4	110.7	71.9	25.5	4.1	0.2
1988	3,046,162	14.8	0.6	43.2	25.3	67.8	101.6	113.0	74.3	27.2	4.4	0.2
1989	3,131,991	15.1	0.7	46.6	27.4	70.9	104.6	115.9	76.9	29.2	4.8	0.2
1990	3,225,343	15.5	0.7	49.3	28.6	75.6	107.2	118.8	80.4	30.9	5.1	0.2
Race of mother: [4] White												
1989	3,192,355	15.4	0.7	47.9	28.1	72.9	106.9	117.8	78.1	29.7	4.9	0.2
1990	3,290,273	15.8	0.7	50.8	29.5	78.0	109.8	120.7	81.7	31.5	5.2	0.2
1991	3,241,273	15.4	0.8	52.8	30.7	83.5	109.0	118.8	80.5	31.8	5.2	0.2
Race of child: [3] Black												
1960	602,264	31.9	4.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	295.4	218.6	137.1	73.9	21.9	1.1
1970	572,362	25.3	5.2	140.7	101.4	204.9	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0
1975	511,581	20.7	5.1	111.8	85.6	152.4	142.8	102.2	53.1	25.6	7.5	0.5
1980	589,616	22.1	4.3	100.0	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
1985	608,193	21.3	4.6	97.9	70.7	136.4	140.7	105.9	61.4	25.5	4.9	0.3
1986	621,221	21.5	4.7	98.8	71.1	140.0	143.5	106.8	63.0	25.4	5.0	0.3
1987	641,567	21.9	4.8	101.1	74.2	141.4	149.2	110.2	64.4	26.2	5.2	0.2
1988	671,976	22.6	4.9	106.9	78.1	149.4	157.1	114.4	67.1	27.3	5.5	0.3
1989	709,395	23.5	5.2	116.2	84.4	159.4	165.2	120.9	70.6	28.6	5.8	0.3
1990	724,576	23.8	4.9	118.3	85.4	161.6	170.0	122.3	73.3	30.2	5.9	0.3
Race of mother: [4] Black												
1989	673,124	22.3	5.1	111.5	81.9	151.9	156.8	114.4	66.3	26.7	5.4	0.3
1990	684,336	22.4	4.9	112.8	82.3	152.9	160.2	115.5	68.7	28.1	5.5	0.3
1991	682,602	21.9	4.8	115.5	84.1	158.6	160.9	113.1	67.7	28.3	5.5	0.2

[1]Live births per 1,000 population.
[2]Includes births of nonresidents of the United States.
[3]Live births are tabulated by race of child.
[4]Live births are tabulated by race of mother.

NOTES: Data are based on births adjusted for underregistration for 1950 and on registered births for all other years. Beginning in 1970, births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded. Final data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. Provisional rates for 1990–92 were calculated using 1990 census data and using 1990's-based postcensal population estimates. See Appendix I, National Center for Health Statistics and Department of Commerce.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1991, Vol. I, Natality. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993; and Births, marriages, divorces, and deaths for 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 41, No. 12. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 93-1120. Aug. 1993. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.

Table 4. Fertility rates, according to live-birth order and race: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and year	Total	Live-birth order				
		1	2	3	4	5 or higher
All races		Live births per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age				
1950	106.2	33.3	32.1	18.4	9.2	13.2
1960	118.0	31.1	29.2	22.8	14.6	20.3
1970	87.9	34.2	24.2	13.6	7.2	8.7
1975	66.0	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.9	3.7
1980	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	2.9
1985	66.3	27.6	22.0	10.4	3.8	2.5
1986	65.4	27.2	21.6	10.3	3.8	2.5
1987	65.8	27.2	21.6	10.5	3.9	2.5
1988	67.3	27.6	22.0	10.9	4.1	2.7
1989	69.2	28.4	22.4	11.3	4.3	2.8
1990	70.9	29.0	22.8	11.7	4.5	3.0
1991	69.6	28.3	22.4	11.4	4.5	3.0
Provisional data:						
1990 [1]	71.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1991	69.6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1992	69.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Race of child: [2] White						
1950	102.3	33.3	32.3	17.9	8.4	10.4
1960	113.2	30.8	29.2	22.7	14.1	16.4
1970	84.1	32.9	23.7	13.3	6.8	7.4
1975	62.5	26.7	20.3	8.8	3.5	3.1
1980	64.7	28.4	21.0	9.5	3.4	2.4
1985	63.2	26.6	21.5	9.7	3.3	2.0
1986	62.1	26.1	21.0	9.7	3.3	1.9
1987	62.3	26.0	21.0	9.8	3.4	1.9
1988	63.4	26.3	21.2	10.2	3.6	2.1
1989	65.1	27.1	21.5	10.5	3.8	2.2
1990	66.9	27.8	22.0	10.8	3.9	2.3
Race of mother: [3] White						
1989	66.4	27.6	21.9	10.7	3.8	2.2
1990	68.3	28.4	22.4	11.1	4.0	2.4
1991	67.0	27.8	22.0	10.8	4.0	2.4
Race of child: [2] Black						
1960	153.5	33.6	29.3	24.0	18.6	48.0
1970	115.4	43.3	27.1	16.1	10.0	18.9
1975	87.9	36.9	24.2	12.6	6.3	8.0
1980	88.1	35.2	25.7	14.5	6.7	6.0
1985	82.4	32.5	24.5	14.0	6.3	5.1
1986	82.6	32.6	24.6	14.1	6.4	4.9
1987	84.1	33.0	25.0	14.5	6.5	5.0
1988	87.0	33.7	25.9	15.1	6.9	5.2
1989	90.8	34.9	26.8	16.0	7.4	5.7
1990	91.9	34.6	27.1	16.4	7.7	6.0
Race of mother: [3] Black						
1989	86.2	32.9	25.4	15.3	7.1	5.5
1990	86.8	32.4	25.6	15.6	7.4	5.8
1991	85.2	31.5	25.0	15.4	7.4	6.0

[1]Includes births of nonresidents of the United States.
[2]Live births are tabulated by race of child.
[3]Live births are tabulated by race of mother.

NOTES: Data are based on births adjusted for underregistration for 1950 and on registered births for all other years. Beginning in 1970, births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed. Final data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. Provisional rates for 1990–92 were calculated using 1990 census data and 1990's-based postcensal population estimates. See Appendix I, National Center for Health Statistics and Department of Commerce.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1991, Vol. I, Natality. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993; and Births, marriages, divorces, and deaths for 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 41, No. 12. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 93-1120. Aug. 1993. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.

Table 5. Completed fertility rates and parity distribution for women 50–54 years of age at the beginning of selected years 1930–92, according to race of child and birth cohort: United States, selected birth cohorts 1876–80 to 1938–42

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race of child and birth cohort of mother	Age 50–54 as of January 1,–	Completed fertility rate [1]	Parity (number of children born alive)								
			Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
All races			Distribution of women [2]								
1876–80	1930	3,531.9	1,000.0	216.8	123.2	132.0	114.0	93.0	72.0	64.5	184.5
1886–90	1940	3,136.8	1,000.0	210.4	148.5	153.2	129.7	99.5	68.0	55.4	135.3
1896–1900	1950	2,675.9	1,000.0	194.6	200.7	195.2	136.6	87.8	53.5	41.5	90.1
1906–10	1960	2,285.8	1,000.0	215.6	225.1	218.7	131.4	77.5	44.6	29.2	57.9
1916–20	1970	2,574.0	1,000.0	149.0	179.0	251.7	174.6	102.8	55.8	32.0	55.1
1921–25	1975	2,857.0	1,000.0	108.5	152.1	248.7	197.0	123.5	68.0	39.5	62.7
1926–30	1980	3,079.2	1,000.0	105.5	113.7	226.5	209.6	143.5	81.9	47.6	71.7
1931–35	1985	3,201.4	1,000.0	87.2	96.3	218.8	224.0	160.0	91.4	52.5	69.8
1932–36	1986	3,182.4	1,000.0	84.8	97.0	221.0	226.9	160.8	91.3	51.7	66.5
1933–37	1987	3,146.4	1,000.0	84.0	98.7	224.4	229.5	160.6	90.2	50.2	62.4
1934–38	1988	3,092.6	1,000.0	85.0	100.8	229.7	232.0	159.2	87.7	48.1	57.5
1935–39	1989	3,026.3	1,000.0	86.9	103.8	236.6	234.2	156.6	84.2	45.6	52.1
1936–40	1990	2,949.7	1,000.0	89.6	107.1	245.7	236.1	152.6	79.9	42.4	46.6
1937–41	1991	2,863.8	1,000.0	93.1	111.3	256.5	237.1	147.1	75.1	38.8	41.0
1938–42	1992	2,770.1	1,000.0	97.3	116.1	269.4	236.9	140.4	69.4	35.0	35.5
White											
1876–80	1930	3,444.4	1,000.0	218.2	121.9	136.1	116.9	94.8	74.0	64.2	173.9
1886–90	1940	3,092.9	1,000.0	209.1	144.3	160.3	132.4	100.2	70.3	54.8	128.6
1896–1900	1950	2,631.5	1,000.0	193.1	192.1	205.9	141.4	89.0	55.2	41.1	82.2
1906–10	1960	2,248.9	1,000.0	207.9	218.0	233.2	138.8	79.6	44.7	28.0	49.8
1916–20	1970	2,526.7	1,000.0	134.6	175.9	268.7	185.1	106.5	55.3	30.3	43.6
1921–25	1975	2,793.7	1,000.0	94.2	150.6	264.6	208.8	127.9	67.9	36.9	49.1
1926–30	1980	2,986.0	1,000.0	94.1	114.1	240.2	222.3	148.8	81.2	44.5	54.8
1931–35	1985	3,101.2	1,000.0	78.5	96.8	231.1	236.4	166.0	90.5	48.2	52.5
1932–36	1986	3,080.0	1,000.0	77.9	97.0	232.9	239.2	166.3	89.9	47.3	49.5
1933–37	1987	3,042.3	1,000.0	78.6	98.5	236.2	241.6	165.5	88.1	45.5	46.0
1934–38	1988	2,990.0	1,000.0	80.7	100.6	241.2	243.9	163.3	85.2	43.1	42.0
1935–39	1989	2,926.9	1,000.0	83.2	103.6	248.4	245.7	159.8	81.3	40.3	37.7
1936–40	1990	2,854.7	1,000.0	86.3	107.1	257.6	247.1	154.9	76.5	37.2	33.3
1937–41	1991	2,773.8	1,000.0	90.2	111.5	268.6	247.4	148.5	71.1	33.6	29.1
1938–42	1992	2,685.0	1,000.0	95.0	116.3	281.9	246.2	140.6	65.0	29.9	25.1
All other											
1876–80	1930	4,254.7	1,000.0	207.7	134.0	99.5	87.4	79.9	54.7	64.8	272.0
1886–90	1940	3,451.4	1,000.0	231.9	175.9	105.9	96.6	93.3	52.4	58.0	186.0
1896–1900	1950	2,967.7	1,000.0	227.4	255.0	114.1	97.5	74.3	38.8	42.6	150.3
1906–10	1960	2,529.1	1,000.0	287.5	266.6	114.5	73.2	60.1	43.5	35.6	119.0
1916–20	1970	2,924.2	1,000.0	266.2	202.0	120.9	91.2	72.5	57.8	44.9	144.5
1921–25	1975	3,316.0	1,000.0	217.7	163.5	131.7	108.2	89.0	68.7	56.4	164.8
1926–30	1980	3,718.9	1,000.0	187.4	110.8	130.2	121.0	106.4	85.7	69.3	189.2
1931–35	1985	3,836.2	1,000.0	145.1	93.4	140.8	140.4	121.8	98.2	78.4	181.9
1932–36	1986	3,830.3	1,000.0	131.0	96.4	145.5	145.5	125.9	100.5	79.9	175.3
1933–37	1987	3,805.9	1,000.0	119.4	99.8	150.3	150.2	129.9	102.4	80.6	167.4
1934–38	1988	3,745.8	1,000.0	113.8	102.8	154.9	155.3	132.7	102.7	80.6	157.2
1935–39	1989	3,661.6	1,000.0	111.5	105.4	160.6	160.4	135.3	102.4	79.2	145.2
1936–40	1990	3,556.1	1,000.0	111.8	107.6	168.2	165.6	137.2	101.3	76.9	131.4
1937–41	1991	3,438.0	1,000.0	112.7	110.6	177.6	170.6	139.0	99.5	73.3	116.7
1938–42	1992	3,313.1	1,000.0	113.0	114.9	188.9	175.8	140.3	96.3	69.2	101.6

[1]Number of children born alive to each 1,000 women who have completed their reproductive histories (women 50–54 years of age).
[2]Proportional distribution of each 1,000 women in the cohort by the number of children born alive to them.

NOTES: Example of use of table—For every 1,000 women 50–54 years of age in 1980, an average of 3,079.2 children were born alive (about 3 children per woman). About 10 percent of the women in this cohort reached 50–54 years of age having had no children, about 11 percent had one child, and about 12 percent had six children or more.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Fertility Tables for Birth Cohorts by Color, United States, 1917–73 by R. Heuser. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 76-1152. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Apr. 1976; Data computed from Vital Statistics of the United States, 1991, Vol. I, Natality. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993.

Table 6. Lifetime births expected by currently married women and percent of expected births already born, according to age and race: United States, selected years 1967–92

[Data are based on household interviews of samples of currently married women of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Race and year	All ages 18–34 years	18–19 years	20–21 years	22–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years
All races		Expected births per currently married woman				
1967	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3
1971	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.0
1975	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6
1980	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
1985	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
1988	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
1990	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
1992	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
White						
1967	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2
1971	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9
1975	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6
1980	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
1985	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
1988	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
1990	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
1992	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Black						
1967	3.5	*	2.5	3.0	3.4	4.3
1971	3.1	*	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.7
1975	2.8	*	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2
1980	2.4	*	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5
1985	2.4	*	*	2.3	2.3	2.5
1988	2.3	*	*	2.2	2.3	2.3
1990	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6
1992	2.4	*	*	2.1	2.4	2.4
All races		Percent of expected births already born				
1967	70.2	26.9	33.2	47.8	76.1	92.7
1971	69.4	25.3	32.5	46.7	74.4	93.7
1975	68.8	27.5	30.7	43.9	70.9	93.0
1980	67.0	29.5	32.9	44.9	64.7	89.7
1985	64.2	27.0	30.9	41.8	60.2	84.4
1988	65.3	25.0	33.4	40.9	58.9	83.6
1990	64.5	29.9	33.1	44.2	57.5	81.1
1992	66.3	27.9	36.1	45.0	59.4	82.2
White						
1967	68.9	24.2	30.1	46.2	75.1	92.9
1971	68.9	23.7	31.4	45.3	74.1	93.8
1975	68.2	24.9	29.4	42.3	70.5	93.2
1980	66.3	28.6	31.8	43.5	64.0	90.0
1985	63.3	25.7	30.6	40.4	59.4	84.1
1988	64.4	24.0	32.6	38.9	58.2	83.2
1990	63.6	26.8	30.0	43.1	56.2	80.8
1992	65.4	27.4	33.6	42.7	58.1	82.2
Black						
1967	82.8	*	65.7	67.9	87.9	92.3
1971	74.8	*	43.0	57.5	81.0	93.4
1975	76.4	*	43.3	61.0	78.2	91.8
1980	74.7	*	46.1	58.9	73.8	90.9
1985	77.1	*	*	62.3	72.8	91.4
1988	75.5	*	*	61.4	70.1	89.9
1990	74.1	49.0	54.8	56.6	71.9	85.0
1992	79.3	*	*	76.1	73.3	85.9

*Estimates based on 50 or fewer subjects are not shown.

NOTE: Data for 1989 and 1991 are not available because surveys were not conducted in those years.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population characteristics. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, Nos. 301, 375, 406, 436, 454, and 470. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Nov. 1976, Oct. 1982, June 1986, May 1989, Oct. 1991, and June 1993. Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Table 7. Live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
				Total number of live births					
All races	3,731,386	3,144,198	3,612,258	3,760,561	3,809,394	3,909,510	4,040,958	4,158,212	4,110,907
White	3,109,956	2,576,818	2,936,351	3,037,913	3,043,828	3,102,083	3,192,355	3,290,273	3,241,273
Black	561,992	496,829	568,080	581,824	611,173	638,562	673,124	684,336	682,602
American Indian or Alaskan Native	22,264	22,690	29,389	34,037	35,322	37,088	39,478	39,051	38,841
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	74,355	104,606	116,560	129,035	133,075	141,635	145,372
Chinese	7,044	7,778	11,671	16,405	17,818	21,322	20,982	22,737	22,498
Japanese	7,744	6,725	7,482	8,035	8,054	8,658	8,689	8,674	8,500
Filipino	8,066	10,359	13,968	20,058	22,134	23,207	24,585	25,770	26,227
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [1]	- - -	- - -	41,234	60,108	68,554	75,848	78,819	84,454	88,147
Hispanic origin (selected States) [2,3]	- - -	- - -	307,163	372,814	406,153	449,604	532,249	595,073	623,085
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	215,439	242,976	251,189	271,170	327,233	385,640	411,233
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	33,671	35,147	38,139	46,232	56,229	58,807	59,833
Cuban	- - -	- - -	7,163	10,024	9,987	10,189	10,842	11,311	11,058
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	21,268	40,985	50,350	57,610	72,443	83,008	86,908
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	29,622	43,682	56,488	64,403	65,502	56,307	54,053
Non-Hispanic white (selected States) [2]	- - -	- - -	1,245,221	1,394,729	1,399,129	1,664,239	2,526,367	2,626,500	2,589,878
Non-Hispanic black (selected States) [2]	- - -	- - -	299,646	336,029	355,644	434,843	611,269	661,701	666,758

[1]Includes Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.
[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 plus the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983, 30 plus DC in 1988, 47 plus DC in 1989, 48 plus DC in 1990, and 49 plus DC in 1991 (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System).
[3]Includes mothers of all races.

NOTES: The race groups, white and black, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 8. Low-birthweight live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Birthweight, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams)						Percent of live births [1]							
All mothers	7.93	7.38	6.84	6.75	6.82	6.72	6.75	6.81	6.90	6.93	7.05	6.97	7.12
White	6.85	6.27	5.72	5.64	5.69	5.61	5.65	5.66	5.70	5.67	5.72	5.70	5.80
Black	13.90	13.19	12.69	12.61	12.82	12.58	12.65	12.77	12.98	13.26	13.51	13.25	13.55
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.97	6.41	6.44	6.06	6.17	6.15	5.86	5.94	6.15	6.00	6.26	6.11	6.15
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	6.68	6.74	6.57	6.57	6.16	6.47	6.41	6.31	6.51	6.45	6.54
Chinese	6.67	5.29	5.21	5.26	5.07	5.05	4.98	4.85	5.02	4.63	4.89	4.69	5.10
Japanese	9.03	7.47	6.60	6.09	6.05	5.91	6.21	6.03	6.49	6.69	6.67	6.16	5.90
Filipino	10.02	8.08	7.40	7.15	7.28	7.78	6.95	7.42	7.30	7.15	7.35	7.30	7.31
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [2]	- - -	- - -	6.87	7.03	6.77	6.65	6.22	6.64	6.47	6.48	6.66	6.69	6.74
Hispanic origin (selected States) [3,4]	- - -	- - -	6.12	6.23	6.29	6.15	6.16	6.13	6.24	6.17	6.18	6.06	6.15
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	5.62	5.72	5.77	5.68	5.77	5.62	5.74	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.60
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	8.95	9.11	8.90	8.88	8.69	9.22	9.30	9.42	9.50	8.99	9.42
Cuban	- - -	- - -	5.62	5.76	5.65	5.86	6.02	5.46	5.89	5.94	5.77	5.67	5.57
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	5.76	5.61	6.20	5.81	5.68	5.69	5.74	5.58	5.81	5.84	5.87
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.96	7.30	7.23	6.89	6.83	6.87	6.91	6.85	6.74	6.87	7.25
Non-Hispanic white (selected States) [3]	- - -	- - -	5.67	5.62	5.64	5.53	5.60	5.58	5.63	5.62	5.62	5.61	5.72
Non-Hispanic black (selected States) [3]	- - -	- - -	12.71	12.60	12.83	12.54	12.61	12.85	13.10	13.28	13.61	13.32	13.62
Very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams)													
All mothers	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.21	1.21	1.24	1.24	1.28	1.27	1.29
White	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.96
Black	2.40	2.40	2.48	2.56	2.60	2.60	2.71	2.73	2.79	2.86	2.95	2.92	2.96
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.98	0.95	0.92	1.06	1.07	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.07
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	0.92	0.91	0.88	0.93	0.85	0.86	0.83	0.84	0.90	0.87	0.85
Chinese	0.80	0.52	0.66	0.70	0.77	0.70	0.57	0.63	0.65	0.57	0.61	0.51	0.65
Japanese	1.48	0.89	0.94	0.94	0.63	0.81	0.84	0.86	0.80	0.92	0.86	0.73	0.62
Filipino	1.08	0.93	0.99	0.89	0.98	0.97	0.86	0.87	0.94	0.91	1.12	1.05	0.97
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [2]	- - -	- - -	0.97	0.95	0.90	0.98	0.92	0.92	0.84	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.88
Hispanic origin (selected States) [3,4]	- - -	- - -	0.98	0.99	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.06	1.01	1.05	1.03	1.02
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	0.92	0.93	0.96	0.93	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.89	0.94	0.92	0.92
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	1.29	1.54	1.46	1.49	1.30	1.47	1.63	1.61	1.71	1.62	1.66
Cuban	- - -	- - -	1.02	0.90	0.97	1.04	1.18	1.09	0.97	1.17	1.13	1.20	1.15
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	0.99	0.83	0.99	1.04	1.01	1.04	1.02	0.97	1.05	1.05	1.02
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	1.01	1.03	1.08	1.05	0.96	1.08	1.15	1.11	1.04	1.09	1.09
Non-Hispanic white (selected States) [3]	- - -	- - -	0.86	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.94
Non-Hispanic black (selected States) [3]	- - -	- - -	2.46	2.53	2.57	2.56	2.66	2.68	2.73	2.82	2.97	2.93	2.97

[1]Excludes live births with unknown birthweight. Percent based on live births with known birthweight.
[2]Includes Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.
[3]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 plus the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983, 30 plus DC in 1988, 47 plus DC in 1989, 48 plus DC in 1990, and 49 plus DC in 1991 (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System).
[4]Includes mothers of all races.

NOTES: The race groups, white and black, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 9 (page 1 of 2). Prenatal care and maternal education for live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Prenatal care, education, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Prenatal care began during 1st trimester						Percent of live births [1]							
All mothers	68.0	72.4	76.3	76.1	76.2	76.5	76.2	75.9	76.0	75.9	75.5	75.8	76.2
White	72.3	75.8	79.2	79.2	79.3	79.6	79.3	79.1	79.3	79.3	78.9	79.2	79.5
Black	44.2	55.5	62.4	61.1	61.2	61.9	61.5	61.2	60.8	60.7	60.0	60.6	61.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	38.2	45.4	55.8	57.7	56.6	57.4	57.5	58.2	57.6	58.1	57.9	57.9	59.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	73.7	73.3	73.9	74.7	74.1	74.9	75.0	75.5	74.8	75.1	75.3
Chinese	71.8	76.7	82.6	81.9	80.4	81.5	82.0	82.2	81.5	82.3	81.5	81.3	82.3
Japanese	78.1	82.7	86.1	85.6	86.6	87.0	84.7	85.7	86.6	86.3	86.2	87.0	87.7
Filipino	60.6	70.6	77.3	76.8	77.4	77.8	76.5	78.2	77.9	78.4	77.6	77.1	77.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [2]	- - -	- - -	67.6	68.9	69.9	70.2	69.7	70.3	71.0	71.5	70.8	71.4	71.7
Hispanic origin (selected States) [3,4]	- - -	- - -	60.2	61.0	61.0	61.5	61.2	60.3	61.0	61.3	59.5	60.2	61.0
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	59.6	60.7	60.2	60.4	60.0	58.9	60.0	58.3	56.7	57.8	58.7
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	55.1	54.5	55.1	57.4	58.3	57.2	57.4	63.2	62.7	63.5	65.0
Cuban	- - -	- - -	82.7	79.3	81.2	82.2	82.5	81.8	83.1	83.4	83.2	84.8	85.4
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	58.8	58.5	59.3	61.1	60.6	58.8	59.1	62.8	60.8	61.5	63.4
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	66.4	66.0	66.6	66.7	65.8	66.6	65.5	67.3	66.0	66.4	65.6
Non-Hispanic white (selected States) [3]	- - -	- - -	81.2	81.1	81.3	81.6	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.7	83.3	83.7
Non-Hispanic black (selected States) [3]	- - -	- - -	60.7	59.7	59.9	60.6	60.1	60.1	60.0	60.4	59.9	60.7	61.9
Prenatal care began during 3d trimester or no prenatal care													
All mothers	7.9	6.0	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.8
White	6.3	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.7
Black	16.6	10.5	8.9	9.7	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.0	11.9	11.3	10.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	28.9	22.4	15.2	14.0	14.4	13.8	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.4	12.9	12.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.7
Chinese	6.5	4.4	3.7	3.5	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4
Japanese	4.1	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.5
Filipino	7.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [2]	- - -	- - -	9.0	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.6	7.2	6.8
Hispanic origin (selected States) [3,4]	- - -	- - -	12.0	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.4	13.0	12.7	12.1	13.0	12.0	11.0
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	11.8	12.0	12.7	13.0	12.9	13.4	13.0	13.9	14.6	13.2	12.2
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	16.2	17.2	17.4	16.3	15.5	17.4	17.1	10.2	11.3	10.6	9.1
Cuban	- - -	- - -	3.9	4.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.4
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	13.1	13.4	13.3	12.6	12.5	13.8	13.5	9.9	11.9	10.9	9.5
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	9.2	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.3	8.5	8.2
Non-Hispanic white (selected States) [3]	- - -	- - -	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2
Non-Hispanic black (selected States) [3]	- - -	- - -	9.7	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.8	11.0	12.0	11.2	10.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9 (page 2 of 2). Prenatal care and maternal education for live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Prenatal care, education, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Education of mother less than 12 years						Percent of live births [5]							
All mothers	30.8	28.6	23.7	22.3	21.7	20.9	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.4	23.2	23.8	23.9
White	27.1	25.1	20.8	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.8	17.7	17.4	17.6	21.6	22.4	22.5
Black	51.2	45.3	36.4	35.1	34.5	33.4	32.6	31.9	31.6	31.4	30.4	30.2	30.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	60.5	52.7	44.2	41.8	41.3	40.0	39.0	39.2	38.5	37.9	37.2	36.4	36.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	21.0	23.3	21.7	20.2	19.4	17.9	17.9	17.9	19.5	20.0	19.7
Chinese	23.0	16.5	15.2	17.3	18.2	18.2	15.5	12.3	13.5	14.2	14.9	15.8	15.7
Japanese	11.8	9.1	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.5	4.8	4.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0
Filipino	26.4	22.3	16.4	15.6	15.0	13.4	13.9	12.6	12.3	11.8	10.2	10.3	10.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [2]	- - -	- - -	26.4	29.3	26.6	24.8	23.5	22.2	21.7	21.7	26.1	26.2	25.5
Hispanic origin (selected States) [3,4]	- - -	- - -	51.1	48.0	46.5	44.9	44.5	43.4	42.8	42.5	52.8	53.9	54.3
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	62.8	60.5	59.4	58.7	59.0	58.9	58.4	56.9	61.3	61.4	61.7
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	55.3	52.9	50.0	48.2	46.6	44.8	44.3	45.2	43.7	42.7	41.9
Cuban	- - -	- - -	24.1	27.0	24.6	22.4	21.1	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.9	17.8	16.7
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	41.2	39.2	39.5	37.1	37.0	35.9	34.1	31.8	43.6	44.2	44.5
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	40.1	38.7	38.9	36.0	36.5	33.7	34.3	34.1	34.5	33.3	34.4
Non-Hispanic white (selected States) [3]	- - -	- - -	18.3	17.3	16.7	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.3	16.7	15.3	15.2	15.0
Non-Hispanic black (selected States) [3]	- - -	- - -	37.4	36.4	35.4	34.2	33.5	32.6	32.2	31.8	29.9	30.0	30.3
Education of mother 16 years or more													
All mothers	8.6	11.4	14.0	15.3	15.8	16.4	16.7	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.5	18.1
White	9.6	12.7	15.5	16.9	17.6	18.3	18.6	19.2	19.8	20.1	19.2	19.3	19.9
Black	2.8	4.3	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.7	2.2	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	30.8	29.3	30.0	30.4	30.3	31.4	32.0	31.7	31.2	31.0	31.8
Chinese	34.0	37.8	41.5	38.2	38.0	36.4	35.2	36.8	36.8	36.4	40.5	40.3	41.7
Japanese	20.7	30.6	36.8	38.4	38.8	39.8	38.1	41.3	41.8	42.3	43.6	44.1	45.0
Filipino	28.1	36.6	37.1	36.6	35.8	35.8	35.2	35.4	36.9	35.5	36.0	34.5	34.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [2]	- - -	- - -	25.5	24.2	25.6	26.4	27.1	28.0	28.8	28.6	25.3	25.7	27.1
Hispanic origin (selected States) [3,4]	- - -	- - -	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.6	7.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.3
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.3	6.5	6.8
Cuban	- - -	- - -	11.6	11.2	12.4	13.7	15.0	15.4	17.3	18.2	19.2	20.4	21.9
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	6.1	7.1	6.6	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.8	10.1	8.2	8.6	9.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	5.5	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.2	8.7	7.6	8.0	7.7	8.5	8.2
Non-Hispanic white (selected States) [3]	- - -	- - -	16.4	17.6	18.3	18.9	19.3	19.8	20.4	20.4	22.0	22.6	23.3
Non-Hispanic black (selected States) [3]	- - -	- - -	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3

[1]Excludes live births for whom trimester prenatal care began is unknown.
[2]Includes Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.
[3]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 plus the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983, 30 plus DC in 1988, 47 plus DC in 1989, 48 plus DC in 1990, and 49 plus DC in 1991 (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System).
[4]Includes mothers of all races.
[5]Excludes live births for whom education of mother is unknown.

NOTES: Excludes births that occurred in States not reporting education and/or prenatal care (see Appendix I). The race groups, white and black, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 10. Maternal age and marital status for live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age, marital status, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Age of mother less than 18 years						Percent of live births							
All mothers	6.3	7.6	5.8	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9
White	4.8	6.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8
Black	14.8	16.3	12.5	11.4	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.1	10.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.5	11.2	9.4	8.5	8.7	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1
Chinese	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Japanese	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0
Filipino	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [1]	- - -	- - -	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7
Hispanic origin (selected States) [2,3]	- - -	- - -	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	10.0	9.9	9.3	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.5
Cuban	- - -	- - -	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.6
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.3
Non-Hispanic white (selected States) [2]	- - -	- - -	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
Non-Hispanic black (selected States) [2]	- - -	- - -	12.7	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.3
Age of mother 18–19 years													
All mothers	11.3	11.3	9.8	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.1
White	10.4	10.3	9.0	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.2
Black	16.6	16.9	14.5	13.7	13.6	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.2	12.3	12.9	13.0	12.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	12.8	15.2	14.6	13.8	13.3	13.1	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.3	12.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7
Chinese	3.9	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Japanese	4.1	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7
Filipino	7.1	5.0	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [1]	- - -	- - -	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.6
Hispanic origin (selected States) [2,3]	- - -	- - -	11.6	11.1	10.6	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.3
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	12.0	11.5	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	13.3	13.1	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.5	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.2
Cuban	- - -	- - -	9.2	8.2	6.8	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.5
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	10.8	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.0	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.1	11.4
Non-Hispanic white (selected States) [2]	- - -	- - -	8.5	7.8	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5
Non-Hispanic black (selected States) [2]	- - -	- - -	14.7	13.9	13.5	13.4	12.9	12.6	12.2	12.4	13.0	13.0	12.9
Unmarried mothers													
All mothers	10.7	14.3	18.4	19.4	20.3	21.0	22.0	23.4	24.5	25.7	27.1	28.0	29.5
White	5.5	7.1	11.2	12.3	12.9	13.6	14.7	15.9	16.9	18.0	19.2	20.4	21.8
Black	37.5	49.5	56.1	57.7	59.2	60.3	61.2	62.4	63.4	64.7	65.7	66.5	67.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	22.4	32.7	39.2	42.6	45.3	46.1	46.8	48.8	51.1	51.7	52.7	53.6	55.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	7.3	7.9	8.6	9.2	9.5	10.0	11.0	11.5	12.4	13.2	13.9
Chinese	3.0	1.6	2.7	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.5	4.5	3.9	4.2	5.0	5.5
Japanese	4.6	4.6	5.2	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.8	9.4	9.6	9.8
Filipino	9.1	6.9	8.6	9.9	10.3	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.7	13.6	14.8	15.9	16.8
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [1]	- - -	- - -	8.5	8.7	9.5	10.4	10.9	11.4	12.4	13.2	14.2	14.9	15.6
Hispanic origin (selected States) [2,3]	- - -	- - -	23.6	25.6	27.5	28.3	29.5	31.6	32.6	34.0	35.5	36.7	38.5
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	20.3	21.9	23.7	24.2	25.7	27.9	28.9	30.6	31.7	33.3	35.3
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	46.3	49.0	49.5	50.8	51.1	52.6	53.0	53.3	55.2	55.9	57.5
Cuban	- - -	- - -	10.0	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.1	15.8	16.1	16.3	17.5	18.2	19.5
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	27.1	30.2	33.0	34.0	34.9	38.0	37.1	36.4	38.9	41.2	43.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	22.4	26.3	28.2	30.0	31.1	31.9	34.2	35.5	37.0	37.2	37.9
Non-Hispanic white (selected States) [2]	- - -	- - -	9.6	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.4	13.5	14.3	15.2	16.1	16.9	18.0
Non-Hispanic black (selected States) [2]	- - -	- - -	57.3	59.0	60.5	61.5	62.1	63.3	64.2	64.8	66.0	66.7	68.2

[1]Includes Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.
[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 plus the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983, 30 plus DC in 1988, 47 plus DC in 1989, 48 plus DC in 1990, and 49 plus DC in 1991 (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System).
[3]Includes mothers of all races.

NOTES: Data for 1970 and 1975 exclude births that occurred in States not reporting marital status (see Appendix I). The race groups, white and black, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 11. Low-birthweight live births, according to race of mother, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1979–81, 1984–86, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91
	Percent of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams								
United States	6.86	6.76	7.04	5.74	5.64	5.74	12.71	12.67	13.44
New England	6.19	5.92	5.97	5.77	5.46	5.39	12.20	12.23	11.91
Maine	5.66	5.24	5.14	5.67	5.19	5.13	*	*	*
New Hampshire	5.43	5.06	4.97	5.42	5.04	4.93	*	*	*
Vermont	6.09	5.74	5.47	6.08	5.73	5.45	*	*	*
Massachusetts	6.05	5.83	5.88	5.66	5.42	5.34	11.31	11.18	10.58
Rhode Island	6.28	6.26	6.14	5.86	5.85	5.58	*11.51	*11.95	*11.41
Connecticut	6.92	6.59	6.80	6.07	5.67	5.70	13.40	13.49	13.96
Middle Atlantic	7.14	6.94	7.45	5.89	5.65	5.88	13.03	12.73	13.92
New York	7.47	7.11	7.71	6.17	5.73	6.08	12.67	12.26	13.60
New Jersey	7.22	6.88	7.21	5.72	5.54	5.63	13.30	12.69	13.55
Pennsylvania	6.61	6.71	7.17	5.62	5.60	5.74	13.69	14.03	15.07
East North Central	6.75	6.65	7.23	5.56	5.44	5.69	13.49	13.40	14.38
Ohio	6.75	6.57	7.21	5.75	5.66	5.99	13.22	12.33	13.81
Indiana	6.36	6.37	6.61	5.67	5.74	5.87	12.30	11.92	12.49
Illinois	7.35	7.24	7.68	5.54	5.44	5.63	14.05	14.03	14.63
Michigan	6.93	6.88	7.65	5.71	5.46	5.68	13.38	14.10	15.12
Wisconsin	5.37	5.26	5.92	4.85	4.66	4.99	13.04	12.58	14.18
West North Central	5.72	5.69	5.97	5.20	5.14	5.31	12.77	12.68	13.11
Minnesota	5.17	4.94	5.09	4.96	4.69	4.66	*12.87	*12.28	13.88
Iowa	4.99	5.08	5.50	4.83	4.91	5.30	*11.99	*11.84	*11.65
Missouri	6.69	6.73	7.18	5.62	5.62	5.91	12.86	12.93	13.39
North Dakota	4.84	4.85	5.11	4.72	4.69	5.00	*	*	*
South Dakota	5.15	5.29	5.27	4.87	4.99	5.12	*	*	*
Nebraska	5.55	5.39	5.56	5.17	5.03	5.12	*13.22	*12.05	*12.50
Kansas	6.14	6.13	6.19	5.61	5.56	5.60	12.48	12.59	12.33
South Atlantic	7.98	7.77	8.02	6.07	5.94	5.93	12.55	12.47	13.10
Delaware	7.70	7.38	7.67	5.59	5.92	5.75	14.62	12.42	13.68
Maryland	7.88	7.60	7.97	5.91	5.49	5.59	12.50	12.58	13.14
District of Columbia	12.92	12.65	15.45	*6.11	5.33	6.47	14.35	14.57	17.94
Virginia	7.40	7.06	7.18	5.87	5.62	5.54	12.16	11.75	12.34
West Virginia	6.84	6.93	6.86	6.62	6.71	6.61	*12.67	*12.62	*13.43
North Carolina	7.98	7.88	8.17	6.11	6.08	6.10	12.34	12.43	12.98
South Carolina	8.77	8.64	9.03	6.11	6.09	6.33	12.76	12.73	13.29
Georgia	8.56	8.15	8.53	6.24	6.02	6.04	12.65	12.22	12.92
Florida	7.57	7.52	7.51	6.00	5.99	5.92	12.18	12.45	12.61
East South Central	7.84	7.88	8.32	6.17	6.26	6.50	12.25	12.26	13.06
Kentucky	6.95	7.02	7.03	6.43	6.48	6.50	12.13	12.47	12.09
Tennessee	7.97	7.91	8.41	6.42	6.46	6.66	13.34	12.95	14.07
Alabama	7.93	8.00	8.46	5.75	5.89	6.27	11.91	12.06	12.64
Mississippi	8.66	8.72	9.56	5.74	5.99	6.53	11.86	11.91	12.87
West South Central	7.26	7.14	7.39	6.01	5.96	6.05	12.65	12.61	13.30
Arkansas	7.40	7.71	8.22	5.82	6.28	6.57	12.12	12.33	13.59
Louisiana	8.56	8.62	9.24	5.98	5.81	6.08	12.74	13.08	13.70
Oklahoma	6.64	6.42	6.54	6.13	5.89	5.98	12.04	11.94	11.68
Texas	6.96	6.82	7.00	6.01	5.96	6.00	12.79	12.39	13.15
Mountain	6.58	6.56	6.76	6.39	6.36	6.50	13.04	13.30	14.08
Montana	5.58	5.79	5.76	5.52	5.73	5.77	*	*	*
Idaho	5.23	5.27	5.66	5.19	5.22	5.61	*	*	*
Wyoming	7.11	6.99	7.23	7.07	6.99	7.13	*	*	*
Colorado	8.14	7.69	7.99	7.85	7.34	7.53	14.28	14.43	15.18
New Mexico	7.75	7.25	7.14	7.72	7.41	7.18	*12.74	*11.64	*12.14
Arizona	6.10	6.18	6.38	5.87	5.97	6.13	12.30	12.83	12.74
Utah	5.32	5.56	5.81	5.28	5.48	5.77	*	*	*
Nevada	6.93	7.01	7.22	6.36	6.30	6.40	*12.51	*12.89	15.05
Pacific	5.78	5.81	5.81	5.17	5.14	5.13	11.67	12.38	12.78
Washington	5.17	5.18	5.33	4.90	4.83	4.99	11.40	11.74	11.76
Oregon	4.98	5.13	5.04	4.78	4.99	4.83	*11.49	*12.14	*11.75
California	5.93	5.95	5.90	5.27	5.23	5.18	11.74	12.50	12.92
Alaska	5.34	4.77	4.80	4.90	4.27	4.34	*7.59	*8.89	*9.10
Hawaii	6.98	6.86	6.99	5.77	5.56	5.62	*10.35	*9.85	*11.52

*Data for States with fewer than 5,000 live births for the 3-year period are considered unreliable. Data for States with fewer than 1,000 live births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 12. Very low-birthweight live births, according to race of mother, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1979–81, 1984–86, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91
	Percent of live births weighing less than 1,500 grams								
United States	1.15	1.20	1.28	0.90	0.93	0.96	2.47	2.68	2.94
New England	1.09	1.04	1.12	0.98	0.92	0.97	2.78	2.83	2.87
Maine	1.34	0.93	0.85	1.34	0.93	0.85	*	*	*
New Hampshire	0.89	0.86	0.93	0.88	0.86	0.91	*	*	*
Vermont	0.90	0.89	0.79	0.90	0.90	0.79	*	*	*
Massachusetts	1.00	0.99	1.10	0.89	0.88	0.97	2.49	2.46	2.37
Rhode Island	1.15	1.10	1.16	1.05	1.00	1.03	*2.50	*2.56	*2.76
Connecticut	1.25	1.25	1.37	1.01	0.97	1.03	3.13	3.33	3.61
Middle Atlantic	1.21	1.26	1.42	0.92	0.94	1.01	2.56	2.72	3.19
New York	1.26	1.29	1.44	0.96	0.94	1.01	2.48	2.59	3.06
New Jersey	1.24	1.26	1.41	0.93	0.95	1.03	2.52	2.65	3.04
Pennsylvania	1.10	1.23	1.38	0.87	0.94	0.99	2.77	3.14	3.64
East North Central	1.20	1.23	1.36	0.93	0.94	0.98	2.71	2.91	3.14
Ohio	1.17	1.20	1.32	0.94	0.98	1.02	2.62	2.61	2.98
Indiana	1.07	1.07	1.18	0.90	0.92	1.00	2.54	2.43	2.68
Illinois	1.35	1.37	1.46	0.96	0.94	0.98	2.84	3.02	3.10
Michigan	1.22	1.32	1.50	0.94	0.95	0.98	2.68	3.24	3.48
Wisconsin	0.97	0.97	1.08	0.87	0.82	0.87	2.49	2.82	3.03
West North Central	0.94	0.98	1.04	0.84	0.86	0.88	2.49	2.58	2.72
Minnesota	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.85	0.84	0.82	*3.52	*2.15	2.81
Iowa	0.83	0.83	0.91	0.80	0.81	0.86	*2.41	*1.84	*2.51
Missouri	1.08	1.18	1.26	0.86	0.92	0.93	2.37	2.71	2.82
North Dakota	0.90	0.80	0.84	0.87	0.75	0.83	*	*	*
South Dakota	0.78	0.98	0.90	0.74	0.91	0.86	*	*	*
Nebraska	0.86	0.87	0.95	0.79	0.78	0.85	*2.57	*2.45	*2.47
Kansas	0.99	1.02	1.09	0.87	0.89	0.96	2.47	2.62	2.50
South Atlantic	1.43	1.50	1.59	0.98	1.02	1.02	2.52	2.73	2.98
Delaware	1.52	1.52	1.63	0.93	1.13	1.07	3.40	2.87	3.41
Maryland	1.54	1.64	1.67	1.05	1.06	0.99	2.73	3.08	3.18
District of Columbia	2.70	3.15	3.79	*0.94	1.18	1.28	3.07	3.70	4.48
Virginia	1.31	1.30	1.41	0.98	0.93	0.95	2.35	2.51	2.88
West Virginia	1.05	1.16	1.15	1.02	1.10	1.08	*1.94	*3.09	*2.97
North Carolina	1.46	1.49	1.65	0.99	1.03	1.09	2.56	2.67	2.99
South Carolina	1.54	1.65	1.72	0.96	1.04	1.06	2.41	2.64	2.77
Georgia	1.53	1.58	1.67	0.96	1.02	1.00	2.53	2.64	2.85
Florida	1.30	1.39	1.43	0.94	1.02	1.01	2.36	2.59	2.79
East South Central	1.26	1.38	1.52	0.91	1.01	1.06	2.18	2.41	2.71
Kentucky	1.05	1.21	1.21	0.94	1.07	1.07	2.20	2.57	2.53
Tennessee	1.28	1.36	1.56	0.97	1.01	1.10	2.37	2.59	3.07
Alabama	1.30	1.42	1.61	0.87	0.93	1.06	2.09	2.38	2.66
Mississippi	1.44	1.57	1.70	0.81	0.98	0.94	2.12	2.26	2.52
West South Central	1.14	1.22	1.26	0.87	0.94	0.94	2.32	2.51	2.70
Arkansas	1.14	1.30	1.33	0.80	1.01	0.98	2.17	2.28	2.46
Louisiana	1.40	1.58	1.73	0.87	0.95	0.96	2.28	2.58	2.83
Oklahoma	1.02	1.04	1.08	0.89	0.90	0.97	2.34	2.40	2.21
Texas	1.09	1.14	1.17	0.88	0.94	0.92	2.39	2.52	2.73
Mountain	0.91	0.95	1.01	0.87	0.89	0.95	2.74	2.44	2.70
Montana	0.85	0.81	0.87	0.84	0.77	0.84	*	*	*
Idaho	0.65	0.83	0.90	0.65	0.81	0.88	*	*	*
Wyoming	0.90	1.02	0.90	0.88	1.02	0.91	*	*	*
Colorado	1.05	0.99	1.08	0.97	0.91	0.97	2.63	2.56	2.71
New Mexico	1.02	1.00	0.94	0.99	1.00	0.93	*3.49	*2.19	*2.39
Arizona	0.95	1.05	1.08	0.90	0.98	1.02	2.62	2.57	2.84
Utah	0.75	0.75	0.86	0.75	0.74	0.85	*	*	*
Nevada	1.05	0.98	1.14	0.87	0.87	0.97	*2.89	*2.30	2.76
Pacific	0.96	1.01	0.99	0.85	0.87	0.86	2.17	2.66	2.70
Washington	0.81	0.92	0.85	0.76	0.85	0.78	2.01	2.57	2.69
Oregon	0.81	0.86	0.83	0.79	0.83	0.81	*1.70	*2.34	*1.93
California	1.00	1.04	1.02	0.88	0.89	0.88	2.20	2.68	2.71
Alaska	0.83	0.84	0.87	0.77	0.76	0.73	*1.63	*1.94	*2.08
Hawaii	0.97	1.05	1.03	0.88	0.84	0.99	*1.51	*2.56	*2.94

*Data for States with fewer than 5,000 live births for the 3-year period are considered unreliable. Data for States with fewer than 1,000 live births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 13. Legal abortion ratios, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, selected years 1973–91

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

Characteristic	*1973*	*1975*	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991* [1]
	Abortions per 100 live births												
Total	19.6	27.2	35.9	35.4	34.9	36.4	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.2	34.6	34.5	33.9
Age [2]													
Under 15 years	74.3	101.5	122.7	120.0	133.6	145.8	141.2	130.5	131.3	90.5	83.5	81.2	76.1
15–19 years	31.7	46.4	66.4	66.5	67.3	71.4	71.7	70.2	72.6	61.2	54.8	50.6	45.6
20–24 years	17.9	25.0	37.5	38.0	38.1	41.2	40.4	41.0	42.0	36.9	36.1	37.5	37.1
25–29 years	12.3	16.6	23.0	23.5	23.0	23.9	23.2	24.0	23.9	21.1	20.9	21.6	22.0
30–34 years	16.5	22.1	23.3	23.0	22.0	22.3	21.4	21.5	21.4	18.6	18.4	18.9	19.0
35–39 years	26.7	37.5	40.3	37.1	35.4	35.2	33.4	33.4	31.7	27.7	26.8	27.1	26.7
40 years and over	40.2	59.9	78.3	75.0	69.1	66.7	63.8	59.8	56.2	51.3	49.4	51.6	48.3
Race [3]													
White	17.5	22.7	31.3	30.4	29.5	30.8	29.6	30.0	30.0	25.7	24.8	25.2	24.0
All other	28.9	46.5	54.7	55.6	56.0	58.2	57.6	55.8	55.7	45.5	46.1	47.5	44.7
Marital status [4]													
Married	6.2	8.3	10.2	9.7	9.3	9.6	8.7	9.3	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.5	8.6
Unmarried	109.8	141.1	149.9	142.2	135.2	137.1	129.5	120.6	114.9	97.1	88.4	84.0	79.0
Number of previous live births [5,6]													
0	23.0	30.2	48.6	48.2	46.9	49.3	47.7	47.1	46.3	37.4	37.2	35.8	34.3
1	12.1	17.3	21.9	22.0	22.1	23.0	22.8	23.8	24.7	21.0	21.2	22.5	23.0
2	19.6	29.7	32.8	32.4	32.5	34.0	33.0	33.5	34.5	29.3	28.6	31.3	31.7
3	25.8	39.8	33.5	32.2	31.9	32.8	32.1	32.4	33.2	27.7	27.8	29.8	30.8
4 or more	26.4	40.8	27.3	25.4	24.8	24.9	23.7	24.2	24.2	20.2	19.9	26.3	25.4

[1]Preliminary data.
[2]Data for 1991 are from 39 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.
[3]Data for 1991 are from 33 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.
[4]Data for 1991 are from 34 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.
[5]Data for 1991 are from 37 States and New York City.
[6]For 1973–75, data indicate number of living children.

NOTE: Ratios exclude cases for which selected characteristic is unknown and are based on abortions reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Abortion Surveillance, 1973–81. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1977–Nov. 1985; 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-5, 1994; and Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Analysis, United States, 1991. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., 1994.

Table 14. Legal abortions, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1973–91

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

Characteristic	*1973*	*1975*	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991* [1]
	Number of legal abortions reported in thousands												
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	616	855	1,298	1,304	1,269	1,334	1,329	1,328	1,354	1,371	1,397	1,430	1,389
Alan Guttmacher Institute [2]	745	1,034	1,554	1,574	1,575	1,577	1,589	1,574	1,559	1,591	- - -	- - -	- - -
	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	100.0	100.0
Period of gestation [4]													
Under 9 weeks	36.1	44.6	51.7	50.6	49.7	50.5	50.3	51.0	50.4	48.7	49.8	51.6	52.3
9–10 weeks	29.4	28.4	26.2	26.7	26.8	26.4	26.6	25.8	26.0	26.4	25.8	25.3	25.4
11–12 weeks	17.9	14.9	12.2	12.4	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.6	11.7	11.6
13–15 weeks	6.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.4	5.9
16–20 weeks	8.0	6.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7
21 weeks and over	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Type of procedure [5]													
Curettage	88.4	90.9	95.5	96.4	96.8	96.8	97.5	97.0	97.2	98.6	98.8	98.8	98.9
Intrauterine instillation	10.4	6.2	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Hysterotomy or hysterectomy	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Location of facility [5]													
In State of residence	74.8	89.2	92.6	92.9	93.3	92.0	92.4	92.3	91.7	91.4	91.0	91.8	91.8
Out of State of residence	25.2	10.8	7.4	7.1	6.7	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.3	8.6	9.0	8.2	8.2
Previous induced abortions [4]													
0	- - -	81.9	67.6	63.7	62.4	60.5	60.1	59.3	58.5	57.8	58.1	57.1	56.5
1	- - -	14.9	23.5	24.9	25.0	25.7	25.7	26.3	26.5	26.9	26.5	26.9	27.1
2	- - -	2.5	6.6	8.2	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.4	9.9	10.1	10.4
3 or more	- - -	0.7	2.3	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.9	6.0

[1]Preliminary data.
[2]No survey was conducted in 1986, 1989, and 1990; data for 1986 are projected.
[3]Excludes cases for which selected characteristic is unknown and are based on abortions reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
[4]Data for 1991 are from 37 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.
[5]Data for 1991 are from 38 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.

NOTE: For a discussion of the differences in reported legal abortions between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Alan Guttmacher Institute, see Appendix I.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Abortion Surveillance, 1973–81. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1977–Nov. 1985; 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-5, 1994; and Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Analysis, United States, 1991. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., 1994; and Sullivan, E., Tietze, C., and Dryfoos, J.: Legal abortions in the United States, 1975–1976. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 9(3):116–129, May–June 1977; Henshaw, S. K., Forrest, J. D., and Blaine, E.: Abortion services in the United States, 1981 and 1982. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 16(3), May–June 1984; Henshaw, S. K., Forrest, J. D., and Van Vort, J.: Abortion services in the United States, 1984 and 1985. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 19(2), Mar.–Apr. 1987; and Henshaw, S. K. and Van Vort, J.: Abortion services in the United States, 1987 and 1988. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 22(3), May–June 1990.

Table 15. Legal abortions, abortion-related deaths, and abortion-related death rates, according to period of gestation: United States, 1973–75, 1976–78, 1979–81, 1982–84, and 1985–87

[Data are based primarily on reporting by State health departments and by facilities]

Period of gestation and year	*Number of legal abortions reported*	*Abortion-related deaths*	
		Number	*Rate per 100,000 abortions*
Total			
1973–75	2,234,160	80	3.6
1976–78	3,225,473	37	1.1
1979–81 [1]	3,850,287	39	1.0
1982–84 [2]	3,906,488	34	0.9
1985–87 [3]	4,010,353	26	0.6
Under 9 weeks			
1973–75	928,731	7	*0.8
1976–78	1,620,841	6	*0.4
1979–81	1,989,506	11	*0.6
1982–84	1,947,672	4	*0.2
1985–87	1,987,428	3	*
9–10 weeks			
1973–75	642,922	14	2.2
1976–78	882,051	7	*0.8
1979–81	1,025,656	7	*0.7
1982–84	1,049,486	6	*0.6
1985–87	1,067,104	1	*
11–12 weeks			
1973–75	355,304	12	3.4
1976–78	425,744	2	*
1979–81	471,921	6	*1.3
1982–84	497,367	4	*0.8
1985–87	507,712	3	*
13 weeks and over			
1973–75	307,203	47	15.3
1976–78	296,837	22	7.4
1979–81	363,204	13	3.6
1982–84	411,963	16	3.9
1985–87	448,109	13	2.9

[1]Includes two deaths with weeks of gestation unknown.
[2]Includes four deaths with weeks of gestation unknown.
[3]Includes six deaths with weeks of gestation unknown.

*Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 30 percent are considered unreliable. Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50 percent are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Surveillance Summaries, Abortion Surveillance, United States, 1990. Vol. 41, No. SS-4. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 1992.

Table 16. Methods of contraception for ever-married women 15–44 years of age, according to race and age: United States, 1973, 1982, and 1988

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

Method of contraception and age	All races 1973	All races 1982[1]	All races 1988	White 1973	White 1982[1]	White 1988	Black 1973	Black 1982[1]	Black 1988
	Number of ever-married women in thousands								
15–44 years	30,247	34,935	36,842	26,795	30,419	31,465	3,109	3,440	3,614
15–24 years	6,593	5,550	3,971	5,855	4,975	3,495	692	427	343
25–34 years	12,731	15,996	16,889	11,356	31,819	14,371	1,226	1,628	1,666
35–44 years	10,922	13,439	15,982	9,584	11,626	13,599	1,191	1,358	1,606
All methods	Percent of ever-married women using contraception								
15–44 years	66.4	66.9	70.8	67.8	68.0	71.8	55.8	60.4	63.9
15–24 years	66.9	65.4	69.6	67.1	66.8	68.8	65.2	53.3	69.0
25–34 years	70.4	70.0	70.6	71.6	70.7	71.3	59.2	67.7	66.1
35–44 years	61.5	63.9	71.4	63.6	65.3	73.1	46.8	54.0	60.5
Female sterilization	Percent of ever-married contracepting women								
15–44 years	13.6	28.9	34.7	12.5	27.2	32.9	25.4	42.8	54.5
15–24 years	4.3	*6.1	8.4	4.1	*5.7	8.2	6.8	*13.0	*11.0
25–34 years	12.1	24.5	27.6	11.4	22.7	26.2	20.3	37.7	46.9
35–44 years	21.7	44.0	48.5	19.2	42.4	45.9	47.2	59.5	73.6
Male sterilization[2]									
15–44 years	10.4	13.6	15.0	11.2	14.7	16.8	*1.2	*2.2	1.3
15–24 years	2.1	*4.1	*2.8	2.3	*4.4	*3.2	*0.1	*0.5	*–
25–34 years	10.3	11.5	11.8	11.0	12.6	13.1	*2.0	*1.7	*1.6
35–44 years	15.8	20.2	21.3	17.2	21.8	23.9	*1.1	*3.6	*1.4
Birth control pill									
15–44 years	36.6	20.7	21.2	36.1	20.6	21.1	41.8	23.1	22.7
15–24 years	65.3	56.2	61.4	64.4	56.0	59.8	72.4	56.8	74.9
25–34 years	36.2	22.8	28.6	35.8	22.1	28.7	41.6	28.8	29.3
35–44 years	18.3	3.2	3.8	18.2	*3.2	4.0	17.2	*4.3	*2.4
Intrauterine device									
15–44 years	10.2	7.6	2.2	9.8	7.5	2.1	13.8	10.0	3.4
15–24 years	10.8	*3.5	*0.4	10.7	*3.3	*0.5	12.6	*8.2	*–
25–34 years	13.2	9.6	2.1	12.7	9.4	1.8	18.8	14.1	3.8
35–44 years	5.6	6.8	2.8	5.4	7.0	2.7	8.4	*4.5	3.9
Diaphragm									
15–44 years	3.4	6.5	6.0	3.6	6.8	6.2	1.8	4.2	2.3
15–24 years	*1.5	*7.0	3.1	*1.6	*7.2	*3.5	*0.3	*4.5	*1.3
25–34 years	3.1	8.5	6.7	3.2	9.1	7.1	*2.2	3.1	*1.6
35–44 years	5.0	*3.8	5.9	5.3	*3.7	6.0	*2.5	*5.7	3.4
Condom									
15–44 years	12.6	12.1	12.9	13.4	12.6	13.1	4.1	5.0	7.7
15–24 years	7.7	12.7	16.3	8.3	12.9	17.7	*1.8	*6.3	*7.6
25–34 years	12.4	12.4	13.9	13.1	13.0	14.0	3.8	5.0	9.6
35–44 years	16.1	11.4	11.0	17.2	12.0	11.0	6.4	*4.5	5.7

[1]Estimates have been revised and differ from those previously published.
[2]Refers only to currently married couples in 1973.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics: Data from the National Survey of Family Growth.

Table 17. Methods of contraception for women 15–44 years of age, according to race and marital status: United States, 1982 and 1988

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

Marital status and method of contraception	All races		White		Black	
	1982 [1]	1988	1982 [1]	1988	1982 [1]	1988
Marital status	Number of women in thousands					
All marital statuses	54,099	57,900	45,367	47,077	6,985	7,679
Currently married	28,231	29,147	25,195	25,426	2,130	2,197
Widowed, separated, or divorced	6,704	7,695	5,224	6,038	1,310	1,417
Never married	19,164	21,058	14,948	15,612	3,545	4,065
All methods	Percent of women using contraception					
All marital statuses	55.7	60.3	56.7	61.8	52.0	56.7
Currently married	69.7	74.3	70.4	75.3	63.3	67.0
Widowed, separated, or divorced	55.5	57.6	56.3	57.4	55.7	59.0
Never married	35.3	41.9	33.6	41.5	43.8	50.4
Female sterilization	Percent of contracepting women					
All marital statuses	23.2	27.5	22.1	26.1	30.0	38.1
Currently married	26.9	31.4	25.8	30.2	37.0	48.3
Widowed, separated, or divorced	39.2	50.7	35.2	47.9	53.5	65.4
Never married	3.7	6.4	*1.0	2.4	12.8	19.6
Male sterilization						
All marital statuses	10.9	11.7	12.2	13.6	1.4	0.9
Currently married	15.5	17.3	16.4	19.1	3.4	2.0
Widowed, separated, or divorced	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.3	*–	*0.1
Never married	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.3	*0.4	*0.3
Birth control pill						
All marital statuses	28.0	30.7	26.7	29.8	38.0	38.0
Currently married	19.3	20.4	19.0	20.0	24.5	26.0
Widowed, separated, or divorced	28.4	25.3	30.4	27.4	20.4	16.8
Never married	53.0	59.0	51.6	60.2	58.1	55.3
Intrauterine device						
All marital statuses	7.1	2.0	6.9	1.8	9.1	3.1
Currently married	6.9	2.0	6.8	1.8	9.3	2.3
Widowed, separated, or divorced	11.5	3.6	11.8	3.3	11.4	5.4
Never married	5.4	1.3	4.3	*0.9	7.9	2.7
Diaphragm						
All marital statuses	8.1	5.7	8.8	6.2	3.5	1.9
Currently married	6.5	6.2	6.7	6.4	5.1	2.4
Widowed, separated, or divorced	6.7	5.3	7.8	5.6	*2.5	*2.1
Never married	13.4	4.9	16.8	6.1	2.6	1.5
Condom						
All marital statuses	12.0	14.6	12.7	14.9	6.2	10.3
Currently married	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.3	6.8	9.8
Widowed, separated, or divorced	*1.5	5.9	*1.5	6.3	*1.6	4.1
Never married	11.6	19.6	12.8	21.4	7.9	13.2

[1]Estimates have been revised and differ from those previously published.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics: Data from the National Survey of Family Growth.

Table 18. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1960 and 1983–87 birth cohorts

[Data are based on the National Linked Files of Live Births and Infant Deaths]

Race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother	Birth cohort						
	1960 [1]	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1985–87
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births						
All mothers	25.1	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.8	10.1
White	22.2	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.5
Black	42.1	19.2	18.2	18.6	18.2	17.8	18.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	15.2	13.4	13.1	13.9	13.0	13.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	8.3	8.9	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.6
Chinese	- - -	9.5	7.2	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.0
Japanese	- - -	*	*	*6.0	*7.2	*6.6	6.6
Filipino	- - -	8.4	8.5	7.7	7.2	6.6	7.2
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [2]	- - -	8.3	9.7	8.6	8.6	7.9	8.3
Hispanic origin [3,4]	- - -	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.5
Mexican American	- - -	9.1	8.9	8.5	7.9	8.0	8.1
Puerto Rican	- - -	12.9	12.9	11.1	11.7	9.9	10.9
Cuban	- - -	*7.5	*8.1	8.5	*7.5	7.1	7.7
Central and South American	- - -	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	10.6	9.6	9.5	9.2	8.7	9.1
Non-Hispanic white [4]	- - -	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.4
Non-Hispanic black [4]	- - -	19.1	18.1	18.3	18.0	17.4	17.9
	Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births						
All mothers	18.4	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.6
White	16.9	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.5
Black	27.3	12.5	11.9	12.3	11.9	11.8	12.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	7.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	5.2	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.7
Chinese	- - -	5.5	4.4	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.4
Japanese	- - -	*	*	*3.1	*4.7	*4.0	3.9
Filipino	- - -	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.1	4.7
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [2]	- - -	5.2	6.5	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.2
Hispanic origin [3,4]	- - -	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.5
Mexican American	- - -	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2
Puerto Rican	- - -	8.7	8.6	7.6	7.6	6.7	7.3
Cuban	- - -	*5.0	*6.4	6.2	*5.1	5.3	5.5
Central and South American	- - -	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.2
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	6.4	6.5	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.7
Non-Hispanic white [4]	- - -	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.4
Non-Hispanic black [4]	- - -	12.1	11.5	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.6
	Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births						
All mothers	6.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
White	5.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Black	14.8	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.8	6.8	7.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9
Chinese	- - -	*	*	*2.5	*2.8	*2.5	2.6
Japanese	- - -	*	*	*	*2.5	*	2.7
Filipino	- - -	*2.8	*3.2	*2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [2]	- - -	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.2
Hispanic origin [3,4]	- - -	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0
Mexican American	- - -	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.9
Puerto Rican	- - -	4.2	4.3	3.5	4.2	3.2	3.6
Cuban	- - -	*	*1.7	*	*2.4	*	2.2
Central and South American	- - -	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.6
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	4.2	3.1	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.4
Non-Hispanic white [4]	- - -	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Non-Hispanic black [4]	- - -	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.3

[1]Data are shown by race of child in 1960.
[2]Includes Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.
[3]Includes mothers of all races.
[4]Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item on their birth certificates. In 1983–87, 23 States and the District of Columbia included this item.

*Infant and neonatal mortality rates for groups with fewer than 10,000 births are considered unreliable. Postneonatal mortality rates for groups with fewer than 20,000 births are considered unreliable. Infant and neonatal mortality rates for groups with fewer than 7,500 births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown. Postneonatal mortality rates for groups with fewer than 15,000 births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics for the National Linked Files of Live Births and Infant Deaths.

Table 19. Infant mortality rates, according to birthweight, detailed race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1960 and 1983–87 birth cohorts

[Data are based on the National Linked Files of Live Births and Infant Deaths]

Birthweight, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	Birth cohort						
	1960 [1]	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1985–87*
Birthweight less than 1,500 grams	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births						
All mothers	752.6	393.6	383.5	381.0	364.8	351.4	365.2
White	769.4	402.4	389.5	385.1	369.8	354.8	369.6
Black	706.4	378.7	372.5	370.5	353.6	346.5	356.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	376.1	356.7	388.9	422.6	334.2	379.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	352.9	363.4	384.4	347.2	299.3	341.9
Chinese	- - -	*	*	*369.6	*	*	320.3
Japanese	- - -	*	*	*238.8	*	*	*294.4
Filipino	- - -	*321.0	*287.3	*350.9	*285.7	214.6	279.6
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [2]	- - -	342.4	408.7	414.9	370.4	334.5	371.8
Hispanic origin [3,4]	- - -	382.2	381.7	359.8	347.1	328.7	344.2
Mexican American	- - -	387.1	395.8	360.2	352.3	343.2	351.6
Puerto Rican	- - -	389.9	364.7	351.6	347.6	286.4	324.9
Cuban	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	373.5
Central and South American	- - -	331.2	342.1	347.7	313.2	338.4	332.4
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	380.6	368.1	372.3	356.5	296.4	335.8
Non-Hispanic white [4]	- - -	398.8	387.4	384.0	369.4	355.5	369.5
Non-Hispanic black [4]	- - -	372.0	370.6	360.3	345.7	340.4	348.4
Birthweight 1,500–2,499 grams							
All mothers	91.9	30.0	28.9	27.8	27.2	25.5	26.8
White	93.9	31.3	30.8	28.9	28.1	26.2	27.8
Black	85.1	26.6	24.4	25.1	24.2	23.6	24.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	*44.7	*45.8	*42.7	*51.6	*35.1	43.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	25.3	23.8	22.5	25.5	24.5	24.2
Chinese	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	28.8
Japanese	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*
Filipino	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	18.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [2]	- - -	25.8	25.5	22.5	27.6	26.6	25.7
Hispanic origin [3,4]	- - -	26.8	29.1	27.3	25.9	24.6	25.9
Mexican American	- - -	28.0	29.9	27.8	27.9	26.4	27.3
Puerto Rican	- - -	24.5	28.0	26.5	22.9	19.1	22.7
Cuban	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*
Central and South American	- - -	*24.0	*25.4	*22.4	24.1	21.7	22.7
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	28.9	29.3	30.5	22.5	26.1	26.2
Non-Hispanic white [4]	- - -	31.7	30.2	28.8	28.6	26.1	27.8
Non-Hispanic black [4]	- - -	26.7	23.4	26.1	24.5	22.6	24.3
Birthweight 2,500 grams or more							
All mothers	11.2	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1
White	9.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7
Black	20.2	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	9.1	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	3.8	4.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4
Chinese	- - -	*	*	*2.6	*2.5	*3.1	2.7
Japanese	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	2.9
Filipino	- - -	*	*4.5	*3.4	*3.6	3.8	3.6
Other Asian or Pacific Islander [2]	- - -	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
Hispanic origin [3,4]	- - -	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.6
Mexican American	- - -	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.5
Puerto Rican	- - -	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.8	3.6	4.3
Cuban	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	2.7
Central and South American	- - -	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	4.6	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9
Non-Hispanic white [4]	- - -	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7
Non-Hispanic black [4]	- - -	7.1	6.5	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.2

[1]Data are shown by race of child in 1960.
[2]Includes Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.
[3]Includes mothers of all races.
[4]Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item on their birth certificates. In 1983–87, 23 States and the District of Columbia included this item.

*Birth weight specific infant mortality rates are considered unreliable for groups with fewer than 200 births with birth weight less than 1,500 grams, fewer than 2,000 births with birth weight 1,500–2,499 grams, and fewer than 20,000 births with birth weight 2,500 grams or more. Birth weight specific infant mortality rates are considered highly unreliable and are not shown for groups with fewer than 150 births with birth weight less than 1,500 grams, fewer than 1,500 births with birth weight 1,500–2,499 grams, and fewer than 15,000 births with birth weight 2,500 grams or more.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics for the National Linked Files of Live Births and Infant Deaths.

Table 20 (page 1 of 2). Infant mortality rates, fetal death rates, and perinatal mortality rates, according to race: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and year	Infant mortality rate[1]				Fetal death rate[2]	Late fetal death rate[3]	Perinatal mortality rate[4]
	Total	Neonatal		Postneonatal			
		Under 28 days	Under 7 days				
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
1975	16.1	11.6	10.0	4.5	10.6	7.8	17.7
1980	12.6	8.5	7.1	4.1	9.1	6.2	13.2
1981	11.9	8.0	6.7	3.9	8.9	5.9	12.6
1982	11.5	7.7	6.4	3.8	8.8	5.9	12.3
1983	11.2	7.3	6.1	3.9	8.4	5.4	11.5
1984	10.8	7.0	5.9	3.8	8.1	5.2	11.0
1985	10.6	7.0	5.8	3.7	7.8	4.9	10.7
1986	10.4	6.7	5.6	3.6	7.7	4.7	10.3
1987	10.1	6.5	5.4	3.6	7.6	4.6	10.0
1988	10.0	6.3	5.2	3.6	7.5	4.5	9.7
1989	9.8	6.2	5.1	3.6	7.5	4.5	9.6
1990	9.2	5.8	4.8	3.4	7.5	4.3	9.1
1991	8.9	5.6	4.6	3.4	7.3	4.1	8.7
Provisional data:							
1990[5]	9.1	5.7	- - -	3.3	- - -	- - -	- - -
1991	8.9	5.5	- - -	3.4	- - -	- - -	- - -
1992	8.5	5.4	- - -	3.1	- - -	- - -	- - -
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
1975	14.2	10.4	9.0	3.8	9.4	7.1	16.0
1980	11.0	7.5	6.2	3.5	8.1	5.7	11.9
1981	10.5	7.1	5.9	3.4	8.0	5.4	11.3
1982	10.1	6.8	5.6	3.3	7.9	5.4	11.0
1983	9.7	6.4	5.4	3.3	7.4	5.0	10.3
1984	9.4	6.2	5.1	3.3	7.3	4.8	9.9
1985	9.3	6.1	5.0	3.2	7.0	4.5	9.6
1986	8.9	5.8	4.8	3.1	6.7	4.3	9.1
1987	8.6	5.5	4.5	3.1	6.6	4.2	8.7
1988	8.5	5.4	4.4	3.1	6.4	4.0	8.4
1989	8.2	5.2	4.3	3.0	6.4	4.0	8.3
1990	7.7	4.9	4.0	2.8	6.4	3.8	7.8
1991	7.5	4.6	3.8	2.8	6.2	3.7	7.4
Race of child:[6] Black							
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
1975	26.2	18.3	15.7	7.9	16.8	11.4	26.9
1980	21.4	14.1	11.9	7.3	14.4	8.9	20.7
1981	20.0	13.4	11.4	6.6	13.8	8.2	19.4
1982	19.6	13.1	11.1	6.6	13.8	8.1	19.1
1983	19.2	12.4	10.6	6.8	13.5	7.7	18.2
1984	18.4	11.8	10.2	6.5	12.7	7.3	17.4
1985	18.2	12.1	10.3	6.1	12.6	7.1	17.4
1986	18.0	11.7	10.1	6.3	12.5	7.0	17.0
1987	17.9	11.7	10.0	6.1	12.8	7.0	16.9
1988	17.6	11.5	9.8	6.2	12.7	6.8	16.5
1989	17.7	11.3	9.6	6.4	12.8	6.7	16.2
1990	17.0	10.9	9.2	6.1	12.9	6.6	15.7
1991	16.5	10.6	8.9	6.0	12.5	6.1	14.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20 (page 2 of 2). Infant mortality rates, fetal death rates, and perinatal mortality rates, according to race: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and year	Infant mortality rate [1]				Fetal death rate [2]	Late fetal death rate [3]	Perinatal mortality rate [4]
		Neonatal					
	Total	Under 28 days	Under 7 days	Postneonatal			
Race of mother: [7] White	Deaths per 1,000 live births						
1980	10.9	7.4	6.1	3.5	8.1	5.7	11.8
1981	10.3	7.0	5.8	3.4	8.0	5.4	11.2
1982	9.9	6.7	5.6	3.2	7.8	5.4	10.9
1983	9.6	6.3	5.3	3.3	7.4	5.0	10.2
1984	9.3	6.1	5.1	3.2	7.3	4.8	9.8
1985	9.2	6.0	5.0	3.2	6.9	4.5	9.5
1986	8.8	5.7	4.7	3.1	6.7	4.3	9.0
1987	8.5	5.4	4.5	3.1	6.6	4.2	8.6
1988	8.4	5.3	4.3	3.1	6.4	4.0	8.3
1989	8.1	5.1	4.2	2.9	6.4	4.0	8.2
1990	7.6	4.8	3.9	2.8	6.4	3.8	7.7
1991	7.3	4.5	3.7	2.8	6.2	3.7	7.4
Race of mother: [7] Black							
1980	22.2	14.6	12.3	7.6	14.7	9.1	21.3
1981	20.8	14.0	11.8	6.8	14.0	8.3	20.0
1982	20.5	13.6	11.6	6.9	14.0	8.3	19.7
1983	20.0	12.9	11.1	7.0	13.7	7.8	18.7
1984	19.2	12.3	10.6	6.8	12.9	7.3	17.9
1985	19.0	12.6	10.8	6.4	12.8	7.2	17.9
1986	18.9	12.3	10.6	6.6	12.7	7.1	17.6
1987	18.8	12.3	10.5	6.4	13.1	7.1	17.5
1988	18.5	12.1	10.3	6.5	13.0	6.9	17.1
1989	18.6	11.9	10.1	6.7	13.1	6.8	16.8
1990	18.0	11.6	9.7	6.4	13.3	6.7	16.4
1991	17.6	11.2	9.4	6.3	12.8	6.3	15.6

[1]Infant mortality rate is deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. Neonatal deaths occur within 28 days and early neonatal deaths within 7 days of birth; postneonatal deaths occur 28–365 days after birth.
[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 nonresidents of the United States.
[6]Infant deaths and fetal deaths are tabulated by race of decedent; live births are tabulated by race of child (see Appendix II).
[7]Infant deaths are tabulated by race of decedent; fetal deaths and live births are tabulated by race of mother (see Appendix II).

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 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1990, 1991, and 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vols. 39, 40, and 41, No. 13. DHHS Pub. Nos. (PHS) 91-1120, 92-1120, and 93-1120, Aug. 1991, 1992, and 1993; Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 21. Infant mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1979–81, 1984–86, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White [1]			Black [1]		
	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States	12.5	10.6	9.3	10.8	9.1	7.6	21.9	19.0	18.0
New England	10.7	9.2	7.4	10.1	8.4	6.7	20.5	20.2	15.2
Maine	9.9	8.8	6.8	10.0	8.8	6.7	*	*	*
New Hampshire	10.0	9.5	7.1	10.1	9.5	7.1	*	*	*
Vermont	9.0	9.1	6.4	9.0	9.0	6.5	*	*	*
Massachusetts	10.4	8.8	7.1	9.9	8.1	6.5	18.3	19.9	13.5
Rhode Island	12.3	9.1	8.8	11.5	8.7	8.3	*25.4	*16.0	*16.8
Connecticut	11.8	9.8	8.0	10.4	8.4	6.6	22.4	21.1	17.5
Middle Atlantic	12.7	10.7	9.6	10.9	9.0	7.5	21.7	18.6	18.9
New York	12.8	10.8	9.9	10.9	9.3	7.8	20.9	17.1	18.2
New Jersey	12.1	10.4	9.0	9.8	8.5	6.7	21.7	19.5	18.7
Pennsylvania	12.8	10.5	9.6	11.4	8.9	7.6	23.6	21.9	20.9
East North Central	13.0	11.1	10.2	11.0	9.2	8.1	24.6	21.5	20.5
Ohio	12.6	10.5	9.7	11.1	9.2	8.1	23.0	18.3	18.7
Indiana	12.2	11.1	9.7	11.0	10.0	8.6	22.6	21.0	18.8
Illinois	14.6	12.0	11.1	11.5	9.2	8.2	26.6	22.7	21.7
Michigan	13.1	11.5	10.7	10.9	9.1	7.8	24.7	23.6	21.9
Wisconsin	10.5	9.4	8.5	9.9	8.6	7.7	19.3	18.7	16.6
West North Central	11.4	9.6	8.6	10.5	8.9	7.5	22.8	18.4	19.3
Minnesota	10.3	9.0	7.3	9.9	8.7	6.5	*30.0	*18.9	22.7
Iowa	10.8	8.9	8.1	10.5	8.8	7.8	*26.8	*16.5	*19.0
Missouri	12.9	10.4	9.9	11.5	9.0	8.0	21.6	18.5	19.1
North Dakota	11.7	8.4	8.0	11.1	8.0	7.4	*	*	*
South Dakota	11.2	11.0	9.7	9.5	9.2	7.8	*	*	*
Nebraska	11.0	9.8	7.9	10.3	9.1	7.0	*24.8	*19.6	*18.5
Kansas	11.0	9.4	8.7	10.1	8.8	7.9	22.3	18.1	17.9
South Atlantic	14.4	12.0	10.6	11.4	9.3	7.8	22.0	19.2	17.8
Delaware	14.8	12.4	11.2	10.9	9.8	8.8	28.0	21.3	19.3
Maryland	13.7	11.8	9.7	11.0	9.3	7.1	20.6	18.4	15.9
District of Columbia	24.1	21.0	21.5	*13.0	9.9	11.4	26.5	24.2	25.5
Virginia	13.5	11.6	10.0	11.6	9.3	7.4	20.5	19.5	18.8
West Virginia	12.9	10.7	9.2	12.5	10.2	9.0	*25.3	*23.0	*14.4
North Carolina	14.3	11.9	10.9	11.2	9.4	8.2	21.4	18.3	17.2
South Carolina	16.3	14.0	11.9	11.8	10.2	8.5	23.1	20.3	17.5
Georgia	14.4	12.7	12.0	10.8	9.5	8.5	20.9	18.9	18.4
Florida	14.2	11.0	9.5	11.4	8.8	7.4	22.8	18.6	16.6
East South Central	13.9	12.1	10.5	11.2	9.7	8.2	21.1	18.7	16.8
Kentucky	12.2	10.9	8.9	11.5	10.2	8.2	20.4	17.9	16.0
Tennessee	13.2	11.4	10.4	11.2	9.1	7.9	20.6	19.5	18.4
Alabama	14.2	12.9	11.4	11.1	9.9	8.5	20.0	18.8	16.9
Mississippi	16.7	13.5	11.7	11.1	9.4	8.2	22.7	18.3	15.5
West South Central	12.7	10.4	8.9	11.0	9.2	7.5	20.2	16.7	15.5
Arkansas	12.7	11.0	9.9	10.5	9.6	8.2	19.4	15.6	15.5
Louisiana	14.5	11.9	11.0	10.9	8.7	7.9	20.7	17.3	15.6
Oklahoma	12.3	10.7	9.1	11.3	10.2	8.6	20.6	18.1	15.2
Texas	12.2	9.9	8.3	11.0	9.0	7.2	19.9	16.4	15.4
Mountain	11.1	9.6	8.5	10.6	9.2	8.0	23.1	18.2	19.1
Montana	11.3	9.6	9.1	10.6	9.0	8.0	*	*	*
Idaho	10.0	10.5	9.0	10.0	10.4	8.8	*	*	*
Wyoming	11.1	11.4	8.6	10.9	11.3	8.6	*	*	*
Colorado	10.2	9.4	8.6	10.0	9.0	8.1	18.3	19.7	18.0
New Mexico	11.7	9.9	8.5	11.1	9.5	8.1	*23.6	*18.1	*20.8
Arizona	12.6	9.5	8.9	11.5	8.9	8.2	26.6	18.4	20.9
Utah	10.3	9.1	7.2	10.2	9.0	6.9	*	*	*
Nevada	11.5	9.4	8.6	10.3	9.0	7.8	*24.2	*15.8	18.3
Pacific	10.9	9.5	8.0	10.3	8.8	7.4	19.4	18.5	17.7
Washington	11.2	10.2	8.2	10.8	9.9	7.7	19.3	20.1	18.8
Oregon	11.3	9.7	8.1	11.1	9.5	7.8	*20.0	*20.3	*21.8
California	10.8	9.3	8.0	10.2	8.6	7.4	19.4	18.4	17.6
Alaska	13.6	10.9	9.5	10.7	9.2	7.5	*25.8	*20.1	*12.0
Hawaii	10.0	9.4	7.4	7.7	6.0	4.9	*15.9	*22.0	*19.8

[1]Deaths are tabulated by race of decedent; live births are tabulated by race of mother.

*Data for States with fewer than 5,000 live births for the 3-year period are considered unreliable. Data for States with fewer than 1,000 live births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 22. Neonatal mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1979–81, 1984–86, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White [1]			Black [1]		
	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91
	Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States	8.5	6.9	5.9	7.4	5.9	4.8	14.5	12.4	11.6
New England	7.8	6.4	5.1	7.3	5.9	4.7	15.3	14.6	10.7
Maine	6.1	5.7	4.7	6.2	5.8	4.6	*	*	*
New Hampshire	7.2	6.4	4.3	7.1	6.4	4.3	*	*	*
Vermont	5.5	6.1	4.1	5.5	6.1	4.2	*	*	*
Massachusetts	7.6	6.2	4.9	7.3	5.7	4.5	13.0	13.6	9.7
Rhode Island	9.3	6.5	6.4	9.0	6.2	6.1	*15.1	*11.6	*11.5
Connecticut	9.0	7.3	5.8	7.8	6.3	4.8	17.8	16.1	12.2
Middle Atlantic	9.0	7.3	6.5	7.9	6.3	5.2	14.6	12.0	12.4
New York	9.0	7.4	6.7	7.8	6.6	5.4	14.2	10.9	12.1
New Jersey	8.4	7.1	6.0	7.1	6.1	4.7	13.8	12.1	11.6
Pennsylvania	9.3	7.2	6.4	8.4	6.1	5.2	16.1	14.7	13.7
East North Central	8.9	7.4	6.5	7.7	6.1	5.2	16.3	14.3	13.0
Ohio	8.7	6.8	6.1	7.7	6.0	5.1	15.4	11.7	11.6
Indiana	8.4	7.4	6.1	7.7	6.6	5.4	14.4	14.3	12.4
Illinois	10.1	8.1	7.2	8.2	6.4	5.5	17.2	14.6	13.6
Michigan	9.0	7.9	7.0	7.4	6.1	5.0	17.3	17.0	14.7
Wisconsin	6.9	5.9	5.1	6.7	5.3	4.7	11.4	12.3	8.5
West North Central	7.6	6.0	5.0	7.1	5.6	4.5	15.1	11.5	10.9
Minnesota	6.7	5.5	4.3	6.4	5.4	4.0	*19.8	*11.4	12.4
Iowa	7.2	5.8	4.9	7.0	5.7	4.6	*16.7	*10.9	*13.2
Missouri	8.8	6.6	6.0	7.9	5.7	5.0	14.2	11.4	10.8
North Dakota	8.0	4.7	4.9	7.6	4.6	4.8	*	*	*
South Dakota	6.4	6.0	5.1	5.8	5.4	4.4	*	*	*
Nebraska	7.2	6.3	4.5	6.8	5.9	4.0	*16.7	*12.5	*11.0
Kansas	7.6	5.9	5.0	7.0	5.5	4.6	15.5	11.4	9.6
South Atlantic	9.9	8.1	7.0	7.9	6.3	5.1	14.8	13.0	12.0
Delaware	11.2	9.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	6.3	22.3	14.8	12.7
Maryland	9.9	8.2	6.3	8.0	6.3	4.4	14.8	13.1	10.7
District of Columbia	18.4	16.0	15.4	*11.1	7.3	7.4	20.0	18.6	18.3
Virginia	9.8	8.1	6.9	8.3	6.5	4.9	15.0	13.6	13.4
West Virginia	8.7	7.0	5.9	8.3	6.7	5.8	*17.2	*16.4	*8.8
North Carolina	9.7	7.8	7.3	7.8	6.3	5.2	14.3	12.0	12.2
South Carolina	11.0	9.5	7.7	8.1	7.0	5.4	15.4	13.6	11.4
Georgia	9.4	8.6	7.9	7.4	6.5	5.5	13.1	12.8	12.3
Florida	9.5	7.2	6.2	7.9	5.8	4.8	14.6	11.7	10.7
East South Central	9.2	7.9	6.6	7.5	6.4	5.0	13.7	12.1	10.8
Kentucky	8.0	7.1	5.1	7.5	6.6	4.7	13.4	11.9	9.4
Tennessee	9.0	7.5	6.5	7.5	5.8	4.9	14.3	13.4	12.0
Alabama	9.2	8.7	7.5	7.5	6.9	5.7	12.5	12.3	11.1
Mississippi	10.9	8.4	7.3	7.6	6.2	5.1	14.5	11.1	9.7
West South Central	8.3	6.6	5.3	7.3	5.8	4.5	13.0	10.4	9.3
Arkansas	7.5	6.5	5.4	6.6	5.8	4.5	10.6	9.0	8.5
Louisiana	9.8	7.8	6.9	7.5	5.9	5.1	13.8	11.1	9.5
Oklahoma	7.8	6.7	5.0	7.3	6.4	4.8	12.3	11.2	8.0
Texas	8.1	6.2	5.0	7.4	5.7	4.3	13.0	10.1	9.5
Mountain	7.0	5.6	4.8	6.8	5.5	4.6	14.8	10.8	11.5
Montana	7.0	5.0	4.5	7.0	4.8	4.1	*	*	*
Idaho	6.1	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.9	5.2	*	*	*
Wyoming	7.6	6.4	4.1	7.6	6.5	4.1	*	*	*
Colorado	6.5	5.5	5.0	6.3	5.2	4.6	12.2	11.7	11.9
New Mexico	7.3	5.9	5.2	7.4	5.9	5.1	*14.3	*8.7	*12.2
Arizona	8.2	5.7	5.3	7.9	5.5	5.0	17.9	11.4	12.7
Utah	6.4	5.4	3.8	6.4	5.3	3.6	*	*	*
Nevada	6.6	5.2	4.3	5.9	5.0	3.9	*14.3	*8.8	9.5
Pacific	7.0	5.8	4.8	6.6	5.4	4.5	12.4	11.4	10.3
Washington	6.8	5.7	4.4	6.7	5.5	4.2	10.4	12.4	11.1
Oregon	6.9	4.9	4.4	6.7	4.8	4.3	*13.9	*11.5	*11.5
California	7.0	5.9	4.9	6.6	5.5	4.6	12.4	11.3	10.3
Alaska	8.0	5.7	4.3	6.6	5.0	3.8	*19.1	*9.7	*5.7
Hawaii	7.1	6.2	4.4	5.9	4.1	3.1	*9.5	*12.3	*10.1

[1]Deaths are tabulated by race of decedent; live births are tabulated by race of mother.

*Data for States with fewer than 5,000 live births for the 3-year period are considered unreliable. Data for States with fewer than 1,000 live births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 23. Postneonatal mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1979–81, 1984–86, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White [1]			Black [1]		
	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91
	Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.8	7.4	6.6	6.5
New England	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.1	5.3	5.6	4.5
Maine	3.8	3.0	2.1	3.8	3.1	2.0	*	*	*
New Hampshire	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8	*	*	*
Vermont	3.5	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.3	*	*	*
Massachusetts	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	5.3	6.3	3.8
Rhode Island	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	*	*4.4	*5.3
Connecticut	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.8	4.6	5.0	5.3
Middle Atlantic	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	7.1	6.6	6.6
New York	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.4	6.7	6.1	6.1
New Jersey	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	7.9	7.4	7.1
Pennsylvania	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	7.4	7.1	7.2
East North Central	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	8.3	7.2	7.5
Ohio	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	7.6	6.6	7.0
Indiana	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.2	8.2	6.7	6.5
Illinois	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.7	9.4	8.1	8.1
Michigan	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.8	7.3	6.6	7.2
Wisconsin	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.9	7.9	6.4	8.1
West North Central	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0	7.7	7.0	8.3
Minnesota	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.5	*10.2	*7.5	*10.3
Iowa	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.2	*10.1	*5.6	*5.8
Missouri	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.0	7.4	7.1	8.2
North Dakota	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.7	*	*	*
South Dakota	4.9	5.1	4.6	3.6	3.8	3.4	*	*	*
Nebraska	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.0	*8.1	*7.1	*7.6
Kansas	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	*6.8	*6.7	*8.2
South Atlantic	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.7	7.2	6.2	5.8
Delaware	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	*5.6	*6.5	*6.6
Maryland	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.7	5.8	5.3	5.2
District of Columbia	5.7	4.9	6.2	*2.0	*2.6	*4.0	6.5	5.6	7.2
Virginia	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.5	5.5	5.8	5.4
West Virginia	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.1	3.5	3.2	*8.1	*6.6	*
North Carolina	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	7.0	6.4	5.0
South Carolina	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.0	7.7	6.7	6.2
Georgia	5.0	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.0	3.0	7.8	6.1	6.1
Florida	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.5	8.3	6.9	5.9
East South Central	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.1	7.4	6.6	6.0
Kentucky	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.5	7.0	6.0	6.6
Tennessee	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	6.3	6.1	6.5
Alabama	5.0	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.8	7.5	6.6	5.7
Mississippi	5.8	5.1	4.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	8.3	7.2	5.9
West South Central	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.0	7.2	6.3	6.2
Arkansas	5.1	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.7	8.8	6.6	7.0
Louisiana	4.7	4.1	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.9	6.9	6.2	6.1
Oklahoma	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	8.3	6.8	7.2
Texas	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.3	2.9	6.8	6.3	5.9
Mountain	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	8.4	7.4	7.6
Montana	4.2	4.6	4.7	3.6	4.2	3.9	*	*	*
Idaho	3.9	4.5	3.7	3.9	4.5	3.7	*	*	*
Wyoming	3.6	4.9	4.5	3.4	4.8	4.5	*	*	*
Colorado	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	*6.1	*7.9	*6.1
New Mexico	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.0	*	*	*
Arizona	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	*8.7	*7.1	*8.1
Utah	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.3	*	*	*
Nevada	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	*9.9	*6.9	*8.8
Pacific	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.4	2.9	7.0	7.2	7.4
Washington	4.4	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	3.6	*8.9	*7.7	*7.6
Oregon	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.4	4.7	3.5	*	*	*10.4
California	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.1	2.8	6.9	7.0	7.3
Alaska	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.1	4.2	3.7	*	*	*
Hawaii	3.0	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	*	*	*

[1]Deaths are tabulated by race of decedent; live births are tabulated by race of mother.

*Data for States with fewer than 10,000 live births for the 3-year period are considered unreliable. Data for States with fewer than 2,500 live births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 24. Fetal death rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1979–81, 1984–86, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White [1]			Black [1]		
	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91	1979–81	1984–86	1989–91
	Fetal deaths [2] per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths								
United States	9.1	7.9	7.4	8.1	7.0	6.3	14.6	12.8	13.1
New England	7.2	6.7	6.2	7.1	6.4	5.7	10.1	11.9	11.6
Maine	7.1	6.4	5.3	7.1	6.4	5.3	*	*	*
New Hampshire	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	*	*	*
Vermont	6.6	6.8	5.6	6.5	6.8	5.4	*	*	*
Massachusetts	6.5	6.7	5.8	6.4	6.3	5.4	8.0	12.7	10.7
Rhode Island	10.7	7.6	6.4	10.3	7.6	6.4	*17.1	*10.3	*9.6
Connecticut	8.0	6.9	7.1	7.7	6.3	6.3	11.1	11.6	13.0
Middle Atlantic	10.6	9.1	9.2	9.6	8.1	7.8	15.5	13.8	15.6
New York	11.5	9.6	10.0	10.5	8.5	8.3	15.6	14.0	16.6
New Jersey	8.5	8.0	7.9	7.3	7.0	6.3	13.5	12.6	14.7
Pennsylvania	10.4	9.0	8.8	9.5	8.3	7.9	17.4	14.2	14.2
East North Central	8.4	7.1	6.7	7.5	6.4	5.8	13.2	11.0	10.8
Ohio	8.5	7.4	7.0	7.9	6.7	6.3	13.0	11.4	10.8
Indiana	8.6	7.4	7.1	8.0	7.0	6.6	14.0	11.2	11.7
Illinois	9.3	7.9	7.5	7.9	6.7	6.1	14.5	12.2	12.4
Michigan	7.4	5.8	5.3	6.7	5.3	4.7	11.2	8.1	7.8
Wisconsin	7.2	6.5	6.2	7.0	5.9	5.5	11.0	13.9	12.2
West North Central	8.0	6.7	6.3	7.5	6.3	5.8	13.6	10.8	11.3
Minnesota	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.7	6.4	5.9	*12.6	*10.0	12.4
Iowa	7.3	6.6	6.3	7.3	6.5	6.1	*9.7	*9.7	*13.3
Missouri	9.0	6.7	6.5	8.1	6.1	5.6	14.6	10.6	11.2
North Dakota	8.5	6.3	6.6	8.5	6.0	6.5	*	*	*
South Dakota	8.0	6.8	6.4	7.0	6.3	5.7	*	*	*
Nebraska	8.4	7.2	6.6	8.2	6.9	6.3	*11.7	*11.9	*10.4
Kansas	8.1	6.7	5.7	7.7	6.3	5.3	12.3	12.2	10.6
South Atlantic	11.3	9.6	9.0	9.4	7.8	6.8	16.2	14.3	14.6
Delaware	8.9	7.6	7.0	7.6	6.6	5.8	13.3	11.0	10.5
Maryland	8.9	8.4	7.9	7.3	6.8	5.7	13.2	12.7	12.8
District of Columbia	14.1	13.1	13.5	*11.6	7.8	6.1	14.8	14.6	16.2
Virginia	13.0	10.5	8.6	11.3	8.9	7.1	18.7	16.5	13.8
West Virginia	9.5	8.1	8.0	9.3	8.1	7.7	*15.3	*10.8	*16.5
North Carolina	10.4	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.3	6.5	15.2	12.0	13.1
South Carolina	12.4	10.9	10.2	9.1	8.1	7.1	17.3	15.3	15.0
Georgia	14.5	11.5	11.7	11.8	9.4	8.1	19.1	15.6	18.1
Florida	9.8	8.8	8.2	8.3	7.1	6.4	14.0	14.1	13.7
East South Central	10.7	9.2	8.1	8.7	7.5	6.3	16.0	14.0	12.9
Kentucky	9.5	8.1	7.5	9.0	7.5	7.0	14.5	13.5	12.1
Tennessee	9.4	7.3	5.7	8.2	6.6	4.9	13.4	9.7	8.5
Alabama	11.2	10.6	9.8	8.8	8.2	7.4	15.6	15.1	14.4
Mississippi	13.7	11.8	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.2	18.6	16.1	15.2
West South Central	8.6	7.7	7.0	7.7	7.0	6.0	12.8	11.4	11.0
Arkansas	9.6	7.8	7.4	7.8	6.7	6.1	15.3	11.1	11.6
Louisiana	10.0	8.8	8.2	7.6	6.7	6.0	13.9	12.3	11.3
Oklahoma	9.1	7.9	7.7	8.3	7.6	7.0	15.6	10.8	12.5
Texas	8.0	7.4	6.5	7.5	6.9	5.9	10.8	10.9	10.5
Mountain	8.0	7.0	6.2	7.8	6.9	6.0	14.0	11.3	11.4
Montana	7.1	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.0	*	*	*
Idaho	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.4	7.1	6.7	*	*	*
Wyoming	7.8	6.9	7.6	7.9	6.8	7.6	*	*	*
Colorado	9.7	8.6	6.9	9.4	8.4	6.7	17.0	13.1	11.9
New Mexico	7.5	5.7	4.2	7.3	5.8	4.2	*13.5	*6.0	*6.7
Arizona	7.6	6.4	5.7	7.3	6.2	5.5	13.0	8.9	10.5
Utah	7.5	6.6	5.5	7.4	6.5	5.6	*	*	*
Nevada	8.1	7.0	7.8	7.6	6.5	7.1	*11.7	*13.7	14.1
Pacific	7.9	6.7	6.4	7.4	6.3	6.0	12.9	11.4	11.9
Washington	7.4	6.2	5.5	7.2	6.0	5.3	14.4	9.6	11.1
Oregon	7.1	6.5	5.8	7.0	6.5	5.8	*11.6	*8.7	*9.9
California	7.9	6.7	6.5	7.4	6.4	6.1	12.8	11.6	12.1
Alaska	7.8	6.7	5.2	7.0	6.2	4.8	*13.2	*11.8	*7.5
Hawaii	11.1	8.8	7.1	12.1	7.2	8.5	*15.6	*13.1	*10.5

[1]Fetal deaths and live births are tabulated by race of mother.
[2]Deaths of fetuses of 20 weeks or more gestation.

*Data for States with fewer than 5,000 live births for the 3-year period are considered unreliable. Data for States with fewer than 1,000 live births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 25. Infant mortality rates, feto-infant mortality rates, and postneonatal mortality rates, and average annual percent change: Selected countries, 1985 and 1990

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country[4]	Infant mortality rate[1]			Feto-infant mortality rate[2]			Postneonatal mortality rate[3]		
	1985	1990[5]	Average annual percent change	1985	1990[6]	Average annual percent change	1985	1990[7]	Average annual percent change
Japan	5.52	4.60	–3.6	10.86	8.38	–5.1	2.09	1.99	–1.0
Finland	6.31	5.64	–2.2	10.11	8.76	–2.8	1.94	1.91	–0.3
Sweden	6.76	5.96	–2.5	10.66	9.50	–2.3	2.61	2.46	–1.2
Hong Kong	7.51	6.13	–4.0	11.35	10.23	–2.1	2.63	2.33	–2.4
Singapore	9.29	6.67	–6.4	14.54	10.65	–6.0	2.28	2.01	–2.5
Canada	7.94	6.82	–3.0	12.22	10.72	–2.6	2.74	2.21	–4.2
Switzerland	6.90	6.83	–0.2	11.46	11.42	–0.1	2.42	3.05	4.7
Federal Republic of Germany	8.95	6.98	–4.9	13.01	10.37	–4.4	3.99	3.44	–2.9
Norway	8.49	7.02	–3.7	13.87	11.55	–3.6	3.83	3.10	–4.1
Netherlands	8.03	7.06	–2.5	13.86	12.74	–1.7	3.04	2.42	–4.5
France	8.31	7.33	–2.5	15.56	13.66	–3.2	3.72	3.79	0.4
German Democratic Republic	9.55	7.33	–5.2	14.69	12.73	–3.5	3.24	2.84	–2.6
Denmark	7.94	7.39	–1.4	12.35	12.03	–0.5	3.22	2.84	–2.5
Northern Ireland	9.59	7.47	–4.9	15.93	11.45	–6.4	3.98	3.48	–2.6
Scotland	9.36	7.73	–3.8	14.77	12.92	–2.6	3.90	3.35	–3.0
Austria	11.17	7.84	–6.8	15.75	11.39	–6.3	4.21	3.41	–4.1
England and Wales	9.36	7.88	–3.4	14.83	12.44	–3.5	3.98	3.32	–3.6
Belgium	9.82	7.94	–4.2	16.40	15.58	–2.5	4.01	4.05	0.5
Spain	8.92	8.07	–3.3	15.20	13.30	–4.4	2.99	2.95	–0.4
Australia	9.91	8.17	–3.8	14.41	12.06	–3.5	3.72	3.31	–2.3
Ireland	8.85	8.20	–1.5	16.98	14.25	–3.4	3.59	3.57	–0.1
New Zealand	10.89	8.31	–5.3	15.87	12.37	–4.9	6.20	4.24	–7.3
Italy	10.57	8.53	–4.2	17.41	13.96	–4.3	2.36	2.08	–11.9
United States	10.64	9.22	–2.8	15.54	13.21	–3.2	3.68	3.38	–1.7
Greece	14.14	9.32	–8.0	22.12	16.39	–5.8	3.59	2.81	–4.8
Israel	11.90	9.84	–3.7	17.60	13.96	–4.5	4.03	3.46	–3.0
Cuba	16.46	10.74	–8.2	26.71	22.67	–4.0	6.25	3.91	–11.1
Portugal	17.83	10.99	–9.2	27.30	17.84	–8.2	5.68	3.99	–6.8
Czechoslovakia	14.00	11.25	–4.3	18.76	15.60	–3.6	4.39	3.31	–5.5
Bulgaria	15.39	14.77	–0.8	21.85	20.74	–1.0	7.03	7.06	0.1
Puerto Rico	14.86	14.77	–0.1	24.94	24.46	–0.4	2.79	2.36	–3.3
Hungary	20.36	14.82	–6.2	26.40	20.27	–5.1	4.72	3.99	–3.3
Costa Rica	17.69	15.26	–2.9	26.71	23.97	–2.1	6.42	6.14	–0.9
Poland	18.48	16.00	–2.8	24.09	21.37	–3.0	5.44	4.43	–4.0
Chile	19.49	16.82	–2.9	25.15	22.81	–1.9	9.63	7.90	–3.9
Yugoslavia	28.25	19.27	–7.4	34.18	25.14	–6.0	11.89	7.90	–7.9
U.S.S.R	26.01	21.96	–3.3	- - -	34.38	- - -	- - -	12.87	- - -
Romania	25.62	30.09	3.3	33.23	36.92	2.1	17.21	18.24	1.2

[1]Number of deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births.
[2]Number of late fetal deaths plus infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths.
[3]Number of postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.
[4]Refers to countries, territories, cities, or geographic areas.
[5]Data for Spain are for 1988.
[6]Data for Belgium are for 1987. Data for Spain and U.S.S.R. are for 1988. Data for France, German Democratic Republic, Cuba, and Poland are for 1989.
[7]Data for Italy are for 1986. Data for Belgium are for 1987. Data for Spain are for 1988. Data for Cuba and U.S.S.R. are for 1989.

NOTES: Rankings are from lowest to highest infant mortality rates based on the latest data available for countries 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, 1991. Some of the international variation in infant mortality rates (IMR) is due to differences among countries in distinguishing between fetal and infant deaths. The feto-infant mortality rate (FIMR) is an alternative measure of pregnancy outcome that substantially reduces the effect of international differences in distinguishing between fetal and infant deaths. The United States ranks 24th on the IMR and 19th on the FIMR and 20th on the postneonatal mortality rate.

SOURCES: World Health Organization: World Health Statistics Annuals. Vols. 1986–1991. Geneva. United Nations: Demographic Yearbook 1986–1991. New York. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1985, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1101. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990; Vital Statistics of the United States, 1990, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 93-1101. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993.

Table 26 (page 1 of 2). Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age, according to sex: Selected countries, 1985 and 1990

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country [1]	At birth		At 65 years	
	1985 [2]	1990 [3]	1985 [2]	1990 [3]
Male	Life expectancy in years			
Japan	75.0	76.2	15.8	16.5
Sweden	73.8	74.8	14.7	15.5
Israel	73.6	74.6	15.1	15.6
Greece	73.5	74.6	15.3	15.8
Canada	73.1	74.0	14.9	15.5
Switzerland	73.5	74.0	15.0	15.3
Netherlands	73.1	73.9	14.1	14.4
Italy	72.2	73.6	14.0	15.0
France	71.8	73.4	14.9	16.1
Spain	73.1	73.4	15.0	15.5
Norway	72.6	73.4	14.4	14.6
England and Wales	71.9	73.2	13.3	14.3
Australia	72.2	73.2	14.2	15.0
Cuba	72.3	72.9	15.7	15.9
Federal Republic of Germany	71.6	72.7	13.7	14.3
Austria	70.4	72.6	13.6	14.7
Costa Rica	72.0	72.5	14.2	14.4
Singapore	70.2	72.3	12.9	14.4
Denmark	71.7	72.2	13.9	14.0
Ireland	70.8	72.0	12.8	13.2
Belgium	70.8	72.0	13.3	14.1
New Zealand	71.0	71.9	13.5	14.3
United States	71.1	71.8	14.5	15.1
Northern Ireland	70.3	71.8	12.7	13.2
Scotland	70.1	71.2	12.5	13.2
Finland	70.5	71.0	13.4	13.8
Portugal	69.5	70.1	13.6	13.8
Yugoslavia	68.1	69.5	13.1	13.6
Chile	67.4	69.4	12.9	14.0
German Democratic Republic	69.5	69.3	12.4	12.8
Puerto Rico	70.2	69.1	15.0	14.9
Bulgaria	68.3	68.2	12.6	12.8
Czechoslovakia	67.3	67.3	11.8	11.9
Romania	67.1	66.6	12.8	13.3
Poland	66.8	66.5	12.5	12.5
Hungary	65.1	65.1	11.8	12.1
U.S.S.R.	62.9	64.2	12.0	12.4
Female				
Japan	81.0	82.5	19.5	20.6
France	80.1	81.8	19.4	20.7
Switzerland	80.4	81.0	19.3	19.7
Sweden	79.9	80.8	18.7	19.4
Canada	80.0	80.8	19.5	19.9
Spain	79.7	80.5	18.4	19.2
Italy	78.8	80.4	17.7	19.0
Netherlands	79.9	80.3	18.9	19.2
Norway	79.6	79.9	18.6	18.7
Greece	78.5	79.8	17.4	18.3
Australia	78.7	79.8	18.2	19.1
Austria	77.4	79.2	17.0	18.2
Federal Republic of Germany	78.3	79.2	17.7	18.2
Finland	79.0	79.0	17.7	17.9
England and Wales	77.6	78.9	17.3	18.2
United States	78.2	78.9	18.5	18.9
Belgium	77.8	78.2	17.5	17.8
Israel	77.0	78.1	16.5	17.3
New Zealand	76.9	78.1	17.3	18.1
Denmark	77.7	77.9	18.0	18.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26 (page 2 of 2). Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age, according to sex: Selected countries, 1985 and 1990

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country[1]	At birth		At 65 years	
	1985[2]	1990[3]	1985[2]	1990[3]
Female—Con.	Life expectancy in years			
Ireland	76.3	77.7	16.1	17.0
Singapore	75.6	77.5	15.9	17.2
Northern Ireland	76.5	77.5	16.5	17.1
Costa Rica	74.5	77.4	17.3	17.2
Portugal	76.6	77.3	16.9	17.0
Puerto Rico	77.2	77.2	17.3	17.5
Scotland	75.9	77.0	16.3	16.9
Cuba	75.5	76.8	17.2	17.8
Chile	74.8	76.5	16.3	17.6
German Democratic Republic	75.4	76.4	15.3	16.2
Yugoslavia	73.9	75.7	15.4	16.3
Poland	75.0	75.6	15.9	16.2
Czechoslovakia	74.8	75.5	15.1	15.5
Bulgaria	74.2	74.9	14.7	15.3
U.S.S.R.	72.7	73.9	15.6	16.0
Hungary	73.2	73.8	15.1	15.4
Romania	72.7	73.1	14.7	15.2

[1]Refers to countries, territories, cities, or geographic areas.
[2]Data for Costa Rica are for 1983. Data for Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Chile, Romania, Poland, and U.S.S.R. are for 1984.
[3]Data for Belgium are for 1986. Data for Costa Rica, Australia, and German Democratic Republic are for 1987. Data for Puerto Rico are for 1989.

NOTES: Rankings are from highest to lowest life expectancy based on the latest available data for countries or geographic areas with at least 1 million population. This table is based on official mortality data from the country concerned, as submitted to the United Nations Demographic Yearbook or the World Health Statistics Annual.

SOURCES: World Health Organization: World Health Statistics Annuals. Vols. 1986–1991. Geneva. United Nations: Demographic Yearbook 1986 and 1991. New York. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1985, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1101. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990; Vital Statistics of the United States, 1990, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 93-1101. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993.

Table 27 (page 1 of 2). Life expectancy at birth, at 65 years of age, and at 75 years of age, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1900–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Specified age and year	All races			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
At birth	Remaining life expectancy in years								
1900 [1,2]	47.3	46.3	48.3	47.6	46.6	48.7	[3]33.0	[3]32.5	[3]33.5
1950 [2]	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.7	58.9	62.7
1960 [2]	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.2	60.7	65.9
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	64.1	60.0	68.3
1975	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	66.8	62.4	71.3
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	68.1	63.8	72.5
1981	74.1	70.4	77.8	74.8	71.1	78.4	68.9	64.5	73.2
1982	74.5	70.8	78.1	75.1	71.5	78.7	69.4	65.1	73.6
1983	74.6	71.0	78.1	75.2	71.6	78.7	69.4	65.2	73.5
1984	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	69.5	65.3	73.6
1985	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	69.3	65.0	73.4
1986	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.4	71.9	78.8	69.1	64.8	73.4
1987	74.9	71.4	78.3	75.6	72.1	78.9	69.1	64.7	73.4
1988	74.9	71.4	78.3	75.6	72.2	78.9	68.9	64.4	73.2
1989	75.1	71.7	78.5	75.9	72.5	79.2	68.8	64.3	73.3
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
Provisional data:									
1991	75.5	72.0	79.0	76.3	72.8	79.6	69.5	64.8	74.0
1992	75.7	72.3	79.0	76.5	73.2	79.7	69.8	65.5	73.9
At 65 years									
1900–1902 [1,2]	11.9	11.5	12.2	- - -	11.5	12.2	- - -	10.4	11.4
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
1975	16.1	13.8	18.1	16.1	13.8	18.2	15.0	13.1	16.7
1980	16.4	14.1	18.3	16.5	14.2	18.4	15.1	13.0	16.8
1981	16.6	14.3	18.6	16.7	14.4	18.7	15.5	13.4	17.2
1982	16.8	14.5	18.7	16.9	14.5	18.8	15.7	13.5	17.5
1983	16.7	14.4	18.6	16.8	14.5	18.7	15.4	13.2	17.2
1984	16.8	14.5	18.6	16.8	14.6	18.7	15.4	13.2	17.2
1985	16.7	14.5	18.5	16.8	14.5	18.7	15.2	13.0	16.9
1986	16.8	14.6	18.6	16.9	14.7	18.7	15.2	13.0	17.0
1987	16.9	14.7	18.7	17.0	14.8	18.8	15.2	13.0	17.0
1988	16.9	14.7	18.6	17.0	14.8	18.7	15.1	12.9	16.9
1989	17.1	15.0	18.8	17.2	15.1	18.9	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
Provisional data:									
1991	17.4	15.3	19.1	17.5	15.4	19.2	15.7	13.5	17.3
1992	17.5	15.5	19.1	17.5	15.5	19.2	15.9	13.9	17.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27 (page 2 of 2). Life expectancy at birth, at 65 years of age, and at 75 years of age, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1900–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Specified age and year	All races			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
At 75 years	Remaining life expectancy in years								
1980	10.4	8.8	11.5	10.4	8.8	11.5	9.7	8.3	10.7
1981	10.6	9.0	11.7	10.6	9.0	11.7	10.4	9.0	11.4
1982	10.7	9.1	11.9	10.7	9.0	11.9	10.6	9.1	11.6
1983	10.6	9.0	11.7	10.6	8.9	11.7	10.3	8.9	11.4
1984	10.7	9.0	11.8	10.7	9.0	11.8	10.3	8.9	11.4
1985	10.6	9.0	11.7	10.6	9.0	11.7	10.1	8.7	11.1
1986	10.7	9.1	11.7	10.7	9.1	11.8	10.1	8.6	11.1
1987	10.7	9.1	11.8	10.7	9.1	11.8	10.1	8.6	11.1
1988	10.6	9.1	11.7	10.7	9.1	11.7	10.0	8.5	11.0
1989	10.9	9.3	11.9	10.9	9.3	11.9	10.1	8.6	11.0
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
Provisional data:									
1991	11.1	9.5	12.2	11.1	9.5	12.2	10.5	9.0	11.4
1992	11.1	9.5	12.1	11.1	9.5	12.1	10.3	8.9	11.2

[1]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.
[2]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[3]Figure is for the all other population.

NOTES: Final data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. Provisional data for 1991–92 were calculated using 1990's-based postcensal population estimates. See Appendix I, National Center for Health Statistics and Department of Commerce.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census: U.S. Life Tables 1890, 1901, 1910, and 1901–1910, by J. W. Glover. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1921; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940–1960, by R. D. Grove and A. M. Hetzel. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1677. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968; Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1991 and 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vols. 40 and 41, No. 13. DHHS Pub. Nos. (PHS) 92-1120 and 93-1120. 1992 and 1993; Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.; Unpublished data from the Division of Vital Statistics; Data for 1960 and earlier years for the black population were computed by the Office of Research and Methodology from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 28 (page 1 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1950* [1]	*1960* [1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All causes	840.5	760.9	714.3	585.8	548.9	539.2	539.9	528.0	520.2	513.7
Natural causes	766.6	695.2	636.9	519.7	493.0	483.0	483.2	472.4	465.1	459.6
Diseases of heart	307.2	286.2	253.6	202.0	181.4	170.8	167.7	157.5	152.0	148.2
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	149.8	126.1	114.7	111.1	106.2	102.6	99.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	88.6	79.7	66.3	40.8	32.5	30.4	29.9	28.3	27.7	26.8
Malignant neoplasms	125.3	125.8	129.8	132.8	134.4	134.0	134.0	134.5	135.0	134.5
Respiratory system	12.8	19.2	28.4	36.4	39.1	40.0	40.3	40.8	41.4	41.1
Colorectal	19.0	17.7	16.8	15.5	14.9	14.4	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.3
Prostate [2]	13.4	13.1	13.3	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.5	15.9	16.7	16.7
Breast [3]	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	23.3	23.0	23.3	23.1	23.1	22.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	4.4	8.2	13.2	15.9	18.8	18.9	19.6	19.6	19.7	20.1
Pneumonia and influenza	26.2	28.0	22.1	12.9	13.5	13.2	14.3	13.8	14.0	13.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.5	10.5	14.7	12.2	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.3
Diabetes mellitus	14.3	13.6	14.1	10.1	9.7	9.8	10.2	11.6	11.7	11.8
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.3
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.1
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.5	6.7	8.7	9.8	11.3
External causes	73.9	65.7	77.4	66.1	55.9	56.2	56.7	55.6	55.1	54.2
Unintentional injuries	57.5	49.9	53.7	42.3	34.8	34.7	35.0	33.9	32.5	31.0
Motor vehicle crashes	23.3	22.5	27.4	22.9	18.8	19.4	19.7	18.9	18.5	17.0
Suicide	11.0	10.6	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.4
Homicide and legal intervention	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.8	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.4	10.2	10.9
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.8
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.4	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.2	6.8
White male										
All causes	963.1	917.7	893.4	745.3	693.3	674.2	671.3	652.2	644.3	634.4
Natural causes	860.1	825.8	788.6	651.2	613.4	594.9	592.2	575.3	567.6	560.0
Diseases of heart	381.1	375.4	347.6	277.5	246.2	228.1	223.0	208.7	202.0	196.1
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	218.0	182.1	163.3	157.6	150.2	145.3	139.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	87.0	80.3	68.8	41.9	33.0	30.6	30.3	28.4	27.7	26.9
Malignant neoplasms	130.9	141.6	154.3	160.5	160.4	160.1	159.6	159.4	160.3	159.5
Respiratory system	21.6	34.6	49.9	58.0	58.7	59.2	58.8	58.3	59.0	58.1
Colorectal	19.8	18.9	18.9	18.3	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.5	16.0
Prostate	13.1	12.4	12.3	13.2	13.4	13.8	14.2	14.7	15.3	15.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	6.0	13.8	24.0	26.7	28.7	27.7	28.2	27.2	27.4	27.4
Pneumonia and influenza	27.1	31.0	26.0	16.2	17.5	16.9	18.2	17.1	17.5	16.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.6	14.4	18.8	15.7	12.7	12.2	12.3	12.1	11.5	11.2
Diabetes mellitus	11.3	11.6	12.7	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.7	11.1	11.3	11.5
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.7
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.8	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.4	10.0	13.2	15.0	16.7
External causes	103.0	91.9	104.8	94.1	80.0	79.2	79.1	76.9	76.7	74.4
Unintentional injuries	80.9	70.5	76.2	62.3	50.5	49.8	50.0	47.8	46.4	43.9
Motor vehicle crashes	35.9	34.0	40.1	34.8	27.6	28.3	28.4	26.7	26.3	24.2
Suicide	18.1	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.9	20.2	19.9	19.7	20.1	19.9
Homicide and legal intervention	3.9	3.9	7.3	10.9	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.9	9.4
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.2	4.0	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.6
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.8	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.7
Black male										
All causes	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,318.6	1,112.8	1,053.4	1,063.6	1,083.0	1,082.8	1,061.3	1,048.8
Natural causes	1,209.2	1,093.4	1,095.4	942.6	920.7	925.0	938.1	936.0	915.2	900.3
Diseases of heart	415.5	381.2	375.9	327.3	310.8	301.0	301.7	289.7	275.9	272.7
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	196.0	170.4	158.4	155.1	152.2	147.1	144.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	146.2	141.2	122.5	77.5	62.7	59.7	60.8	57.3	56.1	54.9
Malignant neoplasms	126.1	158.5	198.0	229.9	239.9	240.0	240.4	246.2	248.1	242.4
Respiratory system	16.9	36.6	60.8	82.0	87.7	88.9	88.7	90.8	91.0	88.4
Colorectal	13.8	15.0	17.3	19.2	20.2	20.8	20.1	20.7	21.6	20.4
Prostate	16.9	22.2	25.4	29.1	31.2	31.7	32.0	33.1	35.3	35.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.9	24.8	25.2	27.4	26.5	26.5	25.9
Pneumonia and influenza	63.8	70.2	53.8	28.0	27.5	27.5	29.2	29.3	28.7	26.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.8	14.8	33.1	30.6	23.8	22.6	21.3	21.2	20.0	17.4
Diabetes mellitus	11.5	16.2	21.2	17.7	18.2	19.2	20.8	24.1	23.6	24.6
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.2	14.5	14.0	14.0	14.7	12.9	12.8
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.0	12.2	13.0	12.8	11.8	11.6	11.6
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.4	31.6	40.3	44.2	52.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28 (page 2 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1950* [1]	*1960* [1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Black male—Con.	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
External causes	163.9	152.7	223.2	170.2	132.6	138.6	144.9	146.8	146.0	148.5
Unintentional injuries	105.7	100.0	119.5	82.0	67.6	68.0	70.4	68.8	62.4	61.0
Motor vehicle crashes	39.8	38.2	50.1	32.9	28.0	28.9	30.1	29.8	28.9	26.2
Suicide	7.0	7.8	9.9	11.1	11.5	12.1	11.9	12.6	12.4	12.5
Homicide and legal intervention	51.1	44.9	82.1	71.9	50.2	54.2	58.6	61.9	68.7	72.5
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.8	8.9	11.3	12.9	11.4	8.4	9.7
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.4	27.7	26.7	27.3	27.7	26.6	22.9
White female										
All causes	645.0	555.0	501.7	411.1	391.0	384.8	385.3	376.0	369.9	366.3
Natural causes	607.7	522.7	463.8	380.0	363.9	357.3	358.0	349.3	344.2	341.1
Diseases of heart	223.6	197.1	167.8	134.6	121.7	116.2	114.1	106.6	103.1	100.7
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	97.4	82.9	76.8	74.7	71.0	68.6	66.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	79.7	68.7	56.2	35.2	27.9	26.3	25.5	24.2	23.8	22.8
Malignant neoplasms	119.4	109.5	107.6	107.7	110.5	110.0	110.4	111.1	111.2	111.2
Respiratory system	4.6	5.1	10.1	18.2	22.7	23.9	24.9	25.9	26.5	26.8
Colorectal	19.0	17.0	15.3	13.3	12.3	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.8
Breast	22.5	22.4	23.4	22.8	23.4	22.9	23.1	23.1	22.9	22.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2.8	3.3	5.3	9.2	12.9	13.7	14.5	15.2	15.2	16.1
Pneumonia and influenza	18.9	19.0	15.0	9.4	9.9	9.7	10.7	10.4	10.6	10.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	5.8	6.6	8.7	7.0	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8
Diabetes mellitus	16.4	13.7	12.8	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.4	9.6	9.5	9.6
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.8	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3
External causes	37.3	32.3	37.9	31.1	27.1	27.4	27.3	26.7	25.7	25.2
Unintentional injuries	30.6	25.5	27.2	21.4	18.4	18.6	18.9	18.6	17.6	17.0
Motor vehicle crashes	10.6	11.1	14.4	12.3	10.8	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.0	10.4
Suicide	5.3	5.3	7.2	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8
Homicide and legal intervention	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
Black female										
All causes	1,106.7	916.9	814.4	631.1	594.8	592.4	601.0	594.3	581.6	575.1
Natural causes	1,054.8	867.3	757.9	588.4	559.8	555.4	562.2	556.3	545.1	538.4
Diseases of heart	349.5	292.6	251.7	201.1	188.3	182.6	183.3	175.6	168.1	165.5
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	116.1	101.6	94.5	94.1	92.3	88.8	88.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	155.6	139.5	107.9	61.7	50.6	47.1	47.1	45.5	42.7	41.0
Malignant neoplasms	131.9	127.8	123.5	129.7	131.8	133.9	133.5	133.5	137.2	136.3
Respiratory system	4.1	5.5	10.9	19.5	22.8	24.7	25.2	26.0	27.5	27.4
Colorectal	15.0	15.4	16.1	15.3	16.2	15.7	15.1	15.1	15.5	15.2
Breast	19.3	21.3	21.5	23.3	25.5	26.9	27.5	26.5	27.5	27.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.3	8.8	9.6	10.2	11.1	10.7	11.3
Pneumonia and influenza	50.4	43.9	29.2	12.7	12.5	12.3	13.6	14.0	13.7	13.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	5.7	8.9	17.8	14.4	10.2	9.2	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.2
Diabetes mellitus	22.7	27.3	30.9	22.1	21.3	21.6	22.5	24.6	25.4	25.7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.3	10.6	9.9	10.5	9.7	9.4	8.6
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.4	8.1	9.2	9.1	8.5	8.0	7.9
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	6.2	8.1	9.9	12.0
External causes	51.9	49.6	56.5	42.7	35.0	37.0	38.7	38.0	36.6	36.6
Unintentional injuries	38.5	35.9	35.3	25.1	20.9	21.2	22.4	21.9	20.4	19.9
Motor vehicle crashes	10.3	10.0	13.8	8.4	8.2	8.8	9.4	9.3	9.3	8.7
Suicide	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9
Homicide and legal intervention	11.7	11.8	15.0	13.7	10.9	12.5	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.9
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.9
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.6	8.0	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.7	6.8

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[2]Male only.
[3]Female only.

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Categories for the coding and classification of human immunodeficiency virus infection were introduced in the United States beginning with mortality data for 1987. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940–1960, by R. D. Grove and A. M. Hetzel. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1677. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968; Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, for data years 1960–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 29 (page 1 of 2). Years of potential life lost before age 65 for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1970–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1970*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
All races	Years lost per 100,000 population under 65 years of age										
All causes	8,595.9	6,416.0	5,706.1	5,647.4	5,660.2	5,728.1	5,677.6	5,726.6	5,708.9	5,623.0	5,556.0
Diseases of heart	1,108.9	841.3	784.9	765.7	752.6	737.5	714.7	692.5	653.0	632.2	628.4
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	544.3	485.3	464.4	448.4	422.3	403.2	380.9	364.3	350.0	344.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	241.1	140.8	124.7	124.6	119.6	116.6	116.6	116.1	110.1	110.7	108.6
Malignant neoplasms	1,013.0	907.5	877.0	878.1	875.3	867.8	854.4	851.8	847.6	848.6	843.1
Respiratory system	190.7	211.9	209.0	208.5	207.6	204.3	205.4	204.7	202.1	203.0	197.6
Colorectal	78.9	68.7	65.8	65.8	65.1	63.1	64.7	62.5	59.4	60.6	60.7
Prostate [1]	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.4
Breast [2]	115.6	105.5	103.7	108.0	107.1	107.9	107.7	109.0	109.0	109.4	108.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	73.2	57.2	60.0	58.8	61.1	60.9	62.0	62.2	62.7	61.0	63.1
Pneumonia and influenza	392.1	97.5	79.5	78.9	81.1	83.1	80.9	84.7	85.3	81.2	80.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	187.8	145.3	118.1	116.0	113.7	109.7	110.6	110.5	108.0	103.1	99.8
Diabetes mellitus	80.6	56.2	56.4	53.9	54.8	57.4	57.8	62.3	67.3	67.0	68.2
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170.9	207.3	271.1	303.4	347.3
Unintentional injuries	1,599.1	1,373.1	1,115.2	1,101.6	1,087.9	1,117.1	1,084.1	1,083.0	1,034.2	984.7	934.9
Motor vehicle crashes	889.4	840.8	659.9	674.1	660.8	689.8	677.9	676.8	636.1	615.5	562.3
Suicide	250.2	309.0	306.2	313.6	313.5	322.1	315.5	312.8	308.7	312.0	307.2
Homicide and legal intervention	271.8	373.6	299.2	293.2	291.7	322.3	308.5	326.5	340.2	374.3	394.9
White male											
All causes	9,757.4	7,611.5	6,729.5	6,670.3	6,697.6	6,770.4	6,632.2	6,646.2	6,559.9	6,503.1	6,405.8
Diseases of heart	1,607.4	1,179.1	1,091.2	1,061.1	1,034.8	1,004.2	967.2	928.9	874.6	847.7	837.8
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	869.7	770.1	734.5	707.8	664.8	629.3	590.7	564.6	545.5	529.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	215.0	122.6	110.0	108.3	104.5	100.2	101.2	100.8	93.7	93.9	92.9
Malignant neoplasms	1,036.9	935.1	888.9	884.7	887.5	881.0	861.5	854.4	842.9	843.1	842.2
Respiratory system	287.8	286.0	271.7	270.8	266.8	261.9	262.6	259.0	251.7	251.6	243.1
Colorectal	81.2	73.5	72.2	72.0	71.2	69.0	70.9	68.8	65.6	66.1	66.6
Prostate	14.4	15.2	16.0	15.5	15.0	15.8	15.2	15.5	16.1	16.2	15.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	88.8	64.2	64.4	63.8	63.2	64.0	63.3	63.0	61.7	60.3	60.6
Pneumonia and influenza	353.2	88.7	74.0	75.5	77.6	81.6	77.0	81.4	80.0	76.3	78.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	209.8	166.9	143.0	141.7	136.8	134.2	136.9	140.6	139.8	132.5	131.9
Diabetes mellitus	75.3	52.5	52.9	52.7	53.9	55.8	58.8	62.0	67.7	65.7	67.0
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	254.3	302.2	401.7	451.2	507.0
Unintentional injuries	2,261.3	2,071.0	1,666.9	1,639.4	1,606.9	1,647.6	1,576.3	1,563.9	1,468.9	1,420.1	1,328.6
Motor vehicle crashes	1,296.5	1,301.7	1,005.6	1,019.3	985.2	1,032.7	999.2	989.2	907.4	886.8	801.9
Suicide	369.6	509.0	510.4	526.4	529.4	548.0	533.1	529.9	520.7	532.3	528.6
Homicide and legal intervention	201.9	365.4	286.1	278.6	275.0	292.6	265.4	267.8	279.9	313.3	327.0
Black male											
All causes	20,283.5	14,381.9	12,442.4	12,308.9	12,675.5	13,287.7	13,564.8	14,059.5	14,412.5	14,365.8	14,432.4
Diseases of heart	2,022.2	1,661.4	1,552.9	1,538.7	1,561.7	1,556.2	1,514.6	1,514.2	1,458.8	1,387.8	1,398.3
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	800.9	704.3	697.3	684.9	642.8	621.1	602.7	598.2	552.5	561.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	595.6	349.3	293.6	302.6	295.8	295.1	288.2	300.7	283.2	279.9	272.5
Malignant neoplasms	1,216.0	1,175.8	1,141.2	1,167.9	1,141.3	1,121.7	1,093.8	1,109.2	1,125.0	1,131.9	1,102.3
Respiratory system	376.7	400.4	384.2	390.9	386.0	375.3	366.0	360.6	368.6	378.2	356.3
Colorectal	80.8	76.7	75.9	81.9	79.4	76.8	83.9	82.5	80.7	83.8	79.7
Prostate	35.2	34.1	31.3	30.5	33.1	29.4	28.4	31.1	30.2	30.5	29.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	146.8	110.8	114.7	107.8	114.6	116.9	122.4	122.5	120.3	121.9	126.7
Pneumonia and influenza	1,308.9	315.2	257.6	244.2	254.9	249.3	261.3	274.1	275.1	261.4	239.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	463.5	391.9	288.7	289.5	305.8	282.0	296.8	276.0	269.4	242.4	208.5
Diabetes mellitus	144.0	102.2	106.0	106.4	106.1	108.2	108.6	126.4	139.6	133.7	140.0
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	719.7	892.7	1,124.3	1,224.5	1,416.5
Unintentional injuries	3,500.6	2,308.9	1,865.3	1,874.9	1,891.1	1,979.9	1,985.0	2,003.8	1,945.8	1,807.4	1,810.8
Motor vehicle crashes	1,466.1	1,022.4	832.5	872.7	893.7	967.7	943.2	964.3	938.7	919.9	847.1
Suicide	237.5	323.8	305.4	324.1	336.9	340.2	356.1	369.2	394.0	376.3	374.1
Homicide and legal intervention	2,234.6	2,274.9	1,760.2	1,664.0	1,689.1	1,956.0	1,924.0	2,148.2	2,287.7	2,580.7	2,712.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29 (page 2 of 2). Years of potential life lost before age 65 for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1970–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1970*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
White female	Years lost per 100,000 population under 65 years of age										
All causes	5,527.4	3,983.2	3,631.1	3,594.0	3,542.3	3,519.0	3,484.4	3,475.0	3,433.9	3,330.7	3,287.7
Diseases of heart	497.4	401.2	385.9	377.2	369.4	363.8	357.2	344.1	317.3	309.6	311.3
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	227.9	211.0	202.4	195.4	185.5	181.5	171.9	160.8	155.9	156.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	180.1	111.6	97.5	98.5	93.0	90.5	89.8	87.2	82.8	84.5	83.3
Malignant neoplasms	974.6	858.3	843.1	847.7	846.4	834.4	827.1	828.8	831.9	829.1	824.6
Respiratory system	89.8	132.6	142.2	141.8	144.9	142.8	145.8	149.4	148.7	150.2	148.7
Colorectal	77.0	64.0	59.7	59.3	57.9	56.9	56.4	54.1	51.8	52.2	53.3
Breast	233.4	211.7	207.8	214.8	215.1	213.4	212.7	215.4	217.2	217.5	213.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	46.5	43.0	48.2	47.3	51.8	50.7	52.4	51.6	55.2	52.7	55.0
Pneumonia and influenza	247.2	64.0	52.6	50.3	52.1	51.8	49.4	51.6	52.0	50.5	50.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	114.7	79.1	63.7	60.9	58.9	56.9	54.5	54.2	51.3	51.3	50.9
Diabetes mellitus	65.1	45.4	47.1	42.4	43.2	46.4	44.6	47.7	52.1	52.0	52.8
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.0	23.9	31.2	35.0	44.3
Unintentional injuries	755.6	647.8	538.8	542.9	532.4	542.5	543.1	541.4	534.9	494.2	479.3
Motor vehicle crashes	466.5	437.3	355.1	371.2	364.2	372.8	383.1	383.9	377.4	351.6	330.2
Suicide	157.2	145.4	142.6	143.0	137.7	140.6	137.7	132.5	127.3	126.3	124.2
Homicide and legal intervention	69.7	109.3	93.1	100.1	98.1	102.7	100.3	99.7	97.6	97.5	101.7
Black female											
All causes	12,188.8	7,927.2	7,057.6	6,958.2	6,961.4	7,108.0	7,211.7	7,455.1	7,542.7	7,382.2	7,275.9
Diseases of heart	1,292.7	937.2	871.4	853.1	856.7	868.6	832.0	845.7	811.5	782.4	776.9
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	382.7	349.8	333.2	325.1	310.0	296.2	296.9	287.7	272.3	273.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	564.7	289.0	262.4	250.9	248.8	240.9	243.2	241.5	234.9	235.8	224.5
Malignant neoplasms	1,044.8	968.4	944.2	954.1	936.8	975.7	971.6	960.7	939.9	972.7	953.0
Respiratory system	89.3	132.8	138.8	133.2	137.6	139.5	145.5	137.9	144.8	149.0	147.8
Colorectal	81.4	70.3	67.9	67.0	74.7	69.3	71.7	72.4	65.7	72.9	68.9
Breast	209.3	210.9	222.3	247.0	236.4	260.2	263.8	271.5	257.3	264.1	268.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	93.3	62.5	72.1	71.1	74.5	72.3	78.3	86.0	80.4	80.6	92.7
Pneumonia and influenza	888.7	187.4	133.9	142.6	141.1	154.2	145.9	154.0	163.3	145.6	153.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	295.6	210.9	159.8	149.0	146.7	139.3	139.9	131.1	118.9	122.7	115.2
Diabetes mellitus	179.7	109.3	107.6	99.6	100.8	105.4	103.0	113.5	113.8	125.8	127.0
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170.7	218.0	280.9	336.7	392.5
Unintentional injuries	1,169.9	718.5	650.9	600.4	616.8	649.3	634.9	692.3	662.3	614.4	602.3
Motor vehicle crashes	478.4	296.8	262.3	269.4	283.1	293.3	304.5	328.2	315.2	305.6	292.2
Suicide	81.9	70.3	68.0	66.0	59.1	66.1	66.9	74.2	75.0	69.8	54.7
Homicide and legal intervention	460.3	492.0	414.6	421.3	399.8	447.7	467.4	495.8	481.4	509.8	534.9

[1]Male only.
[2]Female only.

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, described in Appendix II, table V. International Classification of Diseases codes for human immunodeficiency virus infection not available for use with the National Vital Statistics System until 1987. Years of potential life lost before age 65 provides a measure of the impact of mortality on the population under 65 years of age. See Appendix II for method of calculation. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

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 1970–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 30 (page 1 of 2). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex and detailed race: United States, 1980 and 1991

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and rank order	1980		1991	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
All races				
. . .	All causes	1,989,841	All causes	2,169,518
1	Diseases of heart	761,085	Diseases of heart	720,862
2	Malignant neoplasms	416,509	Malignant neoplasms	514,657
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	170,225	Cerebrovascular diseases	143,481
4	Unintentional injuries	105,718	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	90,650
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	56,050	Unintentional injuries	89,347
6	Pneumonia and influenza	54,619	Pneumonia and influenza	77,860
7	Diabetes mellitus	34,851	Diabetes mellitus	48,951
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	30,583	Suicide	30,810
9	Atherosclerosis	29,449	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	29,555
10	Suicide	26,869	Homicide and legal intervention	26,513
White male				
. . .	All causes	933,878	All causes	956,497
1	Diseases of heart	364,679	Diseases of heart	317,642
2	Malignant neoplasms	198,188	Malignant neoplasms	236,409
3	Unintentional injuries	62,963	Unintentional injuries	49,212
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	60,095	Cerebrovascular diseases	47,839
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	35,977	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	46,316
6	Pneumonia and influenza	23,810	Pneumonia and influenza	31,589
7	Suicide	18,901	Suicide	22,452
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16,407	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	18,366
9	Diabetes mellitus	12,125	Diabetes mellitus	17,473
10	Atherosclerosis	10,543	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	13,789
Black male				
. . .	All causes	130,138	All causes	147,331
1	Diseases of heart	37,877	Diseases of heart	37,454
2	Malignant neoplasms	25,861	Malignant neoplasms	32,094
3	Unintentional injuries	9,701	Homicide and legal intervention	10,628
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	9,194	Unintentional injuries	8,821
5	Homicide and legal intervention	8,385	Cerebrovascular diseases	7,685
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,869	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	7,440
7	Pneumonia and influenza	3,386	Pneumonia and influenza	3,938
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	3,020	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,711
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2,429	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	3,621
10	Diabetes mellitus	2,010	Diabetes mellitus	3,267
American Indian or Alaskan Native male				
. . .	All causes	4,193	All causes	4,948
1	Unintentional injuries	946	Diseases of heart	1,144
2	Diseases of heart	917	Unintentional injuries	864
3	Malignant neoplasms	408	Malignant neoplasms	763
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	239	Suicide	194
5	Homicide and legal intervention	164	Homicide and legal intervention	193
6	Cerebrovascular diseases	163	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	187
7	Pneumonia and influenza	148	Pneumonia and influenza	175
8	Suicide	147	Cerebrovascular diseases	167
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	107	Diabetes mellitus	127
10	Diabetes mellitus	86	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	124
Asian or Pacific Islander male				
. . .	All causes	6,809	All causes	12,727
1	Diseases of heart	2,174	Diseases of heart	3,540
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,485	Malignant neoplasms	3,081
3	Unintentional injuries	556	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,017
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	521	Unintentional injuries	809
5	Pneumonia and influenza	227	Pneumonia and influenza	510
6	Suicide	159	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	424
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	158	Homicide and legal intervention	352
8	Homicide and legal intervention	151	Suicide	337
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	128	Diabetes mellitus	228
10	Diabetes mellitus	103	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	166

See notes at end of table.

Table 30 (page 2 of 2). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex and detailed race: United States, 1980 and 1991

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and rank order	1980		1991	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
White female				
. . .	All causes	804,729	All causes	912,407
1	Diseases of heart	318,668	Diseases of heart	319,163
2	Malignant neoplasms	169,974	Malignant neoplasms	213,097
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	88,639	Cerebrovascular diseases	75,881
4	Unintentional injuries	27,159	Pneumonia and influenza	37,687
5	Pneumonia and influenza	24,559	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	37,635
6	Diabetes mellitus	16,743	Unintentional injuries	25,201
7	Atherosclerosis	16,526	Diabetes mellitus	22,127
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	16,398	Atherosclerosis	9,948
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8,833	Septicemia	9,072
10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6,512	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	8,762
Black female				
. . .	All causes	102,997	All causes	122,194
1	Diseases of heart	35,079	Diseases of heart	38,560
2	Malignant neoplasms	19,176	Malignant neoplasms	25,827
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	10,941	Cerebrovascular diseases	9,677
4	Unintentional injuries	3,779	Diabetes mellitus	5,250
5	Diabetes mellitus	3,534	Unintentional injuries	3,651
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,092	Pneumonia and influenza	3,434
7	Pneumonia and influenza	2,262	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2,801
8	Homicide and legal intervention	1,898	Homicide and legal intervention	2,330
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1,770	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2,195
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1,722	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	2,017
American Indian or Alaskan Native female				
. . .	All causes	2,730	All causes	3,673
1	Diseases of heart	577	Diseases of heart	811
2	Malignant neoplasms	362	Malignant neoplasms	691
3	Unintentional injuries	344	Unintentional injuries	317
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	171	Diabetes mellitus	221
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	159	Cerebrovascular diseases	217
6	Diabetes mellitus	124	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	167
7	Pneumonia and influenza	109	Pneumonia and influenza	125
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	92	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	102
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	56	Homicide and legal intervention	63
10	Homicide and legal intervention	55	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	62
Asian or Pacific Islander female				
. . .	All causes	4,262	All causes	9,446
1	Diseases of heart	1,091	Malignant neoplasms	2,633
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,037	Diseases of heart	2,478
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	507	Cerebrovascular diseases	983
4	Unintentional injuries	254	Unintentional injuries	438
5	Diabetes mellitus	124	Pneumonia and influenza	396
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	118	Diabetes mellitus	251
7	Pneumonia and influenza	115	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	233
8	Congenital anomalies	104	Homicide and legal intervention	146
9	Suicide	90	Congenital anomalies	144
10	Homicide and legal intervention	60	Suicide	142

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*, described in Appendix II, table V. Categories for the coding and classification of human immunodeficiency virus infection were introduced in the United States beginning with mortality data for 1987. The number of HIV infection deaths based on the National Vital Statistics System differs from the number of deaths among AIDS cases reported to the CDC AIDS Surveillance System. See Appendix I.

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 and 1991. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 31 (page 1 of 2). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to age: United States, 1980 and 1991

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and rank order	1980		1991	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
Under 1 year				
. . .	All causes	45,526	All causes	36,766
1	Congenital anomalies	9,220	Congenital anomalies	7,685
2	Sudden infant death syndrome	5,510	Sudden infant death syndrome	5,349
3	Respiratory distress syndrome	4,989	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	4,139
4	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	3,648	Respiratory distress syndrome	2,569
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,572	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,536
6	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	1,497	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membrane	962
7	Unintentional injuries	1,166	Unintentional injuries	961
8	Birth trauma	1,058	Infections specific to the perinatal period	881
9	Pneumonia and influenza	1,012	Pneumonia and influenza	607
10	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	985	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	599
1–4 years				
. . .	All causes	8,187	All causes	7,214
1	Unintentional injuries	3,313	Unintentional injuries	2,665
2	Congenital anomalies	1,026	Congenital anomalies	871
3	Malignant neoplasms	573	Malignant neoplasms	526
4	Diseases of heart	338	Homicide and legal intervention	428
5	Homicide and legal intervention	319	Diseases of heart	332
6	Pneumonia and influenza	267	Pneumonia and influenza	207
7	Meningitis	223	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	155
8	Meningococcal infection	110	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	140
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	84	Septicemia	91
10	Septicemia	71	Benign neoplasms	76
5–14 years				
. . .	All causes	10,689	All causes	8,479
1	Unintentional injuries	5,224	Unintentional injuries	3,660
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,497	Malignant neoplasms	1,106
3	Congenital anomalies	561	Homicide and legal intervention	519
4	Homicide and legal intervention	415	Congenital anomalies	487
5	Diseases of heart	330	Diseases of heart	281
6	Pneumonia and influenza	194	Suicide	266
7	Suicide	142	Pneumonia and influenza	135
8	Benign neoplasms	104	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	122
9	Cerebrovascular diseases	95	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	104
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	85	Cerebrovascular diseases	86
15–24 years				
. . .	All causes	49,027	All causes	36,452
1	Unintentional injuries	26,206	Unintentional injuries	15,278
2	Homicide and legal intervention	6,647	Homicide and legal intervention	8,159
3	Suicide	5,239	Suicide	4,751
4	Malignant neoplasms	2,683	Malignant neoplasms	1,814
5	Diseases of heart	1,223	Diseases of heart	990
6	Congenital anomalies	600	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	613
7	Cerebrovascular diseases	418	Congenital anomalies	449
8	Pneumonia and influenza	348	Pneumonia and influenza	256
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	141	Cerebrovascular diseases	219
10	Anemias	133	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	209

See notes at end of table.

Table 31 (page 2 of 2). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to age: United States, 1980 and 1991

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and rank order	1980		1991	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
25–44 years				
. . .	All causes	108,658	All causes	147,750
1	Unintentional injuries	26,722	Unintentional injuries	26,526
2	Malignant neoplasms	17,551	Malignant neoplasms	22,228
3	Diseases of heart	14,513	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	21,747
4	Homicide and legal intervention	11,136	Diseases of heart	15,822
5	Suicide	9,855	Homicide and legal intervention	12,372
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	4,782	Suicide	12,281
7	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,154	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	4,449
8	Diabetes mellitus	1,472	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,343
9	Pneumonia and influenza	1,467	Diabetes mellitus	2,211
10	Congenital anomalies	817	Pneumonia and influenza	2,203
45–64 years				
. . .	All causes	425,338	All causes	368,754
1	Diseases of heart	148,322	Malignant neoplasms	134,117
2	Malignant neoplasms	135,675	Diseases of heart	105,359
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	19,909	Cerebrovascular diseases	14,464
4	Unintentional injuries	18,140	Unintentional injuries	13,693
5	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16,089	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	12,769
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	11,514	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10,497
7	Diabetes mellitus	7,977	Diabetes mellitus	10,045
8	Suicide	7,079	Suicide	7,224
9	Pneumonia and influenza	5,804	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	6,286
10	Homicide and legal intervention	4,057	Pneumonia and influenza	5,476
65 years and over				
. . .	All causes	1,341,848	All causes	1,563,527
1	Diseases of heart	595,406	Diseases of heart	597,267
2	Malignant neoplasms	258,389	Malignant neoplasms	354,768
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	146,417	Cerebrovascular diseases	125,139
4	Pneumonia and influenza	45,512	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	76,412
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	43,587	Pneumonia and influenza	68,962
6	Atherosclerosis	28,081	Diabetes mellitus	36,528
7	Diabetes mellitus	25,216	Unintentional injuries	26,444
8	Unintentional injuries	24,844	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	17,963
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	12,968	Atherosclerosis	16,568
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9,519	Septicemia	15,888

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*, described in Appendix II, table V. Categories for the coding and classification of human immunodeficiency virus infection were introduced in the United States beginning with mortality data for 1987. The number of HIV infection deaths based on the National Vital Statistics System differs from the number of deaths among AIDS cases reported to the CDC AIDS Surveillance System. See Appendix I.

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 and 1991. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 32 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for all causes, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, age, and sex: United States, 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1980–82	*1985–87*	*1989–91*	*1980–82*	*1985–87*	*1989–91*	*1980–82*	*1985–87*	*1989–91*
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All races									
All ages, age adjusted [1]	568.6	544.2	519.9	753.7	715.3	678.7	420.9	407.5	390.9
All ages, crude	863.3	876.7	864.3	955.3	944.1	918.0	776.4	812.7	813.2
1–14 years	38.1	33.9	31.4	44.5	39.8	36.2	31.4	27.7	26.3
15–24 years	107.7	97.8	99.1	159.9	143.4	146.1	54.5	50.9	50.0
25–44 years	166.4	166.4	178.3	228.5	232.1	252.9	105.7	101.7	104.6
45–64 years	940.2	884.9	805.2	1,243.5	1,149.5	1,035.2	664.8	642.4	592.3
65–74 years	2,929.6	2,828.1	2,650.8	4,005.3	3,785.9	3,492.0	2,106.0	2,087.2	1,994.1
75–84 years	6,482.6	6,308.9	5,979.2	8,567.3	8,364.9	7,821.3	5,254.7	5,097.5	4,873.7
85 years and over	15,404.8	15,618.5	15,231.2	18,262.5	18,386.5	17,898.3	14,189.5	14,520.4	14,198.6
White									
All ages, age adjusted [1]	544.6	519.5	492.5	724.5	684.1	642.7	401.4	388.0	370.3
All ages, crude	881.4	900.2	888.5	966.0	958.3	930.5	800.9	844.7	848.2
1–14 years	35.6	31.2	28.4	41.7	36.8	32.8	29.2	25.3	23.8
15–24 years	104.9	93.9	89.3	155.7	137.2	129.5	52.7	49.0	47.0
25–44 years	146.0	145.5	153.8	199.6	202.6	218.7	92.5	88.1	88.4
45–64 years	886.8	833.7	752.9	1,174.9	1,083.7	966.5	621.6	601.2	551.6
65–74 years	2,864.1	2,755.6	2,574.6	3,939.3	3,698.7	3,397.5	2,038.5	2,020.3	1,925.7
75–84 years	6,464.5	6,267.2	5,931.1	8,594.6	8,341.9	7,775.7	5,222.1	5,051.3	4,824.3
85 years and over	15,658.7	15,814.9	15,367.5	18,609.3	18,696.9	18,113.3	14,423.8	14,692.4	14,321.7
Black									
All ages, age adjusted [1]	808.5	795.6	790.4	1,070.2	1,059.8	1,062.0	604.9	593.8	582.4
All ages, crude	845.3	863.0	873.2	995.5	999.5	1,009.4	710.8	740.5	750.8
1–14 years	53.0	49.2	48.3	61.7	57.3	56.1	44.2	40.9	40.3
15–24 years	127.6	125.7	161.9	191.7	188.9	254.9	66.1	64.1	69.8
25–44 years	334.1	337.4	373.8	485.3	491.5	547.1	204.5	203.4	221.5
45–64 years	1,523.1	1,446.6	1,374.9	2,045.6	1,931.0	1,847.7	1,099.7	1,055.4	994.2
65–74 years	3,811.2	3,854.5	3,734.7	5,034.8	5,149.8	4,962.4	2,928.2	2,947.2	2,880.2
75–84 years	7,080.8	7,193.0	6,962.0	8,862.7	9,275.5	9,087.6	5,968.2	5,968.6	5,767.6
85 years and over	12,917.1	13,956.3	14,336.4	15,240.0	16,200.3	16,740.5	11,771.5	12,934.2	13,312.5
Asian or Pacific Islander [2]									
All ages, age adjusted [1]	298.0	300.2	289.7	391.6	389.3	369.0	214.8	223.1	222.2
All ages, crude	276.9	279.4	279.0	345.6	339.2	329.7	211.6	222.2	230.5
1–14 years	25.5	24.6	22.7	28.3	28.0	25.3	22.6	21.1	20.0
15–24 years	52.0	51.3	50.1	71.4	71.4	70.8	31.6	29.5	28.1
25–44 years	75.7	73.8	76.1	92.9	95.8	100.2	60.2	53.7	53.9
45–64 years	410.5	404.2	380.4	537.3	511.6	468.1	302.5	310.9	303.6
65–74 years	1,516.0	1,504.9	1,458.7	2,087.4	2,036.5	1,952.2	969.9	1,063.5	1,064.7
75–84 years	3,832.7	4,051.2	3,895.6	5,176.0	5,439.1	5,007.3	2,617.7	2,784.3	2,923.4
85 years and over	9,617.6	10,902.5	11,058.3	12,305.2	12,277.8	12,496.9	7,975.6	9,944.1	10,039.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native [3]									
All ages, age adjusted [1]	521.5	459.1	452.6	676.4	590.8	582.6	383.8	344.5	340.6
All ages, crude	453.8	412.1	412.5	553.4	490.1	484.9	356.5	335.7	341.3
1–14 years	48.0	45.2	37.3	57.0	56.3	45.1	38.6	33.7	29.2
15–24 years	186.7	149.9	142.0	276.8	222.2	208.3	94.2	73.3	71.1
25–44 years	289.6	226.5	214.3	400.1	317.6	304.1	184.1	139.6	127.4
45–64 years	846.7	733.5	712.8	1,091.7	911.3	891.5	621.1	569.2	547.8
65–74 years	2,148.9	2,033.4	2,083.4	2,761.2	2,579.8	2,593.2	1,653.7	1,597.7	1,676.5
75–84 years	4,114.0	4,020.8	4,121.2	5,128.3	5,224.7	5,326.9	3,370.9	3,225.9	3,338.2
85 years and over	9,225.3	8,714.0	9,122.4	11,048.4	9,945.4	11,237.3	8,079.3	7,964.7	7,964.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for all causes, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, age, and sex: United States, 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1980–82	*1985–87*	*1989–91*	*1980–82*	*1985–87*	*1989–91*	*1980–82*	*1985–87*	*1989–91*
Hispanic [4]	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted [1]	- - -	- - -	395.8	- - -	- - -	521.3	- - -	- - -	284.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	344.2	- - -	- - -	401.4	- - -	- - -	284.1
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	30.2	- - -	- - -	34.7	- - -	- - -	25.5
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	103.3	- - -	- - -	156.5	- - -	- - -	40.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	162.2	- - -	- - -	242.7	- - -	- - -	74.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	566.8	- - -	- - -	746.1	- - -	- - -	400.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	1,874.8	- - -	- - -	2,413.5	- - -	- - -	1,447.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	4,282.5	- - -	- - -	5,541.8	- - -	- - -	3,471.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	11,021.7	- - -	- - -	12,514.5	- - -	- - -	10,182.5

[1]Age adjusted by the direct method based on 11 age groups. See Appendix II.
[2]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.
[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]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates and from New York. It is estimated that death rates for persons 25–44 years of age are understated by about 12–13 percent; other death rates are generally over or understated by about 5 percent or less due to excluding New York data. See Appendix I.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race and Hispanic origin identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator) is high for individual white, black, and Hispanic persons; however, persons identified as American Indian or Asian in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians and by about 12 percent for Asians. (Sorlie, P.D., Rogot, E., and Johnson, N.J.: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and State or U.S. aggregate population estimates for Hispanics provided by the Census Bureau.

Table 33. Death rates for diseases of heart, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, age, and sex: United States, 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1980–82	1985–87	1989–91	1980–82	1985–87	1989–91	1980–82	1985–87	1989–91
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All races									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	702.2	631.0	546.2	973.2	862.3	739.9	491.8	451.4	394.7
Age 45 years and over, crude	1,045.7	1,013.2	912.2	1,226.6	1,145.1	1,006.0	898.4	906.3	835.8
45–54 years	175.7	146.9	121.1	274.8	225.3	184.3	82.9	72.7	60.8
55–64 years	481.7	428.7	369.3	725.8	634.1	540.2	267.2	247.0	216.5
65–74 years	1,181.7	1,055.1	897.0	1,676.8	1,480.2	1,254.3	802.6	726.3	618.2
75–84 years	2,880.6	2,615.3	2,291.8	3,707.9	3,381.0	2,947.9	2,393.3	2,164.2	1,898.0
85 years and over	7,494.7	7,276.5	6,717.3	8,460.8	8,031.7	7,369.4	7,083.8	6,976.9	6,464.8
White									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	691.5	616.8	530.4	969.2	851.8	726.0	475.3	433.2	376.3
Age 45 years and over, crude	1,056.1	1,022.7	920.1	1,237.0	1,152.2	1,010.4	908.0	917.0	845.8
45–54 years	164.2	135.3	109.5	263.1	212.7	171.0	69.8	60.7	49.9
55–64 years	462.8	408.2	348.1	709.8	614.7	518.3	243.6	223.0	193.1
65–74 years	1,166.7	1,032.0	871.1	1,677.9	1,465.5	1,234.4	774.3	694.0	584.7
75–84 years	2,896.8	2,612.9	2,282.8	3,761.3	3,404.6	2,959.3	2,392.6	2,148.9	1,876.9
85 years and over	7,663.1	7,411.1	6,816.4	8,688.6	8,229.7	7,515.7	7,233.9	7,092.3	6,550.1
Black									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	856.0	825.2	753.0	1,094.2	1,058.3	969.3	677.5	655.1	597.0
Age 45 years and over, crude	1,063.2	1,074.3	1,000.4	1,256.7	1,243.1	1,140.4	915.9	948.4	897.2
45–54 years	296.3	264.4	239.1	417.8	373.3	339.9	197.0	174.6	155.6
55–64 years	720.3	679.5	616.4	971.2	914.2	837.6	518.9	494.6	444.8
65–74 years	1,430.4	1,410.5	1,278.2	1,813.9	1,811.4	1,644.8	1,153.6	1,129.6	1,023.1
75–84 years	2,895.4	2,842.0	2,586.3	3,406.4	3,408.8	3,115.4	2,576.4	2,508.8	2,289.0
85 years and over	5,814.5	6,070.8	5,939.1	6,405.2	6,519.1	6,343.0	5,523.2	5,866.6	5,767.1
Asian or Pacific Islander [2]									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	319.5	309.3	280.9	460.5	426.7	372.9	195.7	209.5	204.6
Age 45 years and over, crude	362.1	352.6	324.5	508.6	466.7	409.3	234.9	254.1	251.9
45–54 years	64.1	53.5	45.6	105.2	83.3	71.6	29.1	25.8	21.4
55–64 years	186.1	178.2	157.4	283.7	277.3	233.9	103.0	100.0	96.7
65–74 years	537.3	492.9	442.6	789.0	701.5	607.2	296.7	319.7	311.2
75–84 years	1,471.3	1,485.8	1,357.2	2,019.6	1,995.7	1,723.8	975.4	1,020.4	1,036.6
85 years and over	4,046.2	4,428.7	4,322.3	5,211.4	4,755.1	4,683.3	3,334.2	4,201.3	4,066.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native [3]									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	421.3	402.7	385.2	561.9	548.5	523.3	302.9	282.4	273.5
Age 45 years and over, crude	480.6	466.0	446.5	600.2	579.9	551.8	376.0	367.3	355.5
45–54 years	133.2	128.7	107.8	199.0	197.2	159.9	72.1	64.2	58.8
55–64 years	327.2	308.9	310.6	456.7	432.0	444.3	209.4	198.2	190.4
65–74 years	738.5	689.8	649.9	984.7	959.4	869.5	539.3	474.9	474.6
75–84 years	1,483.3	1,448.6	1,399.6	1,834.8	1,887.3	1,824.0	1,225.8	1,158.9	1,123.9
85 years and over	3,227.5	3,221.3	3,378.4	3,705.7	3,318.8	4,095.1	2,926.9	3,162.0	2,986.0
Hispanic [4]									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	- - -	- - -	366.6	- - -	- - -	485.4	- - -	- - -	271.2
Age 45 years and over, crude	- - -	- - -	455.3	- - -	- - -	529.1	- - -	- - -	391.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	73.7	- - -	- - -	111.1	- - -	- - -	37.8
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	241.5	- - -	- - -	345.8	- - -	- - -	148.9
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	614.3	- - -	- - -	840.1	- - -	- - -	434.9
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	1,566.3	- - -	- - -	1,987.9	- - -	- - -	1,294.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	4,621.9	- - -	- - -	4,860.6	- - -	- - -	4,487.6

[1]Age adjusted by the direct method based on five age groups. See Appendix II.
[2]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.
[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]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates and from New York. It is estimated that these death rates are generally over or understated by about 5 percent or less due to excluding New York data. See Appendix I.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race and Hispanic origin identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator) is high for individual white, black, and Hispanic persons; however, persons identified as American Indian or Asian in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians and by about 12 percent for Asians. (Sorlie, P.D., Rogot, E., and Johnson, N.J.: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and State or U.S. aggregate population estimates for Hispanics provided by the Census Bureau.

Table 34. Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, age, and sex: United States, 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1980–82	1985–87	1989–91	1980–82	1985–87	1989–91	1980–82	1985–87	1989–91
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All races									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	136.3	111.6	97.8	150.0	121.7	107.1	125.8	103.5	90.4
Age 45 years and over, crude	226.2	199.4	181.3	204.2	174.7	157.7	244.1	219.5	200.5
45–54 years	24.6	20.7	18.5	26.4	22.3	20.3	22.9	19.1	16.8
55–64 years	62.4	53.7	48.0	71.2	61.6	54.7	54.7	46.8	42.0
65–74 years	206.0	166.0	143.6	242.8	191.1	166.7	177.8	146.5	125.6
75–84 years	725.5	576.0	496.6	794.9	634.3	547.7	684.6	541.6	465.9
85 years and over	2,127.7	1,802.1	1,625.2	2,043.9	1,679.8	1,527.2	2,163.3	1,850.7	1,663.1
White									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	128.2	104.4	90.9	141.0	113.6	99.2	118.5	97.1	84.3
Age 45 years and over, crude	222.4	196.7	178.8	196.9	168.7	152.0	243.2	219.6	200.9
45–54 years	19.6	16.2	14.2	20.8	17.1	15.2	18.5	15.2	13.3
55–64 years	53.5	45.8	40.4	61.0	52.5	46.0	46.8	39.8	35.3
65–74 years	190.3	152.9	131.7	225.5	176.6	153.2	163.3	134.5	114.8
75–84 years	714.1	564.6	485.1	783.3	622.2	535.4	673.7	530.8	454.9
85 years and over	2,164.9	1,830.3	1,642.2	2,081.7	1,711.2	1,540.8	2,199.8	1,876.6	1,680.9
Black									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	222.6	185.8	167.1	251.7	210.7	193.7	200.9	167.4	147.6
Age 45 years and over, crude	285.9	249.2	228.7	296.6	252.4	232.7	277.8	246.9	225.8
45–54 years	68.7	58.2	54.5	80.2	69.4	67.6	59.3	49.0	43.7
55–64 years	154.5	132.0	118.0	181.8	156.9	142.9	132.6	112.4	98.6
65–74 years	380.0	311.0	274.2	442.6	362.4	325.6	334.8	275.0	238.3
75–84 years	900.7	736.4	651.5	972.0	801.3	721.2	856.1	698.3	612.3
85 years and over	1,758.8	1,546.0	1,480.2	1,731.2	1,434.4	1,429.3	1,772.4	1,596.8	1,501.9
Asian or Pacific Islander [2]									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	94.2	91.0	89.1	107.5	104.4	98.7	81.9	79.5	81.2
Age 45 years and over, crude	108.4	103.8	102.9	120.3	115.6	109.7	98.1	93.6	97.1
45–54 years	19.3	17.6	18.8	20.1	15.7	18.6	18.7	19.3	19.0
55–64 years	46.4	47.4	47.9	55.9	56.5	52.6	38.3	40.3	44.2
65–74 years	148.6	143.3	134.9	177.4	170.4	158.4	121.0	120.8	116.1
75–84 years	471.8	455.0	424.9	555.1	561.9	486.5	396.5	357.3	371.1
85 years and over	1,355.8	1,290.8	1,375.6	1,307.0	1,251.3	1,375.8	1,385.6	1,318.4	1,375.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native [3]									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	88.3	75.4	68.6	104.1	84.2	76.6	75.5	67.7	62.7
Age 45 years and over, crude	108.4	91.0	84.0	116.2	91.6	83.9	101.5	90.6	84.1
45–54 years	19.4	17.8	14.8	20.4	21.9	15.4	18.4	13.9	14.2
55–64 years	52.5	44.7	41.1	67.3	53.7	41.7	39.0	36.5	40.7
65–74 years	136.2	139.4	110.2	164.8	161.3	134.9	113.1	121.9	90.5
75–84 years	422.1	310.1	327.6	516.7	322.2	356.9	352.8	302.1	308.6
85 years and over	1,137.9	826.0	806.8	1,088.3	786.0	921.9	1,169.0	850.3	743.8
Hispanic [4]									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	- - -	- - -	75.7	- - -	- - -	84.4	- - -	- - -	68.5
Age 45 years and over, crude	- - -	- - -	94.9	- - -	- - -	93.1	- - -	- - -	96.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	18.4	- - -	- - -	21.0	- - -	- - -	15.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	44.4	- - -	- - -	51.5	- - -	- - -	38.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	117.7	- - -	- - -	138.1	- - -	- - -	101.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	346.0	- - -	- - -	382.5	- - -	- - -	322.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	993.1	- - -	- - -	935.2	- - -	- - -	1,025.6

[1]Age adjusted by the direct method based on five age groups. See Appendix II.
[2]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.
[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]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates and from New York. It is estimated that these death rates are generally over or understated by about 5 percent or less due to excluding New York data. See Appendix I.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race and Hispanic origin identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator) is high for individual white, black, and Hispanic persons; however, persons identified as American Indian or Asian in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians and by about 12 percent for Asians. (Sorlie, P.D., Rogot, E., and Johnson, N.J.: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and State or U.S. aggregate population estimates for Hispanics provided by the Census Bureau.

Table 35. Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, age, and sex: United States, 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1980–82	1985–87	1989–91	1980–82	1985–87	1989–91	1980–82	1985–87	1989–91
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All races									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	455.3	465.0	468.1	577.6	584.5	585.5	367.4	379.5	383.8
Age 45 years and over, crude	568.0	603.8	619.4	688.1	724.1	735.6	470.2	506.1	524.7
45–54 years	178.0	167.5	157.3	186.6	172.3	161.5	169.9	162.9	153.3
55–64 years	437.2	452.1	450.3	520.4	534.8	531.5	364.2	379.0	377.8
65–74 years	818.1	852.5	869.7	1,090.0	1,110.4	1,118.5	610.0	653.0	675.5
75–84 years	1,231.4	1,279.3	1,339.3	1,781.9	1,847.0	1,893.9	907.2	944.7	1,006.5
85 years and over	1,584.2	1,630.4	1,738.8	2,381.3	2,477.7	2,697.5	1,245.3	1,294.2	1,367.7
White									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	445.1	454.4	457.2	559.5	565.1	565.2	363.7	375.9	380.1
Age 45 years and over, crude	563.5	600.7	617.2	674.1	710.9	723.0	473.0	510.7	530.2
45–54 years	169.3	159.0	149.1	173.4	159.8	148.9	165.4	158.2	149.2
55–64 years	423.3	439.0	437.6	496.5	511.7	508.6	358.3	373.8	373.1
65–74 years	807.7	840.4	855.7	1,066.1	1,081.3	1,087.6	609.2	652.6	672.9
75–84 years	1,226.0	1,270.0	1,327.8	1,770.1	1,823.1	1,862.6	908.6	945.8	1,007.0
85 years and over	1,592.4	1,625.2	1,727.9	2,390.7	2,467.5	2,676.0	1,258.2	1,297.1	1,366.8
Black									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	589.0	610.9	624.3	812.6	847.0	869.8	426.5	445.8	456.5
Age 45 years and over, crude	667.8	711.6	737.1	902.8	957.5	986.7	488.8	528.0	553.0
45–54 years	269.7	258.4	248.8	329.5	307.3	302.1	220.9	218.1	204.6
55–64 years	616.7	631.3	629.2	820.5	837.4	836.5	453.1	469.0	468.4
65–74 years	987.5	1,063.2	1,115.1	1,441.5	1,557.0	1,603.5	659.9	717.2	775.1
75–84 years	1,366.0	1,465.6	1,572.3	2,050.8	2,272.9	2,468.5	938.3	990.9	1,068.7
85 years and over	1,544.7	1,762.1	1,950.8	2,403.8	2,758.4	3,162.8	1,121.1	1,308.3	1,434.6
Asian or Pacific Islander [2]									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	256.4	266.6	268.9	326.6	338.5	335.3	194.3	206.2	214.8
Age 45 years and over, crude	270.7	281.9	284.7	347.3	354.7	348.8	204.1	219.1	229.9
45–54 years	104.6	93.0	91.1	107.3	96.0	91.2	102.4	90.3	91.0
55–64 years	226.2	237.9	232.4	289.1	289.7	276.0	172.7	197.0	197.8
65–74 years	429.7	460.3	481.7	573.4	616.9	647.6	292.3	330.2	349.3
75–84 years	797.7	878.7	879.6	1,085.6	1,217.1	1,167.2	537.3	569.9	628.1
85 years and over	1,180.0	1,272.7	1,350.8	1,681.3	1,715.1	1,784.5	873.7	964.4	1,043.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native [3]									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	234.1	240.2	275.8	280.7	281.0	326.6	197.0	210.6	238.9
Age 45 years and over, crude	252.3	261.3	297.6	292.9	293.1	335.4	216.8	233.7	265.0
45–54 years	90.1	89.0	93.7	90.8	85.7	85.4	89.4	92.0	101.6
55–64 years	213.9	216.6	251.1	243.1	228.7	286.1	187.3	205.6	219.7
65–74 years	433.7	446.6	524.2	553.4	539.7	630.4	336.9	372.3	439.5
75–84 years	652.5	691.1	805.4	854.1	972.4	1,110.2	504.7	505.3	607.5
85 years and over	845.4	933.3	1,081.5	1,102.1	1,266.4	1,552.6	684.1	730.7	823.5
Hispanic [4]									
Age 45 years and over, age adjusted [1]	- - -	- - -	286.3	- - -	- - -	352.4	- - -	- - -	237.8
Age 45 years and over, crude	- - -	- - -	318.5	- - -	- - -	369.8	- - -	- - -	274.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	92.3	- - -	- - -	87.9	- - -	- - -	96.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	255.2	- - -	- - -	297.8	- - -	- - -	217.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	523.8	- - -	- - -	664.0	- - -	- - -	412.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	912.1	- - -	- - -	1,278.1	- - -	- - -	676.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	1,377.0	- - -	- - -	1,953.7	- - -	- - -	1,052.8

[1]Age adjusted by the direct method based on five age groups. See Appendix II.
[2]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.
[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]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates and from New York. It is estimated that these death rates are generally over or understated by about 5 percent or less due to excluding New York data. See Appendix I.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race and Hispanic origin identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator) is high for individual white, black, and Hispanic persons; however, persons identified as American Indian or Asian in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians and by about 12 percent for Asians. (Sorlie, P.D., Rogot, E., and Johnson, N.J.: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and State or U.S. aggregate population estimates for Hispanics provided by the Census Bureau.

Table 36. Death rates for motor vehicle crashes, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, age, and sex: United States, 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1980–82	1985–87	1989–91	1980–82	1985–87	1989–91	1980–82	1985–87	1989–91
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All races									
All ages, age adjusted [1]	21.3	19.2	18.1	31.9	27.9	25.7	11.1	10.7	10.7
All ages, crude	21.8	19.7	18.4	32.8	28.7	26.1	11.5	11.3	11.2
1–14 years	7.6	7.0	6.1	9.3	8.6	7.2	5.9	5.3	4.9
15–24 years	40.9	37.1	33.6	62.2	54.6	48.2	19.3	19.0	18.4
25–44 years	24.0	20.9	19.8	37.6	31.9	29.5	10.7	10.1	10.3
45–64 years	17.0	15.4	15.3	25.0	21.9	21.3	9.7	9.5	9.6
65 years and over	21.8	22.2	23.0	32.6	31.5	31.9	14.5	16.0	17.0
White									
All ages, age adjusted [1]	21.9	19.6	18.3	32.4	28.2	25.8	11.5	11.1	11.0
All ages, crude	22.5	20.1	18.6	33.5	28.9	26.1	12.0	11.7	11.5
1–14 years	7.5	6.9	5.9	9.2	8.4	6.9	5.8	5.3	4.9
15–24 years	44.7	40.1	36.1	67.4	58.6	51.2	21.2	21.0	20.1
25–44 years	24.2	20.8	19.6	37.6	31.4	28.9	10.9	10.1	10.3
45–64 years	16.5	14.9	14.7	23.8	20.7	20.2	9.8	9.5	9.5
65 years and over	21.7	22.3	23.0	31.8	31.0	31.4	14.9	16.4	17.3
Black									
All ages, age adjusted [1]	18.1	17.9	18.0	30.2	28.8	28.2	7.8	8.5	9.1
All ages, crude	17.7	17.8	17.8	28.6	28.1	27.4	7.9	8.6	9.2
1–14 years	8.2	7.6	7.0	10.0	9.8	8.8	6.3	5.4	5.2
15–24 years	19.6	21.7	22.9	31.8	34.4	35.8	7.8	9.3	10.0
25–44 years	23.1	22.7	22.3	39.9	37.6	35.8	8.6	9.8	10.5
45–64 years	21.0	19.8	19.8	36.4	32.8	32.1	8.5	9.4	9.8
65 years and over	21.9	20.8	21.7	40.1	36.3	36.5	9.6	10.8	12.4
Asian or Pacific Islander [2]									
All ages, age adjusted [1]	11.0	11.8	11.0	14.3	15.6	14.0	7.9	8.1	8.2
All ages, crude	10.9	11.6	10.9	14.2	15.4	13.8	7.8	7.9	8.1
1–14 years	5.5	5.2	4.6	6.2	6.2	5.4	4.8	4.3	3.7
15–24 years	14.1	17.6	16.1	20.3	25.7	21.6	7.6	8.8	10.2
25–44 years	11.1	10.8	10.1	14.2	15.2	13.8	8.3	6.9	6.8
45–64 years	10.6	11.5	11.6	12.8	13.7	13.2	8.8	9.6	10.1
65 years and over	24.3	26.5	24.6	33.8	32.5	29.3	15.6	21.4	20.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native [3]									
All ages, age adjusted [1]	47.7	37.8	33.6	68.5	55.0	48.9	28.0	21.2	18.9
All ages, crude	46.6	37.5	32.6	65.8	54.2	47.1	27.9	21.1	18.3
1–14 years	11.9	11.9	9.4	13.0	14.9	11.2	10.8	8.8	7.6
15–24 years	76.3	58.4	51.9	107.7	86.0	72.1	44.0	29.2	30.3
25–44 years	60.7	50.7	44.5	86.4	74.3	67.0	36.1	28.2	22.8
45–64 years	48.9	34.9	33.1	74.0	51.3	48.5	25.8	19.8	18.9
65 years and over	46.2	31.3	28.9	77.2	47.5	50.4	22.3	19.3	13.2
Hispanic [4]									
All ages, age adjusted [1]	- - -	- - -	20.0	- - -	- - -	29.7	- - -	- - -	9.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	19.8	- - -	- - -	29.6	- - -	- - -	9.6
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	6.7	- - -	- - -	7.7	- - -	- - -	5.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	32.9	- - -	- - -	49.7	- - -	- - -	13.2
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	23.3	- - -	- - -	35.9	- - -	- - -	9.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	19.5	- - -	- - -	28.9	- - -	- - -	10.7
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	24.5	- - -	- - -	37.6	- - -	- - -	15.0

[1]Age adjusted by the direct method based on 11 age groups. See Appendix II.
[2]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.
[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]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates and from New York. It is estimated that these death rates are generally overstated by about 6 percent due to excluding New York data. See Appendix I.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race and Hispanic origin identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator) is high for individual white, black, and Hispanic persons; however, persons identified as American Indian or Asian in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians and by about 12 percent for Asians. (Sorlie, P.D., Rogot, E., and Johnson, N.J.: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and State or U.S. aggregate population estimates for Hispanics provided by the Census Bureau.

Table 37 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for suicide and homicide and legal intervention, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, age, and sex: United States, 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Cause of death, race, and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1980–82	*1985–87*	*1989–91*	*1980–82*	*1985–87*	*1989–91*	*1980–82*	*1985–87*	*1989–91*
Suicide	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All races:									
15–24 years	12.2	12.8	13.1	19.9	21.0	21.8	4.4	4.3	4.0
25–44 years	15.8	15.3	15.0	24.1	24.1	24.1	7.7	6.6	6.1
45–64 years	16.3	16.5	15.3	24.2	25.5	24.1	9.2	8.3	7.2
65 years and over	17.7	21.3	20.2	35.0	42.9	41.1	6.1	6.8	6.1
White:									
15–24 years	13.1	13.8	13.8	21.2	22.6	22.9	4.7	4.6	4.3
25–44 years	16.6	16.2	15.9	25.0	25.2	25.2	8.3	7.1	6.5
45–64 years	17.5	17.8	16.6	25.7	27.3	25.8	10.0	9.0	7.8
65 years and over	18.8	22.6	21.5	37.3	45.5	43.7	6.5	7.2	6.5
Black:									
15–24 years	6.9	7.3	9.1	11.6	12.5	16.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
25–44 years	11.0	10.7	11.0	19.0	19.2	19.5	4.2	3.4	3.6
45–64 years	6.8	7.1	7.2	12.0	12.3	12.7	2.7	2.9	2.8
65 years and over	5.9	8.3	7.3	12.0	17.4	16.0	1.8	2.5	1.9
Asian or Pacific Islander: [1]									
15–24 years	7.6	8.5	8.3	10.5	12.1	12.6	4.7	4.5	3.6
25–44 years	8.1	6.5	6.7	10.5	8.9	9.4	6.0	4.3	4.1
45–64 years	8.8	8.0	7.6	10.1	10.4	10.3	7.7	5.9	5.3
65 years and over	13.7	15.9	13.2	18.5	22.5	18.5	9.4	10.4	8.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native: [2]									
15–24 years	25.0	22.8	26.3	41.2	37.9	43.6	8.2	6.9	7.9
25–44 years	19.8	18.8	16.6	32.7	32.2	28.5	7.4	6.0	5.1
45–64 years	8.9	8.8	6.9	15.8	13.5	12.2	*2.6	*4.4	*2.0
65 years and over	*5.0	*6.1	6.8	*10.6	*11.1	*11.4	*0.7	*2.3	*3.4
Hispanic [3]:									
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	9.9	- - -	- - -	15.6	- - -	- - -	3.2
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	10.1	- - -	- - -	16.4	- - -	- - -	3.3
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	10.2	- - -	- - -	17.4	- - -	- - -	3.6
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	12.3	- - -	- - -	25.9	- - -	- - -	2.5
Homicide and legal intervention									
All races:									
15–24 years	14.7	13.2	19.6	22.9	20.5	32.3	6.2	5.7	6.4
25–44 years	16.7	13.6	14.7	27.5	21.4	23.3	6.1	5.9	6.1
45–64 years	8.9	6.9	6.6	14.9	11.0	10.6	3.5	3.1	3.0
White:									
15–24 years	9.5	7.7	9.6	14.3	11.4	14.9	4.5	3.9	4.1
25–44 years	10.2	8.4	8.5	16.4	12.8	13.1	4.1	4.1	3.9
45–64 years	6.0	4.8	4.7	9.7	7.4	7.3	2.6	2.4	2.3
Black:									
15–24 years	47.2	46.0	77.9	78.7	76.7	137.1	16.9	16.1	19.3
25–44 years	67.5	52.7	59.1	122.3	91.7	102.9	20.6	18.7	20.7
45–64 years	36.1	24.9	23.1	67.4	45.4	42.1	10.8	8.4	7.8
Asian or Pacific Islander: [1]									
15–24 years	6.7	6.1	8.8	9.5	8.8	14.3	3.7	3.2	3.1
25–44 years	6.9	5.8	7.4	10.2	8.5	10.9	3.9	3.4	4.1
45–64 years	6.1	5.0	5.2	9.8	7.3	7.7	3.0	3.0	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for suicide and homicide and legal intervention, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, age, and sex: United States, 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1980–82	*1985–87*	*1989–91*	*1980–82*	*1985–87*	*1989–91*	*1980–82*	*1985–87*	*1989–91*
Homicide and legal intervention—Con.	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
American Indian or Alaskan Native: [2]									
15–24 years	20.7	19.4	17.9	31.6	29.1	27.5	9.5	9.2	7.7
25–44 years	22.2	19.4	18.3	32.7	31.4	28.2	12.1	7.9	8.6
45–64 years	15.8	11.0	10.1	24.2	17.7	15.1	8.1	*4.7	5.4
Hispanic: [4]									
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	30.5	- - -	- - -	50.6	- - -	- - -	6.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	23.2	- - -	- - -	39.1	- - -	- - -	5.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	11.0	- - -	- - -	19.4	- - -	- - -	3.3

[1]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.
[2]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.
[3]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates and from New York. It is estimated that suicide rates are generally overstated by about 4 percent or less due to excluding New York data. See Appendix I.
[4]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates and from New York. It is estimated that homicide rates for both sexes and males are understated by about 10 percent and for females, by about 5 percent due to excluding New York data. See Appendix I.

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race and Hispanic origin identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator) is high for individual white, black, and Hispanic persons; however, persons identified as American Indian or Asian in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians and by about 12 percent for Asians. (Sorlie, P.D., Rogot, E., and Johnson, N.J.: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and State or U.S. aggregate population estimates for Hispanics provided by the Census Bureau.

Table 38. Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus infection, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, age, and sex: United States, 1987–89, 1989, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1987–89	*1989*	*1989–91*	*1987–89*	*1989*	*1989–91*	*1987–89*	*1989*	*1989–91*
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All races									
25–44 years	16.3	20.5	23.4	29.5	37.0	41.9	3.3	4.2	5.1
45–64 years	7.5	9.7	11.4	14.7	18.8	21.9	1.0	1.2	1.7
White									
25–44 years	13.0	16.4	18.8	24.4	30.8	35.1	1.6	1.9	2.4
45–64 years	6.5	8.3	9.6	12.7	16.4	18.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Black									
25–44 years	44.1	54.7	61.7	76.5	94.1	104.9	15.8	20.1	23.7
45–64 years	18.3	23.7	30.1	36.1	46.1	56.9	4.1	5.6	8.4
Asian or Pacific Islander									
25–44 years	3.1	3.9	4.3	6.0	7.5	8.2	*0.4	*0.7	0.7
45–64 years	2.5	3.2	3.1	4.7	6.1	5.9	*0.6	*0.7	*0.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native									
25–44 years	3.4	4.4	5.6	6.2	7.4	9.7	*0.7	*1.6	*1.6
45–64 years	*1.5	*1.8	2.8	*2.6	*2.2	5.4	*0.5	*1.4	*0.4
Hispanic [1]									
25–44 years	28.0	34.6	- - -	47.3	58.2	- - -	7.3	9.3	- - -
45–64 years	16.3	19.5	- - -	31.3	37.0	- - -	2.6	3.5	- - -

[1]Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. Rates are shown for 1989 instead of 1989–91 in order to include New York data. See Appendix I.

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race and Hispanic origin identification between the death certificate (source of data for numerator of death rates) and data from the Census Bureau (denominator) is high for individual white, black, and Hispanic persons; however, persons identified as American Indian or Asian in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians and by about 12 percent for Asians. (Sorlie, P.D., Rogot, E., and Johnson, N.J.: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from national population estimates for race groups from table 1 and State or U.S. aggregate population estimates for Hispanics provided by the Census Bureau.

Table 39 (page 1 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, sex, region, and urbanization: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1984–86, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, region, and urbanization[1]	All races			White			Black		
	1980–82	1984–86	1989–91	1980–82	1984–86	1989–91	1980–82	1984–86	1989–91
Both sexes	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All regions:									
Large core metropolitan	599.5	577.7	559.3	561.1	539.7	513.8	827.0	809.6	828.3
Large fringe metropolitan	530.1	508.4	468.7	523.0	501.8	460.0	723.6	697.4	675.9
Medium/small metropolitan	563.2	539.3	508.9	541.5	517.8	484.8	812.9	790.4	777.2
Urban nonmetropolitan	570.7	549.1	525.8	551.3	529.9	505.2	806.8	792.6	787.5
Rural	571.9	549.8	531.6	550.6	529.3	508.5	768.1	751.8	753.3
Northeast:									
Large core metropolitan	620.4	608.1	597.0	578.1	564.6	544.1	810.3	803.4	818.8
Large fringe metropolitan	538.6	515.1	470.9	531.8	508.5	462.8	713.1	690.7	655.7
Medium/small metropolitan	550.0	527.0	486.4	542.1	517.7	474.8	761.6	764.3	742.6
Urban nonmetropolitan	552.4	538.1	494.0	551.8	537.6	493.4	715.6	733.7	669.8
Rural	548.1	538.6	494.2	548.5	540.0	494.2	*	*	*
South:									
Large core metropolitan	609.1	583.3	575.0	546.2	521.7	499.8	861.4	832.3	864.2
Large fringe metropolitan	534.1	512.5	477.8	520.5	500.1	461.5	714.8	682.6	672.0
Medium/small metropolitan	590.5	563.2	537.1	549.8	524.0	495.1	828.6	803.7	791.2
Urban nonmetropolitan	612.8	591.7	572.8	577.6	556.5	535.4	812.4	800.6	797.4
Rural	608.0	592.0	577.1	578.3	562.4	545.7	768.6	754.6	754.6
Midwest:									
Large core metropolitan	626.7	600.9	581.0	572.8	544.9	510.9	845.2	824.4	839.1
Large fringe metropolitan	538.7	518.3	476.3	529.6	509.3	465.2	767.4	752.3	728.4
Medium/small metropolitan	544.2	522.8	489.3	531.7	510.3	474.0	777.8	753.6	745.0
Urban nonmetropolitan	527.8	504.8	483.2	525.0	502.3	479.8	754.0	715.6	715.7
Rural	534.1	507.2	489.9	522.9	497.9	477.6	742.6	689.8	784.9
West:									
Large core metropolitan	548.8	528.5	504.5	543.6	524.6	500.9	763.9	756.1	767.9
Large fringe metropolitan	488.7	470.4	439.0	493.1	475.1	443.1	688.7	658.7	664.3
Medium/small metropolitan	525.4	505.3	481.5	528.2	507.5	483.5	731.0	707.7	709.6
Urban nonmetropolitan	544.1	516.2	492.4	536.6	509.5	485.5	760.5	689.5	652.3
Rural	541.4	497.5	468.3	536.7	496.3	465.0	*	*	*768.3
Male									
All regions:									
Large core metropolitan	794.6	762.3	738.4	746.3	712.6	677.1	1,104.4	1,091.3	1,133.7
Large fringe metropolitan	691.2	657.9	598.5	683.2	650.1	587.3	928.0	901.4	876.8
Medium/small metropolitan	748.4	710.9	662.4	722.7	685.2	631.5	1,071.0	1,037.9	1,032.4
Urban nonmetropolitan	763.6	727.8	688.9	740.4	704.9	662.9	1,074.0	1,046.3	1,048.5
Rural	764.5	729.5	699.3	738.5	704.3	669.7	1,017.1	995.3	1,009.2
Northeast:									
Large core metropolitan	828.1	811.5	799.6	772.8	752.9	726.7	1,099.9	1,103.3	1,140.7
Large fringe metropolitan	701.6	666.2	602.8	693.4	657.9	592.3	930.8	904.9	861.4
Medium/small metropolitan	731.7	696.0	633.1	721.9	684.3	618.2	1,003.1	1,007.5	981.1
Urban nonmetropolitan	730.7	704.9	641.2	730.6	704.9	640.9	857.7	885.9	833.0
Rural	715.7	706.8	639.3	715.8	709.5	639.3	*	*	*
South:									
Large core metropolitan	812.5	773.7	771.4	732.0	692.9	670.0	1,152.7	1,121.6	1,192.2
Large fringe metropolitan	701.7	667.9	615.1	686.5	653.3	594.0	912.8	882.4	873.5
Medium/small metropolitan	790.4	746.5	705.0	740.9	698.6	649.8	1,101.0	1,063.0	1,062.1
Urban nonmetropolitan	831.5	795.7	761.6	789.8	753.8	713.9	1,091.8	1,068.4	1,076.7
Rural	822.1	793.0	768.6	787.7	757.7	728.2	1,019.4	1,002.1	1,017.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39 (page 2 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, sex, region, and urbanization: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1984–86, and 1989–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, region, and urbanization[1]	All races			White			Black		
	1980–82	1984–86	1989–91	1980–82	1984–86	1989–91	1980–82	1984–86	1989–91
Male—Con.	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
Midwest:									
Large core metropolitan	837.6	798.3	766.8	770.4	725.7	671.8	1,124.3	1,107.1	1,143.4
Large fringe metropolitan	705.2	673.4	607.5	694.7	663.0	593.8	984.7	960.9	933.6
Medium/small metropolitan	723.6	690.8	636.6	709.5	676.1	617.4	995.7	975.8	973.7
Urban nonmetropolitan	704.4	667.9	632.1	701.6	665.6	628.6	924.5	871.4	867.3
Rural	708.9	671.1	641.6	695.3	659.4	626.7	930.0	882.6	950.4
West:									
Large core metropolitan	716.4	685.7	652.8	711.7	681.3	648.2	994.6	992.1	1,010.9
Large fringe metropolitan	629.2	600.5	553.0	636.4	607.2	558.0	824.6	831.5	832.5
Medium/small metropolitan	683.1	652.8	612.8	689.1	658.1	616.6	923.1	864.5	866.8
Urban nonmetropolitan	705.8	662.2	622.9	697.5	654.1	614.6	932.8	820.3	757.3
Rural	704.2	637.7	590.8	699.0	637.2	586.1	*	*	*
Female									
All regions:									
Large core metropolitan	448.0	433.2	414.1	418.2	404.3	380.6	616.3	598.3	598.1
Large fringe metropolitan	403.7	391.2	365.1	397.5	385.6	358.6	559.1	536.6	517.4
Medium/small metropolitan	417.0	404.3	385.9	399.0	386.3	367.3	611.9	601.1	582.0
Urban nonmetropolitan	410.8	402.5	391.1	394.5	386.1	374.6	596.3	596.6	588.0
Rural	401.3	393.1	385.0	383.6	376.2	367.2	558.1	551.2	546.1
Northeast:									
Large core metropolitan	465.0	454.1	438.3	432.0	421.3	399.5	604.6	591.6	588.3
Large fringe metropolitan	413.3	399.1	367.6	407.6	393.9	361.5	548.4	528.5	499.1
Medium/small metropolitan	411.6	398.7	373.1	405.5	391.7	364.5	569.7	571.9	553.9
Urban nonmetropolitan	410.8	405.2	375.8	410.1	404.5	375.2	582.6	592.8	515.2
Rural	405.7	394.3	369.1	406.4	394.7	369.1	*	*	*
South:									
Large core metropolitan	447.4	431.7	414.7	398.0	384.5	359.3	638.5	614.1	615.9
Large fringe metropolitan	399.3	387.6	365.8	387.1	376.9	353.4	552.5	523.8	513.6
Medium/small metropolitan	432.1	418.5	402.2	397.9	385.4	369.7	620.8	609.8	588.9
Urban nonmetropolitan	433.5	426.6	419.2	402.4	395.2	388.5	596.3	598.2	589.6
Rural	422.6	421.0	414.0	396.2	395.7	389.1	558.0	552.1	544.3
Midwest:									
Large core metropolitan	466.8	451.7	437.5	425.9	410.7	388.3	628.5	609.8	610.7
Large fringe metropolitan	407.8	398.1	373.9	400.3	390.6	365.2	588.3	585.3	563.7
Medium/small metropolitan	406.7	394.6	375.2	395.8	384.1	363.2	602.3	579.0	566.5
Urban nonmetropolitan	383.3	373.2	362.2	380.6	370.7	359.1	603.1	577.6	580.3
Rural	377.4	363.0	356.3	368.8	356.1	346.6	*596.6	*507.3	*683.3
West:									
Large core metropolitan	414.2	399.4	377.2	409.5	396.0	373.6	575.0	563.7	565.0
Large fringe metropolitan	378.1	365.9	345.2	380.6	369.4	348.7	565.6	506.5	510.2
Medium/small metropolitan	391.0	379.9	368.1	392.9	380.8	369.1	541.1	555.4	555.9
Urban nonmetropolitan	397.0	384.6	374.1	391.5	380.0	369.2	576.3	551.9	555.8
Rural	383.1	362.0	349.4	379.2	360.6	348.1	*	*	*

[1]Urbanization categories for county of residence of decedent are based on classification of counties by the Department of Agriculture. See Appendix II.

*Data for groups with population under 5,000 in the middle year of a 3-year period are considered unreliable. Data for groups with population under 3,000 are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis using the Compressed Mortality File. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

Table 40. Death rates for persons 25–64 years of age, for all races and the white population, according to sex, age, and educational attainment: Selected States, 1989–90

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age, race, and educational attainment	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1989	1990	1989–90	1989	1990	1989–90	1989	1990	1989–90
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
25–64 years of age: [1]									
0–8 years	474.6	471.0	472.5	617.8	613.7	615.3	314.1	312.2	312.9
9–11 years	502.4	519.5	512.8	728.6	747.1	739.8	308.1	325.0	318.3
12 years	417.9	434.3	427.7	583.3	614.5	602.1	288.9	294.7	292.5
13–15 years	395.3	383.3	388.0	513.3	493.8	501.5	283.4	278.9	280.7
16 years or more	273.5	264.1	267.8	324.3	315.3	318.9	200.1	190.7	194.4
25–44 years of age:									
0–8 years	250.5	250.2	250.3	339.9	343.3	341.9	147.0	143.6	145.0
9–11 years	300.9	304.5	303.1	435.1	437.5	436.5	162.7	168.8	166.4
12 years	181.0	189.2	185.9	269.4	285.8	279.2	102.2	103.6	103.0
13–15 years	158.2	156.0	156.9	220.3	217.5	218.6	97.0	95.8	96.3
16 years or more	94.3	94.4	94.4	124.8	126.1	125.6	57.9	57.0	57.4
45–64 years of age:									
0–8 years	954.4	942.0	946.9	1,213.9	1,192.7	1,201.1	668.4	667.5	667.8
9–11 years	873.3	912.9	897.2	1,246.7	1,293.2	1,274.7	579.9	615.7	601.5
12 years	809.1	840.3	827.9	1,080.2	1,136.2	1,113.9	606.2	620.3	614.7
13–15 years	761.7	736.4	746.5	959.8	918.0	934.7	574.8	566.3	569.7
16 years or more	536.1	515.0	523.4	630.1	608.5	617.1	394.8	375.8	383.3
White									
25–64 years of age: [1]									
0–8 years	454.7	464.6	460.6	588.0	598.6	594.4	299.6	309.7	305.7
9–11 years	462.8	471.7	468.2	665.7	672.1	669.6	282.4	294.9	289.9
12 years	384.5	394.0	390.2	539.5	562.2	553.2	265.0	265.3	265.2
13–15 years	374.6	358.0	364.6	488.1	463.1	473.0	265.0	257.1	260.2
16 years or more	264.0	254.8	258.4	313.6	304.7	308.2	190.0	181.1	184.6
25–44 years of age:									
0–8 years	235.8	244.0	240.7	321.0	332.8	328.1	132.6	137.3	135.4
9–11 years	260.7	258.2	259.2	376.9	370.4	373.0	136.7	139.6	138.4
12 years	161.1	165.1	163.5	239.9	250.4	246.2	90.2	89.0	89.5
13–15 years	146.4	142.1	143.8	206.9	200.5	203.1	86.0	84.3	85.0
16 years or more	90.9	90.9	90.9	120.7	121.9	121.4	54.6	53.5	53.9
45–64 years of age:									
0–8 years	925.5	936.6	932.2	1,170.8	1,174.3	1,172.9	648.5	669.7	661.3
9–11 years	843.3	870.6	859.8	1,195.8	1,219.9	1,210.3	556.4	587.6	575.3
12 years	760.1	779.2	771.7	1,016.9	1,059.8	1,042.8	568.9	571.9	570.7
13–15 years	730.4	696.3	709.8	921.7	870.7	890.9	546.5	529.7	536.4
16 years or more	524.4	503.4	511.7	617.4	595.4	604.1	380.3	362.2	369.3

[1]Age adjusted.

NOTES: Based on data from 21 States in 1989 and 29 States in 1990 whose data on educational attainment from the death certificate were at least 90 percent complete. See Appendix I. Data for the black population are not shown because the rates are unstable due to small numbers of deaths in the subgroups. These data will be shown in future editions of *Health, United States* as the number of States in the reporting area increases.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Rates computed by the Division of Analysis from vital statistics data compiled by and population data developed by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 41 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	1950 [1]	1960 [1]	1970	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All ages, age adjusted	840.5	760.9	714.3	585.8	548.9	539.2	539.9	528.0	520.2	513.7
All ages, crude	963.8	954.7	945.3	878.3	876.9	876.4	886.7	871.3	863.8	860.3
Under 1 year	3,299.2	2,696.4	2,142.4	1,288.3	1,088.1	1,037.2	1,035.7	1,027.9	971.9	916.6
1–4 years	139.4	109.1	84.5	63.9	51.8	52.1	51.5	49.8	46.8	47.4
5–14 years	60.1	46.6	41.3	30.6	26.5	25.9	26.1	25.7	24.0	23.6
15–24 years	128.1	106.3	127.7	115.4	94.9	97.8	100.0	97.6	99.2	100.1
25–34 years	178.7	146.4	157.4	135.5	124.4	134.7	137.1	140.0	139.2	139.1
35–44 years	358.7	299.4	314.5	227.9	207.7	214.6	220.2	222.2	223.2	224.4
45–54 years	853.9	756.0	730.0	584.0	519.3	501.9	490.5	480.1	473.4	468.8
55–64 years	1,911.7	1,735.1	1,658.8	1,346.3	1,294.2	1,256.6	1,253.8	1,224.3	1,196.9	1,181.0
65–74 years	4,067.7	3,822.1	3,582.7	2,994.9	2,862.8	2,789.4	2,771.7	2,693.8	2,648.6	2,618.5
75–84 years	9,331.1	8,745.2	8,004.4	6,692.6	6,398.7	6,232.2	6,262.1	6,083.3	6,007.2	5,890.0
85 years and over	20,196.9	19,857.5	16,344.9	15,980.3	15,712.4	15,559.6	15,934.5	15,409.6	15,327.4	15,107.6
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	963.1	917.7	893.4	745.3	693.3	674.2	671.3	652.2	644.3	634.4
All ages, crude	1,089.5	1,098.5	1,086.7	983.3	963.6	952.7	957.9	936.5	930.9	926.2
Under 1 year	3,400.5	2,694.1	2,113.2	1,230.3	1,056.5	964.9	964.2	940.7	896.1	860.8
1–4 years	135.5	104.9	83.6	66.1	52.8	52.4	51.5	48.3	45.9	45.5
5–14 years	67.2	52.7	48.0	35.0	30.1	30.2	29.2	28.4	26.4	26.5
15–24 years	152.4	143.7	170.8	167.0	134.2	134.2	135.8	128.6	131.3	128.2
25–34 years	185.3	163.2	176.6	171.3	158.8	170.3	172.6	177.0	176.1	176.1
35–44 years	380.9	332.6	343.5	257.4	243.1	251.6	259.5	263.4	268.2	269.1
45–54 years	984.5	932.2	882.9	698.9	611.7	586.4	568.6	556.0	548.7	544.6
55–64 years	2,304.4	2,225.2	2,202.6	1,728.5	1,625.8	1,567.0	1,546.7	1,504.1	1,467.2	1,443.7
65–74 years	4,864.9	4,848.4	4,810.1	4,035.7	3,770.7	3,626.3	3,588.1	3,455.1	3,397.7	3,349.7
75–84 years	10,526.3	10,299.6	10,098.8	8,829.8	8,486.1	8,212.2	8,196.7	7,913.4	7,844.9	7,641.5
85 years and over	22,116.3	21,750.0	18,551.7	19,097.3	18,980.1	18,486.0	19,020.8	18,241.7	18,268.3	18,020.9
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,318.6	1,112.8	1,053.4	1,063.6	1,083.0	1,082.8	1,061.3	1,048.8
All ages, crude	1,260.3	1,181.7	1,186.6	1,034.1	989.3	1,006.2	1,026.1	1,026.7	1,008.0	998.7
Under 1 year	- - -	5,306.8	4,298.9	2,586.7	2,219.9	2,226.8	2,189.6	2,172.1	2,112.4	1,957.4
1–4 years	- - -	208.5	150.5	110.5	90.1	92.0	92.1	90.0	85.8	88.4
5–14 years	95.1	75.1	67.1	47.4	42.3	43.9	43.7	43.5	41.2	42.4
15–24 years	289.7	212.0	320.6	209.1	173.6	203.2	222.4	234.5	252.2	278.1
25–34 years	503.5	402.5	559.5	407.3	351.9	396.3	417.4	425.6	430.8	425.5
35–44 years	878.1	762.0	956.6	689.8	630.2	683.4	706.7	718.1	699.6	702.4
45–54 years	1,905.0	1,624.8	1,777.5	1,479.9	1,292.9	1,277.3	1,296.9	1,311.5	1,261.0	1,256.8
55–64 years	3,773.2	3,316.4	3,256.9	2,873.0	2,779.8	2,667.3	2,712.7	2,699.9	2,618.4	2,533.9
65–74 years	5,310.3	5,798.7	5,803.2	5,131.1	5,172.4	5,143.0	5,147.7	5,129.7	4,946.1	4,850.7
75–84 years	- - -	8,605.1	9,454.9	9,231.6	9,262.3	9,275.3	9,454.6	9,163.3	9,129.5	9,013.1
85 years and over	- - -	14,844.8	12,222.3	16,098.8	15,774.2	16,415.6	16,643.1	16,751.5	16,954.9	16,663.8
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	645.0	555.0	501.7	411.1	391.0	384.8	385.3	376.0	369.9	366.3
All ages, crude	803.3	800.9	812.6	806.1	840.1	849.8	865.3	851.8	846.9	847.7
Under 1 year	2,566.8	2,007.7	1,614.6	962.5	799.3	760.3	754.1	739.5	690.0	659.2
1–4 years	112.2	85.2	66.1	49.3	40.0	40.9	40.7	38.8	36.1	37.6
5–14 years	45.1	34.7	29.9	22.9	19.5	18.0	18.7	19.0	17.9	17.2
15–24 years	71.5	54.9	61.6	55.5	48.1	48.7	48.8	48.4	45.9	46.6
25–34 years	112.8	85.0	84.1	65.4	59.4	63.4	62.7	63.1	61.5	61.7
35–44 years	235.8	191.1	193.3	138.2	121.9	120.2	120.1	118.5	117.4	117.3
45–54 years	546.4	458.8	462.9	372.7	341.7	328.5	320.4	310.8	309.3	306.0
55–64 years	1,293.8	1,078.9	1,014.9	876.2	869.1	855.3	858.7	837.5	822.7	821.9
65–74 years	3,242.8	2,779.3	2,470.7	2,066.6	2,027.1	2,002.5	1,995.9	1,948.5	1,923.5	1,909.4
75–84 years	8,481.5	7,696.6	6,698.7	5,401.7	5,111.6	5,000.5	5,040.4	4,910.6	4,839.1	4,752.8
85 years and over	19,679.5	19,477.7	15,980.2	14,979.6	14,745.4	14,681.4	15,019.1	14,526.1	14,400.6	14,188.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1950* [1]	*1960* [1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Black female				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	1,106.7	916.9	814.4	631.1	594.8	592.4	601.0	594.3	581.6	575.1
All ages, crude	1,002.0	905.0	829.2	733.3	734.2	745.7	764.6	763.2	747.9	744.5
Under 1 year	- - -	4,162.2	3,368.8	2,123.7	1,821.4	1,804.3	1,834.0	1,839.8	1,735.5	1,580.8
1–4 years	- - -	173.3	129.4	84.4	71.1	74.1	71.2	72.9	67.6	70.8
5–14 years	72.8	53.8	43.8	30.5	28.6	25.6	30.6	29.0	27.5	25.8
15–24 years	213.1	107.5	111.9	70.5	59.6	68.1	69.3	68.0	68.7	72.6
25–34 years	393.3	273.2	231.0	150.0	137.6	151.8	157.8	161.0	159.5	158.6
35–44 years	758.1	568.5	533.0	323.9	276.5	293.4	304.8	298.6	298.6	303.5
45–54 years	1,576.4	1,177.0	1,043.9	768.2	667.6	665.2	655.3	640.6	639.4	633.2
55–64 years	3,089.4	2,510.9	1,986.2	1,561.0	1,532.5	1,484.6	1,513.3	1,478.3	1,452.6	1,399.7
65–74 years	4,000.2	4,064.2	3,860.9	3,057.4	2,967.8	2,931.7	2,948.1	2,936.0	2,865.7	2,854.1
75–84 years	- - -	6,730.0	6,691.5	6,212.1	6,078.0	5,905.2	5,991.4	5,930.2	5,688.3	5,707.3
85 years and over	- - -	13,052.6	10,706.6	12,367.2	12,703.0	12,997.2	13,461.1	13,509.2	13,309.5	13,258.9

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

NOTES: Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

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 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 42 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	1950 [1]	1960 [1]	1970	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	307.2	286.2	253.6	202.0	181.4	170.8	167.7	157.5	152.0	148.2
All ages, crude	355.5	369.0	362.0	336.0	324.1	313.8	312.9	297.3	289.5	285.9
Under 1 year	3.5	6.6	13.1	22.8	25.0	25.7	23.2	20.1	20.1	17.6
1–4 years	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.2
5–14 years	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
15–24 years	6.8	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.7
25–34 years	19.4	15.6	11.4	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.6	8.0
35–44 years	86.4	74.6	66.7	44.6	38.1	35.7	34.3	32.4	31.4	31.6
45–54 years	308.6	271.8	238.4	180.2	153.8	141.6	132.6	125.5	120.5	118.0
55–64 years	808.1	737.9	652.3	494.1	443.0	413.9	406.8	383.0	367.3	357.0
65–74 years	1,839.8	1,740.5	1,558.2	1,218.6	1,089.8	1,021.8	999.2	928.1	894.3	872.0
75–84 years	4,310.1	4,089.4	3,683.8	2,993.1	2,693.1	2,539.5	2,518.9	2,378.9	2,295.7	2,219.1
85 years and over	9,150.6	9,317.8	7,891.3	7,777.1	7,384.1	7,184.4	7,253.1	6,868.7	6,739.9	6,613.4
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	381.1	375.4	347.6	277.5	246.2	228.1	223.0	208.7	202.0	196.1
All ages, crude	433.0	454.6	438.3	384.0	360.3	341.8	338.9	320.5	312.7	307.6
Under 1 year	4.1	6.9	12.0	22.5	24.2	25.4	22.0	19.0	17.5	16.7
1–4 years	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.7
5–14 years	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
15–24 years	5.8	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.8
25–34 years	20.1	17.6	12.3	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.4	8.9
35–44 years	110.6	107.5	94.6	61.8	52.7	49.1	46.6	43.5	42.6	41.9
45–54 years	423.6	413.2	365.7	269.8	225.5	202.9	187.7	176.4	170.6	166.9
55–64 years	1,081.7	1,056.0	979.3	730.6	640.1	588.0	571.2	537.9	516.7	499.4
65–74 years	2,308.3	2,297.9	2,177.2	1,729.7	1,522.7	1,408.3	1,381.1	1,278.0	1,230.5	1,198.6
75–84 years	4,907.3	4,839.9	4,617.6	3,883.2	3,527.0	3,291.0	3,255.6	3,067.0	2,983.4	2,858.2
85 years and over	9,950.5	10,135.8	8,818.0	8,958.0	8,481.7	8,052.8	8,160.9	7,660.7	7,558.7	7,411.2
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	415.5	381.2	375.9	327.3	310.8	301.0	301.7	289.7	275.9	272.7
All ages, crude	348.4	330.6	330.3	301.0	288.6	280.7	281.6	268.8	256.8	253.9
Under 1 year	- - -	13.9	33.5	42.8	48.6	46.0	43.4	34.3	43.7	33.5
1–4 years	- - -	3.8	3.9	6.3	4.5	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.0	5.1
5–14 years	6.4	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.6
15–24 years	18.0	8.7	8.3	8.3	7.2	6.9	7.9	6.3	6.4	7.3
25–34 years	51.9	43.1	41.6	30.3	29.5	27.3	28.1	25.8	24.5	24.8
35–44 years	198.1	168.1	189.2	136.6	119.8	115.8	109.6	104.5	100.0	100.0
45–54 years	624.1	514.0	512.8	433.4	385.2	366.7	357.0	363.4	328.9	329.6
55–64 years	1,434.0	1,236.8	1,135.4	987.2	935.3	881.6	912.1	880.7	824.0	810.3
65–74 years	2,140.1	2,281.4	2,237.8	1,847.2	1,839.2	1,801.7	1,772.4	1,700.0	1,632.9	1,614.3
75–84 years	- - -	3,533.6	3,783.4	3,578.8	3,436.6	3,384.3	3,448.3	3,191.6	3,107.1	3,063.1
85 years and over	- - -	6,037.9	5,367.6	6,819.5	6,393.5	6,523.4	6,640.0	6,368.2	6,479.6	6,240.6
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	223.6	197.1	167.8	134.6	121.7	116.2	114.1	106.6	103.1	100.7
All ages, crude	289.4	306.5	313.8	319.2	321.8	318.7	319.9	305.1	298.4	296.5
Under 1 year	2.7	4.3	7.0	15.7	18.6	19.8	17.4	14.7	14.5	13.1
1–4 years	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.7
5–14 years	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
15–24 years	5.3	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6
25–34 years	12.2	8.2	5.5	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.1
35–44 years	40.5	28.6	23.9	16.4	14.4	13.2	12.6	12.1	11.4	12.1
45–54 years	141.9	103.4	91.4	71.2	62.5	59.3	55.0	51.0	50.2	48.8
55–64 years	460.2	383.0	317.7	248.1	227.1	218.9	215.3	198.3	192.4	188.2
65–74 years	1,400.9	1,229.8	1,044.0	796.7	713.3	675.3	656.2	604.7	583.6	567.4
75–84 years	3,925.2	3,629.7	3,143.5	2,493.6	2,207.5	2,089.5	2,065.1	1,954.5	1,874.3	1,814.7
85 years and over	9,084.7	9,280.8	7,839.9	7,501.6	7,170.0	7,017.6	7,081.4	6,711.3	6,563.4	6,447.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1950* [1]	*1960* [1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Black female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All ages, age adjusted	349.5	292.6	251.7	201.1	188.3	182.6	183.3	175.6	168.1	165.5
All ages, crude	289.9	268.5	261.0	249.7	250.3	251.1	254.6	246.2	237.0	235.0
Under 1 year	- - -	12.0	31.3	43.6	41.0	36.7	40.2	39.2	35.8	30.8
1–4 years	- - -	2.8	4.2	4.4	5.3	4.4	4.2	3.2	3.8	4.0
5–14 years	8.8	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.3
15–24 years	19.8	10.0	6.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.9
25–34 years	52.0	35.9	24.7	15.7	13.2	15.0	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.5
35–44 years	185.0	125.3	99.8	61.7	50.1	46.1	50.3	46.6	43.6	46.1
45–54 years	526.8	360.7	290.9	202.4	176.2	170.5	173.4	159.6	155.3	152.8
55–64 years	1,210.7	952.3	710.5	530.1	510.7	482.8	486.8	470.3	442.0	423.3
65–74 years	1,659.4	1,680.5	1,553.2	1,210.3	1,149.9	1,111.9	1,087.0	1,054.1	1,017.5	1,003.4
75–84 years	- - -	2,926.9	2,964.1	2,707.2	2,533.4	2,465.9	2,514.8	2,380.0	2,250.9	2,246.0
85 years and over	- - -	5,650.0	5,003.8	5,796.5	5,686.5	5,940.3	5,989.3	5,898.7	5,766.1	5,700.0

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

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 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 43 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	88.6	79.7	66.3	40.8	32.5	30.4	29.9	28.3	27.7	26.8
All ages, crude	104.0	108.0	101.9	75.1	64.3	61.8	61.6	59.0	57.9	56.9
Under 1 year	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.8	4.0
1–4 years	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
5–14 years	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
25–34 years	4.2	4.7	4.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9
35–44 years	18.7	14.7	15.6	8.5	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.4
45–54 years	70.4	49.2	41.6	25.2	21.3	20.2	19.3	18.6	18.7	18.3
55–64 years	195.3	147.3	115.8	65.2	54.8	52.8	52.0	49.6	48.0	46.4
65–74 years	549.7	469.2	384.1	219.5	172.8	159.3	157.1	147.3	144.4	139.6
75–84 years	1,499.6	1,491.3	1,254.2	788.6	601.5	558.1	548.4	515.1	499.3	479.4
85 years and over	2,990.1	3,680.5	3,014.3	2,288.9	1,865.1	1,760.1	1,744.7	1,671.6	1,633.9	1,587.7
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	87.0	80.3	68.8	41.9	33.0	30.6	30.3	28.4	27.7	26.9
All ages, crude	100.5	102.7	93.5	63.3	52.7	50.2	50.3	47.8	47.0	46.3
Under 1 year	5.9	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.5
1–4 years	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.4	*0.3	0.5	0.3	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3
5–14 years	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
25–34 years	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5
35–44 years	13.1	11.3	11.8	6.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.2
45–54 years	53.7	40.9	35.6	21.7	18.1	16.8	16.2	15.0	15.4	15.2
55–64 years	182.2	139.0	119.9	64.2	54.6	51.1	50.9	48.0	45.8	44.2
65–74 years	569.7	501.0	420.0	240.4	186.4	169.0	167.4	156.3	153.2	150.5
75–84 years	1,556.3	1,564.8	1,361.6	854.8	650.0	601.2	590.4	554.8	540.7	516.4
85 years and over	3,127.1	3,734.8	3,018.1	2,236.9	1,765.6	1,667.7	1,685.4	1,591.3	1,549.8	1,499.5
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	146.2	141.2	122.5	77.5	62.7	59.7	60.8	57.3	56.1	54.9
All ages, crude	122.0	122.9	108.8	73.1	59.2	56.6	57.6	54.3	53.1	52.1
Under 1 year	- - -	8.5	12.3	11.2	10.1	*5.9	9.4	7.6	10.2	7.3
1–4 years	- - -	1.9	*1.4	*0.6	*0.8	*0.5	*0.5	*0.4	*0.8	*1.0
5–14 years	*0.7	*0.9	0.8	*0.5	*0.1	*0.3	*0.2	*0.4	*0.2	*0.4
15–24 years	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	*0.5
25–34 years	12.0	12.8	14.6	7.7	5.8	5.5	6.9	4.9	4.6	4.5
35–44 years	59.3	47.4	52.7	29.2	25.4	26.4	25.1	24.0	22.7	22.6
45–54 years	211.9	166.1	136.1	82.1	71.1	68.2	67.4	67.6	68.4	67.1
55–64 years	522.8	439.9	343.4	189.8	160.7	155.7	160.3	150.1	141.8	137.4
65–74 years	783.6	899.2	780.1	472.8	379.7	345.8	357.1	335.0	327.2	317.3
75–84 years	- - -	1,475.2	1,445.7	1,067.6	814.4	780.5	799.3	723.3	723.7	719.9
85 years and over	- - -	2,700.0	1,963.1	1,873.2	1,429.0	1,443.8	1,403.1	1,454.5	1,430.5	1,415.9
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	79.7	68.7	56.2	35.2	27.9	26.3	25.5	24.2	23.8	22.8
All ages, crude	103.3	110.1	109.8	88.8	78.4	76.2	75.4	72.6	71.8	70.5
Under 1 year	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.2
1–4 years	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	*0.3	*0.3	*0.3	*0.3	0.3	*0.3
5–14 years	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
25–34 years	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
35–44 years	13.6	10.1	11.5	6.7	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4
45–54 years	55.0	33.8	30.5	18.7	15.5	14.6	14.0	13.3	13.5	13.1
55–64 years	156.9	103.0	78.1	48.7	40.0	39.0	37.3	35.9	35.8	34.1
65–74 years	498.1	383.3	303.2	172.8	137.9	129.3	125.3	117.8	116.3	110.5
75–84 years	1,471.3	1,444.7	1,176.8	730.3	552.9	516.3	503.8	471.0	457.6	439.1
85 years and over	3,017.9	3,795.7	3,167.6	2,367.8	1,944.9	1,832.1	1,798.5	1,729.6	1,691.4	1,640.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1950* [1]	*1960* [1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Black female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All ages, age adjusted	155.6	139.5	107.9	61.7	50.6	47.1	47.1	45.5	42.7	41.0
All ages, crude	128.3	127.7	112.2	77.9	68.6	65.1	66.3	64.5	60.7	59.0
Under 1 year	- - -	*6.7	9.1	*6.4	*5.5	7.8	8.2	*4.5	*6.0	7.2
1–4 years	- - -	*1.3	*1.4	*0.5	*0.5	*0.6	*0.7	*0.5	*0.1	*0.4
5–14 years	*0.6	1.0	0.8	*0.3	*0.3	*0.2	*0.4	*0.3	*0.3	*0.4
15–24 years	4.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3
25–34 years	15.9	17.4	14.3	7.0	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.0
35–44 years	75.0	57.4	49.1	21.6	19.1	17.4	18.3	16.7	18.6	16.0
45–54 years	248.9	166.2	119.4	61.9	50.8	48.6	44.4	45.7	44.1	41.4
55–64 years	567.7	452.0	272.4	138.7	113.6	111.7	109.2	103.3	97.0	95.9
65–74 years	754.4	830.5	673.5	362.2	285.6	266.4	271.4	255.1	236.8	224.6
75–84 years	- - -	1,413.1	1,338.3	918.6	753.8	658.9	671.1	669.3	596.0	575.2
85 years and over	- - -	2,578.9	2,210.5	1,896.3	1,657.1	1,563.2	1,609.4	1,530.7	1,496.5	1,494.5

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

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 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 44 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	1950 [1]	1960 [1]	1970	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All ages, age adjusted	125.3	125.8	129.8	132.8	134.4	134.0	134.0	134.5	135.0	134.5
All ages, crude	139.8	149.2	162.8	183.9	194.0	196.8	198.4	201.0	203.2	204.1
Under 1 year	8.7	7.2	4.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.3	1.9
1–4 years	11.7	10.9	7.5	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5
5–14 years	6.7	6.8	6.0	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1
15–24 years	8.6	8.3	8.3	6.3	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0
25–34 years	20.0	19.5	16.5	13.7	13.2	12.5	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.4
35–44 years	62.7	59.7	59.5	48.6	45.9	43.6	44.3	43.2	43.3	43.1
45–54 years	175.1	177.0	182.5	180.0	170.1	165.6	161.9	158.9	158.9	155.1
55–64 years	392.9	396.8	423.0	436.1	454.6	452.5	453.9	452.5	449.6	448.4
65–74 years	692.5	713.9	751.2	817.9	845.5	855.3	855.7	867.8	872.3	871.6
75–84 years	1,153.3	1,127.4	1,169.2	1,232.3	1,271.8	1,288.0	1,301.0	1,326.0	1,348.5	1,351.6
85 years and over	1,451.0	1,450.0	1,320.7	1,594.6	1,615.4	1,643.2	1,674.7	1,703.7	1,752.9	1,773.9
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	130.9	141.6	154.3	160.5	160.4	160.1	159.6	159.4	160.3	159.5
All ages, crude	147.2	166.1	185.1	208.7	218.1	221.6	222.8	224.9	227.7	228.9
Under 1 year	9.6	7.9	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.2	1.9
1–4 years	13.1	13.1	8.5	5.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6
5–14 years	7.6	8.0	7.0	5.2	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7
15–24 years	9.9	10.3	10.6	7.8	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.0
25–34 years	17.7	18.8	16.2	13.6	13.1	12.1	11.7	11.6	12.3	12.0
35–44 years	44.5	46.3	50.1	41.1	39.8	37.0	37.2	35.9	35.8	36.3
45–54 years	150.8	164.1	172.0	175.4	162.0	158.1	154.6	151.0	149.9	146.7
55–64 years	409.4	450.9	498.1	497.4	512.0	514.5	514.1	511.8	508.2	505.0
65–74 years	798.7	887.3	997.0	1,070.7	1,076.5	1,084.4	1,075.5	1,083.3	1,090.7	1,091.5
75–84 years	1,367.6	1,413.7	1,592.7	1,779.7	1,817.1	1,826.6	1,838.6	1,853.6	1,883.2	1,866.4
85 years and over	1,732.7	1,791.4	1,772.2	2,375.6	2,449.1	2,482.4	2,560.7	2,603.7	2,715.1	2,733.0
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	126.1	158.5	198.0	229.9	239.9	240.0	240.4	246.2	248.1	242.4
All ages, crude	106.6	136.7	171.6	205.5	214.9	215.8	215.7	220.6	221.9	217.5
Under 1 year	- - -	*6.8	*5.3	*4.5	*2.5	*2.1	*2.7	*1.6	*3.4	*2.3
1–4 years	- - -	7.9	7.6	5.1	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.0	3.6	4.7
5–14 years	5.8	4.4	4.8	3.7	3.7	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0
15–24 years	7.9	9.7	9.4	8.1	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.1	5.4
25–34 years	18.0	18.4	18.8	14.1	14.9	14.5	14.2	15.2	15.7	15.3
35–44 years	55.7	72.9	81.3	73.8	69.9	63.3	66.0	63.0	64.3	63.4
45–54 years	211.7	244.7	311.2	333.0	315.9	299.9	305.7	308.0	302.6	297.1
55–64 years	490.8	579.7	689.2	812.5	851.3	830.4	821.0	840.5	859.2	811.9
65–74 years	636.4	938.5	1,168.9	1,417.2	1,532.8	1,578.0	1,572.8	1,621.3	1,613.9	1,587.2
75–84 years	- - -	1,053.3	1,624.8	2,029.6	2,229.6	2,338.2	2,353.1	2,436.7	2,478.3	2,500.7
85 years and over	- - -	1,155.2	1,387.0	2,393.9	2,629.0	2,867.2	2,929.2	3,040.9	3,238.3	3,233.3
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	119.4	109.5	107.6	107.7	110.5	110.0	110.4	111.1	111.2	111.2
All ages, crude	139.9	139.8	149.4	170.3	184.4	187.9	190.5	194.2	196.1	198.0
Under 1 year	7.8	6.8	5.4	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.3	3.2	2.2	1.8
1–4 years	11.3	9.7	6.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.3
5–14 years	6.3	6.2	5.4	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7
15–24 years	7.5	6.5	6.2	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0
25–34 years	20.9	18.8	16.3	13.5	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.2	11.9	12.2
35–44 years	74.5	66.6	62.4	50.9	47.3	45.4	46.6	46.0	46.2	44.7
45–54 years	185.8	175.7	177.3	166.4	161.6	156.3	152.8	149.9	150.9	147.5
55–64 years	362.5	329.0	338.6	355.5	376.3	373.1	376.1	375.0	368.5	374.7
65–74 years	616.5	562.1	554.7	605.2	644.9	654.2	660.0	671.2	675.1	673.8
75–84 years	1,026.6	939.3	903.5	905.4	938.2	954.4	967.4	995.5	1,011.8	1,018.7
85 years and over	1,348.3	1,304.9	1,126.6	1,266.8	1,285.4	1,308.3	1,323.2	1,348.3	1,372.3	1,391.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1950* [1]	*1960* [1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Black female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All ages, age adjusted	131.9	127.8	123.5	129.7	131.8	133.9	133.5	133.5	137.2	136.3
All ages, crude	111.8	113.8	117.3	136.5	145.2	149.5	150.9	151.8	156.1	157.4
Under 1 year	- - -	*6.7	*3.3	*3.0	*4.4	*1.8	*3.4	*3.2	*1.9	*1.8
1–4 years	- - -	6.9	5.7	3.9	2.5	2.6	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.2
5–14 years	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.6
15–24 years	8.8	6.9	6.4	5.7	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.2
25–34 years	34.3	31.0	20.9	18.3	17.2	16.0	17.8	16.1	18.7	16.2
35–44 years	119.8	102.4	94.6	73.5	69.0	72.3	70.5	66.7	67.4	69.2
45–54 years	277.0	254.8	228.6	230.2	212.4	220.8	202.9	205.3	209.9	199.9
55–64 years	484.6	442.7	404.8	450.4	474.9	469.8	468.9	459.1	482.4	464.9
65–74 years	477.3	541.6	615.8	662.4	704.2	717.4	746.9	769.4	773.2	786.3
75–84 years	- - -	696.3	763.3	923.9	986.3	1,004.6	1,017.7	1,029.8	1,059.9	1,118.5
85 years and over	- - -	728.9	791.5	1,159.9	1,284.2	1,326.4	1,365.8	1,383.0	1,431.3	1,500.0

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

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 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 45. Death rates for malignant neoplasms of respiratory system, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	1950 [1]	1960 [1]	1970	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	12.8	19.2	28.4	36.4	39.1	40.0	40.3	40.8	41.4	41.1
All ages, crude	14.1	22.2	34.2	47.9	53.5	55.7	56.5	57.6	58.9	59.1
Under 25 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
25–34 years	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
35–44 years	5.1	7.3	11.6	9.6	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.0
45–54 years	22.9	32.0	46.2	56.5	53.1	52.0	50.4	49.3	48.8	46.9
55–64 years	55.2	81.5	116.2	144.3	159.8	162.3	164.6	165.0	166.5	163.2
65–74 years	69.3	117.2	174.6	243.1	270.3	281.9	284.4	292.1	298.1	300.0
75–84 years	69.3	102.9	175.1	251.4	292.4	310.8	321.2	333.5	344.1	352.9
85 years and over	64.0	79.1	113.5	184.5	205.0	225.2	233.4	238.0	252.9	265.3
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	21.6	34.6	49.9	58.0	58.7	59.2	58.8	58.3	59.0	58.1
All ages, crude	24.1	39.6	58.3	73.4	77.6	79.5	79.5	79.6	81.0	80.7
Under 25 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
25–34 years	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
35–44 years	7.9	10.4	15.4	11.2	9.5	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.6
45–54 years	39.1	53.0	67.6	74.3	65.5	63.9	61.1	59.0	57.9	55.1
55–64 years	95.9	149.8	199.3	215.0	223.3	225.8	225.4	221.8	222.5	218.0
65–74 years	119.4	225.1	344.8	418.4	425.2	432.2	428.8	430.1	438.2	437.0
75–84 years	109.1	191.9	360.7	516.1	561.7	572.9	578.7	580.6	593.6	591.4
85 years and over	102.7	133.9	221.8	391.5	463.8	496.8	499.3	517.7	540.4	556.6
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	16.9	36.6	60.8	82.0	87.7	88.9	88.7	90.8	91.0	88.4
All ages, crude	14.3	31.1	51.2	70.8	75.5	76.8	76.7	78.0	77.8	75.8
Under 25 years	*0.0	*0.1	*0.2	*0.2	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.2	*0.2	*0.1
25–34 years	2.1	2.6	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.1
35–44 years	9.4	20.7	32.6	26.9	22.4	19.1	20.3	19.4	20.0	18.2
45–54 years	41.1	75.0	123.5	142.8	133.1	128.1	124.2	128.0	125.0	125.1
55–64 years	78.8	161.8	250.3	340.3	373.2	360.7	352.9	364.9	377.5	348.1
65–74 years	65.2	184.6	322.2	499.4	565.9	610.9	610.1	622.8	613.4	607.9
75–84 years	- - -	126.3	290.6	499.6	579.0	632.2	666.8	684.7	669.9	694.0
85 years and over	- - -	110.3	154.4	337.7	409.7	495.3	569.2	507.6	535.7	546.4
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	4.6	5.1	10.1	18.2	22.7	23.9	24.9	25.9	26.5	26.8
All ages, crude	5.4	6.4	13.1	26.5	34.8	37.7	39.7	41.9	43.4	44.6
Under 25 years	*0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.1	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0
25–34 years	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
35–44 years	2.2	3.4	6.0	6.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.2
45–54 years	6.5	9.8	22.1	33.9	36.2	35.3	35.3	34.4	35.2	33.5
55–64 years	15.5	16.7	39.3	74.2	94.7	98.9	104.2	107.4	108.0	108.6
65–74 years	27.2	26.5	45.4	108.1	149.0	161.1	168.1	180.3	185.3	189.6
75–84 years	40.0	36.5	56.8	99.3	138.7	159.3	170.4	188.2	199.0	211.0
85 years and over	44.0	45.2	57.4	96.8	103.2	119.2	129.3	131.5	143.2	154.1
Black female										
All ages, age adjusted	4.1	5.5	10.9	19.5	22.8	24.7	25.2	26.0	27.5	27.4
All ages, crude	3.4	4.9	10.1	19.3	23.5	25.7	26.5	27.8	29.2	29.7
Under 25 years	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1
25–34 years	*1.2	0.8	*0.5	*0.8	1.0	*0.4	*0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8
35–44 years	2.7	3.4	10.5	7.9	7.6	8.9	6.5	7.8	7.9	7.8
45–54 years	8.8	12.8	25.3	46.4	41.5	45.2	42.4	42.7	43.4	43.3
55–64 years	15.3	20.7	36.4	83.8	107.8	110.0	113.9	111.2	122.8	113.6
65–74 years	16.4	20.7	49.3	91.7	120.6	139.2	149.5	161.3	169.9	174.5
75–84 years	- - -	33.1	52.6	81.1	105.6	124.8	139.9	151.2	153.8	175.6
85 years and over	- - -	44.7	47.6	90.5	117.3	116.7	112.1	132.0	138.1	158.9

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

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 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 46. Death rates for malignant neoplasm of breast for females, according to race and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	*1950* [1]	*1960* [1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	23.3	23.0	23.3	23.1	23.1	22.7
All ages, crude	24.7	26.1	28.4	30.6	32.8	32.9	33.6	33.9	34.0	33.7
Under 25 years	*0.1	*0.1	*0.0	*0.0	0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0
25–34 years	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
35–44 years	20.8	20.2	20.4	17.9	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.8	17.8	16.9
45–54 years	46.9	51.4	52.6	48.1	47.1	45.9	45.8	45.3	45.4	44.3
55–64 years	70.4	70.8	77.6	80.5	84.2	81.5	82.8	79.7	78.6	79.1
65–74 years	94.0	90.0	93.8	101.1	107.8	108.7	109.8	111.6	111.7	108.6
75–84 years	139.8	129.9	127.4	126.4	136.2	135.9	140.8	145.1	146.3	145.1
85 years and over	195.5	191.9	157.1	169.3	178.5	179.7	188.2	190.5	196.8	197.9
White										
All ages, age adjusted	22.5	22.4	23.4	22.8	23.4	22.9	23.1	23.1	22.9	22.5
All ages, crude	25.7	27.2	29.9	32.3	34.7	34.7	35.4	35.8	35.9	35.5
Under 25 years	*0.1	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0	*0.0
25–34 years	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8
35–44 years	20.8	19.7	20.2	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.6	17.2	17.1	15.9
45–54 years	47.1	51.2	53.0	48.1	46.8	44.7	44.8	44.1	44.3	43.0
55–64 years	70.9	71.8	79.3	81.3	84.7	81.9	83.0	80.4	78.5	78.9
65–74 years	96.3	91.6	95.9	103.7	109.9	110.6	111.8	113.2	113.3	109.8
75–84 years	143.6	132.8	129.6	128.4	138.8	138.4	142.7	147.7	148.2	146.8
85 years and over	204.2	199.7	161.9	171.7	180.9	181.6	189.9	192.7	198.0	199.5
Black										
All ages, age adjusted	19.3	21.3	21.5	23.3	25.5	26.9	27.5	26.5	27.5	27.6
All ages, crude	16.4	18.7	19.7	22.9	25.9	27.5	28.5	27.7	29.0	29.3
Under 25 years	*0.1	*0.2	*0.1	*0.0	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1
25–34 years	4.9	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.0
35–44 years	21.0	24.8	24.4	24.1	26.1	28.6	28.8	25.1	25.8	26.7
45–54 years	46.5	54.4	52.0	52.7	55.5	61.9	60.5	61.4	60.5	59.5
55–64 years	64.3	63.2	64.7	79.9	90.4	90.6	93.4	85.3	93.1	93.2
65–74 years	67.0	72.3	77.3	84.3	100.7	103.0	105.1	109.9	112.2	114.9
75–84 years	- - -	87.5	101.8	114.1	117.6	120.4	133.1	129.2	140.5	143.3
85 years and over	- - -	92.1	112.1	149.9	159.4	171.5	187.2	184.3	201.5	193.3

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

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 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 47 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1980–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population											
All ages, age adjusted	15.9	16.3	16.2	17.5	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.6	19.6	19.7	20.1
All ages, crude	24.7	25.6	25.8	28.3	29.3	31.4	31.9	32.3	33.9	34.2	34.9	35.9
Under 1 year	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5
1–4 years	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15–24 years	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
25–34 years	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
35–44 years	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
45–54 years	9.8	9.9	9.5	10.0	9.5	10.2	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.1
55–64 years	42.7	43.3	41.9	45.2	46.4	47.9	47.7	48.0	49.5	50.6	48.9	49.7
65–74 years	129.1	132.7	131.2	140.5	142.3	149.2	150.9	147.5	154.2	151.5	152.5	156.3
75–84 years	224.4	232.1	237.3	259.9	268.8	289.5	292.6	298.0	310.1	310.9	321.1	327.0
85 years and over	274.0	275.6	278.0	315.3	334.7	365.4	367.4	382.8	402.9	413.5	433.3	446.9
White male												
All ages, age adjusted	26.7	26.9	26.3	27.8	27.7	28.7	28.3	27.7	28.2	27.2	27.4	27.4
All ages, crude	37.9	38.6	38.3	41.1	41.6	43.7	43.6	43.3	44.5	43.4	44.3	44.9
Under 1 year	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	*1.2
1–4 years	*0.3	*0.3	*0.3	0.4	*0.2	*0.2	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3	*0.3	0.3	*0.3
5–14 years	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
15–24 years	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
25–34 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
35–44 years	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
45–54 years	11.4	11.2	10.5	10.9	10.1	10.5	10.2	9.0	9.5	8.7	8.6	8.4
55–64 years	60.0	60.0	57.1	59.9	61.0	60.6	59.8	60.3	60.9	60.2	58.7	57.8
65–74 years	218.4	218.7	210.4	220.0	217.2	225.2	220.6	209.6	215.8	204.5	208.1	206.7
75–84 years	459.8	461.8	470.2	502.5	502.5	525.5	522.4	521.2	521.3	502.2	513.5	511.8
85 years and over	611.2	632.8	625.2	703.2	736.1	798.1	785.7	779.1	829.0	824.9	847.0	867.4
Black male												
All ages, age adjusted	20.9	21.4	20.6	22.7	23.4	24.8	25.6	25.2	27.4	26.5	26.5	25.9
All ages, crude	19.3	19.8	19.1	21.4	21.9	23.4	24.1	23.9	25.9	25.2	25.2	24.5
Under 1 year	*4.8	*3.3	*4.4	*2.9	*5.6	*2.2	*4.3	*2.8	*3.0	*2.9	*2.8	*3.8
1–4 years	*1.1	*1.6	*1.2	*1.8	*0.7	*0.8	*0.6	*1.0	*0.5	*0.8	*1.5	*1.4
5–14 years	0.8	*0.7	*0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1
15–24 years	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.9
25–34 years	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5
35–44 years	5.8	4.7	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.6	6.5	6.5	5.3	5.5
45–54 years	19.7	20.2	18.5	16.8	20.8	19.5	20.5	17.8	19.9	18.1	18.8	19.8
55–64 years	66.6	62.7	59.4	72.6	66.6	69.6	71.5	65.9	71.3	66.6	67.4	66.7
65–74 years	142.0	152.3	151.0	156.5	169.9	178.2	190.7	188.8	202.3	192.8	184.5	183.2
75–84 years	229.8	252.8	224.5	271.7	294.4	321.8	317.2	325.8	374.5	373.5	390.9	357.8
85 years and over	271.6	271.4	272.4	346.7	326.2	374.2	423.8	440.6	441.5	481.8	498.0	482.6
White female												
All ages, age adjusted	9.2	9.9	10.1	11.3	11.8	12.9	13.3	13.7	14.5	15.2	15.2	16.1
All ages, crude	16.4	17.9	18.6	21.3	22.9	25.5	26.7	28.1	30.2	31.9	32.8	35.0
Under 1 year	*1.1	*1.1	*0.8	*1.1	*0.8	*0.5	*0.7	*1.0	*0.8	*0.5	*1.1	*1.0
1–4 years	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3	*0.2	0.4	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3	*0.1	*0.3	*0.2	*0.2
5–14 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
25–34 years	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
35–44 years	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
45–54 years	7.6	8.1	7.8	8.6	8.0	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.8	8.3	8.4
55–64 years	28.7	30.1	29.6	32.9	34.7	37.8	38.0	38.8	40.7	43.7	41.9	44.7
65–74 years	71.0	77.4	80.6	90.5	94.8	101.1	106.7	108.2	115.6	118.6	118.8	127.0
75–84 years	104.0	114.5	120.0	137.2	150.9	171.0	179.0	187.4	205.9	216.2	226.3	238.3
85 years and over	144.2	144.5	153.6	175.7	194.2	217.6	224.9	248.4	262.6	278.1	298.4	311.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 47 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1980–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Black female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population											
All ages, age adjusted	6.3	6.4	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.2	11.1	10.7	11.3
All ages, crude	6.8	6.8	7.9	8.5	9.2	10.0	10.2	11.2	11.7	13.1	12.6	13.4
Under 1 year	*2.6	*2.6	*3.3	*1.1	*3.0	*2.6	*2.5	*1.4	*3.1	*1.0	*1.9	*3.6
1–4 years	*0.7	*0.2	*1.2	*0.6	*0.4	*0.4	*0.3	*0.7	*0.9	*0.8	*0.4	*0.6
5–14 years	*0.6	*0.6	*0.6	*0.5	*0.4	1.1	*0.6	*0.6	0.8	*0.7	*0.6	0.9
15–24 years	0.8	*0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2
25–34 years	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1
35–44 years	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	2.8	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.1
45–54 years	9.3	9.4	11.2	11.3	10.0	11.2	11.2	12.1	13.3	12.8	14.0	15.0
55–64 years	20.8	22.0	25.7	25.7	27.8	30.6	31.4	31.6	35.0	37.4	33.4	34.0
65–74 years	32.7	30.8	37.3	37.5	43.9	48.3	53.4	55.4	58.9	68.5	64.7	70.4
75–84 years	41.1	49.5	49.7	58.4	65.2	76.6	68.2	82.6	77.6	99.2	96.0	96.0
85 years and over	63.2	48.7	59.3	93.5	96.9	94.0	96.4	118.1	113.4	130.7	133.0	142.3

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

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 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 48 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1987–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
All races			Deaths per 100,000 resident population		
All ages, age adjusted	5.5	6.7	8.7	9.8	11.3
All ages, crude	5.6	6.8	8.9	10.1	11.7
Under 1 year	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.3
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
5–14 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
15–24 years	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
25–34 years	11.7	14.0	17.9	19.7	22.1
35–44 years	14.0	17.6	23.5	27.4	31.2
45–54 years	8.0	9.8	13.3	15.2	18.4
55–64 years	3.5	4.0	5.4	6.2	7.4
65–74 years	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4
75–84 years	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
85 years and over	*0.5	*0.4	*0.4	*0.4	*0.3
White male					
All ages, age adjusted	8.4	10.0	13.2	15.0	16.7
All ages, crude	8.7	10.4	13.9	15.8	17.8
Under 1 year	1.3	1.5	1.7	*1.1	*0.8
1–4 years	0.4	0.4	*0.2	*0.3	0.4
5–14 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	*0.1	0.3
15–24 years	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7
25–34 years	17.0	19.8	26.2	28.8	32.3
35–44 years	21.8	26.9	36.1	42.5	46.9
45–54 years	13.6	16.5	22.5	25.8	28.8
55–64 years	6.0	6.6	9.1	10.0	11.8
65–74 years	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.5
75–84 years	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1
85 years and over	*0.6	*1.0	*0.8	*0.1	*0.8
Black male					
All ages, age adjusted	25.4	31.6	40.3	44.2	52.9
All ages, crude	23.8	29.9	38.4	42.3	50.4
Under 1 year	7.3	8.8	8.6	9.3	9.3
1–4 years	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8
5–14 years	*0.3	*0.4	*0.4	1.1	0.9
15–24 years	5.3	5.9	6.8	5.7	6.9
25–34 years	52.9	64.0	77.4	84.1	90.0
35–44 years	71.0	89.0	116.9	127.1	152.7
45–54 years	35.7	45.7	60.6	67.1	95.2
55–64 years	16.9	20.1	27.1	34.5	38.9
65–74 years	*2.5	7.0	10.2	10.6	16.5
75–84 years	*0.4	*2.6	*1.5	*2.5	*6.0
85 years and over	*3.1	*1.5	*1.5	*4.5	*1.4
White female					
All ages, age adjusted	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3
All ages, crude	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4
Under 1 year	*0.9	*0.7	1.7	*0.8	*0.6
1–4 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
5–14 years	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	0.2
15–24 years	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
25–34 years	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	3.0
35–44 years	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.9
45–54 years	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.6
55–64 years	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
65–74 years	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
75–84 years	0.6	0.4	0.4	*0.3	0.5
85 years and over	*0.3	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3	*0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1987–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Black female			Deaths per 100,000 resident population		
All ages, age adjusted	4.7	6.2	8.1	9.9	12.0
All ages, crude	4.8	6.4	8.3	10.2	12.2
Under 1 year	11.7	7.6	13.3	14.6	11.4
1–4 years	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	4.1
5–14 years	*0.3	*0.5	*0.4	0.9	*0.7
15–24 years	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.7
25–34 years	12.2	15.6	19.4	21.4	25.3
35–44 years	10.7	15.3	21.0	26.6	29.4
45–54 years	3.4	5.1	7.7	10.0	15.9
55–64 years	*1.6	2.6	2.9	4.4	7.5
65–74 years	*1.1	*1.2	*1.6	2.8	2.3
75–84 years	*0.4	*0.6	*1.2	*1.4	*0.8
85 years and over	*0.7	*–	*–	*0.6	*0.6

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTES: Categories for the coding and classification of human immunodeficiency virus infection were introduced in the United States beginning with mortality data for 1987. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

SOURCE: 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 1987–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 49. Maternal mortality rates for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, according to race and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	*1950* [1]	*1960* [1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 live births						
All ages, age adjusted	73.7	32.1	21.5	9.4	7.6	6.1	8.0	7.3	7.6	7.2
All ages, crude	83.3	37.1	21.5	9.2	7.8	6.6	8.4	7.9	8.2	7.9
Under 20 years	70.7	22.7	18.9	7.6	6.9	5.1	7.0	5.8	7.5	6.8
20–24 years	47.6	20.7	13.0	5.8	5.4	4.8	7.2	6.4	6.1	5.9
25–29 years	63.5	29.8	17.0	7.7	6.4	5.3	6.1	6.7	6.0	5.9
30–34 years	107.7	50.3	31.6	13.6	8.9	8.9	9.3	10.0	9.5	8.8
35 years and over [2]	222.0	104.3	81.9	36.3	25.0	15.1	21.9	15.3	20.7	19.0
White										
All ages, age adjusted	53.1	22.4	14.4	6.7	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.0
All ages, crude	61.1	26.0	14.3	6.6	5.1	5.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.8
Under 20 years	44.9	14.8	13.8	5.8	*4.3	*5.3	*3.7	*5.2	*5.3	*4.2
20–24 years	35.7	15.3	8.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	5.4	4.9	3.9	3.8
25–29 years	45.0	20.3	11.1	5.4	4.6	3.8	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.2
30–34 years	75.9	34.3	18.7	9.3	5.1	5.9	7.0	6.4	5.0	7.2
35 years and over [2]	174.1	73.9	59.3	25.5	17.5	11.6	12.2	9.7	12.6	14.3
Black										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	92.0	65.5	24.9	22.1	15.2	20.9	18.6	21.7	18.1
All ages, crude	- - -	103.6	60.9	22.4	21.3	14.9	20.5	18.4	22.4	18.3
Under 20 years	- - -	54.8	32.3	13.1	*12.4	*4.3	*12.3	*7.0	*12.0	*12.1
20–24 years	- - -	56.9	41.9	13.9	14.6	9.8	15.2	13.5	14.7	13.2
25–29 years	- - -	92.8	65.2	22.4	19.4	15.1	15.1	17.9	14.9	16.6
30–34 years	- - -	150.6	117.8	44.0	38.0	32.8	28.4	33.8	44.2	23.1
35 years and over [2]	- - -	299.5	207.5	100.6	77.2	*46.1	90.7	57.5	79.7	61.9

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[2]Rates computed by relating deaths of women 35 years and over to live births to women 35–49 years.

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in 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, for data years 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. I, Natality, for data years 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 50 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for motor vehicle crashes, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	1950 [1]	1960 [1]	1970	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	23.3	22.5	27.4	22.9	18.8	19.4	19.7	18.9	18.5	17.0
All ages, crude	23.1	21.3	26.9	23.5	19.3	19.9	20.1	19.3	18.8	17.3
Under 1 year	8.4	8.1	9.8	7.0	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.6	4.9	4.3
1–4 years	11.5	10.0	11.5	9.2	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.3	5.9
5–14 years	8.8	7.9	10.2	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.5	5.9	5.6
15–24 years	34.4	38.0	47.2	44.8	35.7	37.1	37.8	34.6	34.1	32.0
25–34 years	24.6	24.3	30.9	29.1	23.0	24.4	24.2	23.8	23.6	21.2
35–44 years	20.3	19.3	24.9	20.9	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.3	16.9	15.3
45–54 years	22.2	21.4	25.5	18.6	15.2	15.5	16.0	15.7	15.6	14.1
55–64 years	29.2	25.1	27.9	17.4	15.6	15.8	15.9	16.0	15.9	14.2
65–74 years	38.8	31.4	32.8	19.2	17.9	18.8	19.5	19.4	18.6	17.5
75–84 years	52.7	41.8	43.5	28.1	27.4	29.1	29.9	29.5	29.1	28.4
85 years and over	45.1	37.9	34.2	27.6	26.5	27.6	29.7	29.5	31.2	29.1
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	35.9	34.0	40.1	34.8	27.6	28.3	28.4	26.7	26.3	24.2
All ages, crude	35.1	31.5	39.1	35.9	28.3	29.0	28.9	27.2	26.7	24.4
Under 1 year	9.1	8.8	9.1	7.0	4.6	4.4	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.1
1–4 years	13.2	11.3	12.2	9.5	7.7	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.1	5.8
5–14 years	12.0	10.3	12.6	9.8	8.6	9.2	8.8	7.9	6.8	6.8
15–24 years	58.3	62.7	75.2	73.8	56.5	57.8	58.6	52.5	52.5	48.3
25–34 years	39.1	38.6	47.0	46.6	35.8	37.4	36.7	35.4	35.4	31.7
35–44 years	30.9	28.4	35.2	30.7	24.3	24.6	24.8	23.9	23.7	21.2
45–54 years	31.6	29.7	34.6	26.3	21.0	20.8	21.7	20.9	20.7	19.1
55–64 years	41.9	34.4	39.0	23.9	20.7	21.0	20.7	21.2	20.6	18.9
65–74 years	59.1	45.5	46.2	25.8	22.0	24.5	24.8	24.2	23.5	21.9
75–84 years	86.4	66.8	69.2	43.6	41.2	43.4	43.4	43.1	41.1	41.4
85 years and over	79.3	61.9	65.5	57.3	57.0	58.8	59.9	62.9	65.3	59.9
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	39.8	38.2	50.1	32.9	28.0	28.9	30.1	29.8	28.9	26.2
All ages, crude	37.2	33.1	44.3	31.1	27.1	28.2	29.4	28.9	28.1	25.6
Under 1 year	- - -	*6.8	10.6	7.8	*6.2	8.4	7.7	7.6	*5.6	*5.2
1–4 years	- - -	12.7	16.9	13.7	10.9	10.0	9.3	9.0	10.1	8.9
5–14 years	9.7	10.4	16.1	10.5	9.2	9.5	9.8	9.0	8.4	8.5
15–24 years	41.6	46.4	58.1	34.9	32.0	36.1	37.8	36.4	36.1	35.0
25–34 years	57.4	51.0	70.4	44.9	37.7	38.9	39.1	38.6	39.5	35.0
35–44 years	45.9	43.6	59.5	41.2	34.7	34.3	36.2	36.4	33.5	30.9
45–54 years	49.9	48.1	61.4	39.1	30.1	32.8	32.6	36.2	34.1	27.0
55–64 years	58.8	47.3	62.1	40.3	36.3	32.5	33.1	35.4	32.5	27.9
65–74 years	48.5	46.1	54.9	41.8	31.7	33.9	40.5	33.3	33.2	31.5
75–84 years	- - -	51.8	51.6	46.5	42.0	36.3	45.4	44.4	40.8	37.9
85 years and over	- - -	*58.6	45.7	*34.0	38.7	43.8	70.8	53.0	48.3	60.9
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	10.6	11.1	14.4	12.3	10.8	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.0	10.4
All ages, crude	10.9	11.2	14.8	12.8	11.4	12.0	12.2	12.1	11.6	10.8
Under 1 year	7.8	7.5	10.2	7.1	3.9	5.9	5.5	4.9	4.7	3.6
1–4 years	10.1	8.3	9.6	7.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.2	5.5
5–14 years	5.6	5.3	6.9	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.1
15–24 years	12.6	15.6	22.7	23.0	20.0	21.5	21.6	21.1	19.5	19.6
25–34 years	9.0	9.0	12.7	12.2	10.1	11.7	11.8	12.1	11.6	10.6
35–44 years	8.1	8.9	12.3	10.6	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.2	8.4
45–54 years	10.8	11.4	14.3	10.2	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.4	8.5
55–64 years	15.0	15.3	16.1	10.5	9.9	10.4	10.6	10.2	10.5	9.1
65–74 years	20.9	19.3	22.1	13.4	14.3	13.8	14.5	15.3	14.0	13.4
75–84 years	25.4	23.8	28.1	19.0	19.7	21.7	22.4	22.0	22.4	21.6
85 years and over	22.3	22.2	18.1	15.3	15.3	16.1	18.0	17.7	19.1	17.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 50 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for motor vehicle crashes, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1950* [1]	*1960* [1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Black female				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	10.3	10.0	13.8	8.4	8.2	8.8	9.4	9.3	9.3	8.7
All ages, crude	10.2	9.7	13.4	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.7
Under 1 year	- - -	8.1	11.9	*5.3	8.1	*5.3	*5.5	7.8	7.0	7.2
1–4 years	- - -	8.8	12.6	9.5	6.8	7.5	7.5	6.3	7.7	6.4
5–14 years	6.2	5.9	9.3	5.2	4.4	4.8	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.4
15–24 years	11.5	9.9	13.4	8.0	9.1	9.6	10.8	10.2	9.9	10.0
25–34 years	10.7	9.8	13.3	10.6	9.3	11.2	11.3	12.1	11.1	10.4
35–44 years	11.1	11.0	16.1	8.3	9.1	9.2	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.2
45–54 years	10.6	11.8	16.4	9.1	8.3	9.3	9.2	8.7	9.6	9.0
55–64 years	14.0	14.0	17.0	9.3	9.7	9.0	10.1	10.0	12.2	9.9
65–74 years	12.7	14.2	16.3	8.5	9.7	12.1	9.8	12.9	13.7	10.9
75–84 years	- - -	*8.8	14.4	11.1	14.6	10.4	13.5	13.0	15.0	12.3
85 years and over	- - -	*21.1	*15.4	*12.3	*9.8	*7.6	*11.4	*6.5	*9.0	*11.0

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

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 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 51 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	1950 [1]	1960 [1]	1970	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.8	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.4	10.2	10.9
All ages, crude	5.3	4.7	8.3	10.7	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	10.0	10.5
Under 1 year	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	5.4	7.4	8.4	8.7	8.4	9.5
1–4 years	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8
5–14 years	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
15–24 years	6.3	5.9	11.7	15.6	11.9	13.8	15.1	16.5	19.9	22.4
25–34 years	9.9	9.7	16.6	19.6	14.8	15.3	16.2	16.5	17.7	18.2
35–44 years	8.8	8.1	13.7	15.1	11.3	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.8	11.6
45–54 years	6.1	6.2	10.1	11.1	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.7	7.6	8.2
55–64 years	4.0	4.2	7.1	7.0	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.5
65–74 years	3.2	2.8	5.0	5.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.0
75–84 years	2.6	2.4	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2
85 years and over	2.3	2.4	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.1
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	3.9	3.9	7.3	10.9	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.9	9.4
All ages, crude	3.9	3.6	6.8	10.9	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.2	9.0	9.3
Under 1 year	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.3	3.8	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.4	7.6
1–4 years	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1
5–14 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
15–24 years	3.7	4.4	7.9	15.5	11.0	11.0	11.2	12.3	15.4	16.9
25–34 years	5.4	6.2	13.0	18.9	14.0	13.4	13.5	14.0	15.1	15.5
35–44 years	6.4	5.5	11.0	15.5	11.5	10.3	10.5	10.6	11.4	11.2
45–54 years	5.5	5.0	9.0	11.9	8.6	8.4	7.7	8.6	8.3	8.7
55–64 years	4.4	4.3	7.7	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.1
65–74 years	4.1	3.4	5.6	6.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0
75–84 years	3.5	2.7	5.1	6.3	4.5	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.8
85 years and over	1.8	2.7	6.4	6.4	3.9	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.4
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	51.1	44.9	82.1	71.9	50.2	54.2	58.6	61.9	68.7	72.5
All ages, crude	47.3	36.6	67.6	66.6	49.0	54.2	59.1	62.3	69.2	72.0
Under 1 year	- - -	10.3	14.3	18.6	16.7	19.5	19.5	21.9	21.4	22.4
1–4 years	- - -	1.7	5.1	7.2	6.6	4.9	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.9
5–14 years	1.8	1.4	4.2	2.9	3.3	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.4
15–24 years	58.9	46.4	102.5	84.3	65.9	85.3	101.4	114.2	138.3	158.9
25–34 years	110.5	92.0	158.5	145.1	95.6	100.6	110.9	114.9	125.4	125.0
35–44 years	83.7	77.5	126.2	110.3	74.9	76.3	76.9	75.9	82.3	77.6
45–54 years	54.6	54.8	100.5	83.8	51.4	46.5	45.8	46.7	47.7	50.6
55–64 years	35.7	31.8	59.8	55.6	40.0	35.5	31.9	33.4	34.0	33.9
65–74 years	18.7	19.1	40.6	33.9	29.2	30.4	28.7	29.2	24.3	31.2
75–84 years	- - -	16.1	19.0	27.6	21.4	29.6	30.6	28.7	29.2	29.8
85 years and over	- - -	*10.3	*19.6	*17.0	*17.7	31.3	33.8	37.9	*27.2	*20.3
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0
All ages, crude	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0
Under 1 year	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.7
1–4 years	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
5–14 years	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
15–24 years	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4
25–34 years	1.9	2.0	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4
35–44 years	2.2	2.2	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5
45–54 years	1.6	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0
55–64 years	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1
65–74 years	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0
75–84 years	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.6
85 years and over	1.9	1.5	1.9	4.0	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1950* [1]	*1960* [1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Black female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All ages, age adjusted	11.7	11.8	15.0	13.7	10.9	12.5	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.9
All ages, crude	11.5	10.4	13.3	13.5	11.1	12.7	13.3	13.1	13.5	14.2
Under 1 year	- - -	13.8	10.7	12.8	10.7	18.9	23.7	23.6	22.8	24.6
1–4 years	- - -	*1.7	6.3	6.4	6.3	7.3	6.3	7.3	7.2	7.3
5–14 years	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.0	3.6	2.8
15–24 years	16.5	11.9	17.7	18.4	14.2	17.8	17.5	17.4	18.9	21.6
25–34 years	26.6	24.9	25.6	25.8	20.0	22.7	25.8	23.5	25.3	26.4
35–44 years	17.8	20.5	25.1	17.7	14.7	14.3	14.4	14.6	15.6	15.7
45–54 years	8.5	12.7	17.5	12.5	9.2	10.9	8.0	8.7	7.3	9.5
55–64 years	3.6	6.8	8.1	8.9	6.5	7.9	7.1	8.4	5.6	6.7
65–74 years	3.4	3.3	7.7	8.6	7.3	7.0	9.3	8.4	6.8	6.5
75–84 years	- - -	*2.5	*5.7	6.7	7.4	10.0	9.5	9.5	11.3	12.5
85 years and over	- - -	*2.6	*9.8	*8.5	*12.0	*11.1	13.4	16.3	19.2	*11.7

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

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 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 52 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1950* [1]	*1960* [1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	11.0	10.6	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.4
All ages, crude	11.4	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.4	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.2
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
15–24 years	4.5	5.2	8.8	12.3	12.8	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.1
25–34 years	9.1	10.0	14.1	16.0	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.2	15.2	15.2
35–44 years	14.3	14.2	16.9	15.4	14.6	15.0	14.8	14.6	15.3	14.7
45–54 years	20.9	20.7	20.0	15.9	15.7	16.1	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.5
55–64 years	27.0	23.7	21.4	15.9	16.8	16.8	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.4
65–74 years	29.3	23.0	20.8	16.9	18.7	19.7	18.7	18.3	17.9	16.9
75–84 years	31.1	27.9	21.2	19.1	23.9	25.6	25.6	22.9	24.9	23.5
85 years and over	28.8	26.0	19.0	19.2	19.4	22.5	21.0	23.4	22.2	24.0
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	18.1	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.9	20.2	19.9	19.7	20.1	19.9
All ages, crude	19.0	17.6	18.0	19.9	21.6	22.2	21.8	21.5	22.0	21.7
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
15–24 years	6.6	8.6	13.9	21.4	22.3	22.2	22.7	22.5	23.2	23.0
25–34 years	13.8	14.9	19.9	25.6	25.6	26.0	26.1	25.5	25.6	26.1
35–44 years	22.4	21.9	23.3	23.5	23.7	24.1	24.3	24.1	25.3	24.7
45–54 years	34.1	33.7	29.5	24.2	25.2	25.6	23.4	24.4	24.8	25.3
55–64 years	45.9	40.2	35.0	25.8	28.8	28.9	27.3	26.9	27.5	26.8
65–74 years	53.2	42.0	38.7	32.5	35.8	37.6	36.2	36.0	34.2	32.6
75–84 years	61.9	55.7	45.5	45.5	57.0	60.9	61.4	55.3	60.2	56.1
85 years and over	61.9	61.3	45.8	52.8	60.9	72.1	66.5	72.9	70.3	75.1
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	7.0	7.8	9.9	11.1	11.5	12.1	11.9	12.6	12.4	12.5
All ages, crude	6.3	6.4	8.0	10.3	11.0	11.8	11.7	12.4	12.0	12.1
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	*–	*0.1	*0.1	*0.3	*0.7	0.8	*0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0
15–24 years	4.9	4.1	10.5	12.3	13.3	12.9	14.5	16.6	15.1	16.4
25–34 years	9.3	12.4	19.2	21.8	19.9	21.5	22.5	22.5	21.9	21.1
35–44 years	10.4	12.8	12.6	15.6	14.6	17.4	15.9	17.4	16.9	15.2
45–54 years	10.4	10.8	13.8	12.0	13.6	13.1	11.8	11.1	14.8	14.3
55–64 years	16.5	16.2	10.6	11.7	12.2	11.1	11.6	11.5	10.8	13.0
65–74 years	10.0	11.3	8.7	11.1	16.7	19.1	14.1	17.1	14.7	13.8
75–84 years	- - -	6.6	8.9	10.5	15.6	21.0	17.7	14.9	14.4	21.6
85 years and over	- - -	6.9	*8.7	*18.9	*8.1	*14.1	*10.8	*24.2	*19.6	*17.4
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	5.3	5.3	7.2	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8
All ages, crude	5.5	5.3	7.1	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	*0.1	*0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
15–24 years	2.7	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2
25–34 years	5.2	5.8	9.0	7.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8
35–44 years	8.2	8.1	13.0	9.1	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.2
45–54 years	10.5	10.9	13.5	10.2	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.1	7.5	8.3
55–64 years	10.7	10.9	12.3	9.1	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.1
65–74 years	10.6	8.8	9.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.4	7.2	6.4
75–84 years	8.4	9.2	7.2	5.7	7.0	7.4	7.2	6.1	6.7	6.0
85 years and over	8.9	6.1	5.8	5.8	4.8	4.8	5.4	6.3	5.4	6.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 52 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1950* [1]	*1960* [1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Black female				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9
All ages, crude	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	*–	*0.0	0.2	*0.1	*0.2	*0.2	*0.5	*0.3	*0.3	*0.1
15–24 years	*1.8	*1.3	3.8	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.6
25–34 years	2.6	3.0	5.7	4.1	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3
35–44 years	2.0	3.0	3.7	4.6	3.6	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.0	2.9
45–54 years	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.8	3.3	2.2	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.0
55–64 years	*1.1	3.0	*2.0	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.1
65–74 years	*1.9	*2.3	*2.9	*1.7	*2.0	2.6	*2.1	*2.2	2.6	2.4
75–84 years	- - -	*1.3	*1.7	*1.4	*4.4	*2.2	*1.3	*1.6	*0.6	*1.4
85 years and over	- - -	*–	*2.8	*–	*1.5	*–	*–	*0.7	*2.6	*1.2

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

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 1950–91. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 53 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for firearm injuries, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1970–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1970*	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population											
All ages, age adjusted	14.0	14.8	13.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.3	13.0	13.4	13.7	14.6	15.2
All ages, crude	13.1	14.9	14.2	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.9	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.9	15.2
Under 1 year	*0.4	*0.5	*0.4	*0.3	*0.4	*0.2	*0.3	*0.2	*0.3	*0.4	*0.4	*0.3
1–4 years	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
5–14 years	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
15–24 years	15.5	20.6	18.4	16.9	16.9	17.2	18.9	18.7	20.6	22.6	25.8	28.9
25–34 years	22.2	24.3	22.1	20.3	19.5	19.3	20.4	19.4	20.4	20.4	21.8	22.1
35–44 years	19.6	20.0	18.8	16.8	16.4	16.0	16.2	15.6	15.8	15.5	16.3	15.8
45–54 years	18.1	16.4	16.5	15.4	15.1	14.7	15.1	14.3	13.5	13.8	13.9	14.3
55–64 years	17.0	13.9	14.3	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.3	13.1	13.3	12.9
65–74 years	14.5	13.8	14.2	14.2	15.1	15.1	15.9	15.5	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.0
75–84 years	13.4	13.4	15.1	15.7	16.2	17.7	18.5	19.2	19.3	17.5	19.4	18.2
85 years and over	10.2	11.6	10.9	11.8	11.4	12.2	12.7	14.1	13.6	14.7	14.7	15.3
White male												
All ages, age adjusted	18.2	21.1	20.5	19.4	19.6	19.4	20.0	19.2	19.3	19.5	20.5	20.7
All ages, crude	17.6	21.8	21.4	20.5	20.8	20.7	21.4	20.7	20.7	20.8	21.8	21.7
Under 1 year	*0.3	*0.5	*0.4	*0.2	*0.5	*0.1	*0.1	*0.4	*0.2	*0.3	*0.4	*0.4
1–4 years	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
5–14 years	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5
15–24 years	16.9	28.4	25.7	23.4	23.8	24.1	25.6	23.9	25.3	26.5	29.5	32.0
25–34 years	24.3	31.1	29.1	27.8	27.0	26.3	27.0	25.8	26.0	26.2	27.8	27.5
35–44 years	24.1	27.1	26.5	24.3	23.5	23.3	23.2	22.1	22.5	22.2	23.3	22.4
45–54 years	25.7	23.8	24.7	23.5	23.9	23.0	23.6	22.7	21.5	22.4	22.0	22.7
55–64 years	29.5	22.7	24.2	23.6	24.7	24.2	24.5	24.6	23.6	22.7	23.7	23.0
65–74 years	29.1	27.8	28.3	28.3	31.1	30.5	32.0	31.3	30.3	30.7	29.0	27.9
75–84 years	32.0	34.0	38.8	40.4	41.7	45.0	47.6	48.8	49.3	44.7	49.8	46.2
85 years and over	27.7	36.1	36.9	40.6	38.5	40.8	44.6	47.7	46.2	51.6	52.4	54.2
Black male												
All ages, age adjusted	73.4	61.8	51.7	44.6	42.6	42.2	47.1	46.4	51.0	55.0	61.5	66.4
All ages, crude	60.8	57.7	49.3	42.9	41.2	41.3	46.9	46.5	51.7	55.4	61.9	66.0
Under 1 year	*2.0	*0.7	*1.5	*0.7	*1.1	*0.4	*1.1	*–	*0.7	*1.3	*0.9	*0.6
1–4 years	3.3	2.1	2.1	*0.9	*0.8	2.2	1.9	*1.6	1.8	*1.7	*1.2	*1.4
5–14 years	6.1	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.8	6.5
15–24 years	97.3	77.9	64.1	59.1	55.8	61.3	72.1	81.3	99.0	115.3	138.0	162.2
25–34 years	145.6	128.4	106.8	86.3	82.8	79.8	93.1	84.8	97.1	98.8	108.6	112.3
35–44 years	104.2	92.3	74.7	65.7	64.0	59.2	62.5	62.1	60.7	60.9	66.1	62.6
45–54 years	83.9	63.4	56.4	46.0	43.0	40.8	45.7	36.7	34.4	36.6	39.1	41.5
55–64 years	54.3	46.5	39.1	37.3	34.4	32.1	27.1	27.0	25.9	27.9	28.4	27.3
65–74 years	36.0	31.2	31.4	27.1	27.0	29.2	31.6	28.0	25.1	29.1	24.8	25.4
75–84 years	20.2	26.8	23.7	26.7	26.3	23.0	25.2	27.7	26.9	24.7	22.4	28.4
85 years and over	*15.2	*26.4	*20.7	*21.7	*14.8	*12.9	*23.8	*17.2	*13.8	31.8	*22.6	*18.8
White female												
All ages, age adjusted	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
All ages, crude	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7
Under 1 year	*0.2	*0.4	*0.3	*0.2	*0.1	*0.3	*0.3	*0.1	*0.1	*0.3	*0.3	*0.2
1–4 years	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	*0.3	0.4	0.4	*0.3	0.4
5–14 years	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
15–24 years	3.4	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.8
25–34 years	6.7	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.2
35–44 years	7.1	6.6	6.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.0
45–54 years	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.0
55–64 years	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.7
65–74 years	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.8
75–84 years	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.6
85 years and over	*0.8	*1.3	*0.7	*0.9	1.5	1.9	*0.9	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 53 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for firearm injuries, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1970–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1970*	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Black female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population											
All ages, age adjusted	11.4	9.1	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.8	8.0
All ages, crude	10.0	8.8	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.8	7.9
Under 1 year	*0.8	*0.8	*0.4	*0.4	*0.8	*0.7	*0.4	*0.4	*1.0	*0.6	*1.0	*0.3
1–4 years	2.5	*0.9	*0.5	*0.8	*0.8	*0.9	*0.9	*0.8	*0.9	*1.2	*1.1	*1.5
5–14 years	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.7
15–24 years	15.2	12.3	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.3	10.0	11.6	11.2	12.6	13.3	15.3
25–34 years	21.2	18.3	13.5	12.4	12.0	12.8	13.8	14.0	14.7	13.2	14.6	15.2
35–44 years	17.4	12.8	11.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.1	10.9	9.5	9.7	8.7
45–54 years	13.2	9.1	7.0	7.1	5.5	7.4	5.9	7.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6
55–64 years	6.2	7.1	5.0	3.2	5.2	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.2	3.9	3.5
65–74 years	4.6	3.9	3.6	2.5	3.9	2.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.8
75–84 years	*2.6	*1.9	*2.8	*1.7	*1.7	6.0	*3.4	*3.5	*1.3	*2.7	*3.2	*2.4
85 years and over	*7.0	*1.9	*1.7	*0.8	*1.6	*1.5	*1.4	*2.8	*2.7	*2.6	*2.6	*3.1

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTES: International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death included in firearm injuries are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 54. Deaths for selected occupational diseases for males, according to age: United States, selected years 1970–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and cause of death	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
25 years and over	Number of deaths [1]													
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	602	591	552	556	576	584	584	571	564	575	556	565	629	607
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	1,155	973	977	1,053	954	926	923	947	882	823	757	725	727	692
Asbestosis	25	43	96	98	99	128	131	130	180	195	206	261	282	247
Silicosis	351	243	202	165	176	149	160	138	135	153	128	130	146	150
25–64 years														
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	308	280	241	229	234	211	211	210	200	196	187	179	199	190
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	294	188	136	116	116	88	97	89	71	71	56	50	49	48
Asbestosis	17	22	30	21	26	30	25	29	37	32	38	31	50	35
Silicosis	90	64	49	44	42	37	34	30	22	32	26	21	35	29
65 years and over														
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	294	311	311	327	342	373	373	361	364	379	369	386	430	417
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	861	785	841	937	838	838	826	858	811	752	701	675	678	644
Asbestosis	8	21	66	77	73	98	106	101	143	163	168	230	232	212
Silicosis	261	179	153	121	134	112	126	108	113	121	102	109	111	121

[1]This table classifies deaths according to underlying cause. Additional deaths for which occupational diseases are classified as nonunderlying causes can be identified from multiple cause of death data from the National Vital Statistics System. The numbers of such deaths are shown below for men 25 years of age and over.

Nonunderlying cause of death	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	135	115	124	102	106	111	104	83	105	96
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	1,587	1,758	1,742	1,652	1,536	1,419	1,445	1,402	1,248	1,227
Asbestosis	228	321	298	382	494	488	536	588	619	660
Silicosis	232	205	210	187	175	173	162	156	152	155

NOTES: Selection of occupational diseases based on definitions in D. Rutstein et al.: Sentinel health events (occupational): A basis for physician recognition and public health surveillance, Am. J. Public Health 73(9): 1054–1062, Sept. 1983. For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: Data computed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health from data compiled by National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics; Data computed by the Division of Epidemiology and Health Promotion from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 55. Occupational injury deaths, according to industry: United States, 1980–89

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Industry	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
					Deaths per 100,000 workers [1]					
Total civilian work force	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	26.9	25.1	21.9	19.1	19.2	19.3	15.8	15.5	13.9	13.3
Mining	41.4	44.4	28.8	27.0	37.7	29.9	26.0	26.2	23.9	27.0
Construction	28.9	28.9	27.7	28.3	25.7	25.9	23.4	24.3	22.9	21.8
Manufacturing	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	29.3	27.8	25.0	22.6	24.7	24.6	21.1	19.8	20.3	19.3
Wholesale trade	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.7
Retail trade	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2
Services	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2
Public administration	7.7	7.5	6.9	7.6	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.8	6.1	5.3
Not classified	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
					Number of deaths					
Total civilian work force	7,405	7,136	6,459	5,856	6,162	6,250	5,672	5,884	5,751	5,714
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	848	835	765	682	746	791	701	730	687	695
Mining	412	492	342	263	367	282	220	190	176	192
Construction	1,294	1,240	1,091	1,066	1,074	1,160	1,091	1,188	1,130	1,096
Manufacturing	1,014	940	882	780	878	834	802	831	810	791
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	1,355	1,281	1,159	1,027	1,155	1,184	1,032	1,013	1,068	1,046
Wholesale trade	167	159	131	140	118	122	113	120	135	107
Retail trade	595	576	544	481	423	489	407	449	443	430
Finance, insurance, and real estate	84	91	78	81	93	69	79	94	72	81
Services	663	593	629	588	561	603	554	563	642	606
Public administration	401	386	361	360	329	319	318	359	333	292
Not classified	572	543	477	388	418	397	355	347	255	378

[1]Denominators for death rates are average annual employment (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment and Earnings, annual average supplements; Vol. 28–37:1, 1981–90).

NOTES: Includes deaths to United States residents, 16 years of age and over, that resulted from an ″external″ cause and the item ″injury at work″ was checked on the death certificate. Industry is coded based on Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition (see Appendix II, table VI). Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Division of Safety Research: National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities (NTOF) surveillance system. Morgantown, WV. 1992.

Table 56. Provisional death rates for all causes, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1991–92

[Data are based on a 10-percent sample of death certificates from the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex and age	All races		White		Black	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Both sexes	Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All ages, age adjusted	513.1	504.9	487.0	477.7	770.7	767.4
All ages, crude	858.5	853.3	885.5	879.4	851.5	854.0
Under 1 year	908.6	864.5	750.9	705.4	1,809.4	1,718.8
1–4 years	47.1	42.9	40.6	38.0	81.7	65.9
5–14 years	24.3	22.6	22.0	20.8	37.3	33.4
15–24 years	104.4	97.4	93.8	84.7	176.1	171.3
25–34 years	139.0	135.0	119.7	115.5	278.1	277.1
35–44 years	223.2	233.0	193.7	201.7	472.5	487.2
45–54 years	464.6	452.2	422.7	409.3	884.3	876.3
55–64 years	1,179.9	1,161.0	1,115.0	1,092.6	1,912.8	1,917.2
65–74 years	2,620.8	2,580.1	2,547.1	2,513.1	3,662.8	3,550.6
75–84 years	5,854.2	5,794.2	5,826.5	5,747.7	6,616.3	6,785.3
85 years and over	15,057.4	14,909.1	15,218.6	15,007.7	14,004.3	14,692.0
Male						
All ages, age adjusted	671.2	656.0	636.9	620.9	1,036.6	1,026.1
All ages, crude	914.0	902.1	930.0	917.0	983.2	979.5
Under 1 year	1,015.6	918.6	849.2	754.8	2,000.0	1,830.2
1–4 years	49.3	47.4	43.4	42.9	83.2	68.3
5–14 years	29.2	27.5	26.5	25.5	45.5	40.8
15–24 years	155.3	144.8	137.7	124.1	275.7	270.7
25–34 years	203.7	199.9	174.8	172.9	421.6	413.2
35–44 years	312.0	324.9	271.7	285.0	679.4	682.5
45–54 years	604.4	587.1	548.3	530.8	1,215.8	1,186.1
55–64 years	1,530.4	1,482.1	1,443.8	1,396.4	2,598.9	2,512.4
65–74 years	3,433.8	3,360.2	3,341.7	3,271.1	4,836.5	4,760.9
75–84 years	7,663.1	7,537.7	7,647.5	7,478.6	8,595.7	9,034.8
85 years and over	17,970.4	17,656.0	18,287.9	17,865.9	16,220.6	17,014.3
Female						
All ages, age adjusted	384.3	381.2	364.7	360.2	566.9	570.0
All ages, crude	805.6	806.7	842.8	843.2	733.1	741.1
Under 1 year	796.9	807.7	647.5	653.4	1,614.6	1,601.3
1–4 years	44.8	38.1	37.7	32.8	80.2	63.4
5–14 years	19.2	17.4	17.3	15.9	28.9	25.9
15–24 years	51.4	47.9	47.5	43.2	77.6	72.3
25–34 years	74.4	70.1	63.5	57.0	149.9	155.0
35–44 years	136.1	142.7	115.6	118.1	293.6	317.7
45–54 years	331.2	323.2	300.7	290.9	609.9	619.4
55–64 years	865.5	872.1	814.4	813.6	1,382.0	1,457.5
65–74 years	1,984.0	1,966.2	1,918.1	1,910.7	2,847.0	2,699.8
75–84 years	4,758.6	4,727.7	4,722.4	4,686.3	5,521.8	5,529.2
85 years and over	13,938.0	13,838.7	14,053.2	13,919.2	13,165.6	13,718.6

NOTES: Data exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Provisional data for 1991–92 were calculated using 1990's-based postcensal population estimates and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. See Appendix I, National Center for Health Statistics and Department of Commerce.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1991 and 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vols. 40 and 41, No. 13. DHHS Pub. Nos. (PHS) 92-1120 and 93-1120. 1992 and 1993. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.

Table 57. Provisional death rates for selected causes of death: United States, 1991–92

[Data are based on a 10-percent sample of death certificates from the National Vital Statistics System]

Cause of death	Age-adjusted death rate		Crude death rate		Rank	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All causes	513.1	504.9	858.5	853.3	. . .	. . .
Diseases of heart	147.9	144.5	284.8	282.5	1	1
Ischemic heart disease	98.2	95.6	189.8	188.2	. . .	. . .
Cerebrovascular diseases	26.8	26.1	57.1	56.3	3	3
Malignant neoplasms	134.2	133.2	204.0	204.3	2	2
Respiratory system	40.8	41.8	59.0	60.7	. . .	. . .
Breast [1]	23.0	22.4	34.2	33.6	. . .	. . .
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	19.6	19.9	35.3	35.8	5	4
Pneumonia and influenza	12.8	12.7	29.7	29.8	6	6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.1	7.9	9.8	9.7	11	11
Diabetes mellitus	12.1	12.0	19.8	19.7	7	7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	4.4	4.4	8.7	8.8	12	12
Septicemia	4.1	4.0	7.7	7.8	13	13
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	11.3	12.4	11.8	13.2	9	8
Unintentional injuries	31.8	29.2	36.4	33.8	4	5
Motor vehicle crashes	17.7	16.0	17.9	16.4	. . .	. . .
Suicide	11.0	10.9	12.0	11.7	8	9
Homicide and legal intervention	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.4	10	10

[1]Female only.

NOTES: Data exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Code numbers for cause of death are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, described in Appendix II, table V. Categories for the coding and classification of human immunodeficiency virus infection were introduced in the United States beginning with data year 1987. Provisional data for 1991–92 were calculated using 1990's-based postcensal population estimates and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. See Appendix I, National Center for Health Statistics and Department of Commerce.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1991 and 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vols. 40 and 41, No. 13. DHHS Pub. Nos. (PHS) 92-1120 and 93-1120. 1992 and 1993. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.

Table 58. Provisional death rates for the three leading causes of death, according to age: United States, 1991–92

[Data are based on a 10-percent sample of death certificates from the National Vital Statistics System]

Cause of death and age	*1991*	*1992*
Diseases of heart	Deaths per 100,000 resident population	
All ages, age adjusted	147.9	144.5
All ages, crude	284.8	282.5
Under 1 year	20.4	14.8
1–14 years	1.1	1.1
15–24 years	2.9	2.7
25–34 years	7.3	7.3
35–44 years	30.1	31.8
45–54 years	120.3	112.7
55–64 years	359.6	344.9
65–74 years	867.8	852.2
75–84 years	2,199.9	2,175.3
85 years and over	6,596.4	6,513.2
Malignant neoplasms		
All ages, age adjusted	134.2	133.2
All ages, crude	204.0	204.3
Under 1 year	*	*
1–14 years	3.3	2.9
15–24 years	5.7	4.5
25–34 years	12.4	12.4
35–44 years	43.3	44.0
45–54 years	156.3	148.6
55–64 years	439.7	441.6
65–74 years	872.4	870.3
75–84 years	1,349.3	1,359.1
85 years and over	1,795.5	1,768.3
Cerebrovascular diseases		
All ages, age adjusted	26.8	26.1
All ages, crude	57.1	56.3
Under 1 year	*	*
1–14 years	0.3	0.3
15–24 years	0.5	0.3
25–34 years	1.8	1.8
35–44 years	6.7	7.2
45–54 years	16.9	16.9
55–64 years	47.5	46.5
65–74 years	141.8	134.5
75–84 years	480.2	465.7
85 years and over	1,596.1	1,575.2

*Rates based on 100 or fewer estimated deaths have relative standard errors of 30 percent or more and are not shown.

NOTES: Data exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Code numbers for cause of death are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, described in Appendix II, table V. Provisional data for 1991–92 were calculated using 1990's-based postcensal population estimates and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. See Appendix I, National Center for Health Statistics and Department of Commerce.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1991 and 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vols. 40 and 41, No. 13. DHHS Pub. Nos. (PHS) 92-1120 and 93-1120. 1992 and 1993. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.

Table 59. Vaccinations of children 19–35 months for selected diseases, according to race, poverty status, and residence in metropolitan statistical area (MSA): United States, 1991 and 1992

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

Vaccination and year	Total	Race		Poverty status [1]		Location of residence		
						Inside MSA		
		White	Black	Below poverty	At or above poverty	Central city	Remaining areas	Outside MSA
1992 [2]	Percent of children 19–35 months							
All respondents:								
DTP [3,4]	83.0	84.8	74.7	79.7	84.6	82.5	84.4	80.7
Polio [4]	72.4	74.1	62.7	66.6	74.7	74.1	72.6	69.0
Measles-containing [5]	82.5	83.6	77.9	80.2	84.3	84.5	83.3	77.2
HIB [6]	66.6	69.2	54.9	58.1	70.5	65.3	67.9	65.8
Respondents consulting vaccination records or reporting no vaccinations: [7]								
DTP [3,4]	86.8	87.8	84.6	79.5	89.9	86.1	86.8	87.9
Polio [4]	74.1	75.0	66.4	70.3	76.3	77.6	72.7	71.6
Measles-containing [5]	84.5	85.0	85.8	83.9	85.7	85.0	84.9	82.7
HIB [6]	81.7	82.0	82.8	77.0	84.0	81.1	83.5	79.0
1991 [2]								
All respondents:								
DTP [3,4]	68.8	73.4	50.6	53.0	75.7	64.8	72.3	67.6
Polio [4]	53.2	57.3	35.6	38.7	59.5	49.9	55.8	52.5
Measles-containing [5]	82.0	82.9	77.4	73.4	86.6	78.4	85.0	81.1
HIB [6]	57.9	60.4	47.2	44.2	63.5	55.0	62.0	53.4
Respondents consulting vaccination records or reporting no vaccinations: [7]								
DTP [3,4]	82.0	86.0	61.9	62.1	88.9	76.9	84.9	83.2
Polio [4]	68.1	72.4	45.1	52.0	74.1	63.7	71.7	67.0
Measles-containing [5]	82.4	84.4	69.7	72.6	87.4	78.1	86.1	81.0
HIB [6]	65.3	67.4	51.4	49.1	71.6	64.4	69.4	58.6

[1]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. See Appendix II.
[2]Data for 1992 are not comparable with data for 1991. Changes in vaccination levels between 1991 and 1992 are primarily the result of a redesign of the 1992 National Health Interview Survey vaccination section.
[3]Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis.
[4]Three doses or more.
[5]Respondents were asked about measles-containing or MMR (Measles-Mumps-Rubella) vaccines.
[6]Haemophilus b, one or more doses.
[7]Data are based on respondents who either consulted records for all of the vaccination questions or reported no vaccinations (52.6 percent of white and 40.4 percent of black respondents in 1991, and 35.8 percent of white and 23.0 percent of black respondents in 1992).

NOTES: In 1992 refusals and unknowns were omitted (15–17 percent for DTP, polio, or MMR vaccines; 9 percent for HIB). In 1991 refusals and unknowns (2 percent of sample) were coded as not vaccinated.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Data computed by the National Immunization Program, Center for Prevention Services from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 60. Selected notifiable disease rates, according to disease: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Disease	1950	1960	1970	1980	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
				Cases per 100,000 population					
Diphtheria	3.83	0.51	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hepatitis A	- - -	- - -	27.87	12.84	11.60	14.43	12.64	9.67	9.06
Hepatitis B	- - -	- - -	4.08	8.39	9.43	9.43	8.48	7.14	6.32
Mumps	- - -	- - -	55.55	3.86	2.05	2.34	2.17	1.72	1.03
Pertussis (whooping cough)	79.82	8.23	2.08	0.76	1.40	1.67	1.84	1.08	1.60
Poliomyelitis, total	22.02	1.77	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paralytic [1]	- - -	1.40	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubella (German measles)	- - -	- - -	27.75	1.72	0.09	0.16	0.45	0.56	0.06
Rubeola (measles)	211.01	245.42	23.23	5.96	1.38	7.33	11.17	3.82	0.88
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	- - -	3.85	10.84	14.88	19.91	19.26	19.54	19.10	16.04
Shigellosis	15.45	6.94	6.79	8.41	12.46	10.07	10.89	9.34	9.38
Tuberculosis [2]	80.45	30.83	18.28	12.25	9.13	9.46	10.33	10.42	10.46
Varicella (chickenpox)	- - -	- - -	- - -	96.69	122.43	121.77	120.06	135.82	176.54
Sexually transmitted diseases: [3]									
Syphilis [4]	146.02	68.78	45.26	30.51	42.53	46.37	53.80	51.69	45.30
Primary and secondary	16.73	9.06	10.89	12.06	16.47	18.47	20.10	17.26	13.70
Early latent	39.71	10.11	8.08	9.00	14.63	18.29	22.10	21.66	20.10
Late and late latent	70.22	45.91	24.94	9.30	11.13	8.88	10.30	11.05	10.00
Congenital [5]	8.97	2.48	0.97	0.12	0.30	0.73	1.30	1.74	1.60
Gonorrhea	192.45	145.33	297.22	444.99	300.30	295.70	276.60	249.48	201.60
Chancroid	3.34	0.94	0.70	0.35	2.04	1.90	1.70	1.40	0.80
Granuloma inguinale	1.19	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0.95	0.47	0.30	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.19	0.10
				Number of cases					
Diphtheria	5,796	918	435	3	2	3	4	5	4
Hepatitis A	- - -	- - -	56,797	29,087	28,507	35,821	31,441	24,378	28,112
Hepatitis B	- - -	- - -	8,310	19,015	23,177	23,419	21,102	18,003	16,126
Mumps	- - -	- - -	104,953	8,576	4,866	5,712	5,292	4,264	2,572
Pertussis (whooping cough)	120,718	14,809	4,249	1,730	3,450	4,157	4,570	2,719	4,083
Poliomyelitis, total	33,300	3,190	33	9	9	5	7	6	4
Paralytic [1]	- - -	2,525	31	8	9	5	7	6	4
Rubella (German measles)	- - -	- - -	56,552	3,904	225	396	1,125	1,401	160
Rubeola (measles)	319,124	441,703	47,351	13,506	3,396	18,193	27,786	9,643	2,237
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	- - -	6,929	22,096	33,715	48,948	47,812	48,603	48,154	40,912
Shigellosis	23,367	12,487	13,845	19,041	30,617	25,010	27,077	23,548	23,931
Tuberculosis [2]	121,742	55,494	37,137	27,749	22,436	23,495	25,701	26,283	26,673
Varicella (chickenpox)	- - -	- - -	- - -	190,894	192,857	185,441	173,099	147,076	158,364
Sexually transmitted diseases: [3]									
Syphilis [4]	217,558	122,538	91,382	68,832	104,546	115,113	134,255	128,569	112,581
Primary and secondary	23,939	16,145	21,982	27,204	40,474	45,854	50,233	42,935	33,973
Early latent	59,256	18,017	16,311	20,297	35,968	45,409	55,132	53,870	49,929
Late and late latent	113,569	81,798	50,348	20,979	27,363	22,035	25,612	27,500	24,812
Congenital [5]	13,377	4,416	1,953	277	741	1,809	3,288	4,352	3,889
Gonorrhea	286,746	258,933	600,072	1,004,029	738,160	734,127	690,169	620,478	501,409
Chancroid	4,977	1,680	1,416	788	4,891	4,697	4,212	3,476	1,886
Granuloma inguinale	1,783	296	124	51	11	7	97	29	6
Lymphogranuloma venereum	1,427	835	612	199	194	182	277	471	302

[1]Data beginning in 1986 may be updated due to late reports.
[2]Data after 1974 are not comparable to prior years because of changes in reporting criteria effective in 1975.
[3]Newly reported civilian cases prior to 1991; includes military cases beginning in 1991.
[4]Includes stage of syphilis not stated.
[5]Data reported for 1989 and later years reflect change in case definition introduced in 1988.

NOTES: Rates greater than 0 but less than 0.005 are shown as 0.00. 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. 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.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Summary of notifiable diseases, United States, 1992. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 41(55). Public Health Service, Atlanta, Ga., 1992; Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Center for Prevention Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Selected data.

Table 61. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to age at diagnosis, sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1985–93

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Age at diagnosis, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*All years* [1]	*All years* [1]	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*January–September 1993*	*12 months ending September 30, 1993*
	Percent distribution	Number, by year of report									Cases per 100,000 population [2]
All races	. . .	328,392	8,189	21,048	30,648	33,511	41,558	43,574	45,603	83,814	37.0
Male											
All males, 13 years and over	100.0	285,063	7,538	19,047	27,049	29,549	36,300	37,530	38,917	70,396	80.2
White, not Hispanic	56.4	160,861	4,787	12,304	16,008	17,470	20,903	20,613	20,763	36,336	54.3
Black, not Hispanic	28.8	82,110	1,704	4,315	7,153	8,031	10,268	11,082	12,107	23,047	244.3
Hispanic	13.7	38,914	987	2,245	3,647	3,714	4,731	5,403	5,540	10,125	125.3
American Indian [3]	0.2	614	7	24	34	60	72	75	97	223	36.9
Asian or Pacific Islander [4]	0.7	1,992	48	131	163	214	255	259	283	540	20.0
13–19 years	0.3	934	31	67	84	90	102	99	94	299	. . .
20–29 years	18.2	51,945	1,468	3,784	5,449	5,692	6,814	6,459	6,350	12,052	. . .
30–39 years	46.3	131,858	3,610	8,855	12,581	13,868	16,802	17,332	17,819	32,116	. . .
40–49 years	24.8	70,729	1,657	4,283	6,105	6,809	8,908	9,628	10,337	18,935	. . .
50–59 years	7.6	21,657	605	1,474	1,990	2,240	2,651	2,896	3,079	5,289	. . .
60 years and over	2.8	7,940	167	584	840	850	1,023	1,116	1,238	1,705	. . .
Female											
All females, 13 years and over	100.0	38,684	522	1,682	3,034	3,370	4,540	5,375	5,942	12,789	13.4
White, not Hispanic	26.6	10,288	141	544	854	948	1,225	1,358	1,454	3,379	4.6
Black, not Hispanic	56.1	21,707	285	894	1,650	1,893	2,539	3,109	3,398	7,171	64.3
Hispanic	16.2	6,285	92	230	497	493	736	859	1,024	2,091	27.0
American Indian [3]	0.3	103	3	3	6	9	10	11	15	43	6.5
Asian or Pacific Islander [4]	0.6	228	1	11	22	17	19	25	37	86	3.1
13–19 years	1.1	418	4	11	23	29	63	55	57	157	. . .
20–29 years	24.3	9,418	173	480	768	889	1,104	1,223	1,370	2,962	. . .
30–39 years	47.1	18,224	236	750	1,503	1,615	2,091	2,538	2,715	6,131	. . .
40–49 years	17.9	6,919	44	229	411	507	788	995	1,245	2,523	. . .
50–59 years	5.6	2,148	26	92	151	172	275	342	344	681	. . .
60 years and over	4.0	1,557	39	120	178	158	219	222	211	335	. . .
Children											
All children, under 13 years	100.0	4,645	129	319	565	592	718	669	744	629	1.7
White, not Hispanic	21.1	979	27	85	149	111	159	146	128	110	0.4
Black, not Hispanic	57.7	2,680	83	160	300	339	384	403	470	380	6.9
Hispanic	20.2	937	19	71	112	135	168	113	137	128	2.6
American Indian [3]	0.3	14	–	2	–	2	3	2	3	2	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander [4]	0.5	22	–	1	4	3	4	4	1	4	0.2
Under 1 year	39.2	1,820	54	141	190	241	284	247	302	224	. . .
1–12 years	60.8	2,825	75	178	375	351	434	422	442	405	. . .

[1]Includes cases prior to 1985.
[2]Resident population estimates for 1992 based on extrapolation from 1990 census counts from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
[3]Includes Aleut and Eskimo.
[4]Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian and part Hawaiian, and other Asian or Pacific Islander.

NOTES: The AIDS case reporting definitions were expanded in 1985, 1987, and 1993. See Appendix II. Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Data are updated periodically because of reporting delays. Data for all years have been updated through September 30, 1993. Data as of December 31, 1993, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report Year-End edition, February 1994.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of HIV/AIDS.

Table 62. Deaths among acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to age at death, sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1985–93

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Age at death, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*All years* [1]	*All years* [1]	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*January–September 1993*
	Percent distribution	Number, by year of death								
All races	. . .	197,727	6,704	15,504	19,773	26,005	29,022	32,573	34,228	16,885
Male										
All males, 13 years and over at diagnosis	100.0	174,556	6,138	13,812	17,482	23,097	25,579	28,540	29,778	14,662
White, not Hispanic	58.1	101,443	3,814	8,232	10,106	13,424	14,964	16,424	16,596	8,345
Black, not Hispanic	27.5	48,058	1,497	3,629	4,823	6,314	6,943	7,906	8,839	4,315
Hispanic	13.4	23,309	790	1,841	2,391	3,128	3,428	3,870	4,017	1,810
American Indian [2]	0.2	314	4	22	23	31	39	71	55	53
Asian or Pacific Islander [3]	0.7	1,152	29	76	110	156	169	214	208	117
Age at death:										
13–19 years	0.2	389	21	40	37	55	49	58	48	26
20–29 years	15.0	26,123	1,129	2,502	3,005	3,635	3,696	3,763	3,726	1,821
30–39 years	45.2	78,907	2,810	6,313	7,871	10,498	11,605	12,839	13,262	6,572
40–49 years	26.9	47,016	1,386	3,190	4,252	5,970	7,049	8,253	8,958	4,369
50–59 years	9.1	15,825	584	1,201	1,615	2,124	2,296	2,550	2,730	1,371
60 years and over	3.6	6,296	208	566	702	815	884	1,077	1,054	503
Female										
All females, 13 years and over at diagnosis	100.0	20,670	460	1,420	1,998	2,571	3,083	3,684	4,097	2,044
White, not Hispanic	26.2	5,406	146	445	555	666	804	920	988	529
Black, not Hispanic	56.6	11,708	227	782	1,097	1,454	1,766	2,096	2,396	1,180
Hispanic	16.3	3,367	84	185	328	420	488	632	679	315
American Indian [2]	0.2	38	3	2	1	6	5	11	5	3
Asian or Pacific Islander [3]	0.6	115	–	6	16	19	12	21	19	13
Age at death:										
13–19 years	0.7	137	5	10	12	13	24	24	20	14
20–29 years	21.4	4,424	128	356	453	551	650	766	750	382
30–39 years	46.5	9,602	210	637	954	1,276	1,470	1,642	1,902	920
40–49 years	19.0	3,929	54	194	300	431	571	791	972	471
50–59 years	6.6	1,357	22	92	118	153	193	284	275	157
60 years and over	5.9	1,221	41	131	161	147	175	177	178	100
Children										
All children, under 13 years at diagnosis	100.0	2,501	106	272	293	337	360	349	353	179
White, not Hispanic	22.7	568	28	69	68	91	63	77	72	41
Black, not Hispanic	55.6	1,390	60	132	161	168	221	198	210	101
Hispanic	20.6	514	16	68	61	74	72	69	69	33
American Indian [2]	0.4	10	–	2	–	2	1	4	–	1
Asian or Pacific Islander [3]	0.6	16	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	3
Age at death:										
Under 1 year	29.6	741	34	84	93	113	109	84	90	25
1 year and over	70.4	1,760	72	188	200	224	251	265	263	154

[1]Includes cases prior to 1985.
[2]Includes Aleut and Eskimo.
[3]Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian and part Hawaiian, and other Asian or Pacific Islander.

NOTES: The AIDS case reporting definitions were expanded in 1985, 1987, and 1993. See Appendix II. Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Data are updated periodically because of reporting delays. Data for all years have been updated through September 30, 1993. Data as of December 31, 1993, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report Year-End edition, February, 1994.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of HIV/AIDS.

Table 63 (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, 1985–93

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category	*All years* [1]	*All years* [1]	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*January–September 1993*
	Percent distribution	Number, by year of report								
All races	100.0	323,747	8,060	20,729	30,083	32,919	40,840	42,905	44,859	83,185
Men who have sex with men	56.1	181,468	5,419	13,536	17,811	19,632	23,863	23,879	24,116	40,054
Injecting drug use	23.1	74,937	1,392	3,529	6,905	7,203	9,270	10,367	10,755	21,989
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	6.3	20,376	592	1,564	2,063	2,237	2,452	2,593	2,605	4,595
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.9	2,926	75	205	295	286	335	311	306	935
Born in Caribbean/African countries	1.2	3,756	138	261	370	367	414	490	448	808
Heterosexual contact [2]	5.9	19,016	144	650	1,193	1,512	2,252	2,743	3,505	6,589
Sex with injecting drug user	3.4	10,858	106	447	865	1,068	1,499	1,692	1,937	2,943
Transfusion [3]	1.8	5,779	170	611	811	718	788	651	642	1,012
Undetermined [4]	4.8	15,489	130	373	635	964	1,466	1,871	2,482	7,203
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, not Hispanic	100.0	171,149	4,928	12,848	16,862	18,418	22,128	21,971	22,217	39,715
Men who have sex with men	73.2	125,351	4,028	10,002	12,735	13,813	16,649	16,155	15,902	26,421
Injecting drug use	10.0	17,119	252	815	1,471	1,691	2,068	2,329	2,503	5,340
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	7.0	11,954	376	1,012	1,195	1,337	1,404	1,485	1,441	2,636
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1.4	2,397	64	178	240	238	275	251	239	754
Born in Caribbean/African countries	0.0	13	–	1	1	–	1	4	1	4
Heterosexual contact [2]	3.1	5,231	33	210	372	447	664	740	886	1,764
Sex with injecting drug user	1.5	2,505	18	103	214	260	357	373	403	719
Transfusion [3]	2.3	3,916	132	468	603	528	518	411	399	567
Undetermined [4]	3.0	5,168	43	162	245	364	549	596	846	2,229
Black, not Hispanic	100.0	103,817	1,989	5,209	8,803	9,924	12,807	14,191	15,505	30,218
Men who have sex with men	32.9	34,136	792	2,127	3,079	3,589	4,479	4,620	5,022	8,412
Injecting drug use	39.6	41,137	747	1,882	3,754	4,011	5,150	5,762	5,952	12,010
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	5.8	5,971	143	388	617	663	778	787	811	1,377
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.3	275	4	11	28	18	28	35	33	110
Born in Caribbean/African countries	3.6	3,713	138	257	365	362	409	483	442	798
Heterosexual contact [2]	10.0	10,421	83	326	577	802	1,203	1,563	2,031	3,633
Sex with injecting drug user	6.0	6,214	64	254	455	604	852	1,017	1,180	1,639
Transfusion [3]	1.1	1,173	26	91	135	123	164	145	145	290
Undetermined [4]	6.7	6,991	56	127	248	356	596	796	1,069	3,588
Hispanic	100.0	45,199	1,079	2,475	4,144	4,207	5,467	6,262	6,564	12,216
Men who have sex with men	43.5	19,676	552	1,261	1,804	1,984	2,441	2,787	2,837	4,620
Injecting drug use	36.1	16,299	386	823	1,654	1,456	2,009	2,222	2,243	4,512
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	5.0	2,264	70	151	242	221	249	302	316	519
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.4	198	7	11	22	21	26	20	27	54
Born in Caribbean/African countries	0.0	20	–	3	2	2	4	2	3	4
Heterosexual contact [2]	7.0	3,162	28	111	231	243	371	418	553	1,100
Sex with injecting drug user	4.5	2,051	24	89	188	191	281	291	343	550
Transfusion [3]	1.2	536	7	38	55	56	79	73	78	126
Undetermined [4]	6.7	3,044	29	77	134	224	288	438	507	1,281

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63 (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, 1985–93

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category	*All years* [1]	*All years* [1]	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*January–September 1993*
Sex	Percent distribution	Number, by year of report								
Male	100.0	285,063	7,538	19,047	27,049	29,549	36,300	37,530	38,917	70,396
Men who have sex with men	63.7	181,468	5,419	13,536	17,811	19,632	23,863	23,879	24,116	40,054
Injecting drug use	19.6	55,900	1,108	2,691	5,279	5,429	6,993	7,652	7,972	16,006
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	7.1	20,376	592	1,564	2,063	2,237	2,452	2,593	2,605	4,595
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1.0	2,855	73	201	291	279	326	302	303	910
Born in Caribbean/African countries	0.9	2,596	107	187	263	237	303	324	279	528
Heterosexual contact [2]	2.2	6,169	28	162	328	507	726	889	1,276	2,175
Sex with injecting drug user	1.2	3,317	25	116	227	367	461	515	650	901
Transfusion [3]	1.2	3,496	111	395	487	435	460	408	381	581
Undetermined [4]	4.3	12,203	100	311	527	793	1,177	1,483	1,985	5,547
Female	100.0	38,684	522	1,682	3,034	3,370	4,540	5,375	5,942	12,789
Injecting drug use	49.2	19,037	284	838	1,626	1,774	2,277	2,715	2,783	5,983
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.2	71	2	4	4	7	9	9	3	25
Born in Caribbean/African countries	3.0	1,160	31	74	107	130	111	166	169	280
Heterosexual contact [2]	33.2	12,847	116	488	865	1,005	1,526	1,854	2,229	4,414
Sex with injecting drug user	19.5	7,541	81	331	638	701	1,038	1,177	1,287	2,042
Transfusion [3]	5.9	2,283	59	216	324	283	328	243	261	431
Undetermined [4]	8.5	3,286	30	62	108	171	289	388	497	1,656

[1]Includes cases prior to 1985.
[2]Includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection or at risk of HIV infection.
[3]Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.
[4]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 only to have had heterosexual contact with prostitutes, and interviewed persons for whom no specific risk is identified.

NOTES: The AIDS case reporting definitions were expanded in 1985, 1987, and 1993. See Appendix II. Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Data are updated periodically because of reporting delays. Data for all years have been updated through September 30, 1993. Data as of December 31, 1993, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report Year-End edition, February 1994.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of HIV/AIDS.

Table 64 (page 1 of 2). Deaths among 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, 1985–93

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category	*All years* [1]	*All years* [1]	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*January–September 1993*
	Percent distribution	Number, by year of death								
All races	100.0	195,226	6,598	15,232	19,480	25,668	28,662	32,224	33,875	16,706
Men who have sex with men	58.9	115,015	4,240	9,164	11,505	15,281	16,893	18,758	18,985	9,583
Injecting drug use	22.1	43,110	1,220	3,189	4,429	5,768	6,472	7,484	7,979	3,467
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	6.4	12,442	499	1,139	1,282	1,601	1,725	1,854	1,979	984
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.9	1,718	78	160	193	224	254	251	257	149
Born in Caribbean/African countries	1.0	1,953	113	197	193	249	214	239	280	109
Heterosexual contact [2]	4.8	9,405	128	468	741	1,079	1,489	1,796	2,141	1,222
Sex with injecting drug user	3.0	5,911	88	331	522	770	991	1,127	1,233	608
Transfusion [3]	2.2	4,292	196	533	612	620	582	559	511	216
Undetermined [4]	3.7	7,291	124	382	525	846	1,033	1,283	1,743	976
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, not Hispanic	100.0	106,849	3,960	8,677	10,661	14,090	15,768	17,344	17,584	8,874
Men who have sex with men	75.6	80,780	3,128	6,498	8,009	10,755	11,956	13,150	12,952	6,591
Injecting drug use	8.6	9,153	223	654	882	1,225	1,398	1,608	1,811	789
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	6.8	7,235	311	689	725	893	985	1,077	1,120	587
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1.3	1,434	64	137	170	180	212	211	202	121
Born in Caribbean/African countries	0.0	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Heterosexual contact [2]	2.5	2,623	32	128	214	310	417	494	606	329
Sex with injecting drug user	1.2	1,329	12	70	109	178	215	252	307	140
Transfusion [3]	2.9	3,054	153	417	466	428	413	374	308	131
Undetermined [4]	2.4	2,568	49	154	195	299	387	430	583	326
Black, not Hispanic	100.0	59,766	1,724	4,411	5,920	7,768	8,709	10,002	11,235	5,495
Men who have sex with men	34.9	20,835	659	1,639	2,184	2,778	2,972	3,342	3,752	1,810
Injecting drug use	40.3	24,084	674	1,743	2,447	3,202	3,620	4,198	4,444	2,050
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	6.2	3,719	129	319	396	496	552	559	620	286
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.2	147	7	14	11	21	19	23	31	17
Born in Caribbean/African countries	3.2	1,937	112	196	193	244	214	236	275	109
Heterosexual contact [2]	8.6	5,142	68	270	386	572	813	989	1,182	704
Sex with injecting drug user	5.7	3,414	53	207	294	433	578	666	697	369
Transfusion [3]	1.3	770	26	76	95	124	111	101	128	53
Undetermined [4]	5.2	3,132	49	154	208	331	408	554	803	466
Hispanic	100.0	26,676	874	2,026	2,719	3,548	3,916	4,502	4,696	2,125
Men who have sex with men	45.3	12,090	428	936	1,183	1,578	1,780	2,019	2,038	1,042
Injecting drug use	36.3	9,683	319	786	1,083	1,310	1,430	1,637	1,690	606
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	5.2	1,393	58	126	154	200	173	198	223	98
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.4	116	5	7	10	19	19	15	22	8
Born in Caribbean/African countries	0.0	11	1	1	–	3	–	3	2	–
Heterosexual contact [2]	5.8	1,559	28	69	136	184	249	291	338	177
Sex with injecting drug user	4.3	1,136	23	54	116	152	191	201	225	97
Transfusion [3]	1.4	363	11	29	41	53	48	61	62	25
Undetermined [4]	5.5	1,461	24	72	112	201	217	278	321	169

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 64 (page 2 of 2). Deaths among 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, 1985–93

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category	*All years* [1]	*All years* [1]	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*January–September 1993*
Sex	Percent distribution	Number, by year of death								
Male	100.0	174,556	6,138	13,812	17,482	23,097	25,579	28,540	29,778	14,662
Men who have sex with men	65.9	115,015	4,240	9,164	11,505	15,281	16,893	18,758	18,985	9,583
Injecting drug use	18.7	32,717	977	2,462	3,375	4,451	4,916	5,614	5,961	2,548
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	7.1	12,442	499	1,139	1,282	1,601	1,725	1,854	1,979	984
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1.0	1,675	72	158	188	220	248	247	251	143
Born in Caribbean/African countries	0.8	1,358	90	142	131	162	150	155	184	74
Heterosexual contact [2]	1.7	2,898	30	122	192	316	453	552	730	442
Sex with injecting drug user	1.0	1,705	26	83	139	206	290	332	374	211
Transfusion [3]	1.5	2,631	127	318	372	381	364	336	305	119
Undetermined [4]	3.3	5,820	103	307	437	685	830	1,024	1,383	769
Female	100.0	20,670	460	1,420	1,998	2,571	3,083	3,684	4,097	2,044
Injecting drug use	50.3	10,393	243	727	1,054	1,317	1,556	1,870	2,018	919
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.2	43	6	2	5	4	6	4	6	6
Born in Caribbean/African countries	2.9	595	23	55	62	87	64	84	96	35
Heterosexual contact [2]	31.5	6,507	98	346	549	763	1,036	1,244	1,411	780
Sex with injecting drug user	20.3	4,206	62	248	383	564	701	795	859	397
Transfusion [3]	8.0	1,661	69	215	240	239	218	223	206	97
Undetermined [4]	7.1	1,471	21	75	88	161	203	259	360	207

[1]Includes cases prior to 1985.
[2]Includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection or at risk of HIV infection.
[3]Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.
[4]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 only to have had heterosexual contact with prostitutes, and interviewed persons for whom no specific risk is identified.

NOTES: The AIDS case reporting definitions were expanded in 1985, 1987, and 1993. See Appendix II. Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Data are updated periodically because of reporting delays. Data for all years have been updated through September 30, 1993. Data as of December 31, 1993, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report Year-End edition, February, 1994.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of HIV/AIDS.

Table 65. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1985–93

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Geographic division and State	All years [1]	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	January–September 1993	12 months ending September 30, 1993
	Number, by year of report									Cases per 100,000 population [2]
United States	328,392	8,189	21,048	30,648	33,511	41,558	43,574	45,603	83,814	37.04
New England	13,717	280	848	1,274	1,392	1,505	1,736	1,735	4,183	36.51
Maine	431	11	28	27	66	65	50	44	118	10.15
New Hampshire	374	4	32	38	37	65	52	47	81	9.00
Vermont	178	2	15	11	20	22	17	26	57	10.52
Massachusetts	7,370	165	453	706	752	840	961	866	2,211	42.37
Rhode Island	851	12	68	83	88	88	92	106	273	30.34
Connecticut	4,513	86	252	409	429	425	564	646	1,443	51.38
Middle Atlantic	92,716	3,138	6,100	10,253	9,263	11,983	11,612	11,702	20,322	60.54
New York	64,981	2,470	3,940	6,958	5,979	8,343	8,101	8,351	14,193	88.45
New Jersey	18,529	468	1,507	2,448	2,218	2,455	2,299	2,029	3,861	56.35
Pennsylvania	9,206	200	653	847	1,066	1,185	1,212	1,322	2,268	21.23
East North Central	24,824	353	1,407	2,134	2,652	3,042	3,391	4,040	6,696	18.16
Ohio	5,012	54	336	504	488	687	628	770	1,286	13.51
Indiana	2,460	26	133	78	399	292	315	400	718	14.64
Illinois	10,662	188	629	985	1,131	1,276	1,604	1,915	2,431	25.78
Michigan	4,966	61	211	454	504	578	630	725	1,609	18.56
Wisconsin	1,724	24	98	113	130	209	214	230	652	13.95
West North Central	8,684	128	476	769	831	1,055	1,121	1,303	2,698	16.93
Minnesota	1,842	41	130	166	176	203	216	217	579	13.90
Iowa	583	12	30	42	56	68	81	111	160	6.97
Missouri	4,659	50	238	411	442	579	654	710	1,467	32.30
North Dakota	32	1	2	3	8	1	5	6	2	0.63
South Dakota	59	1	2	7	4	9	4	8	22	3.24
Nebraska	473	7	24	51	32	58	63	61	164	11.14
Kansas	1,036	16	50	89	113	137	98	190	304	13.34
South Atlantic	67,612	1,294	3,659	5,407	7,022	8,781	10,389	10,273	17,769	45.06
Delaware	837	12	39	62	80	93	82	135	308	49.88
Maryland	7,339	150	457	543	709	996	969	1,201	2,042	47.65
District of Columbia	5,309	178	464	494	491	734	711	714	1,183	232.31
Virginia	4,792	108	242	347	391	743	676	781	1,277	24.90
West Virginia	364	6	23	20	55	64	63	54	66	4.31
North Carolina	3,810	66	209	276	444	571	600	583	957	15.47
South Carolina	3,060	38	84	174	326	364	340	394	1,264	38.40
Georgia	9,342	190	516	837	1,084	1,204	1,440	1,340	2,333	38.38
Florida	32,759	546	1,625	2,654	3,442	4,012	5,508	5,071	8,339	70.60
East South Central	7,742	73	323	756	758	1,041	1,089	1,319	2,182	15.83
Kentucky	1,161	18	48	90	115	190	165	214	275	8.45
Tennessee	2,760	18	72	329	266	341	351	404	900	19.23
Alabama	2,318	29	153	212	214	239	376	440	611	17.04
Mississippi	1,503	8	50	125	163	271	197	261	396	17.93
West South Central	31,733	615	2,150	2,836	3,126	4,433	4,226	4,227	8,494	34.33
Arkansas	1,260	10	48	80	79	208	198	280	327	17.55
Louisiana	4,878	104	335	400	508	701	805	763	1,024	27.36
Oklahoma	1,810	20	107	149	169	204	188	273	636	22.35
Texas	23,785	481	1,660	2,207	2,370	3,320	3,035	2,911	6,507	40.45
Mountain	10,366	160	633	889	1,105	1,117	1,300	1,341	3,376	25.78
Montana	136	1	6	16	13	17	30	21	29	4.28
Idaho	205	4	10	11	23	28	33	35	58	6.62
Wyoming	91	1	3	6	16	5	17	5	33	7.73
Colorado	3,534	62	226	324	387	362	431	406	1,106	34.49
New Mexico	833	14	47	60	93	108	112	107	267	19.43
Arizona	3,073	49	214	272	320	310	281	384	1,137	31.35
Utah	838	17	39	81	73	98	134	135	231	14.86
Nevada	1,656	12	88	119	180	189	262	248	515	44.00
Pacific	70,998	2,148	5,452	6,330	7,362	8,601	8,710	9,663	18,094	48.99
Washington	4,783	109	324	341	529	772	580	557	1,337	28.23
Oregon	2,242	35	160	176	228	336	257	287	680	24.39
California	62,557	1,975	4,882	5,692	6,408	7,313	7,659	8,665	15,721	56.37
Alaska	156	1	3	16	18	24	17	17	58	10.16
Hawaii	1,260	28	83	105	179	156	197	137	298	27.90

[1] Includes cases prior to 1985.
[2] Resident population estimates for 1992 based on extrapolation from 1990 census counts from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

NOTES: The AIDS case reporting definitions were expanded in 1985, 1987, and 1993. See Appendix II. Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Data are updated periodically because of reporting delays. Data for all years have been updated through September 30, 1993. Data as of December 31, 1993, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report Year-End edition, February 1994.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of HIV/AIDS.

Table 66. Deaths among acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1985–93

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Geographic division and State	All years[1]	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	January–September 1993
	Number, by year of death								
United States	197,727	6,704	15,504	19,773	26,005	29,022	32,573	34,228	16,885
New England	7,312	225	591	750	963	1,067	1,244	1,426	477
Maine	206	7	10	19	28	41	35	42	8
New Hampshire	194	7	17	25	23	30	31	31	13
Vermont	93	1	6	5	10	14	14	21	14
Massachusetts	4,089	115	324	422	555	591	745	811	236
Rhode Island	480	9	44	46	56	74	84	95	41
Connecticut	2,250	86	190	233	291	317	335	426	165
Middle Atlantic	60,616	2,656	5,413	6,645	8,293	8,794	9,574	9,307	3,108
New York	43,253	2,064	3,785	4,744	5,945	6,348	6,828	6,428	1,952
New Jersey	11,823	432	1,182	1,328	1,619	1,608	1,843	1,887	701
Pennsylvania	5,540	160	446	573	729	838	903	992	455
East North Central	14,559	322	902	1,288	1,822	2,092	2,439	2,963	1,915
Ohio	3,040	62	187	262	389	449	513	632	371
Indiana	1,376	22	82	115	153	199	238	305	176
Illinois	6,591	160	402	600	832	919	1,114	1,356	820
Michigan	2,684	60	170	249	357	411	439	506	372
Wisconsin	868	18	61	62	91	114	135	164	176
West North Central	4,617	102	315	407	562	667	822	931	536
Minnesota	1,030	26	78	85	107	166	190	179	125
Iowa	305	7	20	22	36	39	71	59	30
Missouri	2,325	49	145	212	313	335	378	496	274
North Dakota	23	2	2	3	6	1	3	2	–
South Dakota	32	1	1	3	2	2	9	7	4
Nebraska	250	4	16	30	27	34	44	51	28
Kansas	652	13	53	52	71	90	127	137	75
South Atlantic	38,981	1,039	2,730	3,644	5,051	5,876	6,705	7,379	3,990
Delaware	440	8	30	30	47	68	64	85	83
Maryland	4,259	122	285	361	552	662	755	837	429
District of Columbia	3,149	133	242	316	404	478	475	517	319
Virginia	2,810	79	208	284	336	411	502	581	220
West Virginia	233	6	12	12	36	46	49	36	23
North Carolina	2,336	44	134	194	324	316	446	488	268
South Carolina	1,507	28	81	121	165	253	291	376	128
Georgia	5,318	129	354	523	701	869	993	1,056	382
Florida	18,929	490	1,384	1,803	2,486	2,773	3,130	3,403	2,138
East South Central	4,279	85	263	382	530	630	761	861	572
Kentucky	735	21	42	62	104	116	120	141	85
Tennessee	1,438	27	85	118	151	210	263	283	227
Alabama	1,268	27	80	111	152	174	237	275	168
Mississippi	838	10	56	91	123	130	141	162	92
West South Central	18,324	525	1,526	1,903	2,427	2,785	3,079	3,224	1,522
Arkansas	590	10	37	65	83	74	103	104	88
Louisiana	2,954	98	223	270	390	401	474	588	315
Oklahoma	961	12	68	93	132	118	174	204	107
Texas	13,819	405	1,198	1,475	1,822	2,192	2,328	2,328	1,012
Mountain	5,851	137	415	548	679	859	1,024	1,153	659
Montana	82	1	5	7	10	9	20	14	13
Idaho	118	1	7	12	8	20	14	29	24
Wyoming	47	2	4	2	6	5	8	14	4
Colorado	2,089	57	150	181	219	310	374	375	257
New Mexico	426	8	26	33	59	59	76	83	56
Arizona	1,731	42	130	195	228	275	285	363	103
Utah	448	12	32	44	41	64	79	86	60
Nevada	910	14	61	74	108	117	168	189	142
Pacific	43,188	1,613	3,349	4,206	5,678	6,252	6,925	6,984	4,106
Washington	2,672	81	187	240	314	377	474	479	353
Oregon	1,235	24	74	112	141	204	222	242	137
California	38,447	1,470	3,035	3,768	5,130	5,555	6,075	6,123	3,514
Alaska	82	5	1	6	10	8	17	14	16
Hawaii	752	33	52	80	83	108	137	126	86

[1]Includes cases prior to 1985.

NOTES: The AIDS case reporting definitions were expanded in 1985, 1987, and 1993. See Appendix II. Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Data are updated periodically because of reporting delays. Data for all years have been updated through September 30, 1993. Data as of December 31, 1993, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report Year-End edition, February, 1994.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of HIV/AIDS.

Table 67. Age-adjusted cancer incidence rates for selected cancer sites, according to sex and race: Selected geographic areas, selected years 1973–91

[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]

Race, sex, and site	*1973*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*Estimated annual percent change* [1]
White male	Number of new cases per 100,000 population [2]									
All sites	363.2	378.6	405.7	428.3	452.3	448.1	453.7	470.2	494.5	1.4
Oral cavity and pharynx	17.5	18.2	16.8	16.7	17.2	15.4	15.3	15.9	15.3	–0.8
Esophagus	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.6	1.0
Stomach	13.9	12.5	12.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.7	9.3	9.5	–1.8
Colon and rectum	54.1	55.0	58.4	63.3	61.0	59.3	58.7	58.4	56.3	0.3
Colon	34.7	36.1	39.2	43.3	41.8	40.8	40.1	39.9	39.3	0.7
Rectum	19.4	19.0	19.3	20.0	19.2	18.4	18.6	18.5	17.0	–0.4
Pancreas	12.7	12.4	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.1	9.9	9.6	–1.1
Lung and bronchus	72.2	75.7	82.1	81.8	83.8	81.7	80.4	79.7	77.9	0.4
Prostate gland	62.3	68.8	78.4	86.3	101.6	104.4	110.0	129.2	159.2	4.0
Urinary bladder	27.2	28.6	31.3	30.9	33.4	32.8	32.0	31.8	31.6	0.9
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	10.3	11.4	12.6	15.8	18.2	18.0	18.3	19.1	19.5	3.9
Leukemia	14.3	14.2	14.5	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.9	12.9	12.5	–0.5
Black male										
All sites	441.6	437.8	509.6	529.9	546.1	538.7	536.8	564.6	597.9	1.6
Oral cavity and pharynx	16.8	17.3	23.1	22.5	26.0	23.0	24.1	24.8	20.7	1.8
Esophagus	13.0	17.4	16.4	19.4	18.1	16.7	15.7	19.9	15.1	0.3
Stomach	25.9	19.9	21.4	18.4	20.7	20.0	18.3	18.0	20.2	–0.9
Colon and rectum	42.6	47.5	63.7	60.4	61.3	57.8	64.1	59.9	61.7	1.7
Colon	31.5	34.5	46.0	46.6	47.5	42.8	48.9	46.2	45.9	1.9
Rectum	11.1	13.0	17.7	13.8	13.7	15.0	15.1	13.7	15.7	1.0
Pancreas	15.8	15.4	17.6	19.8	16.0	16.9	13.1	15.5	14.4	–0.6
Lung and bronchus	105.1	101.2	131.2	131.3	124.0	125.9	122.1	118.2	122.0	1.2
Prostate gland	106.4	111.3	126.0	132.6	145.7	146.0	145.4	166.6	209.6	2.8
Urinary bladder	10.7	13.7	14.5	15.8	17.4	14.2	14.1	14.9	14.7	1.0
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	9.0	7.1	9.3	9.9	9.4	13.3	11.6	13.8	15.6	3.8
Leukemia	12.0	12.5	13.1	12.9	13.8	10.8	13.0	10.7	9.5	–0.4
White female										
All sites	294.0	309.2	309.7	341.3	350.0	346.4	345.3	350.2	347.8	0.9
Colon and rectum	41.6	42.8	44.6	45.7	41.0	39.9	40.7	39.8	38.0	–0.4
Colon	30.2	30.8	32.8	33.8	30.1	29.3	29.9	29.8	28.2	–0.3
Rectum	11.4	12.0	11.7	11.9	10.9	10.6	10.8	10.0	9.8	–0.8
Pancreas	7.4	7.1	7.3	8.1	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.3	0.2
Lung and bronchus	17.8	21.8	28.2	35.8	39.5	41.3	40.7	41.9	42.8	4.8
Melanoma of skin	5.9	6.9	9.2	10.3	11.1	10.5	10.8	10.6	11.5	3.5
Breast	84.1	89.3	87.1	106.3	116.8	113.3	109.2	112.8	113.6	1.8
Cervix uteri	12.8	11.1	9.1	7.6	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.3	7.5	–2.5
Corpus uteri	29.4	33.5	25.2	23.1	22.6	21.2	22.1	22.9	22.0	–2.3
Ovary	14.6	14.4	13.9	15.0	14.5	15.5	16.1	15.9	15.7	0.5
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	7.5	8.4	9.2	11.3	11.4	12.1	11.8	12.6	12.0	2.7
Black female										
All sites	282.6	295.8	304.8	323.5	327.0	335.6	322.5	339.0	334.0	1.1
Colon and rectum	41.1	43.1	49.5	45.9	48.2	45.8	44.4	49.3	45.5	0.9
Colon	29.5	32.5	40.9	36.0	37.3	36.4	34.1	38.8	37.2	1.2
Rectum	11.6	10.6	8.6	10.0	10.9	9.5	10.3	10.4	8.3	–0.3
Pancreas	11.6	11.8	13.0	11.3	14.9	14.4	11.0	10.6	12.4	0.5
Lung and bronchus	20.9	20.6	34.0	40.7	38.5	42.8	45.4	46.3	49.0	4.9
Breast	68.8	78.3	74.1	92.6	90.3	98.4	88.6	97.2	95.1	1.9
Cervix uteri	29.7	27.9	19.0	15.9	15.2	15.2	13.2	13.6	12.9	–4.3
Corpus uteri	15.0	17.2	14.2	15.2	13.3	14.0	16.4	14.5	14.2	–0.3
Ovary	10.4	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.0	0.2
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	5.5	4.1	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.1	7.7	9.1	8.3	4.0

[1]The estimated annual percent change has been calculated by fitting a linear regression model to the natural logarithm of the yearly rates from 1973–91.
[2]Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 U.S. population.

SOURCE: National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Cancer Statistics Branch, Bethesda, Md. 20892.

Table 68. Five-year relative cancer survival rates for selected sites, according to race and sex: Selected geographic areas, 1974–76, 1977–79, 1980–82, and 1983–90

[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	*All races*				*White*				*Black*			
	1974–76	*1977–79*	*1980–82*	*1983–90*	*1974–76*	*1977–79*	*1980–82*	*1983–90*	*1974–76*	*1977–79*	*1980–82*	*1983–90*
Male	Percent of patients											
All sites	40.8	43.1	45.0	49.0	41.9	44.3	46.3	50.8	31.3	32.1	34.0	35.7
Oral cavity and pharynx	52.2	51.1	50.6	49.5	54.3	53.4	53.8	52.5	31.2	30.8	25.8	28.5
Esophagus	3.6	4.7	6.0	8.6	4.3	5.6	6.7	9.9	2.1	2.4	4.6	5.5
Stomach	13.9	15.3	16.3	16.6	13.2	14.4	15.2	15.5	15.5	14.6	18.5	16.9
Colon	49.4	51.4	55.4	60.9	49.8	51.7	55.8	62.0	44.1	45.4	46.5	49.2
Rectum	47.4	48.6	50.1	57.3	47.8	49.6	51.2	58.2	34.1	38.0	36.1	46.7
Pancreas	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.4	2.8	3.7	4.5
Lung and bronchus	11.1	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.0	12.0	12.2	12.1	11.0	8.9	10.9	10.6
Prostate gland	66.7	70.9	73.1	79.6	67.7	71.9	74.3	81.3	58.0	62.1	64.4	66.4
Urinary bladder	73.7	76.4	79.1	82.0	74.5	76.9	79.8	82.6	54.1	62.4	62.3	66.0
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	46.9	45.6	49.9	49.9	47.7	46.2	50.6	50.6	43.1	43.2	47.5	42.1
Leukemia	33.1	35.9	37.1	38.4	33.5	36.8	38.3	39.9	32.6	29.0	29.8	29.3
Female												
All sites	56.7	56.0	56.0	58.6	57.4	56.8	56.8	59.8	46.8	46.3	45.6	45.5
Colon	50.6	53.6	55.0	59.0	50.8	53.7	55.3	59.9	46.6	49.8	50.7	50.1
Rectum	49.4	50.8	53.9	58.0	49.7	51.4	54.6	58.7	49.3	38.6	40.7	50.6
Pancreas	2.1	2.7	3.4	3.8	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	5.9	5.3
Lung and bronchus	15.6	17.0	16.0	15.8	15.8	17.1	16.1	16.2	13.1	17.0	15.4	12.3
Melanoma of skin	84.7	85.8	87.6	89.3	84.8	86.1	87.6	89.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.9
Breast	74.3	74.5	76.2	80.4	74.9	75.2	76.9	81.6	62.9	62.8	65.7	65.8
Cervix uteri	68.5	67.7	66.9	67.4	69.2	68.8	67.7	69.9	63.5	61.9	60.4	56.4
Corpus uteri	87.7	84.9	81.4	83.2	88.6	86.2	82.7	84.9	60.4	57.5	53.7	55.2
Ovary	36.5	38.1	38.9	41.8	36.3	37.5	38.7	41.6	40.1	39.8	37.6	38.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	47.3	50.6	52.4	54.6	47.3	50.5	52.7	55.0	54.1	59.2	53.3	49.5

NOTES: Rates are based on followup of patients through 1991. 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.

SOURCE: National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Cancer Statistics Branch, Bethesda, Md. 20892.

Table 69. Limitation of activity caused by chronic conditions, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1987 and 1992

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

Characteristic	Total with limitation of activity		Limited but not in major activity		Limited in amount or kind of major activity		Unable to carry on major activity	
	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992
	Percent of population							
Total [1,2]	12.9	14.2	4.0	4.3	5.2	5.5	3.7	4.3
Age								
Under 15 years	4.7	5.8	1.3	1.5	3.0	3.8	0.4	0.6
Under 5 years	2.1	2.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6
5–14 years	6.2	7.4	1.7	1.9	4.1	5.0	0.4	0.5
15–44 years	8.1	9.9	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.0	2.0	2.9
45–64 years	22.3	22.8	5.6	5.6	8.2	7.8	8.5	9.3
65 years and over	37.5	38.8	14.7	15.6	12.9	12.5	10.0	10.6
65–74 years	34.7	34.4	12.8	13.6	11.3	10.4	10.7	10.4
75 years and over	41.9	45.3	17.7	18.6	15.4	15.7	8.9	11.1
Sex and age								
Male [1]	12.9	14.3	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.3	4.3	4.8
Under 15 years	5.5	6.8	1.4	1.8	3.7	4.3	0.4	0.7
15–44 years	8.2	10.2	2.5	2.8	3.4	4.1	2.3	3.3
45–64 years	21.4	21.7	4.4	4.5	6.8	6.7	10.3	10.5
65–74 years	35.4	36.1	12.5	14.3	9.5	9.8	13.4	12.1
75 years and over	39.9	42.5	21.8	22.1	10.7	10.9	7.4	9.4
Female [1]	12.8	14.0	4.2	4.5	5.5	5.7	3.1	3.9
Under 15 years	4.0	4.7	1.3	1.2	2.3	3.1	0.4	0.5
15–44 years	7.9	9.6	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.9	1.7	2.5
45–64 years	23.2	23.9	6.6	6.7	9.6	8.9	6.9	8.3
65–74 years	34.1	33.1	13.0	13.1	12.7	11.0	8.4	9.0
75 years and over	43.1	46.9	15.3	16.4	18.0	18.5	9.8	12.0
Race and age								
White [1]	12.7	13.9	4.1	4.4	5.2	5.5	3.4	3.9
Under 15 years	4.7	5.6	1.4	1.5	3.0	3.6	0.4	0.5
15–44 years	8.1	9.8	2.8	3.1	3.5	4.1	1.8	2.6
45–64 years	21.5	22.1	5.6	5.7	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.5
65–74 years	34.2	34.0	13.1	13.8	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.8
75 years and over	41.3	44.6	18.0	18.8	14.9	15.3	8.4	10.4
Black [1]	16.0	17.2	3.5	4.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	7.4
Under 15 years	5.5	7.3	1.4	1.5	3.5	4.8	0.6	1.1
15–44 years	9.1	11.1	1.8	2.7	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.7
45–64 years	30.9	29.9	5.8	5.2	10.0	7.9	15.0	16.8
65–74 years	41.2	41.4	10.6	13.3	13.2	11.4	17.3	16.6
75 years and over	49.7	53.6	14.8	16.9	20.6	18.7	14.3	18.0
Family income [1,3]								
Less than $14,000	23.9	25.5	5.2	5.9	9.2	8.8	9.4	10.7
$14,000–$24,999	17.4	16.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.6	6.0	5.3
$25,000–$34,999	13.9	13.1	4.0	4.3	5.6	5.5	4.3	3.3
$35,000–$49,999	11.2	11.0	3.7	3.7	4.8	4.9	2.7	2.4
$50,000 or more	8.9	9.0	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	1.6	1.8
Geographic region [1]								
Northeast	11.4	12.5	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.8
Midwest	12.8	13.9	3.9	4.0	5.5	6.1	3.5	3.8
South	14.0	15.4	4.1	4.6	5.8	5.9	4.0	4.9
West	12.7	14.2	4.2	4.8	4.8	5.0	3.7	4.5
Location of residence [1]								
Within MSA	12.4	13.7	3.9	4.3	5.0	5.3	3.6	4.1
Outside MSA	14.4	15.6	4.5	4.5	5.9	6.3	4.0	4.9

[1]Age adjusted.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[3]Family income categories for 1992. Income categories for 1987 are: less than $10,000; $10,000–$14,999; $15,000–$19,999; $20,000–$34,999; and $35,000 or more.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 70. Disability days associated with acute conditions and incidence of acute conditions, according to age: United States, 1983–92

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

Age	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Restricted-activity days					Number per person					
All ages [1]	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.7	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.0	7.4	7.2
Under 15 years	8.2	7.9	6.9	8.2	7.5	8.1	8.4	7.6	8.4	7.1
Under 5 years	9.5	8.8	7.5	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.5	10.0	8.7
5–14 years	7.5	7.4	6.7	7.8	6.6	7.2	7.8	6.5	7.5	6.3
15–44 years	6.6	7.1	6.5	7.0	6.5	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.9
45–64 years	6.3	6.6	6.0	7.0	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.4	6.4
65 years and over	9.2	9.1	9.6	10.2	8.0	8.2	9.1	8.7	8.8	10.8
65–74 years	8.7	8.3	8.9	10.2	8.2	7.3	8.2	7.6	8.2	10.0
75 years and over	10.1	10.2	10.9	10.1	7.7	9.6	10.4	10.3	9.6	12.0
Bed-disability days [2]										
All ages [1]	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.0
Under 15 years	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.9	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.2
Under 5 years	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.9
5–14 years	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.8	2.8	3.4	4.0	3.0	3.4	2.9
15–44 years	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
45–64 years	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
65 years and over	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.6	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.2	3.6	4.5
65–74 years	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.6	2.6	3.5	4.2
75 years and over	4.7	4.3	5.7	5.5	3.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.8	4.9
Incidence of acute conditions [3]					Number per 100 persons					
All ages [1]	182.9	184.9	183.1	189.5	180.8	184.8	190.5	181.2	201.7	190.5
Under 15 years	288.1	289.3	280.0	302.7	281.7	296.5	299.7	288.1	318.3	296.5
Under 5 years	354.5	345.1	334.6	360.4	358.9	362.8	369.5	365.0	390.7	385.0
5–14 years	252.8	259.2	250.9	271.7	240.4	261.3	262.3	246.9	279.6	249.2
15–44 years	165.1	172.2	170.1	180.5	168.7	162.6	173.5	157.0	176.6	170.5
45–64 years	109.3	104.4	112.9	125.1	101.4	107.9	113.6	114.4	128.4	114.0
65 years and over	100.9	98.8	98.4	119.5	100.4	108.9	100.2	105.8	115.7	121.0
65–74 years	103.1	97.4	98.9	118.2	94.8	107.8	97.4	108.2	113.6	115.0
75 years and over	97.3	101.0	97.7	121.5	109.4	110.6	104.6	102.1	118.9	130.0

[1]Age adjusted.
[2]A subset of restricted-activity days.
[3]Excludes conditions involving neither medical attention nor activity restriction.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 71. Respondent-assessed health status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1987–92

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

Characteristic	Percent with fair or poor health					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total [1,2]	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.7
Age						
Under 15 years	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8
Under 5 years	2.6	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.9
5–14 years	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8
15–44 years	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.4
45–64 years	17.4	17.1	16.1	16.0	16.7	17.2
65 years and over	30.8	29.4	28.5	27.7	29.0	28.7
65–74 years	28.2	26.6	26.3	25.1	26.0	25.7
75 years and over	34.9	33.8	32.0	31.7	33.6	33.2
Sex and age						
Male [1]	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.9	9.4
Under 15 years	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.9
15–44 years	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.7
45–64 years	16.6	16.5	15.4	15.5	16.1	16.5
65–74 years	28.9	27.0	27.2	25.0	26.7	26.8
75 years and over	36.0	33.0	33.0	31.7	33.7	33.5
Female [1]	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.3	9.7	10.1
Under 15 years	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7
15–44 years	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.6	7.2
45–64 years	18.1	17.6	16.8	16.5	17.2	17.8
65–74 years	27.7	26.4	25.6	25.1	25.5	24.7
75 years and over	34.2	34.3	31.5	31.6	33.5	33.0
Race and age						
White [1]	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.9
Under 15 years	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5
15–44 years	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.7
45–64 years	15.6	15.3	14.5	14.6	15.4	15.5
65–74 years	26.8	24.8	24.5	23.9	24.6	24.1
75 years and over	33.2	32.3	30.8	30.7	32.4	31.9
Black [1]	16.7	16.4	15.9	15.1	15.1	16.3
Under 15 years	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.4
15–44 years	10.5	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.7	10.7
45–64 years	32.9	30.9	29.6	28.3	27.2	30.9
65–74 years	42.9	46.8	44.7	38.4	41.2	42.1
75 years and over	52.4	50.8	45.2	42.9	48.2	48.4
Family income [1,3]						
Less than $14,000	20.5	19.8	19.4	18.6	19.9	20.7
$14,000–$24,999	14.1	12.0	10.1	10.8	10.8	11.6
$25,000–$34,999	11.0	9.0	6.9	7.5	7.1	8.1
$35,000–$49,999	7.1	6.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.0
$50,000 or more	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.8
Geographic region [1]						
Northeast	7.9	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.4	8.0
Midwest	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.6
South	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.2	11.7	11.8
West	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.8	9.5
Location of residence [1]						
Within MSA	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.9	9.3
Outside MSA	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.7	11.3

[1]Age adjusted.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[3]Family income categories for 1989–92. Income categories for 1987 are: less than $10,000; $10,000–$14,999; $15,000–$19,999; $20,000–$34,999; and $35,000 or more. Income categories for 1988 are: less than $13,000; $13,000–$18,999; $19,000–$24,999; $25,000–$44,999; and $45,000 or more.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 72. Current cigarette smoking by persons 18 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1965–92

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

Sex, race, and age	*1965*	*1974*	*1979*	*1983*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992* [1]
All persons	Percent of persons 18 years of age and over									
18 years and over, age adjusted	42.3	37.2	33.5	32.2	30.0	28.7	27.9	25.4	25.4	26.4
18 years and over, crude	42.4	37.1	33.5	32.1	30.1	28.8	28.1	25.5	25.6	26.5
All males										
18 years and over, age adjusted	51.6	42.9	37.2	34.7	32.1	31.0	30.1	28.0	27.5	28.2
18 years and over, crude	51.9	43.1	37.5	35.1	32.6	31.2	30.8	28.4	28.1	28.6
18–24 years	54.1	42.1	35.0	32.9	28.0	28.2	25.5	26.6	23.5	28.0
25–34 years	60.7	50.5	43.9	38.8	38.2	34.8	36.2	31.6	32.8	32.8
35–44 years	58.2	51.0	41.8	41.0	37.6	36.6	36.5	34.5	33.1	32.9
45–64 years	51.9	42.6	39.3	35.9	33.4	33.5	31.3	29.3	29.3	28.6
65 years and over	28.5	24.8	20.9	22.0	19.6	17.2	18.0	14.6	15.1	16.1
White:										
18 years and over, age adjusted	50.8	41.7	36.5	34.1	31.3	30.4	29.5	27.6	27.0	28.0
18 years and over, crude	51.1	41.9	36.8	34.5	31.7	30.5	30.1	28.0	27.4	28.2
18–24 years	53.0	40.8	34.3	32.5	28.4	29.2	26.7	27.4	25.1	30.0
25–34 years	60.1	49.5	43.6	38.6	37.3	33.8	35.4	31.6	32.1	33.5
35–44 years	57.3	50.1	41.3	40.8	36.6	36.2	35.8	33.5	32.1	30.9
45–64 years	51.3	41.2	38.3	35.0	32.1	32.4	30.0	28.7	28.0	28.1
65 years and over	27.7	24.3	20.5	20.6	18.9	16.0	16.9	13.7	14.2	14.9
Black:										
18 years and over, age adjusted	59.2	54.0	44.1	41.3	39.9	39.0	36.5	32.2	34.7	32.0
18 years and over, crude	60.4	54.3	44.1	40.6	39.9	39.0	36.5	32.5	35.0	32.2
18–24 years	62.8	54.9	40.2	34.2	27.2	24.9	18.6	21.3	15.0	16.2
25–34 years	68.4	58.5	47.5	39.9	45.6	44.9	41.6	33.8	39.4	29.5
35–44 years	67.3	61.5	48.6	45.5	45.0	44.0	42.5	42.0	44.4	47.5
45–64 years	57.9	57.8	50.0	44.8	46.1	44.3	43.2	36.7	42.0	35.4
65 years and over	36.4	29.7	26.2	38.9	27.7	30.3	29.8	21.5	24.3	28.3
All females										
18 years and over, age adjusted	34.0	32.5	30.3	29.9	28.2	26.7	26.0	23.1	23.6	24.8
18 years and over, crude	33.9	32.1	29.9	29.5	27.9	26.5	25.7	22.8	23.5	24.6
18–24 years	38.1	34.1	33.8	35.5	30.4	26.1	26.3	22.5	22.4	24.9
25–34 years	43.7	38.8	33.7	32.6	32.0	31.8	31.3	28.2	28.4	30.1
35–44 years	43.7	39.8	37.0	33.8	31.5	29.6	27.8	24.8	27.6	27.3
45–64 years	32.0	33.4	30.7	31.0	29.9	28.6	27.7	24.8	24.6	26.1
65 years and over	9.6	12.0	13.2	13.1	13.5	13.7	12.8	11.5	12.0	12.4
White:										
18 years and over, age adjusted	34.3	32.3	30.6	30.1	28.3	27.2	26.2	23.9	24.2	25.7
18 years and over, crude	34.0	31.7	30.1	29.4	27.7	26.7	25.7	23.4	23.7	25.1
18–24 years	38.4	34.0	34.5	36.5	31.8	27.8	27.5	25.4	25.1	28.5
25–34 years	43.4	38.6	34.1	32.2	32.0	31.9	31.0	28.5	28.4	31.5
35–44 years	43.9	39.3	37.2	34.8	31.0	29.2	28.3	25.0	27.0	27.6
45–64 years	32.7	33.0	30.6	30.6	29.7	29.0	27.7	25.4	25.3	25.8
65 years and over	9.8	12.3	13.8	13.2	13.3	13.9	12.6	11.5	12.1	12.6
Black:										
18 years and over, age adjusted	32.1	35.9	30.8	31.8	30.7	27.2	27.1	20.4	23.1	23.9
18 years and over, crude	33.7	36.4	31.1	32.2	31.0	28.0	27.8	21.2	24.4	24.2
18–24 years	37.1	35.6	31.8	32.0	23.7	20.4	21.8	10.0	11.8	10.3
25–34 years	47.8	42.2	35.2	38.0	36.2	35.8	37.2	29.1	32.4	26.9
35–44 years	42.8	46.4	37.7	32.7	40.2	35.3	27.6	25.5	35.3	32.4
45–64 years	25.7	38.9	34.2	36.3	33.4	28.4	29.5	22.6	23.4	30.9
65 years and over	7.1	8.9	8.5	13.1	14.5	11.7	14.8	11.1	9.6	11.1

[1]Data for 1992 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. Beginning in 1992 the definition of current smoker was modified to specifically include persons who smoked only ''some days.'' Prior to 1992, a current smoker was defined by the questions ''Have you ever smoked 100 cigarettes in your lifetime?'' and ''Do you smoke now?'' (traditional definition). In 1992, data were collected for half the respondents using the traditional smoking questions, and for the other half of respondents using a revised smoking question (''Do you smoke everyday, some days, or not at all?''). An unpublished analysis of the 1992 traditional smoking measure revealed that the crude percent of current smokers age 18 and over remained the same as 1991. The figures shown for 1992 in this table combine data collected using the traditional and the revised questions. Future estimates of smoking prevalence will be based on the revised definition which is considered a more complete estimate of smoking prevalence.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey; data computed by the Division of Epidemiology and Health Promotion from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 73. 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 1974–92

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

Sex, race, and education	*1974*	*1979*	*1983*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992* [1]
	Percent of persons 25 years of age and over, age adjusted								
All persons [2]	37.1	33.3	31.7	30.2	29.1	28.4	25.6	26.0	26.5
Less than 12 years	43.8	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.6	39.4	36.7	37.4	36.7
12 years	36.4	33.7	33.6	32.1	31.8	31.8	29.3	29.7	30.7
13–15 years	35.8	33.2	30.3	29.7	27.2	26.4	23.5	24.7	24.6
16 or more years	27.5	22.8	20.7	18.6	16.7	16.3	14.1	13.9	15.3
All males [2]	43.0	37.6	35.1	32.9	31.5	31.1	28.3	28.4	28.2
Less than 12 years	52.4	48.1	47.2	46.0	45.7	44.9	41.8	42.4	41.2
12 years	42.6	39.1	37.4	35.6	35.2	35.2	33.2	32.9	33.3
13–15 years	41.6	36.5	33.0	33.0	28.4	29.0	25.9	27.2	26.1
16 or more years	28.6	23.1	21.8	19.7	17.3	17.2	14.6	14.8	15.8
White males [2]	41.9	36.9	34.5	31.9	30.6	30.1	27.7	27.3	27.6
Less than 12 years	51.6	48.0	47.9	45.2	45.3	44.8	41.7	41.8	41.4
12 years	42.2	38.6	37.1	34.8	34.6	34.2	33.0	32.4	32.9
13–15 years	41.4	36.4	32.6	32.3	28.0	28.2	25.4	26.0	25.9
16 or more years	28.1	22.8	21.1	19.2	17.4	17.1	14.5	14.7	15.0
Black males [2]	53.8	44.9	42.8	42.5	41.9	40.3	34.5	38.8	35.3
Less than 12 years	58.3	50.1	46.0	51.1	49.4	45.3	41.4	47.8	44.5
12 years	*51.2	48.4	47.2	41.9	43.6	48.3	37.4	39.6	38.7
13–15 years	*45.7	39.3	44.7	42.3	32.4	34.8	28.3	32.7	27.0
16 or more years	*41.8	*37.9	*31.3	*32.0	20.9	21.5	20.6	18.3	*26.9
All females [2]	32.2	29.6	28.8	27.8	26.9	25.9	23.2	23.9	24.8
Less than 12 years	36.8	35.0	35.3	36.7	36.1	34.5	32.1	33.0	32.4
12 years	32.5	29.9	30.9	29.6	29.2	29.1	26.3	27.1	28.7
13–15 years	30.2	30.0	27.5	26.7	26.0	24.1	21.1	22.5	23.3
16 or more years	26.1	22.5	19.2	17.4	16.1	15.3	13.6	12.8	14.6
White females [2]	31.9	29.8	28.8	27.6	27.0	25.9	23.6	24.0	25.1
Less than 12 years	37.0	36.1	35.5	37.1	37.0	35.2	33.6	33.7	33.1
12 years	32.1	29.9	30.9	29.4	29.4	29.3	26.8	27.5	29.5
13–15 years	30.5	30.6	28.0	27.1	26.2	23.8	21.4	22.3	23.6
16 or more years	25.8	21.9	18.9	16.8	16.4	15.1	13.7	13.3	14.2
Black females [2]	35.9	30.6	31.8	32.1	28.6	28.2	22.6	25.5	26.8
Less than 12 years	36.4	31.9	36.9	39.2	35.0	33.9	26.8	33.3	33.2
12 years	41.9	33.0	35.2	32.3	28.1	30.1	24.0	26.0	25.9
13–15 years	33.2	*28.8	26.5	23.7	27.2	26.8	23.1	24.8	27.0
16 or more years	*35.2	*43.4	*38.7	27.5	19.5	22.2	16.9	14.4	*25.8

[1]Data for 1992 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. Beginning in 1992 the definition of current smoker was modified to specifically include persons who smoked only ''some days.'' Prior to 1992, a current smoker was defined by the questions ''Have you ever smoked 100 cigarettes in your lifetime?'' and ''Do you smoke now?'' (traditional definition). In 1992, data were collected for half the respondents using the traditional smoking questions, and for the other half of respondents using a revised smoking question (''Do you smoke everyday, some days, or not at all?''). An unpublished analysis of the 1992 traditional smoking measure revealed that the crude percent of current smokers age 18 and over remained the same as 1991. The figures shown for 1992 in this table combine data collected using the traditional and the revised questions. Future estimates of smoking prevalence will be based on the revised definition which is considered a more complete estimate of smoking prevalence.
[2]Includes unknown education.

*These age-adjusted percents should be considered unreliable because of small sample size. For age groups where percent smoking was 0 or 100 the age-adjustment procedure was modified to substitute the percent from the next lower education group.

SOURCE: Data computed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Epidemiology and Health Promotion from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 74 (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 1974–92

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the population 12 years of age and over in the coterminous United States]

Substance, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*1974*	*1976*	*1977*	*1979*	*1982*	*1985*	*1988*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Cigarettes					Percent of population					
12–17 years	25	23	22	([1])	15	15	12	12	11	10
12–13 years	13	11	10	([1])	*3	6	3	2	3	2
14–15 years	25	20	22	([1])	10	14	11	14	9	10
16–17 years	38	39	35	([1])	30	25	20	18	21	18
12–17 years:										
Male	27	21	23	([1])	16	16	12	12	12	10
Female	24	26	22	([1])	13	15	11	11	10	10
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17	14	14	13	12
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	5	4	4	3
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11	8	11	9	7
Alcohol [2]										
12 years and over	54	52	54	60	55	59	53	51	51	48
12–17 years	34	32	31	37	27	31	25	25	20	16
12–13 years	19	19	13	20	10	11	7	8	7	4
14–15 years	32	31	28	36	23	35	23	26	19	15
16–17 years	51	47	52	55	45	46	42	38	35	30
18–25 years	69	69	70	76	68	71	65	63	64	59
26–34 years	68	68	70	70	71	70	64	63	62	61
35 years and over	49	52	50	58	52	57	52	49	49	46
12–17 years:										
Male	39	36	37	39	27	34	27	25	22	17
Female	29	29	25	36	27	29	23	24	18	15
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35	27	28	20	17
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21	16	15	20	13
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23	25	19	23	16
18–25 years:										
Male	- - -	79	82	84	75	78	75	74	70	66
Female	- - -	58	59	68	61	65	57	53	58	53
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	76	69	66	67	63
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	58	50	59	56	51
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	58	61	57	53	53
Marijuana										
12 years and over	8	9	10	13	11	9	6	5	5	4
12–17 years	12	12	17	17	12	12	6	5	4	4
12–13 years	*2	*3	*4	4	*2	*4	1	*	*	1
14–15 years	12	13	16	17	8	11	5	5	4	4
16–17 years	20	21	30	28	23	21	12	10	9	8
18–25 years	25	25	27	35	27	22	15	13	13	11
26–34 years	8	11	12	17	17	17	11	9	7	8
35 years and over	*	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2
12–17 years:										
Male	12	14	20	19	13	13	6	6	5	5
Female	11	11	13	14	10	11	7	4	4	3
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13	7	6	4	4
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8	4	3	4	3
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10	5	4	5	5
18–25 years:										
Male	- - -	31	35	45	36	27	20	17	16	15
Female	- - -	19	20	26	19	17	11	9	10	8
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22	16	14	14	12
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24	15	13	15	11
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15	14	8	9	8
Cocaine										
12 years and over	0.2	0.7	1.0	2.4	2.3	2.9	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.6
12–17 years	*1.0	*1.0	*0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3
18–25 years	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.6	4.5	2.2	2.0	1.8
26–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.3	6.1	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.4
35 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 74 (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 1974–92

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the population 12 years of age and over in the coterminous United States]

Substance, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*1974*	*1976*	*1977*	*1979*	*1982*	*1985*	*1988*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Cocaine—Con.					Percent of population					
12–17 years:										
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.8	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*1.5	*1.4	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.7	1.3	0.4	*0.3	0.1
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.1	0.5	0.7	*0.5	0.2
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.7	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.2
18–25 years:										
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.1	9.0	6.0	2.8	2.8	2.9
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	6.2	3.0	1.6	1.3	0.8
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.0	4.1	1.9	1.7	2.0
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.5	4.3	3.6	3.1	1.4
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	6.7	3.1	2.7	1.8

[1]Data not comparable because definitions differ.
[2]In surveys conducted in 1979 and later years, private answer sheets were used for alcohol questions; prior to 1979 respondents answered questions aloud.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent. Estimates with relative standard error greater than 50 percent are not shown.

NOTES: Estimates of the use of substances from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse and the Monitoring the Future Study differ because of different methodologies, sampling frames, and tabulation categories. See Appendix I.

SOURCES: National Institute on Drug Abuse: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings, 1979, by P. M. Fishburne, H. I. Abelson, and I. Cisin. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 80-976. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980; National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings, 1982, by J. D. Miller et al. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 83-1263. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983; National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings, 1985. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 88-1586. National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings, 1988; National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings, 1990; National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings, 1991; and Preliminary Estimates from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Advance Report Number 3.

Table 75 (page 1 of 2). Use of selected substances in the past month and binge drinking in the past 2 weeks by high school seniors and eighth-graders, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1980–93

[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*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Cigarettes	Percent using substance in the past month											
All seniors	30.5	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9
Male	26.8	28.0	25.9	28.2	27.9	27.0	28.0	27.7	29.1	29.0	29.2	30.7
Female	33.4	31.6	31.9	31.4	30.6	31.4	28.9	29.0	29.2	27.5	26.1	28.7
White	31.0	31.3	31.0	31.7	32.0	32.2	32.3	32.1	32.5	31.8	31.8	34.6
Black	25.2	21.2	17.6	18.7	14.6	13.9	12.8	12.4	12.0	9.4	8.2	10.9
All eighth-graders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.3	15.5	16.7
Male	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.5	14.9	17.2
Female	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.1	15.9	16.3
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.0	17.4	18.1
Black	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.3	5.3	7.7
Marijuana												
All seniors	33.7	27.0	25.2	25.7	23.4	21.0	18.0	16.7	14.0	13.8	11.9	15.5
Male	37.8	31.0	28.2	28.7	26.8	23.1	20.7	19.5	16.1	16.1	13.4	18.2
Female	29.1	22.2	21.1	22.4	20.0	18.6	15.2	13.8	11.5	11.2	10.2	12.5
White	34.2	26.6	25.3	26.4	24.6	22.3	19.9	18.6	15.6	15.0	13.1	16.7
Black	26.5	26.9	22.8	21.7	16.6	12.4	9.8	9.4	5.2	6.5	5.6	10.8
All eighth-graders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.2	3.7	5.1
Male	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.8	3.8	6.1
Female	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.6	3.5	4.1
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	3.5	4.6
Black	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	1.9	3.7
Cocaine												
All seniors	5.2	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3
Male	6.0	5.7	7.0	7.7	7.2	4.9	4.2	3.6	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.7
Female	4.3	4.1	4.4	5.6	5.1	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
White	5.4	4.9	6.0	7.0	6.4	4.4	3.7	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2
Black	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4
All eighth-graders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.7	0.7
Male	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	0.6	0.9
Female	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.8	0.6
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.6	0.5
Black	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	0.3
Inhalants												
All seniors	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5
Male	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.2
Female	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7
White	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.7
Black	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
All eighth-graders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.4	4.7	5.4
Male	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	4.4	4.9
Female	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.7	4.9	6.0
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	5.0	5.8
Black	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	2.4	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 75 (page 2 of 2). Use of selected substances in the past month and binge drinking in the past 2 weeks by high school seniors and eighth-graders, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1980–93

[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*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Alcohol	Percent using substance in the past month											
All seniors	72.0	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	51.0
Male	77.4	74.4	71.4	69.8	69.0	69.9	68.0	65.1	61.3	58.4	55.8	54.9
Female	66.8	64.3	62.8	62.1	61.9	63.1	59.9	54.9	52.3	49.0	46.8	46.7
White	75.8	73.5	72.1	70.2	70.2	71.8	69.5	65.3	62.2	57.7	56.0	54.8
Black	47.7	49.3	42.1	43.6	40.4	38.5	40.9	38.1	32.9	34.4	29.5	38.9
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.1	26.1	26.2
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.3	26.3	26.7
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.8	25.9	26.1
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.0	27.3	26.7
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.8	19.2	20.6
Binge drinking [1]	Percent in last 2 weeks											
All seniors	41.2	40.8	38.7	36.7	36.8	37.5	34.7	33.0	32.2	29.8	27.9	27.5
Male	52.1	50.4	47.5	45.3	46.1	46.1	43.0	41.2	39.1	37.8	35.6	34.6
Female	30.5	31.0	29.6	28.2	28.1	29.2	26.5	24.9	24.4	21.2	20.3	20.7
White	44.6	44.4	42.9	40.1	40.5	41.2	38.8	36.9	36.2	32.9	31.3	31.3
Black	17.0	19.8	14.8	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.9	16.6	11.6	11.8	10.8	14.6
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.9	13.4	13.5
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	13.9	14.8
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.4	12.8	12.3
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.6	12.9	12.4
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.9	9.3	11.9

[1]Five or more drinks in a row at least once in the prior 2-week period.

NOTES: Monitoring the Future Study excludes high school dropouts (about 15 percent of the age group during the 1980's) and absentees (about 16–19 percent of high school students). High school dropouts and absentees have higher drug usage than those included in the survey. Estimates of the use of substances from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse and the Monitoring the Future Study differ because of different methodologies, sampling frames, and tabulation categories. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: National Institute on Drug Abuse: Monitoring the Future Study: Annual surveys.

Table 76. Cocaine-related emergency room episodes, according to age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States 1985–92

[Data are weighted national estimates based on a sample of emergency rooms]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
All races, both sexes [1]				Number of episodes				
All ages [2]	28,801	51,636	91,596	101,578	110,013	80,355	101,189	119,843
6–17 years	1,004	1,807	2,544	2,760	2,555	1,877	2,210	1,546
18–25 years	9,356	17,365	29,329	32,322	31,600	19,614	21,766	23,883
26–34 years	12,895	22,965	40,923	44,632	49,818	35,639	46,137	52,760
35 years and over	5,495	9,311	18,466	21,634	25,628	23,054	30,582	41,288
White, non-Hispanic male								
All ages [2]	7,540	13,695	21,112	23,372	24,789	15,512	19,385	21,360
6–17 years	354	597	765	531	885	527	486	264
18–25 years	2,785	5,181	7,389	8,096	7,455	3,810	5,284	5,297
26–34 years	3,236	5,830	9,172	10,306	11,397	6,724	8,777	9,175
35 years and over	1,149	2,079	3,741	4,396	4,967	4,432	4,747	6,585
Black, non-Hispanic male								
All ages [2]	8,159	14,633	29,068	31,891	33,070	27,745	36,597	46,064
6–17 years	94	262	383	386	365	241	244	246
18–25 years	1,714	3,500	7,306	8,107	7,430	5,104	5,743	6,308
26–34 years	3,888	6,900	13,285	14,212	14,862	12,160	16,232	19,952
35 years and over	2,444	3,929	8,022	9,146	10,342	10,202	14,110	19,416
Hispanic male								
All ages [2]	2,041	3,297	4,960	6,752	7,067	4,821	6,571	8,683
6–17 years	38	118	179	356	300	144	201	336
18–25 years	720	1,076	1,612	2,088	2,406	1,774	1,831	2,535
26–34 years	849	1,492	2,066	2,815	2,690	1,758	2,723	3,457
35 years and over	432	598	1,097	1,478	1,662	1,125	1,801	2,332
White, non-Hispanic female								
All ages [2]	4,111	6,833	10,907	10,843	13,226	8,331	9,541	10,132
6–17 years	338	502	601	682	505	486	529	204
18–25 years	1,690	2,931	4,641	4,601	4,802	2,663	2,765	2,817
26–34 years	1,757	2,778	4,574	4,166	5,846	3,636	4,427	4,571
35 years and over	323	601	1,083	1,377	2,009	1,539	1,808	2,531
Black, non-Hispanic female								
All ages [2]	3,959	7,413	15,578	16,518	17,657	14,833	19,149	22,687
6–17 years	91	113	319	304	249	177	210	100
18–25 years	1,249	2,519	5,062	5,302	4,954	3,820	3,892	4,247
26–34 years	1,927	3,555	7,551	7,751	8,705	7,418	9,481	11,078
35 years and over	686	1,206	2,623	3,138	3,659	3,369	5,512	7,198
Hispanic female								
All ages [2]	781	1,282	1,911	2,469	2,556	1,719	2,356	3,074
6–17 years	38	84	100	113	93	64	183	193
18–25 years	349	551	752	1,097	853	634	616	815
26–34 years	298	486	862	904	992	663	1,044	1,324
35 years and over	95	158	195	355	613	357	513	732

[1]Includes other races and unknown race, Hispanic origin, and/or sex. Percent other and unknown ranges from 7–11 percent of episodes.
[2]Includes unknown age.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Drug Abuse Warning Network.

Table 77. Alcohol consumption by persons 18 years of age and over, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, 1985 and 1990

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

Alcohol consumption, race, Hispanic origin, and age	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1985	1990	1985	1990	1985	1990
Drinking status	Percent distribution					
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Abstainer	26.9	29.7	14.4	16.6	38.0	41.5
Former drinker	7.5	9.6	9.2	11.6	6.1	7.8
Current drinker	65.6	60.7	76.4	71.8	55.9	50.7
	Percent current drinkers among all persons					
All races:						
18–44 years	72.8	67.5	82.4	77.1	63.8	58.3
18–24 years	71.8	63.7	79.5	71.7	64.5	56.1
25–44 years	73.2	68.8	83.5	78.9	63.5	59.0
45 years and over	55.5	51.3	67.4	63.8	45.6	40.8
45–64 years	62.2	57.6	72.2	68.4	53.0	47.6
65 years and over	44.3	41.4	58.2	55.6	34.7	31.3
White, non-Hispanic:						
18–44 years	76.9	72.7	85.0	80.4	68.9	65.1
18–24 years	77.9	71.5	84.9	77.5	71.0	65.7
25–44 years	76.5	73.1	85.0	81.2	68.2	65.0
45 years and over	57.6	53.8	69.0	65.5	48.2	44.0
45–64 years	65.2	61.0	74.1	70.6	56.9	52.2
65 years and over	45.8	43.3	59.6	57.1	36.2	33.3
Black, non-Hispanic:						
18–44 years	59.0	51.5	72.2	68.1	48.2	37.9
45 years and over	41.5	36.0	57.1	51.3	29.9	24.5
Hispanic:						
18–44 years	58.7	55.7	73.2	71.3	45.6	42.0
45 years and over	48.5	43.4	64.3	63.3	35.4	27.8
Level of alcohol consumption in past 2 weeks for current drinkers	Percent distribution of current drinkers					
All drinking levels	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	21.6	24.1	18.0	20.3	26.1	29.1
Light	37.1	39.4	30.9	33.9	44.7	46.4
Moderate	29.5	27.4	34.0	32.3	24.0	21.1
Heavier	11.8	9.1	17.2	13.6	5.3	3.4
	Percent heavier drinkers among current drinkers					
All races:						
18–44 years	11.0	8.5	16.6	13.0	4.2	2.8
18–24 years	12.2	8.8	18.3	13.8	5.0	2.7
25–44 years	10.6	8.4	16.0	12.7	3.8	2.9
45 years and over	13.3	10.3	18.2	14.7	7.4	4.6
45–64 years	13.2	9.9	18.1	14.4	7.2	4.1
65 years and over	13.6	11.0	18.4	15.3	7.9	5.5
White, non-Hispanic:						
18–44 years	11.2	8.5	17.1	13.2	4.0	2.8
18–24 years	13.3	9.9	20.4	16.0	5.2	3.0
25–44 years	10.4	8.1	16.0	12.4	3.6	2.7
45 years and over	13.4	10.4	18.2	15.0	7.6	4.7
45–64 years	13.2	10.0	18.0	14.6	7.3	4.2
65 years and over	13.9	11.3	18.7	15.8	8.3	5.7
Black, non-Hispanic:						
18–44 years	9.6	10.3	13.4	14.7	5.1	3.9
45 years and over	10.3	7.7	16.2	10.1	*	*
Hispanic:						
18–44 years	10.6	7.9	15.2	11.3	*	*
45 years and over	15.7	12.1	*	17.2	*	*

*Estimates based on fewer than 30 subjects are not shown.

NOTES: Abstainers consumed less than 12 drinks in any single year. Former drinkers consumed 12 or more drinks in any single year, but no drinks in the past year. Current drinkers consumed 12 or more drinks in a single year and at least 1 drink in the past year. For current drinkers, drinking levels are classified according to the average daily consumption of absolute alcohol (ethanol), in ounces, in the previous 2-week period, assuming 0.5 ounce ethanol per drink, as follows: none; light, .01–.21; moderate, .22–.99; and heavier, 1.00 or more. This corresponds to up to 3, 4–13, and 14 or more drinks per week for light, moderate, and heavier drinkers.

SOURCE: Data computed by the Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism from data in the National Health Interview Survey compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 78. 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 1988–91

[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]	*1988–91*
20–74 years, age adjusted [3]		Percent of population		
Both sexes [4]	36.9	38.3	39.0	23.4
Male	40.0	42.4	44.0	26.3
Female [4]	33.7	34.3	34.0	20.3
White male	39.3	41.7	43.5	25.1
White female [4]	31.7	32.4	32.3	19.0
Black male	48.1	51.8	48.7	37.4
Black female [4]	50.8	50.3	47.5	31.3
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	43.9	25.4
White, non-Hispanic female [4]	- - -	- - -	32.1	18.9
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	48.7	37.3
Black, non-Hispanic female [4]	- - -	- - -	47.6	31.4
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	25.0	26.9
Mexican-American female [4]	- - -	- - -	21.8	20.8
20–74 years, crude				
Both sexes [4]	39.0	39.7	39.7	23.5
Male	41.7	43.3	44.0	25.7
Female [4]	36.6	36.5	35.6	21.3
White male	41.0	42.8	43.8	25.0
White female [4]	34.9	34.9	34.2	20.4
Black male	50.5	52.1	47.4	34.3
Black female [4]	52.0	50.2	46.1	28.7
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	44.3	25.8
White, non-Hispanic female [4]	- - -	- - -	34.4	20.7
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	47.5	34.2
Black, non-Hispanic female [4]	- - -	- - -	46.1	29.0
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	18.8	19.6
Mexican-American female [4]	- - -	- - -	16.7	14.9
Male				
20–34 years	22.8	24.8	28.9	9.2
35–44 years	37.7	39.1	40.5	20.0
45–54 years	47.6	55.0	53.6	35.7
55–64 years	60.3	62.5	61.8	46.7
65–74 years	68.8	67.2	67.1	59.0
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	63.7
Female [4]				
20–34 years	9.3	11.2	11.1	3.0
35–44 years	24.0	28.2	28.8	12.3
45–54 years	43.4	43.6	47.1	23.2
55–64 years	66.4	62.5	61.1	46.5
65–74 years	81.5	78.3	71.8	57.8
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	75.2

[1]The race groups, white and black, include persons of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2]Data for Mexican-Americans are for 1982–84. See Appendix I.
[3]Age adjusted.
[4]Excludes pregnant women.

NOTE: 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, Division of Health Examination Statistics: Unpublished data.

Table 79. 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 1988–91

[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				Mean serum cholesterol level, mg/dL			
	1960–62	1971–74	1976–80 [2]	1988–91	1960–62	1971–74	1976–80 [2]	1988–91
20–74 years, age adjusted [3]								
Both sexes	31.8	27.2	26.3	19.7	220	214	213	205
Male	28.7	25.8	24.6	19.0	217	213	211	205
Female	34.5	28.2	27.6	20.2	222	215	214	205
White male	29.4	25.9	24.6	19.3	218	213	211	205
White female	35.1	28.1	28.0	20.3	223	215	214	205
Black male	24.5	25.1	24.1	16.5	210	212	208	200
Black female	30.7	29.2	24.9	20.7	216	217	213	205
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.7	19.1	- - -	- - -	211	205
White, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	28.3	20.0	- - -	- - -	214	205
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.0	16.6	- - -	- - -	208	201
Black, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	24.9	20.7	- - -	- - -	214	205
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	18.8	20.3	- - -	- - -	207	207
Mexican-American female	- - -	- - -	20.0	19.4	- - -	- - -	207	205
20–74 years, crude								
Both sexes	33.6	28.2	26.8	19.7	222	216	213	205
Male	30.7	26.8	24.9	19.0	220	214	211	205
Female	36.3	29.6	28.5	20.3	225	217	215	205
White male	31.4	26.9	25.0	19.6	221	215	211	206
White female	37.5	29.8	29.2	20.8	227	217	216	206
Black male	26.7	25.1	23.9	15.3	214	212	208	198
Black female	29.9	28.8	23.7	18.1	216	216	212	201
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.1	19.6	- - -	- - -	211	206
White, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	29.8	20.9	- - -	- - -	216	206
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	23.7	15.4	- - -	- - -	208	199
Black, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	23.7	18.2	- - -	- - -	212	202
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	16.6	17.6	- - -	- - -	203	202
Mexican-American female	- - -	- - -	16.5	15.6	- - -	- - -	202	200
Male								
20–34 years	15.1	12.4	11.9	9.3	198	194	192	189
35–44 years	33.9	31.8	27.9	19.3	227	221	217	207
45–54 years	39.2	37.5	36.9	26.1	231	229	227	218
55–64 years	41.6	36.2	36.8	31.4	233	229	229	221
65–74 years	38.0	34.7	31.7	27.7	230	226	221	218
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	205
Female								
20–34 years	12.4	10.9	9.8	8.3	194	191	189	185
35–44 years	23.1	19.3	20.7	11.7	214	207	207	195
45–54 years	46.9	38.7	40.5	25.2	237	232	232	217
55–64 years	70.1	53.1	52.9	40.4	262	245	249	237
65–74 years	68.5	57.7	51.6	43.2	266	250	246	234
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	230

[1]The race groups, white and black, include persons of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2]Data for Mexican-Americans are for 1982–84. See Appendix I.
[3]Age adjusted.

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 National Cholesterol Education Program Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults, Nov. 1987 (Archives of Internal Medicine: January 1988, 148: 36–69).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Examination Statistics.

Table 80. Overweight persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1960–62, 1971–74, 1976–80, and 1988–91

[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]	*1988–91*
20–74 years, age adjusted [3]		Percent of population		
Both sexes	24.4	24.9	25.4	33.3
Male	22.9	23.6	24.0	31.6
Female [4]	25.6	25.9	26.5	35.0
White male	23.1	23.8	24.2	32.0
White female [4]	23.5	24.0	24.4	33.5
Black male	22.2	24.3	25.7	31.5
Black female [4]	41.7	42.9	44.3	49.6
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.1	32.1
White, non-Hispanic female [4]	- - -	- - -	23.9	32.4
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.6	31.5
Black, non-Hispanic female [4]	- - -	- - -	44.1	49.5
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	31.0	39.5
Mexican-American female [4]	- - -	- - -	41.4	47.9
20–74 years, crude				
Both sexes	25.5	25.5	25.7	33.7
Male	23.4	24.0	24.2	31.7
Female [4]	27.4	27.0	27.1	35.6
White male	23.7	24.2	24.4	32.4
White female [4]	25.4	25.2	25.1	34.3
Black male	22.5	24.5	25.7	31.2
Black female [4]	43.0	43.2	43.7	49.1
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.4	32.7
White, non-Hispanic female [4]	- - -	- - -	24.8	33.3
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.6	31.2
Black, non-Hispanic female [4]	- - -	- - -	43.4	49.1
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	29.5	35.6
Mexican-American female [4]	- - -	- - -	39.1	47.1
Male				
20–34 years	19.6	19.2	17.3	22.2
35–44 years	22.8	29.4	28.9	35.3
45–54 years	28.1	27.6	31.0	35.6
55–64 years	26.9	24.8	28.1	40.1
65–74 years	21.8	23.0	25.2	42.9
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.4
Female [4]				
20–34 years	13.2	14.8	16.8	25.1
35–44 years	24.1	27.3	27.0	36.9
45–54 years	30.7	32.3	32.5	41.6
55–64 years	43.2	38.5	37.0	48.5
65–74 years	42.9	38.0	38.4	39.8
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	30.9

[1]The race groups, white and black, include persons of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2]Data for Mexican-Americans are for 1982–84. See Appendix I.
[3]Age adjusted.
[4]Excludes pregnant women.

NOTES: Overweight is defined for men as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.8 kilograms/meter ^{2}, and for women as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.3 kilograms/meter ^{2}. These cut points were used because they represent the sex-specific 85th percentiles for persons 20–29 years of age in the 1976–80 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Height was measured without shoes; two pounds are deducted from data for 1960–62 to allow for weight of clothing.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Examination Statistics: Unpublished data.

Table 81. Air pollution, according to source and type of pollutant: United States, selected years 1970–91

[Data are calculated emissions estimates]

Type of pollutant and year	All sources	Transportation	Stationary fuel combustion	Industrial processes	Solid waste	Other
Particulate matter			Emissions in 10^6 metric tons per year			
1970	19.0	1.2	5.1	10.5	1.1	1.1
1975	11.0	1.3	3.3	5.2	0.4	0.8
1980	9.1	1.3	3.0	3.3	0.3	1.1
1986	7.3	1.4	2.5	2.4	0.3	0.8
1987	7.4	1.4	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.9
1988	7.9	1.5	2.4	2.5	0.3	1.3
1989	7.6	1.5	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.9
1990	7.4	1.5	1.9	2.5	0.3	1.2
1991 [1]	7.4	1.6	1.9	2.6	0.3	1.0
Sulfur oxides						
1970	28.4	0.6	21.3	6.4	0.0	0.1
1975	25.5	0.6	20.2	4.6	0.0	0.0
1980	23.8	0.9	19.1	3.7	0.0	0.0
1986	21.2	0.9	17.1	3.2	0.0	0.0
1987	21.0	0.9	17.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
1988	21.3	0.9	17.3	3.1	0.0	0.0
1989	21.5	1.0	17.4	3.1	0.0	0.0
1990	21.1	1.0	17.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
1991 [1]	20.7	1.0	16.6	3.2	0.0	0.0
Nitrogen oxides						
1970	19.0	8.5	9.1	0.7	0.4	0.3
1975	20.3	10.0	9.3	0.7	0.1	0.2
1980	23.6	12.5	10.1	0.7	0.1	0.2
1986	18.8	8.5	9.6	0.6	0.1	0.2
1987	19.0	8.1	10.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
1988	19.7	8.2	10.5	0.6	0.1	0.3
1989	19.3	7.9	10.6	0.6	0.1	0.2
1990	19.4	7.8	10.6	0.6	0.1	0.3
1991 [1]	18.8	7.3	10.6	0.6	0.1	0.2
Volatile organic compounds						
1970	27.4	12.8	0.6	8.9	1.8	3.3
1975	22.5	10.3	0.6	8.2	0.9	2.5
1980	21.8	8.1	1.0	9.1	0.7	2.9
1986	18.5	6.9	0.9	7.9	0.6	2.2
1987	18.6	6.6	0.9	8.2	0.6	2.4
1988	18.6	6.3	0.9	8.0	0.6	2.9
1989	17.4	5.5	0.9	8.0	0.6	2.4
1990	17.6	5.5	0.6	8.0	0.6	2.8
1991 [1]	16.9	5.1	0.7	7.9	0.7	2.6
Carbon monoxide						
1970	123.6	96.9	4.2	9.0	6.4	7.2
1975	104.8	86.2	4.0	6.9	2.9	4.8
1980	100.0	77.4	6.6	6.3	2.1	7.6
1986	76.0	58.7	6.3	4.2	1.7	5.1
1987	75.1	56.2	6.3	4.3	1.7	6.4
1988	75.5	53.5	6.3	4.6	1.7	9.5
1989	68.3	49.3	6.4	4.6	1.7	6.3
1990	67.7	48.5	4.3	4.6	1.7	8.6
1991 [1]	62.1	43.5	4.7	4.7	2.1	7.2
Lead			Emissions in 10^3 metric tons per year			
1970	199.1	163.6	9.6	23.9	2.0	0.0
1975	143.8	122.7	9.4	10.3	1.5	0.0
1980	68.0	59.4	3.9	3.6	1.1	0.0
1986	6.6	3.5	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.0
1987	6.2	3.0	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.0
1988	5.9	2.6	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.0
1989	5.5	2.2	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.0
1990	5.1	1.7	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.0
1991 [1]	5.0	1.6	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.0

[1]Preliminary data.

NOTE: Because of ongoing improvements in methods for estimating emissions and changes in emission factors used to calculate emissions, data from this table should not be compared with data in previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Technical Support Division, Emission Inventory Branch: National Air Pollutant Emission Estimates, 1940–91. EPA-454/R-92-013. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Research Triangle Park, N.C., Oct. 1992.

Table 82. Occupational injuries with lost workdays in the private sector, according to industry: United States, 1980–91

[Data are based on employer records from a sample of business establishments]

Industry	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
	Number of injuries with lost workdays in thousands										
Total private sector [1]	2,491.0	2,141.3	2,140.3	2,449.7	2,484.7	2,533.2	2,721.3	2,880.4	2,955.5	2,987.3	2,794.0
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry [1]	39.3	42.0	44.1	46.3	45.2	43.7	49.3	51.3	52.2	57.2	54.3
Mining	66.2	57.1	41.7	51.4	43.9	31.6	34.6	37.1	33.9	35.6	31.4
Construction	242.6	195.8	207.9	256.5	272.8	290.4	292.3	304.4	301.2	296.3	239.9
Manufacturing	1,009.5	760.1	738.6	841.8	825.1	825.4	923.2	1,007.3	1,007.4	975.0	886.0
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	263.0	230.0	215.7	249.3	243.5	235.7	247.5	261.3	273.9	293.3	283.5
Wholesale trade	191.1	166.7	159.0	179.3	188.4	195.8	203.3	214.7	230.3	211.5	204.1
Retail trade	330.2	322.1	343.5	395.0	399.9	421.0	445.0	461.6	480.6	483.9	457.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38.1	41.1	41.2	44.3	45.5	49.1	49.9	54.0	52.6	63.7	62.2
Services	311.1	326.3	348.5	385.8	420.6	440.4	476.0	488.6	523.4	570.8	575.6
	Injuries with lost workdays per 100 full-time employees										
Total private sector [1]	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry [1]	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.2
Mining	6.4	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.4
Construction	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.0
Manufacturing	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.3
Wholesale trade	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6
Retail trade	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
	Total lost workdays per 100 full-time employees										
Total private sector [1]	63.7	57.5	57.2	61.8	63.3	63.9	67.3	72.6	74.2	78.3	79.8
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry [1]	81.3	84.2	89.5	89.4	90.1	92.4	92.5	99.8	99.4	108.9	104.6
Mining	162.8	136.7	124.1	159.3	144.3	124.4	142.5	150.3	134.7	117.7	127.8
Construction	116.1	114.6	117.3	126.7	128.1	133.3	134.9	141.1	141.6	146.1	146.2
Manufacturing	84.0	72.4	70.4	74.2	76.2	80.2	87.9	96.4	98.7	103.0	101.1
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	103.3	95.8	94.4	104.2	106.3	101.0	107.1	117.5	120.0	131.6	136.8
Wholesale trade	57.1	51.6	50.1	54.8	59.1	62.0	63.2	68.4	70.7	69.5	76.5
Retail trade	44.1	42.1	46.3	47.9	46.2	50.0	52.2	56.2	59.0	61.4	67.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.6	12.8	12.4	13.2	14.6	16.0	13.8	16.3	16.5	24.8	21.5
Services	34.5	35.1	36.2	40.3	44.7	42.2	44.8	47.1	49.9	54.6	57.7

[1]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 1988–91 are based on the 1987 Edition (See Appendix II).

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States by Industry, 1980–91 Editions, 1982–93.

Table 83. Production employees with potential exposure to elemental lead or to continuous noise, according to industry and size of facility: United States, 1972–74 and 1981–83

[Data are based on interviews of a sample of nonagricultural businesses]

Industry	All facilities		8–99 employees		100–499 employees		500 or more employees	
	1972–74	1981–83	1972–74	1981–83	1972–74	1981–83	1972–74	1981–83
	Number of employees in thousands							
All production employees [1]	28,379	19,546	9,957	7,303	8,331	6,091	10,091	6,151
Textile mill products	246	546	94	82	109	261	*43	203
Apparel and other textile mill products	920	991	515	345	367	482	*38	*164
Lumber and wood products	217	442	105	230	85	143	*27	*70
Printing and publishing	1,248	636	365	283	306	218	578	135
Chemicals and allied products	964	462	193	106	192	132	579	224
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	508	473	132	165	171	204	205	104
Stone, clay, and glass products	687	382	173	175	300	124	*214	*83
Primary metals industries	1,322	556	112	96	215	212	995	248
Fabricated metal products	1,441	967	515	393	522	379	404	194
Machinery, except electrical	1,529	1,270	271	418	359	338	900	513
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	1,493	964	97	143	326	327	1,070	494
Transportation equipment	1,160	837	95	95	131	155	935	587
Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	392	328	91	66	74	92	227	170
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	393	360	140	109	159	104	*93	*147
	Percent of employees with any potential exposure to elemental lead							
All production employees [1]	0.6	3.6	0.4	3.4	0.4	4.0	0.9	3.6
Textile mill products	–	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.2	*–	0.3
Apparel and other textile mill products	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	–	0.7	*–	*1.1
Lumber and wood products	–	0.6	–	0.7	–	0.4	*–	*0.5
Printing and publishing	1.7	2.0	3.1	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	4.4	0.4	1.9	2.6	5.2	0.8	5.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	0.2	2.0	0.1	3.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	2.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.7	4.0	0.3	2.7	1.2	0.5	*3.5	*12.3
Primary metals industries	0.5	3.0	0.3	3.6	0.2	4.9	0.7	1.1
Fabricated metal products	0.2	4.8	0.1	0.8	0.4	9.8	0.1	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	0.7	6.1	0.3	3.8	1.2	8.8	0.6	6.1
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	1.2	18.5	0.4	23.4	2.1	15.8	1.0	18.9
Transportation equipment	1.1	1.1	0.9	–	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.5
Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	1.0	–	2.9	–	0.7	–	0.4	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.5	4.8	1.1	6.2	0.1	3.0	*0.2	*5.0
	Percent of employees with potential exposure to continuous noise at 85 dBA or greater							
All production employees [1]	22.4	21.2	14.7	17.3	24.4	24.9	28.3	22.0
Textile mill products	36.2	48.0	29.1	36.4	43.0	51.6	*34.2	48.2
Apparel and other textile mill products	21.4	15.2	20.5	5.8	23.2	16.5	*14.9	*31.4
Lumber and wood products	42.8	44.4	48.9	45.0	28.9	53.3	*63.1	*24.4
Printing and publishing	24.0	24.4	20.4	19.5	12.0	26.0	32.7	32.0
Chemicals and allied products	13.1	22.2	15.3	14.8	22.8	19.7	9.1	27.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	52.9	28.7	48.9	20.0	55.4	33.7	53.4	32.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	32.6	24.7	28.1	22.2	38.9	29.6	*27.3	*27.3
Primary metals industries	53.5	48.4	45.2	33.4	68.0	53.2	51.3	50.2
Fabricated metal products	49.5	34.9	40.6	33.0	55.6	34.8	53.0	38.5
Machinery, except electrical	31.1	18.1	28.2	17.3	29.0	19.7	32.8	17.6
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	13.1	10.8	6.7	9.9	17.4	7.2	12.3	13.6
Transportation equipment	48.3	28.5	24.2	32.4	48.9	32.5	50.6	26.8
Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	14.5	14.5	2.2	7.6	16.9	6.1	18.6	22.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	31.0	10.9	22.7	16.3	34.6	19.3	*37.1	*1.0

[1]Production employees work in locations where production or service work is conducted.

*Based on fewer than 10 facilities.

NOTES: Data are displayed for elemental lead (Chemical Abstract Number 7439921) only. These data do not include potential exposures to lead in approximately 150 compounds also measured in the surveys. Industry categories are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table VI.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health: Unpublished data from the 1972–74 National Occupational Hazard Survey and 1981–83 National Occupational Exposure Survey.

Table 84. Health and safety services available in nonagricultural industries, according to size of facility: United States, 1972–74 and 1981–83

[Data are based on interviews of a sample of nonagricultural businesses]

Health and safety services available in facility	All facilities		8–99 employees		100–499 employees		500 or more employees	
	1972–74	1981–83	1972–74[1]	1981–83	1972–74	1981–83	1972–74	1981–83
	Number of employees in thousands							
All employees	38,263	33,413	15,394	11,083	10,883	9,870	11,985	12,460
Occupational health and safety practices	Percent of employees							
Regularly monitor environmental conditions[2]	21.7	48.5	2.5	11.2	12.1	43.6	55.2	85.7
Personal protective devices in some work areas[3]	39.2	53.4	32.5	45.9	46.1	59.1	41.4	55.5
Employer provides protective devices	52.5	80.2	41.9	70.4	60.1	82.9	59.4	86.8
Medical facilities and practices								
Health unit at facility	31.5	43.0	3.3	3.8	18.4	31.7	79.6	86.9
Access to physician or clinic	70.7	77.2	49.0	53.2	76.2	79.1	93.5	96.9
Physician available on-site	18.8	26.6	1.2	1.3	4.3	8.2	52.7	63.7
Physician available off-site	17.0	52.7	17.5	50.5	25.2	67.1	8.8	43.2
Preemployment medical exams	38.5	49.9	12.8	20.0	35.2	47.1	74.5	78.4
Periodic tests available	14.4	30.5	6.0	8.4	13.5	26.7	25.9	53.1
Audiometric tests available	5.1	16.7	1.4	5.0	3.7	16.8	11.1	26.6
Blood tests available	3.0	14.5	1.3	4.0	3.7	9.9	4.7	27.4
Records of employee absenteeism showing type of illness	14.2	17.6	4.7	9.5	9.5	18.3	30.8	24.1

[1]Includes facilities with fewer than eight employees.
[2]Monitoring environmental conditions such as presence of fumes, gases, dust, noise, vibration, and radiation.
[3]Includes respirators, protective clothing, etc.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Occupational Exposure Survey: Analysis of Management Interview Responses. DHHS Pub. No. (NIOSH) 89-103. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989.

Table 85. Physician contacts, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1987–92

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

Characteristic	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Physician contacts per person					
Total [1,2]	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.9
Age						
Under 15 years	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6
Under 5 years	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.9
5–14 years	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4
15–44 years	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.0
45–64 years	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.2
65 years and over	8.9	8.7	8.9	9.2	10.4	10.6
65–74 years	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.5	9.2	9.7
75 years and over	9.7	9.2	9.9	10.1	12.3	12.1
Sex and age						
Male [1]	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1
Under 5 years	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.6	7.1
5–14 years	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.5
15–44 years	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7
45–64 years	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.1
65–74 years	8.1	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.6	9.2
75 years and over	9.2	9.6	9.9	10.0	11.6	12.2
Female [1]	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.6
Under 5 years	6.7	6.8	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.7
5–14 years	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
15–44 years	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2
45–64 years	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.4	8.2
65–74 years	8.6	8.8	7.9	9.0	9.7	10.1
75 years and over	10.0	9.0	9.9	10.2	12.7	12.1
Race and age						
White [1]	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0
Under 5 years	7.1	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.3
5–14 years	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7
15–44 years	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
45–64 years	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.2
65–74 years	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.5	9.4	9.6
75 years and over	9.7	9.3	9.7	10.1	12.1	12.0
Black [1]	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.9
Under 5 years	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.6
5–14 years	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3
15–44 years	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	5.3
45–64 years	7.3	6.6	6.3	7.1	7.5	7.8
65–74 years	8.6	9.1	10.0	9.2	7.3	10.9
75 years and over	10.8	8.7	12.7	10.4	15.7	13.7
Family income [1,3]						
Less than $14,000	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.3
$14,000–$24,999	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.6	6.0
$25,000–$34,999	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.7
$35,000–$49,999	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.9
$50,000 or more	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.8
Geographic region [1]						
Northeast	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.9
Midwest	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9
South	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.8
West	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.1
Location of residence [1]						
Within MSA	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0
Outside MSA	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.6

[1]Age adjusted.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[3]Family income categories for 1989–92. Income categories for 1987 are: less than $10,000; $10,000–$14,999; $15,000–$19,999; $20,000–$34,999; and $35,000 or more. Income categories for 1988 are: less than $13,000; $13,000–$18,999; $19,000–$24,999; $25,000–$44,999; and $45,000 or more.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 86. Physician contacts, according to place of contact and selected patient characteristics: United States, 1987 and 1992

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

Characteristic	Place of contact										
	Total	Doctor's office		Hospital outpatient department [1]		Telephone		Home		Other [2]	
		1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992
	Percent distribution										
Total [3,4]	100.0	57.1	56.2	14.1	14.9	13.4	12.8	2.1	2.8	13.4	13.3
Age											
Under 15 years	100.0	57.9	58.6	12.8	14.4	17.1	15.2	*0.7	1.0	11.6	10.8
Under 5 years	100.0	57.6	59.1	13.0	14.0	18.3	14.9	*0.6	1.7	10.5	10.4
5–14 years	100.0	58.2	58.1	12.6	15.0	15.6	15.4	*0.8	*0.3	12.7	11.3
15–44 years	100.0	56.4	55.8	14.5	15.2	12.3	12.5	0.7	1.5	16.1	15.0
45–64 years	100.0	56.9	55.1	15.3	15.9	12.2	12.0	3.6	2.6	12.1	14.4
65 years and over	100.0	57.8	53.0	13.8	13.0	9.9	8.8	8.6	14.4	9.9	10.8
65–74 years	100.0	59.1	55.4	14.7	14.6	9.3	9.4	6.3	8.1	10.7	12.4
75 years and over	100.0	55.9	50.1	12.7	11.1	10.7	8.0	11.9	22.0	8.8	8.8
Sex [3]											
Male	100.0	57.0	55.0	15.7	16.8	11.4	11.1	1.8	2.6	14.0	14.6
Female	100.0	56.9	56.9	13.1	13.7	14.7	13.8	2.3	3.0	13.0	12.5
Race [3]											
White	100.0	58.6	57.7	12.8	13.7	14.1	13.4	2.0	2.5	12.5	12.7
Black	100.0	47.2	47.0	23.5	21.4	7.8	9.2	3.1	5.8	18.3	16.5
Family income [3,5]											
Less than $14,000	100.0	43.8	44.0	19.2	21.7	12.8	11.9	3.9	3.3	20.3	19.0
$14,000–$24,999	100.0	51.1	51.5	17.8	17.1	13.4	12.2	1.7	4.2	16.0	15.1
$25,000–$34,999	100.0	54.7	56.4	16.8	14.5	12.6	13.5	1.8	2.6	14.1	12.9
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	59.6	61.5	12.6	12.6	14.9	14.6	1.3	1.1	11.5	10.2
$50,000 or more	100.0	62.3	63.3	11.2	10.8	13.8	15.1	1.7	1.0	11.1	9.7
Geographic region [3]											
Northeast	100.0	56.5	57.6	15.8	15.6	12.5	12.3	3.5	3.1	11.6	11.5
Midwest	100.0	53.2	55.6	14.5	15.8	15.6	14.9	1.7	2.1	15.0	11.7
South	100.0	61.1	56.4	12.6	13.8	12.3	12.1	2.2	3.3	11.9	14.4
West	100.0	56.4	55.3	14.4	15.1	13.4	12.1	0.7	2.5	15.1	15.0
Location of residence [3]											
Within MSA	100.0	55.7	56.2	14.6	14.4	13.8	13.1	2.1	2.6	13.7	13.8
Outside MSA	100.0	62.1	56.6	12.0	17.0	12.1	11.5	1.7	3.4	12.1	11.5

[1]Includes hospital outpatient clinic, emergency room, and other hospital contacts.
[2]Includes clinics or other places outside a hospital.
[3]Age adjusted.
[4]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[5]Family income categories for 1992. Income categories for 1987 are: less than $10,000; $10,000–$14,999; $15,000–$19,999; $20,000–$34,999; and $35,000 or more.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 87. Physician contacts, according to respondent-assessed health status, age, sex, and poverty status: United States, 1987–89 and 1990–92

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

Age, sex, and poverty status [1]	Respondent-assessed health status					
	All		Good to excellent		Fair or poor	
	1987–89	1990–92	1987–89	1990–92	1987–89	1990–92
	Physician contacts per person per year					
Total [2]						
Male:						
Poor	5.2	5.7	3.4	3.7	11.1	12.6
Near poor	4.9	5.3	3.7	3.9	13.4	14.5
Nonpoor	4.8	5.1	4.2	4.5	16.8	17.5
Female:						
Poor	7.0	7.4	4.7	5.0	13.6	14.7
Near poor	5.9	6.3	4.6	4.9	14.9	14.7
Nonpoor	6.2	6.6	5.6	5.9	19.4	21.6
Under 15 years						
Poor	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.9	10.8	11.1
Near poor	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	15.2	11.8
Nonpoor	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	22.6	23.1
15–44 years						
Male:						
Poor	3.6	3.9	2.8	2.6	9.8	12.2
Near poor	3.5	3.9	2.9	3.0	11.7	16.0
Nonpoor	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.3	14.0	16.2
Female:						
Poor	6.4	6.8	5.1	5.1	14.0	16.2
Near poor	5.6	6.2	4.7	5.3	16.0	15.5
Nonpoor	6.1	6.4	5.6	5.8	20.4	20.5
45–64 years						
Male:						
Poor	7.5	9.3	3.1	3.9	11.4	14.4
Near poor	6.5	7.5	3.5	4.4	12.8	13.5
Nonpoor	5.1	5.7	4.1	4.6	13.8	15.3
Female:						
Poor	10.9	11.4	4.6	5.3	17.3	17.6
Near poor	7.6	8.5	4.7	4.9	14.5	17.3
Nonpoor	6.8	7.5	5.7	6.2	16.1	19.2
65 years and over						
Male:						
Poor	9.7	9.4	5.5	7.0	13.2	12.2
Near poor	8.9	10.0	6.5	6.1	12.9	16.6
Nonpoor	8.5	9.5	6.5	7.5	15.5	16.9
Female:						
Poor	10.6	11.2	6.5	7.2	16.0	16.6
Near poor	9.2	10.5	6.6	7.7	14.3	16.7
Nonpoor	8.8	9.9	7.1	7.9	14.9	18.2

[1]Poverty status is based on family income and family size 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. Nonpoor persons have incomes of 200 percent or greater than the poverty threshold. See Appendix II.
[2]Age adjusted.

NOTES: Persons with unknown family income or unknown health status were eliminated from the analysis. Persons who reported their health to be good, very good, or excellent were categorized as good to excellent health. See Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 88. Interval since last physician contact, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1964, 1987, and 1992

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

Characteristic	Total	Less than 1 year			1 year–less than 2 years			2 years or more [1]		
		1964	1987	1992	1964	1987	1992	1964	1987	1992
					Percent distribution [2]					
Total [3,4]	100.0	66.9	76.6	78.4	14.0	10.6	10.1	19.1	12.8	11.4
Age										
Under 15 years	100.0	68.4	81.6	83.6	14.8	11.2	10.2	16.7	7.3	6.2
Under 5 years	100.0	80.7	93.0	94.2	11.1	5.6	4.6	8.2	1.4	1.2
5–14 years	100.0	61.7	75.5	77.9	16.9	14.1	13.2	21.4	10.4	8.9
15–44 years	100.0	66.3	72.0	72.6	15.0	12.0	12.2	18.7	16.0	15.2
45–64 years	100.0	64.5	74.9	78.0	13.0	9.3	8.7	22.5	15.7	13.2
65 years and over	100.0	69.7	85.0	88.2	9.3	5.5	4.3	21.0	9.5	7.5
65–74 years	100.0	68.8	83.2	86.3	9.4	5.8	4.8	21.8	11.0	8.9
75 years and over	100.0	71.3	87.8	91.1	9.3	5.1	3.5	19.5	7.1	5.4
Sex and age										
Male [3]	100.0	63.5	71.9	73.2	15.0	11.5	11.4	21.5	16.6	15.4
Under 15 years	100.0	- - -	81.6	83.9	- - -	10.8	10.0	- - -	7.6	6.1
15–44 years	100.0	- - -	63.2	63.0	- - -	14.0	14.6	- - -	22.9	22.4
45–64 years	100.0	- - -	70.4	72.3	- - -	10.2	10.3	- - -	19.4	17.4
65–74 years	100.0	- - -	81.0	84.8	- - -	6.5	4.8	- - -	12.5	10.4
75 years and over	100.0	- - -	86.9	89.4	- - -	5.1	3.4	- - -	8.0	7.2
Female [3]	100.0	69.9	81.0	83.3	13.1	9.7	8.9	17.0	9.3	7.7
Under 15 years	100.0	- - -	81.6	83.3	- - -	11.5	10.4	- - -	7.0	6.3
15–44 years	100.0	- - -	80.4	81.8	- - -	10.1	9.8	- - -	9.5	8.3
45–64 years	100.0	- - -	79.1	83.3	- - -	8.5	7.3	- - -	12.4	9.4
65–74 years	100.0	- - -	85.0	87.5	- - -	5.3	4.8	- - -	9.8	7.7
75 years and over	100.0	- - -	88.3	92.1	- - -	5.1	3.6	- - -	6.6	4.3
Race and age										
White [3]	100.0	68.1	77.1	78.8	13.8	10.4	9.9	18.1	12.6	11.4
Under 15 years	100.0	- - -	82.6	84.4	- - -	10.6	9.7	- - -	6.9	5.9
15–44 years	100.0	- - -	72.4	73.0	- - -	11.8	11.9	- - -	15.8	15.1
45–64 years	100.0	- - -	74.8	77.9	- - -	9.4	8.7	- - -	15.8	13.4
65–74 years	100.0	- - -	83.3	86.5	- - -	5.8	4.6	- - -	10.9	8.9
75 years and over	100.0	- - -	87.8	91.1	- - -	5.2	3.5	- - -	7.1	5.4
Black [3,5]	100.0	58.3	75.1	77.9	15.1	11.8	11.5	26.6	13.1	10.7
Under 15 years	100.0	- - -	76.5	80.2	- - -	14.4	12.8	- - -	9.1	7.0
15–44 years	100.0	- - -	70.4	72.7	- - -	13.3	13.4	- - -	16.3	13.9
45–64 years	100.0	- - -	77.8	80.2	- - -	8.4	9.0	- - -	13.8	10.9
65–74 years	100.0	- - -	82.9	85.7	- - -	5.8	5.4	- - -	11.2	8.9
75 years and over	100.0	- - -	87.7	92.0	- - -	*4.4	*2.9	- - -	7.9	5.1
Family income [3,6]										
Less than $14,000	100.0	58.6	77.4	77.2	13.2	9.8	10.4	28.2	12.8	12.5
$14,000–$24,999	100.0	62.5	74.1	75.0	14.2	11.0	10.7	23.3	14.9	14.3
$25,000–$34,999	100.0	66.8	73.6	78.1	14.5	11.5	10.0	18.7	14.9	11.9
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	70.2	76.6	79.7	14.0	10.4	10.0	15.7	12.9	10.3
$50,000 or more	100.0	73.6	79.4	82.6	12.9	9.8	9.1	13.5	10.8	8.4
Geographic region [3]										
Northeast	100.0	68.0	78.4	81.4	14.1	10.8	9.3	17.9	10.9	9.3
Midwest	100.0	66.6	78.0	79.1	14.2	9.7	9.9	19.2	12.2	11.0
South	100.0	65.2	75.0	76.7	13.9	11.3	10.8	20.9	13.7	12.5
West	100.0	69.0	75.9	77.6	13.7	10.2	10.1	17.3	13.9	12.2
Location of residence [3]										
Within MSA	100.0	68.2	77.3	79.0	14.0	10.3	10.0	17.8	12.3	11.0
Outside MSA	100.0	64.0	74.3	76.0	14.1	11.3	10.9	21.9	14.4	13.1

[1]Includes persons who never visited a physician.
[2]Denominator excludes persons with unknown interval.
[3]Age adjusted.
[4]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[5]1964 data include all other races.
[6]Family income categories for 1992. Income categories in 1964 are: less than $2,000; $2,000–$3,999; $4,000–$6,999; $7,000–$9,999; and $10,000 or more; and, in 1987 are: less than $10,000; $10,000–$14,999; $15,000–$19,999; $20,000–$34,999; and $35,000 or more.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 89. Office visits to physicians, percent distribution according to selected patient characteristics and physician specialty: United States, 1985 and 1991

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians]

Characteristic	All specialties	General and family practice		Internal medicine		Pediatrics		Obstetrics and gynecology	
		1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991
	Percent distribution								
Total	100.0	30.5	24.6	11.6	15.4	11.4	11.1	8.9	8.5
Age									
Under 15 years	100.0	25.0	23.4	2.2	2.0	55.2	55.3	0.5	0.4
15–44 years	100.0	33.0	27.1	8.3	13.1	2.6	1.7	19.1	19.0
45–64 years	100.0	32.0	25.4	15.7	20.8	*	*	4.7	4.9
65 years and over	100.0	29.1	21.1	22.1	24.9	*	*	1.4	1.6
65–74 years	100.0	28.8	20.2	22.1	24.7	*	*	2.0	2.2
75 years and over	100.0	29.4	22.1	22.1	25.1	*	*	*	*
Sex and age									
Male:									
15–44 years	100.0	36.4	28.9	9.9	15.8	2.5	2.1	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	31.0	23.5	16.0	22.3	*	*	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	100.0	28.1	19.6	20.8	22.9	*	*	. . .	. . .
Female:									
15–44 years	100.0	31.3	26.1	7.5	11.6	2.6	1.5	28.4	28.4
45–64 years	100.0	32.7	26.7	15.5	19.6	*	*	7.7	8.0
65 years and over	100.0	29.7	22.0	23.0	26.2	*	*	2.3	2.5
Race									
White	100.0	30.0	25.0	11.8	14.7	11.4	9.9	8.7	8.3
Black	100.0	35.4	22.1	10.4	18.3	11.3	22.7	9.9	9.4

Characteristic	General surgery		Ophthalmology		Orthopedic surgery		Dermatology		All others	
	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991
	Percent distribution									
Total	4.7	3.2	6.3	6.2	5.0	5.4	3.8	4.4	17.9	21.3
Age										
Under 15 years	1.4	0.6	2.6	2.1	2.9	3.3	1.4	1.6	9.0	11.4
15–44 years	4.4	2.7	3.9	2.9	6.1	6.7	5.1	5.2	17.4	21.8
45–64 years	6.6	4.9	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	3.8	4.6	23.6	26.4
65 years and over	6.2	4.4	13.5	14.5	3.4	4.1	3.4	5.3	20.8	23.7
65–74 years	6.4	4.7	11.2	11.9	3.6	4.3	3.5	5.5	22.4	26.2
75 years and over	6.0	4.0	16.6	17.6	3.1	3.9	3.3	5.1	18.7	20.9
Sex and age										
Male:										
15–44 years	5.0	3.0	5.2	4.0	11.0	11.2	6.7	6.0	23.1	28.4
45–64 years	6.2	4.7	7.2	5.6	7.0	6.9	4.8	5.4	27.5	30.6
65 years and over	6.7	4.6	11.8	13.8	2.6	3.4	4.0	6.4	25.8	28.7
Female:										
15–44 years	4.1	2.6	3.3	2.3	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.8	14.6	18.3
45–64 years	6.9	5.1	7.0	6.7	5.5	5.8	3.2	4.0	21.0	23.4
65 years and over	5.9	4.2	14.5	15.0	3.8	4.6	3.0	4.6	17.7	20.5
Race										
White	4.6	3.3	6.4	6.5	5.0	5.7	3.9	4.6	18.4	22.0
Black	6.2	2.1	4.7	3.8	4.8	3.1	3.2	2.2	14.0	16.4

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTES: In 1985 the survey excluded Alaska and Hawaii. Beginning in 1989 the survey included all 50 States.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics: Data from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table 90. Office visits to physicians and percent of visits with drug prescribed, according to selected patient characteristics and physician specialty: United States, selected years 1985–91

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians]

Characteristic	All specialties							
	1985	1989	1990	1991	1985	1989	1990	1991
	Visits per person				Number of visits in thousands			
Total	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	636,386	692,702	704,604	669,689
Age								
Under 15 years	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	118,768	137,502	138,427	125,025
15–44 years	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	249,688	259,461	263,113	246,801
45–64 years	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	137,391	145,160	149,786	141,994
65 years and over	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	130,538	150,580	153,278	155,870
65–74 years	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	75,427	83,692	86,422	83,689
75 years and over	5.4	5.9	5.7	6.0	55,111	66,888	66,856	72,181
Sex and age								
Male	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	248,905	275,206	277,452	269,205
15–44 years	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	82,248	86,173	85,765	83,905
45–64 years	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	55,060	58,084	60,089	58,783
65 years and over	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	51,004	58,586	58,400	61,648
Female	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	387,481	417,496	427,151	400,485
15–44 years	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	167,440	173,287	177,348	162,896
45–64 years	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	82,331	87,076	89,697	83,210
65 years and over	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	79,535	91,995	94,878	94,222
Race								
White	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	572,507	587,976	597,306	587,800
Black	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	52,143	62,146	62,317	58,494

Characteristic	All specialties		General and family practice		Internal medicine		Pediatrics		General surgery	
	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991
	Percent of visits with drug administered or prescribed									
Total	61.2	63.3	72.7	72.2	77.4	81.6	66.8	69.5	38.5	32.5
Age										
Under 15 years	62.0	63.8	68.1	69.2	68.1	66.2	67.0	69.4	37.9	21.4
15–44 years	55.9	58.9	68.6	70.4	70.6	75.1	63.1	70.2	35.6	26.0
45–64 years	63.4	64.9	76.1	75.0	79.3	84.0	*	*	35.3	30.8
65 years and over	68.2	68.2	81.2	75.5	81.7	86.1	*	*	46.1	41.9
65–74 years	67.1	67.1	80.2	75.8	81.0	83.3	*	*	43.5	43.2
75 years and over	69.7	69.4	82.5	75.2	82.7	89.2	*	*	49.9	40.0
Sex and age										
Male	60.2	61.9	70.5	70.0	74.1	79.8	65.7	69.3	41.3	32.3
15–44 years	53.8	57.5	65.2	65.8	66.1	72.0	45.8	73.6	34.7	23.9
45–64 years	62.1	62.8	74.1	72.9	75.0	83.4	*	*	40.8	32.6
65 years and over	67.2	64.9	80.1	72.7	80.8	85.2	*	*	49.7	41.1
Female	61.8	64.2	74.1	73.6	79.5	82.8	67.7	69.8	36.7	32.7
15–44 years	57.0	59.7	70.6	73.0	73.5	77.3	71.4	67.7	36.1	27.2
45–64 years	64.2	66.4	77.3	76.2	82.2	84.6	*	*	32.1	29.6
65 years and over	68.8	70.3	81.8	77.1	82.3	86.5	*	*	43.5	42.4
Race										
White	60.6	62.5	71.8	72.0	77.3	82.0	66.3	66.9	37.9	32.3
Black	67.2	68.2	78.6	73.1	80.2	76.6	70.3	77.9	44.6	42.7

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTES: Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population. In 1985 the survey excluded Alaska and Hawaii. Beginning in 1989 the survey included all 50 States.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics: Data from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table 91 (page 1 of 2). Office visits to physicians, according to selected patient and visit characteristics and physician specialty: United States, 1985 and 1991

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians]

Characteristic	All specialties		General and family practice		Internal medicine		Pediatrics		Obstetrics and gynecology		All others	
	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991
	Percent of visits that are patient's first visit											
Total	16.9	16.7	14.1	12.8	15.3	12.5	12.8	7.8	14.2	15.2	21.6	23.5
Age												
Under 15 years	17.8	13.5	19.0	15.2	34.9	15.3	12.3	7.6	*	*	31.5	28.1
15–44 years	20.9	22.1	18.4	17.0	25.4	21.0	*	*	13.5	14.7	26.2	30.2
45–64 years	14.9	16.2	9.9	8.7	13.2	10.8	*	*	16.3	17.9	18.7	22.3
65 years and over	10.6	11.1	5.8	6.4	7.8	6.6	*	*	21.6	14.6	14.4	15.0
65–74 years	11.3	12.6	5.7	8.4	8.9	8.8	*	*	18.3	15.7	15.5	15.8
75 years and over	9.7	9.4	6.1	4.4	6.3	4.2	*	*	*	*	13.0	14.1
Sex and age												
Male	18.3	18.6	16.2	14.9	16.6	13.8	11.9	7.8	. . .	. . .	22.2	25.4
15–44 years	25.2	27.6	22.6	21.0	26.8	23.6	*	*	. . .	. . .	27.1	33.1
45–64 years	15.7	17.8	11.1	9.7	13.3	10.5	*	*	. . .	. . .	19.2	24.3
65 years and over	11.2	12.7	6.3	8.0	9.4	7.7	*	*	. . .	. . .	14.6	16.3
Female	16.0	15.4	12.8	11.4	14.5	11.7	13.5	7.7	14.1	14.9	21.1	21.8
15–44 years	18.8	19.3	16.1	14.7	24.4	19.1	*	*	13.4	14.5	25.4	27.8
45–64 years	14.3	15.1	9.1	8.1	13.2	11.1	*	*	16.1	17.6	18.3	20.6
65 years and over	10.2	10.1	5.6	5.6	6.9	6.0	*	*	22.3	13.7	14.3	14.0
Race												
White	16.6	16.6	13.6	12.3	15.4	11.8	12.2	7.4	14.2	14.5	21.2	23.5
Black	18.2	17.1	16.0	16.1	12.1	19.9	16.5	8.0	12.8	18.0	24.8	23.3
	Percent of visits lasting 10 minutes or less [1]											
Total	39.6	35.9	44.6	39.7	24.7	36.2	48.5	40.6	40.1	35.0	37.5	32.3
Age												
Under 15 years	49.7	43.6	56.2	50.0	29.6	41.9	48.7	41.1	*	*	45.4	42.5
15–44 years	40.4	37.8	45.1	40.9	27.9	44.1	*	*	42.5	36.9	37.5	34.0
45–64 years	34.7	32.8	40.7	35.9	22.2	39.5	*	*	25.2	23.2	35.6	29.4
65 years and over	34.2	29.4	38.8	32.0	23.8	26.5	*	*	21.6	28.9	36.7	29.7
65–74 years	33.3	30.1	39.3	32.7	22.7	29.2	*	*	23.7	26.2	35.0	29.7
75 years and over	35.6	28.6	38.2	31.2	25.3	23.4	*	*	*	*	39.1	29.7
Sex and age												
Male	40.8	36.6	46.6	41.5	24.8	38.3	47.7	40.7	. . .	. . .	38.7	32.3
15–44 years	41.4	39.1	47.8	43.6	30.8	47.5	*	*	. . .	. . .	39.0	33.8
45–64 years	36.1	34.4	42.2	38.7	22.1	42.6	*	*	. . .	. . .	36.6	28.9
65 years and over	34.5	29.5	38.8	33.4	21.8	25.2	*	*	. . .	. . .	37.3	29.7
Female	38.9	35.3	43.3	38.6	24.6	34.7	49.3	40.4	40.0	34.8	36.5	32.3
15–44 years	39.9	37.1	43.5	39.3	26.0	41.6	*	*	42.5	36.7	36.3	34.2
45–64 years	33.8	31.7	39.8	34.2	22.4	37.0	*	*	25.0	22.8	34.8	29.8
65 years and over	34.1	29.3	38.9	31.2	25.0	27.2	*	*	20.7	27.5	36.3	29.7
Race												
White	39.3	35.2	44.2	39.9	23.9	33.9	48.9	39.5	41.0	35.0	37.0	32.0
Black	42.9	39.4	47.0	45.4	34.1	31.7	45.3	47.0	34.6	38.3	43.1	33.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 91 (page 2 of 2). Office visits to physicians, according to selected patient and visit characteristics and physician specialty: United States, 1985 and 1991

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians]

Characteristic	All specialties		General and family practice		Internal medicine		Pediatrics		Obstetrics and gynecology		All others	
	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991
	Percent of visits with return visit scheduled											
Total	61.5	63.3	50.8	48.9	64.9	67.8	49.4	49.9	75.7	72.0	69.4	72.2
Age												
Under 15 years	49.2	51.8	37.3	42.9	47.0	35.3	50.1	50.9	*	*	63.8	66.9
15–44 years	59.0	58.8	45.3	40.7	46.1	48.9	*	*	77.5	74.5	65.8	68.3
45–64 years	65.7	66.8	57.5	53.2	68.8	72.9	*	*	64.4	62.3	70.3	72.1
65 years and over	72.9	76.2	65.3	66.1	77.1	81.7	*	*	74.3	51.1	75.6	78.6
65–74 years	72.7	74.5	64.8	64.8	77.5	79.2	*	*	78.4	48.8	75.0	77.2
75 years and over	73.2	78.3	66.0	67.5	76.6	84.5	*	*	*	*	76.3	80.2
Sex and age												
Male	59.2	62.4	47.8	46.7	64.0	68.3	49.7	50.3	. . .	. . .	68.9	72.3
15–44 years	53.6	56.4	40.4	38.8	45.2	52.0	*	*	. . .	. . .	65.4	68.6
45–64 years	64.9	68.0	56.3	49.3	67.4	75.4	*	*	. . .	. . .	69.1	73.4
65 years and over	72.6	75.8	62.9	64.7	77.9	80.5	*	*	. . .	. . .	75.8	78.0
Female	62.9	63.9	52.7	50.3	65.4	67.4	49.2	49.4	75.8	72.3	69.8	72.1
15–44 years	61.6	60.1	48.1	41.8	46.7	46.8	*	*	77.6	74.7	66.1	68.0
45–64 years	66.2	66.0	58.2	55.6	69.8	70.9	*	*	64.4	62.9	71.3	71.0
65 years and over	73.1	76.5	66.8	66.9	76.6	82.3	*	*	74.1	51.0	75.4	79.1
Race												
White	61.2	62.9	50.2	48.8	64.1	65.3	49.2	48.8	74.4	71.2	69.4	72.1
Black	65.5	67.7	57.2	51.9	74.9	83.8	53.0	54.6	84.2	75.9	70.2	77.7

[1]Excludes visits of 0 minutes in duration (no face-to-face physician contact).

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTES: In 1985 the survey excluded Alaska and Hawaii. Beginning in 1989 the survey included all 50 States.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics: Data from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table 92. Dental visits and interval since last visit, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1964, 1983, and 1989

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

Characteristic	Dental visits			Interval since last dental visit[1]: Less than 1 year			Interval since last dental visit[1]: 2 years or more			Never visited dentist		
	1964	1983	1989	1964	1983	1989	1964	1983	1989	1964	1983	1989
	Number per person			Percent of population								
Total[2,3,4]	1.6	1.9	2.1	42.7	55.3	57.7	28.7	24.1	21.4	15.5	7.7	6.4
Age												
2–14 years[4]	1.3	2.0	2.1	39.6	57.9	60.5	5.4	7.6	6.6	46.6	23.5	19.7
2–4 years[4]	0.3	0.7	0.9	11.1	28.4	32.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	87.0	64.2	55.0
5–14 years	1.9	2.5	2.5	55.1	67.3	69.5	8.2	9.7	8.4	24.6	10.5	8.6
15–44 years	1.9	1.9	2.0	51.8	58.5	59.7	26.9	24.3	22.8	4.0	1.7	1.4
45–64 years	1.7	2.0	2.4	39.1	53.1	56.8	46.3	34.3	28.9	1.3	0.6	0.4
65 years and over	0.8	1.5	2.0	21.5	38.6	43.2	69.0	51.3	43.7	1.5	0.9	0.5
65–74 years	0.9	1.8	2.2	24.9	43.2	47.6	65.2	46.9	39.7	1.1	0.8	0.4
75 years and over	0.6	1.1	1.8	14.9	31.1	36.3	76.3	58.4	50.0	2.4	1.0	0.6
Sex[2]												
Male	1.4	1.7	2.0	40.9	53.3	55.4	29.6	25.7	23.2	16.1	7.9	6.7
Female	1.7	2.1	2.3	44.4	57.2	60.0	28.0	22.7	19.6	15.0	7.6	6.1
Race[2]												
White	1.7	2.0	2.3	45.3	57.5	60.0	27.8	23.0	20.2	13.8	7.2	6.1
Black[5]	0.8	1.2	1.2	22.3	41.1	44.0	37.6	32.2	29.5	28.0	10.3	7.7
Family income[2,6]												
Less than $14,000	0.9	1.2	1.3	26.4	40.4	41.9	35.4	35.2	33.7	27.4	11.2	9.6
$14,000–$24,999	0.9	1.5	1.6	30.0	46.7	49.5	35.2	29.7	27.5	22.0	9.8	7.8
$25,000–$34,999	1.4	2.2	2.2	39.7	58.4	60.3	30.6	22.2	20.3	15.8	7.2	6.3
$35,000–$49,999	1.9	2.5	2.7	50.1	68.2	69.7	25.3	16.2	15.1	10.9	4.5	4.5
$50,000 or more	2.7	2.9	3.1	63.9	75.3	76.1	16.8	12.2	10.6	7.2	3.6	3.4
Geographic region[2]												
Northeast	2.1	2.4	2.2	48.5	61.5	61.4	26.1	20.9	17.9	12.5	5.7	4.8
Midwest	1.6	1.9	2.1	44.6	58.0	62.2	29.3	23.4	20.1	12.9	6.1	5.0
South	1.2	1.6	1.8	35.8	49.2	52.5	30.9	27.3	25.4	20.9	10.0	8.0
West	1.7	2.0	2.4	43.8	55.9	58.0	27.9	23.3	19.7	14.3	8.0	6.7
Location of residence[2]												
Within MSA	1.8	2.1	2.2	44.9	57.4	58.8	27.5	22.4	20.2	14.4	7.2	6.2
Outside MSA	1.2	1.6	1.7	37.8	51.0	54.2	31.8	27.6	25.5	17.9	8.6	6.8

[1]Percent not shown for an interval of 1 year–less than 2 years. Denominators exclude persons with unknown interval (5.2 percent in 1989).
[2]Age adjusted.
[3]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[4]Data for 1983 and 1989 are shown for ages 2 years and over because children under 2 years of age rarely visit a dentist. For 1964 data for children under 2 years of age are included.
[5]1964 data are for all other races.
[6]Family income categories for 1989. Income categories in 1964 are: less than $2,000; $2,000–$3,999; $4,000–$6,999; $7,000–$9,999; and $10,000 or more; and, in 1983 are: less than $10,000; $10,000–$18,999; $19,000–$29,999; $30,000–$39,999; and $40,000 or more.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 93. Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1964, 1987, and 1992

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

Characteristic	Discharges			Days of care			Average length of stay		
	1964	1987	1992	1964	1987	1992	1964	1987	1992
	Number per 1,000 population						Number of days		
Total [1,2]	109.1	96.5	89.1	970.9	649.7	567.1	8.9	6.7	6.4
Age									
Under 15 years	67.6	48.6	44.4	405.7	263.9	227.7	6.0	5.4	5.1
Under 5 years	94.3	84.0	77.3	731.1	489.2	422.8	7.8	5.8	5.5
5–14 years	53.1	29.7	26.8	229.1	143.8	123.5	4.3	4.8	4.6
15–44 years	100.6	69.2	65.6	760.7	407.0	340.5	7.6	5.9	5.2
45–64 years	146.2	143.3	120.6	1,559.3	987.9	801.5	10.7	6.9	6.6
65 years and over	190.0	255.8	255.5	2,292.7	2,111.1	2,045.2	12.1	8.3	8.0
65–74 years	181.2	227.4	222.5	2,150.4	1,862.8	1,630.3	11.9	8.2	7.3
75 years and over	206.7	301.2	304.9	2,560.4	2,507.8	2,667.2	12.4	8.3	8.7
Sex [1]									
Male	103.8	100.1	92.0	1,010.2	702.9	637.6	9.7	7.0	6.9
Female	113.7	93.9	87.2	933.4	605.7	509.0	8.2	6.5	5.8
Race [1]									
White	112.4	94.8	87.8	961.4	621.5	547.2	8.6	6.6	6.2
Black [3]	84.0	117.4	106.6	1,062.9	942.8	736.0	12.7	8.0	6.9
Family income [1,4]									
Less than $14,000	102.4	143.7	137.0	1,051.2	1,086.0	988.8	10.3	7.6	7.2
$14,000–$24,999	116.4	132.6	92.7	1,213.9	956.9	616.3	10.4	7.2	6.6
$25,000–$34,999	110.7	102.4	90.4	939.8	701.1	534.7	8.5	6.8	5.9
$35,000–$49,999	109.2	87.9	77.9	882.6	573.1	399.8	8.1	6.5	5.1
$50,000 or more	110.7	77.1	62.5	918.9	475.5	305.8	8.3	6.2	4.9
Geographic region [1]									
Northeast	98.5	84.5	81.2	993.8	620.5	632.2	10.1	7.3	7.8
Midwest	109.2	105.8	94.8	944.9	657.5	554.8	8.7	6.2	5.9
South	117.8	108.6	102.0	968.0	768.9	614.8	8.2	7.1	6.0
West	110.5	78.3	69.8	985.9	471.5	435.9	8.9	6.0	6.2
Location of residence [1]									
Within MSA	107.5	92.9	83.6	1,015.4	656.3	545.5	9.4	7.1	6.5
Outside MSA	113.3	109.2	107.8	871.9	634.0	635.6	7.7	5.8	5.9

[1]Age adjusted.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[3]1964 data include all other races.
[4]Family income categories for 1992. Income categories in 1964 are: less than $2,000; $2,000–$3,999; $4,000–$6,999; $7,000–$9,999; and $10,000 or more; and, in 1987 are: less than $10,000; $10,000–$14,999; $15,000–$19,999; $20,000–$34,999; and $35,000 or more.

NOTE: Excludes deliveries.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 94. Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1980–92

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Characteristic	1980 [1]	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 [2]	1989 [2]	1990 [2]	1991 [2]	1992 [2]
					Discharges per 1,000 population						
Total [3]	159.1	157.1	148.2	138.0	132.8	127.9	117.8	115.5	113.1	113.6	111.6
Sex [3]											
Male	140.1	139.9	131.8	123.5	119.8	115.0	105.8	103.9	99.6	101.3	98.9
Female	178.1	174.4	164.7	152.7	146.2	141.2	130.2	127.4	126.9	126.5	124.9
Age											
Under 15 years	71.6	70.8	62.0	57.2	53.5	51.3	49.2	48.2	43.9	45.3	45.2
15–44 years	150.2	140.3	132.2	125.1	118.9	115.1	104.0	102.8	101.7	99.3	96.0
45–64 years	194.8	192.2	183.3	169.5	162.2	156.9	140.5	135.0	133.1	132.2	131.0
65 years and over	383.7	412.7	400.4	368.3	367.3	350.5	334.1	330.2	327.1	340.3	336.5
65–74 years	315.9	334.2	319.6	294.9	296.8	280.9	262.8	257.3	253.9	264.2	264.5
75 years and over	489.1	529.3	520.1	476.5	470.5	451.6	436.5	433.6	430.0	443.5	432.6
Geographic region [3]											
Northeast	148.4	144.2	135.1	129.7	124.1	118.9	126.5	125.1	121.5	126.7	125.0
Midwest	176.4	167.9	156.7	143.5	139.8	135.3	120.2	116.8	114.7	110.3	106.6
South	166.2	167.7	159.5	143.4	136.3	127.9	118.9	119.0	119.1	119.4	117.4
West	138.0	139.6	132.3	131.0	127.8	128.6	103.6	98.3	92.6	94.7	94.4
					Days of care per 1,000 population						
Total [3]	1,136.5	1,068.8	960.1	877.1	833.1	808.7	754.8	732.2	709.5	710.0	670.4
Sex [3]											
Male	1,072.6	1,025.7	917.6	841.2	803.4	789.2	739.6	720.8	681.0	696.1	659.0
Female	1,201.7	1,115.7	1,005.8	914.7	865.0	831.1	772.6	746.6	738.7	727.5	684.7
Age											
Under 15 years	315.8	323.4	277.7	260.8	244.7	240.6	245.3	234.3	212.4	218.3	219.6
15–44 years	787.0	707.5	647.3	603.6	575.7	556.9	493.1	481.1	466.2	461.8	416.1
45–64 years	1,597.6	1,460.6	1,316.8	1,192.8	1,101.4	1,068.6	955.3	903.7	898.2	858.5	827.1
65 years and over	4,098.3	4,004.3	3,574.8	3,215.1	3,120.7	3,029.9	2,970.0	2,930.4	2,834.6	2,927.0	2,771.7
65–74 years	3,147.6	3,069.5	2,711.0	2,417.8	2,363.8	2,294.4	2,214.8	2,115.5	2,026.3	2,130.8	2,040.9
75 years and over	5,576.5	5,392.7	4,855.5	4,389.4	4,227.9	4,097.8	4,054.3	4,087.4	3,972.2	4,007.2	3,747.8
Geographic region [3]											
Northeast	1,217.3	1,115.6	1,012.3	963.1	877.6	847.1	928.7	918.1	887.2	887.5	854.6
Midwest	1,309.4	1,184.4	1,059.9	955.7	914.2	885.3	749.3	727.7	715.7	695.4	637.7
South	1,114.5	1,087.1	962.9	851.4	817.6	781.5	729.0	731.5	707.2	726.6	686.5
West	844.6	821.9	756.5	717.9	703.0	712.5	606.7	537.0	513.3	513.1	489.5
					Average length of stay in days						
Total [3]	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.0
Sex [3]											
Male	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7
Female	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.5
Age											
Under 15 years	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9
15–44 years	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.3
45–64 years	8.2	7.6	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.3
65 years and over	10.7	9.7	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.2
65–74 years	10.0	9.2	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.7
75 years and over	11.4	10.2	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.7
Geographic region [3]											
Northeast	8.2	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.8
Midwest	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0
South	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.8
West	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2

[1]Geographic data for 1980 are based on the civilian population as of April 1, 1980.
[2]Comparisons of data from 1988–92 with data from earlier 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.
[3]Age adjusted.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 95. 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, 1984–92

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Type of discharge, sex, age, and year	Discharges		Days of care		Average length of stay in days
	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 population	Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 population	
Discharges with diagnosis of HIV					
Total:					
1984 [1]	10	0.04	123	0.52	12.1
1985 [1]	23	0.10	387	1.63	17.1
1986	44	0.18	714	2.98	16.4
1987	67	0.28	936	3.87	14.1
1988 [2]	95	0.39	1,277	5.23	13.4
1989 [2]	140	0.57	1,731	7.02	12.4
1990 [2]	146	0.59	2,188	8.77	14.9
1991 [2]	165	0.66	2,108	8.41	12.8
1992 [2]	194	0.76	2,136	8.43	11.0
Male, 20–49 years:					
1984 [1]	*9	*0.17	*114	*2.26	*13.2
1985 [1]	21	0.41	355	6.90	16.8
1986	35	0.67	573	10.96	16.4
1987	51	0.97	724	13.64	14.1
1988 [2]	73	1.36	914	16.97	12.5
1989 [2]	102	1.87	1,235	22.64	12.1
1990 [2]	102	1.84	1,645	29.71	16.2
1991 [2]	111	1.97	1,407	25.01	12.7
1992 [2]	141	2.47	1,422	24.97	10.1
Female, 20–49 years:					
1988	13	0.23	233	4.18	18.0
1989	19	0.34	201	3.56	10.6
1990	27	0.47	341	5.96	12.6
1991	33	0.56	454	7.86	14.0
1992	31	0.54	455	7.80	14.6
All discharges					
Total:					
1984	37,162	158.5	244,652	1,043.6	6.6
1985	35,056	147.9	226,217	954.4	6.5
1986	34,256	143.1	218,496	912.8	6.4
1987	33,387	138.2	214,942	889.4	6.4
1988 [2]	31,146	127.6	203,678	834.3	6.5
1989 [2]	30,947	125.5	200,827	814.5	6.5
1990 [2]	30,788	123.5	197,422	791.7	6.4
1991 [2]	31,098	124.1	199,099	794.6	6.4
1992 [2]	30,951	122.1	190,386	751.0	6.2
Male, 20–49 years:					
1984	4,497	89.5	27,725	551.5	6.2
1985	4,393	85.4	27,117	527.4	6.2
1986	4,300	82.2	26,488	506.4	6.2
1987	4,075	76.8	26,295	495.3	6.5
1988 [2]	3,670	68.2	22,697	421.6	6.2
1989 [2]	3,676	67.4	22,967	421.0	6.2
1990 [2]	3,649	65.9	22,539	407.0	6.2
1991 [2]	3,547	63.1	22,258	395.7	6.3
1992 [2]	3,529	62.0	21,614	379.5	6.1
Female, 20–49 years:					
1988	8,169	146.5	34,800	623.9	4.3
1989	8,196	145.2	35,007	620.0	4.3
1990	8,228	143.8	34,473	602.3	4.2
1991	8,146	141.1	34,127	591.0	4.2
1992	7,942	136.1	30,886	529.3	3.9

[1]During these years, only data for AIDS (ICD-9-CM 279.19) were reported.

[2]Comparisons of data from 1988–92 with data from earlier 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.

*Statistics based on 5,000–9,000 estimated discharges are to be used with caution.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. Data for years 1986–92 are tabulated for discharges with the diagnosis human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (ICD-9-CM 042–044, 279.19, and 795.8) and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States* in which data for years 1986–89 were tabulated for discharges with the diagnosis acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (ICD-9-CM 042.0–042.2, 042.9, 279.19). Data for years 1984–85 are tabulated for discharges with diagnosis ICD-9-CM 279.19, as in previous editions.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey; Utilization of short-stay hospitals by patients with AIDS: United States, 1984–1986, by E. J. Graves. Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics. No. 156. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 88-1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., 1988; Unpublished data.

Table 96 (page 1 of 2). Rates of discharges and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1980, 1985, 1991, and 1992

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Days of care			
	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]
Both sexes	Number per 1,000 population							
Total [2,3]	159.1	138.0	113.6	111.6	1,136.5	877.1	710.0	670.4
Females with delivery	14.7	14.1	13.9	13.6	55.5	46.1	38.4	35.0
Diseases of heart	13.1	13.7	12.9	13.4	123.5	98.4	87.2	88.1
Malignant neoplasms	7.6	7.4	5.7	5.5	90.5	65.2	51.2	46.7
Pneumonia, all forms	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.9	27.7	26.5	31.1	30.4
Fracture, all sites	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.6	51.2	37.1	30.1	26.5
Male								
All ages [2,3]	140.1	123.5	101.3	98.9	1,072.6	841.2	696.1	659.0
Diseases of heart	15.9	16.8	16.0	16.5	145.0	116.9	106.3	104.6
Malignant neoplasms	8.2	7.8	6.3	6.0	98.7	71.1	60.2	53.5
Pneumonia, all forms	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.4	32.5	29.8	34.6	36.0
Fracture, all sites	5.2	4.7	3.8	3.6	46.9	35.3	27.7	24.8
Psychoses	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	27.9	34.6	41.5	37.3
Inguinal hernia	4.3	3.0	1.0	0.8	20.0	9.3	2.4	1.9
Under 15 years [3]	78.7	63.8	50.8	49.4	341.5	287.5	247.3	242.4
Acute respiratory infection	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.5	22.0	17.2	14.7	15.4
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.6	16.3	13.7	13.7	14.0
Pneumonia, all forms	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	25.2	18.1	17.7	17.9
Congenital anomalies	4.0	3.8	2.7	2.7	22.2	20.5	16.6	19.5
Fracture, all sites	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.1	22.7	16.6	14.7	9.5
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	4.5	2.2	1.3	1.4	11.3	4.7	3.6	3.1
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	5.4	3.5	0.9	0.9	9.2	5.1	1.1	1.2
15–44 years [3]	91.5	75.4	55.9	54.4	581.0	458.9	356.5	328.8
Psychoses	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.1	39.2	47.4	55.1	48.6
Fracture, all sites	6.3	5.3	4.0	3.8	50.1	34.7	24.2	22.2
Diseases of heart	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.7	21.7	16.6	13.9	14.6
Intervertebral disc disorders	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	20.7	18.7	9.5	7.2
Alcohol dependence syndrome	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.3	33.4	38.8	19.0	21.8
Lacerations and open wounds	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.6	17.9	11.0	6.4	5.3
45–64 years [3]	195.4	176.2	137.5	134.7	1,590.3	1,219.9	897.4	862.9
Diseases of heart	33.7	36.6	31.9	32.6	288.1	237.4	198.9	182.9
Malignant neoplasms	14.4	13.1	10.7	9.8	167.2	119.8	90.7	90.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	4.7	5.0	3.8	4.1	49.6	50.7	29.8	35.6
Psychoses	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.8	31.6	42.4	44.4	46.1
Pneumonia, all forms	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	29.8	27.1	27.3	30.4
Alcohol dependence syndrome	6.4	4.5	2.2	2.1	67.8	43.4	16.8	15.9
Inguinal hernia	6.9	5.1	1.7	1.0	36.5	15.3	3.0	2.7
65–74 years [3]	347.4	319.9	293.2	292.9	3,369.9	2,577.0	2,325.3	2,239.3
Diseases of heart	64.3	68.7	70.7	74.9	636.9	511.3	476.9	503.3
Malignant neoplasms	41.4	38.2	32.5	32.2	493.7	346.9	352.1	302.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	17.7	18.2	14.5	16.1	212.3	178.8	124.9	140.8
Pneumonia, all forms	10.2	10.6	12.6	11.2	98.5	102.3	111.3	127.3
Hyperplasia of prostate	16.8	13.3	12.1	10.8	148.0	83.3	55.3	42.4
Eye diseases and conditions	11.7	5.1	2.7	2.2	45.7	11.1	6.7	5.2
75 years and over [3]	534.0	527.9	494.0	470.0	5,901.3	4,671.6	4,286.3	3,928.9
Diseases of heart	105.4	108.3	113.2	111.0	1,069.7	839.3	837.1	822.0
Malignant neoplasms	55.3	56.0	40.7	36.9	766.5	549.7	399.9	313.2
Pneumonia, all forms	24.2	29.6	38.7	35.1	294.4	301.7	390.5	361.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	37.3	37.8	30.8	27.3	469.8	379.8	314.3	245.4
Hyperplasia of prostate	20.6	19.7	17.4	17.3	231.1	140.7	86.6	90.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 96 (page 2 of 2). Rates of discharges and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1980, 1985, 1991, and 1992

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Days of care			
	1980	1985	1991[1]	1992[1]	1980	1985	1991[1]	1992[1]
Female	Number per 1,000 population							
All ages[2,3]	178.1	152.7	126.5	124.9	1,201.7	914.7	727.5	684.7
Delivery	29.0	27.7	27.5	27.1	109.4	91.0	76.3	69.5
Diseases of heart	10.7	11.0	10.3	10.9	105.1	82.5	71.4	74.1
Malignant neoplasms	7.3	7.3	5.4	5.3	85.8	61.7	44.9	42.1
Pneumonia, all forms	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.5	24.0	24.3	28.4	26.3
Fracture, all sites	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.4	52.1	36.6	30.3	26.4
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	4.1	2.8	1.2	1.2	8.7	5.9	3.0	2.4
Under 15 years[3]	64.2	50.2	39.5	40.8	288.9	232.9	187.9	195.6
Pneumonia, all forms	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	17.7	16.4	14.3	15.9
Acute respiratory infection	4.6	3.6	3.0	3.2	16.0	11.3	9.8	10.3
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	9.6	9.0	7.4	7.3
Congenital anomalies	3.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	19.4	11.3	13.9	14.1
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	16.8	6.8	5.0	4.5
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	6.4	3.7	1.0	0.9	11.2	6.0	1.1	1.1
15–44 years[3]	206.9	173.4	142.1	137.1	986.4	744.3	565.6	502.3
Delivery	70.7	67.8	67.2	66.2	264.5	222.4	186.5	169.8
Psychoses	2.4	3.4	4.0	4.1	36.7	52.3	54.0	51.4
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	9.9	6.7	3.0	3.0	21.2	14.4	7.3	5.9
Benign neoplasms	4.8	3.4	2.9	2.9	25.7	17.2	11.0	10.8
Cholelithiasis	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	19.5	14.4	13.0	6.6
Inflammatory disease of female pelvic organs	5.1	3.7	2.0	1.7	25.7	17.7	7.8	6.3
Disorders of menstruation	6.6	2.6	1.3	1.0	21.6	9.7	4.3	3.0
45–64 years[3]	194.3	163.4	127.2	127.6	1,604.1	1,168.1	822.4	793.8
Diseases of heart	17.8	17.9	15.6	17.1	152.9	120.5	98.3	101.6
Malignant neoplasms	16.6	15.6	10.7	10.8	190.8	129.6	85.4	81.2
Cholelithiasis	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.2	42.9	30.9	20.5	15.5
Psychoses	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.7	50.6	70.5	62.9	65.7
Benign neoplasms	6.7	5.1	4.1	4.4	44.8	32.0	18.9	17.9
Diabetes	6.3	3.8	2.9	3.4	63.5	31.4	22.6	23.3
65–74 years[3]	291.7	275.2	241.5	242.2	2,977.3	2,292.9	1,978.5	1,884.5
Diseases of heart	47.2	49.3	48.3	50.2	500.7	374.8	340.2	349.3
Malignant neoplasms	26.9	29.5	21.9	21.5	337.1	276.7	192.4	179.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	13.6	15.0	11.2	11.6	176.1	155.0	119.0	100.9
Arthropathies and related disorders	7.4	7.0	9.9	10.6	100.7	65.8	90.6	94.0
Pneumonia, all forms	6.0	6.8	9.5	8.3	62.8	64.3	79.7	72.2
Diabetes	10.6	6.7	5.8	5.0	124.9	65.5	45.8	40.7
Eye diseases and conditions	12.6	5.7	2.8	2.2	47.8	15.1	5.3	3.4
75 years and over[3]	464.3	448.6	415.9	412.0	5,397.2	4,236.0	3,854.2	3,647.7
Diseases of heart	88.9	92.0	87.1	91.4	974.9	776.2	644.6	701.8
Fracture, all sites	31.7	32.1	30.9	28.8	539.4	404.5	365.9	297.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	32.5	33.9	30.1	26.7	440.6	369.6	286.8	232.1
Pneumonia, all forms	14.8	18.2	23.6	23.1	172.7	183.9	279.3	227.5
Malignant neoplasms	30.6	26.4	23.3	21.0	447.7	285.5	256.5	207.4
Eye diseases and conditions	21.5	11.4	5.3	3.9	93.9	28.5	9.5	6.7

[1]Comparisons of data from 1988–92 with data from earlier 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]Age adjusted.
[3]Includes discharges with first-listed diagnoses not shown in table.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. In each sex and age group, data are shown for diagnoses with the five highest discharge rates in 1980 and 1991. 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 VII.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 97 (page 1 of 2). Discharges and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1980, 1985, 1991, and 1992

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Average length of stay			
	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]
Both sexes	Number in thousands				Number of days			
Total [2]	37,832	35,056	31,098	30,951	7.3	6.5	6.4	6.2
Females with delivery	3,762	3,854	3,973	3,910	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.6
Diseases of heart	3,201	3,584	3,704	3,935	9.5	7.3	6.8	6.7
Malignant neoplasms	1,829	1,911	1,594	1,577	12.0	8.9	9.2	8.5
Pneumonia, all forms	782	854	1,088	1,059	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.3
Fracture, all sites	1,163	1,129	1,034	1,016	10.8	8.7	8.4	7.7
Male								
All ages [2]	15,145	14,160	12,478	12,406	7.7	6.9	7.0	6.7
Diseases of heart	1,688	1,910	1,977	2,083	9.1	7.0	6.7	6.4
Malignant neoplasms	875	892	781	765	12.0	9.1	9.7	8.9
Pneumonia, all forms	414	433	545	535	8.2	7.8	7.9	8.5
Fracture, all sites	582	550	481	465	9.0	7.7	7.3	7.0
Psychoses	248	325	416	408	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.0
Inguinal hernia	458	343	120	98	4.7	3.1	2.4	2.5
Under 15 years [2]	2,063	1,698	1,435	1,416	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.9
Acute respiratory infection	154	138	138	129	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.4
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	105	110	128	133	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.0
Pneumonia, all forms	136	115	118	119	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.3
Congenital anomalies	106	101	76	78	5.5	5.4	6.2	7.2
Fracture, all sites	97	85	70	59	6.2	5.2	5.9	4.6
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	118	59	38	39	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.3
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	141	92	25	25	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3
15–44 years [2]	4,687	4,153	3,248	3,162	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.0
Psychoses	155	204	252	240	12.9	12.8	12.7	11.8
Fracture, all sites	320	290	230	220	8.0	6.6	6.1	5.9
Diseases of heart	149	165	145	158	7.5	5.5	5.5	5.4
Intervertebral disc disorders	120	161	135	120	8.8	6.4	4.1	3.5
Alcohol dependence syndrome	180	195	114	134	9.5	11.0	9.7	9.5
Lacerations and open wounds	176	143	102	90	5.2	4.2	3.7	3.4
45–64 years [2]	4,127	3,776	3,088	3,135	8.1	6.9	6.5	6.4
Diseases of heart	712	784	716	758	8.5	6.5	6.2	5.6
Malignant neoplasms	304	281	239	228	11.6	9.1	8.5	9.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	99	107	86	95	10.6	10.2	7.8	8.8
Psychoses	55	69	80	89	12.1	13.1	12.5	12.1
Pneumonia, all forms	68	72	74	82	9.3	8.0	8.3	8.6
Alcohol dependence syndrome	134	97	49	48	10.7	9.6	7.8	7.7
Inguinal hernia	146	110	38	23	5.3	3.0	1.7	2.8
65–74 years [2]	2,358	2,389	2,352	2,380	9.7	8.1	7.9	7.6
Diseases of heart	437	513	567	609	9.9	7.4	6.7	6.7
Malignant neoplasms	281	285	261	262	11.9	9.1	10.8	9.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	120	136	116	131	12.0	9.8	8.6	8.8
Pneumonia, all forms	69	79	101	91	9.7	9.7	8.8	11.4
Hyperplasia of prostate	114	99	97	88	8.8	6.3	4.6	3.9
Eye diseases and conditions	80	38	21	18	3.9	2.2	2.5	2.4
75 years and over [2]	1,910	2,144	2,356	2,312	11.1	8.8	8.7	8.4
Diseases of heart	377	440	540	546	10.1	7.7	7.4	7.4
Malignant neoplasms	198	227	194	182	13.9	9.8	9.8	8.5
Pneumonia, all forms	87	120	184	173	12.2	10.2	10.1	10.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	133	154	147	134	12.6	10.0	10.2	9.0
Hyperplasia of prostate	74	80	83	85	11.2	7.2	5.0	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97 (page 2 of 2). Discharges and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1980, 1985, 1991, and 1992

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Average length of stay			
	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]
Female	Number in thousands				Number of days			
All ages [2]	22,686	20,896	18,620	18,545	7.0	6.2	6.0	5.8
Delivery	3,762	3,854	3,973	3,910	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.6
Diseases of heart	1,513	1,674	1,727	1,852	10.0	7.6	7.0	7.0
Malignant neoplasms	954	1,019	812	812	12.0	8.7	8.7	8.2
Pneumonia, all forms	368	421	543	524	8.4	8.1	8.5	8.1
Fracture, all sites	580	579	553	552	12.6	9.8	9.4	8.4
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	531	382	180	179	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.0
Under 15 years [2]	1,609	1,274	1,064	1,115	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
Pneumonia, all forms	91	91	96	89	4.9	4.6	4.0	4.9
Acute respiratory infection	115	91	82	86	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	63	65	69	70	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.8
Congenital anomalies	80	49	48	59	6.1	5.9	7.8	6.5
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	92	59	41	49	4.6	2.9	3.3	2.5
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	160	94	28	26	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1
15–44 years [2]	10,949	9,813	8,372	8,064	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.7
Delivery	3,741	3,838	3,956	3,895	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.6
Psychoses	129	192	236	240	15.1	15.4	13.5	12.6
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	525	378	178	177	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0
Benign neoplasms	253	194	173	171	5.4	5.0	3.8	3.7
Cholelithiasis	138	133	159	138	7.5	6.1	4.8	2.8
Inflammatory disease of female pelvic organs	268	210	115	98	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.8
Disorders of menstruation	347	148	74	58	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.1
45–64 years [2]	4,533	3,834	3,085	3,194	8.3	7.1	6.5	6.2
Diseases of heart	415	420	379	427	8.6	6.7	6.3	6.0
Malignant neoplasms	387	367	260	272	11.5	8.3	8.0	7.5
Cholelithiasis	109	103	127	106	9.2	7.1	3.9	3.6
Psychoses	72	95	109	118	16.3	17.4	13.9	13.9
Benign neoplasms	156	120	100	111	6.7	6.3	4.6	4.0
Diabetes	148	88	70	85	10.0	8.3	7.8	6.9
65–74 years [2]	2,585	2,623	2,478	2,503	10.2	8.3	8.2	7.8
Diseases of heart	418	470	496	519	10.6	7.6	7.0	7.0
Malignant neoplasms	238	281	225	222	12.5	9.4	8.8	8.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	120	143	115	120	13.0	10.3	10.6	8.7
Arthropathies and related disorders	66	67	101	110	13.5	9.4	9.2	8.8
Pneumonia, all forms	54	65	98	86	10.4	9.4	8.4	8.7
Diabetes	94	64	60	52	11.8	9.7	7.9	8.1
Eye diseases and conditions	112	55	29	23	3.8	2.6	1.9	1.5
75 years and over [2]	3,011	3,352	3,620	3,668	11.6	9.4	9.3	8.9
Diseases of heart	577	688	758	814	11.0	8.4	7.4	7.7
Fracture, all sites	206	240	269	256	17.0	12.6	11.9	10.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	211	253	262	238	13.5	10.9	9.5	8.7
Pneumonia, all forms	96	136	206	206	11.7	10.1	11.8	9.8
Malignant neoplasms	199	198	203	187	14.6	10.8	11.0	9.9
Eye diseases and conditions	139	85	46	34	4.4	2.5	1.8	1.7

[1]Comparisons of data from 1988–92 with data from earlier 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]Includes discharges with first-listed diagnoses not shown in table.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. In each sex and age group, data are shown for diagnoses with the five highest discharge rates in 1980 and 1991. 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 VII.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 98 (page 1 of 2). Operations for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and surgical category: United States, 1980, 1985, 1991, and 1992

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and surgical category	Operations in thousands				Operations per 1,000 population			
	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]
Male								
All ages [2,3,4]	8,505	8,805	8,692	8,646	78.1	76.3	70.1	68.4
Cardiac catheterization	228	439	603	636	2.2	3.9	5.1	5.1
Prostatectomy	335	367	363	353	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.7
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	325	339	337	311	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	108	172	296	347	1.0	1.6	2.5	2.8
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	118	191	258	254	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.9
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	210	194	175	168	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3
Repair of inguinal hernia	483	370	155	121	4.6	3.3	1.3	1.0
Under 15 years [2,4]	1,068	831	617	575	40.7	31.3	21.9	20.1
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	55	57	58	42	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5
Appendectomy, excluding incidental [5]	43	41	33	32	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	138	97	27	23	5.3	3.6	1.0	0.8
Myringotomy	115	53	25	28	4.4	2.0	0.9	1.0
Repair of inguinal hernia	86	46	23	17	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.6
Circumcision	43	31	21	20	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.7
15–44 years [2,4]	2,900	2,717	2,241	2,142	56.6	49.4	38.6	36.9
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	188	187	167	168	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.9
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	67	119	147	136	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.3
Appendectomy, excluding incidental [5]	85	88	82	85	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	110	100	81	80	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4
Debridement of wound, infection, or burn	75	75	80	63	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee	94	48	29	31	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.5
Repair of inguinal hernia	127	91	28	17	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.3
45–64 years [2,4]	2,313	2,494	2,486	2,534	109.5	116.4	110.7	108.9
Cardiac catheterization	129	241	296	291	6.1	11.3	13.2	12.5
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	72	102	135	163	3.4	4.8	6.0	7.0
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	43	60	79	91	2.1	2.8	3.5	3.9
Prostatectomy	83	81	68	74	3.9	3.8	3.0	3.2
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	43	52	59	49	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.1
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	58	50	47	49	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.1
Repair of inguinal hernia	152	116	47	28	7.2	5.4	2.1	1.2
65–74 years [2,4]	1,329	1,564	1,904	1,979	195.8	209.5	237.4	243.5
Cardiac catheterization	46	102	169	194	6.7	13.7	21.1	23.9
Prostatectomy	139	150	158	148	20.5	20.1	19.7	18.2
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	24	45	105	122	3.5	6.0	13.1	15.0
Biopsies on the digestive system	40	57	47	41	5.9	7.7	5.9	5.0
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	32	37	43	46	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.6
Repair of inguinal hernia	75	66	30	32	11.0	8.8	3.7	4.0
Extraction of lens	62	25	10	7	9.1	3.4	1.3	0.9
75 years and over [2,4]	895	1,198	1,444	1,416	250.2	294.9	302.8	287.8
Prostatectomy	112	134	138	131	31.3	33.1	28.9	26.5
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	43	45	74	56	12.2	11.1	15.6	11.5
Cardiac catheterization	6	24	66	72	1.7	5.9	13.8	14.7
Biopsies on the digestive system	21	50	41	33	5.9	12.3	8.7	6.6
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	3	12	39	47	0.9	3.0	8.1	9.5
Repair of inguinal hernia	44	51	27	26	12.2	12.5	5.7	5.3
Extraction of lens	62	27	10	10	17.4	6.8	2.1	2.0
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	31	25	10	9	8.7	6.1	2.0	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98 (page 2 of 2). Operations for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and surgical category: United States, 1980, 1985, 1991, and 1992

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and surgical category	Operations in thousands				Operations per 1,000 population			
	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]
Female								
All ages [2,3,4]	15,989	15,994	14,711	14,607	126.1	117.2	100.7	99.1
Procedures to assist delivery [2]	2,391	2,494	2,558	2,441	18.4	18.0	17.7	16.9
Cesarean section [6]	619	877	933	921	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.4
Repair of current obstetrical laceration	355	548	795	790	2.8	3.9	5.5	5.5
Hysterectomy	649	670	546	580	5.2	5.0	3.9	4.2
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy	483	525	458	464	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.4
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	641	466	401	380	4.9	3.3	2.8	2.6
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	923	349	100	87	7.3	2.6	0.7	0.6
Under 15 years [2,4]	771	553	414	425	30.8	21.8	15.4	15.6
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	156	100	27	28	6.2	3.9	1.0	1.0
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	32	33	26	26	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9
Appendectomy, excluding incidental [5]	34	28	24	26	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9
Myringotomy	87	36	18	21	3.5	1.4	0.7	0.8
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	23	11	14	14	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy	31	*7	*	*	1.2	*0.3	*	*
15–44 years [2,4]	9,625	9,340	8,159	7,828	181.9	165.0	138.5	133.1
Procedures to assist delivery [2]	2,381	2,483	2,546	2,431	45.0	43.9	43.2	41.3
Cesarean section [6]	614	875	931	918	11.6	15.5	15.8	15.6
Repair of current obstetrical laceration	352	546	792	787	6.7	9.6	13.4	13.4
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	632	461	400	378	11.9	8.1	6.8	6.4
Hysterectomy	402	421	322	335	7.6	7.4	5.5	5.7
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	625	232	64	52	11.8	4.1	1.1	0.9
45–64 years [2,4]	3,113	2,893	2,526	2,634	133.4	123.3	104.2	105.2
Hysterectomy	203	190	161	185	8.7	8.1	6.6	7.4
Cardiac catheterization	58	108	151	141	2.5	4.6	6.2	5.6
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy	162	165	150	169	7.0	7.0	6.2	6.8
Cholecystectomy	107	104	132	109	4.6	4.4	5.4	4.3
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	33	48	66	92	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.7
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	241	83	21	25	10.3	3.5	0.9	1.0
Biopsies on the integumentary system (breast, skin, and subcutaneous tissue)	69	48	18	17	2.9	2.1	0.7	0.7
65–74 years [2,4]	1,315	1,647	1,746	1,819	148.4	172.8	170.2	176.0
Cardiac catheterization	25	76	127	136	2.9	8.0	12.4	13.2
Cholecystectomy	52	49	66	63	5.8	5.2	6.5	6.1
Biopsies on the digestive system	40	60	47	52	4.5	6.3	4.6	5.1
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip	25	36	47	46	2.8	3.7	4.5	4.4
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	43	49	44	47	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.5
Extraction of lens	91	36	17	13	10.3	3.8	1.6	1.3
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	42	32	16	12	4.7	3.3	1.6	1.2
75 years and over [2,4]	1,165	1,561	1,866	1,901	179.7	208.9	214.3	213.5
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	84	113	130	119	12.9	15.1	15.0	13.4
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	47	59	85	78	7.2	7.9	9.8	8.8
Cardiac catheterization	7	26	84	84	1.0	3.4	9.7	9.4
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip	47	73	77	78	7.3	9.8	8.8	8.8
Biopsies on the digestive system	32	80	60	62	5.0	10.7	6.9	7.0
Extraction of lens	120	68	31	24	18.5	9.1	3.5	2.7
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	52	60	29	21	8.0	8.1	3.3	2.3

[1]Comparisons of data from 1988–92 with data from earlier 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]Beginning in 1989 the definition of some surgical and diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures was revised, thus causing a discontinuity in the trends for the totals and selected surgical procedures. See Appendix II.
[3]Rates are age adjusted.
[4]Includes operations not listed in table.
[5]Limited to estimated number of appendectomies, excluding those performed incidental to other abdominal surgery.
[6]Cesarean sections accounted for 16.5 percent of all deliveries in 1980, 22.7 percent in 1985, 23.5 percent in 1991, and 23.6 percent in 1992.

*Statistics based on fewer than 5,000 estimated discharges are not shown; those based on 5,000–9,000 estimated discharges are to be used with caution.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Data do not reflect total use of operations because operations for outpatients are not included in the National Hospital Discharge Survey. In recent years, for example, lens extractions and myringotomies have been performed on outpatients as well as inpatients. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. In each sex and age group, data are shown for the five most common operations in 1980 and 1991. Surgical categories are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table VIII.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 99 (page 1 of 3). Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and procedure category: United States, 1980, 1985, 1991, and 1992

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and procedure category	Procedures in thousands				Procedures per 1,000 population			
	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]
Male								
All ages [2,3,4]	3,386	5,889	8,572	8,149	31.3	51.1	69.4	64.6
Angiocardiography using contrast material	174	431	804	861	1.6	3.9	6.7	7.0
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	152	671	702	608	1.4	5.8	5.6	4.8
Diagnostic ultrasound	114	478	652	587	1.0	4.1	5.3	4.7
Cystoscopy	543	461	314	270	5.1	4.0	2.5	2.1
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	117	243	266	273	1.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Radioisotope scan	236	375	228	203	2.1	3.3	1.8	1.6
Arteriography using contrast material	180	262	185	199	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	228	259	153	163	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.3
Under 15 years [2,4]	217	297	687	660	8.3	11.1	24.3	23.0
Spinal tap	39	62	106	82	1.5	2.3	3.7	2.9
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	17	35	43	40	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.4
Diagnostic ultrasound	*6	23	40	37	*0.2	0.9	1.4	1.3
Electroencephalogram	*5	19	20	13	*0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4
Application of cast or splint	21	16	13	12	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4
Radioisotope scan	*8	*9	*8	*6	*0.3	*0.4	*0.3	*0.2
Cystoscopy	23	11	*6	*	0.9	0.4	*0.2	*
15–44 years [2,4]	884	1,294	1,880	1,800	17.3	23.5	32.4	31.0
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	37	174	208	168	0.7	3.2	3.6	2.9
Diagnostic ultrasound	25	96	114	99	0.5	1.7	2.0	1.7
Angiocardiography using contrast material	30	55	93	108	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.9
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	38	61	54	58	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0
Spinal tap	26	40	51	49	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8
Arthroscopy of knee	94	75	44	48	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.8
Contrast myelogram	88	130	42	29	1.7	2.4	0.7	0.5
Cystoscopy	80	47	31	30	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.5
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	52	54	23	22	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4
Application of cast or splint	54	30	15	12	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
45–64 years [2,4]	1,128	1,866	2,359	2,254	53.4	87.1	105.0	96.9
Angiocardiography using contrast material	106	251	392	403	5.0	11.7	17.4	17.3
Diagnostic ultrasound	41	146	171	165	1.9	6.8	7.6	7.1
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	43	182	156	144	2.0	8.5	7.0	6.2
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	42	77	74	78	2.0	3.6	3.3	3.3
Cystoscopy	153	114	69	61	7.3	5.3	3.1	2.6
Radioisotope scan	75	121	66	67	3.5	5.7	2.9	2.9
Arteriography using contrast material	76	94	63	58	3.6	4.4	2.8	2.5
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	86	76	36	46	4.0	3.5	1.6	2.0
65–74 years [2,4]	689	1,342	1,883	1,828	101.5	179.7	234.7	224.9
Angiocardiography using contrast material	30	101	224	253	4.5	13.5	27.9	31.2
Diagnostic ultrasound	25	114	155	141	3.7	15.2	19.3	17.3
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	29	145	145	120	4.2	19.4	18.0	14.7
Cystoscopy	160	148	97	79	23.6	19.8	12.1	9.7
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	22	56	63	59	3.2	7.5	7.8	7.3
Arteriography using contrast material	53	79	50	68	7.8	10.6	6.3	8.4
Radioisotope scan	54	97	50	44	8.0	13.1	6.2	5.4
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	50	63	40	42	7.4	8.5	4.9	5.1
75 years and over [2,4]	469	1,091	1,763	1,607	131.2	268.6	369.7	326.6
Diagnostic ultrasound	16	99	172	147	4.6	24.4	36.1	29.9
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	26	135	149	136	7.1	33.2	31.3	27.6
Cystoscopy	127	140	111	96	35.5	34.5	23.4	19.5
Angiocardiography using contrast material	5	22	88	90	1.3	5.4	18.5	18.4
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	13	45	74	74	3.6	11.1	15.5	15.1
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	35	63	54	52	9.8	15.4	11.3	10.6
Radioisotope scan	51	80	54	44	14.3	19.6	11.2	8.9
Arteriography using contrast material	19	56	39	38	5.4	13.7	8.1	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 99 (page 2 of 3). Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and procedure category: United States, 1980, 1985, 1991, and 1992

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and procedure category	Procedures in thousands				Procedures per 1,000 population			
	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]
Female								
All ages [2,3,4]	3,532	6,072	11,947	11,231	27.5	43.3	79.8	74.2
Diagnostic ultrasound	204	756	940	871	1.6	5.4	6.2	5.6
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	154	707	757	658	1.2	4.9	4.9	4.1
Angiocardiography using contrast material	84	219	562	543	0.7	1.6	3.7	3.5
Radioisotope scan	289	463	311	261	2.1	3.2	2.0	1.6
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes)	235	209	292	167	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.2
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	307	331	243	229	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.3
Cystoscopy	324	184	113	109	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Under 15 years [2,4]	191	256	517	506	7.6	10.1	19.2	18.5
Spinal tap	26	50	77	63	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.3
Diagnostic ultrasound	*5	25	34	27	*0.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	10	33	26	28	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.0
Electroencephalogram	*	15	14	*8	*	0.6	0.5	*0.3
Radioisotope scan	*6	*8	*8	*6	*0.2	*0.3	*0.3	*0.2
Application of cast or splint	13	*6	*7	*6	0.5	*0.2	*0.3	*0.2
Cystoscopy	38	*8	*	*5	1.5	*0.3	*	*0.2
15–44 years [2,4]	1,203	1,606	4,811	4,496	22.7	28.4	81.7	76.4
Diagnostic ultrasound	94	283	311	267	1.8	5.0	5.3	4.5
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes)	214	197	181	136	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.3
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	36	137	152	118	0.7	2.4	2.6	2.0
Biliary tract x ray	60	90	61	53	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.9
Radioisotope scan	49	83	54	40	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.7
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	77	58	34	26	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.4
Cystoscopy	97	51	32	29	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.5
Contrast myelogram	66	96	30	20	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.3
45–64 years [2,4]	1,030	1,584	2,153	2,041	44.2	67.5	88.8	81.5
Angiocardiography using contrast material	49	105	224	204	2.1	4.5	9.2	8.2
Diagnostic ultrasound	44	154	184	175	1.9	6.6	7.6	7.0
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	42	167	171	146	1.8	7.1	7.1	5.8
Radioisotope scan	92	128	82	66	3.9	5.5	3.4	2.6
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes)	14	9	66	24	0.6	0.4	2.7	1.0
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	55	78	66	64	2.3	3.3	2.7	2.5
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	94	89	54	54	4.0	3.8	2.2	2.1
Cystoscopy	93	48	27	27	4.0	2.1	1.1	1.1
65–74 years [2,4]	584	1,236	1,887	1,767	65.9	129.7	184.0	171.0
Angiocardiography using contrast material	20	73	180	187	2.2	7.6	17.5	18.1
Diagnostic ultrasound	29	121	159	156	3.3	12.7	15.5	15.1
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	30	156	140	142	3.3	16.3	13.7	13.7
Radioisotope scan	73	116	79	63	8.2	12.2	7.7	6.1
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	27	55	55	74	3.1	5.8	5.4	7.2
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	68	76	54	54	7.7	8.0	5.2	5.3
Arteriography using contrast material	37	67	53	42	4.2	7.0	5.1	4.0
Cystoscopy	46	32	21	24	5.2	3.4	2.1	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 99 (page 3 of 3). Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and procedure category: United States, 1980, 1985, 1991, and 1992

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and procedure category	Procedures in thousands				Procedures per 1,000 population			
	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]	1980	1985	1991 [1]	1992 [1]
Female—Con.								
75 years and over [2,4]	523	1,389	2,579	2,421	80.7	185.9	296.2	271.9
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	36	215	268	224	5.6	28.7	30.8	25.1
Diagnostic ultrasound	32	173	254	246	5.0	23.1	29.1	27.6
Angiocardiography using contrast material	1	17	113	112	0.2	2.3	13.0	12.6
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	63	105	99	94	9.7	14.1	11.4	10.5
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	27	77	98	106	4.2	10.4	11.2	11.9
Radioisotope scan	70	128	88	86	10.9	17.1	10.1	9.7
Cystoscopy	50	45	30	25	7.6	6.0	3.4	2.8

[1]Comparisons of data from 1988–92 with data from earlier 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]Beginning in 1989 the definition of some surgical and diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures was revised, thus causing a discontinuity in the trends for the totals. See Appendix II.
[3]Rates are age adjusted.
[4]Includes nonsurgical procedures not shown.

*Statistics based on fewer than 5,000 estimated discharges are not shown; those based on 5,000–9,000 estimated discharges are to be used with caution.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Data do not reflect total use of procedures because procedures for outpatients are not included in the National Hospital Discharge Survey. For example, CAT scans have been performed on outpatients as well as inpatients. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. In each sex and age group, data are shown for the five most common procedures in 1980 and 1991. Procedure 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, Division of Health Care Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 100. Admissions, average length of stay, outpatient visits, and percent outpatient surgery in short-stay hospitals, according to type of ownership and size of hospital: United States, selected years 1960–92

[Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals]

Type of ownership and size of hospital	*1960*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Admissions					Number in thousands					
All ownerships	24,324	30,706	35,270	38,140	35,478	33,592	32,842	32,849	32,634	32,640
Federal	1,354	1,454	1,751	1,942	1,977	1,959	1,701	1,646	1,551	1,587
Non-Federal	22,970	29,252	33,519	36,198	33,501	31,633	31,141	31,203	31,084	31,053
Nonprofit	16,788	20,948	23,735	25,576	24,188	22,946	22,798	22,883	22,968	23,060
Proprietary	1,550	2,031	2,646	3,165	3,242	3,157	3,071	3,066	3,016	2,969
State-local government	4,632	6,273	7,138	7,458	6,071	5,530	5,271	5,254	5,100	5,023
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	5,639	5,436	4,311	3,968	3,784	3,704	3,598	3,483
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	7,276	7,452	6,713	6,244	6,232	6,135	6,099	6,108
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	6,287	6,789	6,484	6,403	6,472	6,601	6,463	6,589
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	8,795	10,137	9,620	9,016	8,845	8,944	9,102	8,950
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	7,274	8,327	8,348	7,961	7,509	7,465	7,374	7,510
Average length of stay					Number of days					
All ownerships	8.4	8.7	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4
Federal	21.4	17.0	14.4	12.9	11.6	11.3	12.1	12.3	12.7	12.4
Non-Federal	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1
Nonprofit	7.4	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0
Proprietary	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3
State-local government	8.8	8.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	8.2	8.0	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	10.2	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8
Outpatient visits [1]					Number in thousands					
All ownerships	- - -	173,058	245,938	255,320	272,833	300,960	342,618	358,833	377,922	408,507
Federal	- - -	39,514	49,627	48,568	50,059	53,256	54,709	56,142	54,720	59,109
Non-Federal	- - -	133,545	196,311	206,752	222,773	247,704	287,909	302,691	323,202	349,397
Nonprofit	- - -	90,992	132,368	142,864	160,002	178,089	209,641	221,175	238,305	257,988
Proprietary	- - -	4,698	7,713	9,696	12,378	16,566	19,341	20,110	21,174	22,900
State-local government	- - -	37,854	56,230	54,192	50,394	53,049	58,926	61,407	63,723	68,510
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	41,346	41,875	41,813	48,273	53,875	55,780	57,303	62,827
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	40,433	45,686	50,542	57,267	67,736	70,229	75,187	82,149
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	38,122	41,119	45,805	50,626	62,975	67,529	71,250	79,030
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	63,019	65,550	68,664	73,369	82,532	87,585	92,250	97,644
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	63,019	61,089	66,008	71,426	75,499	77,709	81,934	86,857
Outpatient surgery					Percent of total surgeries [2]					
All ownerships	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.4	34.5	44.2	48.7	50.6	52.1	53.6
Federal	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.9	34.0	49.3	51.3	51.8	47.8	49.3
Non-Federal	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.3	34.5	43.9	48.5	50.5	52.3	53.8
Nonprofit	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.1	35.5	44.3	48.6	50.7	52.5	54.0
Proprietary	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	34.1	47.3	52.5	54.7	55.1	56.9
State-local government	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.6	29.7	39.3	45.0	46.5	48.7	50.4
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.8	36.5	49.4	54.1	56.4	58.7	61.1
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.4	36.4	47.1	52.4	54.9	56.5	58.3
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.7	36.5	45.7	50.6	52.8	54.6	55.4
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.1	34.5	43.1	48.0	48.8	50.5	51.7
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.3	30.5	39.1	41.5	44.1	44.5	46.4

[1]Because of modifications in 1977 and 1982 in the collection of outpatient data, there are discontinuities in the trends for this item.
[2]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.

NOTE: Excludes psychiatric and tuberculosis and other respiratory disease hospitals.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15):396–401 and 45(15):463–467, Aug. 1961 and Aug. 1971; Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1985–94 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1985–93. (Copyrights 1961, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1985–93: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 101. Nursing home and personal care home residents 65 years of age and over and rate per 1,000 population, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1963, 1973–74, 1977, and 1985

[Data are based on a sample of nursing homes]

Age, sex, and race	Residents				Residents per 1,000 population [1]			
	1963	1973–74 [2]	1977 [3]	1985	1963	1973–74 [2]	1977 [3]	1985
Age								
All ages	445,600	961,500	1,126,000	1,318,300	25.4	44.7	47.1	46.2
65–74 years	89,600	163,100	211,400	212,100	7.9	12.3	14.4	12.5
75–84 years	207,200	384,900	464,700	509,000	39.6	57.7	64.0	57.7
85 years and over	148,700	413,600	449,900	597,300	148.4	257.3	225.9	220.3
Sex								
Male	141,000	265,700	294,000	334,400	18.1	30.0	30.3	29.0
65–74 years	35,100	65,100	80,200	80,600	6.8	11.3	12.6	10.8
75–84 years	65,200	102,300	122,100	141,300	29.1	39.9	44.9	43.0
85 years and over	40,700	98,300	91,700	112,600	105.6	182.7	146.3	145.7
Female	304,500	695,800	832,000	983,900	31.1	54.9	58.6	57.9
65–74 years	54,500	98,000	131,200	131,500	8.8	13.1	15.8	13.8
75–84 years	142,000	282,600	342,600	367,700	47.5	68.9	75.4	66.4
85 years and over	108,000	315,300	358,200	484,700	175.1	294.9	262.4	250.1
Race [4]								
White	431,700	920,600	1,059,900	1,227,400	26.6	46.9	48.9	47.7
65–74 years	84,400	150,100	187,500	187,800	8.1	12.5	14.2	12.3
75–84 years	202,000	369,700	443,200	473,600	41.7	60.3	67.0	59.1
85 years and over	145,400	400,800	429,100	566,000	157.7	270.8	234.2	228.7
Black	13,800	37,700	60,800	82,000	10.3	22.0	30.7	35.0
65–74 years	5,200	12,200	22,000	22,500	5.9	11.1	17.6	15.4
75–84 years	5,300	13,400	19,700	30,600	13.8	26.7	33.4	45.3
85 years and over	3,300	12,100	19,100	29,000	41.8	105.7	133.6	141.5

[1]Residents per 1,000 population for 1973–74 and 1977 will differ from those presented in the sources because the rates have been recomputed using revised census estimates for these years (see source note).
[2]Excludes residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.
[3]Includes residents in domiciliary care homes.
[4]For data years 1973–74 and 1977, all Hispanics were included in the white category. For 1963 black includes all other races.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Characteristics of residents in institutions for the aged and chronically ill, United States, April–June 1963, by G. S. Wunderlich. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 12, No. 2. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1000. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1965; Characteristics, social contacts, and activities of nursing home residents, United States: 1973–74 National Nursing Home Survey, by A. Zappolo. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13, No. 27. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 77-1778. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1977; Characteristics of nursing home residents, health status, and care received: National Nursing Home Survey, United States, May–December 1977, by E. Hing. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13, No. 51. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1712. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1981; The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States, by E. Hing, E. Sekscenski, and G. Strahan. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13, No. 97. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1758. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1989. U.S. Bureau of the Census: Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race: 1970–1981. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 917. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1982.

Table 102. Nursing home residents, according to selected functional status and age: United States, 1977 and 1985

[Data are based on a sample of nursing homes]

Functional status	1977					1985				
	All ages	Under 65 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
	Number of residents									
All residents	1,303,100	177,100	211,400	464,700	449,900	1,491,400	173,100	212,100	509,000	597,300
	Percent distribution									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dressing										
Independent	30.6	44.8	38.8	27.5	24.2	24.6	41.1	29.8	24.1	18.3
Requires assistance [1]	69.4	55.2	61.2	72.5	75.8	75.4	58.9	70.2	75.9	81.7
Using toilet room										
Independent	47.5	61.8	53.1	45.7	41.0	39.1	57.1	43.4	39.7	32.0
Requires assistance	42.5	28.1	37.8	44.7	48.0	48.9	31.5	45.8	47.8	55.9
Does not use	10.1	10.1	9.1	9.6	11.0	12.0	11.4	10.8	12.6	12.1
Mobility										
Walks independently	33.9	53.6	43.2	33.2	22.5	29.3	51.0	39.6	30.4	18.4
Walks with assistance	28.8	15.7	21.4	30.5	35.6	24.8	13.5	20.4	24.7	29.6
Chairfast	32.0	25.5	30.5	31.5	35.9	39.5	29.3	33.7	38.7	45.1
Bedfast	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.9
Continence										
No difficulty controlling bowel or bladder	54.7	68.0	62.4	52.9	47.8	48.1	67.7	57.1	45.0	41.9
Difficulty controlling—										
Bowel	3.7	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.8	1.9	*1.5	*2.0	1.7	2.2
Bladder	9.0	5.8	6.5	9.4	11.1	10.3	6.4	6.8	11.0	12.0
Bowel and bladder	25.9	16.8	20.6	26.9	30.8	31.7	16.8	27.5	33.6	35.8
Ostomy in either bowel or bladder	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.5	8.1	7.5	6.6	8.7	8.1
Eating										
Independent	67.4	73.8	72.9	66.2	63.5	60.7	68.5	66.6	60.9	56.1
Requires assistance [2]	32.6	26.2	27.1	33.8	36.5	39.3	31.5	33.4	39.1	43.9
Vision										
Not impaired	67.2	81.0	75.4	67.9	57.2	75.9	88.5	83.3	77.8	68.1
Partially impaired	19.0	10.9	13.4	19.6	24.1	14.6	5.9	10.0	14.2	19.1
Severely impaired	6.6	2.2	3.3	6.1	10.4	5.6	*1.9	4.3	4.1	8.4
Completely lost	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.8	2.5	*2.5	*1.3	2.1	3.2
Unknown	4.3	3.8	5.3	3.9	4.5	1.4	*1.2	*1.0	1.8	1.2
Hearing										
Not impaired	69.5	87.6	81.0	71.6	54.9	78.5	96.1	90.4	82.6	65.7
Partially impaired	21.7	6.6	11.4	21.2	33.1	16.7	*3.1	7.4	14.8	25.5
Severely impaired	4.3	*0.4	1.9	3.0	8.4	3.4	*0.1	*1.1	1.5	6.8
Completely lost	0.7	*1.1	*0.7	*0.6	*0.7	0.6	*0.1	*0.4	*0.6	*0.8
Unknown	3.7	4.4	5.0	3.6	3.0	0.8	*0.5	*0.7	*0.5	1.1

[1]Includes those who do not dress.
[2]Includes those who are tube or intravenously fed.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics: Characteristics of nursing home residents, health status, and care received: National Nursing Home Survey, United States, May–December 1977, by E. Hing. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13, No. 51. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1712. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1981; The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States, by E. Hing, E. Sekscenski, and G. Strahan. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13, No. 97. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1758. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1989.

Table 103. Additions to mental health organizations and rate per 100,000 civilian population, according to type of service and organization: United States, selected years 1983–90

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Service and organization	Additions in thousands				Rate per 100,000 civilian population			
	1983	1986	1988	1990	1983	1986	1988	1990
Inpatient and residential treatment								
All organizations	1,633	1,817	1,999	2,036	701.4	759.9	819.1	833.5
State and county mental hospitals	339	330	304	276	146.0	139.1	124.5	113.2
Private psychiatric hospitals	165	235	381	407	70.9	98.0	156.2	166.5
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	786	849	877	960	336.8	354.8	359.4	393.2
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services [1]	149	180	246	198	64.3	75.1	100.7	81.2
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	17	25	23	42	7.1	10.2	9.6	17.0
All other [2,3]	177	198	168	153	76.3	82.7	68.7	62.4
Outpatient treatment								
All organizations	2,665	2,765	2,988	3,005	1,147.5	1,155.7	1,223.8	1,230.9
State and county mental hospitals	84	62	94	43	36.3	26.0	38.5	17.5
Private psychiatric hospitals	78	123	125	121	33.4	51.5	51.2	49.7
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	469	494	466	605	202.1	206.3	190.8	247.8
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services [1]	103	125	214	164	44.5	52.3	87.7	67.2
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	33	62	56	86	14.1	25.8	22.8	35.3
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics [3]	538	391	554	462	231.7	163.2	226.8	189.3
All other [2,3]	1,360	1,508	1,479	1,524	585.4	630.6	606.0	624.1
Partial care treatment								
All organizations	177	189	276	293	76.3	78.9	113.1	120.2
State and county mental hospitals	4	6	6	5	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.2
Private psychiatric hospitals	6	9	39	42	2.4	3.7	16.1	17.2
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	46	39	39	54	19.8	16.4	16.1	21.9
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services [1]	10	7	16	19	4.4	3.1	6.5	8.0
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	3	5	9	13	1.5	2.3	3.5	5.5
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics [3,4]	5	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.3	. . .	. . .	. . .
All other [2,3,5]	103	123	167	160	44.3	51.0	68.6	65.4

[1]Includes Department of Veterans Affairs neuropsychiatric hospitals, general hospital psychiatric services, and psychiatric outpatient clinics.
[2]Includes other multiservice mental health organizations with inpatient and residential treatment services that are not elsewhere classified.
[3]Beginning in 1983 a definitional change sharply increased the number of multiservice mental health organizations while decreasing the number of freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics. See Appendix I.
[4]Beginning in 1986 outpatient psychiatric clinics providing partial care are counted as multiservice mental health organizations in the "all other" category.
[5]Includes freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations.

SOURCES: Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services: R. W. Manderscheid and M. A. Sonnenschein: Mental Health, United States, 1992. DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 92-1942. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992; Unpublished data.

Table 104. Inpatient and residential treatment episodes in mental health organizations, rate per 100,000 civilian population, and inpatient days, according to type of organization: United States, selected years 1975–90

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Organization	*1975*	*1981* [1]	*1983*	*1986*	*1988*	*1990*
			Episodes in thousands			
All organizations	1,817	1,720	1,861	2,055	2,229	2,264
State and county mental hospitals	599	499	459	445	407	371
Private psychiatric hospitals	137	177	181	258	410	436
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	566	677	820	883	912	998
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services [2]	214	206	171	204	266	216
Federally funded community mental health centers	247	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	28	34	33	47	47	69
All other [3]	26	127	197	218	187	174
			Episodes per 100,000 civilian population			
All organizations	859.6	755.6	799.1	858.9	913.9	926.8
State and county mental hospitals	283.3	219.3	197.7	186.0	166.7	152.1
Private psychiatric hospitals	64.8	77.5	77.8	107.9	167.9	178.4
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	267.6	297.3	351.3	369.0	374.4	408.6
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services [2]	101.4	90.3	73.4	85.2	109.0	88.3
Federally funded community mental health centers	116.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	13.4	15.1	14.0	19.7	19.3	28.2
All other [3]	12.3	56.1	84.9	91.1	76.6	71.2
			Inpatient days in thousands			
All organizations	104,970	77,053	81,821	83,413	83,161	81,923
State and county mental hospitals	70,584	44,558	42,427	39,075	36,452	32,863
Private psychiatric hospitals	4,401	5,578	6,010	8,568	10,840	11,206
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	8,349	10,727	12,529	12,570	13,104	14,084
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services [2]	11,725	7,591	7,425	7,753	7,155	6,300
Federally funded community mental health centers	3,718	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	5,900	6,127	5,776	8,267	8,429	9,989
All other [3]	293	2,472	7,654	7,180	7,181	7,481

[1]In 1981 some organizations were reclassified and data for some organization types were not available, resulting in a particularly large increase for the ''all other'' category in 1981.
[2]Includes Department of Veterans Affairs neuropsychiatric hospitals, and general hospital psychiatric services.
[3]Includes other multiservice mental health organizations with inpatient and residential treatment services that are not elsewhere classified. Beginning in 1983 a definitional change sharply increased the number of multiservice mental health organizations. See Appendix I.

NOTE: Changes in reporting procedures in 1981 affect the comparability of data from 1981 and later years with those from previous years.

SOURCES: Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services: R. W. Manderscheid and M. A. Sonnenschein: Mental Health, United States, 1990. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 90-1708. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990; R. W. Manderscheid and M. A. Sonnenschein: Mental Health, United States, 1992. DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 92-1942. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992; Unpublished data.

Table 105. Additions to selected inpatient psychiatric organizations and rate per 100,000 civilian population, according to sex, age, and race: United States, 1975, 1980, and 1986

[Data are based on a sample survey of patients]

Sex, age, and race	State and county mental hospitals			Private psychiatric hospitals			Nonfederal general hospitals[1]		
	1975	1980	1986	1975	1980	1986	1975	1980	1986
Both sexes				Number in thousands					
Total	385	369	326	130	141	207	516	564	794
Under 18 years	25	17	16	15	17	42	43	44	46
18–24 years	72	77	58	19	23	22	93	98	120
25–44 years	166	177	189	47	56	91	220	249	405
45–64 years	102	78	48	35	32	34	121	123	142
65 years and over	21	20	15	13	14	18	38	50	82
White	296	265	217	119	123	177	451	469	607
All other	89	104	109	10	18	30	65	95	187
Male									
Total	249	239	205	56	67	107	212	255	379
Under 18 years	16	11	10	8	9	23	20	20	21
18–24 years	52	56	39	10	13	14	45	52	57
25–44 years	107	119	125	20	27	50	85	115	215
45–64 years	61	43	25	14	13	14	48	46	60
65 years and over	13	11	7	5	5	6	14	21	26
White	191	171	135	51	58	89	184	213	274
All other	58	68	69	5	9	18	27	42	105
Female									
Total	136	130	121	74	74	101	304	309	415
Under 18 years	9	5	6	8	7	20	23	23	25
18–24 years	20	22	19	9	10	8	48	45	63
25–44 years	59	58	64	28	29	41	135	135	190
45–64 years	41	35	24	21	18	20	74	77	81
65 years and over	8	9	8	8	9	12	24	29	56
White	105	94	82	69	65	88	267	256	333
All other	31	36	40	5	9	13	37	53	82
Both sexes				Rate per 100,000 civilian population					
Total	182.2	163.6	136.1	61.4	62.6	86.7	243.8	250.0	331.7
Under 18 years	38.1	26.1	25.2	23.3	26.3	67.1	64.4	68.5	72.0
18–24 years	271.8	264.6	215.5	73.7	79.6	81.3	352.8	334.2	443.7
25–44 years	314.1	282.9	251.9	89.3	89.1	121.6	416.8	399.0	540.4
45–64 years	233.5	175.7	107.0	80.1	71.0	75.2	278.5	276.4	314.9
65 years and over	91.8	78.0	50.9	57.7	54.1	61.9	170.3	195.4	281.5
White	161.1	136.8	106.7	64.9	63.4	87.3	245.4	241.8	299.0
All other	321.9	328.0	299.8	37.9	57.5	83.1	233.3	300.0	514.3
Male									
Total	243.7	219.8	176.6	54.5	61.9	92.1	207.1	233.8	327.6
Under 18 years	48.3	35.4	30.1	22.5	28.9	69.8	59.1	62.6	63.7
18–24 years	409.0	387.9	292.6	78.0	92.2	103.2	350.8	365.3	428.5
25–44 years	418.4	388.1	338.4	76.6	86.8	136.1	332.8	374.7	584.2
45–64 years	291.5	202.3	114.4	66.8	63.2	65.5	228.6	219.1	281.1
65 years and over	136.4	105.3	57.1	50.3	47.3	52.1	152.0	203.4	223.1
White	214.2	182.2	137.1	57.0	61.7	90.3	206.9	226.3	278.3
All other	444.5	457.8	403.0	38.1	62.7	102.8	209.1	281.1	610.3
Female									
Total	124.7	111.1	98.1	67.8	63.3	81.5	278.1	265.1	335.5
Under 18 years	27.5	16.4	20.0	24.1	23.6	64.3	70.0	74.6	80.7
18–24 years	143.1	145.8	141.0	69.6	67.4	60.2	354.6	304.4	458.3
25–44 years	215.9	182.3	168.1	101.2	91.2	107.6	495.8	422.2	498.1
45–64 years	180.5	151.7	100.2	92.3	78.1	84.0	324.3	328.2	345.8
65 years and over	60.8	59.6	46.7	62.8	58.8	68.6	182.9	190.0	321.3
White	111.2	94.1	78.1	72.5	65.0	84.5	281.7	256.4	318.6
All other	212.0	212.6	207.2	37.7	52.8	65.5	254.9	316.7	428.0

[1]Non-Federal general hospitals include public and nonpublic facilities.

SOURCES: National Institute of Mental Health: C. A. Taube and S. A. Barrett: Mental Health, United States, 1985. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 85-1378. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985; R. W. Manderscheid and M. A. Sonnenschein: Mental Health, United States, 1990. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 90-1708. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990; Unpublished data.

Table 106. Additions to selected inpatient psychiatric organizations, according to selected primary diagnoses and age: United States, 1975, 1980, and 1986

[Data are based on a sample survey of patients]

Primary diagnosis and age	State and county mental hospitals			Private psychiatric hospitals			Nonfederal general hospitals [1]		
	1975	1980	1986	1975	1980	1986	1975	1980	1986
	Rate per 100,000 civilian population								
All diagnoses [2]									
All ages	182.2	163.6	136.1	61.4	62.6	86.7	243.8	250.0	331.7
Under 25 years	104.8	101.2	82.1	37.7	43.1	71.4	146.7	152.2	183.1
25–44 years	314.1	282.9	251.9	89.3	89.1	121.6	416.8	399.0	540.4
45–64 years	233.5	175.7	107.0	80.1	71.0	75.2	278.5	276.4	314.9
65 years and over	91.8	78.0	50.9	57.7	54.1	61.9	170.3	195.4	281.5
Alcohol related									
All ages	50.4	35.5	22.5	5.1	5.8	6.6	17.0	18.8	41.4
Under 25 years	10.7	12.4	15.5	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.4	4.4	13.4
25–44 years	86.2	64.0	42.6	7.6	9.3	10.0	31.0	34.3	92.6
45–64 years	110.0	57.7	15.3	12.5	10.9	11.0	34.5	30.6	31.8
65 years and over	14.8	11.5	*3.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	10.2	12.8	11.3
Drug related									
All ages	6.8	7.8	8.7	1.5	1.8	6.1	8.4	7.4	20.2
Under 25 years	7.2	9.4	5.8	1.5	1.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	18.4
25–44 years	12.6	12.9	14.2	2.3	3.0	9.3	13.8	9.3	41.2
45–64 years	*0.6	1.4	10.5	0.1	1.0	*1.8	6.5	7.1	*2.1
65 years and over	*3.5	*0.7	*0.8	0.4	0.6	- - -	*2.6	*2.0	*0.1
Organic disorders [3]									
All ages	9.6	6.8	4.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	9.0	7.4	9.8
Under 25 years	2.2	1.2	*0.2	0.7	0.5	*0.5	1.1	*0.8	1.7
25–44 years	6.4	4.7	2.6	1.1	0.9	*0.3	5.4	5.6	6.1
45–64 years	12.2	8.1	7.3	1.7	2.7	*1.5	9.3	6.9	5.7
65 years and over	43.3	30.0	17.2	14.5	10.8	11.7	49.3	36.4	50.7
Affective disorders									
All ages	21.3	22.0	22.8	26.0	26.8	41.9	91.9	79.2	121.9
Under 25 years	7.5	9.1	9.6	9.5	13.5	28.5	35.3	32.2	49.2
25–44 years	40.6	36.9	43.2	39.4	38.9	63.4	160.9	123.7	176.8
45–64 years	29.4	32.4	25.0	43.3	36.3	38.5	135.6	113.8	147.3
65 years and over	16.8	14.3	7.9	29.6	29.2	33.4	78.5	81.0	166.3
Schizophrenia									
All ages	61.2	62.1	49.7	13.4	13.3	9.9	58.9	59.9	63.3
Under 25 years	35.9	36.6	18.6	11.1	10.6	5.7	42.0	38.3	30.4
25–44 years	125.8	125.0	107.5	23.8	22.5	18.9	118.0	114.5	118.6
45–64 years	63.5	54.8	35.9	11.3	11.6	8.5	50.3	53.6	68.9
65 years and over	9.3	13.9	18.3	2.7	3.6	*1.8	5.6	16.3	14.0

[1]Nonfederal general hospitals include public and nonpublic facilities.
[2]Includes all other diagnoses not listed separately.
[3]Excludes alcohol and drug-related diagnoses.

*Based on five or fewer sample additions.

NOTES: Primary diagnosis categories are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases and Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table X.

SOURCES: National Institute of Mental Health: C. A. Taube and S. A. Barrett: Mental Health, United States, 1985. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 85-1378. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985; R. W. Manderscheid and M. A. Sonnenschein: Mental Health, United States, 1990. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 90-1708. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990; Unpublished data.

Table 107. Persons employed in health service sites: United States, selected years 1970–92

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

Site	1970 [1]	1975	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 [2]
	Number of persons in thousands											
All employed civilians	76,805	85,846	99,303	105,005	107,150	109,597	112,440	114,968	117,342	117,914	116,877	117,598
All health service sites	4,246	5,945	7,339	7,934	7,910	8,129	8,478	8,781	9,110	9,447	9,817	10,271
Offices and clinics of physicians	477	618	777	896	894	896	950	985	1,039	1,098	1,128	1,434
Offices and clinics of dentists	222	331	415	468	480	497	552	521	560	580	574	583
Offices and clinics of chiropractors [3]	19	30	40	61	59	66	72	77	97	90	105	122
Hospitals	2,690	3,441	4,036	4,288	4,269	4,368	4,444	4,520	4,568	4,690	4,839	4,915
Nursing and personal care facilities	509	891	1,199	1,362	1,309	1,339	1,337	1,467	1,521	1,543	1,626	1,750
Other health service sites	330	634	872	859	899	963	1,123	1,211	1,325	1,446	1,545	1,467
	Percent of employed civilians											
All health service sites	5.5	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.7
	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	100.0	100.0
Offices and clinics of physicians	11.2	10.4	10.6	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.5	14.0
Offices and clinics of dentists	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7
Offices and clinics of chiropractors [3]	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
Hospitals	63.4	57.9	55.0	54.0	54.0	53.7	52.4	51.5	50.1	49.6	49.3	47.9
Nursing and personal care facilities	12.0	15.0	16.3	17.2	16.5	16.5	15.8	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.6	17.0
Other health service sites	7.8	10.7	11.9	10.8	11.4	11.8	13.2	13.8	14.5	15.3	15.7	14.3

[1]April 1, derived from decennial census; all other data years are annual averages from the Current Population Survey.
[2]Data for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years because of revisions to the industrial classification system.
[3]Data for 1980 are from the American Chiropractic Association; data for all other years are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTES: 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.

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 1985–93. Vol. 32, No. 1, Vol. 33, No. 1, Vol. 34, No. 1, Vol. 35, No. 1, Vol. 36, No. 1, Vol. 37, No. 1, Vol. 38, No. 1, Vol. 39, No. 1, and Vol. 40, No. 1. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1985–93; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 108 (page 1 of 2). Active non-Federal physicians per 10,000 civilian population, according to geographic division, State, and primary specialty: United States, 1975, 1985, 1990, and 1992

[Data based on reporting by physicians]

Geographic division and State	Total physicians [1]				Doctors of medicine [2]							
					Patient care [3]				Primary care [4]			
	1975	1985	1990	1992 [5]	1975	1985	1990	1992	1975	1985	1990	1992
	Number per 10,000 civilian population											
United States	15.3	20.7	22.2	23.1	13.5	18.0	19.5	20.2	4.1	5.4	5.7	5.9
New England	19.1	26.7	29.0	30.2	16.9	22.9	25.5	26.7	4.6	6.2	6.6	7.1
Maine	12.8	18.7	20.1	20.9	10.7	15.6	16.6	17.3	3.8	5.4	5.6	5.9
New Hampshire	14.3	18.1	20.1	20.8	13.1	16.7	18.6	19.3	4.6	5.6	6.2	6.2
Vermont	18.2	23.8	25.4	26.4	15.5	20.3	22.4	23.6	5.2	6.5	7.1	7.9
Massachusetts	20.8	30.2	32.8	34.1	18.3	25.4	28.6	30.1	4.7	6.4	6.7	7.4
Rhode Island	17.8	23.3	26.0	27.5	16.1	20.2	22.6	24.0	4.4	5.5	5.8	6.3
Connecticut	19.8	27.6	30.1	31.2	17.7	24.3	26.8	28.0	4.7	6.4	6.9	7.4
Middle Atlantic	19.5	26.1	28.4	30.2	17.0	22.2	24.5	26.2	4.5	5.9	6.3	6.7
New York	22.7	29.0	31.1	33.1	20.2	25.2	27.6	29.5	5.1	6.3	6.7	7.2
New Jersey	16.2	23.4	25.9	27.6	14.0	19.8	22.2	23.7	4.1	5.5	6.1	6.4
Pennsylvania	16.6	23.6	26.0	23.4	13.9	19.2	21.3	22.8	4.0	5.4	5.8	6.2
East North Central	13.9	19.3	20.6	21.8	12.0	16.4	17.6	18.6	3.7	5.0	5.2	5.5
Ohio	14.1	19.9	21.4	22.5	12.2	16.8	18.0	19.0	3.7	4.8	5.0	5.4
Indiana	10.6	14.7	16.0	16.9	9.6	13.2	14.6	15.4	3.8	4.6	5.0	5.2
Illinois	14.5	20.5	21.6	23.3	13.1	18.2	19.3	20.8	4.1	5.5	5.7	6.1
Michigan	15.4	20.8	22.1	23.1	12.0	16.0	16.9	17.8	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.7
Wisconsin	12.5	17.7	19.1	19.8	11.4	15.9	17.4	18.1	4.0	5.4	5.9	6.1
West North Central	13.3	18.3	19.8	20.8	11.4	15.6	17.1	18.1	3.8	5.2	5.5	5.8
Minnesota	14.9	20.5	22.0	23.1	13.7	18.5	20.1	21.5	4.6	6.5	6.9	7.5
Iowa	11.4	15.6	17.2	17.8	9.4	12.4	13.8	14.1	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.7
Missouri	15.0	20.5	22.0	23.1	11.6	16.3	17.7	18.8	3.3	4.7	4.8	5.1
North Dakota	9.7	15.8	17.0	18.5	9.2	14.9	16.0	17.5	4.1	5.8	6.1	6.5
South Dakota	8.2	13.4	14.2	15.3	7.7	12.3	13.2	14.2	3.4	5.0	5.8	5.6
Nebraska	12.1	15.7	17.0	18.6	10.9	14.4	15.9	17.2	4.2	5.3	5.7	5.9
Kansas	12.8	17.3	18.6	19.2	11.2	15.1	16.3	16.8	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.6
South Atlantic	14.0	19.7	21.7	22.5	12.6	17.6	19.3	20.3	3.7	5.2	5.6	5.9
Delaware	14.3	19.7	21.3	22.3	12.7	17.1	18.3	19.1	3.8	4.7	5.0	5.5
Maryland	18.6	30.4	32.5	34.0	16.5	24.9	27.8	29.5	4.2	6.5	7.2	7.8
District of Columbia	39.6	55.3	60.0	64.5	34.6	45.6	50.1	54.6	7.2	10.3	11.1	12.1
Virginia	12.9	19.5	21.2	21.7	11.9	17.8	19.5	20.1	3.8	5.4	5.8	6.0
West Virginia	11.0	16.3	17.7	19.1	10.0	14.6	15.4	16.6	3.3	4.4	4.8	5.1
North Carolina	11.7	16.9	18.9	19.8	10.6	15.0	17.2	18.2	3.5	4.7	5.2	5.4
South Carolina	10.0	14.7	16.0	17.3	9.3	13.6	15.0	16.2	3.3	4.5	4.8	5.1
Georgia	11.5	16.2	17.6	18.4	10.6	14.7	16.2	17.0	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.9
Florida	15.2	20.2	21.6	22.2	13.4	17.8	19.2	19.7	3.9	5.3	5.7	5.9
East South Central	10.5	15.0	16.8	17.9	9.7	14.0	15.7	16.7	3.2	4.5	4.9	5.3
Kentucky	10.9	15.1	16.8	17.9	10.1	13.9	15.7	16.8	3.6	4.8	5.2	5.6
Tennessee	12.4	17.7	19.5	21.0	11.3	16.2	18.1	19.5	3.2	4.7	5.2	5.7
Alabama	9.2	14.2	15.7	16.8	8.6	13.1	14.6	15.7	3.0	4.2	4.7	5.0
Mississippi	8.4	11.8	13.3	13.7	8.0	11.1	12.6	12.9	3.1	4.2	4.4	4.6
West South Central	11.9	16.4	17.8	18.6	10.5	14.5	15.8	16.6	3.5	4.5	4.7	5.0
Arkansas	9.1	13.8	15.1	16.3	8.5	12.8	14.1	15.3	3.4	4.8	5.1	5.5
Louisiana	11.4	17.3	18.6	19.9	10.5	16.1	17.4	18.7	3.3	4.5	4.8	5.2
Oklahoma	11.6	16.1	17.1	17.8	9.4	12.9	13.6	14.3	3.2	4.0	4.5	4.7
Texas	12.5	16.8	18.1	18.8	11.0	14.7	16.0	16.7	3.6	4.5	4.7	4.9
Mountain	14.3	17.8	19.3	19.7	12.6	15.7	17.0	17.5	4.1	5.0	5.3	5.5
Montana	10.6	14.0	16.0	16.9	10.1	13.2	15.2	16.0	4.5	5.4	6.0	6.0
Idaho	9.5	12.1	12.7	13.3	8.9	11.4	12.0	12.5	4.0	4.8	4.9	4.9
Wyoming	9.5	12.9	13.9	14.1	8.9	12.0	13.1	13.2	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.2
Colorado	17.3	20.7	22.1	23.1	15.0	17.7	19.2	20.3	4.6	5.6	5.9	6.3
New Mexico	12.2	17.0	18.9	19.9	10.1	14.7	16.7	17.6	3.4	4.8	5.4	5.8
Arizona	16.7	20.2	21.5	21.4	14.1	17.1	18.4	18.4	4.2	5.1	5.4	5.4
Utah	14.1	17.2	18.5	19.1	13.0	15.5	16.9	17.4	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.8
Nevada	11.9	16.0	16.6	15.7	10.9	14.5	14.9	14.1	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 108 (page 2 of 2). Active non-Federal physicians per 10,000 civilian population, according to geographic division, State, and primary specialty: United States, 1975, 1985, 1990, and 1992

[Data based on reporting by physicians]

					Doctors of medicine [2]							
	Total physicians [1]				Patient care [3]				Primary care [4]			
Geographic division and State	1975	1985	1990	1992 [5]	1975	1985	1990	1992	1975	1985	1990	1992
	Number per 10,000 civilian population											
Pacific	17.9	22.5	23.4	23.5	16.3	20.5	21.3	21.5	5.2	6.6	6.5	6.8
Washington	15.3	20.2	21.5	22.3	13.6	17.9	19.3	20.1	4.7	6.3	6.6	7.0
Oregon	15.6	19.7	21.1	21.8	13.8	17.6	19.1	19.6	4.6	6.1	6.3	6.5
California	18.8	23.7	24.1	24.0	17.3	21.5	21.9	21.9	5.5	6.7	6.5	6.8
Alaska	8.4	13.0	14.8	14.0	7.8	12.1	13.7	12.9	3.5	5.6	5.7	5.6
Hawaii	16.2	21.5	23.8	25.4	14.7	19.8	21.9	23.5	4.9	7.0	7.5	7.9

[1]Includes active non-Federal doctors of medicine and doctors of osteopathy in all other specialties not shown separately.
[2]Excludes doctors of osteopathy; States with large numbers are Florida, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Specialty information based on the physician's self-designated primary area of practice.
[3]Excludes doctors of medicine in medical teaching, administration, research, and other nonpatient care activities.
[4]Includes doctors of medicine in patient care office-based general practice and family practice, internal medicine, and pediatrics.
[5]Data for doctors of osteopathy are as of December 31, 1991.

NOTES: Starting in 1989 data for doctors of medicine are as of January 1; in earlier years these data are as of December 31. Data for doctors of osteopathy are as of December 31. See Appendix II for physician definitions.

SOURCES: Compiled by Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions based on data from the American Medical Association Physician Distribution and Licensure in the U.S., 1975, Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1986, 1992, and 1993 Editions; American Osteopathic Association: 1975–76 Yearbook and Directory of Osteopathic Physicians, 1985–86 Yearbook and Directory of Osteopathic Physicians; Rockville, Md., 1991. American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: Annual Statistical Report, 1990 and 1991.

Table 109. Active physicians, according to type of physician and number per 10,000 population: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected years 1950–92 and projections for year 2000

[Data are based on reporting by physicians and medical schools]

Year	All active physicians	Doctors of medicine	Doctors of osteopathy	Active physicians per 10,000 population
		Number of physicians		
1950	219,900	209,000	10,900	14.1
1960	259,500	247,300	12,200	14.0
1970	326,500	314,200	12,300	15.6
1971	337,400	325,000	12,400	16.1
1972	348,300	335,500	12,800	16.4
1973	355,700	342,500	13,200	16.4
1974	370,000	356,400	13,600	16.9
1975	384,500	370,400	14,100	17.4
1976	399,500	385,000	14,500	17.9
1977	405,900	390,800	15,100	18.0
1978	424,000	408,300	15,700	18.6
1979	440,400	424,000	16,400	19.1
1980	457,500	440,400	17,100	19.7
1981	466,700	448,700	18,000	20.0
1982	483,700	465,000	18,700	20.5
1983	501,200	481,500	19,700	21.0
1984	- - -	- - -	20,800	- - -
1985	534,800	512,900	21,900	22.0
1986	544,100	520,900	23,200	22.2
1987	560,300	536,200	24,100	22.6
1988	- - -	- - -	25,300	- - -
1989	577,200	550,700	26,500	23.3
1990	589,500	561,400	28,100	23.4
1991	- - -	- - -	29,200	- - -
1992 [1]	603,400	574,200	29,200	23.6
Projections				
2000	725,900	684,900	41,000	27.1

[1]Data for doctors of osteopathy are for 1991.

NOTES: Starting in 1989 data for doctors of medicine are as of January 1; in earlier years these data are as of December 31. Data for doctors of osteopathy are as of December 31. Population estimates include residents in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. outlying areas; U.S. citizens in foreign countries; and the Armed Forces in the United States and abroad. For the year 2000, the Series II projections of the total population from the U.S. Bureau of the Census are used. Estimation and projection methods are from the Bureau of Health Professions. See Appendix II for physician definitions. The numbers for doctors of medicine presented in this table differ from American Medical Association figures because approximately 90 percent of physicians not classified by activity status and whose addresses are unknown are included in this tabulation.

SOURCES: Bureau of Health Professions: Sixth Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Personnel in the United States. Health Resources and Services Administration. DHHS Pub. No. HRS-P-OD-88–1, Rockville, Md., Health Personnel in the United States Eighth Report to Congress 1991. DHHS Pub. No. HRS-P-OD-92–1, Rockville, Md., 1992 and unpublished data; American Medical Association: data from annual surveys and unpublished data.

Table 110. Physicians, according to activity and place of medical education: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected years 1970–92

[Data are based on reporting by physicians]

Activity and place of medical education	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1992*
				Number of physicians			
Doctors of medicine	334,028	393,742	467,679	552,716	600,789	615,421	653,062
Professionally active	310,845	340,280	414,916	497,140	536,755	547,310	578,108
Place of medical education:							
U.S. medical graduates	256,427	- - -	333,325	392,007	423,172	432,884	451,712
International medical graduates [1]	54,418	- - -	81,591	105,133	113,583	114,426	126,396
Activity [2]:							
Non-Federal	281,344	312,089	397,129	475,573	516,396	526,835	558,892
Patient care	255,027	287,837	361,915	431,527	468,902	479,547	513,427
Office-based practice	188,924	213,334	271,268	329,041	350,066	359,932	387,903
General and family practice	50,816	46,347	47,772	53,862	56,318	57,571	58,603
Cardiovascular diseases	3,882	5,046	6,725	9,054	10,235	10,670	11,449
Dermatology	2,932	3,442	4,372	5,325	5,721	5,996	6,308
Gastroenterology	1,112	1,696	2,735	4,135	4,942	5,200	5,723
Internal medicine	22,950	28,188	40,514	52,712	56,946	57,799	65,073
Pediatrics	10,310	12,687	17,436	22,392	24,692	26,494	28,984
Pulmonary diseases	785	1,166	2,040	3,035	3,578	3,659	4,005
General surgery	18,068	19,710	22,409	24,708	24,737	24,498	24,902
Obstetrics and gynecology	13,847	15,613	19,503	23,525	25,161	25,475	27,072
Ophthalmology	7,627	8,795	10,598	12,212	12,847	13,055	13,730
Orthopedic surgery	6,533	8,148	10,719	13,033	14,071	14,187	15,814
Otolaryngology	3,914	4,297	5,262	5,751	6,223	6,360	6,633
Plastic surgery	1,166	1,706	2,437	3,299	3,648	3,835	4,042
Urological surgery	4,273	5,025	6,222	7,081	7,338	7,392	7,682
Anesthesiology	7,369	8,970	11,336	15,285	16,720	17,789	19,974
Diagnostic radiology	896	1,978	4,190	7,735	9,012	9,806	10,888
Emergency medicine	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,041	8,402	9,355
Neurology	1,192	1,862	3,245	4,691	5,374	5,587	6,316
Pathology, anatomical/clinical	2,993	4,195	5,952	6,877	7,022	7,269	7,920
Psychiatry	10,078	12,173	15,946	18,521	19,625	20,048	21,826
Radiology	5,781	6,970	7,791	7,355	6,164	6,056	5,850
Other specialty	12,400	15,320	24,064	28,453	21,651	22,784	25,754
Hospital-based practice	66,103	74,503	90,647	102,486	118,836	119,615	125,524
Residents and interns	45,840	53,527	59,615	72,159	80,019	81,664	85,432
Full-time hospital staff	20,263	20,976	31,032	30,327	38,817	37,951	40,092
Other professional activity [3]	26,317	24,252	35,214	44,046	47,494	47,288	45,465
Federal	29,501	28,191	17,787	21,567	20,359	20,475	19,216
Patient care	23,508	24,100	14,597	17,293	15,570	15,632	14,665
Office-based practice	3,515	2,095	732	1,156	1,135	1,063	1,461
Hospital-based practice	19,993	22,005	13,865	16,137	14,435	14,569	13,204
Residents and interns	5,388	4,275	2,427	3,252	2,084	1,725	1,036
Full-time hospital staff	14,605	17,730	11,438	12,885	12,351	12,844	12,168
Other professional activity [3]	5,993	4,091	3,190	4,274	4,789	4,843	4,551
Inactive	19,621	21,449	25,744	38,646	48,804	52,653	55,656
Not classified [4]	358	26,145	20,629	13,950	12,405	12,678	16,589
Unknown address	3,204	5,868	6,390	2,980	2,825	2,780	2,709
				Percent of active, non-Federal, office-based physicians			
Primary care [5]	44.5	40.9	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.4
General and family practice	26.9	21.7	17.6	16.4	16.1	16.0	15.1
Internal medicine	12.1	13.2	14.9	16.0	16.3	16.1	16.8
Pediatrics	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.5
Obstetrics and gynecology	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0

[1]International medical graduates received their medical education in schools outside the United States and Canada.
[2]Specialty information based on the physician's self-designated primary area of practice.
[3]Includes medical teaching, administration, research, clinical fellows, and other.
[4]Not classified established in 1970; however, complete data not available until 1972.
[5]Data include sub-specialties. The percent of active physicians who are self-designated generalists (general internists, family and general practitioners, and general pediatricians) was 33 percent in 1980, 1990, and 1992 (Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, unpublished data).

NOTES: Starting in 1989 data for doctors of medicine are as of January 1; in earlier years these data are as of December 31. See Appendix II for physician definitions.

SOURCES: Haug, J. N., Roback, G. A., and Martin, B. C.: Distribution of Physicians in the United States, 1970. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1971; Goodman, L. J., and Mason, H. R.: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1975. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1976; Bidese, C. M., and Danais, D. G.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1981. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1982; Roback, G. A., Mead, D., and Randolph, L. L.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1986. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1986; Roback, G. A., Randolph, L. L., and Seidman, B.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1990; 1992; 1993. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1990; 1992; 1993 (Copyrights 1971, 1976, 1982, 1986, 1990, 1992, and 1993: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association).

Table 111. Active health personnel and number per 100,000 population, according to occupation and geographic region: United States, 1970, 1980, and 1991

[Data are compiled by the Bureau of Health Professions]

Year and occupation	Number of active health personnel	United States	Geographic region: Northeast	Midwest	South	West
1970		Number per 100,000 population [1]				
Physicians	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Federal [2]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Non-Federal	290,862	142.7	185.0	127.5	114.8	158.2
Doctors of medicine [2,3]	279,212	137.0	178.7	118.2	111.5	154.8
Doctors of osteopathy [2]	11,650	5.7	6.3	9.3	3.3	3.4
Dentists [4]	95,700	47.0	58.9	46.3	35.3	54.9
Optometrists	18,400	9.0	9.7	10.3	6.6	10.5
Pharmacists	112,570	55.4	60.1	57.5	50.6	52.9
Podiatrists	7,110	3.5	6.0	3.6	1.6	3.0
Registered nurses	750,000	368.9	491.2	367.5	281.8	355.9
Veterinarians	25,900	12.7	8.3	16.1	11.8	15.0
1980						
Physicians	427,122	189.8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Federal [2]	17,642	7.8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of medicine [2,3]	16,585	7.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of osteopathy [2]	1,057	0.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Non-Federal	409,480	182.0	224.5	165.2	157.0	200.0
Doctors of medicine [2,3]	393,407	174.9	216.1	153.3	152.8	195.8
Doctors of osteopathy [2]	16,073	7.1	8.4	11.9	4.2	4.2
Dentists [4]	121,240	53.5	66.2	52.7	42.6	59.2
Optometrists	22,330	9.8	9.9	10.9	7.7	11.6
Pharmacists	142,780	62.5	66.5	67.8	62.1	51.8
Podiatrists	8,880	4.0	6.3	3.9	2.5	4.1
Registered nurses	1,272,900	560.0	736.0	583.6	443.4	533.7
Associate and diploma	908,300	399.9	536.0	429.2	316.5	351.1
Baccalaureate	297,300	130.9	161.0	127.8	103.8	148.1
Masters and doctorate	67,300	29.6	39.0	26.7	23.0	34.6
Veterinarians	36,000	16.3	10.8	19.9	16.0	18.5
1991						
Physicians	598,930	239.0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Federal	19,108	7.6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of medicine [3,5]	17,845	7.1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of osteopathy [2]	1,263	0.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Non-Federal	579,822	231.4	302.1	215.1	204.8	225.1
Doctors of medicine [3,5]	551,932	220.3	287.4	197.3	197.6	218.6
Doctors of osteopathy [2]	27,890	11.1	14.7	17.8	7.3	6.5
Dentists [4]	158,600	63.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Optometrists	26,500	10.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pharmacists	163,600	64.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Podiatrists	12,500	4.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Registered nurses	1,758,500	697.3	872.4	766.4	591.7	626.9
Associate and diploma	1,100,400	436.4	540.2	482.0	385.4	369.4
Baccalaureate	533,500	211.6	265.3	232.4	167.8	209.7
Masters and doctorate	124,700	49.4	66.9	52.1	38.6	47.6
Veterinarians	52,400	20.6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

[1]Ratios for physicians and dentists are based on civilian population; ratios for all other health occupations are based on resident population.
[2]Starting in 1989 data for doctors of medicine are as of January 1; in earlier years these data are as of December 31. Data for doctors of osteopathy are as of December 31.
[3]Excludes physicians not classified according to activity status from the number of active health personnel.
[4]Excludes dentists in military service. Due to methodology change, data for 1991 and later years are not comparable to previous years.
[5]Data for doctors of medicine are as of January 1, 1992.

NOTE: 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 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, Md., 1992; American Medical Association: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1981 edition; 1993 edition. Chicago 1981; 1993; unpublished data; American Osteopathic Association: 1980–81 Yearbook and Directory of Osteopathic Physicians. Chicago, 1980. American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: Annual Statistical Report 1991. Rockville, Md., 1991; unpublished data.

Table 112. Full-time equivalent employment in selected occupations for community hospitals: United States, selected years 1983–91

[Data are based on reporting by a census of registered hospitals]

Occupation	1983	1986	1989	1990	1991	Average annual percent change 1983–86	Average annual percent change 1986–91
All hospital personnel [1]	3,130,131	3,055,071	3,328,509	3,439,820	3,554,962	–0.8	3.1
Administrators and assistant administrators	28,805	32,990	37,269	37,015	39,505	4.6	3.7
Physicians	25,520	29,263	33,850	36,451	37,091	4.7	4.9
Physician assistants	2,222	2,548	3,313	3,543	3,940	4.7	9.1
Registered nurses	698,151	736,253	791,521	809,920	840,493	1.8	2.7
Licensed practical nurses	229,735	174,154	172,143	167,945	165,871	–8.8	–1.0
Ancillary nursing personnel	294,180	226,821	252,500	268,113	278,125	–8.3	4.2
Medical record administrators and technicians	39,115	44,057	47,834	50,723	51,380	4.0	3.1
Licensed pharmacists and pharmacy technicians	52,077	54,679	60,984	64,004	65,735	1.6	3.8
Medical technologists and other laboratory personnel	149,949	145,622	152,122	157,880	161,087	–1.0	2.0
Dietitians and dietetic technicians	36,623	34,241	34,416	35,553	35,294	–2.2	0.6
Radiologic service personnel	92,509	94,683	104,494	111,298	114,455	0.8	3.9
Occupational therapists, occupational therapy assistants, and recreational therapists	9,078	11,210	13,604	15,144	16,290	7.3	7.8
Physical therapists and physical therapy assistants and aides	28,759	30,216	33,104	35,455	38,004	1.7	4.7
Speech pathologists and audiologists	2,684	3,776	4,608	4,909	5,550	12.1	8.0
Respiratory therapists and respiratory therapy technicians	51,490	52,751	57,355	60,403	62,969	0.8	3.6
Medical social workers	14,489	16,042	19,698	21,389	23,077	3.5	7.5
Total trainee personnel [2]	66,515	67,366	68,641	69,111	71,570	0.4	1.2

[1]Includes occupational categories not shown.
[2]This category is primarily composed of medical residents and interns.

SOURCE: Compiled by the Office of Data Analysis and Management, Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, from the American Hospital Association's 1983, 1986, 1989, 1990, and 1991 Annual Survey of Hospitals.

Table 113 (page 1 of 2). Full-time equivalent patient care staff in mental health organizations, according to type of organization and staff discipline: United States, selected years 1984–90

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Organization and discipline	*1984*	*1986*	*1988*	*1990*	*1984*	*1986*	*1988*	*1990*
All organizations	Number				Percent distribution			
All patient care staff	313,243	346,630	381,216	416,282	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	202,474	232,481	248,430	273,758	64.6	67.1	65.2	65.8
Psychiatrists	18,482	17,874	18,132	18,846	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.5
Psychologists	21,052	20,210	23,131	22,888	6.7	5.8	6.1	5.5
Social workers	36,397	40,951	46,218	53,487	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.8
Registered nurses	54,406	66,180	73,387	77,686	17.4	19.1	19.3	18.7
Other professional staff [1]	72,137	87,266	87,562	100,851	23.0	25.2	23.0	24.2
Other mental health workers	110,769	114,149	132,786	142,524	35.4	32.9	34.8	34.2
State and county mental hospitals								
All patient care staff	117,630	119,073	116,527	114,198	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	51,290	54,853	49,184	50,035	43.6	46.1	42.2	43.8
Psychiatrists	4,108	3,762	3,830	3,849	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4
Psychologists	3,239	3,412	3,536	3,324	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9
Social workers	6,175	6,238	7,164	7,013	5.2	5.2	6.1	6.1
Registered nurses	16,051	19,425	20,292	20,848	13.6	16.3	17.4	18.3
Other professional staff [1]	21,717	22,016	14,362	15,001	18.5	18.5	12.3	13.1
Other mental health workers	66,340	64,220	67,343	64,163	56.4	53.9	57.8	56.2
Private psychiatric hospitals								
All patient care staff	26,359	35,480	55,658	57,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	19,524	27,246	42,965	45,669	74.1	76.8	77.2	79.8
Psychiatrists	1,447	1,554	1,843	1,582	5.5	4.4	3.3	2.8
Psychologists	1,461	1,557	1,833	1,977	5.5	4.4	3.3	3.5
Social workers	2,179	2,893	4,067	4,044	8.3	8.2	7.3	7.1
Registered nurses	6,818	10,147	14,710	14,819	25.9	28.6	26.4	25.9
Other professional staff [1]	7,619	11,095	20,512	23,247	28.9	31.3	36.9	40.6
Other mental health workers	6,835	8,234	12,693	11,531	25.9	23.2	22.8	20.2
Non-Federal general hospitals' psychiatric services								
All patient care staff	59,848	61,148	62,066	72,214	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	46,335	50,233	48,490	57,019	77.4	82.1	78.1	79.0
Psychiatrists	6,679	6,009	5,276	6,500	11.2	9.8	8.5	9.0
Psychologists	3,283	2,983	3,707	3,951	5.5	4.9	6.0	5.5
Social workers	4,898	5,634	5,568	7,241	8.2	9.2	9.0	10.0
Registered nurses	20,454	23,454	24,490	28,473	34.2	38.4	39.5	39.4
Other professional staff [1]	11,021	12,153	9,449	10,854	18.4	19.9	15.2	15.0
Other mental health workers	13,513	10,915	13,576	15,195	22.6	17.9	21.9	21.0
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services								
All patient care staff	22,948	23,559	22,074	22,080	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	16,265	17,782	15,061	14,619	70.9	75.5	68.2	66.2
Psychiatrists	2,463	2,245	2,132	2,103	10.7	9.5	9.7	9.5
Psychologists	1,247	1,439	1,340	1,476	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.7
Social workers	1,545	1,680	1,424	1,855	6.7	7.1	6.5	8.4
Registered nurses	5,699	6,761	6,514	5,888	24.8	28.7	29.5	26.7
Other professional staff [1]	5,311	5,657	3,651	3,297	23.1	24.0	16.5	14.9
Other mental health workers	6,683	5,777	7,013	7,461	29.1	24.5	31.8	33.8
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children								
All patient care staff	15,297	25,146	30,139	40,969	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	10,551	17,599	19,688	26,032	69.0	70.0	65.3	63.5
Psychiatrists	240	335	449	498	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2
Psychologists	820	911	1,274	1,492	5.4	3.6	4.2	3.6
Social workers	2,283	4,585	4,211	5,636	14.9	18.2	14.0	13.8
Registered nurses	485	746	821	1,238	3.2	3.0	2.7	3.0
Other professional staff [1]	6,723	11,022	12,933	17,168	43.9	43.8	42.9	41.9
Other mental health workers	4,746	7,547	10,451	14,937	31.0	30.0	34.7	36.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 113 (page 2 of 2). Full-time equivalent patient care staff in mental health organizations, according to type of organization and staff discipline: United States, selected years 1984–90

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Organization and discipline	*1984*	*1986*	*1988*	*1990*	*1984*	*1986*	*1988*	*1990*
All other organizations [2]	Number				Percent distribution			
All patient care staff	71,161	82,224	94,749	109,621	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	58,509	64,768	73,039	80,384	82.2	78.8	77.1	73.3
Psychiatrists	3,545	3,969	4,601	4,314	5.0	4.8	4.9	3.9
Psychologists	11,002	9,908	11,444	10,668	15.5	12.1	12.1	9.7
Social workers	19,317	19,921	23,784	27,698	27.1	24.2	25.1	25.3
Registered nurses	4,899	5,647	6,559	6,420	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.9
Other professional staff [1]	19,746	25,323	26,651	31,284	27.7	30.8	28.1	28.5
Other mental health workers	12,652	17,456	21,710	29,237	17.8	21.2	22.9	26.7

[1]Includes occupational therapists, recreation therapists, vocational rehabilitation counselors, and teachers.
[2]Includes freestanding outpatient clinics, freestanding day-night organizations, multiservice organizations, and other residential organizations.

NOTE: Figures for nonpatient care staff (administrative, clerical, and maintenance staff) are not shown.

SOURCES: Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services: R. W. Manderscheid and M. A. Sonnenschein: Mental Health, United States, 1992. DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 92-1942. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992; Unpublished data.

Table 114. First-year enrollment and graduates of health professions schools and number of schools, according to profession: United States, selected years 1950–92 and projections for year 2000

[Data are based on reporting by health professions schools]

Year	Medicine	Osteopathy	Registered nursing: Total	Registered nursing: Baccalaureate	Registered nursing: Associate degree	Registered nursing: Diploma	Licensed practical nursing	Dentistry	Optometry	Pharmacy	Chiropractic
First-year enrollment [1]											
1980	16,930	1,426	105,952	35,414	53,633	16,905	56,316	6,066	1,185	7,905	- - -
1982	17,268	1,582	115,279	35,928	60,423	18,928	60,426	5,789	1,162	6,617	- - -
1983	17,254	1,682	120,579	37,264	63,947	19,368	61,453	5,498	1,120	6,280	- - -
1984	17,150	1,746	123,824	39,400	66,576	17,848	57,865	5,207	1,187	6,598	- - -
1985	16,997	1,750	118,224	39,573	63,776	14,875	47,034	4,983	1,177	6,749	- - -
1986 [2]	16,963	1,737	100,791	34,310	56,635	9,846	44,477	4,777	1,154	6,584	- - -
1987 [3]	16,819	1,724	90,693	28,026	54,330	8,337	42,452	4,494	1,210	7,081	- - -
1988 [3]	16,713	1,692	94,269	28,505	57,375	8,389	43,774	4,316	1,234	7,309	- - -
1989 [3]	16,868	1,780	103,025	29,042	63,973	10,010	47,602	4,148	1,271	8,067	- - -
1990	16,756	1,844	108,580	29,858	68,634	10,088	52,969	3,938	1,258	8,009	- - -
1991	16,876	1,950	113,526	33,437	69,869	10,220	56,176	3,961	1,207	- - -	- - -
1992	17,071	1,974	122,656	37,886	74,079	10,691	- - -	4,006	1,321	8,264	- - -
Graduates [1]											
1950 [4]	5,553	373	25,790	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,828	2,565	961	- - -	- - -
1960	7,081	427	30,113	4,136	789	25,188	16,491	3,253	364	3,497	660
1970	8,367	432	43,103	9,069	11,483	22,551	36,456	3,749	445	4,758	642
1975	12,714	702	73,915	20,170	32,183	21,562	45,375	4,969	806	6,712	1,093
1980	15,135	1,059	75,523	24,994	36,034	14,495	41,892	5,256	1,073	7,432	2,049
1982	15,985	1,017	74,052	24,081	38,289	11,682	43,299	5,371	1,106	6,859	2,631
1983	15,824	1,317	77,408	23,855	41,849	11,704	45,174	5,756	1,166	6,374	2,948
1984	16,327	1,287	80,312	23,718	44,394	12,200	44,654	5,337	1,188	5,963	- - -
1985	16,319	1,474	82,075	24,975	45,208	11,892	36,955	5,353	1,114	5,724	- - -
1986	16,125	1,560	77,027	25,170	41,333	10,524	29,599	4,957	1,085	5,800	- - -
1987	15,836	1,587	70,561	23,761	38,528	8,272	27,285	4,717	1,081	5,854	- - -
1988	15,887	1,572	64,839	21,504	37,397	5,938	26,912	4,581	1,106	6,171	2,797
1989 [5]	15,620	1,609	61,660	18,997	37,837	4,826	30,368	4,312	1,143	6,557	2,400
1990	15,336	1,529	66,088	18,571	42,318	5,199	35,417	4,233	1,115	6,956	- - -
1991	15,481	1,533	72,230	19,264	46,794	6,172	38,100	3,995	1,136	7,122	- - -
1992 [6]	15,466	1,537	80,839	21,415	52,896	6,528	- - -	3,918	1,150	- - -	- - -
2000 [7]	16,536	1,758	61,800	15,822	41,834	4,100	- - -	3,242	1,200	7,120	2,950
Schools [1,8]											
1950 [4]	79	6	1,170	- - -	- - -	- - -	85	42	10	- - -	20
1960	86	6	1,137	172	57	908	661	47	10	76	12
1970	103	7	1,340	267	437	636	1,233	53	11	74	11
1975	114	9	1,362	326	608	428	1,315	59	12	73	12
1980	126	14	1,385	377	697	311	1,299	60	15	72	14
1982	127	15	1,432	402	742	288	1,295	60	16	72	16
1983	127	15	1,466	421	764	281	1,297	60	16	72	17
1984	127	15	1,477	427	777	273	1,254	60	16	72	17
1985	127	15	1,473	441	776	256	1,165	60	16	72	17
1986	127	15	1,469	455	776	238	1,087	59	16	73	17
1987	127	15	1,465	467	789	209	1,068	58	16	74	17
1988	127	15	1,442	479	792	171	1,095	58	16	74	17
1989	127	15	1,457	488	812	157	1,171	58	16	74	17
1990	126	15	1,470	489	829	152	1,154	56	16	74	17
1991	126	15	1,484	501	838	145	1,125	55	16	74	17
1992	126	15	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55	16	74	17

[1]Data on the number of schools are collected at the beginning of the academic year while data on first-year enrollment and number of graduates are collected at the end of the academic year.
[2]First-year enrollment data for optometry exclude Ohio State University.
[3]First-year enrollment data for pharmacy include the University of Puerto Rico.
[4]Data for total registered nursing are for 1951.
[5]Data for chiropractic medicine are estimated.
[6]Data for medicine are estimated.
[7]Projected.
[8]Some nursing schools offer more than one type of program. Numbers shown for nursing are number of nursing programs.

NOTE: Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of Health, United States.

SOURCES: Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, D.C., 1992; 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, Md., 1992 and Unpublished data; National League for Nursing: Nursing Datasource, 1992; National League for Nursing: Nursing Data Review, 1989; American Nurses Association: Facts About Nursing, 1951 and 1961; American Dental Association Council on Dental Education: Annual Report on Dental Education 1992–93. Chicago, 1993; American Medical Association: Medical education in the United States. JAMA. Vol. 268, No. 9. September 2, 1992; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: Annual Statistical Report 1992. Rockville, Md., 1992; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 115 (page 1 of 2). First-year and total enrollment of minorities in schools for selected health occupations, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, academic years 1981–82 and 1991–92

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	First-year enrollment [1]				Total enrollment [1]			
	1981–82	1991–92 [2]	1981–82	1991–92 [2]	1981–82	1991–92	1981–82	1991–92
Allopathic medicine	Number of students		Percent of students		Number of students		Percent of students	
All races [3]	17,268	17,071	100.0	100.0	66,298	65,602	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white	14,218	11,677	82.3	68.4	56,201	47,094	84.8	71.8
Non-Hispanic black	1,196	1,304	6.9	7.6	3,884	4,334	5.9	6.6
Hispanic	902	1,006	5.2	5.9	3,093	3,645	4.7	5.6
Mexican American	300	351	1.7	2.1	1,040	1,205	1.6	1.8
Mainland Puerto Rican	105	128	0.6	0.7	350	485	0.5	0.7
Other Hispanic [4]	497	527	2.9	3.1	1,703	1,955	2.6	3.0
American Indian	70	93	0.4	0.5	229	301	0.3	0.5
Asian	765	2,744	4.4	16.1	2,518	9,438	3.8	14.4
Osteopathic medicine								
All races	1,582	1,974	100.0	100.0	5,304	7,012	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white [3]	1,478	1,608	93.4	81.5	5,003	5,778	94.3	82.4
Non-Hispanic black	37	67	2.3	3.4	104	236	2.0	3.4
Hispanic	22	67	1.4	3.4	62	276	1.2	3.9
American Indian	12	7	0.8	0.4	26	37	0.5	0.5
Asian	33	225	2.1	11.4	109	685	2.1	9.8
Podiatry								
All races [3]	702	725	100.0	100.0	2,584	2,247	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white	615	501	87.6	69.1	2,346	1,607	90.8	71.5
Non-Hispanic black	47	75	6.7	10.3	125	233	4.8	10.4
Hispanic	16	52	2.3	7.2	40	161	1.5	7.2
American Indian	1	4	0.1	0.6	5	8	0.2	0.4
Asian	23	83	3.3	11.4	68	201	2.6	8.9
Dentistry [5]								
All races	5,789	4,006	100.0	100.0	22,357	15,715	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white [3]	4,913	2,792	84.9	69.7	19,518	11,152	87.3	71.0
Non-Hispanic black	299	255	5.2	6.4	999	907	4.5	5.8
Hispanic	183	233	3.2	5.8	583	1,020	2.6	6.5
American Indian	21	11	0.4	0.3	61	51	0.3	0.3
Asian	373	715	6.4	17.8	1,196	2,585	5.3	16.4
Optometry [5]								
All races	1,162	1,321	100.0	100.0	4,541	4,743	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white [3]	- - -	1,048	- - -	79.3	4,094	3,751	90.2	79.1
Non-Hispanic black	- - -	35	- - -	2.6	57	140	1.3	3.0
Hispanic	- - -	47	- - -	3.6	98	178	2.2	3.8
American Indian	- - -	7	- - -	0.5	9	22	0.2	0.5
Asian	- - -	184	- - -	13.9	283	652	6.2	13.7
Pharmacy [5,6]								
All races	6,617	8,264	100.0	100.0	20,132	23,266	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white [3]	5,683	6,321	85.9	76.5	17,669	18,242	87.8	78.4
Non-Hispanic black	366	691	5.5	8.4	932	1,531	4.6	6.6
Hispanic	175	204	2.6	2.5	453	651	2.3	2.8
American Indian	11	43	0.2	0.5	38	87	0.2	0.4
Asian	360	1,005	5.4	12.2	1,040	2,755	5.2	11.8
Veterinary medicine								
All races	2,246	2,225	100.0	100.0	8,391	8,440	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white [3]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,804	- - -	92.5
Non-Hispanic black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	192	- - -	2.3
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	257	- - -	3.0
American Indian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46	- - -	0.5
Asian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	141	- - -	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 115 (page 2 of 2). First-year and total enrollment of minorities in schools for selected health occupations, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, academic years 1981–82 and 1991–92

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	*First-year enrollment* [1]				*Total enrollment* [1]			
	1981–82	*1991–92* [2]	*1981–82*	*1991–92* [2]	*1981–82*	*1991–92*	*1981–82*	*1991–92*
Registered nurses [5,7]	Number of students		Percent of students		Number of students		Percent of students	
All races	115,279	113,526	100.0	100.0	234,995	237,598	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white [3]	- - -	94,709	- - -	83.4	- - -	200,073	- - -	84.2
Non-Hispanic black	- - -	10,822	- - -	9.5	- - -	21,529	- - -	9.1
Hispanic	- - -	3,619	- - -	3.2	- - -	7,349	- - -	3.1
American Indian	- - -	840	- - -	0.7	- - -	1,700	- - -	0.7
Asian	- - -	3,536	- - -	3.1	- - -	6,947	- - -	2.9

[1]Total enrollment data are collected in the beginning of the academic year while first-year enrollment data are collected at the end of the academic year.
[2]First-year enrollments for nursing students are for 1990–91.
[3]Include race and ethnicity unspecified.
[4]Includes Puerto Rican Commonwealth students.
[5]Excludes Puerto Rican schools.
[6]Pharmacy first-year enrollment data are for students in the first year of the final 3 years of pharmacy education. Pharmacy total enrollment data are for students in the final 3 years of pharmacy education.
[7]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, any data prior to 1989 would not be comparable.

SOURCES: Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book: Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, D.C., 1992; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: 1992 Annual Statistical Report. Rockville, Md., 1992; Bureau of Health Professions: Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, 1990 Edition; American Dental Association in cooperation with the American Association of Dental Schools: Annual Report on Dental Education 1992/93. Chicago, 1992; Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry: Unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy: Profile of Pharmacy Students 1992, and unpublished data; Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges: Unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine: Unpublished data; National League for Nursing: Nursing Datasource, Volume 1, New York, 1992; Nursing Data Book, New York, 1982.

Table 116. 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, 1981–82, and 1991–92

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Enrollment, occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	*Both sexes*			*Women*		
	1971–72 [1]	*1981–82*	*1991–92* [2]	*1971–72* [1]	*1981–82*	*1991–92*
First-year enrollment [3]	Number of students			Percent of students		
Allopathic medicine [4]	12,361	17,268	17,071	13.7	30.8	39.9
Non-Hispanic white	- - -	14,218	11,677	- - -	29.7	37.7
Non-Hispanic black	881	1,196	1,304	22.7	43.2	56.4
Hispanic	- - -	902	1,006	- - -	30.3	42.1
Mexican American	118	300	351	8.5	30.3	39.0
Mainland Puerto Rican	40	105	128	15.0	43.8	46.1
Other Hispanic [5]	- - -	497	527	- - -	27.4	43.3
American Indian	23	70	93	34.8	27.1	57.0
Asian	217	765	2,744	19.4	33.6	40.3
Osteopathic medicine	670	1,582	1,974	4.3	23.9	32.7
Dentistry [6]	4,705	5,789	4,006	3.1	21.4	35.9
Optometry [6]	906	1,162	1,321	5.3	26.7	53.1
Pharmacy [6,7]	6,532	6,617	8,264	25.8	50.1	63.0
Veterinary medicine	1,453	2,246	2,225	15.3	47.2	- - -
Registered nurses [6]	93,344	115,279	113,526	94.5	92.7	89.3
Total enrollment [3]						
Allopathic medicine [4]	43,650	66,298	65,602	10.9	27.9	38.1
Non-Hispanic white	- - -	56,201	47,094	- - -	26.5	36.2
Non-Hispanic black	2,055	3,884	4,334	20.4	44.2	56.1
Hispanic	- - -	3,093	3,645	- - -	30.8	39.6
Mexican American	252	1,040	1,205	9.5	28.2	38.4
Mainland Puerto Rican	76	350	485	17.1	39.7	44.3
Other Hispanic [5]	- - -	1,703	1,955	- - -	30.7	39.2
American Indian	42	229	301	23.8	27.5	48.8
Asian	647	2,518	9,438	17.9	31.3	38.5
Osteopathic medicine	2,304	5,304	7,012	3.4	20.9	33.4
Podiatry	1,268	2,584	2,247	1.2	14.0	28.9
Optometry [6]	3,094	4,541	4,743	- - -	- - -	49.5
Veterinary medicine	5,149	8,391	8,440	11.5	41.8	62.1
Registered nurses [6]	211,239	234,995	237,598	95.5	94.3	90.1

[1]Total enrollments for registered nurse students are for 1972–73.
[2]First-year enrollments for nursing students are for 1990–91.
[3]Total enrollment data are collected at the beginning of the academic year while first-year enrollment data are collected at the end of the academic year.
[4]Includes race and ethnicity unspecified.
[5]Includes Puerto Rican Commonwealth students.
[6]Excludes Puerto Rican schools.
[7]Pharmacy first-year enrollment data are for students in the first year of the final 3 years of pharmacy education.

NOTE: Data not available on first-year enrollment of women in schools of podiatry and total enrollment of women in schools of dentistry and pharmacy.

SOURCES: Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, D.C., 1992 and unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: 1992 Annual Statistical Report. Rockville, Md., 1992; Bureau of Health Professions: Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, 1990 Edition; American Dental Association in cooperation with the American Association of Dental Schools: Annual Report on Dental Education 1992/93. Chicago, 1993; Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry: Unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy: Unpublished data; Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges: Unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine: Unpublished data; National League for Nursing: Nursing Datasource. New York, 1992; Nursing Data Book, New York, 1982; State-Approved Schools of Nursing-RN. New York, 1973.

Table 117. Short-stay hospitals, beds, and occupancy rates, according to type of ownership and size of hospital: United States, selected years 1960–92

[Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals]

Type of ownership and size of hospital	*1960*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Hospitals						Number					
All ownerships	5,768	6,193	6,310	6,229	6,091	6,035	5,967	5,808	5,728	5,675	5,619
Federal	361	334	331	325	307	307	308	311	308	305	298
Non-Federal	5,407	5,859	5,979	5,904	5,784	5,728	5,659	5,497	5,420	5,370	5,321
Nonprofit	3,291	3,386	3,364	3,339	3,364	3,338	3,289	3,233	3,202	3,184	3,182
Proprietary	856	769	775	730	805	834	828	769	749	738	723
State-local government	1,260	1,704	1,840	1,835	1,615	1,556	1,542	1,495	1,469	1,448	1,416
Size of hospital:											
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	3,196	2,953	2,751	2,732	2,736	2,646	2,584	2,541	2,480
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	1,413	1,436	1,458	1,445	1,408	1,388	1,369	1,366	1,381
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	701	742	765	781	776	766	773	763	770
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	651	724	736	706	686	664	661	671	651
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	349	374	381	371	361	344	341	334	337
Beds											
All ownerships	735,451	935,724	1,036,025	1,080,164	1,087,750	1,066,611	1,046,013	1,014,965	1,007,201	1,002,600	996,112
Federal	96,394	87,492	89,049	88,144	84,612	85,071	84,523	79,202	77,827	76,725	73,370
Non-Federal	639,057	848,232	946,976	992,020	1,003,138	981,540	961,490	935,763	929,374	925,875	922,742
Nonprofit	445,753	591,937	658,948	692,929	707,806	689,685	673,308	660,947	657,016	656,713	656,355
Proprietary	37,029	52,739	73,495	87,033	103,921	106,716	105,746	102,416	101,377	99,657	98,760
State-local government	156,275	203,556	214,533	212,058	191,411	185,139	182,436	172,400	170,981	169,505	167,627
Size of hospital:											
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	165,148	155,259	147,703	146,202	145,541	139,478	136,034	134,073	130,075
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	201,587	203,023	206,029	204,139	198,777	196,322	193,388	193,735	195,242
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	171,057	180,047	185,033	189,017	188,294	186,675	188,833	185,944	187,995
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	247,410	276,201	279,700	266,477	258,841	251,987	250,646	254,120	246,739
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	250,823	265,634	269,285	260,776	254,560	240,503	238,300	234,728	236,061
Occupancy rate						Percent of beds occupied					
All ownerships	75.7	77.9	75.0	75.6	65.5	64.9	65.5	66.5	67.1	66.4	66.2
Federal	82.5	77.5	77.6	77.8	74.3	72.6	71.8	71.0	71.2	70.1	73.7
Non-Federal	74.7	78.0	74.8	75.4	64.8	64.2	64.9	66.2	66.8	66.1	65.6
Nonprofit	76.6	80.1	77.4	78.2	67.2	66.8	67.6	68.8	69.3	68.6	67.8
Proprietary	65.4	72.2	65.9	65.2	52.1	50.7	51.1	51.7	52.8	52.6	52.0
State-local government	71.6	73.2	69.7	70.7	62.8	62.6	63.1	64.8	65.3	64.4	65.0
Size of hospital:											
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	61.1	60.6	48.4	47.3	47.8	49.0	49.7	49.9	49.5
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	71.3	71.6	60.0	58.8	59.2	60.8	61.8	60.5	60.0
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	77.1	77.3	65.9	65.5	65.6	66.9	67.3	66.8	66.6
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	80.0	80.0	69.4	69.0	70.1	70.9	71.5	70.4	69.9
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	80.9	81.9	74.9	74.9	75.6	76.5	76.6	76.2	76.4

NOTE: Excludes psychiatric and tuberculosis and other respiratory disease hospitals.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15):396–401 and 45(15):463–467, Aug. 1961 and Aug. 1971; Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1985–94 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1985–93. (Copyrights 1961, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1985–93: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 118. Long-term hospitals, beds, and occupancy rates, according to type of hospital and ownership: United States, selected years 1970–92

[Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals]

Type of hospital and ownership	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Hospitals					Number					
General	75	44	17	23	21	21	25	31	30	24
Federal	38	23	9	14	13	13	10	11	9	8
Non-Federal	37	21	8	9	8	8	15	20	21	16
Psychiatric	459	419	381	383	390	391	382	362	354	319
Federal	33	26	23	19	18	18	17	16	15	16
Nonprofit	56	45	47	57	55	51	50	45	39	35
Proprietary	39	51	57	81	91	96	96	80	76	49
State-local government	331	297	254	226	226	226	219	221	224	219
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases	103	34	10	5	2	3	3	3	3	3
All other	200	196	150	122	129	126	125	112	109	101
Federal	1	2	1	3	4	3	2	1	4	2
Nonprofit	110	94	66	59	61	58	58	49	45	43
Proprietary	2	9	11	13	15	17	19	17	19	18
State-local government	87	91	72	47	49	48	46	45	41	38
Beds										
General	42,569	17,329	8,253	12,985	11,112	11,508	11,275	11,599	10,466	7,069
Federal	31,403	14,406	7,205	10,073	9,079	9,232	8,373	8,040	6,481	4,904
Non-Federal	11,166	2,923	1,048	2,912	2,033	2,276	2,902	3,559	3,985	2,165
Psychiatric	551,847	344,257	218,400	162,968	157,378	150,727	135,968	131,356	121,100	109,797
Federal	41,500	27,523	20,871	15,739	15,167	14,585	12,046	11,315	10,044	10,692
Nonprofit	8,892	5,366	6,645	6,708	6,668	5,994	5,486	5,218	3,715	2,626
Proprietary	3,399	4,821	5,877	8,832	9,270	9,786	9,200	7,923	7,222	4,280
State-local government	498,056	306,547	185,007	131,689	126,273	120,362	109,236	106,900	100,119	92,199
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases	19,937	5,699	1,500	574	183	339	348	355	355	305
All other	49,152	49,268	37,911	29,519	29,614	27,541	25,612	22,166	24,016	22,067
Federal	357	968	357	1,599	1,812	1,451	1,010	734	3,043	1,624
Nonprofit	12,638	12,733	10,038	9,391	9,829	8,785	8,878	7,324	7,086	6,919
Proprietary	101	879	1,356	1,364	1,844	1,681	1,606	1,197	1,226	1,162
State-local government	36,056	34,688	26,160	17,165	16,129	15,624	14,118	12,911	12,661	12,362
Occupancy rate					Percent of beds occupied					
General	79.2	84.4	83.9	80.2	79.1	76.5	81.3	78.4	81.7	86.6
Federal	80.4	85.2	84.6	80.7	77.8	74.7	81.1	76.7	80.3	84.1
Non-Federal	75.8	80.4	79.0	78.6	85.0	83.8	81.7	82.3	84.1	92.3
Psychiatric	84.9	81.3	85.9	87.2	87.0	87.9	87.7	86.1	86.7	88.0
Federal	83.4	88.3	87.9	83.5	79.6	83.1	83.0	81.0	78.7	84.8
Nonprofit	85.2	84.8	87.2	86.5	85.5	81.7	77.1	76.5	80.0	75.2
Proprietary	78.4	74.1	76.3	77.6	75.8	75.8	77.3	72.7	69.6	72.6
State-local government	85.0	80.8	86.0	88.3	88.8	89.8	89.7	88.1	89.0	89.4
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases	61.9	57.6	66.4	64.3	59.6	70.5	73.0	65.4	79.2	87.2
All other	83.3	82.3	85.9	88.7	87.5	87.2	86.0	86.3	84.2	84.0
Federal	73.4	86.3	65.3	81.9	80.1	82.2	87.1	92.9	78.8	89.2
Nonprofit	82.8	83.3	87.3	89.9	88.4	87.9	86.2	85.9	85.2	85.0
Proprietary	87.1	86.0	86.5	85.6	82.6	76.3	79.5	75.9	64.1	70.8
State-local government	83.6	81.7	85.6	88.9	88.4	88.5	86.5	87.2	86.9	83.9

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 45(15):463–467, Aug. 1971; Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1985–94 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1985–93. (Copyrights 1971, 1976, 1981, 1985–93: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 119. Inpatient and residential treatment beds in mental health organizations and rate per 100,000 civilian population, according to type of organization: United States, selected years 1970–90

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Organization	*1970*	*1980* [1]	*1982* [2]	*1984*	*1986*	*1988*	*1990*
				Number			
All organizations	524,878	274,713	247,312	262,673	267,613	271,923	272,253
State and county mental hospitals	413,066	156,482	140,140	130,411	119,033	107,109	98,789
Private psychiatric hospitals	14,295	17,157	19,011	21,474	30,201	42,255	44,871
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	22,394	29,384	36,525	46,045	45,808	48,421	53,479
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services [3]	50,688	33,796	24,646	23,546	26,874	25,742	21,712
Federally funded community mental health centers	8,108	16,264	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	15,129	20,197	18,475	16,745	24,547	25,173	29,756
All other [4]	1,198	1,433	8,515	24,452	21,150	23,223	23,646
				Number per 100,000 civilian population			
All organizations	263.6	124.3	108.1	112.9	111.7	111.4	111.6
State and county mental hospitals	207.4	70.2	61.2	56.1	49.7	44.0	40.5
Private psychiatric hospitals	7.2	7.7	8.3	9.2	12.6	17.3	18.4
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	11.2	13.7	16.0	19.8	19.1	19.8	21.9
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services [3]	25.5	15.7	10.8	10.1	11.2	10.5	8.9
Federally funded community mental health centers	4.1	7.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	7.6	9.1	8.1	7.2	10.3	10.3	12.2
All other [4]	0.6	0.6	3.7	10.5	8.8	9.5	9.7

[1]During 1979–80 comparable data were not available for certain organization types, and data for either an earlier or later period were substituted.
[2]During 1981–82 some organizations were reclassified and data for some organization types were not available, resulting in a particularly large increase for the ″all other″ category in 1982.
[3]Includes Department of Veterans Affairs neuropsychiatric hospitals, and general hospital psychiatric services.
[4]Includes other multiservice mental health organizations with inpatient and residential treatment services that are not elsewhere classified. Beginning in 1983 a definitional change sharply increased the number of multiservice mental health organizations. See Appendix I.

NOTE: Changes in reporting procedures in 1979–80 and 1981–82 affect the comparability of data with those from previous years.

SOURCES: Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services: R. W. Manderscheid and M. A. Sonnenschein: Mental Health, United States, 1990. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 90-1708. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990; R. W. Manderscheid and M. A. Sonnenschein: Mental Health, United States, 1992. DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 92-1942. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992; Unpublished data.

Table 120. Community hospital beds per 1,000 population and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940–91

[Data are based on reporting by facilities]

Geographic division and State	Beds per 1,000 civilian population									Average annual percent change			
	1940[1]	1950[1]	1960[2]	1970	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1940–60[1,2]	1960–70[2]	1970–80	1980–91
United States	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.6	1.8	0.5	–2.0
New England	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.5	–0.6	0.5	0.0	–1.4
Maine	3.0	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.5	0.6	3.3	0.0	–2.6
New Hampshire	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.2	–0.9	–0.3	–2.4
Vermont	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	1.6	0.0	–0.2	–3.4
Massachusetts	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.9	–1.0	0.5	0.0	–1.1
Rhode Island	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.4	–0.3	0.8	–0.5	–1.0
Connecticut	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.3	–0.4	0.0	0.3	–0.5
Middle Atlantic	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	–0.8
New York	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.7	–0.2	–0.6
New Jersey	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.0	–0.6	1.5	1.6	–0.4
Pennsylvania	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	0.8	1.4	0.2	–1.0
East North Central	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.7	0.6	2.0	0.7	–2.2
Ohio	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	1.2	2.1	1.1	–1.7
Indiana	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	1.5	2.6	1.2	–1.8
Illinois	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.9	0.8	1.6	0.8	–2.4
Michigan	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.4	–1.0	2.7	0.2	–2.3
Wisconsin	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.2	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.6	1.2	1.9	–0.6	–2.8
West North Central	3.1	3.7	4.3	5.7	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.5	1.6	2.9	0.2	–2.3
Minnesota	3.9	4.4	4.8	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.1	1.0	2.4	–0.7	–3.0
Iowa	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.4	1.9	3.7	0.2	–2.3
Missouri	2.9	3.3	3.9	5.1	5.7	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.6	1.5	2.7	1.1	–1.9
North Dakota	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.4	2.0	2.7	0.8	–1.3
South Dakota	2.8	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.5	6.6	5.8	6.1	5.5	2.4	2.2	–0.2	0.0
Nebraska	3.4	4.2	4.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.8	1.3	3.5	–0.3	–2.0
Kansas	2.8	3.4	4.2	5.4	5.8	5.2	4.8	4.8	3.9	2.0	2.5	0.7	–3.5
South Atlantic	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	1.4	1.9	1.2	–2.0
Delaware	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.1	–0.9	0.0	–0.3	–1.4
Maryland	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	–0.8	–0.6	1.5	–1.9
District of Columbia	5.5	5.5	5.9	7.4	7.3	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.6	0.4	2.3	–0.1	0.4
Virginia	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	1.6	2.1	1.0	–2.0
West Virginia	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.4	2.1	2.8	0.2	–2.0
North Carolina	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.2	1.1	1.0	–2.2
South Carolina	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.5	0.5	–1.8
Georgia	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.2	2.5	3.1	1.9	–0.8
Florida	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.5	3.6	1.5	–2.6
East South Central	1.7	2.1	3.0	4.4	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.9	3.9	1.5	–1.1
Kentucky	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	2.6	2.9	1.2	–0.8
Tennessee	1.9	2.3	3.4	4.7	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.6	3.0	3.3	1.6	–1.6
Alabama	1.5	2.0	2.8	4.3	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.2	4.4	1.7	–1.1
Mississippi	1.4	1.7	2.9	4.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	3.7	4.3	1.9	–0.9
West South Central	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.5	2.3	2.7	0.9	–2.6
Arkansas	1.4	1.6	2.9	4.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.8	1.8	–1.2
Louisiana	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.2	1.2	0.7	1.3	–1.2
Oklahoma	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.5	2.6	3.5	0.2	–2.5
Texas	2.0	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.7	0.9	–3.2
Mountain	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.8	–0.1	2.1	–1.2	–2.7
Montana	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.8	4.6	0.2	1.3	0.2	–2.2
Idaho	2.6	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.8	1.0	2.3	–0.8	–2.5
Wyoming	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.4	1.4	1.8	–4.1	1.8
Colorado	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.0	–0.1	1.9	–0.9	–3.0
New Mexico	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	0.4	1.9	–1.2	–1.9
Arizona	3.4	4.0	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	–0.6	3.2	–1.3	–3.3
Utah	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	–0.7	2.5	–1.5	–2.7
Nevada	5.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.5	–1.2	0.7	0.0	–4.6
Pacific	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	–1.4	1.8	–0.6	–2.7
Washington	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.2	–0.1	0.6	–1.2	–3.1
Oregon	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.4	0.0	1.3	–1.3	–3.4
California	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.6	–1.9	2.4	–0.5	–2.9
Alaska	. . .	. . .	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.8	. . .	–0.4	1.6	–3.6
Hawaii	. . .	. . .	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	. . .	–0.8	–0.9	–0.6

[1]1940 and 1950 data are estimated based on published figures.
[2]1960 includes hospital units of institutions.

SOURCES: American Medical Association: Hospital service in the United States. JAMA 116(11):1055–1144, 1941, and 146(2):109–184, 1951. (Copyright 1941 and 1951: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15):383–430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Data computed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Master Facility Inventory and the American Hospital Association 1991 annual survey; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-25, Nos. 72, 304, 460, 640, 970, 1010, 1044, and 1058. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953, 1965, 1971, 1976, 1980, 1985, 1989, and 1990; and Department of Commerce Press Release CB92–276, Dec. 30, 1992.

Table 121. Occupancy rates in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940–91

[Data are based on reporting by facilities]

Geographic division and State	Percent of beds occupied								Average annual percent change			
	1940 [1]	1960 [2]	1970	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1940–60 [1,2]	1960–70 [2]	1970–80	1980–91
United States	69.9	74.7	77.3	75.2	65.1	66.1	66.7	67.3	0.3	0.3	–0.3	–1.0
New England	72.5	75.2	79.7	80.1	72.8	74.9	74.3	73.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	–0.7
Maine	72.4	73.2	73.0	74.5	66.8	71.4	71.6	70.6	0.1	–0.0	0.2	–0.5
New Hampshire	65.3	66.5	73.4	73.2	63.4	66.8	67.0	66.2	0.1	1.0	–0.0	–0.9
Vermont	68.8	68.5	76.3	73.7	68.0	65.9	66.9	68.6	–0.0	1.1	–0.3	–0.6
Massachusetts	71.8	75.8	80.3	81.7	74.1	75.7	74.6	73.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	–1.0
Rhode Island	77.7	75.7	82.9	85.9	76.2	79.9	79.5	79.2	–0.1	0.9	0.4	–0.7
Connecticut	75.9	78.2	82.6	80.4	75.4	77.7	77.0	77.6	0.1	0.5	–0.3	–0.3
Middle Atlantic	75.5	78.1	82.4	83.2	77.1	79.8	80.2	80.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	–0.3
New York	78.9	79.4	82.9	85.9	83.9	85.6	85.7	85.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	–0.1
New Jersey	72.4	78.4	82.5	82.8	74.8	79.3	80.0	80.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	–0.3
Pennsylvania	71.3	76.0	81.5	79.5	68.7	71.8	72.6	72.8	0.3	0.7	–0.2	–0.8
East North Central	71.0	78.4	79.5	76.9	64.2	63.9	64.8	64.7	0.5	0.1	–0.3	–1.6
Ohio	72.1	81.3	81.8	79.2	63.9	65.0	64.8	63.3	0.6	0.1	–0.3	–2.0
Indiana	68.5	79.6	80.3	77.6	61.6	59.8	60.6	60.9	0.8	0.1	–0.3	–2.2
Illinois	73.1	76.0	79.3	74.9	64.4	63.8	66.1	66.6	0.2	0.4	–0.6	–1.1
Michigan	71.5	80.5	80.6	78.2	67.4	65.7	65.5	66.2	0.6	0.0	–0.3	–1.5
Wisconsin	65.2	73.9	73.2	73.6	61.8	63.2	64.9	65.3	0.6	–0.1	0.1	–1.1
West North Central	65.7	71.8	73.6	71.2	60.3	61.5	61.9	63.9	0.4	0.2	–0.3	–1.0
Minnesota	71.0	72.3	73.9	73.7	63.8	65.9	66.9	69.7	0.1	0.2	–0.0	–0.5
Iowa	63.6	72.6	71.9	68.7	57.3	61.9	61.6	62.8	0.7	–0.1	–0.5	–0.8
Missouri	68.6	75.8	79.3	75.1	63.0	62.5	61.7	61.5	0.5	0.5	–0.5	–1.8
North Dakota	61.9	71.3	67.1	68.6	61.1	63.1	64.5	66.7	0.7	–0.6	0.2	–0.3
South Dakota	59.1	66.0	66.3	60.6	57.5	60.8	62.1	66.7	0.6	0.0	–0.9	0.9
Nebraska	59.0	65.6	69.9	67.4	58.4	55.9	58.6	63.4	0.5	0.6	–0.4	–0.6
Kansas	60.4	69.1	71.4	68.8	54.3	55.5	55.8	58.6	0.7	0.3	–0.4	–1.4
South Atlantic	66.7	74.8	77.9	75.5	65.5	66.6	67.2	67.5	0.6	0.4	–0.3	–1.0
Delaware	59.2	70.2	78.8	81.8	68.0	75.7	76.5	74.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	–0.8
Maryland	74.6	73.9	79.3	84.0	73.5	78.3	78.1	75.1	–0.0	0.7	0.6	–1.0
District of Columbia	76.2	80.8	77.7	83.0	75.9	79.7	76.1	76.6	0.3	–0.4	0.7	–0.7
Virginia	70.0	78.0	81.1	77.8	67.2	66.4	67.2	65.9	0.5	0.4	–0.4	–1.5
West Virginia	62.1	74.5	79.3	75.6	60.7	60.3	62.7	64.5	0.9	0.6	–0.5	–1.4
North Carolina	64.6	73.9	78.5	77.8	64.9	72.2	73.0	72.8	0.7	0.6	–0.1	–0.6
South Carolina	69.1	76.9	76.4	77.0	67.7	69.1	70.5	69.8	0.5	–0.1	0.1	–0.9
Georgia	62.7	71.7	76.5	70.4	64.4	65.0	65.1	68.3	0.7	0.7	–0.8	–0.3
Florida	57.5	73.9	76.2	71.7	62.5	61.0	61.6	62.0	1.3	0.3	–0.6	–1.3
East South Central	62.6	71.8	78.2	74.6	62.7	61.4	62.2	62.0	0.7	0.9	–0.5	–1.7
Kentucky	61.6	73.4	79.6	77.4	64.0	61.1	61.7	62.9	0.9	0.8	–0.3	–1.9
Tennessee	65.5	75.9	78.2	75.9	64.6	64.4	63.9	62.7	0.7	0.3	–0.3	–1.7
Alabama	59.0	70.8	80.0	73.3	62.3	60.7	62.6	63.0	0.9	1.2	–0.9	–1.4
Mississippi	63.8	62.8	73.6	70.5	58.1	57.5	59.2	58.2	–0.1	1.6	–0.4	–1.7
West South Central	62.5	68.7	73.2	69.7	56.9	56.9	57.8	59.0	0.5	0.6	–0.5	–1.5
Arkansas	55.6	70.0	74.4	69.6	56.0	59.2	61.7	61.3	1.2	0.6	–0.7	–1.1
Louisiana	75.0	67.9	73.6	69.7	58.6	56.4	57.4	59.4	–0.5	0.8	–0.5	–1.4
Oklahoma	54.5	71.0	72.5	68.1	56.2	58.0	57.9	58.4	1.3	0.2	–0.6	–1.4
Texas	59.6	68.2	73.0	70.1	56.6	56.4	57.3	58.6	0.7	0.7	–0.4	–1.6
Mountain	60.9	69.9	71.2	69.6	58.6	60.6	60.5	61.9	0.7	0.2	–0.2	–1.1
Montana	62.8	60.3	65.9	66.1	59.1	61.5	61.8	64.6	–0.2	0.9	0.0	–0.2
Idaho	65.4	55.9	66.1	65.2	56.6	55.2	55.9	59.1	–0.8	1.7	–0.1	–0.9
Wyoming	47.5	61.1	63.1	57.2	52.0	53.0	53.7	53.3	1.3	0.3	–1.0	–0.6
Colorado	62.1	80.6	74.0	71.6	59.0	63.8	63.3	63.8	1.3	–0.9	–0.3	–1.0
New Mexico	47.8	65.1	69.8	66.2	60.0	59.0	57.4	60.8	1.6	0.7	–0.5	–0.8
Arizona	61.2	74.2	73.3	74.2	61.5	62.8	62.4	63.0	1.0	–0.1	0.1	–1.5
Utah	65.8	70.0	73.7	70.0	58.7	58.1	58.8	59.4	0.3	0.5	–0.5	–1.5
Nevada	67.9	70.7	72.7	68.8	52.6	58.3	59.5	62.0	0.2	0.3	–0.5	–0.9
Pacific	69.7	71.4	71.0	69.0	61.6	63.4	63.5	63.9	0.1	–0.1	–0.3	–0.7
Washington	67.5	63.4	69.7	71.7	58.5	61.2	62.4	64.7	–0.3	1.0	0.3	–0.9
Oregon	71.2	65.8	69.3	69.3	55.6	58.2	56.4	57.0	–0.4	0.5	0.0	–1.8
California	69.9	74.3	71.3	68.5	62.3	63.8	63.8	63.7	0.3	–0.4	–0.4	–0.7
Alaska	. . .	53.8	59.1	58.3	62.6	48.8	49.9	49.3	. . .	0.9	–0.1	–1.5
Hawaii	. . .	61.5	75.7	74.7	76.4	83.2	84.4	83.9	. . .	2.1	–0.1	1.1

[1] 1940 data are estimated based on published figures.
[2] 1960 includes hospital units of institutions.

SOURCES: American Medical Association: Hospital service in the United States. JAMA 116(11):1055–1144, 1941. (Copyright 1941: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15):383–430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Data computed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Master Facility Inventory and the American Hospital Association 1991 annual survey.

Table 122. Full-time equivalent employees per 100 average daily patients in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1960–91

[Data are based on reporting by facilities]

Geographic division and State	Employees per 100 average daily patients							Average annual percent change		
	1960[1]	1970	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1960–70[1]	1970–80	1980–91
United States	226	302	394	472	546	563	583	2.9	2.7	3.6
New England	249	351	456	532	617	619	612	3.5	2.7	2.7
Maine	227	289	409	494	550	551	573	2.4	3.5	3.1
New Hampshire	240	310	400	517	581	595	604	2.6	2.6	3.8
Vermont	227	318	348	434	553	574	554	3.4	0.9	4.3
Massachusetts	252	365	488	547	651	643	636	3.8	2.9	2.4
Rhode Island	270	383	454	547	579	601	607	3.6	1.7	2.7
Connecticut	247	347	440	529	605	618	588	3.5	2.4	2.7
Middle Atlantic	225	311	383	450	507	518	527	3.3	2.1	2.9
New York	233	336	396	436	492	505	512	3.7	1.7	2.4
New Jersey	225	278	332	423	465	474	478	2.1	1.8	3.4
Pennsylvania	214	287	390	491	559	567	586	3.0	3.1	3.8
East North Central	226	299	396	494	582	607	636	2.8	2.8	4.4
Ohio	232	302	392	526	605	635	666	2.7	2.6	4.9
Indiana	216	280	374	482	590	640	652	2.6	2.9	5.2
Illinois	226	301	407	492	569	586	614	2.9	3.1	3.8
Michigan	239	313	417	513	612	627	675	2.7	2.9	4.5
Wisconsin	199	277	367	405	497	521	537	3.4	2.9	3.5
West North Central	212	273	357	422	493	506	530	2.6	2.7	3.7
Minnesota	220	273	347	384	433	431	434	2.2	2.4	2.1
Iowa	208	258	349	427	478	504	537	2.2	3.1	4.0
Missouri	217	289	385	471	579	602	645	2.9	2.9	4.8
North Dakota	177	254	295	326	376	385	401	3.7	1.5	2.8
South Dakota	188	247	352	323	404	415	414	2.8	3.6	1.5
Nebraska	220	276	326	397	476	490	496	2.3	1.7	3.9
Kansas	210	270	368	478	525	538	580	2.5	3.1	4.2
South Atlantic	217	295	379	458	536	553	568	3.1	2.5	3.7
Delaware	243	328	405	526	608	665	674	3.0	2.1	4.7
Maryland	237	354	403	473	553	566	571	4.1	1.3	3.2
District of Columbia	240	363	483	599	614	623	665	4.2	2.9	2.9
Virginia	193	289	369	435	525	537	559	4.1	2.5	3.8
West Virginia	198	255	351	452	511	534	547	2.6	3.2	4.1
North Carolina	196	277	363	464	531	558	580	3.5	2.7	4.4
South Carolina	185	257	356	426	501	528	546	3.3	3.3	4.0
Georgia	233	294	396	458	524	542	517	2.4	3.0	2.5
Florida	245	295	375	450	546	555	589	1.9	2.4	4.2
East South Central	227	275	348	409	490	509	541	1.9	2.4	4.1
Kentucky	229	276	332	403	480	516	539	1.9	1.9	4.5
Tennessee	231	284	359	420	522	534	569	2.1	2.4	4.3
Alabama	233	266	357	410	494	514	543	1.3	3.0	3.9
Mississippi	207	270	334	392	435	444	487	2.7	2.1	3.5
West South Central	225	297	384	471	560	588	613	2.8	2.6	4.3
Arkansas	209	274	355	429	494	501	531	2.7	2.6	3.7
Louisiana	218	292	392	483	567	586	602	3.0	3.0	4.0
Oklahoma	218	296	404	480	548	585	624	3.1	3.2	4.0
Texas	232	304	383	473	574	607	630	2.7	2.3	4.6
Mountain	226	299	413	486	551	571	606	2.8	3.3	3.5
Montana	216	247	302	351	386	397	430	1.4	2.0	3.3
Idaho	255	281	374	427	524	543	548	1.0	2.9	3.5
Wyoming	217	251	445	417	447	467	480	1.5	5.9	0.7
Colorado	221	306	398	481	586	598	614	3.3	2.7	4.0
New Mexico	228	314	430	536	543	595	671	3.3	3.2	4.1
Arizona	222	327	455	523	571	590	636	3.9	3.4	3.1
Utah	243	304	460	579	669	702	762	2.3	4.2	4.7
Nevada	224	284	427	490	558	562	556	2.4	4.2	2.4
Pacific	243	327	467	545	602	625	653	3.0	3.6	3.1
Washington	263	313	428	544	617	666	694	1.8	3.2	4.5
Oregon	232	303	417	548	674	729	765	2.7	3.2	5.7
California	241	334	481	550	594	615	644	3.3	3.7	2.7
Alaska	220	301	454	515	599	639	702	3.2	4.2	4.0
Hawaii	226	278	401	435	580	508	525	2.1	3.7	2.5

[1]1960 includes hospital units of institutions, but excludes students, interns, and residents.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15):383–430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Data computed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Master Facility Inventory and the American Hospital Association 1991 annual survey.

Table 123. Nursing homes with three or more beds, beds, and bed rates, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1976, 1986, and 1991

[Data are based on reporting by facilities]

Geographic division and State	Nursing homes			Beds			Bed rate [1]		
	1976	1986	1991	1976	1986	1991	1976	1986	1991
United States	16,091	16,388	14,744	1,298,968	1,504,683	1,559,394	685.3	542.1	494.5
New England	1,435	1,305	1,157	93,418	106,231	108,194	731.7	584.8	550.4
Maine	189	160	130	7,653	9,047	9,192	656.6	524.3	497.6
New Hampshire	99	92	79	6,110	6,901	7,493	761.6	550.5	545.7
Vermont	83	61	50	3,635	3,058	3,478	708.9	430.6	451.9
Massachusetts	694	641	554	46,436	50,675	50,133	732.4	580.2	540.3
Rhode Island	103	108	104	7,067	9,821	9,915	713.0	674.0	616.9
Connecticut	267	243	240	22,517	26,729	27,983	761.8	624.0	585.2
Middle Atlantic	1,607	1,643	1,497	178,323	211,274	220,241	527.4	447.7	423.9
New York	647	579	536	88,680	91,868	94,884	534.6	403.6	384.0
New Jersey	346	333	307	30,894	35,174	39,970	507.6	395.7	413.4
Pennsylvania	614	731	654	58,749	84,232	85,387	527.4	541.9	485.9
East North Central	3,184	3,254	3,029	288,352	324,442	331,278	806.5	654.6	602.1
Ohio	886	944	869	61,953	82,340	82,516	660.0	640.4	581.9
Indiana	466	454	528	36,029	47,081	55,701	752.3	721.3	759.1
Illinois	830	744	758	84,530	94,474	95,465	849.3	697.0	638.0
Michigan	543	690	469	56,858	50,552	48,886	824.5	511.3	446.7
Wisconsin	459	422	405	48,982	49,995	48,710	1,036.6	741.8	641.1
West North Central	2,185	2,139	2,108	163,231	182,256	187,639	803.2	663.5	610.4
Minnesota	456	400	399	41,313	43,574	42,001	932.9	685.0	600.3
Iowa	450	422	423	30,245	33,941	34,521	773.1	666.5	617.6
Missouri	439	575	525	32,677	48,262	51,652	605.0	665.3	619.7
North Dakota	80	67	70	6,015	5,904	6,056	845.9	625.2	519.3
South Dakota	133	115	122	8,154	7,800	8,448	909.5	643.1	626.6
Nebraska	264	209	209	22,484	17,288	17,846	1,097.6	634.4	599.3
Kansas	363	351	360	22,343	25,487	27,115	764.0	657.2	626.8
South Atlantic	1,749	2,150	1,883	140,161	187,935	210,534	531.3	428.4	393.0
Delaware	29	40	45	2,228	3,319	4,101	514.8	481.7	556.7
Maryland	183	207	212	18,804	24,330	27,163	695.0	573.6	567.6
District of Columbia	53	25	18	2,632	2,885	3,010	444.9	365.4	383.2
Virginia	244	235	217	23,251	24,440	26,324	680.3	463.1	426.0
West Virginia	102	95	107	5,152	7,753	9,792	298.0	334.1	376.9
North Carolina	414	357	283	19,891	26,159	28,259	541.5	432.2	387.3
South Carolina	108	182	132	8,224	13,471	13,122	501.8	496.0	410.3
Georgia	314	372	324	28,908	32,028	35,011	867.7	613.0	587.7
Florida	302	637	545	31,071	53,550	63,752	350.7	323.4	289.4
East South Central	867	970	890	65,037	86,124	93,932	562.1	517.1	490.5
Kentucky	258	331	271	18,215	22,886	25,685	590.9	538.1	536.7
Tennessee	267	279	275	19,125	28,077	32,493	547.6	534.8	534.6
Alabama	211	217	197	19,188	21,685	21,323	646.1	505.3	426.6
Mississippi	131	143	147	8,509	13,476	14,431	420.1	471.0	439.1
West South Central	1,758	1,889	1,935	157,492	187,267	199,056	913.9	726.0	665.5
Arkansas	212	231	221	19,357	21,448	21,706	862.7	688.3	601.9
Louisiana	203	276	298	19,030	32,615	36,644	716.2	833.0	829.4
Oklahoma	345	366	386	25,890	29,570	32,421	874.2	731.5	691.8
Texas	998	1,016	1,030	93,215	103,634	108,285	994.8	704.0	629.6
Mountain	630	642	611	47,662	53,564	59,113	680.5	472.1	423.4
Montana	89	63	70	4,944	4,898	5,713	611.4	501.1	517.3
Idaho	63	66	57	4,567	4,694	4,887	640.8	463.1	408.3
Wyoming	24	26	25	1,721	2,165	2,243	584.4	517.4	485.6
Colorado	225	197	176	22,005	17,323	17,609	1,079.9	574.4	516.3
New Mexico	46	63	62	3,011	4,902	5,933	435.5	415.4	399.2
Arizona	70	107	112	5,884	11,250	13,265	406.2	374.7	329.3
Utah	94	91	82	4,233	5,655	6,292	574.7	482.2	434.0
Nevada	19	29	27	1,297	2,677	3,171	473.2	474.2	384.9
Pacific	2,676	2,396	1,634	165,292	165,590	149,407	668.8	441.6	361.1
Washington	323	294	269	28,436	27,986	26,506	807.3	545.3	457.8
Oregon	233	199	183	15,317	16,068	14,382	641.6	457.1	358.2
California	2,031	1,831	1,133	118,145	118,848	105,781	646.1	425.6	348.3
Alaska	10	10	11	770	1,082	780	1,285.5	950.0	591.8
Hawaii	79	62	38	2,624	1,606	1,958	571.6	197.6	184.2

[1]Number of beds per 1,000 resident population 85 years of age and over.

NOTES: Excludes hospital-based nursing homes. Data in this table are reported for nursing homes with three or more beds. Previous editions of *Health, United States* reported data for nursing homes with 25 beds or more.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics: Trends in nursing and related care homes and hospitals, United States, selected years 1969–80, by G. W. Strahan. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 14, No. 30. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1825. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1984; Nursing home characteristics: 1986 inventory of long-term care places, by A. Sirrocco. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 14, No. 33. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1828. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1989; unpublished data from the 1991 National Health Provider Inventory (National Master Facility Inventory); U.S. Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 1106 (forthcoming). Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; resident population for 1976 and 1986 computed by the Division of Analysis, National Center for Health Statistics from the Compressed Mortality File, a county-level national mortality and population data base.

Table 124. Gross domestic product, national health expenditures, and Federal and State and local government expenditures: United States, selected years 1960–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Year	Gross domestic product in billions	National health expenditures			Federal government expenditures			State and local government expenditures		
		Amount in billions	Percent of gross domestic product	Amount per capita	Total in billions	Health in billions	Health as a percent of total	Total in billions	Health in billions	Health as a percent of total
1960	$513.4	$27.1	5.3	$143	$93.4	$2.9	3.1	$48.3	$3.7	7.8
1965	702.7	41.6	5.9	204	124.6	4.8	3.9	72.3	5.5	7.6
1966	769.8	45.9	6.0	222	144.9	7.5	5.2	81.1	6.1	7.5
1967	814.3	51.7	6.3	248	165.2	12.2	7.4	90.9	6.9	7.6
1968	889.3	58.5	6.6	278	181.5	14.1	7.8	102.6	7.7	7.5
1969	959.5	65.7	6.9	309	191.0	16.1	8.4	113.3	8.5	7.5
1970	1,010.7	74.4	7.4	346	208.5	17.7	8.5	127.2	9.9	7.8
1971	1,097.2	82.3	7.5	379	224.3	20.4	9.1	142.8	10.8	7.6
1972	1,207.0	92.3	7.6	421	249.3	22.9	9.2	156.3	12.2	7.8
1973	1,349.6	102.5	7.6	464	270.3	25.2	9.3	171.9	14.1	8.2
1974	1,458.6	116.1	8.0	521	305.6	30.5	10.0	193.5	16.1	8.3
1975	1,585.9	132.9	8.4	592	364.2	36.4	10.0	221.0	18.7	8.5
1976	1,768.4	152.2	8.6	672	392.7	42.9	10.9	239.3	19.5	8.1
1977	1,974.1	172.0	8.7	753	426.4	47.6	11.2	256.3	22.5	8.8
1978	2,232.7	193.7	8.7	840	469.3	54.3	11.6	278.2	25.5	9.1
1979	2,488.6	217.2	8.7	933	520.3	61.4	11.8	305.4	28.9	9.5
1980	2,708.0	250.1	9.2	1,064	613.1	72.0	11.7	336.6	33.2	9.9
1981	3,030.6	290.2	9.6	1,222	697.8	84.0	12.0	362.3	37.8	10.4
1982	3,149.6	326.1	10.4	1,359	770.9	93.3	12.1	382.1	41.5	10.9
1983	3,405.0	358.6	10.5	1,480	840.0	103.2	12.3	403.2	44.4	11.0
1984	3,777.2	389.6	10.3	1,592	892.7	112.6	12.6	434.1	47.0	10.8
1985	4,038.7	422.6	10.5	1,711	969.9	123.5	12.7	472.6	51.2	10.8
1986	4,268.6	454.9	10.7	1,824	1,028.2	132.5	12.9	517.0	57.2	11.1
1987	4,539.9	494.2	10.9	1,962	1,065.6	143.6	13.5	554.2	64.4	11.6
1988	4,900.4	546.1	11.1	2,146	1,109.0	156.6	14.1	593.0	70.5	11.9
1989	5,250.8	604.3	11.5	2,352	1,181.6	175.0	14.8	636.7	78.3	12.3
1990	5,522.2	675.0	12.2	2,601	1,273.6	194.5	15.3	699.2	90.5	12.9
1991	5,677.5	751.8	13.2	2,868	1,332.7	222.9	16.7	760.7	107.1	14.1

NOTES: These data include revisions in health expeditures back to 1985 and in population back to 1960 and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. These data reflect Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce revisions to the gross domestic product and Federal and State and local government expenditures as of July 1992 and Social Security Administration population revisions as of July 1992.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1991. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 14, Number 2. HCFA Pub. No. 03335. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Winter 1992.

Table 125. Total health expenditures as a percent of gross domestic product and per capita expenditures in dollars: Selected countries and years 1960–91

[Data compiled by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development]

Country	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991 [1]
					Health expenditures as a percent of gross domestic product					
Australia	4.9	5.1	5.7	7.5	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.6
Austria	4.4	4.7	5.4	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4
Belgium	3.4	3.9	4.1	5.9	6.6	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.9
Canada	5.5	6.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.5	10.0
Denmark	3.6	4.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5
Finland	3.9	4.9	5.7	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.9
France	4.2	5.2	5.8	7.0	7.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.1
Germany	4.8	5.1	5.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.3	8.5
Greece	2.9	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.2
Iceland	3.5	4.2	5.2	6.2	6.4	7.1	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.4
Ireland	4.0	4.4	5.6	8.0	9.2	8.2	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.3
Italy	3.6	4.3	5.2	6.1	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.3
Japan	3.0	4.5	4.6	5.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6
Luxembourg	- - -	- - -	4.1	5.6	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.2
Netherlands	3.9	4.4	6.0	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.3
New Zealand	4.3	- - -	5.2	6.7	7.2	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.6
Norway	3.3	3.9	5.0	6.7	6.6	6.4	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.6
Portugal	- - -	- - -	3.1	6.4	5.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.8
Spain	1.5	2.5	3.7	4.8	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.7
Sweden	4.7	5.6	7.2	7.9	9.4	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Switzerland	3.3	3.8	5.2	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.9
Turkey	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.5	4.0	2.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
United Kingdom	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.6
United States	5.3	5.9	7.4	8.4	9.2	10.5	11.1	11.5	12.2	13.2
					Per capita health expenditures [2]					
Australia	$99	$127	$207	$438	$663	$998	$1,171	$1,225	$1,310	$1,407
Austria	69	94	163	369	683	984	1,191	1,298	1,383	1,448
Belgium	55	84	128	303	571	879	1,081	1,153	1,242	1,377
Canada	109	154	253	435	743	1,244	1,558	1,666	1,811	1,915
Denmark	70	125	212	340	582	807	972	1,013	1,051	1,151
Finland	57	95	164	305	517	855	1,044	1,147	1,291	1,426
France	75	124	203	386	698	1,083	1,295	1,415	1,528	1,650
Germany	98	135	216	458	811	1,175	1,409	1,412	1,522	1,659
Greece	16	27	58	102	184	282	334	384	400	404
Iceland	53	88	137	290	581	889	1,331	1,373	1,379	1,447
Ireland	38	53	97	231	449	572	620	651	748	845
Italy	51	83	153	280	571	814	1,058	1,150	1,296	1,408
Japan	27	64	127	256	517	792	992	1,092	1,175	1,267
Luxembourg	- - -	- - -	154	326	632	930	1,219	1,267	1,392	1,494
Netherlands	74	106	207	410	696	931	1,101	1,176	1,286	1,360
New Zealand	94	- - -	180	364	562	747	900	954	995	1,047
Norway	49	77	134	306	549	846	1,112	1,128	1,193	1,305
Portugal	- - -	- - -	46	157	238	398	493	548	554	624
Spain	14	38	82	187	325	452	598	682	774	848
Sweden	94	151	271	470	855	1,150	1,303	1,390	1,455	1,443
Switzerland	96	141	268	512	839	1,224	1,435	1,498	1,640	1,713
Turkey	- - -	- - -	- - -	36	64	66	110	118	133	142
United Kingdom	79	102	147	273	458	685	858	912	985	1,043
United States	143	204	346	592	1,063	1,711	2,146	2,351	2,600	2,868

[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: Schieber, G. J., Poullier, J. P., Greenwald, L. G.: U.S. health expenditure performance: An international comparison and data update. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 13, Number 4. HCFA Pub. No. 03331. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, September 1992; Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1991. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 14, Number 2. HCFA Pub. No. 03335. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Winter 1992; Unpublished data.

Table 126. Consumer Price Index and average annual percent change for all items and selected items: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on reporting by samples of providers and other retail outlets]

Year	All items	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Energy	Personal care
				Consumer Price Index			
1950	24.1	15.1	25.4	40.3	- - -	- - -	26.2
1955	26.8	18.2	27.8	42.9	- - -	- - -	29.9
1960	29.6	22.3	30.0	45.7	- - -	22.4	34.6
1965	31.5	25.2	32.2	47.8	- - -	22.9	36.6
1970	38.8	34.0	39.2	59.2	36.4	25.5	43.5
1975	53.8	47.5	59.8	72.5	50.7	42.1	57.9
1976	56.9	52.0	61.6	75.2	53.8	45.1	61.7
1977	60.6	57.0	65.5	78.6	57.4	49.4	65.7
1978	65.2	61.8	72.0	81.4	62.4	52.5	69.9
1979	72.6	67.5	79.9	84.9	70.1	65.7	75.2
1980	82.4	74.9	86.8	90.9	81.1	86.0	81.9
1981	90.9	82.9	93.6	95.3	90.4	97.7	89.1
1982	96.5	92.5	97.4	97.8	96.9	99.2	95.4
1983	99.6	100.6	99.4	100.2	99.5	99.9	100.3
1984	103.9	106.8	103.2	102.1	103.6	100.9	104.3
1985	107.6	113.5	105.6	105.0	107.7	101.6	108.3
1986	109.6	122.0	109.0	105.9	110.9	88.2	111.9
1987	113.6	130.1	113.5	110.6	114.2	88.6	115.1
1988	118.3	138.6	118.2	115.4	118.5	89.3	119.4
1989	124.0	149.3	125.1	118.6	123.0	94.3	125.0
1990	130.7	162.8	132.4	124.1	128.5	102.1	130.4
1991	136.2	177.0	136.3	128.7	133.6	102.5	134.9
1992	140.3	190.1	137.9	131.9	137.5	103.0	138.3
1993	144.5	201.4	140.9	133.7	141.2	104.2	141.5
				Average annual percent change			
1950–93	4.3	6.2	4.1	2.8	[1]6.1	[2]4.8	4.0
1950–55	2.1	3.8	1.8	1.3	- - -	- - -	2.7
1955–60	2.0	4.1	1.5	1.3	- - -	- - -	3.0
1960–65	1.3	2.5	1.4	0.9	- - -	0.4	1.1
1965–70	4.3	6.2	4.0	4.4	- - -	2.2	3.5
1970–75	6.8	6.9	8.8	4.1	6.9	10.5	5.9
1975–80	8.9	9.5	7.7	4.6	9.9	15.4	7.2
1975–76	5.8	9.5	3.0	3.7	6.1	7.1	6.6
1976–77	6.5	9.6	6.3	4.5	6.7	9.5	6.5
1977–78	7.6	8.4	9.9	3.6	8.7	6.3	6.4
1978–79	11.3	9.2	11.0	4.3	12.3	25.1	7.6
1979–80	13.5	11.0	8.6	7.1	15.7	30.9	8.9
1980–85	5.5	8.7	4.0	2.9	5.8	3.4	5.7
1980–81	10.3	10.7	7.8	4.8	11.5	13.6	8.8
1981–82	6.2	11.6	4.1	2.6	7.2	1.5	7.1
1982–83	3.2	8.8	2.1	2.5	2.7	0.7	5.1
1983–84	4.3	6.2	3.8	1.9	4.1	1.0	4.0
1984–85	3.6	6.3	2.3	2.8	4.0	0.7	3.8
1985–90	4.0	7.5	4.6	3.4	3.6	0.1	3.8
1985–86	1.9	7.5	3.2	0.9	3.0	–13.2	3.3
1986–87	3.6	6.6	4.1	4.4	3.0	0.5	2.9
1987–88	4.1	6.5	4.1	4.3	3.8	0.8	3.7
1988–89	4.8	7.7	5.8	2.8	3.8	5.6	4.7
1989–90	5.4	9.0	5.8	4.6	4.5	8.3	4.3
1990–91	4.2	8.7	2.9	3.7	4.0	0.4	3.5
1991–92	3.0	7.4	1.2	2.5	2.9	0.5	2.5
1992–93	3.0	5.9	2.2	1.4	2.7	1.2	2.3

[1]Data are for 1970–93.
[2]Data are for 1960–93.

NOTE: 1982–84=100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 127. Consumer Price Index and average annual percent change for all items and medical care components: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on reporting by samples of providers and other retail outlets]

Item and medical care component	*1950*	*1960*	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
						Consumer Price Index					
CPI, all items	24.1	29.6	31.5	38.8	53.8	82.4	107.6	130.7	136.2	140.3	144.5
Less medical care	- - -	30.2	32.0	39.2	54.3	82.8	107.2	128.8	133.8	137.5	141.2
CPI, all services	16.9	24.1	26.6	35.0	48.0	77.9	109.9	139.2	146.3	152.0	157.9
All medical care	15.1	22.3	25.2	34.0	47.5	74.9	113.5	162.8	177.0	190.1	201.4
Medical care services	12.8	19.5	22.7	32.3	46.6	74.8	113.2	162.7	177.1	190.5	202.9
Professional medical services	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.0	50.8	77.9	113.5	156.1	165.7	175.8	184.7
Physicians' services	15.7	21.9	25.1	34.5	48.1	76.5	113.3	160.8	170.5	181.2	191.3
Dental services	21.0	27.0	30.3	39.2	53.2	78.9	114.2	155.8	167.4	178.7	188.1
Eye care [1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	117.3	121.9	127.0	130.4
Services by other medical professionals [1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.2	126.6	131.7	135.9
Hospital and related services	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69.2	116.1	178.0	196.1	214.0	231.9
Hospital rooms	4.9	9.3	12.3	23.6	38.3	68.0	115.4	175.4	191.9	208.7	226.4
Other inpatient services [1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	142.7	158.0	172.3	185.7
Outpatient services [1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	138.7	153.4	168.7	184.3
Medical care commodities	39.7	46.9	45.0	46.5	53.3	75.4	115.2	163.4	176.8	188.1	195.0
Prescription drugs	43.4	54.0	47.8	47.4	51.2	72.5	120.1	181.7	199.7	214.7	223.0
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies [1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.6	126.3	131.2	135.5
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	- - -	- - -	39.0	42.3	51.8	74.9	112.2	145.9	152.4	158.2	163.5
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79.2	109.6	138.0	145.0	150.9	155.9

Item and medical care component	*1950–60*	*1960–65*	*1965–70*	*1970–75*	*1975–80*	*1980–85*	*1985–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*	*1992–93*
					Average annual percent change					
CPI, all items	2.1	1.3	4.3	6.8	8.9	5.5	4.0	4.2	3.0	3.0
Less medical care	- - -	1.2	4.1	6.7	8.8	5.3	3.7	3.9	2.8	2.7
CPI, all services	3.6	2.0	5.6	6.5	10.2	7.1	4.8	5.1	3.9	3.9
All medical care	4.0	2.5	6.2	6.9	9.5	8.7	7.5	8.7	7.4	5.9
Medical care services	4.3	3.1	7.3	7.6	9.9	8.6	7.5	8.9	7.6	6.5
Professional medical services	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.5	8.9	7.8	6.6	6.1	6.1	5.1
Physicians' services	3.4	2.8	6.6	6.9	9.7	8.2	7.3	6.0	6.3	5.6
Dental services	2.5	2.3	5.3	6.3	8.2	7.7	6.4	7.4	6.8	5.3
Eye care [1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.9	4.2	2.7
Services by other medical professionals [1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.3	4.0	3.2
Hospital and related services	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.9	8.9	10.2	9.1	8.4
Hospital rooms	6.6	5.8	13.9	10.2	12.2	11.2	8.7	9.4	8.8	8.5
Other inpatient services [1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.7	9.1	7.8
Outpatient services [1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.6	10.0	9.2
Medical care commodities	1.7	–0.8	0.7	2.8	7.2	8.8	7.2	8.2	6.4	3.7
Prescription drugs	2.2	–2.4	–0.2	1.6	7.2	10.6	8.6	9.9	7.5	3.9
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies [1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	3.9	3.3
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	- - -	- - -	1.6	4.1	7.7	8.4	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.4
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.7	4.7	5.1	4.1	3.3

[1]Dec. 1986=100.

NOTE: 1982–84=100, except where noted.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 128. National health expenditures and average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1929–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Year	All health expenditures in billions	Private funds			Public funds		
		Amount in billions	Amount per capita	Percent of total	Amount in billions	Amount per capita	Percent of total
1929	$3.6	$3.2	$25	86.4	$0.5	$4	13.6
1935	2.9	2.4	18	80.8	0.6	4	19.2
1940	4.0	3.2	23	79.7	0.8	6	20.3
1950	12.7	9.2	58	72.8	3.4	22	27.2
1955	17.7	13.2	75	74.3	4.6	27	25.7
1960	27.1	20.5	108	75.5	6.7	35	24.5
1965	41.6	31.3	154	75.3	10.3	51	24.7
1966	45.9	32.3	157	70.4	13.6	66	29.6
1967	51.7	32.5	156	62.9	19.2	92	37.1
1968	58.5	36.7	174	62.8	21.8	103	37.2
1969	65.7	41.1	193	62.5	24.6	116	37.5
1970	74.4	46.7	218	62.8	27.7	129	37.2
1971	82.3	51.1	235	62.1	31.2	144	37.9
1972	92.3	57.2	261	62.0	35.1	160	38.0
1973	102.5	63.2	286	61.6	39.3	178	38.4
1974	116.1	69.4	312	59.8	46.6	209	40.2
1975	132.9	77.8	347	58.5	55.1	246	41.5
1976	152.2	89.8	397	59.0	62.4	276	41.0
1977	172.0	102.0	446	59.3	70.1	307	40.7
1978	193.7	113.9	494	58.8	79.8	346	41.2
1979	217.2	126.9	545	58.4	90.4	388	41.6
1980	250.1	145.0	617	58.0	105.2	447	42.0
1981	290.2	168.5	709	58.0	121.8	513	42.0
1982	326.1	191.3	798	58.7	134.8	562	41.3
1983	358.6	211.0	871	58.8	147.6	609	41.2
1984	389.6	230.0	940	59.0	159.6	652	41.0
1985	422.6	248.0	1,004	58.7	174.6	707	41.3
1986	454.9	265.2	1,063	58.3	189.6	760	41.7
1987	494.2	286.2	1,136	57.9	208.0	826	42.1
1988	546.1	319.0	1,254	58.4	227.1	893	41.6
1989	604.3	351.0	1,366	58.1	253.3	986	41.9
1990	675.0	390.0	1,502	57.8	285.1	1,098	42.2
1991	751.8	421.8	1,609	56.1	330.0	1,259	43.9
			Average annual percent change				
1929–65	7.0	6.6	5.2	. . .	8.8	7.3	. . .
1965–91	11.8	10.5	9.5	. . .	14.3	13.2	. . .
1929–35	–3.6	–4.6	–5.1	. . .	2.2	1.4	. . .
1935–40	6.3	6.0	4.7	. . .	7.6	6.8	. . .
1940–50	12.2	11.2	9.7	. . .	15.5	13.8	. . .
1950–55	7.0	7.4	5.3	. . .	5.8	4.2	. . .
1955–60	8.9	9.2	7.5	. . .	7.9	5.3	. . .
1960–65	8.9	8.9	7.3	. . .	9.1	7.6	. . .
1965–70	12.3	8.3	7.2	. . .	21.9	20.6	. . .
1970–75	12.3	10.7	9.8	. . .	14.8	13.8	. . .
1975–80	13.5	13.3	12.2	. . .	13.8	12.7	. . .
1980–85	11.1	11.3	10.2	. . .	10.7	9.6	. . .
1980–81	16.0	16.2	15.1	. . .	15.8	14.6	. . .
1981–82	12.4	13.6	12.4	. . .	10.7	9.6	. . .
1982–83	10.0	10.3	9.2	. . .	9.5	8.5	. . .
1983–84	8.7	9.0	8.0	. . .	8.1	7.1	. . .
1984–85	8.5	7.8	6.8	. . .	9.4	8.3	. . .
1985–90	9.8	9.5	8.4	. . .	10.3	9.2	. . .
1985–86	7.6	7.0	5.9	. . .	8.6	7.6	. . .
1986–87	8.6	7.9	6.9	. . .	9.7	8.6	. . .
1987–88	10.5	11.5	10.4	. . .	9.2	8.1	. . .
1988–89	10.7	10.0	8.9	. . .	11.5	10.4	. . .
1989–90	11.7	11.1	10.0	. . .	12.5	11.4	. . .
1990–91	11.4	8.2	7.1	. . .	15.7	14.6	. . .

NOTES: These data include revisions in health expenditures back to 1985 and in population back to 1960 and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. They reflect Social Security Administration population revisions as of July 1992.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1991. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 14, No. 2. HCFA Pub. No. 03335. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Winter 1992.

Table 129. National health expenditures, percent distribution, and average annual percent change, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1960–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of expenditure	*1960*	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
						Amount in billions					
Total	$27.1	$41.6	$74.4	$132.9	$250.1	$422.6	$494.2	$546.1	$604.3	$675.0	$751.8
						Percent distribution					
All expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health services and supplies	93.7	91.7	92.8	93.8	95.5	96.4	96.5	96.4	96.6	96.6	96.9
Personal health care	88.1	85.6	87.3	87.7	87.7	87.5	88.9	88.4	87.9	87.6	87.8
Hospital care	34.2	33.7	37.6	39.4	40.9	39.8	39.3	38.8	38.5	38.2	38.4
Physician services	19.5	19.7	18.3	17.5	16.7	17.5	18.8	19.3	19.2	19.1	18.9
Dentist services	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9
Nursing home care	3.6	4.1	6.5	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0
Other professional services	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8
Home health care	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3
Drugs and other medical nondurables	15.7	14.2	11.8	9.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.1
Vision products and other medical durables	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Other personal health care	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
Program administration and net cost of health insurance	4.3	4.6	3.7	3.8	4.9	6.0	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.8
Government public health activities	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3
Research and construction	6.3	8.3	7.2	6.2	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1
Noncommercial research	2.6	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Construction	3.7	4.6	4.5	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4

Type of expenditure	*1960–65*	*1965–70*	*1970–75*	*1975–80*	*1980–85*	*1985–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*
					Average annual percent change					
All expenditures	8.9	12.3	12.3	13.5	11.1	8.1	10.5	10.7	11.7	11.4
Health services and supplies	8.5	12.6	12.5	13.9	11.3	8.2	10.3	10.9	11.8	11.7
Personal health care	8.3	12.8	12.4	13.5	11.0	9.0	9.9	10.0	11.4	11.6
Hospital care	8.6	14.7	13.4	14.3	10.4	7.4	9.2	9.6	11.1	11.8
Physician services	9.2	10.6	11.4	12.5	12.1	12.1	13.1	10.4	11.0	10.2
Dentist services	7.3	10.8	12.1	11.7	10.1	8.0	8.5	7.5	7.7	8.8
Nursing home care	11.6	23.4	15.4	15.0	11.3	7.8	7.8	11.1	12.3	12.4
Other professional services	7.4	11.8	18.3	19.9	13.8	12.8	12.4	13.8	13.5	16.7
Home health care	9.6	19.7	23.2	27.2	23.3	3.6	9.9	24.4	34.4	29.0
Drugs and other medical nondurables	6.8	8.4	8.1	10.7	10.8	9.3	7.2	9.1	10.3	9.0
Vision products and other medical durables	9.0	10.1	8.8	8.2	9.4	12.7	11.8	2.8	12.6	5.4
Other personal health care	3.5	10.7	14.6	11.0	6.9	10.6	12.1	11.8	17.4	21.9
Program administration and net cost of health insurance	10.5	7.5	12.8	19.3	15.5	–4.4	16.8	25.7	15.3	12.7
Government public health activities	10.8	17.1	17.0	18.9	11.3	8.9	13.5	14.3	16.0	11.6
Research and construction	15.2	9.0	9.2	6.4	6.4	5.9	14.9	4.2	9.6	2.1
Noncommercial research	17.1	5.1	11.2	10.4	7.4	7.6	14.5	6.2	8.0	6.1
Construction	13.9	11.8	8.0	3.3	5.4	4.2	15.3	1.9	11.5	–2.2

NOTE: These data include revisions in health expenditures back to 1985 and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1991. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 14, No. 2. HCFA Pub. No. 03335. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Winter 1992.

Table 130 (page 1 of 2). Expenditures for health services and supplies and percent distribution, by type of payer: United States, selected calendar years 1965–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of payer	*1965*	*1967*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
						Amount in billions [1]					
Total [1]	$38.2	$47.9	$69.1	$124.7	$238.9	$407.2	$476.9	$526.2	$583.6	$652.4	$728.6
Private	30.3	35.0	50.1	86.2	162.0	279.0	327.5	362.5	398.3	436.6	474.1
Private business	6.0	8.3	13.7	27.8	64.3	113.5	131.8	151.0	167.0	187.9	205.4
Private employer share of private health insurance premiums	4.9	5.6	9.8	19.9	47.9	83.9	95.0	110.9	122.8	140.2	152.7
Private employer contribution to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund [2]	0.0	1.4	2.1	5.0	10.5	20.3	24.6	26.2	28.1	29.5	32.8
Workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance medical benefits and administration	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.4	5.1	7.8	10.5	12.0	14.1	16.0	17.5
Industrial inplant health services	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
Household (individuals)	23.7	26.0	35.0	55.9	90.8	153.6	181.9	196.1	213.8	228.9	247.0
Employee share of private health insurance premiums and individual policy premiums	4.6	4.9	6.0	9.9	16.6	30.0	37.5	37.7	42.7	46.6	52.2
Employee and self-employment contributions and voluntary premiums paid to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund [2]	0.0	1.6	2.4	5.7	12.0	24.0	29.4	31.2	33.7	35.6	39.9
Premiums paid by individuals to Medicare supplementary medical insurance trust fund	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.7	5.2	6.1	8.7	11.2	10.2	10.7
Out-of-pocket health spending by individuals	19.0	18.9	25.6	38.5	59.5	94.4	108.8	118.5	126.2	136.5	144.3
Nonpatient revenue	0.6	0.8	1.5	2.5	7.0	12.0	13.8	15.4	17.5	19.8	21.7
Public	7.9	12.8	18.9	38.5	76.8	128.2	149.4	163.7	185.4	215.8	254.5
Federal Government	3.4	7.0	10.4	21.3	42.6	68.9	77.0	84.3	96.5	113.7	133.8
Employer contributions to private health insurance	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	2.2	4.3	4.8	6.4	8.0	9.1	9.8
Other [3]	3.3	6.8	10.1	20.1	40.3	64.5	72.2	77.9	88.5	104.6	124.0
State and local government	4.5	5.8	8.5	17.2	34.2	59.3	72.4	79.4	88.8	102.1	120.7
Employer contributions to private health insurance	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.9	6.7	16.0	17.9	20.4	23.6	26.3	29.7
Other [4]	4.2	5.5	7.9	15.2	27.5	43.3	54.5	59.1	65.2	75.8	91.0
						Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private	79.3	73.2	72.6	69.2	67.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	68.2	66.9	65.1
Private business	15.6	17.3	19.8	22.3	26.9	27.9	27.6	28.7	28.6	28.8	28.2
Private employer share of private health insurance premiums	12.9	11.7	14.2	16.0	20.0	20.6	19.9	21.1	21.0	21.5	21.0
Private employer contribution to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund [2]	0.0	2.9	3.0	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.5
Workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance medical benefits and administration	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Industrial inplant health services	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Household (individuals)	62.0	54.2	50.7	44.8	38.0	37.7	38.1	37.3	36.6	35.1	33.9
Employee share of private health insurance premiums and individual policy premiums	12.2	10.2	8.7	7.9	6.9	7.4	7.9	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2
Employee and self-employment contributions and voluntary premiums paid to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund [2]	0.0	3.3	3.4	4.6	5.0	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5
Premiums paid by individuals to Medicare supplementary medical insurance trust fund	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5
Out-of-pocket health spending by individuals	49.8	39.5	37.1	30.9	24.9	23.2	22.8	22.5	21.6	20.9	19.8
Nonpatient revenue	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 130 (page 2 of 2). Expenditures for health services and supplies and percent distribution, by type of payer: United States, selected calendar years 1965–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of payer	*1965*	*1967*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
						Percent distribution					
Public	20.7	26.8	27.4	30.8	32.2	31.5	31.3	31.1	31.8	33.1	34.9
Federal Government	9.0	14.6	15.0	17.1	17.8	16.9	16.2	16.0	16.5	17.4	18.4
Employer contributions to private health insurance	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Other [3]	8.6	14.1	14.7	16.1	16.9	15.9	15.1	14.8	15.2	16.0	17.0
State and local government	11.7	12.2	12.3	13.8	14.3	14.6	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.6	16.6
Employer contributions to private health insurance	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
Other [4]	11.0	11.4	11.4	12.2	11.5	10.6	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.6	12.5

[1]Excludes research and construction.
[2]Includes one-half of self-employment contribution to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund.
[3]Includes expenditures for federal programs such as Medicaid and Medicare with adjustments for contributions by employers and individuals and premiums paid to the Medicare insurance trust fund.
[4]Includes expenditures for State and local programs such as Medicaid and maternal and child health, 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. Where businesses or households pay dedicated funds into government health programs (e.g., 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. These data include revisions and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary: Business, households, and governments - Health Spending 1991. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 14, No. 3. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, winter 1993.

Table 131. Employers' costs per employee hour worked for total compensation, wages and salaries, and health insurance, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1991–93

[Data are based on surveys of employers]

Characteristic	Total compensation			Wages and salaries			Health insurance			Health insurance as a percent of total compensation		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
	Amount per employee-hour worked											
State and local government	$22.31	$23.49	$24.44	$15.52	$16.39	$17.00	$1.54	$1.75	$1.93	6.9	7.4	7.9
Total private industry	15.40	16.14	16.70	11.14	11.58	11.90	0.92	1.02	1.10	6.0	6.3	6.6
Industry:												
Goods producing	18.48	19.38	20.22	12.70	13.17	13.54	1.28	1.45	1.59	6.9	7.5	7.9
Service producing	14.31	14.99	15.51	10.58	11.02	11.34	0.79	0.87	0.93	5.5	5.8	6.0
Manufacturing	18.22	19.20	20.09	12.40	12.93	13.35	1.37	1.55	1.69	7.5	8.1	8.4
Nonmanufacturing	14.67	15.34	15.85	10.81	11.23	11.54	0.80	0.88	0.95	5.5	5.8	6.0
Occupation:												
White collar	18.15	18.95	19.67	13.40	13.90	14.32	1.02	1.12	1.20	5.6	5.9	6.1
Blue collar	15.15	15.88	16.43	10.37	10.74	11.01	1.06	1.19	1.28	7.0	7.5	7.8
Service	7.82	8.43	8.54	5.96	6.38	6.48	0.36	0.42	0.45	4.6	5.0	5.3
Region:												
Northeast	17.56	18.84	19.44	12.65	13.41	13.78	1.08	1.25	1.31	6.2	6.6	6.7
Midwest	15.05	15.47	15.93	10.70	10.93	11.09	0.95	1.05	1.15	6.3	6.8	7.2
South	13.68	14.52	14.81	10.03	10.58	10.74	0.76	0.86	0.91	5.5	5.9	6.1
West	15.97	16.26	17.43	11.62	11.82	12.55	0.92	0.96	1.08	5.8	5.9	6.2
Union status:												
Union	19.76	21.09	21.86	13.02	13.63	13.98	1.63	1.89	2.07	8.2	9.0	9.5
Nonunion	14.54	15.22	15.76	10.78	11.21	11.52	0.78	0.86	0.92	5.4	5.7	5.8
Establishment employment size:												
1–99 employees	13.38	13.95	14.56	10.00	10.36	10.75	0.68	0.76	0.82	5.1	5.5	5.6
100 or more	17.34	18.06	18.52	12.23	12.66	12.88	1.14	1.25	1.33	6.6	6.9	7.2
100–499	14.31	15.03	15.21	10.32	10.82	10.92	0.90	0.98	0.98	6.3	6.5	6.4
500 or more	20.60	21.23	21.92	14.28	14.58	14.89	1.40	1.53	1.69	6.8	7.2	7.7

NOTE: Costs are calculated from March survey data each year.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–92. Bulletin 2413, Nov. 1992; U.S. Department of Labor: *News*. Pub. Nos. 91–292, 92–391, and 93–220. June 19, 1991, June 29, 1992, and June 18, 1993. Washington.

Table 132. Personal health care expenditures average annual percent change and percent distribution of factors affecting growth: United States, 1960–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Period	Average annual percent change	Factors affecting growth			
		All factors	Prices	Population	Intensity [1]
		Percent distribution			
1960–91	11.3	100	57	10	33
1960–61	6.1	100	31	27	42
1961–62	7.6	100	32	20	48
1962–63	9.3	100	22	16	62
1963–64	9.9	100	29	14	57
1964–65	8.6	100	37	15	48
1965–66	10.5	100	45	11	44
1966–67	13.6	100	43	8	49
1967–68	13.1	100	45	8	47
1968–69	13.0	100	51	8	41
1969–70	13.7	100	50	8	42
1970–71	9.9	100	65	11	24
1971–72	11.3	100	39	9	52
1972–73	11.7	100	38	7	55
1973–74	14.6	100	63	6	31
1974–75	14.7	100	75	6	19
1975–76	14.0	100	62	6	32
1976–77	12.3	100	63	7	30
1977–78	12.2	100	66	8	26
1978–79	13.0	100	70	8	22
1979–80	15.9	100	73	6	21
1980–81	16.2	100	70	6	24
1981–82	12.4	100	77	8	15
1982–83	10.0	100	72	10	18
1983–84	8.4	100	75	12	13
1984–85	8.3	100	66	12	22
1985–86	8.4	100	60	12	28
1986–87	9.6	100	61	11	28
1987–88	9.9	100	68	10	22
1988–89	10.0	100	70	10	20
1989–90	11.4	100	58	9	33
1990–91	11.6	100	54	9	37

[1]Represents changes in use or kinds of services and supplies.

NOTE: These data include revisions back to 1960 and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1991. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 14, Number 2. HCFA Pub. No. 03335. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Winter 1992.

Table 133. Personal health care expenditures and percent distribution, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1929–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Year	Total in billions [1]	Per capita	All sources	Out-of-pocket payments	Private health insurance	Other private funds	Government: Total	Government: Federal	Government: State and local
			Percent distribution						
1929	$3.2	$26	100.0	[2]88.4	([2])	2.6	9.0	2.7	6.3
1935	2.7	21	100.0	[2]82.4	([2])	2.8	14.7	3.4	11.3
1940	3.5	26	100.0	[2]81.3	([2])	2.6	16.1	4.1	12.0
1950	10.9	70	100.0	65.5	9.1	2.9	22.4	10.4	12.0
1955	15.7	93	100.0	58.1	16.1	2.8	23.0	10.5	12.5
1960	23.9	126	100.0	55.9	21.0	1.7	21.4	8.9	12.5
1965	35.6	175	100.0	53.4	24.3	1.9	20.4	8.3	12.0
1970	64.9	302	100.0	39.5	23.4	2.6	34.6	22.6	12.0
1971	71.3	329	100.0	38.0	23.8	2.6	35.6	23.7	11.9
1972	79.4	362	100.0	37.5	23.6	2.7	36.1	24.0	12.2
1973	88.6	401	100.0	37.1	23.9	2.6	36.4	23.8	12.6
1974	101.6	456	100.0	35.0	24.6	2.5	37.8	25.6	12.2
1975	116.6	519	100.0	33.1	25.6	2.5	38.9	26.6	12.3
1976	132.8	587	100.0	32.0	26.4	3.0	38.6	27.6	11.0
1977	149.2	653	100.0	31.0	27.3	2.9	38.8	27.6	11.2
1978	167.5	726	100.0	30.0	27.9	3.0	39.1	28.0	11.1
1979	189.3	813	100.0	28.6	28.9	3.0	39.5	28.4	11.1
1980	219.4	933	100.0	27.1	29.7	3.5	39.7	28.9	10.8
1981	254.8	1,073	100.0	26.4	30.3	3.5	39.9	29.4	10.5
1982	286.4	1,194	100.0	25.9	30.9	3.6	39.6	29.3	10.3
1983	314.9	1,300	100.0	25.8	30.9	3.5	39.8	29.7	10.1
1984	341.2	1,395	100.0	25.7	31.2	3.4	39.8	29.8	9.9
1985	369.7	1,497	100.0	25.5	30.9	3.5	40.1	30.2	9.9
1986	400.8	1,607	100.0	25.2	31.0	3.5	40.3	30.0	10.3
1987	439.3	1,744	100.0	24.8	31.4	3.4	40.4	29.7	10.7
1988	482.8	1,898	100.0	24.5	32.1	3.5	39.9	29.3	10.5
1989	530.9	2,066	100.0	23.8	32.1	3.6	40.5	29.9	10.6
1990	591.5	2,279	100.0	23.1	32.3	3.6	41.0	29.9	11.0
1991	660.2	2,519	100.0	21.9	31.7	3.6	42.9	30.9	12.0

[1]Includes all expenditures for health services and supplies other than expenses for program administration and net cost of private health insurance and government public health activities.
[2]Out-of-pocket payments and private health insurance are combined for these years.

NOTES: These data include revisions in health expenditures back to 1985 and in population back to 1960 and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. They reflect Social Security Administration population revisions as of July 1992.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1991. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 14, No. 2. HCFA Pub. No. 03335. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, winter 1992.

Table 134. Expenditures on hospital care, nursing home care, physician services, and all other personal health care expenditures and percent distribution, according to source of funds: United States, selected years, 1960–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Service and year	Total in billions	Out-of-pocket payments	Private health insurance	Other private funds	Government		
					Total [1]	Medicaid	Medicare
Hospital care		Percent distribution					
1960	$9.3	20.7	35.6	1.2	42.5	. . .	. . .
1965	14.0	19.6	40.9	1.9	37.6	. . .	. . .
1970	27.9	9.0	34.4	3.2	53.4	8.1	18.8
1975	52.4	8.4	34.4	2.8	54.5	8.8	21.9
1980	102.4	5.2	36.6	4.9	53.3	9.4	25.8
1984	157.5	5.1	36.1	4.6	54.1	9.1	28.8
1985	168.3	5.2	35.4	4.9	54.4	9.2	28.9
1986	179.8	4.8	35.5	5.0	54.7	9.2	28.2
1987	194.2	4.5	35.7	5.0	54.8	9.5	27.7
1988	212.0	4.9	36.0	5.3	53.9	9.4	27.1
1989	232.4	4.7	36.3	5.4	53.7	9.8	26.9
1990	258.1	4.0	36.6	5.4	54.0	11.2	26.1
1991	288.6	3.4	35.2	5.1	56.3	15.0	25.4
Nursing home care							
1960	1.0	80.0	0.0	6.4	13.6	. . .	. . .
1965	1.7	64.5	0.1	5.8	29.5	. . .	. . .
1970	4.9	48.2	0.3	4.9	46.6	28.0	5.0
1975	9.9	42.1	0.7	4.8	52.3	47.5	2.9
1980	20.0	43.3	0.9	3.1	52.7	48.6	2.1
1984	31.2	47.8	1.1	2.1	48.9	44.9	1.8
1985	34.1	48.6	1.0	1.9	48.5	44.6	1.7
1986	36.7	49.1	1.0	1.9	48.0	44.1	1.6
1987	39.7	47.9	1.0	1.9	49.2	45.2	1.6
1988	42.8	48.1	1.1	1.9	48.9	44.4	2.2
1989	47.5	44.2	1.1	1.9	52.7	43.4	7.2
1990	53.3	45.3	1.1	1.9	51.7	45.1	4.5
1991	59.9	43.1	1.1	1.9	53.9	47.4	4.4
Physician services							
1960	5.3	62.7	30.2	0.1	7.1	. . .	. . .
1965	8.2	60.6	32.5	0.1	6.8	. . .	. . .
1970	13.6	42.8	35.2	0.1	21.9	4.6	11.8
1975	23.3	32.8	39.3	0.1	27.9	7.1	14.6
1980	41.9	26.9	42.9	0.1	30.2	5.1	19.0
1984	67.1	23.4	45.2	0.0	31.4	3.8	21.6
1985	74.0	21.8	45.6	0.0	32.6	3.9	22.5
1986	82.1	20.8	45.7	0.0	33.5	3.9	23.1
1987	93.0	20.4	45.8	0.0	33.8	3.8	23.3
1988	105.1	19.9	46.7	0.0	33.4	3.6	23.0
1989	116.1	19.4	46.4	0.0	34.1	3.7	23.6
1990	128.8	18.7	47.1	0.0	34.2	4.1	23.1
1991	142.0	18.1	47.0	0.0	34.8	4.9	23.1
All other personal health care [2]							
1960	8.4	87.8	1.4	2.7	8.0	. . .	. . .
1965	11.7	87.4	2.2	2.6	7.8	. . .	. . .
1970	18.5	80.6	4.3	2.7	12.4	4.4	0.7
1975	31.0	72.2	8.5	3.0	16.4	6.2	1.7
1980	55.1	62.1	17.5	3.5	16.9	6.0	3.1
1984	85.5	57.4	21.9	4.0	16.7	6.1	4.7
1985	93.4	56.6	21.9	4.3	17.2	6.5	4.8
1986	102.2	56.1	22.2	4.1	17.7	6.9	4.8
1987	112.4	55.3	22.9	3.9	17.9	7.3	4.7
1988	122.9	54.3	23.7	3.9	18.1	7.6	4.7
1989	135.0	53.2	23.6	4.0	19.1	8.4	5.2
1990	151.2	51.5	23.6	4.3	20.7	9.0	5.9
1991	169.7	48.8	23.8	4.5	22.9	10.5	6.8

[1]Includes other government expenditures for these health care services, for example, care funded by the Department of Veterans Affairs and state and locally financed subsidies to hospitals.
[2]Includes expenditures for dental services, other professional services, home health care, drugs and other medical nondurables, vision products and other medical durables, and other personal health care.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1991. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 14, No. 2. HCFA Pub. No. 03335. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, winter 1992.

Table 135. Hospital expenses and personnel and average annual percent change in non-Federal short-stay hospitals: United States, 1971–92

[Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals]

Year and period	Expenses for inpatient care			Employee costs as percent of total[1]	Personnel[2]	
	Total in billions	Per inpatient day	Per inpatient stay		Number in thousands	Number per 100 patients
1971	$22.4	$83	$667	63.9	1,999	272
1972	25.5	95	747	62.6	2,056	278
1973	28.5	102	794	61.8	2,149	280
1974	32.8	113	883	60.7	2,289	289
1975	39.1	133	1,025	59.4	2,399	298
1976	45.4	152	1,172	57.9	2,483	304
1977	51.8	173	1,317	57.5	2,581	315
1978	58.3	194	1,470	57.2	2,662	323
1979	66.2	216	1,631	57.0	2,762	328
1980	77.0	244	1,844	56.4	2,879	334
1981	90.7	284	2,168	56.7	3,039	347
1982	105.1	327	2,493	56.7	3,110	353
1983	116.6	368	2,776	56.5	3,102	357
1984	123.6	410	2,984	56.1	3,023	367
1985	130.7	460	3,239	55.2	3,003	385
1986	140.9	499	3,530	53.9	3,032	392
1987	152.9	537	3,849	53.1	3,120	400
1988	168.9	581	4,194	52.9	3,209	404
1989	185.2	631	4,572	53.0	3,307	411
1990	203.9	682	4,930	53.6	3,423	417
1991	225.2	745	5,346	53.8	3,539	427
1992	248.3	816	5,789	53.2	3,624	436
			Average annual percent change			
1971–92	12.1	11.5	10.8	. . .	2.9	2.3
1971–72	14.1	14.5	12.0	. . .	2.9	2.2
1972–73	11.5	7.4	6.3	. . .	4.5	0.7
1973–74	14.9	10.8	11.2	. . .	6.5	3.2
1974–75	19.4	17.7	16.1	. . .	4.8	3.1
1975–76	16.1	14.3	14.3	. . .	3.5	2.0
1976–77	14.2	13.8	12.4	. . .	3.9	3.6
1977–78	12.6	12.1	11.6	. . .	3.1	2.5
1978–79	13.4	11.3	11.0	. . .	3.8	1.5
1979–80	16.3	13.0	13.1	. . .	4.2	1.8
1980–81	17.9	16.4	17.6	. . .	5.6	3.9
1981–82	15.8	15.1	15.0	. . .	2.3	1.7
1982–83	11.0	12.5	11.4	. . .	–0.3	1.1
1983–84	5.9	11.4	7.5	. . .	–2.5	2.8
1984–85	5.8	12.2	8.5	. . .	–0.7	4.9
1985–86	7.8	8.5	9.0	. . .	1.0	1.8
1986–87	8.5	7.6	9.0	. . .	2.9	2.0
1987–88	10.5	8.2	9.0	. . .	2.9	1.0
1988–89	9.7	8.6	9.0	. . .	3.1	1.7
1989–90	10.1	8.1	7.8	. . .	3.5	1.5
1990–91	10.4	9.2	8.4	. . .	3.4	2.4
1991–92	10.3	9.5	8.3	. . .	2.4	2.1

[1]Includes employee payroll and benefit costs. Does not include contracted labor services.
[2]Full-time equivalent personnel.

NOTE: Data refer to non-Federal short-term general and other specialty hospitals.

SOURCE: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1994 Edition. Chicago, 1993. (Copyright 1993: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 136. Hospital expenses in short-stay hospitals, according to type of ownership and size of hospital: United States, selected years 1970–92

[Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals]

Type of ownership and size of hospital	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Total expenses					Amount in billions					
All ownership	$19.7	$42.7	$83.8	$141.3	$164.9	$182.0	$198.6	$217.4	$240.2	$264.9
Federal [1]	1.1	3.6	6.8	10.6	12.0	13.1	13.4	13.5	15.0	16.6
Department of Defense	0.2	1.1	1.9	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.6	5.0
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.9	2.3	4.5	6.6	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.9	9.6	10.7
Indian Health Service	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Non-Federal short-stay [2]	18.6	39.1	77.0	130.7	152.9	168.9	185.2	203.9	225.2	248.3
Nonprofit	13.6	28.0	55.8	96.2	112.4	124.8	136.9	150.7	166.8	183.8
Proprietary	0.7	2.6	5.8	11.5	14.1	15.5	17.2	18.8	20.5	22.5
State-local government	4.1	8.6	15.3	23.0	26.4	28.6	31.0	34.4	37.9	42.0
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	2.2	4.4	8.0	12.5	14.6	16.1	17.5	18.6	20.8	22.4
100–199 beds	3.4	7.1	13.4	22.5	26.5	29.4	32.7	35.4	39.2	43.3
200–299 beds	3.4	7.0	13.8	23.9	29.4	33.0	36.5	40.7	43.9	49.4
300–499 beds	5.6	11.3	23.7	40.3	45.5	50.0	55.0	60.4	67.4	73.1
500 beds or more	5.1	12.9	24.9	42.2	48.9	53.5	56.9	62.4	68.9	76.7
Expenses per inpatient day					Amount					
Non-Federal short-stay [2]	$68	$133	$244	$460	$537	$581	$631	$682	$745	$816
Nonprofit	72	133	246	463	544	591	642	692	757	828
Proprietary	50	133	257	501	585	649	708	752	820	889
State-local government	68	132	236	429	490	514	554	610	668	737
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	45	102	198	382	426	456	483	506	551	599
100–199 beds	58	119	219	409	481	520	561	595	654	708
200–299 beds	69	128	235	447	523	572	614	664	719	784
300–499 beds	74	138	257	482	569	615	679	733	803	893
500 beds or more	73	155	275	503	600	654	717	783	872	950
Expenses per inpatient stay					Amount					
Non-Federal short-stay [2]	$579	$1,025	$1,844	$3,239	$3,849	$4,194	$4,572	$4,930	$5,346	$5,789
Nonprofit	597	1,045	1,900	3,308	3,912	4,267	4,638	4,995	5,388	5,808
Proprietary	348	886	1,676	3,033	3,617	4,023	4,406	4,727	5,134	5,548
State-local government	585	1,016	1,724	3,073	3,720	3,990	4,389	4,769	5,281	5,841
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	339	665	1,234	2,276	2,700	2,971	3,173	3,348	3,742	4,032
100–199 beds	470	865	1,554	2,739	3,301	3,603	3,913	4,204	4,558	4,926
200–299 beds	585	990	1,773	3,070	3,684	4,023	4,376	4,683	5,054	5,459
300–499 beds	665	1,147	2,047	3,535	4,161	4,569	5,007	5,352	5,748	6,251
500 beds or more	870	1,637	2,627	4,387	5,216	5,756	6,310	6,873	7,567	8,167

[1]Includes other Federal hospitals not listed separately.
[2]Includes non-Federal short-stay general and other specialty hospitals.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 45(15):463–467, Aug. 1971; Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1985–94 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1985–94. (Copyrights 1971, 1976, 1981, 1985–93: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Unpublished data.

Table 137. Nursing home average monthly charges per resident and percent of residents, according to primary source of payments and selected facility characteristics: United States, 1977 and 1985

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of nursing homes]

Facility characteristic	Own income or family support		Medicare		Medicaid		Public assistance welfare		All other sources	
	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
	Average monthly charge [1]									
All facilities	$690	$1,450	$1,167	$2,141	$720	$1,504	$508	$863	$440	$1,099
Ownership										
Proprietary	686	1,444	1,048	2,058	677	1,363	501	763	562	1,174
Nonprofit and government	698	1,462	1,325	*2,456	825	1,851	534	1,237	324	1,029
Certification										
Skilled nursing facility	866	1,797	1,136	2,315	955	2,000	575	*1,338	606	1,589
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility	800	1,643	1,195	2,156	739	1,509	623	1,215	630	1,702
Intermediate facility	567	1,222	. . .	. . .	563	1,150	479	900	*456	1,460
Not certified	447	999	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	401	664	*155	464
Bed size										
Less than 50 beds	516	886	*869	*1,348	663	1,335	394	*835	*295	*749
50–99 beds	686	1,388	*1,141	1,760	634	1,323	493	774	468	1,116
100–199 beds	721	1,567	1,242	2,192	691	1,413	573	855	551	1,504
200 beds or more	823	1,701	*1,179	2,767	925	1,919	602	1,071	370	*866
Geographic region										
Northeast	909	1,645	1,369	2,109	975	2,035	*511	738	395	1,244
Midwest	652	1,398	*1,160	2,745	639	1,382	537	1,241	524	1,416
South	585	1,359	*1,096	2,033	619	1,200	452	727	342	1,057
West	663	1,498	*868	1,838	663	1,501	564	837	*499	*843
	Percent of residents									
All facilities	38.4	41.6	2.0	1.4	47.8	50.4	6.4	3.4	5.3	3.2
Ownership										
Proprietary	37.5	40.1	1.7	1.6	49.6	52.1	7.3	3.9	3.8	2.3
Nonprofit and government	40.4	44.9	2.7	*0.9	43.8	46.6	4.4	2.3	8.6	5.3
Certification										
Skilled nursing facility	41.5	39.1	4.6	2.6	41.4	53.7	7.7	2.1	4.8	2.4
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility	31.6	36.8	2.6	1.9	58.3	57.8	3.2	1.3	4.1	2.2
Intermediate facility	36.3	41.4	. . .	. . .	55.3	55.9	5.3	*1.5	3.1	*1.1
Not certified	64.2	65.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	19.0	18.0	16.7	12.9
Bed size										
Less than 50 beds	49.6	53.1	*1.8	*1.2	32.7	33.8	10.5	11.2	5.4	*0.6
50–99 beds	39.5	49.5	*1.2	*1.3	46.5	42.9	8.1	3.9	4.7	2.5
100–199 beds	38.4	39.6	2.6	1.5	50.4	55.2	4.6	1.6	4.0	2.1
200 beds or more	28.6	30.1	2.3	*1.5	55.5	57.7	4.6	3.0	9.1	7.7
Geographic region										
Northeast	34.6	34.8	3.3	1.7	53.3	52.9	3.8	7.1	5.1	3.5
Midwest	44.5	49.1	1.5	*0.8	42.1	45.9	6.5	2.5	5.4	1.6
South	32.2	39.4	*1.4	*1.2	52.5	53.8	8.2	2.5	5.7	3.1
West	41.3	40.4	2.5	*2.7	44.7	49.2	6.7	*1.2	4.8	6.6

[1]Includes life-care residents and no-charge residents.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 summary for the United States, by J. F. Van Nostrand, A. Zappolo, E. Hing, et al. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13, No. 43. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 79-1794. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1979; and The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States, by E. Hing, E. Sekscenski, and G. Strahan. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13, No. 97. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1758. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1989.

Table 138. Nursing home average monthly charges per resident and percent of residents, according to selected facility and resident characteristics: United States, 1964, 1973–74, 1977, and 1985

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of nursing homes]

Facility and resident characteristic	Average monthly charge [1]				Percent of residents			
	1964	1973–74 [2]	1977	1985	1964	1973–74 [2]	1977	1985
Facility characteristic								
All facilities	$186	$479	$689	$1,456	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ownership:								
Proprietary	205	489	670	1,379	60.2	69.8	68.2	68.7
Nonprofit and government	145	456	732	1,624	39.8	30.2	31.8	31.3
Certification [3]:								
Skilled nursing facility	. . .	566	880	1,905	. . .	39.8	20.7	18.5
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility	. . .	514	762	1,571	. . .	24.5	40.5	45.2
Intermediate facility	. . .	376	556	1,179	. . .	22.4	28.3	24.9
Not certified	. . .	329	390	875	. . .	13.3	10.6	11.4
Bed size:								
Less than 50 beds	- - -	397	546	1,036	- - -	15.2	12.9	8.9
50–90 beds	- - -	448	643	1,335	- - -	34.1	30.5	27.6
100–199 beds	- - -	502	706	1,478	- - -	35.6	38.8	43.2
200 beds or more	- - -	576	837	1,759	- - -	15.1	17.9	20.2
Geographic region:								
Northeast	213	651	918	1,781	28.6	22.0	22.4	23.6
Midwest	171	433	640	1,399	36.6	34.6	34.5	32.5
South	161	410	585	1,256	18.1	26.0	27.2	29.4
West	204	454	653	1,458	16.7	17.4	15.9	14.5
Resident characteristic								
All residents	186	479	689	1,456	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age:								
Under 65 years	155	434	585	1,379	12.0	10.6	13.6	11.6
65–74 years	184	473	669	1,372	18.9	15.0	16.2	14.2
75–84 years	191	488	710	1,468	41.7	35.5	35.7	34.1
85 years and over	194	485	719	1,497	27.5	38.8	34.5	40.0
Sex:								
Male	171	466	652	1,438	35.0	29.1	28.8	28.4
Female	194	484	705	1,463	65.0	70.9	71.2	71.6

[1]Includes life-care residents and no-charge residents.
[2]Data exclude residents of personal care homes.
[3]Medicare extended care facilities and Medicaid skilled nursing homes from the 1973–74 survey were considered to be equivalent to Medicare or Medicaid skilled nursing facilities in 1977 and 1985 for the purposes of this comparison.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Charges for care and sources of payment for residents in nursing homes, United States, June–August 1969, by J. F. Van Nostrand and J. F. Sutton. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 12, No. 21. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 74-1706. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1973; Charges for care and sources of payment for residents in nursing homes, United States, National Nursing Home Survey, Aug. 1973–Apr. 1974, by E. Hing. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13, No. 32. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1783. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Nov. 1977; The National Nursing Home Survey: 1977 summary for the United States, by J. F. Van Nostrand, A. Zappolo, E. Hing, et al. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13, No. 43. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 79-1794. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1979; and The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States, by E. Hing, E. Sekscenski, and G. Strahan. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13, No. 97. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1758. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1989.

Table 139. Public health expenditures by State and territorial health agencies, according to source of funds and program area: United States, selected fiscal years 1976–89

[Data are based on reporting by State and territorial health agencies]

Funds and program area	*1976*	*1978*	*1980*	*1982*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
					Amount in millions					
Total	$2,540	$3,256	$4,451	$5,145	$6,242	$6,950	$7,491	$8,128	$8,540	$9,669
Source of funds										
Federal grants and contracts	797	1,133	1,573	1,778	2,344	2,556	2,700	2,822	3,072	3,503
Department of Agriculture	154	351	678	916	1,307	1,455	1,551	1,652	1,690	1,988
Other	643	782	895	861	1,037	1,101	1,148	1,170	1,381	1,515
State	1,486	1,802	2,513	2,923	3,352	3,810	4,124	4,562	4,696	5,184
Local	96	87	114	123	151	149	148	140	144	154
Fees, reimbursements, and other	161	234	250	321	395	435	520	604	628	829
Program area										
WIC [1]	138	337	661	890	1,269	1,431	1,534	1,622	1,660	1,938
Noninstitutional personal health other than WIC [2]	1,079	1,356	1,698	1,905	2,380	2,521	2,777	3,130	3,483	3,972
State health agency-operated institutions	531	641	819	950	979	1,153	1,236	1,227	1,342	1,459
Environmental health	199	237	298	355	415	467	480	528	464	520
Health resources	208	297	357	360	563	627	651	709	720	824
Laboratory	104	131	161	182	214	229	238	265	279	308
Other [3]	281	256	457	504	423	521	576	647	592	649
					Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of funds										
Federal grants and contracts	31.4	34.8	35.3	34.6	37.6	36.8	36.0	34.7	36.0	36.2
Department of Agriculture	6.1	10.8	15.2	17.8	20.9	20.9	20.7	20.3	19.8	20.6
Other	25.3	24.0	20.1	16.7	16.6	15.8	15.3	14.4	16.2	15.7
State	58.5	55.3	56.5	56.8	53.7	54.8	55.0	56.1	55.0	53.6
Local	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
Fees, reimbursements, and other	6.3	7.2	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.9	7.4	7.3	8.6
Program area										
WIC [1]	5.4	10.4	14.8	17.3	20.3	20.6	20.5	20.0	19.4	20.0
Noninstitutional personal health other than WIC [2]	42.5	41.6	38.2	37.0	38.1	36.3	37.1	38.5	40.8	41.1
State health agency-operated institutions	20.9	19.7	18.4	18.5	15.7	16.6	16.5	15.1	15.7	15.1
Environmental health	7.8	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.5	5.4	5.4
Health resources	8.2	9.1	8.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.5
Laboratory	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Other [3]	11.0	7.9	10.3	9.8	6.8	7.5	7.7	8.0	6.9	6.7

[1]Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children.
[2]Includes funds for maternal and child health services other than WIC, handicapped children's services, communicable disease control, dental health, chronic disease control, mental health, alcohol and drug abuse, and supporting personal health programs.
[3]Funds for general administration and funds to local health departments not allocated to program areas.

NOTE: Data are reported for 55 health agencies in 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 4 territories (Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands).

SOURCES: Public Health Foundation: Public Health Agencies 1987: Expenditures and Sources of Funds. Washington. 1987; Unpublished data.

Table 140. Mental health expenditures, percent distribution, and per capita expenditures, according to type of mental health organization: United States, selected years 1969–90

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Type of organization	*1969*	*1975*	*1979*	*1983*	*1986*	*1988*	*1990*
				Amount in millions			
All organizations	$3,293	$6,564	$8,764	$14,432	$18,458	$23,028	$28,410
State and county mental hospitals	1,814	3,185	3,757	5,491	6,326	6,978	7,774
Private psychiatric hospitals	220	467	743	1,712	2,629	4,588	6,101
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	298	621	723	2,176	2,878	3,610	4,662
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers [1]	450	699	848	1,316	1,338	1,290	1,480
Federally funded community mental health centers	143	776	1,481	–	–	–	–
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	123	279	436	573	978	1,305	1,969
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	186	422	589	430	518	657	671
All other organizations [2]	59	116	187	2,734	3,792	4,600	5,753
				Percent distribution			
All organizations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State and county mental hospitals	55.1	48.5	42.9	38.0	34.4	30.3	27.4
Private psychiatric hospitals	6.7	7.1	8.5	11.9	14.2	19.9	21.5
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	9.0	9.5	8.2	15.1	15.6	15.7	16.4
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers [1]	13.7	10.6	9.7	9.1	7.2	5.6	5.2
Federally funded community mental health centers	4.4	11.8	16.9	–	–	–	–
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	3.7	4.3	5.0	4.0	5.3	5.7	6.9
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	5.6	6.4	6.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.4
All other organizations [2]	1.8	1.8	2.1	18.9	20.5	20.0	20.2
				Amount per capita [3]			
All organizations	$17	$31	$40	$62	$77	$95	$117
State and county mental hospitals	9	15	17	24	26	29	32
Private psychiatric hospitals	1	2	3	7	11	19	25
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	2	3	3	9	12	15	19
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers [1]	2	3	4	6	6	5	6
Federally funded community mental health centers	1	4	7	–	–	–	–
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	1	1	2	3	4	5	8
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	1	2	3	2	2	3	3
All other organizations [2]	0	1	1	12	16	19	24

[1]Includes Department of Veterans Affairs neuropsychiatric hospitals, general hospital psychiatric services, and psychiatric outpatient clinics.
[2]Includes freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations and multiservice mental health organizations. Multiservice mental health organizations were redefined in 1983; see Appendix I.
[3]Civilian population.

NOTES: Changes in reporting procedures in 1983 affect the comparability of data with those from previous years. 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: R. W. Manderscheid and M. A. Sonnenschein: Mental Health, United States, 1992. DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 92-1942. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992; Unpublished data.

Table 141. National funding for health research and development and average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1960–92

[Data are compiled by the National Institutes of Health from multiple sources]

Year and period	All funding	Source of funds: Federal	State and local	Industry[1]	Private nonprofit organizations
	Amount in millions				
1960	$886	$448	$46	$253	$139
1965	1,890	1,174	90	450	176
1970	2,847	1,667	170	795	215
1975	4,701	2,832	286	1,319	264
1976	5,107	3,059	312	1,469	267
1977	5,568	3,396	338	1,614	220
1978	6,273	3,811	416	1,800	246
1979	7,162	4,321	465	2,093	284
1980	7,967	4,723	480	2,459	305
1981	8,738	4,848	564	2,998	328
1982	9,595	4,970	642	3,593	390
1983	10,778	5,399	718	4,205	456
1984	12,154	6,087	796	4,765	506
1985	13,558	6,791	878	5,352	538
1986	14,894	6,895	1,028	6,188	782
1987	16,931	7,847	1,182	7,104	799
1988	18,996	8,431	1,294	8,433	838
1989	20,914	9,163	1,465	9,405	881
1990	23,094	9,791	1,628	10,717	959
1991[2]	25,753	10,602	1,828	12,234	1,091
1992[2]	28,717	11,727	1,900	13,870	1,221
	Average annual percent change				
1960–92	11.5	10.7	12.3	13.3	7.0
1960–65	16.4	21.2	14.4	12.2	4.8
1965–70	8.5	7.3	13.6	12.1	4.1
1970–75	10.6	11.2	11.0	10.7	4.2
1975–80	11.1	10.8	10.9	13.3	2.9
1975–76	8.6	8.0	9.1	11.4	1.1
1976–77	9.0	11.0	8.3	9.9	–17.6
1977–78	12.7	12.2	23.1	11.5	11.8
1978–79	14.2	13.4	11.8	16.3	15.4
1979–80	11.2	9.3	3.2	17.5	7.4
1980–85	11.2	7.5	12.8	16.8	12.0
1980–81	9.7	2.6	17.5	21.9	7.5
1981–82	9.8	2.5	13.8	19.8	18.9
1982–83	12.3	8.6	11.8	17.0	16.9
1983–84	12.8	12.7	10.9	13.3	11.0
1984–85	11.6	11.6	10.3	12.3	6.3
1985–90	11.2	7.6	13.1	14.9	12.3
1985–86	9.9	1.5	17.1	15.6	45.4
1986–87	13.7	13.8	15.0	14.8	2.2
1987–88	12.2	7.4	9.5	18.7	4.9
1988–89	10.1	8.7	13.2	11.5	5.1
1989–90	10.4	6.9	11.1	14.0	8.9
1990–91	11.5	8.3	12.3	14.2	13.8
1991–92	11.5	10.6	3.9	13.4	11.9

[1]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."
[2]Preliminary figures.

NOTE: These data include revisions and may differ from previous editions of *Health, United States.*

SOURCES: National Institutes of Health: NIH Data Book, 1993. Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH Pub. No. 93-1261, Sept. 1993; National Institutes of Health, Office of Science Policy and Legislation: Selected data.

Table 142. Federal funding for health research and development and percent distribution, according to agency: United States, selected fiscal years 1970–92

[Data are compiled by the National Institutes of Health from Federal Government sources]

Agency	*1970* [1]	*1975* [1]	*1980*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992* [2]
						Amount in millions					
Total	$1,667	$2,832	$4,723	$6,791	$6,895	$7,847	$8,431	$9,163	$9,791	$10,602	$11,727
						Percent distribution					
All Federal agencies	100.0	100.0	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	77.6	78.2	79.7	81.1	83.3	84.1	84.9	85.2	85.7	85.8
National Institutes of Health	52.4	66.4	67.4	71.1	72.6	74.6	74.6	74.0	72.9	72.6	71.7
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	- - -	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3
Other Public Health Service	16.2	8.3	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.7	8.0	9.1	10.8	11.4	12.2
Other Department of Health and Human Services	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
Other agencies	29.4	22.4	21.8	20.3	18.9	16.7	15.9	15.1	14.8	14.3	14.2
Department of Agriculture	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
Department of Defense	7.5	4.1	4.5	6.5	7.2	5.2	5.1	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.1
Department of Education [3]	. . .	. . .	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Department of Energy [4]	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.0
Department of the Interior	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Environmental Protection Agency	. . .	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3
International Development Cooperation Agency [5]	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	5.2	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
National Science Foundation	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6
Department of Veterans Affairs	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.3
All other departments and agencies	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3

[1]Data for fiscal year ending June 30; all other data for fiscal year ending September 30.
[2]Preliminary figures.
[3]Office of Handicapped Research, formerly included in other Department of Health and Human Services.
[4]Includes Atomic Energy Commission and Energy Research and Development Administration.
[5]Includes Department of State and Agency for International Development.

NOTE: These data include revisions and may differ from previous editions of *Health, United States.*

SOURCES: National Institutes of Health: NIH Data Book, 1993. Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH Pub. No. 93-1261, Sept. 1993; Office of Science Policy and Legislation, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service: Unpublished data.

Table 143. Federal spending for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)–related activities, according to agency and type of activity: United States, fiscal years 1984–93

[Data are compiled from Federal Government appropriations]

Agency and type of activity	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*[1]
Agency					Amount in millions					
All Federal spending	$104	$208	$507	$926	$1,606	$2,275	$2,971	$3,658	$4,478	$5,214
Department of Health and Human Services, total	97	197	402	777	1,435	2,003	2,591	3,256	3,748	4,301
Public Health Service, total	61	109	234	502	962	1,302	1,588	1,888	1,960	2,078
National Institutes of Health	47	67	147	298	543	718	907	1,014	1,047	1,073
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	–	–	–	11	43	58	50	30	26	26
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	14	33	62	136	305	378	443	497	480	498
Food and Drug Administration	1	9	10	16	30	74	57	63	72	72
Health Resources and Services Administration	–	–	15	12	37	60	113	266	317	391
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research	–	–	–	–	1	7	8	10	10	10
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health	–	–	–	30	3	6	8	6	5	5
Indian Health Service	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	3	3
Health Care Financing Administration	30	75	135	215	360	545	780	1,050	1,360	1,675
Social Security Administration	6	13	33	60	113	153	220	315	425	545
Other Department of Health and Human Services Agencies	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	3	3
Department of Veterans Affairs	7	11	23	55	84	142	208	217	375	338
Department of Defense	–	–	79	74	53	86	125	127	124	160
Agency for International Development	–	–	2	17	30	40	41	50	65	80
Housing and Urban Development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	225
Office of Personnel Management	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	98
Other departments	–	–	1	3	4	4	6	8	9	12
Activity										
Research	47	85	193	344	659	978	1,163	1,282	1,311	1,360
Public Health Service	47	84	166	316	635	940	1,115	1,230	1,259	1,283
Department of Veterans Affairs	–	1	2	4	7	11	14	8	8	7
Department of Defense	–	–	25	24	17	27	34	44	44	70
Education and prevention	15	27	84	197	367	406	469	504	556	637
Public Health Service	14	25	52	145	300	307	366	400	378	397
Department of Veterans Affairs	1	2	5	11	17	28	29	29	30	31
Department of Defense	–	–	24	22	16	26	28	19	18	24
Agency for International Development	–	–	2	17	30	40	41	50	65	80
Office of Personnel Management	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	98
Other	–	–	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7
Medical care	36	83	197	325	467	737	1,120	1,557	2,088	2,446
Health Care Financing Administration:										
Medicaid (Federal share)	30	70	130	200	330	490	670	870	1,080	1,290
Medicare	–	5	5	15	30	55	110	180	280	385
Public Health Service	–	–	16	41	27	55	108	258	323	397
Department of Veterans Affairs	6	8	16	40	60	103	165	180	337	300
Department of Defense	–	–	30	28	20	33	63	64	62	66
Other	–	–	–	1	–	2	4	5	6	8
Cash assistance	6	13	33	60	113	153	220	315	524	770
Social Security Administration:										
Disability Insurance	5	10	25	45	95	125	180	250	325	420
Supplemental Security Income	1	3	8	15	18	28	40	65	100	125
Housing and Urban Development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	225

[1]Preliminary figures.

NOTES: These data include revisions and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Federal expenditures on HIV-related activities are estimated at about 35 to 40 percent of total HIV-related expenditures which include, for example, expenditures covered by private health insurance, out-of-pocket costs to patients, and the States' share of Medicaid, public hospital, and other local expenditures.

SOURCE: Budget Office, Public Health Service: Unpublished data.

Table 144. Health care coverage for persons under 65 years of age, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1980, 1984, 1989, and 1992

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

Characteristic	Private insurance				Medicaid [1]				Not covered [2]			
	1980	1984	1989	1992 [3]	1980	1984	1989	1992 [3]	1980	1984	1989	1992 [3]
	Percent of population											
Total [4,5]	78.8	76.9	76.6	71.9	5.9	6.0	6.4	9.2	12.5	15.4	15.7	17.2
Age												
Under 15 years	74.7	71.9	71.7	66.0	10.2	10.8	11.4	17.5	12.8	16.1	15.9	15.4
Under 5 years	70.3	67.6	68.1	60.5	12.0	13.4	13.3	24.4	15.2	18.0	17.0	13.9
5–14 years	76.7	74.2	73.6	68.9	9.4	9.4	10.4	13.9	11.7	15.0	15.3	16.3
15–44 years	79.3	77.0	76.6	71.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	6.2	14.2	17.6	18.1	21.0
45–64 years	83.6	83.6	83.3	80.9	3.1	2.7	3.4	3.7	8.6	10.2	10.6	12.2
Sex [4]												
Male	79.5	77.5	76.9	72.3	4.7	5.0	5.2	7.7	12.7	15.8	16.4	18.2
Female	78.2	76.3	76.2	71.6	7.1	7.1	7.6	10.7	12.2	15.1	14.9	16.3
Race [4]												
White	81.9	80.0	79.7	75.4	3.9	4.1	4.5	6.9	11.4	14.2	14.5	16.1
Black	60.1	58.9	59.2	53.8	17.9	17.5	17.1	21.8	19.0	22.3	22.0	22.3
Hispanic origin [4]												
All Hispanic	- - -	- - -	50.6	49.1	- - -	- - -	10.5	16.2	- - -	- - -	31.3	34.0
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	46.5	46.2	- - -	- - -	9.5	15.2	- - -	- - -	38.1	37.8
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	43.8	49.4	- - -	- - -	21.9	32.3	- - -	- - -	21.4	18.3
Cuban	- - -	- - -	66.7	69.4	- - -	- - -	7.0	8.1	- - -	- - -	20.7	20.1
Other Hispanic	- - -	- - -	58.5	52.1	- - -	- - -	8.4	11.9	- - -	- - -	23.0	35.2
Family income [4,6]												
Less than $14,000	38.6	34.1	34.6	27.6	27.6	26.5	26.6	35.0	31.0	37.8	37.3	35.5
$14,000–$24,999	61.1	71.3	71.4	59.6	9.2	4.2	4.8	9.6	25.9	22.1	21.4	28.3
$25,000–$34,999	79.0	88.3	87.9	82.0	3.0	1.2	1.2	2.2	15.0	8.7	9.3	13.6
$35,000–$49,999	90.2	93.1	92.4	90.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	6.2	4.8	5.6	6.9
$50,000 or more	93.7	95.2	95.7	94.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.9	3.1	3.2	4.1
Geographic region [4]												
Northeast	81.7	80.4	83.4	76.9	7.0	7.4	5.8	9.2	10.3	11.8	10.3	13.3
Midwest	83.8	80.6	81.9	78.2	5.8	7.0	7.1	8.7	9.0	11.8	10.7	12.4
South	75.6	74.4	71.8	67.1	4.8	4.4	5.7	9.1	15.0	18.4	20.0	21.3
West	74.3	72.3	72.1	68.1	6.5	6.2	7.2	10.0	15.3	19.0	19.1	19.8
Location of residence [4]												
Within MSA	79.7	77.6	77.2	72.9	6.2	6.5	6.4	9.1	11.3	14.4	15.1	16.5
Outside MSA	77.0	75.4	74.3	68.6	5.2	5.2	6.5	9.8	14.8	17.5	17.8	19.9

[1]Includes persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Supplemental Security Income or those with current Medicaid cards.
[2]Includes persons not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, and military plans.
[3]The questionnaire design changed in 1992 compared with previous years. The direction of health care coverage change is consistent with data from the Current Population Survey, for which the percent uninsured was 15.3 percent in 1989, 15.7 percent in 1990, 15.9 percent in 1991, and 16.6 percent in 1992.
[4]Age adjusted.
[5]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[6]Family income categories for 1989 and 1992. Income categories for 1980 are: less than $7,000; $7,000–$9,999; $10,000–$14,999; $15,000–$24,999; $25,000 or more; and, in 1984 are: less than $10,000; $10,000–$18,999; $19,000–$29,999; $30,000–$39,999; and $40,000 or more.

NOTES: Percents do not add to 100 because the percent with other types of health insurance (e.g., Medicare, military) is not shown, and because persons with both private insurance and Medicaid appear in both columns. 1980 denominators include persons with unknown health insurance (1.0 percent).

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics and Division of Analysis: Data from the National Health Interview Survey; and U.S. Bureau of the Census: Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States. Series P-60. Annual reports for 1989–92. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 145. Health care coverage for persons 65 years of age and over, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1980, 1984, 1989, and 1992

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

Characteristic	Medicare and private insurance				Medicare and Medicaid [1]				Medicare only [2]			
	1980	1984	1989	1992 [3]	1980	1984	1989	1992 [3]	1980	1984	1989	1992 [3]
	Percent of population											
Total [4,5]	64.4	70.9	73.5	74.7	8.1	5.4	5.7	6.8	22.7	20.0	16.8	15.1
Age												
65–74 years	67.0	73.3	74.2	75.1	6.8	4.5	5.0	5.8	20.6	17.7	15.5	14.3
75 years and over	59.9	66.8	72.3	74.1	10.3	7.0	6.8	8.6	26.4	24.1	19.0	16.6
75–84 years	61.9	69.2	74.1	76.2	9.7	6.5	6.4	8.0	24.8	22.0	17.4	15.1
85 years and over	51.2	56.2	64.8	66.0	12.7	9.3	8.5	11.3	33.0	33.4	26.1	22.3
Sex [4]												
Male	65.6	71.6	73.9	75.5	5.7	3.3	4.0	4.6	23.1	20.8	17.2	15.8
Female	63.6	70.5	73.4	74.3	9.6	6.9	6.8	8.4	22.4	19.4	16.4	14.6
Race [4]												
White	68.3	74.4	77.3	78.9	6.6	4.0	4.5	5.7	21.0	18.5	14.7	12.8
Black	26.5	38.1	39.3	39.2	23.3	19.9	16.5	18.0	40.6	35.4	37.9	36.7
Hispanic origin [4]												
All Hispanic	- - -	- - -	38.8	35.7	- - -	- - -	20.4	22.2	- - -	- - -	24.1	30.2
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	33.5	36.4	- - -	- - -	23.5	18.9	- - -	- - -	26.7	31.4
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	*18.5	*27.0	- - -	- - -	*30.6	*22.6	- - -	- - -	*27.6	*36.7
Cuban	- - -	- - -	45.7	29.2	- - -	- - -	*20.6	33.1	- - -	- - -	*23.7	33.8
Other Hispanic	- - -	- - -	49.5	44.8	- - -	- - -	13.0	*17.7	- - -	- - -	19.2	22.9
Family income [4,6]												
Less than $14,000	53.4	57.5	64.8	60.2	15.7	12.3	11.4	15.6	28.2	27.3	21.5	22.8
$14,000–$24,999	72.9	79.8	81.2	84.6	4.8	1.8	2.6	3.4	19.1	15.1	13.4	10.0
$25,000–$34,999	74.1	80.3	80.0	84.2	3.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	18.3	13.7	12.5	9.6
$35,000–$49,999	74.4	81.0	80.3	84.7	2.5	*2.3	*1.9	2.5	16.8	11.9	10.2	8.8
$50,000 or more	71.9	78.5	76.5	78.5	2.2	*1.8	*1.1	1.7	18.3	14.4	12.6	10.8
Geographic region [4]												
Northeast	67.4	74.3	73.1	79.6	5.6	3.5	4.0	4.7	22.3	18.4	18.0	12.9
Midwest	71.2	77.6	79.6	81.8	4.9	3.2	2.9	4.5	19.9	16.8	14.1	12.5
South	58.9	65.1	70.6	69.7	10.8	7.9	7.7	9.2	25.6	23.0	18.3	18.1
West	60.7	68.2	71.4	69.3	10.9	6.5	7.6	8.2	21.7	21.0	16.0	16.0
Location of residence [4]												
Within MSA	64.2	71.6	73.6	74.8	7.5	4.7	5.1	6.2	23.0	19.6	16.8	15.1
Outside MSA	64.9	69.8	73.4	74.6	9.2	6.6	7.2	8.7	22.2	20.7	16.8	15.1

[1]Includes persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Supplemental Security Income or those with current Medicaid cards.
[2]Includes persons not covered by private insurance or Medicaid and a small proportion of persons with other types of coverage, such as CHAMPUS or public assistance.
[3]The questionnaire design changed in 1992 compared with previous years. The direction of health care coverage change is consistent with data from the Current Population Survey.
[4]Age adjusted.
[5]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[6]Family income categories for 1989 and 1992. Income categories for 1980 are: less than $7,000; $7,000–$9,999; $10,000–$14,999; $15,000–$24,999; $25,000 or more; and, in 1984 are: less than $10,000; $10,000–$18,999; $19,000–$29,999; $30,000–$39,999; and $40,000 or more.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTES: Percents do not add to 100 because the percent without Medicare is not shown, and because persons with Medicare, private insurance, and Medicaid appear in both columns. 1980 denominators include persons with unknown health insurance (less than 1.0 percent). In 1992, 4.8 percent of all persons 65 years of age and over had no Medicare, but only 0.8 percent were without health insurance.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics and Division of Analysis: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 146. Health maintenance organizations and enrollment, according to model type, geographic region, and Federal program: United States, selected years 1976–93

[Data are based on a census of health maintenance organizations]

Plans and enrollment	*1976*	*1980*	*1985* [1]	*1986*	*1987*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Plans					Number					
All plans	174	235	478	623	647	604	572	553	555	551
Model type [2]:										
Individual practice association [3]	41	97	244	384	409	385	360	346	340	332
Group [4]	122	138	234	239	238	219	212	168	166	150
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39	49	69
Geographic region:										
Northeast	29	55	81	105	114	118	115	116	111	102
Midwest	52	72	157	202	203	183	160	157	165	169
South	23	45	141	188	194	172	176	163	161	167
West	70	63	99	128	136	131	121	117	118	113
Enrollment [5]					Number of persons in thousands					
Total	5,987	9,078	21,005	25,725	29,232	31,883	33,028	34,004	36,076	38,391
Model type [2]:										
Individual practice association [3]	390	1,694	6,379	9,932	12,014	13,542	13,741	13,619	14,665	15,285
Group [4]	5,562	7,384	14,625	15,793	17,217	18,342	19,287	17,063	16,543	15,403
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,322	4,868	7,704
Federal program [6]:										
Medicaid [7]	- - -	265	561	802	811	1,043	1,187	1,446	1,728	1,705
Medicare	- - -	391	1,064	1,490	1,674	1,761	1,842	2,029	2,161	2,206
					Number enrolled per 1,000 population					
Total	27.8	40.4	89.1	108.1	121.7	130.4	133.8	136.3	143.1	150.5
Geographic region:										
Northeast	19.9	31.4	79.4	100.5	117.0	137.7	145.6	153.7	161.1	179.7
Midwest	15.2	28.1	96.8	116.4	130.5	129.2	126.2	126.5	128.3	131.7
South	4.3	8.3	37.5	54.4	64.2	70.5	70.5	71.4	78.1	83.7
West	96.9	121.8	172.5	190.4	205.6	225.5	232.1	237.7	247.0	251.1

[1]Increases partly due to changes in reporting methods (see Appendix I).
[2]Eleven HMO's with 35,000 enrollment did not report model type in 1976.
[3]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.
[4]Group includes staff, group, and network model types.
[5]Open-ended enrollment in HMO plans, amounting to 2.1 million on Jan. 1, 1993, is not included in this table.
[6]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.
[7]Data for 1989 and later include enrollment in managed care health insuring organizations.

NOTES: Data as of June 30 in 1976–84, December 31 in 1985–87, and January 1 in 1989–93. Medicaid enrollment in 1989–90 are as of June 30. HMO's in Guam are not included.

SOURCES: 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; The InterStudy Edge, 1989, 1990, vol. 2; Competitive Edge, vols. 1, 2, and 3, issues 1, 1991, 1992, and 1993; 1986 December Update of Medicare Enrollment in HMO's. 1988 January Update of Medicare Enrollment in HMO's. Excelsior, Minnesota (Copyrights 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989: Used with the permission of InterStudy); U.S. Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-25, Nos. 998 and 1058. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1986 and Mar. 1990. U.S. Dept. of Commerce: Press release CB 91-100. Mar. 11, 1991. Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis.

Table 147. Medicare enrollees and expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of service: United States and other areas, selected years 1967–92

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of service	*1967*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992* [1]
Enrollees					Number in millions				
Total [2]	19.5	20.5	25.0	28.5	31.1	33.6	34.2	34.9	35.6
Hospital insurance	19.5	20.4	24.6	28.1	30.6	33.0	33.7	34.4	35.2
Supplementary medical insurance	17.9	19.6	23.9	27.4	30.0	32.1	32.6	33.2	33.9
Expenditures					Amount in millions				
Total	$4,737	$7,493	$16,316	$36,822	$72,294	$100,586	$110,984	$121,340	$132,256
Total hospital insurance [3]	3,430	5,281	11,581	25,577	48,414	60,803	66,997	72,570	81,971
Inpatient hospital	3,034	4,827	10,877	24,082	44,680	53,822	59,301	63,167	69,007
Skilled nursing facility	282	246	278	401	577	2,978	2,876	2,520	3,692
Home health agency	29	51	160	568	2,144	2,765	3,517	5,130	7,077
Hospice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	43	238	356	500	808
Administrative expenses [4]	77	157	266	512	834	792	758	1,021	1,183
Peer review activity	. . .	. . .	. . .	14	136	208	189	232	204
Total supplementary medical insurance	1,307	2,212	4,735	11,245	23,880	39,783	43,987	48,770	50,285
Physician	1,128	1,790	3,415	8,188	17,311	27,057	29,628	32,231	32,304
Outpatient hospital	33	114	652	1,935	4,304	7,662	8,475	9,756	10,671
Home health agency	10	34	87	195	54	73	81	70	75
Group practice prepayment	19	26	80	203	720	2,308	2,827	3,524	3,810
Independent laboratory	7	11	39	114	558	1,194	1,457	1,648	1,735
Administrative expenses	110	237	462	610	933	1,489	1,519	1,541	1,690
					Percent distribution of expenditures				
Total hospital insurance [3]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inpatient hospital	88.5	91.4	93.9	94.2	92.3	88.5	88.5	87.0	84.2
Skilled nursing facility	8.2	4.7	2.4	1.6	1.2	4.9	4.3	3.5	4.5
Home health agency	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.2	4.4	4.5	5.2	7.1	8.6
Hospice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
Administrative expenses [4]	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4
Peer review activity	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total supplementary medical insurance	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Physician	86.3	80.9	72.1	72.8	72.5	68.0	67.4	66.1	64.2
Outpatient hospital	2.5	5.2	13.8	17.2	18.0	19.3	19.3	20.0	21.2
Home health agency	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Group practice prepayment	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	3.0	5.8	6.4	7.2	7.6
Independent laboratory	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5
Administrative expenses	8.4	10.7	9.8	5.4	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.4

[1]Preliminary figures.
[2]Number enrolled in the hospital insurance and/or supplementary medical insurance programs on July 1.
[3]In 1967 includes coverage for outpatient hospital diagnostic services.
[4]Includes costs of experiments and demonstration projects.

NOTE: Table includes Medicare data for residents of the United States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, other outlying areas, foreign countries, and unknown residence.

SOURCE: Office of Medicare Cost Estimates, Office of the Actuary and Bureau of Data Management and Strategy. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington.

Table 148 (page 1 of 2). Medicare enrollment, persons served, and payments for Medicare enrollees 65 years of age and over, according to selected characteristics: United States and other areas, selected years 1967–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Characteristic	Enrollment in millions [1]				Persons served per 1,000 enrollees [2]				Payments per person served [3]				Payments per enrollee			
	1967	1977	1987	1991	1967	1977	1987	1991	1967	1977	1987	1991	1967	1977	1987	1991
Total	19.5	23.8	29.4	31.5	367	570	754	800	$592	$1,332	$3,025	$3,906	$217	$759	$2,281	$3,125
Age																
65–66 years	2.8	3.3	4.0	3.9	300	533	700	756	496	1,075	2,214	2,688	149	573	1,550	2,032
67–68 years	2.6	3.2	3.7	3.9	326	511	667	714	521	1,173	2,536	3,136	170	599	1,691	2,240
69–70 years	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.7	339	531	705	751	530	1,211	2,700	3,416	180	643	1,902	2,565
71–72 years	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.3	351	555	740	772	560	1,228	2,904	3,691	197	681	2,150	2,849
73–74 years	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.0	369	576	762	800	574	1,319	3,048	3,915	212	759	2,322	3,135
75–79 years	3.9	4.5	5.7	6.1	398	597	787	836	624	1,430	3,312	4,282	248	853	2,608	3,578
80–84 years	2.2	3.0	3.7	4.1	430	623	828	866	693	1,549	3,496	4,655	298	965	2,894	4,031
85 years and over	1.3	2.1	3.0	3.4	465	652	841	886	740	1,636	3,708	4,927	345	1,068	3,119	4,364
Sex and age																
Male	8.3	9.6	11.8	12.6	357	546	712	759	647	1,505	3,432	4,370	231	821	2,443	3,317
65–66 years	---	---	1.8	1.8	---	---	620	697	---	---	2,560	3,102	---	---	1,639	2,162
67–68 years	---	---	1.6	1.7	---	---	623	672	---	---	2,955	3,597	---	---	1,841	2,419
69–70 years	---	---	1.5	1.6	---	---	667	709	---	---	3,116	3,933	---	---	2,078	2,789
71–72 years	---	---	1.3	1.4	---	---	711	738	---	---	3,399	4,242	---	---	2,416	3,131
73–74 years	---	---	1.2	1.3	---	---	735	771	---	---	3,587	4,458	---	---	2,635	3,437
75–79 years	---	---	2.2	2.4	---	---	764	816	---	---	3,775	4,873	---	---	2,883	3,975
80–84 years	---	---	1.3	1.4	---	---	806	849	---	---	3,997	5,269	---	---	3,222	4,471
85 years and over	---	---	0.8	0.9	---	---	808	860	---	---	4,227	5,569	---	---	3,417	4,788
Female	11.3	14.2	17.6	18.8	373	586	782	828	554	1,223	2,778	3,620	207	717	2,173	2,996
65–66 years	---	---	2.2	2.1	---	---	750	805	---	---	1,970	2,389	---	---	1,477	1,924
67–68 years	---	---	2.0	2.1	---	---	702	748	---	---	2,236	2,799	---	---	1,569	2,095
69–70 years	---	---	1.9	2.1	---	---	734	784	---	---	2,404	3,047	---	---	1,765	2,389
71–72 years	---	---	1.8	1.9	---	---	762	798	---	---	2,557	3,304	---	---	1,950	2,636
73–74 years	---	---	1.7	1.7	---	---	781	822	---	---	2,687	3,545	---	---	2,099	2,916
75–79 years	---	---	3.5	3.7	---	---	802	849	---	---	3,032	3,910	---	---	2,433	3,319
80–84 years	---	---	2.4	2.7	---	---	839	875	---	---	3,244	4,338	---	---	2,722	3,797
85 years and over	---	---	2.2	2.5	---	---	854	896	---	---	3,518	4,692	---	---	3,004	4,203
Race, sex, and age [4]																
White	17.4	21.1	25.7	27.1	375	576	760	809	593	1,328	2,993	3,845	222	765	2,275	3,110
Male	---	---	10.3	11.0	---	---	721	771	---	---	3,395	4,307	---	---	2,448	3,319
65–66 years	---	---	1.6	1.5	---	---	646	710	---	---	2,523	3,038	---	---	1,631	2,156
67–68 years	---	---	1.4	1.5	---	---	631	683	---	---	2,902	3,509	---	---	1,830	2,397
69–70 years	---	---	1.3	1.4	---	---	674	719	---	---	3,081	3,861	---	---	2,078	2,776
71–72 years	---	---	1.2	1.2	---	---	720	749	---	---	3,360	4,179	---	---	2,418	3,128
73–74 years	---	---	1.0	1.1	---	---	743	779	---	---	3,552	4,390	---	---	2,639	3,421
75–79 years	---	---	1.9	2.1	---	---	774	824	---	---	3,740	4,814	---	---	2,893	3,968
80–84 years	---	---	1.1	1.2	---	---	816	857	---	---	3,970	5,179	---	---	3,240	4,440
85 years and over	---	---	0.7	0.8	---	---	828	881	---	---	4,165	5,477	---	---	3,448	4,824
Female	---	---	15.4	16.2	---	---	786	834	---	---	2,747	3,558	---	---	2,160	2,968
65–66 years	---	---	1.9	1.8	---	---	747	811	---	---	1,887	2,308	---	---	1,409	1,873
67–68 years	---	---	1.7	1.8	---	---	703	752	---	---	2,191	2,702	---	---	1,539	2,031
69–70 years	---	---	1.6	1.8	---	---	737	789	---	---	2,374	2,935	---	---	1,749	2,316
71–72 years	---	---	1.6	1.6	---	---	765	802	---	---	2,521	3,227	---	---	1,930	2,587
73–74 years	---	---	1.5	1.5	---	---	782	827	---	---	2,671	3,494	---	---	2,089	2,892
75–79 years	---	---	3.1	3.3	---	---	805	854	---	---	3,018	3,859	---	---	2,431	3,296
80–84 years	---	---	2.1	2.3	---	---	844	880	---	---	3,214	4,277	---	---	2,711	3,763
85 years and over	---	---	1.9	2.2	---	---	868	909	---	---	3,448	4,578	---	---	2,994	4,162

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 148 (page 2 of 2). Medicare enrollment, persons served, and payments for Medicare enrollees 65 years of age and over, according to selected characteristics: United States and other areas, selected years 1967–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Characteristic	Enrollment in millions [1]				Persons served per 1,000 enrollees [2]				Payments per person served [3]				Payments per enrollee			
	1967	1977	1987	1991	1967	1977	1987	1991	1967	1977	1987	1991	1967	1977	1987	1991
Race, sex, and age [4]—Con.																
All other races	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	260	514	699	738	557	1,404	3,403	4,554	145	722	2,379	3,359
Male	- - -	- - -	1.1	1.3	- - -	- - -	629	667	- - -	- - -	3,893	5,114	- - -	- - -	2,450	3,409
65–66 years	- - -	- - -	0.2	0.2	- - -	- - -	577	624	- - -	- - -	3,002	3,876	- - -	- - -	1,733	2,419
67–68 years	- - -	- - -	0.2	0.2	- - -	- - -	550	590	- - -	- - -	3,502	4,485	- - -	- - -	1,925	2,647
69–70 years	- - -	- - -	0.1	0.2	- - -	- - -	592	623	- - -	- - -	3,521	4,595	- - -	- - -	2,083	2,864
71–72 years	- - -	- - -	0.1	0.1	- - -	- - -	621	645	- - -	- - -	3,888	5,007	- - -	- - -	2,413	3,228
73–74 years	- - -	- - -	0.1	0.1	- - -	- - -	661	693	- - -	- - -	4,084	5,196	- - -	- - -	2,697	3,598
75–79 years	- - -	- - -	0.2	0.2	- - -	- - -	670	726	- - -	- - -	4,193	5,528	- - -	- - -	2,811	4,015
80–84 years	- - -	- - -	0.1	0.1	- - -	- - -	721	759	- - -	- - -	4,363	6,282	- - -	- - -	3,147	4,771
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	0.0	0.0	- - -	- - -	690	723	- - -	- - -	4,905	6,585	- - -	- - -	3,385	4,758
Female	- - -	- - -	1.7	1.9	- - -	- - -	746	783	- - -	- - -	3,125	4,246	- - -	- - -	2,332	3,326
65–66 years	- - -	- - -	0.2	0.3	- - -	- - -	732	784	- - -	- - -	2,405	2,975	- - -	- - -	1,759	2,331
67–68 years	- - -	- - -	0.2	0.3	- - -	- - -	691	728	- - -	- - -	2,708	3,561	- - -	- - -	1,870	2,594
69–70 years	- - -	- - -	0.2	0.2	- - -	- - -	709	749	- - -	- - -	2,723	3,886	- - -	- - -	1,930	2,910
71–72 years	- - -	- - -	0.2	0.2	- - -	- - -	737	763	- - -	- - -	2,927	3,877	- - -	- - -	2,158	2,959
73–74 years	- - -	- - -	0.2	0.2	- - -	- - -	777	781	- - -	- - -	2,880	4,118	- - -	- - -	2,237	3,216
75–79 years	- - -	- - -	0.3	0.4	- - -	- - -	766	811	- - -	- - -	3,277	4,483	- - -	- - -	2,508	3,637
80–84 years	- - -	- - -	0.2	0.2	- - -	- - -	788	835	- - -	- - -	3,685	5,066	- - -	- - -	2,903	4,228
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	0.2	0.2	- - -	- - -	767	806	- - -	- - -	4,304	6,075	- - -	- - -	3,303	4,896
Geographic region [5]																
Northeast	5.1	5.7	6.6	6.9	385	613	793	832	604	1,426	3,171	4,204	233	874	2,513	3,496
Midwest	5.6	6.3	7.4	7.8	352	541	756	824	599	1,401	2,969	3,647	211	757	2,246	3,006
South	5.6	7.5	9.6	10.5	351	556	768	832	528	1,198	2,893	3,869	186	666	2,221	3,217
West	2.9	3.8	5.2	5.7	455	632	726	718	620	1,341	3,222	4,064	282	848	2,339	2,920

[1]Includes fee-for-service and Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) enrollees and is as of July 1 each year.
[2]Excludes HMO enrollees.
[3]Excludes amounts for HMO services.
[4]Excludes persons of unknown race.
[5]Includes residents of the United States. Excludes unknown residence.

NOTE: Table includes Medicare data for residents of the United States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, other outlying areas, foreign countries, and unknown residence.

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 149. Hospital utilization and benefit payments for aged and disabled Medicare enrollees in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to geographic division: United States, 1980, 1985, and 1991

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Geographic division	Discharges			Days of care			Average length of stay		
	1980	1985	1991	1980	1985	1991	1980	1985	1991
	Number per 1,000 hospital insurance enrollees						Number of days per hospital discharge		
United States [1]	372	347	315	4,016	2,835	2,783	10.8	8.2	8.7
New England	333	312	312	4,130	3,125	2,990	12.4	10.0	9.6
Middle Atlantic	329	421	323	4,528	3,569	3,690	13.8	8.5	11.4
East North Central	373	325	319	4,243	2,791	2,708	11.4	8.6	8.5
West North Central	426	355	323	4,371	2,745	2,509	10.3	7.7	7.8
South Atlantic	372	314	311	3,880	2,655	2,704	10.4	8.5	8.7
East South Central	436	415	394	4,260	3,311	3,213	9.8	8.0	8.2
West South Central	433	374	343	4,025	2,792	2,763	9.3	7.5	8.0
Mountain	360	312	273	3,243	2,195	1,891	9.0	7.0	6.9
Pacific	338	293	263	2,988	2,111	1,916	8.8	7.2	7.3

Geographic division	Average total charges [3]			Benefit payments [2]					
				Hospital insurance			Supplementary medical insurance		
	1980	1985	1991	1980	1985	1991	1980	1985	1991
	Amount per inpatient day			Amount per enrollee					
United States [1]	$296	$623	$1,223	$909	$1,585	$2,107	$390	$770	$1,429
New England	295	559	1,086	978	1,661	2,170	402	769	1,429
Middle Atlantic	304	559	1,018	965	1,792	2,449	428	893	1,580
East North Central	298	623	1,192	1,008	1,603	2,215	370	706	1,403
West North Central	246	580	1,169	888	1,476	1,875	304	643	1,129
South Atlantic	277	613	1,232	818	1,486	1,923	384	771	1,507
East South Central	249	561	1,129	754	1,413	2,163	281	544	1,286
West South Central	259	599	1,271	798	1,488	2,167	352	653	1,462
Mountain	310	706	1,479	782	1,309	1,782	368	667	1,250
Pacific	424	907	1,835	1,003	1,713	1,966	509	1,008	1,456

[1]Includes residence unknown.
[2]Benefit payments represent cash-flow disbursements from the Medicare Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds for all types of covered services and include retroactive adjustments for nonbilling reimbursement such as capital, direct medical education, kidney acquisitions, and bad debts by Medicare patients; indirect medical education; lump sum interim payments; and audited fiscal year cost adjustments. Approximately 90 percent of total benefit payments are for short-stay hospital services.
[3]Includes charges for Medicare covered and noncovered services and days.

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 150. Medicaid recipients and medical vendor payments, according to basis of eligibility: United States, selected fiscal years 1972–92

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Basis of eligibility	*1972*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Recipients					Number in millions					
All recipients	17.6	22.0	21.6	21.8	23.1	22.9	23.5	25.3	28.3	31.2
					Percent of recipients [1]					
Aged (65 years and over)	18.8	16.4	15.9	14.0	14.1	13.8	13.3	12.7	11.9	12.0
Blind and disabled	9.8	11.2	13.5	13.8	14.6	15.2	15.3	14.7	14.4	14.4
Adults in AFDC [2] families	17.8	20.6	22.6	25.3	24.2	24.0	24.3	23.8	24.0	22.6
Children in AFDC [2] families	44.5	43.6	43.2	44.7	44.0	43.8	43.9	44.4	46.1	48.8
Other Title XIX [3]	9.0	8.2	6.9	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.0	3.9	3.3	1.9
Vendor payments					Amount in billions					
All payments	$6.3	$12.2	$23.3	$37.5	$45.0	$48.7	$54.5	$64.9	$77.0	$91.5
					Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aged (65 years and over)	30.6	35.6	37.5	37.6	35.6	35.2	34.1	33.2	33.1	31.8
Blind and disabled	22.2	25.7	32.7	35.9	37.3	38.2	38.3	37.6	36.7	37.2
Adults in AFDC [2] families	15.3	16.8	13.9	12.7	12.4	12.1	12.7	13.2	13.5	13.6
Children in AFDC [2] families	18.1	17.9	13.4	11.8	12.2	12.0	12.6	14.0	15.1	16.1
Other Title XIX [3]	13.9	4.0	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.2
Vendor payments per recipient					Amount					
All recipients	$358	$556	$1,079	$1,719	$1,949	$2,126	$2,318	$2,568	$2,725	$2,937
Aged (65 years and over)	580	1,206	2,540	4,605	4,974	5,426	5,926	6,717	7,577	7,759
Blind and disabled	807	1,276	2,618	4,459	4,974	5,332	5,817	6,564	6,979	7,578
Adults in AFDC [2] families	307	455	662	860	999	1,069	1,206	1,429	1,540	1,762
Children in AFDC [2] families	145	228	335	452	542	583	668	811	892	971
Other Title XIX [3]	555	273	398	657	763	892	967	1,062	1,096	1,814

[1]Recipients included in more than one category for 1980–89. From 1988 to 1992 between 0.2 and 0.5 percent of recipients have unknown basis of eligibility.
[2]Aid to Families with Dependent Children.
[3]Includes some participants in Supplemental Security Income program and other people deemed medically needy in participating States.

NOTES: 1972 and 1975 data are for fiscal year ending June 30. All other years are for fiscal year ending September 30.

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 151 (page 1 of 2). Medicaid recipients and medical vendor payments, according to type of service: United States, selected fiscal years 1972–92

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of service	*1972*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Recipients					Number in millions					
All recipients	17.6	22.0	21.6	21.8	23.1	22.9	23.5	25.3	28.3	31.2
					Percent of recipients					
Inpatient:										
General hospitals	16.1	15.6	17.0	15.7	16.3	16.7	17.7	18.2	17.9	18.6
Mental hospitals	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.3	5.0
Skilled	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	- - -	- - -
Intermediate care	- - -	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.4	- - -	- - -
Physician	69.8	69.1	63.7	66.0	66.5	66.6	66.7	67.6	68.3	69.6
Dental	13.6	17.9	21.5	21.4	22.2	22.1	17.9	18.0	18.4	18.4
Other practitioner	9.1	12.1	15.0	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.2
Outpatient hospital	29.6	33.8	44.9	46.2	47.5	46.0	48.3	49.0	50.0	48.7
Clinic	2.8	4.9	7.1	9.7	9.4	9.8	10.2	11.1	12.4	13.3
Laboratory and radiological	20.0	21.5	14.9	29.1	32.9	33.1	33.0	35.5	37.1	38.0
Home health	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0
Prescribed drugs	63.3	64.3	63.4	63.8	65.3	66.9	67.7	68.5	69.3	70.9
Family planning	. . .	5.5	5.2	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.7	8.2
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	8.7	9.7	10.0	10.7	11.7	14.0	16.0
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.4
Other care	14.4	13.2	11.9	15.5	15.6	18.2	19.5	20.3	21.1	22.3
Vendor payments					Amount in billions					
All payments	$6.3	$12.2	$23.3	$37.5	$45.0	$48.7	$54.5	$64.9	$77.0	$91.5
					Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	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	25.1	24.8	24.5	25.7	25.8	25.9
Mental hospitals	1.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	3.1	8.5	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.3	10.0	9.3
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.9	25.7
Skilled	23.3	19.9	15.8	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.2	12.4	- - -	- - -
Intermediate care	- - -	15.4	18.0	17.4	16.2	16.3	16.3	14.9	- - -	- - -
Physician	12.6	10.0	8.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.7
Dental	2.7	2.8	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other practitioner	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Outpatient hospital	5.8	3.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.8
Clinic	0.7	3.2	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1
Laboratory and radiological	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Home health	0.4	0.6	1.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.3
Prescribed drugs	8.1	6.7	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.4
Family planning	. . .	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other care	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 151 (page 2 of 2). Medicaid recipients and medical vendor payments, according to type of service: United States, selected fiscal years 1972–92

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of service	*1972*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Vendor payments per recipient						Amount				
Total payment per recipient	$358	$556	$1,079	$1,719	$1,950	$2,126	$2,318	$2,568	$2,725	$2,937
Inpatient:										
General hospitals	903	983	1,742	2,753	3,000	3,151	3,208	3,630	3,922	4,091
Mental hospitals	2,825	6,045	11,742	19,867	24,719	22,917	16,397	18,548	30,948	28,460
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	5,507	16,438	32,102	37,524	41,531	44,999	50,048	52,750	56,517
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,811	14,970
Skilled	2,665	3,864	6,081	9,274	10,432	10,974	11,809	13,356	- - -	- - -
Intermediate care	- - -	2,764	5,326	7,882	8,575	9,149	9,994	11,236	- - -	- - -
Physician	65	81	136	163	181	193	217	235	256	282
Dental	71	86	99	98	105	114	118	130	136	149
Other practitioner	37	48	61	75	74	82	89	96	102	114
Outpatient hospital	70	50	113	178	203	229	250	269	303	349
Clinic	82	358	209	337	441	490	523	602	629	684
Laboratory and radiological	23	27	38	53	63	72	76	80	85	88
Home health	229	204	847	2,094	2,775	3,541	4,225	4,733	5,048	5,276
Prescribed drugs	46	58	96	166	198	215	232	256	277	308
Family planning	. . .	55	72	119	138	135	145	151	164	197
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	45	52	54	58	67	81	104
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	81	101	107	133	154	154	182
Other care	44	80	172	274	340	344	418	465	503	573

NOTES: 1972 and 1975 data are for fiscal year ending June 30. All other years are for fiscal year ending September 30.

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 152. Department of Veterans Affairs health care expenditures and use, and persons treated according to selected characteristics: United States, selected fiscal years 1970–92

[Data are compiled by Department of Veterans Affairs]

	1970[1]	1975[1]	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Health care expenditures				Amount in millions					
All expenditures[2]	$1,689	$3,328	$5,981	$8,936	$10,230	$10,949	$11,500	$12,400	$13,682
				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	66.4	64.3	60.3	53.9	54.1	57.5	56.9	55.8
Outpatient care	14.0	17.8	19.1	18.9	22.6	23.3	25.3	25.8	27.1
Department of Veterans Affairs nursing homes and domiciliaries	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.9
Community nursing homes	1.2	1.4	2.0	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
All other[3]	9.1	9.6	9.6	12.4	13.4	13.3	7.7	7.3	7.1
Health care use				Number in thousands					
Inpatient hospital stays[4]	787	1,114	1,248	1,306	1,086	1,028	1,029	984	935
Outpatient visits	7,312	14,630	17,971	19,601	23,232	22,629	22,602	23,035	23,902
Department of Veterans Affairs nursing homes and domiciliary stays	32	29	28	34	44	44	46	48	50
Community nursing home stays	15	22	29	39	42	32	29	29	25
Inpatients[5]				Number in thousands					
Total	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	650	617	598	574	564
				Percent distribution					
Total	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Veterans with service connected disability	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.9	38.2	38.9	39.1	39.0
Veterans without service connected disability	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62.2	61.1	60.3	60.0	60.1
Low income	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	51.9	53.9	54.8	55.4	55.7
Exempt[6]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7
Other[7]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.6	4.2	2.8	1.8	1.6
Unknown	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nonveterans	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Outpatients[5]				Number in thousands					
Total	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,763	2,597	2,564	2,557	2,639
				Percent distribution					
Total	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Veterans with service connected disability	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34.5	37.6	38.3	38.5	37.8
Veterans without service connected disability	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48.4	50.3	49.8	50.1	50.9
Low income	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34.5	39.9	41.1	42.1	42.4
Exempt[6]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Other[7]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.7	5.2	3.6	2.6	2.6
Unknown	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.1
Nonveterans	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.0	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.3

[1]Data for fiscal year ending June 30; all other data for fiscal year ending September 30.
[2]Health care expenditures exclude construction, medical administration, and miscellaneous operating expenses.
[3]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.
[4]One-day dialysis patients were included in fiscal years 1975, 1980, and 1985. Interfacility transfers were included beginning in fiscal year 1990.
[5]Individuals.
[6]Prisoner of war, exposed to agent orange, etc.
[7]Financial means tested veterans who receive medical care subject to copayments according to income level.

NOTES: The veteran population was estimated at 27.0 million in 1992 with 30 percent age 65 or over compared with 11 percent in 1980. Thirty-two percent had served prior to and during World War II, 18 percent during the Korean conflict, 31 percent during the Vietnam era, 3 percent during the Persian Gulf War, and 23 percent during peacetime.

SOURCE: Office of Policy and Planning and the Office of Finance and Information Resources Management, Department of Veterans Affairs: Unpublished data.

Table 153. Hospital care expenditures by geographic division and State and average annual percent change: United States, selected years 1980–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Geographic division and State [1]	Amount in millions								Average annual percent change	
	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1980–88	1988–91
United States [2]	$101,247	$134,569	$155,962	$177,975	$209,921	$230,147	$255,733	$286,053	9.5	10.9
New England	6,447	8,340	9,737	10,880	13,143	14,453	15,591	17,289	9.3	9.6
Maine	460	598	696	776	938	1,024	1,123	1,257	9.3	10.2
New Hampshire	313	434	531	670	873	988	1,060	1,129	13.7	8.9
Vermont	173	241	271	310	364	404	447	502	9.7	11.3
Massachusetts	3,630	4,640	5,351	5,877	7,023	7,628	8,178	9,097	8.6	9.0
Rhode Island	480	584	703	799	924	1,013	1,098	1,215	8.5	9.6
Connecticut	1,392	1,843	2,186	2,448	3,021	3,397	3,684	4,089	10.2	10.6
Middle Atlantic	18,319	23,576	27,449	31,638	37,465	41,169	45,617	50,796	9.4	10.7
New York	9,552	11,679	13,547	15,760	18,867	20,632	22,783	25,345	8.9	10.3
New Jersey	2,759	3,729	4,449	5,064	6,212	7,041	7,871	8,829	10.7	12.4
Pennsylvania	6,008	8,168	9,453	10,814	12,386	13,496	14,963	16,622	9.5	10.3
East North Central	19,545	25,351	28,705	31,737	36,319	39,109	43,133	48,089	8.1	9.8
Ohio	4,798	6,576	7,547	8,538	9,710	10,525	11,487	12,628	9.2	9.2
Indiana	2,123	2,847	3,236	3,602	4,251	4,677	5,227	6,024	9.1	12.3
Illinois	6,205	7,803	8,609	9,308	10,484	11,323	12,470	13,792	6.8	9.6
Michigan	4,473	5,635	6,507	7,310	8,389	8,677	9,553	10,663	8.2	8.3
Wisconsin	1,947	2,490	2,806	2,978	3,485	3,906	4,396	4,981	7.5	12.6
West North Central	7,778	10,181	11,443	12,865	14,862	16,267	18,068	20,129	8.4	10.6
Minnesota	1,738	2,172	2,523	2,825	3,366	3,678	4,112	4,607	8.6	11.0
Iowa	1,174	1,542	1,658	1,834	2,202	2,384	2,647	2,933	8.2	10.0
Missouri	2,520	3,340	3,785	4,458	4,995	5,438	6,006	6,660	8.9	10.1
North Dakota	313	411	504	555	619	660	723	796	8.9	8.7
South Dakota	271	364	422	469	537	614	703	799	8.9	14.2
Nebraska	678	932	1,025	1,090	1,291	1,425	1,595	1,789	8.4	11.5
Kansas	1,084	1,419	1,527	1,633	1,853	2,069	2,283	2,545	6.9	11.2
South Atlantic	15,599	21,115	25,089	29,453	35,927	39,908	44,557	50,280	11.0	11.9
Delaware	258	339	397	468	575	633	713	800	10.5	11.6
Maryland	2,033	2,545	2,844	3,231	3,870	4,283	4,690	5,210	8.4	10.4
District of Columbia	985	1,256	1,506	1,768	2,067	2,202	2,323	2,641	9.7	8.5
Virginia	2,068	2,805	3,251	3,816	4,593	5,075	5,699	6,407	10.5	11.7
West Virginia	825	1,094	1,204	1,295	1,454	1,612	1,772	2,000	7.3	11.2
North Carolina	1,953	2,663	3,087	3,640	4,577	5,241	5,960	6,795	11.2	14.1
South Carolina	972	1,313	1,631	1,903	2,324	2,659	3,124	3,614	11.5	15.9
Georgia	2,139	2,870	3,499	4,369	5,364	6,019	6,732	7,603	12.2	12.3
Florida	4,366	6,230	7,670	8,963	11,103	12,184	13,544	15,210	12.4	11.1
East South Central	5,689	7,699	9,017	10,380	12,118	13,547	15,238	17,093	9.9	12.1
Kentucky	1,223	1,690	1,966	2,323	2,731	3,033	3,448	3,908	10.6	12.7
Tennessee	2,015	2,690	3,210	3,781	4,392	4,944	5,549	6,239	10.2	12.4
Alabama	1,588	2,163	2,489	2,760	3,210	3,591	4,043	4,521	9.2	12.1
Mississippi	863	1,156	1,352	1,516	1,785	1,979	2,198	2,425	9.5	10.8
West South Central	9,171	13,042	15,290	17,202	20,277	22,458	25,481	28,738	10.4	12.3
Arkansas	743	1,054	1,249	1,391	1,668	1,878	2,118	2,359	10.6	12.2
Louisiana	1,737	2,480	2,959	3,339	3,698	4,054	4,645	5,277	9.9	12.6
Oklahoma	1,171	1,715	1,818	2,028	2,269	2,441	2,691	3,016	8.6	10.0
Texas	5,520	7,793	9,264	10,444	12,642	14,085	16,027	18,086	10.9	12.7
Mountain	4,242	5,947	7,098	8,220	9,810	10,634	11,902	13,423	11.0	11.0
Montana	264	371	421	473	556	612	681	763	9.8	11.1
Idaho	242	335	395	446	527	581	665	762	10.2	13.1
Wyoming	146	204	236	266	303	326	357	394	9.6	9.1
Colorado	1,218	1,721	1,968	2,204	2,587	2,794	3,196	3,614	9.9	11.8
New Mexico	448	638	805	940	1,147	1,273	1,381	1,570	12.5	11.0
Arizona	1,087	1,485	1,902	2,298	2,753	2,924	3,240	3,615	12.3	9.5
Utah	452	633	748	876	1,101	1,208	1,331	1,510	11.8	11.1
Nevada	385	560	623	717	836	916	1,051	1,195	10.2	12.6
Pacific	14,457	19,319	22,132	25,599	30,000	32,604	36,148	40,217	9.6	10.3
Washington	1,390	1,873	2,286	2,682	3,168	3,471	3,991	4,581	10.8	13.1
Oregon	923	1,245	1,398	1,594	1,912	2,105	2,309	2,562	9.5	10.2
California	11,584	15,412	17,501	20,187	23,590	25,558	28,110	31,128	9.3	9.7
Alaska	200	275	350	420	468	503	577	659	11.2	12.1
Hawaii	360	514	597	716	862	967	1,161	1,287	11.5	14.3

[1]States where services were provided.
[2]These estimates differ from National Health Expenditures estimates presented elsewhere in *Health, United States.* See Appendix I.

NOTE: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary: Estimates prepared by the Office of National Health Statistics.

Table 154. Physician service expenditures by geographic division and State and average annual percent change: United States, selected years 1980–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Geographic division and State [1]	Amount in millions								Average annual percent change	
	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1980–88	1988–91
United States [2]	$45,156	$57,601	$72,471	$92,904	$116,827	$127,343	$140,721	$150,891	12.6	8.9
New England	2,057	2,684	3,274	4,592	6,094	6,972	7,798	8,455	14.5	11.5
Maine	141	178	222	298	403	465	504	547	14.0	10.7
New Hampshire	129	177	173	287	432	526	594	641	16.3	14.1
Vermont	61	91	100	153	177	201	223	243	14.2	11.1
Massachusetts	971	1,255	1,579	2,237	3,044	3,499	3,902	4,244	15.4	11.7
Rhode Island	165	213	229	281	427	465	503	543	12.6	8.3
Connecticut	590	770	970	1,335	1,611	1,816	2,072	2,236	13.4	11.5
Middle Atlantic	6,378	7,839	10,512	13,070	16,692	18,262	20,407	21,860	12.8	9.4
New York	3,051	3,674	4,946	5,870	7,990	8,782	9,850	10,611	12.8	9.9
New Jersey	1,367	1,672	2,303	2,959	3,578	3,903	4,370	4,569	12.8	8.5
Pennsylvania	1,960	2,493	3,263	4,241	5,124	5,577	6,187	6,680	12.8	9.2
East North Central	8,190	9,967	12,132	15,476	18,524	19,766	21,686	22,933	10.7	7.4
Ohio	2,157	2,696	3,338	4,187	5,014	5,418	5,976	6,094	11.1	6.7
Indiana	904	1,163	1,351	1,753	2,189	2,390	2,693	2,890	11.7	9.7
Illinois	2,133	2,560	3,134	3,915	4,704	4,964	5,449	5,731	10.4	6.8
Michigan	2,044	2,401	2,887	3,805	4,311	4,474	4,795	5,141	9.8	6.0
Wisconsin	952	1,147	1,422	1,816	2,306	2,520	2,773	3,077	11.7	10.1
West North Central	3,323	4,160	5,025	6,362	7,926	8,817	9,629	10,647	11.5	10.3
Minnesota	968	1,230	1,525	2,016	2,457	2,894	3,138	3,571	12.3	13.3
Iowa	488	581	694	785	1,011	1,105	1,190	1,294	9.5	8.6
Missouri	883	1,123	1,372	1,691	2,155	2,378	2,587	2,815	11.8	9.3
North Dakota	140	191	222	273	378	399	434	442	13.2	5.4
South Dakota	103	130	163	216	263	288	321	342	12.4	9.1
Nebraska	277	348	409	541	590	631	717	779	9.9	9.7
Kansas	464	557	640	840	1,072	1,122	1,242	1,404	11.0	9.4
South Atlantic	7,161	9,219	12,234	15,649	20,582	22,780	25,464	27,240	14.1	9.8
Delaware	113	140	190	219	329	377	443	488	14.3	14.0
Maryland	833	1,063	1,461	1,914	2,505	2,754	3,057	3,284	14.8	9.4
District of Columbia	237	296	356	426	506	552	606	666	9.9	9.6
Virginia	892	1,150	1,478	1,982	2,528	2,806	3,142	3,464	13.9	11.1
West Virginia	327	428	506	676	741	789	840	900	10.8	6.7
North Carolina	868	1,084	1,482	1,588	2,379	2,658	3,010	3,200	13.4	10.4
South Carolina	402	489	681	888	1,068	1,191	1,332	1,455	13.0	10.9
Georgia	987	1,272	1,703	2,185	2,953	3,259	3,713	3,902	14.7	9.7
Florida	2,502	3,297	4,377	5,771	7,573	8,394	9,321	9,881	14.8	9.3
East South Central	2,366	3,017	3,877	4,862	6,041	6,619	7,258	7,898	12.4	9.3
Kentucky	561	720	907	1,099	1,344	1,500	1,673	1,814	11.5	10.5
Tennessee	846	1,082	1,417	1,743	2,145	2,365	2,618	2,865	12.3	10.1
Alabama	633	802	1,021	1,344	1,803	1,948	2,095	2,296	14.0	8.4
Mississippi	326	413	532	676	749	806	872	923	11.0	7.2
West South Central	4,655	6,309	7,728	10,020	11,834	12,787	14,032	14,866	12.4	7.9
Arkansas	375	477	565	787	975	1,068	1,167	1,241	12.7	8.4
Louisiana	738	999	1,346	1,780	1,934	2,073	2,225	2,400	12.8	7.5
Oklahoma	542	710	857	1,059	1,247	1,335	1,446	1,471	11.0	5.7
Texas	3,000	4,123	4,960	6,394	7,678	8,311	9,194	9,754	12.5	8.3
Mountain	2,233	2,905	3,602	4,696	5,859	6,466	7,151	7,775	12.8	9.9
Montana	137	165	175	240	268	279	299	314	8.7	5.4
Idaho	141	175	217	301	315	336	371	397	10.6	8.0
Wyoming	65	87	105	125	132	143	150	155	9.3	5.5
Colorado	603	791	1,030	1,264	1,560	1,726	1,925	2,122	12.6	10.8
New Mexico	185	239	296	395	512	538	618	699	13.6	10.9
Arizona	647	849	1,024	1,385	1,762	1,996	2,163	2,321	13.3	9.6
Utah	245	325	383	493	631	683	754	822	12.6	9.2
Nevada	210	274	372	493	679	765	871	945	15.8	11.6
Pacific	8,790	11,501	14,085	18,181	23,276	24,871	27,295	29,213	12.9	7.9
Washington	908	1,175	1,386	1,867	2,237	2,571	2,963	3,336	11.9	14.2
Oregon	597	746	865	1,098	1,325	1,454	1,618	1,738	10.5	9.5
California	6,938	9,101	11,285	14,537	18,873	19,941	21,745	23,108	13.3	7.0
Alaska	96	122	160	216	254	276	289	312	12.9	7.1
Hawaii	251	357	389	463	587	629	680	719	11.2	7.0

[1]States where services were provided.
[2]These estimates differ from National Health Expenditures estimates presented elsewhere in *Health, United States*. See Appendix I.

NOTE: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary: Estimates prepared by the Office of National Health Statistics.

Table 155. Expenditures for purchases of prescription drugs by geographic division and State and average annual percent change: United States, selected years 1980–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Geographic division and State [1]	Amount in millions								Average annual percent change	
	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1980–88	1988–91
United States	$12,049	$15,029	$18,500	$22,592	$26,772	$29,425	$32,733	$36,377	10.5	10.8
New England	625	792	1,025	1,317	1,605	1,760	1,942	2,134	12.5	10.0
Maine	51	63	79	99	120	132	147	162	11.3	10.5
New Hampshire	39	48	63	85	109	121	133	146	13.7	10.2
Vermont	22	28	36	47	58	64	72	79	12.9	10.8
Massachusetts	290	372	495	652	802	879	968	1,061	13.6	9.8
Rhode Island	48	65	82	103	125	137	151	166	12.7	9.9
Connecticut	174	218	269	330	391	428	472	520	10.7	10.0
Middle Atlantic	1,817	2,227	2,837	3,577	4,288	4,680	5,165	5,702	11.3	10.0
New York	820	997	1,278	1,617	1,940	2,118	2,336	2,577	11.4	9.9
New Jersey	381	476	611	780	940	1,026	1,132	1,249	12.0	9.9
Pennsylvania	616	754	948	1,180	1,408	1,536	1,697	1,876	10.9	10.0
East North Central	2,218	2,728	3,334	4,056	4,780	5,226	5,786	6,412	10.1	10.3
Ohio	607	755	891	1,043	1,206	1,318	1,457	1,613	9.0	10.2
Indiana	305	368	444	530	619	679	752	835	9.3	10.5
Illinois	561	678	858	1,075	1,280	1,396	1,544	1,711	10.9	10.2
Michigan	527	665	810	994	1,177	1,287	1,426	1,578	10.6	10.3
Wisconsin	218	262	331	414	498	546	607	675	10.9	10.7
West North Central	887	1,073	1,303	1,562	1,828	1,998	2,215	2,452	9.5	10.3
Minnesota	191	232	282	340	403	443	494	548	9.8	10.8
Iowa	156	187	224	263	303	330	365	404	8.7	10.1
Missouri	274	336	403	480	560	612	678	751	9.3	10.3
North Dakota	28	32	43	55	65	70	77	84	11.1	8.9
South Dakota	30	36	43	52	60	65	72	80	9.1	10.1
Nebraska	80	94	118	144	169	185	205	227	9.8	10.3
Kansas	128	156	190	228	268	293	324	358	9.7	10.1
South Atlantic	1,998	2,457	3,134	3,973	4,837	5,354	5,995	6,695	11.7	11.4
Delaware	25	32	41	54	66	73	82	91	12.9	11.3
Maryland	226	285	372	485	602	666	744	829	13.0	11.3
District of Columbia	32	37	48	62	74	80	85	93	11.0	7.9
Virginia	275	342	441	565	695	768	858	955	12.3	11.2
West Virginia	116	138	175	217	253	272	298	329	10.2	9.2
North Carolina	340	389	487	604	723	798	891	992	9.9	11.1
South Carolina	154	178	228	288	348	384	428	479	10.7	11.2
Georgia	294	364	459	579	702	776	867	971	11.5	11.4
Florida	536	692	883	1,119	1,374	1,537	1,742	1,956	12.5	12.5
East South Central	890	1,086	1,331	1,616	1,898	2,072	2,293	2,544	9.9	10.3
Kentucky	225	277	340	411	480	523	578	639	9.9	10.0
Tennessee	288	354	433	526	623	683	758	844	10.1	10.7
Alabama	235	282	348	428	505	551	610	677	10.0	10.3
Mississippi	142	173	210	251	290	315	347	384	9.3	9.8
West South Central	1,430	1,811	2,157	2,516	2,847	3,112	3,456	3,850	9.0	10.6
Arkansas	153	178	209	241	276	301	332	368	7.7	10.1
Louisiana	254	329	389	452	503	544	595	658	8.9	9.4
Oklahoma	175	228	268	303	334	362	399	442	8.4	9.8
Texas	848	1,076	1,291	1,520	1,734	1,905	2,130	2,382	9.4	11.2
Mountain	490	623	784	974	1,168	1,290	1,446	1,627	11.5	11.7
Montana	31	37	46	56	65	71	78	87	9.7	10.2
Idaho	44	53	65	77	89	97	109	123	9.2	11.4
Wyoming	23	32	34	36	38	40	44	49	6.5	8.8
Colorado	127	162	196	231	266	291	324	364	9.7	11.0
New Mexico	52	65	85	109	131	144	160	179	12.2	11.0
Arizona	123	159	208	275	345	385	431	483	13.8	11.9
Utah	54	66	91	121	149	164	184	207	13.5	11.6
Nevada	36	49	59	69	85	98	116	135	11.3	16.7
Pacific	1,693	2,230	2,592	3,003	3,520	3,931	4,432	4,962	9.6	12.1
Washington	212	272	306	344	398	444	504	568	8.2	12.6
Oregon	125	155	170	186	211	234	264	297	6.8	12.1
California	1,296	1,712	2,009	2,351	2,772	3,100	3,493	3,904	10.0	12.1
Alaska	16	22	29	35	40	44	49	56	12.1	11.9
Hawaii	44	69	78	87	99	109	122	137	10.7	11.4

[1] State where prescriptions were provided.

NOTES: Prescription drug expenditure is limited to spending for products purchased in retail outlets. The value of drugs and other products provided by hospitals, nursing homes, or other health professionals is included in estimates of spending for these providers' services. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary: Estimates prepared by the Office of National Health Statistics.

Table 156. State mental health agency per capita expenditures for mental health services, and average annual percent change, according to State: United States, selected fiscal years 1981–90

[Data are based on reporting by State mental health agencies]

State	1981	1983	1985	1987	1990	Average annual percent change 1981–90
	Amount per capita					
United States	$27	$31	$35	$38	[1]$48	6.6
Alabama	20	24	28	29	38	7.5
Alaska	38	41	45	50	72	7.4
Arizona	10	10	12	16	27	11.7
Arkansas	17	20	24	23	26	5.0
California	28	29	34	30	42	4.4
Colorado	24	25	28	30	34	4.0
Connecticut	32	39	44	56	73	9.7
Delaware	44	51	46	41	55	2.4
District of Columbia [2]	- - -	23	28	130	268	- - -
Florida	20	23	26	25	37	7.1
Georgia	25	26	23	32	51	8.2
Hawaii	19	22	23	26	38	8.1
Idaho	13	15	15	17	20	4.6
Illinois	18	21	24	25	34	7.5
Indiana	19	23	27	31	47	10.7
Iowa	8	10	11	12	17	8.9
Kansas	17	22	27	28	35	8.0
Kentucky	15	17	19	23	23	5.0
Louisiana	19	23	26	25	28	4.5
Maine	25	32	36	42	67	11.5
Maryland	33	37	40	49	61	7.1
Massachusetts	32	36	46	62	84	11.4
Michigan	32	39	49	61	74	9.6
Minnesota [3]	17	30	32	42	54	- - -
Mississippi	14	16	24	22	34	10.6
Missouri	24	25	28	31	35	4.5
Montana	24	28	29	28	28	1.5
Nebraska	16	19	21	21	29	6.5
Nevada	22	25	26	28	33	4.7
New Hampshire	35	39	42	36	63	6.9
New Jersey	26	31	36	43	57	9.0
New Mexico	24	25	25	24	23	–0.3
New York	67	74	90	99	118	6.5
North Carolina	24	29	38	41	46	7.6
North Dakota	38	42	36	42	40	0.4
Ohio	25	28	30	33	41	5.8
Oklahoma	22	33	31	30	36	5.6
Oregon	20	21	25	28	41	8.0
Pennsylvania	41	47	52	50	57	3.9
Rhode Island	36	32	35	41	50	3.7
South Carolina	31	33	33	45	51	5.8
South Dakota	17	21	22	27	25	4.3
Tennessee	18	20	23	24	29	5.6
Texas	13	16	17	18	23	6.5
Utah	13	16	17	19	21	5.2
Vermont	32	40	44	44	54	5.9
Virginia	23	29	32	35	45	7.9
Washington	18	24	30	37	43	10.3
West Virginia	20	20	22	23	24	2.3
Wisconsin	22	27	28	31	37	5.7
Wyoming	23	28	31	30	35	4.7

[1]Puerto Rico is included in U.S. total.
[2]Between 1985 and 1990, St. Elizabeth's Hospital was transferred from the National Institute of Mental Health to the District of Columbia Office of Mental Health.
[3]Data for 1981 not comparable with 1983–90 data for Minnesota.

NOTE: Expenditures for mental illness, excluding mental retardation and substance abuse.

SOURCE: 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.

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Appendix I
Sources and Limitations of Data

Introduction

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 governmental and nongovernmental 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.

Much of the data presented in the detailed tables are from the ongoing data collection systems of the National Center for Health Statistics. For an overview of these systems, see National Center for Health Statistics, M.G. Kovar: Data systems of the National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 1, No. 23. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89–1325. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md. 1989. However, health care personnel data come primarily from the Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, and the American Medical Association. National health expenditures data were compiled by the Office of the Actuary, Health Care Financing Administration.

Although a detailed description and comprehensive evaluation of each data source is 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. They 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 so will not be reported. Conversely, 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 population 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. Thus, statistics are not included 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, the tables have notes describing the universe and the 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.

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 time 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 have been noted with asterisks in selected tables. The criteria used to designate unreliable estimates are indicated as notes to the applicable tables.

The descriptive summaries that follow provide a general overview of study design, methods of data collection, and reliability and validity of the data. More complete and detailed discussions are found in the publications referenced at the end of each summary. The data set or source is listed under the agency or organization that sponsored the data collection.

Department of Health and Human Services

Public Health Service

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

National Center for Health Statistics

National Vital Statistics System

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.

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. Beginning 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 the CHSS. The number of participating States grew from 6 in 1972 to 46 in 1984. All 50 States and the District of Columbia participated in the VSCP starting in 1985.

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.

Demographic information on the birth certificate such as race and ethnicity is provided by the mother at the time of birth. Medical and health information is based on hospital records. Demographic information on the death certificate 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.

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, and Hispanic parentage; and on the death certificate, for educational attainment and Hispanic origin of the decedent.

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 4 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 of New York City. In 1989–91 mother's education was missing only from Washington and New York State outside of New York City.

Prenatal care was reported on the birth certificate by 38 States and the District of Columbia in 1970. Data were not available from Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. In 1975 these data were available from 4 additional States, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, and Georgia, increasing the number of States reporting prenatal care to 42 and the District of Columbia. Between 1980 and 1991 prenatal care information was available for the entire United States.

In 1970 **mother's marital status** was reported on the birth certificate by 39 States and the District of Columbia, and in 1975, by 38 States and the District of Columbia. In 1970 and 1975 data were not available from California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, and Vermont; and in 1975 also from Nevada. Between 1980 and 1991 information about mother's marital status was available for the entire United States. During this period, marital status of mother was reported on the birth certificates of 41–42 States. For the remaining eight–nine States that lacked the item, marital status was inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames.

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; only New Hampshire did not provide this information. According to data from the 1990 census, less than 0.1 percent of the Hispanic population resides in New Hampshire; the Hispanic reporting area is, therefore, essentially complete.

Information on **educational attainment of decedents** became available for the first time in 1989 due to the revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death. Mortality data by educational attainment for 1989 are based on deaths to residents of the following 21 States whose data were at least 90 percent complete: Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In 1990 the reporting area encompassed 28 States and the District of Columbia with the addition of the following States: Alabama, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. The reporting area for 1991 included 30 States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia. Indiana, Louisiana, and New York State (excluding New York City) were included for the first time in 1991.

In 1987 mortality data by **Hispanic origin of decedent** were based on deaths to residents of the following 18 States and the District of Columbia whose data on the death certificate were at least 90 percent complete and of comparable format: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. 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. In 1990 Maryland and Virginia and in 1991 Connecticut and Louisiana were added to the reporting area; however, in 1990–91 New York was excluded due to the high proportion of not stated or unknown origin from New York City. The 1990 reporting area for Hispanic origin of decedent included 45 States and the District of Columbia and the 1991 reporting area included 47 States and the District of Columbia. Based on data from the Bureau of the Census, the 1990 reporting area encompassed an estimated 88 percent of the U.S. Hispanic population.

Death rates for Hispanics are generally presented only for the 3-year period 1989–91 and do not include data from New York because during 1990–91 Hispanic-origin data from New York City were not at least 90 percent complete. The exception is Hispanic death rates for HIV infection that are presented for the single year 1989 and are based on data from all States in the Hispanic reporting area, including New York. The effect of excluding New York data from 1989–91 death rates was estimated for age-sex-cause groups based on the effect of excluding New York data from 1989 rates. The amount that the rate was over or understated was estimated as the percent difference between two 1989 rates that included and excluded New York data. In general death rates excluding New York data were estimated to be over or understated by about 5 percent or less for most age-sex-cause groups, with the following exceptions: for the age group 25–44 years the overall rates were estimated to be understated by 12–13 percent; for homicide the rates were estimated to be understated by up to 14 percent for males; for HIV infection the estimate of understatement was so large that only the rate for the single year 1989, in which data for New York were available, is shown in the table. In the chartbook, however, the 3-year death rate for HIV infection for 25–44-year-olds is shown in order to be comparable with death rates for other causes.

Provisional death rates by cause, age, race, and sex are estimated from the Current Mortality Sample. The Current Mortality Sample is a 10-percent systematic sample of death certificates received each month in the vital statistics offices in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the independent registration area of New York City. All death certificates received during the 1-month period are sampled regardless of the month or year in which the death occurred.

For more information, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Technical Appendix, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1989*, Vol. I, Natality, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 93–1100 and Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 93–1101, Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993.

National Linked File of Live Births and Infant Deaths

The national linked file of live births and infant deaths is a data file for research on infant mortality. It is comprised of linked vital records for infants born in a given year who died in that year or the next year before their first birthday. It includes all of the variables on the national natality file, as well as the medical information reported for the same infant on the death record and the age of the infant at death. The use of linked files avoids discrepancies in the reporting of race between the birth and infant death certificates. Although discrepancies are relatively rare for white and black infants, they can be substantial for other races. The match completeness for the 1983–87 files is 98 percent. The linked files are available after the regular vital statistics files because construction of the linked file requires 2 years of mortality data to be linked to each birth cohort. For more information, see: National Center for Health Statistics, K. Prager: Infant mortality by birthweight, age of mother, and other characteristics: United States, 1985 birth cohort. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Forthcoming.

Compressed Mortality File

The Compressed Mortality File (CMF) used to compute death rates by urbanization level is a county level national mortality and population data base. The mortality data base of the CMF is derived from the detailed mortality files of the National Vital Statistics System comprised of approximately 2 million microdata death records for each of the years. The population data base of the CMF is derived from intercensal estimates and census counts of the resident population of each U.S. county by 5-year age groups, race, and sex. These estimates reflect adjustments based on the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Counties are categorized according to level of urbanization based on the 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 the CMF, contact: Chief, Analytical Coordination Branch, Division of Analysis, National Center for Health Statistics, 6525 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD. 20782.

National Survey of Family Growth

Data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) are based on samples of women ages 15–44 years in the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the coterminous United States. The first and second cycles excluded women who had never been married, except those with offspring in the household. The third and fourth cycles include all women ages 15–44 years, regardless of whether they have ever been married.

The purpose of the survey is to provide national data on the demographic and social factors associated with childbearing, adoption, and maternal and child health. These factors include sexual activity, marriage, unmarried cohabitation, divorce and remarriage, contraception and sterilization, infertility, breastfeeding, pregnancy loss, low birthweight, use of medical care for family planning,

infertility, and prenatal care. Interviews are conducted in person by professional female interviewers using a standardized, printed questionnaire. The average interview length is about 1 hour.

Cycle I of the NSFG was conducted from June 1973–February 1974. The counties and independent cities of the United States were combined to form a frame of primary sampling units (PSU's), and 101 PSU's were selected as the first-stage sample. The next three stages produced a clustered sample of 28,998 households within the 101 PSU's. At 26,028 of these households (89.8 percent), household screener interviews were completed. These screeners produced a fifth-stage sample of 10,879 women of whom 9,797 were interviewed. Never-married women (except those with offspring in the household) were excluded from Cycle I.

Cycle II of NSFG was conducted from January–September 1976. The sample consisted of 27,162 households in 79 PSU's. Household screener interviews were completed at 25,479 of these households (93.8 percent). Of the 10,202 women in the sample, 8,611 were interviewed. Again, never-married women (except those with offspring in the household) were excluded from the sample for Cycle II.

Interviewing for Cycle III of the NSFG was conducted from August 1982–February 1983. The sample design was similar to that in Cycle II: 31,027 households were selected in 79 PSU's. Household screener interviews were completed in 29,511 households (95.1 percent). Of the 9,964 eligible women identified, 7,969 were interviewed. The sample for Cycle III included black women and women 15–19 years of age at higher rates than other women. Women of all marital statuses were interviewed in Cycle III.

Cycle IV was conducted between January and August 1988. The sample was obtained from households that had been interviewed in the 1985, 1986, or 1987 National Health Interview Surveys. Women living in Alaska and Hawaii were included, so that the survey covered women from the noninstitutionalized population of the entire United States. Interviews were completed with 8,450 women. As in previous cycles, black women were oversampled.

In order to produce estimates for the entire population of eligible women in the United States, data for the interviewed sample women were inflated by the reciprocal of the probability of selection at each stage of sampling and adjusted for screener and interview nonresponse. Cycles I and II estimates for ever-married women were poststratified to benchmark population values for 12 age-race categories based on data from the Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Cycle III estimates were poststratified within 24 categories of age, race, and marital status. In Cycle IV the poststratification was done within categories of age, race, marital status, and parity.

Quality control procedures for interviewer selection, interviewer training, field listing, and data processing were built into the NSFG to minimize nonsampling error and bias. In addition, the nonresponse adjustments in the estimator were designed to minimize the effect of nonresponse bias by assigning to nonrespondents the characteristics of similar respondents. Sampling errors for NSFG were estimated by balanced half-sample replication.

Detailed information on the NSFG sample design is available in the following reports: National Center for Health Statistics, D. K. French: National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle I, sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimation. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 2, No. 76. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78–1350. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1979; National Center for Health Statistics, W. R. Grady: National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle II: Sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimation. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 2, No. 87. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81–1361. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1981; National Center for Health Statistics, C. Bachrach, M. Horn, W. Mosher, and I. Shimizu: National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle III: Estimation procedures, weighting, and variance estimation. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 2, No. 98. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85–1372. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1985; and National Center for Health Statistics, D. Judkins, S. Botman, and W. Mosher: National Survey of Family Growth: Design, Estimation, and Inference. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 2, No. 109. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 91–1386. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1991.

National Health Interview Survey

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; illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, utilization of health resources, and other health topics. The household questionnaire is reviewed each year, with special health topics being added or deleted. For most health topics, data are collected over an entire calendar year.

The sample design plan of the 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 response rate for the survey has been between 95 and 98 percent over the years.

In 1985 the 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 will consist of approximately 7,500 segments containing about 59,000 assigned households. Of these households, an expected 10,000 will be vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the target population of the survey. The expected sample of 49,000 occupied households will yield a probability sample of about 127,000 persons. In 1991 there was a sample of 120,032 persons and in 1992 a sample of 128,412 persons.

A description of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from the survey are presented in: National Center for Health Statistics, V. Benson and M. Marano: Current estimates

from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1992. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 10, forthcoming.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

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 (PSU's) from the 1,900 geographic units. In 1971 a nutrition surveillance component was added and the survey name was changed to the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

For more information on NHES I, see: National Center for Health Statistics: Cycle I of the National Health Examination Survey, sample and response, United States, 1960–62. T. Gordon and H. W. Miller. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 11, No. 1. PHS Pub. No. 1000. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

In the first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES I), conducted from 1971 through 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 PSU's selected from the 1,900 PSU's 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 1976–80, 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 utilized a multistage probability design that involved selection of PSU's, segments (clusters of households) within PSU's, households, eligible persons, and finally, sample persons. The sample design provided for oversampling among those persons 6 months–5 years of age, those 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: National Center for Health Statistics, H. W. Miller: Plan and operation of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1971–73. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 1, Nos. 10a and 10b. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73–1310. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1973; and National Center for Health Statistics, A. Engel, R. S. Murphy, K. Maurer, and E. Collins: Plan and operation of the NHANES I Augmentation Survey of Adults 25–74 Years, United States, 1974–75. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 1, No. 14. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78–1314. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1978.

For more information on NHANES II, see: National Center for Health Statistics, A. McDowell, A. Engel, J. T. Massey, and K. Maurer: Plan and operation of the Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1976–80. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 1, No. 15. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81–1317. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1981. For information on nutritional applications of these surveys, see: Yetley, E., and C. Johnson, 1987. Nutritional applications of the Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (HANES). *Ann Rev Nutr* 7:441–63.

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 employed 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. The Hispanic ethnicity of these populations was determined by self-report.

In the HHANES three geographically and ethnically distinct populations were studied: Mexican Americans 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: National Center for Health Statistics: Plan and operation of the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1982–84. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 1, No. 19. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85–1321. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1985.

The third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III) is a 6-year survey covering the years 1988–94 and consists of two phases. The first phase, 1988–91, and the second phase, 1991–94, both separately constitute national samples of the U.S. population as does the complete 6-year survey. For the first phase of NHANES III (1988–91), a sample of 20,277 persons was selected. Of this sample, 15,630 (77 percent) were examined in the mobile examination center. Over the 6-year period, approximately 40,000 persons will be selected for the survey and approximately 30,000 are expected to be examined.

The NHANES III target population is the civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 2 months and over. The sample design provides for oversampling among children 2–35 months of age, persons aged 70 years 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 goals of the NHANES III are similar to those of earlier NHANES surveys:

- To estimate the national prevalence of selected diseases and risk factors;
- To estimate national population reference distributions of selected health parameters;
- To document and investigate reasons for secular trends in selected diseases and risk factors.

Two additional goals are new for the NHANES III survey:

- To contribute to an understanding of disease etiology;
- To investigate the natural history of selected diseases.

For more information on NHANES III, see: National Center for Health Statistics: Sample Design: Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 2, No. 113. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 92–1387. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1992.

National Health Provider Inventory (National Master Facility Inventory)

The National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) is a comprehensive file of inpatient health facilities in the United States. The three broad categories of facilities in NMFI are hospitals, nursing and related care homes, and other custodial or remedial care facilities. To be included in NMFI, hospitals must have at least six inpatient beds; nursing and related care homes and other facilities must have at least three inpatient beds.

NMFI is kept current by the periodic addition of names and addresses obtained from State licensing and other agencies for all newly established inpatient facilities. In addition, annual surveys of hospitals and periodic surveys of nursing homes and other facilities are conducted to update name and location, type of business, number of beds, and number of residents or patients in the facilities, and to identify those facilities that have gone out of business.

From 1968–75 the hospital survey was conducted in conjunction with the American Hospital Association (AHA) Annual Survey of Hospitals. AHA performed the data collection for its member hospitals, while the NCHS collected the data for the approximately 400 non-AHA registered hospitals. Since 1976, however, all of the data collection has been performed by AHA.

The nursing home and other facilities surveys were conducted by NCHS in 1963, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, and 1986.

In 1986 nursing and related care homes and facilities for the mentally retarded were covered and called the Inventory of Long-Term Care Places. In 1991, nursing homes, board and care homes, home health agencies, and hospices were covered, and the survey was called the National Health Provider Inventory.

Statistics derived from the nursing home and other facilities surveys were adjusted for facility and item nonresponse. Missing items on the questionnaire were imputed, when possible, by using information reported by the same facility in a previous survey.

For more detailed information, see: National Center for Health Statistics, A. Sirrocco. Nursing Homes and Board and Care Homes: Data from the 1991 National Health Provider Inventory. *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics.* No. 244. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 94–1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, MD, 1994.

National Hospital Discharge Survey

The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) is a continuing nationwide sample survey of short-stay hospitals in the United States. Before 1988 the scope of NHDS encompassed patients discharged from noninstitutional hospitals, exclusive of military and Veterans Administration hospitals, located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Only hospitals having six or more beds for patient use and those in which the average length of stay for all patients is less than 30 days are included in the survey. Beginning in 1988 the scope was altered slightly to include all general and children's general hospitals regardless of the 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 this report as well as discharges of all patients from Federal hospitals.

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, and hospitals were 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 the 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. Upon receipt of these tapes they were subject to NCHS sampling, editing, and weighting procedures.

In 1988 the 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 the PSU's used by the National Health Interview Survey. Within PSU's, 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 number of discharges annually was used to select hospitals. The rates for systematic sampling of discharges within hospitals vary inversely with probability of hospital selection within PSU. Discharge records from hospitals submitting data via commercial abstracting services and selected State data systems (approximately 34 percent of sample hospitals in 1992) were arrayed by primary diagnoses, patient sex and age group, and date of discharge before sampling. Otherwise, the procedures for sampling discharges within hospitals is the same as that used in the prior design.

In 1991 the hospital sample was updated by continuing the sampling process among hospitals which were NHDS-eligible for the sampling frame in 1991, but not 1987. That is, 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. The updating process will be repeated every third year.

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. Of the 528 hospitals selected for the survey, 514 were within the scope of the survey, and 494 participated in the survey in 1992. Data were abstracted from about 274,000 medical records.

For more detailed information on the design of NHDS and the magnitude of sampling errors associated with NHDS estimates, see: National Center for Health Statistics, E. J. Graves: National Hospital Discharge Survey: Annual Summary, 1991. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 13, No. 114. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 93–1775. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1993; and Haupt, B. J., Kozak, L. J.: National Hospital Discharge Survey: Estimates from two survey designs. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 13, No. 111. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 92–1772. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1992.

National Nursing Home Survey

NCHS has conducted three National Nursing Home Surveys. The first survey was conducted from August 1973 through April 1974; the second survey from May through December 1977; and the third from August 1985 through January 1986.

Much of the background information and experience used to develop the first National Nursing Home Survey was obtained from a series of three ad hoc sample surveys of nursing and personal care homes called the Resident Places Surveys (RPS–1, –2, –3). The three surveys were conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics during April–June 1963, May–June 1964, and June–August 1969. During the first survey, RPS–1, data were collected on nursing homes, chronic disease and geriatric hospitals, nursing home units, and chronic disease wards of general and mental hospitals. RPS–2 concentrated mainly on nursing homes and geriatric hospitals. During the third survey, RPS–3, nursing and personal care homes in the coterminous United States were sampled.

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. Thus, 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 expenditures, 98 percent for residents, and 82 percent for staff.

The scope of 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 scope of the 1985 NNHS was similar to the 1977 survey in that it included all types of nursing 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 the NMFI as ''missing'' from the 1982 NMFI; facilities that opened for business between 1982 and June 1984; and hospital-based nursing homes obtained from the Health Care Financing Administration. Information on the facility was collected through a personal interview with the administrator. Accountants were asked to complete a questionnaire on expenditures 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.

Statistics for all three surveys were derived by a ratio-estimation procedure. Statistics were adjusted for failure of a home to respond, failure to fill out one of the questionnaires, and failure to complete an item on a questionnaire.

For more information on the 1973–74 NNHS, see: National Center for Health Statistics, M. R. Meiners: Selected operating and financial characteristics of nursing homes, United States, 1973–74 National Nursing Home Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 13, No. 22. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 76–1773. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1975. For more information on the 1977 NNHS, see: National Center for Health Statistics, J. F. Van Nostrand, A. Zappolo, E. Hing, et al.: The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 Summary for the United States. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 13, No. 43. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 79–1794. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1979. For more information on the 1985 NNHS, see: National Center for Health Statistics, E. Hing, E. Sekscenski, G. Strahan: The National Nursing Home Survey, 1985 Summary for the United States. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 13, No. 97. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89–1758. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1989.

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey

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 nonfederally employed physicians classified by the American Medical Association or American Osteopathic Association as ''office-based, patient care'' physicians. 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 also excluded.

A multistage probability design is employed. The first-stage sample consists of 84 primary sampling units (PSU's) in 1985 and 112 PSU's in 1991 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 masterfiles 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. In 1991 the survey included all 50 States.

For the 1985 survey a sample of 5,032 physicians was selected. The physician response rate for 1985 was 70 percent providing data on 71,594 patient records. For the 1991 survey a sample of 2,540 physicians was selected. The physician response rate for 1991 was 72 percent providing data on 43,469 patient records. Race and ethnicity in patient records are based on observation by physician or staff.

The estimation procedure used in NAMCS basically has three components: inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and ratio adjustment to fixed totals.

For more detailed information on the design of NAMCS and the magnitude of sampling errors associated with NAMCS estimates, see: National Center for Health Statistics, S. Schappert. 1991 Summary: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics.* No. 230. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 93–1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, MD, Mar. 1993.

National Center for Infectious Diseases

AIDS Surveillance

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 without personal identifiers, which is coded and computerized either at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or at health departments from which it is then transmitted electronically to CDC.

AIDS surveillance data are used to detect epidemiologic trends, to identify unusual cases requiring follow up, and for quarterly 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. The number of deaths among AIDS cases reported to the CDC AIDS Surveillance System differs from the number of HIV infection deaths based on the National Vital Statistics System. The major reasons for these differences are that not all persons diagnosed with AIDS are reported to the AIDS Surveillance System, not all deaths among persons with AIDS are due to AIDS, and not all deaths due to HIV infection are reported as such on the death certificate.

For more information on AIDS surveillance, see: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, published quarterly, or contact: Chief, Surveillance Section, Surveillance and Evaluation Branch, AIDS Program, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA 30333.

Epidemiology Program Office

National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

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. In addition, 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 used by public health practitioners at local, State, and national levels as part of disease prevention and control activities.

Notifiable disease reports are received from 52 areas in the United States and 5 territories. To calculate U.S. rates, data reported by 50 States, New York City, and the District of Columbia, are used (New York State is reported as Upstate New York, which excludes New York City).

Completeness of reporting varies because not all cases receive medical care and not all treated conditions are reported. Although State laws and regulations mandate disease reporting, reporting to CDC by States and territories is voluntary. Reporting of varicella (chicken pox) and mumps to CDC is not done by some States in which these diseases are not notifiable to local or State authorities. The number of areas reporting varicella was 31 in 1985, 33 in 1988, 30 in 1989, 31 in 1990 and 1991, and 24 in 1992. The number of areas reporting mumps was 48 in 1985 and 1988, and 50 in 1989–92.

Estimates of underreporting of some diseases have been made. For example, it is estimated that only 22 percent of cases of congenital rubella syndrome are reported. Only 10–15 percent of all measles cases were reported prior to the institution of the Measles Elimination Program in 1978. Recent investigations suggest that fewer than 50 percent of measles cases were reported following an outbreak in an inner city and that 40 percent of hospitalized measles cases are currently reported. Data from a study of pertussis suggest that only one-third of severe cases causing hospitalization or death are reported. Data from a study of tetanus deaths suggest that only 40 percent of tetanus cases are reported to CDC.

For more information, see: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Final 1992 reports of notifiable diseases, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 41(55), Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, GA., Sept. 1993, or write to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Director, Division of Surveillance and Epidemiology, Atlanta, GA 30333.

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Abortion Surveillance

The CDC acquires abortion service statistics by State of occurrence from three sources—central health agencies, hospitals and other medical facilities, and the NCHS. Most of the central health agencies have established direct reporting systems, although a few collected data by surveying abortion facilities. Epidemiologic surveillance of abortion was initiated in eight States in 1969, and now statewide abortion data are also reported by the remaining States.

The total number of abortions reported to CDC is about 16 percent less than the total estimated independently by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, a not-for-profit organization for reproductive health research, policy analysis, and public education.

For more information, contact: Director, Division of Reproductive Health, Center for Health Promotion and Education, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA 30333.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities Surveillance System

The National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities (NTOF) surveillance system is compiled by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) based on information taken from death certificates. Certificates are collected from 52 vital statistics reporting units (the 50 States, New York City, and the District of Columbia) based on the following criteria: (1) age 16 years or older; (2) an external cause of death (ICD–9, E800–E999); and (3) a positive response to the ‘‘Injury at work?’’ item.

For the period of this analysis there were no standardized guidelines regarding the completion of the ‘‘Injury at work?’’ item on the death certificate, thus, numbers and rates of occupational injury deaths from NTOF should be regarded as the lower bound for the true number of these events. Operational guidelines for the completion of the ‘‘Injury at work?’’ item have been developed by NIOSH in conjunction with the National Center for Health Statistics, the Association for Vital Records and Health Statistics, and the National Center for Environmental Health and were disseminated in 1992 for implementation in 1993. This should improve death certificate-based surveillance of work-related injuries.

Denominator data for the calculation of rates by industry division were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' County Business Patterns, supplemented by employment data for agriculture derived from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' 1982 Census of Agriculture and public administration employment data taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual average employment data for 1980–89. The rates presented are for the U.S. civilian labor force.

For further information on NTOF, see DHHS (NIOSH). Publication No. 93-108, *Fatal Injuries to Workers in the United States, 1980–1989: A Decade of Surveillance*, or contact: Director, Division of Safety Research, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 944 Chestnut Ridge Road, Mailstop S–133, Morgantown, WV 26505.

National Occupational Hazard Survey

The National Occupational Hazard Survey (NOHS) was conducted by the NIOSH to obtain data on employee exposure to particular chemicals and physical agents in various industries.

A random sample of 4,636 urban workplaces was selected by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because mining and government activities are not within the coverage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and agricultural and rural areas were beyond the logistical capacity of the survey, the sample excluded those types of facilities. Included were facilities in 66 different two-digit Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC's), located in 67 standard metropolitan statistical areas. Field work was performed by 20 industrial hygiene surveyors who collected data from February 1972 through June 1974.

Information in Part I, elicited during a questionnaire interview of management, profiled the SIC and size of facility, along with its medical, safety, and industrial hygiene programs. Part II, the greatest part of the NOHS data, contained the recorded observations of the surveyor's management-escorted ''walk-through'' of all facility work areas. Part II listed, by job title, the number of employees who were potentially exposed to the same chemicals and physical agents. The surveyor recorded all materials and physical agents each employee group encountered, regardless of toxicity; hazardous nature; conditions of use; and the presence, absence, or effectiveness of any exposure control measures. For each potential exposure listed within an occupational group, the surveyor also recorded the duration, intensity, form, and the control utilized and whether it functioned.

For more information on NOHS, see: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Occupational Hazard Survey, Vol. I, Survey manual, DHEW Pub. No. (NIOSH) 74–127; Vol. II, Data editing and data base development, DHEW Pub. No. (NIOSH) 77–213; Vol. III, Survey analysis and supplemental tables, DHEW Pub. No. (NIOSH) 78–114.

National Occupational Exposure Survey

During 1981–83 NIOSH conducted a second national survey of worksites patterned after the NOHS. In this second survey, known as the National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES), information was collected essentially identical to the NOHS in a sample of 4,490 facilities over a 30-month period.

For further information on NOES, see: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Occupational Exposure Survey, Vol. I, Survey Manual, DHHS Pub. No. (NIOSH) 86–106; Vol. II, Sampling Methodology, DHHS Pub. No. (NIOSH) 89–102; and Vol. III, Analysis of Management Interview Responses, DHHS Pub. No. (NIOSH) 89–103.

Health Resources and Services Administration

Bureau of Health Professions

Physician Supply Projections

Physician supply projections in this report are based on a model developed by the Bureau of Health Professions to forecast the supply of physicians by specialty, activity, and State of practice. The 1986 supply of active physicians (M.D.'s) was used as the starting point for the most recent projections of active physicians. The major source of data used to obtain 1986 figures was the American Medical Association (AMA) Physician Masterfile.

In the first stage of the projections, graduates from U.S. schools of allopathic (M.D.) and osteopathic (D.O.) medicine and internationally-trained additions were estimated on a year-by-year basis. Estimates of first-year enrollments, student attrition, other medical school-related trends, and a model of net internationally-trained medical graduate immigration were used in deriving these annual additions. These year-by-year additions were then combined with the already existing active supply in a given year to produce a preliminary estimate of the active work force in each succeeding year. These estimates were then reduced to account for mortality and retirement. Gender-specific mortality and retirement losses were computed by 5-year age cohorts on an annual basis, using age distributions and mortality and retirement rates based on AMA data.

For more information, see: Bureau of Health Professions, *Health Personnel in the United States Eighth Report to Congress, 1991*, DHHS Pub. No. HRS–P–OD–92–1, Health Resources and Services Administration, Rockville, MD.

Nurse Supply Estimates

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: (1) nurse population—those with current licenses to practice; (2) nurse supply—all practicing nurses either full or part time (or all of those available to practice at that time); and (3) full-time equivalent supply—nurses practicing full time plus one-half of those practicing part time (or available on that basis).

Each of the three estimates are divided into three levels of highest educational preparation: associate degree or diploma; baccalaureate; 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. Data sources include National League for Nursing for data on nursing education and National Council of State Boards of Nursing for data on licensure. Data on the number and characteristics of registered nurses are based on data from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses conducted by the Division of Nursing, Bureau of Health Professions in March 1988.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Office of Applied Studies

National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse

Data on trends in use of marijuana, cigarettes, alcohol, and cocaine among persons aged 12 and older are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. The 1992 survey is the 12th in a series that began in 1971 under the auspices of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse. From 1974 to September 1992, the survey was sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. As of October 1992, the survey is sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Since 1991 the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse has covered 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. Hawaii and Alaska were included for the first time in 1991. The 1992 survey is based on home personal interviews of 28,832 randomly selected persons 12 years of age and over. Young people (age 12–34), African-Americans, Hispanics, and people in six large metropolitan areas were oversampled. In 1992 the interview response rate in this survey was 83 percent.

For more information on the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, see: Population Estimates 1992, Highlights and Main Findings, 1991, Preliminary Estimates from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, Advance Report Number 3; or write Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockwall II, Suite 615, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD. 20857.

The Drug Abuse Warning Network

The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) is a large-scale, ongoing drug abuse data collection system based on information from emergency room and medical examiner facilities. DAWN collects information about those drug abuse occurrences that have resulted in a medical crisis or death. The major objectives of the DAWN data system include: the monitoring of drug abuse patterns and trends, identification of substances associated with drug abuse episodes, and the assessment of drug-related consequences and other health hazards.

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general hospitals that have a 24–hour emergency room. Since 1988 the DAWN emergency room data have been collected from a representative sample of these hospitals located throughout the coterminous United States, including 21 oversampled metropolitan areas. The data from this sample are used to generate estimates of the total number of emergency room drug abuse episodes and drug mentions in all such hospitals. A response rate of 78 percent was obtained in the 1991 survey.

A methodology for generating comparable estimates for years prior to 1988 was developed, taking advantage of historical data on the characteristics of the universe of eligible hospitals and the extensive data files compiled over the years by DAWN. After the new probability sample for DAWN was implemented in 1988, both old and new DAWN sample data were collected for a period of one year. This overlap period was used to evaluate various procedures for weighting the old sample data (from 1978 to 1987). The procedure that consistently produced reliable estimates for a particular metropolitan area was selected as the weighting scheme for that area and used to generate all estimates for that area for years prior to 1988.

Within each facility, a designated DAWN reporter is responsible for identifying drug abuse episodes by reviewing official records and transcribing and submitting data on each case.

For further information, see: The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), Annual Data, 1991, Parts A and B, or write to: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockwall II, Suite 615, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Center for Mental Health Services

Surveys of Mental Health Organizations

The Survey and Analysis Branch of the Division of State and Community Systems Development conducts a biennial inventory of mental health organizations and general hospital mental health services (IMHO/ GHMHS). One version is 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 these inventories is relatively high (90 percent or better) as is the rate for data presented in this report. However, for some inventory items, the response rate may be somewhat lower.

The IMHO/GHMHS is the primary source for Center for Mental Health Services data included in this report. This data system is 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.

Federally funded community mental health centers (CMHC's) were included separately through 1980. In 1981, with the advent of block grants, the changes in definition of CMHC's and the discontinuation of CMHC monitoring by the Center for Mental Health Services, organizations formerly classified as CMHC's have been reclassified as other organization types, primarily ''multiservice mental health organizations, not elsewhere classified'' and ''freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics.''

Beginning in 1983 any organization that provides services in any combination of two or more services (for example, outpatient plus partial care, residential treatment plus outpatient plus partial care) and is neither a hospital nor a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children is classified as a multiservice mental health organization. Before 1983 an organization had to have either inpatient or residential treatment services in combination with at least one other service to be a ''multiservice mental health organization.'' The result of this definitional change is

to increase sharply the number of multiservice mental health organizations, therefore, decreasing the number of freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics.

Other surveys conducted by the Survey and Analysis Branch encompass samples of patients admitted to State, county, and private mental hospitals, outpatient psychiatric services, and Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services. The purpose of these surveys is to determine the sociodemographic, clinical, and treatment characteristics of patients served by these facilities.

For more information, write: Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services, Rockwall II, Suite 501, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857. For further information on mental health, see: Center for Mental Health Services, *Mental Health, United States, 1992.* R. W. Manderscheid and M. A. Sonnenschein, eds. DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 92–1942. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992.

National Institutes of Health

National Cancer Institute

Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program

In the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program the National Cancer Institute (NCI) contracts with 11 population-based registries throughout the United States and Puerto Rico to provide data on all residents diagnosed with cancer during the year and to provide current follow-up information on all previously diagnosed patients.

All patients included in this report were residents of one of the following geographic areas at the time of their initial diagnosis of cancer: Atlanta, Georgia; Detroit, Michigan; Seattle-Puget Sound, Washington; San Francisco-Oakland, California; Connecticut; Iowa; New Mexico; Utah; and Hawaii. Data from New Jersey were excluded because those data are available only since 1979. Further, data from Puerto Rico were also excluded because this analysis focuses on trends occurring within the United States exclusive of its territories.

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 the 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. Separate life tables are used for each race-sex-specific group included in the SEER Program.

For further information, see: National Cancer Institute, *Cancer Statistics Review, 1973–90* by L. Gloeckler Ries, et al., NIH Pub. No. 93–2789. Public Health Service. Bethesda, MD, 1993.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Monitoring the Future Study (High School Senior Survey)

The Monitoring the Future Study (MTF) is a large-scale epidemiological survey of drug use and related attitudes. It was initiated by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) in 1975 and is conducted annually through a NIDA grant awarded to the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. The MTF is composed of three substudies: (1) an annual survey of high school seniors initiated in 1975; (2) ongoing panel studies of representative samples from each graduating class which have been conducted by mail since 1976; and (3) annual surveys of 8th and 10th graders initiated in 1991.

The survey design is a multistage random sample with stage one being the selection of particular geographic areas, stage two the selection of one or more schools in each area, and stage three the selection of students within each school. Data are collected using self-administered questionnaires administered 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 1991 Digest of Educational Statistics (collected by the Census Bureau and published by the National Center for Educational Statistics) stated that among persons 14 to 15 years of age, 1.2 percent have dropped out of school. Among persons 16 to 17 years of age, 6.0 percent have dropped out of school and the dropout percentage increases to 13.3 percent of persons 18 to 19 years of age. Therefore, surveying eighth graders (where only one percent have dropped out) should be effective for picking up students at higher risk for drug use.

The annual senior samples are comprised of roughly 16,000 seniors in 135 public and private high schools nationwide, selected to be representative of all seniors in the continental United States. The 10th grade samples involve about 15,000 students in 125 schools each year and the annual 8th grade samples have approximately 19,000 students in 160 schools.

For further information on the Monitoring the Future Study, see: National Institute for Drug Abuse, National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975–1992, Vols. I and II. NIH Pub. No. 93–3597. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993.

Health Care Financing Administration

Office of the Actuary

Estimates of National Health Expenditures

Estimates of expenditures for health (National Health Accounts) are compiled annually by type of expenditure and source of funds.

Estimates of expenditures for health services come from an array of sources. 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 services of health professionals (doctors, dentists, chiropractors, private duty nurses, therapists, podiatrists, etc.) are estimated using a combination of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' Services Annual Survey and the quinquenniel census of Service Industries, from the Internal Revenue Service and from tabulations on the operations of health maintenance organizations. Expenditures for drugs and 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 and on industry data on prescription drug transactions. 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 for those in 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 based upon revenue data from the National Nursing Home Survey conducted by NCHS. Expenditures for construction include 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 commerical research by drug companies are 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.

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 Social Security Administration 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 Health Care Financing Administration analyses of private health insurers. Information on out-of-pocket spending from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey, from the 1977 National Medical Care Expenditure Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Services Research and from private surveys conducted by the American Hospital Association, American Medical Association, and the American Dental Association is used to develop estimates of direct spending by consumers.

For more specific information on definitions, sources, and methods used in the National Health Accounts, see: National Health Expenditures, 1991, by Suzanne Letsch, Helen Lazenby, Cathy Cowan, and Katharine Levit, Office of the Actuary, *Health Care Financing Review*, Vol. 14, No. 2. HCFA Pub. No. 03335. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Winter 1992.

Estimates of State Health Expenditures

Estimates of 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. Frequently, however, surveys that are used to create valid national estimates lack sufficient size to create valid State level estimates. In these cases, alternative data sources that best represent the State-by-State distribution of spending are substituted and the U.S. aggregate expenditures 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.

Despite definitional correspondence, NHE differ from the sum of State estimates. First, the NHE include 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. For hospital care, exclusion of purchases of services in non-U.S. areas accounts for a 0.9 percent reduction in hospital expenditures from those measured as part of NHE.

Second, the NHE have been revised to incorporate the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) revisions introduced in 1987. SIC's systematically classify all business establishments in the United States into industries according to their economic activity and form the basis upon which government-wide statistical information is collected. The 1987 revision, the first comprehensive revision since 1972, was incorporated into the NHE and State estimates at this time for two reasons: (a) annual data upon which the SIC code conversion could be made became available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census in spring 1993; and (b) one specific SIC code change, combining clinics of physicians with offices of physicians, represents an important conceptual change for health care reform. This change brings together under one category many of the outpatient services performed by physicians, whether in independent offices or in clinic settings. Before the 1987 revision, all services performed in clinics by dentists, physicians, or other licensed professionals were combined in one SIC and reported in NHE as part of other professional services. This revision more accurately portrays the entire range of services provided by physicians and results in an $9 billion increase in expenditures in NHE for physician services in 1991. Third, more recent data were available for the State estimates, for example, updated information from the AHA.

For more information contact: Office of the Actuary, Health Care Financing Administration.

Medicare Statistical System

The Medicare Statistical System (MSS) provides data for examining the program's effectiveness and for tracking the eligibility of enrollees and the benefits they use, the

certification status of institutional providers, and the payments made for covered services. Records are maintained on about 33 million enrollees and 24,000 participating institutional providers; and about 420 million bills for services are processed annually.

The MSS contains four major computer files: the health insurance master file, the service provider file, the Hospital Insurance (HI) claims file, and the Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) payment records file.

The health insurance master file contains records for each aged and disabled enrollee and includes data on type of entitlement, deductible status, benefit period status and benefits used, as well as demographic information such as age, sex, race, and residence.

The service provider file contains information on hospitals, home health agencies, skilled nursing facilities, independent clinical laboratories, and suppliers of portable x ray or outpatient physical therapy services that participate in Medicare. For hospitals, data on number of beds, type of ownership, and other characteristics are included.

The HI claims file contains information on the beneficiaries' entitlement and their use of benefits during the benefit period for hospital, skilled nursing facility, and home health agency services.

The SMI payment record file provides information on whether the enrollee has met the deductible and on amounts paid for physicians' services and other SMI-covered services and supplies.

Data from the Medicare statistical system 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, reimbursements, and services used.

For further information on the Medicare statistical system, see: Health Care Financing Administration, Medicare Statistical File Manual, HCFA Pub. No. 03272, Baltimore, MD, July 1988.

Medicaid Data System

The majority of Medicaid data are compiled from forms submitted annually by State Medicaid agencies to the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) for Federal fiscal years ending September 30 on the Form HCFA–2082, *Statistical Report on Medical Care: Eligibles, Recipients, Payments, and Services.*

When using the data keep the following caveats in mind:

- Counts of recipients and eligibles categorized by basis of eligibility generally count each person only once—based on the person's basis of eligibility as of first appearance on the Medicaid rolls during the Federal fiscal year covered by the report. Note, however, that some States report duplicated counts of recipients; that is, they report an individual in as many categories as the individual had different eligibility statuses during the year. In such cases, the sum of all basis-of-eligibility cells will be greater than the ''total recipients'' number.
- Expenditure data include payments for all claims adjudicated or paid during the fiscal year covered by the report. Note that this is not the same as summing payments for services that were rendered during the reporting period.
- Some States fail to submit the HCFA–2082 for a particular year. When this happens, HCFA estimates the current year's HCFA–2082 data for missing States based upon prior year's submissions and information the State entered on Form HCFA–64 (the form States use to claim reimbursement for Federal matching funds for Medicaid).
- HCFA–2082's submitted by States frequently contain obvious errors in one or more cells in the form. For cells obviously in error, HCFA estimates values that appear to be more reasonable.

The Medicaid data presented in *Health, United States* are from the Medicaid statistical system (using form HCFA–2082) and may differ from data presented elsewhere using the quarterly financial reports (form HCFA–64) submitted by States for reimbursement.

For further information on Medicaid data, see: *Health Care Financing Program Statistics: Analysis of State Medicaid Program Characteristics, 1986,* by C. Howe and R. Terrell, HCFA Pub. No. 03249, Health Care Financing Administration, Baltimore, MD. U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1987.

Department of Commerce

Bureau of the Census

Census of Population

The census of population has been taken in the United States every 10 years since 1790. In the 1990 census, 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.

For more information on the 1990 census, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics,* Series 1990, CP–1.

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a household sample survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census. The CPS provides estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force, the population as a whole, and various other subgroups of the population.

A list of housing units from the 1980 census, supplemented by newly constructed units and households known to be missed in the 1980 census, provides the sampling frame in most areas for the present CPS. In some rural locations, current household listings of selected land areas serve as the frame.

The present CPS sample is located in 729 sample areas, with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. In an average month during 1992, the number of housing units or living quarters eligible for interview was about 60,000; of these between 4 and 5 percent were, for various reasons, unavailable for interview.

The estimation procedure used involves inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and ratio adjustment.

For more information, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Current Population Survey, Design and Methodology*, Technical Paper 40, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1978.

Population Estimates

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 also on a variety of 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 1960's, 1970's, and 1980's 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 1960's (379,000). However, for the 1970's it amounted to almost 5 million.

For more information, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980–1989, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–25, No. 1057, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990.

Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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 Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is based on records that employers maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farmers with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws; and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

Data are obtained from a sample of approximately 280,000 establishments, that is, single physical locations where business is conducted or where services of industrial operations are performed. An independent sample is selected for each State and the District of Columbia that represents industries in that jurisdiction. The BLS then subsamples the State samples to select the establishments to be included 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). Occupational injuries include any injury—such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation—which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment. Occupational illnesses are any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. Lost workday cases are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both. The response rate is about 94 percent.

For more information, see: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States by Industry, 1988.* BLS Bulletin 2366, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, Aug. 1990.

Consumer Price Index

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 is representative of the buying habits of about 80 percent of the noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

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 to 1984, which equals 100. An increase of 22 percent, for example, is shown as 122. This 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 $10 in 1982 to 1984 and to $11.83 in 1988.

The most recent revision of the CPI, completed in 1987, reflected spending patterns based on the Survey of Consumer Expenditures from 1982 to 1984, the 1980 Census of Population, and the ongoing Point-of-Purchase Survey. Using this improved sample design, prices for the goods and services required to calculate the index are collected in 85 urban areas throughout the country and from about 21,000 retail and service establishments. In addition, data on rents are collected from about 40,000 tenants and 20,000 owner-occupied housing units. Food, fuels, and a few other items are priced monthly in all 85 locations. Prices of most other goods and services are collected bimonthly in the remaining areas. All price information is obtained through visits or calls by trained BLS field representatives.

The 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.

For more information, see: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook of Methods*, BLS Bulletin 2285, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, April 1988; I. K. Ford and P. Sturm. CPI revision provides more accuracy in the medical care services component, *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, April 1988.

Employment and Earnings

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. 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, January 1993*, Vol. 40, No. 1, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1993.

Employer Costs for Employee Compensation

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. 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 and Levels, 1975–92*, Bulletin 2413, Nov. 1992.

Department of Veterans Affairs

Data are obtained from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) administrative data systems. These include budget, patient treatment, patient census, and patient outpatient clinic 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

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

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

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, National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, Biometrics Division 008C12, 810 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20420.

Environmental Protection Agency

National Aerometric Surveillance Network

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through extensive monitoring of activities conducted by Federal, State, and local air pollution control agencies, collects data on the six pollutants for which National Ambient Air Quality Standards have been set. These pollution control agencies submit data quarterly to EPA's National Aerometric Data Bank (NADB). There are about 3,400 total stations reporting. Data from some short-term or sporadic monitoring for such purposes as special studies and complaint investigations are usually not included in NADB because the data are not extensive enough to provide equitable comparisons with routine data from permanent monitoring sites.

For more information, see: Environmental Protection Agency, *National Air Pollutant Emission Estimates, 1940–91*, EPA–450/R–92–013, Research Triangle Park, NC, Oct. 1992, or write to Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

United Nations

Demographic Yearbook

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 between estimates arises from differences in concepts, definitions, and time of data collection. The comparability of population data is affected by several factors, including (1) the definitions of the total population, (2) the definitions used to classify the population into its urban and rural components, (3) difficulties relating to age reporting, (4) the extent of over- or underenumeration, and (5) the 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.

For more information, see: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1991*, Pub. No. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/19, United Nations, New York, NY, 1991.

World Health Statistics Annual

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 late fetal and infant mortality is based entirely on official national data either reported directly or made available to the World Health Organization.

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 discussed above for the *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 1992*, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 1992.

Alan Guttmacher Institute

Abortion Survey

The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI) conducts an annual survey 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 AHA survey.

The number of abortions estimated by AGI is about 20 percent more than the number reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

For more information, write to: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 120 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005.

American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine

The American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine 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, 1992*, American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Rockville, Md., 1992.

American Dental Association

The Division of Educational Measurement of the American Dental Association 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, *Annual Report on Dental Education 1992/93*. Chicago, Ill.

American Hospital Association

Annual Survey of Hospitals

Data from the American Hospital Association (AHA) annual survey are based on questionnaires that were sent to all hospitals, both AHA-registered and nonregistered, in the United States and its associated areas. U.S. government

hospitals located outside the United States were excluded. Questionnaires were mailed to all hospitals on AHA files. Overall, in 1992, 6,040 hospitals reported data, a response rate of 90 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, the estimates were based on data furnished by reporting hospitals similar in size, control, major service provided, length of stay, and geographic and demographic characteristics.

Hospitals are requested to report data for the full year ending September 30. In the 1992 survey 32 percent of the responding hospitals used this reporting period; the remaining hospitals used various reporting periods.

For more information on the AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals, see: American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics, 1993–94 Edition, Data from the American Hospital Association 1992 Annual Survey*, Chicago, 1993.

American Medical Association

Physician Masterfile

A masterfile of physicians has been maintained by the American Medical Association (AMA) since 1906. Today, the Physician Masterfile contains data on almost every physician in the United States, members and nonmembers of 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.*, 1993 edition, Chicago, 1993.

Annual Census of Hospitals

From 1920 to 1953 the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the AMA conducted annual censuses of all hospitals registered by AMA.

In each annual census, questionnaires were sent to hospitals asking for the number of beds, bassinets, births, 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 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.

Association of American Medical Colleges

The 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 graduation 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' Data Book: Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, DC, 1992.

InterStudy

National Health Maintenance Organization Census

From 1976 to 1980 the Office of Health Maintenance Organizations conducted a census of health maintenance organizations (HMO). Since 1981 InterStudy has conducted the census. A questionnaire is sent to all HMO's in the United States asking for updated enrollment, profit status, and Federal qualification status. New HMO's are also asked to provide information on model type. When necessary, information is obtained, supplemented, or clarified by telephone. For nonresponding HMO's, State-supplied information or the most current available data are used.

In 1985 a large increase in the number of HMO's and enrollment was partly attributable to a change in the categories of HMO's included in the census: Medicaid-only and Medicare-only HMO's have been added. Also component HMO's, 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: InterStudy, *National HMO Census: Annual Report on the Growth of HMO's in the U.S., 1982–1986 Editions*; *The InterStudy Edge*, Spring 1987 and 1988 editions and 1989, 1990, volume 2. Excelsior, MN, 1983–90.

National League for Nursing

The division of research of the National League for Nursing 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. A 100-percent response rate has been achieved for many years on questionnaire items on enrollments, first-time admissions, and graduates. Response rates of approximately 80 percent are achieved for other areas of inquiry.

For more information, see: National League for Nursing, Nursing Data Source 1992, New York, NY.

Public Health Foundation

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials Reporting System

The Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) Reporting System, operated by the Public Health Foundation (PHF), is a statistical system that provides comprehensive information about the public health programs of State and local health departments. The Reporting System was established in 1970 by ASTHO in response to congressional requests for information about State health agency uses of block grant funds (that is, PHS Act, Section 314(d) grant monies). Data collected through the Reporting System are maintained in a comprehensive data base and are published in annual reports, chartbooks, and newsletters.

PHF, through the ASTHO Reporting System, conducts an annual survey of the official State health agency (SHA) in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 4 U.S. territories. The survey includes extensive detail on the agencies' expenditures, funding sources, staffing, services, and activities.

Recently, PHF revised the ASTHO Reporting System's core data base to be outcome-oriented and focused on national health priorities. The new data base will provide the necessary data on States' efforts to meet the national objectives outlined by the Department of Health and Human Services in *Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives.*

For more information, contact: Public Health Foundation, 1220 L Street, NW., Suite 350, Washington, DC 20005.

Appendix II
Glossary

The glossary is an alphabetical listing of terms used in *Health, United States*. It includes cross references to related terms and synonyms. It also contains the standard populations used for age adjustment and *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD) codes for cause of death and diagnostic and procedure categories.

Abortion — The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's surveillance program counts legal 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 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); and 1993 (*MMWR* 1993; 41 (supp. no. RR-17)). These data are published quarterly by CDC in *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*. See related *Human immunodeficiency virus infection*.

Active physician — See *Physician*.

Acute condition — See *Condition*.

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 leave, or a transfer from another service of the same organization or another organization. See related *Inpatient care episodes; Mental disorder; 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 *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 the age-specific rates in a population of interest to a standardized age distribution in order to eliminate the 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.

In this report the death rates are age adjusted to the U.S. standard million population (relative age distribution of 1940 enumerated population of the U.S. totaling 1,000,000) (table I). Adjustment is based on 11 age groups with 2 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 and over combined as one group. Second, cause-specific provisional death rates are based on 10 age groups, with 1–4 years and 5–14 years of age combined as one group. Maternal mortality rates for Complications of 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.

The data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) are age adjusted to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population. Most of the data from the NHIS and NHDS are age adjusted using the following four age groups: under 15 years, 15–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. The 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population used to age adjust data from each survey are shown in table III and derived as follows: Institutionalized population = (1 – proportion of total population not institutionalized on April 1, 1970) x total population on July 1, 1970. Civilian noninstitutionalized population = civilian population on July 1, 1970 – institutionalized population.

Data from the National Health Examination Survey (NHES) and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) are age adjusted to the 1980 U.S. resident population using the following five age groups: 20–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years.

AIDS — See *Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome*.

Table I. Standard million age distribution used to adjust death rates to the U.S. population in 1940

Age	*Standard million*
All ages	1,000,000
Under 1 year	15,343
1–4 years	64,718
5–14 years	170,355
15–24 years	181,677
25–34 years	162,066
35–44 years	139,237
45–54 years	117,811
55–64 years	80,294
65–74 years	48,426
75–84 years	17,303
85 years and over	2,770

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. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1973.

Table III. Populations and age groups used to age adjust NCHS survey data

Population, survey, and age	*Number in thousands*
U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population in 1970 NHIS and NHDS	
All ages	199,584
Under 15 years	57,745
15–44 years	81,189
45–64 years	41,537
65 years and over	19,113
NHIS health care coverage	
65 years and over	19,113
65–74 years	12,224
75 years and over	6,889
NHIS smoking data	
18 years and over	130,158
18–24 years	22,464
25–34 years	24,430
35–44 years	22,614
45–64 years	41,537
65 years and over	19,113
U.S. resident population in 1980 NHES and NHANES	
20–74 years	144,120
20–34 years	58,401
35–44 years	25,635
45–54 years	22,800
55–64 years	21,703
65–74 years	15,581

SOURCE: Calculated from U.S. Bureau of Census: Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1977. Population Estimates and Projections. *Current Population Reports.* Series P-25, No. 721, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1978.

Air pollution — See *Pollutant*.

Average annual rate of change (percent change) — In this report 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, the 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, the 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 the average length of stay by dividing the number of inpatient days by the number of admissions.

As measured in the National Nursing Home Survey, length of stay for residents is the time from their admission until the reporting time, and the length of stay for discharges is the time between the date of admission and the date of discharge. See related *Days of care; Discharge; Patient; Resident*.

Bed — Any bed that is set up and staffed for use by inpatients is counted as a bed in a facility. In the National Master Facility Inventory, the count is of beds at the end of the reporting period; for the American Hospital Association, it is of the average number of beds, cribs, and pediatric bassinets during the entire period. 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; Inpatient care episodes; Mental health organization; Mental health service type; Occupancy rate*.

Bed-disability day — See *Disability day*.

Birth cohort — A birth cohort consists of all persons born within a given period of time, such as a 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. Before 1979 low birthweight was defined as 2,500 grams or less. Very low birthweight is defined as less than 1,500 grams or 3 pounds 4 ounces.

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 utilizing the international rules for selecting the underlying cause of death from the reported conditions. Beginning with 1979 the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD-9) has been used for coding cause of death. Data from earlier time periods were coded using the appropriate revision of the ICD for that time period. (See tables IV and V.) Changes in classification of causes of death in successive revisions of the ICD may introduce discontinuities in cause-of-death statistics over time. For further discussion, see Technical Appendix in National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1988, Volume II, Mortality, Part A*. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 91–1101, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991. See

Table IV. Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases,* 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–present

Table V. Cause-of-death codes, according to applicable revision of *International Classification of Diseases*

Cause of death	Code numbers			
	Sixth Revision	*Seventh Revision*	*Eighth Revision*	*Ninth Revision*
Diseases of heart	400–402, 410–443	400–402, 410–443	390–398, 402, 404, 410–429	390–398, 402, 404–429
Ischemic heart disease	. . .	. . .	. . .	410–414
Cerebrovascular diseases	330–334	330–334	430–438	430–438
Malignant neoplasms	140–205	140–205	140–209	140–208
Respiratory system	160–164	160–164	160–163	160–165
Colorectal	153–154	153–154	153–154	153,154
Breast	170	170	174	174
Prostate	177	177	185	185
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	241, 501, 502, 527.1	241, 501, 502, 527.1	490–493, 519.3	490–496
Pneumonia and influenza	480–483, 490–493	480–483, 490–493	470–474, 480–486	480–487
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	581	581	571	571
Diabetes mellitus	260	260	250	250
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	. . .	. . .	. . .	580–589
Septicemia	. . .	. . .	. . .	038
Atherosclerosis	. . .	. . .	. . .	440
Unintentional injuries[1]	E800–E962	E800–E962	E800–E949	E800–E949
Motor vehicle crashes[1]	E810–E835	E810–E835	E810–E823	E810–E825
Suicide	E963, E970–E979	E963, E970–E979	E950–E959	E950–E959
Homicide and legal intervention	E964, E980–E985	E964, E980–E985	E960–E978	E960–E978
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	640–689	640–689	630–678	630–676
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	. . .	. . .	. . .	*042–*044
Congenital anomalies	. . .	. . .	. . .	740–759
Sudden infant death syndrome	. . .	. . .	. . .	798.0
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	. . .	. . .	. . .	765
Respiratory distress syndrome	. . .	. . .	. . .	769
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	. . .	. . .	. . .	761
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	. . .	. . .	. . .	762
Infections specific to the perinatal period	. . .	. . .	. . .	771
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	. . .	. . .	. . .	768
Meningitis	. . .	. . .	. . .	322.9
Meningococcal infection	. . .	. . .	. . .	036.9
Anemias	. . .	. . .	. . .	285.9
Drug-induced causes	. . .	. . .	. . .	292, 304, 305.2–305.9, E850–E858, E950.0–E950.5, E962.0, E980.0–E980.5
Alcohol-induced causes	. . .	. . .	. . .	291, 303, 305.0, 357.5, 425.5, 535.3, 571.0–571.3, 790.3, E860
Firearm injuries	. . .	. . .	E922, E955, E965, E970, E985	E922, E955.0–E955.4, E965.0–E965.4, E970, E985.0–E985.4
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura	. . .	. . .	158, 163.0	158, 163
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	. . .	. . .	515.1	500
Asbestosis	. . .	. . .	515.2	501
Silicosis	. . .	. . .	515.0	502

[1]In the public health community, the term ''unintentional injuries'' is preferred to ''accidents and adverse effects'' and ''motor vehicle crashes'' to ''motor vehicle accidents.''

related *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision; Human immunodeficiency virus infection.*

Cause-of-death ranking — Cause-of-death ranking for infants is based on the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death and HIV infection (ICD–9 Nos. *042–*044). Cause-of-death ranking for other ages is based on the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death and HIV infection. The List of 72 Selected Causes of Death was adapted from one of the special lists for mortality tabulations recommended by the World Health Organization for use with the *Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases*. Two group titles—Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions—are not ranked from the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death; and two group titles—Major cardiovascular diseases and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions—are not ranked from the List of 72 Selected Causes. In addition, category titles that begin with the words ''Other'' and ''All other'' are not ranked. The remaining category titles are ranked according to number of deaths to determine the leading causes of death. When one of the titles that represents a subtotal is ranked (for example, unintentional injuries), its component parts are not ranked (in this case, motor vehicle crashes and all other unintentional injuries). See related *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision.*

Civilian noninstitutionalized population; Civilian population — See *Population.*

Cocaine-related emergency room episodes — The Drug Abuse Warning Network monitors selected adverse medical consequences of cocaine and other drug abuse episodes by measuring contacts with hospital emergency rooms. Contacts may be for drug overdose, unexpected drug reactions,

chronic abuse, detoxification, or other reasons in which drug use is known to have occurred.

Community hospitals — See *Hospital*.

Compensation — See *Employer costs for employee compensation*.

Completed fertility rate — See *Rate: Birth and related rates*.

Condition — A health condition is a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. An impairment is a health condition that includes chronic or permanent health defects resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformations. All health conditions, except impairments, are coded according to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM).

Based on duration, there are two categories of conditions, acute and chronic. In the National Health Interview Survey, an *acute condition* is a condition that has lasted less than 3 months and has involved either a physician visit (medical attention) or restricted activity. 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. See related *Disability; Limitation of activity; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*.

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 the 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 *Health expenditures, national; Gross National Product.*

Crude birth rate; Crude death rate — See *Rate: Birth and related rates; Death and related rates*.

Days of care — According to the American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory, 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 — The National Health Interview Survey considers dental visits to be visits to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, including services by a technician or hygienist acting under the dentist's supervision. Services provided to hospital inpatients are not included. Dental visits are based on a 2-week recall period and are weighted to produce average annual number of visits.

Diagnosis — See *First-listed diagnosis*.

Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures — See *Procedure*.

Disability — In the National Health Interview Survey, a disability is any short- or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition. It is often measured in terms of the number of days that a person's activity has been reduced. See related *Condition; Limitation of activity*.

Disability day — The National Health Interview Survey identifies several types of days on which a person's usual activity is reduced due to illness or injury (reported for the 2-week period preceding the week of the interview). The following types of short-term disability days are not mutually exclusive categories:

A *restricted-activity day* is any day on which a person reduces his or her usual activities by more than one-half day due to an illness or an injury. Restricted-activity days are unduplicated counts of bed-disability, work-loss, and school-loss days, as well as other days during which a person reduces his or her usual activities.

A *bed-disability day* is a day on which a person stays in bed for more than half of the daylight hours (or normal waking hours) due to a specific illness or injury. All hospital days are bed-disability days. Bed-disability days may also be work-loss or school-loss days.

A *work-loss day* is a day on which a person did not work at his or her job or business for at least half of his or her normal workday due to a specific illness or injury. The number of work-loss days is determined only for currently employed persons.

A *school-loss day* is a day on which a child did not attend school for at least half of his or her normal school day due to a specific illness or injury. Beginning in 1982 school-loss days are determined only for children 5–17 years of age.

Discharge — The National Health Interview Survey defines a hospital discharge as the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient, not including the period of stay of a well newborn infant. According to the National Hospital Discharge Survey, American Hospital Association, and National Master Facility Inventory, 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. In the National Nursing Home Survey, discharge is the formal release of a resident by a nursing home. See related *Admission; Average length of stay; Days of care; Patient; Resident*.

Domiciliary care homes — See *Nursing home*.

Employer costs for employee compensation — 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. Family income is the total income received by the members of a family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12 months before the interview. Family income includes wages, salaries, rents from property, interest, dividends, profits and fees from their own businesses, pensions, and help from relatives. Family income has generally been categorized into approximate quintiles in the tables.

Federal hospitals — See *Hospital*.

Federal physicians — See *Physician*.

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 *Live birth; Gestation; 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).

Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics — See *Mental health organization*.

Full-time equivalent employee — The American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory use an estimate of full-time equivalent employees in which two part-time employees are counted as one full-time employee. A full-time employee is defined as someone working 35 hours or more per week. The National Nursing Home Survey uses an estimate of full-time employees in which 35 hours of part-time employees' work per week is equivalent to one full-time employee. The Center for Mental Health Services calculates person-weeks of full-time equivalent employees by dividing the sum of hours worked by all full-time employees, part-time employees, and trainees in each staff discipline in 1 week by 40 hours per week.

General hospitals — See *Hospital*.

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, and Connecticut
  - Middle Atlantic
    - New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
- Midwest
  - East North Central
    - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin
  - West North Central
    - Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas
- South
  - South Atlantic
    - Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida
  - East South Central
    - Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi
  - West South Central
    - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas
- West
  - Mountain
    - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada
  - Pacific
    - Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii

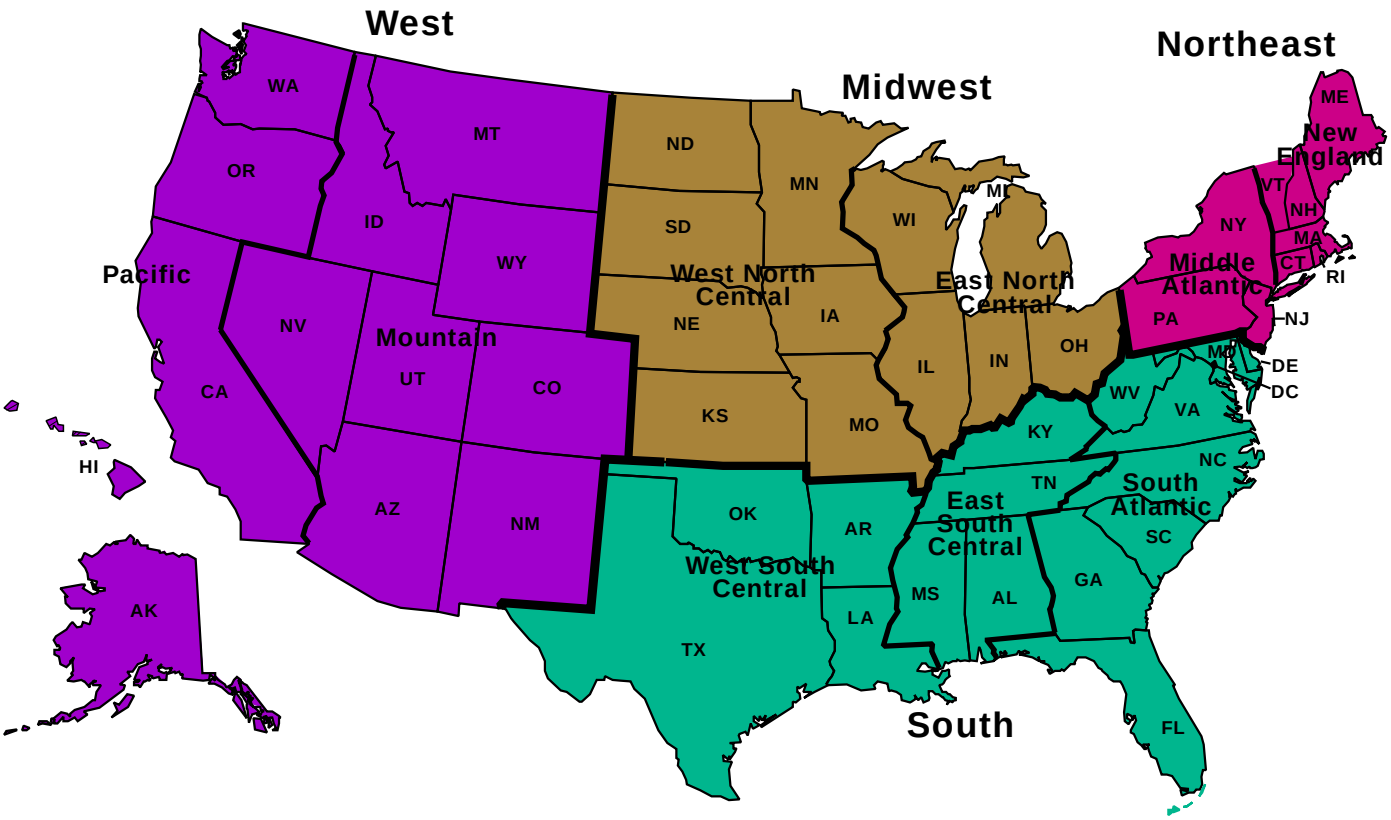

Figure I. Geographic regions and divisions of the United States

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 National Product (GNP) and ***Gross Domestic Product (GDP)*** — These are two broadly comparable measures of a nation's total output of goods and services. GNP represents the value of all goods and services produced for sale by the nation plus the estimated value of certain imputed outputs (that is, goods and services that are neither bought nor sold). The GNP is the sum of: (1) consumption expenditures by individuals and nonprofit organizations plus certain imputed values; (2) business investment in equipment, inventories, and new construction; (3) Federal, State, and local government purchases of goods and services; and (4) the sale of goods and services abroad minus purchases from abroad. GDP equals GNP plus an adjustment (typically small) for the value of productive services performed domestically by foreign-born workers minus the value of productive services performed abroad by U.S. nationals. See related *Health expenditures, national*.

Health expenditures, national — See related *Consumer Price Index; Gross National 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), 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 skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities, including those for the mentally retarded. 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, and 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, self-assessment of — 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?''

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). 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 multi-specialty group practices. The plan is predominantly organized around solo-single-specialty practices.

Mixed — An HMO that combines features of group and IPA.

Health services and supplies expenditures — See *Health expenditures, national*.

Hispanic origin — Hispanic ethnicity includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other or unknown Spanish origins. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. See related *Race*.

HIV — See *Human immunodeficiency virus infection*.

Hospital — According to the American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory, 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. See related *Average length of stay; Bed; Days of care; Patient*.

Community hospitals include all non-Federal short-stay hospitals classified by the American Hospital Association according to one of the following services: general medical and surgical; obstetrics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose, and throat; rehabilitation; orthopedic; other specialty; children's general; children's eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's rehabilitation; children's orthopedic; and children's other specialty.

Table VI. 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
Textile mill products	22
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	23
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	24
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	27
Chemicals and allied products	28
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	32
Primary metal industries	33
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	34
Industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment	35
Electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment	36
Transportation equipment	37
Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	38
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39
Transportation, communication, 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

Federal hospitals are operated by the Federal Government.

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.

Long-term hospitals are defined by the American Hospital Association and the National Master Facility Inventory as hospitals in which more than half the patients are admitted to units with an average length of stay of 30 days or more.

Nonprofit hospitals are operated by a church or other nonprofit organization.

Proprietary hospitals are operated for profit by individuals, partnerships, or corporations.

Psychiatric hospitals are ones whose major type of service is psychiatric care. See *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

Table VII. 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)	042–044, 279.19, 795.8
Malignant neoplasms	140–208, 230–234
Benign neoplasms	210–229, 235–239
Diabetes	250
Psychoses	290–299
Alcohol dependence syndrome	303
Eye diseases and conditions	360–379
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	381–382
Diseases of heart	391–392.0, 393–398, 402, 404, 410–416, 420–429
Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438
Acute respiratory infection	460–466
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	474
Pneumonia, all forms	480–486
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490–493
Inguinal hernia	550
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	555–556, 558
Cholelithiasis	574
Hyperplasia of prostate	600
Inflammatory disease of female pelvic organs	614–616
Disorders of menstruation	626
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	630–639
Arthropathies and related disorders	710–719
Intervertebral disc disorders	722
Congenital anomalies	740–759
Fracture, all sites	800–829
Lacerations and open wounds	870–904

Table VIII. Codes for surgical categories from the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*

Surgical category	*Code numbers*
Extraction of lens	13.1–13.6
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	13.7
Myringotomy	20.0
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	28.2–28.3
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy	28.6
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	36.1
Cardiac catheterization	37.21–37.23
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	37.7–37.8
Biopsies on the digestive system[1](Prior to 1989)	42.24, 44.14, 44.15, 45.14, 45.15, 45.25, 45.26, 45.27, 48.24, 48.25, 48.26, 49.22, 49.23, 50.11, 50.12, 51.12, 51.13, 52.11, 52.12, 54.22, 54.23
(Beginning in 1989)	42.24, 44.14, 44.15, 45.14, 45.15, 45.25, 45.27, 48.24, 48.26, 49.22, 49.23, 50.11, 50.12, 51.12–51.14, 52.11, 52.12, 52.14, 54.22, 54.24
Appendectomy, excluding incidental	47.0
Cholecystectomy	51.2
Repair of inguinal hernia	53.0–53.1
Prostatectomy	60.2–60.6
Circumcision	64.0
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy	65.3–65.6
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	66.2–66.3
Hysterectomy	68.3–68.7
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	69.09
Procedures to assist delivery[2](Prior to 1989)	72, 73.0–73.99
(Beginning in 1989)	72, 73.0–73.3, 73.6–73.8, 73.93–73.99
Cesarean section	74.0–74.2, 74.4, 74.99
Repair of current obstetrical laceration	75.5–75.6
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	76.70, 76.78–76.79, 79.0–79.6
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	80.5, 81.0
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee	80.6
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip[3] (Prior to 1989)	81.5–81.6
(Beginning in 1990)	81.40, 81.51–81.53
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	82–83.1, 83.3–83.9
Biopsies on the integumentary system (breast, skin, and subcutaneous tissue)	85.11–85.12, 86.11
Debridement of wound, infection, or burn	86.22, 86.28

[1]In 1989 the ICD-9-CM revised or updated codes relating to biopsies of the digestive system.
[2]In 1989 the National Center for Health Statistics revised the list of surgical operations, and certain procedures previously classified as surgical were reclassified as diagnostic and other nonsurgical.
[3]The ICD-9-CM codes for arthroplasty and replacement of the hip were substantially revised in October 1989. Arthroplasty data for 1989 are omitted.

less than 30 days. The American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory define short-term hospitals as hospitals in which more than half the patients are admitted to units with an average length of stay of 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) infection—Mortality coding: Beginning with data for 1987, NCHS introduced category numbers *042–*044 for classifying and coding HIV infection as a cause of death. 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 are not part of the Ninth Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD-9). Before 1987 deaths involving HIV infection were classified to Deficiency of cell-mediated immunity (ICD-9 No. 279.1) contained in the title All other diseases; to Pneumocystosis (ICD-9 No. 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, beginning with 1987, death statistics for HIV infection are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years.

Morbidity coding: The National Hospital Discharge Survey codes diagnosis data using the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM). During 1984 and 1985 only data for AIDS (ICD-9-CM 279.19) were included. Beginning with data for 1986 discharges with the diagnosis HIV infection (ICD-9-CM 042–044, 279.19, and 795.8) were included. See related *Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; Cause of death; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*; *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*.

ICD; ICD codes—See *Cause of death; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*.

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.*

Industry of employment — Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual* of the Office of Management and Budget. Three editions of the SIC are used for coding industry data in *Health, United States*: the 1972 edition; 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 industrial divisions (table VI) were not changed between versions.

The category ''Private sector'' includes all industrial divisions except public administration and military. The category ''Civilian sector'' includes ''Private sector'' and the public administration division. The category ''Not classified'' is comprised of the following entries from the death certificate: housewife, student, or self-employed; information inadequate to code industry; establishments not elsewhere classified.

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 during the first 27 days of life; *postneonatal deaths* are those that occur between 28 days and 1 year of age. See *Live birth; Rate: Death and related rates*.

Inpatient care—See *Mental health service type*.

Inpatient care episodes—The Center for Mental Health Services defines episodes as the number of residents in inpatient organizations at the beginning of the year plus the total number of additions to these organizations during the year. Total additions during the year include new admissions and readmissions. In counting additions rather than persons, the same individual may be counted more than once. For example, if the same person is admitted more than once to a particular organization during the year, that person is counted as many times as admitted. In addition, if the same person is admitted to two or more different organizations during the year, that person is counted as an addition for each organization. See related *Addition; Patient; Mental health service type*.

Inpatient days—See *Days of care*.

Intermediate care facilities—See *Nursing homes, certification of.*

International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9) —The *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD) classifies mortality information for statistical purposes. The ICD was first used in 1900 and has been revised about every 10 years since then. The ICD-9, published in 1977, is used to code U.S. mortality data beginning with data year 1979. (See tables IV and V.) See related *Cause of death; 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.* The ICD-9-CM is used to code morbidity data and the ICD-9 is used to code mortality data. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions for ICD-9-CM are shown in table VII; surgical groupings and code number inclusions are shown in table VIII; and diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedure groupings and code number inclusions are shown

in table IX. See related *Condition; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision; Mental disorder.*

ICD-9 and ICD-9-CM are 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: the classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health service and the classification of external causes of injury and poisoning.

Late fetal death rate—See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Leading causes of death—See *Cause-of-death ranking*.

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. Each person identified as having a chronic condition is classified according to the extent to which his or her activities are limited, as follows:

- Persons unable to carry on major activity;
- Persons limited in the amount or kind of major activity performed;
- Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited; and
- Persons not limited in activity.

See related *Condition; Disability; Major activity*.

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*.

Long-term hospital — See *Hospital*.

Low birthweight — See *Birthweight.*

Major activity (or usual activity) — This is the principal activity of a person or of his or her age-sex group. For children 1–5 years of age, the major activity refers to ordinary play with other children; for children 5–17 years of age, the major activity refers to school attendance; for adults 18 years of age and over, the major activity usually refers to a job, housework, or school attendance. See related *Limitation of activity.*

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 classify separated people as unmarried for all States except Rhode Island.

Maternal mortality rate — See *Rate: Death and related rates.*

Medicaid — This program is State operated and administered but has Federal financial participation. Within certain broad federally-determined guidelines, States decide who is eligible; the amount, duration, and scope of services

Table IX. Codes for diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedure categories from the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*

Procedure category	*Code numbers*
Spinal tap	03.31
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	45.11–45.13
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	45.21–45.24
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes)	54.21
Cystoscopy	57.31–57.32
Arthroscopy of knee	80.26
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	87.03, 87.41, 87.71, 88.01, 88.38
Contrast myelogram	87.21
Biliary tract x ray	87.5
Arteriography using contrast material	88.4
Angiocardiography using contrast material	88.5
Diagnostic ultrasound	88.7
Electroencephalogram	89.14
Radioisotope scan	92.0–92.1

covered; rates of payment for providers; and methods of administering the program. Medicaid provides health care services for certain low-income persons. Medicaid does not provide health services to all poor people in every State. It categorically covers participants in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program and in the Supplemental Security Income program. In most States it also covers certain other people deemed to be medically needy. The program was authorized in 1965 by Title XIX of the Social Security Act. See related *Health expenditures, national; Health maintenance organization; and 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, 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 disorder — The Center for Mental Health Services defines a mental disorder as any of several disorders listed in the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM) or *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition* (DSM-IIIR). Table X shows diagnostic categories and code numbers for ICD-9-CM/DSM-IIIR and corresponding codes for the *International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States, Eighth Revision* (ICDA-8) and *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Second Edition* (DSM-II). See related *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*.

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 the provision of direct mental health services to the mentally ill or emotionally disturbed. The major types of mental health organizations are described below.

Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics provide only ambulatory mental health services on either a regular or emergency basis. The medical responsibility for services is generally assumed by a psychiatrist.

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 a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children. (The classification of a psychiatric or general hospital or a 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 primarily concerned 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) Not licensed as a psychiatric hospital and primary purpose is to provide individually-planned mental health treatment services in conjunction with residential care; (b) Include a clinical program that is directed by a psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, or psychiatric nurse with a graduate degree; (c) Serve children and youth primarily under the age of 18; and (d) Primary diagnosis for the majority of admissions is mental illness, classified as

Table X. Mental illness codes, according to applicable revision of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* and *International Classification of Diseases*

Diagnostic category	*DSM-II/ICDA-8*	*DSM-IIIR/ICD-9-CM*
Alcohol related	291; 303; 309.13	291; 303; 305.0
Drug related	294.3; 304; 309.14	292; 304; 305.1–305.9; 327; 328
Organic disorders (other than alcoholism and drug)	290; 292; 293; 294 (except 294.3); 309.0; 309.2–309.9	290; 293; 294; 310
Affective disorders	296; 298.0; 300.4	296; 298.0; 300.4; 301.11; 301.13
Schizophrenia	295	295

other than mental retardation, developmental disability, and substance-related disorders, according to DSM-II/ICDA-8 or DSM-IIIR/ ICD-9-CM codes. See related table X and *Mental disorder*.

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; Inpatient care episodes; Mental health service type*.

Mental health service type refers to the following kinds of mental health services:

Inpatient care is the provision of 24-hour mental health care in a mental health hospital setting.

Outpatient care is the provision of ambulatory mental health services for less than 3 hours at a single visit on an individual, group, or family basis, usually in a clinic or similar organization. Emergency care on a walk-in basis, as well as care provided by mobile teams who visit patients outside these organizations are included. ''Hotline'' services are excluded.

Partial care treatment is a planned program of mental health treatment services generally provided in visits of 3 or more hours to groups of patients. Included are treatment programs that emphasize intensive short-term therapy and rehabilitation; programs that focus on recreation, and/or occupational program activities, including sheltered workshops; and education and training programs, including special education classes, therapeutic nursery schools, and vocational training.

Residential treatment care is the provision of 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; Inpatient care episodes; Mental health organization*.

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA) — The definitions and titles of MSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Generally speaking, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining MSA's. There is no limit to the number of adjacent counties included in the MSA as long as they are integrated with the central city. Nor is an MSA limited to a single State; boundaries may cross State lines. Metropolitan population, as used in this report, is based on MSA's as defined in the 1980 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Multiservice mental health organizations — See *Mental health organization*.

Neonatal mortality rate — See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Non-Federal physicians — See *Physician*.

Nonpatient revenue — 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 the 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 — A nursing home is an establishment with three or more beds that provides nursing or personal care services to the aged, infirm, or chronically ill. The following definitions of nursing home types apply to data collected in National Nursing Home Surveys through 1977.

Nursing care homes must employ one or more full-time registered or licensed practical nurses and must provide nursing care to at least half the residents.

Personal care homes with nursing have some but fewer than 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.

Nursing homes are certified by the Medicare and/or Medicaid program. 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 of 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.

See related *Nursing care; Resident*.

Nursing home expenditures — See *Health expenditures, national*.

Occupancy rate — The National Master Facility Inventory and American Hospital Association define 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.

Office — In the National Health Interview Survey, an office refers to the office of any physician in private practice not located in a hospital. 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. However, private offices in hospitals are included. See related *Office visit; Outpatient visit; Physician; Physician contact*.

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; Physician contact*.

Operations — See *Procedure*.

Outpatient surgery — The American Hospital Association defines outpatient surgery as scheduled surgical services provided to patients who do not remain in the hospital overnight. The surgery may be performed in operating suites also used for inpatient surgery, specially designated surgical suites for ambulatory surgery, or procedure rooms within an ambulatory care facility. Ambulatory surgery conducted in the private office of a physician not located in a hospital is not included in the American Hospital Association's reporting system. See related *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. See related *Office; Office visit; Physician contact*.

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 (lead, asbestos, suspended sulfates and nitrates, etc.). See related *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*.

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, regardless of the number of hours worked per week.

Federal physicians are employed by the Federal Government; *non-Federal* or *civilian physicians* are not.

Office-based physicians spend the plurality of their time working in practices based in private offices.

Hospital-based physicians spend the plurality of their time as salaried physicians in hospitals.

Data for physicians are presented by type of education (doctors of medicine, 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 contact — In the National Health Interview Survey, a physician contact is defined as a consultation with a physician in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The service may be provided by the physician or by another person working under the physician's supervision. Contacts involving services provided on a mass basis (for example, blood pressure screenings) and contacts for hospital inpatients are not included.

Place of contact includes office, hospital outpatient clinics, emergency room, telephone (advice given by a physician in a telephone call), home (any place in which a person was staying at the time a physician was called there), clinics, HMO's, and other places located outside a hospital.

In the National Health Interview Survey, physician contacts are based on a 2-week recall period and are adjusted to produce average annual number of visits. The interval since the last physician contact is the length of time before the week of interview in which the physician was last consulted. See related *Office; Office visit*.

Physician specialty — A physician specialty is any specific branch of medicine in which a physician may concentrate. Data are based on physician reports of their specialty. The specialty classification system used by the Bureau of Health Professions and National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) is based on the categories established by the American Medical Association.

Primary care specialties include general practice (or family practice), internal medicine, and pediatrics.

Medical specialties include, along with internal medicine and pediatrics, the areas of allergy, cardiovascular disease, dermatology, gastroenterology, rheumatology, diabetes, endocrinology, hematology, infectious diseases, nephrology, nutrition, geriatrics, medical oncology, and pulmonary diseases.

Surgical specialties include general surgery, neurological surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, plastic surgery, colon and rectal surgery, thoracic surgery, abdominal surgery, cardiovascular surgery, hand surgery, pediatric surgery, trauma surgery, head and neck surgery, facial plastic surgery, vascular surgery, and urology.

Other specialties covered by NAMCS are neurology, preventive medicine, psychiatry, child neurology, emergency medicine, critical care medicine, occupational medicine, physical medicine and rehabilitation, legal medicine, clinical pharmacology, and public health. Other specialties covered by the Bureau of Health Professions are aerospace medicine, anesthesiology, child psychiatry, neurology, occupational medicine, pathology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, psychiatry, public health, and radiology.

See related *Physician*.

Pollutant — A pollutant is any substance that renders the atmosphere or water foul or noxious to health. See related *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 is the population of U.S. residents living in the United States. 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 here 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.

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.

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 the aged and dependent (for example, nursing homes and convalescent homes); homes for dependent and neglected children; homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped; homes for unwed mothers; psychiatric, tuberculosis, and chronic disease hospitals; and residential treatment centers. This population is the denominator in rates calculated for the NCHS National Health Interview Survey, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and National 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 $13,924 in 1991 and $13,359 in 1990. See related *Consumer Price Index*.

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 care specialties — See *Physician specialty*.

Private expenditures — See *Health expenditures, national*.

Procedure — The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) defines a procedure as a surgical or nonsurgical operation, diagnostic procedure, or special treatment assigned by the physician and recorded on the medical record of patients discharged from the inpatient service of short-stay hospitals. All terms listed on the face sheet of the medical record under captions such as ‘‘operation,’’ ‘‘operative procedures,’’ and ‘‘operations and/or special treatments’’ are transcribed in the order listed. A maximum of four 4-digit ICD-9-CM codes are assigned per discharge.

In accordance with ICD-9-CM coding, procedures are classified as diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures or as surgical operations.

Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures are procedures generally not considered to be surgery. These include diagnostic endoscopy and radiography, radiotherapy and related therapies, physical medicine and rehabilitation, and other nonsurgical procedures. In 1989 the list of nonsurgical procedures was revised to include selected procedures previously classified as surgical. Selected diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures are listed with their ICD-9-CM code numbers in table IX. For further discussion, see National Hospital Discharge Survey: Annual Summary, 1989. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(109). 1992.

Surgical operations encompass all ICD-9-CM procedures, except those listed under ''Nonsurgical procedures.'' Selected surgical operations are listed with their ICD-9-CM codes in table VIII. In 1989 the list of surgical operations was revised and certain procedures previously classified as surgical were reclassified as diagnostic and other nonsurgical. 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.

See related *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification; Outpatient surgery*.

Proprietary hospitals — See *Hospital*.

Provisional death rates — See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Psychiatric hospitals — See *Hospital; Mental health organization*.

Public expenditures — See *Health expenditures, national*.

Race — Beginning in 1976 the Federal Government's data systems classified individuals into the following racial groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, and White. Depending on the data source, the classification by race may be based on self-classification or on observation by an interviewer or other persons filling out the questionnaire. Starting in 1989 data from the National Vital Statistics System for newborn infants was tabulated according to race of mother. Before 1989 race of newborn was based on 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 the National Vital Statistics System classified all births for which race was unknown as white. Beginning in 1964 these births were classified according to information on the previous record. In the National Health Interview Survey, children whose parents are of different races are classified according to the race of the mother. Vital event rates for the American Indian or Alaskan Native population shown in this book are based on the total U.S. resident population of American Indians and Alaskan 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 Alaskan Natives who reside on or near reservations. 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 mid-year resident population. It is 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 *Live birth*.

Fertility rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age, 15–44 years.

Completed fertility rate is the sum of the central birth rates over all ages (14–49 years) of childbearing for a given birth cohort.

■ *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 populations enumerated as of April 1.) Death rates are expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 or 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).

Provisional death rate – See *National Vital Statistics System* in Appendix I.

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 is calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths during a year by the number of live births reported in the same 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*.

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. *Feto-infant mortality rate* is the sum of late fetal deaths plus all infant deaths 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 death; Live birth*.

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 Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. (See related table V.) *Maternal mortality rate* is the number of maternal deaths per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate indicates the likelihood that a pregnant woman will die from maternal causes. The number of live births used in the denominator is an approximation of the population of pregnant women who are at risk of a maternal death.

Region — See *Geographic division and region.*

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 the registration of births and deaths and the reporting of fetal deaths. It is believed that more than 99 percent of the 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 comprise separate registration areas, although their data are not included in statistical tabulations of U.S. resident data. See related *Reporting area*.

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 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, reporting requirements for selected items such as Hispanic origin, educational attainment, and marital status vary by State. Accordingly, the reporting areas for these selected items are comprised of only the States that require the item to be reported. For example, in 1989, the reporting area for educational attainment of mother on the birth certificate included 48 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. See related *Registration area; National Vital Statistics System* in Appendix I.

Resident — 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 *Discharge; 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*.

Restricted-activity day — See *Disability day*.

School-loss day — See *Disability day*.

Self-assessment of health — See *Health, self-assessment of.*

Short-stay hospitals — See *Hospital*.

Skilled nursing facilities — See *Nursing homes, certification of.*

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 State-wide public health priorities, carrying out national and State mandates, responding to public health hazards, and assuring access to health care for underserved State residents.

Surgical operations — See *Procedure*.

Surgical specialties — See *Physician specialty*.

Urbanization — In this report death rates are presented according to the level of urbanization of the decedent's county of residence. This categorization is based on the rural-urban continuum codes for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties developed by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Counties are categorized as metropolitan and nonmetropolitan by using the 1983 U.S. Office of Management and Budget definition of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's). The codes classify metropolitan counties by size and nonmetropolitan counties by degree of urbanization or proximity to metropolitan areas. The original 10 categories of counties have been collapsed into 5 categories for this report: (1) Large core metropolitan counties contain the

primary central city of an MSA with a 1980 population of 1 million or more; (2) large fringe metropolitan counties are the noncore counties of an MSA with 1980 population of 1 million or more; (3) medium or small metropolitan counties are in MSA's with 1980 populations under 1 million; (4) urban nonmetropolitan counties are not in MSA's and have 2,500 or more urban residents in 1980; and (5) rural counties are not in MSA's and have fewer than 2,500 urban residents in 1980.

Wages and salaries — See *Employer costs for employee compensation*.

Work-loss day — See *Disability day*.

Years of potential life lost — Years of potential life lost (YPLL) is a measure of premature mortality that is calculated over the age range from birth to 65 years of age using the following seven age groups: under 1, 1–14, 15–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, and 55–64 years. The number of deaths for each age group is multiplied by the years of life lost, calculated as the difference between age 65 years and the midpoint of the age group. For the seven age groups these are 0.5, 8, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60, respectively. For example, the death of a person 15–24 years of age counts as 45 years of life lost. Years of potential life lost is derived by summing years of life lost over all age groups. For more information, see Centers for Disease Control. *MMWR.* Dec. 19, 1986. Vol. 35, Supp. No. 2S.

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