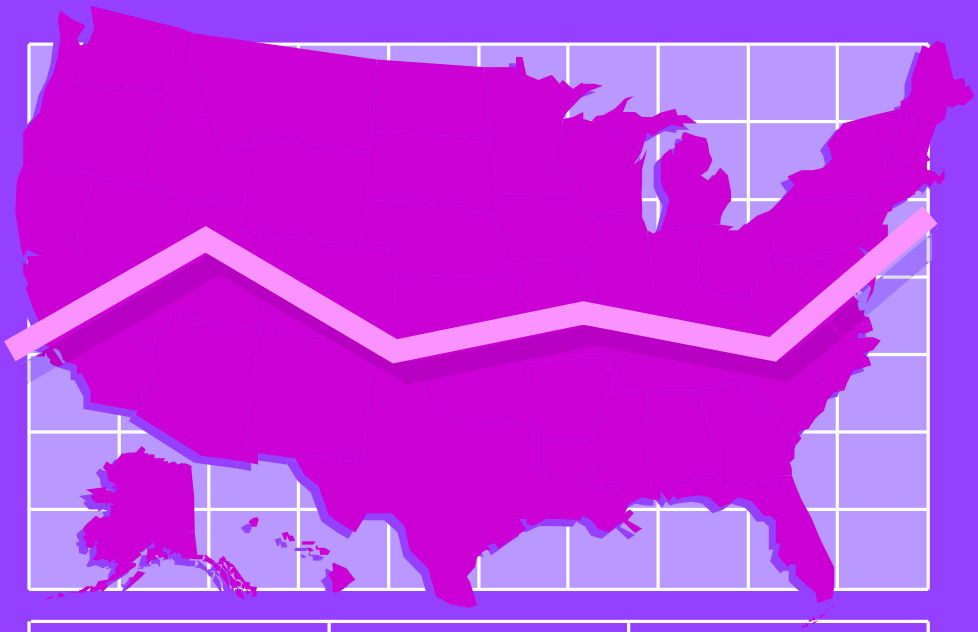

Health United States 1994

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Health United States 1994

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

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Preface

Health, United States, 1994 is the 19th 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 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics. The National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics served in a review capacity.

Health, United States, 1994 presents national trends in public health statistics. Major findings are presented in the Highlights. The report includes a chartbook on health care consisting of 33 figures and accompanying text. The chartbook is followed by 147 detailed tables 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, 1994* present data according to race and 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, 1994* most effectively, the reader should become familiar with two appendixes at the end of the report. Appendix I describes each data source used in the report and provides references for further information about the sources. Appendix II is an alphabetical listing of terms used in the report. It also contains standard populations used for age adjustment and *International Classification of Diseases* codes for cause of death and diagnostic and procedure categories.

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

The chartbook was prepared by Margaret A. Cooke, Virginia M. Freid, and Kate Prager, with assistance from Lois Fingerhut from NCHS and Rebecca Ledsky and other staff from the Klemm Analysis Group under contract to NCHS. Detailed tables and highlights were prepared by Margaret A. Cooke, Virginia M. Freid, and Rebecca A. Placek, with assistance from Deborah D. Ingram, John L. Kiely, Anita L. Powell, Kenneth C. Schoendorf, and Diane K. Wagener. Systems design and computer programming were provided by Mitchell B. Pierre, Jr., Jaleh Mousavi, 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, Annette F. Facemire, and Zung T. N. Le, with assistance from Margaret Avery. 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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- - -	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

■ The **Hispanic and Asian and Pacific Islander populations** in the United States have been increasing more rapidly than the total U.S. population. Between 1980 and 1992 the Hispanic population increased by 65 percent to 24.2 million persons and the Asian and Pacific Islander population more than doubled to 8.4 million persons. Between 1980 and 1992 the total U.S. population grew by 13 percent to 255 million persons (table 1).

■ Between 1989 and 1993 the **poverty** rate increased from 13 to 15 percent for all persons and from 19 to 22 percent for children under 18 years of age. The poverty rates among Mexican American children (40 percent), black children (46 percent), and Puerto Rican children (54 percent) were 2–3 times that for white children (17 percent). In 1993 a total of 39 million persons lived in poverty including 15 million children (table 2).

Fertility and Natality

■ Between 1990 and 1992 the **fertility rate** declined by 3 percent to 68.9 live births per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age, following an upward trend since 1986. In 1992 the birth rate for teenagers 15–17 years of age declined 2 percent while the rate for teenagers 18–19 years of age was virtually unchanged, following average annual increases of 5 and 3 percent between 1986 and 1991. In 1992 birth rates for women 30–34 and 35–39 years of age increased less than 1–2 percent following average annual increases of 3 and 5 percent between 1980 and 1990 (tables 3 and 4).

■ **Low birthweight** is associated with elevated risk of death and disability in infants. In 1991 and 1992 the incidence of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) among live-born infants was 7.1 percent, up slightly from 6.8 percent in 1980. Between 1980 and 1992 the incidence of very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams) increased 19 percent among black babies to 3.0 percent and 7 percent among white babies to 1.0 percent. For the 1988 birth cohort, mortality for low birthweight infants was 21 times that for infants of normal weight (2,500 grams or more at birth) (84 compared with 4 deaths per 1,000 live births). Mortality for very low birthweight infants was 87 times that for infants of normal weight (tables 7 and 22).

■ The incidence of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) and the risk of infant death decrease as **mother's education** increases. In 1992 the percent of low birthweight babies among babies born to mothers 20 years of age and over with less than 12 years education was 1.5 times the rate for mothers with education beyond high school (8.4 and 5.6 percent). For the 1988 birth cohort, infant mortality for mothers 20 years of age and over who had not completed high school was twice that for mothers with 13 or more years of education (15 and 7 deaths per 1,000 live births) (tables 8 and 21).

■ In 1992 the proportion of mothers beginning **prenatal care** in the first trimester of pregnancy rose noticeably, to 78 percent. Although the receipt of early prenatal care increased for all racial and ethnic groups, large disparities remain. In the United States in 1992 early prenatal care was received by only 62–70 percent of American Indian, Mexican-American, black, Central and South American, Puerto Rican, and Hawaiian mothers. In contrast, 81–88 percent of white, Chinese, Cuban, and Japanese mothers received early prenatal care in 1992 (figure 3 and table 9).

■ In 1992 the percent of live births to **unmarried mothers**, 30 percent, was three times as high as in 1970. In 1992, 68 percent of non-Hispanic black mothers, 55–58 percent of American Indian and Puerto Rican mothers, and 44–46 percent of Central and South American and Hawaiian mothers were unmarried compared with 19–20 percent of non-Hispanic white and Cuban mothers and 6–10 percent of Chinese and Japanese mothers (table 11).

■ Between 1989 and 1992 the percent of mothers who **smoked cigarettes during pregnancy** declined from 20 to 17 percent. In 1992 smoking prevalence for mothers with 9–11 years of education (31 percent) was almost 8 times that for mothers who were college graduates (4 percent). In 1992 the incidence of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) was about 80 percent greater among babies born to mothers who smoked than among babies born to nonsmokers (11.5 and 6.4 percent) (tables 7 and 12).

■ In 1988 and 1990, 59–60 percent of women 15–44 years of age used some method of **contraception**, up from 56 percent in 1982. Between 1982 and 1990 condom use among contracepting black women increased threefold to 19 percent while condom use among contracepting

white women increased by one-third to 17 percent (table 18).

■ **Breastfeeding** confers health benefits to the baby and tends to lengthen a woman's period of natural infertility after a birth. In 1986–87, 55 percent of all babies were breastfed, more than double the percent in 1970–71. Breastfeeding increases with mother's educational attainment. In 1986–87, 73 percent of mothers with more than a high school education breastfed their babies, compared with 34 percent of mothers who did not complete high school (table 19).

Mortality

■ In 1992 the **infant mortality** rate was 8.5 deaths per 1,000 live births, a record low. Between 1980 and 1992 mortality for white infants declined 37 percent while mortality for black infants declined 24 percent, resulting in a widening gap in infant mortality between the two races. In 1992 the infant mortality rate for black infants (16.8) was 2.4 times that for white infants (6.9) (figure 2 and table 23).

■ Compared with the **infant mortality** rate for the 1986–88 birth cohort of white infants (8.2 deaths per 1,000 live births), mortality was 60 percent higher for American Indian infants (13.2), 35 percent higher for Hawaiian and Puerto Rican infants (11.1), and 29 percent lower for Chinese infants in the United States (5.8) (table 20).

■ In 1991 **infant mortality** in the United States was twice as high as in Japan and 40 percent higher than in Canada. The feto-infant mortality rate in the United States was 66 percent higher than in Japan and 35 percent higher than in Canada (table 28).

■ In 1992 overall **life expectancy** at birth was 75.8 years, a record high. However, provisional data indicate that life expectancy declined slightly in 1993. In 1992 life expectancy at birth was 8.2 years longer for white males (73.2 years) than for black males (65.0 years) and 5.9 years longer for white females (79.8 years) than for black females (73.9 years) (figure 1 and table 30).

■ **Years of potential life lost** (YPLL) per 100,000 population under 65 years of age is a measure of premature mortality. YPLL declined by 2.7 percent between 1991 and 1992, due in large part to reductions in mortality from unintentional injuries. The leading causes of YPLL in 1992 were unintentional injuries for white males, homicide for black males, and malignant neoplasms for white females and black females (table 32).

■ In 1990–92 the age-adjusted death rate for residents of **large core metropolitan** counties (large cities) was 19 percent greater than in **large fringe metropolitan** counties (suburbs around large cities). Among black males the age-adjusted death rate for residents of large core metropolitan counties (1,114.7 deaths per 100,000) was 28 percent greater than for fringe counties. Between 1984–86 and 1990–92 the age-adjusted death rate among black males in core metropolitan counties increased by 2 percent while the rate in fringe counties declined by 4 percent (table 35).

■ **Educational attainment** is inversely associated with mortality. Between 1990 and 1992 the educational gradient in mortality for persons 25–64 years of age widened due to increases in the age-adjusted death rates for persons with a high school education or less and decreases in the death rates for persons with more than a high school education. The ratio of the age-adjusted death rate for persons 25–64 years of age with less than a high school education to the rate for those with more than a high school education was 2.3 in 1992, up from 1.9 in 1990 (table 36).

■ In 1992 the age-adjusted death rates for **Asian American** males and Asian American females were about 40 percent lower than the rates for white males and white females. Death rates for Asian American males and females in every age group were lower than corresponding rates for white persons (table 37).

■ In 1992 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 almost 60 percent greater than for white males, and the death rate for American Indian females 15–24 years of age was about 50 percent greater than for white females (table 37).

■ In 1992 the death rate for **Hispanic American** males 15–24 years of age was 50 percent greater than for non-Hispanic white males. Death rates for Hispanic males 25–44 years of age were 30–37 percent greater than for non-Hispanic white males of similar age (table 37).

■ Between 1980 and 1992 the age-adjusted death rate for **heart disease**, the leading cause of death for men and women, declined 29 percent, continuing the downward trend of the 1970's. Heart disease mortality is lower for Asian Americans than for any other racial or ethnic group. In 1990–92 the age-adjusted death rate for heart disease among

Asian American women and men was 44 and 47 percent lower than for white women and men (tables 33 and 38).

■ Between 1980 and 1992 the age-adjusted death rate for **stroke**, the third leading cause of death, declined 36 percent, continuing the downward trend of the 1970's. Stroke mortality is higher for the black population than any other racial or ethnic group. In 1990–92 the age-adjusted death rate for stroke for black men was 2 to 3 times the rate for men in other racial and ethnic groups. The age-adjusted death rate for stroke for black women was about 2 times that for women in other racial and ethnic groups (tables 33 and 39).

■ Between 1990 and 1992 the age-adjusted death rates for **lung cancer** decreased 4 to 5 percent for white men and black men. Between 1980 and 1990 lung cancer mortality was stable for white men and increased 11 percent for black men. The age-adjusted lung cancer death rates for women continued to increase through 1992, resulting in a 46 to 51 percent increase in the rate for black women and white women between 1980 and 1992 (table 41).

■ Between 1980 and 1992 the age-adjusted death rate for **breast cancer** increased 16 percent for black women while it decreased 5 percent for white women. In 1992 the age-adjusted death rate for breast cancer for black women was 24 percent higher than the rate for white women (27.0 and 21.7 deaths per 100,000 population) (table 42).

■ In 1992 age-adjusted death rates for **chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases** (COPD), the fourth leading cause of death overall, were higher than in 1980 by 75–78 percent for white females and black females, 19 percent for black males, and were relatively stable for white males. In 1992 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 65 years of age and over were 14–57 percent lower than for their white counterparts (table 43).

■ In 1992 among persons 25–44 years of age the **HIV infection** death rate increased by 26 percent for black females to 34.4 deaths per 100,000 population, by 20 percent for white females to 3.6 deaths per 100,000, by 17 percent for black males to 137.4 per 100,000, and by 9 percent for white males to 42.8. In 1992 HIV infection was the eighth leading cause of death for all persons and the second leading cause of death at ages 25–44 years. Provisional data indicate that HIV infection was the leading cause of death for persons ages 25–44 years in 1993 (tables 33, 34, and 44).

■ Between 1988 and 1992 the age-adjusted death rate for **motor vehicle crashes** declined by 20 percent to 15.8 deaths per 100,000 population. In 1990–92 among young males 15–24 years of age, the death rate for American Indian males (67.2 per 100,000) was 41 percent greater than for white males. Death rates for motor vehicle crashes for black and Asian American males ages 15–24 years were 28 and 55 percent lower than for white males (table 46).

■ The age-adjusted death rate for **homicide** declined almost 4 percent between 1991 and 1992 to 10.5 deaths per 100,000 population after increasing nearly 5 percent per year on the average between 1985 and 1991. In 1992 the homicide rate for young black males 15–24 years of age decreased by 3 percent to 154.4 deaths per 100,000 after increasing at an average annual rate of 16 percent between 1985 and 1991. In 1992 the homicide rate for young Hispanic males 15–24 years of age increased by 7 percent to 68.0 deaths per 100,000 and for young Asian males increased by 17 percent to 18.6 deaths per 100,000. Homicide was the second leading cause of death for young persons 15–24 years of age in 1992 (tables 34 and 47).

■ In 1992 the age-adjusted death rate for **firearm-related injuries** declined by 2 percent to 14.9 deaths per 100,000 population after increasing steadily since the late 1980's. The firearm death rate for black males 15–24 years of age remained stable in 1992 (162.3 deaths per 100,000 population) after increasing at an average annual rate of nearly 18 percent between 1985 and 1991. The firearm death rate for black males 25–34 years of age (108.3) declined 3.6 percent between 1991 and 1992 after increasing 6 percent per year on the average between 1985 and 1991 (table 49).

■ Between 1985 and 1990 the death rate for **occupational injuries** decreased at an average annual rate of almost 6 percent. During this period the average annual rate of decline in occupational injury death rates was 9 percent for the transportation, communication, and public utilities industries and 11 percent for the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries (table 51).

Determinants and Measures of Health

■ Between 1992 and 1993 the **vaccination** rate for children 19–35 months of age increased 9 percent for polio vaccine to 79 percent and increased 6 percent for diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (DTP) to 88 percent. In 1993 the vaccination rate for measles-containing vaccine was 84 percent, about the same level as in 1992. In 1993, 67 percent of young children had received the combined series of 4 doses of DTP vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, and 1 dose of measles-containing vaccine (figure 4 and table 55).

■ In 1993, 312 **measles** cases were reported, continuing the sharp decline in reported measles cases since the high of 28,000 in 1990. Between 1991 and 1993 the number of reported **pertussis** (whooping cough) cases more than doubled to nearly 7,000 cases (table 56).

■ 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, 1994, the AIDS case rate for black, non-Hispanic males 13 years of age and over (214 cases per 100,000 population) was nearly double that for Hispanic males (112) and more than 5 times that for white, non-Hispanic males (40). Among females 13 years of age and over the AIDS case rate for black, non-Hispanic females (64 cases per 100,000 population) was more than double that for Hispanic females (26) and 16 times that for white, non-Hispanic females (4) (table 57).

■ Health status is strongly associated with family income. In 1993 the age-adjusted percent of persons with low family income (less than $14,000) who reported **fair or poor health** was 5.5 times that for persons with a high income of $50,000 or more (21.4 and 3.9 percent). Similarly, the age-adjusted percent of low income persons who were **unable to carry on their major activity** due to a chronic health condition was 7 times the level for high income persons (10.7 and 1.5 percent) (tables 62 and 63).

■ Cigarette smoking is strongly associated with educational attainment. In 1993 the age-adjusted prevalence of **current cigarette smoking** among persons 25 years of age and over ranged from 14 percent for college graduates to 36 percent for persons with less than a high school education. Between 1983 and 1993 the prevalence of cigarette smoking declined more rapidly among college graduates than among persons with less than a high school education (34 and 12 percent declines), widening the gap in smoking prevalence between these two groups (table 65).

■ In 1993 the **prevalence of cocaine use** within the past month remained unchanged at 0.6 percent of the U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population. Between 1985 and 1992 the prevalence of cocaine use declined from 2.7 to 0.6 percent (table 66).

■ Between 1990 and 1993 the number of **cocaine-related emergency room episodes** increased 53 percent to nearly 123,000 episodes, following a drop between 1989 and 1990. Cocaine-related emergencies had also increased sharply between 1985 and 1989. These data measure the consequences rather than the prevalence of cocaine use and indicate that cocaine use has placed an increasing burden on hospital emergency rooms (table 68).

Utilization of Health Resources

Ambulatory Care

■ Between 1990 and 1993 use of ambulatory care increased, especially among the elderly. The age-adjusted mean number of **physician contacts** per person increased by one-half a visit and the mean number of contacts for persons 75 years and over rose by 2.2 visits. In 1993 the mean number of physician contacts per person ranged from 3.6 for children 5–14 years of age to 12.3 visits among persons 75 years and over (table 75).

■ In 1991–93 nonpoor children received more ambulatory care than poor or near poor children. The mean number of **physician contacts** per year for nonpoor children (5.4 visits) was 23 to 26 percent greater than for poor or near poor children (4.3–4.4 visits) (figure 7 and table 77).

■ Despite their worse health status, persons with low income are more likely to have gone without a recent **physician contact** than persons with high income. In 1993 the age-adjusted percent of persons without a physician contact in the previous 2 years was more than 50 percent greater for those with family incomes of less than $14,000 than for those with high incomes of $50,000 or more (13 and 8 percent) (table 78).

■ Between 1987 and 1993 the percent of women 50 years of age and over with a **mammogram** within the past 2 years more than doubled from 28 to 60 percent. In 1993 levels of recent

mammography were 35 percent lower among women with less than 12 years education than among women with more than 12 years education (figure 5).

■ In 1992 over one-half (55 percent) of **office-based physician visits** were to generalists (general and family practitioners, internists, and pediatricians) and 45 percent were to specialists. Between 1985 and 1992 the percent of visits to generalists has remained fairly stable after declining from 60 to 54 percent between 1975 and 1985 (table 80).

■ In 1992 the type of place where ambulatory care visits occurred differed for white persons and black persons. Use of **hospital outpatient departments** by black persons was double that for white persons (40 and 20 visits per 100 persons) and use of **emergency departments** was 62 percent higher for black persons than for white persons (55 and 34 visits per 100 persons). However, use of physicians' offices was 16 percent lower for black persons than white persons (263 and 312 per 100 persons) (figure 8).

Inpatient Care

■ The health status of black Americans continues to lag behind that of white Americans. In 1993 the age-adjusted percent of black persons who reported **fair or poor health** was nearly double that of white persons (16.8 and 8.8 percent). Utilization of **inpatient short-stay hospital care** is greater for black persons than for white persons. In 1993 the age-adjusted rate of inpatient hospital days of care per 1,000 population reported by noninstitutionalized black person was 67 percent greater than for white persons (848 and 508 days per 1,000 population) (tables 63 and 83).

■ Persons with low income use more **inpatient hospital care** than persons with high income. In 1993 the age-adjusted hospital discharge rate for noninstitutionalized persons with family incomes of less than $14,000 was more than twice that for persons with incomes of $50,000 or more (136 and 60 discharges per 1,000 population). Age-adjusted average length of stay was 62 percent greater for low income than high income persons (7.6 and 4.7 days) (table 83).

■ Between 1988 and 1993 the age-adjusted **discharge rate** from non-Federal short-stay hospitals declined by 8 percent. The age-adjusted **average length of stay** declined by 8 percent to 5.9 days (figure 11 and table 84).

■ Between 1988 and 1993 the hospital discharge rate for **HIV infection** more than doubled in non-Federal short-stay hospitals. In 1993 men 20–49 years of age accounted for 70 percent of all HIV discharges, down from 77 percent in 1988; and women 20–49 years of age accounted for 20 percent of all HIV discharges, up from 14 percent in 1988 (table 85).

■ 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 23 percent through 1993 (table 88).

■ Between 1988 and 1992 **inpatient admissions** remained stable at 33 million while **outpatient visits** in short-stay hospitals increased by 25 percent to 409 million. In 1992 there were 12.5 outpatient visits for every inpatient admission, up from 9.8 outpatient visits for every admission in 1988 (figure 10 and table 90).

■ In 1992 there were about 24 million **surgical operations** performed in short-stay hospitals. More than one-half (54 percent) were performed as outpatient procedures, triple the level in 1980 (figure 12 and table 90).

■ In 1991 there were 41.5 **nursing home residents** 65 years of age and over per 1,000 persons 65 years and over in the United States. Nursing home utilization varied substantially among the States from fewer than 20 nursing home residents per 1,000 population in Hawaii and Nevada to more than 70 in Iowa and South Dakota (figure 13).

Health Care Resources

Personnel

■ Between 1989 and 1993 **employment in health services industry** increased 16 percent compared with a 2-percent increase in total civilian employment. Between 1985 and 1989 employment in the health services industry increased 15 percent compared with a 10-percent increase for total civilian employment (table 97).

■ In 1993 there were 591 thousand active medical doctors with one-third practicing as **generalists** and two-thirds as **specialists**. Between 1980 and 1993 the number of active generalists per 100,000 population increased 20 percent compared with a 29 percent increase for active specialists. In 1994, 23 percent of graduating medical school seniors

planned on future certification in a primary care generalist area, up from 15 percent in 1991 and 1992 (figure 15 and table 101).

■ In 1992 there were 154 thousand active **dentists** throughout the United States. Between 1980 and 1992 the number of dentists per 100,000 population increased by 15 percent to 61 per 100,000. After peaking in 1983, the number of graduates from schools of dentistry declined by one-third to 3,700 graduates in 1993 (tables 102 and 105).

■ In 1992 there were about 1.9 million active **registered nurses** in the United States. Between 1980 and 1992 the number of active registered nurses per 100,000 population rose by 33 percent to 742 per 100,000 population. In 1992, 40 percent of registered nurses had baccalaureate or graduate degrees, up from 29 percent in 1980 (figure 15 and table 102).

■ In academic year 1992–93 **women** comprised almost 40 percent of **total enrollment in allopathic medicine**, up from 27 percent in academic year 1980–81. During this period the percent of dental students who are women more than doubled to 36 percent in 1992–93 (table 107).

Facilities

■ Between 1980 and 1992 the number of **short-stay hospital beds** in the United States declined 8 percent to 996,000 beds and the number of short-stay hospitals declined by 10 percent to 5,600. During this period the number of beds in small hospitals with fewer than 100 beds declined by 16 percent (table 108).

■ Between 1980 and 1985 the overall **occupancy rate** in short-stay hospitals declined 13 percent and has remained stable since then at about 66 percent. In 1992 occupancy rates ranged from 50 percent for small hospitals with fewer than 100 beds to 76 percent for large hospitals with 500 or more beds (table 108).

■ Between 1980 and 1992 the number of beds in **long-term psychiatric hospitals** declined by 50 percent to 110,000 beds. In 1992, 84 percent of psychiatric beds were in State and local government hospitals, 10 percent in Federal, 4 percent in proprietary, and 2 percent in nonprofit hospitals, similar to the distribution by hospital ownership in 1980 (table 109).

■ **Community hospital resources** vary substantially among geographic divisions in the United States. In 1992 community hospital resources ranged from 2.6 beds per 1,000 population in the Pacific division to 4.8 in the West North Central division. In 1980 the same geographic divisions had the lowest and highest supplies of beds, ranging from 3.5 beds per 1,000 population in the Pacific division to 5.8 in the West North Central division (table 111).

■ In 1992 **community hospital occupancy rates** ranged among the geographic divisions from 57 percent for the West South Central division to about 80 percent for the Middle Atlantic division. In 1980 the lowest occupancy rates were 69–70 percent in the Pacific, Mountain, and West South Central divisions and the highest occupancy rate was 83 percent in the Middle Atlantic division (table 112).

Health Care Expenditures

National Health Expenditures

■ In 1993 **national health care expenditures** in the United States totaled $884.2 billion, an average of $3,299 per person. National health expenditures increased 7.8 percent in 1993, the smallest rise since 1986, but 2.4 percentage points higher than the growth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Health expenditures comprised 13.9 percent of the GDP in 1993 (figure 17 and table 115).

■ In 1993 Federal **health expenditures** comprised 18.6 percent of total Federal Government expenditures, up from 15.4 percent in 1990. In contrast, health expenditures comprised 12.4 percent of total State and local government expenditures in 1993, down slightly from 12.9 percent in 1990 (figure 17 and table 115).

■ In 1992 health spending in the United States accounted for a larger **share of gross domestic product** (GDP) than in any other major industrialized country. The United States devoted 13.6 percent of GDP to health in 1992, up from 9.3 percent in 1980. Canada, the country with the second highest health share of GDP, devoted 10.3 percent of GDP to health in 1992. Between 1980 and 1992 the share of GDP devoted to health increased only slightly in Japan and Germany and declined in Sweden from 9.4 to 7.9 percent (figure 16 and table 116).

■ The rate of increase in the medical care component of the **Consumer Price Index** (CPI)

slowed from 8.7 percent in 1991 to 5.9 percent in 1993 and 4.8 percent in 1994. Despite the slowdown in inflation, the 1994 inflation rate for the medical care component of the CPI was much higher than the overall inflation rate of 2.6 percent. The prescription drug inflation rate declined from 9.9 percent in 1991 to 3.9 percent in 1993 and 3.4 percent in 1994 (figures 18 and 19 and tables 117 and 118).

■ In 1993 expenditures for **hospital care** accounted for 37 percent of national health expenditures and grew at an average annual rate of 8.4 percent between 1990 and 1993. Home health care accounted for only 2.4 percent of expenditures in 1993 but grew at an average annual rate of 23 percent, the fastest growing type of health expenditure in the 1990's (table 120).

■ Between 1980 and 1991 the **share of health care expenditures** paid by households declined slightly from 38 to 34 percent, while the share paid by private business remained stable and the share paid by government increased from 32 to 35 percent. In 1991, 28 percent of health care expenditures were paid by private business including, for example, employer contributions to health insurance premiums and Medicare (table 121).

■ Between 1991 and 1994 **private employers' health insurance costs** per employee-hour worked increased 24 percent to $1.14 an hour. In 1994 private employers with fewer than 100 employees paid less than one-half as much for health insurance per employee-hour worked ($.84) as did the employers with 500 or more employees. Private employers paid 2.4 times as much for health insurance per employee-hour worked for union workers as for nonunion workers (figure 27 and table 122).

■ In 1993 rising prices explained the largest portion (66 percent) of growth in **personal health care expenditures**. Fifteen percent of the growth was attributed to population increase and 19 percent to changes in the use or kinds of services and supplies. This distribution of factors was similar from 1991 to 1993 (table 123).

■ In 1993 one-fifth of **personal health expenditures** were paid out-of-pocket; private health insurance paid one-third; the Federal Government paid one-third; and State and local government paid one-tenth. The share paid by the Federal Government increased by 4 percentage points from 1990 to 1993 while the shares paid by other sources declined (table 124).

■ In 1993 the major **sources of funds** for hospital care were private health insurance (36 percent) and Medicare (28 percent). In 1993 physician services were also primarily funded by private health insurance (49 percent) and Medicare (20 percent). In contrast, in 1993 nursing home care was financed primarily by Medicaid (52 percent) and out-of-pocket payments (33 percent). Medicare funding for nursing home care increased from less than 2 percent of nursing home expenditures in 1987 to 9 percent in 1993 (figure 20 and table 125).

■ **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 that averaged 7.0 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 126).

■ From 1988 to 1991 total public health expenditures by State and territorial health agencies increased at an average annual rate of 11 percent. During this period expenditures for the supplemental food program for women, infants, and children **(WIC)** increased at an average annual rate of 16 percent. 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 to 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 130).

■ In 1993 **funding for health research and development** increased by 6.1 percent. Since 1980 the average annual increase in health research funding by industry (including drug research) has been twice that of the Federal Government (15.3 percent compared with 7.5 percent). Between 1980 and 1993 industry's share of funding for health research increased from 31 to 51 percent while the Federal Government's share declined from 59 to 39 percent (table 132).

■ Between 1980 and 1993 the share of **Federal funding for health research and development** contributed by the Department of Health and Human Services increased from 78 percent to 85 percent, of which the majority was contributed through the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The share contributed by the NIH was 81 percent of the total in 1993 (table 133).

■ In 1994 **Federal expenditures for HIV-related activities** increased 19 percent to $6.4 billion. Of the total spending in 1994, 48 percent was for medical care, 25 percent for research, 17 percent for cash assistance (Disability Insurance, Supplemental Security Income, and Housing and Urban Development assistance), and 10 percent for education and prevention. In 1994 expenditures for medical care increased by 22 percent, research by 15 percent, cash assistance by 26 percent, and education and prevention by 8 percent (table 134).

Health Care Coverage and Major Federal Programs

■ Between 1980 and 1993 the age-adjusted percent of persons under 65 years of age with no **health care coverage** increased from 12.5 percent to 17.3 percent. In 1993 the percent of persons with no health care coverage declined steadily with increasing income from 35 percent among those with family incomes of less than $14,000 to 5 percent among those with family incomes of $50,000 or more. Hispanic persons were more than twice as likely to have no coverage as white persons in 1993 (34 percent and 16 percent). Among Hispanic groups the percent uninsured in 1993 ranged from 17 percent of Cubans and 21 percent of Puerto Ricans to 40 percent of Mexican Americans (figures 21, 22, and 23 and table 135).

■ Between 1980 and 1993 the age-adjusted percent of persons 65 years of age and over with Medicare and **private health insurance** rose from 64 percent to 76 percent while those with Medicare only declined from 23 percent to 15 percent. In 1993 the black and Hispanic elderly were more than twice as likely as the white elderly to have Medicare only (36, 32, and 13 percent) (figure 24 and table 136).

■ Between 1993 and 1994 enrollment in health maintenance organizations **(HMO's)** increased 10 percent to 42 million persons. In 1994, 16 percent of the U.S. population was enrolled in an HMO, ranging from only 9 percent in the South to 26 percent in the West. In 1994, 38 percent of HMO members were enrolled in individual practice associations, 32 percent in Group HMO's, and 30 percent in Mixed Model HMO's (figure 25 and table 137).

■ In 1994 States with more than one-fifth of their populations enrolled in **HMO's** included Massachusetts and New York in the Northeast; Hawaii, California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, and Colorado in the West; Maryland and the District of Columbia in the South; and Wisconsin in the Midwest (figure 26).

■ In 1993 the **Medicare** program had 36 million enrollees and expenditures of $150 billion. The total number of enrollees increased 2 percent over the previous year while expenditures for the two components of Medicare, Hospital Insurance (HI) and Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI), increased 10–11 percent. In 1993 SMI accounted for 37 percent of Medicare expenditures (figures 31 and 32 and table 138).

■ Between 1990 and 1993 **Medicare** expenditures under Hospital Insurance (HI) increased at an average annual rate of 44 percent for home health agency services and 45 percent for hospices. Medicare expenditures for skilled nursing facilities increased at an average annual rate of 47 percent between 1991 and 1993 (figures 31 and 32 and table 138).

■ Of the 32.4 million elderly **Medicare** enrollees in 1992, more than 11 percent were 85 years of age and over. In 1992 average payment per Medicare enrollee for those 85 years of age and over ($4,750) was more than double that for those aged 65–66 years ($2,158). Payments per enrollee were 11 percent higher for men than women in 1992 ($3,580 compared with $3,227) (table 139).

■ In 1993 **Medicaid** vendor payments totaled $102 billion for 33.4 million recipients. In 1993 payments increased by 11 percent and recipients by 7 percent compared with increases of 19 percent for payments and 10 percent for recipients in the previous year. In 1993 children under the age of 21 years comprised 49 percent of recipients but accounted for only 16 percent of expenditures. The aged, blind, and disabled accounted for 27 percent of recipients and 69 percent of expenditures. Average payment per recipient ranged from $1,013 for children under 21 years to $8,168 for the aged (figure 28 and table 140).

■ In 1993 one-quarter of **Medicaid** payments went to general hospitals, another quarter to nursing facilities, and 7–8 percent each for physician services and prescribed drugs. Home health accounted for nearly 6 percent of Medicaid payments in 1993, up from 1 percent in 1980. Early and periodic screening, rural health clinics, and family planning services combined received less than 2 percent of Medicaid funds in 1993. Average payments per recipient ranged from $143 for early and periodic screening for children to $59,149 for

intermediate care facility services for the mentally retarded (figure 31 and table 141).

■ In 1991–93 the States with the lowest ratios of **Medicaid** recipients to persons below the poverty level (less than 65.8 per 100) were located predominantly in the South and in the Mountain States (figure 29).

■ In 1993 average payments per **Medicaid** recipient varied more than 12-fold among the States from a low of $524 in Arizona to a high of $6,402 in New York. The 10 States with the highest average Medicaid payments per recipient in 1993 were located predominantly in the Northeast and the 10 States with the lowest payments were located predominantly in the South and West (figure 30).

■ Between 1992 and 1993 spending on health care by the **Department of Veterans Affairs** increased by 7 percent to $14.6 billion. In 1993, 55 percent of the total was for inpatient hospital care, 28 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 55 percent of inpatients and 42 percent of outpatients (table 142).

Introduction

The health care system in the United States has been undergoing increased scrutiny as health care costs continue to rise, the proportion of the population lacking access to care increases, and disparities in health among population subgroups widen. Health care costs account for an increasing share of the U.S. economy and are placing a rising burden on Federal, State, and local governments and private employers. In addition, a rising proportion of the population lacks health insurance coverage. Problems with accessing the health care system result in lower health care utilization and contribute to worse health outcomes, especially for the poor and other disadvantaged groups. This chartbook presents data on several aspects of health care in the United States. Although the primary focus of the chartbook is on national data, some charts present data for States because much of the discussion concerning change in the health care system has taken place at the State level.

The chartbook consists of 33 figures with accompanying text, data tables, and technical notes. Data shown in the chartbook have been drawn from several data systems and surveys of the National Center for Health Statistics including the National Vital Statistics System (figures 1–3), the National Health Interview Survey (figures 4, 5, 7, 21–24), the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (figure 8), the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (figures 8, 9), the National Hospital Discharge Survey (figure 11), the National Home and Hospice Care Survey (figure 14), and the National Health Provider Inventory (figure 13). Data are also shown from the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemidology, and End Results program (figure 6), the American Hospital Association (figures 10 and 12), and the American Medical Association (figure 15). Data on health care expenditures are primarily drawn from the Health Care Financing Administration, including the National Health Accounts (figures 16, 17, and 20), the Medicare and Medicaid data systems (figures 28–32), and the Current Beneficiary Survey (figure 33). Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are shown in figures 18, 19, and 27. InterStudy provided the data on enrollment in health maintenance organizations (figures 25 and 26).

Disparities in health status, access to care, and health care utilization among population subgroups based on income (figures 22 and 23), poverty status (figures 4 and 7), educational attainment (figure 5), race (figures 1–3, 6, 8, 22, and 23), Hispanic origin (figures 22 and 23), and occupation (figure 27) are shown. Variation among States in measures of health care use and expenditures are shown in five figures (13, 26, 29, 30, and 32). As background information, the chartbook presents trends and racial differences for two measures of health status—life expectancy (figure 1) and infant mortality (figure 2). Although both measures of health status have improved over time, gaps in health status between the white and black populations have widened in recent years.

Figures 3–5 and 7–8 document socioeconomic and racial disparities in health care utilization. Socioeconomic and racial differences in use of three preventive services—prenatal care, vaccinations, and mammography—are shown in figures 3–5. Figure 6 compares health outcomes for black persons and white persons, as measured by survival rates for prostate and breast cancer. The relationship between poverty status and use of ambulatory care among children is shown in figure 7. Racial differences in the use of different sites for ambulatory care are presented in figure 8.

Data on injury-related visits to emergency departments are shown in figure 9. These data present the first national estimates of nonfatal injury rates.

Data on the use of nursing homes and home and hospice care are shown in figures 13 and 14. Large variation among States in the use of nursing home care is documented in Figure 13. Use of hospice and home health care by age is shown in figure 14.

Trends in several characteristics of the health care system are documented in the chartbook including the use of inpatient and outpatient care (figures 10–12), the supply of primary care personnel (figure 15), health care expenditures (figures 16 and 17), medical inflation (figures 18 and 19), the uninsured population (figure 21), health care coverage of the elderly (figure 24), and health maintenance organization (HMO) enrollment (figure 25). State variation in HMO enrollment is also presented in figure 26.

In addition to trends in expenditures, data on differences in the sources of funds for hospital care, nursing home care, and physician services are shown (figure 20).

Differences in the percent of persons without health insurance coverage by income, race, and Hispanic origin are shown in figure 22. Figure 23 presents data on characteristics of the uninsured population including their age, income, race, and

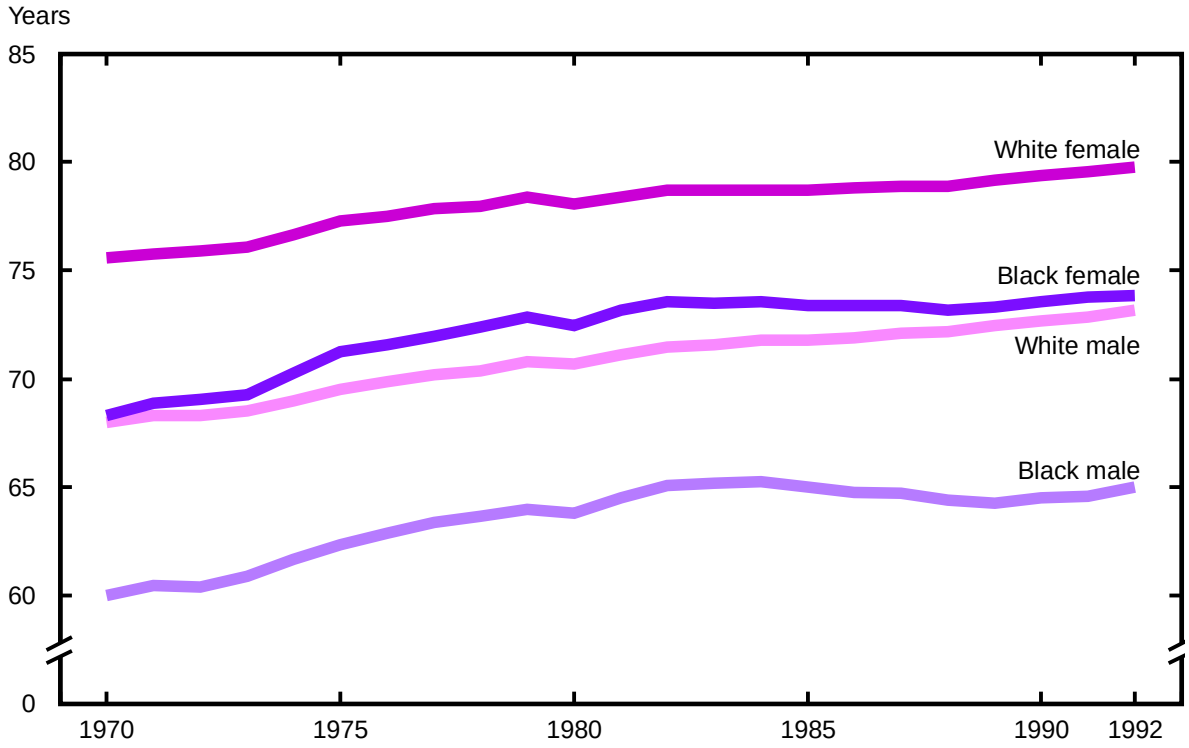
Hispanic origin. Figure 27 shows variation in the health insurance costs of employers in private industry according to characteristics of employers and employees.

Figures 28–33 present data on the Medicaid and Medicare programs. Three maps illustrate State variations in these programs (figures 29, 30, and 32). The distribution of Medicaid recipients and expenditures by category of eligibility are compared in figure 28. Figure 31 presents data on how expenditures under the Medicare and Medicaid programs differ by type of service. Figure 33 documents variation in Medicare payments by type of insurance coverage of enrollees.

Additional information on the health status of the American people, utilization of health care, health care resources, and health care expenditures are found in the 147 detailed tables that follow this chartbook.

Life Expectancy

Figure 1. Life expectancy at birth by race and sex: United States, 1970–92



NOTE: See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* table 30.

■ In 1992 the average expectation of life at birth was 75.8 years, a record high. Life expectancy at birth for the white population, 76.5 years, was 6.9 years longer than that for the black population. Life expectancy at birth for females, 79.1 years, was 6.8 years longer than that for males.

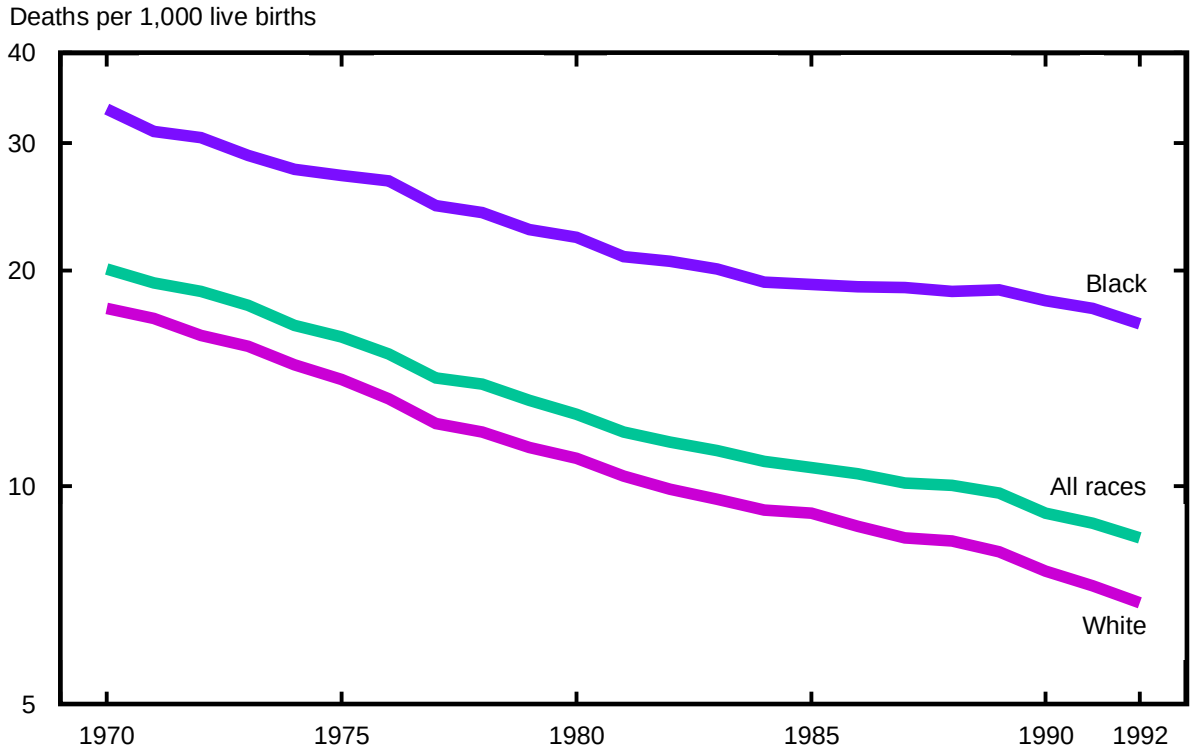
■ Between 1989 and 1992 life expectancy for black males increased 0.7 year to 65.0 years, following a decline of 1 year between 1984 and 1989. Between 1988 and 1992 life expectancy for black females increased 0.7 year to 73.9 years, following a decline of 0.4 year between 1984 and 1988.

■ Between 1984 and 1992 life expectancy increased for the white population. Life expectancy for white males increased 1.4 years, to 73.2 years in 1992. During the same period life expectancy for white females increased 1.1 years, to 79.8 years.

■ The difference in life expectancy between white males and black males narrowed from 8.0 years in 1970 to 6.5 years in 1984 and then widened to 8.2 years in 1992. The difference in life expectancy between white females and black females narrowed from 7.3 years in 1970 to 5.1 years in 1984 and then widened to 5.9 years in 1992.

Infant Mortality

Figure 2. Infant mortality rates by race: United States, 1970–92



NOTES: Infant mortality rates by race are calculated with infant deaths tabulated by race of decedent and live births tabulated by race of mother (see Appendix II, Race). These data are plotted on the log scale. See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* table 23.

■ In 1992 the infant mortality rate was 8.5 deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, a record low.

■ The downward trend in infant mortality that began in the mid-1960's slowed during the 1980's. The average annual rate of decline between 1970 and 1980, 4.5 percent per year, slowed to 3.2 percent between 1980 and 1992.

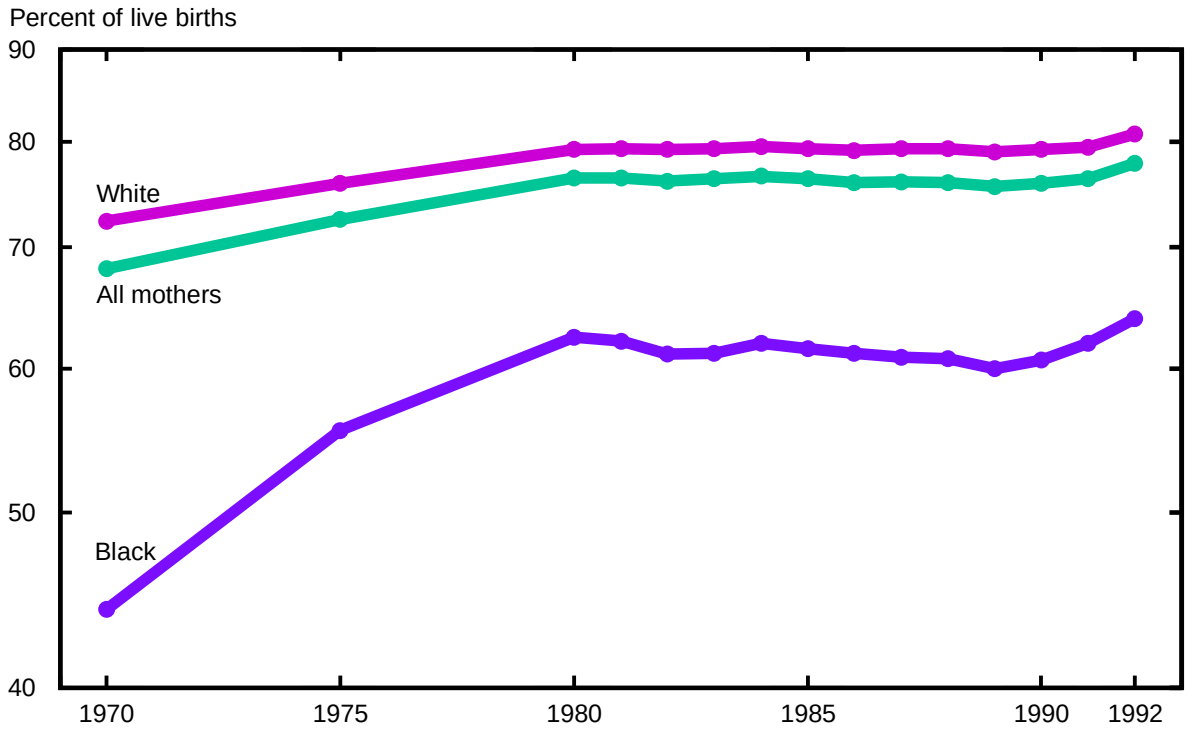
■ Between 1980 and 1992 the mortality rate for white infants declined by 37 percent to 6.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, while the mortality rate for black infants declined by 24 percent to 16.8, widening the gap in infant mortality between the two races. In 1992 the mortality rate for black infants was 2.4 times that for white infants compared with 2.0 times in 1980.

■ About two-thirds of all infant deaths occur during the neonatal period (the first 27 days of life). In 1992 neonatal mortality for black infants (10.8 deaths per 1,000 live births) was 2.5 times that for white infants (4.3).

■ In 1992 postneonatal mortality (2nd through 11th month of life) for black infants (6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births) was 2.3 times that for white infants (2.6).

Prenatal Care

Figure 3. Mothers with early prenatal care by race of mother: United States, 1970–92



NOTES: Early prenatal care is care beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy. Excludes births that occurred in States not reporting prenatal care (see Appendix I). Percent based on live births for whom trimester when prenatal care began is known. These data are plotted on the log scale. See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* table 9.

■ In 1992, 78 percent of mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, the highest level ever recorded. This increase of 2 percent over the previous year represented the first notable improvement in more than a decade in the percent of mothers receiving early prenatal care, which had been essentially unchanged at 76 percent since 1980.

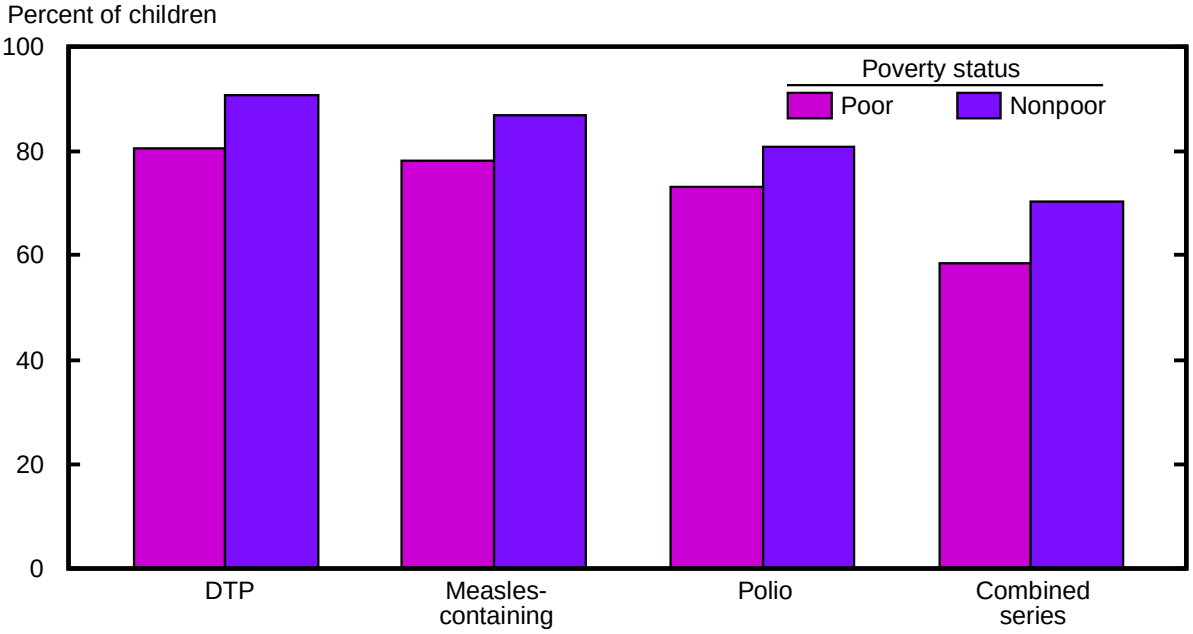
■ The decade of the 1980's was notable for its lack of improvement in receipt of early prenatal care following the decade of the 1970's when use of early prenatal care increased by 41 percent for black mothers and by 10 percent for white mothers.

■ Between 1991 and 1992 improvements in the receipt of early prenatal care occurred for each race and Hispanic group. Use of early prenatal care increased by 6 percent for Mexican-American mothers; by 4 to 5 percent for Puerto Rican, Central and South American, and American Indian mothers; and by 3 percent for black mothers.

■ Despite these recent increases in the receipt of early prenatal care, substantial racial and ethnic disparities continue to exist. In 1992 only 62 to 64 percent of American Indian, Mexican-American, and black mothers; 67 to 68 percent of Central and South American and Puerto Rican mothers; and 70 percent of Hawaiian and part Hawaiian mothers received early prenatal care. In contrast, 84 to 88 percent of non-Hispanic white, Chinese, Cuban, and Japanese mothers received early prenatal care.

Vaccinations

Figure 4. Vaccinations of children 19–35 months of age for selected diseases by poverty status: United States, 1993



Poverty status	*DTP*[1]	*Measles-containing*[2]	*Polio*[3]	*Combined series*[4]
Poor	80.6	78.4	73.3	58.7
Nonpoor	90.8	87.0	81.0	70.5

[1]Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine, three doses or more.
[2]Respondents were asked about measles-containing or MMR (measles, mumps, or rubella) vaccines.
[3]Polio vaccine, three doses or more.
[4]Combined series, four doses of DTP vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles-containing vaccine.

NOTES: 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; nonpoor persons have family incomes at or above the poverty threshold.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Program, National Center for Prevention Services and National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics. See related *Health, United States, 1994*, table 55.

■ The 1993 vaccination levels for children 19–35 months of age were 88 percent for diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (DTP), 84 percent for measles-containing vaccine, and 79 percent for polio vaccine.

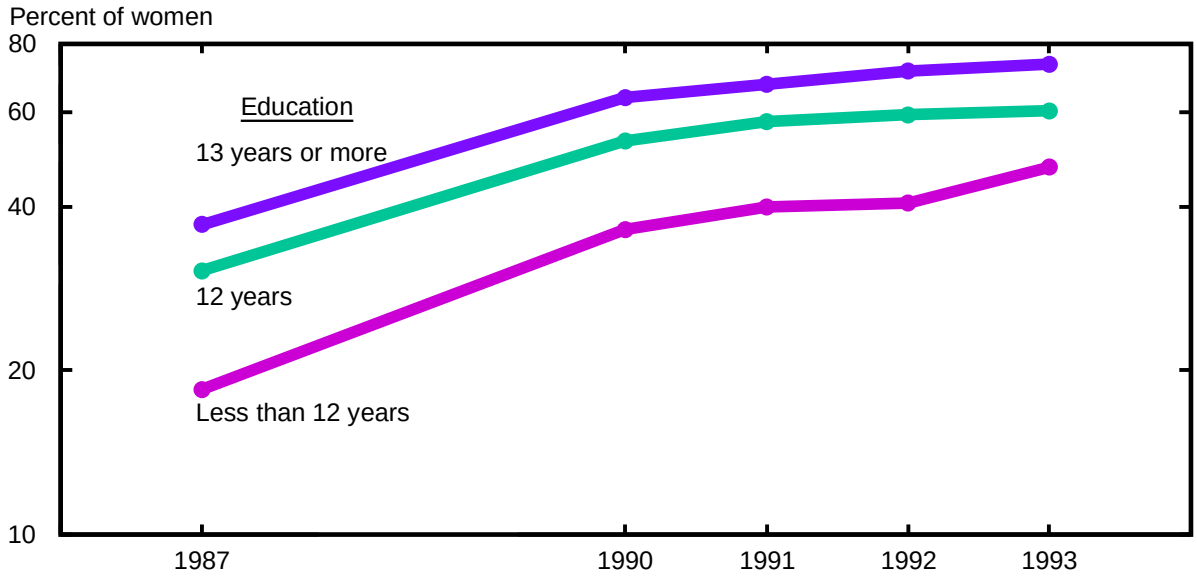
■ Between 1992 and 1993 the vaccination rate increased 9 percent for polio and 6 percent for DTP. The vaccination rate for measles-containing vaccine remained stable over this period.

■ Vaccination levels for nonpoor children (at or above the poverty level) continue to exceed levels for poor children. In 1993 DTP vaccination levels were 13 percent higher for nonpoor than poor children. Measles-containing vaccination levels were 11 percent higher for nonpoor than poor children.

■ Overall, 67 percent of children 19–35 months of age had received a combined series of four doses of DTP vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of a measles-containing vaccine. The 1993 combined-series vaccination levels were 20 percent higher for nonpoor than poor children.

Breast Cancer Screening

Figure 5. Use of mammography within the past 2 years for women 50 years of age and over by educational attainment: United States, 1987–93



Education	*1987*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Less than 12 years	18.4	36.0	39.9	40.5	46.9
12 years	30.6	52.6	57.7	59.1	60.1
13 years or more	36.8	63.2	66.3	70.5	72.5

NOTES: In 1987, 1990, and 1992, women were asked to report when they had their last mammogram. A recent mammogram was defined as within the past 24 months. In 1991, women were asked whether they had a mammogram in the past 2 years. In 1993, women were asked whether they had a mammogram within the past year, between 1 and 2 years ago, or over 2 years ago. These data are plotted on the log scale.

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

■ Between 1987 and 1993 the percent of women 50 years of age and over having a mammogram within the past 2 years (recent mammogram) more than doubled from 28 to 60 percent.

■ Use of mammography by women of all educational levels doubled during the period 1987–93. However, there was a significant gap in mammography screening levels by education throughout this period. In 1993 levels of recent mammography were 35 percent lower among women with less than 12 years of education and 17 percent lower among women with a high school education, compared with women of higher educational attainment.

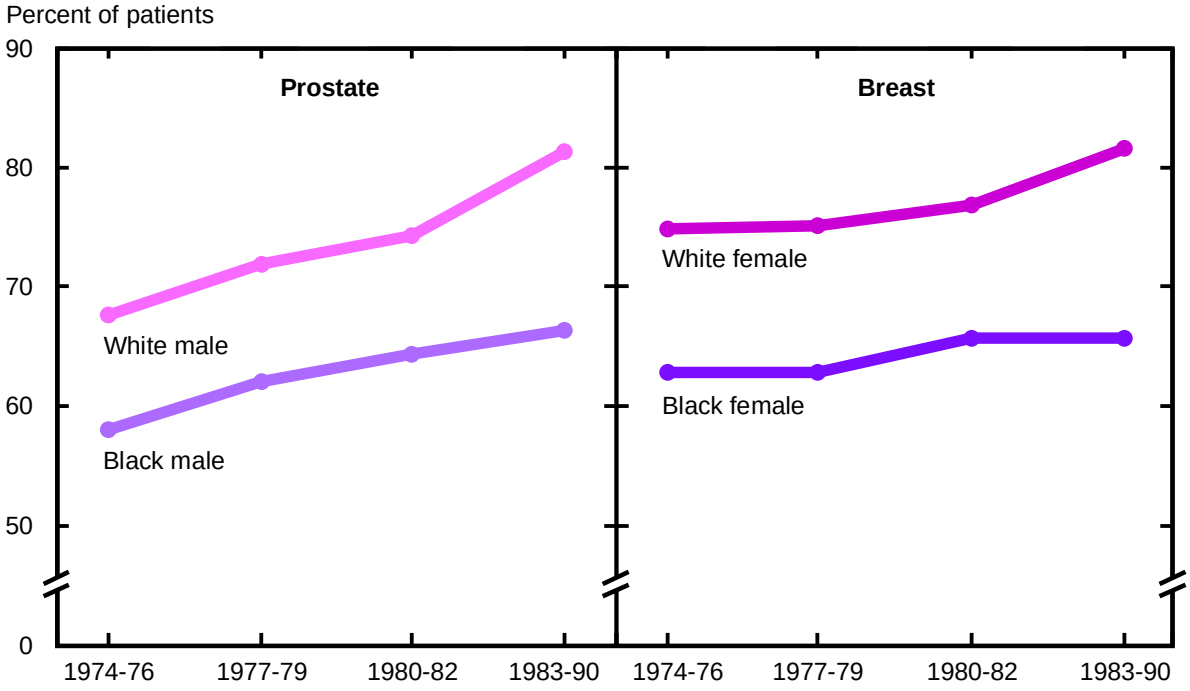
■ The percent of women with a recent mammogram is lower among older women despite an increased risk of breast cancer associated with advancing age. In 1993, 50 percent of women 70 years of age and over had a recent mammogram compared with 63 percent of women 60–69 years of age and 67 percent of women 50–59 years of age.

■ In 1993, 55 percent of women 50 years of age and over reported a recent clinical breast examination within the past year, a 14-percent increase from 1987.

■ In 1993 recent clinical breast examinations increased with increasing years of education, from 48 percent of women with less than 12 years of education to 62 percent of women with more than a high school education; and decreased with advancing age, from 61 percent of women 50–59 years of age to 48 percent of women 70 years of age and over.

Cancer Survival

Figure 6. Five-year relative survival rates for prostate and breast cancers by race: Selected geographic areas, 1974–76, 1977–79, 1980–82, and 1983–90



NOTE: See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* tables 60 and 61.

■ Cancer of the prostate is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in men. In 1991 the age-adjusted incidence rate for prostate cancer was one-third higher for black men than for white men (210 and 159 cases per 100,000 population, respectively).

■ Five-year relative survival rates for prostate cancer among black men have been consistently lower than those among white men. The survival rate for black males diagnosed during 1983–90, 66 percent, was 15 percentage points lower than that for white males. This difference in survival is partly because black men are less likely than white men to be diagnosed at localized or regional stages of the disease (1). In addition, survival rates for each stage of disease are lower for black men than for white men (1).

■ Between 1974–76 and 1983–90, survival rates for prostate cancer improved 14 percent for black males and 20 percent for white males although little improvement occurred for black men since the late 1970's.

■ Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women. In 1991 the age-adjusted incidence rate for white females was 20 percent higher than for black females (114 and 95 per 100,000). Between 1980 and 1991 breast cancer incidence increased 28 to 30 percent among black females and white females, due largely to increases in the use of mammography and early diagnosis (1).

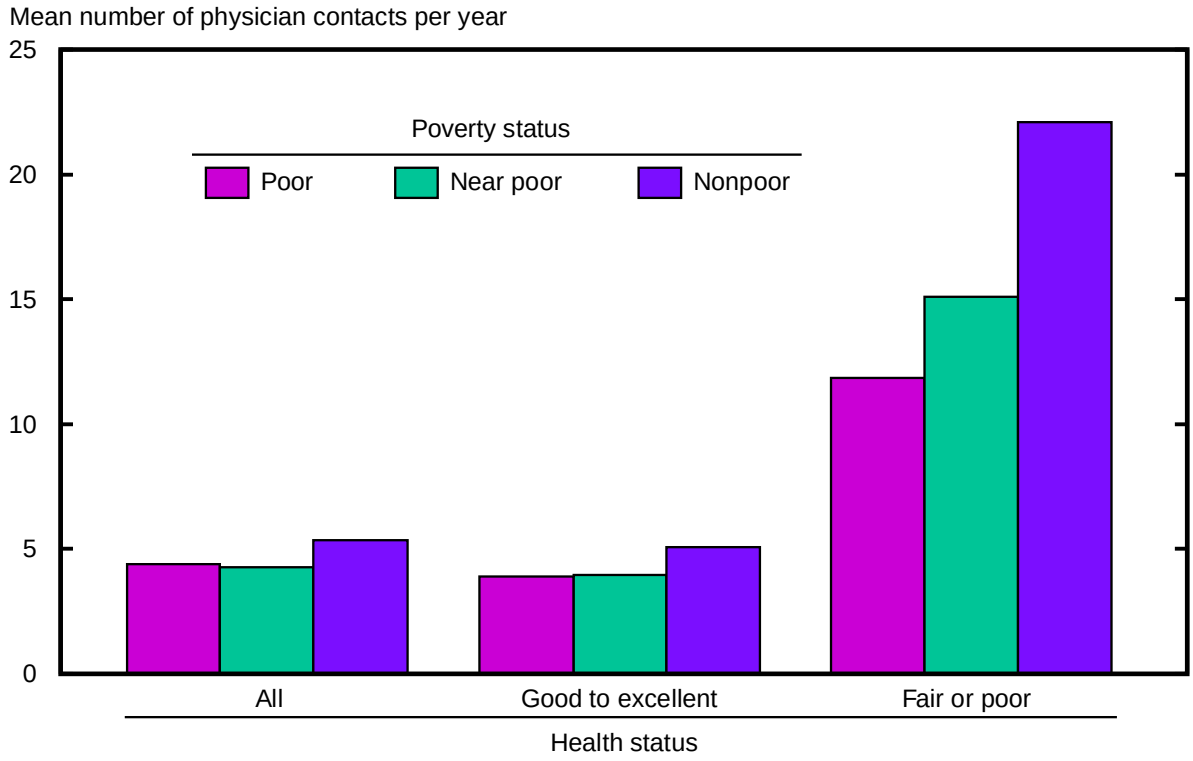
■ The 5-year relative survival rate for breast cancer among black women has been consistently lower than that for white women. For black women diagnosed during 1983–90, the breast cancer survival rate, 66 percent, was 16 percentage points lower than that for white women. This difference in survival is related in part to the higher proportion of female breast cancers diagnosed at a localized stage in white women than in black women (1).

Reference

1. Miller BA, Ries LAG, Hankey BF, et al., eds. SEER Cancer Statistics Review: 1973–90. National Cancer Institute. 1993.

Physician Contacts

Figure 7. Physician contacts by health status and poverty status for children under 15 years of age: United States, 1991–93



Health status	*Poor*	*Near poor*	*Nonpoor*
All	4.4	4.3	5.4
Good to excellent	3.9	4.0	5.1
Fair or poor	11.9	15.1	22.1

NOTES: 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, 1994,* tables 63 and 77.

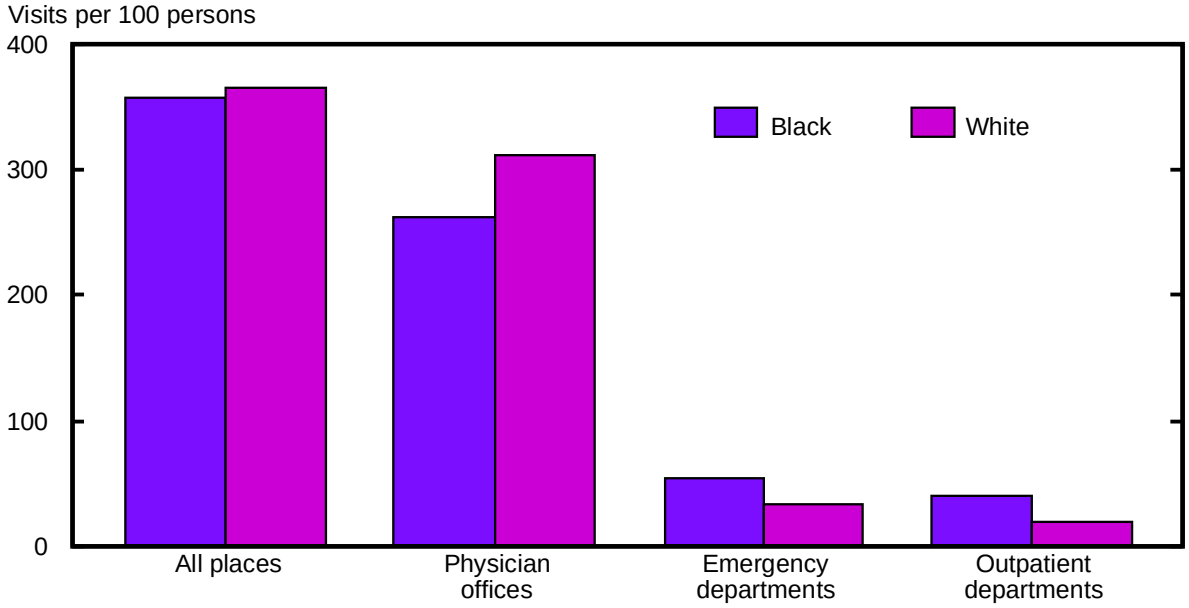
■ Among children under 15 years of age, physician utilization varies with family income. In 1991–93 the mean number of physician contacts per year was greater for nonpoor children than it was for poor and near poor children. Overall, nonpoor children had about 23 to 26 percent more physician contacts per child than poor and near poor children.

■ For children with fair or poor health status, differences in physician utilization by family income are particularly large. In 1991–93 among children with fair or poor health status (less than 3 percent of children), nonpoor children had 86 percent more physician contacts on the average than poor children and 46 percent more physician contacts than near poor children.

■ In 1991–93 among children with good to excellent health status, nonpoor children had about 28 to 31 percent more physician contacts on the average than poor or near poor children.

Place of Ambulatory Care

Figure 8. Ambulatory care visits to physician offices and hospital emergency and outpatient departments by race: United States, 1992



Race	All visits	Physician office visits	Emergency department visits	Outpatient department visits
White	365.9	312.2	33.6	20.1
Black	356.9	262.5	54.5	39.9

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, and National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* table 79.

■ Ambulatory medical care is the predominant method of providing health care services in the United States. In 1992, 84 percent of ambulatory care visits were to physicians' offices, 10 percent were to hospital emergency departments, and 6 percent were to hospital outpatient departments.

■ In 1992 ambulatory care visit rates were similar for white persons (366 visits per 100 persons) and black persons (357 visits per 100 persons). However, the type of place where visits occurred differed for white persons and black persons.

■ Black persons receive ambulatory medical care in hospital emergency and outpatient departments at higher rates than white persons. In 1992 use of outpatient departments by black persons (40 visits per 100 persons) was double that for white persons (20 per 100) (1) and use of emergency departments by black persons (55 visits per 100 persons) was 62 percent higher than that for white persons (34 per 100) (2). Use of physicians' offices was 16 percent lower for black persons (263 visits per 100 persons) than that for white persons (312 per 100) (3).

References

1. McCaig LF. National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1992 outpatient department summary. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 248. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.

2. McCaig LF. National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1992 emergency department summary. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 245. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.

3. Schappert SM. National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1992 summary. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 253. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.

Emergency Department Visits

Figure 9. Injury-related visit rates to hospital emergency departments for leading causes of injury by age: United States, 1992

NOTE: See Technical Notes for ICD–9–CM code numbers for causes of injury. See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

■ The 1992 National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey provides the first national estimates of the causes of nonfatal injuries treated in emergency departments of short-stay and general hospitals in the United States (1). In 1992 there were 233 times as many injury-related emergency department visits as there were injury-related deaths.

■ In 1992, 38 percent of visits to hospital emergency departments were injury-related (13.5 visits per 100 persons) and 6 percent of injury-related emergency department visits resulted in hospitalization.

■ Unintentional falls accounted for 27 percent of injury-related visits. Emergency department visits for unintentional falls were twice as likely for children and the elderly as for those 25–64 years of age.

■ Fourteen percent of injury-related visits were caused by motor vehicle injuries. Visit rates for motor vehicle-related injuries were 3.5 times as high for persons 15–24 years of age as for persons 45 years of age or older.

■ Thirteen percent of injury-related visits were due to being struck unintentionally by persons or objects and 11 percent were due to being cut by a sharp object. Emergency department visit rates for both of these causes were higher for persons under age 45 than for older persons.

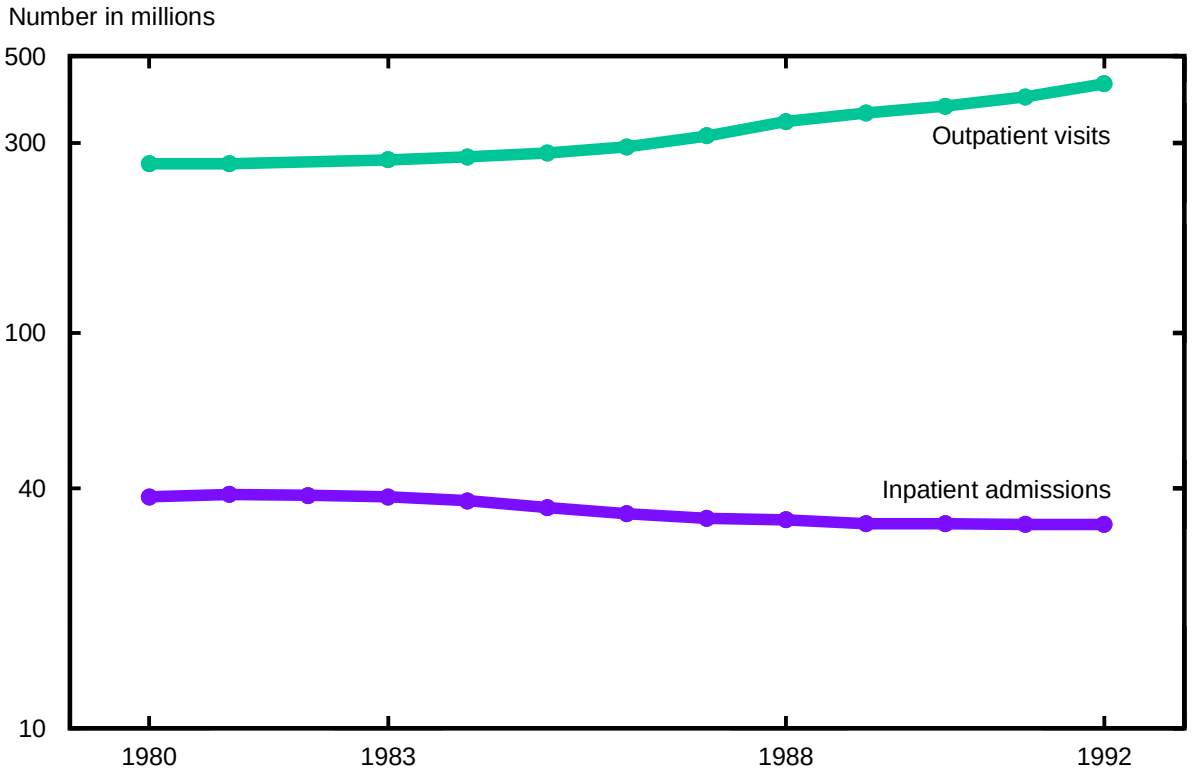
■ Visit rates related to violence (6 percent of injury-related emergency department visits) were substantially higher for persons 15–44 years of age than for younger or older persons. Violence-related injury rates were 3 times as high for black persons as for white persons (17.7 as compared with 5.3 visits per 1,000 persons).

Reference

1. Burt, CW. Injury-related visits to hospital emergency departments: United States, 1992. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 261. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1995.

Inpatient and Outpatient Care

Figure 10. Inpatient admissions and outpatient visits in short-stay hospitals: United States, 1980–92



NOTES: The 1982 outpatient data are not comparable with data from other years due to the different manner in which the information was requested. Excludes psychiatric, tuberculosis, and other respiratory disease hospitals. These data are plotted on the log scale. See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics. (Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association). See related *Health, United States, 1994,* figure 12 and table 90.

■ In 1992 there were 409 million outpatient visits in short-stay hospitals and 33 million inpatient admissions, 12.5 outpatient visits for every inpatient admission. By contrast, in 1980 there were about seven outpatient visits for every inpatient admission.

■ Factors related to the shift from inpatient to outpatient care include changing reimbursement policies, technological innovations, and growth in number of hospital outpatient departments (1).

■ Between 1988 and 1992 inpatient admissions remained stable at 33 million while outpatient visits grew by 25 percent to 409 million in 1992.

■ Following implementation of the prospective payment system for Medicare inpatients in 1983–84, sharp changes in hospital utilization occurred. Between 1983 and 1988 inpatient admissions declined 13 percent to 33 million while outpatient visits increased 24 percent to 327 million.

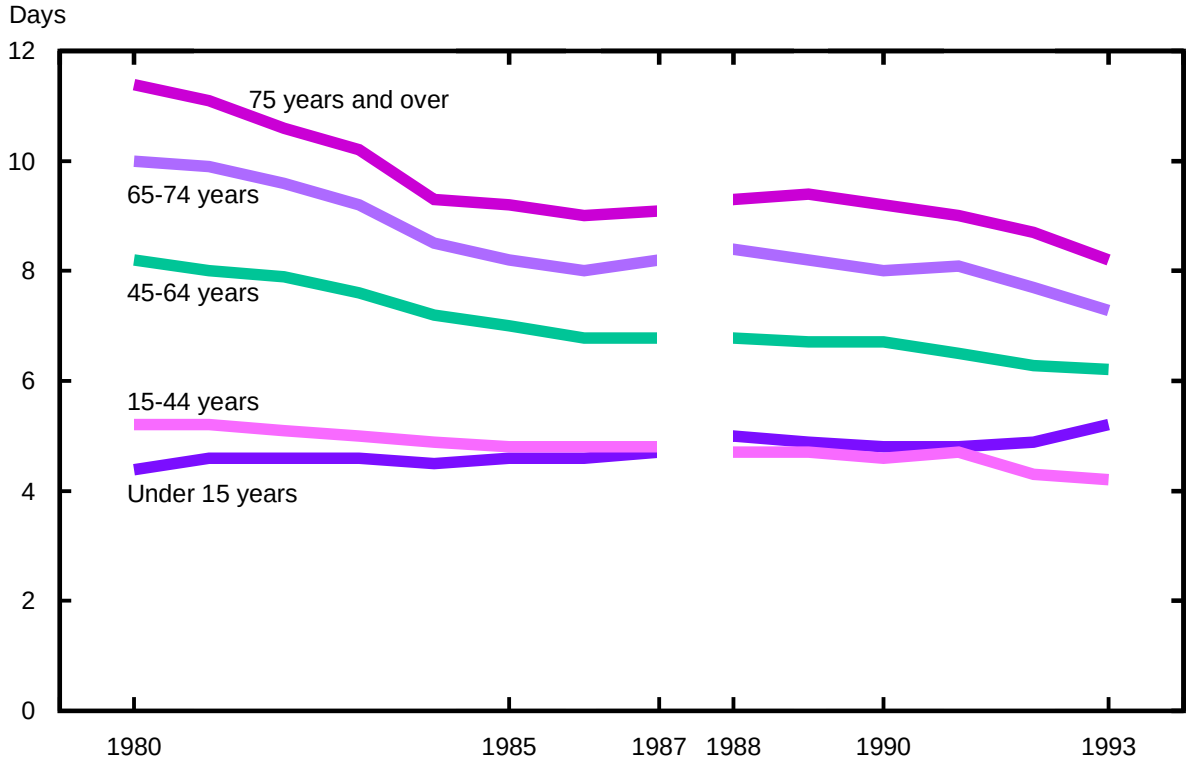
■ Between 1980 and 1983 inpatient admissions were stable at 38 million while outpatient visits increased 3 percent to 264 million visits.

Reference

1. American Hospital Association. Hospital Statistics, 1993–94 Edition. Chicago, Illinois. 1993. (Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Inpatient Length of Stay

Figure 11. Average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals by age of patients: United States, 1980–93



NOTES: Comparisons of data for 1988–93 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. In 1993 a high rate of nonresponse among childrens hospitals may have resulted in an underestimate of hospital utilization by chidren. Data for children under 15 years of age exclude newborn infants. See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1994*, table 84.

■ Between 1988 and 1993 utilization of inpatient services in non-Federal short-stay hospitals declined for persons of all ages because of declines in discharge rates and average length of stay. Among children the number of discharges per 1,000 population declined while average length of stay remained stable at about 5 days. Among adults 15–64 years of age, discharge rates and average length of stay declined 8 to 11 percent. Discharge rates remained stable among the elderly while average length of stay declined 11 to 13 percent.

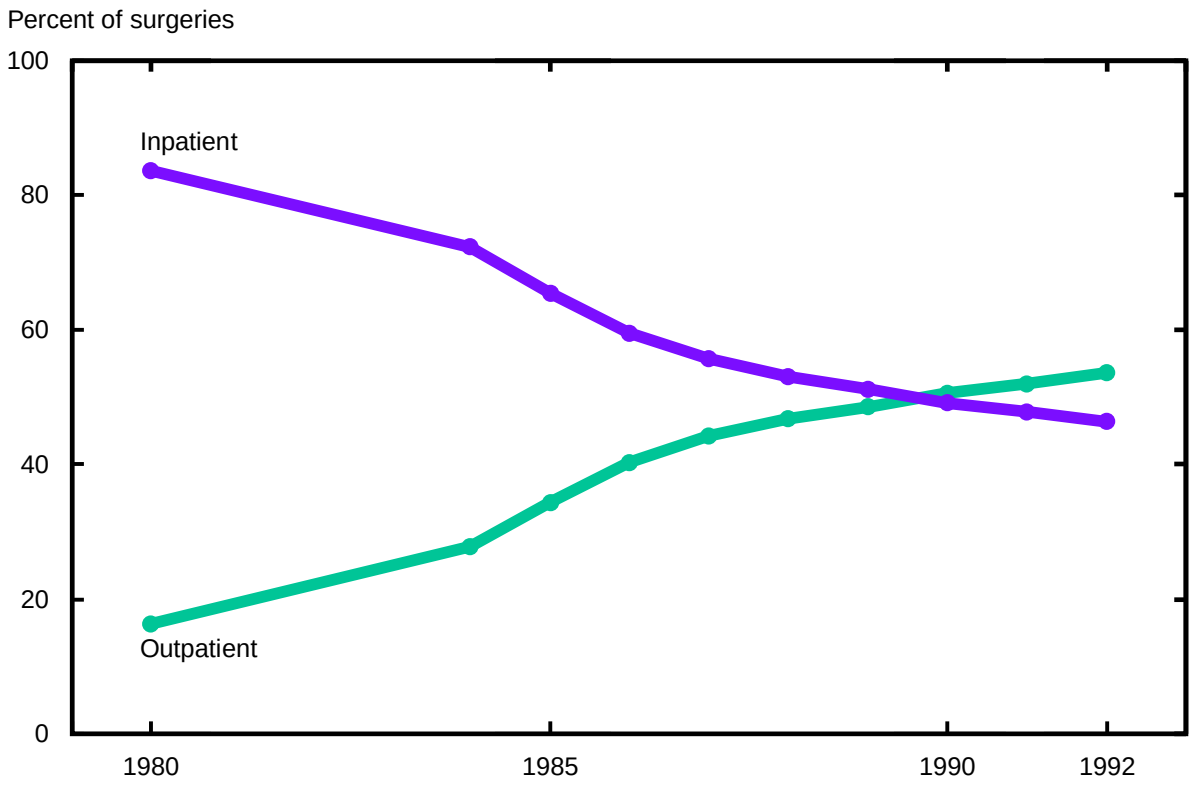
■ During the period immediately following implementation of the prospective payment system for Medicare inpatients, declines in non-Federal short-stay hospital utilization were sharper. Between 1983 and 1987 discharge rates declined 28 percent among children and 15 to 18 percent among adults and the elderly. Average length of stay remained stable for children and adults 15–44 years of age and decreased 11 percent for adults 45 years of age or older.

■ Between 1980 and 1983 the major changes in hospital utilization were among the elderly. Hospital discharge rates for the elderly increased 6 to 8 percent and average length of stay decreased by about 1 day.

■ In 1993 the average length of stay ranged from 4.2 days among persons 15–44 years of age to 8.2 days among persons 75 years of age or older, a difference of 4 days. In 1980 there was a 7-day difference in the range of average length of stay (4.4 days for children under 15 years of age to 11.4 days for persons 75 years of age or older).

Surgery

Figure 12. Inpatient and outpatient surgeries in short-stay hospitals: United States, 1980–92



NOTE: See Technical Notes for information about surgical operations and procedures. See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics. (Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.) See related *Health, United States, 1994,* figure 10 and table 90.

■ In 1992 approximately 24 million surgical operations were performed in short-stay hospitals. More than one-half (54 percent) were performed as outpatient procedures.

■ Between 1980 and 1990 the percent of surgical operations performed in short-stay hospitals on an outpatient basis tripled from 16 percent to 51 percent. In 1990 the number of outpatient surgeries surpassed the number of inpatient surgeries in short-stay hospitals.

■ In conjunction with the growth in outpatient operations in short-stay hospitals, there has been a substantial increase in surgical procedures performed at freestanding ambulatory surgical centers. Between 1984 and 1993 the number of freestanding ambulatory surgical centers increased from 330 to 1,862 and the number of procedures performed increased from 518,000 to 3.2 million. In 1993 the three most common procedures performed in freestanding ambulatory surgical centers were cataract surgery, arthroscopy, and colonoscopy (1).

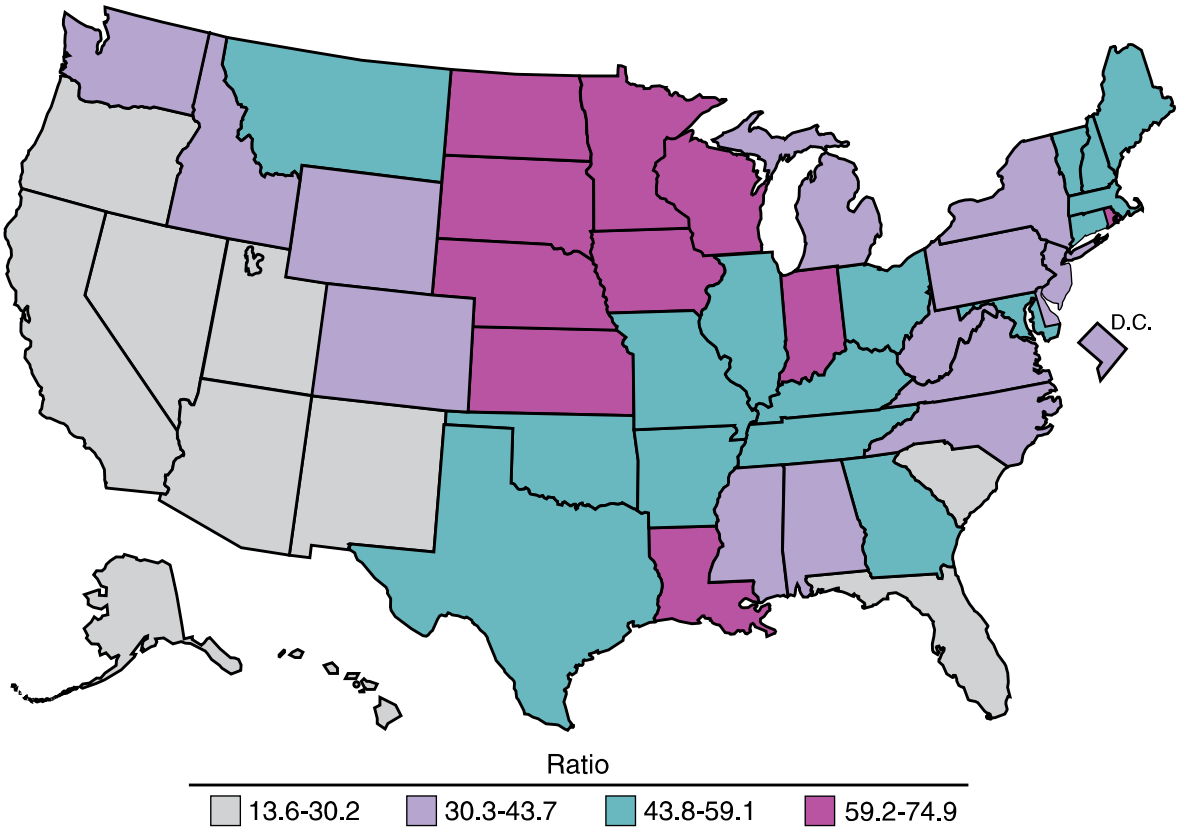
■ Factors contributing to the growth in the number of surgeries performed as outpatient procedures and in freestanding surgical centers include changes in hospital reimbursement policies, advances in surgical techniques resulting in less invasive procedures, and advances in anaesthesiology and pain control.

Reference

1. SMG Marketing Group. Freestanding Outpatient Surgery Center's Report and Directory. Chicago, Illinois. 1994. (Used with the permission of the SMG Marketing Group.)

Nursing Home Residents

Figure 13. Nursing home residents 65 years of age and over per 1,000 population 65 years of age and over by State: United States, 1991



NOTE: Excludes residents in hospital-based nursing homes and residents in nursing homes with fewer than three beds. For State data see data table following Technical Notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Provider Inventory. See related *Health, United States, 1994*, tables 120 and 125.

■ In 1991 there were 41.5 nursing home residents 65 years of age and over per 1,000 persons age 65 and over in the United States. States varied 5.5-fold in the ratio of nursing home residents to elderly population. Nursing home utilization was higher in the Central divisions and New England than in the West and most States in the Atlantic divisions.

■ State differences in the number of nursing home residents are due to such factors as variation in underlying health impairments among the elderly; availability of family caregivers or alternative health care services such as home health care, congregate housing, and adult day care; differences in State payment mechanisms under Medicaid programs; climate; population density; and the availability of nursing home beds (1).

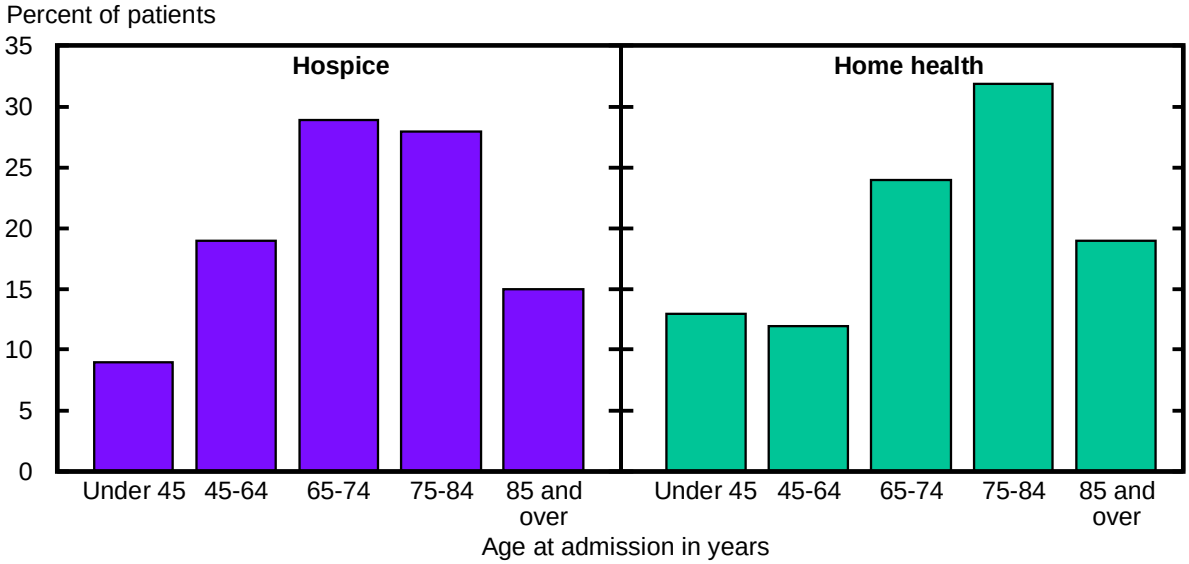
■ In 1991 the $60 billion spent on nursing home care represented 8 percent of national health expenditures. About one-half (51 percent) of nursing home costs were paid by the Medicaid program with an additional 38 percent of costs met through out-of-pocket payments.

Reference

1. Madans JH. Long-term care for the elderly in five states. In: *Health, United States, 1981*. Washington: National Center for Health Statistics. 1981.

Hospice and Home Health Care

Figure 14. Hospice patients and home health care patients by age at admission: United States, 1993



Agency	*Under 45 years*	*45–64 years*	*65–74 years*	*75–84 years*	*85 years and over*
Hospice	9	19	29	28	15
Home health	13	12	24	32	19

NOTES: Data are from the current patient sample. See Appendixes I and II. Figure shows percent of hospice patients by age at admission and percent of home health care patients by age at admission. See Technical Notes for ICD-9-CM code numbers for diagnostic categories discussed in the text.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Home and Hospice Care Survey.

■ In 1993, about 50,000 patients per day received services from 1,000 hospice agencies throughout the United States (1). Hospice services are provided to patients who are in the terminal stage of their illness.

■ The majority of hospice patients are elderly. In 1993, more than 70 percent of hospice patients were 65 years of age or older. Nearly 20 percent of hospice patients were 45–64 years of age. Women accounted for 59 percent of hospice patients.

■ In 1993 the most common first-listed admission diagnosis for hospice patients was malignant neoplasms (71 percent of patients). Human immunodeficiency virus accounted for 3 percent of hospice patients.

■ Home health care was provided to about 1.4 million patients per day by 7,400 home health agencies in 1993 (1).

■ Three-quarters of home health patients were 65 years of age and over and almost 20 percent of home health patients were 85 years of age and over. Two-thirds of home health patients were women.

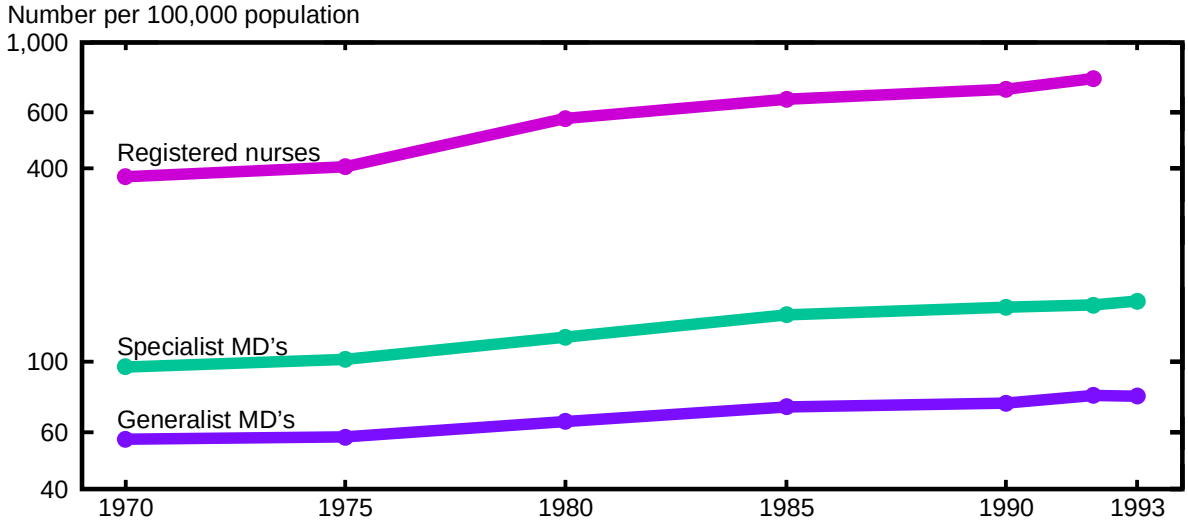
■ Among home health patients in 1993, about one-half of the admission diagnoses were accounted for by the following six conditions: diseases of heart and hypertension (17 percent); injury and poisoning (9 percent); diabetes (7 percent); and cerebrovascular diseases, malignant neoplasms, and respiratory diseases (6 percent each).

Reference

1. Strahan G. An overview of home health and hospice care patients: Preliminary data from the 1993 National Home and Hospice Care Survey. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 256. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1994.

Primary Care Personnel

Figure 15. Active doctors of medicine and registered nurses: United States, 1970–93



Health personnel	*1970*	*1975*[1]	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*
Registered nurses	368.9	397.7	560.0	641.4	690.0	742.3	- - -
Specialist MD's	95.7	100.3	118.3	137.2	146.0	149.1	152.2
Generalist MD's	56.8	57.6	64.3	71.8	73.5	77.5	77.0

[1]Data for registered nurses are from 1974.

NOTE: See Appendix II for information on generalist and specialist doctors of medicine. Generalist physician assistants discussed in text practice in the same general areas as generalist MD's. These data are plotted on the log scale.

SOURCES: Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions. American Medical Association, American Academy of Physician Assistants. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* tables 101 and 102.

■ Between 1980 and 1993 the number of active generalist doctors of medicine (MD's) per 100,000 population increased by 20 percent and specialist MD's increased by 29 percent. In 1993 there were 591,000 active MD's, with one-third practicing as generalists and two-thirds practicing as specialists.

■ Between 1970 and 1980 the number of active generalist MD's per 100,000 population increased by 13 percent in contrast to an increase of 24 percent for specialist MD's.

■ In 1992 there were about 1.9 million active registered nurses, including about 43,000 active nurse practitioners and 6,400 active nurse midwives practicing in the United States (1). Between 1980 and 1992 the number of active registered nurses per 100,000 population rose by 33 percent, a less rapid change than in the 1970's when the increase was 52 percent.

■ Of the 23,000 active physician assistants practicing in 1993, almost one-half (46 percent) were practicing as generalists, with an additional 16 percent practicing in surgical fields, 8 percent in emergency medicine, and 7 percent in orthopedics. One-third of physician assistants practiced in smaller communities of less than 50,000 population (2). By contrast, 12 percent of non-Federal physicians practiced in nonmetropolitan areas in 1993 (3).

References

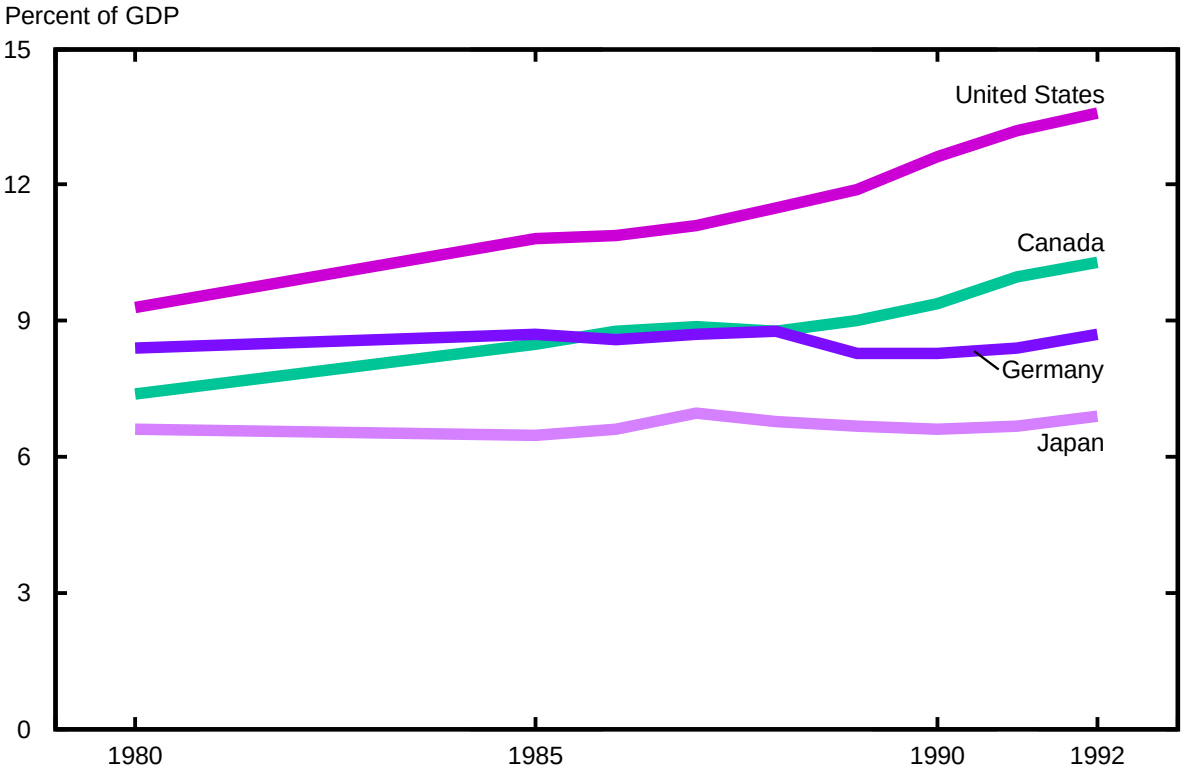
1. Bureau of Health Professions. The registered nurse population. Findings from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses, March 1992. Rockville: Health Resources and Services Administration. 1994.

2. American Academy of Physician Assistants. 1993 census report on physician assistants. Alexandria, Virginia: American Academy of Physician Assistants. 1994.

3. Roback G, Randolph L, Seidman B, and Pasko T. Physician characteristics and distribution in the United States, 1994. Chicago, Illinois: American Medical Association. 1994.

National Health Expenditures

Figure 16. Health expenditures as a percent of gross domestic product: Selected countries, 1980–92



NOTE: Preliminary data for 1992. See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* tables 28, 29, and 116.

■ The United States spends a greater proportion of its gross domestic product (GDP) on health care than other developed countries, and the gap continues to widen. Between 1980 and 1992 the average annual rate of growth in health expenditures as a percent of GDP was 3.2 percent in the United States, while it averaged 1.2 percent for the 24 developed countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

■ In 1992 health care accounted for 13.6 percent of GDP in the United States, compared with 10.3 percent in Canada, the country with the next highest percent; 8.7 percent in Germany; and 6.9 percent in Japan. In U.S. dollars these percents translated into 1992 per capita health expenditures of $3,086 in the United States, $1,949 in Canada, $1,775 in Germany, and $1,376 in Japan.

■ Despite the high levels of health expenditures in the United States, health outcomes lag behind those in many other developed countries. In 1991 life expectancy for males at birth was longer by 4.4 years in Japan, 2.4 years in Canada, and 0.7 year in Germany than in the United States. Life expectancy for females at birth was longer by 3.9 years in Japan, 2.1 years in Canada, and 0.3 year in Germany than in the United States.

■ In 1991 the infant mortality rate in Japan was one-half that of the United States. Infant mortality in Canada and Germany was about three-quarters that of the United States.

Figure 17. Health expenditures as a percent of total expenditures for Federal Government, State and local governments, and United States: 1980–93

NOTES: Figure shows Federal health expenditures as a percent of total Federal expenditures, State and local health expenditures as a percent of total State and local expenditures, and United States national health expenditures as a percent of Gross Domestic Product. See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* table 115.

■ In 1993 national health expenditures totaled $884 billion, of which $281 billion (32 percent) was spent by the Federal Government and $107 billion (12 percent) was spent by State and local governments.

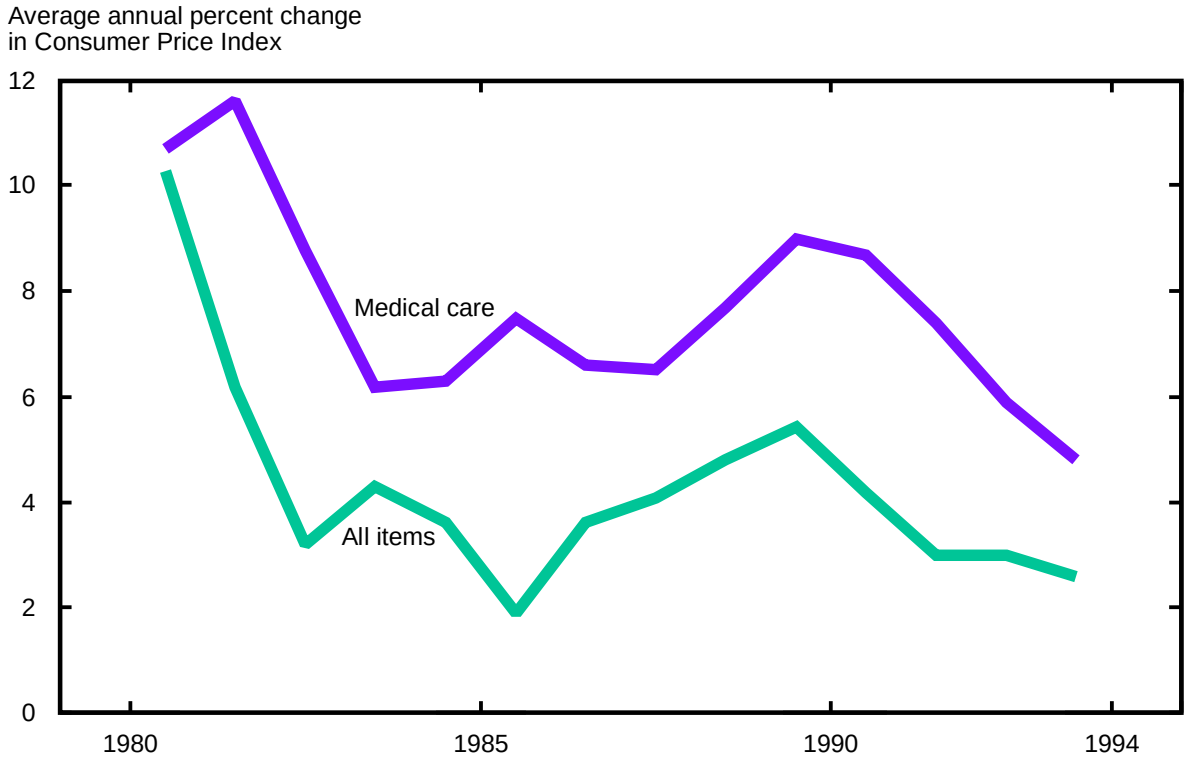
■ In 1993 the United States spent 13.9 percent of the GDP on health, up from 9.3 percent in 1980. This increasing percent of GDP devoted to health care is closely paralleled by increases in health care spending at the Federal and the State and local government levels.

■ Rising health expenditures have placed an increasing burden on Federal and State and local government budgets. In 1993 health care comprised almost 19 percent of the total Federal Government expenditures, up from 12 percent in 1980 and 4 percent in 1965. In 1993 health expenditures comprised 12 percent of the total State and local government expenditures, down slightly from 13 percent in 1990.

■ The burden on the Federal government budget accelerated from 1990 to 1993, rising by 6.5 percent annually, on the average, compared with an annual average increase of less than 3 percent for the decade 1980 to 1990.

Inflation

Figure 18. Inflation rate for all items and medical care: United States, 1980–81 to 1993–94



NOTES: Inflation rate is average annual percent change in Consumer Price Index. See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* tables 117 and 118.

■ The medical care component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose yearly from 1980 to 1994 at a faster rate than the overall CPI.

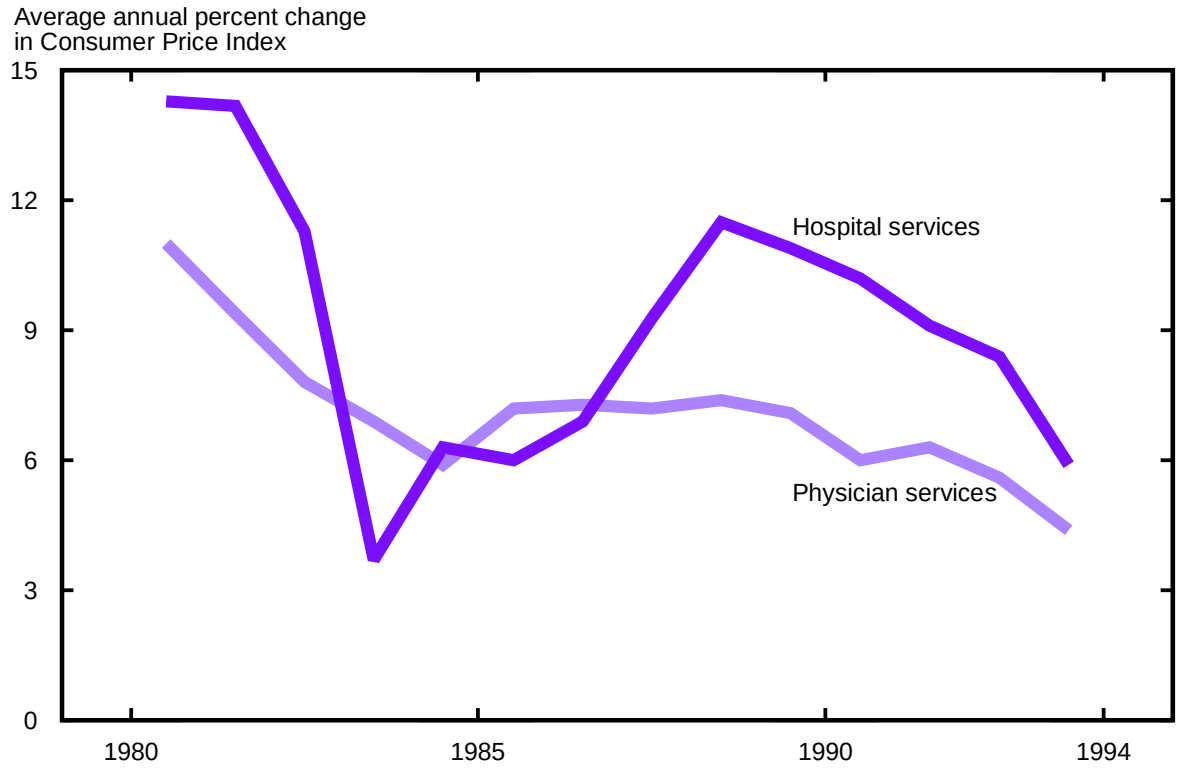
■ From 1980 to 1994 the medical care inflation rate averaged 7.7 percent annually, compared with 4.3 percent for the all-items CPI.

■ This trend in higher medical inflation has been apparent at least since 1950 and in part is due to the high services component in medical care cost. In 1994 inflation for medical care commodities was 2.9 percent compared with 5.2 percent for medical care services.

■ However, in the 1990's the medical inflation rate declined considerably from 9.0 percent in 1989–90 to 4.8 percent in 1993–94.

■ The overall inflation rate and the medical inflation rate decreased sharply in the early 1980's, increased moderately in the late 1980's, and declined in the 1990's.

Figure 19. Inflation rate for hospital services and physician services: United States, 1980–81 to 1993–94



NOTES: Inflation rate is average annual percent change in Consumer Price Index. See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* table 118.

■ From 1980 to 1994 the inflation rate for hospital and related services paralleled the overall medical care inflation rate, with a sharp decrease in the early 1980's followed by a moderate increase in the late 1980's and a decline in the 1990's.

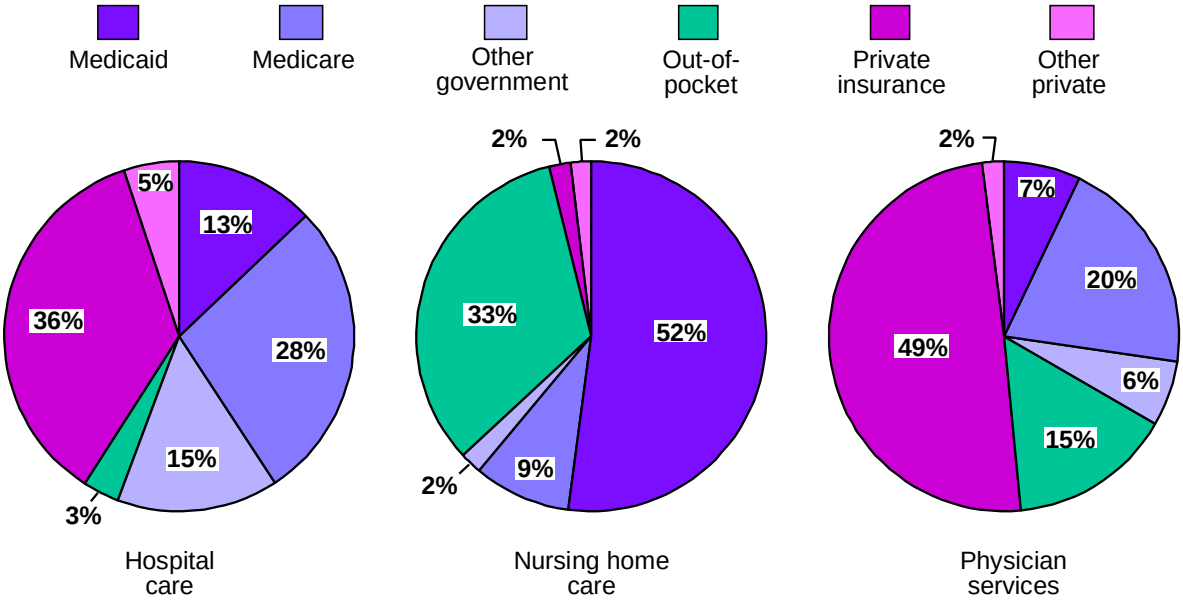
■ In contrast, the physician services inflation rate was less volatile over the same period. After declining in the early 1980's, the physician services inflation rate remained fairly stable and averaged 7.1 percent per year from 1980 to 1994, compared with 9.5 percent for hospital and related services.

■ The prescription drug inflation rate declined to 3.9 percent in 1993 and 3.4 percent in 1994 compared with an average annual rate of 9.5 percent between 1980 and 1992.

■ The inflation rate for internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs declined to 1.5 percent in 1994, much less than the overall inflation rate of 2.6 percent

Sources of Funds

Figure 20. Sources of funds for medical care expenditures: United States, 1993



NOTE: Other government 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, 1994,* tables 124 and 125.

■ 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 1993, was largely financed by government (56 percent) and private health insurance (36 percent). Medicare, the Federal health program for the elderly, accounted for more than one-quarter of hospital expenditures; and Medicaid, the joint Federal and State program for the poor, financed another 13 percent. In 1993 out-of-pocket payments covered only 3 percent of hospital care.

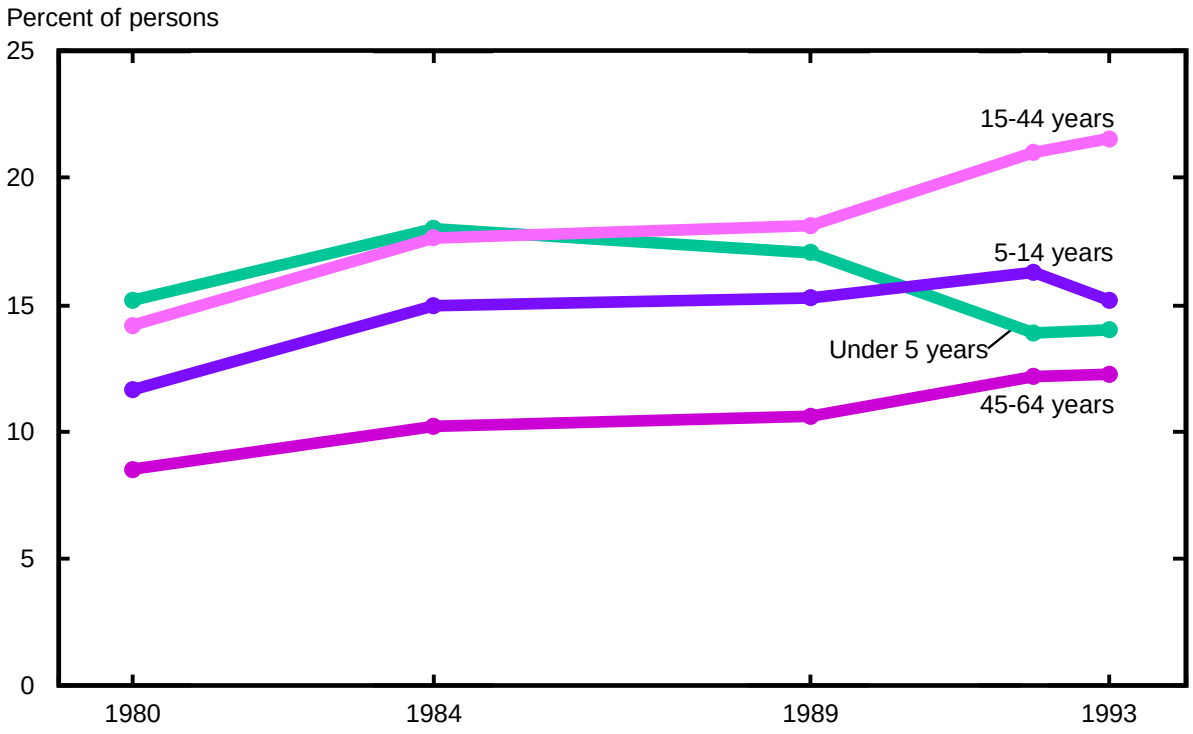
■ In contrast with hospital care, nursing home care was financed mainly by the government (63 percent in 1993) and out-of-pocket payments (33 percent in 1993). In 1993, 52 percent of the total was paid for by Medicaid and only 9 percent of nursing home care was financed by Medicare.

■ In 1993 private health insurance paid for 49 percent of physician services and the government paid for 33 percent (20 percent from Medicare and 7 percent from Medicaid). In 1993, 15 percent of physician services were paid out of pocket.

■ Out-of-pocket payments as a percent of medical care funds have continued to decrease from 53 percent in 1965 to 20 percent in 1993.

Health Insurance Coverage

Figure 21. Percent of persons under 65 years of age who are uninsured by age: United States, 1980–93



Age	*1980*	*1984*	*1989*	*1992*	*1993*
Under 5 years	15.2	18.0	17.0	13.9	14.0
5–14 years.	11.7	15.0	15.3	16.3	15.2
15–44 years.	14.2	17.6	18.1	21.0	21.6
45–64 years.	8.6	10.2	10.6	12.2	12.3

NOTE: 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, 1994,* table 135.

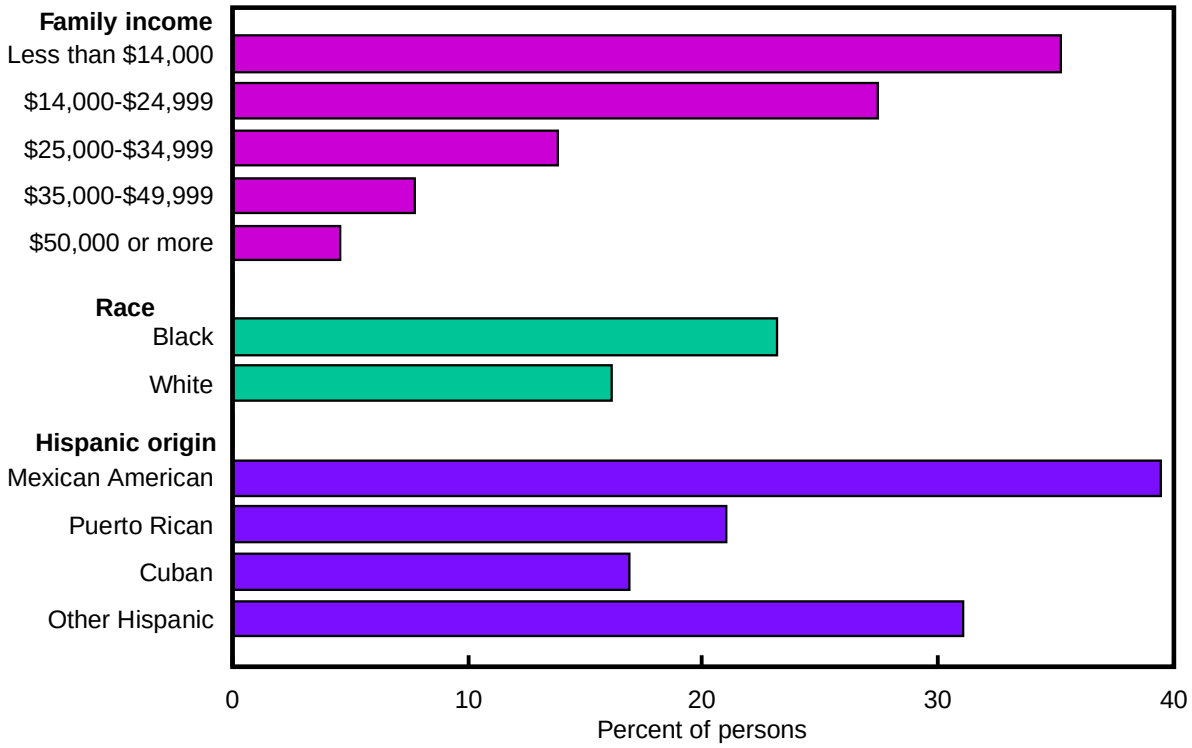
■ The percent of Americans who have no health insurance has been increasing. The age-adjusted percent of persons under the age of 65 who were not covered by health insurance increased from 12.5 percent in 1980 to 17.3 percent in 1993. The percent of persons who are uninsured increased in all age groups except the youngest, those under 5 years of age.

■ The percent of persons who are uninsured varies markedly by age. From 1980 to 1993 those 45–64 years of age were least likely to be uninsured (9 percent in 1980 and 12 percent in 1993).

■ Children under 5 years of age and young adults 15–44 years of age were more likely than other age groups to be uninsured in the early 1980's. However, expansions in the Medicaid program in recent years have led to a decline in the percent of young children with no health insurance, from 18 percent in 1984 to 14 percent in 1993.

■ In 1993 young adults 15–44 years of age were most likely to be uninsured (22 percent). Between 1980 and 1993 the percent of persons 15–44 years of age without health insurance increased more than 50 percent.

Figure 22. Percent of persons under 65 years of age who are uninsured by family income, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1993



NOTES: Percents are age adjusted (see Appendix I). Percents include persons not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, and military plans. See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1994*, table 135.

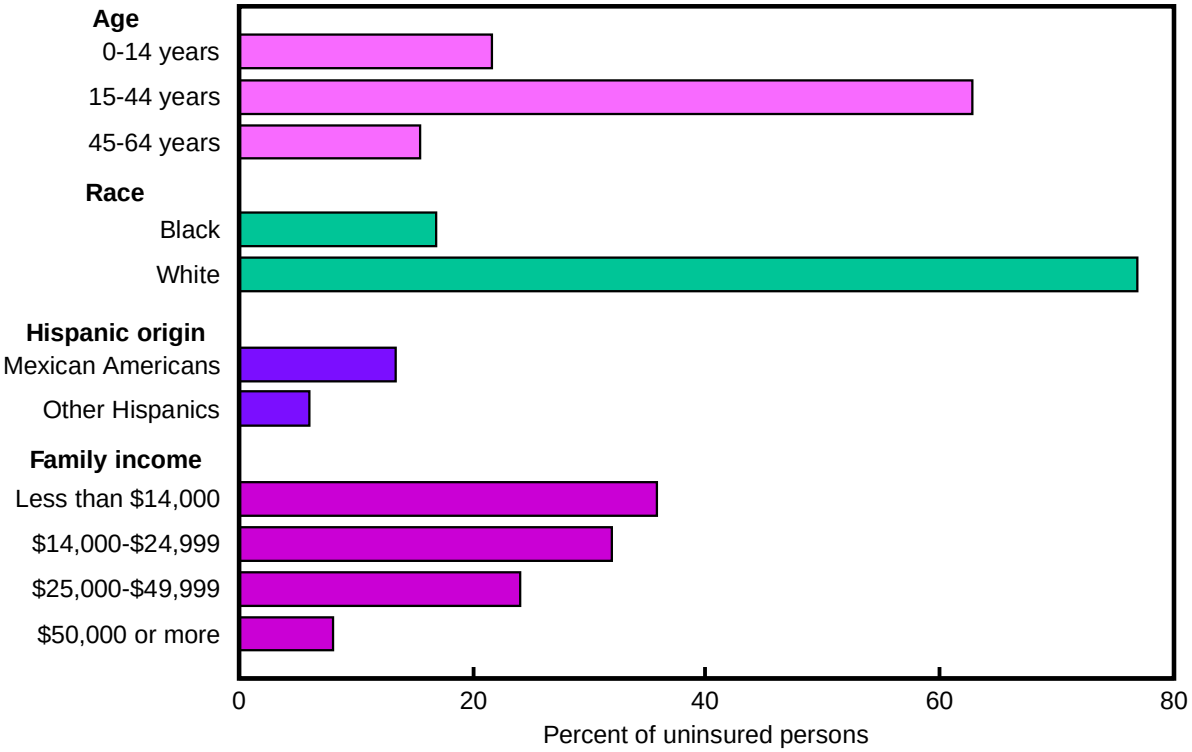
■ In 1993 black persons were more likely to be uninsured than were white persons (23 and 16 percent, respectively). Black persons were also more likely to be receiving Medicaid than were white persons (23 and 7 percent, respectively).

■ In 1993 the age-adjusted percent of Hispanic persons under the age of 65 who were uninsured was 34 percent. Persons of Mexican origin were about twice as likely to be uninsured as were those of Cuban or Puerto Rican origin.

■ Persons with low income are much more likely to be uninsured than those with higher incomes. In 1993 the age-adjusted percent of Americans who were uninsured was 35 percent for those with family incomes less than $14,000, compared with only 5 percent for those with family incomes of $50,000 or more.

■ In 1993 the age-adjusted percent lacking health care coverage was higher among residents of the South (22 percent) and the West (19 percent) than among residents of the Northeast (14 percent) and the Midwest (12 percent).

Figure 23. Percent of uninsured persons under 65 years of age with selected characteristics: United States, 1993



NOTES: Percents include persons not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, and military plans. See data table following the Technical Notes.

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

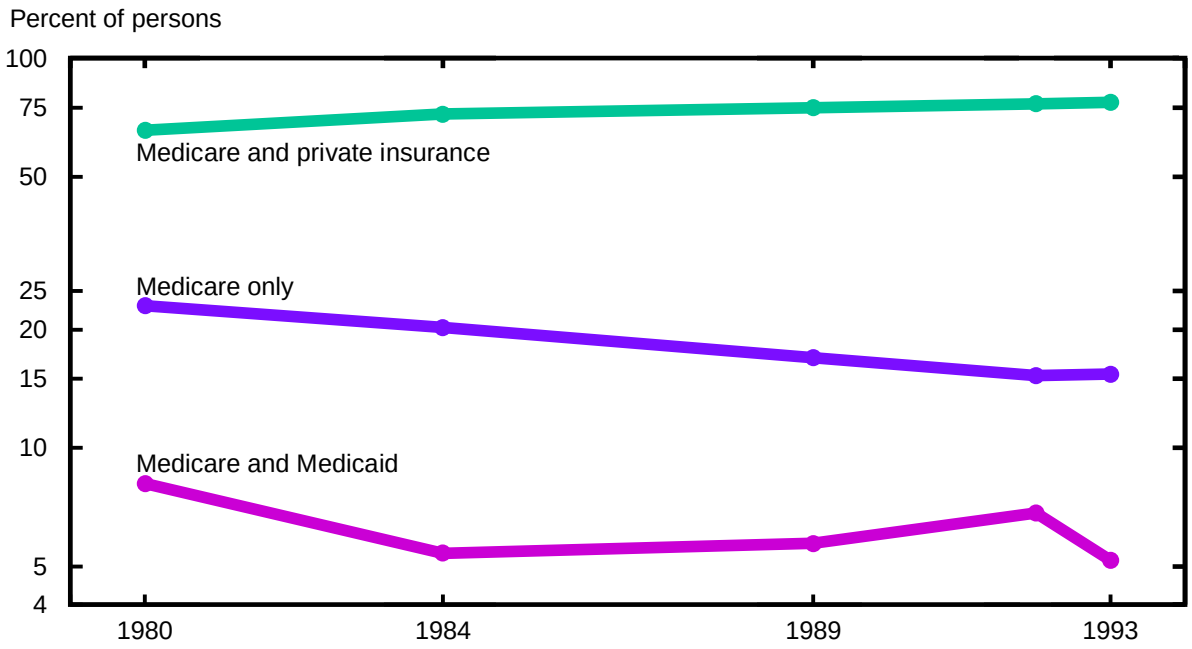
■ In 1993, 40 million people under the age of 65 were uninsured. Sixty-three percent of these uninsured persons were 15–44 years of age, 22 percent were less than 15 years of age, and 16 percent were 45–64 years of age.

■ In 1993, 77 percent of all uninsured persons under the age of 65 were white and 17 percent were black.

■ In 1993, nearly 20 percent of those uninsured and under 65 years of age were of Hispanic origin.Thirteen percent of the uninsured were Mexican American, and other Hispanic persons constituted 6 percent of the uninsured.

■ In 1993, 36 percent of all uninsured people under the age of 65 had a family income of less than $14,000. An additional 32 percent earned from $14,000 to $24,999. Twenty-four percent of the uninsured earned between $25,000 and $49,999, and the remaining 8 percent earned $50,000 or more.

Figure 24. Health insurance coverage of persons 65 years of age and over: United States, 1980–93



Health insurance coverage	*1980*	*1984*	*1989*	*1992*	*1993*
Medicare and private insurance	64.4	70.9	73.5	74.7	75.5
Medicare only	22.7	20.0	16.8	15.1	15.3
Medicare and Medicaid	8.1	5.4	5.7	6.8	5.2

NOTES: Percents are age adjusted. These data are plotted on the log scale.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* table 136.

■ In 1993 less than 1 percent of Americans 65 years of age and over were without health care coverage. Ninety-five percent were covered by Medicare, the Federal program that primarily provides health care benefits to persons age 65 years and over.

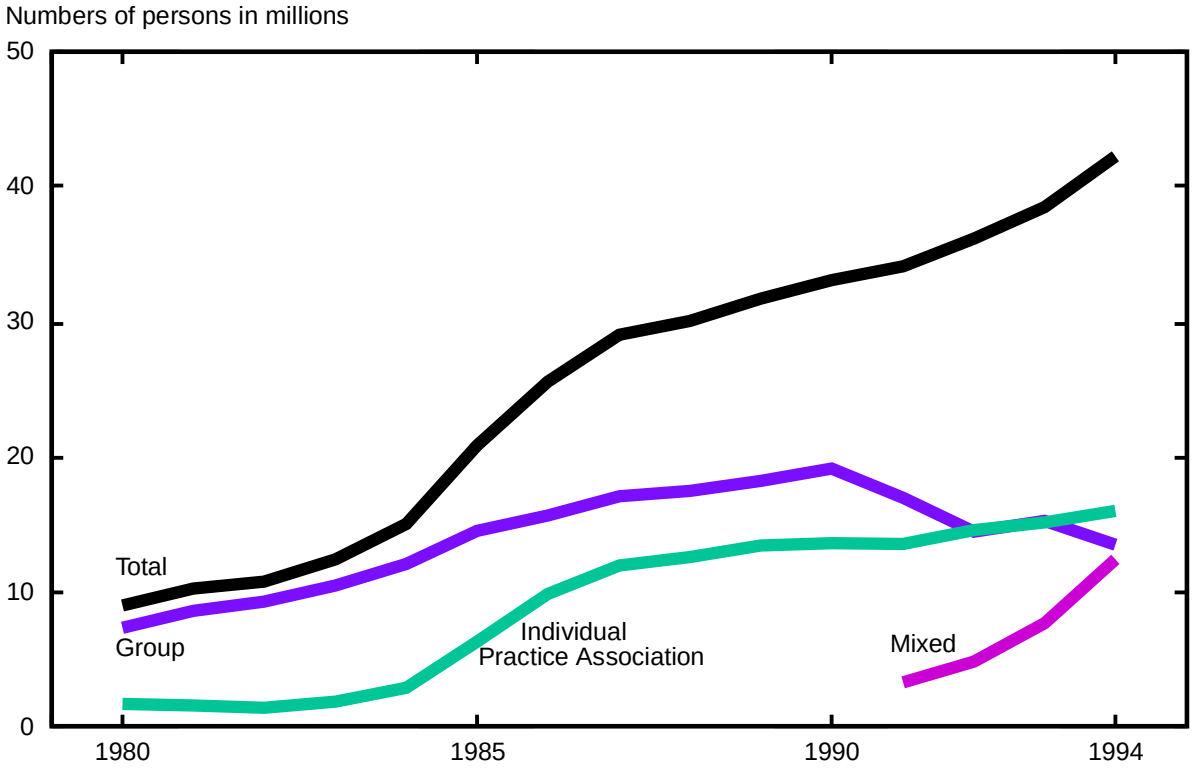
■ From 1980 to 1993 the majority of the noninstitutionalized elderly population had medical care coverage consisting of a combination of Medicare and private insurance. The age-adjusted percent of the elderly population with Medicare and private insurance increased from 64 to 76 percent between 1980 and 1993. In 1993 persons 65–84 years of age were more likely than persons 85 years of age and over to have private supplementary insurance as well as Medicare (76 percent and 67 percent, respectively).

■ The age-adjusted percent of the elderly population only relying on Medicare coverage declined from 23 percent in 1980 to 15 percent in 1993. A decline in the percent with only Medicare coverage occurred in all age groups among persons 65 years of age and over.

■ The age-adjusted percent of noninstitutionalized elderly persons with Medicaid coverage (Medicaid is the joint Federal and State health care program designed for the poor) combined with Medicare coverage declined from 8 percent to 5 percent between 1980 and 1984 and has remained between 5 and 7 percent since 1984. The percent of persons 85 years of age and over with Medicaid and Medicare coverage (9 percent) was nearly twice that for persons 65–74 years of age (5 percent) in 1993.

Health Maintenance Organizations

Figure 25. Enrollment in health maintenance organizations by type of plan: United States, 1980–94



NOTES: See Appendix II for definitions of HMO model types. See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: InterStudy Competitive Edge. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* table 137.

■ Between 1980 and 1994, enrollment in health maintenance organizations (HMO's) more than quadrupled, from 9 million to 42 million persons. In 1994, 16 percent of the U.S. population was enrolled in HMO's.

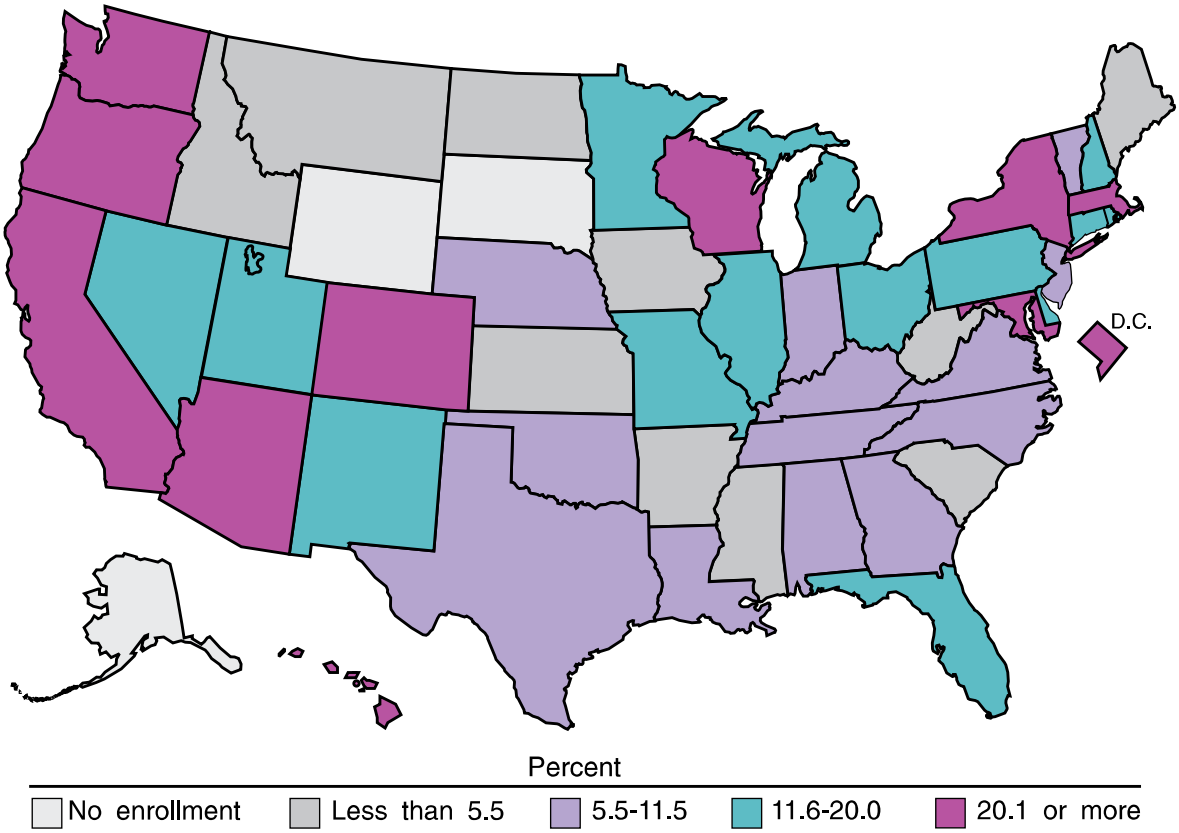
■ HMO enrollment increased at an average annual rate of 11 percent from 1980 to 1983. From 1983 to 1987, enrollment increased more rapidly at an average annual rate of 24 percent. In contrast, the rate of growth in enrollment from 1987 to 1991 slowed to 4 percent per year. From 1991 to 1994, HMO enrollment again grew faster, at an average annual rate of 7 percent.

■ Growth in HMO enrollment differed according to the type of plan. The rapid growth in total enrollment from 1983 to 1988 was primarily the result of increased enrollment in individual practice association (IPA) plans. Enrollment in Group plans decreased from 1990 to 1994, while enrollment in IPA plans increased modestly.

■ In 1980 most HMO members were enrolled in group plans (81 percent). The remaining 19 percent were enrolled in IPA plans. By 1990 IPA enrollment accounted for 42 percent of enrollees and group HMO's, for 58 percent. In 1994 IPA enrollment exceeded that for group plans.

■ Since 1991 the most rapid growth in HMO enrollment has occurred in mixed plans. The mixed plan category was introduced in mid-1990 because HMO's are continually evolving and many now combine features of both group and IPA plans in a single plan. Mixed plan enrollment nearly quadrupled, from 3.3 million in 1991 to 12.5 million in 1994.

Figure 26. Enrollment in health maintenance organizations by State: United States, 1994



NOTE: For State data see data table following Technical Notes.

SOURCE: InterStudy Competitive Edge 4(1), 1994.

■ HMO enrollment rates varied among States in 1994 from less than 1 percent to one-third of the State population. In 1994 no HMO's were located in Alaska, Wyoming, or South Dakota.

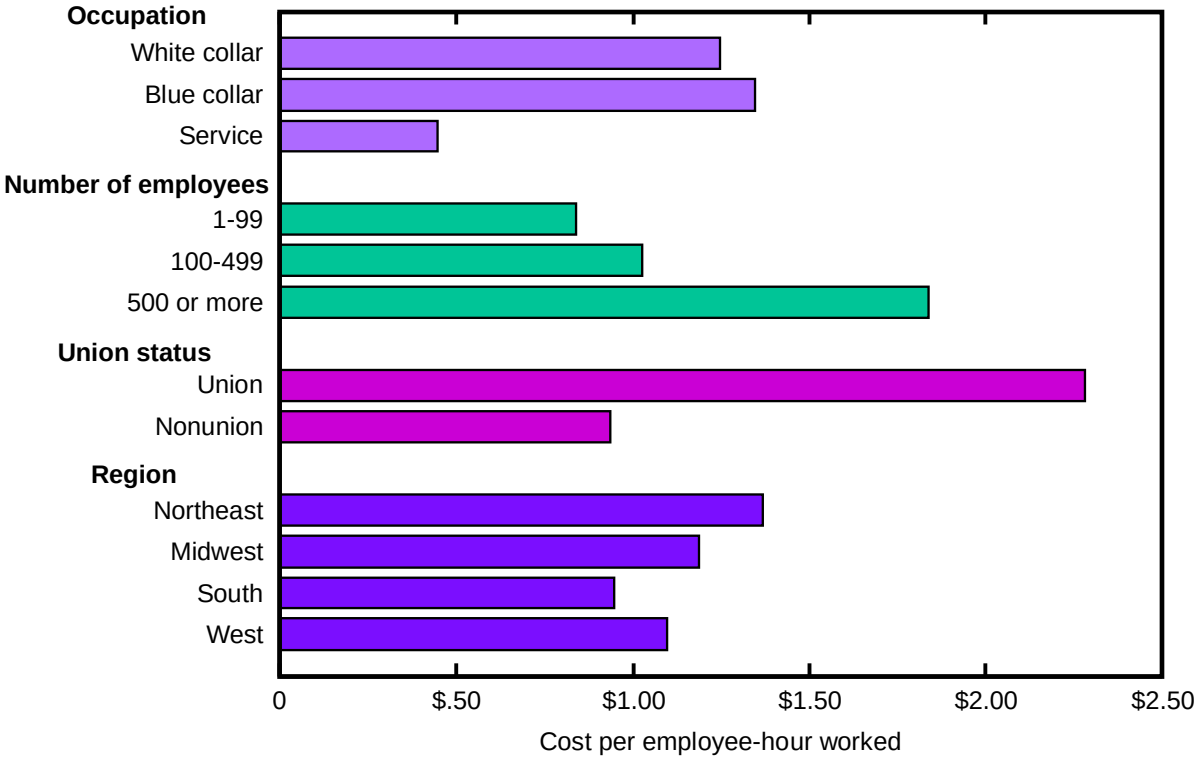
■ In 1994 States with more than one-fifth of their population enrolled in HMO's included Massachusetts and New York in the Northeast; Hawaii, California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, and Colorado in the West; Maryland and the District of Columbia in the South; and Wisconsin in the Midwest.

■ In 1994, 30 percent of the population in the Pacific division was enrolled in an HMO; 16 percent, in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central divisions; and 12 percent, in the South Atlantic. In each of the other divisions, less than 8 percent of the population was enrolled in an HMO.

■ In 1994 States with the lowest percents of their population enrolled in HMO's were mainly rural and were concentrated in the northern half of the Mountain division and the West North Central division. States outside these divisions with fewer than 5.5 percent of their population enrolled in HMO's include Mississippi, South Carolina, West Virginia, Maine, and Arkansas.

Employers' Costs for Health Insurance

Figure 27. Health insurance costs of employers in private industry per employee-hour worked by selected characteristics: United States, 1994



NOTE: See data table following the Technical Notes.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* table 122.

■ In private industry health insurance costs per employee-hour worked increased at an average annual rate of 7.4 percent over the 3 years 1991 to 1994. In comparison, wages and salaries increased by only 2.9 percent annually over the 3-year period.

■ In 1994 private employers' health insurance costs varied widely by occupational category. In service occupations where employees are less likely to have health insurance benefits, health insurance costs per employee-hour worked were about one-third those for white-collar and blue-collar occupations.

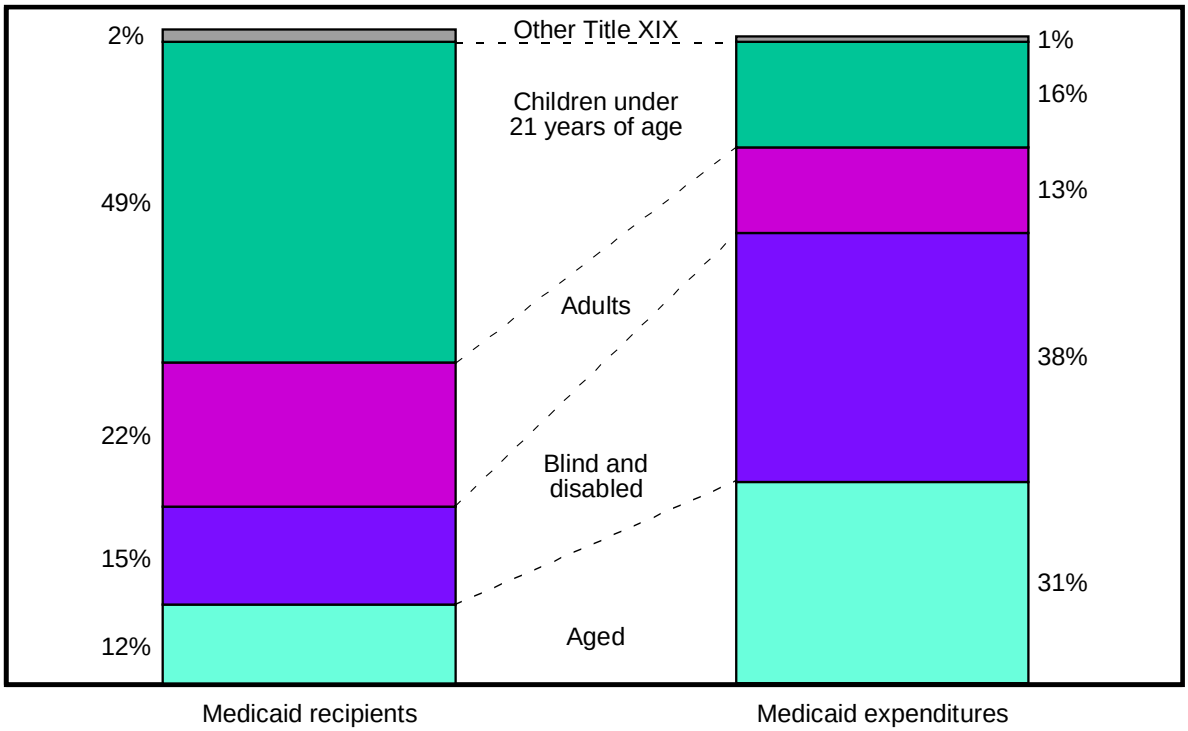
■ In 1994 the largest private employers (businesses with 500 employees or more) had the highest costs for health insurance per employee-hour worked, $1.84. Private employers with fewer than 100 employees paid less than one-half as much for health insurance per employee-hour worked ($.84).

■ In 1994 private employers with unions paid 2.4 times as much for health insurance per employee-hour worked as did private employers with nonunion workers ($2.28 compared with $.94).

■ Private employers' health insurance costs varied among geographic regions, from a low of $.95 per employee-hour worked in the South to a high of $1.37 in the Northeast.

Medicaid

Figure 28. Medicaid recipients and expenditures by basis of eligibility: United States, fiscal year 1993



NOTES: Other Title XIX includes some participants in the Supplemental Security Income program and other people deemed medically needy in participating States. Children under the age of 21 years includes children in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. Adults are those in families with dependent children and include those in the AFDC program. Percents do not add to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* tables 140 and 141.

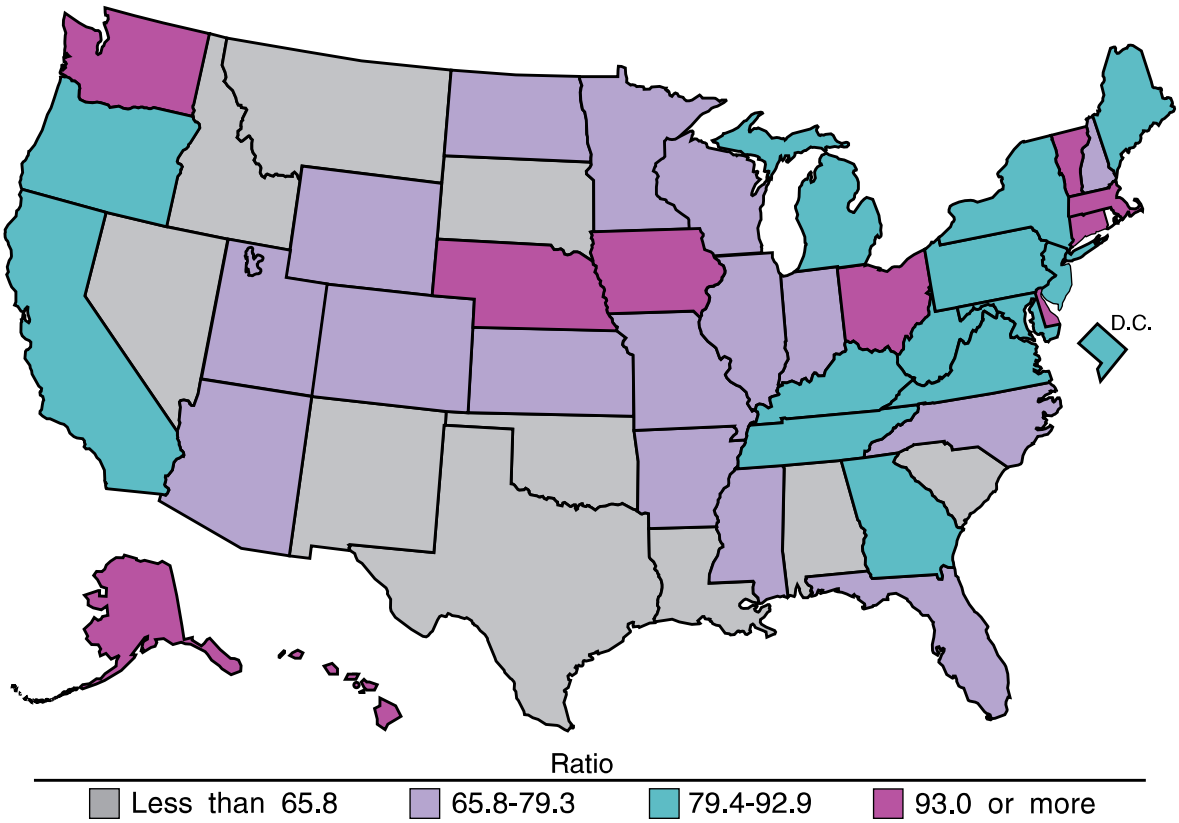
■ In 1993 expenditures for Medicaid totaled $101.8 billion for 33.4 million recipients. Between 1988 and 1993, expenditures for Medicaid increased at an average annual rate of 16 percent while the number of recipients increased at an average annual rate of 8 percent.

■ In 1993 children under the age of 21 years constituted 49 percent of Medicaid recipients but accounted for only 16 percent of expenditures. The aged, blind, and disabled accounted for 27 percent of recipients and 69 percent of expenditures.

■ Average Medicaid payments per recipient vary substantially by eligibility category, ranging from $1,013 for children under 21 years of age to $8,168 for the aged in 1993.

■ In 1993, 18 percent of Medicaid recipients were treated under the early and periodic screening program for children at an average cost per child of $143. This program accounted for less than 1 percent of Medicaid expenditures.

Figure 29. Medicaid recipients per 100 persons below the poverty level by State: United States, fiscal years 1991–93



NOTES: See Technical Notes for discussion of Medicaid program. For State data see data table following Technical Notes.

SOURCES: Health Care Financing Administration, Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

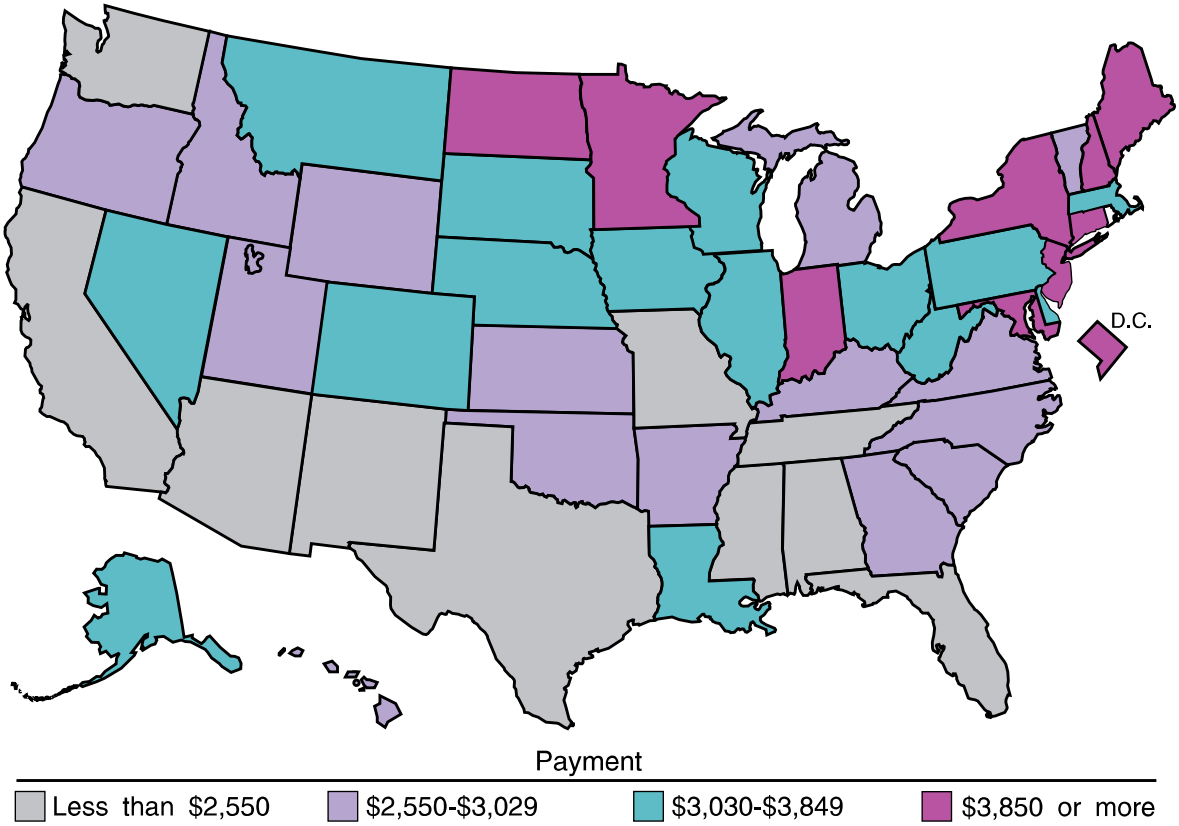
■ The Medicaid program is a jointly financed Federal and State program that must provide medical care, at a minimum, to all persons who receive cash payments from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program and, in most cases, the Supplemental Security Income program. States have the option of extending coverage to the medically needy and other groups and, as a result, Medicaid programs vary considerably by State.

■ In the 3-year period 1991–93, the ratio of Medicaid recipients to persons below the poverty level varied from 48 per 100 in Nevada to 117 per 100 in Vermont.

■ In the 3-year period 1991–93, of the 10 States with the highest ratios of Medicaid recipients to persons below the poverty level (93 or more per 100), the top three States, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, were located in the New England Division. Other States in the group with the highest ratios were Alaska, Washington, and Hawaii in the Pacific Division; Ohio, Nebraska, and Iowa in the Midwest Region; and Delaware in the South Atlantic Division.

■ In 1991–93, 9 of the 10 States with the lowest ratios of Medicaid recipients to persons below the poverty level (less than 65.8 per 100) were located in the South and in the Mountain States.

Figure 30. Payment per Medicaid recipient by State; United States, fiscal year 1993



NOTE: For State data see data table following Technical Notes.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration, Bureau of Data Management and Strategy.

■ In 1993 average payments per Medicaid recipient varied more than twelvefold among the States from a low of $524 in Arizona to a high of $6,402 in New York. The Medicaid program provides medical care for certain low income individuals and their families. Because each State administers its Medicaid program within broad Federal requirements and guidelines, the characteristics of Medicaid programs vary considerably by State.

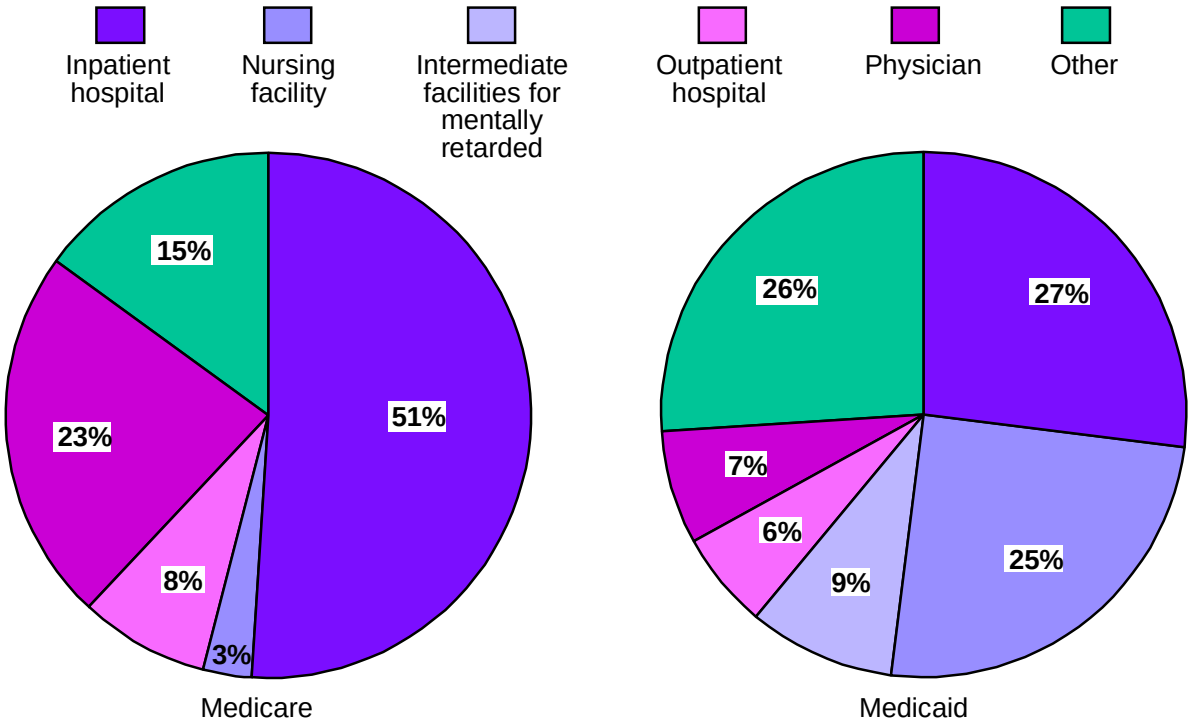
■ The 10 States with the highest average Medicaid payments per recipient in 1993 were located predominantly in the Northeast. The District of Columbia, Minnesota, North Dakota, Indiana, and Maryland were also in this group.

■ In 1993 Northeastern States tended to provide generous Medicaid programs, having a high ratio of Medicaid recipients per 100 persons below the poverty level and high average payments per recipient.

■ In 1993, 5 of the 10 States with the lowest average Medicaid payment per recipient were located in the South and 4 were located in the West.

Medicaid and Medicare

Figure 31. Expenditures under Medicare and Medicaid by type of service: United States, fiscal year 1993



SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. See related *Health, United States, 1994,* tables 138 and 141.

■ In fiscal year 1993 expenditures for Medicare, the Federal health program for the elderly, totaled $146 billion with 36 million enrollees.

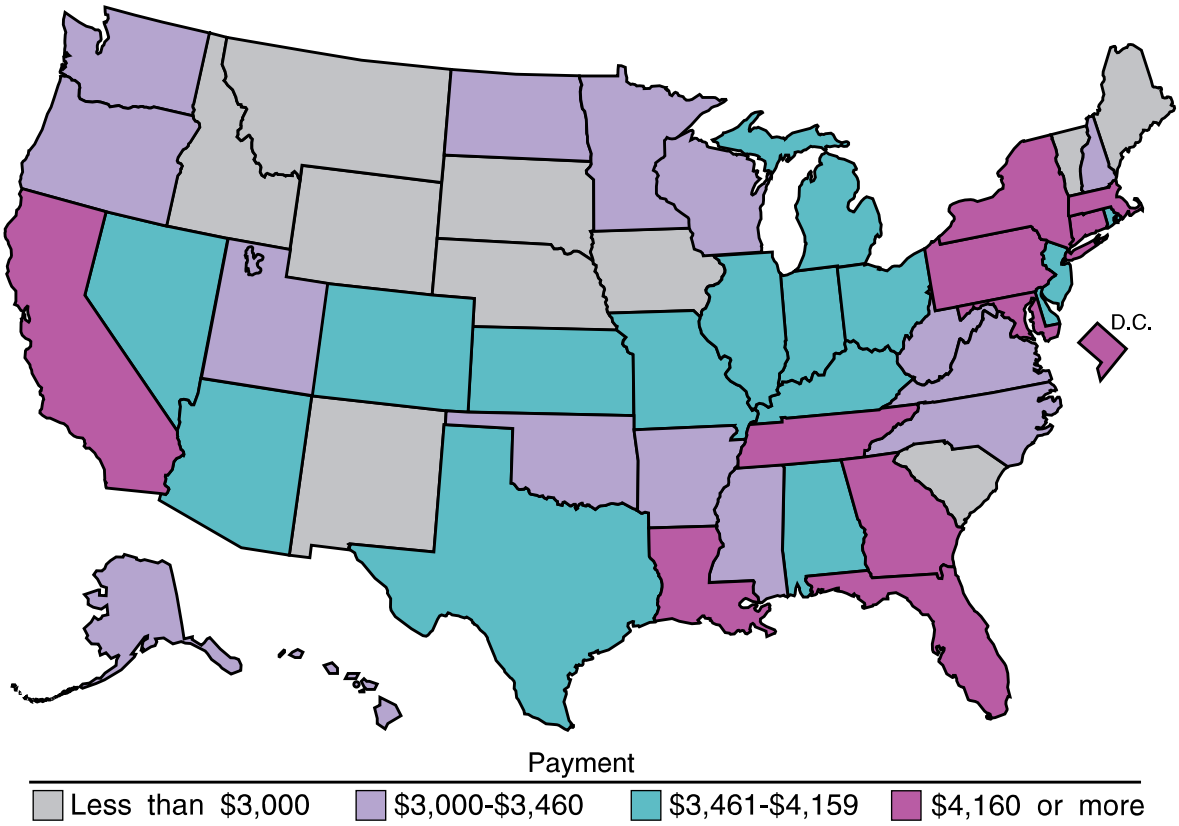
■ Expenditures for Medicaid, the joint Federal and State program for the poor, totaled $102 billion with 33 million Medicaid recipients.

■ In 1993 one-half (51 percent) of Medicare expenditures were for inpatient hospital care and nearly one-quarter (23 percent) were for physician services. Despite being a health program for the elderly, Medicare spent only 3 percent on nursing facilities.

■ In contrast, in 1993 Medicaid spent 25 percent on nursing facilities, 27 percent on inpatient hospital care, and only 7 percent on physician services. Nine percent of Medicaid expenditures were for intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded.

Medicare

Figure 32. Medicare benefit payments per enrollee by State: United States, fiscal year 1993



NOTE: For State data see data table following Technical Notes.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration, Bureau of Data Management and Strategy.

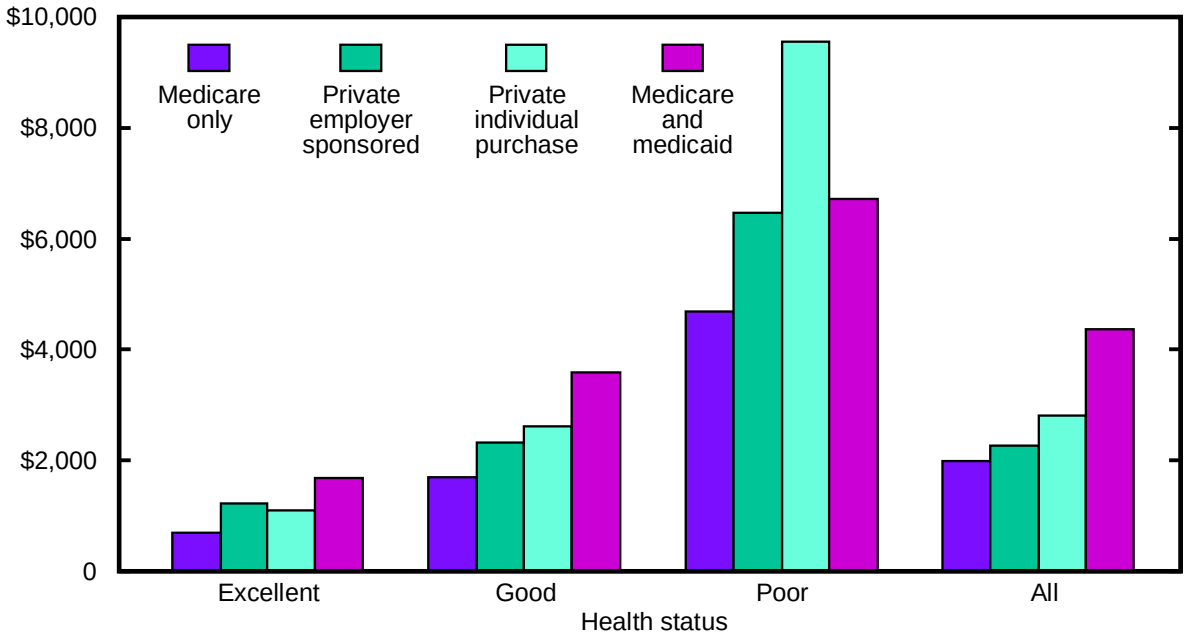
■ The Medicare program, which primarily provides health care coverage for the elderly, is composed of two separate but complimentary programs, hospital insurance (HI) and supplemental medical insurance (SMI). HI covers inpatient hospital and skilled nursing facility services, and SMI covers physician and related services.

■ Medicare benefit payments to enrollees varied twofold among States (excluding the District of Columbia) in 1993. Variation among States in Medicare benefit payments per enrollee results from differences in the cost and the utilization of covered medical services.

■ In 1993 the 10 States with the highest average benefit payments per enrollee—$4,160 or more—were California; Florida; and a group of 5 contiguous States and the District of Columbia in the Northeast and South Atlantic including Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, and Maryland. Louisiana, Tennessee, and Georgia also had payments above $4,160.

■ In 1993 the 10 States with the lowest levels of benefit payment per enrollee—less than $3,000—included the following 6 contiguous States in the Mountain and West North Central divisions: Wyoming, Idaho, South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, and Iowa. The other 4 States in this low group were Maine, Vermont, South Carolina, and New Mexico.

Figure 33. Medicare spending per person 65 years of age and over by health status and insurance category: United States, 1991



Health status	*Medicare only*	*Private employer sponsored*	*Private individual purchased*	*Medicare and Medicaid*
Excellent	$ 705	$1,217	$1,102	$1,694
Good.	1,713	2,347	2,607	3,597
Poor	4,684	6,477	9,569	6,714
All health statuses	1,992	2,260	2,837	4,379

NOTES: Medicare program spending for covered services for persons in sample during all of 1991. Excludes persons who died in 1991; excludes health maintenance organization (HMO) and managed care enrollees; excludes services not covered by Medicare; and excludes payments by beneficiaries and supplementary insurers.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration, Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey: Chulis GS, Eppig FJ, Hogan MO, Waldo DR, and Annett RH. Health Insurance and the Elderly: Data from MCBS. Health Care Financing Review, vol. 14 no 3; Spring 1993.

■ Medicare spending for persons 65 years of age and over is strongly associated with the health status of the enrollee, as expected. In 1991 Medicare spending averaged $1,181 for those who reported excellent health status compared with $7,143 for those who reported poor health status.

■ Medicare spending varied according to whether enrollees had health insurance coverage in addition to Medicare.

■ In 1991, 11 percent of the Medicare elderly held only Medicare, one-third held private employer-sponsored medical insurance, 37 percent held private supplemental medical insurance, and 12 percent held Medicaid in addition to Medicare.

■ The 1991 data suggest that as responsibility by enrollees for out-of-pocket payments increased, average Medicare spending per person decreased. The elderly with Medicare only were likely to face the highest out-of-pocket payments and in 1991 had the lowest Medicare spending per person regardless of health status, compared with the elderly holding supplemental health insurance (1).

Reference

1. Chulis GS, Eppig FJ, Hogan MO, et al. Health insurance and the elderly: Data from MCBS. Health Care Financing Review 14(3) 163–182. 1993.

Technical Notes

Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits (figure 9)

In the 1992 National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, a visit to a hospital emergency department (ED) is considered injury-related if hospital staff indicated that the visit was a result of any kind of accident or injury including, but not limited to, falls, lacerations, burns, intentional injuries, unintentional poisonings by drugs, medicinal substances, biologicals, gases or vapors, adverse reaction to drugs; complications of surgical and medical procedures; and insect and animal bites. Cause-of-injury data are based on the 84 percent of injury-related ED visits in which the ED Patient Record reported a cause of injury classifiable according to the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM). Leading causes of injury with ICD–9–CM E-code numbers are shown in table I.

Table I. E-codes for leading causes of injury of emergency department patients

Diagnostic category	*ICD-9-CM code*
Falls	E880–E888
Motor vehicle injury	E810–E825
Struck	E916–E917
Cut by sharp object	E920
Violence	E950–E969

Surgery (figure 12)

The American Hospital Association (AHA) provides the data on surgery performed in short-stay hospitals. The AHA defines surgery as a major or minor surgical episode performed in the operating room. During a single episode, multiple surgical procedures may be performed, but the episode is considered only one surgical operation for statistical reporting circumstances.

The SMG Marketing Group provides the data on surgery performed in freestanding ambulatory surgical centers. These data are discussed in the text and employ a different definition than that of the AHA. Surgical operations data from freestanding ambulatory surgical centers include all procedures performed, not the number of surgical operations or episodes.

Freestanding outpatient surgery centers are facilities that are licensed by the State or are Medicare-certified as ambulatory surgery centers; or they are facilities whose primary business activity is provision of outpatient surgery services with a sterile operating room dedicated for outpatient surgery. These facilities must be freestanding and not attached to a hospital in any physical way.

Hospice and Home Health Care (figure 14)

Information on the primary and other diagnoses at the time of admission was collected from the medical records for each home health care and hospice patient participating in the 1993 National Home and Hospice Care Survey. Diagnoses were coded according to the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM). Selected first-listed diagnoses at admission and ICD–9–CM code numbers for home health care and hospice patients are shown in table II.

Table II. Codes for selected first-listed diagnoses of home health care and hospice patients

Diagnostic category	*ICD-9-CM code*
Human immunodeficiency virus	042–044
Malignant neoplasms	140–208, 230–234
Diabetes mellitus	250
Diseases of heart and hypertension	391–392.0, 393–398, 401–402, 404, 410–416, 420–429
Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438
Diseases of respiratory system	460–519
Injury and poisoning	800–999

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Home and Hospice Care Survey.

Medicaid (figure 29)

Medicaid is a joint Federal and State financed health program for the poor. The map in figure 29 examines, for each State, the extent to which persons with incomes below the poverty level are covered by Medicaid. Because Medicaid is linked to Aid to Families with Dependent Children and States generally determine the eligibility levels for this program, Medicaid eligibility varies considerably by State. States with higher income ceilings for welfare programs and those that extend eligibility to families with unemployed male heads are more likely to have larger proportions of their poverty population covered by Medicaid. States also have

the option of extending Medicaid to the medically needy and other groups.

Medicare (figure 33)

The Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey is a continuous panel survey of about 14,500 Medicare beneficiaries of whom over 12,000 were 65 years of age and over. The data shown in figure 33 are based on round one survey data that were collected for September–December 1991 and linked to Medicare administrative bill records for calendar year 1991. For round one, the response rate was 87 percent. Supplemental health insurance coverage was collected in the survey. Spending figures only reflect Medicare program payments for Medicare-covered services and are based on persons 65 years of age and over who were always enrolled in 1991.

Ranking of States (figures 13, 26, 29, 30, and 32)

Four categories of States are shown in the five map figures based on the relative rankings of the variable of interest. States ranking in the lowest and highest quintiles form the first and fourth categories, respectively. The remaining States are divided into two middle categories, each with approximately 30 percent of the States. The number of States included in each of the four categories is shown in table III for each map. The numbers in each category vary with the total number of States included in the map.

Table III. Distribution of States in each of four ranked categories in map figures

Map figure		*Category*			
Number	*Topic*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*
		Number of States			
13	Nursing home residents	10	15	16	10
26	Health maintenance organizations	10	13	14	11
29	Medicaid recipients	10	16	14	10
30	Medicaid payments	10	15	15	10
32	Medicare payments	10	15	15	11

Data Table for Selected Figures

Year	Figure 1				Figure 2			Figure 3		
	White male	*Black male*	*White female*	*Black female*	*All races*	*White*	*Black*	*All mothers*	*White*	*Black*
1970	68.0	60.0	75.6	68.3	20.0	17.6	33.3	68.0	72.3	44.2
1971	68.3	60.5	75.8	68.9	19.1	17.0	30.9	– – –	– – –	– – –
1972	68.3	60.4	75.9	69.1	18.5	16.2	30.3	– – –	– – –	– – –
1973	68.5	60.9	76.1	69.3	17.7	15.6	28.8	– – –	– – –	– – –
1974	69.0	61.7	76.7	70.3	16.7	14.7	27.5	– – –	– – –	– – –
1975	69.5	62.4	77.3	71.3	16.1	14.0	27.0	72.4	75.8	55.5
1976	69.9	62.9	77.5	71.6	15.2	13.2	26.4	– – –	– – –	– – –
1977	70.2	63.4	77.9	72.0	14.1	12.2	24.4	– – –	– – –	– – –
1978	70.4	63.7	78.0	72.4	13.8	11.9	23.9	– – –	– – –	– – –
1979	70.8	64.0	78.4	72.9	13.1	11.3	22.6	– – –	– – –	– – –
1980	70.7	63.8	78.1	72.5	12.6	10.9	22.2	76.3	79.2	62.4
1981	71.1	64.5	78.4	73.2	11.9	10.3	20.8	76.3	79.3	62.1
1982	71.5	65.1	78.7	73.6	11.5	9.9	20.5	76.1	79.2	61.1
1983	71.6	65.2	78.7	73.5	11.2	9.6	20.0	76.2	79.3	61.2
1984	71.8	65.3	78.7	73.6	10.8	9.3	19.2	76.5	79.6	61.9
1985	71.8	65.0	78.7	73.4	10.6	9.2	19.0	76.2	79.3	61.5
1986	71.9	64.8	78.8	73.4	10.4	8.8	18.9	75.9	79.1	61.2
1987	72.1	64.7	78.9	73.4	10.1	8.5	18.8	76.0	79.3	60.8
1988	72.2	64.4	78.9	73.2	10.0	8.4	18.5	75.9	79.3	60.7
1989	72.5	64.3	79.2	73.3	9.8	8.1	18.6	75.5	78.9	60.0
1990	72.7	64.5	79.4	73.6	9.2	7.6	18.0	75.8	79.2	60.6
1991	72.9	64.6	79.6	73.8	8.9	7.3	17.6	76.2	79.5	61.9
1992	73.2	65.0	79.8	73.9	8.5	6.9	16.8	77.7	80.8	63.9

Year	Figure 6			
	Prostate		*Breast*	
	White	*Black*	*White*	*Black*
1974–76	67.7	58.0	74.9	62.9
1977–79	71.9	62.1	75.2	62.8
1980–82	74.3	64.4	76.9	65.7
1983–90	81.3	66.4	81.6	65.8

Leading causes of injury	Figure 9				
	Under 15 years	*15–24 years*	*25–44 years*	*45–64 years*	*65 years and over*
Falls	44.8	27.4	21.5	20.5	48.6
Motor vehicle injury	9.4	36.1	19.1	10.2	10.1
Struck	20.0	26.0	13.4	7.6	5.8
Cut by sharp object	12.7	19.3	14.3	8.1	4.6
Violence	2.9	15.9	10.4	2.9	*

Year	Figure 10		Figure 11					Figure 12	
	Inpatient admissions	*Outpatient visits*	*Under 15 years*	*15–44 years*	*45–64 years*	*65–74 years*	*75 years and over*	*Inpatient surgeries*	*Outpatient surgeries*
1980	38.1	255.3	4.4	5.2	8.2	10.0	11.4	83.6	16.4
1981	38.4	257.3	4.6	5.2	8.0	9.9	11.1	– – –	– – –
1982	38.3	– – –	4.6	5.1	7.9	9.6	10.6	– – –	– – –
1983	38.1	263.7	4.6	5.0	7.6	9.2	10.2	– – –	– – –
1984	37.1	267.9	4.5	4.9	7.2	8.5	9.3	72.2	27.8
1985	35.5	272.8	4.6	4.8	7.0	8.2	9.2	65.5	34.5
1986	34.4	285.2	4.6	4.8	6.8	8.0	9.0	59.7	40.3
1987	33.6	301.0	4.7	4.8	6.8	8.2	9.1	55.8	44.2
1988	33.2	326.6	5.0	4.7	6.8	8.4	9.3	53.1	46.9
1989	32.8	342.6	4.9	4.7	6.7	8.2	9.4	51.3	48.7
1990	32.8	358.8	4.8	4.6	6.7	8.0	9.2	49.4	50.6
1991	32.6	377.9	4.8	4.7	6.5	8.1	9.0	47.9	52.1
1992	32.6	408.5	4.9	4.3	6.3	7.7	8.7	46.4	53.6
1993	– – –	– – –	5.2	4.2	6.2	7.3	8.2	– – –	– – –

	Figure 16				Figure 17		
	United States	*Canada*	*Germany*	*Japan*	*Federal*	*State and local*	*United States*
1980	9.3	7.4	8.4	6.6	11.7	9.9	9.3
1981	9.6	7.5	8.7	6.6	12.0	10.5	9.6
1982	10.4	8.4	8.6	6.8	12.1	11.0	10.4
1983	10.6	8.6	8.5	6.9	12.3	11.2	10.6
1984	10.5	8.5	8.1	6.7	12.7	11.0	10.5
1985	10.8	8.5	8.7	6.5	12.7	11.0	10.8
1986	10.9	8.8	8.6	6.6	12.9	11.2	10.9
1987	11.1	8.9	8.7	7.0	13.4	11.7	11.1
1988	11.5	8.8	8.8	6.8	14.0	11.9	11.5
1989	11.9	9.0	8.3	6.7	14.8	12.3	11.9
1990	12.6	9.4	8.3	6.6	15.4	12.9	12.6
1991	13.2	10.0	8.4	6.7	16.9	12.8	13.2
1992	13.6	10.3	8.7	6.9	17.4	12.6	13.6
1993	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	18.6	12.4	13.9

	Figure 18		Figure 19	
	All items	*Medical care*	*Physician services*	*Hospital services*
1980–81	10.3	10.7	11.0	14.3
1981–82	6.2	11.6	9.4	14.2
1982–83	3.2	8.8	7.8	11.3
1983–84	4.3	6.2	6.9	8.7
1984–85	3.6	6.3	5.9	6.3
1985–86	1.9	7.5	7.2	6.0
1986–87	3.6	6.6	7.3	6.9
1987–88	4.1	6.5	7.2	9.3
1988–89	4.8	7.7	7.4	11.5
1989–90	5.4	9.0	7.1	10.9
1990–91	4.2	8.7	6.0	10.2
1991–92	3.0	7.4	6.3	9.1
1992–93	3.0	5.9	5.6	8.4
1993–94	2.6	4.8	4.4	5.9

Figure 22

Less than $14,000	*$14,000–$24,999*	*$25,000–$34,999*	*$35,000–$49,999*	*$50,000 or more*	*Black*	*White*	*Mexican American*	*Puerto Rico*	*Cuban*	*Other Hispanic*
35.3	27.5	13.8	7.8	4.6	23.2	16.2	39.5	21.0	16.9	31.1

Figure 23

0–14 years	*15–44 years*	*45–64 years*	*Black*	*White*	*Mexican American*	*Other Hispanic*	*Less than $14,000*	*$14,000–$24,999*	*$25,000–$49,999*	*$50,000 or more*
21.6	62.9	15.6	16.9	77.0	13.4	6.0	35.8	32.1	24.1	8.1

Figure 25

Year	*Total*	*Group*	*Individual Practice Association*	*Mixed*
1980	9.1	7.4	1.7	– – –
1981	10.3	8.7	1.6	– – –
1982	10.8	9.3	1.5	– – –
1983	12.5	10.6	1.9	– – –
1984	15.1	12.2	2.9	– – –
1985	21.0	14.6	6.4	– – –
1986	25.7	15.8	9.9	– – –
1987	29.2	17.2	12.0	– – –
1988	30.3	17.6	12.7	– – –
1989	31.9	18.3	13.5	– – –
1990	33.0	19.3	13.7	– – –
1991	34.0	17.1	13.6	3.3
1992	36.1	16.5	14.7	4.9
1993	38.4	15.4	15.3	7.7
1994	42.2	13.6	16.1	12.5

Figure 27

White collar	*Blue collar*	*Service*	*1–99 employees*	*100–499 employees*	*500 or more employees*	*Union*	*Nonunion*	*Northeast*	*Midwest*	*South*	*West*
$1.25	$1.35	$ .45	$ .84	$1.03	$1.84	$2.28	$ .94	$1.37	$1.19	$ .95	$1.10

State	Figure 13	Figure 26	Figure 29	Figure 30	Figure 32
Alabama	35.7	6.2	62.5	2,285	3,980
Alaska	22.5	0.0	104.0	3,341	3,234
Arizona	21.7	22.0	65.8	524	3,936
Arkansas	50.5	5.4	70.9	2,939	3,186
California	26.7	33.0	85.8	1,996	4,705
Colorado	40.0	21.6	72.3	3,247	3,606
Connecticut	54.6	19.8	106.3	5,469	4,180
Delaware	43.2	15.6	99.8	3,649	3,856
District of Columbia	34.4	[1]91.0	90.3	4,611	[2]14,164
Florida	23.1	15.3	67.9	2,368	4,701
Georgia	45.5	5.8	81.5	2,555	4,175
Hawaii	13.6	21.1	97.0	2,660	3,350
Idaho	31.3	1.0	56.5	3,021	2,402
Illinois	52.1	15.9	76.5	3,314	3,851
Indiana	59.2	6.9	66.7	4,167	3,584
Iowa	70.5	4.5	93.4	3,097	2,783
Kansas	65.4	5.2	73.7	2,889	3,586
Kentucky	47.8	8.5	79.6	2,763	3,467
Louisiana	59.7	5.7	48.3	3,824	4,634
Maine	51.4	4.9	89.8	4,221	2,889
Maryland	44.6	22.2	80.1	3,870	4,270
Massachusetts	54.0	33.3	113.1	3,563	4,923
Michigan	36.1	17.3	84.6	2,627	3,952
Minnesota	67.6	17.0	77.2	4,535	3,423
Mississippi	40.6	0.1	75.6	1,775	3,459
Missouri	57.6	12.7	70.4	2,541	3,835
Montana	44.2	1.6	58.1	3,228	2,955
Nebraska	67.4	6.6	94.8	3,357	2,816
Nevada	18.6	11.7	47.9	3,403	3,912
New Hampshire	52.7	13.8	72.1	4,794	3,114
New Jersey	33.4	11.0	88.0	4,391	4,153
New Mexico	30.2	12.4	64.1	2,254	2,804
New York	37.0	21.3	92.2	6,402	4,413
North Carolina	30.4	6.2	79.0	2,729	3,338
North Dakota	59.5	0.7	73.3	4,392	3,406
Ohio	49.3	14.2	97.7	3,130	3,743
Oklahoma	59.1	7.1	58.3	2,700	3,271
Oregon	30.2	27.5	80.0	2,555	3,191
Pennsylvania	40.6	18.0	84.2	3,177	4,546
Rhode Island	60.3	18.2	– – –	– – –	3,810
South Carolina	28.8	2.9	65.6	2,656	2,993
South Dakota	74.9	0.0	63.0	3,791	2,895
Tennessee	45.8	10.3	92.3	2,176	4,407
Texas	47.7	8.4	65.7	2,415	4,058
Utah	29.1	15.9	70.6	2,757	3,341
Vermont	46.2	11.1	117.5	2,916	2,873
Virginia	33.8	5.9	84.3	2,818	3,107
Washington	37.8	20.7	102.7	2,427	3,294
West Virginia	32.3	4.1	83.6	3,043	3,159
Wisconsin	62.1	20.3	79.0	3,792	3,095
Wyoming	37.8	0.0	78.5	2,712	2,436

[1]This value is artificially high because many residents of Maryland and Virginia are enrolled in HMO's whose headquarters are located in Washington, DC.
[2]This value is artificially high because many residents of Maryland and Virginia obtain their health care from physicians, hospitals, or other medical facilities located in Washington, DC.

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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 1950–92

[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	237,924	3,679	14,163	33,692	39,992	41,696	31,691	22,459	22,135	16,859	8,890	2,667
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	35,909	36,399	42,876	39,273	25,739	21,005	18,280	10,314	3,160
1992	255,078	4,000	15,512	36,451	36,147	42,445	39,906	27,415	20,925	18,460	10,559	3,256
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
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	101,534	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
1992	104,339	1,617	6,312	14,958	14,922	17,666	16,753	11,631	8,726	7,292	3,641	821
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	103,396	1,457	5,599	13,288	16,236	17,435	13,699	9,909	10,378	8,536	5,104	1,756
1988	105,343	1,465	5,666	13,422	15,214	17,850	15,005	10,495	9,968	8,867	5,484	1,906
1989	106,006	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	13,990	14,296	17,568	16,542	11,218	9,586	9,125	5,828	2,090
1992	108,584	1,542	5,996	14,174	14,145	17,312	16,704	11,945	9,500	9,177	5,937	2,152
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
1988	14,056	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	2,649	2,602	2,094	1,205	886	631	282	69
1992	15,000	322	1,244	2,820	2,661	2,608	2,188	1,268	890	643	286	70
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	15,064	271	1,045	2,547	2,845	2,711	1,828	1,298	1,121	833	431	133
1988	15,667	291	1,079	2,583	2,771	2,863	2,094	1,366	1,133	864	474	149
1989	15,886	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	2,669	2,914	2,425	1,456	1,144	905	503	163
1992	16,653	314	1,215	2,748	2,673	2,907	2,519	1,530	1,152	916	512	167

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 1950–92

[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 male						Number in thousands						
1980	702	17	59	153	161	114	75	53	37	22	9	2
1985	849	20	75	171	181	144	104	66	47	26	11	3
1988	952	21	82	191	189	166	127	78	52	30	13	3
1989	992	23	85	199	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	27	92	213	191	184	146	89	57	34	14	4
1992	1,062	21	90	219	192	185	151	94	58	35	15	4
American Indian or Alaskan Native female												
1980	718	16	57	149	158	118	79	57	41	27	12	4
1985	868	19	73	165	173	149	111	71	52	33	17	5
1988	971	21	80	184	177	170	136	82	58	38	19	6
1989	1,010	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
1992	1,081	21	87	212	180	184	159	100	64	43	22	8
Asian or Pacific Islander male												
1980	1,814	35	130	321	334	366	252	159	110	72	30	6
1985	2,740	52	205	463	499	559	409	244	160	99	43	8
1988	3,291	61	234	544	599	661	517	305	188	120	51	11
1989	3,494	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
1992	4,078	84	291	671	703	773	676	405	240	154	66	14
Asian or Pacific Islander female												
1980	1,915	34	127	307	325	423	269	192	126	71	33	9
1985	2,866	50	201	445	462	608	459	265	200	117	46	12
1988	3,433	58	226	525	557	699	583	325	240	147	57	15
1989	3,641	63	237	554	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
1992	4,279	80	277	649	670	810	756	443	295	199	79	20
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
1988	10,558	240	886	2,006	2,234	2,179	1,300	755	525	280	123	30
1989	11,016	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
1992	12,292	317	1,114	2,293	2,337	2,490	1,683	925	594	356	145	39
Hispanic female												
1980	7,329	166	648	1,482	1,547	1,249	805	615	411	257	116	30
1985	9,093	199	749	1,755	1,814	1,704	1,092	719	540	317	163	42
1988	10,228	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
1992	11,871	304	1,065	2,194	2,050	2,210	1,636	975	677	456	231	73

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. 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; U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Number of Inhabitants, PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1964; 1970, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1971; U.S. Bureau of the Census: U.S. Population estimates, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1980 to 1991. Current Population Reports. Series P–25, No. 1095. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1993; U.S. Bureau of the Census: U.S. Population estimates, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1992. Census file RESP0792. 1994.

Table 2. Persons and families below poverty level, according to selected characteristics, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1973–93

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

Selected characteristics, race, and Hispanic origin	*1973*	*1980*[1]	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
All persons					Percent below poverty					
All races	11.1	13.0	14.0	13.4	13.0	12.8	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.1
White	8.4	10.2	11.4	10.4	10.1	10.0	10.7	11.3	11.9	12.2
Black	31.4	32.5	31.3	32.4	31.3	30.7	31.9	32.7	33.4	33.1
Hispanic	21.9	25.7	29.0	28.0	26.7	26.2	28.1	28.7	29.6	30.6
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	28.8	28.2	28.5	28.4	28.1	29.5	30.1	31.6
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	43.3	40.7	33.7	33.0	40.6	39.4	36.5	38.4
Related children under 18 years of age in families										
All races	14.2	17.9	20.1	19.7	19.0	19.0	19.9	21.1	21.6	22.0
White	9.7	13.4	15.6	14.7	14.0	14.1	15.1	16.1	16.5	17.0
Black	40.6	42.1	43.1	44.4	42.8	43.2	44.2	45.6	46.3	45.9
Hispanic	27.8	33.0	39.6	38.9	37.3	35.5	37.7	39.8	39.0	39.9
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	37.4	37.1	37.5	36.3	35.5	38.9	38.2	39.5
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	58.6	57.3	49.1	48.0	56.7	57.7	52.2	53.8
Families with female householder, no husband present, and children under 18 years of age[2]										
All races	43.2	42.9	45.4	45.5	44.7	42.8	44.5	47.1	46.2	46.1
White	35.2	35.9	38.7	38.3	38.2	36.1	37.9	39.6	39.6	39.6
Black	58.8	56.0	58.9	58.6	56.2	53.9	56.1	60.5	57.4	57.7
Hispanic	- - -	57.3	64.0	60.9	59.2	57.9	58.2	60.1	57.7	60.5
All persons					Number below poverty in thousands					
All races	22,973	29,272	33,064	32,221	31,745	31,528	33,585	35,708	38,014	39,265
White	15,142	19,699	22,860	21,195	20,715	20,785	22,326	23,747	25,259	26,226
Black	7,388	8,579	8,926	9,520	9,356	9,302	9,837	10,242	10,827	10,877
Hispanic	2,366	3,491	5,236	5,422	5,357	5,430	6,006	6,339	7,592	8,126
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	3,220	3,409	3,584	3,777	3,764	4,149	4,404	5,373
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	1,011	1,000	785	720	966	924	874	1,061
Related children under 18 years of age in families										
All races	9,453	11,114	12,483	12,275	11,935	12,001	12,715	13,658	14,521	14,961
White	5,462	6,817	7,838	7,398	7,095	7,164	7,696	8,316	8,752	9,123
Black	3,822	3,906	4,057	4,234	4,148	4,257	4,412	4,637	5,015	5,030
Hispanic	1,364	1,718	2,512	2,606	2,576	2,496	2,750	2,977	3,440	3,666
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	1,589	1,695	1,819	1,785	1,733	2,004	2,019	2,520
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	535	513	389	354	490	475	457	537
Families with female householder, no husband present, and children under 18 years of age[2]										
All races	1,987	2,703	3,131	3,281	3,294	3,190	3,426	3,767	3,867	4,034
White	1,053	1,433	1,730	1,742	1,740	1,671	1,814	1,969	2,021	2,123
Black	905	1,217	1,336	1,437	1,452	1,415	1,513	1,676	1,706	1,780
Hispanic	- - -	288	493	527	510	491	536	584	598	706

[1]Data for Hispanic families with female householder, no husband present, and children under 18 years are for 1979.
[2]Data not available for Mexican American and Puerto Rican families.

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. Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States.*

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993. Current Population Reports. Series P–60, No. 188. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Nov. 1994.

Table 3 (page 1 of 2). Live births, crude birth rates, and birth rates by age of mother, according to race: United States, selected years 1950–93

[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	15–19 years: 15–17 years	15–19 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
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
1981	3,629,238	15.8	1.1	52.2	32.0	80.0	112.2	111.5	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1982	3,680,537	15.9	1.1	52.4	32.3	79.4	111.6	111.0	64.1	21.2	3.9	0.2
1983	3,638,933	15.6	1.1	51.4	31.8	77.4	107.8	108.5	64.9	22.0	3.9	0.2
1984	3,669,141	15.6	1.2	50.6	31.0	77.4	106.8	108.7	67.0	22.9	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
1992	4,065,014	15.9	1.4	60.7	37.8	94.5	114.6	117.4	80.2	32.5	5.9	0.3
Provisional data:												
1992	4,084,000	16.0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1993	4,039,000	15.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Race of child:[2] 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
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
Race of mother:[3] White												
1980	2,936,351	15.1	0.6	45.4	25.5	73.2	111.1	113.8	61.2	18.8	3.5	0.2
1981	2,947,679	15.0	0.5	44.9	25.4	71.5	108.3	112.3	61.0	19.0	3.4	0.2
1982	2,984,817	15.1	0.6	45.0	25.5	70.8	107.7	111.9	64.0	20.4	3.6	0.2
1983	2,946,468	14.8	0.6	43.9	25.0	68.8	103.8	109.4	65.3	21.3	3.6	0.2
1984	2,967,100	14.8	0.6	42.9	24.3	68.4	102.7	109.8	67.7	22.2	3.6	0.2
1985	3,037,913	15.0	0.6	43.3	24.4	70.4	104.1	112.3	69.9	23.3	3.7	0.2
1986	3,019,175	14.8	0.6	42.3	23.8	70.1	102.7	110.8	70.9	23.9	3.8	0.2
1987	3,043,828	14.9	0.6	42.5	24.6	68.9	102.3	112.3	73.0	25.9	4.1	0.2
1988	3,102,083	15.0	0.6	44.4	26.0	69.6	103.7	114.8	75.4	27.7	4.5	0.2
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
1992	3,201,678	15.0	0.8	51.8	30.1	83.8	108.2	118.4	81.4	32.2	5.7	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3 (page 2 of 2). Live births, crude birth rates, and birth rates by age of mother, according to race: United States, selected years 1950–93

[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
Race of child:[2] Black			Live births per 1,000 women									
1960	602,264	31.9	4.3	156.1	- - -	- - -	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
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
Race of mother:[3] Black												
1980	568,080	21.3	4.3	97.8	72.5	135.1	140.0	103.9	59.9	23.5	5.6	0.3
1981	564,955	20.8	4.0	94.5	69.3	131.0	136.5	102.3	57.4	23.1	5.4	0.3
1982	568,506	20.7	4.0	94.3	69.7	128.9	135.4	101.3	57.5	23.3	5.1	0.4
1983	562,624	20.2	4.1	93.9	69.6	127.1	131.9	98.4	56.2	23.3	5.1	0.3
1984	568,138	20.1	4.4	94.1	69.2	128.1	132.2	98.4	56.7	23.3	4.8	0.2
1985	581,824	20.4	4.5	95.4	69.3	132.4	135.0	100.2	57.9	23.9	4.6	0.3
1986	592,910	20.5	4.7	95.8	69.3	135.1	137.3	101.1	59.3	23.8	4.8	0.3
1987	611,173	20.8	4.8	97.6	72.1	135.8	142.7	104.3	60.6	24.6	4.8	0.2
1988	638,562	21.5	4.9	102.7	75.7	142.7	149.7	108.2	63.1	25.6	5.1	0.3
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
1992	673,633	21.3	4.7	112.4	81.3	157.9	158.0	111.2	67.5	28.8	5.6	0.2

[1]Live births per 1,000 population.
[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. Final data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. Provisional rates for 1992–93 were calculated 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: Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Taffel SM, et al. Advance report of final natality statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol 43 No 5, suppl. Hyattsville, Md. 1994; and Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths: United States, 1993. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol 42 No 13. Hyattsville, Md.: Public Health Service. 1994.

Table 4. Fertility rates, according to live-birth order and race: United States, selected years 1950–93

[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
1980	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	2.9
1981	67.3	29.0	21.6	10.1	3.8	2.8
1982	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.8	2.6
1983	65.7	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	2.6
1984	65.5	27.4	21.7	10.1	3.7	2.6
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
1992	68.9	27.8	22.3	11.3	4.4	3.0
Provisional data:						
1992	69.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1993	68.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Race of child:[1] 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
1980	64.7	28.4	21.0	9.5	3.4	2.4
Race of mother:[2] White						
1980	65.6	28.8	21.3	9.6	3.4	2.4
1981	64.8	28.4	21.1	9.5	3.4	2.3
1982	64.8	28.0	21.6	9.6	3.4	2.2
1983	63.4	27.2	21.2	9.5	3.3	2.1
1984	63.2	26.8	21.4	9.6	3.3	2.1
1985	64.1	27.0	21.8	9.9	3.4	2.1
1986	63.1	26.6	21.3	9.8	3.4	2.1
1987	63.3	26.5	21.3	10.0	3.5	2.1
1988	64.5	26.8	21.6	10.4	3.6	2.1
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
1992	66.5	27.3	22.0	10.8	4.0	2.4
Race of child:[1] 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
1980	88.1	35.2	25.7	14.5	6.7	6.0
Race of mother:[2] Black						
1980	84.9	33.7	24.7	14.0	6.5	5.9
1981	82.0	32.3	24.2	13.7	6.3	5.5
1982	80.9	31.7	23.9	13.8	6.3	5.2
1983	78.7	31.1	23.1	13.2	6.1	5.1
1984	78.1	30.9	23.0	13.2	6.0	4.9
1985	78.8	31.0	23.4	13.4	6.1	4.8
1986	78.9	31.0	23.4	13.5	6.1	4.8
1987	80.1	31.2	23.8	13.9	6.3	4.9
1988	82.6	31.8	24.6	14.4	6.6	5.1
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
1992	83.2	30.6	24.3	15.0	7.2	6.1

[1]Live births are tabulated by race of child.
[2]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 1992–93 were calculated 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: Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Taffel SM, et al. Advance report of final natality statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol 43 No 5, suppl. Hyattsville, Md. 1994; and Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths: United States, 1993. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol 42 No 13. Hyattsville, Md.: Public Health Service. 1994.

Table 5. 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
1986	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
1987	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
1986	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
1987	2.2	2.0	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
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
1986	2.4	*	*	2.4	2.3	2.6
1987	2.3	*	*	2.2	2.3	2.3
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
1986	64.7	29.0	30.4	41.8	59.5	84.8
1987	66.5	27.8	36.4	43.0	62.0	83.8
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
1986	63.8	28.6	28.7	40.5	58.6	84.8
1987	65.6	27.0	36.0	42.0	60.9	83.6
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
1986	75.7	*	*	59.7	70.2	90.0
1987	77.8	*	*	55.4	76.6	89.7
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 6. Live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
	Total number of live births								
All races	3,731,386	3,144,198	3,612,258	3,760,561	3,909,510	4,040,958	4,158,212	4,110,907	4,065,014
White	3,109,956	2,576,818	2,936,351	3,037,913	3,102,083	3,192,355	3,290,273	3,241,273	3,201,678
Black	561,992	496,829	568,080	581,824	638,562	673,124	684,336	682,602	673,633
American Indian or Alaskan Native	22,264	22,690	29,389	34,037	37,088	39,478	39,051	38,841	39,453
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	74,355	104,606	129,035	133,075	141,635	145,372	150,250
Chinese	7,044	7,778	11,671	16,405	21,322	20,982	22,737	22,498	25,061
Japanese	7,744	6,725	7,482	8,035	8,658	8,689	8,674	8,500	9,098
Filipino	8,066	10,359	13,968	20,058	23,207	24,585	25,770	26,227	28,959
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,609	6,099	5,888	5,883
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73,210	78,355	82,259	81,249
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	307,163	372,814	449,604	532,249	595,073	623,085	643,271
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	215,439	242,976	271,170	327,233	385,640	411,233	432,047
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	33,671	35,147	46,232	56,229	58,807	59,833	59,569
Cuban	- - -	- - -	7,163	10,024	10,189	10,842	11,311	11,058	11,472
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	21,268	40,985	57,610	72,443	83,008	86,908	89,031
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	29,622	43,682	64,403	65,502	56,307	54,053	51,152
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	1,245,221	1,394,729	1,664,239	2,526,367	2,626,500	2,589,878	2,527,207
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	299,646	336,029	434,843	611,269	661,701	666,758	657,450

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

Table 7. Low-birthweight live births, according to mother's detailed race, Hispanic origin, and smoking status: United States, selected years 1970–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Birth weight, race of mother, Hispanic origin of mother, and smoking status of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams)						Percent of live births[1]							
All mothers	7.93	7.38	6.84	6.82	6.72	6.75	6.81	6.90	6.93	7.05	6.97	7.12	7.08
White	6.85	6.27	5.72	5.69	5.61	5.65	5.66	5.70	5.67	5.72	5.70	5.80	5.80
Black	13.90	13.19	12.69	12.82	12.58	12.65	12.77	12.98	13.26	13.51	13.25	13.55	13.31
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.97	6.41	6.44	6.17	6.15	5.86	5.94	6.15	6.00	6.26	6.11	6.15	6.22
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	6.68	6.57	6.57	6.16	6.47	6.41	6.31	6.51	6.45	6.54	6.57
Chinese	6.67	5.29	5.21	5.07	5.05	4.98	4.85	5.02	4.63	4.89	4.69	5.10	4.98
Japanese	9.03	7.47	6.60	6.05	5.91	6.21	6.03	6.49	6.69	6.67	6.16	5.90	7.00
Filipino	10.02	8.08	7.40	7.28	7.78	6.95	7.42	7.30	7.15	7.35	7.30	7.31	7.43
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.29	7.24	6.73	6.89
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.61	6.65	6.74	6.68
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	6.12	6.29	6.15	6.16	6.13	6.24	6.17	6.18	6.06	6.15	6.10
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	5.62	5.77	5.68	5.77	5.62	5.74	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.60	5.61
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	8.95	8.90	8.88	8.69	9.22	9.30	9.42	9.50	8.99	9.42	9.19
Cuban	- - -	- - -	5.62	5.65	5.86	6.02	5.46	5.89	5.94	5.77	5.67	5.57	6.10
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	5.76	6.20	5.81	5.68	5.69	5.74	5.58	5.81	5.84	5.87	5.77
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.96	7.23	6.89	6.83	6.87	6.91	6.85	6.74	6.87	7.25	7.24
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	5.67	5.64	5.53	5.60	5.58	5.63	5.62	5.62	5.61	5.72	5.73
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	12.71	12.83	12.54	12.61	12.85	13.10	13.28	13.61	13.32	13.62	13.40
Cigarette smoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.36	11.25	11.41	11.49
Nonsmoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.02	6.14	6.36	6.35
Very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams)													
All mothers	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.19	1.19	1.21	1.21	1.24	1.24	1.28	1.27	1.29	1.29
White	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96
Black	2.40	2.40	2.48	2.60	2.60	2.71	2.73	2.79	2.86	2.95	2.92	2.96	2.96
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.98	0.95	0.92	1.07	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.07	0.95
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	0.92	0.88	0.93	0.85	0.86	0.83	0.84	0.90	0.87	0.85	0.91
Chinese	0.80	0.52	0.66	0.77	0.70	0.57	0.63	0.65	0.57	0.61	0.51	0.65	0.67
Japanese	1.48	0.89	0.94	0.63	0.81	0.84	0.86	0.80	0.92	0.86	0.73	0.62	0.85
Filipino	1.08	0.93	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.86	0.87	0.94	0.91	1.12	1.05	0.97	1.05
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.13	0.97	1.02	1.02
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.93
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	0.98	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.06	1.01	1.05	1.03	1.02	1.04
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	0.92	0.96	0.93	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.89	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.94
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	1.29	1.46	1.49	1.30	1.47	1.63	1.61	1.71	1.62	1.66	1.70
Cuban	- - -	- - -	1.02	0.97	1.04	1.18	1.09	0.97	1.17	1.13	1.20	1.15	1.24
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	0.99	0.99	1.04	1.01	1.04	1.02	0.97	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.02
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	1.01	1.08	1.05	0.96	1.08	1.15	1.11	1.04	1.09	1.09	1.10
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	0.86	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	2.46	2.57	2.56	2.66	2.68	2.73	2.82	2.97	2.93	2.97	2.97
Cigarette smoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.74
Nonsmoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.16	1.18	1.21	1.22

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

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

[3]Includes mothers of all races.

[4]Percent based on live births with known smoking status of mother and known birthweight. Includes data for 43 States and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1989, 45 States and DC in 1990, and 46 States and DC in 1991–92. Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota (1989–92), Oklahoma (1989–90), and Louisiana and Nebraska (1989), which did not require the reporting of mother's tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate (see Appendix I).

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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 8. Low-birthweight live births among mothers 20 years of age and over, by mother's detailed race, Hispanic origin, and educational attainment: Selected States, selected years 1989–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Mother's education, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Less than 12 years of education	Percent of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams			
All races	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.4
White	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9
Black	17.0	16.5	17.0	16.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.2
Chinese	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.4
Japanese	4.0	10.6	7.5	7.0
Filipino	6.9	7.2	7.4	6.8
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	11.0	10.7	7.1	9.5
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.4
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8
Mexican American	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3
Puerto Rican	11.3	10.3	11.2	10.4
Cuban	9.4	7.9	7.1	7.8
Central and South American	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8
Other and unknown Hispanic	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.8
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[1]	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[1]	17.6	16.7	17.2	16.7
12 years of education				
All races	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2
White	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9
Black	13.4	13.1	13.5	13.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.8
Chinese	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.7
Japanese	7.4	6.2	6.4	7.4
Filipino	6.8	7.6	6.9	7.4
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mexican American	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.5
Puerto Rican	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.3
Cuban	5.3	5.2	6.1	6.6
Central and South American	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7
Other and unknown Hispanic	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.1
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[1]	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[1]	13.6	13.2	13.6	13.4
13 or more years of education				
All races	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6
White	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8
Black	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	5.6	4.7	4.9	5.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2
Chinese	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.7
Japanese	6.6	6.0	5.6	6.9
Filipino	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.3
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	6.3	4.7	4.9	5.4
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.2
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Mexican American	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1
Puerto Rican	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5
Cuban	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.1
Central and South American	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.4
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[1]	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[1]	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.2

[1]Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item and education of mother on their birth certificates. The number of States reporting both items increased from 45 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1989, to 47 and DC in 1990–91, and 49 and DC in 1992 (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System). In 1989–91 New York and Washington, which did not report maternal education on the birth certificate, accounted for 27–39 percent of Central and South American and Puerto Rican births and 9 percent or less of births to other Hispanic subgroups in the Hispanic reporting area.
[2]Includes mothers of all races.

NOTES: Includes data for 48 States and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1989–91 and all 50 States and DC in 1992. Excludes data for births to residents of New York and Washington (1989–91), which did not require the reporting of education of mother on the birth certificate (see Appendix I). In 1989–91 New York and Washington accounted for 13–19 percent of Chinese and Other Asian or Pacific Islander births, and 5–6 percent of Filipino, Japanese and American Indian births compared with 9–10 percent of white births and black births. 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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 9. Prenatal care for live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Prenatal care, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Prenatal care began during 1st trimester						Percent of live births[1]							
All mothers	68.0	72.4	76.3	76.2	76.5	76.2	75.9	76.0	75.9	75.5	75.8	76.2	77.7
White	72.3	75.8	79.2	79.3	79.6	79.3	79.1	79.3	79.3	78.9	79.2	79.5	80.8
Black	44.2	55.5	62.4	61.2	61.9	61.5	61.2	60.8	60.7	60.0	60.6	61.9	63.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	38.2	45.4	55.8	56.6	57.4	57.5	58.2	57.6	58.1	57.9	57.9	59.9	62.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	73.7	73.9	74.7	74.1	74.9	75.0	75.5	74.8	75.1	75.3	76.6
Chinese	71.8	76.7	82.6	80.4	81.5	82.0	82.2	81.5	82.3	81.5	81.3	82.3	83.8
Japanese	78.1	82.7	86.1	86.6	87.0	84.7	85.7	86.6	86.3	86.2	87.0	87.7	88.2
Filipino	60.6	70.6	77.3	77.4	77.8	76.5	78.2	77.9	78.4	77.6	77.1	77.1	78.7
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	66.8	65.8	68.1	69.9
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	71.1	71.9	71.9	72.8
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	60.2	61.0	61.5	61.2	60.3	61.0	61.3	59.5	60.2	61.0	64.2
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	59.6	60.2	60.4	60.0	58.9	60.0	58.3	56.7	57.8	58.7	62.1
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	55.1	55.1	57.4	58.3	57.2	57.4	63.2	62.7	63.5	65.0	67.8
Cuban	- - -	- - -	82.7	81.2	82.2	82.5	81.8	83.1	83.4	83.2	84.8	85.4	86.8
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	58.8	59.3	61.1	60.6	58.8	59.1	62.8	60.8	61.5	63.4	66.8
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	66.4	66.6	66.7	65.8	66.6	65.5	67.3	66.0	66.4	65.6	68.0
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	81.2	81.3	81.6	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.7	83.3	83.7	84.9
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	60.7	59.9	60.6	60.1	60.1	60.0	60.4	59.9	60.7	61.9	64.0
Prenatal care began during 3d trimester or no prenatal care													
All mothers	7.9	6.0	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.2
White	6.3	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.2
Black	16.6	10.5	8.9	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.0	11.9	11.3	10.7	9.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	28.9	22.4	15.2	14.4	13.8	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.4	12.9	12.2	11.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.7	4.9
Chinese	6.5	4.4	3.7	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.9
Japanese	4.1	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4
Filipino	7.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.3
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.7	8.7	7.5	7.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	7.1	6.8	5.9
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.4	13.0	12.7	12.1	13.0	12.0	11.0	9.5
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	11.8	12.7	13.0	12.9	13.4	13.0	13.9	14.6	13.2	12.2	10.5
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	16.2	17.4	16.3	15.5	17.4	17.1	10.2	11.3	10.6	9.1	8.0
Cuban	- - -	- - -	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.4	2.1
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	13.1	13.3	12.6	12.5	13.8	13.5	9.9	11.9	10.9	9.5	7.9
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.3	8.5	8.2	7.5
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.8
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	9.7	10.7	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.8	11.0	12.0	11.2	10.7	9.8

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

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

Table 10. Maternal education for live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Education, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Education of mother less than 12 years						Percent of live births[1]							
All mothers	30.8	28.6	23.7	21.7	20.9	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.4	23.2	23.8	23.9	23.6
White	27.1	25.1	20.8	18.7	18.1	17.8	17.7	17.4	17.6	21.6	22.4	22.5	22.3
Black	51.2	45.3	36.4	34.5	33.4	32.6	31.9	31.6	31.4	30.4	30.2	30.4	30.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	60.5	52.7	44.2	41.3	40.0	39.0	39.2	38.5	37.9	37.2	36.4	36.3	35.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	21.0	21.7	20.2	19.4	17.9	17.9	17.9	19.5	20.0	19.7	19.0
Chinese	23.0	16.5	15.2	18.2	18.2	15.5	12.3	13.5	14.2	14.9	15.8	15.7	15.2
Japanese	11.8	9.1	5.0	4.0	3.5	4.8	4.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.4
Filipino	26.4	22.3	16.4	15.0	13.4	13.9	12.6	12.3	11.8	10.2	10.3	10.1	9.3
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.3	19.3	19.4	18.6
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.8	26.8	26.0	25.7
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	51.1	46.5	44.9	44.5	43.4	42.8	42.5	52.8	53.9	54.3	54.1
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	62.8	59.4	58.7	59.0	58.9	58.4	56.9	61.3	61.4	61.7	61.3
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	55.3	50.0	48.2	46.6	44.8	44.3	45.2	43.7	42.7	41.9	41.0
Cuban	- - -	- - -	24.1	24.6	22.4	21.1	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.9	17.8	16.7	15.6
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	41.2	39.5	37.1	37.0	35.9	34.1	31.8	43.6	44.2	44.5	43.6
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	40.1	38.9	36.0	36.5	33.7	34.3	34.1	34.5	33.3	34.4	34.7
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	18.3	16.7	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.3	16.7	15.3	15.2	15.0	14.5
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	37.4	35.4	34.2	33.5	32.6	32.2	31.8	29.9	30.0	30.3	29.8
Education of mother 16 years or more													
All mothers	8.6	11.4	14.0	15.8	16.4	16.7	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.5	18.1	18.9
White	9.6	12.7	15.5	17.6	18.3	18.6	19.2	19.8	20.1	19.2	19.3	19.9	20.7
Black	2.8	4.3	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.7	2.2	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	30.8	30.0	30.4	30.3	31.4	32.0	31.7	31.2	31.0	31.8	32.5
Chinese	34.0	37.8	41.5	38.0	36.4	35.2	36.8	36.8	36.4	40.5	40.3	41.7	44.0
Japanese	20.7	30.6	36.8	38.8	39.8	38.1	41.3	41.8	42.3	43.6	44.1	45.0	46.6
Filipino	28.1	36.6	37.1	35.8	35.8	35.2	35.4	36.9	35.5	36.0	34.5	34.1	35.8
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.6	6.8	6.7	8.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.9	27.3	28.6	28.0
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	4.2	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.6	7.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.3
Cuban	- - -	- - -	11.6	12.4	13.7	15.0	15.4	17.3	18.2	19.2	20.4	21.9	22.5
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	6.1	6.6	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.8	10.1	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.2
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	5.5	6.4	7.0	7.2	8.7	7.6	8.0	7.7	8.5	8.2	8.5
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	16.4	18.3	18.9	19.3	19.8	20.4	20.4	22.0	22.6	23.3	24.4
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	5.7	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.8

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

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

[3]Includes mothers of all races.

NOTES: Excludes births that occurred in States not reporting education (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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 11. Maternal age and marital status for live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age, marital status, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Age of mother less than 18 years						Percent of live births							
All mothers	6.3	7.6	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9
White	4.8	6.0	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9
Black	14.8	16.3	12.5	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.5	11.2	9.4	8.7	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.9	8.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Chinese	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Japanese	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
Filipino	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.9	6.5	6.8	7.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.1
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.3
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	10.0	9.3	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.5	9.6
Cuban	- - -	- - -	3.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.5	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.9
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	12.7	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.4
Age of mother 18–19 years													
All mothers	11.3	11.3	9.8	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8
White	10.4	10.3	9.0	7.9	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.0
Black	16.6	16.9	14.5	13.6	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.2	12.3	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	12.8	15.2	14.6	13.3	13.1	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.3	12.4	11.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Chinese	3.9	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Japanese	4.1	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7
Filipino	7.1	5.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.3	11.9	11.3	11.4
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	11.6	10.6	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.1
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	12.0	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	10.7
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.5	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.2	11.8
Cuban	- - -	- - -	9.2	6.8	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.5	4.6
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	10.8	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.0	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.1
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	8.5	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	14.7	13.5	13.4	12.9	12.6	12.2	12.4	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.5
Unmarried mothers													
All mothers	10.7	14.3	18.4	20.3	21.0	22.0	23.4	24.5	25.7	27.1	28.0	29.5	30.1
White	5.5	7.1	11.2	12.9	13.6	14.7	15.9	16.9	18.0	19.2	20.4	21.8	22.6
Black	37.5	49.5	56.1	59.2	60.3	61.2	62.4	63.4	64.7	65.7	66.5	67.9	68.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native	22.4	32.7	39.2	45.3	46.1	46.8	48.8	51.1	51.7	52.7	53.6	55.3	55.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	7.3	8.6	9.2	9.5	10.0	11.0	11.5	12.4	13.2	13.9	14.7
Chinese	3.0	1.6	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.5	4.5	3.9	4.2	5.0	5.5	6.1
Japanese	4.6	4.6	5.2	7.2	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.8	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.8
Filipino	9.1	6.9	8.6	10.3	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.7	13.6	14.8	15.9	16.8	16.8
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.7	45.0	45.0	45.7
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.0	12.6	13.5	14.9
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	23.6	27.5	28.3	29.5	31.6	32.6	34.0	35.5	36.7	38.5	39.1
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	20.3	23.7	24.2	25.7	27.9	28.9	30.6	31.7	33.3	35.3	36.3
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	46.3	49.5	50.8	51.1	52.6	53.0	53.3	55.2	55.9	57.5	57.5
Cuban	- - -	- - -	10.0	16.1	16.2	16.1	15.8	16.1	16.3	17.5	18.2	19.5	20.2
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	27.1	33.0	34.0	34.9	38.0	37.1	36.4	38.9	41.2	43.1	43.9
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	22.4	28.2	30.0	31.1	31.9	34.2	35.5	37.0	37.2	37.9	37.6
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	9.6	11.0	11.5	12.4	13.5	14.3	15.2	16.1	16.9	18.0	18.5
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	57.3	60.5	61.5	62.1	63.3	64.2	64.8	66.0	66.7	68.2	68.3

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

NOTES: National estimates for 1970 and 1975 for unmarried mothers based on births occurring in States 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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 12. Mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, according to mother's detailed race, Hispanic origin, educational attainment, and age: Selected States, 1989–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Characteristic of mother	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Race of mother[2]		Percent of mothers who smoked[1]		
All races	19.5	18.4	17.8	16.9
White	20.4	19.4	18.8	17.9
Black	17.1	15.9	14.6	13.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	23.0	22.4	22.6	22.5
Asian or Pacific Islander[3]	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.8
Chinese	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.7
Japanese	8.2	8.0	7.5	6.6
Filipino	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.8
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	19.3	21.0	19.4	18.5
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.6
Hispanic origin of mother[4]				
Hispanic origin (selected States)	8.0	6.7	6.3	5.8
Mexican American	6.3	5.3	4.8	4.3
Puerto Rican	14.5	13.6	13.2	12.7
Cuban	6.9	6.4	6.2	5.9
Central and South American	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.6
Other and unknown Hispanic	12.1	10.8	10.7	10.1
Non-Hispanic white (selected States)	21.7	21.0	20.5	19.7
Non-Hispanic black (selected States)	17.2	15.9	14.6	13.8
Education of mother[5]				
0–8 years	20.8	19.2	18.3	16.8
9–11 years	35.0	33.3	31.9	30.6
12 years	22.2	21.2	20.6	20.1
13–15 years	13.6	12.7	12.4	12.0
16 years or more	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.9
Age of mother[2]				
10–14 years	7.7	7.5	7.6	6.9
15–19 years	22.2	20.8	19.7	18.6
15–17 years	19.0	17.6	16.6	15.6
18–19 years	23.9	22.5	21.5	20.3
20–24 years	23.5	22.1	21.2	20.3
25–29 years	19.0	18.0	17.2	16.1
30–34 years	15.7	15.3	15.1	14.5
35–39 years	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.4
40–49 years	13.2	12.3	11.9	11.6

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

[2]Includes data for 43 States and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1989, 45 States and DC in 1990, and 46 States and DC in 1991–92. Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota (1989–92), Oklahoma (1989–90), and Louisiana and Nebraska (1989), which did not require the reporting of mother's tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate (see Appendix I).

[3]Maternal tobacco use during pregnancy was not reported on the birth certificates of California and New York, which during 1989–91 together accounted for 43–66 percent of the births in each Asian subgroup (except Hawaiian).

[4]Includes data for 42 States and DC in 1989, 44 States and DC in 1990, and 45 States and DC in 1991–92. Excludes data for California, Indiana, New Hampshire, New York, and South Dakota (1989–92), Oklahoma (1989–90), and Louisiana and Nebraska (1989), which did not require the reporting of either Hispanic origin of mother or tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate (see Appendix I).

[5]Includes data for 42 States and DC in 1989, 44 States and DC in 1990, 45 States and DC in 1991, and 46 States and DC in 1992. Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota (1989–92), Washington (1989–91), Oklahoma (1989–90), and Louisiana and Nebraska (1989), which did not require the reporting of either mother's education or tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate (see Appendix I).

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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 13. Low-birthweight live births, according to race of mother, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1990–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92
	Percent of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams								
United States	6.80	6.82	7.05	5.68	5.67	5.77	12.67	12.80	13.37
New England	6.08	5.89	5.99	5.66	5.40	5.42	12.27	12.29	11.74
Maine	5.61	5.21	5.20	5.61	5.16	5.19	*	*	*
New Hampshire	5.20	5.04	5.01	5.20	5.02	4.97	*	*	*
Vermont	6.02	5.45	5.51	6.02	5.45	5.48	*	*	*
Massachusetts	5.99	5.77	5.90	5.60	5.31	5.34	11.33	11.42	10.55
Rhode Island	6.10	6.25	6.15	5.62	5.80	5.67	*11.88	*11.98	*10.51
Connecticut	6.79	6.62	6.79	5.91	5.71	5.72	13.51	13.47	13.74
Middle Atlantic	7.03	7.06	7.44	5.78	5.69	5.92	12.83	13.06	13.76
New York	7.34	7.30	7.69	6.04	5.82	6.12	12.41	12.71	13.41
New Jersey	7.09	6.88	7.18	5.59	5.46	5.63	13.23	12.90	13.39
Pennsylvania	6.51	6.80	7.20	5.54	5.64	5.79	13.52	14.09	14.96
East North Central	6.69	6.73	7.26	5.50	5.49	5.73	13.45	13.45	14.34
Ohio	6.71	6.62	7.32	5.73	5.70	6.07	13.09	12.28	13.91
Indiana	6.33	6.43	6.64	5.65	5.80	5.92	12.17	12.00	12.40
Illinois	7.27	7.33	7.69	5.48	5.51	5.65	13.98	14.10	14.66
Michigan	6.88	6.95	7.61	5.64	5.48	5.67	13.51	14.15	14.94
Wisconsin	5.22	5.36	5.98	4.69	4.71	5.05	12.90	12.73	13.98
West North Central	5.67	5.77	6.06	5.15	5.20	5.40	12.74	12.88	13.06
Minnesota	5.12	4.98	5.19	4.89	4.67	4.78	*12.79	13.29	13.19
Iowa	4.93	5.16	5.59	4.77	5.00	5.36	*11.91	*11.78	*12.29
Missouri	6.67	6.84	7.31	5.61	5.72	6.00	12.85	13.00	13.55
North Dakota	4.74	4.90	5.13	4.66	4.77	5.03	*	*	*
South Dakota	5.17	5.32	5.22	4.82	5.06	5.11	*	*	*
Nebraska	5.51	5.43	5.50	5.09	5.05	5.12	*13.53	*12.55	*11.77
Kansas	6.10	6.23	6.30	5.55	5.63	5.76	12.40	12.93	11.89
South Atlantic	7.91	7.80	8.04	6.00	5.93	5.97	12.57	12.58	13.05
Delaware	7.60	7.14	7.70	5.51	5.52	5.77	14.43	12.49	13.68
Maryland	7.75	7.72	8.05	5.76	5.53	5.56	12.54	12.84	13.33
District of Columbia	13.15	13.00	14.93	*6.01	5.23	5.89	14.74	15.24	17.29
Virginia	7.32	6.98	7.27	5.74	5.55	5.61	12.31	11.60	12.43
West Virginia	6.82	6.99	7.05	6.63	6.81	6.82	*11.60	*11.79	*12.97
North Carolina	7.93	7.89	8.27	6.06	6.04	6.22	12.32	12.51	13.05
South Carolina	8.79	8.58	8.97	6.11	6.04	6.26	12.84	12.69	13.26
Georgia	8.53	8.14	8.60	6.16	6.10	6.09	12.70	12.08	12.97
Florida	7.48	7.60	7.43	5.94	5.98	5.91	12.05	12.84	12.31
East South Central	7.84	7.92	8.39	6.17	6.30	6.54	12.28	12.32	13.21
Kentucky	6.93	6.98	7.03	6.44	6.47	6.50	11.84	12.27	12.05
Tennessee	7.97	7.98	8.50	6.38	6.50	6.73	13.52	13.02	14.17
Alabama	7.91	8.03	8.53	5.73	5.96	6.27	11.93	12.09	12.83
Mississippi	8.70	8.81	9.72	5.83	6.08	6.62	11.88	12.03	13.08
West South Central	7.21	7.19	7.40	6.00	6.00	6.06	12.67	12.57	13.31
Arkansas	7.49	7.78	8.18	5.87	6.40	6.55	12.47	12.27	13.47
Louisiana	8.48	8.66	9.32	5.90	5.88	6.11	12.81	12.95	13.79
Oklahoma	6.73	6.55	6.62	6.23	6.02	6.02	12.39	11.77	11.91
Texas	6.90	6.85	7.00	5.99	5.98	6.01	12.64	12.44	13.11
Mountain	6.52	6.62	6.83	6.35	6.42	6.58	12.48	13.68	14.10
Montana	5.59	5.68	5.92	5.53	5.65	5.97	*	*	*
Idaho	5.26	5.44	5.65	5.23	5.41	5.62	*	*	*
Wyoming	7.01	7.17	7.23	6.95	7.14	7.14	*	*	*
Colorado	7.98	7.79	8.24	7.67	7.40	7.73	13.93	14.90	16.07
New Mexico	7.58	7.09	7.23	7.64	7.20	7.31	*10.95	*12.25	*12.70
Arizona	6.06	6.29	6.41	5.85	6.09	6.18	11.45	12.80	12.25
Utah	5.36	5.62	5.79	5.31	5.56	5.75	*	*	*
Nevada	6.66	7.08	7.20	6.10	6.29	6.44	*12.17	*13.51	14.41
Pacific	5.75	5.87	5.76	5.13	5.19	5.10	11.67	12.77	12.45
Washington	5.14	5.27	5.23	4.83	4.91	4.89	11.52	11.85	11.59
Oregon	4.89	5.20	5.03	4.68	5.01	4.82	*11.27	*12.74	*11.24
California	5.90	6.01	5.85	5.23	5.27	5.16	11.73	12.90	12.57
Alaska	5.07	4.77	4.81	4.58	4.30	4.28	*8.51	*10.05	*9.79
Hawaii	7.09	6.79	7.02	6.00	5.44	5.55	*10.37	*9.63	*11.45

*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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 14. Very low-birthweight live births, according to race of mother, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1990–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92
	Percent of live births weighing less than 1,500 grams								
United States	1.16	1.22	1.29	0.91	0.94	0.96	2.52	2.74	2.95
New England	1.10	1.03	1.11	0.99	0.90	0.95	2.86	2.87	2.81
Maine	1.31	0.84	0.86	1.31	0.84	0.87	*	*	*
New Hampshire	0.94	0.86	0.87	0.94	0.86	0.84	*	*	*
Vermont	0.90	0.91	0.82	0.90	0.92	0.82	*	*	*
Massachusetts	1.04	0.98	1.08	0.92	0.85	0.95	2.65	2.62	2.35
Rhode Island	1.07	1.14	1.16	0.98	1.05	1.01	*2.36	*2.54	*2.74
Connecticut	1.25	1.26	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.04	3.18	3.26	3.50
Middle Atlantic	1.20	1.31	1.43	0.92	0.96	1.02	2.55	2.85	3.19
New York	1.26	1.34	1.46	0.96	0.97	1.03	2.45	2.73	3.07
New Jersey	1.22	1.29	1.41	0.90	0.94	1.04	2.55	2.81	3.03
Pennsylvania	1.10	1.26	1.39	0.87	0.95	0.99	2.79	3.18	3.64
East North Central	1.20	1.25	1.37	0.93	0.94	0.99	2.79	2.95	3.14
Ohio	1.15	1.19	1.34	0.93	0.97	1.03	2.63	2.55	3.00
Indiana	1.06	1.09	1.18	0.88	0.93	0.97	2.56	2.52	2.81
Illinois	1.37	1.40	1.47	0.96	0.96	1.00	2.94	3.06	3.12
Michigan	1.26	1.35	1.50	0.97	0.95	1.00	2.82	3.33	3.40
Wisconsin	0.96	0.98	1.09	0.85	0.81	0.87	2.59	2.82	3.03
West North Central	0.95	0.99	1.06	0.84	0.86	0.90	2.48	2.65	2.81
Minnesota	0.90	0.88	0.93	0.84	0.83	0.85	*3.38	2.60	2.76
Iowa	0.82	0.84	0.95	0.79	0.82	0.88	*2.22	*1.88	*2.81
Missouri	1.10	1.21	1.28	0.88	0.93	0.93	2.41	2.75	2.91
North Dakota	0.85	0.80	0.90	0.82	0.78	0.87	*	*	*
South Dakota	0.80	0.99	0.90	0.75	0.92	0.88	*	*	*
Nebraska	0.88	0.86	0.93	0.79	0.77	0.84	*2.55	*2.54	*2.46
Kansas	1.02	1.02	1.12	0.90	0.88	0.99	2.43	2.62	2.66
South Atlantic	1.46	1.51	1.59	1.00	1.02	1.02	2.59	2.79	2.96
Delaware	1.56	1.54	1.60	1.03	0.99	1.02	3.27	3.39	3.46
Maryland	1.56	1.71	1.70	1.04	1.07	0.99	2.83	3.27	3.24
District of Columbia	2.91	3.23	3.55	*1.25	1.03	1.12	3.29	3.90	4.20
Virginia	1.31	1.26	1.42	0.96	0.90	0.96	2.44	2.44	2.88
West Virginia	1.05	1.19	1.16	1.03	1.11	1.11	*1.76	*3.35	*2.62
North Carolina	1.47	1.54	1.65	1.02	1.07	1.07	2.53	2.75	3.01
South Carolina	1.60	1.62	1.70	1.02	1.02	1.06	2.49	2.60	2.74
Georgia	1.58	1.57	1.68	1.00	1.06	1.01	2.60	2.57	2.84
Florida	1.33	1.42	1.44	0.96	1.01	1.04	2.46	2.79	2.76
East South Central	1.28	1.39	1.53	0.91	1.01	1.06	2.26	2.42	2.77
Kentucky	1.08	1.19	1.20	0.94	1.07	1.06	2.42	2.38	2.56
Tennessee	1.29	1.41	1.56	0.96	1.04	1.09	2.45	2.66	3.07
Alabama	1.32	1.43	1.63	0.86	0.93	1.05	2.16	2.41	2.73
Mississippi	1.47	1.54	1.76	0.83	0.94	0.97	2.18	2.24	2.60
West South Central	1.15	1.23	1.26	0.89	0.95	0.93	2.33	2.55	2.72
Arkansas	1.14	1.31	1.32	0.80	1.02	0.98	2.17	2.31	2.45
Louisiana	1.39	1.63	1.74	0.84	0.95	0.93	2.31	2.68	2.88
Oklahoma	1.06	1.03	1.08	0.93	0.89	0.96	2.46	2.38	2.27
Texas	1.09	1.16	1.17	0.90	0.95	0.93	2.36	2.51	2.72
Mountain	0.92	0.96	1.01	0.88	0.90	0.95	2.62	2.60	2.65
Montana	0.88	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.80	0.84	*	*	*
Idaho	0.68	0.86	0.85	0.68	0.84	0.84	*	*	*
Wyoming	0.93	0.98	0.83	0.93	0.96	0.81	*	*	*
Colorado	1.03	1.00	1.13	0.97	0.91	1.02	2.47	2.78	2.96
New Mexico	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.98	*2.28	*2.74	*2.59
Arizona	0.96	1.07	1.09	0.90	1.01	1.04	2.73	2.66	2.53
Utah	0.78	0.75	0.85	0.78	0.74	0.84	*	*	*
Nevada	1.03	1.00	1.06	0.85	0.87	0.92	*2.94	*2.35	2.49
Pacific	0.98	1.02	0.99	0.86	0.89	0.86	2.29	2.71	2.68
Washington	0.85	0.89	0.83	0.80	0.81	0.77	1.98	2.58	2.60
Oregon	0.81	0.84	0.83	0.78	0.80	0.81	*1.99	*2.68	*1.87
California	1.01	1.06	1.02	0.88	0.91	0.88	2.32	2.73	2.70
Alaska	0.84	0.86	0.90	0.75	0.79	0.77	*2.26	*1.88	*2.20
Hawaii	1.05	1.06	1.00	0.94	0.91	0.85	*1.66	*2.69	*3.24

*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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 15. Legal abortion ratios, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, selected years 1973–92

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

Characteristic	*1973*	*1975*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*[1]
	Abortions per 100 live births												
Total	19.6	27.2	35.9	34.9	36.4	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.2	34.6	34.5	33.9	33.5
Age[2]													
Under 15 years	74.3	101.5	122.7	133.6	145.8	141.2	130.5	131.3	90.5	83.5	81.2	76.1	77.5
15–19 years	31.7	46.4	66.4	67.3	71.4	71.7	70.2	72.6	61.2	54.8	50.6	45.6	42.7
20–24 years	17.9	25.0	37.5	38.1	41.2	40.4	41.0	42.0	36.9	36.1	37.5	37.3	36.4
25–29 years	12.3	16.6	23.0	23.0	23.9	23.2	24.0	23.9	21.1	20.9	21.6	21.8	21.8
30–34 years	16.5	22.1	23.3	22.0	22.3	21.4	21.5	21.4	18.6	18.4	18.9	18.5	18.3
35–39 years	26.7	37.5	40.3	35.4	35.2	33.4	33.4	31.7	27.7	26.8	27.1	25.9	25.4
40 years and over	40.2	59.9	78.3	69.1	66.7	63.8	59.8	56.2	51.3	49.4	51.6	47.6	47.0
Race[3]													
White	17.5	22.7	31.3	29.5	30.8	29.6	30.0	30.0	25.7	24.8	25.2	23.9	23.3
All other	28.9	46.5	54.7	56.0	58.2	57.6	55.8	55.7	45.5	46.1	47.5	45.4	46.0
Marital status[4]													
Married	6.2	8.3	10.2	9.3	9.6	8.7	9.3	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.1
Unmarried	109.8	141.1	149.9	135.2	137.1	129.5	120.6	114.9	97.1	88.4	84.0	78.1	75.0
Number of previous live births[5,6]													
0	23.0	30.2	48.6	46.9	49.3	47.7	47.1	46.3	37.4	37.2	35.8	34.2	32.6
1	12.1	17.3	21.9	22.1	23.0	22.8	23.8	24.7	21.0	21.2	22.5	22.8	22.4
2	19.6	29.7	32.8	32.5	34.0	33.0	33.5	34.5	29.3	28.6	31.3	31.5	31.0
3	25.8	39.8	33.5	31.9	32.8	32.1	32.4	33.2	27.7	27.8	29.8	30.7	30.1
4 or more	26.4	40.8	27.3	24.8	24.9	23.7	24.2	24.2	20.2	19.9	26.3	25.1	24.3

[1]Preliminary data.
[2]Data for 1992 are from 40 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.
[3]Data for 1992 are from 33 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.
[4]Data for 1992 are from 36 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.
[5]Data for 1992 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–6, Dec. 1993; 1991, in press; and Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Analysis, United States, 1992. Vol. 43, No. 50. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 23, 1994.

Table 16. Legal abortions, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1973–92

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

Characteristic	*1973*	*1975*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*[1]
	Number of legal abortions reported in thousands												
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	616	855	1,298	1,269	1,334	1,329	1,328	1,354	1,371	1,397	1,430	1,389	1,359
Alan Guttmacher Institute[2]	745	1,034	1,554	1,575	1,577	1,589	1,574	1,559	1,591	1,567	1,609	1,557	1,529
	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	49.7	50.5	50.3	51.0	50.4	48.7	49.8	51.6	52.3	52.6
Under 7 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	[5]14.0
7 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	[5]15.4
8 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	[5]21.2
9–10 weeks	29.4	28.4	26.2	26.8	26.4	26.6	25.8	26.0	26.4	25.8	25.3	25.1	24.6
11–12 weeks	17.9	14.9	12.2	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.6	11.7	11.5	11.6
13–15 weeks	6.9	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9
16–20 weeks	8.0	6.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1
21 weeks and over	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Type of procedure[6]													
Curettage	88.4	90.9	95.5	96.8	96.8	97.5	97.0	97.2	98.6	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.9
Intrauterine instillation	10.4	6.2	3.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	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	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Location of facility[7]													
In State of residence	74.8	89.2	92.6	93.3	92.0	92.4	92.3	91.7	91.4	91.0	91.8	91.6	91.7
Out of State of residence	25.2	10.8	7.4	6.7	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.3	8.6	9.0	8.2	8.4	8.3
Previous induced abortions[8]													
0	- - -	81.9	67.6	62.4	60.5	60.1	59.3	58.5	57.8	58.1	57.1	56.1	55.7
1	- - -	14.9	23.5	25.0	25.7	25.7	26.3	26.5	26.9	26.5	26.9	27.2	27.2
2	- - -	2.5	6.6	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.4	9.9	10.1	10.6	10.8
3 or more	- - -	0.7	2.3	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.3

[1]Preliminary data.
[2]No survey was conducted in 1986, 1989, and 1990; data for these years 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 1992 are from 38 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.
[5]Data for 1992 are from 35 reporting areas.
[6]Data for 1992 are from 38 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.
[7]Data for 1992 are from 39 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.
[8]Data for 1992 are from 36 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–6, Dec. 1993; 1991, in press; and Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Analysis, United States, 1992. Vol. 43, No. 50. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 23, 1994; and Henshaw, S. K. and Van Vort, J.: Abortion services in the United States, 1991 and 1992. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 26(3), May–June 1994.

Table 17. 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 18. Methods of contraception for women 15–44 years of age, according to race and age: United States, 1982, 1988, and 1990

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

Method of contraception and age	All races 1982	All races 1988	All races 1990	White 1982	White 1988	White 1990	Black 1982	Black 1988	Black 1990
	Number of women in thousands								
15–44 years	54,099	57,900	58,381	45,367	47,076	47,342	6,985	7,679	7,846
15–19 years	9,521	9,179	8,483	7,815	7,313	6,533	1,416	1,409	1,344
20–24 years	10,629	9,413	9,154	8,855	7,401	7,344	1,472	1,364	1,327
25–34 years	19,644	21,726	21,728	16,485	17,682	17,501	2,479	2,865	2,923
35–44 years	14,305	17,582	19,016	12,212	14,681	15,964	1,618	2,041	2,251
All methods	Percent of women using contraception								
15–44 years	55.7	60.3	59.3	56.7	61.8	59.9	52.0	56.7	58.0
15–19 years	24.2	32.1	31.5	23.4	32.2	29.7	30.0	35.1	42.9
20–24 years	55.8	59.0	55.3	56.6	60.2	55.6	52.5	61.1	58.4
25–34 years	66.7	66.3	63.2	67.7	67.7	63.2	64.0	63.8	65.7
35–44 years	61.6	68.3	68.9	63.1	70.2	70.2	52.3	58.9	57.0
Female sterilization	Percent of contracepting women								
15–44 years	23.2	27.5	29.5	22.1	26.1	27.7	30.0	38.1	41.8
15–19 years	–	*1.5	–	–	*1.6	–	–	*1.6	–
20–24 years	4.5	4.6	8.0	*3.8	3.9	8.1	9.8	9.1	*9.3
25–34 years	22.1	25.0	25.6	20.2	23.2	22.7	33.5	39.9	43.3
35–44 years	43.5	47.6	47.8	41.9	44.7	44.5	56.8	70.5	78.1
Male sterilization									
15–44 years	10.9	11.7	12.6	12.2	13.6	14.8	*1.4	*0.9	*1.5
15–19 years	*0.4	*0.2	–	*0.5	*0.3	–	–	–	–
20–24 years	*3.6	*1.8	*1.8	*4.2	*2.3	*2.2	*0.5	–	–
25–34 years	10.1	10.2	9.3	11.3	11.7	10.8	*1.4	*1.1	*2.7
35–44 years	19.9	20.8	22.9	21.6	23.7	25.7	*3.1	*1.5	*1.5
Birth control pill									
15–44 years	28.0	30.7	28.5	26.7	29.8	28.8	38.0	38.0	27.9
15–19 years	63.9	58.8	52.0	62.1	55.9	53.2	70.8	74.2	42.6
20–24 years	55.1	68.2	55.4	53.5	67.9	57.1	65.0	70.3	51.7
25–34 years	25.7	32.6	34.7	24.8	32.4	36.3	33.7	35.7	30.0
35–44 years	3.7	4.3	6.8	3.7	4.5	7.0	*5.1	*4.2	*3.7
Intrauterine device									
15–44 years	7.1	2.0	1.4	6.9	1.8	1.4	9.1	3.1	*1.4
15–19 years	*1.3	–	–	*0.5	–	–	*4.9	–	–
20–24 years	4.2	*0.3	*0.8	*3.5	*0.3	*0.9	*6.2	*0.9	–
25–34 years	9.7	2.1	*0.7	9.4	1.7	*0.6	13.0	*4.1	*1.6
35–44 years	6.9	3.1	2.6	7.0	3.0	2.5	*6.5	*4.3	*2.4
Diaphragm									
15–44 years	8.1	5.7	2.8	8.8	6.2	2.8	3.5	1.9	*1.6
15–19 years	*6.0	*1.0	–	*7.1	*1.3	–	*1.8	–	–
20–24 years	10.2	3.7	*0.6	11.3	4.1	*0.7	*2.8	*1.6	*0.5
25–34 years	10.3	7.3	3.6	11.3	8.0	3.9	*3.0	*1.7	*2.1
35–44 years	4.0	6.0	3.5	3.8	6.2	2.9	*6.0	*3.3	*2.1
Condom									
15–44 years	12.0	14.6	17.7	12.7	14.9	17.0	6.2	10.3	19.2
15–19 years	20.8	32.8	44.0	22.6	34.2	43.3	*12.6	22.7	52.4
20–24 years	10.7	14.5	25.3	11.4	15.8	23.1	*6.4	9.6	29.9
25–34 years	11.4	13.7	17.3	12.0	14.0	17.1	5.3	9.4	13.2
35–44 years	11.3	11.2	9.8	12.0	11.3	10.3	*4.5	7.0	6.7

*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 19. Breastfeeding by mothers 15–44 years of age by year of baby's birth, according to selected characteristics of mother: United States, 1970–71 to 1986–87

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

Selected characteristics of mother	*1970–71*	*1972–73*	*1974–75*	*1976–77*	*1978–79*	*1980–81*	*1982–83*	*1984–85*	*1986–87*
					Percent of babies breastfed				
Total	24.9	29.1	34.2	42.0	44.4	52.5	57.3	55.5	55.0
Race									
White	26.4	30.4	37.3	45.9	48.1	57.2	62.3	59.9	60.3
Black	10.8	14.6	17.1	19.5	24.5	24.5	27.0	22.9	23.5
Education[1]									
Less than 12 years	15.0	23.4	18.4	25.6	25.8	34.0	30.5	32.9	33.8
12 years	20.8	27.6	30.2	34.8	41.6	45.8	53.6	46.8	51.2
13 years or more	38.5	35.1	49.5	62.3	58.9	73.5	73.6	74.7	73.0
Geographic region									
Northeast	31.8	24.3	31.4	38.5	37.7	46.6	67.7	65.3	64.6
Midwest	23.7	23.8	29.3	43.6	48.1	54.6	46.7	44.2	44.8
South	11.7	22.0	22.9	32.1	31.8	41.8	56.4	54.3	46.2
West	39.5	55.5	61.6	61.3	66.5	70.1	67.7	67.4	72.5
Age									
Under 20 years	–	–	–	–	*19.3	24.6	–	–	16.8
20–24 years	–	–	*22.0	27.8	30.4	45.4	31.8	31.9	42.4
25 years and over	24.9	29.3	34.6	44.1	47.9	58.1	60.5	61.8	62.1
25–29 years	*13.9	24.1	25.6	35.5	45.0	55.0	48.4	54.8	57.5
30 years and over	25.8	30.7	38.8	50.2	50.4	61.8	66.2	66.9	67.0
					Percent of breastfed babies who were breastfed 3 months or more				
Total	49.5	53.4	61.7	61.7	66.5	66.0	66.6	61.6	54.2
Race									
White	49.0	52.5	60.8	63.6	66.9	66.3	65.6	62.6	53.1
Black	55.7	48.8	74.5	59.5	61.3	55.4	60.4	49.9	53.2
Education[1]									
Less than 12 years	*39.2	62.9	52.8	38.0	64.5	56.1	53.4	63.8	51.7
12 years	34.8	51.6	54.6	57.4	57.6	60.3	59.4	53.5	50.4
13 years or more	63.5	50.7	69.1	71.3	73.9	72.7	73.3	66.1	57.8
Geographic region									
Northeast	59.7	*67.7	61.8	59.8	67.7	57.6	73.6	69.7	52.0
Midwest	39.3	45.4	54.1	56.5	62.6	66.1	62.0	53.4	54.2
South	*32.9	39.1	57.4	61.8	63.5	67.0	64.6	55.2	50.1
West	56.5	62.7	68.7	67.9	72.4	70.1	67.6	70.1	59.3
Age									
Under 20 years	–	–	–	–	*53.8	51.8	–	–	*27.1
20–24 years	–	–	*27.6	52.8	51.9	53.6	54.9	54.5	50.4
25 years and over	49.5	53.4	62.4	62.5	68.8	70.6	67.3	62.5	55.7
25–29 years	*80.9	38.1	55.0	41.4	65.1	63.6	58.6	56.1	50.1
30 years and over	48.2	56.7	64.7	73.2	71.5	77.9	70.4	66.3	60.7

[1]For women 20 years and over.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTES: Data on breastfeeding during 1970–81 are based on responses to questions in the National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle III conducted in 1982. Data for 1982–87 are based on the National Survey of Family Growth Cycle IV conducted in 1988.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, Data from the National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle III 1982, Cycle IV 1988.

Table 20. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1960 and 1983–88 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	1988	1983–85	1986–88
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births								
All mothers	25.1	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.6	10.6	9.8
White	22.2	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.0	9.0	8.2
Black	42.1	19.2	18.2	18.6	18.2	17.8	17.8	18.7	17.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	15.2	13.4	13.1	13.9	13.0	12.7	13.9	13.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	8.3	8.9	7.8	7.8	7.3	6.8	8.3	7.3
Chinese	- - -	9.5	7.2	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	7.4	5.8
Japanese	- - -	*	*6.4	*6.0	*7.2	*6.6	*7.0	6.0	6.9
Filipino	- - -	8.4	8.5	7.7	7.2	6.6	6.9	8.2	6.9
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	11.3	11.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	8.1	9.4	8.5	8.3	7.6	7.0	8.6	7.6
Hispanic origin[2,3]	- - -	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.3	9.2	8.3
Mexican American	- - -	9.1	8.9	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.8	7.9
Puerto Rican	- - -	12.9	12.9	11.1	11.7	9.9	11.6	12.3	11.1
Cuban	- - -	*7.5	*8.1	8.5	*7.5	7.1	7.2	8.0	7.3
Central and South American	- - -	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.2	8.2	7.6
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	10.6	9.6	9.5	9.2	8.7	9.1	9.9	9.0
Non-Hispanic white[3]	- - -	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.9	8.1
Non-Hispanic black[3]	- - -	19.1	18.1	18.3	18.0	17.4	18.1	18.5	17.9
	Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
All mothers	18.4	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.9	6.3
White	16.9	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.9	5.2
Black	27.3	12.5	11.9	12.3	11.9	11.8	11.5	12.2	11.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	7.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.4	6.7	5.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	5.2	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.3	5.2	4.5
Chinese	- - -	5.5	4.4	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.1	4.3	3.3
Japanese	- - -	*	*3.6	*3.1	*4.7	*4.0	*4.5	3.4	4.4
Filipino	- - -	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.1	4.4	5.3	4.5
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.4	7.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	5.0	6.2	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.5	4.7
Hispanic origin[2,3]	- - -	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	6.0	5.3
Mexican American	- - -	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.7	5.0
Puerto Rican	- - -	8.7	8.6	7.6	7.6	6.7	7.3	8.3	7.2
Cuban	- - -	*5.0	*6.4	6.2	*5.1	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.3
Central and South American	- - -	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.7	5.0
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	6.4	6.5	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.8
Non-Hispanic white[3]	- - -	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.1
Non-Hispanic black[3]	- - -	12.1	11.5	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.4
	Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
All mothers	6.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5
White	5.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Black	14.8	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.8	6.8	7.4	7.2	7.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.8
Chinese	- - -	*	*	*2.5	*2.8	*2.5	2.4	3.1	2.5
Japanese	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.6	2.5
Filipino	- - -	*2.8	*3.2	*2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.4
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*4.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.9
Hispanic origin[2,3]	- - -	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0
Mexican American	- - -	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9
Puerto Rican	- - -	4.2	4.3	3.5	4.2	3.2	4.2	4.0	3.9
Cuban	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.2	2.0
Central and South American	- - -	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.6
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	4.1	3.1	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.2
Non-Hispanic white[3]	- - -	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Non-Hispanic black[3]	- - -	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.4

[1]Data are shown by race of child in 1960.
[2]Includes mothers of all races.
[3]Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item on their birth certificates. In 1983–87, 23 States and the District of Columbia (DC) and in 1988, 30 States and DC 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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics for the National Linked Files of Live Births and Infant Deaths.

Table 21. Infant mortality rates for mothers 20 years of age and over, according to educational attainment, detailed race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother: Selected States, 1983–88 birth cohorts

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

Education of mother, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*Birth cohort*							
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1983–85*	*1986–88*
Less than 12 years of education	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births							
All mothers	16.2	15.4	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.7	15.7	14.8
White	13.8	13.3	13.2	12.7	12.4	12.3	13.4	12.5
Black	22.9	21.0	21.4	20.9	20.4	20.8	21.8	20.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	16.4	14.0	16.7	18.1	15.7	14.8	15.7	16.2
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	10.6	11.6	*9.3	*10.6	7.4	9.3	10.5	9.1
Hispanic origin[2,3]	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.5	9.6	10.6	11.1	10.6
Mexican American	8.7	9.9	10.8	10.1	8.7	8.8	9.8	9.2
Puerto Rican	15.2	14.9	11.9	14.4	11.2	13.9	14.0	13.2
Cuban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Central and South American	*	*	*8.6	*10.3	*9.5	*8.7	8.4	9.5
Other and unknown Hispanic	10.3	*11.6	11.7	*11.0	9.3	*11.4	11.2	10.6
Non-Hispanic white[2]	14.2	13.4	13.9	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.9	13.0
Non-Hispanic black[2]	23.5	21.8	21.5	21.1	20.1	21.9	22.3	21.1
12 years of education								
All mothers	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.8	10.4	9.9
White	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.8	8.2
Black	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.8	17.7	16.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	15.0	13.6	10.7	12.6	11.5	11.2	13.0	11.8
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	9.9	10.2	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	9.4	7.9
Hispanic origin[2,3]	9.0	9.8	9.4	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.4	8.4
Mexican American	*8.0	*7.4	8.9	6.9	8.7	9.5	8.1	8.5
Puerto Rican	10.7	12.5	11.6	10.3	9.1	10.7	11.6	10.1
Cuban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*8.3	*6.5
Central and South American	*	*10.1	*8.1	*7.6	7.8	6.7	9.0	7.3
Other and unknown Hispanic	9.2	9.1	8.8	7.9	7.6	8.4	9.0	8.0
Non-Hispanic white[2]	9.1	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.2
Non-Hispanic black[2]	17.6	17.9	18.3	17.7	17.1	17.2	17.9	17.3
13 or more years of education								
All mothers	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.9	7.3
White	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.9	6.2
Black	15.4	14.9	15.9	15.5	14.5	14.5	15.4	14.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.3	8.4
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	6.6	7.5	6.2	6.4	6.1	5.7	6.8	6.0
Hispanic origin[2,3]	9.1	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.6	7.0	7.5	7.0
Mexican American	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.9	6.5
Puerto Rican	*	*	*	*	*	*6.8	8.3	6.8
Cuban	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.4	5.8
Central and South American	*	*	*	*	*	*7.8	7.3	7.6
Other and unknown Hispanic	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.9	7.8
Non-Hispanic white[2]	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.9	6.2
Non-Hispanic black[2]	15.0	14.1	15.2	15.3	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.8

[1]The States not reporting maternal education on the birth certificate accounted for 49–51 percent of the Asian or Pacific Islander births in the United States in 1983–87 and 59 percent in 1988.

[2]Includes mothers of all races.

[3]Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item and education of mother on their birth certificates. In 1983–87, 21 States and the District of Columbia (DC), and in 1988, 26 States and DC, included both items. The States not reporting maternal education on the birth certificate during 1983–88, together accounted for 28–85 percent of the births in each Hispanic subgroup (except Cuban) in the Hispanic reporting area.

NOTES: Includes data for 47 States and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, and 46 States and DC in 1988. Excludes data for California, Texas, and Washington (1983–88) and New York (1988), which did not require the reporting of maternal education on the birth certificate (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.

*Infant mortality rates for groups with fewer than 10,000 births are considered unreliable. Infant mortality rates for groups with fewer than 7,500 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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics for the National Linked Files of Live Births and Infant Deaths.

Table 22. Infant mortality rates according to birthweight: United States, 1983–88 birth cohorts

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

	Birth cohort							
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1983–85*	*1986–88*
Birthweight	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births							
All birthweights	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.6	10.6	9.8
Less than 2,500 grams	95.9	94.1	93.9	89.9	86.5	84.2	94.6	86.8
Less than 1,500 grams	400.6	390.5	387.7	371.8	358.0	348.7	392.8	359.3
Less than 500 grams	890.3	883.4	895.9	889.9	890.4	878.4	890.0	886.2
500–999 grams	584.2	570.9	559.2	537.4	507.9	502.0	571.2	515.4
1,000–1,499 grams	162.3	151.4	145.4	132.8	122.2	121.3	152.9	125.3
1,500–1,999 grams	58.4	57.4	54.0	51.9	48.8	48.9	56.6	49.8
2,000–2,499 grams	22.5	21.4	20.9	20.7	19.5	18.7	21.6	19.6
2,500 grams or more	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.1
2,500–2,999 grams	8.8	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.6	8.2	7.6
3,000–3,499 grams	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.0
3,500–3,999 grams	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8
4,000–4,499 grams	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.5
4,500–4,999 grams	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.5
5,000 grams or more	14.4	19.0	14.7	16.3	15.8	20.7	16.1	17.6

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

Table 23 (page 1 of 2). Infant mortality rates, fetal death rates, and perinatal mortality rates, according to race: United States, selected years 1950–93

[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			
All races	Deaths per 1,000 live births						
1950[5]	29.2	20.5	17.8	8.7	18.4	14.9	32.5
1960[5]	26.0	18.7	16.7	7.3	15.8	12.1	28.6
1970	20.0	15.1	13.6	4.9	14.0	9.5	23.0
1980	12.6	8.5	7.1	4.1	9.1	6.2	13.2
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
1992	8.5	5.4	4.4	3.1	7.4	4.1	8.5
Provisional data:							
1992	8.5	5.4	- - -	3.1	- - -	- - -	- - -
1993	8.3	5.4	- - -	2.9	- - -	- - -	- - -
Race of child:[6] White							
1950[5]	26.8	19.4	17.1	7.4	16.6	13.3	30.1
1960[5]	22.9	17.2	15.6	5.7	13.9	10.8	26.2
1970	17.8	13.8	12.5	4.0	12.3	8.6	21.0
1980	11.0	7.5	6.2	3.5	8.1	5.7	11.9
Race of mother:[7] White							
1980	10.9	7.4	6.1	3.5	8.1	5.7	11.8
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
1992	6.9	4.3	3.5	2.6	6.2	3.7	7.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23 (page 2 of 2). Infant mortality rates, fetal death rates, and perinatal mortality rates, according to race: United States, selected years 1950–93

[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				
Race of child:[6] Black	Deaths per 1,000 live births						
1950[5]	43.9	27.8	23.0	16.1	32.1	- - -	- - -
1960[5]	44.3	27.8	23.7	16.5	- - -	- - -	- - -
1970	32.6	22.8	20.3	9.9	23.2	- - -	34.5
1980	21.4	14.1	11.9	7.3	14.4	8.9	20.7
Race of mother[7]: Black							
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	6.4	15.7
1992	16.8	10.8	9.0	6.0	13.3	6.4	15.4

[1]Rates are infant (under 1 year of age), neonatal (under 28 days), early neonatal (under 7 days), and postneonatal (28–365 days) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group.
[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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths: United States, 1992 and 1993. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vols 41 and 42 No 13. Hyattsville, Md.: Public Health Service. 1993 and 1994; Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol 43 No 6, suppl. Hyattsville, Md.: Public Health Service. 1994. Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 24. Infant mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1990–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White[1]			Black[1]		
	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States	12.0	10.4	8.9	10.4	8.8	7.3	21.2	18.9	17.5
New England	10.4	8.6	6.9	9.8	7.9	6.3	20.7	20.0	14.2
Maine	9.7	8.7	6.2	9.8	8.7	6.1	*	*	*
New Hampshire	10.2	8.7	6.4	10.2	8.6	6.3	*	*	*
Vermont	9.2	9.0	6.5	9.2	8.9	6.5	*	*	*
Massachusetts	10.1	8.3	6.7	9.6	7.4	6.2	19.1	19.6	12.5
Rhode Island	10.9	8.7	7.8	10.5	8.3	7.4	*19.4	*14.5	*14.9
Connecticut	11.5	9.2	7.6	10.1	7.8	6.3	22.4	21.3	16.5
Middle Atlantic	12.2	10.5	9.1	10.4	8.7	7.1	20.9	18.9	18.1
New York	12.4	10.7	9.3	10.5	9.0	7.3	20.0	17.5	17.2
New Jersey	11.7	9.9	8.7	9.5	7.9	6.3	21.1	19.3	18.5
Pennsylvania	12.2	10.5	9.2	10.8	8.7	7.3	23.0	22.3	20.1
East North Central	12.5	10.8	9.8	10.5	8.9	7.7	24.3	21.0	20.2
Ohio	12.2	10.1	9.6	10.7	8.9	7.9	22.6	17.5	18.4
Indiana	11.7	10.8	9.4	10.5	9.6	8.2	22.0	21.2	19.0
Illinois	14.1	11.8	10.5	11.1	9.1	7.6	25.9	22.2	21.2
Michigan	12.7	11.2	10.4	10.3	8.8	7.4	25.3	22.9	21.8
Wisconsin	10.0	9.0	7.9	9.3	8.2	7.1	20.0	17.9	15.5
West North Central	11.0	9.5	8.4	10.1	8.7	7.3	21.8	18.6	19.0
Minnesota	9.9	8.9	7.3	9.4	8.5	6.5	*27.8	20.8	21.0
Iowa	10.7	9.0	8.1	10.4	8.8	7.8	*26.5	*18.0	*18.3
Missouri	12.3	10.4	9.4	10.9	9.0	7.5	20.7	18.3	18.6
North Dakota	11.3	8.6	8.0	10.6	8.2	7.5	*	*	*
South Dakota	10.9	11.0	9.6	9.1	8.9	8.0	*	*	*
Nebraska	10.5	9.4	7.7	9.9	8.7	6.9	*22.4	*20.0	*18.9
Kansas	10.7	9.2	8.7	9.9	8.5	7.7	21.9	18.4	19.8
South Atlantic	13.8	11.8	10.2	10.8	9.1	7.4	21.2	19.0	17.2
Delaware	13.8	12.7	10.2	10.3	10.1	7.6	25.9	21.4	18.8
Maryland	12.8	11.7	9.5	10.1	8.9	6.6	19.8	18.7	16.1
District of Columbia	23.8	20.4	20.4	*13.3	11.0	10.9	26.1	23.7	24.0
Virginia	13.0	10.9	9.9	11.0	8.7	7.2	20.1	18.6	18.5
West Virginia	12.1	10.3	9.1	11.8	9.8	8.9	*21.9	*23.3	*14.9
North Carolina	13.8	11.7	10.5	11.1	9.2	7.8	20.2	18.2	16.7
South Carolina	16.0	13.4	11.1	11.7	9.7	7.8	22.6	19.4	16.6
Georgia	13.6	12.6	11.4	10.2	9.7	7.9	19.9	18.5	17.5
Florida	13.6	10.9	9.1	10.7	8.6	7.1	22.4	18.8	16.1
East South Central	13.6	11.8	10.2	11.0	9.4	7.8	20.7	18.5	16.5
Kentucky	12.3	10.3	8.6	11.7	9.7	8.0	19.9	16.1	14.2
Tennessee	12.7	11.4	9.9	10.7	8.9	7.4	20.1	19.8	18.0
Alabama	14.0	12.7	10.9	10.7	9.6	8.0	20.2	18.8	16.5
Mississippi	16.0	13.3	11.8	10.6	9.3	7.9	21.8	17.9	15.9
West South Central	12.0	10.1	8.5	10.5	8.7	7.2	19.1	16.6	14.7
Arkansas	11.6	10.8	9.9	9.4	9.4	8.3	18.5	15.3	15.5
Louisiana	13.7	11.9	10.4	10.0	8.4	7.4	20.0	17.4	14.6
Oklahoma	12.3	10.3	9.2	11.5	9.7	8.6	20.1	17.8	16.2
Texas	11.5	9.5	7.8	10.5	8.6	6.9	18.3	16.1	14.5
Mountain	10.5	9.5	8.1	10.1	9.1	7.6	20.4	18.5	18.3
Montana	11.1	10.0	7.9	10.5	9.1	7.0	*	*	*
Idaho	10.0	10.7	8.7	10.0	10.6	8.7	*	*	*
Wyoming	10.1	10.8	8.5	9.9	10.7	8.4	*	*	*
Colorado	9.7	9.3	8.3	9.5	8.9	7.7	16.8	19.3	17.4
New Mexico	10.9	9.4	8.2	10.6	9.0	7.8	*21.6	*23.6	*23.4
Arizona	11.1	9.5	8.6	10.4	8.9	7.9	20.6	18.1	19.2
Utah	10.4	9.0	6.5	10.3	9.0	6.4	*	*	*
Nevada	10.7	9.1	8.1	9.8	8.6	7.3	*22.5	*17.0	17.4
Pacific	10.5	9.3	7.5	9.9	8.7	6.9	18.9	18.6	16.8
Washington	11.0	10.1	7.4	10.5	9.8	7.0	21.1	17.6	16.9
Oregon	11.2	9.9	7.5	11.0	9.7	7.2	*20.3	*22.5	*21.5
California	10.4	9.2	7.5	9.8	8.5	6.9	18.7	18.6	16.8
Alaska	12.0	10.7	9.3	9.5	8.9	7.7	*26.1	*17.4	*13.2
Hawaii	9.6	9.0	6.8	7.4	6.2	4.4	*17.3	*20.8	*18.7

[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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 25. Neonatal mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1990–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White[1]			Black[1]		
	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92
	Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States	8.1	6.7	5.6	7.0	5.7	4.6	14.1	12.4	11.2
New England	7.6	6.1	4.8	7.2	5.6	4.3	15.2	14.8	10.2
Maine	6.3	5.7	4.2	6.4	5.7	4.2	*	*	*
New Hampshire	7.5	5.9	3.7	7.5	5.9	3.7	*	*	*
Vermont	5.4	6.0	3.8	5.5	6.0	3.9	*	*	*
Massachusetts	7.4	5.8	4.7	7.0	5.3	4.3	13.6	14.0	8.9
Rhode Island	8.6	6.2	5.6	8.4	5.8	5.2	*11.5	*11.6	*11.5
Connecticut	8.7	6.9	5.5	7.6	5.8	4.6	17.5	16.4	11.8
Middle Atlantic	8.6	7.2	6.1	7.5	6.1	4.9	13.8	12.4	11.8
New York	8.6	7.3	6.3	7.5	6.3	5.1	13.4	11.4	11.2
New Jersey	8.0	6.7	5.8	6.9	5.5	4.4	13.1	12.4	11.7
Pennsylvania	8.8	7.2	6.1	7.9	6.0	4.9	15.7	15.0	13.2
East North Central	8.6	7.1	6.3	7.3	5.9	4.9	16.3	14.0	12.8
Ohio	8.4	6.4	6.0	7.4	5.7	5.0	15.2	11.0	11.5
Indiana	7.9	7.1	5.9	7.2	6.3	5.1	14.1	14.6	12.7
Illinois	9.7	8.0	6.9	7.9	6.3	5.2	16.8	14.4	13.2
Michigan	8.9	7.6	6.8	7.2	5.8	4.7	18.2	16.6	14.7
Wisconsin	6.6	5.5	4.7	6.3	4.9	4.3	11.9	11.7	8.0
West North Central	7.1	5.8	5.0	6.7	5.4	4.4	13.9	11.2	11.2
Minnesota	6.2	5.4	4.4	6.0	5.2	4.1	*18.1	12.4	12.2
Iowa	6.9	5.7	4.6	6.7	5.5	4.4	*16.1	*10.3	*11.2
Missouri	8.1	6.5	5.7	7.3	5.7	4.6	13.0	11.1	11.1
North Dakota	7.2	4.8	5.0	7.0	4.7	5.0	*	*	*
South Dakota	6.8	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.3	4.8	*	*	*
Nebraska	6.8	5.9	4.3	6.5	5.5	3.9	*14.3	*11.5	*10.2
Kansas	7.3	5.6	5.2	6.7	5.2	4.6	14.7	11.3	11.4
South Atlantic	9.5	7.9	6.8	7.5	6.1	4.8	14.5	12.9	11.6
Delaware	10.1	9.2	6.9	7.5	7.5	5.4	19.2	15.0	12.0
Maryland	9.2	8.1	6.3	7.3	6.0	4.3	14.3	13.4	10.9
District of Columbia	17.8	15.5	14.4	*10.2	8.0	8.1	19.4	18.1	16.8
Virginia	9.4	7.4	6.6	7.8	5.8	4.6	14.9	13.0	13.2
West Virginia	8.0	6.9	5.6	7.8	6.6	5.5	*15.0	*15.9	*8.9
North Carolina	9.4	7.8	7.1	7.5	6.1	5.1	14.1	12.4	11.7
South Carolina	10.8	9.1	7.3	7.9	6.6	5.1	15.3	13.3	10.9
Georgia	8.9	8.5	7.5	6.8	6.6	5.0	12.6	12.3	11.8
Florida	9.2	7.1	6.0	7.4	5.6	4.7	14.8	12.1	10.2
East South Central	9.0	7.7	6.4	7.3	6.1	4.7	13.6	12.1	10.8
Kentucky	8.0	6.6	4.9	7.5	6.2	4.5	13.3	10.8	8.5
Tennessee	8.7	7.4	6.2	7.2	5.6	4.5	13.9	13.3	11.7
Alabama	9.2	8.5	7.2	7.3	6.6	5.3	12.7	12.2	11.0
Mississippi	10.6	8.3	7.4	7.2	5.8	4.6	14.2	11.3	10.4
West South Central	7.8	6.3	5.1	6.9	5.5	4.3	12.3	10.3	8.7
Arkansas	6.8	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.6	4.5	10.1	8.3	8.7
Louisiana	9.2	7.7	6.3	6.8	5.6	4.6	13.3	11.1	8.8
Oklahoma	7.6	6.2	5.1	7.1	5.9	4.7	12.5	11.2	9.0
Texas	7.6	6.0	4.7	7.0	5.4	4.1	11.9	10.0	8.7
Mountain	6.6	5.5	4.5	6.5	5.3	4.3	13.4	11.7	10.3
Montana	6.8	5.1	3.6	6.7	4.7	3.4	*	*	*
Idaho	5.9	6.4	5.0	6.0	6.3	4.9	*	*	*
Wyoming	6.7	6.1	3.7	6.7	6.2	3.6	*	*	*
Colorado	6.3	5.6	4.7	6.1	5.3	4.3	11.5	11.8	10.7
New Mexico	6.6	5.6	4.7	6.8	5.4	4.7	*13.0	*14.4	*11.7
Arizona	7.1	5.8	5.1	7.1	5.5	4.7	14.5	12.7	11.9
Utah	6.4	4.9	3.5	6.4	4.9	3.5	*	*	*
Nevada	6.5	4.9	4.0	6.0	4.6	3.6	*13.8	*10.3	8.3
Pacific	6.6	5.7	4.5	6.3	5.3	4.2	11.9	11.3	10.1
Washington	6.5	5.6	3.9	6.3	5.4	3.7	11.4	10.8	10.7
Oregon	6.7	5.2	4.0	6.6	5.1	3.9	*13.4	*11.5	*11.3
California	6.6	5.7	4.6	6.3	5.3	4.3	11.9	11.4	10.1
Alaska	7.0	5.6	4.2	5.9	4.9	3.7	*17.1	*8.7	*5.6
Hawaii	6.7	5.9	4.2	5.3	3.9	3.0	*9.4	*13.2	*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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 26. Postneonatal mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1990–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White[1]			Black[1]		
	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92
	Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.7	7.1	6.5	6.3
New England	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.0	5.5	5.2	4.1
Maine	3.4	3.0	2.0	3.4	3.0	2.0	*	*	*
New Hampshire	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	*	*	*
Vermont	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.8	2.9	2.7	*	*	*
Massachusetts	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.8	5.5	5.7	3.6
Rhode Island	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	*	*3.0	*3.4
Connecticut	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	4.9	4.9	4.7
Middle Atlantic	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.2	7.1	6.5	6.3
New York	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.2	6.6	6.0	5.9
New Jersey	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.9	8.0	6.9	6.8
Pennsylvania	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	7.3	7.4	6.9
East North Central	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.8	8.1	7.0	7.3
Ohio	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	7.4	6.5	7.0
Indiana	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	7.8	6.6	6.3
Illinois	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.4	9.1	7.8	8.0
Michigan	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.7	7.1	6.3	7.1
Wisconsin	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.7	8.0	6.2	7.5
West North Central	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.9	7.9	7.4	7.8
Minnesota	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.4	*9.7	*8.4	*8.8
Iowa	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.3	*10.4	*7.7	*7.1
Missouri	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.9	7.7	7.2	7.4
North Dakota	4.1	3.8	2.9	3.6	3.5	2.4	*	*	*
South Dakota	4.1	5.2	4.3	3.0	3.7	3.2	*	*	*
Nebraska	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	*8.1	*8.5	*8.7
Kansas	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	*7.1	*7.1	*8.4
South Atlantic	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.6	6.7	6.1	5.6
Delaware	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.2	*6.6	*6.4	*6.8
Maryland	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.3	5.5	5.3	5.2
District of Columbia	6.0	4.9	6.1	*3.1	*3.0	*2.8	6.7	5.6	7.2
Virginia	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	5.1	5.6	5.3
West Virginia	4.1	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.2	3.4	*6.9	*7.4	*
North Carolina	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.7	6.0	5.8	5.0
South Carolina	5.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.1	2.7	7.3	6.1	5.7
Georgia	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	7.3	6.3	5.8
Florida	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.4	7.7	6.7	5.9
East South Central	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.1	7.1	6.4	5.8
Kentucky	4.3	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.5	6.6	5.2	5.7
Tennessee	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0	6.2	6.5	6.3
Alabama	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.7	7.5	6.5	5.5
Mississippi	5.4	4.9	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	7.6	6.6	5.6
West South Central	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	6.8	6.3	6.0
Arkansas	4.8	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	8.5	7.0	6.8
Louisiana	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	6.7	6.3	5.8
Oklahoma	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.8	7.6	6.6	7.2
Texas	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.7	6.4	6.1	5.8
Mountain	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.3	7.0	6.7	8.0
Montana	4.2	4.9	4.2	3.7	4.4	3.6	*	*	*
Idaho	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.7	*	*	*
Wyoming	3.3	4.7	4.8	3.2	4.5	4.8	*	*	*
Colorado	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	*5.2	*7.5	*6.7
New Mexico	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.1	*	*	*
Arizona	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	*6.1	*5.4	*7.3
Utah	4.0	4.1	3.0	3.9	4.1	3.0	*	*	*
Nevada	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.7	*8.7	*6.7	*9.1
Pacific	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.4	2.8	6.9	7.3	6.7
Washington	4.5	4.5	3.4	4.2	4.3	3.3	*9.7	*6.9	*6.1
Oregon	4.5	4.7	3.5	4.4	4.6	3.4	*	*	*10.2
California	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.7	6.8	7.2	6.7
Alaska	5.0	5.1	5.1	3.6	4.0	4.0	*	*	*
Hawaii	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.3	*	*	*

[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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 27. Fetal death rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1985–87, and 1990–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White[1]			Black[1]		
	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92	1980–82	1985–87	1990–92
	Fetal deaths[2] per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths								
United States	9.0	7.7	7.4	8.0	6.8	6.3	14.2	12.9	13.1
New England	7.3	6.4	6.0	7.1	6.0	5.5	11.4	11.8	11.4
Maine	7.0	5.9	5.2	7.0	6.0	5.1	*	*	*
New Hampshire	6.4	5.8	5.4	6.4	5.8	5.3	*	*	*
Vermont	7.1	6.2	6.1	7.0	6.2	5.9	*	*	*
Massachusetts	7.0	6.3	5.7	6.8	5.9	5.3	10.4	11.6	10.9
Rhode Island	9.9	7.3	5.5	9.6	6.9	5.5	*15.9	*13.6	*7.1
Connecticut	7.8	6.7	7.0	7.3	6.0	6.1	11.7	11.8	12.8
Middle Atlantic	10.3	9.0	9.4	9.4	7.9	7.8	14.8	14.2	16.5
New York	11.3	9.6	10.4	10.4	8.4	8.3	15.0	14.6	18.2
New Jersey	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.9	6.2	12.9	12.7	14.5
Pennsylvania	10.1	8.8	8.9	9.2	7.9	8.0	16.2	14.4	14.1
East North Central	8.2	7.0	6.7	7.4	6.2	5.8	12.7	11.1	10.7
Ohio	8.3	7.4	7.1	7.7	6.7	6.2	12.2	11.2	11.3
Indiana	8.3	7.6	7.1	7.8	6.8	6.4	12.6	13.3	12.5
Illinois	9.1	7.7	7.5	7.7	6.5	6.0	14.3	12.1	12.6
Michigan	7.2	5.7	5.1	6.6	5.2	4.7	10.5	8.3	6.6
Wisconsin	7.3	6.3	6.2	7.0	5.7	5.5	13.3	12.7	11.6
West North Central	7.7	6.4	6.3	7.3	6.1	5.8	14.2	11.1	11.1
Minnesota	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.1	5.9	*12.5	10.2	11.1
Iowa	7.2	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.0	6.2	*11.0	*9.5	*13.4
Missouri	8.8	6.6	6.5	7.8	5.9	5.5	14.9	10.8	11.5
North Dakota	7.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	5.9	6.4	*	*	*
South Dakota	7.7	6.3	6.2	6.8	5.9	5.6	*	*	*
Nebraska	8.3	7.3	6.8	8.0	7.0	6.4	*13.3	*13.0	*10.8
Kansas	8.0	6.5	5.5	7.5	6.0	5.2	13.5	12.8	9.1
South Atlantic	11.1	9.4	9.0	9.2	7.5	6.8	16.0	14.2	14.6
Delaware	8.8	7.4	6.5	7.8	5.8	5.4	12.5	12.6	9.4
Maryland	8.8	8.2	8.5	7.1	6.5	6.3	13.1	12.4	13.6
District of Columbia	13.2	12.2	13.3	*10.3	6.7	6.5	13.8	14.0	15.7
Virginia	12.5	10.1	8.2	10.8	8.5	6.6	18.2	15.9	13.7
West Virginia	9.3	7.9	7.6	9.2	7.8	7.3	*14.5	*11.9	*13.9
North Carolina	10.1	8.5	8.5	8.3	7.1	6.5	14.4	12.0	13.3
South Carolina	12.4	10.3	10.1	9.0	7.6	7.4	17.5	14.7	14.4
Georgia	14.2	11.7	12.0	11.6	9.3	8.3	18.9	16.3	18.3
Florida	9.9	8.4	8.0	8.4	6.7	6.3	14.3	14.0	13.3
East South Central	10.5	9.1	8.2	8.6	7.3	6.2	15.7	13.9	13.3
Kentucky	9.4	8.1	7.2	8.9	7.5	6.7	13.6	13.9	12.0
Tennessee	8.8	7.0	5.7	7.7	6.1	4.7	12.7	9.7	8.9
Alabama	11.3	10.6	9.8	8.9	8.2	7.3	15.8	15.3	14.5
Mississippi	13.5	11.3	11.2	9.4	7.5	6.5	18.0	15.7	16.1
West South Central	8.4	7.4	6.8	7.5	6.6	5.9	12.3	11.0	10.7
Arkansas	8.7	7.9	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.1	13.1	11.2	12.8
Louisiana	9.8	8.4	8.0	7.7	6.4	6.0	13.6	11.7	10.7
Oklahoma	8.6	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.2	15.5	11.9	10.8
Texas	7.9	7.0	6.4	7.5	6.5	5.7	10.7	10.3	10.2
Mountain	8.0	6.9	6.1	7.8	6.7	6.0	14.6	11.5	10.5
Montana	6.5	7.3	7.4	6.4	6.9	7.2	*	*	*
Idaho	7.4	6.7	6.2	7.4	6.6	6.1	*	*	*
Wyoming	8.3	6.9	7.2	8.4	6.8	7.3	*	*	*
Colorado	9.8	8.3	6.8	9.5	8.1	6.6	16.8	11.9	10.9
New Mexico	7.7	4.9	4.1	7.4	4.9	4.2	*15.2	*7.2	*4.3
Arizona	7.8	6.5	6.0	7.3	6.2	5.7	14.3	11.6	10.4
Utah	7.1	6.7	5.7	7.0	6.6	5.7	*	*	*
Nevada	8.0	7.2	7.0	7.6	6.8	6.4	*12.6	*11.1	12.4
Pacific	7.7	6.7	6.3	7.3	6.2	5.9	12.2	12.2	11.5
Washington	7.4	5.9	5.8	7.3	5.7	5.4	13.5	10.8	12.4
Oregon	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.3	5.9	*8.6	*8.0	*10.1
California	7.7	6.7	6.3	7.3	6.3	6.0	12.1	12.4	11.6
Alaska	7.4	6.7	5.3	6.6	6.2	5.3	*15.1	*8.6	*5.6
Hawaii	11.4	8.5	7.0	12.0	7.8	8.6	*19.1	*13.5	*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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 28. Infant mortality rates, feto-infant mortality rates, and postneonatal mortality rates, and average annual percent change: Selected countries, 1986 and 1991

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country[4]	Infant mortality rate[1]			Feto-infant mortality rate[2]			Postneonatal mortality rate[3]		
	1986	1991[5]	Average annual percent change	1986	1991[6]	Average annual percent change	1986	1991[7]	Average annual percent change
Japan	5.24	4.43	–3.3	10.18	7.98	–4.8	2.14	1.99	–1.4
Singapore	9.33	5.44	–10.2	14.49	9.43	–8.2	2.89	1.97	–7.4
Finland	5.85	5.85	0.0	9.00	8.76	–0.7	1.84	1.63	–2.4
Sweden	5.93	6.13	0.7	10.04	9.86	–0.4	1.98	2.60	5.6
Switzerland	6.83	6.23	–1.8	11.15	10.33	–1.5	2.76	2.61	–1.1
Norway	7.96	6.37	–4.4	13.01	11.18	–3.0	3.71	2.72	–6.0
Canada	7.88	6.39	–4.1	12.05	9.82	–4.0	2.76	2.32	–3.4
Netherlands	7.77	6.50	–3.5	13.43	11.81	–2.5	2.96	1.93	–8.2
Hong Kong	7.74	6.64	–3.0	11.76	10.01	–3.2	2.39	2.33	–0.6
Federal Republic of Germany	8.54	6.98	–4.9	12.49	10.37	–4.5	3.77	3.44	–2.3
Australia	8.85	7.00	–4.6	13.63	11.76	–3.6	3.42	2.64	–5.0
Scotland	8.89	7.06	–4.5	14.65	12.49	–3.1	3.68	2.70	–6.0
Denmark	8.19	7.24	–2.4	12.51	11.78	–1.2	3.09	3.04	–0.3
France	8.04	7.26	–2.0	15.14	13.14	–3.5	3.73	3.76	0.2
German Democratic Republic	9.20	7.33	–5.5	14.01	12.73	–3.1	3.24	2.84	–3.2
England and Wales	9.55	7.38	–5.0	14.84	11.97	–4.2	4.27	3.01	–6.8
Northern Ireland	10.16	7.39	–6.2	14.53	12.05	–3.7	4.16	2.78	–7.7
Austria	10.27	7.48	–6.1	14.63	10.84	–5.8	4.09	3.10	–5.4
Ireland	8.69	7.59	–2.7	16.36	13.23	–4.2	3.91	2.60	–7.8
Spain	9.20	7.70	–4.4	15.00	13.24	–6.0	3.01	2.66	–3.0
Belgium	9.60	7.94	–4.6	15.87	13.18	–4.5	4.48	3.86	–4.8
Italy	10.19	8.24	–5.2	16.67	13.76	–4.7	2.24	1.87	–4.4
New Zealand	11.36	8.40	–5.9	15.99	12.48	–6.0	6.23	4.00	–8.5
United States	10.35	8.94	–2.9	15.04	13.21	–2.6	3.64	3.35	–1.6
Greece	12.30	9.03	–6.0	20.38	16.78	–4.7	3.60	2.92	–4.1
Israel	11.44	9.84	–3.7	16.92	13.96	–4.7	3.82	3.46	–2.4
Cuba	13.62	10.74	–5.8	25.37	20.68	–5.0	4.88	4.29	–3.2
Portugal	15.91	10.81	–7.4	24.91	17.47	–6.8	5.11	3.90	–5.3
Czechoslovakia	13.37	11.45	–3.1	18.22	15.60	–3.8	4.21	3.69	–2.6
Puerto Rico	13.69	13.04	–1.0	23.41	22.60	–0.7	3.23	3.33	0.6
Costa Rica	17.77	13.83	–4.9	25.82	23.97	–1.8	7.24	5.20	–6.4
Poland	17.51	14.98	–3.1	23.21	21.37	–2.7	5.21	4.22	–4.1
Chile	19.12	15.41	–4.2	25.35	21.44	–3.3	9.40	7.11	–5.4
Hungary	19.05	15.64	–3.9	25.34	20.07	–4.6	4.32	4.26	–0.3
Bulgaria	14.66	16.93	2.9	20.50	20.74	0.3	6.32	7.79	4.3
Russian Federation	*	18.11	*	*	26.64	*	*	7.07	*
Romania	23.21	22.73	–0.4	26.79	29.47	1.9	15.62	13.88	–2.3

[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 Belgium, Cuba, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Israel, Italy, and Spain are for 1990.
[6]Data for Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, and New Zealand are for 1990. Data for the German Democratic Republic and Poland are for 1989. Data for Spain are for 1988.
[7]Data for Cuba, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, and Spain are for 1990. Data for Belgium 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, 1992. 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 reduces the effect of international differences in distinguishing between fetal and infant deaths. The United States ranks 24th on the IMR and 21st on the FIMR and 22nd on the postneonatal mortality rate.

SOURCES: World Health Organization: World Health Statistics Annuals. Vols. 1987–1992. Geneva. United Nations: Demographic Yearbook 1987 and 1992. New York. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1986, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 90–1101. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991; Vital Statistics of the United States, 1991, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 94–1101. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994.

Table 29 (page 1 of 2). Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age, according to sex: Selected countries, 1986 and 1991

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country[1]	At birth		At 65 years	
	1986[2]	1991[3]	1986[2]	1991[3]
Male	Life expectancy in years			
Japan	75.5	76.4	16.1	16.6
Israel	73.4	75.1	14.9	15.8
Sweden	74.0	74.9	14.9	15.4
Greece	74.1	74.7	15.4	15.9
Canada	73.1	74.4	15.0	15.7
Russian Federation	*	74.3	*	15.9
Switzerland	73.8	74.2	15.1	15.6
Norway	72.9	74.1	14.5	14.9
Netherlands	73.1	74.1	14.1	14.6
Italy	72.7	73.7	14.3	15.1
England and Wales	72.6	73.5	13.9	14.4
France	71.8	73.5	14.7	16.2
Spain	73.4	73.4	15.3	15.5
Costa Rica	72.0	73.3	14.2	15.2
Australia	73.0	73.2	14.9	15.0
Cuba	72.7	72.9	15.8	15.9
New Zealand	71.1	72.9	13.9	14.9
Singapore	71.0	72.7	13.4	14.6
Federal Republic of Germany	71.9	72.7	13.8	14.3
Austria	71.0	72.7	14.0	14.9
Denmark	71.9	72.6	14.1	14.4
Belgium	70.9	72.3	13.6	14.0
Northern Ireland	71.1	72.2	13.0	13.7
Ireland	70.8	72.2	12.4	13.4
United States	71.2	72.0	14.6	15.3
Scotland	70.1	71.5	12.6	13.3
Finland	70.6	71.4	13.5	14.1
Portugal	70.2	69.8	14.1	13.7
Chile	68.9	69.4	13.3	14.0
German Democratic Republic	69.5	69.3	12.4	12.8
Puerto Rico	70.3	68.8	15.4	15.1
Bulgaria	68.6	68.3	12.7	12.9
Czechoslovakia	67.3	67.8	11.7	12.1
Romania	67.1	66.9	12.8	13.0
Poland	66.7	66.1	12.3	12.3
Hungary	65.3	65.1	11.9	12.1
Female				
Japan	81.6	82.8	20.0	21.0
France	80.0	82.0	19.2	20.9
Switzerland	80.6	81.4	19.4	20.1
Canada	79.9	81.0	19.3	20.0
Sweden	80.2	80.6	19.0	19.2
Spain	79.9	80.5	18.7	19.2
Netherlands	79.8	80.4	18.9	19.2
Norway	79.9	80.3	19.0	19.0
Greece	78.9	80.1	17.7	18.4
Israel	77.0	79.8	16.4	17.7
Finland	78.9	79.5	17.7	18.2
Austria	77.8	79.3	17.3	18.3
Federal Republic of Germany	78.5	79.2	17.7	18.2
Belgium	77.7	79.1	17.8	18.4
England and Wales	78.3	79.0	17.9	18.1
United States	78.2	78.9	18.6	19.1
New Zealand	77.5	78.7	17.8	18.6
Italy	79.2	78.5	18.2	19.1
Northern Ireland	77.2	78.3	16.9	17.7
Denmark	77.8	78.2	18.1	18.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29 (page 2 of 2). Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age, according to sex: Selected countries, 1986 and 1991

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country[1]	At birth		At 65 years	
	1986[2]	1991[3]	1986[2]	1991[3]
Female—Con.	Life expectancy in years			
Singapore	76.4	78.1	16.5	17.7
Puerto Rico	78.0	77.9	18.3	18.3
Ireland	76.4	77.9	16.0	17.1
Costa Rica	76.6	77.8	17.1	17.6
Portugal	77.1	77.3	17.3	17.1
Scotland	76.3	77.2	16.4	17.0
Cuba	76.1	76.8	17.4	17.8
Chile	75.4	76.5	16.5	17.6
Australia	79.6	76.4	18.9	19.1
German Democratic Republic	75.4	76.4	15.3	16.2
Czechoslovakia	74.8	75.7	15.0	15.7
Poland	75.1	75.4	15.9	16.0
Bulgaria	74.7	74.7	14.9	15.2
Russian Federation	*	74.3	*	15.9
Hungary	73.3	74.0	15.1	15.6
Romania	72.7	73.4	14.7	15.1

[1]Refers to countries, territories, cities, or geographic areas.
[2]Data for England and Wales are for 1985. Data for Romania are for 1984.
[3]Data for Australia, Belgium, and Chile are for 1989. Data for Cuba, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Israel, Spain, and Sweden are for 1990.

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. 1987–1993. Geneva. United Nations: Demographic Yearbook 1987 and 1992. New York. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1986, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 90–1101. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991; Vital Statistics of the United States, 1991, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 94–1101. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994.

Table 30. Life expectancy at birth, at 65 years of age, and at 75 years of age, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1900–93

[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
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	68.1	63.8	72.5
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
1992	75.8	72.3	79.1	76.5	73.2	79.8	69.6	65.0	73.9
Provisional data:									
1992	75.7	72.3	79.0	76.5	73.2	79.7	69.8	65.5	73.9
1993	75.5	72.1	78.9	76.3	73.0	79.5	69.3	64.7	73.7
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
1980	16.4	14.1	18.3	16.5	14.2	18.4	15.1	13.0	16.8
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
1992	17.5	15.4	19.2	17.6	15.5	19.3	15.7	13.5	17.4
Provisional data:									
1992	17.5	15.5	19.1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1993	17.3	15.3	18.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
At 75 years									
1980	10.4	8.8	11.5	10.4	8.8	11.5	9.7	8.3	10.7
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
1992	11.2	9.6	12.2	11.2	9.6	12.2	10.4	8.9	11.4
Provisional data:									
1992	11.1	9.5	12.1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1993	10.9	9.4	12.0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

[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 1992–93 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; Kochanek KD and Hudson BL. Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol 43 No 6, suppl. Hyattsville, Md. 1994; Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths: United States, 1992 and 1993. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vols 41 and 42 No 13. Hyattsville, Md.: Public Health Service. 1993 and 1994; 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 31 (page 1 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All causes	840.5	760.9	714.3	585.8	548.9	539.9	528.0	520.2	513.7	504.5
Natural causes	766.6	695.2	636.9	519.7	493.0	483.2	472.4	465.1	459.6	452.3
Diseases of heart	307.2	286.2	253.6	202.0	181.4	167.7	157.5	152.0	148.2	144.3
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	149.8	126.1	111.1	106.2	102.6	99.1	95.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	88.6	79.7	66.3	40.8	32.5	29.9	28.3	27.7	26.8	26.2
Malignant neoplasms	125.3	125.8	129.8	132.8	134.4	134.0	134.5	135.0	134.5	133.1
Respiratory system	12.8	19.2	28.4	36.4	39.1	40.3	40.8	41.4	41.1	40.8
Colorectal	19.0	17.7	16.8	15.5	14.9	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.1
Prostate[2]	13.4	13.1	13.3	14.4	14.7	15.5	15.9	16.7	16.7	16.6
Breast[3]	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.1	23.1	22.7	21.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	4.4	8.2	13.2	15.9	18.8	19.6	19.6	19.7	20.1	19.9
Pneumonia and influenza	26.2	28.0	22.1	12.9	13.5	14.3	13.8	14.0	13.4	12.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.5	10.5	14.7	12.2	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.0
Diabetes mellitus	14.3	13.6	14.1	10.1	9.7	10.2	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.7	8.7	9.8	11.3	12.6
External causes	73.9	65.7	77.4	66.1	55.9	56.7	55.6	55.1	54.2	52.1
Unintentional injuries	57.5	49.9	53.7	42.3	34.8	35.0	33.9	32.5	31.0	29.4
Motor vehicle crashes	23.3	22.5	27.4	22.9	18.8	19.7	18.9	18.5	17.0	15.8
Suicide	11.0	10.6	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.1
Homicide and legal intervention	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.8	8.3	9.0	9.4	10.2	10.9	10.5
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.3
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.4	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.8
White male										
All causes	963.1	917.7	893.4	745.3	693.3	671.3	652.2	644.3	634.4	620.9
Natural causes	860.1	825.8	788.6	651.2	613.4	592.2	575.3	567.6	560.0	548.8
Diseases of heart	381.1	375.4	347.6	277.5	246.2	223.0	208.7	202.0	196.1	190.3
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	218.0	182.1	157.6	150.2	145.3	139.7	134.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	87.0	80.3	68.8	41.9	33.0	30.3	28.4	27.7	26.9	26.3
Malignant neoplasms	130.9	141.6	154.3	160.5	160.4	159.6	159.4	160.3	159.5	157.3
Respiratory system	21.6	34.6	49.9	58.0	58.7	58.8	58.3	59.0	58.1	56.7
Colorectal	19.8	18.9	18.9	18.3	17.8	16.8	16.5	16.5	16.0	15.7
Prostate	13.1	12.4	12.3	13.2	13.4	14.2	14.7	15.3	15.3	15.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	6.0	13.8	24.0	26.7	28.7	28.2	27.2	27.4	27.4	26.8
Pneumonia and influenza	27.1	31.0	26.0	16.2	17.5	18.2	17.1	17.5	16.6	15.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.6	14.4	18.8	15.7	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.5	11.2	11.1
Diabetes mellitus	11.3	11.6	12.7	9.5	9.2	9.7	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.8	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.0	13.2	15.0	16.7	18.1
External causes	103.0	91.9	104.8	94.1	80.0	79.1	76.9	76.7	74.4	72.1
Unintentional injuries	80.9	70.5	76.2	62.3	50.5	50.0	47.8	46.4	43.9	41.9
Motor vehicle crashes	35.9	34.0	40.1	34.8	27.6	28.4	26.7	26.3	24.2	22.2
Suicide	18.1	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.9	19.9	19.7	20.1	19.9	19.5
Homicide and legal intervention	3.9	3.9	7.3	10.9	8.1	7.8	8.1	8.9	9.4	9.3
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.2	4.0	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.6	5.5
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.8	9.2	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.9
Black male										
All causes	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,318.6	1,112.8	1,053.4	1,083.0	1,082.8	1,061.3	1,048.8	1,026.9
Natural causes	1,209.2	1,093.4	1,095.4	942.6	920.7	938.1	936.0	915.2	900.3	886.7
Diseases of heart	415.5	381.2	375.9	327.3	310.8	301.7	289.7	275.9	272.7	264.1
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	196.0	170.4	155.1	152.2	147.1	144.5	138.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	146.2	141.2	122.5	77.5	62.7	60.8	57.3	56.1	54.9	52.0
Malignant neoplasms	126.1	158.5	198.0	229.9	239.9	240.4	246.2	248.1	242.4	238.1
Respiratory system	16.9	36.6	60.8	82.0	87.7	88.7	90.8	91.0	88.4	86.7
Colorectal	13.8	15.0	17.3	19.2	20.2	20.1	20.7	21.6	20.4	20.5
Prostate	16.9	22.2	25.4	29.1	31.2	32.0	33.1	35.3	35.3	35.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.9	24.8	27.4	26.5	26.5	25.9	24.8
Pneumonia and influenza	63.8	70.2	53.8	28.0	27.5	29.2	29.3	28.7	26.2	25.0
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.8	14.8	33.1	30.6	23.8	21.3	21.2	20.0	17.4	17.2
Diabetes mellitus	11.5	16.2	21.2	17.7	18.2	20.8	24.1	23.6	24.6	24.2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.2	14.5	14.0	14.7	12.9	12.8	12.5
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.0	12.2	12.8	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.4
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.6	40.3	44.2	52.9	61.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31 (page 2 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Black male—Con.	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
External causes	163.9	152.7	223.2	170.2	132.6	144.9	146.8	146.0	148.5	140.2
Unintentional injuries	105.7	100.0	119.5	82.0	67.6	70.4	68.8	62.4	61.0	56.7
Motor vehicle crashes	39.8	38.2	50.1	32.9	28.0	30.1	29.8	28.9	26.2	25.0
Suicide	7.0	7.8	9.9	11.1	11.5	11.9	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4
Homicide and legal intervention	51.1	44.9	82.1	71.9	50.2	58.6	61.9	68.7	72.5	68.1
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.8	8.9	12.9	11.4	8.4	9.7	10.6
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.4	27.7	27.3	27.7	26.6	22.9	22.3
White female										
All causes	645.0	555.0	501.7	411.1	391.0	385.3	376.0	369.9	366.3	359.9
Natural causes	607.7	522.7	463.8	380.0	363.9	358.0	349.3	344.2	341.1	335.8
Diseases of heart	223.6	197.1	167.8	134.6	121.7	114.1	106.6	103.1	100.7	98.1
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	97.4	82.9	74.7	71.0	68.6	66.4	64.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	79.7	68.7	56.2	35.2	27.9	25.5	24.2	23.8	22.8	22.5
Malignant neoplasms	119.4	109.5	107.6	107.7	110.5	110.4	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.3
Respiratory system	4.6	5.1	10.1	18.2	22.7	24.9	25.9	26.5	26.8	27.4
Colorectal	19.0	17.0	15.3	13.3	12.3	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.5
Breast	22.5	22.4	23.4	22.8	23.4	23.1	23.1	22.9	22.5	21.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2.8	3.3	5.3	9.2	12.9	14.5	15.2	15.2	16.1	16.1
Pneumonia and influenza	18.9	19.0	15.0	9.4	9.9	10.7	10.4	10.6	10.2	9.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	5.8	6.6	8.7	7.0	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6
Diabetes mellitus	16.4	13.7	12.8	8.7	8.1	8.4	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.8	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6
External causes	37.3	32.3	37.9	31.1	27.1	27.3	26.7	25.7	25.2	24.0
Unintentional injuries	30.6	25.5	27.2	21.4	18.4	18.9	18.6	17.6	17.0	16.1
Motor vehicle crashes	10.6	11.1	14.4	12.3	10.8	11.6	11.6	11.0	10.4	9.6
Suicide	5.3	5.3	7.2	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6
Homicide and legal intervention	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Black female										
All causes	1,106.7	916.9	814.4	631.1	594.8	601.0	594.3	581.6	575.1	568.4
Natural causes	1,054.8	867.3	757.9	588.4	559.8	562.2	556.3	545.1	538.4	533.3
Diseases of heart	349.5	292.6	251.7	201.1	188.3	183.3	175.6	168.1	165.5	162.4
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	116.1	101.6	94.1	92.3	88.8	88.3	84.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	155.6	139.5	107.9	61.7	50.6	47.1	45.5	42.7	41.0	39.9
Malignant neoplasms	131.9	127.8	123.5	129.7	131.8	133.5	133.5	137.2	136.3	136.6
Respiratory system	4.1	5.5	10.9	19.5	22.8	25.2	26.0	27.5	27.4	28.5
Colorectal	15.0	15.4	16.1	15.3	16.2	15.1	15.1	15.5	15.2	14.8
Breast	19.3	21.3	21.5	23.3	25.5	27.5	26.5	27.5	27.6	27.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.3	8.8	10.2	11.1	10.7	11.3	11.2
Pneumonia and influenza	50.4	43.9	29.2	12.7	12.5	13.6	14.0	13.7	13.5	12.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	5.7	8.9	17.8	14.4	10.2	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.2	6.9
Diabetes mellitus	22.7	27.3	30.9	22.1	21.3	22.5	24.6	25.4	25.7	25.8
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.3	10.6	10.5	9.7	9.4	8.6	8.7
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.4	8.1	9.1	8.5	8.0	7.9	8.1
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.2	8.1	9.9	12.0	14.3
External causes	51.9	49.6	56.5	42.7	35.0	38.7	38.0	36.6	36.6	35.0
Unintentional injuries	38.5	35.9	35.3	25.1	20.9	22.4	21.9	20.4	19.9	19.3
Motor vehicle crashes	10.3	10.0	13.8	8.4	8.2	9.4	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.7
Suicide	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.1
Homicide and legal intervention	11.7	11.8	15.0	13.7	10.9	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.9	13.0
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.7	3.3	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.6
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.6	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	6.8	6.3

[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 1960–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 32 (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 1970–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	1970	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
All races	Years lost before age 65 per 100,000 population under 65 years of age										
All causes	8,595.9	6,416.0	5,647.4	5,660.2	5,728.1	5,677.6	5,726.6	5,708.9	5,623.0	5,556.0	5,408.5
Diseases of heart	1,108.9	841.3	765.7	752.6	737.5	714.7	692.5	653.0	632.2	628.4	625.3
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	544.3	464.4	448.4	422.3	403.2	380.9	364.3	350.0	344.3	338.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	241.1	140.8	124.6	119.6	116.6	116.6	116.1	110.1	110.7	108.6	107.3
Malignant neoplasms	1,013.0	907.5	878.1	875.3	867.8	854.4	851.8	847.6	848.6	843.1	835.5
Respiratory system	190.7	211.9	208.5	207.6	204.3	205.4	204.7	202.1	203.0	197.6	195.4
Colorectal	78.9	68.7	65.8	65.1	63.1	64.7	62.5	59.4	60.6	60.7	59.8
Prostate[1]	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.3
Breast[2]	115.6	105.5	108.0	107.1	107.9	107.7	109.0	109.0	109.4	108.1	104.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	73.2	57.2	58.8	61.1	60.9	62.0	62.2	62.7	61.0	63.1	59.5
Pneumonia and influenza	392.1	97.5	78.9	81.1	83.1	80.9	84.7	85.3	81.2	80.6	73.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	187.8	145.3	116.0	113.7	109.7	110.6	110.5	108.0	103.1	99.8	97.9
Diabetes mellitus	80.6	56.2	53.9	54.8	57.4	57.8	62.3	67.3	67.0	68.2	69.4
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170.9	207.3	271.1	303.4	347.3	386.0
Unintentional injuries	1,599.1	1,373.1	1,101.6	1,087.9	1,117.1	1,084.1	1,083.0	1,034.2	984.7	934.9	865.7
Motor vehicle crashes	889.4	840.8	674.1	660.8	689.8	677.9	676.8	636.1	615.5	562.3	509.8
Suicide	250.2	309.0	313.6	313.5	322.1	315.5	312.8	308.7	312.0	307.2	301.2
Homicide and legal intervention	271.8	373.6	293.2	291.7	322.3	308.5	326.5	340.2	374.3	394.9	378.8
White male											
All causes	9,757.4	7,611.5	6,670.3	6,697.6	6,770.4	6,632.2	6,646.2	6,559.9	6,503.1	6,405.8	6,244.7
Diseases of heart	1,607.4	1,179.1	1,061.1	1,034.8	1,004.2	967.2	928.9	874.6	847.7	837.8	833.3
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	869.7	734.5	707.8	664.8	629.3	590.7	564.6	545.5	529.5	522.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	215.0	122.6	108.3	104.5	100.2	101.2	100.8	93.7	93.9	92.9	94.9
Malignant neoplasms	1,036.9	935.1	884.7	887.5	881.0	861.5	854.4	842.9	843.1	842.2	832.1
Respiratory system	287.8	286.0	270.8	266.8	261.9	262.6	259.0	251.7	251.6	243.1	237.9
Colorectal	81.2	73.5	72.0	71.2	69.0	70.9	68.8	65.6	66.1	66.6	65.9
Prostate	14.4	15.2	15.5	15.0	15.8	15.2	15.5	16.1	16.2	15.6	14.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	88.8	64.2	63.8	63.2	64.0	63.3	63.0	61.7	60.3	60.6	59.4
Pneumonia and influenza	353.2	88.7	75.5	77.6	81.6	77.0	81.4	80.0	76.3	78.1	70.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	209.8	166.9	141.7	136.8	134.2	136.9	140.6	139.8	132.5	131.9	133.7
Diabetes mellitus	75.3	52.5	52.7	53.9	55.8	58.8	62.0	67.7	65.7	67.0	70.8
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	254.3	302.2	401.7	451.2	507.0	546.3
Unintentional injuries	2,261.3	2,071.0	1,639.4	1,606.9	1,647.6	1,576.3	1,563.9	1,468.9	1,420.1	1,328.6	1,237.4
Motor vehicle crashes	1,296.5	1,301.7	1,019.3	985.2	1,032.7	999.2	989.2	907.4	886.8	801.9	721.6
Suicide	369.6	509.0	526.4	529.4	548.0	533.1	529.9	520.7	532.3	528.6	515.8
Homicide and legal intervention	201.9	365.4	278.6	275.0	292.6	265.4	267.8	279.9	313.3	327.0	321.6
Black male											
All causes	20,283.5	14,381.9	12,308.9	12,675.5	13,287.7	13,564.8	14,059.5	14,412.5	14,365.8	14,432.4	13,944.9
Diseases of heart	2,022.2	1,661.4	1,538.7	1,561.7	1,556.2	1,514.6	1,514.2	1,458.8	1,387.8	1,398.3	1,378.9
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	800.9	697.3	684.9	642.8	621.1	602.7	598.2	552.5	561.0	537.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	595.6	349.3	302.6	295.8	295.1	288.2	300.7	283.2	279.9	272.5	267.2
Malignant neoplasms	1,216.0	1,175.8	1,167.9	1,141.3	1,121.7	1,093.8	1,109.2	1,125.0	1,131.9	1,102.3	1,075.5
Respiratory system	376.7	400.4	390.9	386.0	375.3	366.0	360.6	368.6	378.2	356.3	352.2
Colorectal	80.8	76.7	81.9	79.4	76.8	83.9	82.5	80.7	83.8	79.7	80.2
Prostate	35.2	34.1	30.5	33.1	29.4	28.4	31.1	30.2	30.5	29.9	33.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	146.8	110.8	107.8	114.6	116.9	122.4	122.5	120.3	121.9	126.7	113.9
Pneumonia and influenza	1,308.9	315.2	244.2	254.9	249.3	261.3	274.1	275.1	261.4	239.9	222.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	463.5	391.9	289.5	305.8	282.0	296.8	276.0	269.4	242.4	208.5	201.7
Diabetes mellitus	144.0	102.2	106.4	106.1	108.2	108.6	126.4	139.6	133.7	140.0	140.6
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	719.7	892.7	1,124.3	1,224.5	1,416.5	1,647.1
Unintentional injuries	3,500.6	2,308.9	1,874.9	1,891.1	1,979.9	1,985.0	2,003.8	1,945.8	1,807.4	1,810.8	1,589.9
Motor vehicle crashes	1,466.1	1,022.4	872.7	893.7	967.7	943.2	964.3	938.7	919.9	847.1	771.0
Suicide	237.5	323.8	324.1	336.9	340.2	356.1	369.2	394.0	376.3	374.1	386.1
Homicide and legal intervention	2,234.6	2,274.9	1,664.0	1,689.1	1,956.0	1,924.0	2,148.2	2,287.7	2,580.7	2,712.3	2,567.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32 (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 1970–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1970*	*1980*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
White female	Years lost before age 65 per 100,000 population under 65 years of age										
All causes	5,527.4	3,983.2	3,594.0	3,542.3	3,519.0	3,484.4	3,475.0	3,433.9	3,330.7	3,287.7	3,177.3
Diseases of heart	497.4	401.2	377.2	369.4	363.8	357.2	344.1	317.3	309.6	311.3	305.4
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	227.9	202.4	195.4	185.5	181.5	171.9	160.8	155.9	156.1	152.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	180.1	111.6	98.5	93.0	90.5	89.8	87.2	82.8	84.5	83.3	79.9
Malignant neoplasms	974.6	858.3	847.7	846.4	834.4	827.1	828.8	831.9	829.1	824.6	816.2
Respiratory system	89.8	132.6	141.8	144.9	142.8	145.8	149.4	148.7	150.2	148.7	149.1
Colorectal	77.0	64.0	59.3	57.9	56.9	56.4	54.1	51.8	52.2	53.3	51.0
Breast	233.4	211.7	214.8	215.1	213.4	212.7	215.4	217.2	217.5	213.3	205.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	46.5	43.0	47.3	51.8	50.7	52.4	51.6	55.2	52.7	55.0	51.1
Pneumonia and influenza	247.2	64.0	50.3	52.1	51.8	49.4	51.6	52.0	50.5	50.2	46.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	114.7	79.1	60.9	58.9	56.9	54.5	54.2	51.3	51.3	50.9	48.9
Diabetes mellitus	65.1	45.4	42.4	43.2	46.4	44.6	47.7	52.1	52.0	52.8	51.6
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.0	23.9	31.2	35.0	44.3	51.7
Unintentional injuries	755.6	647.8	542.9	532.4	542.5	543.1	541.4	534.9	494.2	479.3	438.0
Motor vehicle crashes	466.5	437.3	371.2	364.2	372.8	383.1	383.9	377.4	351.6	330.2	297.0
Suicide	157.2	145.4	143.0	137.7	140.6	137.7	132.5	127.3	126.3	124.2	119.4
Homicide and legal intervention	69.7	109.3	100.1	98.1	102.7	100.3	99.7	97.6	97.5	101.7	96.3
Black female											
All causes	12,188.8	7,927.2	6,958.2	6,961.4	7,108.0	7,211.7	7,455.1	7,542.7	7,382.2	7,275.9	7,162.7
Diseases of heart	1,292.7	937.2	853.1	856.7	868.6	832.0	845.7	811.5	782.4	776.9	796.7
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	382.7	333.2	325.1	310.0	296.2	296.9	287.7	272.3	273.5	278.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	564.7	289.0	250.9	248.8	240.9	243.2	241.5	234.9	235.8	224.5	220.4
Malignant neoplasms	1,044.8	968.4	954.1	936.8	975.7	971.6	960.7	939.9	972.7	953.0	983.5
Respiratory system	89.3	132.8	133.2	137.6	139.5	145.5	137.9	144.8	149.0	147.8	154.6
Colorectal	81.4	70.3	67.0	74.7	69.3	71.7	72.4	65.7	72.9	68.9	70.8
Breast	209.3	210.9	247.0	236.4	260.2	263.8	271.5	257.3	264.1	268.8	271.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	93.3	62.5	71.1	74.5	72.3	78.3	86.0	80.4	80.6	92.7	84.3
Pneumonia and influenza	888.7	187.4	142.6	141.1	154.2	145.9	154.0	163.3	145.6	153.3	127.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	295.6	210.9	149.0	146.7	139.3	139.9	131.1	118.9	122.7	115.2	89.7
Diabetes mellitus	179.7	109.3	99.6	100.8	105.4	103.0	113.5	113.8	125.8	127.0	126.4
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170.7	218.0	280.9	336.7	392.5	462.3
Unintentional injuries	1,169.9	718.5	600.4	616.8	649.3	634.9	692.3	662.3	614.4	602.3	590.1
Motor vehicle crashes	478.4	296.8	269.4	283.1	293.3	304.5	328.2	315.2	305.6	292.2	298.0
Suicide	81.9	70.3	66.0	59.1	66.1	66.9	74.2	75.0	69.8	54.7	60.3
Homicide and legal intervention	460.3	492.0	421.3	399.8	447.7	467.4	495.8	481.4	509.8	534.9	498.8

[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 1970–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 33 (page 1 of 3). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1992

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and rank order	1980		1992	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
All races				
. . .	All causes	1,989,841	All causes	2,175,613
1	Diseases of heart	761,085	Diseases of heart	717,706
2	Malignant neoplasms	416,509	Malignant neoplasms	520,578
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	170,225	Cerebrovascular diseases	143,769
4	Unintentional injuries	105,718	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	91,938
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	56,050	Unintentional injuries	86,777
6	Pneumonia and influenza	54,619	Pneumonia and influenza	75,719
7	Diabetes mellitus	34,851	Diabetes mellitus	50,067
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	30,583	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	33,566
9	Atherosclerosis	29,449	Suicide	30,484
10	Suicide	26,869	Homicide and legal intervention	25,488
White male				
. . .	All causes	933,878	All causes	956,957
1	Diseases of heart	364,679	Diseases of heart	315,483
2	Malignant neoplasms	198,188	Malignant neoplasms	238,499
3	Unintentional injuries	62,963	Cerebrovascular diseases	48,073
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	60,095	Unintentional injuries	47,879
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	35,977	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	46,355
6	Pneumonia and influenza	23,810	Pneumonia and influenza	30,951
7	Suicide	18,901	Suicide	22,126
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16,407	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	20,161
9	Diabetes mellitus	12,125	Diabetes mellitus	17,951
10	Atherosclerosis	10,543	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	13,910
Black male				
. . .	All causes	130,138	All causes	146,630
1	Diseases of heart	37,877	Diseases of heart	37,040
2	Malignant neoplasms	25,861	Malignant neoplasms	32,155
3	Unintentional injuries	9,701	Homicide and legal intervention	10,131
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	9,194	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	8,925
5	Homicide and legal intervention	8,385	Unintentional injuries	8,238
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,869	Cerebrovascular diseases	7,421
7	Pneumonia and influenza	3,386	Pneumonia and influenza	3,822
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	3,020	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	3,569
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2,429	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,469
10	Diabetes mellitus	2,010	Diabetes mellitus	3,271
American Indian or Alaskan Native male				
. . .	All causes	4,193	All causes	5,181
1	Unintentional injuries	946	Diseases of heart	1,214
2	Diseases of heart	917	Unintentional injuries	872
3	Malignant neoplasms	408	Malignant neoplasms	759
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	239	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	220
5	Homicide and legal intervention	164	Suicide	187
6	Cerebrovascular diseases	163	Cerebrovascular diseases	179
7	Pneumonia and influenza	148	Diabetes mellitus	174
8	Suicide	147	Homicide and legal intervention	172
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	107	Pneumonia and influenza	171
10	Diabetes mellitus	86	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	120
Asian or Pacific Islander male				
. . .	All causes	6,809	All causes	13,568
1	Diseases of heart	2,174	Diseases of heart	3,808
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,485	Malignant neoplasms	3,425
3	Unintentional injuries	556	Cerebrovascular diseases	972
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	521	Unintentional injuries	873
5	Pneumonia and influenza	227	Pneumonia and influenza	521
6	Suicide	159	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	421
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	158	Homicide and legal intervention	356
8	Homicide and legal intervention	151	Suicide	341
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	128	Diabetes mellitus	276
10	Diabetes mellitus	103	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	187

See notes at end of table.

Table 33 (page 2 of 3). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1992

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and rank order	1980		1992	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
Hispanic male[1]				
. . .	- - -	- - -	All causes	49,434
1	- - -	- - -	Diseases of heart	10,785
2	- - -	- - -	Malignant neoplasms	7,980
3	- - -	- - -	Unintentional injuries	5,407
4	- - -	- - -	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	3,816
5	- - -	- - -	Homicide and legal intervention	3,789
6	- - -	- - -	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,929
7	- - -	- - -	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1,806
8	- - -	- - -	Suicide	1,390
9	- - -	- -	Diabetes mellitus	1,361
10	- - -	- - -	Pneumonia and influenza	1,347
White female				
. . .	All causes	804,729	All causes	916,824
1	Diseases of heart	318,668	Diseases of heart	318,004
2	Malignant neoplasms	169,974	Malignant neoplasms	216,032
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	88,639	Cerebrovascular diseases	76,298
4	Unintentional injuries	27,159	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	38,876
5	Pneumonia and influenza	24,559	Pneumonia and influenza	36,505
6	Diabetes mellitus	16,743	Unintentional injuries	24,513
7	Atherosclerosis	16,526	Diabetes mellitus	22,491
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	16,398	Atherosclerosis	9,737
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8,833	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	9,119
10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6,512	Septicemia	9,057
Black female				
. . .	All causes	102,997	All causes	122,589
1	Diseases of heart	35,079	Diseases of heart	38,560
2	Malignant neoplasms	19,176	Malignant neoplasms	26,246
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	10,941	Cerebrovascular diseases	9,623
4	Unintentional injuries	3,779	Diabetes mellitus	5,382
5	Diabetes mellitus	3,534	Unintentional injuries	3,582
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,092	Pneumonia and influenza	3,252
7	Pneumonia and influenza	2,262	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2,707
8	Homicide and legal intervention	1,898	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	2,453
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1,770	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2,288
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1,722	Homicide and legal intervention	2,187
American Indian or Alaskan Native female				
. . .	All causes	2,730	All causes	3,772
1	Diseases of heart	577	Diseases of heart	869
2	Malignant neoplasms	362	Malignant neoplasms	714
3	Unintentional injuries	344	Unintentional injuries	315
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	171	Diabetes mellitus	229
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	159	Cerebrovascular diseases	216
6	Diabetes mellitus	124	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	173
7	Pneumonia and influenza	109	Pneumonia and influenza	131
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	92	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	101
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	56	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	64
10	Homicide and legal intervention	55	Congenital anomalies	58

See notes at end of table.

Table 33 (page 3 of 3). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1992

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and rank order	1980		1992	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
Asian or Pacific Islander female				
. . .	All causes	4,262	All causes	10,092
1	Diseases of heart	1,091	Malignant neoplasms	2,748
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,037	Diseases of heart	2,728
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	507	Cerebrovascular diseases	987
4	Unintentional injuries	254	Unintentional injuries	505
5	Diabetes mellitus	124	Pneumonia and influenza	366
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	118	Diabetes mellitus	293
7	Pneumonia and influenza	115	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	208
8	Congenital anomalies	104	Suicide	161
9	Suicide	90	Congenital anomalies	157
10	Homicide and legal intervention	60	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	124
Hispanic female[1]				
. . .	- - -	- - -	All causes	32,961
1	- - -	- - -	Diseases of heart	9,044
2	- - -	- - -	Malignant neoplasms	7,235
3	- - -	- - -	Cerebrovascular diseases	2,177
4	- - -	- - -	Diabetes mellitus	1,683
5	- - -	- - -	Unintentional injuries	1,562
6	- - -	- - -	Pneumonia and influenza	1,068
7	- - -	- - -	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	845
8	- - -	- - -	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	750
9	- - -	- - -	Congenital anomalies	696
10	- - -	- - -	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	658

[1]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I.

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.

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 1992. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 34 (page 1 of 2). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to age: United States, 1980 and 1992

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and rank order	1980 Cause of death	1980 Deaths	1992 Cause of death	1992 Deaths
Under 1 year				
. . .	All causes	45,526	All causes	34,628
1	Congenital anomalies	9,220	Congenital anomalies	7,449
2	Sudden infant deathsyndrome	5,510	Sudden infant death syndrome	4,891
3	Respiratory distress syndrome	4,989	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	4,035
4	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	3,648	Respiratory distress syndrome	2,063
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,572	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,461
6	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	1,497	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	993
7	Unintentional injuries	1,166	Infections specific to the perinatal period	901
8	Birth trauma	1,058	Unintentional injuries	819
9	Pneumonia and influenza	1,012	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	613
10	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	985	Pneumonia and influenza	600
1–4 years				
. . .	All causes	8,187	All causes	6,764
1	Unintentional injuries	3,313	Unintentional injuries	2,467
2	Congenital anomalies	1,026	Congenital anomalies	856
3	Malignant neoplasms	573	Malignant neoplasms	479
4	Diseases of heart	338	Homicide and legal intervention	430
5	Homicide and legal intervention	319	Diseases of heart	286
6	Pneumonia and influenza	267	Pneumonia and influenza	188
7	Meningitis	223	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	161
8	Meningococcal infection	110	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	113
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	84	Septicemia	77
10	Septicemia	71	Anemias	65
5–14 years				
. . .	All causes	10,689	All causes	8,193
1	Unintentional injuries	5,224	Unintentional injuries	3,388
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,497	Malignant neoplasms	1,105
3	Congenital anomalies	561	Homicide and legal intervention	587
4	Homicide and legal intervention	415	Congenital anomalies	448
5	Diseases of heart	330	Suicide	314
6	Pneumonia and influenza	194	Diseases of heart	284
7	Suicide	142	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	104
8	Benign neoplasms	104	Pneumonia and influenza	104
9	Cerebrovascular diseases	95	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	100
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	85	Benign neoplasms	97
15–24 years				
. . .	All causes	49,027	All causes	34,548
1	Unintentional injuries	26,206	Unintentional injuries	13,662
2	Homicide and legal intervention	6,647	Homicide and legal intervention	8,019
3	Suicide	5,239	Suicide	4,693
4	Malignant neoplasms	2,683	Malignant neoplasms	1,809
5	Diseases of heart	1,223	Diseases of heart	968
6	Congenital anomalies	600	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	578
7	Cerebrovascular diseases	418	Congenital anomalies	450
8	Pneumonia and influenza	348	Pneumonia and influenza	229
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	141	Cerebrovascular diseases	197
10	Anemias	133	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	189

See notes at end of table.

Table 34 (page 2 of 2). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to age: United States, 1980 and 1992

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and rank order	1980		1992	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
25–44 years				
. . .	All causes	108,658	All causes	149,771
1	Unintentional injuries	26,722	Unintentional injuries	25,808
2	Malignant neoplasms	17,551	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	24,629
3	Diseases of heart	14,513	Malignant neoplasms	22,185
4	Homicide and legal intervention	11,136	Diseases of heart	16,121
5	Suicide	9,855	Suicide	12,181
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	4,782	Homicide and legal intervention	11,803
7	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,154	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	4,373
8	Diabetes mellitus	1,472	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,387
9	Pneumonia and influenza	1,467	Diabetes mellitus	2,258
10	Congenital anomalies	817	Pneumonia and influenza	2,004
45–64 years				
. . .	All causes	425,338	All causes	366,021
1	Diseases of heart	148,322	Malignant neoplasms	132,815
2	Malignant neoplasms	135,675	Diseases of heart	103,929
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	19,909	Cerebrovascular diseases	14,500
4	Unintentional injuries	18,140	Unintentional injuries	13,882
5	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16,089	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	12,372
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	11,514	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10,349
7	Diabetes mellitus	7,977	Diabetes mellitus	10,312
8	Suicide	7,079	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	7,360
9	Pneumonia and influenza	5,804	Suicide	7,123
10	Homicide and legal intervention	4,057	Pneumonia and influenza	5,098
65 years and over				
. . .	All causes	1,341,848	All causes	1,575,214
1	Diseases of heart	595,406	Diseases of heart	595,314
2	Malignant neoplasms	258,389	Malignant neoplasms	362,060
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	146,417	Cerebrovascular diseases	125,392
4	Pneumonia and influenza	45,512	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	78,182
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	43,587	Pneumonia and influenza	67,489
6	Atherosclerosis	28,081	Diabetes mellitus	37,328
7	Diabetes mellitus	25,216	Unintentional injuries	26,633
8	Unintentional injuries	24,844	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	18,711
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	12,968	Atherosclerosis	15,995
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9,519	Septicemia	15,884

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.

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 1992. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 35 (page 1 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, sex, region, and urbanization: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1984–86, and 1990–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, region, and urbanization[1]	All races			White			Black		
	1980–82	1984–86	1990–92	1980–82	1984–86	1990–92	1980–82	1984–86	1990–92
Both sexes	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All regions:									
Large core metropolitan	599.5	577.7	549.4	561.1	539.7	504.6	827.0	809.6	816.1
Large fringe metropolitan	530.1	508.4	460.9	523.0	501.8	451.9	723.6	697.4	671.9
Medium/small metropolitan	563.2	539.3	502.4	541.5	517.8	478.5	812.9	790.4	766.7
Urban nonmetropolitan	570.7	549.1	519.8	551.3	529.9	499.4	806.8	792.6	777.1
Rural	571.9	549.8	525.3	550.6	529.3	502.8	768.1	751.8	741.1
Northeast:									
Large core metropolitan	620.4	608.1	585.5	578.1	564.6	534.4	810.3	803.4	802.7
Large fringe metropolitan	538.6	515.1	463.2	531.8	508.5	455.0	713.1	690.7	651.9
Medium/small metropolitan	550.0	527.0	479.4	542.1	517.7	467.7	761.6	764.3	736.3
Urban nonmetropolitan	552.4	538.1	486.8	551.8	537.6	485.9	715.6	733.7	682.1
Rural	548.1	538.6	482.7	548.5	540.0	482.2	*	*	*
South:									
Large core metropolitan	609.1	583.3	566.7	546.2	521.7	492.1	861.4	832.3	853.9
Large fringe metropolitan	534.1	512.5	469.7	520.5	500.1	452.8	714.8	682.6	666.3
Medium/small metropolitan	590.5	563.2	530.0	549.8	524.0	488.4	828.6	803.7	780.3
Urban nonmetropolitan	612.8	591.7	567.2	577.6	556.5	530.3	812.4	800.6	787.0
Rural	608.0	592.0	569.6	578.3	562.4	539.2	768.6	754.6	742.9
Midwest:									
Large core metropolitan	626.7	600.9	571.8	572.8	544.9	500.8	845.2	824.4	830.0
Large fringe metropolitan	538.7	518.3	468.9	529.6	509.3	457.2	767.4	752.3	731.6
Medium/small metropolitan	544.2	522.8	483.3	531.7	510.3	467.9	777.8	753.6	735.9
Urban nonmetropolitan	527.8	504.8	477.5	525.0	502.3	474.1	754.0	715.6	706.1
Rural	534.1	507.2	485.1	522.9	497.9	472.9	*	*	*
West:									
Large core metropolitan	548.8	528.5	495.2	543.6	524.6	492.2	763.9	756.1	754.3
Large fringe metropolitan	488.7	470.4	431.1	493.1	475.1	435.2	688.7	658.7	647.7
Medium/small metropolitan	525.4	505.3	476.6	528.2	507.5	478.8	731.0	707.7	695.5
Urban nonmetropolitan	544.1	516.2	485.4	536.6	509.5	479.1	760.5	689.5	639.7
Rural	541.4	497.5	465.1	536.7	496.3	461.8	*	*	*
Male									
All regions:									
Large core metropolitan	794.6	762.3	725.2	746.3	712.6	665.4	1,104.4	1,091.3	1,114.7
Large fringe metropolitan	691.2	657.9	587.9	683.2	650.1	576.5	928.0	901.4	868.3
Medium/small metropolitan	748.4	710.9	653.0	722.7	685.2	622.4	1,071.0	1,037.9	1,016.8
Urban nonmetropolitan	763.6	727.8	679.1	740.4	704.9	653.1	1,074.0	1,046.3	1,037.0
Rural	764.5	729.5	688.3	738.5	704.3	659.1	1,017.1	995.3	996.8
Northeast:									
Large core metropolitan	828.1	811.5	782.7	772.8	752.9	713.9	1,099.9	1,103.3	1,111.9
Large fringe metropolitan	701.6	666.2	591.8	693.4	657.9	581.8	930.8	904.9	844.8
Medium/small metropolitan	731.7	696.0	622.7	721.9	684.3	608.1	1,003.1	1,007.5	961.5
Urban nonmetropolitan	730.7	704.9	629.6	730.6	704.9	629.2	857.7	885.9	828.5
Rural	715.7	706.8	617.5	715.8	709.5	616.1	*	*	*
South:									
Large core metropolitan	812.5	773.7	758.3	732.0	692.9	658.5	1,152.7	1,121.6	1,174.1
Large fringe metropolitan	701.7	667.9	603.4	686.5	653.3	581.8	912.8	882.4	863.7
Medium/small metropolitan	790.4	746.5	694.9	740.9	698.6	640.2	1,101.0	1,063.0	1,047.2
Urban nonmetropolitan	831.5	795.7	752.5	789.8	753.8	704.7	1,091.8	1,068.4	1,064.9
Rural	822.1	793.0	756.4	787.7	757.7	716.8	1,019.4	1,002.1	1,004.1
Midwest:									
Large core metropolitan	837.6	798.3	755.2	770.4	725.7	658.3	1,124.3	1,107.1	1,134.4
Large fringe metropolitan	705.2	673.4	597.3	694.7	663.0	582.5	984.7	960.9	942.8
Medium/small metropolitan	723.6	690.8	627.4	709.5	676.1	608.4	995.7	975.8	958.4
Urban nonmetropolitan	704.4	667.9	622.3	701.6	665.6	618.9	924.5	871.4	858.2
Rural	708.9	671.1	632.4	695.3	659.4	617.4	*	*	*
West:									
Large core metropolitan	716.4	685.7	642.4	711.7	681.3	638.7	994.6	992.1	991.8
Large fringe metropolitan	629.2	600.5	544.2	636.4	607.2	548.7	824.6	831.5	814.3
Medium/small metropolitan	683.1	652.8	605.8	689.1	658.1	609.8	923.1	864.5	850.1
Urban nonmetropolitan	705.8	662.2	612.8	697.5	654.1	604.7	932.8	820.3	772.0
Rural	704.2	637.7	584.4	699.0	637.2	579.6	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35 (page 2 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, sex, region, and urbanization: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1984–86, and 1990–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, region, and urbanization[1]	All races			White			Black		
	1980–82	1984–86	1990–92	1980–82	1984–86	1990–92	1980–82	1984–86	1990–92
Female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All regions:									
Large core metropolitan	448.0	433.2	406.2	418.2	404.3	372.6	616.3	598.3	590.5
Large fringe metropolitan	403.7	391.2	359.2	397.5	385.6	352.3	559.1	536.6	516.6
Medium/small metropolitan	417.0	404.3	381.4	399.0	386.3	362.8	611.9	601.1	575.3
Urban nonmetropolitan	410.8	402.5	387.7	394.5	386.1	371.6	596.3	596.6	578.3
Rural	401.3	393.1	382.6	383.6	376.2	365.6	558.1	551.2	535.2
Northeast:									
Large core metropolitan	465.0	454.1	430.5	432.0	421.3	391.4	604.6	591.6	581.3
Large fringe metropolitan	413.3	399.1	362.2	407.6	393.9	355.5	548.4	528.5	504.1
Medium/small metropolitan	411.6	398.7	368.0	405.5	391.7	359.1	569.7	571.9	557.3
Urban nonmetropolitan	410.8	405.2	371.6	410.1	404.5	370.8	582.6	*	537.8
Rural	405.7	394.3	366.7	406.4	394.7	367.1	*	*	*
South:									
Large core metropolitan	447.4	431.7	409.3	398.0	384.5	354.0	638.5	614.1	610.8
Large fringe metropolitan	399.3	387.6	360.5	387.1	376.9	347.4	552.5	523.8	511.2
Medium/small metropolitan	432.1	418.5	397.4	397.9	385.4	365.1	620.8	609.8	581.4
Urban nonmetropolitan	433.5	426.6	415.9	402.4	395.2	386.2	596.3	598.2	580.1
Rural	422.6	421.0	410.7	396.2	395.7	387.0	558.0	552.1	535.0
Midwest:									
Large core metropolitan	466.8	451.7	429.3	425.9	410.7	379.9	628.5	609.8	601.3
Large fringe metropolitan	407.8	398.1	368.1	400.3	390.6	359.2	588.3	585.3	562.2
Medium/small metropolitan	406.7	394.6	371.1	395.8	384.1	358.9	602.3	579.0	561.1
Urban nonmetropolitan	383.3	373.2	359.3	380.6	370.7	356.2	603.1	577.6	574.0
Rural	377.4	363.0	354.9	368.8	356.1	345.7	*	*	*
West:									
Large core metropolitan	414.2	399.4	368.4	409.5	396.0	364.8	575.0	563.7	555.7
Large fringe metropolitan	378.1	365.9	337.6	380.6	369.4	341.4	565.6	506.5	494.7
Medium/small metropolitan	391.0	379.9	364.7	392.9	380.8	365.9	541.1	555.4	543.4
Urban nonmetropolitan	397.0	384.6	369.5	391.5	380.0	365.5	576.3	551.9	504.9
Rural	383.1	362.0	348.3	379.2	360.6	347.1	*	*	*

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

*Age-adjusted death rate with 6 or more age-specific rates based on fewer than 20 deaths.

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

Table 36. 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, 1990–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age, race, and educational attainment	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	1990	1991	1992	1990–92	1990	1991	1992	1990–92	1990	1991	1992	1990–92
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population											
25–64 years of age:[1]												
Under 12 years	527.2	526.4	560.7	538.0	709.7	698.9	747.4	718.5	346.1	353.0	373.3	357.2
12 years	403.6	406.2	432.6	414.0	568.8	571.8	607.9	582.9	275.3	276.8	292.5	281.4
13 years or more	270.4	261.7	248.9	259.6	333.2	325.9	313.3	323.5	198.8	190.2	178.5	188.3
25–44 years of age:												
Under 12 years	276.9	274.1	298.6	283.2	387.1	378.2	416.9	394.1	158.0	162.7	171.2	164.0
12 years	180.4	186.7	207.4	191.3	266.2	269.8	296.4	277.4	102.0	107.7	120.3	109.7
13 years or more	109.3	109.6	106.8	108.5	149.1	151.5	149.1	149.9	68.3	67.3	64.9	66.7
45–64 years of age:												
Under 12 years	1,009.3	1,010.6	1,058.3	1,025.7	1,325.6	1,312.4	1,369.1	1,335.3	708.1	717.5	759.4	727.9
12 years	774.0	773.0	803.1	783.4	1,052.3	1,056.1	1,099.4	1,069.3	570.4	567.5	584.8	574.2
13 years or more	514.1	487.3	452.0	481.9	613.5	584.6	549.5	580.0	395.2	372.5	339.9	366.7
White												
25–64 years of age:[1]												
Under 12 years	483.7	490.8	512.3	495.4	645.0	645.2	679.3	656.2	318.2	329.9	339.8	329.1
12 years	369.8	373.2	395.3	379.3	522.3	526.2	557.6	535.3	251.5	253.5	265.2	256.6
13 years or more	259.6	250.3	238.0	248.6	321.2	312.6	301.2	311.1	187.4	178.6	166.7	176.8
25–44 years of age:												
Under 12 years	235.2	236.0	254.2	241.8	325.2	322.4	354.1	333.9	132.3	137.7	140.2	136.8
12 years	156.8	162.6	180.0	166.2	231.6	235.9	259.9	242.3	87.7	92.5	101.1	93.6
13 years or more	102.8	101.9	99.3	101.2	141.7	141.8	139.8	141.1	62.0	60.6	58.3	60.2
45–64 years of age:												
Under 12 years	968.2	985.5	1,007.4	986.6	1,264.6	1,271.7	1,298.6	1,277.9	678.5	700.9	722.7	700.2
12 years	729.3	730.7	754.0	738.0	995.2	1,001.5	1,034.7	1,010.5	534.7	534.0	546.2	538.3
13 years or more	502.5	476.0	440.1	470.3	602.5	573.6	537.9	568.9	379.4	357.0	323.9	350.9

[1]Age adjusted.

NOTES: Based on data from 40 States and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1990, 41 States and DC in 1991, and 42 States and DC in 1992 whose data on educational attainment from the death certificate were at least 80 percent complete. See Appendix I. Death records with education not stated are not included in the calculation of rates. Therefore the levels of the ratios are underestimated by approximately the percent not stated, which ranges from 3.8 to 8.4 percent for rates shown in this table. Percent not stated decreases from an average of 7.4 percent in 1990 to 5.5 percent in 1992. Data for the elderly population and black population are not shown because percent with education not stated is somewhat higher for these groups and because of possible bias due to misreporting of education on the death certificate. (Shai D and Rosenwaik I. Errors in reporting education on the death certificate for elderly males: Some findings for older male decedents from New York State and Utah, *American Journal Epidemiology* 130(1): 188–192, 1989.)

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Rates computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from vital statistics data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics; and from unpublished population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census.

Table 37 (page 1 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	840.5	760.9	714.3	585.8	548.9	539.9	528.0	520.2	513.7	504.5
All ages, crude	963.8	954.7	945.3	878.3	876.9	886.7	871.3	863.8	860.3	852.9
Under 1 year	3,299.2	2,696.4	2,142.4	1,288.3	1,088.1	1,035.7	1,027.9	971.9	916.6	865.7
1–4 years	139.4	109.1	84.5	63.9	51.8	51.5	49.8	46.8	47.4	43.6
5–14 years	60.1	46.6	41.3	30.6	26.5	26.1	25.7	24.0	23.6	22.5
15–24 years	128.1	106.3	127.7	115.4	94.9	100.0	97.6	99.2	100.1	95.6
25–34 years	178.7	146.4	157.4	135.5	124.4	137.1	140.0	139.2	139.1	137.8
35–44 years	358.7	299.4	314.5	227.9	207.7	220.2	222.2	223.2	224.4	228.8
45–54 years	853.9	756.0	730.0	584.0	519.3	490.5	480.1	473.4	468.8	456.1
55–64 years	1,911.7	1,735.1	1,658.8	1,346.3	1,294.2	1,253.8	1,224.3	1,196.9	1,181.0	1,151.7
65–74 years	4,067.7	3,822.1	3,582.7	2,994.9	2,862.8	2,771.7	2,693.8	2,648.6	2,618.5	2,588.9
75–84 years	9,331.1	8,745.2	8,004.4	6,692.6	6,398.7	6,262.1	6,083.3	6,007.2	5,890.0	5,775.5
85 years and over	20,196.9	19,857.5	16,344.9	15,980.3	15,712.4	15,934.5	15,409.6	15,327.4	15,107.6	14,972.9
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	963.1	917.7	893.4	745.3	693.3	671.3	652.2	644.3	634.4	620.9
All ages, crude	1,089.5	1,098.5	1,086.7	983.3	963.6	957.9	936.5	930.9	926.2	917.2
Under 1 year	3,400.5	2,694.1	2,113.2	1,230.3	1,056.5	964.2	940.7	896.1	860.8	780.9
1–4 years	135.5	104.9	83.6	66.1	52.8	51.5	48.3	45.9	45.5	42.6
5–14 years	67.2	52.7	48.0	35.0	30.1	29.2	28.4	26.4	26.5	24.7
15–24 years	152.4	143.7	170.8	167.0	134.2	135.8	128.6	131.3	128.2	121.5
25–34 years	185.3	163.2	176.6	171.3	158.8	172.6	177.0	176.1	176.1	175.7
35–44 years	380.9	332.6	343.5	257.4	243.1	259.5	263.4	268.2	269.1	277.1
45–54 years	984.5	932.2	882.9	698.9	611.7	568.6	556.0	548.7	544.6	533.3
55–64 years	2,304.4	2,225.2	2,202.6	1,728.5	1,625.8	1,546.7	1,504.1	1,467.2	1,443.7	1,398.5
65–74 years	4,864.9	4,848.4	4,810.1	4,035.7	3,770.7	3,588.1	3,455.1	3,397.7	3,349.7	3,287.0
75–84 years	10,526.3	10,299.6	10,098.8	8,829.8	8,486.1	8,196.7	7,913.4	7,844.9	7,641.5	7,440.9
85 years and over	22,116.3	21,750.0	18,551.7	19,097.3	18,980.1	19,020.8	18,241.7	18,268.3	18,020.9	17,956.2
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,318.6	1,112.8	1,053.4	1,083.0	1,082.8	1,061.3	1,048.8	1,026.9
All ages, crude	1,260.3	1,181.7	1,186.6	1,034.1	989.3	1,026.1	1,026.7	1,008.0	998.7	977.5
Under 1 year	- - -	5,306.8	4,298.9	2,586.7	2,219.9	2,189.6	2,172.1	2,112.4	1,957.4	1,957.9
1–4 years	- - -	208.5	150.5	110.5	90.1	92.1	90.0	85.8	88.4	77.6
5–14 years	95.1	75.1	67.1	47.4	42.3	43.7	43.5	41.2	42.4	41.2
15–24 years	289.7	212.0	320.6	209.1	173.6	222.4	234.5	252.2	278.1	269.4
25–34 years	503.5	402.5	559.5	407.3	351.9	417.4	425.6	430.8	425.5	413.3
35–44 years	878.1	762.0	956.6	689.8	630.2	706.7	718.1	699.6	702.4	697.2
45–54 years	1,905.0	1,624.8	1,777.5	1,479.9	1,292.9	1,296.9	1,311.5	1,261.0	1,256.8	1,223.3
55–64 years	3,773.2	3,316.4	3,256.9	2,873.0	2,779.8	2,712.7	2,699.9	2,618.4	2,533.9	2,493.8
65–74 years	5,310.3	5,798.7	5,803.2	5,131.1	5,172.4	5,147.7	5,129.7	4,946.1	4,850.7	4,746.7
75–84 years	- - -	8,605.1	9,454.9	9,231.6	9,262.3	9,454.6	9,163.3	9,129.5	9,013.1	8,744.5
85 years and over	- - -	14,844.8	12,222.3	16,098.8	15,774.2	16,643.1	16,751.5	16,954.9	16,663.8	16,717.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	732.5	602.6	585.7	622.8	573.1	562.6	579.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	597.1	492.5	485.0	510.7	476.4	471.2	487.7
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,598.1	1,080.0	1,047.6	1,139.1	1,056.6	737.0	1,057.5
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	82.7	105.3	75.6	88.2	77.4	58.7	74.7
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	43.7	39.2	34.6	34.7	33.4	30.0	37.0
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	311.1	214.4	222.2	216.8	219.8	187.4	191.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	360.6	275.0	266.3	272.2	256.1	271.7	260.1
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	556.8	363.5	349.6	354.8	365.4	338.4	344.1
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	871.3	687.9	662.8	648.2	619.9	588.8	624.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,547.5	1,319.1	1,301.9	1,424.5	1,211.3	1,340.4	1,384.0
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,968.4	2,692.3	2,693.3	2,867.7	2,461.7	2,502.9	2,604.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,607.0	5,572.7	4,746.2	5,492.3	5,389.2	5,278.6	5,239.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,635.2	8,900.0	11,366.7	13,033.3	11,243.9	10,000.0	9,381.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37 (page 2 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	416.6	396.9	385.4	378.9	377.8	360.2	364.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	375.3	344.6	339.0	334.5	334.3	325.6	332.7
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	816.5	750.0	642.6	745.5	605.3	426.4	477.7
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.9	43.4	29.5	40.7	45.0	30.9	29.9
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.4	22.5	22.8	20.2	20.7	18.5	20.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	80.8	76.0	69.9	67.0	76.0	69.8	76.1
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	83.5	77.3	80.6	78.2	79.6	81.2	77.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	128.3	114.4	115.7	124.4	130.8	123.5	119.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	342.3	284.8	292.1	293.9	287.1	270.6	282.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	881.1	869.4	857.4	817.7	789.1	745.1	766.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,236.1	2,102.0	2,019.2	1,932.3	2,041.4	1,927.6	1,962.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,389.5	5,551.2	5,364.7	5,125.5	5,008.6	4,927.0	4,819.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,753.6	12,750.0	12,290.9	13,254.5	12,446.3	12,707.7	12,628.8
Hispanic male[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	524.8	528.2	558.1	531.2	518.5	506.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	374.6	382.2	430.6	411.6	407.1	402.2
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,041.8	982.9	1,058.5	921.8	844.2	763.9
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53.8	45.7	54.6	53.8	49.6	45.7
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.0	24.6	26.7	26.0	25.8	24.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	147.5	143.0	156.2	159.3	163.2	165.9
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	202.0	219.5	242.8	234.0	221.1	223.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	290.3	333.8	367.7	341.8	331.8	341.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	495.4	531.2	568.2	533.9	518.5	512.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,129.2	1,152.0	1,162.9	1,123.7	1,107.9	1,061.1
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,488.9	2,393.3	2,505.7	2,368.2	2,347.0	2,322.3
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,724.6	5,383.5	5,684.2	5,369.1	5,226.7	4,924.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,856.1	12,217.0	12,583.1	12,272.1	11,609.9	10,895.4
Non-Hispanic white male[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	669.7	653.7	645.9	643.1	625.7	612.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	956.3	963.0	988.5	985.9	970.2	962.0
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,002.5	927.9	930.9	865.4	798.5	750.9
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48.8	48.9	45.7	43.8	43.1	40.7
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.9	27.8	28.1	25.7	26.1	24.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	125.0	126.1	120.8	123.4	118.8	110.4
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	151.2	162.1	165.5	165.3	164.3	163.1
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	231.8	248.1	251.2	257.1	255.4	262.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	587.6	547.0	549.7	544.5	535.0	522.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,550.8	1,503.7	1,502.9	1,479.7	1,440.1	1,394.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,648.0	3,519.4	3,452.7	3,434.5	3,344.1	3,283.3
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,364.2	8,099.6	7,907.5	7,920.4	7,611.3	7,433.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,637.2	18,809.3	18,293.3	18,505.4	18,116.6	18,009.5
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	645.0	555.0	501.7	411.1	391.0	385.3	376.0	369.9	366.3	359.9
All ages, crude	803.3	800.9	812.6	806.1	840.1	865.3	851.8	846.9	847.7	844.3
Under 1 year	2,566.8	2,007.7	1,614.6	962.5	799.3	754.1	739.5	690.0	659.2	618.7
1–4 years	112.2	85.2	66.1	49.3	40.0	40.7	38.8	36.1	37.6	33.3
5–14 years	45.1	34.7	29.9	22.9	19.5	18.7	19.0	17.9	17.2	16.2
15–24 years	71.5	54.9	61.6	55.5	48.1	48.8	48.4	45.9	46.6	43.9
25–34 years	112.8	85.0	84.1	65.4	59.4	62.7	63.1	61.5	61.7	60.5
35–44 years	235.8	191.1	193.3	138.2	121.9	120.1	118.5	117.4	117.3	117.3
45–54 years	546.4	458.8	462.9	372.7	341.7	320.4	310.8	309.3	306.0	294.0
55–64 years	1,293.8	1,078.9	1,014.9	876.2	869.1	858.7	837.5	822.7	821.9	799.2
65–74 years	3,242.8	2,779.3	2,470.7	2,066.6	2,027.1	1,995.9	1,948.5	1,923.5	1,909.4	1,909.1
75–84 years	8,481.5	7,696.6	6,698.7	5,401.7	5,111.6	5,040.4	4,910.6	4,839.1	4,752.8	4,696.4
85 years and over	19,679.5	19,477.7	15,980.2	14,979.6	14,745.4	15,019.1	14,526.1	14,400.6	14,188.1	14,015.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37 (page 3 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Black female				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	1,106.7	916.9	814.4	631.1	594.8	601.0	594.3	581.6	575.1	568.4
All ages, crude	1,002.0	905.0	829.2	733.3	734.2	764.6	763.2	747.9	744.5	736.2
Under 1 year	- - -	4,162.2	3,368.8	2,123.7	1,821.4	1,834.0	1,839.8	1,735.5	1,580.8	1,609.7
1–4 years	- - -	173.3	129.4	84.4	71.1	71.2	72.9	67.6	70.8	68.7
5–14 years	72.8	53.8	43.8	30.5	28.6	30.6	29.0	27.5	25.8	26.0
15–24 years	213.1	107.5	111.9	70.5	59.6	69.3	68.0	68.7	72.6	67.8
25–34 years	393.3	273.2	231.0	150.0	137.6	157.8	161.0	159.5	158.6	158.8
35–44 years	758.1	568.5	533.0	323.9	276.5	304.8	298.6	298.6	303.5	314.4
45–54 years	1,576.4	1,177.0	1,043.9	768.2	667.6	655.3	640.6	639.4	633.2	620.5
55–64 years	3,089.4	2,510.9	1,986.2	1,561.0	1,532.5	1,513.3	1,478.3	1,452.6	1,399.7	1,405.4
65–74 years	4,000.2	4,064.2	3,860.9	3,057.4	2,967.8	2,948.1	2,936.0	2,865.7	2,854.1	2,796.6
75–84 years	- - -	6,730.0	6,691.5	6,212.1	6,078.0	5,991.4	5,930.2	5,688.3	5,707.3	5,483.0
85 years and over	- - -	13,052.6	10,706.6	12,367.2	12,703.0	13,461.1	13,509.2	13,309.5	13,258.9	13,264.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	414.1	353.3	343.2	353.4	335.1	335.9	343.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	380.1	342.5	339.9	351.3	330.4	343.9	348.9
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,352.6	910.5	923.8	995.7	688.7	763.0	821.2
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	87.5	54.8	66.2	65.9	37.8	37.1	69.3
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	33.5	23.0	23.4	24.4	25.5	16.0	16.0
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	90.3	72.8	77.4	75.8	69.0	68.5	65.4
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	178.5	121.5	109.4	92.2	102.3	100.5	103.3
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	286.0	185.6	150.7	175.5	156.4	159.1	157.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	491.4	415.5	373.2	380.7	380.9	342.1	329.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	837.1	851.9	824.1	833.3	805.9	815.9	912.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,765.5	1,630.3	1,636.8	1,712.8	1,679.4	1,673.8	1,743.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,612.9	3,200.0	3,389.5	3,495.0	3,073.2	3,440.9	3,307.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,567.4	7,740.0	7,183.3	7,733.3	8,201.1	7,842.9	6,878.7
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	224.6	228.5	226.5	225.2	228.9	218.3	220.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	222.5	224.9	227.4	229.4	234.3	231.1	235.8
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	755.8	622.0	555.2	534.9	518.2	348.3	400.2
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.4	36.8	34.1	39.7	32.0	29.8	23.8
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	21.5	19.1	17.7	19.0	13.0	11.6	11.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.3	30.7	28.9	27.2	28.8	28.4	30.6
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.4	36.5	37.1	39.2	37.5	34.5	38.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	89.7	77.8	69.8	72.7	69.9	77.1	69.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	214.1	184.9	204.6	188.3	182.7	186.0	185.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	440.8	468.0	480.8	468.0	483.4	471.9	476.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,027.7	1,130.8	1,058.5	1,052.2	1,089.2	1,073.5	1,095.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,833.6	2,873.9	3,014.0	2,945.9	3,127.9	2,812.3	2,873.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,923.3	9,808.3	9,280.0	10,143.8	10,254.0	9,794.7	9,561.8
Hispanic female[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	286.6	285.1	296.5	284.9	276.8	268.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	251.9	259.0	295.1	285.4	282.5	277.7
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	793.0	781.3	887.0	746.6	691.7	644.2
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.3	42.2	45.4	42.1	44.3	37.5
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.0	16.6	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.3	38.1	41.9	40.6	43.5	40.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56.3	60.7	69.4	62.9	61.3	63.3
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100.0	109.4	116.4	109.3	109.6	111.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	251.3	246.3	249.2	253.3	250.1	237.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	620.3	628.8	631.7	607.5	614.0	598.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,449.3	1,440.9	1,476.2	1,453.8	1,378.3	1,354.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,549.8	3,450.8	3,586.4	3,351.3	3,224.4	3,149.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,216.9	9,607.5	10,232.5	10,098.7	9,385.8	8,772.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37 (page 4 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Non-Hispanic white female[4]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	385.3	381.5	375.4	372.2	364.1	357.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	861.7	889.4	905.3	903.6	894.8	893.3
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	762.8	728.0	721.6	655.3	601.5	585.0
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.6	37.9	37.0	34.0	34.9	31.6
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.0	18.0	19.0	17.6	16.8	15.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47.9	48.5	48.7	46.0	46.0	43.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59.0	61.3	61.2	60.6	60.0	58.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	122.8	118.4	116.8	116.8	115.3	114.9
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	335.7	317.4	312.9	312.1	304.7	292.3
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	853.3	859.3	840.6	834.5	822.1	798.9
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,997.8	1,973.7	1,945.2	1,940.2	1,907.3	1,907.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,058.5	4,987.9	4,905.4	4,887.3	4,741.9	4,691.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,561.4	14,925.5	14,528.1	14,533.1	14,183.3	14,004.5

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[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]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.
[4]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I.

NOTES: Data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce. 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 PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization 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 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	307.2	286.2	253.6	202.0	181.4	167.7	157.5	152.0	148.2	144.3	148.1
All ages, crude	355.5	369.0	362.0	336.0	324.1	312.9	297.3	289.5	285.9	281.4	285.5
Under 1 year	3.5	6.6	13.1	22.8	25.0	23.2	20.1	20.1	17.6	17.9	18.5
1–4 years	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.0
5–14 years	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
15–24 years	6.8	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6
25–34 years	19.4	15.6	11.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.9
35–44 years	86.4	74.6	66.7	44.6	38.1	34.3	32.4	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.6
45–54 years	308.6	271.8	238.4	180.2	153.8	132.6	125.5	120.5	118.0	114.6	117.6
55–64 years	808.1	737.9	652.3	494.1	443.0	406.8	383.0	367.3	357.0	346.5	357.0
65–74 years	1,839.8	1,740.5	1,558.2	1,218.6	1,089.8	999.2	928.1	894.3	872.0	847.9	871.2
75–84 years	4,310.1	4,089.4	3,683.8	2,993.1	2,693.1	2,518.9	2,378.9	2,295.7	2,219.1	2,147.3	2,219.4
85 years and over	9,150.6	9,317.8	7,891.3	7,777.1	7,384.1	7,253.1	6,868.7	6,739.9	6,613.4	6,513.5	6,619.4
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	381.1	375.4	347.6	277.5	246.2	223.0	208.7	202.0	196.1	190.3	196.0
All ages, crude	433.0	454.6	438.3	384.0	360.3	338.9	320.5	312.7	307.6	302.4	307.5
Under 1 year	4.1	6.9	12.0	22.5	24.2	22.0	19.0	17.5	16.7	16.3	16.8
1–4 years	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5
5–14 years	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
15–24 years	5.8	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7
25–34 years	20.1	17.6	12.3	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.7
35–44 years	110.6	107.5	94.6	61.8	52.7	46.6	43.5	42.6	41.9	42.6	42.4
45–54 years	423.6	413.2	365.7	269.8	225.5	187.7	176.4	170.6	166.9	161.4	166.2
55–64 years	1,081.7	1,056.0	979.3	730.6	640.1	571.2	537.9	516.7	499.4	483.2	499.8
65–74 years	2,308.3	2,297.9	2,177.2	1,729.7	1,522.7	1,381.1	1,278.0	1,230.5	1,198.6	1,159.9	1,196.1
75–84 years	4,907.3	4,839.9	4,617.6	3,883.2	3,527.0	3,255.6	3,067.0	2,983.4	2,858.2	2,761.0	2,865.0
85 years and over	9,950.5	10,135.8	8,818.0	8,958.0	8,481.7	8,160.9	7,660.7	7,558.7	7,411.2	7,290.1	7,416.5
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	415.5	381.2	375.9	327.3	310.8	301.7	289.7	275.9	272.7	264.1	270.8
All ages, crude	348.4	330.6	330.3	301.0	288.6	281.6	268.8	256.8	253.9	246.9	252.5
Under 1 year	- - -	13.9	33.5	42.8	48.6	43.4	34.3	43.7	33.5	34.8	37.3
1–4 years	- - -	3.8	3.9	6.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.0	5.1	4.5	4.6
5–14 years	6.4	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
15–24 years	18.0	8.7	8.3	8.3	7.2	7.9	6.3	6.4	7.3	7.4	7.0
25–34 years	51.9	43.1	41.6	30.3	29.5	28.1	25.8	24.5	24.8	24.8	24.7
35–44 years	198.1	168.1	189.2	136.6	119.8	109.6	104.5	100.0	100.0	96.9	98.9
45–54 years	624.1	514.0	512.8	433.4	385.2	357.0	363.4	328.9	329.6	318.7	325.6
55–64 years	1,434.0	1,236.8	1,135.4	987.2	935.3	912.1	880.7	824.0	810.3	784.0	806.0
65–74 years	2,140.1	2,281.4	2,237.8	1,847.2	1,839.2	1,772.4	1,700.0	1,632.9	1,614.3	1,548.0	1,597.7
75–84 years	- - -	3,533.6	3,783.4	3,578.8	3,436.6	3,448.3	3,191.6	3,107.1	3,063.1	2,960.9	3,042.9
85 years and over	- - -	6,037.9	5,367.6	6,819.5	6,393.5	6,640.0	6,368.2	6,479.6	6,240.6	6,298.7	6,337.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	180.9	162.2	146.4	161.6	144.6	140.8	146.6	144.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	130.6	117.9	110.1	119.4	108.0	109.0	114.3	110.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	238.1	209.1	184.6	179.5	173.8	129.2	176.3	159.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	496.3	438.3	425.0	479.2	411.0	447.4	425.6	428.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,009.4	984.6	850.0	971.0	839.1	817.6	854.7	840.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,062.2	2,118.2	1,700.0	1,938.5	1,788.8	1,807.1	1,890.6	1,831.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,413.7	2,766.7	4,033.3	4,733.3	3,860.3	3,850.0	3,245.4	3,709.1
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	136.7	123.4	114.8	108.1	102.6	102.9	103.8	103.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	119.8	103.5	98.0	92.7	88.7	90.6	93.4	91.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	112.0	81.1	70.5	75.8	70.4	70.0	71.2	70.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	306.7	291.2	273.4	249.5	226.1	231.4	235.0	231.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	852.4	753.5	713.3	606.3	623.5	605.5	611.2	612.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,010.9	2,025.6	1,905.9	1,834.5	1,642.2	1,709.5	1,667.2	1,675.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,923.0	4,937.5	4,645.5	5,181.8	4,617.8	4,623.1	4,810.3	4,705.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
Hispanic male[4]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	152.3	142.4	144.8	136.3	129.9	126.2	130.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92.1	86.9	97.3	91.0	88.9	87.7	89.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	128.0	122.6	128.7	116.4	107.2	109.6	110.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	398.8	378.2	365.0	363.0	335.1	334.5	343.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	972.6	901.2	900.0	829.9	822.1	798.1	816.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,160.8	1,971.3	2,091.6	1,971.3	1,859.0	1,752.2	1,856.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,791.2	4,742.0	5,005.2	4,711.9	4,618.1	4,162.2	4,479.4
Non-Hispanic white male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	240.3	218.1	209.3	204.1	196.0	190.0	196.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	362.8	343.2	344.6	336.5	327.5	322.2	328.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	219.9	181.9	178.4	172.8	168.3	161.9	167.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	610.6	554.0	539.8	521.3	500.4	482.8	501.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,471.3	1,349.6	1,277.4	1,243.4	1,195.1	1,157.1	1,197.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,514.1	3,200.3	3,073.5	3,007.7	2,842.7	2,753.1	2,863.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,539.3	8,131.7	7,709.7	7,663.4	7,434.2	7,287.0	7,455.1
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	223.6	197.1	167.8	134.6	121.7	114.1	106.6	103.1	100.7	98.1	100.6
All ages, crude	289.4	306.5	313.8	319.2	321.8	319.9	305.1	298.4	296.5	292.9	295.9
Under 1 year	2.7	4.3	7.0	15.7	18.6	17.4	14.7	14.5	13.1	13.9	13.8
1–4 years	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
5–14 years	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
15–24 years	5.3	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5
25–34 years	12.2	8.2	5.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0
35–44 years	40.5	28.6	23.9	16.4	14.4	12.6	12.1	11.4	12.1	11.8	11.8
45–54 years	141.9	103.4	91.4	71.2	62.5	55.0	51.0	50.2	48.8	47.3	48.7
55–64 years	460.2	383.0	317.7	248.1	227.1	215.3	198.3	192.4	188.2	180.9	187.2
65–74 years	1,400.9	1,229.8	1,044.0	796.7	713.3	656.2	604.7	583.6	567.4	557.8	569.5
75–84 years	3,925.2	3,629.7	3,143.5	2,493.6	2,207.5	2,065.1	1,954.5	1,874.3	1,814.7	1,756.7	1,814.4
85 years and over	9,084.7	9,280.8	7,839.9	7,501.6	7,170.0	7,081.4	6,711.3	6,563.4	6,447.3	6,337.0	6,446.5
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	349.5	292.6	251.7	201.1	188.3	183.3	175.6	168.1	165.5	162.4	165.3
All ages, crude	289.9	268.5	261.0	249.7	250.3	254.6	246.2	237.0	235.0	231.6	234.5
Under 1 year	- - -	12.0	31.3	43.6	41.0	40.2	39.2	35.8	30.8	32.8	33.1
1–4 years	- - -	2.8	4.2	4.4	5.3	4.2	3.2	3.8	4.0	3.2	3.7
5–14 years	8.8	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
15–24 years	19.8	10.0	6.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.1
25–34 years	52.0	35.9	24.7	15.7	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.5	14.0	13.6
35–44 years	185.0	125.3	99.8	61.7	50.1	50.3	46.6	43.6	46.1	47.2	45.7
45–54 years	526.8	360.7	290.9	202.4	176.2	173.4	159.6	155.3	152.8	153.8	154.0
55–64 years	1,210.7	952.3	710.5	530.1	510.7	486.8	470.3	442.0	423.3	432.5	432.6
65–74 years	1,659.4	1,680.5	1,553.2	1,210.3	1,149.9	1,087.0	1,054.1	1,017.5	1,003.4	953.7	991.2
75–84 years	- - -	2,926.9	2,964.1	2,707.2	2,533.4	2,514.8	2,380.0	2,250.9	2,246.0	2,135.8	2,210.3
85 years and over	- - -	5,650.0	5,003.8	5,796.5	5,686.5	5,989.3	5,898.7	5,766.1	5,700.0	5,763.1	5,742.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	83.7	*	82.7	*	*	74.5	73.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	80.3	84.3	80.0	85.1	77.5	75.9	80.4	78.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	65.2	59.2	58.5	65.9	62.0	49.5	46.9	52.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	193.5	230.8	181.0	193.3	197.0	181.0	197.4	191.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	577.2	472.7	497.4	502.6	492.8	440.5	472.7	469.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,364.3	1,258.8	1,247.4	1,290.0	1,050.3	1,040.9	1,115.7	1,070.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,893.3	3,180.0	2,733.3	3,100.0	2,868.7	2,942.9	2,491.9	2,704.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	55.8	59.6	57.8	56.9	58.3	54.8	56.4	56.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	57.0	60.3	60.2	60.0	62.0	60.6	63.7	62.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.6	23.8	24.0	24.6	17.5	22.6	20.8	20.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	92.9	103.0	107.1	100.0	99.0	92.9	89.8	93.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	313.3	341.0	317.0	317.2	323.9	300.5	309.3	310.9
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,053.2	1,056.5	1,073.7	1,006.6	1,130.9	1,009.6	1,086.3	1,071.9
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,211.0	4,208.3	3,893.3	4,156.2	4,161.2	3,921.1	4,040.6	4,087.3
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	86.5	80.9	80.5	76.0	72.1	69.2	72.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75.0	73.8	84.1	79.4	77.9	76.2	77.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46.6	40.6	43.2	43.5	36.7	39.3	39.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	184.8	179.1	159.2	153.2	154.4	138.9	148.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	534.0	504.6	471.6	460.4	414.4	413.1	428.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,456.5	1,333.4	1,382.2	1,259.7	1,243.6	1,178.3	1,225.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,523.4	4,244.2	4,709.2	4,440.3	4,155.3	3,881.7	4,138.7
Non-Hispanic white female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.2	112.4	106.4	103.7	100.2	97.5	100.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	334.2	329.7	327.0	320.0	314.7	311.1	315.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	61.3	53.4	51.2	50.2	48.8	46.9	48.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	219.6	211.8	197.3	193.6	186.2	180.0	186.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	700.4	641.5	601.1	584.7	564.4	553.9	567.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,201.4	2,041.1	1,953.0	1,890.2	1,806.8	1,747.7	1,813.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,164.7	7,060.9	6,726.7	6,615.2	6,432.7	6,311.2	6,448.0

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[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]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.
[4]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I.

*Age-specific death rate based on fewer than 20 deaths. For age-adjusted death rates, 6 or more age-specific rates were 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. Age groups chosen to show data for American Indians, Asians, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic whites were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or 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 PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization 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 3). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	88.6	79.7	66.3	40.8	32.5	29.9	28.3	27.7	26.8	26.2	26.9
All ages, crude	104.0	108.0	101.9	75.1	64.3	61.6	59.0	57.9	56.9	56.4	57.1
Under 1 year	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0
1–4 years	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
5–14 years	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
25–34 years	4.2	4.7	4.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
35–44 years	18.7	14.7	15.6	8.5	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5
45–54 years	70.4	49.2	41.6	25.2	21.3	19.3	18.6	18.7	18.3	17.5	18.2
55–64 years	195.3	147.3	115.8	65.2	54.8	52.0	49.6	48.0	46.4	46.4	46.9
65–74 years	549.7	469.2	384.1	219.5	172.8	157.1	147.3	144.4	139.6	135.3	139.7
75–84 years	1,499.6	1,491.3	1,254.2	788.6	601.5	548.4	515.1	499.3	479.4	468.2	482.0
85 years and over	2,990.1	3,680.5	3,014.3	2,288.9	1,865.1	1,744.7	1,671.6	1,633.9	1,587.7	1,566.0	1,595.0
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	87.0	80.3	68.8	41.9	33.0	30.3	28.4	27.7	26.9	26.3	27.0
All ages, crude	100.5	102.7	93.5	63.3	52.7	50.3	47.8	47.0	46.3	46.1	46.5
Under 1 year	5.9	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.1	3.6
1–4 years	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.4	*	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.3
5–14 years	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
25–34 years	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6
35–44 years	13.1	11.3	11.8	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.0
45–54 years	53.7	40.9	35.6	21.7	18.1	16.2	15.0	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.3
55–64 years	182.2	139.0	119.9	64.2	54.6	50.9	48.0	45.8	44.2	44.2	44.7
65–74 years	569.7	501.0	420.0	240.4	186.4	167.4	156.3	153.2	150.5	143.0	148.9
75–84 years	1,556.3	1,564.8	1,361.6	854.8	650.0	590.4	554.8	540.7	516.4	499.5	518.4
85 years and over	3,127.1	3,734.8	3,018.1	2,236.9	1,765.6	1,685.4	1,591.3	1,549.8	1,499.5	1,521.7	1,523.3
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	146.2	141.2	122.5	77.5	62.7	60.8	57.3	56.1	54.9	52.0	54.3
All ages, crude	122.0	122.9	108.8	73.1	59.2	57.6	54.3	53.1	52.1	49.5	51.5
Under 1 year	- - -	8.5	12.3	11.2	10.1	9.4	7.6	10.2	7.3	12.1	9.8
1–4 years	- - -	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.7
5–14 years	*	*	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
15–24 years	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	*	0.9	0.8
25–34 years	12.0	12.8	14.6	7.7	5.8	6.9	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.4
35–44 years	59.3	47.4	52.7	29.2	25.4	25.1	24.0	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.5
45–54 years	211.9	166.1	136.1	82.1	71.1	67.4	67.6	68.4	67.1	58.2	64.4
55–64 years	522.8	439.9	343.4	189.8	160.7	160.3	150.1	141.8	137.4	139.4	139.5
65–74 years	783.6	899.2	780.1	472.8	379.7	357.1	335.0	327.2	317.3	302.4	315.5
75–84 years	- - -	1,475.2	1,445.7	1,067.6	814.4	799.3	723.3	723.7	719.9	661.6	701.4
85 years and over	- - -	2,700.0	1,963.1	1,873.2	1,429.0	1,403.1	1,454.5	1,430.5	1,415.9	1,340.7	1,395.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.2	18.5	18.0	19.5	16.0	15.9	16.8	16.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	72.0	*	46.2	49.1	39.8	36.8	51.9	42.9
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	170.5	200.0	133.3	171.0	120.3	117.6	140.1	126.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	535.1	372.7	392.3	430.8	325.9	328.6	310.6	321.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,384.7	733.3	900.0	966.7	949.8	875.0	760.6	872.7
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	28.0	27.5	26.9	26.9	29.1	26.4	27.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.7	24.0	24.0	23.5	23.4	26.0	23.8	24.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.0	13.9	18.0	19.6	15.6	20.7	17.5	18.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	59.9	48.8	52.1	50.0	51.8	56.6	57.9	55.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	197.9	155.6	153.3	140.2	167.9	169.0	149.7	161.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	619.5	583.7	507.8	489.1	485.7	487.3	454.7	475.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,399.0	1,387.5	1,381.8	1,436.4	1,196.6	1,576.9	1,283.2	1,359.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
Hispanic male[4]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.7	25.3	23.8	22.7	24.1	21.9	22.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.2	15.8	16.4	15.6	16.8	15.7	16.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.6	21.3	20.2	20.0	24.2	20.1	21.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63.9	55.1	50.4	49.4	52.9	49.3	50.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	163.5	135.6	136.6	126.4	140.3	116.6	127.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	396.7	438.6	379.3	356.6	366.3	357.9	360.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,152.1	932.6	890.2	866.3	879.2	790.5	842.9
Non-Hispanic white male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.6	29.5	28.2	27.9	26.6	26.1	26.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52.2	50.9	51.4	50.7	49.2	49.1	49.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.0	15.1	14.4	14.9	14.2	14.6	14.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.5	47.3	47.3	45.2	42.9	42.9	43.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	178.5	162.9	155.0	154.8	148.9	142.2	148.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	637.0	588.2	556.7	548.8	516.7	500.6	521.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,735.1	1,690.8	1,610.7	1,583.6	1,517.8	1,541.9	1,546.9
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	79.7	68.7	56.2	35.2	27.9	25.5	24.2	23.8	22.8	22.5	23.0
All ages, crude	103.3	110.1	109.8	88.8	78.4	75.4	72.6	71.8	70.5	70.3	70.8
Under 1 year	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.7
1–4 years	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	*	*	*	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	0.1	0.2
15–24 years	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
25–34 years	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
35–44 years	13.6	10.1	11.5	6.7	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
45–54 years	55.0	33.8	30.5	18.7	15.5	14.0	13.3	13.5	13.1	12.4	13.0
55–64 years	156.9	103.0	78.1	48.7	40.0	37.3	35.9	35.8	34.1	34.4	34.8
65–74 years	498.1	383.3	303.2	172.8	137.9	125.3	117.8	116.3	110.5	109.5	112.1
75–84 years	1,471.3	1,444.7	1,176.8	730.3	552.9	503.8	471.0	457.6	439.1	434.1	443.4
85 years and over	3,017.9	3,795.7	3,167.6	2,367.8	1,944.9	1,798.5	1,729.6	1,691.4	1,640.8	1,608.1	1,645.7
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	155.6	139.5	107.9	61.7	50.6	47.1	45.5	42.7	41.0	39.9	41.2
All ages, crude	128.3	127.7	112.2	77.9	68.6	66.3	64.5	60.7	59.0	57.8	59.1
Under 1 year	- - -	*	9.1	*	*	8.2	*	*	7.2	6.4	6.5
1–4 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	*	1.0	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
15–24 years	4.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	*	1.1
25–34 years	15.9	17.4	14.3	7.0	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.8	5.1
35–44 years	75.0	57.4	49.1	21.6	19.1	18.3	16.7	18.6	16.0	17.5	17.4
45–54 years	248.9	166.2	119.4	61.9	50.8	44.4	45.7	44.1	41.4	41.1	42.2
55–64 years	567.7	452.0	272.4	138.7	113.6	109.2	103.3	97.0	95.9	88.3	93.7
65–74 years	754.4	830.5	673.5	362.2	285.6	271.4	255.1	236.8	224.6	218.0	226.4
75–84 years	- - -	1,413.1	1,338.3	918.6	753.8	671.1	669.3	596.0	575.2	569.4	580.0
85 years and over	- - -	2,578.9	2,210.5	1,896.3	1,657.1	1,609.4	1,530.7	1,496.5	1,494.5	1,451.8	1,480.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.1	21.8	20.6	17.9	19.3	20.3	20.0	19.9
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	40.4	46.6	43.3	40.7	38.1	37.3	38.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	128.3	121.2	102.6	69.2	100.5	102.4	101.5	101.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	404.2	317.6	305.3	290.0	282.0	350.0	306.7	313.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,123.6	1,000.0	766.7	800.0	776.2	657.1	713.8	700.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	23.6	22.5	22.5	23.4	22.3	21.1	22.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.5	23.3	23.0	23.2	24.3	24.1	23.1	23.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.3	15.1	21.2	19.5	19.7	18.2	18.3	18.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	44.5	49.0	37.5	48.2	42.5	42.7	44.4	43.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	136.1	130.8	116.3	107.0	124.0	118.9	113.0	118.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	449.6	387.0	400.0	357.4	396.6	371.2	319.9	359.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,545.2	1,383.3	1,333.3	1,387.5	1,395.0	1,352.6	1,295.0	1,361.8
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.6	19.3	19.6	19.5	17.9	17.1	18.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.3	17.4	19.9	20.2	18.8	18.3	19.1
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.8	17.4	18.2	15.2	15.1	12.7	14.3
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.8	36.0	38.9	38.8	34.1	36.0	36.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.6	107.6	99.1	102.9	97.7	90.4	96.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	339.8	311.9	324.5	309.5	284.0	282.9	291.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,191.5	900.0	957.2	1,060.4	880.9	823.4	912.8
Non-Hispanic white female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.2	25.3	24.0	23.9	22.7	22.4	23.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	81.0	78.5	78.0	77.4	75.2	75.2	75.9
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	13.0	12.9	13.2	12.6	12.1	12.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.8	36.3	35.2	35.7	33.5	33.4	34.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	133.5	123.5	116.9	117.1	109.5	108.6	111.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	551.6	505.0	474.0	463.1	440.1	435.5	445.9
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,926.2	1,813.1	1,738.4	1,720.4	1,651.5	1,622.3	1,663.0

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[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]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.
[4]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I.

*Age-specific death rate based on fewer than 20 deaths. For age-adjusted death rates, 6 or more age-specific rates were 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. Age groups chosen to show data for American Indians, Asians, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic whites were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or 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 PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization 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 40 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age adjusted	125.3	125.8	129.8	132.8	134.4	134.0	134.5	135.0	134.5	133.1	134.2
All ages, crude	139.8	149.2	162.8	183.9	194.0	198.4	201.0	203.2	204.1	204.1	203.8
Under 1 year	8.7	7.2	4.7	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.2
1–4 years	11.7	10.9	7.5	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.3
5–14 years	6.7	6.8	6.0	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
15–24 years	8.6	8.3	8.3	6.3	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
25–34 years	20.0	19.5	16.5	13.7	13.2	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.5
35–44 years	62.7	59.7	59.5	48.6	45.9	44.3	43.2	43.3	43.1	42.3	42.9
45–54 years	175.1	177.0	182.5	180.0	170.1	161.9	158.9	158.9	155.1	150.3	154.6
55–64 years	392.9	396.8	423.0	436.1	454.6	453.9	452.5	449.6	448.4	437.8	445.3
65–74 years	692.5	713.9	751.2	817.9	845.5	855.7	867.8	872.3	871.6	873.4	872.4
75–84 years	1,153.3	1,127.4	1,169.2	1,232.3	1,271.8	1,301.0	1,326.0	1,348.5	1,351.6	1,350.9	1,350.4
85 years and over	1,451.0	1,450.0	1,320.7	1,594.6	1,615.4	1,674.7	1,703.7	1,752.9	1,773.9	1,787.3	1,771.8
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	130.9	141.6	154.3	160.5	160.4	159.6	159.4	160.3	159.5	157.3	159.0
All ages, crude	147.2	166.1	185.1	208.7	218.1	222.8	224.9	227.7	228.9	228.6	228.4
Under 1 year	9.6	7.9	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.3
1–4 years	13.1	13.1	8.5	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.5
5–14 years	7.6	8.0	7.0	5.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6
15–24 years	9.9	10.3	10.6	7.8	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.9
25–34 years	17.7	18.8	16.2	13.6	13.1	11.7	11.6	12.3	12.0	11.9	12.1
35–44 years	44.5	46.3	50.1	41.1	39.8	37.2	35.9	35.8	36.3	35.6	35.9
45–54 years	150.8	164.1	172.0	175.4	162.0	154.6	151.0	149.9	146.7	142.8	146.3
55–64 years	409.4	450.9	498.1	497.4	512.0	514.1	511.8	508.2	505.0	490.8	501.4
65–74 years	798.7	887.3	997.0	1,070.7	1,076.5	1,075.5	1,083.3	1,090.7	1,091.5	1,082.7	1,088.3
75–84 years	1,367.6	1,413.7	1,592.7	1,779.7	1,817.1	1,838.6	1,853.6	1,883.2	1,866.4	1,854.3	1,867.6
85 years and over	1,732.7	1,791.4	1,772.2	2,375.6	2,449.1	2,560.7	2,603.7	2,715.1	2,733.0	2,783.6	2,744.7
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	126.1	158.5	198.0	229.9	239.9	240.4	246.2	248.1	242.4	238.1	242.8
All ages, crude	106.6	136.7	171.6	205.5	214.9	215.7	220.6	221.9	217.5	214.4	217.9
Under 1 year	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.6
1–4 years	- - -	7.9	7.6	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.6	4.7	2.2	3.5
5–14 years	5.8	4.4	4.8	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.1
15–24 years	7.9	9.7	9.4	8.1	6.4	6.2	6.9	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.7
25–34 years	18.0	18.4	18.8	14.1	14.9	14.2	15.2	15.7	15.3	15.1	15.4
35–44 years	55.7	72.9	81.3	73.8	69.9	66.0	63.0	64.3	63.4	62.3	63.3
45–54 years	211.7	244.7	311.2	333.0	315.9	305.7	308.0	302.6	297.1	279.2	292.7
55–64 years	490.8	579.7	689.2	812.5	851.3	821.0	840.5	859.2	811.9	808.9	826.5
65–74 years	636.4	938.5	1,168.9	1,417.2	1,532.8	1,572.8	1,621.3	1,613.9	1,587.2	1,570.1	1,590.0
75–84 years	- - -	1,053.3	1,624.8	2,029.6	2,229.6	2,353.1	2,436.7	2,478.3	2,500.7	2,442.2	2,473.6
85 years and over	- - -	1,155.2	1,387.0	2,393.9	2,629.0	2,929.2	3,040.9	3,238.3	3,233.3	3,292.9	3,255.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	87.1	85.9	97.7	83.5	98.0	94.0	92.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	58.1	62.8	62.4	71.2	61.4	72.7	71.4	68.6
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	11.4	*	*	*	6.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	28.8	21.3	25.2	22.8	15.8	20.6	19.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	86.9	89.4	97.4	74.7	86.9	94.4	92.4	91.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	213.4	276.6	275.0	311.3	246.2	303.5	316.6	289.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	613.0	584.6	620.0	683.9	530.6	685.3	628.9	618.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	936.4	963.6	830.8	1,107.7	1,038.4	1,214.3	1,033.1	1,095.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,471.2	1,133.3	1,333.3	1,833.3	1,654.4	1,275.0	1,419.9	1,463.6
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	96.4	101.0	97.0	98.2	99.6	92.9	97.7	96.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	81.9	82.6	80.2	80.7	82.7	78.8	84.0	81.9
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.3	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.7	7.6	8.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	29.4	25.7	29.0	30.0	27.7	28.2	25.3	27.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.2	98.0	95.4	92.7	92.6	89.9	90.7	91.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	298.5	315.0	300.5	305.1	274.6	256.6	284.6	272.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	581.2	631.3	601.7	647.2	687.2	624.8	648.1	652.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,147.6	1,251.2	1,192.2	1,140.0	1,229.9	1,139.7	1,214.0	1,195.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,798.7	1,800.0	1,736.4	1,745.5	1,837.0	1,884.6	1,893.3	1,879.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
Hispanic male[4]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92.1	90.8	101.1	99.8	97.7	95.1	97.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56.1	55.1	66.8	65.5	65.7	64.9	65.4
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.7	7.6	9.1	8.0	8.4	9.7	8.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.0	23.9	25.3	22.5	25.9	23.5	24.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	83.4	87.2	89.7	96.6	86.9	78.3	86.8
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	259.0	271.5	299.3	294.0	291.3	276.9	287.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	599.1	579.0	662.9	655.5	643.2	657.1	652.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,216.6	1,147.9	1,292.9	1,233.4	1,217.4	1,171.8	1,206.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,700.7	1,730.7	1,848.8	2,019.4	1,814.7	1,765.2	1,858.1
Non-Hispanic white male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	156.0	157.7	160.4	163.3	160.5	158.4	160.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	217.4	227.5	241.2	246.2	244.6	244.8	245.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.5	11.9	11.8	12.8	12.2	11.9	12.3
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.1	36.8	36.2	36.8	36.5	36.0	36.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	159.9	152.3	154.0	153.9	148.8	145.3	149.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	496.4	508.1	517.2	520.6	511.1	497.2	509.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,044.2	1,059.9	1,086.4	1,109.0	1,096.2	1,088.1	1,097.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,766.1	1,825.3	1,854.8	1,906.6	1,863.4	1,855.2	1,874.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,327.6	2,521.1	2,600.6	2,744.4	2,746.6	2,793.6	2,762.3
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	119.4	109.5	107.6	107.7	110.5	110.4	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.3	110.9
All ages, crude	139.9	139.8	149.4	170.3	184.4	190.5	194.2	196.1	198.0	199.0	197.7
Under 1 year	7.8	6.8	5.4	2.7	3.1	2.3	3.2	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.1
1–4 years	11.3	9.7	6.9	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.2
5–14 years	6.3	6.2	5.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
15–24 years	7.5	6.5	6.2	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
25–34 years	20.9	18.8	16.3	13.5	12.7	11.7	12.2	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.1
35–44 years	74.5	66.6	62.4	50.9	47.3	46.6	46.0	46.2	44.7	43.9	44.9
45–54 years	185.8	175.7	177.3	166.4	161.6	152.8	149.9	150.9	147.5	142.1	146.7
55–64 years	362.5	329.0	338.6	355.5	376.3	376.1	375.0	368.5	374.7	364.0	369.1
65–74 years	616.5	562.1	554.7	605.2	644.9	660.0	671.2	675.1	673.8	684.5	677.8
75–84 years	1,026.6	939.3	903.5	905.4	938.2	967.4	995.5	1,011.8	1,018.7	1,029.0	1,020.0
85 years and over	1,348.3	1,304.9	1,126.6	1,266.8	1,285.4	1,323.2	1,348.3	1,372.3	1,391.7	1,390.9	1,385.2
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	131.9	127.8	123.5	129.7	131.8	133.5	133.5	137.2	136.3	136.6	136.7
All ages, crude	111.8	113.8	117.3	136.5	145.2	150.9	151.8	156.1	157.4	157.6	157.1
Under 1 year	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	- - -	6.9	5.7	3.9	2.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.2
5–14 years	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.6
15–24 years	8.8	6.9	6.4	5.7	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.6	4.9
25–34 years	34.3	31.0	20.9	18.3	17.2	17.8	16.1	18.7	16.2	17.8	17.5
35–44 years	119.8	102.4	94.6	73.5	69.0	70.5	66.7	67.4	69.2	69.8	68.8
45–54 years	277.0	254.8	228.6	230.2	212.4	202.9	205.3	209.9	199.9	204.5	204.7
55–64 years	484.6	442.7	404.8	450.4	474.9	468.9	459.1	482.4	464.9	466.4	471.2
65–74 years	477.3	541.6	615.8	662.4	704.2	746.9	769.4	773.2	786.3	790.0	783.3
75–84 years	- - -	696.3	763.3	923.9	986.3	1,017.7	1,029.8	1,059.9	1,118.5	1,068.7	1,082.4
85 years and over	- - -	728.9	791.5	1,159.9	1,284.2	1,365.8	1,383.0	1,431.3	1,500.0	1,502.0	1,478.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	62.1	60.5	64.5	68.3	69.6	71.0	71.5	70.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.4	52.5	57.4	60.6	62.1	64.7	66.0	64.3
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.9	23.4	21.3	23.1	31.0	23.4	30.2	28.1
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	96.9	90.1	92.7	94.3	104.5	106.3	87.8	99.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	198.4	192.3	219.0	210.0	213.3	234.9	237.8	228.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	350.8	378.8	394.7	446.2	438.9	442.9	475.0	453.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	446.4	505.9	563.2	645.0	554.3	622.7	617.9	600.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	786.5	700.0	783.3	666.7	843.7	928.6	700.8	804.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	59.8	62.8	65.8	64.5	63.6	65.9	64.5	64.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	54.1	57.5	61.6	61.4	60.5	64.4	64.2	63.1
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5	9.9	7.4	8.4	7.3	9.2	10.7	9.1
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.7	33.1	28.1	32.6	29.8	35.6	28.4	31.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	99.8	91.3	103.7	88.8	93.9	91.6	93.2	92.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	174.7	195.5	216.7	187.4	196.2	211.4	205.1	204.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	301.9	330.8	329.3	361.8	346.2	348.1	347.4	347.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	522.1	589.1	638.6	645.9	641.4	620.5	607.0	620.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	800.0	908.3	1,033.3	1,125.0	971.7	1,042.1	1,099.2	1,054.5
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64.1	63.1	69.8	70.0	68.8	68.3	69.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49.8	50.2	60.5	60.7	60.4	60.9	60.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.7	8.1	10.3	9.7	9.1	9.8	9.6
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30.9	31.6	31.9	34.8	31.3	34.0	33.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90.1	88.0	93.1	100.5	95.6	91.4	95.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	199.4	197.4	212.4	205.4	218.9	218.5	214.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	356.3	355.4	407.7	404.8	392.3	382.8	392.9
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	599.7	602.1	674.5	663.0	630.0	630.7	640.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	906.1	868.4	1,037.9	1,022.7	991.7	949.8	985.4
Non-Hispanic white female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.9	110.3	112.2	113.6	112.1	111.1	112.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	187.1	195.6	206.6	210.6	210.1	211.4	210.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.2	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.3	12.2	12.1
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47.2	46.4	46.1	47.0	45.1	44.0	45.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	158.8	153.8	152.3	154.9	149.4	143.4	149.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	372.7	380.3	381.8	379.5	379.9	368.4	376.0
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	638.3	656.8	674.9	688.5	679.2	690.6	686.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	917.7	946.8	995.9	1,027.2	1,019.9	1,032.1	1,026.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,241.6	1,296.8	1,340.2	1,385.7	1,390.8	1,389.0	1,388.6

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[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]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.
[4]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I.

*Age-specific death rate based on fewer than 20 deaths. For age-adjusted death rates, 6 or more age-specific rates were 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. Age groups chosen to show data for American Indians, Asians, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic whites were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or 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 PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization 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 41. Death rates for malignant neoplasms of respiratory system, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	12.8	19.2	28.4	36.4	39.1	40.3	40.8	41.4	41.1	40.8
All ages, crude	14.1	22.2	34.2	47.9	53.5	56.5	57.6	58.9	59.1	59.3
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	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
35–44 years	5.1	7.3	11.6	9.6	8.2	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.1
45–54 years	22.9	32.0	46.2	56.5	53.1	50.4	49.3	48.8	46.9	44.8
55–64 years	55.2	81.5	116.2	144.3	159.8	164.6	165.0	166.5	163.2	159.8
65–74 years	69.3	117.2	174.6	243.1	270.3	284.4	292.1	298.1	300.0	302.9
75–84 years	69.3	102.9	175.1	251.4	292.4	321.2	333.5	344.1	352.9	357.0
85 years and over	64.0	79.1	113.5	184.5	205.0	233.4	238.0	252.9	265.3	268.2
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	21.6	34.6	49.9	58.0	58.7	58.8	58.3	59.0	58.1	56.7
All ages, crude	24.1	39.6	58.3	73.4	77.6	79.5	79.6	81.0	80.7	79.5
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	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
35–44 years	7.9	10.4	15.4	11.2	9.5	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5
45–54 years	39.1	53.0	67.6	74.3	65.5	61.1	59.0	57.9	55.1	52.9
55–64 years	95.9	149.8	199.3	215.0	223.3	225.4	221.8	222.5	218.0	208.0
65–74 years	119.4	225.1	344.8	418.4	425.2	428.8	430.1	438.2	437.0	431.7
75–84 years	109.1	191.9	360.7	516.1	561.7	578.7	580.6	593.6	591.4	585.0
85 years and over	102.7	133.9	221.8	391.5	463.8	499.3	517.7	540.4	556.6	549.2
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	16.9	36.6	60.8	82.0	87.7	88.7	90.8	91.0	88.4	86.7
All ages, crude	14.3	31.1	51.2	70.8	75.5	76.7	78.0	77.8	75.8	74.7
Under 25 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25–34 years	2.1	2.6	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.7
35–44 years	9.4	20.7	32.6	26.9	22.4	20.3	19.4	20.0	18.2	18.5
45–54 years	41.1	75.0	123.5	142.8	133.1	124.2	128.0	125.0	125.1	114.9
55–64 years	78.8	161.8	250.3	340.3	373.2	352.9	364.9	377.5	348.1	346.4
65–74 years	65.2	184.6	322.2	499.4	565.9	610.1	622.8	613.4	607.9	599.9
75–84 years	- - -	126.3	290.6	499.6	579.0	666.8	684.7	669.9	694.0	683.6
85 years and over	- - -	110.3	154.4	337.7	409.7	569.2	507.6	535.7	546.4	552.6
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	4.6	5.1	10.1	18.2	22.7	24.9	25.9	26.5	26.8	27.4
All ages, crude	5.4	6.4	13.1	26.5	34.8	39.7	41.9	43.4	44.6	46.2
Under 25 years	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
25–34 years	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
35–44 years	2.2	3.4	6.0	6.8	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3
45–54 years	6.5	9.8	22.1	33.9	36.2	35.3	34.4	35.2	33.5	32.2
55–64 years	15.5	16.7	39.3	74.2	94.7	104.2	107.4	108.0	108.6	109.6
65–74 years	27.2	26.5	45.4	108.1	149.0	168.1	180.3	185.3	189.6	199.0
75–84 years	40.0	36.5	56.8	99.3	138.7	170.4	188.2	199.0	211.0	221.3
85 years and over	44.0	45.2	57.4	96.8	103.2	129.3	131.5	143.2	154.1	160.9
Black female										
All ages, age adjusted	4.1	5.5	10.9	19.5	22.8	25.2	26.0	27.5	27.4	28.5
All ages, crude	3.4	4.9	10.1	19.3	23.5	26.5	27.8	29.2	29.7	30.9
Under 25 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25–34 years	*	0.8	*	*	1.0	*	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
35–44 years	2.7	3.4	10.5	7.9	7.6	6.5	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.6
45–54 years	8.8	12.8	25.3	46.4	41.5	42.4	42.7	43.4	43.3	42.3
55–64 years	15.3	20.7	36.4	83.8	107.8	113.9	111.2	122.8	113.6	119.3
65–74 years	16.4	20.7	49.3	91.7	120.6	149.5	161.3	169.9	174.5	187.4
75–84 years	- - -	33.1	52.6	81.1	105.6	139.9	151.2	153.8	175.6	173.1
85 years and over	- - -	44.7	47.6	90.5	117.3	112.1	132.0	138.1	158.9	158.3

[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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 42. Death rates for malignant neoplasm of breast for females, according to race and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.1	23.1	22.7	21.9
All ages, crude	24.7	26.1	28.4	30.6	32.8	33.6	33.9	34.0	33.7	33.0
Under 25 years	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
25–34 years	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9
35–44 years	20.8	20.2	20.4	17.9	17.5	17.6	17.8	17.8	16.9	16.1
45–54 years	46.9	51.4	52.6	48.1	47.1	45.8	45.3	45.4	44.3	42.8
55–64 years	70.4	70.8	77.6	80.5	84.2	82.8	79.7	78.6	79.1	73.6
65–74 years	94.0	90.0	93.8	101.1	107.8	109.8	111.6	111.7	108.6	109.3
75–84 years	139.8	129.9	127.4	126.4	136.2	140.8	145.1	146.3	145.1	140.8
85 years and over	195.5	191.9	157.1	169.3	178.5	188.2	190.5	196.8	197.9	195.5
White										
All ages, age adjusted	22.5	22.4	23.4	22.8	23.4	23.1	23.1	22.9	22.5	21.7
All ages, crude	25.7	27.2	29.9	32.3	34.7	35.4	35.8	35.9	35.5	34.8
Under 25 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25–34 years	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6
35–44 years	20.8	19.7	20.2	17.3	16.8	16.6	17.2	17.1	15.9	15.1
45–54 years	47.1	51.2	53.0	48.1	46.8	44.8	44.1	44.3	43.0	41.3
55–64 years	70.9	71.8	79.3	81.3	84.7	83.0	80.4	78.5	78.9	73.4
65–74 years	96.3	91.6	95.9	103.7	109.9	111.8	113.2	113.3	109.8	110.9
75–84 years	143.6	132.8	129.6	128.4	138.8	142.7	147.7	148.2	146.8	143.0
85 years and over	204.2	199.7	161.9	171.7	180.9	189.9	192.7	198.0	199.5	197.6
Black										
All ages, age adjusted	19.3	21.3	21.5	23.3	25.5	27.5	26.5	27.5	27.6	27.0
All ages, crude	16.4	18.7	19.7	22.9	25.9	28.5	27.7	29.0	29.3	28.7
Under 25 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25–34 years	4.9	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1
35–44 years	21.0	24.8	24.4	24.1	26.1	28.8	25.1	25.8	26.7	26.1
45–54 years	46.5	54.4	52.0	52.7	55.5	60.5	61.4	60.5	59.5	61.2
55–64 years	64.3	63.2	64.7	79.9	90.4	93.4	85.3	93.1	93.2	87.4
65–74 years	67.0	72.3	77.3	84.3	100.7	105.1	109.9	112.2	114.9	112.3
75–84 years	- - -	87.5	101.8	114.1	117.6	133.1	129.2	140.5	143.3	133.1
85 years and over	- - -	92.1	112.1	149.9	159.4	187.2	184.3	201.5	193.3	188.7

[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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 43 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1980–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population											
All ages, age adjusted	15.9	16.2	17.5	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.6	19.6	19.7	20.1	19.9
All ages, crude	24.7	25.8	28.3	29.3	31.4	31.9	32.3	33.9	34.2	34.9	35.9	36.0
Under 1 year	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1
1–4 years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15–24 years	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
25–34 years	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
35–44 years	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
45–54 years	9.8	9.5	10.0	9.5	10.2	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.3
55–64 years	42.7	41.9	45.2	46.4	47.9	47.7	48.0	49.5	50.6	48.9	49.7	48.3
65–74 years	129.1	131.2	140.5	142.3	149.2	150.9	147.5	154.2	151.5	152.5	156.3	155.5
75–84 years	224.4	237.3	259.9	268.8	289.5	292.6	298.0	310.1	310.9	321.1	327.0	326.5
85 years and over	274.0	278.0	315.3	334.7	365.4	367.4	382.8	402.9	413.5	433.3	446.9	460.9
White male												
All ages, age adjusted	26.7	26.3	27.8	27.7	28.7	28.3	27.7	28.2	27.2	27.4	27.4	26.8
All ages, crude	37.9	38.3	41.1	41.6	43.7	43.6	43.3	44.5	43.4	44.3	44.9	44.4
Under 1 year	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	*	*
1–4 years	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	0.3
5–14 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
15–24 years	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
25–34 years	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
35–44 years	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
45–54 years	11.4	10.5	10.9	10.1	10.5	10.2	9.0	9.5	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.3
55–64 years	60.0	57.1	59.9	61.0	60.6	59.8	60.3	60.9	60.2	58.7	57.8	56.6
65–74 years	218.4	210.4	220.0	217.2	225.2	220.6	209.6	215.8	204.5	208.1	206.7	204.6
75–84 years	459.8	470.2	502.5	502.5	525.5	522.4	521.2	521.3	502.2	513.5	511.8	494.1
85 years and over	611.2	625.2	703.2	736.1	798.1	785.7	779.1	829.0	824.9	847.0	867.4	862.5
Black male												
All ages, age adjusted	20.9	20.6	22.7	23.4	24.8	25.6	25.2	27.4	26.5	26.5	25.9	24.8
All ages, crude	19.3	19.1	21.4	21.9	23.4	24.1	23.9	25.9	25.2	25.2	24.5	23.8
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	0.8	*	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0
15–24 years	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9
25–34 years	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3
35–44 years	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.6	6.5	6.5	5.3	5.5	4.7
45–54 years	19.7	18.5	16.8	20.8	19.5	20.5	17.8	19.9	18.1	18.8	19.8	15.1
55–64 years	66.6	59.4	72.6	66.6	69.6	71.5	65.9	71.3	66.6	67.4	66.7	64.8
65–74 years	142.0	151.0	156.5	169.9	178.2	190.7	188.8	202.3	192.8	184.5	183.2	175.1
75–84 years	229.8	224.5	271.7	294.4	321.8	317.2	325.8	374.5	373.5	390.9	357.8	354.5
85 years and over	271.6	272.4	346.7	326.2	374.2	423.8	440.6	441.5	481.8	498.0	482.6	559.8
White female												
All ages, age adjusted	9.2	10.1	11.3	11.8	12.9	13.3	13.7	14.5	15.2	15.2	16.1	16.1
All ages, crude	16.4	18.6	21.3	22.9	25.5	26.7	28.1	30.2	31.9	32.8	35.0	35.8
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	*	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
25–34 years	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
35–44 years	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
45–54 years	7.6	7.8	8.6	8.0	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.8	8.3	8.4	7.5
55–64 years	28.7	29.6	32.9	34.7	37.8	38.0	38.8	40.7	43.7	41.9	44.7	43.2
65–74 years	71.0	80.6	90.5	94.8	101.1	106.7	108.2	115.6	118.6	118.8	127.0	127.7
75–84 years	104.0	120.0	137.2	150.9	171.0	179.0	187.4	205.9	216.2	226.3	238.3	246.9
85 years and over	144.2	153.6	175.7	194.2	217.6	224.9	248.4	262.6	278.1	298.4	311.6	330.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 43 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1980–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Black female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population											
All ages, age adjusted	6.3	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.2	11.1	10.7	11.3	11.2
All ages, crude	6.8	7.9	8.5	9.2	10.0	10.2	11.2	11.7	13.1	12.6	13.4	13.7
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	*	*	*	*	1.1	*	*	0.8	*	*	0.9	*
15–24 years	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1
25–34 years	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.3
35–44 years	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.4	2.8	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.3
45–54 years	9.3	11.2	11.3	10.0	11.2	11.2	12.1	13.3	12.8	14.0	15.0	13.3
55–64 years	20.8	25.7	25.7	27.8	30.6	31.4	31.6	35.0	37.4	33.4	34.0	32.1
65–74 years	32.7	37.3	37.5	43.9	48.3	53.4	55.4	58.9	68.5	64.7	70.4	73.5
75–84 years	41.1	49.7	58.4	65.2	76.6	68.2	82.6	77.6	99.2	96.0	96.0	105.6
85 years and over	63.2	59.3	93.5	96.9	94.0	96.4	118.1	113.4	130.7	133.0	142.3	169.0

*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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 44 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, 1987–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
All races			Deaths per 100,000 resident population				
All ages, age adjusted	5.5	6.7	8.7	9.8	11.3	12.6	11.3
All ages, crude	5.6	6.8	8.9	10.1	11.7	13.2	11.7
Under 1 year	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
5–14 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
15–24 years	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
25–34 years	11.7	14.0	17.9	19.7	22.1	24.6	22.1
35–44 years	14.0	17.6	23.5	27.4	31.2	35.6	31.5
45–54 years	8.0	9.8	13.3	15.2	18.4	20.3	18.0
55–64 years	3.5	4.0	5.4	6.2	7.4	8.5	7.4
65–74 years	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4
75–84 years	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.4
White male							
All ages, age adjusted	8.4	10.0	13.2	15.0	16.7	18.1	16.6
All ages, crude	8.7	10.4	13.9	15.8	17.8	19.3	17.6
Under 1 year	1.3	1.5	1.7	*	*	*	0.9
1–4 years	0.4	0.4	*	*	0.4	0.5	0.4
5–14 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.3	0.3	0.2
15–24 years	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6
25–34 years	17.0	19.8	26.2	28.8	32.3	34.9	32.0
35–44 years	21.8	26.9	36.1	42.5	46.9	51.2	46.9
45–54 years	13.6	16.5	22.5	25.8	28.8	31.6	28.8
55–64 years	6.0	6.6	9.1	10.0	11.8	12.5	11.4
65–74 years	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.5
75–84 years	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Black male							
All ages, age adjusted	25.4	31.6	40.3	44.2	52.9	61.8	53.1
All ages, crude	23.8	29.9	38.4	42.3	50.4	59.5	50.8
Under 1 year	7.3	8.8	8.6	9.3	9.3	10.3	9.6
1–4 years	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.0
5–14 years	*	*	*	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
15–24 years	5.3	5.9	6.8	5.7	6.9	7.2	6.6
25–34 years	52.9	64.0	77.4	84.1	90.0	104.5	92.9
35–44 years	71.0	89.0	116.9	127.1	152.7	176.7	153.0
45–54 years	35.7	45.7	60.6	67.1	95.2	109.2	91.0
55–64 years	16.9	20.1	27.1	34.5	38.9	54.0	42.5
65–74 years	*	7.0	10.2	10.6	16.5	22.1	16.5
75–84 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.4
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White female							
All ages, age adjusted	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3
All ages, crude	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4
Under 1 year	*	*	1.7	*	*	*	0.7
1–4 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
5–14 years	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.1
15–24 years	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
25–34 years	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.0
35–44 years	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.0
45–54 years	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.5
55–64 years	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
65–74 years	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
75–84 years	0.6	0.4	0.4	*	0.5	*	0.3
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, 1987–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
Black female			Deaths per 100,000 resident population				
All ages, age adjusted	4.7	6.2	8.1	9.9	12.0	14.3	12.1
All ages, crude	4.8	6.4	8.3	10.2	12.2	14.7	12.4
Under 1 year	11.7	7.6	13.3	14.6	11.4	12.7	12.9
1–4 years	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.6
5–14 years	*	*	*	0.9	*	0.8	0.8
15–24 years	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.7	3.5	3.3
25–34 years	12.2	15.6	19.4	21.4	25.3	28.6	25.1
35–44 years	10.7	15.3	21.0	26.6	29.4	41.0	32.6
45–54 years	3.4	5.1	7.7	10.0	15.9	15.6	13.9
55–64 years	*	2.6	2.9	4.4	7.5	9.4	7.1
65–74 years	*	*	*	2.8	2.3	3.2	2.8
75–84 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.4
85 years and over	*	*–	*–	*	*	*	*
Age 25–44 years:							
All races	12.7	15.6	20.5	23.2	26.5	29.9	26.6
White male	19.2	23.0	30.8	35.0	39.3	42.8	39.1
Black male	60.2	74.3	94.1	102.0	117.9	137.4	119.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native male	*	*	7.4	7.7	13.9	13.4	11.7
Asian or Pacific Islander male	4.1	6.3	7.5	8.1	9.0	9.4	8.9
Hispanic male[1]	36.8	43.5	58.2	59.3	63.9	68.9	64.2
Non-Hispanic white male[1]	14.3	24.7	28.2	31.6	34.9	38.1	34.9
White female	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.0
Black female	11.6	15.5	20.1	23.6	27.2	34.4	28.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native female	*	*–	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.8
Hispanic female[1]	4.9	7.2	9.3	8.9	10.1	12.5	10.6
Non-Hispanic white female[1]	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.9
Age 45–64 years:							
All races	5.8	7.1	9.7	11.1	13.4	15.2	13.3
White male	9.9	11.9	16.4	18.6	21.2	23.4	21.1
Black male	27.3	34.5	46.1	53.0	71.4	86.4	70.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native male	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.9
Asian or Pacific Islander male	*	4.3	6.1	6.5	5.3	7.1	6.3
Hispanic male[1]	25.8	29.0	37.0	37.9	45.0	52.5	45.4
Non-Hispanic white male[1]	8.0	13.0	15.3	16.9	18.8	20.3	18.7
White female	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.2
Black female	2.6	4.0	5.6	7.5	12.2	12.9	10.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native female	*–	*–	*	*–	*–	*–	*–
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic female[1]	*	2.6	3.5	3.1	6.2	6.8	5.4
Non-Hispanic white female[1]	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8

[1]Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I.

*Age-specific death rate 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. Age groups chosen to show data for American Indians, Asians, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic whites were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or 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 PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization 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 45. Maternal mortality rates for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, according to race and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 live births						
All ages, age adjusted	73.7	32.1	21.5	9.4	7.6	8.0	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.3
All ages, crude	83.3	37.1	21.5	9.2	7.8	8.4	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.8
Under 20 years	70.7	22.7	18.9	7.6	6.9	7.0	5.8	7.5	6.8	7.1
20–24 years	47.6	20.7	13.0	5.8	5.4	7.2	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.9
25–29 years	63.5	29.8	17.0	7.7	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.0	5.9	4.8
30–34 years	107.7	50.3	31.6	13.6	8.9	9.3	10.0	9.5	8.8	9.2
35 years and over[2]	222.0	104.3	81.9	36.3	25.0	21.9	15.3	20.7	19.0	16.9
White										
All ages, age adjusted	53.1	22.4	14.4	6.7	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.7
All ages, crude	61.1	26.0	14.3	6.6	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.0
Under 20 years	44.9	14.8	13.8	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
20–24 years	35.7	15.3	8.4	4.2	3.3	5.4	4.9	3.9	3.8	4.7
25–29 years	45.0	20.3	11.1	5.4	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.1
30–34 years	75.9	34.3	18.7	9.3	5.1	7.0	6.4	5.0	7.2	6.3
35 years and over[2]	174.1	73.9	59.3	25.5	17.5	12.2	9.7	12.6	14.3	9.4
Black										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	92.0	65.5	24.9	22.1	20.9	18.6	21.7	18.1	20.1
All ages, crude	- - -	103.6	60.9	22.4	21.3	20.5	18.4	22.4	18.3	20.8
Under 20 years	- - -	54.8	32.3	13.1	*	*	*	*	*	13.7
20–24 years	- - -	56.9	41.9	13.9	14.6	15.2	13.5	14.7	13.2	15.3
25–29 years	- - -	92.8	65.2	22.4	19.4	15.1	17.9	14.9	16.6	15.8
30–34 years	- - -	150.6	117.8	44.0	38.0	28.4	33.8	44.2	23.1	30.9
35 years and over[2]	- - -	299.5	207.5	100.6	77.2	90.7	57.5	79.7	61.9	65.2

[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.

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. For 1950 and 1960, rates are based on live births by race of child; for all other years, rates are based on live births by race of mother. See Appendix II, Race.

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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. I, Natality, for data years 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 46 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for motor vehicle crashes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	23.3	22.5	27.4	22.9	18.8	19.7	18.9	18.5	17.0	15.8	17.1
All ages, crude	23.1	21.3	26.9	23.5	19.3	20.1	19.3	18.8	17.3	16.1	17.4
Under 1 year	8.4	8.1	9.8	7.0	4.9	5.7	5.6	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.4
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.7
1–4 years	11.5	10.0	11.5	9.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.9
5–14 years	8.8	7.9	10.2	7.9	6.9	7.1	6.5	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.6
15–24 years	34.4	38.0	47.2	44.8	35.7	37.8	34.6	34.1	32.0	28.5	31.6
25–34 years	24.6	24.3	30.9	29.1	23.0	24.2	23.8	23.6	21.2	19.4	21.4
35–44 years	20.3	19.3	24.9	20.9	17.2	17.5	17.3	16.9	15.3	14.6	15.6
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.0	15.4	15.9	15.9	15.7	14.2	13.6	14.5
45–54 years	22.2	21.4	25.5	18.6	15.2	16.0	15.7	15.6	14.1	13.6	14.4
55–64 years	29.2	25.1	27.9	17.4	15.6	15.9	16.0	15.9	14.2	13.7	14.6
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.5	21.7	23.8	23.6	23.1	22.2	21.9	22.4
65–74 years	38.8	31.4	32.8	19.2	17.9	19.5	19.4	18.6	17.5	17.6	17.9
75–84 years	52.7	41.8	43.5	28.1	27.4	29.9	29.5	29.1	28.4	27.6	28.4
85 years and over	45.1	37.9	34.2	27.6	26.5	29.7	29.5	31.2	29.1	27.4	29.2
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	35.9	34.0	40.1	34.8	27.6	28.4	26.7	26.3	24.2	22.2	24.2
All ages, crude	35.1	31.5	39.1	35.9	28.3	28.9	27.2	26.7	24.4	22.4	24.5
Under 1 year	9.1	8.8	9.1	7.0	4.6	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.4
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.8	8.3	8.2	7.6	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.4
1–4 years	13.2	11.3	12.2	9.5	7.7	7.0	6.9	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.0
5–14 years	12.0	10.3	12.6	9.8	8.6	8.8	7.9	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.6
15–24 years	58.3	62.7	75.2	73.8	56.5	58.6	52.5	52.5	48.3	42.3	47.8
25–34 years	39.1	38.6	47.0	46.6	35.8	36.7	35.4	35.4	31.7	29.1	32.1
35–44 years	30.9	28.4	35.2	30.7	24.3	24.8	23.9	23.7	21.2	20.3	21.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.2	20.8	21.2	21.1	20.6	19.0	17.7	19.1
45–54 years	31.6	29.7	34.6	26.3	21.0	21.7	20.9	20.7	19.1	17.9	19.2
55–64 years	41.9	34.4	39.0	23.9	20.7	20.7	21.2	20.6	18.9	17.4	19.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.7	29.9	32.7	32.5	31.4	30.5	30.0	30.7
65–74 years	59.1	45.5	46.2	25.8	22.0	24.8	24.2	23.5	21.9	22.2	22.5
75–84 years	86.4	66.8	69.2	43.6	41.2	43.4	43.1	41.1	41.4	39.7	40.7
85 years and over	79.3	61.9	65.5	57.3	57.0	59.9	62.9	65.3	59.9	57.0	60.6
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	39.8	38.2	50.1	32.9	28.0	30.1	29.8	28.9	26.2	25.0	26.7
All ages, crude	37.2	33.1	44.3	31.1	27.1	29.4	28.9	28.1	25.6	24.0	25.9
Under 1 year	- - -	*	10.6	7.8	*	7.7	7.6	*	*	*	5.3
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.4	9.7	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.6	7.8	8.4
1–4 years	- - -	12.7	16.9	13.7	10.9	9.3	9.0	10.1	8.9	6.8	8.6
5–14 years	9.7	10.4	16.1	10.5	9.2	9.8	9.0	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.4
15–24 years	41.6	46.4	58.1	34.9	32.0	37.8	36.4	36.1	35.0	32.4	34.5
25–34 years	57.4	51.0	70.4	44.9	37.7	39.1	38.6	39.5	35.0	30.4	34.9
35–44 years	45.9	43.6	59.5	41.2	34.7	36.2	36.4	33.5	30.9	28.0	30.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.5	32.9	32.8	35.9	33.3	27.4	30.3	30.3
45–54 years	49.9	48.1	61.4	39.1	30.1	32.6	36.2	34.1	27.0	30.0	30.3
55–64 years	58.8	47.3	62.1	40.3	36.3	33.1	35.4	32.5	27.9	30.8	30.4
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.4	35.2	44.0	37.9	36.3	35.4	34.8	35.6
65–74 years	48.5	46.1	54.9	41.8	31.7	40.5	33.3	33.2	31.5	31.9	32.2
75–84 years	- - -	51.8	51.6	46.5	42.0	45.4	44.4	40.8	37.9	40.9	39.9
85 years and over	- - -	*	45.7	*	38.7	70.8	53.0	48.3	60.9	37.3	48.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	52.3	*	*	*	48.2	*	47.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	74.6	51.7	51.7	48.3	47.6	45.7	43.5	45.6
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.1	16.2	9.9	12.3	11.6	9.8	10.4	10.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	126.1	77.3	88.4	77.4	75.2	63.4	63.0	67.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	107.0	84.0	77.7	75.6	78.2	76.1	66.0	73.5
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	82.8	55.8	57.5	54.1	57.0	52.7	55.8	55.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.4	52.2	43.8	46.3	45.9	53.4	48.7	49.3
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	97.0	*	76.1	50.0	43.0	57.7	46.5	49.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for motor vehicle crashes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	16.2	15.0	13.4	15.8	12.9	12.5	13.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.1	16.0	14.8	13.3	15.8	12.8	12.2	13.5
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	5.2	4.5	4.8	6.3	5.1	4.6	5.3
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.2	28.1	26.2	20.8	25.7	18.7	20.2	21.5
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.8	18.4	16.5	14.7	17.0	16.2	13.8	15.6
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.1	12.0	11.0	11.1	12.2	10.3	8.7	10.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.7	13.4	13.8	13.7	15.1	11.3	12.1	12.8
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.3	37.3	33.0	25.9	33.6	29.0	28.1	30.1
Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.3	28.1	29.9	29.1	25.9	24.1	26.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.6	27.9	29.8	29.2	25.7	23.7	26.1
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44.9	45.8	49.2	48.2	44.4	41.6	44.8
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.2	36.6	39.2	41.0	33.7	30.8	35.0
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.3	28.4	30.5	28.0	24.5	25.3	25.9
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.9	26.0	28.5	28.9	25.8	23.0	25.8
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.9	39.9	42.0	35.3	32.1	26.9	31.2
Non-Hispanic white male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.3	26.3	26.2	25.7	23.5	21.5	23.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.9	26.6	26.6	26.0	23.6	21.7	23.8
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.8	7.8	7.6	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53.3	55.0	52.0	52.3	47.9	41.5	47.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33.2	33.5	34.4	34.0	30.7	28.0	30.9
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21.6	22.6	23.1	23.1	20.4	19.3	20.9
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.0	19.1	20.4	19.8	18.0	16.8	18.2
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.6	30.6	31.7	31.1	29.7	29.5	30.1
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	10.6	11.1	14.4	12.3	10.8	11.6	11.6	11.0	10.4	9.6	10.3
All ages, crude	10.9	11.2	14.8	12.8	11.4	12.2	12.1	11.6	10.8	10.2	10.9
Under 1 year	7.8	7.5	10.2	7.1	3.9	5.5	4.9	4.7	3.6	2.9	3.7
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.4
1–4 years	10.1	8.3	9.6	7.7	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.2	5.5	4.1	4.9
5–14 years	5.6	5.3	6.9	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.7	4.2
15–24 years	12.6	15.6	22.7	23.0	20.0	21.6	21.1	19.5	19.6	17.7	19.0
25–34 years	9.0	9.0	12.7	12.2	10.1	11.8	12.1	11.6	10.6	9.8	10.7
35–44 years	8.1	8.9	12.3	10.6	9.4	9.2	9.6	9.2	8.4	8.1	8.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	9.5	10.1	9.9	9.9	8.7	8.5	9.0
45–54 years	10.8	11.4	14.3	10.2	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.4	8.5	8.1	8.7
55–64 years	15.0	15.3	16.1	10.5	9.9	10.6	10.2	10.5	9.1	8.9	9.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.3	16.2	17.6	17.9	17.4	16.7	16.5	16.9
65–74 years	20.9	19.3	22.1	13.4	14.3	14.5	15.3	14.0	13.4	13.4	13.6
75–84 years	25.4	23.8	28.1	19.0	19.7	22.4	22.0	22.4	21.6	20.8	21.6
85 years and over	22.3	22.2	18.1	15.3	15.3	18.0	17.7	19.1	17.7	17.3	18.0
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	10.3	10.0	13.8	8.4	8.2	9.4	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.7	8.9
All ages, crude	10.2	9.7	13.4	8.3	8.3	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.7	8.8	9.0
Under 1 year	- - -	8.1	11.9	*	8.1	*	7.8	7.0	7.2	8.3	7.5
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.3	5.1	6.3	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.8	5.4
1–4 years	- - -	8.8	12.6	9.5	6.8	7.5	6.3	7.7	6.4	8.7	7.6
5–14 years	6.2	5.9	9.3	5.2	4.4	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4
15–24 years	11.5	9.9	13.4	8.0	9.1	10.8	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	9.8
25–34 years	10.7	9.8	13.3	10.6	9.3	11.3	12.1	11.1	10.4	9.6	10.4
35–44 years	11.1	11.0	16.1	8.3	9.1	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.2	9.8	9.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.3	10.7	9.4	9.5	9.9
45–54 years	10.6	11.8	16.4	9.1	8.3	9.2	8.7	9.6	9.0	8.5	9.0
55–64 years	14.0	14.0	17.0	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.0	12.2	9.9	10.9	11.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5	11.2	11.2	12.3	13.5	11.4	10.5	11.8
65–74 years	12.7	14.2	16.3	8.5	9.7	9.8	12.9	13.7	10.9	10.0	11.5
75–84 years	- - -	*	14.4	11.1	14.6	13.5	13.0	15.0	12.3	12.5	13.2
85 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for motor vehicle crashes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.0	20.6	20.2	19.4	17.3	18.4	17.9	17.9
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.0	9.2	12.1	9.5	8.1	5.4	7.0	6.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.3	29.5	33.3	27.5	31.4	32.0	28.3	30.5
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	52.5	30.2	26.5	25.7	18.8	27.2	21.7	22.6
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.1	27.0	19.1	23.8	18.2	22.7	16.3	19.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.6	19.5	16.4	22.4	17.6	17.1	26.1	20.4
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16.5
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	8.7	8.5	9.2	7.1	7.5	7.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.5	9.0	7.0	7.4	7.8
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.4	5.0	4.5	5.8	3.6	*	2.3	2.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.4	7.4	12.2	9.8	11.4	9.6	9.4	10.1
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.3	8.4	5.9	6.4	7.3	5.0	6.8	6.4
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.6	7.0	8.1	8.4	7.5	6.5	6.5	6.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.5	8.6	9.6	8.5	11.8	10.0	9.5	10.4
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.6	20.5	20.5	21.8	24.3	17.0	20.1	20.3
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.3	8.5	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.1	8.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.9	8.2	9.4	8.9	8.9	7.9	8.6
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.8	4.5	5.5	4.8	5.9	3.8	4.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.1	11.9	13.3	11.6	12.7	11.6	12.0
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	8.1	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.3	8.9
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.8	7.7	9.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.4	9.4	9.5	11.4	9.2	8.6	9.7
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.8	13.5	14.7	14.9	13.7	14.1	14.2
Non-Hispanic white female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	11.4	11.8	11.1	10.3	9.6	10.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.9	11.9	12.4	11.7	10.8	10.2	10.9
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.2	22.0	22.1	20.4	20.3	18.1	19.6
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.8	11.8	12.4	11.7	10.5	9.8	10.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.6	8.8	9.5	9.3	8.3	7.9	8.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.6	9.4	9.9	9.7	8.5	8.4	8.8
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.3	16.6	18.2	17.5	16.5	16.3	16.8

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[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]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.
[4]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I.

*Age-specific death rate based on fewer than 20 deaths. For age-adjusted death rates, 6 or more age-specific rates were 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. Age groups chosen to show data for American Indians, Asians, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic whites were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or 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 PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization 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 47 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.8	8.3	9.0	9.4	10.2	10.9	10.5	10.5
All ages, crude	5.3	4.7	8.3	10.7	8.4	9.0	9.3	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.2
Under 1 year	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	5.4	8.4	8.7	8.4	9.5	8.1	8.7
1–4 years	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7
5–14 years	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
15–24 years	6.3	5.9	11.7	15.6	11.9	15.1	16.5	19.9	22.4	22.2	21.5
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.6	13.3	13.8	14.0	14.9	15.1	14.3	14.8
25–34 years	9.9	9.7	16.6	19.6	14.8	16.2	16.5	17.7	18.2	17.3	17.7
35–44 years	8.8	8.1	13.7	15.1	11.3	10.9	11.0	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.1	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.4	7.0	6.3	6.6
45–54 years	6.1	6.2	10.1	11.1	8.1	7.2	7.7	7.6	8.2	7.5	7.7
55–64 years	4.0	4.2	7.1	7.0	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.5	4.7	5.1
65–74 years	3.2	2.8	5.0	5.7	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.9
75–84 years	2.6	2.4	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.1
85 years and over	2.3	2.4	4.2	5.3	4.2	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.3
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	3.9	3.9	7.3	10.9	8.1	7.8	8.1	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.2
All ages, crude	3.9	3.6	6.8	10.9	8.2	7.9	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.1	9.1
Under 1 year	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.3	3.8	5.8	5.8	6.4	7.6	6.4	6.8
1–4 years	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0
5–14 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
15–24 years	3.7	4.4	7.9	15.5	11.0	11.2	12.3	15.4	16.9	17.5	16.6
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.4	12.9	12.1	12.4	13.3	13.4	13.1	13.3
25–34 years	5.4	6.2	13.0	18.9	14.0	13.5	14.0	15.1	15.5	15.1	15.2
35–44 years	6.4	5.5	11.0	15.5	11.5	10.5	10.6	11.4	11.2	10.9	11.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.9	7.5	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.6	7.1	7.2
45–54 years	5.5	5.0	9.0	11.9	8.6	7.7	8.6	8.3	8.7	8.1	8.4
55–64 years	4.4	4.3	7.7	7.8	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.8
65–74 years	4.1	3.4	5.6	6.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.9
75–84 years	3.5	2.7	5.1	6.3	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9
85 years and over	1.8	2.7	6.4	6.4	3.9	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	4.8
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	51.1	44.9	82.1	71.9	50.2	58.6	61.9	68.7	72.5	68.1	69.7
All ages, crude	47.3	36.6	67.6	66.6	49.0	59.1	62.3	69.2	72.0	67.5	69.6
Under 1 year	- - -	10.3	14.3	18.6	16.7	19.5	21.9	21.4	22.4	22.4	22.1
1–4 years	- - -	1.7	5.1	7.2	6.6	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7
5–14 years	1.8	1.4	4.2	2.9	3.3	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.5
15–24 years	58.9	46.4	102.5	84.3	65.9	101.4	114.2	138.3	158.9	154.4	150.5
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	130.1	87.5	96.8	98.4	106.2	103.9	95.7	102.0
25–34 years	110.5	92.0	158.5	145.1	95.6	110.9	114.9	125.4	125.0	116.1	122.2
35–44 years	83.7	77.5	126.2	110.3	74.9	76.9	75.9	82.3	77.6	71.4	76.9
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	70.8	46.3	39.7	40.9	41.7	43.5	38.6	41.3
45–54 years	54.6	54.8	100.5	83.8	51.4	45.8	46.7	47.7	50.6	46.9	48.4
55–64 years	35.7	31.8	59.8	55.6	40.0	31.9	33.4	34.0	33.9	26.7	31.5
65–74 years	18.7	19.1	40.6	33.9	29.2	28.7	29.2	24.3	31.2	26.7	27.4
75–84 years	- - -	16.1	19.0	27.6	21.4	30.6	28.7	29.2	29.8	23.1	27.3
85 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	33.8	37.9	*	*	31.6	26.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.4	19.0	18.7	17.8	17.3	18.4	16.2	17.3
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.0	27.1	30.7	24.7	27.7	29.8	25.5	27.7
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.7	30.2	32.7	28.7	26.0	30.0	24.4	26.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.1	21.2	*	*	15.5	17.1	*	14.5
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.3	6.0	6.7	8.0	7.9	9.0	8.7	8.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.3	8.6	9.8	11.9	14.9	15.9	18.6	16.5
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.3	8.9	8.8	11.0	9.7	12.0	9.9	10.6
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	5.4	8.1	6.8	7.0	9.3	7.4	7.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
Hispanic male[4]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	24.1	26.8	29.8	30.5	29.6	29.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.6	25.1	28.0	31.5	31.8	30.8	31.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.9	39.5	45.5	56.2	63.4	68.0	62.5
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47.3	39.9	43.7	47.2	44.4	42.0	44.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.9	19.9	21.5	20.9	21.9	17.6	20.1
Non-Hispanic white male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.0
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	7.0	6.6	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.1	8.8	9.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.0
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9
All ages, crude	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9
Under 1 year	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.3	4.3	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.4
1–4 years	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
5–14 years	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
15–24 years	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.2
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9
25–34 years	1.9	2.0	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3
35–44 years	2.2	2.2	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.4
45–54 years	1.6	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8
55–64 years	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.8
65–74 years	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
75–84 years	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.6
85 years and over	1.9	1.5	1.9	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.7
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	11.7	11.8	15.0	13.7	10.9	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.9	13.0	13.3
All ages, crude	11.5	10.4	13.3	13.5	11.1	13.3	13.1	13.5	14.2	13.1	13.6
Under 1 year	- - -	13.8	10.7	12.8	10.7	23.7	23.6	22.8	24.6	17.8	21.8
1–4 years	- - -	*	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3
5–14 years	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.2	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.4	3.3
15–24 years	16.5	11.9	17.7	18.4	14.2	17.5	17.4	18.9	21.6	19.4	19.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.3	17.8	21.0	19.7	20.9	21.5	20.7	21.1
25–34 years	26.6	24.9	25.6	25.8	20.0	25.8	23.5	25.3	26.4	25.7	25.8
35–44 years	17.8	20.5	25.1	17.7	14.7	14.4	14.6	15.6	15.7	14.9	15.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.8	7.9	7.6	8.5	6.5	8.3	6.9	7.2
45–54 years	8.5	12.7	17.5	12.5	9.2	8.0	8.7	7.3	9.5	8.0	8.2
55–64 years	3.6	6.8	8.1	8.9	6.5	7.1	8.4	5.6	6.7	5.5	5.9
65–74 years	3.4	3.3	7.7	8.6	7.3	9.3	8.4	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.5
75–84 years	- - -	*	*	6.7	7.4	9.5	9.5	11.3	12.5	9.4	11.1
85 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	13.4	16.3	19.2	*	*	12.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	4.5	5.1	7.1	4.9	5.9	4.9	5.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	11.2	*	*	*	6.0
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.7	*	6.5	9.3	6.9	9.7	7.3	8.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.8	3.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	4.3	3.6	3.7
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.6	2.9	4.8	3.8	3.8	4.9	3.4	4.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	3.9	3.0	3.3
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.7	5.6	6.0	8.1	8.5	7.0	7.8
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.8	5.9	6.8	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.3
Non-Hispanic white female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.3

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[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]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.
[4]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I.

*Age-specific death rate based on fewer than 20 deaths. For age-adjusted death rates, 6 or more age-specific rates were 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. Age groups chosen to show data for American Indians, Asians, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic whites were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or 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 PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization 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 48 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	11.0	10.6	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.1	11.3
All ages, crude	11.4	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.2	12.0	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	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8
15–24 years	4.5	5.2	8.8	12.3	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.1
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.6	15.0	15.2	14.9	15.2	14.9	14.8	15.0
25–34 years	9.1	10.0	14.1	16.0	15.3	15.6	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.5	15.0
35–44 years	14.3	14.2	16.9	15.4	14.6	14.8	14.6	15.3	14.7	15.1	15.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.9	16.3	15.3	15.2	15.3	15.5	14.7	15.2
45–54 years	20.9	20.7	20.0	15.9	15.7	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.5	14.7	15.0
55–64 years	27.0	23.7	21.4	15.9	16.8	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.8	15.4
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.6	20.4	21.1	20.3	20.5	19.7	19.1	19.8
65–74 years	29.3	23.0	20.8	16.9	18.7	18.7	18.3	17.9	16.9	16.5	17.1
75–84 years	31.1	27.9	21.2	19.1	23.9	25.6	22.9	24.9	23.5	22.8	23.7
85 years and over	28.8	26.0	19.0	19.2	19.4	21.0	23.4	22.2	24.0	21.9	22.7
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	18.1	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.9	19.9	19.7	20.1	19.9	19.5	19.9
All ages, crude	19.0	17.6	18.0	19.9	21.6	21.8	21.5	22.0	21.7	21.2	21.6
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
15–24 years	6.6	8.6	13.9	21.4	22.3	22.7	22.5	23.2	23.0	22.7	23.0
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	24.6	24.8	25.3	24.8	25.4	25.4	25.1	25.3
25–34 years	13.8	14.9	19.9	25.6	25.6	26.1	25.5	25.6	26.1	25.1	25.6
35–44 years	22.4	21.9	23.3	23.5	23.7	24.3	24.1	25.3	24.7	25.2	25.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.0	27.0	25.2	25.5	26.0	26.0	24.9	25.6
45–54 years	34.1	33.7	29.5	24.2	25.2	23.4	24.4	24.8	25.3	24.0	24.7
55–64 years	45.9	40.2	35.0	25.8	28.8	27.3	26.9	27.5	26.8	26.0	26.8
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.2	43.7	45.7	44.3	44.2	42.7	41.0	42.7
65–74 years	53.2	42.0	38.7	32.5	35.8	36.2	36.0	34.2	32.6	32.0	32.9
75–84 years	61.9	55.7	45.5	45.5	57.0	61.4	55.3	60.2	56.1	53.0	56.4
85 years and over	61.9	61.3	45.8	52.8	60.9	66.5	72.9	70.3	75.1	67.6	71.0
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	7.0	7.8	9.9	11.1	11.5	11.9	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4
All ages, crude	6.3	6.4	8.0	10.3	11.0	11.7	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.0
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	*–	*	*	*	*	*	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
15–24 years	4.9	4.1	10.5	12.3	13.3	14.5	16.6	15.1	16.4	18.0	16.5
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.2	17.8	19.8	20.3	19.6	18.5	18.9	19.0
25–34 years	9.3	12.4	19.2	21.8	19.9	22.5	22.5	21.9	21.1	20.7	21.2
35–44 years	10.4	12.8	12.6	15.6	14.6	15.9	17.4	16.9	15.2	16.9	16.3
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.8	12.9	11.8	11.2	13.1	13.7	11.4	12.7
45–54 years	10.4	10.8	13.8	12.0	13.6	11.8	11.1	14.8	14.3	12.4	13.8
55–64 years	16.5	16.2	10.6	11.7	12.2	11.6	11.5	10.8	13.0	10.1	11.3
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.4	15.8	14.9	16.9	14.9	16.3	14.1	15.1
65–74 years	10.0	11.3	8.7	11.1	16.7	14.1	17.1	14.7	13.8	11.8	13.4
75–84 years	- - -	6.6	8.9	10.5	15.6	17.7	14.9	14.4	21.6	18.5	18.2
85 years and over	- - -	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.9	20.3	20.2	19.9	20.9	18.5	17.6	19.0
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.3	42.0	41.8	43.7	49.1	37.7	40.6	42.5
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.2	30.2	27.9	30.6	27.8	27.3	24.7	26.6
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	15.4	*	*	16.4	*	13.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	7.9	8.8	9.0	8.5	8.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.8	14.2	8.5	11.6	13.5	12.8	13.7	13.3
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.0	9.3	10.2	8.6	10.6	9.2	9.9	9.9
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.0	10.4	9.7	8.9	9.7	12.3	9.2	10.4
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.6	16.7	15.4	19.2	16.8	19.9	16.6	17.8
Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	10.8	13.4	12.4	12.6	12.2	12.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.8	10.2	12.2	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.5
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.8	14.1	15.6	14.7	15.3	16.3	15.4
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.8	14.5	16.8	16.2	16.1	15.3	15.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.3	12.7	17.5	16.1	17.1	15.8	16.3
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.7	20.9	28.5	23.4	23.0	21.5	22.6
Non-Hispanic white male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.3	19.7	20.1	20.8	20.4	19.9	20.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.3	22.0	22.3	23.1	22.5	22.0	22.5
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.6	22.2	23.2	24.4	24.0	23.3	23.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.1	25.0	25.4	26.4	25.9	25.8	26.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.3	24.7	25.9	26.8	26.3	25.1	26.1
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46.4	47.2	44.6	45.4	42.9	41.1	43.1
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	5.3	5.3	7.2	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7
All ages, crude	5.5	5.3	7.1	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
15–24 years	2.7	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.1
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.1	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.5
25–34 years	5.2	5.8	9.0	7.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.7
35–44 years	8.2	8.1	13.0	9.1	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.3
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.6	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.7
45–54 years	10.5	10.9	13.5	10.2	9.1	8.7	8.1	7.5	8.3	7.9	7.9
55–64 years	10.7	10.9	12.3	9.1	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.1	7.2	7.4
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	6.9	7.0	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.5
65–74 years	10.6	8.8	9.6	7.0	7.3	7.3	6.4	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.6
75–84 years	8.4	9.2	7.2	5.7	7.0	7.2	6.1	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.4
85 years and over	8.9	6.1	5.8	5.8	4.8	5.4	6.3	5.4	6.6	6.3	6.1
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	1.7	*	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1
All ages, crude	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	*–	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15–24 years	*	*	3.8	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.0
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.4
25–34 years	2.6	3.0	5.7	4.1	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4
35–44 years	2.0	3.0	3.7	4.6	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.0	2.9	3.3	3.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7
45–54 years	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.8	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
55–64 years	*	3.0	*	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.2
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
65–74 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.6	2.4	*	2.4
75–84 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
85 years and over	- - -	*–	*	*–	*	*–	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1990–92*
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.7
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.7	*	6.9	*	*	5.9	5.8	5.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*–	*	*	*	*	*	*–	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.3	3.2	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	5.8	*	4.2	3.9	*	5.5	4.1
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.9	5.4	*	5.3	5.0	5.5	4.9	5.1
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	13.6	11.4	9.8	8.5	8.7	7.7	8.3
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	2.6	*	2.4	*	2.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.2	1.8	3.9	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.9
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	3.6	2.8
Non-Hispanic white female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.2	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	7.3	6.4	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.6

[1]Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[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]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.
[4]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I.

*Age-specific death rate based on fewer than 20 deaths. For age-adjusted death rates, 5 or more age-specific rates were 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. Age groups chosen to show data for American Indians, Asians, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic whites were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or 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 PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.)

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 1950–92. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization 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 49 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for firearm-related injuries, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1970–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1970*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population											
All ages, age adjusted	14.0	14.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.3	13.0	13.4	13.7	14.6	15.2	14.9
All ages, crude	13.1	14.9	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.9	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.9	15.2	14.8
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
5–14 years	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
15–24 years	15.5	20.6	16.9	16.9	17.2	18.9	18.7	20.6	22.6	25.8	28.9	29.1
25–34 years	22.2	24.3	20.3	19.5	19.3	20.4	19.4	20.4	20.4	21.8	22.1	21.3
35–44 years	19.6	20.0	16.8	16.4	16.0	16.2	15.6	15.8	15.5	16.3	15.8	15.6
45–54 years	18.1	16.4	15.4	15.1	14.7	15.1	14.3	13.5	13.8	13.9	14.3	13.3
55–64 years	17.0	13.9	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.3	13.1	13.3	12.9	12.5
65–74 years	14.5	13.8	14.2	15.1	15.1	15.9	15.5	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.0	13.6
75–84 years	13.4	13.4	15.7	16.2	17.7	18.5	19.2	19.3	17.5	19.4	18.2	17.2
85 years and over	10.2	11.6	11.8	11.4	12.2	12.7	14.1	13.6	14.7	14.7	15.3	14.4
White male												
All ages, age adjusted	18.2	21.1	19.4	19.6	19.4	20.0	19.2	19.3	19.5	20.5	20.7	20.4
All ages, crude	17.6	21.8	20.5	20.8	20.7	21.4	20.7	20.7	20.8	21.8	21.7	21.3
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
5–14 years	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
15–24 years	16.9	28.4	23.4	23.8	24.1	25.6	23.9	25.3	26.5	29.5	32.0	32.4
25–34 years	24.3	31.1	27.8	27.0	26.3	27.0	25.8	26.0	26.2	27.8	27.5	27.0
35–44 years	24.1	27.1	24.3	23.5	23.3	23.2	22.1	22.5	22.2	23.3	22.4	22.6
45–54 years	25.7	23.8	23.5	23.9	23.0	23.6	22.7	21.5	22.4	22.0	22.7	21.2
55–64 years	29.5	22.7	23.6	24.7	24.2	24.5	24.6	23.6	22.7	23.7	23.0	22.7
65–74 years	29.1	27.8	28.3	31.1	30.5	32.0	31.3	30.3	30.7	29.0	27.9	27.5
75–84 years	32.0	34.0	40.4	41.7	45.0	47.6	48.8	49.3	44.7	49.8	46.2	42.8
85 years and over	27.7	36.1	40.6	38.5	40.8	44.6	47.7	46.2	51.6	52.4	54.2	49.9
Black male												
All ages, age adjusted	73.4	61.8	44.6	42.6	42.2	47.1	46.4	51.0	55.0	61.5	66.4	64.5
All ages, crude	60.8	57.7	42.9	41.2	41.3	46.9	46.5	51.7	55.4	61.9	66.0	63.9
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	3.3	2.1	*	*	2.2	1.9	*	1.8	*	*	*	2.7
5–14 years	6.1	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.8	6.5	7.1
15–24 years	97.3	77.9	59.1	55.8	61.3	72.1	81.3	99.0	115.3	138.0	162.2	162.3
25–34 years	145.6	128.4	86.3	82.8	79.8	93.1	84.8	97.1	98.8	108.6	112.3	108.3
35–44 years	104.2	92.3	65.7	64.0	59.2	62.5	62.1	60.7	60.9	66.1	62.6	58.6
45–54 years	83.9	63.4	46.0	43.0	40.8	45.7	36.7	34.4	36.6	39.1	41.5	37.6
55–64 years	54.3	46.5	37.3	34.4	32.1	27.1	27.0	25.9	27.9	28.4	27.3	24.3
65–74 years	36.0	31.2	27.1	27.0	29.2	31.6	28.0	25.1	29.1	24.8	25.4	21.3
75–84 years	20.2	26.8	26.7	26.3	23.0	25.2	27.7	26.9	24.7	22.4	28.4	22.7
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	31.8	*	*	*
White female												
All ages, age adjusted	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
All ages, crude	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	*	0.4	0.4	*	0.4	0.4
5–14 years	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
15–24 years	3.4	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7
25–34 years	6.7	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.9
35–44 years	7.1	6.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9
45–54 years	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.7
55–64 years	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.8
65–74 years	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.5
75–84 years	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.9
85 years and over	*	*	*	1.5	1.9	*	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 49 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for firearm-related injuries, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1970–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and age	*1970*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Black female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population											
All ages, age adjusted	11.4	9.1	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.1
All ages, crude	10.0	8.8	6.4	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.0
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.7
5–14 years	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3
15–24 years	15.2	12.3	9.2	8.8	8.3	10.0	11.6	11.2	12.6	13.3	15.3	15.3
25–34 years	21.2	18.3	12.4	12.0	12.8	13.8	14.0	14.7	13.2	14.6	15.2	15.4
35–44 years	17.4	12.8	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.1	10.9	9.5	9.7	8.7	8.9
45–54 years	13.2	9.1	7.1	5.5	7.4	5.9	7.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	4.6
55–64 years	6.2	7.1	3.2	5.2	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.2	3.9	3.5	3.6
65–74 years	4.6	3.9	2.5	3.9	2.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.1
75–84 years	*	*	*	*	6.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 50. Deaths from selected occupational diseases for males, according to age: United States, selected years 1970–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and cause of death	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
25 years and over							Number of deaths[1]							
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	602	591	552	576	584	584	571	564	575	556	565	629	607	618
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	1,155	973	977	954	926	923	947	882	823	757	725	727	692	631
Asbestosis	25	43	96	99	128	131	130	180	195	206	261	282	247	270
Silicosis	351	243	202	176	149	160	138	135	153	128	130	146	150	110
25–64 years														
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	308	280	241	234	211	211	210	200	196	187	179	199	190	193
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	294	188	136	116	88	97	89	71	71	56	50	49	48	32
Asbestosis	17	22	30	26	30	25	29	37	32	38	31	50	35	34
Silicosis	90	64	49	42	37	34	30	22	32	26	21	35	29	25
65 years and over														
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	294	311	311	342	373	373	361	364	379	369	386	430	417	425
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	861	785	841	838	838	826	858	811	752	701	675	678	644	599
Asbestosis	8	21	66	73	98	106	101	143	163	168	230	232	212	236
Silicosis	261	179	153	134	112	126	108	113	121	102	109	111	121	85

[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*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	135	124	102	106	111	104	83	105	96	87
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	1,587	1,742	1,652	1,536	1,419	1,445	1,402	1,248	1,227	1,130
Asbestosis	228	298	382	494	488	536	588	619	660	653
Silicosis	232	210	187	175	173	162	156	152	155	130

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 Office of Analysis, Epidemiology, and Health Promotion from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 51. Occupational injury deaths, according to industry: United States, selected years 1980–90

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Industry	*1980*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
					Deaths per 100,000 workers[1]					
Total civilian work force	8.9	7.8	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	26.9	21.9	19.1	19.2	19.3	15.8	15.5	13.9	13.3	10.6
Mining	41.4	28.8	27.0	37.7	29.9	26.0	26.2	23.9	27.0	30.3
Construction	28.9	27.7	28.3	25.7	25.9	23.4	24.3	22.9	21.8	20.5
Manufacturing	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	29.3	25.0	22.6	24.7	24.6	21.1	19.8	20.3	19.3	15.2
Wholesale trade	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.7
Retail trade	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1
Services	3.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.1
Public administration	7.7	6.9	7.6	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.8	6.1	5.3	3.8
Not classified	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
					Number of deaths					
Total civilian work force	7,405	6,459	5,856	6,162	6,250	5,672	5,884	5,751	5,714	5,390
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	848	765	682	746	791	701	730	687	695	604
Mining	412	342	263	367	282	220	190	176	192	219
Construction	1,294	1,091	1,066	1,074	1,160	1,091	1,188	1,130	1,096	1,073
Manufacturing	1,014	882	780	878	834	802	831	810	791	837
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	1,355	1,159	1,027	1,155	1,184	1,032	1,013	1,068	1,046	848
Wholesale trade	167	131	140	118	122	113	120	135	107	168
Retail trade	595	544	481	423	489	407	449	443	430	543
Finance, insurance, and real estate	84	78	81	93	69	79	94	72	81	75
Services	663	629	588	561	603	554	563	642	606	590
Public administration	401	361	360	329	319	318	359	333	292	213
Not classified	572	477	388	418	397	355	347	255	378	220

[1]Denominators for death rates are average annual employment (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment and Earnings, annual average supplements; Vol. 28–38:1, 1981–91).

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).

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. 1994.

Table 52. Provisional death rates for all causes, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1992–93

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

Sex and age	All races		White		Black	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
Both sexes	Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All ages, age adjusted	504.9	514.0	477.7	486.0	767.4	786.6
All ages, crude	853.3	879.3	879.4	908.3	854.0	874.9
Under 1 year	864.5	848.7	705.4	704.7	1,718.8	1,695.4
1–4 years	42.9	44.5	38.0	39.6	65.9	70.3
5–14 years	22.6	23.6	20.8	21.9	33.4	33.2
15–24 years	97.4	97.6	84.7	84.3	171.3	177.4
25–34 years	135.0	142.6	115.5	125.2	277.1	270.9
35–44 years	233.0	234.9	201.7	199.8	487.2	518.3
45–54 years	452.2	464.6	409.3	416.6	876.3	939.5
55–64 years	1,161.0	1,156.6	1,092.6	1,088.9	1,917.2	1,892.0
65–74 years	2,580.1	2,629.8	2,513.1	2,553.9	3,550.6	3,709.3
75–84 years	5,794.2	5,930.4	5,747.7	5,891.3	6,785.3	6,840.9
85 years and over	14,909.1	15,523.3	15,007.7	15,658.6	14,692.0	14,958.8
Male						
All ages, age adjusted	656.0	667.7	620.9	631.2	1,026.1	1,051.1
All ages, crude	902.1	927.2	917.0	943.9	979.5	1,004.7
Under 1 year	918.6	965.1	754.8	794.7	1,830.2	1,962.3
1–4 years	47.4	49.0	42.9	44.3	68.3	76.6
5–14 years	27.5	27.4	25.5	26.1	40.8	35.4
15–24 years	144.8	144.1	124.1	121.7	270.7	282.8
25–34 years	199.9	211.4	172.9	186.2	413.2	409.5
35–44 years	324.9	327.9	285.0	282.2	682.5	732.4
45–54 years	587.1	602.7	530.8	540.7	1,186.1	1,277.3
55–64 years	1,482.1	1,480.1	1,396.4	1,391.3	2,512.4	2,537.8
65–74 years	3,360.2	3,414.8	3,271.1	3,334.7	4,760.9	4,760.7
75–84 years	7,537.7	7,719.5	7,478.6	7,672.1	9,034.8	8,969.1
85 years and over	17,656.0	18,099.4	17,865.9	18,229.2	17,014.3	18,169.0
Female						
All ages, age adjusted	381.2	387.5	360.2	366.1	570.0	583.1
All ages, crude	806.7	833.7	843.2	874.0	741.1	757.8
Under 1 year	807.7	727.2	653.4	611.0	1,601.3	1,417.5
1–4 years	38.1	39.7	32.8	34.6	63.4	64.0
5–14 years	17.4	19.6	15.9	17.6	25.9	31.0
15–24 years	47.9	49.2	43.2	44.9	72.3	72.4
25–34 years	70.1	73.7	57.0	62.9	155.0	146.5
35–44 years	142.7	143.5	118.1	117.1	317.7	332.3
45–54 years	323.2	332.6	290.9	295.7	619.4	659.4
55–64 years	872.1	864.4	813.6	810.1	1,457.5	1,393.1
65–74 years	1,966.2	2,008.9	1,910.7	1,929.2	2,699.8	2,967.7
75–84 years	4,727.7	4,825.6	4,686.3	4,787.9	5,529.2	5,650.0
85 years and over	13,838.7	14,511.6	13,919.2	14,669.1	13,718.6	13,633.7

NOTES: Data exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Provisional data for 1992–93 were calculated 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: Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1992 and 1993. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vols. 41 and 42, No. 13. DHHS Pub. Nos. (PHS) 93–1120 and 94–1120. 1993 and 1994. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.

Table 53. Provisional death rates for selected causes of death: United States, 1992–93

[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	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All causes	504.9	514.0	853.3	879.3	. . .	. . .
Diseases of heart	144.5	144.7	282.5	286.9	1	1
Ischemic heart disease	95.6	95.2	188.2	190.0	. . .	. . .
Cerebrovascular diseases	26.1	26.4	56.3	58.1	3	3
Malignant neoplasms	133.2	133.2	204.3	205.8	2	2
Respiratory system	41.8	41.4	60.7	60.7	. . .	. . .
Breast[1]	22.4	21.6	33.6	33.2	. . .	. . .
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	19.9	21.3	35.8	39.2	4	4
Pneumonia and influenza	12.7	13.2	29.8	31.7	6	6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	7.9	7.8	9.7	9.6	11	11
Diabetes mellitus	12.0	12.6	19.7	21.4	7	7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	4.4	4.5	8.8	9.1	12	12
Septicemia	4.0	4.1	7.8	7.9	13	13
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	12.4	14.1	13.2	14.9	8	8
Unintentional injuries	29.2	29.6	33.8	34.4	5	5
Motor vehicle crashes	16.0	15.5	16.4	15.9	. . .	. . .
Suicide	10.9	11.2	11.7	12.1	9	9
Homicide and legal intervention	10.9	10.5	10.4	9.9	10	10
Firearm injuries	15.5	15.7	15.4	15.6	. . .	. . .

[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 1992–93 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, 1992 and 1993. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vols. 41 and 42, No. 13. DHHS Pub. Nos. (PHS) 93–1120 and 94–1120. 1993 and 1994. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.

Table 54. Provisional death rates for the three leading causes of death, according to age: United States, 1992–93

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

Cause of death and age	*1992*	*1993*
Diseases of heart	Deaths per 100,000 resident population	
All ages, age adjusted	144.5	144.7
All ages, crude	282.5	286.9
Under 1 year	14.8	18.4
1–14 years	1.1	0.9
15–24 years	2.7	2.6
25–34 years	7.3	7.3
35–44 years	31.8	30.9
45–54 years	112.7	113.1
55–64 years	344.9	342.7
65–74 years	852.2	854.2
75–84 years	2,175.3	2,174.0
85 years and over	6,513.2	6,658.9
Malignant neoplasms		
All ages, age adjusted	133.2	133.2
All ages, crude	204.3	205.8
Under 1 year	*	2.8
1–14 years	2.9	2.7
15–24 years	4.5	4.9
25–34 years	12.4	12.5
35–44 years	44.0	41.5
45–54 years	148.6	152.1
55–64 years	441.6	430.7
65–74 years	870.3	887.7
75–84 years	1,359.1	1,352.5
85 years and over	1,768.3	1,793.4
Cerebrovascular diseases		
All ages, age adjusted	26.1	26.4
All ages, crude	56.3	58.1
Under 1 year	*	*
1–14 years	0.3	0.2
15–24 years	0.3	0.6
25–34 years	1.8	1.8
35–44 years	7.2	5.6
45–54 years	16.9	17.6
55–64 years	46.5	46.1
65–74 years	134.5	137.6
75–84 years	465.7	472.3
85 years and over	1,575.2	1,634.6

*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 1992–93 were calculated 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: Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1992 and 1993. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vols. 41 and 42, No. 13. DHHS Pub. Nos. (PHS) 93–1120 and 94–1120. 1993 and 1994. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.

Table 55. Vaccinations of children 19–35 months of age for selected diseases, according to race, poverty status, and residence in metropolitan statistical area (MSA): United States, 1992 and 1993

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

Vaccination and year	Total	Race: White	Race: Black	Poverty status[1]: Below poverty	Poverty status[1]: At or above poverty	Location of residence: Inside MSA: Central city	Location of residence: Inside MSA: Remaining areas	Location of residence: Outside MSA
All respondents	Percent of children 19–35 months of age							
DTP[2,3]:								
1992	83.0	84.8	74.7	79.7	84.6	82.5	84.4	80.7
1993	88.2	89.4	82.6	80.6	90.8	85.8	89.8	88.5
Polio[3]:								
1992	72.4	74.1	62.7	66.6	74.7	74.1	72.6	69.0
1993	78.9	79.8	73.4	73.3	81.0	75.3	79.7	82.5
Measles-containing[4]:								
1992	82.5	83.6	77.9	80.2	84.3	84.5	83.3	77.2
1993	84.1	86.0	76.9	78.4	87.0	84.2	86.2	79.8
HIB[5]:								
1992	28.2	29.1	25.5	23.0	29.8	27.5	31.8	20.8
1993	55.0	57.0	44.8	44.0	59.6	47.8	60.5	55.2
Combined series[6]:								
1992	55.3	55.9	50.9	51.4	56.7	57.7	55.4	50.5
1993	67.1	68.4	61.8	58.7	70.5	62.1	71.4	66.0
Respondents consulting vaccination records or reporting no vaccinations:[7]								
DTP[2,3]:								
1992	86.8	87.8	84.6	79.5	89.9	86.1	86.8	87.9
1993	86.5	88.3	78.0	76.6	90.7	82.6	88.8	87.8
Polio[3]:								
1992	74.1	75.0	66.4	70.3	76.3	77.6	72.7	71.6
1993	73.7	74.7	67.4	67.3	77.2	67.6	76.2	77.5
Measles-containing[4]:								
1992	84.5	85.0	85.8	83.9	85.7	85.0	84.9	82.7
1993	83.2	84.2	80.8	76.1	86.8	80.1	84.8	84.7
HIB[5]:								
1992	23.1	24.3	18.1	18.3	24.8	23.9	25.6	16.6
1993	62.2	64.4	46.5	48.5	68.0	51.6	67.7	66.8
Combined series[6]:								
1992	56.7	58.2	50.7	53.3	58.9	57.6	57.2	54.3
1993	59.9	62.2	48.9	49.7	65.3	47.8	66.5	64.8

[1]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. See Appendix II.
[2]Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis.
[3]Three doses or more.
[4]Respondents were asked about measles-containing or MMR (Measles-Mumps-Rubella) vaccines.
[5]Haemophilus b, 3 or more doses. The percent of children 19–35 months of age who received 3 or more doses of HIB vaccine is artifically low in 1992 and to a lesser degree in 1993 because universal infant vaccination with a 3–4 dose series was not recommended until October 1990.
[6]The combined series consisted of 4 doses of DTP vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, and 1 dose of a measles-containing vaccine.
[7]Data are based on respondents who either consulted records for all of the vaccination questions or reported no vaccinations (35.8 percent of white and 23.0 percent of black respondents in 1992, and 38.1 percent of white and 29.6 percent of black respondents in 1993).

NOTES: In 1992 refusals and unknowns were omitted (15–17 percent for DTP, polio, or MMR vaccines; 9 percent for HIB). In 1993 refusals and unknowns were omitted (13 percent for DTP, polio, or MMR vaccines; 8 percent for HIB).

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 56. Selected notifiable disease rates, according to disease: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Disease	1950	1960	1970	1980	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993
				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	12.64	9.67	9.06	9.40
Hepatitis B	- - -	- - -	4.08	8.39	9.43	8.48	7.14	6.32	5.18
Mumps	- - -	- - -	55.55	3.86	2.05	2.17	1.72	1.03	0.66
Pertussis (whooping cough)	79.82	8.23	2.08	0.76	1.40	1.84	1.08	1.60	2.55
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	0.45	0.56	0.06	0.07
Rubeola (measles)	211.01	245.42	23.23	5.96	1.38	11.17	3.82	0.88	0.12
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	- - -	3.85	10.84	14.88	19.91	19.54	19.10	16.04	16.15
Shigellosis	15.45	6.94	6.79	8.41	12.46	10.89	9.34	9.38	12.48
Tuberculosis[2]	80.45	30.83	18.28	12.25	9.13	10.33	10.42	10.46	9.80
Varicella (chickenpox)	- - -	- - -	- - -	96.69	122.43	120.06	135.82	176.54	118.54
Sexually transmitted diseases:[3]									
Syphilis[4]	146.02	68.78	45.26	30.51	42.53	54.30	51.00	44.20	39.70
Primary and secondary	16.73	9.06	10.89	12.06	16.47	20.30	17.00	13.30	10.40
Early latent	39.71	10.11	8.08	9.00	14.63	22.30	21.40	19.60	16.40
Late and late latent	70.22	45.91	24.94	9.30	11.13	10.40	10.90	9.80	11.60
Congenital[5]	8.97	2.48	0.97	0.12	0.30	1.60	1.80	1.50	1.30
Gonorrhea	192.45	145.33	297.22	444.99	300.30	278.00	247.10	196.70	172.40
Chancroid	3.34	0.94	0.70	0.35	2.04	1.70	1.40	0.70	0.54
Granuloma inguinale	1.19	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0.95	0.47	0.30	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10
				Number of cases					
Diphtheria	5,796	918	435	3	2	4	5	4	0
Hepatitis A	- - -	- - -	56,797	29,087	28,507	31,441	24,378	23,112	24,238
Hepatitis B	- - -	- - -	8,310	19,015	23,177	21,102	18,003	16,126	13,361
Mumps	- - -	- - -	104,953	8,576	4,866	5,292	4,264	2,572	1,692
Pertussis (whooping cough)	120,718	14,809	4,249	1,730	3,450	4,570	2,719	4,083	6,586
Poliomyelitis, total	33,300	3,190	33	9	9	6	9	6	3
Paralytic[1]	- - -	2,525	31	8	9	6	9	6	3
Rubella (German measles)	- - -	- - -	56,552	3,904	225	1,125	1,401	160	192
Rubeola (measles)	319,124	441,703	47,351	13,506	3,396	27,786	9,643	2,237	312
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	- - -	6,929	22,096	33,715	48,948	48,603	48,154	40,912	41,641
Shigellosis	23,367	12,487	13,845	19,041	30,617	27,077	23,548	23,931	32,198
Tuberculosis[2]	121,742	55,494	37,137	27,749	22,436	25,701	26,283	26,673	25,287
Varicella (chickenpox)	- - -	- - -	- - -	190,894	192,857	173,099	147,076	158,364	134,722
Sexually transmitted diseases:[3]									
Syphilis[4]	217,558	122,538	91,382	68,832	104,546	135,043	128,637	112,816	101,259
Primary and secondary	23,939	16,145	21,982	27,204	40,474	50,578	42,950	33,962	26,498
Early latent	59,256	18,017	16,311	20,297	35,968	55,397	53,855	49,903	41,903
Late and late latent	113,569	81,798	50,348	20,979	27,363	25,750	27,490	25,084	29,623
Congenital[5]	13,377	4,416	1,953	277	741	3,865	4,424	3,889	3,234
Gonorrhea	286,746	258,933	600,072	1,004,029	738,160	691,368	623,009	501,777	439,673
Chancroid	4,977	1,680	1,416	788	4,891	4,212	3,476	1,885	1,229
Granuloma inguinale	1,783	296	124	51	11	97	29	6	19
Lymphogranuloma venereum	1,427	835	612	199	194	277	471	289	285

[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. Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Summary of notifiable diseases, United States, 1993. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 42(53). Public Health Service, Atlanta, Ga., 1994; Division of STD/HIV Prevention, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1993. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, unpublished.

Table 57. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to age at diagnosis, sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1985–94

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Age at diagnosis, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*All years*[1]	*All years*[1]	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*January–September 1994*	*12 months ending September 30, 1994*
	Percent distribution	Number, by year of report									Cases per 100,000 population[2]
All races	...	410,532	8,190	30,716	33,643	41,761	43,771	45,961	103,463	61,301	30.7
Male											
All males, 13 years and over	100.0	352,092	7,539	27,106	29,666	36,475	37,722	39,223	86,469	49,887	64.3
White, not Hispanic	54.6	192,158	4,781	16,041	17,543	21,000	20,675	20,899	43,892	23,211	39.6
Black, not Hispanic	30.2	106,167	1,713	7,188	8,055	10,300	11,149	12,209	28,714	18,089	214.1
Hispanic	14.1	49,786	986	3,637	3,737	4,773	5,467	5,625	12,782	7,954	111.5
American Indian[3]	0.2	841	6	38	61	78	84	102	289	135	26.0
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	0.7	2,528	49	162	216	262	259	285	670	397	16.3
13–19 years	0.3	1,184	31	84	92	106	98	94	362	186	...
20–29 years	17.6	61,926	1,471	5,393	5,694	6,813	6,457	6,387	14,456	7,622	...
30–39 years	46.3	162,922	3,619	12,669	13,940	16,885	17,481	18,014	39,513	22,932	...
40–49 years	25.3	89,238	1,656	6,127	6,846	8,977	9,657	10,392	23,382	13,750	...
50–59 years	7.7	27,047	602	1,993	2,247	2,664	2,909	3,097	6,590	4,031	...
60 years and over	2.8	9,775	160	840	847	1,030	1,120	1,239	2,166	1,366	...
Female											
All females, 13 years and over	100.0	52,778	520	3,040	3,380	4,560	5,373	5,980	16,113	10,693	12.6
White, not Hispanic	25.5	13,448	141	860	944	1,225	1,352	1,479	4,077	2,437	3.7
Black, not Hispanic	57.0	30,092	280	1,655	1,903	2,561	3,110	3,409	9,193	6,318	63.6
Hispanic	16.5	8,728	96	492	499	736	863	1,023	2,670	1,854	26.4
American Indian[3]	0.3	152	2	6	9	9	11	17	57	35	6.3
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	0.5	279	1	22	16	19	25	39	96	40	1.4
13–19 years	1.1	586	4	22	29	63	55	55	194	134	...
20–29 years	23.6	12,462	174	768	889	1,105	1,219	1,381	3,692	2,308	...
30–39 years	46.7	24,657	233	1,512	1,625	2,109	2,542	2,747	7,654	4,838	...
40–49 years	19.3	10,194	45	412	506	787	998	1,244	3,269	2,524	...
50–59 years	5.6	2,941	27	151	171	276	338	338	871	610	...
60 years and over	3.7	1,938	37	175	160	220	221	215	433	279	...
Children											
All children, under 13 years	100.0	5,662	131	570	597	726	676	758	881	721	1.9
White, not Hispanic	19.8	1,122	26	148	114	160	147	129	146	102	0.4
Black, not Hispanic	59.1	3,348	86	307	339	389	408	483	538	478	8.1
Hispanic	20.0	1,130	19	111	137	169	114	139	184	131	2.6
American Indian[3]	0.3	17	–	–	2	4	2	3	3	–	0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	0.6	32	–	4	3	4	4	1	5	8	0.5
Under 1 year	38.6	2,183	56	192	241	288	255	318	324	233	...
1–12 years	61.4	3,479	75	378	356	438	421	440	557	488	...

[1]Includes cases prior to 1985.
[2]Computed using resident population estimates for 1993 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, 1994. Data as of December 31, 1994, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report Year-End edition, February, 1995.

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

Table 58 (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, 1985–94

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category	*All years*[1]	*All years*[1]	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*January–September 1994*
	Percent distribution	Number, by year of report								
All races	100.0	404,870	8,059	30,146	33,046	41,035	43,095	45,203	102,582	60,580
Men who have sex with men	54.0	218,587	5,393	17,794	19,668	23,966	24,020	24,509	49,756	26,711
Injecting drug use	24.1	97,667	1,384	6,877	7,226	9,322	10,436	10,952	28,029	16,390
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	6.5	26,290	643	2,209	2,382	2,681	2,884	2,904	6,311	2,843
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.9	3,526	69	298	285	341	314	324	1,089	418
Heterosexual contact[2]	6.8	27,421	148	1,202	1,493	2,248	2,761	3,574	9,110	5,820
Sex with injecting drug user	3.5	14,022	107	863	1,063	1,500	1,691	1,980	3,935	2,144
Transfusion[3]	1.6	6,558	168	814	716	800	645	631	1,156	613
Undetermined[4]	6.1	24,821	254	952	1,276	1,677	2,035	2,309	7,131	7,785
Race and Hispanic origin										
White, not Hispanic	100.0	205,606	4,922	16,901	18,487	22,225	22,027	22,378	47,969	25,648
Men who have sex with men	72.1	148,216	4,016	12,714	13,841	16,699	16,202	16,095	32,327	16,615
Injecting drug use	10.6	21,788	246	1,468	1,691	2,058	2,302	2,521	6,519	3,514
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	7.2	14,899	401	1,259	1,411	1,513	1,625	1,571	3,440	1,516
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1.4	2,850	58	246	236	282	252	252	887	301
Heterosexual contact[2]	3.5	7,142	33	371	437	649	728	900	2,323	1,388
Sex with injecting drug user	1.6	3,311	18	215	259	354	373	425	971	538
Transfusion[3]	2.1	4,229	125	596	511	521	407	386	631	289
Undetermined[4]	3.2	6,482	43	247	360	503	511	653	1,842	2,025
Black, not Hispanic	100.0	136,259	1,993	8,843	9,958	12,861	14,259	15,618	37,907	24,407
Men who have sex with men	31.4	42,762	788	3,092	3,596	4,500	4,667	5,126	10,632	6,215
Injecting drug use	39.8	54,194	742	3,752	4,042	5,187	5,802	6,074	15,534	9,323
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	5.9	8,050	158	669	705	847	893	930	2,036	956
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.3	355	4	27	18	27	36	37	121	63
Heterosexual contact[2]	11.2	15,300	88	590	786	1,214	1,588	2,067	5,122	3,312
Sex with injecting drug user	5.9	7,977	65	454	597	858	1,014	1,191	2,194	1,207
Transfusion[3]	1.1	1,517	31	145	138	172	147	146	348	222
Undetermined[4]	10.3	14,081	182	568	673	914	1,126	1,238	4,114	4,316
Hispanic	100.0	58,514	1,082	4,129	4,236	5,509	6,330	6,648	15,452	9,808
Men who have sex with men	42.3	24,755	546	1,796	1,989	2,468	2,837	2,941	6,041	3,469
Injecting drug use	36.2	21,176	388	1,631	1,450	2,028	2,273	2,297	5,807	3,482
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	5.3	3,087	81	268	249	299	345	366	758	328
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.4	249	7	21	22	26	21	28	61	41
Heterosexual contact[2]	8.1	4,712	27	228	249	374	424	569	1,560	1,068
Sex with injecting drug user	4.5	2,625	24	186	193	282	294	351	733	379
Transfusion[3]	1.1	636	7	56	57	82	68	78	143	82
Undetermined[4]	6.7	3,899	26	129	220	232	362	369	1,082	1,338

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58 (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, 1985–94

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category	*All years*[1]	*All years*[1]	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*January–September 1994*
Sex	Percent distribution	Number, by year of report								
Male	100.0	352,092	7,539	27,106	29,666	36,475	37,722	39,223	86,469	49,887
Men who have sex with men	62.1	218,587	5,393	17,794	19,668	23,966	24,020	24,509	49,756	26,711
Injecting drug use	20.5	72,203	1,102	5,236	5,427	7,001	7,684	8,073	20,277	11,959
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	7.5	26,290	643	2,209	2,382	2,681	2,884	2,904	6,311	2,843
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1.0	3,431	68	294	278	330	304	319	1,063	401
Heterosexual contact[2]	2.6	9,004	32	328	492	712	878	1,270	3,103	1,959
Sex with injecting drug user	1.2	4,262	25	226	359	460	503	652	1,217	655
Transfusion[3]	1.1	3,888	105	485	425	462	404	366	639	357
Undetermined[4]	5.3	18,689	196	760	994	1,323	1,548	1,782	5,320	5,657
Female	100.0	52,778	520	3,040	3,380	4,560	5,373	5,980	16,113	10,693
Injecting drug use	48.2	25,464	282	1,641	1,799	2,321	2,752	2,879	7,752	4,431
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.2	95	1	4	7	11	10	5	26	17
Heterosexual contact[2]	34.9	18,417	116	874	1,001	1,536	1,883	2,304	6,007	3,861
Sex with injecting drug user	18.5	9,760	82	637	704	1,040	1,188	1,328	2,718	1,489
Transfusion[3]	5.1	2,670	63	329	291	338	241	265	517	256
Undetermined[4]	11.6	6,132	58	192	282	354	487	527	1,811	2,128

[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, 1994. Data as of December 31, 1994, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report Year-End edition, February 1995.

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

Table 59. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1985–94

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Geographic division and State	All years[1]	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	January–September 1994	12 months ending September 30, 1994
	Number, by year of report									Cases per 100,000 population[2]
United States	410,532	8,190	30,716	33,643	41,761	43,771	45,961	103,463	61,301	30.66
New England	16,948	280	1,279	1,396	1,508	1,736	1,736	5,145	2,251	24.44
Maine	533	11	27	66	65	50	44	149	71	8.23
New Hampshire	466	3	38	39	66	52	48	124	46	7.64
Vermont	223	2	12	20	22	17	26	73	29	7.82
Massachusetts	8,979	165	708	750	839	959	863	2,698	1,126	27.11
Rhode Island	1,129	13	82	88	89	93	107	347	202	27.50
Connecticut	5,618	86	412	433	427	565	648	1,754	777	33.41
Middle Atlantic	116,883	3,155	10,271	9,302	12,051	11,666	11,703	25,965	18,266	61.26
New York	80,525	2,484	6,957	5,992	8,371	8,136	8,332	17,396	12,236	85.06
New Jersey	24,307	473	2,462	2,238	2,458	2,297	2,024	5,376	4,205	66.64
Pennsylvania	12,051	198	852	1,072	1,222	1,233	1,347	3,193	1,825	21.80
East North Central	30,934	353	2,137	2,644	3,046	3,395	4,036	8,031	4,776	13.89
Ohio	6,194	52	504	492	691	631	778	1,577	870	10.49
Indiana	3,171	26	78	397	294	316	400	948	479	10.77
Illinois	13,490	190	985	1,120	1,269	1,601	1,889	2,952	2,354	24.60
Michigan	5,985	61	455	505	580	634	739	1,825	780	10.41
Wisconsin	2,094	24	115	130	212	213	230	729	293	6.57
West North Central	10,403	128	753	845	1,057	1,132	1,311	3,161	1,244	8.32
Minnesota	2,225	41	167	176	203	216	217	661	300	7.31
Iowa	715	13	42	56	68	81	112	203	88	4.58
Missouri	5,491	50	411	443	580	658	713	1,724	566	13.11
North Dakota	61	–	1	2	1	13	9	11	22	4.57
South Dakota	78	1	7	4	9	4	8	29	12	2.10
Nebraska	557	7	51	32	58	63	61	179	69	5.23
Kansas	1,276	16	74	132	138	97	191	354	187	9.05
South Atlantic	87,354	1,288	5,432	7,061	8,812	10,399	10,352	22,880	14,441	41.07
Delaware	1,126	12	62	81	93	88	138	374	213	39.98
Maryland	10,171	149	549	711	984	972	1,201	2,522	2,356	54.91
District of Columbia	6,821	177	505	496	733	710	711	1,589	1,089	258.80
Virginia	6,033	107	350	397	748	682	780	1,623	877	18.90
West Virginia	460	6	20	57	61	63	56	106	54	4.94
North Carolina	5,164	67	277	446	570	603	585	1,372	931	17.68
South Carolina	4,280	37	174	326	376	342	397	1,472	996	30.50
Georgia	11,657	195	842	1,098	1,229	1,468	1,390	2,836	1,688	31.28
Florida	41,642	538	2,653	3,449	4,018	5,471	5,094	10,986	6,237	61.87
East South Central	9,871	72	758	741	1,061	1,091	1,319	2,698	1,606	12.71
Kentucky	1,458	17	90	115	192	164	214	322	248	7.81
Tennessee	3,608	19	329	266	340	353	408	1,203	539	15.83
Alabama	2,908	28	212	216	239	376	440	732	468	12.47
Mississippi	1,897	8	127	144	290	198	257	441	351	14.11
West South Central	39,297	613	2,846	3,135	4,435	4,263	4,295	10,085	5,837	26.44
Arkansas	1,535	10	78	76	211	197	277	403	206	11.47
Louisiana	6,367	104	402	507	701	823	816	1,447	995	29.94
Oklahoma	2,120	20	152	169	206	189	270	726	215	9.25
Texas	29,275	479	2,214	2,383	3,317	3,054	2,932	7,509	4,421	30.71
Mountain	12,634	158	903	1,111	1,127	1,297	1,338	3,881	1,751	13.91
Montana	158	–	22	17	17	32	19	32	19	2.62
Idaho	267	4	11	23	28	33	35	71	49	5.19
Wyoming	114	–	7	14	6	16	6	41	16	4.04
Colorado	4,412	62	325	388	365	431	406	1,321	658	20.86
New Mexico	982	14	62	95	108	109	107	293	123	9.16
Arizona	3,660	49	276	322	316	281	382	1,221	493	14.00
Utah	974	17	81	74	98	134	135	264	102	6.67
Nevada	2,067	12	119	178	189	261	248	638	291	28.08
Pacific	85,824	2,142	6,332	7,401	8,641	8,770	9,821	21,479	11,001	35.41
Washington	5,723	107	341	525	751	586	565	1,558	730	18.29
Oregon	2,822	33	176	227	336	257	288	774	486	19.26
California	75,575	1,969	5,690	6,453	7,374	7,712	8,812	18,719	9,604	41.06
Alaska	233	4	20	17	24	17	18	69	34	7.51
Hawaii	1,471	29	105	179	156	198	138	359	147	17.92

[1]Includes cases prior to 1985.

[2]Computed using resident population estimates for 1993 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, 1994. Data as of December 31, 1994, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report Year-End edition, February, 1995.

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

Table 60. 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 61. 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 62. Limitation of activity caused by chronic conditions, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1990 and 1993

[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	
	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993
	Percent of population							
Total[1,2]	12.9	14.6	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.9	3.9	4.3
Age								
Under 15 years	4.7	6.2	1.2	1.7	3.1	3.9	0.4	0.6
Under 5 years	2.2	2.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.7
5–14 years	6.1	8.1	1.6	2.2	4.1	5.3	0.4	0.6
15–44 years	8.5	10.3	2.6	3.2	3.5	4.1	2.4	3.0
45–64 years	21.8	23.4	5.7	5.3	7.5	8.7	8.6	9.3
65 years and over	37.5	38.9	15.4	16.0	11.9	13.2	10.2	9.7
65–74 years	33.7	34.4	13.2	13.6	9.9	10.4	10.6	10.3
75 years and over	43.3	45.6	18.8	19.5	14.9	17.4	9.6	8.7
Sex and age								
Male[1]	12.9	14.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.7	4.4	4.7
Under 15 years	5.5	7.6	1.4	2.0	3.6	4.9	0.5	0.6
15–44 years	8.4	10.5	2.3	3.0	3.5	4.2	2.7	3.3
45–64 years	21.4	22.4	4.7	4.3	6.6	7.5	10.1	10.5
65–74 years	34.0	35.3	13.0	14.2	8.4	8.7	12.7	12.4
75 years and over	38.8	43.1	20.3	23.7	10.2	12.5	8.3	6.9
Female[1]	13.0	14.4	4.3	4.5	5.3	6.0	3.4	3.9
Under 15 years	3.9	4.9	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.8	0.4	0.6
15–44 years	8.7	10.1	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.0	2.2	2.7
45–64 years	22.2	24.4	6.6	6.3	8.4	9.8	7.2	8.3
65–74 years	33.5	33.6	13.4	13.2	11.1	11.8	8.9	8.6
75 years and over	46.0	47.1	17.9	16.9	17.7	20.3	10.4	9.9
Race and age								
White[1]	12.8	14.4	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.9	3.6	4.0
Under 15 years	4.7	6.1	1.3	1.7	3.0	3.8	0.4	0.6
15–44 years	8.5	10.4	2.7	3.3	3.6	4.3	2.2	2.8
45–64 years	21.2	22.5	5.8	5.3	7.6	8.8	7.9	8.5
65–74 years	33.2	34.0	13.4	13.8	9.8	10.2	10.0	9.9
75 years and over	42.9	45.1	19.2	20.1	14.7	16.8	9.0	8.1
Black[1]	15.5	17.8	3.8	4.1	5.3	6.5	6.5	7.2
Under 15 years	5.3	7.4	1.2	1.9	3.4	4.5	0.7	0.9
15–44 years	9.4	11.2	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.8
45–64 years	28.1	33.0	5.7	6.0	7.7	9.8	14.8	17.1
65–74 years	41.6	40.0	12.4	12.8	11.5	12.8	17.6	14.4
75 years and over	50.9	52.0	16.2	11.3	17.6	25.0	17.0	15.6
Family income[1]								
Less than $14,000	22.9	26.0	5.2	5.6	8.1	9.6	9.6	10.7
$14,000–$24,999	14.8	17.3	4.3	4.7	5.7	7.1	4.8	5.4
$25,000–$34,999	11.6	13.4	3.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	3.0	3.3
$35,000–$49,999	10.4	11.1	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.8	2.3	2.5
$50,000 or more	8.4	9.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	4.1	1.7	1.5
Geographic region[1]								
Northeast	11.9	13.3	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.5	3.6	3.7
Midwest	12.9	14.2	3.9	4.1	5.5	6.4	3.4	3.8
South	14.0	15.5	4.1	4.4	5.3	6.1	4.6	5.0
West	12.5	14.8	4.4	5.2	4.5	5.4	3.7	4.2
Location of residence[1]								
Within MSA	12.4	14.3	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.8	3.7	4.1
Outside MSA	14.9	15.7	4.3	4.5	6.1	6.3	4.5	4.9

[1]Age adjusted.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.

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 63. Respondent-assessed health status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1987–93

[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	1993
Total[1,2]	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.7	9.7
Age							
Under 15 years	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8
Under 5 years	2.6	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.3
5–14 years	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.6
15–44 years	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.6
45–64 years	17.4	17.1	16.1	16.0	16.7	17.2	17.1
65 years and over	30.8	29.4	28.5	27.7	29.0	28.7	28.0
65–74 years	28.2	26.6	26.3	25.1	26.0	25.7	25.0
75 years and over	34.9	33.8	32.0	31.7	33.6	33.2	32.4
Sex and age							
Male[1]	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.1
Under 15 years	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.9
15–44 years	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.7	5.6
45–64 years	16.6	16.5	15.4	15.5	16.1	16.5	16.0
65–74 years	28.9	27.0	27.2	25.0	26.7	26.8	25.4
75 years and over	36.0	33.0	33.0	31.7	33.7	33.5	31.9
Female[1]	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.4
Under 15 years	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.7
15–44 years	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.6	7.2	7.6
45–64 years	18.1	17.6	16.8	16.5	17.2	17.8	18.2
65–74 years	27.7	26.4	25.6	25.1	25.5	24.7	24.6
75 years and over	34.2	34.3	31.5	31.6	33.5	33.0	32.7
Race and age							
White[1]	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.9	8.8
Under 15 years	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.4
15–44 years	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.7	5.9
45–64 years	15.6	15.3	14.5	14.6	15.4	15.5	15.3
65–74 years	26.8	24.8	24.5	23.9	24.6	24.1	23.4
75 years and over	33.2	32.3	30.8	30.7	32.4	31.9	31.0
Black[1]	16.7	16.4	15.9	15.1	15.1	16.3	16.8
Under 15 years	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.9
15–44 years	10.5	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.7	10.7	11.1
45–64 years	32.9	30.9	29.6	28.3	27.2	30.9	32.0
65–74 years	42.9	46.8	44.7	38.4	41.2	42.1	41.1
75 years and over	52.4	50.8	45.2	42.9	48.2	48.4	48.2
Family income[1,3]							
Less than $14,000	20.5	19.8	19.4	18.6	19.9	20.7	21.4
$14,000–$24,999	14.1	12.0	10.1	10.8	10.8	11.6	12.1
$25,000–$34,999	11.0	9.0	6.9	7.5	7.1	8.1	8.2
$35,000–$49,999	7.1	6.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.7
$50,000 or more	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9
Geographic region[1]							
Northeast	7.9	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.4	8.0	8.3
Midwest	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.7
South	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.2	11.7	11.8	11.6
West	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.8	9.5	9.3
Location of residence[1]							
Within MSA	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.9	9.3	9.4
Outside MSA	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.7	11.3	11.1

[1]Age adjusted.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[3]Family income categories for 1989–93. 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 64. Current cigarette smoking by persons 18 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1965–93

[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*	*1993*
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	25.0
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	25.0
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	27.5
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	27.7
18–24 years	54.1	42.1	35.0	32.9	28.0	28.2	25.5	26.6	23.5	28.0	28.8
25–34 years	60.7	50.5	43.9	38.8	38.2	34.8	36.2	31.6	32.8	32.8	30.2
35–44 years	58.2	51.0	41.8	41.0	37.6	36.6	36.5	34.5	33.1	32.9	32.0
45–64 years	51.9	42.6	39.3	35.9	33.4	33.5	31.3	29.3	29.3	28.6	29.2
65 years and over	28.5	24.8	20.9	22.0	19.6	17.2	18.0	14.6	15.1	16.1	13.5
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	27.0
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	27.0
18–24 years	53.0	40.8	34.3	32.5	28.4	29.2	26.7	27.4	25.1	30.0	30.4
25–34 years	60.1	49.5	43.6	38.6	37.3	33.8	35.4	31.6	32.1	33.5	29.9
35–44 years	57.3	50.1	41.3	40.8	36.6	36.2	35.8	33.5	32.1	30.9	31.2
45–64 years	51.3	41.2	38.3	35.0	32.1	32.4	30.0	28.7	28.0	28.1	27.8
65 years and over	27.7	24.3	20.5	20.6	18.9	16.0	16.9	13.7	14.2	14.9	12.5
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	33.2
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	32.7
18–24 years	62.8	54.9	40.2	34.2	27.2	24.9	18.6	21.3	15.0	16.2	19.9
25–34 years	68.4	58.5	47.5	39.9	45.6	44.9	41.6	33.8	39.4	29.5	30.7
35–44 years	67.3	61.5	48.6	45.5	45.0	44.0	42.5	42.0	44.4	47.5	36.9
45–64 years	57.9	57.8	50.0	44.8	46.1	44.3	43.2	36.7	42.0	35.4	42.4
65 years and over	36.4	29.7	26.2	38.9	27.7	30.3	29.8	21.5	24.3	28.3	27.9
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	22.7
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	22.5
18–24 years	38.1	34.1	33.8	35.5	30.4	26.1	26.3	22.5	22.4	24.9	22.9
25–34 years	43.7	38.8	33.7	32.6	32.0	31.8	31.3	28.2	28.4	30.1	27.3
35–44 years	43.7	39.8	37.0	33.8	31.5	29.6	27.8	24.8	27.6	27.3	27.4
45–64 years	32.0	33.4	30.7	31.0	29.9	28.6	27.7	24.8	24.6	26.1	23.0
65 years and over	9.6	12.0	13.2	13.1	13.5	13.7	12.8	11.5	12.0	12.4	10.5
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	23.7
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	23.1
18–24 years	38.4	34.0	34.5	36.5	31.8	27.8	27.5	25.4	25.1	28.5	26.8
25–34 years	43.4	38.6	34.1	32.2	32.0	31.9	31.0	28.5	28.4	31.5	28.4
35–44 years	43.9	39.3	37.2	34.8	31.0	29.2	28.3	25.0	27.0	27.6	27.3
45–64 years	32.7	33.0	30.6	30.6	29.7	29.0	27.7	25.4	25.3	25.8	23.4
65 years and over	9.8	12.3	13.8	13.2	13.3	13.9	12.6	11.5	12.1	12.6	10.5
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	19.8
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	20.8
18–24 years	37.1	35.6	31.8	32.0	23.7	20.4	21.8	10.0	11.8	10.3	8.2
25–34 years	47.8	42.2	35.2	38.0	36.2	35.8	37.2	29.1	32.4	26.9	24.7
35–44 years	42.8	46.4	37.7	32.7	40.2	35.3	27.6	25.5	35.3	32.4	31.5
45–64 years	25.7	38.9	34.2	36.3	33.4	28.4	29.5	22.6	23.4	30.9	21.3
65 years and over	7.1	8.9	8.5	13.1	14.5	11.7	14.8	11.1	9.6	11.1	10.2

NOTES: Data for 1992 and beyond are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. See discussion of current smoker in Appendix II.

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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 65. 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 1974–93

[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*	*1993*
	Percent of persons 25 years of age and over, age adjusted									
All persons[1]	37.1	33.3	31.7	30.2	29.1	28.4	25.6	26.0	26.5	24.8
Less than 12 years	43.8	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.6	39.4	36.7	37.4	36.7	35.8
12 years	36.4	33.7	33.6	32.1	31.8	31.8	29.3	29.7	30.7	28.3
13–15 years	35.8	33.2	30.3	29.7	27.2	26.4	23.5	24.7	24.6	24.5
16 or more years	27.5	22.8	20.7	18.6	16.7	16.3	14.1	13.9	15.3	13.6
All males[1]	43.0	37.6	35.1	32.9	31.5	31.1	28.3	28.4	28.2	27.2
Less than 12 years	52.4	48.1	47.2	46.0	45.7	44.9	41.8	42.4	41.2	41.0
12 years	42.6	39.1	37.4	35.6	35.2	35.2	33.2	32.9	33.3	30.5
13–15 years	41.6	36.5	33.0	33.0	28.4	29.0	25.9	27.2	26.1	27.4
16 or more years	28.6	23.1	21.8	19.7	17.3	17.2	14.6	14.8	15.8	14.6
White males[1]	41.9	36.9	34.5	31.9	30.6	30.1	27.7	27.3	27.6	26.3
Less than 12 years	51.6	48.0	47.9	45.2	45.3	44.8	41.7	41.8	41.4	39.7
12 years	42.2	38.6	37.1	34.8	34.6	34.2	33.0	32.4	32.9	29.7
13–15 years	41.4	36.4	32.6	32.3	28.0	28.2	25.4	26.0	25.9	26.9
16 or more years	28.1	22.8	21.1	19.2	17.4	17.1	14.5	14.7	15.0	14.1
Black males[1]	53.8	44.9	42.8	42.5	41.9	40.3	34.5	38.8	35.3	36.0
Less than 12 years	58.3	50.1	46.0	51.1	49.4	45.3	41.4	47.8	44.5	47.2
12 years	*51.2	48.4	47.2	41.9	43.6	48.3	37.4	39.6	38.7	36.4
13–15 years	*45.7	39.3	44.7	42.3	32.4	34.8	28.3	32.7	27.0	30.1
16 or more years	*41.8	*37.9	*31.3	*32.0	20.9	21.5	20.6	18.3	*26.9	*16.0
All females[1]	32.2	29.6	28.8	27.8	26.9	25.9	23.2	23.9	24.8	22.7
Less than 12 years	36.8	35.0	35.3	36.7	36.1	34.5	32.1	33.0	32.4	31.0
12 years	32.5	29.9	30.9	29.6	29.2	29.1	26.3	27.1	28.7	26.7
13–15 years	30.2	30.0	27.5	26.7	26.0	24.1	21.1	22.5	23.3	21.8
16 or more years	26.1	22.5	19.2	17.4	16.1	15.3	13.6	12.8	14.6	12.4
White females[1]	31.9	29.8	28.8	27.6	27.0	25.9	23.6	24.0	25.1	23.1
Less than 12 years	37.0	36.1	35.5	37.1	37.0	35.2	33.6	33.7	33.1	31.7
12 years	32.1	29.9	30.9	29.4	29.4	29.3	26.8	27.5	29.5	27.6
13–15 years	30.5	30.6	28.0	27.1	26.2	23.8	21.4	22.3	23.6	21.9
16 or more years	25.8	21.9	18.9	16.8	16.4	15.1	13.7	13.3	14.2	12.5
Black females[1]	35.9	30.6	31.8	32.1	28.6	28.2	22.6	25.5	26.8	22.2
Less than 12 years	36.4	31.9	36.9	39.2	35.0	33.9	26.8	33.3	33.2	29.8
12 years	41.9	33.0	35.2	32.3	28.1	30.1	24.0	26.0	25.9	23.9
13–15 years	33.2	*28.8	26.5	23.7	27.2	26.8	23.1	24.8	27.0	22.7
16 or more years	*35.2	*43.4	*38.7	27.5	19.5	22.2	16.9	14.4	*25.8	*13.3

[1]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.

NOTES: Data for 1992 and beyond are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. See discussion of current smoker in Appendix II.

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

Table 66 (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 1974–93

[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*	*1993*
Cigarettes					Percent of population						
12–17 years	25	23	22	([1])	15	15	12	12	11	10	10
12–13 years	13	11	10	([1])	*3	6	3	2	3	2	3
14–15 years	25	20	22	([1])	10	14	11	14	9	10	9
16–17 years	38	39	35	([1])	30	25	20	18	21	18	18
12–17 years:											
Male	27	21	23	([1])	16	16	12	12	12	10	9
Female	24	26	22	([1])	13	15	11	11	10	10	10
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17	14	14	13	12	11
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	5	4	4	3	4
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11	8	11	9	7	8
Alcohol[2]											
12 years and over	54	52	54	60	55	58	53	51	51	48	50
12–17 years	34	32	31	37	27	31	25	25	20	16	18
12–13 years	19	19	13	20	10	11	7	8	7	4	6
14–15 years	32	31	28	36	23	34	23	26	19	15	17
16–17 years	51	47	52	55	45	46	42	38	35	30	33
18–25 years	69	69	70	76	68	71	65	63	64	59	59
26–34 years	68	68	70	70	71	69	64	63	62	61	63
35 years and over	49	52	50	58	52	56	52	49	49	46	49
12–17 years:											
Male	39	36	37	39	27	33	27	25	22	17	18
Female	29	29	25	36	27	29	23	24	18	15	18
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34	27	28	20	17	19
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22	16	15	20	13	13
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21	25	19	23	16	18
18–25 years:											
Male	- - -	79	82	84	75	78	75	74	70	66	65
Female	- - -	58	59	68	61	64	57	53	58	53	54
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75	69	66	67	63	65
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57	50	59	56	51	45
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60	61	57	53	53	50
Marijuana											
12 years and over	8	9	10	13	11	9	6	5	5	4	4
12–17 years	12	12	17	17	12	12	6	5	4	4	5
12–13 years	*2	*3	*4	4	*2	*3	1	*	*	1	1
14–15 years	12	13	16	17	8	11	5	5	4	4	4
16–17 years	20	21	30	28	23	21	12	10	9	8	11
18–25 years	25	25	27	35	27	22	15	13	13	11	11
26–34 years	8	11	12	17	17	17	11	9	7	8	7
35 years and over	*	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2
12–17 years:											
Male	12	14	20	19	13	13	6	6	5	5	6
Female	11	11	13	14	10	11	7	4	4	3	4
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13	7	6	4	4	5
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	4	3	4	3	6
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	5	4	5	5	7
18–25 years:											
Male	- - -	31	35	45	36	27	20	17	16	15	17
Female	- - -	19	20	26	19	17	11	9	10	8	6
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22	16	14	14	12	13
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24	15	13	15	11	9
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16	14	8	9	8	8
Cocaine											
12 years and over	0.2	0.7	1.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6
12–17 years	*1.0	*1.0	*0.8	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
18–25 years	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.5	4.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5
26–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.3	5.9	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.0
35 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66 (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 1974–93

[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*	*1993*
Cocaine—Con.	Percent of population										
12–17 years:											
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*1.5	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.4	1.3	0.4	*0.3	0.1	0.3
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.2	0.5	0.7	*0.5	0.2	0.3
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.4	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.0
18–25 years:											
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.1	8.8	6.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.7
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	6.3	3.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.4
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.0	4.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.6
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.2	4.3	3.6	3.1	1.4	1.3
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.3	6.7	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.1

[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. Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

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, for each year 1985–93.

Table 67 (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 1980–94

[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*	*1994*
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	31.2
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	32.9
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	29.2
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	35.9
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	11.0
All eighth-graders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.3	15.5	16.7	18.6
Male	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.5	14.9	17.2	19.3
Female	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.1	15.9	16.3	17.9
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.0	17.4	18.1	19.8
Black	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.3	5.3	7.7	9.6
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	19.0
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	23.0
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	15.1
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	20.1
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	15.9
All eighth-graders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.2	3.7	5.1	7.8
Male	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.8	3.8	6.1	9.5
Female	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.6	3.5	4.1	6.0
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	3.5	4.6	6.7
Black	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	1.9	3.7	6.2
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	1.5
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	1.9
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	1.1
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	1.5
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	0.6
All eighth-graders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
Male	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2
Female	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9
Black	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	0.3	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	2.7
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	3.6
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	1.9
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	2.9
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	1.8
All eighth-graders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6
Male	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.4
Female	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.7	4.9	6.0	5.8
White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	5.0	5.8	6.1
Black	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 67 (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 1980–94

[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*	*1994*
Alcohol[1]	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	48.6	50.1
Male	77.4	74.4	71.4	69.8	69.0	69.9	68.0	65.1	61.3	58.4	55.8	54.2	55.5
Female	66.8	64.3	62.8	62.1	61.9	63.1	59.9	54.9	52.3	49.0	46.8	43.4	45.2
White	75.8	73.5	72.1	70.2	70.2	71.8	69.5	65.3	62.2	57.7	56.0	53.4	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	35.1	33.1
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.1	26.1	24.3	25.5
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.3	26.3	25.3	26.5
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.8	25.9	28.7	24.7
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.0	27.3	25.1	25.4
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.8	19.2	17.7	20.2
Binge drinking[2]	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	28.2
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	37.0
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	20.2
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	31.7
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	14.2
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.9	13.4	13.5	14.5
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	13.9	14.8	16.0
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.4	12.8	12.3	13.0
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.6	12.9	12.4	13.4
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.9	9.3	11.9	11.8

[1]In 1993 the alcohol question was changed to indicate that a ''drink'' meant ''more than a few sips.'' 1993 data based on a half sample.
[2]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 68. Cocaine-related emergency room episodes, according to age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States 1985–93

[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*	*1993*
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	123,317
6–17 years	1,004	1,807	2,544	2,760	2,555	1,877	2,210	1,546	1,590
18–25 years	9,356	17,365	29,329	32,322	31,600	19,614	21,766	23,883	22,077
26–34 years	12,895	22,965	40,923	44,632	49,818	35,639	46,137	52,760	52,715
35 years and over	5,495	9,311	18,466	21,634	25,628	23,054	30,582	41,288	46,512
White, non-Hispanic male									
All ages[2]	7,540	13,695	21,112	23,372	24,789	15,512	19,385	21,360	21,418
6–17 years	354	597	765	531	885	527	486	264	377
18–25 years	2,785	5,181	7,389	8,096	7,455	3,810	5,284	5,297	5,273
26–34 years	3,236	5,830	9,172	10,306	11,397	6,724	8,777	9,175	8,896
35 years and over	1,149	2,079	3,741	4,396	4,967	4,432	4,747	6,585	6,850
Black, non-Hispanic male									
All ages[2]	8,159	14,633	29,068	31,891	33,070	27,745	36,597	46,064	46,497
6–17 years	94	262	383	386	365	241	244	246	211
18–25 years	1,714	3,500	7,306	8,107	7,430	5,104	5,743	6,308	5,643
26–34 years	3,888	6,900	13,285	14,212	14,862	12,160	16,232	19,952	18,807
35 years and over	2,444	3,929	8,022	9,146	10,342	10,202	14,110	19,416	21,742
Hispanic male									
All ages[2]	2,041	3,297	4,960	6,752	7,067	4,821	6,571	8,683	8,693
6–17 years	38	118	179	356	300	144	201	336	203
18–25 years	720	1,076	1,612	2,088	2,406	1,774	1,831	2,535	1,961
26–34 years	849	1,492	2,066	2,815	2,690	1,758	2,723	3,457	3,676
35 years and over	432	598	1,097	1,478	1,662	1,125	1,801	2,332	2,826
White, non-Hispanic female									
All ages[2]	4,111	6,833	10,907	10,843	13,226	8,331	9,541	10,132	11,359
6–17 years	338	502	601	682	505	486	529	204	332
18–25 years	1,690	2,931	4,641	4,601	4,802	2,663	2,765	2,817	2,924
26–34 years	1,757	2,778	4,574	4,166	5,846	3,636	4,427	4,571	5,495
35 years and over	323	601	1,083	1,377	2,009	1,539	1,808	2,531	2,534
Black, non-Hispanic female									
All ages[2]	3,959	7,413	15,578	16,518	17,657	14,833	19,149	22,687	22,248
6–17 years	91	113	319	304	249	177	210	100	134
18–25 years	1,249	2,519	5,062	5,302	4,954	3,820	3,892	4,247	3,726
26–34 years	1,927	3,555	7,551	7,751	8,705	7,418	9,481	11,078	10,405
35 years and over	686	1,206	2,623	3,138	3,659	3,369	5,512	7,198	7,939
Hispanic female									
All ages[2]	781	1,282	1,911	2,469	2,556	1,719	2,356	3,074	3,437
6–17 years	38	84	100	113	93	64	183	193	173
18–25 years	349	551	752	1,097	853	634	616	815	695
26–34 years	298	486	862	904	992	663	1,044	1,324	1,483
35 years and over	95	158	195	355	613	357	513	732	1,084

[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 69. 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 70. 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		Percent of population		
Both sexes[3]	36.9	38.3	39.0	23.4
Male	40.0	42.4	44.0	26.3
Female[3]	33.7	34.3	34.0	20.3
White male	39.3	41.7	43.5	25.1
White female[3]	31.7	32.4	32.3	19.0
Black male	48.1	51.8	48.7	37.4
Black female[3]	50.8	50.3	47.5	31.3
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	43.9	25.4
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	32.1	18.9
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	48.7	37.3
Black, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	47.6	31.4
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	25.0	26.9
Mexican-American female[3]	- - -	- - -	21.8	20.8
20–74 years, crude				
Both sexes[3]	39.0	39.7	39.7	23.5
Male	41.7	43.3	44.0	25.7
Female[3]	36.6	36.5	35.6	21.3
White male	41.0	42.8	43.8	25.0
White female[3]	34.9	34.9	34.2	20.4
Black male	50.5	52.1	47.4	34.3
Black female[3]	52.0	50.2	46.1	28.7
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	44.3	25.8
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	34.4	20.7
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	47.5	34.2
Black, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	46.1	29.0
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	18.8	19.6
Mexican-American female[3]	- - -	- - -	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[3]				
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 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]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 71. 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								
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 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.

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: Unpublished data.

Table 72. 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		Percent of population		
Both sexes	24.4	24.9	25.4	33.3
Male	22.9	23.6	24.0	31.6
Female[3]	25.6	25.9	26.5	35.0
White male	23.1	23.8	24.2	32.0
White female[3]	23.5	24.0	24.4	33.5
Black male	22.2	24.3	25.7	31.5
Black female[3]	41.7	42.9	44.3	49.6
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.1	32.1
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	23.9	32.4
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.6	31.5
Black, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	44.1	49.5
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	31.0	39.5
Mexican-American female[3]	- - -	- - -	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[3]	27.4	27.0	27.1	35.6
White male	23.7	24.2	24.4	32.4
White female[3]	25.4	25.2	25.1	34.3
Black male	22.5	24.5	25.7	31.2
Black female[3]	43.0	43.2	43.7	49.1
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.4	32.7
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	24.8	33.3
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.6	31.2
Black, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	43.4	49.1
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	29.5	35.6
Mexican-American female[3]	- - -	- - -	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[3]				
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 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]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 73. Air pollution, according to source and type of pollutant: United States, selected years 1970–92

[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	5.0	10.6	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
1985	7.8	1.4	2.5	2.7	0.3	1.0
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	7.0	1.6	1.8	2.4	0.3	1.0
1992	7.1	1.6	1.8	2.4	0.3	1.0
Sulfur oxides						
1970	28.4	0.6	21.3	6.4	0.0	0.1
1975	25.5	0.6	20.6	4.2	0.0	0.0
1980	23.8	0.9	19.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
1985	21.2	0.8	18.1	2.2	0.0	0.0
1988	20.9	0.9	17.9	2.1	0.0	0.0
1989	21.0	0.9	18.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
1990	20.7	0.9	17.8	2.0	0.0	0.0
1991	20.7	0.9	17.7	2.0	0.0	0.0
1992	20.6	1.0	17.7	1.9	0.0	0.0
Nitrogen oxides						
1970	18.9	8.4	9.1	0.7	0.4	0.3
1975	20.2	9.9	9.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
1980	21.5	10.4	10.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
1985	20.3	9.7	9.8	0.6	0.1	0.1
1988	21.4	9.8	10.6	0.8	0.1	0.1
1989	21.3	9.6	10.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
1990	21.4	9.7	10.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
1991	21.2	9.5	10.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
1992	21.0	9.4	10.6	0.8	0.1	0.1
Volatile organic compounds						
1970	27.0	12.3	0.7	8.8	1.8	3.3
1975	22.8	10.6	0.6	8.2	0.9	2.6
1980	25.7	12.1	1.0	9.1	0.7	2.9
1985	22.7	10.7	1.5	5.6	1.4	3.6
1988	22.7	9.4	0.7	7.5	2.1	3.1
1989	21.7	8.5	0.7	7.4	2.1	3.1
1990	21.5	8.3	0.7	7.4	2.1	3.1
1991	21.2	8.0	0.7	7.4	2.0	3.1
1992	20.6	7.5	0.6	7.3	2.1	3.1
Carbon monoxide						
1970	107.7	81.0	4.2	8.9	6.4	7.2
1975	92.6	74.0	4.1	6.8	2.9	4.8
1980	117.0	94.4	6.6	6.3	2.1	7.6
1985	97.9	81.0	7.3	4.1	1.8	3.7
1988	89.9	73.0	6.5	4.7	1.6	3.9
1989	84.7	68.2	6.3	4.8	1.6	3.9
1990	83.8	67.5	6.1	4.7	1.5	3.9
1991	82.3	66.3	6.0	4.7	1.5	3.8
1992	79.1	63.5	5.6	4.6	1.5	3.9
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	1.4	0.0
1980	68.0	59.4	3.9	3.6	1.1	0.0
1985	18.3	14.7	0.5	2.3	0.8	0.0
1988	5.9	2.6	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.0
1989	5.5	2.1	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.0
1990	5.1	1.7	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.0
1991	4.5	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.0
1992	4.7	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.7	0.0

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 Trends, 1900–92. EPA–454/R–93–032. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Research Triangle Park, N.C., Oct. 1993.

Table 74. Occupational injuries with lost workdays in the private sector, according to industry: United States, selected years 1980–92

[Data are based on employer records from a sample of business establishments]

Industry	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
	Number of injuries with lost workdays in thousands										
Total private sector[1]	2,491.0	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	2,776.1
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry[1]	39.3	44.1	46.3	45.2	43.7	49.3	51.3	52.2	57.2	54.3	52.3
Mining	66.2	41.7	51.4	43.9	31.6	34.6	37.1	33.9	35.6	31.4	25.6
Construction	242.6	207.9	256.5	272.8	290.4	292.3	304.4	301.2	296.3	239.9	226.8
Manufacturing	1,009.5	738.6	841.8	825.1	825.4	923.2	1,007.3	1,007.4	975.0	886.0	833.7
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	263.0	215.7	249.3	243.5	235.7	247.5	261.3	273.9	293.3	283.5	266.1
Wholesale trade	191.1	159.0	179.3	188.4	195.8	203.3	214.7	230.3	211.5	204.1	205.3
Retail trade	330.2	343.5	395.0	399.9	421.0	445.0	461.6	480.6	483.9	457.0	476.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38.1	41.2	44.3	45.5	49.1	49.9	54.0	52.6	63.7	62.2	64.4
Services	311.1	348.5	385.8	420.6	440.4	476.0	488.6	523.4	570.8	575.6	625.1
	Injuries with lost workdays per 100 full-time employees										
Total private sector[1]	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry[1]	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.2
Mining	6.4	4.4	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.0
Construction	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.7
Manufacturing	5.2	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.7
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.4	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.9
Wholesale trade	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6
Retail trade	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
Services	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
	Total lost workdays per 100 full-time employees										
Total private sector[1]	63.7	57.2	61.8	63.3	63.9	67.3	72.6	74.2	78.3	79.8	85.3
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry[1]	81.3	89.5	89.4	90.1	92.4	92.5	99.8	99.4	108.9	104.6	123.4
Mining	162.8	124.1	159.3	144.3	124.4	142.5	150.3	134.7	117.7	127.8	200.9
Construction	116.1	117.3	126.7	128.1	133.3	134.9	141.1	141.6	146.1	146.2	159.4
Manufacturing	84.0	70.4	74.2	76.2	80.2	87.9	96.4	98.7	103.0	101.1	100.1
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	103.3	94.4	104.2	106.3	101.0	107.1	117.5	120.0	131.6	136.8	139.4
Wholesale trade	57.1	50.1	54.8	59.1	62.0	63.2	68.4	70.7	69.5	76.5	79.1
Retail trade	44.1	46.3	47.9	46.2	50.0	52.2	56.2	59.0	61.4	67.0	76.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.6	12.4	13.2	14.6	16.0	13.8	16.3	16.5	24.8	21.5	27.9
Services	34.5	36.2	40.3	44.7	42.2	44.8	47.1	49.9	54.6	57.7	64.7

[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 1988–92 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, 1980–92 editions, 1982–94.

Table 75. Physician contacts, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1987–93

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

Characteristic	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Physician contacts per person						
Total[1,2]	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0
Age							
Under 15 years	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.9
Under 5 years	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.2
5–14 years	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6
15–44 years	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0
45–64 years	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.1
65 years and over	8.9	8.7	8.9	9.2	10.4	10.6	10.9
65–74 years	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.5	9.2	9.7	9.9
75 years and over	9.7	9.2	9.9	10.1	12.3	12.1	12.3
Sex and age							
Male[1]	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2
Under 5 years	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.6	7.1	7.5
5–14 years	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8
15–44 years	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.6
45–64 years	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.1
65–74 years	8.1	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.6	9.2	9.3
75 years and over	9.2	9.6	9.9	10.0	11.6	12.2	11.7
Female[1]	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.7
Under 5 years	6.7	6.8	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9
5–14 years	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
15–44 years	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.4
45–64 years	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.4	8.2	8.1
65–74 years	8.6	8.8	7.9	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.4
75 years and over	10.0	9.0	9.9	10.2	12.7	12.1	12.8
Race and age							
White[1]	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.0
Under 5 years	7.1	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.5
5–14 years	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9
15–44 years	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1
45–64 years	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.0
65–74 years	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.5	9.4	9.6	9.7
75 years and over	9.7	9.3	9.7	10.1	12.1	12.0	12.2
Black[1]	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.9	6.0
Under 5 years	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.2
5–14 years	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4
15–44 years	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	5.3	4.7
45–64 years	7.3	6.6	6.3	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.7
65–74 years	8.6	9.1	10.0	9.2	7.3	10.9	11.5
75 years and over	10.8	8.7	12.7	10.4	15.7	13.7	13.1
Family income[1,3]							
Less than $14,000	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.3
$14,000–$24,999	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.7
$25,000–$34,999	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0
$35,000–$49,999	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0
$50,000 or more	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8
Geographic region[1]							
Northeast	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.9
Midwest	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2
South	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7
West	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.0
Location of residence[1]							
Within MSA	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1
Outside MSA	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.6

[1]Age adjusted.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[3]Family income categories for 1989–93. 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 76. Physician contacts, according to place of contact and selected patient characteristics: United States, 1990 and 1993

[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]	
		1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993
	Percent distribution										
Total[3,4]	100.0	59.9	56.6	13.7	13.3	12.7	12.9	2.1	3.8	11.6	13.4
Age											
Under 15 years	100.0	60.7	58.9	13.6	13.1	14.9	14.3	0.9	1.4	9.9	12.3
Under 5 years	100.0	59.1	59.2	14.0	14.2	15.9	13.9	*1.1	1.5	9.8	11.1
5–14 years	100.0	62.6	58.6	13.1	11.8	13.7	14.7	*0.6	*1.3	10.0	13.6
15–44 years	100.0	59.4	56.7	14.3	13.7	12.0	12.8	0.6	2.2	13.7	14.7
45–64 years	100.0	60.4	55.8	14.1	13.4	12.2	13.7	2.0	4.1	11.4	13.0
65 years and over	100.0	58.7	51.1	11.1	12.3	9.9	7.5	11.8	16.9	8.4	12.2
65–74 years	100.0	60.2	55.1	13.7	13.8	9.7	7.8	7.0	8.7	9.4	14.5
75 years and over	100.0	56.8	46.3	7.8	10.6	10.2	7.1	18.1	26.5	7.0	9.5
Sex[3]											
Male	100.0	57.6	56.7	16.1	14.6	11.3	12.1	2.1	3.4	12.9	13.2
Female	100.0	61.6	56.5	12.2	12.6	13.4	13.4	2.0	4.0	10.9	13.5
Race[3]											
White	100.0	61.7	58.4	12.3	11.8	13.1	13.7	1.9	3.6	11.0	12.4
Black	100.0	48.2	47.7	24.3	21.2	9.1	8.3	2.8	5.1	15.6	17.7
Family income[3]											
Less than $14,000	100.0	48.9	43.1	19.9	18.6	11.5	9.9	3.2	10.2	16.4	18.1
$14,000–$24,999	100.0	56.9	53.2	16.0	17.5	11.8	12.4	1.7	2.8	13.5	14.2
$25,000–$34,999	100.0	60.9	59.3	13.8	11.3	13.2	14.8	1.6	1.4	10.4	13.1
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	62.0	60.9	11.5	11.0	14.6	14.5	1.1	1.9	10.9	11.7
$50,000 or more	100.0	66.1	63.4	8.9	9.7	14.1	15.4	1.5	1.5	9.5	10.0
Geographic region[3]											
Northeast	100.0	62.6	59.2	13.0	14.5	11.7	12.1	1.9	3.5	10.8	10.7
Midwest	100.0	55.8	52.5	14.7	13.9	15.4	15.0	1.9	5.1	12.3	13.4
South	100.0	61.1	61.2	13.6	11.4	11.3	11.6	2.6	4.2	11.3	11.6
West	100.0	60.4	53.0	13.6	14.1	12.8	13.1	1.4	1.6	12.0	18.2
Location of residence[3]											
Within MSA	100.0	59.6	56.4	13.7	13.1	13.1	13.0	1.9	3.7	11.7	13.8
Outside MSA	100.0	61.4	57.7	14.1	13.9	10.7	12.9	2.6	4.1	11.2	11.4

[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.

*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 77. Physician contacts, according to respondent-assessed health status, age, sex, and poverty status: United States, 1987–89 and 1991–93

[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	1991–93	1987–89	1991–93	1987–89	1991–93
Total[2]	Physician contacts per person per year					
Male:						
Poor	5.2	5.9	3.4	3.7	11.1	12.6
Near poor	4.9	5.2	3.7	3.8	13.4	14.7
Nonpoor	4.8	5.3	4.2	4.7	16.8	17.1
Female:						
Poor	7.0	7.7	4.7	5.3	13.6	15.1
Near poor	5.9	6.4	4.6	5.0	14.9	15.9
Nonpoor	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.8	19.4	23.0
Under 15 years						
Poor	4.0	4.4	3.6	3.9	10.8	11.9
Near poor	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	15.2	15.1
Nonpoor	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	22.6	22.1
15–44 years						
Male:						
Poor	3.6	3.9	2.8	2.7	9.8	11.4
Near poor	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.8	11.7	15.3
Nonpoor	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.3	14.0	16.3
Female:						
Poor	6.4	6.7	5.1	5.2	14.0	14.7
Near poor	5.6	6.0	4.7	5.1	16.0	15.9
Nonpoor	6.1	6.4	5.6	5.8	20.4	22.9
45–64 years						
Male:						
Poor	7.5	10.1	3.1	4.3	11.4	15.5
Near poor	6.5	7.1	3.5	4.0	12.8	13.7
Nonpoor	5.1	5.9	4.1	4.9	13.8	15.0
Female:						
Poor	10.9	12.5	4.6	6.4	17.3	18.4
Near poor	7.6	8.1	4.7	5.0	14.5	15.1
Nonpoor	6.8	7.6	5.7	6.3	16.1	19.9
65 years and over						
Male:						
Poor	9.7	9.8	5.5	5.0	13.2	14.2
Near poor	8.9	9.4	6.5	6.5	12.9	14.4
Nonpoor	8.5	10.2	6.5	8.0	15.5	19.0
Female:						
Poor	10.6	12.6	6.5	8.2	16.0	18.4
Near poor	9.2	11.3	6.6	8.0	14.3	18.1
Nonpoor	8.8	10.4	7.1	8.0	14.9	20.9

[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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 78. Interval since last physician contact, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1964, 1990, and 1993

[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	1990	1993	1964	1990	1993	1964	1990	1993
					Percent distribution[2]					
Total[3,4]	100.0	66.9	78.2	79.0	14.0	10.1	9.7	19.1	11.7	11.4
Age										
Under 15 years	100.0	68.4	82.9	84.6	14.8	10.7	9.8	16.7	6.4	5.7
Under 5 years	100.0	80.7	93.6	94.6	11.1	5.0	4.3	8.2	1.4	1.1
5–14 years	100.0	61.7	77.2	79.2	16.9	13.7	12.7	21.4	9.1	8.1
15–44 years	100.0	66.3	73.3	73.3	15.0	11.6	11.5	18.7	15.0	15.3
45–64 years	100.0	64.5	77.3	78.0	13.0	8.6	8.5	22.5	14.1	13.5
65 years and over	100.0	69.7	87.1	88.1	9.3	4.7	4.5	21.0	8.2	7.4
65–74 years	100.0	68.8	85.7	86.4	9.4	5.1	5.1	21.8	9.1	8.5
75 years and over	100.0	71.3	89.3	90.5	9.3	4.1	3.7	19.5	6.6	5.8
Sex and age										
Male[3]	100.0	63.5	73.3	73.7	15.0	11.3	11.0	21.5	15.4	15.3
Under 15 years	100.0	- - -	82.8	84.3	- - -	10.7	10.1	- - -	6.5	5.6
15–44 years	100.0	- - -	64.2	63.8	- - -	13.8	13.7	- - -	22.0	22.5
45–64 years	100.0	- - -	72.4	72.3	- - -	9.8	9.7	- - -	17.8	18.0
65–74 years	100.0	- - -	84.2	85.1	- - -	5.8	5.2	- - -	10.0	9.7
75 years and over	100.0	- - -	86.9	90.0	- - -	4.7	4.0	- - -	8.4	6.0
Female[3]	100.0	69.9	82.9	84.0	13.1	9.0	8.5	17.0	8.1	7.6
Under 15 years	100.0	- - -	83.0	84.9	- - -	10.7	9.4	- - -	6.4	5.7
15–44 years	100.0	- - -	82.1	82.5	- - -	9.5	9.3	- - -	8.3	8.2
45–64 years	100.0	- - -	81.9	83.3	- - -	7.6	7.4	- - -	10.6	9.3
65–74 years	100.0	- - -	86.9	87.5	- - -	4.6	5.0	- - -	8.4	7.5
75 years and over	100.0	- - -	90.7	90.8	- - -	3.7	3.6	- - -	5.6	5.7
Race and age										
White[3]	100.0	68.1	78.7	79.1	13.8	9.9	9.5	18.1	11.5	11.4
Under 15 years	100.0	- - -	83.6	85.0	- - -	10.3	9.5	- - -	6.1	5.6
15–44 years	100.0	- - -	73.9	73.4	- - -	11.4	11.2	- - -	14.8	15.4
45–64 years	100.0	- - -	77.3	78.0	- - -	8.7	8.5	- - -	14.1	13.5
65–74 years	100.0	- - -	86.0	86.5	- - -	5.0	5.0	- - -	9.0	8.6
75 years and over	100.0	- - -	89.3	90.6	- - -	4.2	3.8	- - -	6.5	5.6
Black[3,5]	100.0	58.3	77.5	79.3	15.1	11.0	10.6	26.6	11.6	10.1
Under 15 years	100.0	- - -	79.9	83.3	- - -	12.6	10.9	- - -	7.5	5.8
15–44 years	100.0	- - -	72.3	74.1	- - -	12.7	12.7	- - -	15.0	13.2
45–64 years	100.0	- - -	80.2	80.2	- - -	8.0	8.4	- - -	11.8	11.4
65–74 years	100.0	- - -	84.4	86.3	- - -	5.9	6.2	- - -	9.7	7.4
75 years and over	100.0	- - -	89.4	89.0	- - -	*3.4	*3.2	- - -	7.3	7.9
Family income[3,6]										
Less than $14,000	100.0	58.6	77.3	77.7	13.2	9.8	9.7	28.2	12.9	12.6
$14,000–$24,999	100.0	62.5	76.7	75.9	14.2	10.2	10.1	23.3	13.2	14.0
$25,000–$34,999	100.0	66.8	78.7	78.3	14.5	10.0	10.0	18.7	11.4	11.7
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	70.2	80.1	80.0	14.0	9.4	9.6	15.7	10.4	10.4
$50,000 or more	100.0	73.6	81.7	83.2	12.9	8.9	8.7	13.5	9.4	8.2
Geographic region[3]										
Northeast	100.0	68.0	81.6	82.6	14.1	9.1	8.4	17.9	9.3	9.0
Midwest	100.0	66.6	79.5	79.5	14.2	9.6	9.9	19.2	10.9	10.6
South	100.0	65.2	76.0	76.7	13.9	11.3	10.5	20.9	12.7	12.8
West	100.0	69.0	77.5	78.7	13.7	9.4	9.3	17.3	13.1	12.0
Location of residence[3]										
Within MSA	100.0	68.2	79.0	79.5	14.0	9.7	9.4	17.8	11.3	11.1
Outside MSA	100.0	64.0	75.7	77.1	14.1	11.4	10.8	21.9	12.9	12.1

[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 1990 and 1993. 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.

*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 79. Office visits to physicians and percent of visits with drug prescribed, according to selected patient characteristics and physician specialty: United States, selected years 1975–92

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians]

Characteristic	All specialties							
	1975	1985	1990	1992	1975	1985	1990	1992
	Visits per person				Number of visits in thousands			
Total	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	567,600	636,386	704,604	762,045
Age								
Under 15 years	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	99,010	118,768	138,427	155,168
15–44 years	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	230,095	249,688	263,113	283,912
45–64 years	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	145,434	137,391	149,786	154,997
65 years and over	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.5	93,061	130,538	153,278	167,967
65–74 years	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.9	60,878	75,427	86,422	90,625
75 years and over	4.1	5.4	5.7	6.3	32,182	55,111	66,856	77,341
Sex and age								
Male	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	224,704	248,905	277,452	304,676
15–44 years	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	78,355	82,248	85,765	93,874
45–64 years	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	57,758	55,060	60,089	61,644
65 years and over	4.0	4.6	4.7	5.3	35,721	51,004	58,400	68,406
Female	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	342,896	387,481	427,151	457,369
15–44 years	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	151,740	167,440	177,348	190,039
45–64 years	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	87,676	82,331	89,697	93,353
65 years and over	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.6	57,332	79,535	94,878	99,561
Race								
White	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	508,672	572,507	597,306	653,851
Black	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.6	46,716	52,143	62,317	82,599

Characteristic	All specialties		General and family practice		Internal medicine		Pediatrics	
	1985	1992	1985	1992	1985	1992	1985	1992
	Percent of visits with drug administered or prescribed							
Total	61.2	63.8	72.7	75.5	77.4	79.3	66.8	68.9
Age								
Under 15 years	62.0	65.4	68.1	72.8	68.1	56.7	67.0	69.5
15–44 years	55.9	60.8	68.6	73.9	70.6	76.0	63.1	59.5
45–64 years	63.4	64.8	76.1	77.0	79.3	82.0	*	*
65 years and over	68.2	66.5	81.2	80.3	81.7	82.7	*	*
65–74 years	67.1	65.3	80.2	81.2	81.0	80.9	*	*
75 years and over	69.7	67.9	82.5	79.2	82.7	84.8	*	*
Sex and age								
Male	60.2	62.9	70.5	72.9	74.1	77.3	65.7	68.1
15–44 years	53.8	60.2	65.2	70.0	66.1	72.6	45.8	56.8
45–64 years	62.1	63.8	74.1	73.5	75.0	81.8	*	*
65 years and over	67.2	63.7	80.1	79.4	80.8	80.9	*	*
Female	61.8	64.4	74.1	77.2	79.5	80.7	67.7	69.9
15–44 years	57.0	61.1	70.6	76.2	73.5	78.7	71.4	61.3
45–64 years	64.2	65.4	77.3	79.3	82.2	82.2	*	*
65 years and over	68.8	68.5	81.8	80.7	82.3	83.8	*	*
Race								
White	60.6	62.5	71.8	74.1	77.3	79.2	66.3	67.7
Black	67.2	71.3	78.6	84.6	80.2	81.1	70.3	70.5

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTES: Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population. In 1975 and 1985 the survey excluded Alaska and Hawaii. Beginning in 1989 the survey included all 50 States. Specialty information based on the physician's self-designated primary area of practice. General and family practice includes general practice, general family practice, and beginning in 1992 the subspecialty of family practice geriatric medicine. Internal medicine is comprised of general internal medicine and excludes all subspecialties. Pediatrics includes physicians practicing in the general field and sub-specialties.

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 80. Office visits to physicians, percent distribution according to selected patient characteristics and physician specialty: United States, 1975, 1985, and 1992

[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		
		1975	1985	1992	1975	1985	1992	1975	1985	1992	1975	1985	1992
	Percent distribution												
Total	100.0	41.3	30.5	28.8	10.9	11.6	13.2	8.2	11.4	12.6	8.5	8.9	9.0
Age													
Under 15 years	100.0	34.1	25.0	24.8	2.1	2.2	3.0	43.7	55.2	57.3	*	*	*
15–44 years	100.0	40.9	33.0	34.1	8.1	8.3	10.6	1.4	2.6	2.1	17.5	19.1	20.4
45–64 years	100.0	44.4	32.0	28.4	16.2	15.7	18.6	*	*	*	3.9	4.7	5.6
65 years and over	100.0	45.5	29.1	23.7	19.3	22.1	21.7	*	*	*	1.2	1.4	0.8
65–74 years	100.0	46.0	28.8	23.4	18.6	22.1	21.3	*	*	*	1.4	2.0	1.0
75 years and over	100.0	44.6	29.4	24.1	20.5	22.1	22.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sex and age													
Male:													
15–44 years	100.0	45.9	36.4	37.7	10.0	9.9	13.8	1.9	2.5	2.6	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	43.4	31.0	28.0	17.3	16.0	19.9	*	*	*	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	100.0	45.7	28.1	21.4	17.5	20.8	19.9	*	*	*	. . .	. . .	. . .
Female:													
15–44 years	100.0	38.3	31.3	32.4	7.1	7.5	9.1	1.1	2.6	1.9	26.4	28.4	30.5
45–64 years	100.0	45.0	32.7	28.6	15.5	15.5	17.8	*	*	*	6.4	7.7	9.2
65 years and over	100.0	45.4	29.7	25.4	20.4	23.0	23.0	*	*	*	1.9	2.3	1.4
Race													
White	100.0	40.8	30.0	28.7	11.1	11.8	12.5	8.2	11.4	11.6	8.2	8.7	9.2
Black	100.0	46.9	35.4	29.1	9.9	10.4	16.2	8.0	11.3	18.9	11.9	9.9	8.6

Characteristic	General surgery			Ophthalmology			Orthopedic surgery			All others		
	1975	1985	1992	1975	1985	1992	1975	1985	1992	1975	1985	1992
	Percent distribution											
Total	7.3	4.7	3.2	4.4	6.3	6.1	3.4	5.0	5.0	16.0	21.7	22.2
Age												
Under 15 years	2.6	1.4	0.7	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.4	2.9	2.4	9.6	10.4	9.4
15–44 years	7.5	4.4	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.9	6.1	6.0	17.4	22.5	20.9
45–64 years	9.7	6.6	4.9	4.9	7.1	7.1	3.7	6.1	6.5	17.2	27.4	28.5
65 years and over	7.9	6.2	4.4	6.9	13.5	14.3	1.9	3.4	4.4	17.3	24.2	30.4
65–74 years	7.9	6.4	4.9	6.4	11.2	13.0	2.1	3.6	4.5	17.4	25.9	31.5
75 years and over	7.8	6.0	3.8	7.8	16.6	15.7	1.4	3.1	4.1	17.0	22.0	29.1
Sex and age												
Male:												
15–44 years	8.8	5.0	3.6	4.1	5.2	3.7	7.1	11.0	11.5	21.9	29.8	27.2
45–64 years	9.1	6.2	4.1	5.1	7.2	7.1	4.3	7.0	7.2	20.7	32.3	33.3
65 years and over	7.7	6.7	4.4	6.4	11.8	12.9	1.6	2.6	3.6	20.9	29.8	37.5
Female:												
15–44 years	6.9	4.1	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.2	3.8	3.2	15.1	19.0	17.8
45–64 years	10.1	6.9	5.5	4.8	7.0	7.1	3.2	5.5	6.0	15.0	24.2	25.4
65 years and over	8.0	5.9	4.4	7.2	14.5	15.2	2.1	3.8	4.9	15.0	20.7	25.5
Race												
White	7.5	4.6	3.1	4.3	6.4	6.4	3.5	5.0	5.2	16.5	22.3	23.1
Black	6.1	6.2	3.5	3.2	4.7	4.2	2.8	4.8	3.6	11.0	17.2	15.8

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTES: In 1975 and 1985 the survey excluded Alaska and Hawaii. Beginning in 1989 the survey included all 50 States. Specialty information based on the physician's self-designated primary area of practice. General and family practice includes general practice, general family practice, and beginning in 1992 the subspecialty of family practice geriatric medicine. Internal medicine is comprised of general internal medicine and excludes all subspecialties. Pediatrics and obstetrics and gynecology includes physicians practicing in the general field and subspecialties.

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 81 (page 1 of 2). Office visits to physicians, according to selected patient and visit characteristics and physician specialty: United States, 1985 and 1992

[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	1992	1985	1992	1985	1992	1985	1992	1985	1992	1985	1992
	Percent of visits that are patient's first visit											
Total	16.9	14.7	14.1	10.8	15.3	9.1	12.8	10.8	14.2	11.8	21.6	22.0
Age												
Under 15 years	17.8	14.8	19.0	13.9	34.9	18.6	12.3	10.4	*	*	31.5	32.8
15–44 years	20.9	17.6	18.4	12.5	25.4	16.0	*	*	13.5	11.4	26.2	27.4
45–64 years	14.9	14.4	9.9	9.2	13.2	7.3	*	*	16.3	14.4	18.7	20.4
65 years and over	10.6	10.2	5.8	5.7	7.8	3.7	*	*	21.6	*	14.4	14.8
65–74 years	11.3	11.3	5.7	6.8	8.9	3.8	*	*	18.3	*	15.5	16.3
75 years and over	9.7	8.8	6.1	4.4	6.3	3.6	*	*	*	*	13.0	13.0
Sex and age												
Male	18.3	16.8	16.2	13.1	16.6	12.2	11.9	11.1	. . .	. . .	22.2	23.1
15–44 years	25.2	22.5	22.6	16.0	26.8	19.5	*	*	. . .	. . .	27.1	29.1
45–64 years	15.7	16.5	11.1	12.8	13.3	9.7	*	*	. . .	. . .	19.2	21.2
65 years and over	11.2	11.1	6.3	7.2	9.4	5.1	*	*	. . .	. . .	14.6	14.5
Female	16.0	13.3	12.8	9.3	14.5	6.9	13.5	10.5	14.1	11.9	21.1	21.0
15–44 years	18.8	15.2	16.1	10.4	24.4	13.3	*	*	13.4	11.4	25.4	26.0
45–64 years	14.3	13.0	9.1	6.8	13.2	5.5	*	*	16.1	14.5	18.3	19.8
65 years and over	10.2	9.6	5.6	4.9	6.9	2.9	*	*	22.3	*	14.3	15.1
Race												
White	16.6	14.6	13.6	10.7	15.4	9.0	12.2	10.5	14.2	11.0	21.2	21.6
Black	18.2	15.6	16.0	12.7	12.1	9.9	16.5	12.6	12.8	18.6	24.8	23.4
	Percent of visits lasting 10 minutes or less[1]											
Total	38.7	33.1	43.2	40.4	24.4	19.1	47.6	40.5	39.9	44.5	36.6	27.1
Age												
Under 15 years	48.5	43.6	54.3	55.7	29.2	26.7	47.9	41.0	*	*	43.9	37.0
15–44 years	39.5	36.3	43.9	40.8	27.6	26.9	*	*	42.3	47.3	36.5	27.9
45–64 years	33.8	27.2	39.3	37.3	21.9	18.5	*	*	25.2	28.9	34.8	24.4
65 years and over	33.5	23.4	37.4	27.8	23.5	12.2	*	*	21.2	30.5	36.2	25.9
65–74 years	32.6	23.8	37.7	29.1	22.4	11.4	*	*	23.5	37.6	34.5	26.1
75 years and over	34.8	23.0	36.9	26.3	24.9	13.0	*	*	*	*	38.4	25.6
Sex and age												
Male	39.8	32.2	45.1	41.7	24.4	18.6	46.7	40.0	. . .	. . .	37.8	27.1
15–44 years	40.4	33.9	46.5	42.4	30.5	24.2	*	*	. . .	. . .	38.2	29.9
45–64 years	35.2	25.2	40.8	34.3	21.6	17.6	*	*	. . .	. . .	35.8	23.2
65 years and over	33.8	22.3	37.6	26.1	21.5	12.7	*	*	. . .	. . .	36.7	24.2
Female	38.1	33.7	41.9	39.5	24.3	19.5	48.4	41.0	39.9	44.5	35.6	27.0
15–44 years	39.0	37.5	42.4	39.9	25.8	28.9	*	*	42.3	47.3	35.0	26.1
45–64 years	32.9	28.5	38.4	39.2	22.0	19.3	*	*	25.0	28.4	33.9	25.3
65 years and over	33.3	24.1	37.3	28.8	24.6	11.8	*	*	20.4	30.5	35.8	27.2
Race												
White	39.3	32.1	44.2	39.0	23.9	15.7	48.9	39.2	41.0	46.1	37.0	26.8
Black	42.9	36.8	47.0	43.5	34.1	37.0	45.3	41.9	34.6	30.3	43.1	27.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 81 (page 2 of 2). Office visits to physicians, according to selected patient and visit characteristics and physician specialty: United States, 1985 and 1992

[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	1992	1985	1992	1985	1992	1985	1992	1985	1992	1985	1992
	Percent of visits with return visit scheduled											
Total	61.5	61.6	50.8	48.1	64.9	64.3	49.4	47.9	75.7	77.8	69.4	71.9
Age												
Under 15 years	49.2	48.1	37.3	35.8	47.0	45.0	50.1	48.1	*	*	63.8	69.3
15–44 years	59.0	58.0	45.3	41.9	46.1	44.7	*	*	77.5	79.5	65.8	66.9
45–64 years	65.7	67.2	57.5	56.3	68.8	68.7	*	*	64.4	66.9	70.3	73.2
65 years and over	72.9	74.7	65.3	65.9	77.1	79.5	*	*	74.3	71.5	75.6	76.8
65–74 years	72.7	72.8	64.8	63.3	77.5	76.1	*	*	78.4	72.7	75.0	75.6
75 years and over	73.2	77.0	66.0	68.9	76.6	83.4	*	*	*	*	76.3	78.2
Sex and age												
Male	59.2	60.1	47.8	47.2	64.0	63.0	49.7	47.9	. . .	. . .	68.9	72.6
15–44 years	53.6	53.1	40.4	41.1	45.2	42.4	*	*	. . .	. . .	65.4	66.9
45–64 years	64.9	69.1	56.3	57.0	67.4	70.6	*	*	. . .	. . .	69.1	75.1
65 years and over	72.6	74.5	62.9	62.2	77.9	79.8	*	*	. . .	. . .	75.8	77.2
Female	62.9	62.5	52.7	48.7	65.4	65.2	49.2	47.8	75.8	77.8	69.8	71.4
15–44 years	61.6	60.5	48.1	42.4	46.7	46.4	*	*	77.6	79.5	66.1	66.9
45–64 years	66.2	66.0	58.2	55.9	69.8	67.3	*	*	64.4	66.7	71.3	71.7
65 years and over	73.1	74.9	66.8	68.0	76.6	79.3	*	*	74.1	71.5	75.4	76.4
Race												
White	61.2	61.5	50.2	46.8	64.1	61.8	49.2	47.7	74.4	78.2	69.4	72.7
Black	65.5	64.0	57.2	62.4	74.9	76.2	53.0	51.9	84.2	74.9	70.2	63.4

[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. Specialty information based on the physician's self-designated primary area of practice. General and family practice includes general practice, family practice, and beginning in 1992 family practice and geriatric medicine. Internal medicine is comprised of general internal medicine and excludes all subspecialties. Pediatrics and obstetrics and gynecology include physicians practicing in the general field and subspecialties. 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 Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics: Data from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table 82. 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 83. Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1964, 1990, and 1993

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

Characteristic	Discharges			Days of care			Average length of stay		
	1964	1990	1993	1964	1990	1993	1964	1990	1993
	Number per 1,000 population						Number of days		
Total[1,2]	109.1	91.0	88.1	970.9	607.1	539.2	8.9	6.7	6.1
Age									
Under 15 years	67.6	46.7	46.5	405.7	271.3	252.5	6.0	5.8	5.4
Under 5 years	94.3	79.9	87.5	731.1	496.4	507.7	7.8	6.2	5.8
5–14 years	53.1	29.0	24.7	229.1	150.8	116.3	4.3	5.2	4.7
15–44 years	100.6	62.6	58.8	760.7	340.5	281.6	7.6	5.4	4.8
45–64 years	146.2	135.7	121.5	1,559.3	911.5	750.1	10.7	6.7	6.2
65 years and over	190.0	248.8	265.9	2,292.7	2,092.4	2,041.0	12.1	8.4	7.7
65–74 years	181.2	215.4	242.0	2,150.4	1,719.3	1,764.9	11.9	8.0	7.3
75 years and over	206.7	300.6	301.1	2,560.4	2,669.9	2,447.0	12.4	8.9	8.1
Sex[1]									
Male	103.8	91.0	89.3	1,010.2	622.7	543.0	9.7	6.8	6.1
Female	113.7	91.7	87.7	933.4	592.9	538.9	8.2	6.5	6.1
Race[1]									
White	112.4	89.5	86.0	961.4	580.9	508.2	8.6	6.5	5.9
Black[3]	84.0	112.0	111.7	1,062.9	875.9	848.0	12.7	7.8	7.6
Family income[1,4]									
Less than $14,000	102.4	142.2	136.0	1,051.2	1,141.2	1,028.5	10.3	8.0	7.6
$14,000–$24,999	116.4	98.4	97.1	1,213.9	594.5	608.4	10.4	6.0	6.3
$25,000–$34,999	110.7	85.1	78.2	939.8	560.6	430.6	8.5	6.6	5.5
$35,000–$49,999	109.2	73.2	75.5	882.6	380.3	395.5	8.1	5.2	5.2
$50,000 or more	110.7	72.5	60.1	918.9	446.2	285.2	8.3	6.2	4.7
Geographic region[1]									
Northeast	98.5	84.9	81.7	993.8	623.4	552.2	10.1	7.3	6.8
Midwest	109.2	91.5	98.4	944.9	570.8	585.2	8.7	6.2	5.9
South	117.8	106.4	96.2	968.0	713.6	586.2	8.2	6.7	6.1
West	110.5	70.5	69.9	985.9	444.6	396.9	8.9	6.3	5.7
Location of residence[1]									
Within MSA	107.5	85.9	83.3	1,015.4	599.6	536.3	9.4	7.0	6.4
Outside MSA	113.3	109.5	105.4	871.9	636.0	555.1	7.7	5.8	5.3

[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 1990 and 1993. 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.

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 84. Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1980–93

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Characteristic	*1980*[1]	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*[2]	*1989*[2]	*1990*[2]	*1991*[2]	*1992*[2]	*1993*[2,3]
					Discharges per 1,000 population						
Total[4]	159.1	148.2	138.0	132.8	127.9	117.8	115.5	113.1	113.6	111.6	108.8
Sex[4]											
Male	140.1	131.8	123.5	119.8	115.0	105.8	103.9	99.6	101.3	98.9	95.6
Female	178.1	164.7	152.7	146.2	141.2	130.2	127.4	126.9	126.5	124.9	122.4
Age											
Under 15 years	71.6	62.0	57.2	53.5	51.3	49.2	48.2	43.9	45.3	45.2	37.7
15–44 years	150.2	132.2	125.1	118.9	115.1	104.0	102.8	101.7	99.3	96.0	95.4
45–64 years	194.8	183.3	169.5	162.2	156.9	140.5	135.0	133.1	132.2	131.0	126.8
65 years and over	383.7	400.4	368.3	367.3	350.5	334.1	330.2	327.1	340.3	336.5	341.6
65–74 years	315.9	319.6	294.9	296.8	280.9	262.8	257.3	253.9	264.2	264.5	262.2
75 years and over	489.1	520.1	476.5	470.5	451.6	436.5	433.6	430.0	443.5	432.6	446.4
Geographic region[4]											
Northeast	148.4	135.1	129.7	124.1	118.9	126.5	125.1	121.5	126.7	125.0	119.5
Midwest	176.4	156.7	143.5	139.8	135.3	120.2	116.8	114.7	110.3	106.6	103.6
South	166.2	159.5	143.4	136.3	127.9	118.9	119.0	119.1	119.4	117.4	118.2
West	138.0	132.3	131.0	127.8	128.6	103.6	98.3	92.6	94.7	94.4	88.4
					Days of care per 1,000 population						
Total[4]	1,136.5	960.1	877.1	833.1	808.7	754.8	732.2	709.5	710.0	670.4	638.7
Sex[4]											
Male	1,072.6	917.6	841.2	803.4	789.2	739.6	720.8	681.0	696.1	659.0	619.6
Female	1,201.7	1,005.8	914.7	865.0	831.1	772.6	746.6	738.7	727.5	684.7	658.3
Age											
Under 15 years	315.8	277.7	260.8	244.7	240.6	245.3	234.3	212.4	218.3	219.6	195.5
15–44 years	787.0	647.3	603.6	575.7	556.9	493.1	481.1	466.2	461.8	416.1	399.3
45–64 years	1,597.6	1,316.8	1,192.8	1,101.4	1,068.6	955.3	903.7	898.2	858.5	827.1	785.0
65 years and over	4,098.3	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	2,676.2
65–74 years	3,147.6	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	1,927.1
75 years and over	5,576.5	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	3,664.6
Geographic region[4]											
Northeast	1,217.3	1,012.3	963.1	877.6	847.1	928.7	918.1	887.2	887.5	854.6	803.1
Midwest	1,309.4	1,059.9	955.7	914.2	885.3	749.3	727.7	715.7	695.4	637.7	612.7
South	1,114.5	962.9	851.4	817.6	781.5	729.0	731.5	707.2	726.6	686.5	666.6
West	844.6	756.5	717.9	703.0	712.5	606.7	537.0	513.3	513.1	489.5	452.0
					Average length of stay in days						
Total[4]	7.1	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.9
Sex[4]											
Male	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.5
Female	6.7	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.4
Age											
Under 15 years	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2
15–44 years	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.2
45–64 years	8.2	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.2
65 years and over	10.7	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.2	7.8
65–74 years	10.0	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.3
75 years and over	11.4	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.2
Geographic region[4]											
Northeast	8.2	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.7
Midwest	7.4	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.9
South	6.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.6
West	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1

[1]Geographic data for 1980 are based on the civilian population as of April 1, 1980.
[2]Comparisons of data from 1988–93 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]In 1993 children's hospitals had a high rate of nonresponse which may have resulted in underestimates of hospital utilization by children.
[4]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 85. 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, 1986–93

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Type of discharge, sex, age, and year	Discharges: Number in thousands	Discharges: Number per 1,000 population	Days of care: Number in thousands	Days of care: Number per 1,000 population	Average length of stay in days
Discharges with diagnosis of HIV					
Total:					
1986[1]	44	0.18	714	2.98	16.4
1987[1]	67	0.28	936	3.87	14.1
1988	95	0.39	1,277	5.23	13.4
1989	140	0.57	1,731	7.02	12.4
1990	146	0.59	2,188	8.77	14.9
1991	165	0.66	2,108	8.41	12.8
1992	194	0.76	2,136	8.43	11.0
1993	225	0.88	2,561	9.99	11.4
Male, 20–49 years:					
1986[1]	35	0.67	573	10.96	16.4
1987[1]	51	0.97	724	13.64	14.1
1988	73	1.36	914	16.97	12.5
1989	102	1.87	1,235	22.64	12.1
1990	102	1.84	1,645	29.71	16.2
1991	111	1.97	1,407	25.01	12.7
1992	141	2.47	1,422	24.97	10.1
1993	158	2.76	1,696	29.57	10.7
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
1993	44	0.74	619	10.54	14.2
All discharges					
Total:					
1986[1]	34,256	143.1	218,496	912.8	6.4
1987[1]	33,387	138.2	214,942	889.4	6.4
1988	31,146	127.6	203,678	834.3	6.5
1989	30,947	125.5	200,827	814.5	6.5
1990	30,788	123.5	197,422	791.7	6.4
1991	31,098	124.1	199,099	794.6	6.4
1992	30,951	122.1	190,386	751.0	6.2
1993	30,825	120.2	184,601	719.9	6.0
Male, 20–49 years:					
1986[1]	4,300	82.2	26,488	506.4	6.2
1987[1]	4,075	76.8	26,295	495.3	6.5
1988	3,670	68.2	22,697	421.6	6.2
1989	3,676	67.4	22,967	421.0	6.2
1990	3,649	65.9	22,539	407.0	6.2
1991	3,547	63.1	22,258	395.7	6.3
1992	3,529	62.0	21,614	379.5	6.1
1993	3,619	63.1	21,348	372.2	5.9
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
1993	7,901	134.6	29,555	503.4	3.7

[1]Comparisons of data from 1986 and 1987 with data from later years should be made with caution as estimates of change may reflect improvements in the design (see Appendix I) rather than true changes in hospital use.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. 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).

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 86 (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 1993

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Days of care			
	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]
Both sexes	Number per 1,000 population							
Total[3,4]	159.1	138.0	113.6	108.8	1,136.5	877.1	710.0	638.7
Females with delivery	14.7	14.1	13.9	14.0	55.5	46.1	38.4	33.9
Diseases of heart	13.1	13.7	12.9	13.2	123.5	98.4	87.2	81.6
Malignant neoplasms	7.6	7.4	5.7	5.1	90.5	65.2	51.2	40.8
Pneumonia, all forms	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.2	27.7	26.5	31.1	31.5
Fracture, all sites	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.5	51.2	37.1	30.1	25.0
Male								
All ages[3,4]	140.1	123.5	101.3	95.6	1,072.6	841.2	696.1	619.6
Diseases of heart	15.9	16.8	16.0	16.1	145.0	116.9	106.3	96.4
Malignant neoplasms	8.2	7.8	6.3	5.3	98.7	71.1	60.2	45.3
Pneumonia, all forms	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.8	32.5	29.8	34.6	35.0
Fracture, all sites	5.2	4.7	3.8	3.3	46.9	35.3	27.7	22.3
Psychoses	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.8	27.9	34.6	41.5	43.7
Inguinal hernia	4.3	3.0	1.0	0.6	20.0	9.3	2.4	1.5
Under 15 years[4]	78.7	63.8	50.8	41.1	341.5	287.5	247.3	206.2
Acute respiratory infection	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.7	22.0	17.2	14.7	15.0
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.6	16.3	13.7	13.7	11.3
Pneumonia, all forms	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	25.2	18.1	17.7	18.7
Congenital anomalies	4.0	3.8	2.7	2.2	22.2	20.5	16.6	14.2
Fracture, all sites	3.7	3.2	2.5	1.5	22.7	16.6	14.7	6.4
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	4.5	2.2	1.3	0.9	11.3	4.7	3.6	2.3
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	5.4	3.5	0.9	0.4	9.2	5.1	1.1	0.5
15–44 years[4]	91.5	75.4	55.9	54.5	581.0	458.9	356.5	317.8
Psychoses	3.0	3.7	4.3	5.1	39.2	47.4	55.1	56.1
Fracture, all sites	6.3	5.3	4.0	3.7	50.1	34.7	24.2	20.5
Diseases of heart	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.8	21.7	16.6	13.9	12.7
Intervertebral disc disorders	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.2	20.7	18.7	9.5	7.4
Alcohol dependence syndrome	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.2	33.4	38.8	19.0	17.9
Lacerations and open wounds	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.5	17.9	11.0	6.4	4.7
45–64 years[4]	195.4	176.2	137.5	131.5	1,590.3	1,219.9	897.4	831.0
Diseases of heart	33.7	36.6	31.9	31.1	288.1	237.4	198.9	169.6
Malignant neoplasms	14.4	13.1	10.7	8.4	167.2	119.8	90.7	74.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	4.7	5.0	3.8	4.0	49.6	50.7	29.8	33.1
Psychoses	2.6	3.2	3.5	4.8	31.6	42.4	44.4	57.1
Pneumonia, all forms	3.2	3.4	3.3	4.0	29.8	27.1	27.3	29.2
Alcohol dependence syndrome	6.4	4.5	2.2	2.1	67.8	43.4	16.8	18.5
Inguinal hernia	6.9	5.1	1.7	0.8	36.5	15.3	3.0	1.4
65–74 years[4]	347.4	319.9	293.2	284.2	3,369.9	2,577.0	2,325.3	2,032.5
Diseases of heart	64.3	68.7	70.7	73.6	636.9	511.3	476.9	473.9
Malignant neoplasms	41.4	38.2	32.5	28.0	493.7	346.9	352.1	227.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	17.7	18.2	14.5	13.6	212.3	178.8	124.9	106.0
Pneumonia, all forms	10.2	10.6	12.6	13.2	98.5	102.3	111.3	114.9
Hyperplasia of prostate	16.8	13.3	12.1	9.2	148.0	83.3	55.3	34.9
Eye diseases and conditions	11.7	5.1	2.7	3.4	45.7	11.1	6.7	5.4
75 years and over[4]	534.0	527.9	494.0	475.9	5,901.3	4,671.6	4,286.3	3,763.1
Diseases of heart	105.4	108.3	113.2	111.0	1,069.7	839.3	837.1	752.8
Malignant neoplasms	55.3	56.0	40.7	35.4	766.5	549.7	399.9	327.9
Pneumonia, all forms	24.2	29.6	38.7	39.3	294.4	301.7	390.5	361.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	37.3	37.8	30.8	30.8	469.8	379.8	314.3	253.8
Hyperplasia of prostate	20.6	19.7	17.4	12.7	231.1	140.7	86.6	52.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 86 (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 1993

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Days of care			
	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]
Female	Number per 1,000 population							
All ages[3,4]	178.1	152.7	126.5	122.4	1,201.7	914.7	727.5	658.3
Delivery	29.0	27.7	27.5	27.7	109.4	91.0	76.3	67.4
Diseases of heart	10.7	11.0	10.3	10.8	105.1	82.5	71.4	69.0
Malignant neoplasms	7.3	7.3	5.4	5.0	85.8	61.7	44.9	37.9
Pneumonia, all forms	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.8	24.0	24.3	28.4	28.8
Fracture, all sites	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.4	52.1	36.6	30.3	26.0
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	4.1	2.8	1.2	0.9	8.7	5.9	3.0	1.8
Under 15 years[4]	64.2	50.2	39.5	34.2	288.9	232.9	187.9	184.2
Pneumonia, all forms	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.0	17.7	16.4	14.3	16.3
Acute respiratory infection	4.6	3.6	3.0	3.1	16.0	11.3	9.8	10.3
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	9.6	9.0	7.4	8.6
Congenital anomalies	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	19.4	11.3	13.9	12.5
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.5	16.8	6.8	5.0	3.7
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	6.4	3.7	1.0	0.5	11.2	6.0	1.1	0.7
15–44 years[4]	206.9	173.4	142.1	136.0	986.4	744.3	565.6	479.9
Delivery	70.7	67.8	67.2	67.8	264.5	222.4	186.5	164.9
Psychoses	2.4	3.4	4.0	4.5	36.7	52.3	54.0	49.0
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	9.9	6.7	3.0	2.2	21.2	14.4	7.3	4.4
Benign neoplasms	4.8	3.4	2.9	2.6	25.7	17.2	11.0	8.9
Cholelithiasis	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3	19.5	14.4	13.0	7.1
Inflammatory disease of female pelvic organs	5.1	3.7	2.0	1.5	25.7	17.7	7.8	5.5
Disorders of menstruation	6.6	2.6	1.3	1.3	21.6	9.7	4.3	4.1
45–64 years[4]	194.3	163.4	127.2	122.5	1,604.1	1,168.1	822.4	742.2
Diseases of heart	17.8	17.9	15.6	16.5	152.9	120.5	98.3	91.4
Malignant neoplasms	16.6	15.6	10.7	10.1	190.8	129.6	85.4	75.0
Cholelithiasis	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.0	42.9	30.9	20.5	12.8
Psychoses	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.7	50.6	70.5	62.9	61.2
Benign neoplasms	6.7	5.1	4.1	4.1	44.8	32.0	18.9	16.8
Diabetes	6.3	3.8	2.9	3.0	63.5	31.4	22.6	23.3
65–74 years[4]	291.7	275.2	241.5	244.7	2,977.3	2,292.9	1,978.5	1,843.6
Diseases of heart	47.2	49.3	48.3	51.5	500.7	374.8	340.2	339.2
Malignant neoplasms	26.9	29.5	21.9	19.5	337.1	276.7	192.4	159.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	13.6	15.0	11.2	10.3	176.1	155.0	119.0	87.3
Arthropathies and related disorders	7.4	7.0	9.9	10.3	100.7	65.8	90.6	84.9
Pneumonia, all forms	6.0	6.8	9.5	9.5	62.8	64.3	79.7	80.6
Diabetes	10.6	6.7	5.8	5.0	124.9	65.5	45.8	49.7
Eye diseases and conditions	12.6	5.7	2.8	2.6	47.8	15.1	5.3	4.7
75 years and over[4]	464.3	448.6	415.9	429.8	5,397.2	4,236.0	3,854.2	3,609.3
Diseases of heart	88.9	92.0	87.1	91.0	974.9	776.2	644.6	660.9
Fracture, all sites	31.7	32.1	30.9	32.0	539.4	404.5	365.9	308.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	32.5	33.9	30.1	27.9	440.6	369.6	286.8	246.0
Pneumonia, all forms	14.8	18.2	23.6	26.0	172.7	183.9	279.3	250.2
Malignant neoplasms	30.6	26.4	23.3	21.9	447.7	285.5	256.5	195.5
Eye diseases and conditions	21.5	11.4	5.3	3.9	93.9	28.5	9.5	8.8

[1]Comparisons of data from 1988–93 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]In 1993 National Hospital Discharge Survey, children's hospitals had a high rate of non-response which may have resulted in underestimates of hospital utilization by children.
[3]Age adjusted.
[4]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 87 (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 1993

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Average length of stay			
	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]
Both sexes	Number in thousands				Number of days			
Total[3]	37,832	35,056	31,098	30,825	7.3	6.5	6.4	6.0
Females with delivery	3,762	3,854	3,973	4,015	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.4
Diseases of heart	3,201	3,584	3,704	3,951	9.5	7.3	6.8	6.3
Malignant neoplasms	1,829	1,911	1,594	1,482	12.0	8.9	9.2	8.1
Pneumonia, all forms	782	854	1,088	1,184	8.3	7.9	8.2	7.8
Fracture, all sites	1,163	1,129	1,034	1,017	10.8	8.7	8.4	7.5
Male								
All ages[3]	15,145	14,160	12,478	12,262	7.7	6.9	7.0	6.5
Diseases of heart	1,688	1,910	1,977	2,078	9.1	7.0	6.7	6.0
Malignant neoplasms	875	892	781	690	12.0	9.1	9.7	8.5
Pneumonia, all forms	414	433	545	598	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.6
Fracture, all sites	582	550	481	440	9.0	7.7	7.3	6.7
Psychoses	248	325	416	500	13.1	13.1	13.0	11.6
Inguinal hernia	458	343	120	76	4.7	3.1	2.4	2.6
Under 15 years[3]	2,063	1,698	1,435	1,193	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.0
Acute respiratory infection	154	138	138	136	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.2
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	105	110	128	105	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.1
Pneumonia, all forms	136	115	118	126	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.3
Congenital anomalies	106	101	76	64	5.5	5.4	6.2	6.5
Fracture, all sites	97	85	70	45	6.2	5.2	5.9	4.2
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	118	59	38	27	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.4
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	141	92	25	12	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2
15–44 years[3]	4,687	4,153	3,248	3,179	6.3	6.1	6.4	5.8
Psychoses	155	204	252	296	12.9	12.8	12.7	11.1
Fracture, all sites	320	290	230	216	8.0	6.6	6.1	5.5
Diseases of heart	149	165	145	161	7.5	5.5	5.5	4.6
Intervertebral disc disorders	120	161	135	130	8.8	6.4	4.1	3.3
Alcohol dependence syndrome	180	195	114	130	9.5	11.0	9.7	8.0
Lacerations and open wounds	176	143	102	88	5.2	4.2	3.7	3.1
45–64 years[3]	4,127	3,776	3,088	3,143	8.1	6.9	6.5	6.3
Diseases of heart	712	784	716	743	8.5	6.5	6.2	5.5
Malignant neoplasms	304	281	239	201	11.6	9.1	8.5	8.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	99	107	86	96	10.6	10.2	7.8	8.3
Psychoses	55	69	80	115	12.1	13.1	12.5	11.8
Pneumonia, all forms	68	72	74	97	9.3	8.0	8.3	7.2
Alcohol dependence syndrome	134	97	49	51	10.7	9.6	7.8	8.7
Inguinal hernia	146	110	38	18	5.3	3.0	1.7	1.9
65–74 years[3]	2,358	2,389	2,352	2,341	9.7	8.1	7.9	7.2
Diseases of heart	437	513	567	606	9.9	7.4	6.7	6.4
Malignant neoplasms	281	285	261	230	11.9	9.1	10.8	8.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	120	136	116	112	12.0	9.8	8.6	7.8
Pneumonia, all forms	69	79	101	108	9.7	9.7	8.8	8.7
Hyperplasia of prostate	114	99	97	76	8.8	6.3	4.6	3.8
Eye diseases and conditions	80	38	21	28	3.9	2.2	2.5	1.6
75 years and over[3]	1,910	2,144	2,356	2,407	11.1	8.8	8.7	7.9
Diseases of heart	377	440	540	561	10.1	7.7	7.4	6.8
Malignant neoplasms	198	227	194	179	13.9	9.8	9.8	9.3
Pneumonia, all forms	87	120	184	199	12.2	10.2	10.1	9.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	133	154	147	156	12.6	10.0	10.2	8.3
Hyperplasia of prostate	74	80	83	64	11.2	7.2	5.0	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 87 (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 1993

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Average length of stay			
	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]
Female	Number in thousands				Number of days			
All ages[3]	22,686	20,896	18,620	18,563	7.0	6.2	6.0	5.6
Delivery	3,762	3,854	3,973	4,015	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.4
Diseases of heart	1,513	1,674	1,727	1,873	10.0	7.6	7.0	6.6
Malignant neoplasms	954	1,019	812	792	12.0	8.7	8.7	7.7
Pneumonia, all forms	368	421	543	586	8.4	8.1	8.5	8.0
Fracture, all sites	580	579	553	577	12.6	9.8	9.4	8.0
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	531	382	180	133	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.0
Under 15 years[3]	1,609	1,274	1,064	948	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.4
Pneumonia, all forms	91	91	96	83	4.9	4.6	4.0	5.4
Acute respiratory infection	115	91	82	86	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	63	65	69	63	3.8	3.5	2.9	3.8
Congenital anomalies	80	49	48	42	6.1	5.9	7.8	8.4
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	92	59	41	43	4.6	2.9	3.3	2.4
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	160	94	28	13	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.5
15–44 years[3]	10,949	9,813	8,372	8,021	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.5
Delivery	3,741	3,838	3,956	4,001	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.4
Psychoses	129	192	236	268	15.1	15.4	13.5	10.8
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	525	378	178	132	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0
Benign neoplasms	253	194	173	152	5.4	5.0	3.8	3.4
Cholelithiasis	138	133	159	136	7.5	6.1	4.8	3.1
Inflammatory disease of female pelvic organs	268	210	115	91	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.6
Disorders of menstruation	347	148	74	79	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.1
45–64 years[3]	4,533	3,834	3,085	3,141	8.3	7.1	6.5	6.1
Diseases of heart	415	420	379	423	8.6	6.7	6.3	5.5
Malignant neoplasms	387	367	260	258	11.5	8.3	8.0	7.4
Cholelithiasis	109	103	127	103	9.2	7.1	3.9	3.2
Psychoses	72	95	109	122	16.3	17.4	13.9	12.9
Benign neoplasms	156	120	100	105	6.7	6.3	4.6	4.1
Diabetes	148	88	70	78	10.0	8.3	7.8	7.7
65–74 years[3]	2,585	2,623	2,478	2,549	10.2	8.3	8.2	7.5
Diseases of heart	418	470	496	536	10.6	7.6	7.0	6.6
Malignant neoplasms	238	281	225	203	12.5	9.4	8.8	8.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	120	143	115	108	13.0	10.3	10.6	8.4
Arthropathies and related disorders	66	67	101	107	13.5	9.4	9.2	8.3
Pneumonia, all forms	54	65	98	99	10.4	9.4	8.4	8.5
Diabetes	94	64	60	53	11.8	9.7	7.9	9.8
Eye diseases and conditions	112	55	29	27	3.8	2.6	1.9	1.8
75 years and over[3]	3,011	3,352	3,620	3,903	11.6	9.4	9.3	8.4
Diseases of heart	577	688	758	826	11.0	8.4	7.4	7.3
Fracture, all sites	206	240	269	290	17.0	12.6	11.9	9.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	211	253	262	254	13.5	10.9	9.5	8.8
Pneumonia, all forms	96	136	206	236	11.7	10.1	11.8	9.6
Malignant neoplasms	199	198	203	199	14.6	10.8	11.0	8.9
Eye diseases and conditions	139	85	46	36	4.4	2.5	1.8	2.2

[1]Comparisons of data from 1988–93 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]In 1993 National Hospital Discharge Survey, children's hospitals had a high rate of non-response which may have resulted in underestimates of hospital utilization by children.

[3]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 88 (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 1993

[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]	1993[1,2]	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]
Male								
All ages[3,4,5]	8,505	8,805	8,692	8,355	78.1	76.3	70.1	64.7
Cardiac catheterization	228	439	603	613	2.2	3.9	5.1	4.8
Prostatectomy	335	367	363	317	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.4
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	325	339	337	294	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	108	172	296	353	1.0	1.6	2.5	2.8
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	118	191	258	272	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.0
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	210	194	175	158	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2
Repair of inguinal hernia	483	370	155	96	4.6	3.3	1.3	0.8
Under 15 years[3,5]	1,068	831	617	459	40.7	31.3	21.9	15.8
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	55	57	58	37	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.3
Appendectomy, excluding incidental[6]	43	41	33	27	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.9
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	138	97	27	16	5.3	3.6	1.0	0.6
Myringotomy	115	53	25	16	4.4	2.0	0.9	0.5
Repair of inguinal hernia	86	46	23	*9	3.3	1.7	0.8	*0.3
Circumcision	43	31	21	18	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6
15–44 years[3,5]	2,900	2,717	2,241	2,133	56.6	49.4	38.6	36.6
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	188	187	167	148	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.5
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	67	119	147	160	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.7
Appendectomy, excluding incidental[6]	85	88	82	82	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	110	100	81	74	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.3
Debridement of wound, infection, or burn	75	75	80	77	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee	94	48	29	28	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[3,5]	2,313	2,494	2,486	2,458	109.5	116.4	110.7	102.8
Cardiac catheterization	129	241	296	282	6.1	11.3	13.2	11.8
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	72	102	135	162	3.4	4.8	6.0	6.8
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	43	60	79	86	2.1	2.8	3.5	3.6
Prostatectomy	83	81	68	66	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.8
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	43	52	59	50	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.1
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	58	50	47	42	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.8
Repair of inguinal hernia	152	116	47	23	7.2	5.4	2.1	1.0
65–74 years[3,5]	1,329	1,564	1,904	1,870	195.8	209.5	237.4	227.1
Cardiac catheterization	46	102	169	180	6.7	13.7	21.1	21.9
Prostatectomy	139	150	158	139	20.5	20.1	19.7	16.9
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	24	45	105	129	3.5	6.0	13.1	15.7
Biopsies on the digestive system	40	57	47	30	5.9	7.7	5.9	3.6
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	32	37	43	35	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.3
Repair of inguinal hernia	75	66	30	28	11.0	8.8	3.7	3.4
Extraction of lens	62	25	10	*6	9.1	3.4	1.3	*0.7
75 years and over[3,5]	895	1,198	1,444	1,435	250.2	294.9	302.8	283.7
Prostatectomy	112	134	138	110	31.3	33.1	28.9	21.8
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	43	45	74	78	12.2	11.1	15.6	15.5
Cardiac catheterization	6	24	66	78	1.7	5.9	13.8	15.5
Biopsies on the digestive system	21	50	41	37	5.9	12.3	8.7	7.2
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	3	12	39	44	0.9	3.0	8.1	8.7
Repair of inguinal hernia	44	51	27	19	12.2	12.5	5.7	3.8
Extraction of lens	62	27	10	10	17.4	6.8	2.1	2.1
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	31	25	10	10	8.7	6.1	2.0	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 88 (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 1993

[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]	1993[1,2]	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]
Female								
All ages[3,4,5]	15,989	15,994	14,711	14,411	126.1	117.2	100.7	96.4
Procedures to assist delivery[3]	2,391	2,494	2,558	2,428	18.4	18.0	17.7	16.8
Cesarean section[7]	619	877	933	917	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.3
Repair of current obstetrical laceration	355	548	795	860	2.8	3.9	5.5	5.9
Hysterectomy	649	670	546	562	5.2	5.0	3.9	3.9
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy	483	525	458	443	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.1
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	641	466	401	384	4.9	3.3	2.8	2.6
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	923	349	100	64	7.3	2.6	0.7	0.4
Under 15 years[3,5]	771	553	414	349	30.8	21.8	15.4	12.6
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	156	100	27	15	6.2	3.9	1.0	0.5
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	32	33	26	24	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9
Appendectomy, excluding incidental[6]	34	28	24	23	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8
Myringotomy	87	36	18	14	3.5	1.4	0.7	0.5
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	23	11	14	*6	0.9	0.5	0.5	*0.2
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy	31	*7	*	*	1.2	*0.3	*	*
15–44 years[3,5]	9,625	9,340	8,159	7,706	181.9	165.0	138.5	130.6
Procedures to assist delivery[3]	2,381	2,483	2,546	2,418	45.0	43.9	43.2	41.0
Cesarean section[7]	614	875	931	915	11.6	15.5	15.8	15.5
Repair of current obstetrical laceration	352	546	792	857	6.7	9.6	13.4	14.5
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	632	461	400	383	11.9	8.1	6.8	6.5
Hysterectomy	402	421	322	326	7.6	7.4	5.5	5.5
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	625	232	64	36	11.8	4.1	1.1	0.6
45–64 years[3,5]	3,113	2,893	2,526	2,623	133.4	123.3	104.2	102.3
Hysterectomy	203	190	161	172	8.7	8.1	6.6	6.7
Cardiac catheterization	58	108	151	138	2.5	4.6	6.2	5.4
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy	162	165	150	164	7.0	7.0	6.2	6.4
Cholecystectomy	107	104	132	104	4.6	4.4	5.4	4.0
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	33	48	66	89	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.5
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	241	83	21	19	10.3	3.5	0.9	0.7
Biopsies on the integumentary system (breast, skin, and subcutaneous tissue)	69	48	18	14	2.9	2.1	0.7	0.5
65–74 years[3,5]	1,315	1,647	1,746	1,799	148.4	172.8	170.2	172.7
Cardiac catheterization	25	76	127	141	2.9	8.0	12.4	13.6
Cholecystectomy	52	49	66	59	5.8	5.2	6.5	5.7
Biopsies on the digestive system	40	60	47	46	4.5	6.3	4.6	4.4
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip	25	36	47	44	2.8	3.7	4.5	4.2
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	43	49	44	55	4.8	5.2	4.3	5.3
Extraction of lens	91	36	17	12	10.3	3.8	1.6	1.2
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	42	32	16	11	4.7	3.3	1.6	1.0
75 years and over[3,5]	1,165	1,561	1,866	1,935	179.7	208.9	214.3	213.1
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	84	113	130	139	12.9	15.1	15.0	15.3
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	47	59	85	80	7.2	7.9	9.8	8.9
Cardiac catheterization	7	26	84	85	1.0	3.4	9.7	9.4
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip	47	73	77	85	7.3	9.8	8.8	9.4
Biopsies on the digestive system	32	80	60	57	5.0	10.7	6.9	6.2
Extraction of lens	120	68	31	22	18.5	9.1	3.5	2.5
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	52	60	29	20	8.0	8.1	3.3	2.2

[1]Comparisons of data from 1988–93 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]In 1993 National Hospital Discharge Survey, children's hospitals had a high rate of non-response which may have resulted in underestimates of hospital utilization by children.
[3]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.
[4]Rates are age adjusted.
[5]Includes operations not listed in table.
[6]Limited to estimated number of appendectomies, excluding those performed incidental to other abdominal surgery.
[7]Cesarean sections accounted for 16.5 percent of all deliveries in 1980, 22.7 percent in 1985, 23.5 percent in 1991, and 22.8 percent in 1993.

*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 89 (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 1993

[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]	1993[1,2]	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]
Male								
All ages[3,4,5]	3,386	5,889	8,572	7,787	31.3	51.1	69.4	60.5
Angiocardiography using contrast material	174	431	804	832	1.6	3.9	6.7	6.5
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	152	671	702	565	1.4	5.8	5.6	4.3
Diagnostic ultrasound	114	478	652	572	1.0	4.1	5.3	4.4
Cystoscopy	543	461	314	195	5.1	4.0	2.5	1.5
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	117	243	266	223	1.0	2.1	2.1	1.7
Radioisotope scan	236	375	228	173	2.1	3.3	1.8	1.3
Arteriography using contrast material	180	262	185	192	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.5
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	228	259	153	146	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.1
Under 15 years[3,5]	217	297	687	582	8.3	11.1	24.3	20.0
Spinal tap	39	62	106	76	1.5	2.3	3.7	2.6
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	17	35	43	32	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.1
Diagnostic ultrasound	*6	23	40	31	*0.2	0.9	1.4	1.1
Electroencephalogram	*5	19	20	11	*0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4
Application of cast or splint	21	16	13	*6	0.8	0.6	0.5	*0.2
Radioisotope scan	*8	*9	*8	*7	*0.3	*0.4	*0.3	*0.2
Cystoscopy	23	11	*6	*	0.9	0.4	*0.2	*
15–44 years[3,5]	884	1,294	1,880	1,741	17.3	23.5	32.4	29.8
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	37	174	208	160	0.7	3.2	3.6	2.7
Diagnostic ultrasound	25	96	114	95	0.5	1.7	2.0	1.6
Angiocardiography using contrast material	30	55	93	101	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.7
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	38	61	54	46	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8
Spinal tap	26	40	51	44	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8
Arthroscopy of knee	94	75	44	41	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7
Contrast myelogram	88	130	42	21	1.7	2.4	0.7	0.4
Cystoscopy	80	47	31	22	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.4
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	52	54	23	25	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4
Application of cast or splint	54	30	15	13	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
45–64 years[3,5]	1,128	1,866	2,359	2,182	53.4	87.1	105.0	91.3
Angiocardiography using contrast material	106	251	392	383	5.0	11.7	17.4	16.0
Diagnostic ultrasound	41	146	171	163	1.9	6.8	7.6	6.8
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	43	182	156	128	2.0	8.5	7.0	5.3
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	42	77	74	65	2.0	3.6	3.3	2.7
Cystoscopy	153	114	69	47	7.3	5.3	3.1	2.0
Radioisotope scan	75	121	66	51	3.5	5.7	2.9	2.1
Arteriography using contrast material	76	94	63	71	3.6	4.4	2.8	3.0
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	86	76	36	44	4.0	3.5	1.6	1.8
65–74 years[3,5]	689	1,342	1,883	1,675	101.5	179.7	234.7	203.4
Angiocardiography using contrast material	30	101	224	239	4.5	13.5	27.9	29.0
Diagnostic ultrasound	25	114	155	139	3.7	15.2	19.3	16.8
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	29	145	145	116	4.2	19.4	18.0	14.1
Cystoscopy	160	148	97	58	23.6	19.8	12.1	7.1
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	22	56	63	46	3.2	7.5	7.8	5.6
Arteriography using contrast material	53	79	50	53	7.8	10.6	6.3	6.4
Radioisotope scan	54	97	50	44	8.0	13.1	6.2	5.4
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	50	63	40	27	7.4	8.5	4.9	3.2
75 years and over[3,5]	469	1,091	1,763	1,606	131.2	268.6	369.7	317.6
Diagnostic ultrasound	16	99	172	145	4.6	24.4	36.1	28.7
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	26	135	149	130	7.1	33.2	31.3	25.6
Cystoscopy	127	140	111	65	35.5	34.5	23.4	12.8
Angiocardiography using contrast material	5	22	88	103	1.3	5.4	18.5	20.3
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	13	45	74	65	3.6	11.1	15.5	12.8
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	35	63	54	50	9.8	15.4	11.3	9.9
Radioisotope scan	51	80	54	39	14.3	19.6	11.2	7.6
Arteriography using contrast material	19	56	39	38	5.4	13.7	8.1	7.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 89 (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 1993

[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]	1993[1,2]	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]
Female								
All ages[3,4,5]	3,532	6,072	11,947	11,055	27.5	43.3	79.8	71.9
Diagnostic ultrasound	204	756	940	848	1.6	5.4	6.2	5.3
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	154	707	757	594	1.2	4.9	4.9	3.7
Angiocardiography using contrast material	84	219	562	561	0.7	1.6	3.7	3.5
Radioisotope scan	289	463	311	239	2.1	3.2	2.0	1.4
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes)	235	209	292	152	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.1
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	307	331	243	201	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.2
Cystoscopy	324	184	113	105	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Under 15 years[3,5]	191	256	517	474	7.6	10.1	19.2	17.1
Spinal tap	26	50	77	64	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.3
Diagnostic ultrasound	*5	25	34	30	*0.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	10	33	26	27	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.0
Electroencephalogram	*	15	14	*9	*	0.6	0.5	*0.3
Radioisotope scan	*6	*8	*8	*5	*0.2	*0.3	*0.3	*0.2
Application of cast or splint	13	*6	*7	*5	0.5	*0.2	*0.3	*0.2
Cystoscopy	38	*8	*	*	1.5	*0.3	*	*
15–44 years[3,5]	1,203	1,606	4,811	4,442	22.7	28.4	81.7	75.3
Diagnostic ultrasound	94	283	311	259	1.8	5.0	5.3	4.4
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes)	214	197	181	111	4.1	3.5	3.1	1.9
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	36	137	152	113	0.7	2.4	2.6	1.9
Biliary tract x ray	60	90	61	50	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.8
Radioisotope scan	49	83	54	37	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.6
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	77	58	34	21	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.4
Cystoscopy	97	51	32	36	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.6
Contrast myelogram	66	96	30	15	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.3
45–64 years[3,5]	1,030	1,584	2,153	1,914	44.2	67.5	88.8	74.6
Angiocardiography using contrast material	49	105	224	203	2.1	4.5	9.2	7.9
Diagnostic ultrasound	44	154	184	155	1.9	6.6	7.6	6.0
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	42	167	171	123	1.8	7.1	7.1	4.8
Radioisotope scan	92	128	82	58	3.9	5.5	3.4	2.2
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes)	14	9	66	30	0.6	0.4	2.7	1.2
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	55	78	66	62	2.3	3.3	2.7	2.4
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	94	89	54	46	4.0	3.8	2.2	1.8
Cystoscopy	93	48	27	28	4.0	2.1	1.1	1.1
65–74 years[3,5]	584	1,236	1,887	1,744	65.9	129.7	184.0	167.4
Angiocardiography using contrast material	20	73	180	192	2.2	7.6	17.5	18.4
Diagnostic ultrasound	29	121	159	157	3.3	12.7	15.5	15.1
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	30	156	140	121	3.3	16.3	13.7	11.6
Radioisotope scan	73	116	79	60	8.2	12.2	7.7	5.8
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	27	55	55	62	3.1	5.8	5.4	6.0
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	68	76	54	44	7.7	8.0	5.2	4.2
Arteriography using contrast material	37	67	53	44	4.2	7.0	5.1	4.2
Cystoscopy	46	32	21	18	5.2	3.4	2.1	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 89 (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 1993

[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]	1993[1,2]	1980	1985	1991[1]	1993[1,2]
Female—Con.								
75 years and over[3,5]	523	1,389	2,579	2,482	80.7	185.9	296.2	273.3
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	36	215	268	210	5.6	28.7	30.8	23.1
Diagnostic ultrasound	32	173	254	247	5.0	23.1	29.1	27.2
Angiocardiography using contrast material	1	17	113	120	0.2	2.3	13.0	13.2
Endoscopy of large intestine without biopsy	63	105	99	89	9.7	14.1	11.4	9.8
Endoscopy of small intestine without biopsy	27	77	98	106	4.2	10.4	11.2	11.6
Radioisotope scan	70	128	88	79	10.9	17.1	10.1	8.6
Cystoscopy	50	45	30	21	7.6	6.0	3.4	2.4

[1]Comparisons of data from 1988–93 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]In 1993 National Hospital Discharge Survey, children's hospitals had a high rate of non-response which may have resulted in underestimates of hospital utilization by children.
[3]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.
[4]Rates are age adjusted.
[5]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 90. 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 91. 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 and age								
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 and age[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: Wunderlich GS. Characteristics of residents in institutions for the aged and chronically ill, United States, April–June 1963. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 12(2). 1965; Zappolo A. Characteristics, social contacts, and activities of nursing home residents, United States, 1973–74 National Nursing Home Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(27). 1977; Hing E. Characteristics of nursing home residents, health status, and care received: National Nursing Home Survey, United States, May–December 1977. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(51). 1981; and Hing E, Sekscenski E, Strahan G. The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(97). 1985. 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 92. 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: Hing E. Characteristics of nursing home residents, health status, and care received: National Nursing Home Survey, United States, May–December 1977. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(51). 1981; and Hing E, Sekscenski E, Strahan G. The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(97). 1985.

Table 93. 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 94. 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 95. 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			Non-Federal general hospitals[1]		
	1975	1980	1986	1975	1980	1986	1975	1980	1986
Both sexes				Number in thousands					
Total	385	369	343	130	141	222	516	564	851
Under 18 years	25	17	17	15	17	43	43	44	50
18–24 years	72	77	61	19	23	25	93	98	126
25–44 years	166	177	200	47	56	99	220	249	425
45–64 years	102	78	50	35	32	34	121	123	156
65 years and over	21	20	15	13	14	21	38	50	94
White	296	265	230	119	123	183	451	469	659
All other	89	104	113	10	18	39	65	95	192
Male									
Total	249	239	217	56	67	115	212	255	398
Under 18 years	16	11	10	8	9	23	20	20	22
18–24 years	52	56	41	10	13	16	45	52	59
25–44 years	107	119	134	20	27	56	85	115	222
45–64 years	61	43	25	14	13	14	48	46	66
65 years and over	13	11	7	5	5	6	14	21	29
White	191	171	145	51	58	89	184	213	292
All other	58	68	72	5	9	26	27	42	106
Female									
Total	136	130	126	74	74	107	304	309	453
Under 18 years	9	5	7	8	7	20	23	23	28
18–24 years	20	22	20	9	10	8	48	45	67
25–44 years	59	58	66	28	29	44	135	135	203
45–64 years	41	35	24	21	18	20	74	77	90
65 years and over	8	9	8	8	9	15	24	29	65
White	105	94	85	69	65	94	267	256	367
All other	31	36	41	5	9	13	37	53	86
Both sexes				Rate per 100,000 civilian population					
Total	182.2	163.6	143.4	61.4	62.6	92.5	243.8	250.0	355.4
Under 18 years	38.1	26.1	26.9	23.3	26.3	67.5	64.4	68.5	78.7
18–24 years	271.8	264.6	225.6	73.7	79.6	91.6	352.8	334.2	467.0
25–44 years	314.1	282.9	267.0	89.3	89.1	132.7	416.8	399.0	566.8
45–64 years	233.5	175.7	110.9	80.1	71.0	75.2	278.5	276.4	346.2
65 years and over	91.8	78.0	52.5	57.7	54.1	71.4	170.3	195.4	323.6
White	161.1	136.8	113.2	64.9	63.4	90.1	245.4	241.8	324.7
All other	321.9	328.0	311.4	37.9	57.5	106.1	233.3	300.0	526.2
Male									
Total	243.7	219.8	187.8	54.5	61.9	99.3	207.1	233.8	343.6
Under 18 years	48.3	35.4	32.2	22.5	28.9	69.8	59.1	62.6	67.5
18–24 years	409.0	387.9	307.5	78.0	92.2	124.2	350.8	365.3	446.2
25–44 years	418.4	388.1	363.0	76.6	86.8	151.2	332.8	374.7	602.9
45–64 years	291.5	202.3	118.6	66.8	63.2	65.5	228.6	219.1	306.1
65 years and over	136.4	105.3	59.4	50.3	47.3	52.1	152.0	203.4	245.6
White	214.2	182.2	147.2	57.0	61.7	90.3	206.9	226.3	296.4
All other	444.5	457.8	419.7	38.1	62.7	151.2	209.1	281.1	614.2
Female									
Total	124.7	111.1	101.8	67.8	63.3	86.2	278.1	265.1	366.4
Under 18 years	27.5	16.4	21.4	24.1	23.6	65.0	70.0	74.6	90.3
18–24 years	143.1	145.8	146.6	69.6	67.4	60.2	354.6	304.4	487.1
25–44 years	215.9	182.3	174.1	101.2	91.2	114.9	495.8	422.2	531.9
45–64 years	180.5	151.7	103.8	92.3	78.1	84.0	324.3	328.2	382.8
65 years and over	60.8	59.6	47.8	62.8	58.8	84.6	182.9	190.0	376.7
White	111.2	94.1	81.1	72.5	65.0	90.0	281.7	256.4	351.5
All other	212.0	212.6	214.2	37.7	52.8	65.5	254.9	316.7	447.0

[1]Non-Federal general hospitals include public and nonpublic facilities.

NOTE: Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States.*

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, 1992. DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 92–1942. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992; Unpublished data.

Table 96. 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			Non-Federal 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	143.4	61.4	62.6	92.5	243.8	250.0	355.4
Under 25 years	104.8	101.2	86.3	37.7	43.1	74.7	146.7	152.2	194.7
25–44 years	314.1	282.9	267.0	89.3	89.1	132.7	416.8	399.0	566.8
45–64 years	233.5	175.7	110.9	80.1	71.0	75.2	278.5	276.4	346.2
65 years and over	91.8	78.0	52.5	57.7	54.1	71.4	170.3	195.4	323.6
Alcohol related									
All ages	50.4	35.5	23.8	5.1	5.8	6.6	17.0	18.8	42.4
Under 25 years	10.7	12.4	16.8	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.4	4.4	13.7
25–44 years	86.2	64.0	45.4	7.6	9.3	10.0	31.0	34.3	94.8
45–64 years	110.0	57.7	15.3	12.5	10.9	11.0	34.5	30.6	32.9
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	9.1	1.5	1.8	6.1	8.4	7.4	20.8
Under 25 years	7.2	9.4	6.3	1.5	1.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	18.8
25–44 years	12.6	12.9	14.8	2.3	3.0	9.3	13.8	9.3	42.0
45–64 years	*0.6	1.4	10.5	0.1	1.0	*1.8	6.5	7.1	*2.2
65 years and over	*3.5	*0.7	*0.8	0.4	0.6	- - -	*2.6	*2.0	*1.2
Organic disorders[3]									
All ages	9.6	6.8	4.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	9.0	7.4	10.7
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	3.0	1.1	0.9	*0.3	5.4	5.6	6.9
45–64 years	12.2	8.1	7.3	1.7	2.7	*1.5	9.3	6.9	6.8
65 years and over	43.3	30.0	17.2	14.5	10.8	11.7	49.3	36.4	54.5
Affective disorders									
All ages	21.3	22.0	23.6	26.0	26.8	45.4	91.9	79.2	135.9
Under 25 years	7.5	9.1	9.9	9.5	13.5	31.6	35.3	32.2	55.9
25–44 years	40.6	36.9	45.2	39.4	38.9	67.1	160.9	123.7	190.4
45–64 years	29.4	32.4	25.5	43.3	36.3	38.5	135.6	113.8	165.7
65 years and over	16.8	14.3	7.9	29.6	29.2	42.9	78.5	81.0	197.4
Schizophrenia									
All ages	61.2	62.1	53.2	13.4	13.3	11.0	58.9	59.9	66.2
Under 25 years	35.9	36.6	19.6	11.1	10.6	5.7	42.0	38.3	30.8
25–44 years	125.8	125.0	115.3	23.8	22.5	22.6	118.0	114.5	124.2
45–64 years	63.5	54.8	38.8	11.3	11.6	8.5	50.3	53.6	73.7
65 years and over	9.3	13.9	19.9	2.7	3.6	*1.8	5.6	16.3	15.3

[1]Non-Federal 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: Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States.* 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, 1992. DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 92–1942. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992; Unpublished data.

Table 97. Persons employed in health service sites: United States, selected years 1970–93

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

Site	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Number of persons in thousands											
All employed civilians	76,805	85,846	99,303	107,150	109,597	112,440	114,968	117,342	117,914	116,877	117,598	119,306
All health service sites	4,246	5,945	7,339	7,910	8,129	8,478	8,781	9,110	9,447	9,817	10,271	10,553
Offices and clinics of physicians	477	618	777	894	896	950	985	1,039	1,098	1,128	1,434	1,450
Offices and clinics of dentists	222	331	415	480	497	552	521	560	580	574	583	567
Offices and clinics of chiropractors[1]	19	30	40	59	66	72	77	97	90	105	122	116
Hospitals	2,690	3,441	4,036	4,269	4,368	4,444	4,520	4,568	4,690	4,839	4,915	5,032
Nursing and personal care facilities	509	891	1,199	1,309	1,339	1,337	1,467	1,521	1,543	1,626	1,750	1,752
Other health service sites	330	634	872	899	963	1,123	1,211	1,325	1,446	1,545	1,467	1,635
	Percent of employed civilians											
All health service sites	5.5	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.8
	Percent distribution											
All health service sites	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offices and clinics of physicians	11.2	10.4	10.6	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.5	14.0	13.7
Offices and clinics of dentists	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.4
Offices and clinics of chiropractors[1]	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Hospitals	63.4	57.9	55.0	54.0	53.7	52.4	51.5	50.1	49.6	49.3	47.9	47.7
Nursing and personal care facilities	12.0	15.0	16.3	16.5	16.5	15.8	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.6	17.0	16.6
Other health service sites	7.8	10.7	11.9	11.4	11.8	13.2	13.8	14.5	15.3	15.7	14.3	15.5

[1]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 1985–94. 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, Vol. 40, No. 1, and Vol. 41, No. 1. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1985–94; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 98 (page 1 of 2). Active non-Federal physicians and doctors of medicine in patient care per 10,000 civilian population, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1975, 1985, 1990, and 1993

[Data based on reporting by physicians]

Geographic division and State	Total physicians[1]				Doctors of medicine in patient care[2]			
	1975	1985	1990	1993[3]	1975	1985	1990	1993
	Number per 10,000 civilian population							
United States	15.3	20.7	22.2	23.4	13.5	18.0	19.5	20.7
New England	19.1	26.7	29.0	31.0	16.9	22.9	25.5	27.6
Maine	12.8	18.7	20.1	21.4	10.7	15.6	16.6	17.6
New Hampshire	14.3	18.1	20.1	21.3	13.1	16.7	18.6	19.7
Vermont	18.2	23.8	25.4	26.2	15.5	20.3	22.4	23.6
Massachusetts	20.8	30.2	32.8	35.3	18.3	25.4	28.6	31.4
Rhode Island	17.8	23.3	26.0	27.8	16.1	20.2	22.6	24.5
Connecticut	19.8	27.6	30.1	31.7	17.7	24.3	26.8	28.6
Middle Atlantic	19.5	26.1	28.4	30.9	17.0	22.2	24.5	26.7
New York	22.7	29.0	31.1	33.6	20.2	25.2	27.6	30.1
New Jersey	16.2	23.4	25.9	28.5	14.0	19.8	22.2	24.3
Pennsylvania	16.6	23.6	26.0	28.3	13.9	19.2	21.3	23.2
East North Central	13.9	19.3	20.6	22.2	12.0	16.4	17.6	18.9
Ohio	14.1	19.9	21.4	22.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	19.2
Indiana	10.6	14.7	16.0	17.4	9.6	13.2	14.6	15.8
Illinois	14.5	20.5	21.6	23.8	13.1	18.2	19.3	21.1
Michigan	15.4	20.8	22.1	23.5	12.0	16.0	16.9	18.0
Wisconsin	12.5	17.7	19.1	20.3	11.4	15.9	17.4	18.5
West North Central	13.3	18.3	19.8	21.1	11.4	15.6	17.1	18.4
Minnesota	14.9	20.5	22.0	23.3	13.7	18.5	20.1	21.6
Iowa	11.4	15.6	17.2	18.3	9.4	12.4	13.8	14.4
Missouri	15.0	20.5	22.0	23.2	11.6	16.3	17.7	19.1
North Dakota	9.7	15.8	17.0	18.9	9.2	14.9	16.0	17.7
South Dakota	8.2	13.4	14.2	15.8	7.7	12.3	13.2	14.8
Nebraska	12.1	15.7	17.0	18.9	10.9	14.4	15.9	17.6
Kansas	12.8	17.3	18.6	19.8	11.2	15.1	16.3	17.2
South Atlantic	14.0	19.7	21.7	22.7	12.6	17.6	19.3	20.4
Delaware	14.3	19.7	21.3	22.7	12.7	17.1	18.3	19.3
Maryland	18.6	30.4	32.5	33.4	16.5	24.9	27.8	29.0
District of Columbia	39.6	55.3	60.0	63.9	34.6	45.6	50.1	53.8
Virginia	12.9	19.5	21.2	21.8	11.9	17.8	19.5	20.2
West Virginia	11.0	16.3	17.7	19.8	10.0	14.6	15.4	16.9
North Carolina	11.7	16.9	18.9	19.9	10.6	15.0	17.2	18.3
South Carolina	10.0	14.7	16.0	17.5	9.3	13.6	15.0	16.4
Georgia	11.5	16.2	17.6	18.8	10.6	14.7	16.2	17.3
Florida	15.2	20.2	21.6	22.5	13.4	17.8	19.2	20.1
East South Central	10.5	15.0	16.8	18.1	9.7	14.0	15.7	16.8
Kentucky	10.9	15.1	16.8	18.1	10.1	13.9	15.7	16.9
Tennessee	12.4	17.7	19.5	21.4	11.3	16.2	18.1	19.9
Alabama	9.2	14.2	15.7	17.2	8.6	13.1	14.6	15.9
Mississippi	8.4	11.8	13.3	13.3	8.0	11.1	12.6	12.4
West South Central	11.9	16.4	17.8	18.7	10.5	14.5	15.8	16.6
Arkansas	9.1	13.8	15.1	16.6	8.5	12.8	14.1	15.4
Louisiana	11.4	17.3	18.6	20.0	10.5	16.1	17.4	18.7
Oklahoma	11.6	16.1	17.1	18.1	9.4	12.9	13.6	14.3
Texas	12.5	16.8	18.1	18.8	11.0	14.7	16.0	16.6
Mountain	14.3	17.8	19.3	20.0	12.6	15.7	17.0	17.7
Montana	10.6	14.0	16.0	17.3	10.1	13.2	15.2	16.3
Idaho	9.5	12.1	12.7	13.7	8.9	11.4	12.0	12.7
Wyoming	9.5	12.9	13.9	14.2	8.9	12.0	13.1	13.1
Colorado	17.3	20.7	22.1	23.8	15.0	17.7	19.2	20.8
New Mexico	12.2	17.0	18.9	19.9	10.1	14.7	16.7	17.7
Arizona	16.7	20.2	21.5	21.4	14.1	17.1	18.4	18.4
Utah	14.1	17.2	18.5	19.2	13.0	15.5	16.9	17.6
Nevada	11.9	16.0	16.6	16.4	10.9	14.5	14.9	14.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 98 (page 2 of 2). Active non-Federal physicians and doctors of medicine in patient care per 10,000 civilian population, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1975, 1985, 1990, and 1993

[Data based on reporting by physicians]

Geographic division and State	Total physicians[1]				Doctors of medicine in patient care[2]			
	1975	1985	1990	1993[3]	1975	1985	1990	1993
	Number per 10,000 civilian population							
Pacific	17.9	22.5	23.4	23.5	16.3	20.5	21.3	21.5
Washington	15.3	20.2	21.5	22.7	13.6	17.9	19.3	20.6
Oregon	15.6	19.7	21.1	21.8	13.8	17.6	19.1	19.7
California	18.8	23.7	24.1	23.9	17.3	21.5	21.9	21.9
Alaska	8.4	13.0	14.8	15.0	7.8	12.1	13.7	13.7
Hawaii	16.2	21.5	23.8	24.8	14.7	19.8	21.9	22.8

[1]Includes active non-Federal doctors of medicine and active doctors of osteopathy.
[2]Excludes doctors of osteopathy; States with large numbers are Florida, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Excludes doctors of medicine in medical teaching, administration, research, and other nonpatient care activities.
[3]Data for doctors of osteopathy are as of December 31, 1992.

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 1994 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 1993.

Table 99. Active physicians, according to type of physician and number per 10,000 population: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected years 1950–93 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[1]	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[2]	603,400	574,200	29,200	23.8
1992	626,800	595,700	31,100	24.5
1993	638,200	605,800	32,400	24.6
Projections				
2000	724,200	682,400	41,800	26.2

[1]Beginning in 1992, doctors of osteopathy data are from the American Osteopathic Association. Data prior to 1992 are Bureau of Health Professions estimates.
[2]Doctors of medicine data are unpublished from the American Medical Association.

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 100. Physicians, according to activity and place of medical education: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected years 1975–93

[Data are based on reporting by physicians]

Activity and place of medical education	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*
				Number of physicians			
Doctors of medicine	393,742	467,679	552,716	600,789	615,421	653,062	670,336
Professionally active[1]	340,280	414,916	497,140	536,755	547,310	578,108	591,017
Place of medical education:							
U.S. medical graduates	- - -	333,325	392,007	423,172	432,884	451,712	458,528
International medical graduates[2]	- - -	81,591	105,133	113,583	114,426	126,396	132,489
Activity:[3]							
Non-Federal	312,089	397,129	475,573	516,396	526,835	558,892	569,343
Patient care	287,837	361,915	431,527	468,902	479,547	513,427	525,771
Office-based practice	213,334	271,268	329,041	350,066	359,932	387,903	398,804
General and family practice	46,347	47,772	53,862	56,318	57,571	58,603	58,075
Cardiovascular diseases	5,046	6,725	9,054	10,235	10,670	11,449	12,095
Dermatology	3,442	4,372	5,325	5,721	5,996	6,308	6,539
Gastroenterology	1,696	2,735	4,135	4,942	5,200	5,723	6,293
Internal medicine	28,188	40,514	52,712	56,946	57,799	65,073	67,329
Pediatrics	12,687	17,436	22,392	24,692	26,494	28,984	30,825
Pulmonary diseases	1,166	2,040	3,035	3,578	3,659	4,005	4,386
General surgery	19,710	22,409	24,708	24,737	24,498	24,902	24,337
Obstetrics and gynecology	15,613	19,503	23,525	25,161	25,475	27,072	27,603
Ophthalmology	8,795	10,598	12,212	12,847	13,055	13,730	13,906
Orthopedic surgery	8,148	10,719	13,033	14,071	14,187	15,814	16,309
Otolaryngology	4,297	5,262	5,751	6,223	6,360	6,633	6,721
Plastic surgery	1,706	2,437	3,299	3,648	3,835	4,042	4,130
Urological surgery	5,025	6,222	7,081	7,338	7,392	7,682	7,770
Anesthesiology	8,970	11,336	15,285	16,720	17,789	19,974	20,646
Diagnostic radiology	1,978	4,190	7,735	9,012	9,806	10,888	11,877
Emergency medicine	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,041	8,402	9,355	9,876
Neurology	1,862	3,245	4,691	5,374	5,587	6,316	6,806
Pathology, anatomical/clinical	4,195	5,952	6,877	7,022	7,269	7,920	8,542
Psychiatry	12,173	15,946	18,521	19,625	20,048	21,826	22,261
Radiology	6,970	7,791	7,355	6,164	6,056	5,850	5,748
Other specialty	15,320	24,064	28,453	21,651	22,784	25,754	26,730
Hospital-based practice	74,503	90,647	102,486	118,836	119,615	125,524	126,967
Residents and interns	53,527	59,615	72,159	80,019	81,664	85,432	83,097
Full-time hospital staff	20,976	31,032	30,327	38,817	37,951	40,092	43,870
Other professional activity[4]	24,252	35,214	44,046	47,494	47,288	45,465	43,572
Federal[5]	28,191	17,787	21,567	20,359	20,475	19,216	21,674
Patient care	24,100	14,597	17,293	15,570	15,632	14,665	18,098
Office-based practice	2,095	732	1,156	1,135	1,063	1,461	50
Hospital-based practice	22,005	13,865	16,137	14,435	14,569	13,204	18,048
Residents and interns	4,275	2,427	3,252	2,084	1,725	1,036	3,954
Full-time hospital staff	17,730	11,438	12,885	12,351	12,844	12,168	14,094
Other professional activity[4]	4,091	3,190	4,274	4,789	4,843	4,551	3,576
Inactive	21,449	25,744	38,646	48,804	52,653	55,656	62,997
Not classified	26,145	20,629	13,950	12,405	12,678	16,589	14,668
Unknown address	5,868	6,390	2,980	2,825	2,780	2,709	1,654

[1]Excludes inactive, not classified, and address unknown.
[2]International medical graduates received their medical education in schools outside the United States and Canada.
[3]Specialty information based on the physician's self-designated primary area of practice. Categories include generalists and specialists.
[4]Includes medical teaching, administration, research, clinical fellows, and other.
[5]Beginning in 1993 data collection for Federal physicians was revised.

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 discussion of physician specialties.

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; 1994. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1990; 1992; 1993; 1994 (Copyrights 1971, 1976, 1982, 1986, 1990, 1992, 1993, and 1994: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association).

Table 101. Primary care doctors of medicine, according to specialty and medical school seniors according to specialty certification plans: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected years 1949–94

Specialty	*1949*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*
					Number				
Total[2]	201,277	260,484	334,028	393,742	467,679	552,716	615,421	653,062	670,336
Active doctors of medicine[3]	191,577	247,257	310,845	340,280	414,916	497,140	547,310	578,108	591,017
Primary care generalists	113,222	125,359	115,822	124,064	146,093	170,741	183,294	197,719	198,607
General/family practice	95,980	88,023	57,948	54,557	60,049	67,051	70,480	71,687	71,677
Internal medicine	12,453	26,209	39,924	47,761	58,462	70,691	76,295	85,839	86,102
Pediatrics	4,789	11,127	17,950	21,746	27,582	32,999	36,519	40,193	40,828
Primary care specialists	- - -	- - -	2,817	7,554	14,949	22,011	27,434	28,906	30,850
Internal medicine	- - -	- - -	1,948	6,570	13,069	18,171	22,054	23,178	24,481
Pediatrics	- - -	- - -	869	984	1,880	3,840	5,380	5,728	6,369
					Percent active doctors of medicine				
Primary care generalists	59.1	50.7	37.3	36.5	35.2	34.3	33.5	34.2	33.6
General/family practice	50.1	35.6	18.6	16.0	14.5	13.5	12.9	12.4	12.1
Internal medicine	6.5	10.6	12.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.8	14.6
Pediatrics	2.5	4.5	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.9
Primary care specialists	- - -	- - -	0.9	2.2	3.6	4.4	5.0	5.0	5.2
Internal medicine	- - -	- - -	0.6	1.9	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1
Pediatrics	- - -	- - -	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1

Medical school seniors' certification plans	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1991*[4]	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
					Number				
All respondents	11,049	10,740	11,308	10,380	11,176	11,434	12,096	12,131	12,892
Total with certification plans[5]	10,236	9,957	10,386	9,486	10,144	7,749	8,062	8,128	8,410
					Percent of medical school seniors with certification plans				
Primary care generalists	29.9	29.9	29.1	24.8	22.7	14.9	14.6	19.3	22.8
General/family practice	13.3	13.8	14.8	11.3	11.8	9.4	9.0	11.8	13.1
Internal medicine	10.7	10.0	8.6	8.1	6.0	2.9	3.2	4.5	6.2
Pediatrics	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.9	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.5
Primary care specialists	12.9	12.8	13.5	14.6	16.6	23.3	23.6	21.9	19.2
General/family practice	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.5
Internal medicine	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.7	13.5	16.0	16.4	14.2	12.2
Pediatrics	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.5

[1]Estimated by the Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources Administration. Active doctors of medicine (MD's) include those with address unknown and primary specialty not classified.
[2]Includes MD's engaged in Federal and non-Federal patient care (office-based or hospital-based) and professional activities.
[3]Beginning in 1970, MD's who are inactive, have unknown address, or primary specialty not classified are excluded.
[4]In 1991 the medical school graduation questionnaire was revised to allow respondents to indicate they were undecided on an area of certification.
[5]Excludes medical school seniors who are not planning certification, undecided on area of certification, or did not respond to certification question.

NOTES: See Appendix II for definitions of physician specialties. For specialty data in top panel: Data for 1949 are as of mid-year; data for 1960–1985 are as of December 31; data for 1990 to the present are as of January 1st. For medical school senior data in bottom panel: Data are not available for 1990.

SOURCES: Health Manpower Source Book: Medical Specialists, USDHEW, 1962; Roback, G. A., Randolph, L. L., and Seidman, B.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1994. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1994. (Copyright 1994: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association); Association of American Medical Colleges: 1994 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire: Summary Report for All Schools. Washington, D.C., 1994; Kassebaum, D. G., and Szenas, P. L.: Preferences of 1993 Medical School Graduates. Academic Medicine 68(11): 866–869. 1993.

Table 102. Active health personnel and number per 100,000 population, according to occupation and geographic region: United States, 1970, 1980, and 1992

[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
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
1992						
Physicians	614,050	242.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Federal	21,715	8.6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of medicine[3,5]	20,439	8.1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of osteopathy[2]	1,276	0.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Non-Federal	592,335	233.7	306.8	217.6	205.5	225.1
Doctors of medicine[3,5]	562,466	221.9	292.1	199.8	198.2	218.6
Doctors of osteopathy[2]	29,869	11.8	14.7	17.8	7.3	6.5
Dentists[4]	153,800	61.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Optometrists	27,000	10.6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pharmacists	165,300	64.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Podiatrists[6]	12,500	4.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Registered nurses	1,893,400	742.3	923.4	806.4	660.6	634.2
Associate and diploma	1,143,300	448.2	558.9	503.5	404.0	355.3
Baccalaureate	587,700	230.3	276.6	241.0	200.0	224.5
Masters and doctorate	162,400	63.7	87.8	61.9	56.6	54.4

[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, U.S. Public Health Service, and Veterans Administration.
[5]Data for doctors of medicine are as of January 1, 1993.
[6]1991 data.

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; 1994 edition. Chicago 1981; 1994; 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 1992 and 1993 editions. Rockville, Md., 1992 and 1993; unpublished data.

Table 103. Full-time equivalent employment in selected occupations for community hospitals: United States, selected years 1983–92

[Data are based on reporting by a census of registered hospitals]

Occupation	1983	1989	1990	1991	1992	Average annual percent change 1983–89	Average annual percent change 1989–92
All hospital personnel[1]	3,130,131	3,328,509	3,439,820	3,554,962	3,635,530	1.0	3.0
Administrators and assistant administrators[2]	28,805	37,269	37,015	39,505	52,575	4.4	12.2
Physicians	25,520	33,850	36,451	37,091	38,079	4.8	4.0
Physician assistants	2,222	3,313	3,543	3,940	4,320	6.9	9.2
Registered nurses	698,151	791,521	809,920	840,493	853,789	2.1	2.6
Licensed practical nurses	229,735	172,143	167,945	165,871	157,208	–4.7	–3.0
Ancillary nursing personnel	294,180	252,500	268,113	278,125	274,015	–2.5	2.8
Medical record administrators and technicians	39,115	47,834	50,723	51,380	53,033	3.4	3.5
Licensed pharmacists and pharmacy technicians	52,077	60,984	64,004	65,735	67,585	2.7	3.5
Medical technologists and other laboratory personnel	149,949	152,122	157,880	161,087	163,323	0.2	2.4
Dietitians and dietetic technicians	36,623	34,416	35,553	35,294	33,232	–1.0	–1.2
Radiologic service personnel	92,509	104,494	111,298	114,455	117,401	2.1	4.0
Occupational therapists, occupational therapy assistants, and recreational therapists	9,078	13,604	15,144	16,290	17,294	7.0	8.3
Physical therapists and physical therapy assistants and aides	28,759	33,104	35,455	38,004	38,956	2.4	5.6
Speech pathologists and audiologists	2,684	4,608	4,909	5,550	5,910	9.4	8.6
Respiratory therapists and respiratory therapy technicians	51,490	57,355	60,403	62,969	64,337	1.8	3.9
Medical social workers	14,489	19,698	21,389	23,077	23,515	5.3	6.1
Total trainee personnel[3]	66,515	68,641	69,111	71,570	73,324	0.5	2.2

[1]Includes occupational categories not shown.
[2]Beginning in 1992, the occupational definition of assistant administrator was expanded to include additional administrative job titles in more areas of the facility.
[3]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, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992 Annual Survey of Hospitals.

Table 104 (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 104 (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 105. First-year enrollment and graduates of health professions schools and number of schools, according to profession: United States, selected years 1950–93 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[1]
First-year enrollment											
1980	16,930	1,426	105,952	35,414	53,633	16,905	56,316	6,066	1,185	7,905	- - -
1981	17,186	1,496	110,201	35,808	56,899	17,494	58,479	5,964	1,174	7,442	- - -
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	1,025
1985	16,997	1,750	118,224	39,573	63,776	14,875	47,034	4,983	1,177	6,749	1,383
1986[2]	16,963	1,737	100,791	34,310	56,635	9,846	44,477	4,777	1,154	6,584	1,712
1987[3]	16,819	1,724	90,693	28,026	54,330	8,337	42,452	4,494	1,210	7,081	1,598
1988[3]	16,713	1,692	94,269	28,505	57,375	8,389	43,774	4,316	1,234	7,309	1,507
1989[3]	16,868	1,780	103,025	29,042	63,973	10,010	47,602	4,148	1,271	8,067	1,531
1990	16,756	1,844	108,580	29,858	68,634	10,088	52,969	3,938	1,258	8,009	1,485
1991	16,876	1,950	113,526	33,437	69,869	10,220	56,176	3,961	1,207	- - -	1,467
1992	17,071	1,974	122,656	37,886	74,079	10,691	58,245	4,006	1,321	8,264	1,411
1993	17,079	2,035	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,029	- - -	8,664	1,743
Graduates											
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
1981	15,667	1,151	73,985	24,370	36,712	12,903	41,002	5,550	1,092	7,323	2,526
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	1,924
1987	15,836	1,587	70,561	23,761	38,528	8,272	27,285	4,717	1,081	5,854	1,429
1988	15,887	1,572	64,839	21,504	37,397	5,938	26,912	4,581	1,106	6,171	1,650
1989[5]	15,620	1,609	61,660	18,997	37,837	4,826	30,368	4,312	1,143	6,557	1,753
1990	15,336	1,529	66,088	18,571	42,318	5,199	35,417	4,233	1,115	6,956	1,661
1991	15,481	1,534	72,230	19,264	46,794	6,172	38,100	3,995	1,136	7,122	1,631
1992	15,386	1,532	80,839	21,415	52,896	6,528	41,951	3,918	1,150	7,113	1,664
1993[6]	15,554	1,609	88,144	24,442	56,770	6,932	- - -	3,744	- - -	- - -	1,591
2000[7]	16,112	1,934	68,800	20,580	43,450	4,770	- - -	3,242	1,200	7,120	2,950
Schools[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
1981	126	15	1,401	383	715	303	1,309	60	16	72	16
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	1,484	501	848	135	1,154	55	16	74	17
1993	126	15	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54	16	74	17

[1]Chiropractic first-year enrollment data are partial data from 8 reporting schools.
[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]Nursing data are preliminary estimates.
[7]Projected.
[8]Some nursing schools offer more than 1 type of program. Numbers shown for nursing are number of nursing programs.

NOTE: Data on the number of schools are reported as of the beginning of the academic year while data on first-year enrollment and number of graduates are reported as of the end of the academic year.

SOURCES: Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, D.C., 1994; 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, 1993; 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 1993–94. Chicago, 1994; American Medical Association: Medical education in the United States. JAMA. Vol. 270, No. 9. September 1, 1993; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: Annual Statistical Report 1993. Rockville, Md., 1993; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 106 (page 1 of 2). Total enrollment of minorities in schools for selected health occupations, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, academic years 1970–71, 1980–81, 1990–91, and 1992–93

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	Total enrollment							
	1970–71[1]	1980–81	1990–91	1992–93[2]	1970–71[1]	1980–81	1990–91	1992–93[2]
Allopathic medicine	Number of students				Percent of students			
All races[3]	40,238	65,189	65,163	66,142	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white	37,944	55,434	47,893	46,465	94.3	85.0	73.5	70.3
Non-Hispanic black	1,509	3,708	4,241	4,638	3.8	5.7	6.5	7.0
Hispanic	196	2,761	3,538	3,810	0.5	4.2	5.4	5.8
Mexican American	- - -	951	1,109	1,332	- - -	1.5	1.7	2.0
Mainland Puerto Rican	- - -	329	457	484	- - -	0.5	0.7	0.7
Other Hispanic[4]	- - -	1,481	1,972	1,994	- - -	2.3	3.0	3.0
American Indian	18	221	277	333	*	0.3	0.4	0.5
Asian	571	1,924	8,436	9,994	1.4	3.0	12.9	15.1
Osteopathic medicine								
All races	2,304	4,940	6,792	7,375	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white[3]	2,241	4,688	5,680	6,063	97.3	94.9	83.6	82.2
Non-Hispanic black	27	94	217	231	1.2	1.9	3.2	3.1
Hispanic	19	52	277	293	0.8	1.1	4.1	4.0
American Indian	6	19	36	45	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Asian	11	87	582	743	0.5	1.8	8.6	10.1
Podiatry								
All races	1,268	2,577	2,226	2,438	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white[3]	1,228	2,353	1,671	1,795	96.8	91.3	75.1	73.6
Non-Hispanic black	27	110	237	226	2.1	4.3	10.6	9.3
Hispanic	5	39	148	162	0.4	1.5	6.6	6.6
American Indian	1	6	7	9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Asian	7	69	163	246	0.6	2.7	7.3	10.1
Dentistry[5]								
All races	19,187	22,842	15,770	15,813	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white[3]	17,531	20,208	11,185	11,187	91.4	88.5	70.9	70.7
Non-Hispanic black	872	1,022	940	943	4.5	4.5	6.0	6.0
Hispanic	185	519	1,073	985	1.0	2.3	6.8	6.2
American Indian	28	53	53	48	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Asian	490	1,040	2,519	2,650	2.6	4.6	16.0	16.8
Optometry[5]								
All races	3,094	4,540	4,650	4,743	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white[3]	2,913	4,148	3,706	3,751	94.1	91.4	79.7	79.1
Non-Hispanic black	32	57	134	140	1.0	1.3	2.9	3.0
Hispanic	30	80	186	178	1.0	1.8	4.0	3.8
American Indian	2	12	21	22	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
Asian	117	243	603	652	3.8	5.4	13.0	13.7
Pharmacy[5,6]								
All races	17,909	21,628	22,764	23,266	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white[3]	16,222	19,153	18,325	18,242	90.6	88.6	80.5	78.4
Non-Hispanic black	659	945	1,301	1,531	3.7	4.4	5.7	6.6
Hispanic	254	459	945	651	1.4	2.1	4.2	2.8
American Indian	29	36	63	87	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Asian	672	1,035	2,130	2,755	3.8	4.8	9.4	11.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 106 (page 2 of 2). Total enrollment of minorities in schools for selected health occupations, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, academic years 1970–71, 1980–81, 1990–91, and 1992–93

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	*First-year enrollment*[1]				*Total enrollment*[1]			
	1970–71[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1992–93*[2]	*1970–71*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1992–93*[2]
Registered nurses[5,7]	Number of students				Percent of students			
All races	211,239	230,966	221,170	257,983	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white[3]	- - -	- - -	183,102	218,178	- - -	- - -	82.8	84.6
Non-Hispanic black	- - -	- - -	23,094	22,147	- - -	- - -	10.4	8.6
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6,580	7,667	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.0
American Indian	- - -	- - -	1,803	1,685	- - -	- - -	0.8	0.7
Asian	- - -	- - -	6,591	8,306	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.2

[1]Data for osteopathic medicine, podiatry, and optometry are for 1971–72. Data for pharmacy and registered nurses are for 1972–73.
[2]Data for optometry and pharmacy are for 1991–92.
[3]Includes race and ethnicity unspecified.
[4]Includes Puerto Rican Commonwealth students.
[5]Excludes Puerto Rican schools.
[6]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.

NOTE: Total enrollment data are collected at the beginning of the academic year.

SOURCES: Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book: Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, D.C., 1994; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: 1993 Annual Statistical Report. Rockville, Md., 1993; 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; American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine: Unpublished data; National League for Nursing: Nursing Datasource, Volume 1, New York, 1993; Nursing Data Book, New York, 1982.

Table 107. First-year and total enrollment of women in schools for selected health occupations, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, academic years 1971–72, 1980–81, 1990–91, and 1992–93

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Enrollment, occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	*Both sexes*				*Women*			
	1971–72[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1992–93*[2]	*1971–72*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1992–93*[2]
First-year enrollment	Number of students				Percent of students			
Allopathic medicine[3]	12,361	17,186	16,876	17,079	13.7	28.9	38.8	41.9
Non-Hispanic white	- - -	14,262	11,830	11,562	- - -	27.4	37.7	39.8
Non-Hispanic black	881	1,128	1,263	1,425	22.7	45.5	55.3	60.8
Hispanic	- - -	818	933	1,103	- - -	31.5	42.0	45.2
Mexican American	118	258	285	447	8.5	30.6	39.3	44.3
Mainland Puerto Rican	40	95	120	126	15.0	43.2	43.3	51.6
Other Hispanic[4]	- - -	465	528	530	- - -	29.7	43.3	44.5
American Indian	23	67	76	123	34.8	35.8	40.8	43.9
Asian	217	572	2,527	2,615	19.4	31.5	40.3	40.2
Podiatry	399	695	622	802	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Osteopathic medicine	670	1,496	1,950	2,035	4.3	22.0	34.2	35.1
Dentistry[5]	4,705	5,964	3,961	4,029	3.1	19.8	37.9	35.0
Optometry[5]	906	1,174	1,207	1,321	5.3	25.3	50.6	53.1
Pharmacy[5,6]	6,532	7,442	8,009	8,664	25.8	48.4	- - -	63.1
Registered nurses[5]	93,344	110,201	113,526	122,656	94.5	92.7	89.3	88.0
Total enrollment								
Allopathic medicine[3]	43,650	65,189	65,163	66,142	10.9	26.5	37.3	39.4
Non-Hispanic white	- - -	55,434	47,893	46,465	- - -	25.0	35.4	37.5
Non-Hispanic black	2,055	3,708	4,241	4,638	20.4	44.3	55.8	57.9
Hispanic	- - -	2,761	3,538	3,810	- - -	30.1	39.0	41.0
Mexican American	252	951	1,109	1,332	9.5	26.4	38.5	39.9
Mainland Puerto Rican	76	329	457	484	17.1	35.9	43.1	43.2
Other Hispanic[4]	- - -	1,481	1,972	1,994	- - -	31.1	38.4	41.2
American Indian	42	221	277	333	23.8	28.5	42.6	45.9
Asian	647	1,924	8,436	9,994	17.9	30.4	37.7	39.5
Dentistry[5]	16,553	22,842	15,770	15,813	- - -	17.0	34.2	36.1
Osteopathic medicine	2,304	4,940	6,792	7,375	3.4	19.7	32.7	34.1
Podiatry	1,268	2,577	2,226	2,438	1.2	11.9	- - -	- - -
Optometry[5]	3,094	4,540	4,650	4,743	- - -	- - -	47.3	49.5
Registered nurses[5]	211,239	230,966	221,170	257,983	95.5	94.3	- - -	88.9

[1]Total enrollments for registered nurse students are for 1972–73.
[2]First-year enrollments for optometry and nursing students are for 1991–92. Total enrollments for optometry are for 1991–92.
[3]Includes 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.

NOTES: Data not available on total enrollment of women in schools of pharmacy. 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.

SOURCES: Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, D.C., 1994 and unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: 1993 Annual Statistical Report. Rockville, Md., 1993; 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; American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine: Unpublished data; National League for Nursing: Nursing Datasource. New York, 1993; Nursing Data Book, New York, 1982; State-Approved Schools of Nursing-RN. New York, 1973.

Table 108. 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 109. 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 110. 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 111. Community hospital beds per 1,000 population and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940–92

[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	1990	1991	1992	1940–60[1,2]	1960–70[2]	1970–80	1980–92
United States	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	0.6	1.8	0.5	–1.8
New England	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.3	–0.6	0.5	0.0	–1.8
Maine	3.0	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.7	0.6	3.3	0.0	–2.0
New Hampshire	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	0.2	–0.9	–0.3	–1.9
Vermont	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	1.6	0.0	–0.2	–3.4
Massachusetts	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.9	3.6	–1.0	0.5	0.0	–1.7
Rhode Island	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.1	–0.3	0.8	–0.5	–1.7
Connecticut	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.8	–0.4	0.0	0.3	–1.8
Middle Atlantic	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.2	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	4.0	4.0	–0.6	1.5	1.6	–0.4
Pennsylvania	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.3	0.8	1.4	0.2	–0.9
East North Central	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	0.6	2.0	0.7	–2.0
Ohio	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.8	1.2	2.1	1.1	–1.8
Indiana	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.8	1.5	2.6	1.2	–1.4
Illinois	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	0.8	1.6	0.8	–2.2
Michigan	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.4	–1.0	2.7	0.2	–2.1
Wisconsin	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.2	4.9	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	1.2	1.9	–0.6	–2.3
West North Central	3.1	3.7	4.3	5.7	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.8	1.6	2.9	0.2	–1.6
Minnesota	3.9	4.4	4.8	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	1.0	2.4	–0.7	–2.5
Iowa	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.4	5.0	1.9	3.7	0.2	–1.1
Missouri	2.9	3.3	3.9	5.1	5.7	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.7	1.5	2.7	1.1	–1.6
North Dakota	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.4	7.0	2.0	2.7	0.8	–0.5
South Dakota	2.8	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.5	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.1	2.4	2.2	–0.2	0.9
Nebraska	3.4	4.2	4.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.4	4.8	5.3	1.3	3.5	–0.3	–1.0
Kansas	2.8	3.4	4.2	5.4	5.8	5.2	4.8	3.9	4.7	2.0	2.5	0.7	–1.7
South Atlantic	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	1.4	1.9	1.2	–1.8
Delaware	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	–0.9	0.0	–0.3	–1.2
Maryland	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	–0.8	–0.6	1.5	–2.4
District of Columbia	5.5	5.5	5.9	7.4	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.6	0.4	2.3	–0.1	0.3
Virginia	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.6	2.1	1.0	–2.0
West Virginia	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.6	2.1	2.8	0.2	–1.5
North Carolina	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.2	1.1	1.0	–1.7
South Carolina	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.5	0.5	–1.6
Georgia	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.9	2.5	3.1	1.9	–1.4
Florida	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.8	0.5	3.6	1.5	–2.4
East South Central	1.7	2.1	3.0	4.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.6	2.9	3.9	1.5	–0.9
Kentucky	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.3	2.6	2.9	1.2	–0.4
Tennessee	1.9	2.3	3.4	4.7	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.7	3.0	3.3	1.6	–1.3
Alabama	1.5	2.0	2.8	4.3	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	3.2	4.4	1.7	–1.0
Mississippi	1.4	1.7	2.9	4.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.9	3.7	4.3	1.9	–0.7
West South Central	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.7	2.3	2.7	0.9	–2.0
Arkansas	1.4	1.6	2.9	4.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.7	3.7	3.8	1.8	–0.5
Louisiana	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.5	1.2	0.7	1.3	–0.5
Oklahoma	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.8	2.6	3.5	0.2	–1.6
Texas	2.0	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.5	2.7	0.9	–2.7
Mountain	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.9	–0.1	2.1	–1.2	–2.2
Montana	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.8	4.6	5.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	–0.9
Idaho	2.6	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.2	1.0	2.3	–0.8	–1.2
Wyoming	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	3.6	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.8	1.4	1.8	–4.1	2.4
Colorado	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.9	–0.1	1.9	–0.9	–3.0
New Mexico	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.7	0.4	1.9	–1.2	–1.1
Arizona	3.4	4.0	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	–0.6	3.2	–1.3	–3.0
Utah	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	–0.7	2.5	–1.5	–2.1
Nevada	5.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.9	2.5	2.7	–1.2	0.7	0.0	–3.6
Pacific	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	–1.4	1.8	–0.6	–2.4
Washington	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.4	–0.1	0.6	–1.2	–2.1
Oregon	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.6	0.0	1.3	–1.3	–2.4
California	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	–1.9	2.4	–0.5	–2.7
Alaska	. . .	. . .	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.3	. . .	–0.4	1.6	–1.3
Hawaii	. . .	. . .	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	. . .	–0.8	–0.9	–1.1

[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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Master Facility Inventory, and the American Hospital Association annual surveys.

Table 112. Occupancy rates in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940–92

[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	1990	1991	1992	1940–60[1,2]	1960–70[2]	1970–80	1980–92
United States	69.9	74.7	77.3	75.2	65.1	66.7	67.3	65.7	0.3	0.3	–0.3	–1.1
New England	72.5	75.2	79.7	80.1	72.8	74.3	73.8	72.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	–0.9
Maine	72.4	73.2	73.0	74.5	66.8	71.6	70.6	68.4	0.1	–0.0	0.2	–0.7
New Hampshire	65.3	66.5	73.4	73.2	63.4	67.0	66.2	66.2	0.1	1.0	–0.0	–0.8
Vermont	68.8	68.5	76.3	73.7	68.0	66.9	68.6	65.3	–0.0	1.1	–0.3	–1.0
Massachusetts	71.8	75.8	80.3	81.7	74.1	74.6	73.4	72.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	–1.0
Rhode Island	77.7	75.7	82.9	85.9	76.2	79.5	79.2	77.1	–0.1	0.9	0.4	–0.9
Connecticut	75.9	78.2	82.6	80.4	75.4	77.0	77.6	75.8	0.1	0.5	–0.3	–0.5
Middle Atlantic	75.5	78.1	82.4	83.2	77.1	80.2	80.1	79.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	–0.4
New York	78.9	79.4	82.9	85.9	83.9	85.7	85.0	84.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	–0.2
New Jersey	72.4	78.4	82.5	82.8	74.8	80.0	80.2	79.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	–0.3
Pennsylvania	71.3	76.0	81.5	79.5	68.7	72.6	72.8	72.7	0.3	0.7	–0.2	–0.7
East North Central	71.0	78.4	79.5	76.9	64.2	64.8	64.7	63.1	0.5	0.1	–0.3	–1.6
Ohio	72.1	81.3	81.8	79.2	63.9	64.8	63.3	61.1	0.6	0.1	–0.3	–2.1
Indiana	68.5	79.6	80.3	77.6	61.6	60.6	60.9	59.5	0.8	0.1	–0.3	–2.2
Illinois	73.1	76.0	79.3	74.9	64.4	66.1	66.6	65.0	0.2	0.4	–0.6	–1.2
Michigan	71.5	80.5	80.6	78.2	67.4	65.5	66.2	64.8	0.6	0.0	–0.3	–1.6
Wisconsin	65.2	73.9	73.2	73.6	61.8	64.9	65.3	63.9	0.6	–0.1	0.1	–1.2
West North Central	65.7	71.8	73.6	71.2	60.3	61.9	63.9	60.8	0.4	0.2	–0.3	–1.3
Minnesota	71.0	72.3	73.9	73.7	63.8	66.9	69.7	66.6	0.1	0.2	–0.0	–0.8
Iowa	63.6	72.6	71.9	68.7	57.3	61.6	62.8	59.8	0.7	–0.1	–0.5	–1.1
Missouri	68.6	75.8	79.3	75.1	63.0	61.7	61.5	60.4	0.5	0.5	–0.5	–1.8
North Dakota	61.9	71.3	67.1	68.6	61.1	64.5	66.7	65.5	0.7	–0.6	0.2	–0.4
South Dakota	59.1	66.0	66.3	60.6	57.5	62.1	66.7	62.3	0.6	0.0	–0.9	0.2
Nebraska	59.0	65.6	69.9	67.4	58.4	58.6	63.4	56.4	0.5	0.6	–0.4	–1.5
Kansas	60.4	69.1	71.4	68.8	54.3	55.8	58.6	54.2	0.7	0.3	–0.4	–2.0
South Atlantic	66.7	74.8	77.9	75.5	65.5	67.2	67.5	66.3	0.6	0.4	–0.3	–1.1
Delaware	59.2	70.2	78.8	81.8	68.0	76.5	74.8	70.4	0.9	1.2	0.4	–1.2
Maryland	74.6	73.9	79.3	84.0	73.5	78.1	75.1	75.7	–0.0	0.7	0.6	–0.9
District of Columbia	76.2	80.8	77.7	83.0	75.9	76.1	76.6	74.6	0.3	–0.4	0.7	–0.9
Virginia	70.0	78.0	81.1	77.8	67.2	67.2	65.9	65.9	0.5	0.4	–0.4	–1.4
West Virginia	62.1	74.5	79.3	75.6	60.7	62.7	64.5	64.5	0.9	0.6	–0.5	–1.3
North Carolina	64.6	73.9	78.5	77.8	64.9	73.0	72.8	71.4	0.7	0.6	–0.1	–0.7
South Carolina	69.1	76.9	76.4	77.0	67.7	70.5	69.8	68.0	0.5	–0.1	0.1	–1.0
Georgia	62.7	71.7	76.5	70.4	64.4	65.1	68.3	65.5	0.7	0.7	–0.8	–0.6
Florida	57.5	73.9	76.2	71.7	62.5	61.6	62.0	61.2	1.3	0.3	–0.6	–1.3
East South Central	62.6	71.8	78.2	74.6	62.7	62.2	62.0	61.8	0.7	0.9	–0.5	–1.6
Kentucky	61.6	73.4	79.6	77.4	64.0	61.7	62.9	62.8	0.9	0.8	–0.3	–1.7
Tennessee	65.5	75.9	78.2	75.9	64.6	63.9	62.7	61.9	0.7	0.3	–0.3	–1.7
Alabama	59.0	70.8	80.0	73.3	62.3	62.6	63.0	62.2	0.9	1.2	–0.9	–1.4
Mississippi	63.8	62.8	73.6	70.5	58.1	59.2	58.2	59.6	–0.1	1.6	–0.4	–1.4
West South Central	62.5	68.7	73.2	69.7	56.9	57.8	59.0	57.0	0.5	0.6	–0.5	–1.7
Arkansas	55.6	70.0	74.4	69.6	56.0	61.7	61.3	59.4	1.2	0.6	–0.7	–1.3
Louisiana	75.0	67.9	73.6	69.7	58.6	57.4	59.4	58.3	–0.5	0.8	–0.5	–1.5
Oklahoma	54.5	71.0	72.5	68.1	56.2	57.9	58.4	56.2	1.3	0.2	–0.6	–1.6
Texas	59.6	68.2	73.0	70.1	56.6	57.3	58.6	56.3	0.7	0.7	–0.4	–1.8
Mountain	60.9	69.9	71.2	69.6	58.6	60.5	61.9	59.1	0.7	0.2	–0.2	–1.4
Montana	62.8	60.3	65.9	66.1	59.1	61.8	64.6	63.8	–0.2	0.9	0.0	–0.3
Idaho	65.4	55.9	66.1	65.2	56.6	55.9	59.1	57.1	–0.8	1.7	–0.1	–1.1
Wyoming	47.5	61.1	63.1	57.2	52.0	53.7	53.3	50.1	1.3	0.3	–1.0	–1.1
Colorado	62.1	80.6	74.0	71.6	59.0	63.3	63.8	61.8	1.3	–0.9	–0.3	–1.2
New Mexico	47.8	65.1	69.8	66.2	60.0	57.4	60.8	55.2	1.6	0.7	–0.5	–1.5
Arizona	61.2	74.2	73.3	74.2	61.5	62.4	63.0	60.2	1.0	–0.1	0.1	–1.7
Utah	65.8	70.0	73.7	70.0	58.7	58.8	59.4	55.3	0.3	0.5	–0.5	–1.9
Nevada	67.9	70.7	72.7	68.8	52.6	59.5	62.0	59.8	0.2	0.3	–0.5	–1.2
Pacific	69.7	71.4	71.0	69.0	61.6	63.5	63.9	62.3	0.1	–0.1	–0.3	–0.8
Washington	67.5	63.4	69.7	71.7	58.5	62.4	64.7	62.1	–0.3	1.0	0.3	–1.2
Oregon	71.2	65.8	69.3	69.3	55.6	56.4	57.0	54.3	–0.4	0.5	0.0	–2.0
California	69.9	74.3	71.3	68.5	62.3	63.8	63.7	62.5	0.3	–0.4	–0.4	–0.8
Alaska	. . .	53.8	59.1	58.3	62.6	49.9	49.3	53.9	. . .	0.9	–0.1	–0.7
Hawaii	. . .	61.5	75.7	74.7	76.4	84.4	83.9	81.4	. . .	2.1	–0.1	0.7

[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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Master Facility Inventory, and the American Hospital Association annual surveys.

Table 113. 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 1960–92

[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	1990	1991	1992	1960–70[1]	1970–80	1980–92
United States	226	302	394	472	563	583	610	2.9	2.7	3.7
New England	249	351	456	532	619	612	668	3.5	2.7	3.2
Maine	227	289	409	494	551	573	607	2.4	3.5	3.3
New Hampshire	240	310	400	517	595	604	642	2.6	2.6	4.0
Vermont	227	318	348	434	574	554	625	3.4	0.9	5.0
Massachusetts	252	365	488	547	643	636	686	3.8	2.9	2.9
Rhode Island	270	383	454	547	601	607	665	3.6	1.7	3.2
Connecticut	247	347	440	529	618	588	671	3.5	2.4	3.6
Middle Atlantic	225	311	383	450	518	527	537	3.3	2.1	2.9
New York	233	336	396	436	505	512	516	3.7	1.7	2.2
New Jersey	225	278	332	423	474	478	486	2.1	1.8	3.2
Pennsylvania	214	287	390	491	567	586	604	3.0	3.1	3.7
East North Central	226	299	396	494	607	636	667	2.8	2.8	4.4
Ohio	232	302	392	526	635	666	703	2.7	2.6	5.0
Indiana	216	280	374	482	640	652	693	2.6	2.9	5.3
Illinois	226	301	407	492	586	614	632	2.9	3.1	3.7
Michigan	239	313	417	513	627	675	715	2.7	2.9	4.6
Wisconsin	199	277	367	405	521	537	567	3.4	2.9	3.7
West North Central	212	273	357	422	506	530	553	2.6	2.7	3.7
Minnesota	220	273	347	384	431	434	457	2.2	2.4	2.3
Iowa	208	258	349	427	504	537	554	2.2	3.1	3.9
Missouri	217	289	385	471	602	645	673	2.9	2.9	4.8
North Dakota	177	254	295	326	385	401	430	3.7	1.5	3.2
South Dakota	188	247	352	323	415	414	430	2.8	3.6	1.7
Nebraska	220	276	326	397	490	496	535	2.3	1.7	4.2
Kansas	210	270	368	478	538	580	586	2.5	3.1	4.0
South Atlantic	217	295	379	458	553	568	594	3.1	2.5	3.8
Delaware	243	328	405	526	665	674	723	3.0	2.1	4.9
Maryland	237	354	403	473	566	571	611	4.1	1.3	3.5
District of Columbia	240	363	483	599	623	665	686	4.2	2.9	3.0
Virginia	193	289	369	435	537	559	592	4.1	2.5	4.0
West Virginia	198	255	351	452	534	547	564	2.6	3.2	4.0
North Carolina	196	277	363	464	558	580	598	3.5	2.7	4.2
South Carolina	185	257	356	426	528	546	587	3.3	3.3	4.3
Georgia	233	294	396	458	542	517	563	2.4	3.0	3.0
Florida	245	295	375	450	555	589	596	1.9	2.4	3.9
East South Central	227	275	348	409	509	541	572	1.9	2.4	4.2
Kentucky	229	276	332	403	516	539	587	1.9	1.9	4.9
Tennessee	231	284	359	420	534	569	595	2.1	2.4	4.3
Alabama	233	266	357	410	514	543	570	1.3	3.0	4.0
Mississippi	207	270	334	392	444	487	509	2.7	2.1	3.6
West South Central	225	297	384	471	588	613	654	2.8	2.6	4.5
Arkansas	209	274	355	429	501	531	553	2.7	2.6	3.8
Louisiana	218	292	392	483	586	602	641	3.0	3.0	4.2
Oklahoma	218	296	404	480	585	624	661	3.1	3.2	4.2
Texas	232	304	383	473	607	630	677	2.7	2.3	4.9
Mountain	226	299	413	486	571	606	650	2.8	3.3	3.9
Montana	216	247	302	351	397	430	437	1.4	2.0	3.1
Idaho	255	281	374	427	543	548	596	1.0	2.9	4.0
Wyoming	217	251	445	417	467	480	532	1.5	5.9	1.5
Colorado	221	306	398	481	598	614	679	3.3	2.7	4.6
New Mexico	228	314	430	536	595	671	773	3.3	3.2	5.0
Arizona	222	327	455	523	590	636	683	3.9	3.4	3.4
Utah	243	304	460	579	702	762	821	2.3	4.2	4.9
Nevada	224	284	427	490	562	556	544	2.4	4.2	2.0
Pacific	243	327	467	545	625	653	679	3.0	3.6	3.2
Washington	263	313	428	544	666	694	733	1.8	3.2	4.6
Oregon	232	303	417	548	729	765	790	2.7	3.2	5.5
California	241	334	481	550	615	644	667	3.3	3.7	2.8
Alaska	220	301	454	515	639	702	667	3.2	4.2	3.3
Hawaii	226	278	401	435	508	525	578	2.1	3.7	3.1

[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 Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Master Facility Inventory, and the American Hospital Association annual surveys.

Table 114. Nursing homes with 3 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: Strahan GW. Trends in nursing and related care homes and hospitals, United States, selected years 1969–80. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 14(30). 1984; and Sirrocco A. Nursing home characteristics: 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 14(33). 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 Health and Utilization Analysis, National Center for Health Statistics from the Compressed Mortality File, a county-level national mortality and population data base.

Table 115. Gross domestic product, national health expenditures, and Federal and State and local government expenditures: United States, selected years 1960–93

[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	7.6	5.2	81.1	6.1	7.5
1967	814.3	51.6	6.3	248	165.2	12.1	7.3	90.9	6.9	7.6
1968	889.3	58.5	6.6	278	181.5	14.2	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	74.3	7.4	346	208.5	17.8	8.5	127.2	9.9	7.8
1971	1,097.2	82.2	7.5	379	224.3	20.4	9.1	142.8	10.8	7.6
1972	1,207.0	92.3	7.7	421	249.3	23.0	9.2	156.3	12.2	7.8
1973	1,349.6	102.4	7.6	464	270.3	25.2	9.3	171.9	14.1	8.2
1974	1,458.6	115.9	7.9	521	305.6	30.6	10.0	193.5	16.1	8.3
1975	1,585.9	132.6	8.4	591	364.2	36.4	10.0	221.0	18.7	8.5
1976	1,768.4	151.9	8.6	671	392.7	43.0	10.9	239.3	19.6	8.2
1977	1,974.1	172.6	8.7	755	426.4	47.7	11.2	256.3	22.7	8.9
1978	2,232.7	193.2	8.7	838	469.3	54.3	11.6	278.2	25.5	9.2
1979	2,488.6	218.3	8.8	937	520.3	61.4	11.8	305.4	29.1	9.5
1980	2,708.0	251.1	9.3	1,068	613.1	72.0	11.7	336.6	33.3	9.9
1981	3,030.6	291.4	9.6	1,227	697.8	83.7	12.0	362.3	38.0	10.5
1982	3,149.6	328.2	10.4	1,369	770.9	93.0	12.1	382.1	42.0	11.0
1983	3,405.0	360.8	10.6	1,490	840.0	103.1	12.3	403.2	45.0	11.2
1984	3,777.2	396.0	10.5	1,620	892.7	113.2	12.7	434.1	47.6	11.0
1985	4,038.7	434.5	10.8	1,761	969.9	123.3	12.7	472.6	51.8	11.0
1986	4,268.6	466.0	10.9	1,871	1,028.2	132.7	12.9	517.0	58.0	11.2
1987	4,539.9	506.2	11.1	2,013	1,065.6	142.7	13.4	554.2	64.8	11.7
1988	4,900.4	562.3	11.5	2,214	1,109.0	155.6	14.0	593.0	70.6	11.9
1989	5,250.8	623.9	11.9	2,433	1,181.6	175.0	14.8	636.7	78.2	12.3
1990	5,546.1	696.6	12.6	2,686	1,274.9	195.8	15.4	704.9	90.7	12.9
1991	5,724.8	755.6	13.2	2,882	1,331.6	224.7	16.9	766.6	98.0	12.8
1992	6,020.2	820.3	13.6	3,094	1,460.9	254.3	17.4	818.1	103.2	12.6
1993	6,343.3	884.2	13.9	3,299	1,507.0	280.6	18.6	864.7	107.3	12.4

NOTES: These data include revisions in health expeditures 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 1994 and Social Security Administration population revisions as of July 1994.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1993. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 16, No. 1. HCFA Pub. No. 03361. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Fall 1994.

Table 116. Total health expenditures as a percent of gross domestic product and per capita health expenditures in dollars: Selected countries and years 1960–92

[Data compiled by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development]

Country	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992[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	8.5	8.8
Austria	4.4	4.7	5.4	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.8
Belgium	3.4	3.9	4.1	5.9	6.6	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.2
Canada	5.5	6.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4	10.0	10.3
Denmark	3.6	4.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5
Finland	3.9	4.9	5.7	6.3	6.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	8.0	9.1	9.4
France	4.2	5.2	5.8	7.0	7.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4
Germany	4.8	5.1	5.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.7
Greece	2.9	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4
Iceland	3.5	4.2	5.2	6.2	6.4	7.0	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.5
Ireland	4.0	4.4	5.6	8.0	9.2	8.2	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.1
Italy	3.6	4.3	5.2	6.1	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.5
Japan	3.0	4.5	4.6	5.6	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.9
Luxembourg	- - -	- - -	4.1	5.6	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.4
Netherlands	3.9	4.4	6.0	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6
New Zealand	4.3	- - -	5.2	6.7	7.2	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.7
Norway	3.3	3.9	5.0	6.7	6.6	6.4	7.7	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.3
Portugal	- - -	- - -	3.1	6.4	5.9	7.0	6.3	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.0
Spain	1.5	2.5	3.7	4.8	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.0
Sweden	4.7	5.6	7.2	7.9	9.4	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	7.9
Switzerland	3.3	3.8	5.2	7.0	7.3	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.4	9.0	9.3
Turkey	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.5	4.0	2.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.1
United Kingdom	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.1
United States	5.3	5.9	7.4	8.4	9.3	10.8	11.5	11.9	12.6	13.2	13.6
					Per capita health expenditures[2]						
Australia	$ 99	$127	$207	$438	$ 663	$ 998	$1,170	$1,234	$1,314	$1,393	$1,451
Austria	69	94	163	369	683	984	1,191	1,318	1,401	1,492	1,576
Belgium	55	84	128	303	571	879	1,082	1,156	1,246	1,380	1,485
Canada	109	154	253	435	727	1,207	1,500	1,599	1,720	1,861	1,949
Denmark	70	125	212	340	582	807	978	1,018	1,051	1,154	1,163
Finland	57	95	164	305	517	855	1,043	1,150	1,292	1,415	1,363
France	75	124	203	386	698	1,083	1,299	1,422	1,529	1,651	1,745
Germany	98	135	216	458	811	1,175	1,402	1,412	1,519	1,658	1,775
Greece	16	27	58	102	184	282	336	371	395	415	452
Iceland	53	88	137	290	581	889	1,331	1,373	1,372	1,457	1,456
Ireland	38	53	97	231	449	572	622	653	749	847	879
Italy	51	83	153	280	571	814	1,064	1,153	1,300	1,419	1,497
Japan	27	64	127	256	517	792	1,025	1,099	1,190	1,274	1,376
Luxembourg	- - -	- - -	154	326	632	930	1,222	1,270	1,392	1,476	1,550
Netherlands	74	106	207	410	696	933	1,101	1,176	1,283	1,359	1,449
New Zealand	94	- - -	180	364	562	747	889	954	995	1,053	1,079
Norway	49	77	134	306	549	846	1,114	1,129	1,203	1,342	1,468
Portugal	- - -	- - -	46	157	238	387	440	409	497	544	585
Spain	14	38	82	187	325	452	600	683	774	826	895
Sweden	94	151	271	470	855	1,157	1,310	1,397	1,463	1,425	1,317
Switzerland	96	141	268	512	839	1,291	1,558	1,695	1,760	1,956	2,068
Turkey	- - -	- - -	- - -	36	64	66	110	118	133	166	156
United Kingdom	79	102	147	273	458	685	862	908	977	1,033	1,151
United States	143	204	346	592	1,068	1,767	2,214	2,433	2,686	2,875	3,086

[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; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Health Data File, unpublished data.

Table 117. Consumer Price Index and average annual percent change for all items and selected items: United States, selected years 1950–94

[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
1994	148.2	211.0	144.3	133.4	144.8	104.6	144.6
				Average annual percent change			
1950–94	4.2	6.2	4.0	2.8	[1]5.9	[2]4.6	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
1993–94	2.6	4.8	2.4	–0.2	2.5	0.4	2.2

[1]Data are for 1970–94.
[2]Data are for 1960–94.

NOTE: 1982–84=100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 118. Consumer Price Index and average annual percent change for all items and medical care components: United States, selected years 1950–94

[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*	*1994*
						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	148.2
Less medical care	- - -	30.2	32.0	39.2	54.3	82.8	107.2	128.8	133.8	137.5	141.2	144.7
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	163.1
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	211.0
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	213.4
Professional medical services	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.0	50.8	77.9	113.5	156.1	165.7	175.8	184.7	192.5
Physicians' services	15.7	21.9	25.1	34.5	48.1	76.5	113.3	160.8	170.5	181.2	191.3	199.8
Dental services	21.0	27.0	30.3	39.2	53.2	78.9	114.2	155.8	167.4	178.7	188.1	197.1
Eye care[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	117.3	121.9	127.0	130.4	133.0
Services by other medical professionals[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.2	126.6	131.7	135.9	141.3
Hospital and related services	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69.2	116.1	178.0	196.1	214.0	231.9	245.6
Hospital rooms	4.9	9.3	12.3	23.6	38.3	68.0	115.4	175.4	191.9	208.7	226.4	239.2
Other inpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	142.7	158.0	172.3	185.7	197.1
Outpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	138.7	153.4	168.7	184.3	195.0
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	200.7
Prescription drugs	43.4	54.0	47.8	47.4	51.2	72.5	120.1	181.7	199.7	214.7	223.0	230.6
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.6	126.3	131.2	135.5	138.1
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	165.9
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79.2	109.6	138.0	145.0	150.9	155.9	160.0

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*	*1993–94*
						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	2.6
Less medical care	- - -	1.2	4.1	6.7	8.8	5.3	3.7	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.5
CPI, all services	3.6	2.0	5.6	6.5	10.2	7.1	4.8	5.1	3.9	3.9	3.3
All medical care	4.0	2.5	6.2	6.9	9.5	8.7	7.5	8.7	7.4	5.9	4.8
Medical care services	4.3	3.1	7.3	7.6	9.9	8.6	7.5	8.9	7.6	6.5	5.2
Professional medical services	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.5	8.9	7.8	6.6	6.1	6.1	5.1	4.2
Physicians' services	3.4	2.8	6.6	6.9	9.7	8.2	7.3	6.0	6.3	5.6	4.4
Dental services	2.5	2.3	5.3	6.3	8.2	7.7	6.4	7.4	6.8	5.3	4.8
Eye care[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.9	4.2	2.7	2.0
Services by other medical professionals[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.3	4.0	3.2	4.0
Hospital and related services	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.9	8.9	10.2	9.1	8.4	5.9
Hospital rooms	6.6	5.8	13.9	10.2	12.2	11.2	8.7	9.4	8.8	8.5	5.7
Other inpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.7	9.1	7.8	6.1
Outpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.6	10.0	9.2	5.8
Medical care commodities	1.7	–0.8	0.7	2.8	7.2	8.8	7.2	8.2	6.4	3.7	2.9
Prescription drugs	2.2	–2.4	–0.2	1.6	7.2	10.6	8.6	9.9	7.5	3.9	3.4
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	3.9	3.3	1.9
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	- - -	- - -	1.6	4.1	7.7	8.4	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.4	1.5
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.7	4.7	5.1	4.1	3.3	2.6

[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 119. National health expenditures and average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1929–93

[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	50	24.7
1970	74.3	46.6	217	62.7	27.7	129	37.3
1971	82.2	51.0	235	62.0	31.2	144	38.0
1972	92.3	57.2	261	61.9	35.2	161	38.1
1973	102.4	63.1	285	61.6	39.3	178	38.4
1974	115.9	69.3	311	59.7	46.7	210	40.3
1975	132.6	77.5	345	58.4	55.1	246	41.6
1976	151.9	89.3	394	58.8	62.6	276	41.2
1977	172.6	102.2	447	59.2	70.4	308	40.8
1978	193.2	113.4	492	58.7	79.8	346	41.3
1979	218.3	127.8	549	58.6	90.4	388	41.4
1980	251.1	145.8	620	58.1	105.3	448	41.9
1981	291.4	169.7	715	58.2	121.7	513	41.8
1982	328.2	193.1	805	58.8	135.1	563	41.2
1983	360.8	212.7	878	58.9	148.1	612	41.1
1984	396.0	235.2	962	59.4	160.9	658	40.6
1985	434.5	259.4	1,051	59.7	175.1	709	40.3
1986	466.0	275.3	1,105	59.1	190.7	765	40.9
1987	506.2	298.6	1,187	59.0	207.6	825	41.0
1988	562.3	336.1	1,324	59.8	226.2	891	40.2
1989	623.9	370.7	1,446	59.4	253.2	987	40.6
1990	696.6	410.0	1,581	58.9	286.5	1,105	41.1
1991	755.6	432.9	1,651	57.3	322.6	1,230	42.7
1992	820.3	462.9	1,746	56.4	357.5	1,348	43.6
1993	884.2	496.4	1,852	56.1	387.8	1,447	43.9
			Average annual percent change				
1929–65	7.0	6.6	5.2	. . .	8.8	7.3	. . .
1965–93	11.5	10.4	9.3	. . .	13.8	12.8	. . .
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	20.7	. . .
1970–75	12.3	10.7	9.7	. . .	14.7	13.7	. . .
1975–80	13.6	13.5	12.4	. . .	13.8	12.8	. . .
1980–85	11.6	12.2	11.1	. . .	10.7	9.6	. . .
1980–81	16.1	16.4	15.3	. . .	15.6	14.5	. . .
1981–82	12.6	13.8	12.7	. . .	11.0	9.9	. . .
1982–83	9.9	10.1	9.1	. . .	9.7	8.6	. . .
1983–84	9.8	10.6	9.5	. . .	8.6	7.6	. . .
1984–85	9.7	10.3	9.3	. . .	8.8	7.8	. . .
1985–90	9.9	9.6	8.5	. . .	10.4	9.3	. . .
1985–86	7.2	6.1	5.1	. . .	8.9	7.9	. . .
1986–87	8.6	8.5	7.4	. . .	8.9	7.8	. . .
1987–88	11.1	12.6	11.5	. . .	9.0	7.9	. . .
1988–89	11.0	10.3	9.2	. . .	11.9	10.9	. . .
1989–90	11.6	10.6	9.3	. . .	13.2	11.9	. . .
1990–93	8.3	6.6	5.4	. . .	10.6	9.4	. . .
1990–91	8.5	5.6	4.4	. . .	12.6	11.4	. . .
1991–92	8.6	6.9	5.7	. . .	10.8	9.6	. . .
1992–93	7.8	7.2	6.1	. . .	8.5	7.3	. . .

NOTES: These data include revisions in health expenditures 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 1994.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1993. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 16, No. 1. HCFA Pub. No. 03361. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Fall 1994.

Table 120. National health expenditures, percent distribution, and average annual percent change, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1960–93

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of expenditure	*1960*	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
	Amount in billions										
Total	$ 27.1	$ 41.6	$ 74.3	$132.6	$251.1	$434.5	$623.9	$696.6	$755.6	$820.3	$884.2
	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	93.7	95.4	96.2	96.5	96.5	96.7	96.7	96.7
Personal health care	88.1	85.6	87.2	87.6	87.7	87.6	88.2	87.9	88.8	88.9	88.5
Hospital care	34.2	33.7	37.7	39.6	40.9	38.7	37.2	36.8	37.4	37.3	36.9
Physician services	19.5	19.7	18.3	18.0	18.0	19.2	20.4	20.2	19.9	19.7	19.4
Dentist services	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2
Nursing home care	3.6	4.1	6.5	7.5	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9
Other professional services	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.8	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.8
Home health care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.4
Drugs and other medical nondurables	15.6	14.2	11.9	9.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.5
Vision products and other medical durables	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other personal health care	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1
Program administration and net cost of health insurance	4.3	4.6	3.7	3.8	4.8	5.8	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.8	5.4
Government public health activities	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
Research and construction	6.3	8.3	7.2	6.3	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Noncommercial research	2.6	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Construction	3.7	4.6	4.6	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7

Type of expenditure	*1960–65*	*1965–70*	*1970–75*	*1975–80*	*1980–85*	*1985–89*	*1989–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*	*1992–93*
	Average annual percent change									
All expenditures	8.9	12.3	12.3	13.6	11.6	9.5	11.6	8.5	8.6	7.8
Health services and supplies	8.5	12.6	12.5	14.0	11.8	9.5	11.7	8.7	8.5	7.9
Personal health care	8.3	12.7	12.4	13.6	11.6	9.7	11.2	9.5	8.8	7.2
Hospital care	8.6	14.8	13.4	14.3	10.4	8.3	10.7	10.0	8.4	6.7
Physician services	9.2	10.6	12.0	13.6	13.1	11.1	10.3	7.0	7.6	5.8
Dentist services	7.3	10.8	11.2	10.9	10.2	7.1	6.1	4.2	9.6	7.7
Nursing home care	11.6	23.4	15.4	15.5	11.3	8.8	12.0	10.9	7.8	6.3
Other professional services	7.4	10.2	14.2	18.4	21.2	18.0	11.8	12.3	14.8	10.4
Home health care	9.6	19.7	23.2	29.6	21.3	13.4	36.9	19.2	27.4	23.8
Drugs and other medical nondurables	6.8	8.4	8.1	10.7	11.6	9.8	12.5	9.5	5.5	5.9
Vision products and other medical durables	9.0	10.1	8.8	7.9	9.5	7.8	10.0	7.2	6.4	5.3
Other personal health care	3.5	9.5	13.8	10.2	8.8	11.7	19.1	21.4	14.4	15.0
Program administration and net cost of health insurance	10.6	7.6	12.4	19.4	15.9	6.3	18.7	–3.3	6.6	21.5
Government public health activities	10.8	17.1	17.0	18.9	11.3	11.5	13.3	6.4	3.4	4.2
Research and construction	15.1	9.2	9.4	6.8	7.1	7.7	10.0	1.8	10.8	5.8
Noncommercial research	17.1	5.1	11.2	10.4	7.5	9.7	8.5	5.6	10.3	1.1
Construction	13.7	12.1	8.3	4.1	6.7	5.9	11.5	–1.9	11.4	10.8

NOTE: These data include revisions in health expenditures 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, 1993. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 16, No. 1. HCFA Pub. No. 03361. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Fall 1994.

Table 121 (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
Non-patient 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
Non-patient 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 121 (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 122. Employers' costs per employee hour worked for total compensation, wages and salaries, and health insurance, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1991–94

[Data are based on surveys of employers]

Characteristic	Total compensation				Wage and salaries			
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
	Amount per employee-hour worked							
State and local government	$22.31	$23.49	$24.44	$25.27	$15.52	$16.39	$17.00	$17.57
Total private industry	15.40	16.14	16.70	17.08	11.14	11.58	11.90	12.14
Industry:								
Goods producing	18.48	19.38	20.22	20.85	12.70	13.17	13.54	13.87
Service producing	14.31	14.99	15.51	15.82	10.58	11.02	11.34	11.56
Manufacturing	18.22	19.20	20.09	20.72	12.40	12.93	13.35	13.69
Nonmanufacturing	14.67	15.34	15.85	16.19	10.81	11.23	11.54	11.76
Occupation:								
White collar	18.15	18.95	19.67	20.26	13.40	13.90	14.32	14.72
Blue collar	15.15	15.88	16.43	16.92	10.37	10.74	11.01	11.31
Service	7.82	8.43	8.54	8.38	5.96	6.38	6.48	6.33
Region:								
Northeast	17.56	18.84	19.44	20.03	12.65	13.41	13.78	14.13
Midwest	15.05	15.47	15.93	16.26	10.70	10.93	11.09	11.34
South	13.68	14.52	14.81	15.05	10.03	10.58	10.74	10.85
West	15.97	16.26	17.43	18.08	11.62	11.82	12.55	13.01
Union status:								
Union	19.76	21.09	21.86	23.26	13.02	13.63	13.98	14.76
Nonunion	14.54	15.22	15.76	16.04	10.78	11.21	11.52	11.70
Establishment employment size:								
1–99 employees	13.38	13.95	14.56	14.58	10.00	10.36	10.75	10.72
100 or more	17.34	18.06	18.52	19.45	12.23	12.66	12.88	13.48
100–499	14.31	15.03	15.21	15.88	10.32	10.82	10.92	11.37
500 or more	20.60	21.23	21.92	23.35	14.28	14.58	14.89	15.79

Characteristic	Health insurance				Health insurance as a percent of total compensation			
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
	Amount per employee-hour worked							
State and local government	$1.54	$1.75	$1.93	$2.06	6.9	7.4	7.9	8.2
Total private industry	0.92	1.02	1.10	1.14	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.7
Industry:								
Goods producing	1.28	1.45	1.59	1.70	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.1
Service producing	0.79	0.87	0.93	0.95	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.0
Manufacturing	1.37	1.55	1.69	1.79	7.5	8.1	8.4	8.6
Nonmanufacturing	0.80	0.88	0.95	0.98	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.0
Occupation:								
White collar	1.02	1.12	1.20	1.25	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.2
Blue collar	1.06	1.19	1.28	1.35	7.0	7.5	7.8	8.0
Service	0.36	0.42	0.45	0.45	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.4
Region:								
Northeast	1.08	1.25	1.31	1.37	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.9
Midwest	0.95	1.05	1.15	1.19	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.3
South	0.76	0.86	0.91	0.95	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.3
West	0.92	0.96	1.08	1.10	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.1
Union status:								
Union	1.63	1.89	2.07	2.28	8.2	9.0	9.5	9.8
Nonunion	0.78	0.86	0.92	0.94	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9
Establishment employment size:								
1–99 employees	0.68	0.76	0.82	0.84	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.7
100 or more	1.14	1.25	1.33	1.42	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.3
100–499	0.90	0.98	0.98	1.03	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5
500 or more	1.40	1.53	1.69	1.84	6.8	7.2	7.7	7.9

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, 93–220, and 94–290. June 19, 1991, June 29, 1992, June 18, 1993, and June 16, 1994. Washington.

Table 123. Personal health care expenditures average annual percent increase and percent distribution of factors affecting growth: United States, 1960–93

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Period	Average annual percent increase	Factors affecting growth			
		All factors	Prices	Population	Intensity[1]
		Percent distribution			
1960–93	11.2	100	58	10	32
1960–61	6.1	100	30	27	43
1961–62	7.6	100	31	20	49
1962–63	9.3	100	22	16	62
1963–64	9.9	100	30	14	56
1964–65	8.7	100	33	15	52
1965–66	10.5	100	50	11	39
1966–67	13.6	100	40	8	52
1967–68	13.0	100	46	8	46
1968–69	12.9	100	48	8	44
1969–70	13.6	100	49	8	43
1970–71	9.8	100	65	11	24
1971–72	11.4	100	36	9	55
1972–73	11.5	100	35	7	58
1973–74	14.6	100	65	6	29
1974–75	14.6	100	76	6	18
1975–76	13.9	100	66	6	28
1976–77	13.0	100	62	7	31
1977–78	11.6	100	69	8	23
1978–79	13.8	100	67	7	26
1979–80	15.8	100	74	6	20
1980–81	16.2	100	76	6	18
1981–82	12.5	100	85	8	7
1982–83	9.9	100	76	10	14
1983–84	9.4	100	80	10	10
1984–85	10.1	100	72	10	18
1985–86	8.9	100	55	11	34
1986–87	9.5	100	52	10	38
1987–88	10.2	100	62	10	28
1988–89	10.1	100	71	10	19
1989–90	11.2	100	62	10	28
1990–91	9.5	100	67	12	21
1991–92	8.8	100	66	13	21
1992–93	7.2	100	66	15	19

[1]The residual percent of growth which cannot be attributed to price increases or population growth and 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, 1993. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 16, No. 1. HCFA Pub. No. 03361. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Fall 1994.

Table 124. Personal health care expenditures and percent distribution, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1929–93

[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	1.8	21.4	8.9	12.5
1965	35.6	175	100.0	53.3	24.4	2.0	20.4	8.3	12.0
1970	64.8	302	100.0	39.1	23.6	2.5	34.7	22.7	12.0
1971	71.2	328	100.0	37.8	24.0	2.6	35.7	23.7	11.9
1972	79.3	362	100.0	37.4	23.8	2.6	36.2	24.0	12.2
1973	88.5	400	100.0	36.8	24.2	2.5	36.5	23.9	12.6
1974	101.4	455	100.0	35.3	24.4	2.5	37.9	25.6	12.3
1975	116.2	518	100.0	33.6	25.0	2.4	39.0	26.6	12.4
1976	132.3	584	100.0	32.6	25.7	2.9	38.7	27.7	11.0
1977	149.6	655	100.0	31.8	26.6	2.8	38.8	27.6	11.2
1978	167.0	724	100.0	30.5	27.3	3.0	39.2	28.1	11.1
1979	190.1	816	100.0	29.4	28.3	3.0	39.3	28.3	11.0
1980	220.1	936	100.0	27.8	29.1	3.5	39.5	28.8	10.7
1981	255.7	1,077	100.0	27.2	29.5	3.6	39.6	29.2	10.4
1982	287.6	1,199	100.0	26.6	30.3	3.7	39.4	29.1	10.2
1983	316.0	1,305	100.0	26.3	30.6	3.6	39.6	29.5	10.0
1984	345.6	1,414	100.0	26.2	30.9	3.5	39.5	29.6	9.8
1985	380.5	1,542	100.0	26.0	31.5	3.6	38.9	29.3	9.6
1986	414.5	1,664	100.0	25.3	31.8	3.8	39.1	29.0	10.1
1987	453.8	1,804	100.0	24.6	32.8	3.7	38.9	28.5	10.4
1988	500.2	1,970	100.0	24.6	33.4	3.8	38.2	28.1	10.1
1989	550.5	2,147	100.0	23.2	33.9	3.9	38.9	28.8	10.1
1990	612.4	2,361	100.0	22.6	33.8	3.9	39.8	29.1	10.7
1991	670.8	2,558	100.0	21.4	33.4	3.9	41.4	30.7	10.7
1992	729.7	2,752	100.0	20.6	33.2	3.8	42.4	32.1	10.3
1993	782.5	2,920	100.0	20.1	33.0	3.8	43.1	33.1	10.0

[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 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 1994.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1993. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 16, No. 1. HCFA Pub. No. 03361. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Fall 1994.

Table 125. 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, 1960–93

[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	28.0	9.0	34.3	3.2	53.5	8.0	18.8
1975	52.6	8.3	34.3	2.7	54.6	8.8	21.9
1980	102.7	5.2	37.7	4.9	52.3	8.3	25.6
1985	168.2	5.2	36.3	4.9	53.6	8.1	29.1
1987	194.1	4.5	37.2	5.0	53.3	8.5	27.3
1988	211.7	4.9	37.6	5.3	52.2	8.7	26.6
1989	231.8	4.2	38.0	5.3	52.5	9.0	27.1
1990	256.5	3.8	37.3	5.4	53.5	10.3	26.7
1991	282.3	3.4	36.4	5.3	54.8	12.2	26.5
1992	306.0	2.9	35.7	5.2	56.2	13.4	27.5
1993	326.6	2.8	36.1	5.2	56.0	13.0	28.4
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	48.1	0.3	4.9	46.6	28.0	5.0
1975	10.0	42.1	0.7	4.8	52.3	47.5	2.9
1980	20.5	38.3	1.1	3.1	57.6	53.6	2.0
1985	34.9	44.2	2.4	1.9	51.5	47.7	1.7
1987	40.6	42.7	3.2	1.9	52.2	48.4	1.5
1988	43.9	43.0	3.2	1.9	51.9	47.5	2.1
1989	48.9	39.4	3.0	1.9	55.7	46.6	7.0
1990	54.8	40.6	3.2	1.9	54.3	47.9	4.4
1991	60.8	37.5	3.0	1.9	57.6	50.9	4.7
1992	65.5	35.0	2.8	1.9	60.3	51.4	6.9
1993	69.6	33.0	2.5	1.9	62.6	51.7	8.8
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	42.2	35.2	0.1	22.5	4.8	12.2
1975	23.9	36.7	35.3	0.2	27.7	7.5	14.1
1980	45.2	32.4	37.9	0.8	28.9	5.5	17.6
1985	83.6	24.8	44.2	1.6	29.3	4.2	19.8
1987	104.1	21.9	45.3	2.0	30.8	4.3	21.0
1988	116.9	21.5	45.7	2.0	30.7	4.2	20.8
1989	127.3	19.1	47.1	2.1	31.7	4.4	21.4
1990	140.5	18.0	47.7	1.9	32.4	5.1	21.3
1991	150.3	16.9	48.2	1.8	33.1	6.1	20.9
1992	161.8	16.1	49.2	1.7	33.0	6.9	20.0
1993	171.2	15.3	49.1	1.6	34.0	7.3	20.3
All other personal health care[2]							
1960	8.4	87.8	1.4	2.8	8.0	. . .	. . .
1965	11.7	87.1	2.4	2.7	7.8	. . .	. . .
1970	18.4	80.4	4.9	2.6	12.0	4.4	0.7
1975	29.8	73.0	8.5	2.6	15.9	6.0	1.7
1980	51.7	64.7	15.6	3.3	16.4	5.5	3.2
1985	93.8	57.4	22.4	3.8	16.4	5.7	4.5
1987	115.0	54.6	24.6	3.7	17.1	6.3	4.4
1988	127.7	53.7	25.4	3.8	17.1	6.4	4.3
1989	142.4	52.3	26.1	4.0	17.6	6.8	4.6
1990	160.6	50.4	26.3	4.1	19.2	7.4	5.4
1991	177.4	48.2	26.4	4.1	21.4	8.6	6.4
1992	196.4	47.1	26.3	4.0	22.6	9.1	7.3
1993	215.1	46.1	25.3	4.2	24.4	10.2	8.1

[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, 1993. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 16, No. 1. HCFA Pub. No. 03361. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Fall 1994.

Table 126. 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: Total in billions	Expenses for inpatient care: Per inpatient day	Expenses for inpatient care: Per inpatient stay	Employee costs as percent of total[1]	Personnel[2]: Number in thousands	Personnel[2]: 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 127. 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 128. 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: Van Nostrand JF, Zappolo A, Hing E, et al. The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(43). 1979; and Hing E, Sekscenski E, Strahan G. The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(97). 1985.

Table 129. 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: Van Nostrand JF, Sutton JF. Charges for care and sources of payment for residents in nursing homes, United States, June–August 1969. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 12(21). 1973; Hing E. Charges for care and sources of payment for residents in nursing homes, United States, National Nursing Home Survey, August 1973–April 1974. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(32). 1977; Van Nostrand JF, Zappolo A, Hing E, et al. The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(43). 1979; and Hing E, Sekscenski E, Strahan G. The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(97). 1985.

Table 130. Public health expenditures by State and territorial health agencies, according to source of funds and program area: United States, selected fiscal years 1976–91

[Data are based on reporting by State and territorial health agencies]

Funds and program area	*1976*	*1980*	*1982*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1991*
					Amount in millions					
Total	$2,540	$4,451	$5,145	$6,242	$6,950	$7,491	$8,128	$8,540	$9,669	$11,796
Source of funds										
Federal grants and contracts	797	1,573	1,778	2,344	2,556	2,700	2,822	3,072	3,503	4,306
Department of Agriculture	154	678	916	1,307	1,455	1,551	1,652	1,690	1,988	2,384
Other	643	895	861	1,037	1,101	1,148	1,170	1,381	1,515	1,923
State	1,486	2,513	2,923	3,352	3,810	4,124	4,562	4,696	5,184	6,070
Local	96	114	123	151	149	148	140	144	154	183
Fees, reimbursements, and other	161	250	321	395	435	520	604	628	829	1,237
Program area										
WIC[1]	138	661	890	1,269	1,431	1,534	1,622	1,660	1,938	2,562
Noninstitutional personal health other than WIC[2]	1,079	1,698	1,905	2,380	2,521	2,777	3,130	3,483	3,972	4,741
State health agency-operated institutions	531	819	950	979	1,153	1,236	1,227	1,342	1,459	1,656
Environmental health	199	298	355	415	467	480	528	464	520	610
Health resources	208	357	360	563	627	651	709	720	824	944
Laboratory	104	161	182	214	229	238	265	279	308	318
Other[3]	281	457	504	423	521	576	647	592	649	965
					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	35.3	34.6	37.6	36.8	36.0	34.7	36.0	36.2	36.5
Department of Agriculture	6.1	15.2	17.8	20.9	20.9	20.7	20.3	19.8	20.6	20.2
Other	25.3	20.1	16.7	16.6	15.8	15.3	14.4	16.2	15.7	16.3
State	58.5	56.5	56.8	53.7	54.8	55.0	56.1	55.0	53.6	51.5
Local	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Fees, reimbursements, and other	6.3	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.9	7.4	7.3	8.6	10.5
Program area										
WIC[1]	5.4	14.8	17.3	20.3	20.6	20.5	20.0	19.4	20.0	21.7
Noninstitutional personal health other than WIC[2]	42.5	38.2	37.0	38.1	36.3	37.1	38.5	40.8	41.1	40.2
State health agency-operated institutions	20.9	18.4	18.5	15.7	16.6	16.5	15.1	15.7	15.1	14.0
Environmental health	7.8	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.5	5.4	5.4	5.2
Health resources	8.2	8.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.0
Laboratory	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7
Other[3]	11.0	10.3	9.8	6.8	7.5	7.7	8.0	6.9	6.7	8.2

[1]Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children.
[2]Includes funds for maternal and child health services other than WIC. Also includes funds for 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).

SOURCE: Public Health Foundation, 1220 L Street, N.W., Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Table 131. 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 132. National funding for health research and development and average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1960–93

[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	9,598	4,970	642	3,596	390
1983	10,786	5,399	718	4,213	456
1984	12,160	6,087	796	4,771	506
1985	13,567	6,791	878	5,360	538
1986	14,898	6,895	1,029	6,192	782
1987	16,933	7,847	1,182	7,105	800
1988	19,003	8,431	1,295	8,438	839
1989	20,918	9,163	1,466	9,407	882
1990	23,095	9,791	1,625	10,719	960
1991	25,886	10,602	1,833	12,261	1,090
1992	29,240	11,726	1,933	14,397	1,183
1993[2]	31,032	12,051	2,054	15,711	1,215
	Average annual percent change				
1960–93	11.4	10.5	12.2	13.3	6.8
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	16.9	12.0
1980–81	9.7	2.6	17.5	21.9	7.5
1981–82	9.8	2.5	13.8	19.9	18.9
1982–83	12.4	8.6	11.8	17.2	16.9
1983–84	12.7	12.7	10.9	13.2	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	9.8	1.5	17.2	15.5	45.4
1986–87	13.7	13.8	14.9	14.7	2.3
1987–88	12.2	7.4	9.6	18.8	4.9
1988–89	10.1	8.7	13.2	11.5	5.1
1989–90	10.4	6.9	10.8	13.9	8.8
1990–91	12.1	8.3	12.8	14.4	13.5
1991–92	13.0	10.6	5.5	17.4	8.5
1992–93	6.1	2.8	6.3	9.1	2.7

[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, 1994. Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH Pub. No. 94–1261, Sept. 1994; National Institutes of Health, Office of Science Policy and Legislation: Selected data.

Table 133. Federal funding for health research and development and percent distribution, according to agency: United States, selected fiscal years 1970–93

[Data are compiled by the National Institutes of Health from Federal Government sources]

Agency	*1970*[1]	*1975*[1]	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*[2]
	Amount in millions										
Total	$1,667	$2,832	$4,723	$6,791	$7,847	$8,431	$9,163	$9,791	$10,602	$11,726	$12,051
	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	83.3	84.1	84.9	85.2	85.7	85.8	85.4
National Institutes of Health	52.4	66.4	67.4	71.1	74.6	74.6	74.0	72.9	72.6	71.7	81.0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	- - -	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3
Other Public Health Service	16.2	8.3	7.9	7.3	7.7	8.0	9.1	10.8	11.4	12.2	2.4
Other Department of Health and Human Services	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other agencies	29.4	22.4	21.8	20.3	16.7	15.9	15.1	14.8	14.3	14.2	14.6
Department of Agriculture	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Department of Defense	7.5	4.1	4.5	6.5	5.2	5.1	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.1	5.1
Department of Education[3]	. . .	. . .	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Department of Energy[4]	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.6
Department of the Interior	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Environmental Protection Agency	. . .	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
International Development Cooperation Agency[5]	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	5.2	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
National Science Foundation	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Department of Veterans Affairs	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0
All other departments and agencies	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4

[1]Data for fiscal year ending June 30; all other data for fiscal year ending September 30.

[2]Preliminary figures. In fiscal year 1993 the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration was reorganized and renamed the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and its three research institutes were transferred into the National Institutes of Health.

[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, 1994. Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH Pub. No. 94–1261, Sept. 1994; Office of Science Policy and Legislation, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service: Unpublished data.

Table 134. Federal spending for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)–related activities, according to agency and type of activity: United States, fiscal years 1985–94

[Data are compiled from Federal Government appropriations]

Agency and type of activity	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*[1]
Agency						Amount in millions				
All Federal spending	$205	$504	$921	$1,600	$2,285	$3,042	$3,773	$4,500	$5,332	$6,350
Department of Health and Human Services, total	197	402	776	1,435	2,019	2,620	3,302	3,824	4,426	5,400
Public Health Service, total	109	234	501	962	1,301	1,588	1,888	1,960	2,078	2,572
National Institutes of Health	66	147	297	543	718	907	1,014	1,047	1,073	1,301
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	–	–	11	42	58	50	30	26	26	28
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	33	62	136	305	378	443	497	480	498	543
Food and Drug Administration	9	10	16	30	74	57	63	72	73	72
Health Resources and Services Administration	–	15	12	37	60	113	266	317	390	608
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research	–	–	–	1	7	8	10	10	10	11
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health	–	–	30	3	6	8	6	5	5	5
Indian Health Service	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	3	3	4
Health Care Financing Administration	75	135	215	360	545	780	1,050	1,360	1,675	1,990
Social Security Administration	13	33	60	113	170	249	360	501	670	835
Other Department of Health and Human Services Agencies	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	3	3	3
Department of Veterans Affairs	8	20	51	78	136	220	258	279	325	331
Department of Defense	–	79	74	53	86	125	127	129	159	129
Agency for International Development	–	2	17	30	40	71	78	94	117	117
Department of Housing and Urban Development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	107	196	253
Office of Personnel Management	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	98	108
Other departments	–	1	3	4	4	6	8	9	11	12
Activity										
Research	84	193	345	657	937	1,142	1,275	1,311	1,361	1,564
Public Health Service	83	166	317	634	900	1,093	1,221	1,259	1,284	1,511
Department of Veterans Affairs	1	2	4	6	10	15	10	6	7	6
Department of Defense	–	25	24	17	27	34	44	46	70	47
Education and prevention	26	83	196	367	396	486	528	576	576	623
Public Health Service	25	52	145	301	298	351	391	378	395	447
Department of Veterans Affairs	1	4	10	16	27	31	34	22	31	31
Department of Defense	–	24	22	16	26	28	19	18	27	22
Agency for International Development	–	2	17	30	40	71	78	94	117	117
Other	–	1	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	3
Medical care	81	194	321	463	782	1,165	1,609	2,005	2,527	3,075
Health Care Financing Administration:										
Medicaid (Federal share)	70	130	200	330	490	670	870	1,080	1,290	1,490
Medicare	5	5	15	30	55	110	180	280	385	500
Public Health Service	–	15	40	27	103	144	276	323	397	614
Department of Veterans Affairs	6	14	37	56	99	174	214	251	287	294
Department of Defense	–	30	28	20	33	63	64	65	62	60
Office of Personnel Management	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	98	108
Other	–	–	1	–	2	4	5	6	8	9
Cash assistance	13	33	60	113	170	249	360	608	866	1,088
Social Security Administration:										
Disability Insurance	10	25	45	95	145	210	295	390	505	635
Supplemental Security Income	3	8	15	18	25	39	65	111	165	200
Department of Housing and Urban Development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	107	196	253

[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. Due to a definition change, Office of Personnel Management expenditures are now included under medical care.

SOURCE: Budget Office, Public Health Service: Unpublished data.

Table 135. Health care coverage for persons under 65 years of age, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1980, 1984, 1989, and 1993

[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	1993[3]	1980	1984	1989	1993[3]	1980	1984	1989	1993[3]
	Percent of population											
Total[4,5]	78.8	76.9	76.6	71.3	5.9	6.0	6.4	9.7	12.5	15.4	15.7	17.3
Age												
Under 15 years	74.7	71.9	71.7	65.6	10.2	10.8	11.4	18.9	12.8	16.1	15.9	14.8
Under 5 years	70.3	67.6	68.1	60.5	12.0	13.4	13.3	25.0	15.2	18.0	17.0	14.0
5–14 years	76.7	74.2	73.6	68.3	9.4	9.4	10.4	15.6	11.7	15.0	15.3	15.2
15–44 years	79.3	77.0	76.6	70.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	6.4	14.2	17.6	18.1	21.6
45–64 years	83.6	83.6	83.3	80.7	3.1	2.7	3.4	3.4	8.6	10.2	10.6	12.3
Sex[4]												
Male	79.5	77.5	76.9	71.5	4.7	5.0	5.2	8.2	12.7	15.8	16.4	18.3
Female	78.2	76.3	76.2	71.7	7.1	7.1	7.6	11.2	12.2	15.1	14.9	16.3
Race[4]												
White	81.9	80.0	79.7	75.1	3.9	4.1	4.5	7.1	11.4	14.2	14.5	16.2
Black	60.1	58.9	59.2	51.1	17.9	17.5	17.1	23.3	19.0	22.3	22.0	23.2
Hispanic origin[4]												
All Hispanic	- - -	- - -	50.6	48.6	- - -	- - -	10.5	16.2	- - -	- - -	31.3	34.2
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	46.5	44.6	- - -	- - -	9.5	14.8	- - -	- - -	38.1	39.5
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	43.8	45.8	- - -	- - -	21.9	30.3	- - -	- - -	21.4	21.0
Cuban	- - -	- - -	66.7	68.6	- - -	- - -	7.0	15.0	- - -	- - -	20.7	16.9
Other Hispanic	- - -	- - -	58.5	56.4	- - -	- - -	8.4	12.2	- - -	- - -	23.0	31.1
Family income[4,6]												
Less than $14,000	38.6	34.1	34.6	26.0	27.6	26.5	26.6	37.2	31.0	37.8	37.3	35.3
$14,000–$24,999	61.1	71.3	71.4	60.1	9.2	4.2	4.8	10.5	25.9	22.1	21.4	27.5
$25,000–$34,999	79.0	88.3	87.9	80.9	3.0	1.2	1.2	2.4	15.0	8.7	9.3	13.8
$35,000–$49,999	90.2	93.1	92.4	89.4	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	6.2	4.8	5.6	7.8
$50,000 or more	93.7	95.2	95.7	93.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.9	3.1	3.2	4.6
Geographic region[4]												
Northeast	81.7	80.4	83.4	76.2	7.0	7.4	5.8	9.3	10.3	11.8	10.3	14.3
Midwest	83.8	80.6	81.9	77.7	5.8	7.0	7.1	9.9	9.0	11.8	10.7	11.7
South	75.6	74.4	71.8	66.1	4.8	4.4	5.7	9.3	15.0	18.4	20.0	21.9
West	74.3	72.3	72.1	68.1	6.5	6.2	7.2	10.4	15.3	19.0	19.1	19.0
Location of residence[4]												
Within MSA	79.7	77.6	77.2	71.6	6.2	6.5	6.4	9.8	11.3	14.4	15.1	16.9
Outside MSA	77.0	75.4	74.3	70.5	5.2	5.2	6.5	9.3	14.8	17.5	17.8	18.5

[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, or military plans.
[3]July 1 to Dec. 31, 1993. The questionnaire design changed in 1993 compared with previous years. In 1993 among the civilian noninstitutionalized population 39.7 million persons under age 65 were not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, or military plans. An additional 0.2 million noninstitutionalized elderly persons were uninsured.
[4]Age adjusted.
[5]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[6]Family income categories for 1989 and 1993. 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). Estimates in this table differ slightly from estimates based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The direction of change in the percents shown in this table is consistent with data from the CPS.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics and Division of Health and Utilization 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 1989–93. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 136. 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 1993

[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	1993[3]	1980	1984	1989	1993[3]	1980	1984	1989	1993[3]
	Percent of population											
Total[4,5]	64.4	70.9	73.5	75.5	8.1	5.4	5.7	5.2	22.7	20.0	16.8	15.3
Age												
65–74 years	67.0	73.3	74.2	76.0	6.8	4.5	5.0	4.6	20.6	17.7	15.5	14.2
75 years and over	59.9	66.8	72.3	74.5	10.3	7.0	6.8	6.4	26.4	24.1	19.0	17.2
75–84 years	61.9	69.2	74.1	76.5	9.7	6.5	6.4	5.8	24.8	22.0	17.4	15.6
85 years and over	51.2	56.2	64.8	66.7	12.7	9.3	8.5	8.5	33.0	33.4	26.1	23.7
Sex[4]												
Male	65.6	71.6	73.9	76.5	5.7	3.3	4.0	3.0	23.1	20.8	17.2	15.7
Female	63.6	70.5	73.4	74.7	9.6	6.9	6.8	6.9	22.4	19.4	16.4	15.0
Race[4]												
White	68.3	74.4	77.3	79.1	6.6	4.0	4.5	4.2	21.0	18.5	14.7	13.2
Black	26.5	38.1	39.3	43.6	23.3	19.9	16.5	13.3	40.6	35.4	37.9	36.2
Hispanic origin[4]												
All Hispanic	- - -	- - -	38.8	38.1	- - -	- - -	20.4	23.6	- - -	- - -	24.1	31.7
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	33.5	30.2	- - -	- - -	23.5	15.7	- - -	- - -	26.7	45.8
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	*18.5	*6.3	- - -	- - -	*30.6	*21.9	- - -	- - -	*27.6	59.0
Cuban	- - -	- - -	45.7	59.0	- - -	- - -	*20.6	39.7	- - -	- - -	*23.7	*3.2
Other Hispanic	- - -	- - -	49.5	42.6	- - -	- - -	13.0	*19.1	- - -	- - -	19.2	27.9
Family income[4,6]												
Less than $14,000	53.4	57.5	64.8	58.3	15.7	12.3	11.4	14.1	28.2	27.3	21.5	24.3
$14,000–$24,999	72.9	79.8	81.2	82.8	4.8	1.8	2.6	1.6	19.1	15.1	13.4	13.1
$25,000–$34,999	74.1	80.3	80.0	85.7	3.9	2.2	2.4	1.5	18.3	13.7	12.5	9.4
$35,000–$49,999	74.4	81.0	80.3	83.6	2.5	*2.3	*1.9	2.1	16.8	11.9	10.2	9.4
$50,000 or more	71.9	78.5	76.5	81.3	2.2	*1.8	*1.1	2.4	18.3	14.4	12.6	8.5
Geographic region[4]												
Northeast	67.4	74.3	73.1	79.0	5.6	3.5	4.0	3.5	22.3	18.4	18.0	12.1
Midwest	71.2	77.6	79.6	81.7	4.9	3.2	2.9	3.5	19.9	16.8	14.1	12.3
South	58.9	65.1	70.6	70.8	10.8	7.9	7.7	7.4	25.6	23.0	18.3	19.0
West	60.7	68.2	71.4	71.7	10.9	6.5	7.6	5.7	21.7	21.0	16.0	16.3
Location of residence[4]												
Within MSA	64.2	71.6	73.6	75.2	7.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	23.0	19.6	16.8	15.1
Outside MSA	64.9	69.8	73.4	76.3	9.2	6.6	7.2	5.8	22.2	20.7	16.8	15.9

[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 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 1993 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 1993. 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 1993, 4.4 percent of all persons 65 years of age and over had no Medicare, but only 0.7 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 Health and Utilization Analysis: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 137. Health maintenance organizations (HMO's) and enrollment, according to model type, geographic region, and Federal program: United States, selected years 1976–94

[Data are based on a census of health maintenance organizations]

Plans and enrollment	*1976*	*1980*	*1985*[1]	*1986*	*1987*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Plans						Number					
All plans	174	235	478	623	647	604	572	553	555	551	540
Model type[2]:											
Individual practice association[3]	41	97	244	384	409	385	360	346	340	332	319
Group[4]	122	138	234	239	238	219	212	168	166	150	117
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39	49	69	104
Geographic region:											
Northeast	29	55	81	105	114	118	115	116	111	102	101
Midwest	52	72	157	202	203	183	160	157	165	169	159
South	23	45	141	188	194	172	176	163	161	167	173
West	70	63	99	128	136	131	121	117	118	113	107
Enrollment[5]						Number of persons in millions					
Total	6.0	9.1	21.0	25.7	29.2	31.9	33.0	34.0	36.1	38.4	42.2
Model type[2]:											
Individual practice association[3]	0.4	1.7	6.4	9.9	12.0	13.5	13.7	13.6	14.7	15.3	16.1
Group[4]	5.6	7.4	14.6	15.8	17.2	18.3	19.3	17.1	16.5	15.4	13.6
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.3	4.9	7.7	12.5
Federal program[6]:											
Medicaid[7]	- - -	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.6
Medicare	- - -	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5
						Percent of HMO enrollees					
Model type[2]:											
Individual practice association[3]	6.6	18.7	30.4	38.6	41.1	42.5	41.6	40.1	40.7	39.8	38.2
Group[4]	93.4	81.3	69.6	61.4	58.9	57.5	58.4	50.2	45.9	40.1	32.2
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.8	13.5	20.1	29.6
Federal program[6]:											
Medicaid[7]	- - -	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.4	6.1
Medicare	- - -	4.3	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.0
						Percent of population enrolled in HMO's					
Total	2.8	4.0	8.9	10.8	12.2	13.0	13.4	13.6	14.3	15.1	16.1
Geographic region:											
Northeast	2.0	3.1	7.9	10.1	11.7	13.8	14.6	15.4	16.1	18.0	19.5
Midwest	1.5	2.8	9.7	11.6	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.7
South	0.4	0.8	3.8	5.4	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.8	8.4	9.4
West	9.7	12.2	17.3	19.0	20.6	22.6	23.2	23.8	24.7	25.1	26.4

[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 2.8 million on Jan. 1, 1994, 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 1989–94. 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. 1–4, issues 1, 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994; 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 Health and Utilization Analysis.

Table 138. Medicare enrollees and expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of service: United States and other areas, selected years 1967–93

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of service	*1967*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*[1]
Enrollees					Number in millions				
Total[2]	19.5	20.5	25.0	28.5	31.1	34.2	34.9	35.6	36.3
Hospital insurance	19.5	20.4	24.6	28.1	30.6	33.7	34.4	35.2	35.9
Supplementary medical insurance	17.9	19.6	23.9	27.4	30.0	32.6	33.2	33.9	34.6
Expenditures					Amount in millions				
Total	$4,737	$7,493	$16,316	$36,822	$72,294	$110,984	$121,340	$135,845	$150,370
Total hospital insurance[3]	3,430	5,281	11,581	25,577	48,414	66,997	72,570	85,015	94,391
Inpatient hospital	3,034	4,827	10,877	24,082	44,680	59,301	63,167	71,444	76,325
Skilled nursing facility	282	246	278	401	577	2,876	2,520	3,935	5,473
Home health agency	29	51	160	568	2,144	3,517	5,130	7,466	10,415
Hospice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	43	356	500	846	1,077
Administrative expenses[4]	77	157	266	526	970	947	1,253	1,325	1,101
Total supplementary medical insurance	1,307	2,212	4,735	11,245	23,880	43,987	48,770	50,830	55,979
Physician	1,128	1,790	3,415	8,188	17,311	29,628	32,231	32,546	35,780
Outpatient hospital	33	114	652	1,935	4,304	8,475	9,756	10,776	11,543
Home health agency	10	34	87	195	54	81	70	79	107
Group practice prepayment	19	26	80	203	720	2,827	3,524	3,983	5,002
Independent laboratory	7	11	39	114	558	1,457	1,648	1,876	1,547
Administrative expenses[4]	110	237	462	610	933	1,519	1,541	1,570	2,000
					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	87.0	84.0	80.9
Skilled nursing facility	8.2	4.7	2.4	1.6	1.2	4.3	3.5	4.6	5.8
Home health agency	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.2	4.4	5.2	7.1	8.8	11.0
Hospice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
Administrative expenses[4]	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
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	67.4	66.1	64.0	63.9
Outpatient hospital	2.5	5.2	13.8	17.2	18.0	19.3	20.0	21.2	20.6
Home health agency	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Group practice prepayment	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	3.0	6.4	7.2	7.8	8.9
Independent laboratory	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	2.8
Administrative expenses[4]	8.4	10.7	9.8	5.4	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6

[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 research, costs of experiments and demonstration projects, and peer review activity.

NOTE: Table includes Medicare data for U.S. residents residing in 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 139 (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 1977–92

[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			
	1977	1987	1991	1992	1977	1987	1991	1992	1977	1987	1991	1992	1977	1987	1991	1992
Total	23.8	29.4	31.5	32.4	570	754	800	796	$1,332	$3,025	$3,906	$4,221	$ 759	$2,281	$3,125	$3,361
Age																
65–66 years	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	533	700	756	752	1,075	2,214	2,688	2,869	573	1,550	2,032	2,158
67–68 years	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.9	511	667	714	712	1,173	2,536	3,136	3,437	599	1,691	2,240	2,446
69–70 years	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.7	531	705	751	745	1,211	2,700	3,416	3,626	643	1,902	2,565	2,702
71–72 years	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.6	555	740	772	761	1,228	2,904	3,691	3,936	681	2,150	2,849	2,994
73–74 years	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	576	762	800	801	1,319	3,048	3,915	4,171	759	2,322	3,135	3,341
75–79 years	4.5	5.7	6.1	6.4	597	787	836	882	1,430	3,312	4,282	4,683	853	2,608	3,578	3,881
80–84 years	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.3	623	828	866	862	1,549	3,496	4,655	4,999	965	2,894	4,031	4,307
85 years and over	2.1	3.0	3.4	3.6	652	841	886	884	1,636	3,708	4,927	5,375	1,068	3,119	4,364	4,750
Sex and age																
Male	9.6	11.8	12.6	13.1	546	712	759	758	1,505	3,432	4,370	4,706	821	2,443	3,317	3,580
65–66 years	- - -	1.8	1.8	1.8	- - -	620	697	697	- - -	2,560	3,102	3,253	- - -	1,639	2,162	2,268
67–68 years	- - -	1.6	1.7	1.7	- - -	623	672	688	- - -	2,955	3,597	3,988	- - -	1,841	2,419	2,683
69–70 years	- - -	1.5	1.6	1.7	- - -	667	709	707	- - -	3,116	3,933	4,166	- - -	2,078	2,789	2,945
71–72 years	- - -	1.3	1.4	1.5	- - -	711	738	728	- - -	3,399	4,242	4,548	- - -	2,416	3,131	3,308
73–74 years	- - -	1.2	1.3	1.3	- - -	735	771	771	- - -	3,587	4,458	4,756	- - -	2,635	3,437	3,668
75–79 years	- - -	2.2	2.4	2.5	- - -	764	816	812	- - -	3,775	4,873	5,909	- - -	2,883	3,975	4,311
80–84 years	- - -	1.3	1.4	1.5	- - -	806	849	845	- - -	3,997	5,269	5,625	- - -	3,222	4,471	4,754
85 years and over	- - -	0.8	0.9	1.0	- - -	808	860	857	- - -	4,227	5,569	6,009	- - -	3,417	4,788	5,149
Female	14.2	17.6	18.8	19.4	586	782	828	823	1,223	2,778	3,620	3,919	717	2,173	2,996	3,227
65–66 years	- - -	2.2	2.1	2.1	- - -	750	805	799	- - -	1,970	2,389	2,588	- - -	1,477	1,924	2,086
67–68 years	- - -	2.0	2.1	2.1	- - -	702	748	747	- - -	2,236	2,799	3,037	- - -	1,569	2,095	2,270
69–70 years	- - -	1.9	2.1	2.1	- - -	734	784	776	- - -	2,404	3,047	3,236	- - -	1,765	2,389	2,510
71–72 years	- - -	1.8	1.9	2.0	- - -	762	798	786	- - -	2,557	3,304	3,504	- - -	1,950	2,636	2,753
73–74 years	- - -	1.7	1.7	1.8	- - -	781	822	823	- - -	2,687	3,545	3,771	- - -	2,099	2,916	3,103
75–79 years	- - -	3.5	3.7	3.8	- - -	802	849	846	- - -	3,032	3,910	4,254	- - -	2,433	3,319	3,596
80–84 years	- - -	2.4	2.7	2.8	- - -	839	875	871	- - -	3,244	4,338	4,874	- - -	2,722	3,797	4,088
85 years and over	- - -	2.2	2.5	2.8	- - -	854	896	894	- - -	3,518	4,692	5,145	- - -	3,004	4,203	4,508
Race, sex, and age[4]																
White	21.1	25.7	27.1	27.8	576	760	809	805	1,328	2,993	3,845	4,146	765	2,275	3,110	3,337
Male	- - -	10.3	11.0	11.2	- - -	721	771	768	- - -	3,395	4,307	4,690	- - -	2,448	3,319	3,554
65–66 years	- - -	1.6	1.5	1.5	- - -	646	710	708	- - -	2,523	3,038	3,189	- - -	1,631	2,156	2,257
67–68 years	- - -	1.4	1.5	1.4	- - -	631	683	680	- - -	2,902	3,509	3,879	- - -	1,830	2,397	2,898
69–70 years	- - -	1.3	1.4	1.4	- - -	674	719	719	- - -	3,081	3,861	4,065	- - -	2,078	2,776	2,921
71–72 years	- - -	1.2	1.2	1.3	- - -	720	749	736	- - -	3,360	4,179	4,479	- - -	2,418	3,128	3,295
73–74 years	- - -	1.0	1.1	1.1	- - -	743	779	780	- - -	3,552	4,390	4,852	- - -	2,639	3,421	3,628
75–79 years	- - -	1.9	2.1	2.2	- - -	774	824	820	- - -	3,740	4,814	5,206	- - -	2,893	3,968	4,270
80–84 years	- - -	1.1	1.2	1.3	- - -	816	857	854	- - -	3,970	5,179	5,542	- - -	3,240	4,440	4,731
85 years and over	- - -	0.7	0.8	0.9	- - -	828	881	876	- - -	4,165	5,477	5,909	- - -	3,448	4,824	5,178
Female	- - -	15.4	16.2	16.5	- - -	786	834	830	- - -	2,747	3,558	3,546	- - -	2,160	2,968	3,190
65–66 years	- - -	1.9	1.8	1.7	- - -	747	811	803	- - -	1,887	2,308	2,458	- - -	1,409	1,873	1,975
67–68 years	- - -	1.7	1.8	1.7	- - -	703	752	752	- - -	2,191	2,702	2,931	- - -	1,539	2,031	2,205
69–70 years	- - -	1.6	1.8	1.7	- - -	737	789	778	- - -	2,374	2,935	3,147	- - -	1,749	2,316	2,449
71–72 years	- - -	1.6	1.6	1.7	- - -	765	802	788	- - -	2,521	3,227	3,423	- - -	1,930	2,587	2,698
73–74 years	- - -	1.5	1.5	1.5	- - -	782	827	828	- - -	2,671	3,494	3,689	- - -	2,089	2,892	3,045
75–79 years	- - -	3.1	3.3	3.3	- - -	805	854	850	- - -	3,018	3,859	4,169	- - -	2,431	3,296	3,543
80–84 years	- - -	2.1	2.3	2.4	- - -	844	880	875	- - -	3,214	4,277	4,600	- - -	2,711	3,763	4,024
85 years and over	- - -	1.9	2.2	2.3	- - -	868	909	907	- - -	3,448	4,578	5,034	- - -	2,994	4,162	4,568

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 139 (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 1977–92

[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			
	1977	1987	1991	1992	1977	1987	1991	1992	1977	1987	1991	1992	1977	1987	1991	1992
Race, sex, and age[4]—Con.																
All other races	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.5	514	699	738	737	1,404	3,403	4,554	4,817	722	2,379	3,359	3,628
Male	- - -	1.1	1.3	1.4	- - -	629	667	667	- - -	3,893	5,114	5,506	- - -	2,450	3,409	3,673
65–66 years	- - -	0.2	0.2	0.2	- - -	577	624	638	- - -	3,002	3,876	4,044	- - -	1,733	2,419	2,579
67–68 years	- - -	0.2	0.2	0.2	- - -	550	590	584	- - -	3,502	4,485	4,916	- - -	1,925	2,647	2,670
69–70 years	- - -	0.1	0.2	0.2	- - -	592	623	616	- - -	3,521	4,595	5,058	- - -	2,083	2,864	3,114
71–72 years	- - -	0.1	0.1	0.2	- - -	621	645	653	- - -	3,888	5,007	5,105	- - -	2,413	3,228	3,331
73–74 years	- - -	0.1	0.1	0.1	- - -	661	693	887	- - -	4,084	5,196	5,635	- - -	2,697	3,598	3,874
75–79 years	- - -	0.2	0.2	0.2	- - -	670	726	727	- - -	4,193	5,528	6,278	- - -	2,811	4,015	4,566
80–84 years	- - -	0.1	0.1	0.1	- - -	721	759	754	- - -	4,363	6,282	6,615	- - -	3,147	4,771	4,989
85 years and over	- - -	0.0	0.0	0.1	- - -	690	723	731	- - -	4,905	6,585	6,919	- - -	3,385	4,758	5,061
Female	- - -	1.7	1.9	2.1	- - -	746	783	782	- - -	3,125	4,246	4,583	- - -	2,332	3,326	3,591
65–66 years	- - -	0.2	0.3	0.3	- - -	732	784	776	- - -	2,405	2,975	3,383	- - -	1,759	2,331	2,824
67–68 years	- - -	0.2	0.3	0.3	- - -	691	728	720	- - -	2,708	3,561	3,700	- - -	1,870	2,594	3,665
69–70 years	- - -	0.2	0.2	0.3	- - -	709	749	752	- - -	2,723	3,886	3,903	- - -	1,930	2,910	2,982
71–72 years	- - -	0.2	0.2	0.2	- - -	737	763	787	- - -	2,927	3,877	4,204	- - -	2,158	2,959	3,223
73–74 years	- - -	0.2	0.2	0.2	- - -	777	781	787	- - -	2,880	4,118	4,515	- - -	2,237	3,216	3,549
75–79 years	- - -	0.3	0.4	0.4	- - -	766	811	813	- - -	3,277	4,483	5,055	- - -	2,508	3,637	4,108
80–84 years	- - -	0.2	0.2	0.3	- - -	788	835	828	- - -	3,685	5,066	5,435	- - -	2,903	4,228	4,501
85 years and over	- - -	0.2	0.2	0.2	- - -	767	806	808	- - -	4,304	6,075	6,418	- - -	3,303	4,896	5,184
Geographic region[5]																
Northeast	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.0	613	793	832	833	1,426	3,171	4,204	4,554	874	2,513	3,496	3,782
Midwest	6.3	7.4	7.8	7.9	541	756	824	826	1,401	2,969	3,647	3,899	757	2,246	3,006	3,222
South	7.5	9.6	10.5	10.9	556	768	832	828	1,198	2,893	3,869	4,260	666	2,221	3,217	3,529
West	3.8	5.2	5.7	6.0	632	726	718	700	1,341	3,222	4,064	4,177	848	2,339	2,920	2,993

[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 U.S. residents residing in 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 140. Medicaid recipients and medical vendor payments, according to basis of eligibility: United States, selected fiscal years 1972–93

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Basis of eligibility	*1972*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Recipients					Number in millions					
All recipients	17.6	22.0	21.6	21.8	22.9	23.5	25.3	28.3	31.2	33.4
					Percent of recipients[1]					
Aged (65 years and over)	18.8	16.4	15.9	14.0	13.8	13.3	12.7	11.9	12.0	11.6
Blind and disabled	9.8	11.2	13.5	13.8	15.2	15.3	14.7	14.4	14.4	15.0
Adults in families with dependent children[2]	17.8	20.6	22.6	25.3	24.0	24.3	23.8	24.0	22.6	22.4
Children under age 21[3]	44.5	43.6	43.2	44.7	43.8	43.9	44.4	46.1	48.8	48.7
Other Title XIX[4]	9.0	8.2	6.9	5.6	5.9	5.0	3.9	3.3	1.9	1.9
Vendor payments[5]					Amount in billions					
All payments	$ 6.3	$ 12.2	$ 23.3	$ 37.5	$ 48.7	$ 54.5	$ 64.9	$ 77.0	$ 91.5	$101.8
					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	35.2	34.1	33.2	33.1	31.8	31.0
Blind and disabled	22.2	25.7	32.7	35.9	38.2	38.3	37.6	36.7	37.2	38.0
Adults in families with dependent children[2]	15.3	16.8	13.9	12.7	12.1	12.7	13.2	13.5	13.6	13.4
Children under age 21[3]	18.1	17.9	13.4	11.8	12.0	12.6	14.0	15.1	16.1	16.2
Other Title XIX[4]	13.9	4.0	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Vendor payments per recipient[5]					Amount					
All recipients	$ 358	$ 556	$1,079	$1,719	$2,126	$2,318	$2,568	$2,725	$2,937	$3,042
Aged (65 years and over)	580	1,206	2,540	4,605	5,426	5,926	6,717	7,577	7,759	8,168
Blind and disabled	807	1,276	2,618	4,459	5,332	5,817	6,564	6,979	7,578	7,706
Adults in families with dependent children[2]	307	455	662	860	1,069	1,206	1,429	1,540	1,762	1,813
Children under age 21[3]	145	228	335	452	583	668	811	892	971	1,013
Other Title XIX[4]	555	273	398	657	892	967	1,062	1,096	1,814	1,856

[1]Recipients included in more than one category for 1980–89. From 1988 to 1993 between 0.2 and 0.5 percent of recipients have unknown basis of eligibility.
[2]Includes adults in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program.
[3]Includes children in the AFDC program.
[4]Includes some participants in Supplemental Security Income program and other people deemed medically needy in participating States.
[5]Payments exclude disproportionate share hospital payments ($17 billion in 1993) and payments to Health Maintenance Organizations and Medicare ($6 billion in 1993).

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 141. Medicaid recipients and medical vendor payments, according to type of service: United States, selected fiscal years 1972–93

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of service	*1972*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Recipients				Number in millions					
All recipients	17.6	22.0	21.6	21.8	23.5	25.3	28.3	31.2	33.4
				Percent of recipients					
Inpatient general hospitals	16.1	15.6	17.0	15.7	17.7	18.2	17.9	18.6	17.6
Inpatient mental hospitals	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.3	5.0	4.8
Skilled	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Intermediate care	- - -	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Physician	69.8	69.1	63.7	66.0	66.7	67.6	68.3	69.6	71.0
Dental	13.6	17.9	21.5	21.4	17.9	18.0	18.4	18.4	18.5
Other practitioner	9.1	12.1	15.0	15.4	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.6
Outpatient hospital	29.6	33.8	44.9	46.2	48.3	49.0	50.0	48.7	49.2
Clinic	2.8	4.9	7.1	9.7	10.2	11.1	12.4	13.3	14.5
Laboratory and radiological	20.0	21.5	14.9	29.1	33.0	35.5	37.1	38.0	38.8
Home health	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2
Prescribed drugs	63.3	64.3	63.4	63.8	67.7	68.5	69.3	70.9	71.5
Family planning	. . .	5.5	5.2	7.5	6.7	6.9	7.7	8.2	7.6
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	8.7	10.7	11.7	14.0	16.0	17.8
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.4	2.9
Other care	14.4	13.2	11.9	15.5	19.5	20.3	21.1	22.3	24.3
Vendor payments[1]				Amount in billions					
All payments	$ 6.3	$ 12.2	$ 23.3	$ 37.5	$ 54.5	$ 64.9	$ 77.0	$ 91.5	$ 101.8
				Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inpatient general hospitals	40.6	27.6	27.5	25.2	24.5	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.3
Inpatient mental hospitals	1.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	3.1	8.5	12.6	12.2	11.3	10.0	9.3	8.7
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.9	25.7	25.0
Skilled	23.3	19.9	15.8	13.5	12.2	12.4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Intermediate care	- - -	15.4	18.0	17.4	16.3	14.9	- - -	- - -	- - -
Physician	12.6	10.0	8.0	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8
Dental	2.7	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	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	0.9
Outpatient hospital	5.8	3.0	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.1
Clinic	0.7	3.2	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4
Laboratory and radiological	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Home health	0.4	0.6	1.4	3.0	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5
Prescribed drugs	8.1	6.7	5.7	6.2	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.8
Family planning	. . .	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other care	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.7
Vendor payments per recipient[1]				Amount					
Total payment per recipient	$ 358	$ 556	$ 1,079	$ 1,719	$ 2,318	$ 2,568	$ 2,725	$ 2,937	$ 3,042
Inpatient general hospitals	903	983	1,742	2,753	3,208	3,630	3,922	4,091	4,366
Inpatient mental hospitals	2,825	6,045	11,742	19,867	16,397	18,548	30,948	28,460	28,965
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	5,507	16,438	32,102	44,999	50,048	52,750	56,517	59,149
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,811	14,970	15,796
Skilled	2,665	3,864	6,081	9,274	11,809	13,356	- - -	- - -	- - -
Intermediate care	- - -	2,764	5,326	7,882	9,994	11,236	- - -	- - -	- - -
Physician	65	81	136	163	217	235	256	282	293
Dental	71	86	99	98	118	130	136	149	156
Other practitioner	37	48	61	75	89	96	102	114	179
Outpatient hospital	70	50	113	178	250	269	303	349	378
Clinic	82	358	209	337	523	602	629	684	714
Laboratory and radiological	23	27	38	53	76	80	85	88	88
Home health	229	204	847	2,094	4,225	4,733	5,048	5,276	5,249
Prescribed drugs	46	58	96	166	232	256	277	308	333
Family planning	. . .	55	72	119	145	151	164	197	212
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	45	58	67	81	104	143
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	81	133	154	154	182	194
Other care	44	80	172	274	418	465	503	573	584

[1]Payments exclude disproportionate share hospital payments ($17 billion in 1993) and payments to Health Maintenance Organizations and Medicare ($6 billion in 1993).

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 142. Department of Veterans Affairs health care expenditures and use, and persons treated according to selected characteristics: United States, selected fiscal years 1970–93

[Data are compiled by Department of Veterans Affairs]

	1970[1]	1980[1]	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Health care expenditures				Amount in millions					
All expenditures[2]	$1,689	$ 5,981	$ 8,936	$10,230	$10,949	$11,500	$12,400	$13,682	$14,612
				Percent distribution					
All services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inpatient hospital	71.3	64.3	60.3	53.9	54.1	57.5	56.9	55.8	54.8
Outpatient care	14.0	19.1	18.9	22.6	23.3	25.3	25.8	27.1	28.0
Department of Veterans Affairs nursing homes and domiciliaries	4.3	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.9	8.1
Community nursing homes	1.2	2.0	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3
All other[3]	9.1	9.6	12.4	13.4	13.3	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.8
Health care use				Number in thousands					
Inpatient hospital stays[4]	787	1,248	1,306	1,086	1,028	1,029	984	935	920
Outpatient visits	7,312	17,971	19,601	23,232	22,629	22,602	23,035	23,902	24,236
Department of Veterans Affairs nursing homes and domiciliary stays	32	28	34	44	44	46	48	50	51
Community nursing home stays	15	29	39	42	32	29	29	25	27
Inpatients[5]				Number in thousands					
Total	- - -	- - -	- - -	650	617	598	574	564	556
				Percent distribution					
Total	- - -	- - -	- - -	100.0	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	39.4
Veterans without service-connected disability	- - -	- - -	- - -	62.2	61.1	60.3	60.0	60.1	59.6
Low income	- - -	- - -	- - -	51.9	53.9	54.8	55.4	55.7	55.2
Exempt[6]	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4
Other[7]	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.6	4.2	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.9
Unknown	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonveterans	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Outpatients[5]				Number in thousands					
Total	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,763	2,597	2,564	2,557	2,639	2,684
				Percent distribution					
Total	- - -	- - -	- - -	100.0	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	37.4
Veterans without service-connected disability	- - -	- - -	- - -	48.4	50.3	49.8	50.1	50.9	50.6
Low income	- - -	- - -	- - -	34.5	39.9	41.1	42.1	42.4	41.5
Exempt[6]	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6
Other[7]	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.7	5.2	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.9
Unknown	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.6
Nonveterans	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.0	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.3	12.0

[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 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 26.8 million in 1993 with 31 percent age 65 or over compared with 11 percent in 1980. Thirty-one percent had served during World War II, 18 percent during the Korean conflict, 31 percent during the Vietnam era, 4 percent during the Persian Gulf War, and 23 percent during peacetime.

SOURCE: Office of Policy and Planning, National Center for Veteran Analysis and Statistics, Department of Veterans Affairs: Unpublished data.

Table 143. 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 144. 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 145. 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 146. 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	6.7
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	24	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	18	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	33	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	32	35	4.5
Montana	25	28	29	28	28	1.5
Nebraska	17	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	39	42	36	42	40	0.4
Ohio	25	29	30	34	41	5.8
Oklahoma	22	33	31	30	36	5.6
Oregon	21	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	19	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.

Table 147. 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.

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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: Kovar MG. Data systems of the National Center for Health Statistics. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(23). 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 populations covered by different data collection systems may not be the same and understanding the differences is critical to interpreting the data. Data on vital statistics and national expenditures cover the entire population. Most data on morbidity and utilization of health resources cover only the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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 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. Starting in 1985 all 50 States and the District of Columbia participated in the VSCP.

In most areas practically all births and deaths are registered. The most recent test of the completeness of birth registration, conducted on a sample of births from 1964 to 1968, showed that 99.3 percent of all births in the United States during that period were registered. No comparable information is available for deaths, but it is generally believed that death registration in the United States is at least as complete as birth registration.

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 Certificates—U.S. Standard Live Birth and Death Certificates and Fetal Death Reports are revised periodically, allowing careful evaluation of each item and addition, modification, and deletion of items. Beginning with 1989 revised standard certificates replaced the 1978 versions. The 1989 revision of the birth certificate includes items to identify the Hispanic parentage of newborns and to expand information about maternal and infant health characteristics. The 1989 revision of the death certificate includes items on educational attainment and Hispanic origin of decedents as well as changes to improve the medical certification of cause of death. Standard certificates recommended by NCHS are modified in each registration area to serve the area's needs. However, most certificates conform closely in content and arrangement to the standard certificate, and all certificates contain a minimum data set specified by NCHS. For selected items, reporting areas expanded during the years spanned by this report. For items on the birth certificate, the number of reporting States increased for mother's education, prenatal care, marital status, Hispanic parentage, and tobacco use; and on the death certificate, for educational attainment and Hispanic origin of the decedent.

Maternal education—Mother's education was reported on the birth certificate by 38 States in 1970. Data were not available from Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington. In 1975 these data were available from 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. Starting in 1992 mother's education was reported by all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Prenatal care—Prenatal care was reported on the birth certificate by 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. Starting in 1980 prenatal care information was available for the entire United States.

Marital status—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. In 1980 and the following years marital status of mother was reported on the birth certificates of 41–42 States and for the remaining 8–9 States that lacked the item, marital status was inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames. Starting in 1980 information about mother's marital status was available for the entire United States.

Hispanic births—In 1980 and 1981 information on births of Hispanic parentage was reported on the birth certificate by the following 22 States: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. In 1982 Tennessee, and in 1983 the District of Columbia began reporting this information. Between 1983 and 1987 information on births of Hispanic parentage was available for 23 States and the District of Columbia. In 1988 this information became available for Alabama, Connecticut, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, North Carolina, and Washington, increasing the number of States reporting information on births of Hispanic parentage to 30 States and the District of Columbia. In 1989 this information became available from an additional 17 States, increasing the number of Hispanic-reporting States to 47 and the District of Columbia. In 1989 only Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma did not report Hispanic parentage on the birth certificate. In 1990 Louisiana began reporting Hispanic parentage. Hispanic origin of the mother was reported on the birth certificates of 49 States and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992; only New Hampshire did not provide this information. 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 essentially complete.

Tobacco use—Information on tobacco use during pregnancy became available for the first time in 1989 with the revision of the U.S. Standard Birth Certificate. In 1989 data on tobacco use were collected by 43 States and the District of Columbia. The following States did not require the reporting of tobacco use on the birth certificate: California, Indiana, Louisiana, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. In 1990 information on tobacco use became available from Louisiana and Nebraska increasing the number of reporting States to 45 and the District of Columbia. In 1991 and 1992 information on tobacco use was available for 46 States and the District of Columbia with the addition of Oklahoma to the reporting area.

Education of decedent—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 1990 are based on deaths to residents of 40 States and the District of

Columbia whose data were at least 80 percent complete. In 1990 the following States either did not report education of decedent or the reporting was more than 20 percent incomplete: Connecticut, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia. In 1991 Louisiana and in 1992 Washington began reporting education of decedent increasing the number of reporting States to 42 and the District of Columbia in 1992.

Hispanic deaths—In 1985 mortality data by Hispanic origin of decedent were based on deaths to residents of the following 17 States and the District of Columbia whose data on the death certificate were at least 90 percent complete on a place-of-occurrence basis and of comparable format: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. In 1986 New Jersey began reporting Hispanic origin of decedent, increasing the number of reporting States to 18 and the District of Columbia in 1986 and 1987. In 1988 Alabama, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington were added to the reporting area, increasing the number of States to 26 and the District of Columbia. In 1989 an additional 18 States were added, increasing the Hispanic reporting area to 44 States and the District of Columbia. In 1989 only Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and Virginia were not included in the reporting area. Starting with 1990 data in this book, the criteria was changed to include States whose data were at least 80 percent complete. In 1990 Maryland, Virginia, and Connecticut, and in 1991 Louisiana were added, increasing the reporting area for Hispanic origin of decedent to 47 States and the District of Columbia in 1990 and to 48 States and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992. Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the 1990 reporting area encompassed 99.6 percent of the U.S. Hispanic population.

Provisional data—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 1983–88 files is about 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: Prager K. Infant mortality by birthweight and other characteristics: United States, 1985 birth cohort. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 20(24). 1994.

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: D. Ingram, Analytic Studies Branch, Division of Health and Utilization 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.

Between July and November of 1990, 5,686 women were interviewed by telephone in the first NSFG telephone reinterview—5,359 were reinterviews of women who were interviewed in person in 1988. The other 327 were first-time telephone interviews with women 15–17 years of age, who had turned 15 in the 2½ years since the 1988 interview.

The average length of interview in 1990 was only 20 minutes, compared with 70 minutes in 1988. Many of the questions in the reinterview were focused on updating information on changes in marital status, additional pregnancies, and contraceptive use since the original 1988 interview. In order to save interview time and make room for more questions, the sample was divided into two ''half-samples.'' About 10 of the 20 minutes of interview time was devoted to questions that were asked of both ''half-samples''; these focused on updating information on changes in marital status, additional pregnancies, and contraceptive use since the original 1988 interview. In the other 10 minutes of interview time, half the sample (n=2,854) was asked detailed questions on use of contraception and family planning services, as in previous NSFG interviews. The other half of the sample (n=2,832) was asked detailed questions related to HIV and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). All women in the 1990 sample, however, were asked about contraceptive use at the time of the interview.

The response rate for the 1990 telephone reinterview was 68 percent of those responding to the 1988 survey. The 1990 sample data were adjusted for nonresponse, weighted, and adjusted to agree with control totals supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For more information on these procedures for ensuring the representativeness of the 1990 reinterview data, see: Goksel H, Judkins DR, Mosher WD. Nonresponse adjustments for a telephone follow-up to a National In-Person Survey. Journal of Official Statistics 8(4): 417–432. 1992.

Detailed information on the NSFG sample design is available in the following reports: National Center for Health Statistics, French DK. National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle I: sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimation. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(76). 1978; Grady WR. National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle II: sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimation. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(87). 1981; Bachrach CA, Horn MC, Mosher WD, Shimizu I. National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle III: Sample design, weighting, and variance estimation. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(98). 1985. Judkins DR, Mosher WD, Botman S. National Survey of Family Growth: Design, estimation, and interference. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(109). 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. Information is also obtained on 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 1992 there was a sample of 128,412 persons and in 1993 a sample of 109,671 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: Benson V, Marano M. Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1993. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(190). 1994.

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: Gordon T, Miller HW. Cycle I of the Health Examination Survey: Sample and response, United States, 1960–1962. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 11(1). 1974.

In the first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES I), conducted from 1971–74, 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: Miller HW. Plan and operation of the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1971–73. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(10a) and 1(10b). 1977 and 1978; and Engel A, Murphy RS, Maurer K, Collins E. Plan and operation of the NHANES I Augmentation Survey of Adults 25–74 years, United States 1974–75. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(14). 1978.

For more information on NHANES II, see: McDowell A, Engel A, Massey JT, Maurer K. Plan and operation of the second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1976–80. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(15). 1981. For information on nutritional applications of these surveys, see: E Yetley, and Johnson C, 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: Maurer KR. Plan and operation of the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1982–84. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(19). 1985.

The third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III) is a 6-year survey covering the years 1988–94 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 2 months of age and over. The sample design provides for oversampling among children 2–35 months of age, persons 70 years of age and over, Black Americans, and Mexican Americans. Race is reported for the household by the respondent.

Although some of the specific health areas have changed from earlier NHANES surveys, the 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: Ezzati TM, Massey JT, Waksberg J, et al. Sample design: Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(113). 1992; Plan and Operation of the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988–94. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(32). 1994.

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, 1986, and 1991.

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: Sirrocco A. Nursing homes and board and care homes. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 244. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.

National Home and Hospice Care Survey

The National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS) was initiated in 1992 and is an annual national survey of home health agencies and hospices. The original sample was taken from a frame that consisted of all home health care agencies and hospices identified in the 1991 National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI) and all agencies opened for business between 1991 and June 30, 1992.

The sample design for the 1993 NHHCS is a stratified three-stage probability design. Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) are selected at the first stage, agencies are selected at the second stage, and current residents and discharges are selected at the third stage. The final stage is a systematic random selection of six patients being currently served by the agency and six patients discharged from care during a designated month from October 1992 to September 1993. The designated month was randomly selected for each agency. Therefore the coverage for discharges was the 12-month period from October 1992 to September 1993.

After the samples had been selected, the Current Patient Questionnaire and Discharged Patient Questionnaire were completed for each sampled person by interviewing the staff member most familiar with the care provided to the patient. The respondent was requested to refer to the medical or other records whenever necessary. For additional information see: Strahan G. An overview of home health and hospice care patients. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 256. Hyattsville, Maryland. 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 Department of Veterans Affairs hospitals, located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Only hospitals having six or more beds for patient use 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 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 32 percent of sample hospitals in 1993) 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 that 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, 513 were within the scope of the survey, and 466 participated in the survey in 1993. Data were abstracted from about 235,000 medical records.

For more detailed information on the design of NHDS and the magnitude of sampling errors associated with NHDS estimates, see: National Hospital Discharge Survey: Annual Summary, 1993. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13 (forthcoming); and Haupt BJ, Kozak LJ. Estimates from two survey designs: National Hospital Discharge Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(111). 1992.

National Nursing Home Survey

NCHS has conducted three National Nursing Home Surveys. The first survey was conducted from August 1973–April 1974; the second survey from May–December 1977; and the third from August 1985–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: Meiners MR. Selected operating and financial characteristics of nursing homes, United States, 1973–74 National Nursing Home Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(22). 1975. For more information on the 1977 NNHS, see: Van Nostrand JF, Zappolo A, Hing E, et al. The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(43). 1979. For more information on the 1985 NNHS, see: Hing E, Sekscenski E, Strahan G. The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(97). 1985.

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 1992 selected from about 1,900 such units into which the United States has been divided. In each sample PSU a sample of practicing non-Federal office-based physicians is selected from master files maintained by the American Medical Association and the American Osteopathic Association. The final stage involves systematic random samples of office visits during randomly assigned 7-day reporting periods. In 1985 the survey excluded Alaska and Hawaii. Starting in 1989 the survey included all 50 States.

For the 1992 survey a sample of 3,000 physicians was selected. The physician response rate for 1992 was 71 percent providing data on 34,606 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: Schappert S. 1992 summary: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 253. Hyattsville, Maryland: 1994.

National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey

The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), initiated in 1992, is a continuing annual national probability sample of visits by patients to emergency departments (ED's) and outpatient departments (OPD's) of non-Federal, short-stay, or general hospitals. Telephone contacts are excluded.

A four-stage probability sample design is used in the NHAMCS, involving samples of primary sampling units (PSU's), hospitals with ED's and/or OPD's within PSU's, ED's within hospitals and/or clinics within OPD's, and patient visits within ED's and/or clinics. In 1992 the hospital response rate for the NHAMCS was 93 percent. Hospital staff were asked to complete Patient Record forms for a systematic random sample of patient visits occurring during a randomly assigned 4-week reporting period. The number of Patient Record forms completed for ED's was 36,271 and for OPD's was 35,114.

For more detailed information on the NHAMCS, see: McCaig L. National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1992 emergency department summary. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 245. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1994; and McCaig L. National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1992 outpatient department summary. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 248. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.

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 30 in 1989, 31 in 1990 and 1991, 24 in 1992, and 27 in 1993. The number of areas reporting mumps was 50 in 1989–93.

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 before 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, Summary of notifiable diseases, United States, 1993. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 42(53), Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, GA, Oct. 1994, 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: age 16 years or older, an external cause of death (ICD-9, E800-E999), and 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, 1095 Willowdale Road, Mailstop S-133, Morgantown, WV 26505.

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 Professionals 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: (a) population of nurses currently licensed to practice; (b) supply of full and part time practicing nurses (or available to practice); and (c) full-time equivalent supply of nurses practicing full time plus one-half of those practicing part time (or available on that basis).

The three estimates are divided into three levels of highest educational preparation: associate degree or diploma, baccalaureate, 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, nurse practitioners, and nurse midwives are based on data from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses conducted by the Division of Nursing, Bureau of Health Professions in March 1992.

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 12 years of age and over are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. The 1993 survey is the 13th 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 1993 survey is based on home personal interviews of 26,489 randomly selected persons 12 years of age and over. Young people (age 12–34 years), African-Americans, Hispanics, and people in six large metropolitan areas were oversampled. In 1993 the interview response rate in this survey was 79 percent.

For more information on the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, see: Population Estimates 1993, Main Findings, 1992, Preliminary Estimates from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, Advance Report Number 7; or write Office of Applied Studies, Substance

Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Room 16C-06, 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 81 percent was obtained in the 1992 survey.

A methodology for generating comparable estimates for years before 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, 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 before 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, 1992, Parts A and B, or write to: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Room 16C-06, 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 and county mental hospitals, private mental hospitals, multiservice mental health organizations, the psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals and Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, and freestanding outpatient and partial care programs. The 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, Room 15C-O4, 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) 921942. 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)

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: (a) an annual survey of high school seniors initiated in 1975; (b) ongoing panel studies of representative samples from each graduating class that have been conducted by mail since 1976; and (c) annual surveys of 8th and 10th graders initiated in 1991.

The survey design is a multistage random sample with stage one being 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 1 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, 1975–1993, Vols. I and II. NIH Pub. No. 94–3809 and 94–3810. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994.

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 home health care and for services of health professionals (doctors, chiropractors, private duty nurses, therapists, podiatrists, etc.) are estimated primarily using a combination of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' Service Annual Survey and the quinquennial census of Service Industries. The estimates of retail spending for prescription drugs were based on preliminary results of a HCFA-sponsored study conducted by the Actuarial Research Corporation and on industry data on prescription drug transactions. Expenditures for other medical nondurables and vision products and other medical durables purchased in retail outlets are based on estimates of personal consumption expenditures prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. 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 commercial 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-mail Expenditure Survey, from the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey conducted by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, and from private surveys conducted by the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association are used to develop estimates of direct spending by customers.

For more specific information on definitions, sources, and methods used in the National Health Accounts, see: National Health Accounts: Lessons from the U.S. Experience, by Lazenby HC, Levit KR, Waldo DR, et al. Health Care Financing Review, vol 14, no 4. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, summer 1992 and National Health Expenditures, 1993, Levit KR, Sensenig AL, Cowan CA, et al. Health Care Financing Review, vol 16, no 1. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, fall 1994.

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. 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.

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. Vendor payments from the Medicaid statistical system exclude disproportionate share hospital payments ($17 billion in 1993) and payments to Health Maintenance Organizations and Medicare ($6 billion in 1993).

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 1993, 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, U.S. population estimates by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin: 1980–1991, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1095, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992.

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 that 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 1994, Vol. 41, No. 1, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1994.

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 008Cl2, 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 Trends, 1900–92, EPA-454/R-93–032, Research Triangle Park, NC, Oct. 1993, 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 (a) the definitions of the total population, (b) the definitions used to classify the population into its urban and rural components, (c) difficulties relating to age reporting, (d) the extent of over- or underenumeration, and (e) 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 1992*, Pub. No. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/20, United Nations, New York, NY, 1992.

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 1993*, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 1993.

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, 1993*, American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Rockville, MD, 1993.

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 1993–94*. Chicago, IL.

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, 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. 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.*, 1994 edition, Chicago, 1994.

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. The AAMC Medical School Graduation Questionnaire (GQ) surveys all U.S. accredited medical school seniors in the spring semester. Seniors are asked to indicate their intended field of specialty and/or sub specialty. In 1994 the response rate to the GQ was 83 percent. Other data sources are the institutional profile system, the premedical students questionnaire, the minority student opportunities in medicine questionnaire, the faculty roster system, data from the Medical College Admission Test, and one-time surveys developed for special projects.

For more information, see: Association of American Medical Colleges Data Book: *Statistical Information Related to Medical Education*. Washington, DC 1993; Association of American Medical Colleges: *1994 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire: Summary Report for All Schools*. Washington, DC. 1994.

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; *InterStudy Competitive Edge*, vols 1–4, issue 1, 1991–94. Excelsior, MN.

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. Data on enrollments, first-time admissions, and graduates are complete for all nursing education programs. Response rates of approximately 80 percent are achieved for other areas of inquiry.

For more information, see: National League for Nursing, *Nursing Data Review*, 1994, 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.

In 1991 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 on the ASTHO Reporting System, 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 (CDC) 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*.

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). Age-adjusted death rates are calculated using age-specific death rates per 100,000 population rounded to 1 decimal place. Adjustment is based on 11 age groups with three 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. Third, age-adjusted death rates by educational attainment for the age group 25–64 years are based on four 10-year age groups. 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.

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.

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) × 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 65–74 years.

AIDS—See *Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome*.

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*.

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. Very low birthweight is defined as less than 1,500 grams or 3 pounds 4 ounces. Before 1979 low birthweight was defined as 2,500 grams or less and very low birthweight as 1,500 grams or less.

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 related *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision; Human immunodeficiency virus infection*.

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	174,175
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-related 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.''

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*.

Current smoker—Beginning in 1992 the definition of current smoker in the Health Interview Survey (HIS) was modified to specifically include persons who smoked on ‘‘some days.’’ Before 1992, a current smoker was defined by the following questions from the HIS survey ‘‘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 18 years of age and over remained the same as 1991. The statistics for 1992 combine data collected using the traditional and the revised questions.

Estimates of smoking prevalence for 1993 and beyond are based on the revised definition that is considered a more complete estimate of smoking prevalence.

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 Rate*.

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*.

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*.

Emergency department—According to the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) an emergency department is a hospital facility for the provision of unscheduled outpatient services to patients whose conditions require immediate care and is staffed 24 hours a day. Off-site emergency departments open less than 24 hours are included if staffed by the hospital’s emergency department. See related *Hospital; Outpatient department*.

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, Connecticut
  - Middle Atlantic
    - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
- Midwest
  - East North Central
    - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin
  - West North Central
    - Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
- South
  - South Atlantic
    - Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
  - East South Central
    - Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
  - West South Central
    - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
- West
  - Mountain
    - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada
  - Pacific
    - Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Gestation—For the National Vital Statistics System and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Abortion Surveillance, the period of gestation is defined as beginning with the first day of the last normal menstrual period and ending with the day of birth or day of termination of pregnancy. See related *Abortion; Fetal death; Live birth*.

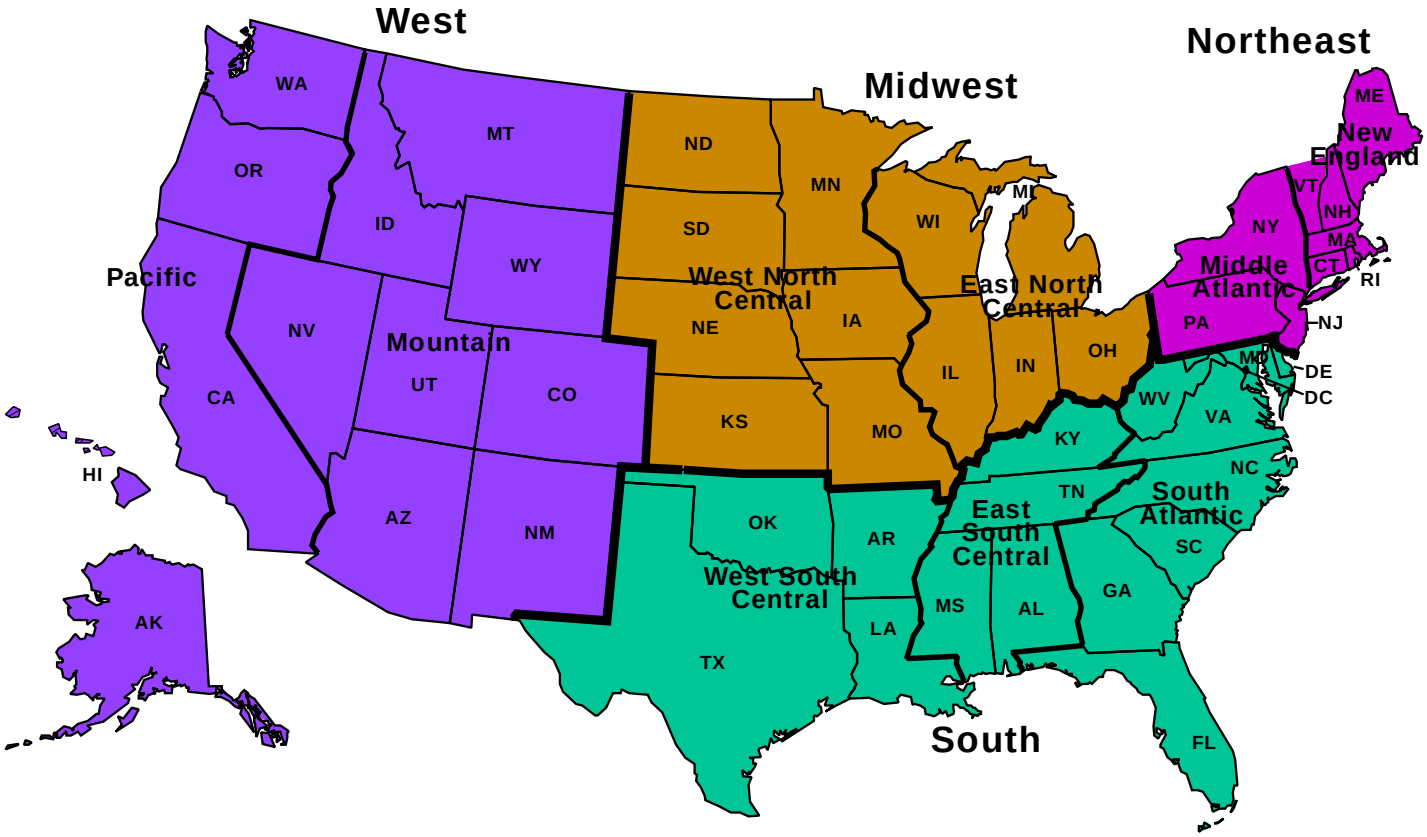

Figure I. Geographic regions and divisions of the United States

Gross domestic product (GDP)—GDP is the market value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the suppliers (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of the rest of the world. See related *Health expenditures, national*.

Health expenditures, national—See related *Consumer Price Index; Gross domestic product*.

Health services and supplies expenditures—These are outlays for goods and services relating directly to patient care plus expenses for administering health insurance programs and government public health activities. This category is equivalent to total national health expenditures minus expenditures for research and construction.

National health expenditures—This measure estimates the amount spent for all health services and supplies and health-related research and construction activities consumed in the United States during the calendar year. Detailed estimates are available by source of expenditures (for example, out-of-pocket payments, private health insurance, and government programs), 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, 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 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 multispecialty group practices. The plan is predominantly organized around solo-single-specialty practices.

Mixed—An HMO that combines features of group and IPA. This category was introduced in mid-1990 because HMO's are continually changing and many now combine features of both Group and IPA plans in a single plan.

Health services and supplies expenditures—See *Health expenditures, national*.

Health status, respondent-assessed—Health status was measured in the National Health Interview Survey by asking the respondent, "Would you say _____'s health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

Hispanic origin—Hispanic origin 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*.

Home health care—Home health care as defined by the National Home and Hospice Care Survey is care provided to individuals and families in their place of residence for promoting, maintaining, or restoring health; or for minimizing the effects of disability and illness including terminal illness.

Hospice care—Hospice care as defined by the National Home and Hospice Care Survey is a program of palliative and supportive care services providing physical, psychological, social, and spiritual care for dying persons, their families, and other loved ones. Hospice services are available in home and inpatient settings.

Hospital—According to the American Hospital Association 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. In the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) hospitals included all those with an average length of stay for all patients of less than 30 days (short-stay) or hospitals whose specialty is general (medical or surgical) or children's general. Federal hospitals and hospital units of institutions and hospitals with fewer than six beds staffed for patient use are excluded. See related *Average length of stay; Bed; Days of care; Emergency department; Outpatient department; Patient*.

Community hospitals include all non-Federal short-stay 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.

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 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

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

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 before the 28th day of life; postneonatal deaths are those that occur between 28 and 365 days 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

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, 68.9
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.

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

procedure groupings and code number inclusions are shown in table IX.

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. See related *Condition; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision; Mental disorder*.

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; 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 covered; rates of payment for providers; and methods of administering the program. Medicaid provides health care

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

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; 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-III-R). 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 and patient 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 other than mental retardation, developmental disability, and substance-related disorders, according to

DSM-II/ICDA-8 or DSM-III-R/ 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 in connection with data from the National Health Interview Survey, 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 department—According to the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), an outpatient department (OPD) is a hospital facility where nonurgent ambulatory medical care is provided under the supervision of a physician. The following are examples of the types of OPD's excluded from the NHAMCS: ambulatory surgical centers, chemotherapy, employee health services, renal dialysis, methadone maintenance, and radiology. See related *Emergency department; Hospital*.

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 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 (for example, lead, asbestos, suspended sulfates and nitrates). 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 self-reports of their primary area of specialty. Physician data are broadly categorized into two general areas of practice: generalists and specialists.

Generalist physicians are synonymous with primary care generalists and only include physicians practicing in the general fields of family and general practice, general internal medicine, and general pediatrics. They specifically exclude physicians practicing in primary care specialties.

Specialist physicians practice in the primary care specialties, in addition to all other specialist fields not included in the generalist definition. Specialist fields include allergy and immunology, aerospace medicine, anesthesiology, cardiovascular diseases, child and adolescent psychiatry, colon and rectal surgery, dermatology, diagnostic radiology, forensic pathology, gastroenterology, general surgery, medical genetics, neurology, nuclear medicine, neurological surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, occupational medicine, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, psychiatry, public health and general preventive medicine, physical medicine and rehabilitation, plastic surgery, anatomic and clinical pathology, pulmonary diseases, radiation oncology, thoracic surgery, urology, addiction medicine, critical care medicine, legal medicine, and clinical pharmacology.

Primary care specialists practice in the subspecialties of general and family practice, internal medicine and pediatrics. The primary care subspecialties for family practice include: geriatric medicine and sports medicine. Primary care subspecialties for internal medicine include: diabetes, endocrinology and metabolism, hematology, hepatology, cardiac electrophysiology, infectious diseases, diagnostic laboratory immunology, geriatric medicine, sports medicine, nephrology, nutrition, medical oncology, and rheumatology. Primary care subspecialties for pediatrics include adolescent medicine, critical care pediatrics, neonatal-perinatal medicine, pediatric allergy, pediatric cardiology, pediatric endocrinology, pediatric pulmonology, pediatric emergency medicine, pediatric gastroenterology, pediatric hematology/oncology, diagnostic laboratory immunology, pediatric nephrology, pediatric rheumatology, and sports medicine.

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 $14,654 in 1993 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: Graves EJ, Kozak LJ. National Hospital Discharge Survey: Annual summary 1989. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(109). 1991.

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 major or minor surgical episode performed in the operating room. During a single episode, multiple surgical procedures may be performed, but the episode is considered only one surgical operation. In contrast the National Hospital Discharge Survey codes up to four ICD–9–CM surgical procedures per surgical episode.

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 and fetal deaths were tabulated according to race of mother. Before 1989 race of newborn and fetus were 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 *Health, United States*, trends of birth rates, birth characteristics, and infant and maternal mortality rates are recalculated according to race of mother. 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 midyear resident population. For census years, rates are based on unrounded census counts of the resident population, as of April 1. For the noncensus years of 1981–89 and 1991, rates are based on national estimates of the resident population, as of July 1, rounded to 1,000's. Population estimates for 10-year age groups are generated by summing unrounded population estimates before rounding to 1,000's. Starting in 1992, rates are based on unrounded national population estimates. Birth rates are expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 population. The rate may be restricted to births to women of specific age, race, marital status, or geographic location (specific rate), or it may be related to the entire population (crude rate). See related *Live birth*.

Fertility rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age, 15–44 years.

■ *Death and related rates*

Death rate is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a population in a year by the midyear resident population. For census years, rates are based on unrounded census counts of the resident population, as of April 1. For the noncensus years of 1981–89 and 1991, rates are based on national estimates of the resident population, as of July 1, rounded to 1,000's. Population estimates for 10-year age groups are generated by summing unrounded population estimates before rounding to 1,000's. Starting in 1992, rates are based on unrounded national population estimates. Rates for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic white populations in each year are based on unrounded State population estimates for States in the Hispanic reporting area.

Death rates are expressed as the number of deaths per 100,000 population. The rate may be restricted to deaths in specific age, race, sex, or geographic groups or from specific causes of death (specific rate) or it may be related to the entire population (crude rate).

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*.

Self-assessment of health—See *Health status, respondent-assessed*.

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: (a) large core metropolitan counties contain the primary central city of an MSA with a 1980 population of 1 million or more; (b) large fringe metropolitan counties are the noncore counties of an MSA with 1980 population of 1 million or more; (c) medium or small metropolitan counties are in MSA's with 1980 populations under 1 million; (d) urban nonmetropolitan counties are not in MSA's and have 2,500 or more urban residents in 1980; and (e) 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*.

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 year, 1–14 years, 15–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 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. 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*. Vol 35 no 25S, suppl. 1986.

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