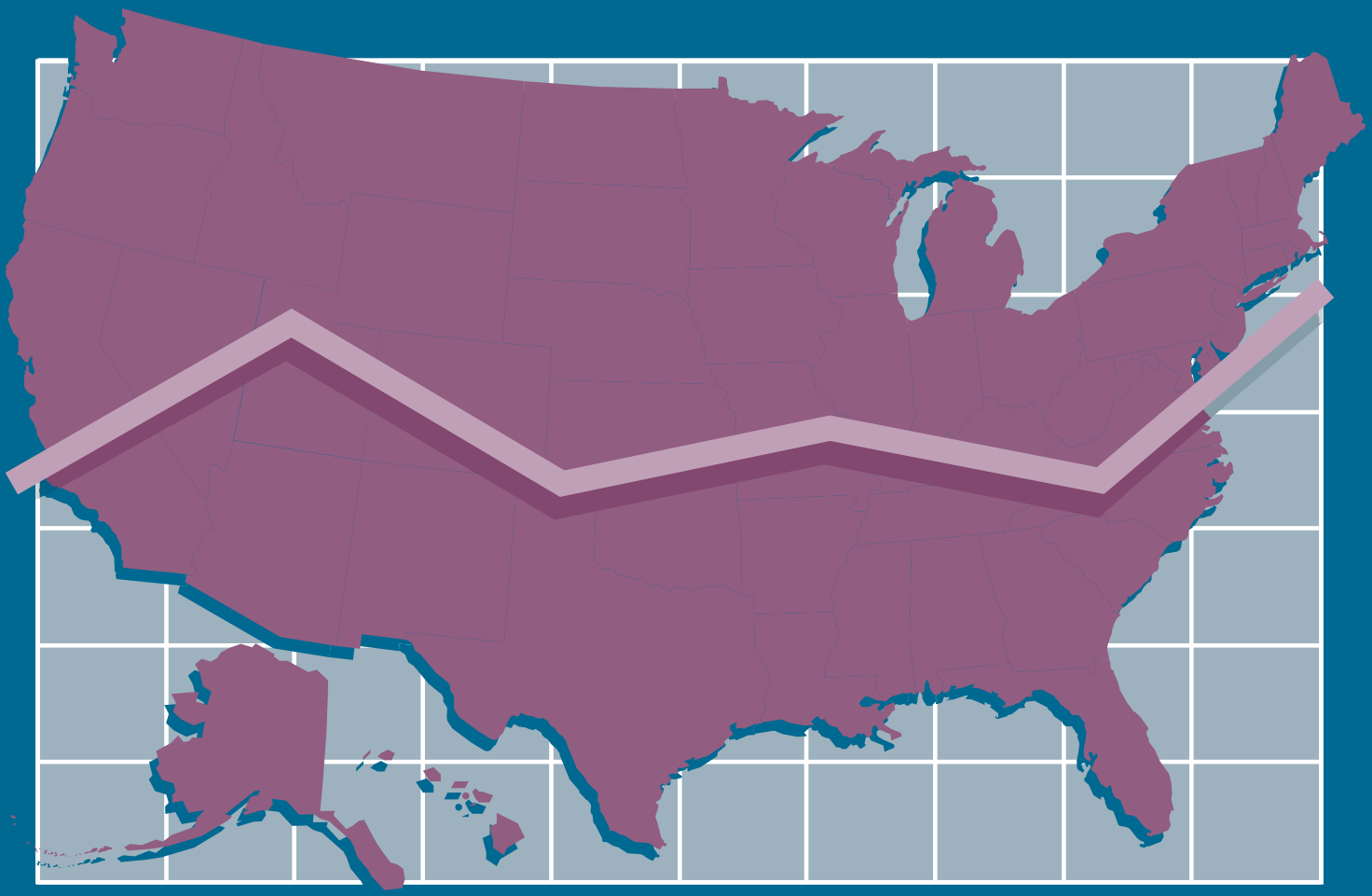

Health United States 1995

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

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Preface

Health, United States, 1995 is the 20th 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, 1995 presents national trends in public health statistics. Major findings are presented in the Highlights. The report includes a chartbook on women's health consisting of 39 figures and accompanying text. The chartbook is followed by 148 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, 1995* 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, 1995* 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.

Health, United States, 1995 can be accessed electronically in three formats. First, the 148 detailed tables in *Health, United States, 1995* are available on diskette as Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet files for use with IBM-compatible personal computers. The diskette of spreadsheet files includes an electronic index that enables the user to search the tables by topic. Second, the entire *Health, United States, 1995* is available, along with other NCHS reports, on a CD-ROM entitled "Publications from the National Center for Health Statistics, featuring *Health, United States, 1995,*" vol 2 no 1, June 1996. These publications can be viewed, searched, printed, and saved using the Adobe Acrobat LE software on the CD-ROM. The Lotus diskette and CD-ROM may be purchased from the Government Printing Office or the National Technical Information Service. Third, the complete *Health, United States, 1995* is available as an Acrobat .pdf file on the Internet at the NCHS home page on the World Wide Web. The Uniform Locator Code (URL) address is:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww/nchshome.htm

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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 Kate M. Brett, Mary Beth Ofstedal, Elsie R. Pamuk, Clemencia M. Vargas, and Julie A. Weeks, with assistance from Julie M. Piorkowski, Anne C. Looker, Linda J. Piccinino and Kenneth C. Schoendorf from NCHS, Lisa M. Koonin from the Division of Reproductive Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Ronet Bachman from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mark Edlund from the University of Michigan, Debra Trunzo from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and Tom Brundage and other staff from the Klemm Analysis Group under contract to NCHS.

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Symbols

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

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Highlights

Women's Health Chartbook

Mortality

■ Between 1940 and 1970 the difference in **life expectancy** at birth between women and men increased from 4.4 to 7.6 years. After remaining stable in the 1970's the difference in life expectancy between women and men decreased. In 1993 life expectancy at birth was 78.8 years for women, 6.6 years longer than for men (figure 1).

■ **Life expectancy** has consistently been lower among black women than among white women in the United States. Between 1970 and 1984 this difference narrowed from 7.3 to 5.1 years as the increase in life expectancy for black women outpaced that for white women. During the mid-1980's, however, life expectancy for black women declined slightly, resulting in an increase in the differential between black women and white women. In 1993 life expectancy at birth was 73.7 years for black women, 5.8 years less than for white women (figure 1).

■ In 1993 heart disease was the **leading cause of death** among all women. It was the second leading cause among women 45–74 years of age, after cancer, and the leading cause among women 75 years of age and over. In contrast, heart disease was the leading cause of death among men of all ages as well as those 45 years of age and over, while cancer was the second leading cause. Other leading causes of death for women 45–74 years of age were chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, stroke, and diabetes (figures 3 and 4).

Morbidity and Disability

■ Although men are at higher risk than women for many fatal diseases, women have a higher risk of incurring a number of **nonfatal chronic conditions**, including arthritis, osteoporosis, and depressive and anxiety disorders. Arthritis, the most common chronic condition among women 45 years of age and over, affected over one-half of all women age 65 years and over in 1993–94. Osteoporosis, a major risk factor for bone fractures, increased dramatically with age among women in 1988–91, from 4 percent of women age 50–59 years to 50 percent of those age 80 years and over (figures 13, 14, and 16).

■ In 1988–91 the percent of women under 50 years of age with **hypertension** was lower than for men (13 and 24 percent at 40–49 years of age). The percent of hypertensive women 20–59 years of age with controlled hypertension (59 percent) was nearly twice that for hypertensive men (33 percent). By age 70–79 years the prevalence of hypertension was 12 percent higher among women than men (66 and 59 percent), and the levels of controlled hypertension were similar among hypertensive women and men ages 60 years and over (28 percent and 25 percent) (figures 18 and 19).

■ Because many of the conditions that are more prevalent among women than men are disabling, rates of **activity limitation and disability** tend to be higher for women than for men. In 1993–94 the proportion of women 45–64 years of age reporting activity limitation due to arthritis (7 percent) was 2.7 times that for men and the proportion among women 65–74 years of age (13 percent) was 1.6 times that for men. Likewise, in 1991 the proportion of middle-aged and older persons reporting difficulty performing home management activities and/or physical care activities due to a health or physical problem was 76–84 percent higher among women than among men (figures 13 and 15).

Smoking, Lung Cancer, and COPD

■ In 1993 **cancer** was the leading cause of death for women 45–74 years of age and **chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases** (COPD) ranked fourth for women 45–64 years of age and third for women 65–74 years of age. Between the early 1970's and the early 1990's the age-adjusted incidence rate for lung cancer more than doubled and the age-adjusted death rate rose 182 percent among women. Between 1979 and 1993 the age-adjusted death rate for COPD doubled among women. These rates of increase substantially exceeded those observed for men (figures 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9).

■ **Cigarette smoking** is a major risk factor for lung cancer and COPD. Between 1965 and 1990 cigarette smoking declined more among men than among women. In 1965 the age-adjusted prevalence of cigarette smoking among persons 18 years of age and over was 52 percent for men and 34 percent for women. By 1990 smoking prevalence was only slightly higher among men than women (28 percent and 23 percent). Between 1990 and 1993 smoking prevalence remained relatively stable for women and men aged 18 years and over (figure 20).

Overweight and Sedentary Lifestyle

■ In 1993 heart disease, stroke, and diabetes were the first, third, and sixth leading causes of death for women in the United States. Excess body weight and **sedentary lifestyle** (the lack of any leisure time physical activity) are risk factors for these diseases. Between 1976–80 and 1988–91 the age-adjusted prevalence of **overweight** among women 20–74 years of age increased from 27 to 35 percent. In 1991 the age-adjusted prevalence of sedentary lifestyle among women 25 years of age and over was 30 percent (figures 22 and 24).

■ There are substantial **racial and ethnic differences** in the prevalence of overweight and sedentary lifestyle. Non-Hispanic black women and women of Hispanic origin, who are at increased risk of diabetes mortality, have higher prevalence of these conditions than non-Hispanic white women. In 1988–91 the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight for non-Hispanic black and Mexican American women (47–49 percent) was more than 50 percent greater than for non-Hispanic white women. In 1991 the age-adjusted prevalence of sedentary lifestyle was 40 percent greater for Hispanic and non-Hispanic black women (39 percent) than for non-Hispanic white women (figures 8, 23, and 24).

AIDS

■ Although acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a threat to the health of all women, there are large **racial and ethnic differences** in the rate of reported AIDS. In the 12 months ending June 1995 non-Hispanic black women had nearly 17 times the rate of reported AIDS as non-Hispanic white women (3.7 per 100,000 population); Hispanic women had roughly 6 times the rate as non-Hispanic white women; and American Indian women's case rate for AIDS was 19 percent higher than that of non-Hispanic white women (figure 10).

■ The impact of AIDS and AIDS-opportunistic illnesses on the health of women in the United States has been increasing, diminishing the **gender differential** in the prevalence of AIDS. During the first 6 months of 1985 the estimated incidence of AIDS-opportunistic illnesses among men was 13 times that for women (360 cases). During the second half of 1994 the number for men was just under five times that for women (5,200 cases) (figure 11).

Reproductive Health

■ The ratio of **abortions** to live births has been decreasing over time while the proportion of births resulting from **unintended pregnancies** has remained fairly stable. In addition, young women under 20 years of age have higher abortion ratios and higher proportions of unintended pregnancies than women 25–34 years of age. Between 1980 and 1992 the ratio of abortions to live births decreased by 7 percent overall and by 38 percent for women 15–19 years of age. In 1992 the abortion ratio for women 15–19 years of age (440 abortions per 1,000 live births) was 52 percent higher than for women 25–34 years of age. In 1984–88, 71 percent of all live births to women 15–19 years of age resulted from unintended pregnancies, a proportion 136 percent higher than among women 25–34 years of age (figures 27 and 28).

■ Women are **delaying childbearing** in the United States. In 1993, 44 percent of women 25–29 years of age had not had one live birth compared with 20 percent in 1960. This may have implications for future incidence rates of breast and ovarian cancer, which are associated with delayed or no childbearing (figure 26).

Breast Cancer

■ The pattern of **breast cancer** incidence and mortality differs by race. Between 1973 and 1991 breast cancer incidence was 15–25 percent higher for white women than for black women. Beginning in the late 1970's the age-adjusted death rate for breast cancer for black women exceeded that for white women and this gap continues to widen. In 1993 breast cancer mortality was 28 percent higher for black women than for white women (figures 6 and 9).

Mental Health

■ The lifetime prevalence of **psychiatric disorders** is similar among women and men. In 1990–92 nearly half of women and men 15–54 years of age, 47 and 49 percent, reported having experienced symptoms of psychiatric disorder at some time during their lives. Women who had reported a psychiatric symptom, however, were more likely than men to have received some form of **mental health services** (55 and 42 percent) (figures 16 and 36).

■ The **types of psychiatric disorders** experienced differ by gender. In 1990–92 women 15–54 years of age were about 60 percent more likely to report having had symptoms of depressive (24 percent) and anxiety disorders (31 percent) at some point during their lifetime than men, while they were only half as likely to report substance abuse disorders (18 percent) (figure 16).

Victimization

■ Women, and especially poor women, are much more likely than men to be victims of violent crime committed by an intimate (a current or former partner) or relative. In 1992–93 the rate of victimization of women by intimates was nearly seven times as high as for men. The rate of **violent attacks by intimates** was highest among women in families with annual incomes of less than $10,000 (19.9 per 1,000) and lowest among women with annual family incomes of $50,000 or more (4.5 per 1,000) (figure 25).

Health Care Access

■ In 1993 poor women 25–64 years of age were 3.2 times as likely to have no **health care coverage** as nonpoor women (36 and 11 percent, age adjusted). Women who were uninsured were more likely to have **no usual source of medical care** than women with health care coverage. After adjusting for differences in age, almost 30 percent of uninsured women 25–64 years of age, regardless of poverty status, had no regular source of medical care compared with less than 10 percent of women who were insured (figures 29 and 30).

Health Care Utilization

■ In 1992 average annual use of **ambulatory medical care** by women 15–64 years of age (4.0 visits per year) was 66 percent higher than for men in this age group. Twenty-two percent of physician use by women was attributable to visits principally for diagnosis and screening, which included services for family planning, pregnancy, and infertility (figure 31).

■ Many women do not obtain adequate diagnostic and screening care. In 1993, 21 percent of women who had a live birth did not receive **prenatal care** in the first trimester of pregnancy, the recommended time to begin care. Mothers with less than 12 years of education were 3.7 times as likely to lack early prenatal care as mothers with more than 12 years of education (37 and 10 percent). Furthermore, in 1993, 53 percent of women 50–64 years of age and 61 percent of women 65 years of age and over had not received a **mammogram** in the previous 12 months, the recommended screening schedule for women in these age groups (figures 34 and 35).

■ In 1993 **hospital discharge rates** among persons 45 years of age and over were 7 percent lower for women than for men. Among persons 45–64 years of age, the average length of hospital stay was 0.2 days shorter for women than for men; whereas, among those 65 years of age and over, the length of stay was 0.6 days longer for women than for men (figures 32 and 33).

■ In 1993 the first and second most frequent **hospital discharge diagnoses**, heart disease and malignant neoplasms, were the same for women and men aged 45 years and over. Fractures, stroke, and pneumonia were also leading causes of hospitalization for women 65 years of age and over (figures 32 and 33).

■ In 1993 women were more likely than men to be under the care of a home health agency. Among persons 65–74 years of age, the rate of **home health care utilization** was 36 percent higher for women than for men, and this differential increased to 65 percent among those 85 years of age and over (figure 37).

Substance Use

■ In 1994 compared with women who were not pregnant and had no children, **pregnant women** 15–44 years of age were significantly less likely to use cigarettes (21 percent and 29 percent), moderate to heavy amounts of alcohol (4 percent and 16 percent), or illicit drugs (2 percent and 8 percent). However, use of these substances among nonpregnant women with children were similar to use among childless women who were not pregnant, suggesting that many women resume use of licit and illicit substances after pregnancy (figure 38).

■ Among admissions of women to specialty treatment facilities, **primary substance of abuse** is strongly associated with race and ethnicity. In fiscal year 1993 the greatest proportion of admissions among non-Hispanic white women was for alcohol and alcohol combined with another drug (59 percent); the greatest proportion among non-Hispanic black women was for cocaine abuse (53 percent); and the greatest proportion among

Hispanic women was for heroin abuse (43 percent) (figure 39).

Detailed Tables

Health Status and Determinants

Population

■ Racial and ethnic diversity of the **United States population** is increasing. Of the estimated 258 million persons in 1993, 12 percent were black, 3 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, and almost 1 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native. Persons of Hispanic origin who may be of any race comprised about 10 percent of the population in 1993. In 1950, 10 percent of the U.S. population was black and less than 1 percent were races other than white or black (table 1).

■ Between 1993 and 1994 the **poverty** rate decreased from 15.1 to 14.5 percent for all persons, reversing an upward trend since 1989. The poverty rate for children under 18 years of age declined from 22.0 to 21.2 percent. In 1994 a total of 38 million persons lived in poverty including 14.6 million children (table 2).

Fertility and Natality

■ Between 1990 and 1993 the **fertility rate** declined by nearly 5 percent to 67.6 births per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age. The decline in the fertility rate for black women (more than 7 percent) was nearly twice the decline for white women. During this period the birth rate for women 30–34 years of age remained stable and the birth rate for women 35–39 years of age increased about 1 percent per year following average annual increases of 3 and 5 percent between 1980 and 1990. Between 1991 and 1993 the birth rates for teenagers 15–17 and 18–19 years of age declined by about 1 percent per year on average following average annual increases of 5 and 3 percent between 1986 and 1991 (tables 3 and 4).

■ Between 1991 and 1993 the proportion of mothers beginning **prenatal care** in the first trimester of pregnancy rose from 76 to 79 percent. The proportion of mothers receiving early prenatal care increased for nearly all racial and ethnic groups with the largest increases observed among those groups with the lowest levels of early care. However, large differences remain in the level of early prenatal care among racial and ethnic groups. In 1993 receipt of early prenatal care for American Indian, Mexican American, non-Hispanic black, Central and South American, Puerto Rican, and Hawaiian mothers (63–71 percent) was much lower than for Chinese, non-Hispanic white, Japanese, and Cuban mothers (85–89 percent) (table 7).

■ The percent of live births to **unmarried mothers** increased at a slower average annual rate between 1991 and 1993 (2.5 percent per year) than between 1980 and 1991 (4.4 percent per year). In 1993, 31 percent of live births were to unmarried mothers. The percent of births to unmarried mothers varied substantially by race and Hispanic origin from 7–10 percent for Chinese and Japanese mothers to 56–59 percent for American Indian and Puerto Rican mothers, and 69 percent for non-Hispanic black mothers (table 8).

■ Between 1989 and 1993 the percent of mothers who **smoked cigarettes during pregnancy** declined from 20 to 16 percent. In 1993 smoking prevalence for mothers with 9–11 years of education (29 percent) was more than nine times that for mothers who were college graduates (3 percent). In 1993 smoking prevalence was higher for Hawaiian, non-Hispanic white, and American Indian mothers (17, 19, and 22 percent) than for mothers in other racial and ethnic groups. In 1993 the incidence of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) was 80 percent greater among babies born to mothers who smoked than among babies born to nonsmokers (11.8 and 6.6 percent) (tables 10 and 11).

■ **Low birthweight** is associated with elevated risk of death and disability in infants. In 1993 the incidence of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) among live-born infants was 7.2 percent, up from 6.8 percent in 1980. Between 1980 and 1993 the incidence of very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams) increased among black babies from 2.5 to 3.0 percent and among white babies from 0.9 to 1.0 percent. For the 1991 birth cohort, **mortality for very low birthweight infants** was 85 times that for infants of normal weight (3.6 deaths per 1,000 live births). Mortality for very low birthweight infants has improved. For infants weighing 1,000–1,499 grams at birth mortality declined by 44 percent between the birth cohorts of 1983 and 1991 (tables 11 and 22).

■ In 1993 the incidence of **low birthweight** babies (babies weighing less than 2,500 grams at

birth) was 50 percent greater for mothers with less than 12 years of education than for mothers with education beyond high school (9 and 6 percent). The education differential in low birthweight was much greater among non-Hispanic white mothers than Mexican American mothers for whom the percent of mothers with a low birthweight infant was less than 6 percent, regardless of education. For the 1991 birth cohort, infant mortality for mothers who had not completed high school was nearly twice that for mothers with 13 or more years of education (11 and 6 deaths per 1,000 live births) (tables 12 and 21).

Mortality

■ In 1993 the **infant mortality** rate was 8.4 deaths per 1,000 live births, a record low. Between 1980 and 1993 mortality for white infants declined 38 percent while mortality for black infants declined 26 percent resulting in a widening gap in infant mortality between the two groups. In 1993 the infant mortality rate for black infants (16.5) was 2.4 times that for white infants (6.8) compared with 2.0 times in 1980 (table 23).

■ Compared with the **infant mortality** rate for the 1989–91 birth cohort of non-Hispanic white infants (7.3 deaths per 1,000 live births), mortality was 136 percent higher for non-Hispanic black infants, 73 percent higher for American Indian infants, 42 percent higher for Puerto Rican infants, 23 percent higher for Hawaiian infants, and 27–30 percent lower for Japanese and Chinese infants (table 20).

■ In 1992 **infant mortality** in the United States was 88 percent higher than in Japan and 40 percent higher than in Canada. The feto-infant mortality rate in the United States was 58 percent higher than in Japan and 28 percent higher than in Canada (table 27).

■ Between 1992 and 1993 overall **life expectancy** at birth declined slightly to 75.5 years reflecting the impact of two influenza outbreaks in 1993. Provisional data indicate that life expectancy turned upward again in 1994. In 1993 the age-adjusted death rates for heart disease and stroke, the first and third leading causes of death, increased slightly. Nevertheless in 1993 heart disease and stroke mortality were 28 percent and 35 percent lower than in 1980 (tables 29, 32, 37, and 38).

■ Mortality is higher for persons whose **educational attainment** is less than high school than for persons with more than a high school education. In 1992–93 the age-adjusted death rate for persons 25–64 years of age with less than a high school education was more than double the rate for persons with more than a high school education, and the death rate for persons with a high school education was 79 percent higher than for those with more education (table 35).

■ In 1993 life expectancy at birth for **black Americans** was 69.2 years, 7.1 years less than for white Americans. In 1993 age-adjusted death rates for HIV infection and homicide among black males and black females were about four to nine times the rates among white males and white females. Mortality from heart disease, cancer, and stroke, the first three leading causes of death, was also higher for the black population than for the white population. In 1993 age-adjusted death rates for black males and black females for stroke were nearly double the rates for white males and white females (tables 29, 30, and 32).

■ In 1993 age-adjusted death rates for **Asian American** males and females were nearly 40 percent lower than rates for white males and white females. Death rates for Asian American males and females in every age group are lower than corresponding rates for white persons. Mortality from heart disease, the leading cause of death for all racial and ethnic groups, is lower for Asian Americans than for other racial or ethnic groups. In 1993 the age-adjusted death rate for heart disease for Asian American men and women was more than 40 percent lower than for white men and women (tables 36 and 37).

■ In 1993 death rates for **American Indians** under 55 years of age were higher than those for white Americans. The death rates for American Indian males 15–34 years of age were about 50 percent greater than rates for white males, and death rates for American Indian females 15–34 years of age were about 75 percent greater than for white females (table 36).

■ In 1993 the death rate for **Hispanic American** males 15–24 years of age was 53 percent greater than for non-Hispanic white males. Death rates for Hispanic males 25–44 years of age were more than 30 percent greater than for non-Hispanic white males of similar age (table 36).

■ Between 1992 and 1993 the age-adjusted death rate for **HIV infection**, the eighth leading cause of death overall, increased about 10 percent compared

with average annual rates of increase of 13 percent between 1989 and 1992 and 26 percent between 1987 and 1989. The rate of increase continues to be substantially higher for females than for males. Between 1992 and 1993 the death rate increased 19–21 percent for black females and white females, 13 percent for black males, and 5 percent for white males (tables 32 and 43).

■ In 1993 the **homicide** rate for young black males 15–24 years of age increased by 8 percent to 167 deaths per 100,000 population, a record high, following a slight decline during the previous year. In 1993 the homicide rate for young Asian American males increased by 25 percent to 23 per 100,000. In 1993 the homicide rate for young Hispanic males decreased by 6 percent to 64 per 100,000 while that for young non-Hispanic white males was nearly unchanged at 8 per 100,000. In 1993 homicide was the second leading cause of death for young persons 15–24 years of age (tables 33 and 46).

■ Between 1980 and 1993 the **suicide** rate for young black males 15–24 years of age increased 63 percent to 20.1 deaths per 100,000 population compared with an 8–percent increase to 23.1 per 100,000 for young white males. In 1980 the suicide rate for young white males was 74 percent higher than the rate for young black males and in 1993 that difference had narrowed to 15 percent (table 47).

■ In 1993 the death rate for **firearm-related injuries** for young people 15–24 years of age (31 deaths per 100,000 population) was 7 percent higher than the death rate for **motor vehicle crashes** for this age group. Since the mid-1980's mortality from firearm-related injuries among 15–24 year olds has generally increased and mortality from motor vehicle crashes has declined. In 1993 among young black males firearm mortality was more than five times that for motor vehicle crashes while among young Asian males firearm mortality was 44 percent higher than for motor-vehicle crashes. In 1993 among young Hispanic males firearm mortality was 62 percent higher than for motor vehicle crashes. Firearm mortality was lower than that for motor vehicle crashes among young American Indian and non-Hispanic white males (tables 45 and 48).

Determinants and Measures of Health

■ Between 1992 and 1994 the **vaccination** rate for children 19–35 months of age increased 9 percent for polio to 79 percent, 9 percent for measles-containing vaccine to 90 percent, and 8 percent for diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (DTP) to 90 percent. In 1994, 68 percent of children had received the combined series of 4 doses of DTP vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, and 1 dose of measles-containing vaccine (table 54).

■ In 1994 about 1,000 **measles** cases were reported, three times the number of cases in 1993, but well below the 28,000 reported cases in 1990. The year 2000 objective for measles is to reduce the number of cases to zero. Between 1993 and 1994 the number of reported **hepatitis A** cases increased by 23 percent to nearly 30,000 cases, the highest number since 1989 when there were 36,000 reported cases (table 55).

■ In 1994, 44 percent of noninstitutionalized elderly persons 75 years of age and over reported some **limitation of activity due to chronic health conditions**. The proportion of elderly persons with some limitation was 21 percent higher among black persons than white persons. In addition, the degree of activity limitations among the elderly was more severe for black persons than for white persons. Sixteen percent of black persons and 10 percent of white persons were unable to perform their major activity and an additional 18 percent of black persons and 14 percent of white persons were limited in their major activity (table 61).

■ In 1995, 19 percent of eighth graders and 34 percent of high school seniors **smoked cigarettes** in the past month and in 1993 one-quarter of persons 18 years of age and over were current cigarette smokers. At younger ages cigarette use is higher for white persons than for black persons. In 1995, 22 percent of white eighth graders and 37 percent of white seniors smoked cigarettes compared with 8 and 15 percent of black eighth graders and black seniors. In 1993 among young persons 18–24 years of age the cigarette smoking rate was more than 50 percent higher for white males than for black males and for white females the rate was more than three times that for black females (tables 63 and 66).

■ Overall, the percent of persons who used **marijuana** in the past month remained stable between 1992 and 1994 at about 4–5 percent. However, marijuana use among youths 12–17 years of age increased during that period. Among youths the percent who used marijuana in the past month rose from 4 percent in 1992 to 7 percent in 1994. This follows a decline in marijuana use among

youths from 17 percent in 1979 to 4 percent in 1992 (table 65).

■ Between 1990 and 1994 the number of **cocaine-related emergency room episodes** increased 77 percent to more than 142,000 episodes. During this period the increase in cocaine-related episodes was greatest among persons 35 years of age and over (136 percent). 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 67).

■ An **environmental health** objective for the year 2000 is that at least 85 percent of the U.S. population should be living in counties that meet the Environmental Protection Agency's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). In 1993, 77 percent of people lived in counties that met the NAAQS for all pollutants, up from 50 percent in 1988. Differences exist among racial and ethnic groups. In 1993, 58–63 percent of Hispanic and Asian American persons lived in counties that met NAAQS for all pollutants compared with 75–77 percent of black persons and white persons and 82 percent of the American Indian population. In 1993, 80 percent of people overall lived in counties that met the standard for ozone, the most pervasive air pollutant (table 72).

Utilization of Health Resources

Ambulatory Care

■ **Place of physician contact** is strongly associated with family income. In 1994 the age-adjusted percent of physician contacts in doctors' offices was 31 percent lower for persons with family income below $14,000 than for persons with an income of $50,000 or more. Persons with low family income were less likely than persons with high family income to have a telephone contact with a physician (12 and 16 percent). The age-adjusted percent of visits to hospital outpatient departments and emergency rooms was about twice as great for low income persons as for high income persons (19 and 9 percent) (table 75).

■ In 1994 the age-adjusted percent of persons **without a physician contact in the previous 2 years** was about twice as great for males as for females (15 and 8 percent). Nearly one-quarter of men 15–44 years of age and almost one-fifth of men 45–64 years of age were without a recent physician contact compared with less than one-tenth of women in those age groups (table 77).

■ In 1993 there were 870 million **ambulatory care visits**, 82 percent occurring in physician offices, 10 percent in hospital emergency departments, and 7 percent in hospital outpatient departments. In 1993 the age-adjusted number of ambulatory visits per 100 persons for all places combined was 15 percent lower for black persons than for white persons (291 and 343). Use of physician offices was 34 percent lower for black persons than for white persons. However, use of hospital outpatient departments by black persons was double that for white persons and use of hospital emergency departments by black persons 15–64 years of age was 82–91 percent greater than for white persons of comparable age (table 79).

■ In 1993 the age-adjusted percent of adults 25 years and over with a **dental visit** within the last year was almost twice as great for persons with more than 12 years of education as for those with less than 12 years of education, a pattern similar to that of a decade earlier. In addition, use of recent dental services varies by race and Hispanic origin among persons of similar educational level. In 1993 among persons with less than 12 years of education and those with more than 12 years of education, the age-adjusted percent of non-Hispanic white adults with a dental visit within the last year was about 25 percent greater than for non-Hispanic black or Hispanic adults (table 81).

■ In 1993 about 1.5 million persons were under the care of **home health agencies** on an average day. Home health care services are provided mainly to the elderly; three-quarters of those being served were 65 years of age and over at the time of admission, and nearly 20 percent were 85 years of age and over. In 1993 among current users of home health services, the most common primary admission diagnoses were heart disease (13 percent of patients), diseases of the musculoskeletal system (9 percent), diabetes and cerebrovascular diseases (7 percent each) (table 82).

Inpatient Care

■ Utilization of **inpatient short-stay hospital care** is greater for persons with low family income (less than $14,000) than for persons with high family income ($50,000 or more). In 1994 the age-adjusted days of care rate reported by low income persons was three times the rate for high

income persons (970 and 320 days of care per 1,000 population) (table 83).

■ Between 1988 and 1993 the age-adjusted **days of care rate** in non-Federal short-stay hospitals declined by 15 percent to 639 per 1,000 population. During this period days of care per 1,000 population declined by 19 percent to 399 among persons 15–44 years of age and by 18 percent to 785 among persons 45–64 years (table 84).

■ Between 1980 and 1993 the percent of all **surgical operations** performed on an outpatient basis in short-stay hospitals more than tripled to 55 percent. During the same period, outpatient visits in short-stay hospitals grew by 67 percent to 426 million visits, while inpatient admissions declined by 15 percent to 32 million (table 90).

■ Between 1990 and 1992 the **mental health inpatient and residential treatment addition rate** (admissions and readmissions) to all mental health organizations declined by 3 percent to 810 additions per 100,000 civilian population, after increasing by 19 percent between 1983 and 1990. Between 1983 and 1992 the addition rate for State and county mental hospitals declined by 26 percent (table 93).

Health Care Resources

Personnel

■ Between 1990 and 1994 the number of civilians **employed in health services sites** increased by 12 percent to 10.6 million persons compared with a 4-percent increase in total civilian employment. In 1994 institutional settings accounted for 63 percent of civilians employed in health services industries with hospitals accounting for 47 percent and nursing homes for 16 percent (table 96).

■ Between 1990 and 1993 full-time equivalent **employment in community hospitals** increased by 7 percent to 3.7 million workers with nursing personnel comprising 35 percent of the total. In 1993 two-thirds of nursing personnel were registered nurses, and one-third were licensed practical nurses and ancillary nursing personnel (table 102).

■ In 1994 there were 605,000 active medical doctors with one-third practicing as **generalists** and two-thirds as **specialists**. In 1995, 28 percent of graduating medical school seniors planned on future certification in a primary care generalist area, up from 15 percent in 1991 (table 100).

■ In 1993 there were 60 **dentists** per 100,000 population, 13 percent more than in 1980. Between 1993 and 1994 the number of graduates from schools of dentistry increased slightly to 3,800 after declining between 1983 and 1993 by 35 percent from a high of 5,800 graduates. In academic year 1993–94, 37 percent of students enrolled in dental schools were women, up from 17 percent in academic year 1980–81 (tables 101, 104, and 106).

■ Between 1984 and 1992 the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) **patient care staff in mental health organizations** grew by 39 percent to 435,000. During this period FTE's in private psychiatric hospitals more than doubled; FTE's in non-Federal general hospitals' psychiatric services grew by 22 percent; and FTE's in State and county mental hospitals declined by 6 percent (table 103).

Facilities

■ Between 1985 and 1993 the number of **short-stay hospital beds** in the United States declined by 9 percent to 992,000. During the same period, **occupancy rates** in short-stay hospitals remained fairly stable at 65–67 percent. In 1993 occupancy rates in short-stay hospitals ranged from 49 percent for the smallest hospitals (under 100 beds) to 75 percent for the largest hospitals (500 beds or more) (table 107).

■ Between 1990 and 1992 the **mental health inpatient and residential treatment bed rate** declined by 4 percent to 107 beds per 100,000 civilian population after remaining stable between 1984 and 1990. Between 1984 and 1992 the proportion of beds in State and county mental hospitals declined from 50 percent to 34 percent, beds in private psychiatric hospitals increased from 8 percent to 16 percent, and beds in non-Federal general hospitals' psychiatric services remained stable at about 18–19 percent of the total (table 109).

■ Between 1980 and 1993 the number of **community hospital beds** per 1,000 civilian population decreased by 20 percent to 3.6 beds per 1,000 population and the overall **occupancy rate** declined by 14 percent to 65 percent. In 1993 States with the greatest number of community hospital beds per 1,000 population were North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Montana (5–7 beds per 1,000) and those with the fewest were Alaska, Washington, and Utah (2 beds per 1,000). In 1993 States with the highest occupancy rates were

Hawaii, New York, and New Jersey (77–83 percent) and those with the lowest occupancy rates were Wyoming, Utah, and Alaska (49–53 percent) (tables 110 and 111).

Health Care Expenditures

National Health Expenditures

■ In 1994 **national health care expenditures** in the United States totaled $949 billion, an average of $3,510 per person. The annual rate of increase in national health expenditures slowed to 6–7 percent in 1993 and 1994, down from 9–10 percent in 1991 and 1992. The average annual rate of increase had been 12 percent during the 25-year period from 1965 to 1990. Health expenditures made up 13.7 percent of the gross domestic product in 1994, a record high (tables 114 and 118).

■ In 1994 **Federal health expenditures** comprised 19 percent of total Federal Government expenditures, up from 15 percent in 1989 and 1990. Health expenditures as a percent of total State and local government expenditures remained relatively stable at 13 to 14 percent over the same period (table 114).

■ In 1993 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 1993. Canada, the country with the second highest health share of GDP, devoted 10.2 percent of GDP to health in 1993, followed by Switzerland and France with nearly 10 percent. Between 1990 and 1993 health expenditures as a percent of GDP increased by 1.5 percentage points in the United States and Switzerland (table 115).

■ The rate of increase in the medical care component of the **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) continued to decline from 8.7 percent in 1991 to 5.9 percent in 1993 and 4.5 percent in 1995. Despite the slowdown, the inflation rate for the medical care component of the CPI remained at a much higher level than the overall inflation rate of 2.8 percent in 1995. Inflation for medical care services (5.1 percent in 1995) outpaced that of medical care commodities (1.9 percent) (tables 116 and 117).

■ In 1994 expenditures for **hospital care** accounted for 36 percent of national health expenditures, physician services for 20 percent, drugs and nursing home care each for 8 percent, and other professional services, dentist services and home health care each for 3–5 percent (table 119).

■ Between 1994 and 1995 **private employers' health insurance costs** per employee-hour worked declined by 7 percent to $1.06 per hour after increasing by 24 percent between 1991 and 1994. Health insurance costs per employee hour worked for State and local government workers declined by 5 percent between 1994 and 1995 to $1.95 per hour. In 1995 private employers with fewer than 100 employees paid less than one-half as much for health insurance per employee-hour worked ($.77) as did the employers with 500 or more employees ($1.65). Private employers paid 2.3 times as much for health insurance per employee-hour worked for union workers as for nonunion workers (table 121).

■ In 1994 rising prices explained the largest portion (68 percent) of growth in **personal health care expenditures**, with 42 percent of growth attributable to a rise in economy-wide prices and 26 percent to medical price increases. Eighteen percent of the growth was attributed to population increase and 15 percent to changes in the use or kinds of services and supplies (table 122).

■ In 1994 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 5 percentage points from 1990 to 1994 while the shares paid by other sources declined (table 123).

■ In 1994 the major **sources of funds** for hospital care were private health insurance (34 percent) and Medicare (30 percent). In 1994 physician services were also primarily funded by private health insurance (47 percent) and Medicare (20 percent). In contrast, in 1994 nursing home care was financed primarily by Medicaid (47 percent) and out-of-pocket payments (37 percent) (table 124).

■ Between 1985 and 1994 the **proportion of health expenditures** paid by Medicaid increased from 9 to 15 percent for hospital care, and from 4 to 7 percent for physician services. Over the same period Medicare funding for nursing home care increased from 1 to 8 percent. The share of physician services expenditures paid by private health insurance increased from 40 percent in 1985 to 47 percent in 1994 (table 124).

■ In 1993 the increase in **expenses in non-Federal short-stay hospitals** slowed to

7.3 percent, following a period of higher growth from 1987 to 1992 that averaged 10.2 percent annually. In 1993 employee costs accounted for 52.8 percent of total hospital costs. Personnel per 100 patients continued its gradual rise to 441 in 1993 (table 125).

■ 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 129).

■ **Expenditures by mental health organizations** remained stable from 1990 to 1992 at $28 billion. Private psychiatric hospitals decreased their share of mental health dollars from 22 percent in 1990 to 14 percent in 1992. State and county mental hospitals accounted for 28 percent of expenditures in 1992. Spending on mental health decreased from $117 per capita in 1990 to $112 in 1992 after increasing steadily from $62 per capita in 1983 (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 more than 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 131).

■ In 1995 **Federal expenditures for HIV-related activities** increased 13 percent to $7.1 billion compared with an annual average increase of 20 percent between 1990 and 1994. Of the total Federal spending in 1995, 48 percent was for medical care, 22 percent for research, 21 percent for cash assistance (Disability Insurance, Supplemental Security Income, and Housing and Urban Development assistance), and 9 percent for education and prevention. Between 1994 and 1995 expenditures for medical care increased by 11 percent, research by 2 percent, cash assistance by 36 percent, and education and prevention by 7 percent (table 133).

Health Care Coverage and Major Federal Programs

■ Between 1989 and 1994 the age-adjusted proportion of the population under 65 years of age with private **health insurance** declined from 77 to 70 percent. Expansions in the Medicaid program resulted in an increase in the proportion of the population with Medicaid coverage during this period from 6 to 10 percent. The age-adjusted proportion of the population under 65 years of age without health care coverage increased from 16 percent in 1989 to 18 percent in 1994 (table 134).

■ In 1994 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 6 percent among those with family incomes of $50,000 or more. Hispanic persons were more than twice as likely to have no coverage as non-Hispanic white persons in 1994 (33 percent and 15 percent) (table 134).

■ Between 1994 and 1995 enrollment in health maintenance organizations **(HMO's)** increased 9 percent to 46 million persons. In 1995, 18 percent of the U.S. population was enrolled in an HMO, ranging from only 11 percent in the South to 29 percent in the West. In 1995, 38 percent of HMO members were enrolled in individual practice associations, 28 percent in Group HMO's, and 35 percent in Mixed Model HMO's. In 1995, 8 percent of HMO enrollees were funded by Medicare and another 10 percent by Medicaid (table 136).

■ In 1994 the **Medicare** program had 37 million enrollees and expenditures of $165 billion. The total number of enrollees increased 2 percent over the previous year while expenditures for Hospital Insurance (HI) increased by 11 percent and expenditures for Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) increased by 8 percent. In 1994 SMI accounted for 37 percent of Medicare expenditures (table 137).

■ Between 1990 and 1994 **Medicare** expenditures under (HI) increased at an average annual rate of 36 percent for home health agency services, 41 percent for hospices, and 31 percent for skilled nursing facilities. Between 1990 and 1994 Medicare

expenditures under (SMI) increased at an average annual rate of 18 percent for group practice prepayment (table 137).

■ Of the 32.5 million elderly **Medicare** enrollees in 1993, 11 percent were 85 years of age and over. In 1993 the average payment per Medicare enrollee for those 85 years of age and over ($5,083) was 2.3 times that for those aged 65–66 years ($2,238) (table 138).

■ In 1994 **Medicaid** vendor payments totaled $108 billion for 35.1 million recipients. In 1994 payments increased by 6 percent and recipients by 5 percent. This growth was slower than during the period 1990 to 1993 with average annual increases of 16 percent for payments and 10 percent for recipients. In 1994 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 70 percent of expenditures (table 139).

■ In 1994 about one-quarter of **Medicaid** payments went to general hospitals and another quarter to nursing facilities. Home health accounted for nearly 7 percent of Medicaid payments in 1994, 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 1994. Average payments per recipient ranged from $152 for early and periodic screening for children to $52,269 for intermediate care facility services for the mentally retarded (table 140).

■ Between 1993 and 1994 spending on health care by the **Department of Veterans Affairs** increased by 5 percent to $15.4 billion. In 1994, 54 percent of the total was for inpatient hospital care, 28 percent for outpatient care, and 11 percent for nursing home care. Veterans with service-connected disabilities accounted for 39 percent of inpatients and 37 percent of outpatients. Low income veterans with no service-connected disability were the largest group served accounting for 57 percent of inpatients and 43 percent of outpatients (table 141).

State Health Expenditures

■ Between 1990 and 1993 **hospital care expenditures** in the United States grew at an average annual rate of 8.4 percent, slower than in the preceding decade when the rate was 9.6 percent. Between 1990 and 1993 the average annual rate of increase in hospital care expenditures varied twofold among the States from 5.4 percent in Minnesota to 10.7 percent in New Mexico, South Carolina, and Texas. During this period average annual increases in the New England and the West North Central geographic divisions (7.0–7.3 percent) were lower than in other divisions (table 142).

■ Between 1990 and 1993 **physician service expenditures** in the United States grew at an annual average rate of 6.8 percent, compared with an average rate of 12.0 percent per year during the previous decade. Between 1990 and 1993 average annual increases in physician service expenditures were lowest in the West South Central and South Atlantic geographic divisions (5.5–5.7 percent) and highest in the Pacific division (8.8 percent) (table 143).

■ Expenditures for purchases of **prescription drugs** from retail outlets increased at an average annual rate of 8.5 percent between 1990 and 1993 compared with an average rate of 12.2 percent per year during the previous decade. Between 1990 and 1993 average annual increases in prescription drug expenditures were lowest in the New England and Middle Atlantic geographic divisions (6.4–6.9 percent) and highest in the Mountain division (11.9 percent) (table 144).

■ In 1993 **Medicare payments per enrollee** varied more than twofold among the States from $2,183 in Hawaii, to $4,538 in Maryland, and $4,973 in the District of Columbia. Utilization of short-stay hospitals by Medicare enrollees also varied twofold among the States from 207 discharges per 1,000 enrollees in Hawaii to 413 in Mississippi. The length of stay in short-stay hospitals by Medicare enrollees averaged 6.2–6.3 days in the Mountain and Pacific geographic divisions compared with 7 or more days in other geographic divisions in 1993 (table 145).

■ In 1994 **Medicaid payments per recipient** ranged from $1,995 in California to $6,441 in New York. For the United States as a whole, the ratio of Medicaid recipients to persons below the poverty level increased from 75 per 100 in 1989–90 to 89 per 100 in 1993–94. The States with the lowest ratio of Medicaid recipients to poverty population in 1993–94 were Nevada, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Louisiana (59–68 per 100) (table 146).

■ In 1994 the proportion of the population without **health care coverage** varied among the

States from 8 to 24 percent. States with relatively low percents of uninsured persons (less than 14 percent) throughout the period 1987 to 1994 were more likely to be located in the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central geographic divisions than in the other five geographic divisions (table 148).

Chartbook: Women's Health

Introduction

Improving the health of all Americans has long been a major goal for this nation. Until recently, however, issues concerning differences in the health of women and men with respect to mortality, morbidity, lifestyles, and health care access and utilization have received little attention. Research on women's health has historically focused primarily on reproductive health and neglected other health issues. Furthermore, biomedical research has typically focused exclusively on men, thereby contributing to a lack of information and understanding of women's health (1).

In recent years, interest in the health of women has increased substantially. Several reports have emphasized the need for more information on the health of women in the United States, the lack of commitment to health research specific to women, and strategies for improving women's health (1,2). The result has been a growing body of knowledge regarding women's health, as well as a much stronger commitment towards women's health among Federal, State, and local agencies as well as the academic community. Data pertaining to a range of important health concerns among women are becoming available, as is information on the prevention of these health problems. This chartbook presents data to address some of these issues, drawing from several national surveys and data systems.

The topic of women's health is broad and could not be covered completely in this chartbook. Topics chosen for inclusion met at least one of the following criteria: (a) major public health importance (for example, heart disease), (b) higher prevalence in women than in men (for example, osteoporosis), (c) unique to women (for example, reproductive health), or (d) affects women and men differently (for example, violence). Even within these guidelines, many additional topics could have been included. This report spotlights women's health issues and provides examples of the spectrum of concerns included under this broad heading, but should not be considered a full representation of all issues that could be addressed.

The chartbook consists of 39 figures with accompanying text, data tables, and technical notes. The first section of figures presents information on mortality, including life expectancy (figure 1), the leading causes of death among women (figures 2–4), and trends in death rates for heart disease, breast and lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes (figures 5–8). The next set of figures (9–19) focuses on various types of morbidity, including incidence rates for selected cancers (figure 9), AIDS incidence (figures 10 and 11), occupational injuries (figure 12), and two chronic conditions common among older women, arthritis (figure 13) and osteoporosis (figure 14). Other charts in the morbidity section present data on disability (figure 15), mental health (figures 16 and 17), and hypertension (figures 18 and 19). Health behaviors provide the focus for the next section of figures, starting with individual behaviors such as cigarette smoking (figures 20 and 21), overweight and exercise (figures 22–24), and ending with violent behavior of other persons (figure 25). The chartbook then turns to issues relating to reproductive health, including live births, unintended pregnancy, and abortion information (figures 26–28). The next section of figures (figures 29–37) focuses on health care access and utilization, including such aspects as health care coverage (figure 29), lack of a usual source of health care (figure 30), utilization of ambulatory health care (figure 31), and inpatient health care (figures 32 and 33). Information on utilization of services that are of particular importance to women including prenatal care (figure 34), mammography (figure 35), mental health services (figure 36), and home health care (figure 37) are presented next. The final section addresses substance use among women in relation to pregnancy and parental status (figure 38) and at admission for treatment (figure 39).

This report uses the term "sex" rather than "gender" to refer to the classification of women and men. This usage does not imply, however, that differences in health and health care utilization between women and men are exclusively a function of biological factors, as the word "sex" is generally used to convey. Other factors of potential importance include differences in the social roles and expectations of women and men, which vary over time both within and across cultures (3). These social roles and expectations affect women's health, in part, by influencing health-related behaviors and affecting access to and utilization of health services.

In general, data have not been presented by race and Hispanic origin in the charts because the primary focus of the chartbook is on gender differences. Where data are available, however, bullets that highlight these differences have been included. A few of the charts do present data by race and ethnicity (figures 6, 10, 21, 23, 24, and 39). In addition, race- and ethnic-specific data are presented in the detailed tables of *Health, United States, 1995*. The chartbook also highlights

differences in the health of women according to socioeconomic status, (figures 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30, 34, and 35), since previous research has demonstrated that socioeconomically advantaged groups tend to have better health than other members of our society (4). Because many minority subpopulations tend to be less advantaged with respect to socioeconomic status than the white majority, racial and ethnic differences in health status are likely due in part to differences in economic and social status.

Technical information pertaining to specific charts is provided in the Technical Notes section of the chartbook. Several graphs that present trends over time are plotted on a log scale because the rate of change over time is easily seen on this scaling (5). A straight line indicates an annual rate of change that remains constant over time, while curves up or down indicate increasing or decreasing rates of change. Data points for all charts are provided in the data tables following the Technical Notes.

In summary, this chartbook is one contribution to an ongoing effort to increase awareness and knowledge of women's health and the issues that comprise and shape it. The chartbook does not provide a complete account of those issues. It does, however, provide information on a wide range of health topics that are important to women, and highlights some of the gender, race and ethnic, and socioeconomic disparities that impact most directly on the health of all women.

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Life Expectancy

Figure 1. Life expectancy at birth by sex: United States, 1940–93

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, table 29.

■ In 1993 life expectancy at birth for women was 78.8 years, 6.6 years longer than for men. At age 65 the difference between life expectancy for women and men was 3.6 years. The life expectancy of women in the United States has been continuously higher than that for men since before 1900, when death registration in the United States began.

■ For both women and men life expectancy at birth has increased since 1940, although the increase has been greater for women than for men. Between 1940 and 1993 life expectancy at birth increased by 13.6 years for women and 11.4 years for men.

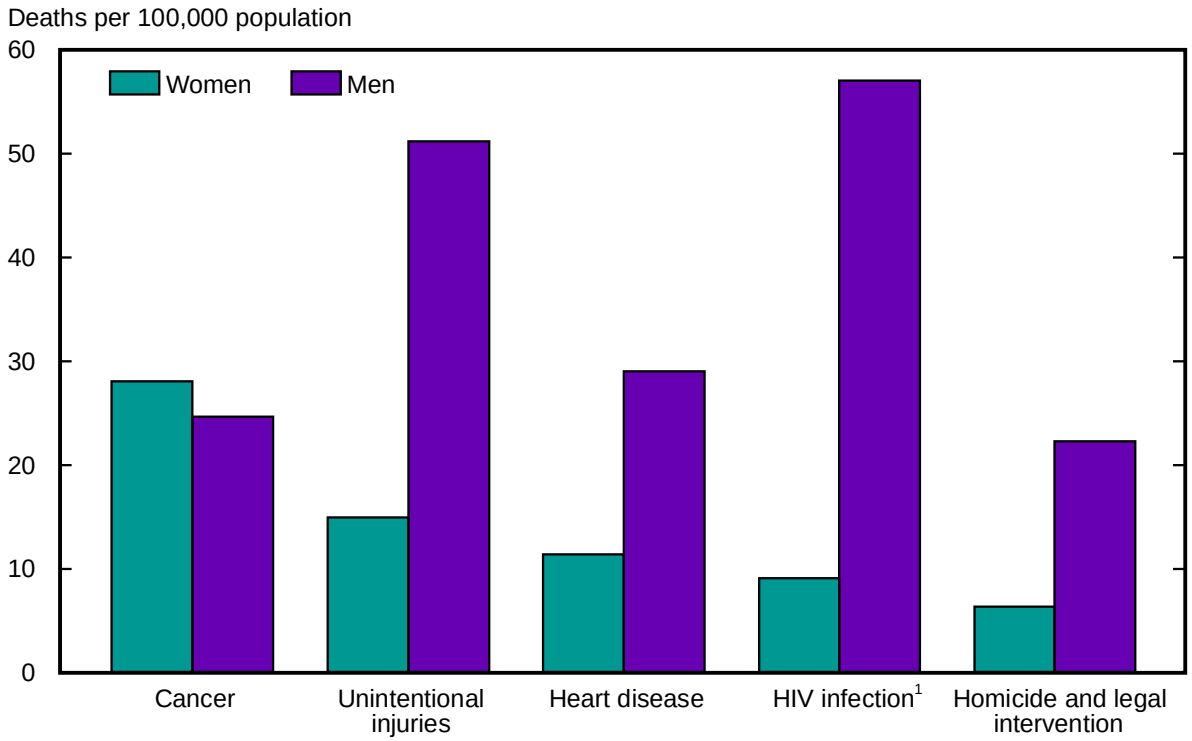
■ Between 1940 and 1972 the difference in life expectancy between the sexes increased from 4.4 years to 7.7 years. After remaining stable through the remainder of the 1970's, the difference narrowed to 6.9 years in 1987. Since 1987 the difference in life expectancy between women and men has remained between 6.6 and 7.0 years.

■ White women have consistently had a higher life expectancy than black women. In 1993 life expectancy at birth was 79.5 years for white women and 73.7 years for black women, a difference of 5.8 years.

■ Life expectancy increased faster among black women than among white women between 1970 and 1984, resulting in a narrowing of the differential in life expectancy between black women and white women from 7.3 years to 5.1 years. Between 1984 and 1988 the difference in life expectancy between black women and white women widened to 5.7 years as black women's life expectancy declined slightly from 73.6 to 73.2 years. From 1989 to 1993 the difference in life expectancy between white women and black women remained between 5.8 and 5.9 years.

Death Rates

Figure 2. Death rates for selected causes of death among persons 25–44 years of age by sex: United States, 1993



[1]Human immunodeficiency virus infection.

NOTES: Data are for the five leading causes of death among women 25–44 years of age. For a description of International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death and cause-of-death ranking, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, tables 33, 37, 39, 43, and 46.

■ In 1993 the overall death rate for women 25–44 years of age was 59 percent lower than for men in this age group (109.8 and 267.5 per 100,000 population). Sixty-four percent of all deaths among women in this age group were attributed to the five leading causes of death.

■ In 1993 the leading cause of death among women 25–44 years of age was cancer. For men in this age group, cancer was the fourth leading cause of death. The death rate for cancer among women 25–44 years of age was 14 percent higher than among men. The cancer death rate for black women (39.3 per 100,000) was 47 percent higher than for white women.

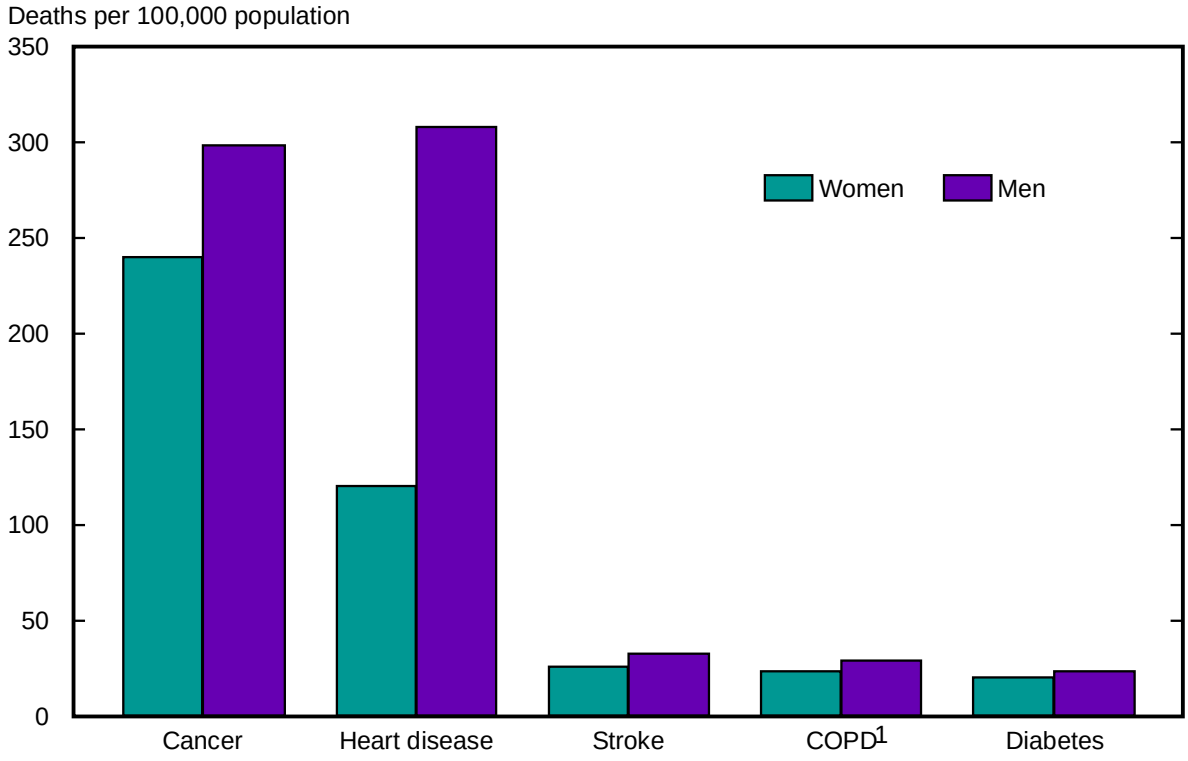
■ Unintentional injuries were the second leading cause of death among both women and men 25–44 years of age. The death rate among men for this cause was 3.4 times the rate for women. Among women motor vehicle crashes accounted for 62 percent of these deaths, while they accounted for only 50 percent of the unintentional injury deaths among men.

■ In 1993 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection was the fourth leading cause of death among women aged 25–44 years, having moved up from a ranking of fifth in 1991, and sixth in 1990. HIV was the leading cause of death among black women in this age group, accounting for 2,226 deaths.

■ In 1993 homicide was the fifth leading cause of death among women 25–44 years of age. The homicide rate for women in this age group was at a record high in 1993. The death rate due to homicide among black women (20.6 per 100,000) was almost 5 times as great as the homicide death rate among white women (4.2 per 100,000).

■ The suicide rate among women 25–44 years of age declined between 1990 and 1993, and suicide moved down in ranking from fourth to sixth leading cause of death.

Figure 3. Death rates for selected causes of death among persons 45–64 years of age by sex: United States, 1993



[1]Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

NOTES: Data are for the five leading causes of death for women 45–64 years of age. For a description of the International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death and cause-of-death ranking, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, tables 33, 37–39, and 42.

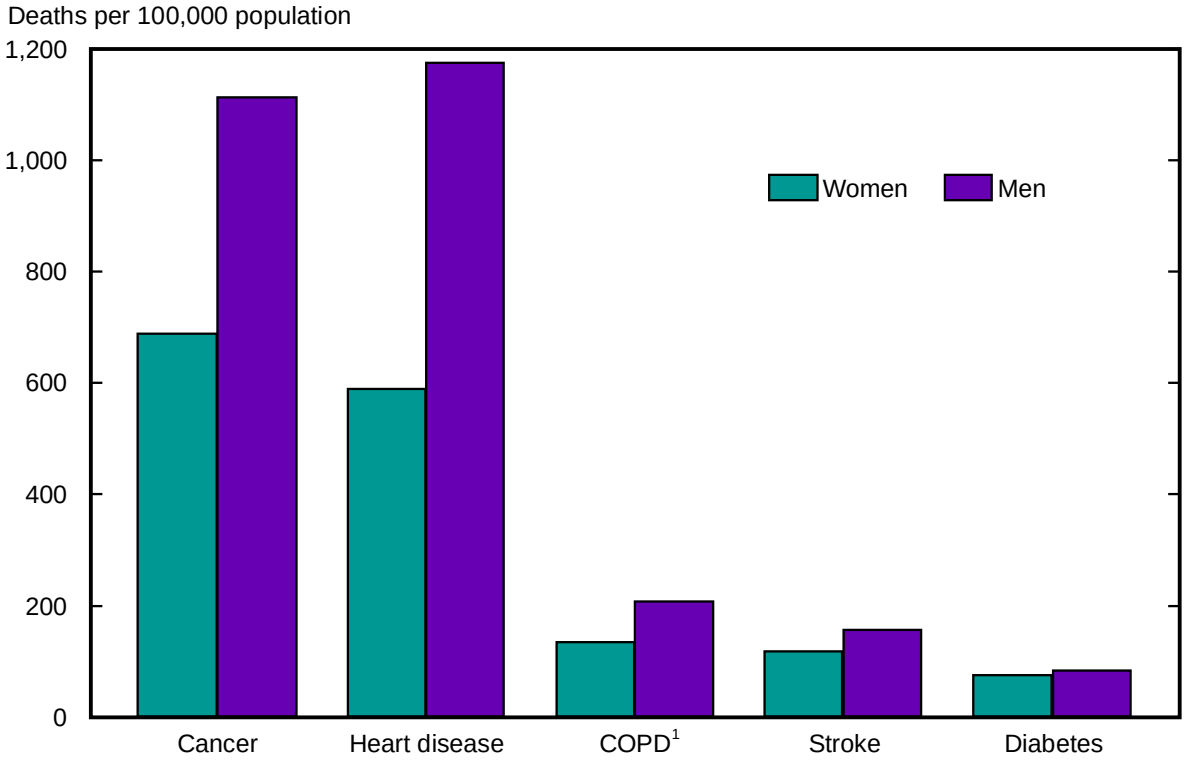
■ In 1993 the overall death rate for women 45–64 years of age (557.6 per 100,000 population) was 42 percent lower than the death rate for men in the same age group. The deaths attributed to the five leading causes of death accounted for 77 percent of all deaths among middle-aged women. Deaths attributed to cancer and heart disease, the first and second leading causes of death, accounted for 65 percent of all deaths to women in this age group.

■ As was the case for younger women, cancer was the leading cause of death among women 45–64 years of age, with a death rate of 240.1 per 100,000 population. The death rate for cancer among women was 20 percent lower than that for men in this age group. The death rate for cancer was 29 percent higher among black women than among white women in this age group.

■ In 1993 heart disease was the second leading cause of death among women in the age group 45–64 years. The death rate for heart disease among middle-aged black women (263.6 per 100,000) was 150 percent greater than among middle-aged white women (105.3 per 100,000).

■ Death rates among persons 45–64 years of age for cancer, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were more similar by sex than they were for heart disease. These death rates were lower for women than for men in this age group by 14–21 percent, compared with 61 percent for heart disease.

Figure 4. Death rates for selected causes of death among persons 65–74 years of age by sex: United States, 1993



[1]Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

NOTES: Data are for the five leading causes of death for women 65–74 years of age. For a description of the International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death and cause-of-death ranking, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, tables 33, 37–39, and 42.

■ In 1993 the overall death rate for women 65–74 years of age (2,001 per 100,000 population) was 41 percent lower than the death rate for men in this age group. The deaths attributed to the five leading causes of death accounted for 80 percent of all deaths among women in this age group.

■ The leading cause of death among women 65–74 years of age in 1993 was cancer, as it was for women in the younger age groups. Among women 75 years of age and over, cancer dropped to the second leading cause of death after heart disease.

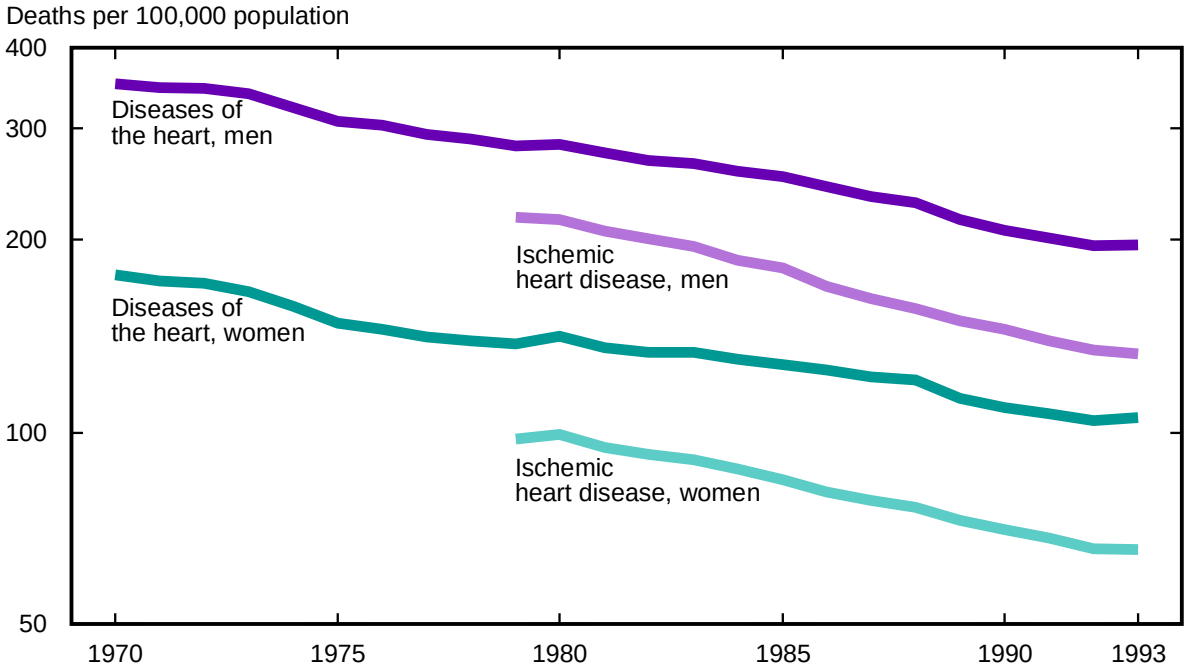
■ Heart disease was the second leading cause of death among women 65–74 years of age in 1993 and the leading cause of death among women 75 years of age and over. However, the death rate due to heart disease was only 14 percent less than the death rate for cancer. In comparison, for women 45–64 years of age the death rate for heart disease was 50 percent less than the death rate for cancer.

■ In 1993 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) was the third leading cause of death among women and men 65–74 years of age. The death rate for COPD among black women was 46 percent lower than among white women.

■ Stroke was the fourth leading cause of death for both women and men 65–74 years of age. The death rate for stroke among women was 25 percent lower than among men in this age group. However, among women 75 years of age and over, the stroke death rate among women was 8 percent greater than for men. The death rate for stroke among black women 65–74 years of age was more than twice that of white women (221 and 109 per 100,000).

Heart Disease

Figure 5. Death rates for heart disease and ischemic heart disease by sex: United States, 1970–93



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

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, tables 30 and 37.

■ In every year from 1970 to 1993 heart disease was the leading cause of death for both women and men in the United States. Between 1970 and 1979 women and men experienced similar rates of decline in mortality from heart disease. Between 1979 and 1993 the decline in heart disease mortality was less rapid for women (23 percent) than for men (30 percent).

■ Almost all of the decline in heart disease mortality since 1979 was attributable to declining mortality from ischemic heart disease. The age-adjusted death rate for ischemic heart disease fell by 33 percent for women and 39 percent for men between 1979 and 1993.

■ Sex differentials in heart disease mortality narrow with age. Among persons 75 years of age and over in 1993, the death rate for heart disease was 16 percent lower for women than men. In contrast, among persons 65–74 years of age the heart disease death rate among women was about half that for men.

■ Between 1970 and 1980 the age-adjusted death rate for heart disease was about 50 percent higher for black women than white women. Between 1980 and 1993 the heart disease mortality differential between white and black women widened to 67 percent due to a more rapid decline in heart disease death rates for white women (26 percent) than for black women (18 percent).

■ In 1993 age-adjusted heart disease death rate was 24 percent lower for American Indian or Alaskan Native women, and 43 percent lower for Asian or Pacific Islander women than for white women (99.3 per 100,000) and 29 percent lower for Hispanic women than non-Hispanic white women.

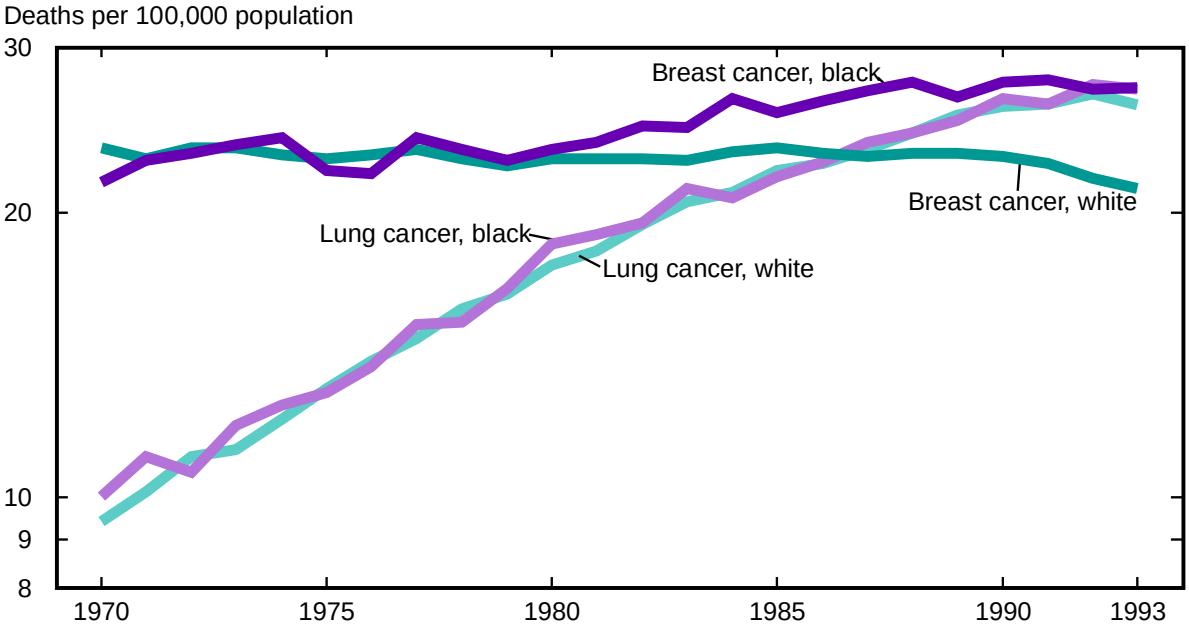
■ In 1985–89 the age-adjusted death rate for heart disease among women was higher in the United States than most countries in Western and Southern Europe, Scandinavia, and Japan (1).

Reference

1. Zarate AO. International mortality chartbook: Levels and trends, 1955–91. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service, 1994.

Lung and Breast Cancer

Figure 6. Death rates for lung and breast cancer among women by race: United States, 1970–93



NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted. For a description of age adjustment and International Classification of Diseases code numbers for breast cancer deaths, see Appendix II. See the Technical Notes for information on International Classification of Diseases code numbers for lung cancer. Rates are plotted on a log scale.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, tables 40 and 41.

■ In 1993 the age-adjusted death rate among women due to breast cancer was 21.5 per 100,000 women, only 7 percent lower than in 1970.

■ Between 1973 and 1992 the age-adjusted breast cancer incidence rate for white women has been 12–29 percent higher than for black women (1). However, in 1993 black women were 28 percent more likely to die from breast cancer than were white women.

■ Between 1970 and 1988 the age-adjusted death rate for breast cancer increased by 28 percent among black women to 27.5 per 100,000, after which it remained relatively stable. Among white women the age-adjusted death rate for breast cancer was stable between 1970 and 1985, after which it declined 9 percent to 21.2 per 100,000 women in 1993.

■ Between 1970 and 1993 the age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer among all women rose 182 percent to 26.5 per 100,000. In contrast, the age-adjusted lung cancer death rate for men rose by only 24 percent from 1970 to 1987 and then declined slightly to 55.5 per 100,000 in 1993.

■ The age-adjusted lung cancer death rates for black women and white women have been similar between 1970 and 1993.

■ Mortality due to respiratory cancer among women in the United States ranked highest among 35 mostly developed countries (2). Breast cancer mortality among U.S. black women was higher than all but four countries: New Zealand, Netherlands, Denmark, and the United Kingdom (2).

■ Compared with other cancers, lung cancer incidence is third highest after breast and colorectal cancer among U.S. women (1). However, starting in 1987 the number of deaths due to lung cancer surpassed that for breast cancer, making lung cancer the leading cause of cancer deaths for women.

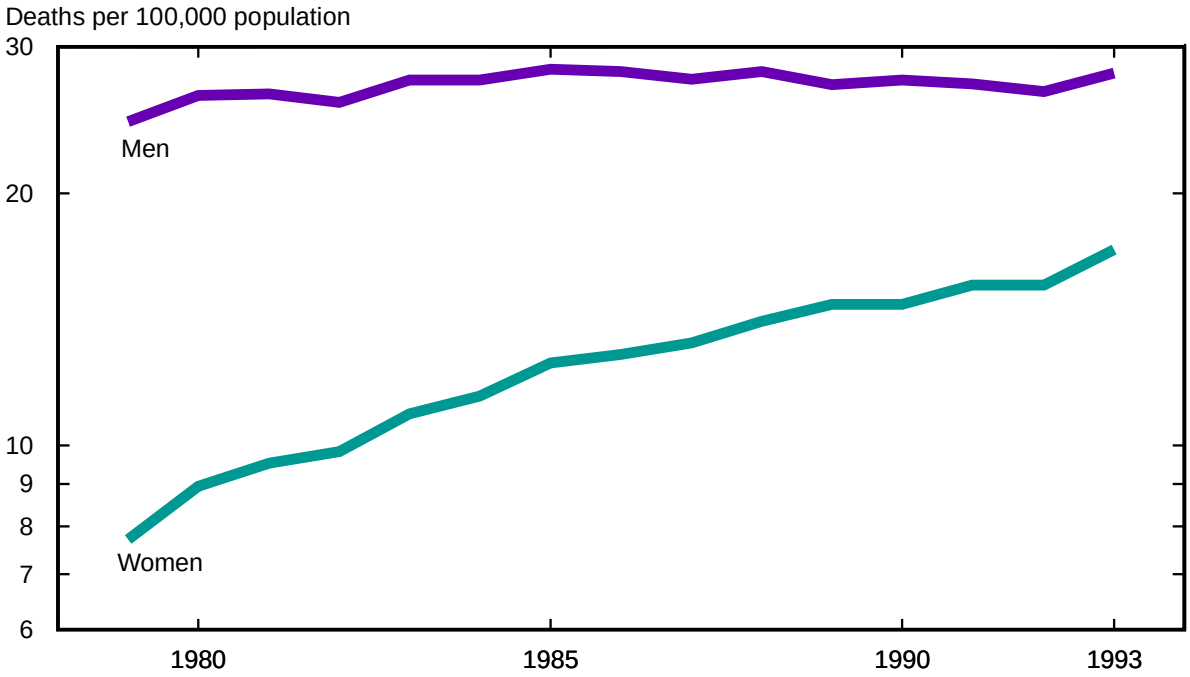
References

1. Ries LAG, Miller BA, Hankey BF, eds. SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1973–1991. National Cancer Institute. NIH Pub. No. 94–2789. 1994.

2. Zarate AO. International mortality chartbook: Levels and trends, 1955–91. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service, 1994.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Figure 7. Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease by sex: United States, 1979–93



NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted. For a description of age adjustment and International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death, see Appendix II. See Technical Notes for discussion of underlying and nonunderlying causes of death. Rates are plotted on a log scale.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, tables 30 and 42.

■ In 1993 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) was the underlying cause of death for 46,702 women in the United States. COPD, which includes bronchitis, emphysema and asthma, was the fourth leading cause of death among women of all ages in 1993.

■ The age-adjusted death rate for COPD among women increased by 122 percent between 1979 and 1993 to 17.1 per 100,000 women. During this same period, the age-adjusted death rate for COPD among men increased by only 14 percent to 27.8 per 100,000 men.

■ COPD significantly contributes to mortality from other causes. In 1993, as it has been since 1979, the number of deaths among women associated with COPD as either underlying or nonunderlying cause of death (98,092) was about two times as great as the number of deaths of COPD as the underlying cause of death.

■ The age-adjusted death rate for COPD was highest among white women in 1991–93 (16.7 per 100,000 women), lowest among Asian or Pacific Islander women (5.0 per 100,000 women), and intermediate for black women (11.6 per 100,000), American Indian women (10.7 per 100,000 women). The death rate associated with COPD among Hispanic women of any race was 6.4 per 100,000 women.

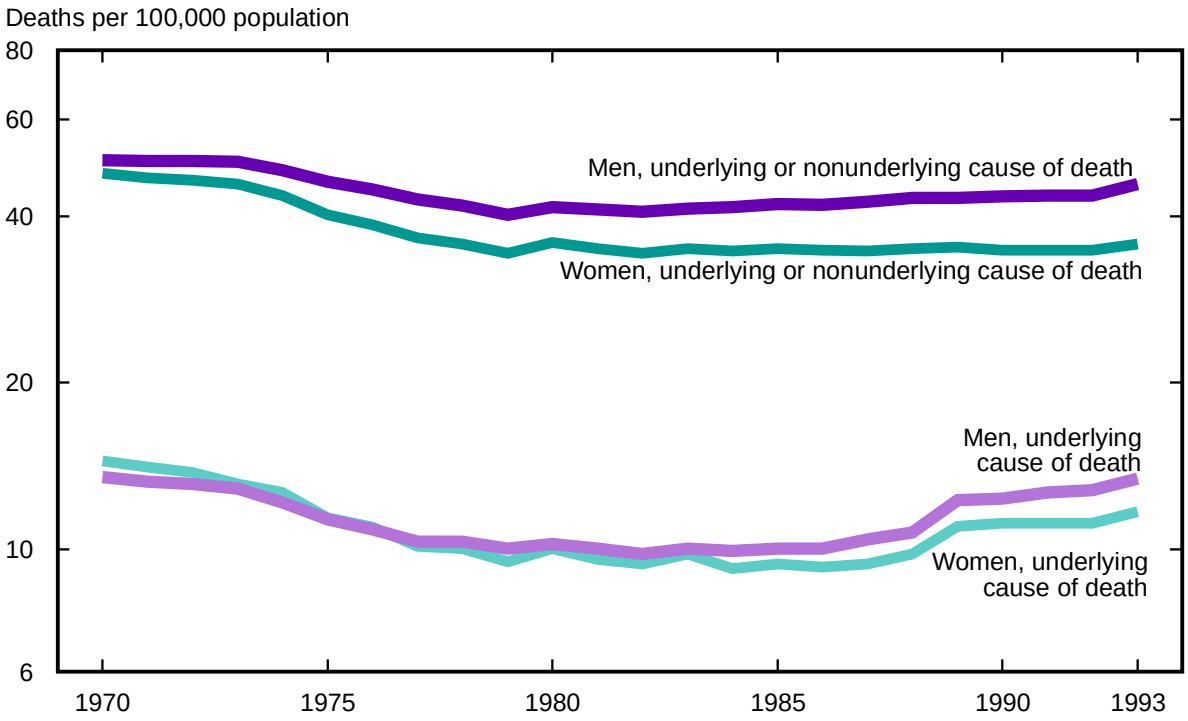
■ Smoking is the strongest avoidable risk factor for COPD (1). Among persons with COPD as a nonunderlying cause of death, the most common underlying causes of death were heart disease and lung cancer, other causes of mortality strongly associated with smoking.

Reference

1. Ingram RH. Chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and airways obstruction. In Isselbacher KJ, Braunwald E, Wilson JE, eds. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 13th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc. 1994.

Diabetes

Figure 8. Death rates associated with diabetes by sex: United States, 1970–93



NOTES: Death rates are age adjusted. For a description of age adjustment and International Classification of Diseases code numbers for causes of death, see Appendix II. See Technical Notes for discussion of underlying and nonunderlying causes of death. Rates are plotted on a log scale.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, table 30.

■ In 1993 diabetes was the underlying cause of death for 30,464 women in the United States. Diabetes was the sixth leading cause of death among women of all ages in this year.

■ For many women diabetes is listed as a nonunderlying cause of death on the death certificate. In 1993 diabetes was a nonunderlying cause of death for 66,456 women, 2.2 times the number of women for whom diabetes was the underlying cause of death.

■ The age-adjusted death rate for diabetes as the underlying cause of death among women declined by 35 percent from 1970 to 1982. It rose in the late 1980's, attributable largely to a change on the death certificate form that was introduced in 1989.

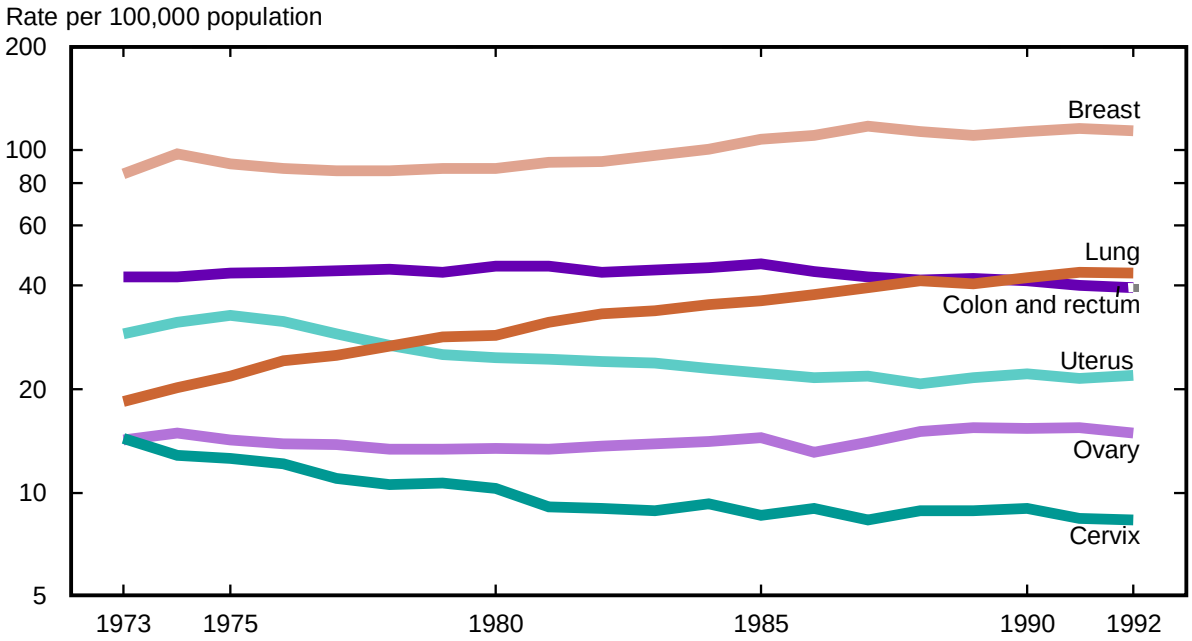
■ Between 1970 and 1993 diabetes mortality for women and men based on underlying cause has remained similar.

■ Diabetes mortality based on either underlying or nonunderlying cause has diverged for women and men. The age-adjusted death rate among women decreased 28 percent between 1970 and 1982 and then stabilized. The age-adjusted death rate among men decreased 19 percent from 1970 to 1982 and then increased from 1986 to 1993 by 9 percent. In 1993 diabetes mortality based on underlying and nonunderlying cause was 22 percent lower among women than men.

■ In 1991–93 the age-adjusted death rate for diabetes as either the underlying or nonunderlying cause of death among Asian or Pacific Islander women (14.1 per 100,000) was less than one-half that of white women (30.8 per 100,000). Compared with white women, mortality associated with diabetes among Hispanic women (41.0 per 100,000) was approximately one-third higher and that of American Indian women (45.3 per 100,000) almost 50 percent higher. Black women had the highest mortality associated with diabetes (72.2 per 100,000), 134 percent higher than the mortality of white women.

Cancer Incidence

Figure 9. Incidence rates for selected cancer sites among women: Selected geographic areas of the United States, 1973–92



NOTES: Data are age adjusted to the 1970 U.S. population, see Appendix II. Rates are plotted on a log scale.

SOURCE: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program registries (1). See related *Health, United States, 1995*, table 59.

■ Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among U.S. women. The age-adjusted breast cancer incidence rate in women increased 32 percent between 1980 and 1987. This increase appears to have been due in large part to increases in early diagnosis and use of mammography (1). Between 1987 and 1992 breast cancer incidence has remained relatively stable.

■ Cancer of the colon and rectum was the second most commonly diagnosed cancer among women in 1992. Between 1985 and 1992 the incidence of colorectal cancer among women declined by 15 percent to 39 per 100,000 women. Black women had a 20 percent higher age-adjusted incidence rate of colorectal cancer than white women in 1992.

■ Lung cancer was the third highest incident cancer among women in 1992. Lung cancer incidence increased 134 percent between 1973 and 1992. However, the average annual rate of increase in lung cancer incidence among women slowed from 7.9 percent between 1973 and 1977 to 1.3 percent between 1988 and 1992.

■ Uterine cancer, including endometrial cancer, is the most common cancer of the female genital system. Incidence of uterine cancer rose by 13 percent between 1973 and 1975. This increase has been attributed to use of estrogen replacement therapy without concurrent progestin use (1). Between 1975 and 1985 the incidence rate dropped 31 percent, and has remained stable since that time. Among black women, uterine cancer incidence has been fairly stable since 1973.

■ Ovarian cancer is the second most common female reproductive malignancy. The incidence of ovarian cancer has remained fairly stable since 1973. The age-adjusted incidence rate for ovarian cancer has been approximately 50 percent higher among white women than among black women throughout the entire period.

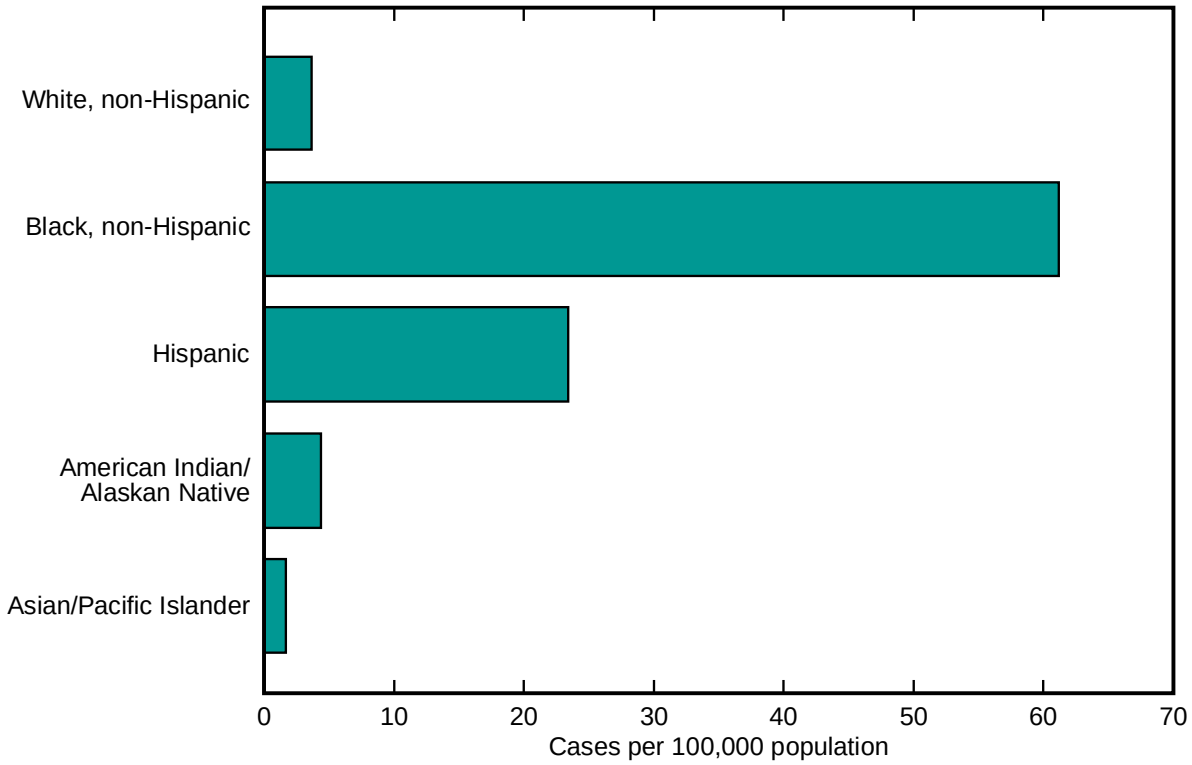
■ The age-adjusted incidence rate for cervical cancer has decreased 42 percent since 1973 to 8 per 100,000 women in 1992. Black women 50 years of age and over are over twice as likely to have incident cervical cancer as white women.

Reference

1. Miller BA, Ries LAG, Hankey BF, eds. SEER Cancer Statistics Review: 1973–1990. National Cancer Institute. 1993.

AIDS

Figure 10. AIDS case rates among women 13 years of age and over by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 12 months ending June 1995



NOTES: See Appendix II for current definition of AIDS. Excludes residents of U.S. territories.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, table 56.

■ The acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) case rates differ substantially among racial and ethnic groups in the United States for women and men. The burden of this disease falls heavily on some minority populations, especially among women. The majority of women diagnosed with AIDS during the 12 months ending June 30, 1995, were black or Hispanic women (59 and 17 percent).

■ Non-Hispanic black women are at greater risk of AIDS than women in any other racial or ethnic group. This group had 16.5 times the rate of reported AIDS compared with non-Hispanic white women in the 12 months ending June 1995. The AIDS case rate among non-Hispanic black men was 5.5 times the rate among non-Hispanic white men.

■ Hispanic women had 6.4 times the AIDS case rate of non-Hispanic white women in the 12 months ending June 1995. Hispanic men had 2.7 times the rate of AIDS as non-Hispanic white men.

■ In the 12 months ending June 1995 the AIDS case rate was 19 percent greater for American Indian women than white women. The AIDS case rate was 21 percent lower for American Indian men than non-Hispanic white men.

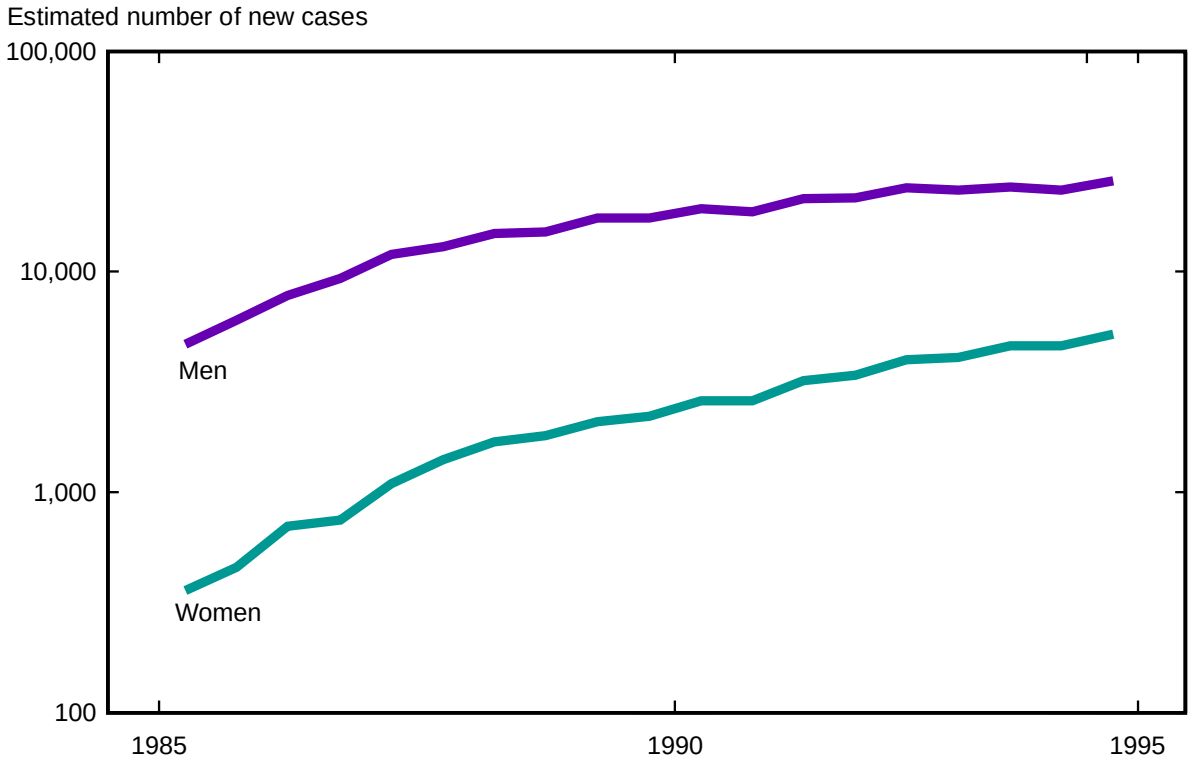
■ The AIDS case rate was 54 percent lower for Asian or Pacific Islander women and 58 percent lower for Asian or Pacific Islander men than white women and men between July 1994 and June 1995.

■ In 1994 the AIDS transmission categories that accounted for 79 percent of women diagnosed with AIDS were injecting drug use and heterosexual contact with a partner at risk or known to have HIV infection or AIDS. (1).

Reference

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Update: AIDS among women—United States, 1994. MMWR 44(5): 81–84. 1995.

Figure 11. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence among persons 13 years of age and over by sex: United States, January 1985–December 1994



NOTES: See Technical Notes for a description of the method of estimating the incidence of AIDS-opportunistic illnesses. Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Number of cases are plotted on a log scale.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention.

■ In January 1993 the AIDS surveillance case definition was expanded to include a laboratory measure of severe immunosuppression and three additional clinical conditions. Before this time, the AIDS surveillance definition included only AIDS-opportunistic illnesses. To examine trends in the incidence of AIDS over this and previous changes in case definition, a method of estimating the incidence of AIDS-opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OI), including all those listed in the 1993 definition, was developed (1).

■ The estimated incidence of AIDS-OI in the United States has increased more rapidly among women than among men between January 1985 and June 1994. The incidence of AIDS-OI among women in the second half of 1994 was 14.4 times the incidence during the first half of 1985. Among men the incidence of AIDS-OI in the second half of 1994 was 5.3 times the incidence in the first half of 1985.

■ The estimated incidence of AIDS-OI in 1994 represents 20 percent of the total number of AIDS-OI estimated to have occurred among women since January 1985. The AIDS-OI incidence in 1994 among men represents 15 percent of the total estimated to have occurred over this period.

■ During the first 6 months of 1985 the estimated number of AIDS-OI among men was 13 times the number among women. During the second half of 1994 the number of AIDS-OI among men was about 5 times the number among women.

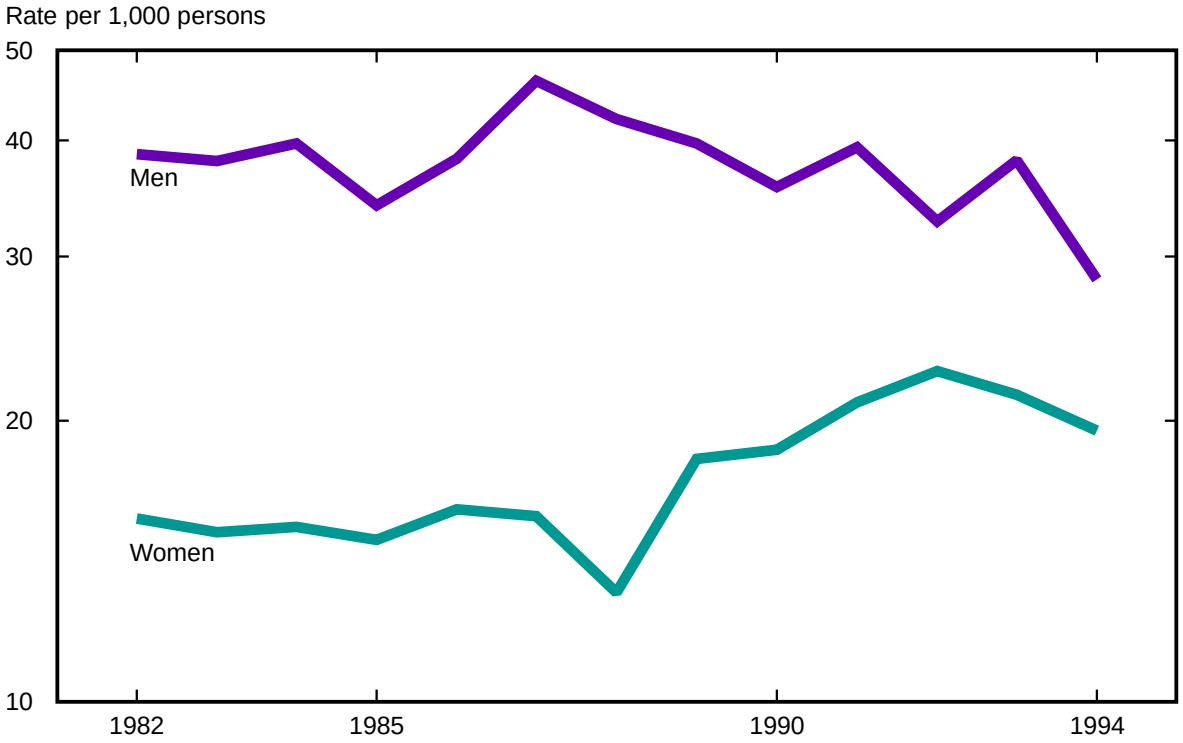
■ Among women, estimated AIDS-OI incidence is increasing most rapidly among those infected heterosexually (1).

Reference

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 6(2): 1–39. 1994.

Occupational Injuries

Figure 12. Annual bed days associated with injuries at work by sex: United States, 1982–94



NOTES: Rates are plotted on a log scale.

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

■ In 1994, 2.3 per 100 working women were injured at work, totaling 2,237,000 episodes of work-related injuries. Due to these injuries, 19.5 days per 100 women were spent either restricted to bed for at least half the day or as an inpatient in the hospital (bed day). Among men, the bed days due to work-related injuries was 28.3 per 100 in 1994.

■ The number of bed days per 100 working women per year increased 24 percent between 1982 and 1994, while the number of bed days among men decreased 27 percent. Between 1982 and 1994 the number of working women also increased by 32 percent to 56.0 million. In 1994, 19.3 million bed days were associated with episodes of women injured at work, a 41 percent increase compared with the number of bed days in 1982.

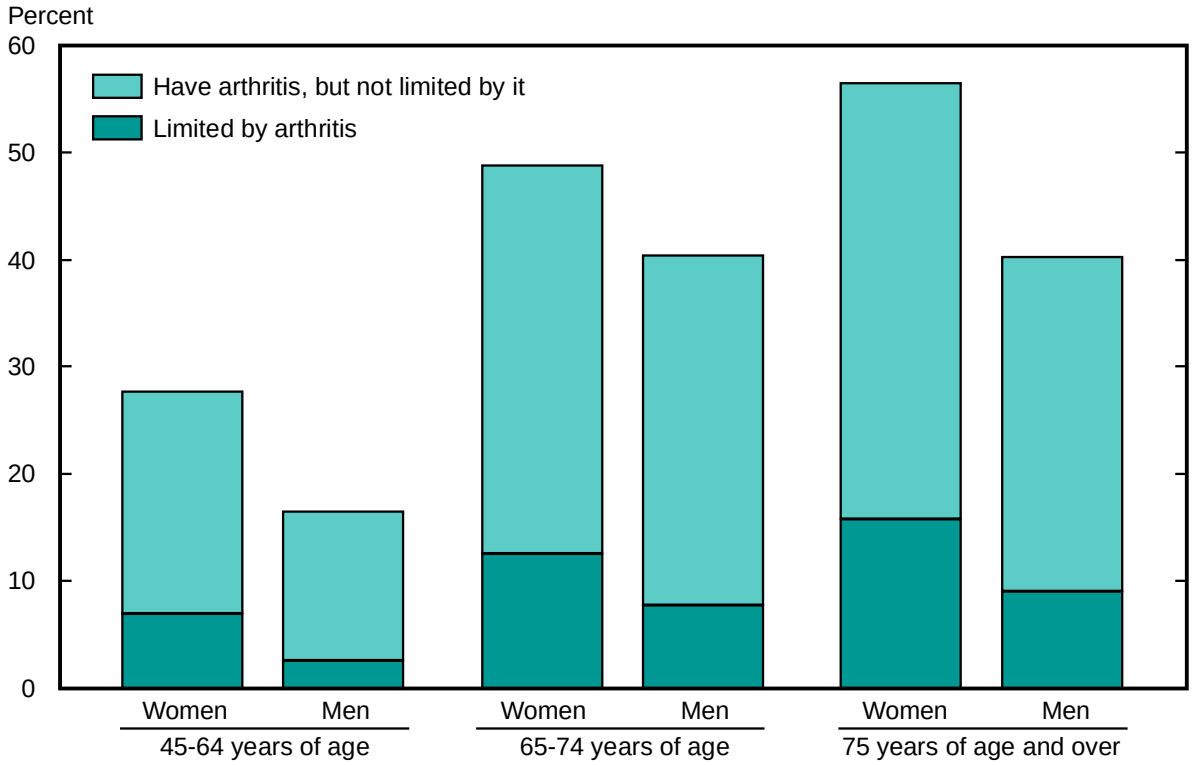
■ Between 1990 and 1992, 1,068 women died as a result of injuries sustained at work. As was the case in the 1980's (1), over half of these deaths occurred in the retail trade and services industries. No specific occupation was at greatest risk of death at work among women. The leading cause of work-related death among women was homicide; 44 percent of the work-related injury deaths in 1990–92 were due to homicide compared with 13 percent among men.

Reference

1. Jenkins EL. Occupational injury deaths among females: The U.S. experience for the decade 1980–1989. Ann Epidemiol 4(2): 146–51. 1994.

Arthritis

Figure 13. Proportion of persons with arthritis and proportion with limitations of activities due to arthritis by age and sex: United States, 1993–94



NOTES: See Technical Notes for *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* code numbers for arthritis.

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

■ In 1993–94 the prevalence of arthritis generally increased with age for both women and men. In the oldest age groups, however, the prevalence of arthritis for men leveled off while the prevalence for women continued to increase. Twenty-eight percent of women 45–64 years of age reported having arthritis. Among women 65–74 years of age and 75 years of age and over, the proportion reporting arthritis increased to 49 and 57 percent.

■ The proportion reporting having arthritis was higher for women than for men in each age group. Among those 45–64 years of age, the proportion of women reporting arthritis was 67 percent greater than for men. The prevalence of arthritis was 20 percent greater for women than men 65–74 years of age and 40 percent greater for women than men 75 years of age and over reported having arthritis.

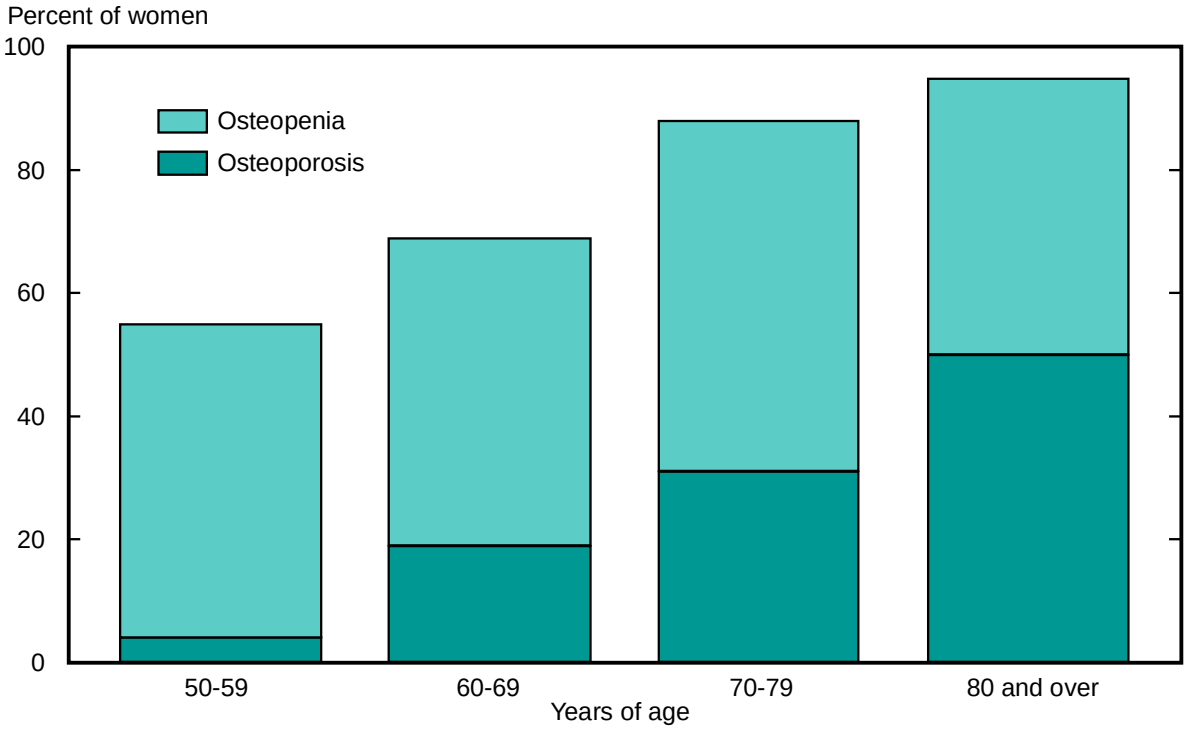
■ Limitation of activity refers to a long-term reduction in a person's capacity to perform the usual kind or amount of activities associated with his or her age group. Persons who report that their limitation is due to arthritis are highlighted in this chart.

■ Similar to prevalence of arthritis, the proportion of persons who reported limitation of activity due to arthritis increased with age in 1993–94, from 7 percent among women age 45–64 years to 16 percent among those age 75 years and over. Among women 45–64 years of age who reported having arthritis, 25 percent reported being limited by their arthritis. This proportion is similar among women 65–74 years of age (26 percent) and 75 years of age and over (28 percent).

■ Among persons 45–64 years of age, women were three times as likely as men to report being limited as a result of arthritis. Sixty percent more women than men 65–74 years of age and 74 percent more women than men 75 years of age and over reported activity limitation due to arthritis.

Osteoporosis

Figure 14. Prevalence of reduced hip bone density among women 50 years of age and over by age and severity: United States, 1988–91



NOTES: Osteopenia is defined as a bone mineral density 1–2.5 standard deviations below the mean of white, non-Hispanic women 20–29 years of age as measured in NHANES III (Phase I); osteoporosis is defined as a bone mineral density value of more than 2.5 standard deviations below the mean of young white, non-Hispanic women (WHO expert panel).

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III (Phase I).

■ In 1988–91, 50 percent of U.S. women 50 years of age and over had moderately reduced bone density, known as osteopenia, of the hip (femur neck), and 20 percent had severely reduced bone density, known as osteoporosis, at this site (1).

■ The percent of women with osteoporosis in the hip increases dramatically with each decade of life after age 50. Compared with women 50–59 years of age, women 60–69 years of age were 4.8 times as likely to have osteoporosis, women 70–79 years of age were 7.8 times as likely to have osteoporosis, and women 80 years of age and over were 12.5 times as likely to have osteoporosis.

■ In 1988–91 about 50 percent of women 50–59 and 60–69 years of age had osteopenia. This proportion increased to 57 percent among women 70–79 years of age than decreased to 45 percent among women 80 years of age and over.

■ In 1988–91 mean bone density values for non-Hispanic black women and Mexican-American women were approximately 8–13 percent and 0–4 percent higher than mean bone density levels of non-Hispanic white women (1). The patterns by age were similar for all these groups (1).

■ Osteoporosis is an important cause of hip fractures among older women, with decreased bone mass density predicting future hip fracture risk (2). The cost of hip fractures in the United States has been estimated to be between $10–20 billion annually (3), and these costs will increase as the population ages.

References

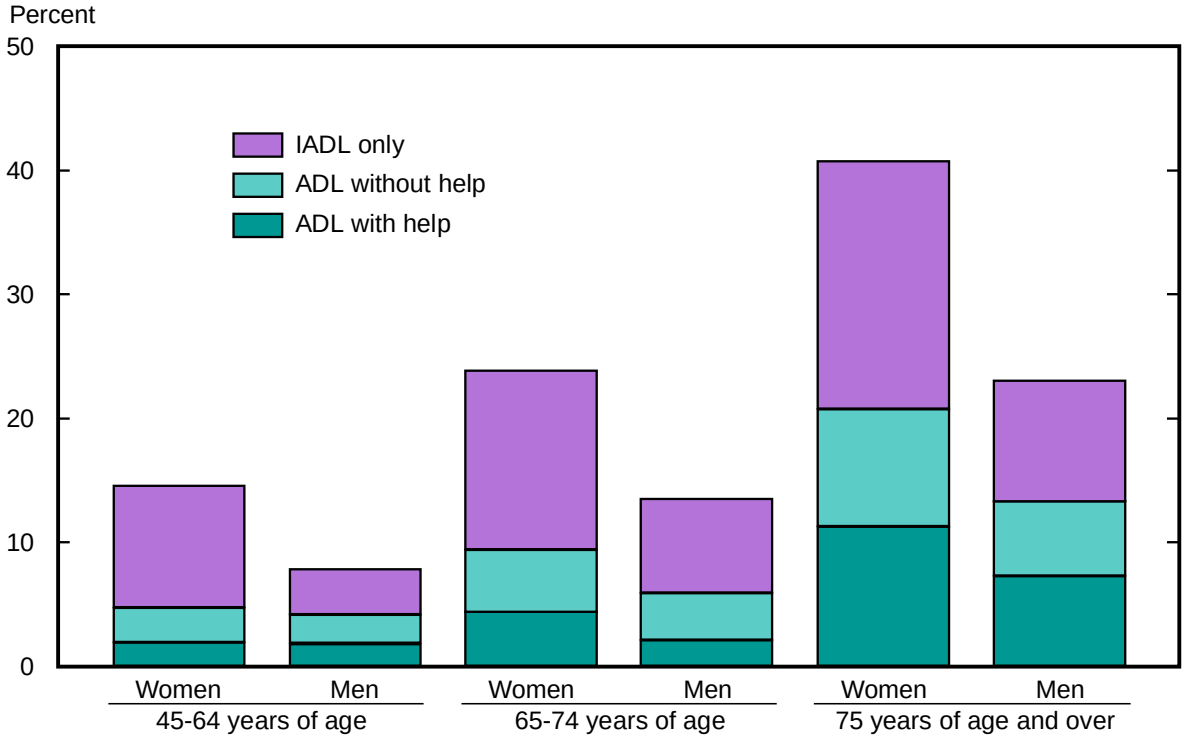
1. Looker AC, Johnston CC, Wahner HW, et al. Prevalence of low femoral bone density in older U.S. women from NHANES III. J Bone Miner Res 10:796–802. 1995.

2. Black DM. Why elderly women should be screened and treated to prevent osteoporosis. Am J Med 98: 67S–75S. 1995.

3. Lindsay R. The burden of osteoporosis: Cost. Am J Med 98: 9S–11S. 1995.

Disability

Figure 15. Disability status among noninstitutionalized persons 45 years of age and over by sex and age: United States, 1991



NOTES: See Technical Notes for a description of the definition of disability and the definitions of the specific activities included in the activities of daily living (ADL) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) scales.

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

■ In 1991 the percent of noninstitutionalized women who reported some level of disability increased with age. Approximately 15 percent of women 45–64 years of age reported some disability. This proportion increased to 24 and 41 percent for women aged 65–74 years and 75 years of age and over.

■ Within each age group, the total proportion disabled was nearly twice as high among women as among men.

■ Three mutually exclusive categories of disability status are represented in this chart. The lowest level of disability includes persons who have difficulty with one or more instrumental activities of daily living (IADL), and no difficulty with any activities of daily living (ADL). The next category includes those who have difficulty with one or more ADL but do not receive help with any ADL. The category representing the greatest degree of disability includes individuals who have difficulty and receive help with one or more ADL.

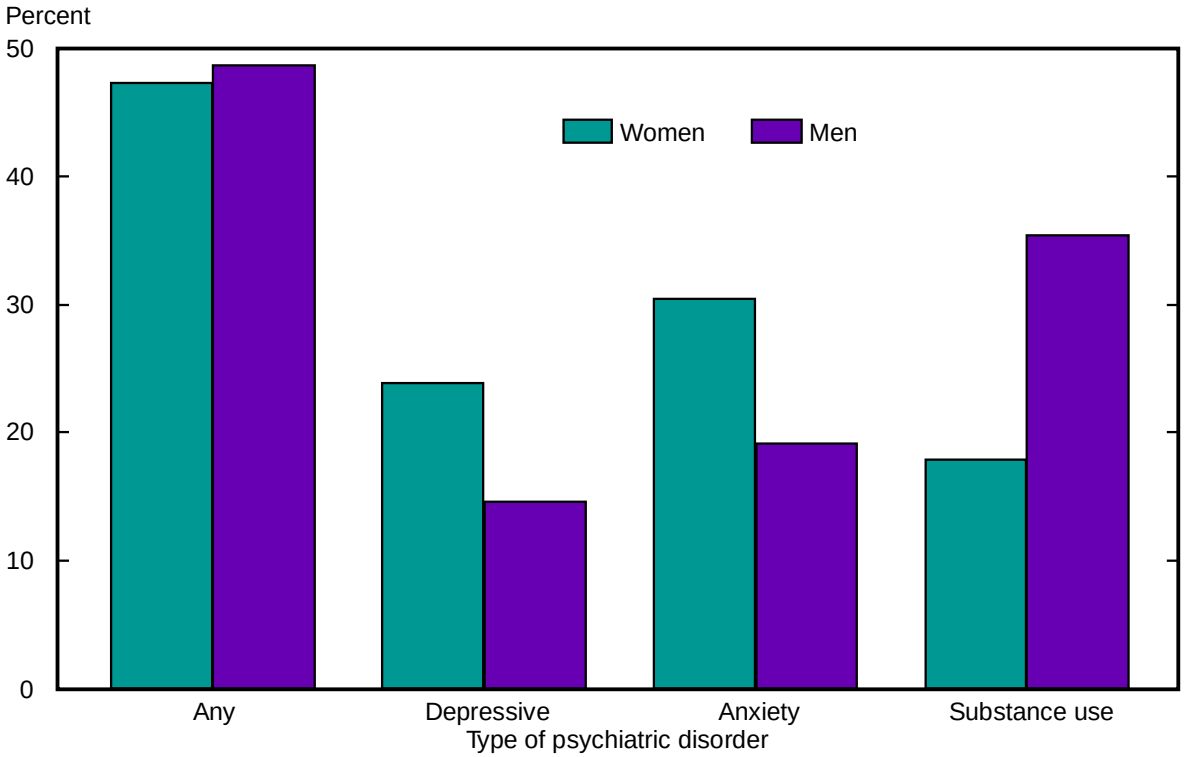
■ The percent of noninstitutionalized persons reporting disability increased with age for each level of disability severity. Among women, the percent reporting IADL disability was twice as high for those 75 years of age and over compared with those 45–64 years of age. The increase with age was three-fold for women who reported an ADL difficulty but did not receive help, and six-fold for those who received help with one or more ADL.

■ At each age, the proportion who are IADL disabled was higher among women than among men. In addition, among persons in the two older age groups, the proportion reporting ADL disability, with and without help, was higher among women than among men.

■ The sample represented in this chart excludes persons residing in institutions. As a result, these figures underestimate the prevalence of disability in the total population among both women and men.

Mental Health

Figure 16. Lifetime prevalence of psychiatric disorders among persons 15–54 years of age by sex: United States, 1990–92



NOTES: The presence of a psychiatric disorder did not have to be formally diagnosed for persons to be included as having had a disorder. The category "Any Disorder" includes disorders not included in the specific types shown. See Technical Notes for description of the diagnoses included in each category and the data source.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research/Survey Research Center, National Comorbidity Survey.

■ In 1990–92 nearly half of all women between 15–54 years of age had experienced symptoms suggestive of a psychiatric disorder at some time during their life.

■ The lifetime prevalence of a psychiatric disorder was similar for women (47 percent) and men (49 percent).

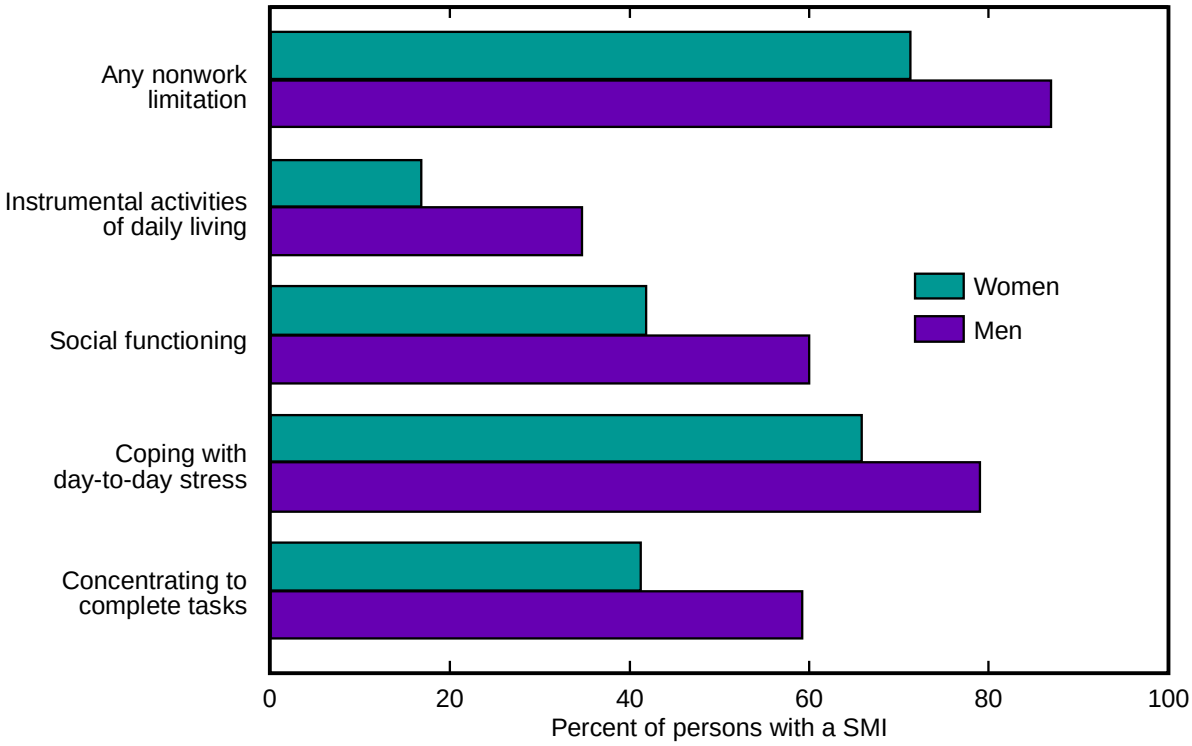
■ Women and men have experienced different types of psychiatric disorders in their lifetimes. Compared with men, women were more likely to have experienced a depressive disorder (24 percent and 15 percent) or an anxiety disorder (31 percent and 19 percent). Men had a higher lifetime prevalence of substance use disorder than women (35 percent and 18 percent).

■ Women were 24 percent more likely than men to have had three or more disorders in their life than men (16 percent and 13 percent) (1).

Reference

1. Kessler RC, McGonagle KA, Zhao S, et al. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of DSM-III-R psychiatric disorders in the United States: Results from the National Comorbidity Survey. Arch Gen Psych 51:8–19. 1994.

Figure 17. Prevalence of limitations due to serious mental illness among persons 25–64 years of age with these disorders by sex: United States, 1989



NOTES: See Technical Notes for definitions of serious mental illness and measures of limitations.

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

■ In 1989 a substantial proportion of noninstitutionalized women and men 25–64 years of age who reported a serious mental illness (SMI) also reported some type of nonwork-related limitation (71 percent and 87 percent).

■ Reduced ability in coping with day-to-day stress was the most frequently reported limitation. Sixty-six percent of women and 79 percent of men had problems in this area.

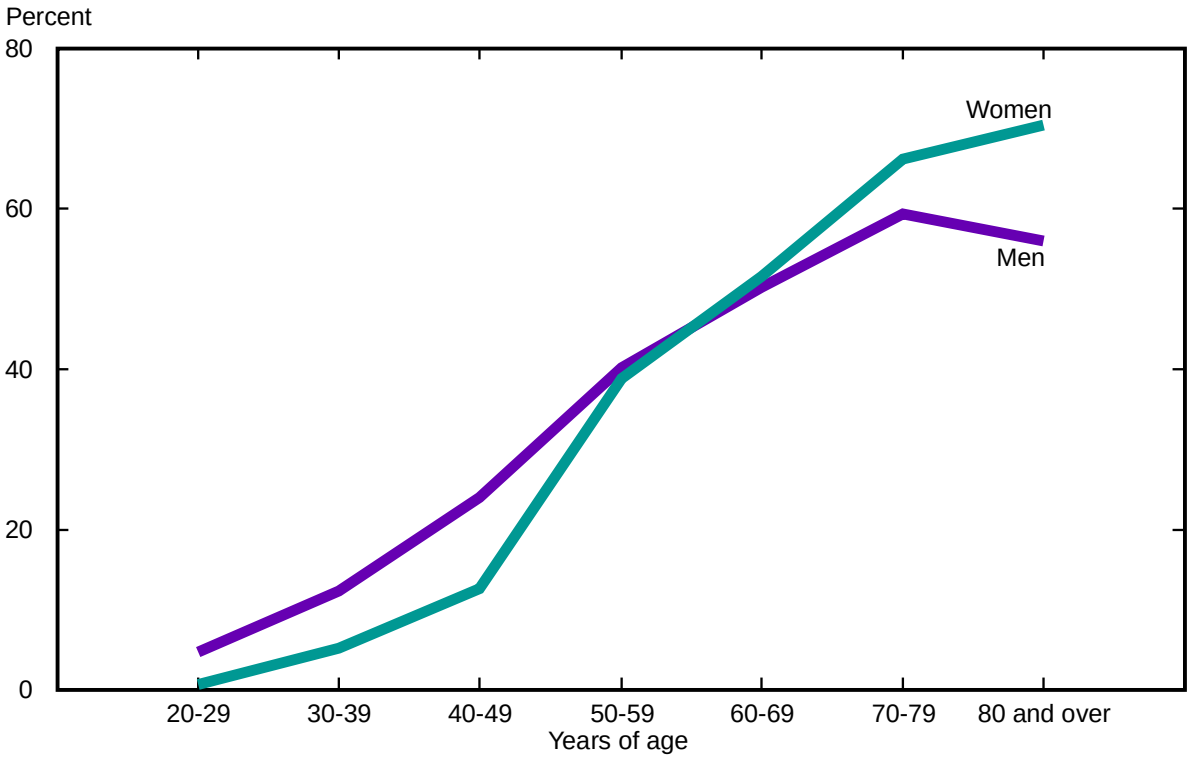
■ Limited functioning in instrumental activities of daily living (IADL), such as managing money and shopping, is an important indicator of disability. In 1989, 17 percent of women 25–64 years of age with a SMI reported problems with IADL, 51 percent fewer than the proportion of men with a SMI who had IADL limitations.

■ In 1989 among persons 65 years of age and over with a SMI, the prevalence of limitations was greater than in the 25–64 year old group. There was no significant difference in the prevalence of limitations between elderly women and men. Eighty-six percent of women and 84 percent of men 65 years of age and over with SMI reported any limitation. The inability to perform IADL's increased substantially compared with the younger group, as 56 percent of women and 62 percent of men 65 years of age and over had problems in this area.

■ The lower prevalence of disability among women compared with men under 65 years of age who reported a SMI may be due in part to the reporting of less severe mental illness or a different type of mental illness by women. Women are more likely to be treated for mental illness than men (see figure 36), and may be treated for less severe illness. Men are also more likely to be diagnosed with substance abuse illnesses than women (see figure 16). Finally, there may be a lower social stigma attached to admitting mental illness among women than men.

Hypertension

Figure 18. Prevalence of hypertension among persons 20 years of age and over by sex and age: United States, 1988–91



NOTES: A person with hypertension is defined by either having elevated blood pressure (systolic pressure of at least 140 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mmHg) or taking antihypertensive medication. Percents are based on an average of six measurements of blood pressure.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III (Phase I). See related *Health, United States, 1995*, table 69.

■ Hypertension is a major risk factor for heart disease and stroke, the first and third leading causes of death among women in 1993. Although the prevalence of hypertension has declined since the 1960's, in 1988–91 it affected 21.9 million women (22 percent) 18 years of age and over in the United States (1).

■ For women and men the prevalence of hypertension increases with age. Among persons under 50 years of age in 1988–91, men were more likely to be hypertensive than women, while among persons 70 years of age and over, women were more likely to be hypertensive than men.

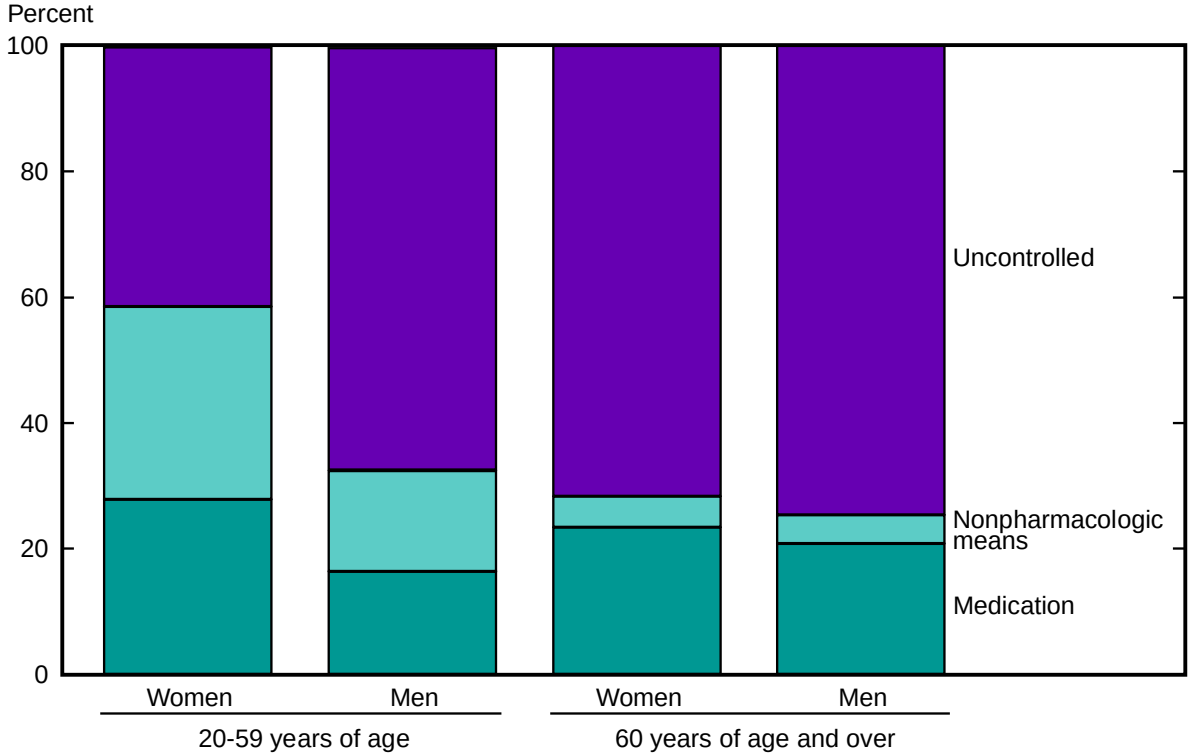
■ In 1988–91 the age-adjusted prevalence of hypertension was higher for non-Hispanic black women (31 percent) than for non-Hispanic white women (21 percent) or Mexican-American women (22 percent).

■ The pattern of higher hypertension prevalence for men at younger ages and for women at older ages was observed among non-Hispanic white persons, non-Hispanic black persons, and Mexican-American persons.

Reference

1. Burt VL, Whelton P, Roccella EJ, et al. Prevalence of hypertension in the U.S. adult population. Results from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988–1991. Hypertension 25:305–13. 1995.

Figure 19. Type of hypertension control among persons 20 years of age and over with hypertension by sex and age: United States, 1988–91



NOTES: A person with hypertension is defined by either having elevated blood pressure (systolic pressure of at least 140 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mmHg), taking antihypertensive medication, or controlling their blood pressure without medication through losing weight, cutting down on salt, or restricting alcohol consumption.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey III (Phase I).

■ In 1988–91 more than half (59 percent) of hypertensive women 20 years of age and over did not have their blood pressure controlled, a quarter (25 percent) controlled their blood pressure with medication, and 16 percent achieved control by losing weight, cutting down on salt, or limiting use of alcohol. This compares with 70 percent of hypertensive men over 20 years of age who did not have their hypertension under control, 18 percent who controlled their hypertension with medication, and 11 percent who controlled it with nonpharmacologic means.

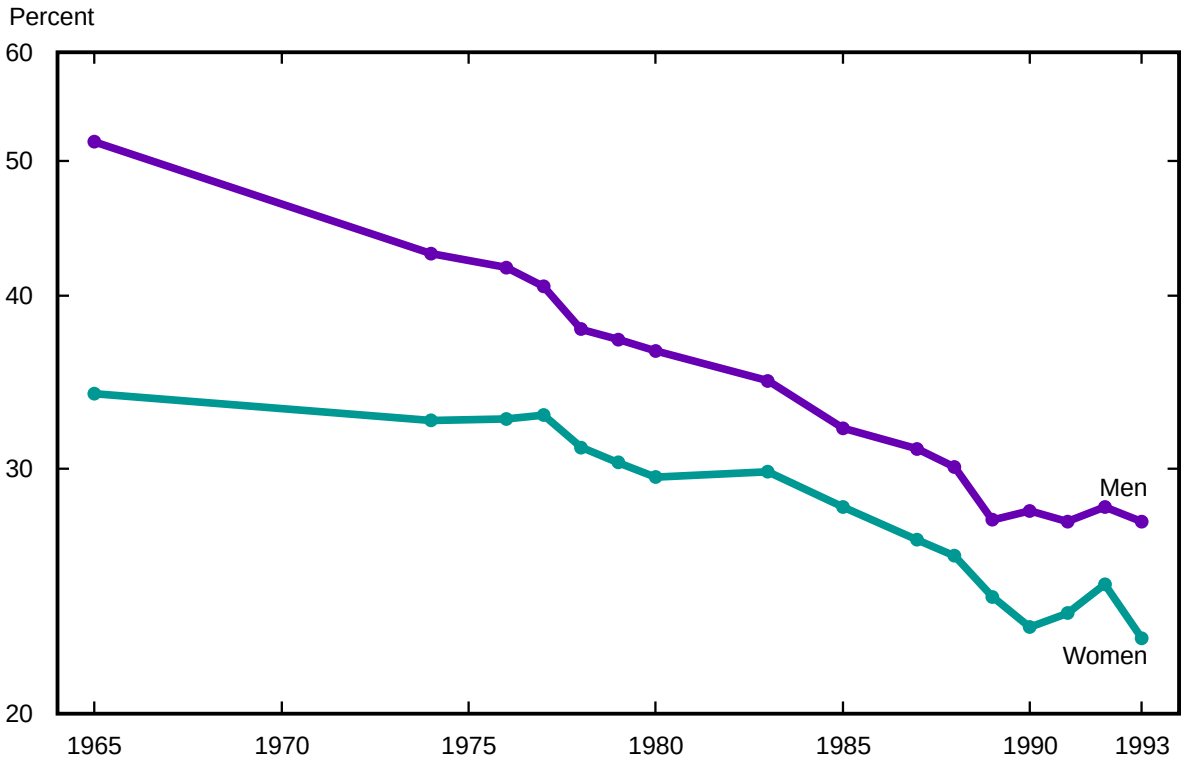
■ Among hypertensive persons, women 20–59 years of age were about twice as likely to have controlled their blood pressure as either women 60 years of age and over (59 percent and 28 percent), or men in either age group (33 percent among those 20–59 years of age and 25 percent among those 60 years of age and over).

■ Among hypertensive persons 20–59 years of age, the proportion who used medication to control their hypertension was 69 percent higher among women (28 percent) than among men. Also, nearly twice the proportion of women (31 percent) as men (16 percent) in this age group controlled their hypertension only with nonpharmacologic means (losing weight, cutting down on salt, or limiting use of alcohol). The type of hypertension control did not differ between women and men above 60 years of age with hypertension.

■ Awareness of hypertension is a prerequisite for control of hypertension. Regardless of age group, in 1988–91 women were more likely than men to be aware of their hypertension (77 percent and 63 percent).

Cigarette Smoking

Figure 20. Current cigarette smokers among persons 18 years of age and over by sex: United States, 1965–93



NOTES: Proportions are age adjusted. Data for 1992 and 1993 are not strictly comparable with earlier years or each other due to a change in the definition of current smoker in 1992 and the use of a split sample in 1992. See discussion of current smoker and age adjustment in Appendix II. Percents are plotted on a log scale.

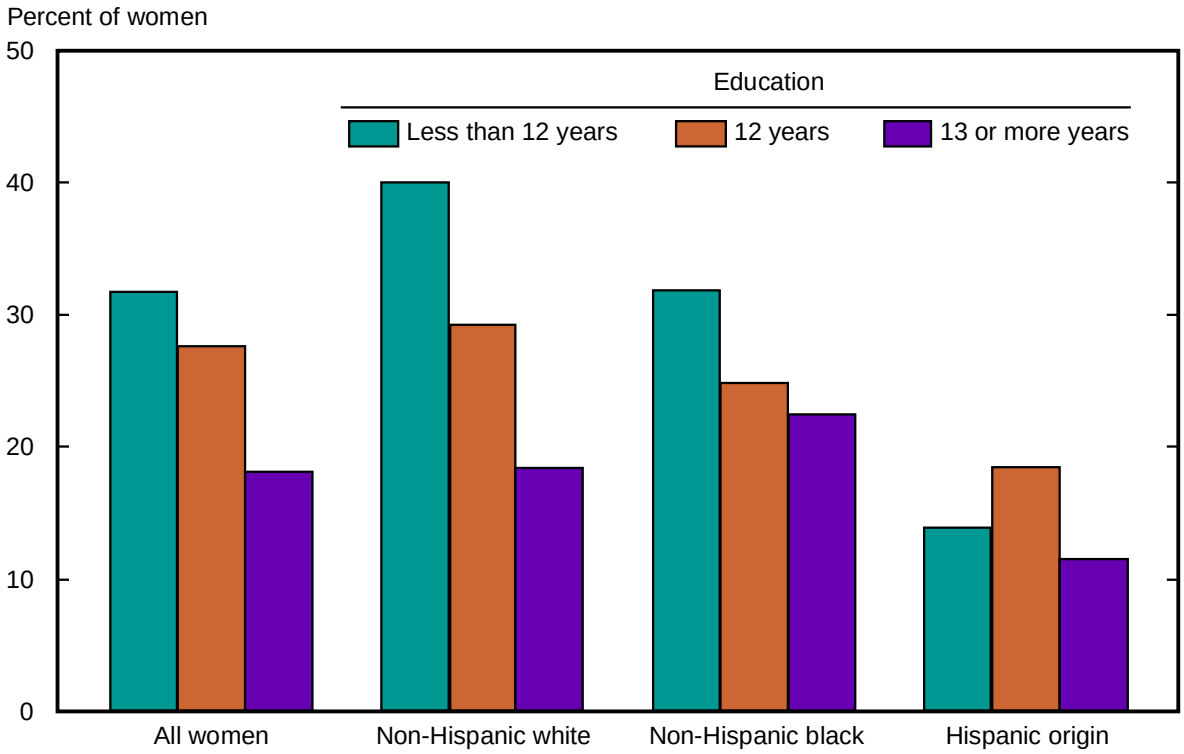
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, table 63.

■ In 1993 the age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking among persons 18 years of age and over was 23 percent for women and 28 percent for men. Between 1983 and 1993, the difference in smoking prevalence between men and women has been between 3 and 5 percentage points.

■ Cigarette smoking declined more among men than among women between 1965 and 1990. The age-adjusted smoking prevalence declined at an average annual rate of 2.4 percent for men and 1.5 percent for women during this period. Between 1990 and 1993 smoking prevalence remained relatively stable at around 28 percent for men, and between 23 and 25 percent for women.

■ In 1993, among persons 18–24 years of age, 29 percent of men and 23 percent of women were current smokers. Between 1965 and 1990 smoking prevalence for this age group declined at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent for men and 2.1 percent for women. However, smoking prevalence in this age range increased at an average annual rate of 0.6 percent for women and 2.7 percent for men between 1990 and 1993.

Figure 21. Current cigarette smokers among women 25 years of age and over by race, Hispanic origin, and years of education: United States, 1992–93



NOTES: Proportions are age adjusted. "All Women" includes persons of race or ethnicity groups not shown separately. See Appendix II for definition of current smoker and discussion of age adjustment.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, table 64.

■ Among all women 25 years of age and over, the prevalence of cigarette smoking declines with increasing years of education. In 1992–93 the age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking among women was 32 percent among those who had not completed high school, 28 percent among high school graduates, and 18 percent among those with more than a high school education.

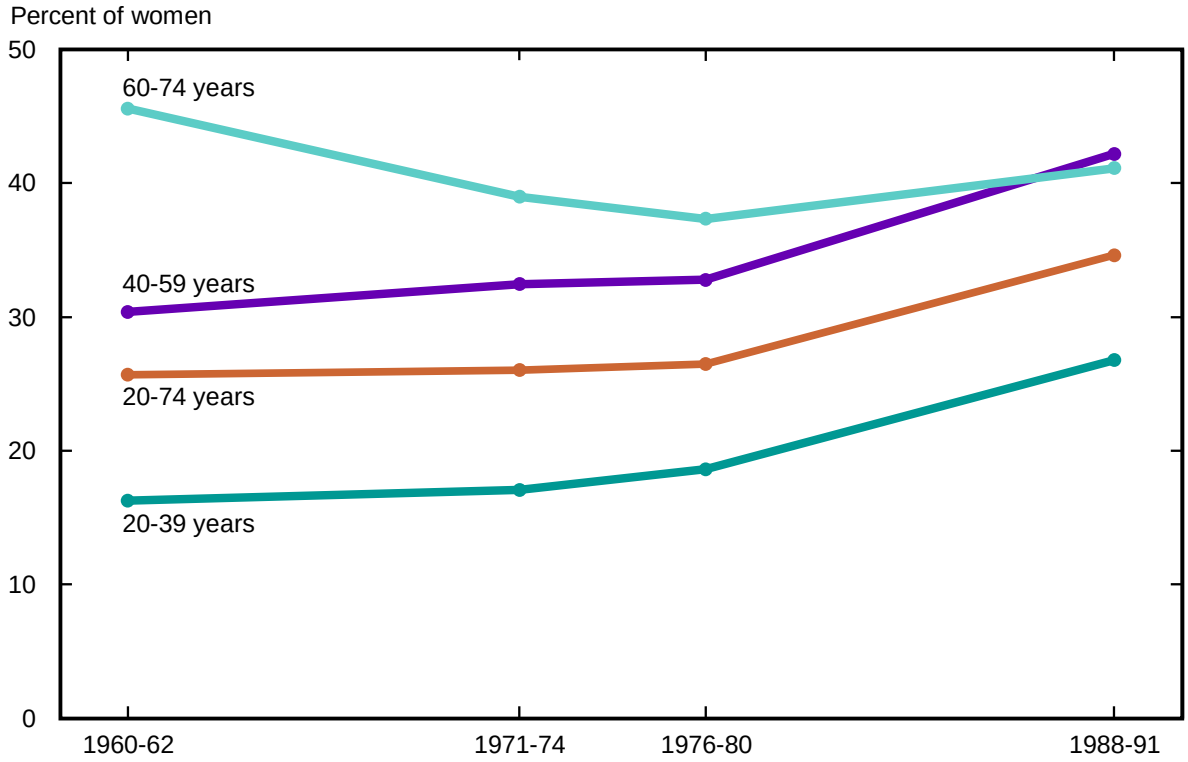
■ In 1992–93 the age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking among non-Hispanic women 25 years of age and over was similar for white women and black women (27 percent and 26 percent). Women of Hispanic origin had a lower prevalence of current smoking (15 percent) than either non-Hispanic white women or non-Hispanic black women both overall and at every level of education.

■ Among non-Hispanic women with less than a college education, the percent currently smoking cigarettes was lower among black women than among white women. Conversely, among non-Hispanic women with at least some college, the percent smoking was higher among black women than among white women.

■ Differences in current cigarette smoking by level of education were greater for non-Hispanic white women than for either non-Hispanic black women or women of Hispanic origin. In 1992–93 the age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking among non-Hispanic white women with less than a high school education was 2.2 times the level for those with at least some college. Among non-Hispanic black women who had not completed high school, the percent smoking was 1.4 times the level for those with at least some college. Among women of Hispanic origin the age-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was highest among high school graduates.

Overweight

Figure 22. Prevalence of overweight among women 20–74 years of age by age: United States, selected years, 1960–62, 1971–74, 1976–80, and 1988–91



NOTES: Percents for ages 20–74 years are age adjusted (see definition in Appendix II). Overweight is defined 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 85th percentiles for women 20–29 years of age in the 1976–80 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Height was measured without shoes; 2 pounds are deducted from data for 1960–62 to allow for weight of clothing. Pregnant women are excluded.

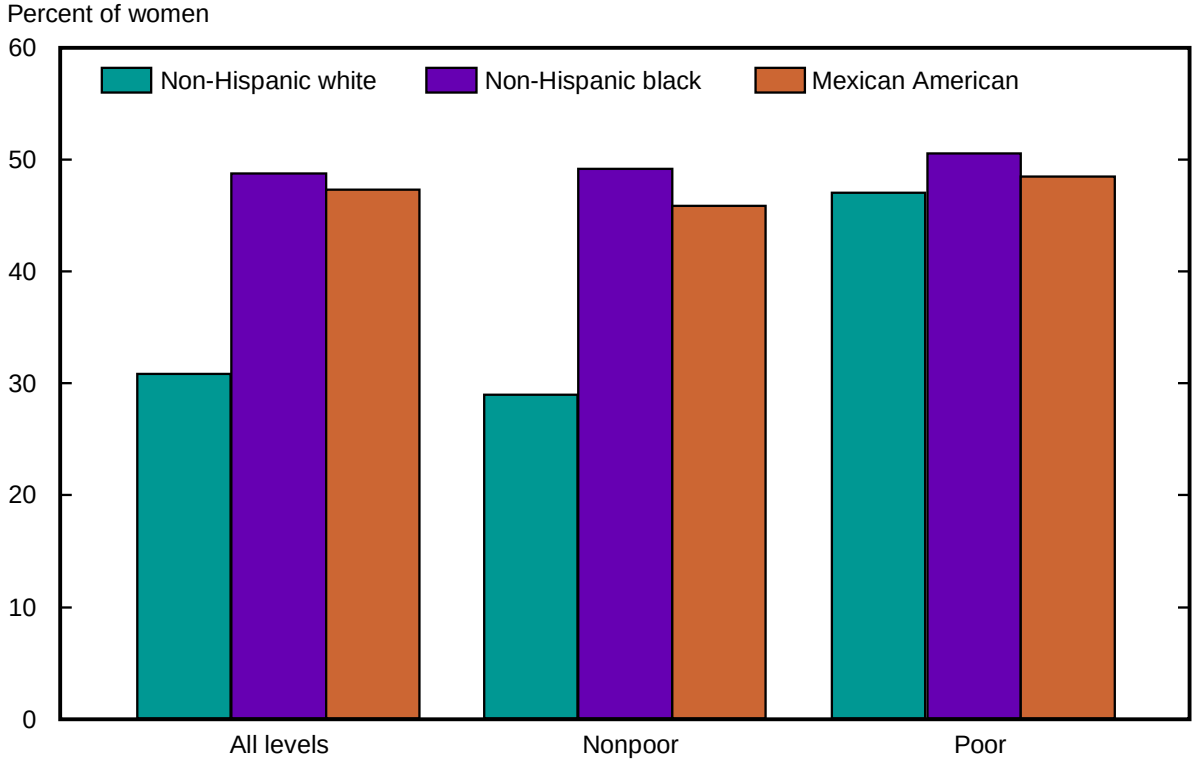
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III (Phase I). See related *Health, United States, 1995*, table 71.

■ The prevalence of overweight in the United States increased dramatically over the last decade. Between 1976–80 and 1988–91, the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight among persons 20–74 years of age rose from 27 percent to 34 percent for women and from 24 percent to 32 percent for men. Between 1960–62 and 1976–80, the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight increased by approximately 1 percentage point for both women and men.

■ Among women 20–74 years of age, the largest increases in the prevalence of overweight occurred in women under 60 years of age. Between 1976–80 and 1988–91, the prevalence of overweight increased 8 percentage points among women 20–39 years of age, 9 percentage points among women 40–59 years of age, and 4 percentage points among women aged 60–74 years. Between 1960–62 and 1976–80, the prevalence of overweight increased 2 percentage points among women 20–59 years of age, and declined 8 percentage points among women aged 60–74 years.

■ Increases in the prevalence of overweight have been similar for non-Hispanic white women, non-Hispanic black women, and women of Hispanic origin. Between 1976–80 and 1988–91, the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight among women aged 20–74 years increased 7 percentage points among non-Hispanic white women and 6 percentage points among non-Hispanic black women. Between 1982–84 and 1988–91, the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight increased 7 percentage points among Mexican-American women 20–74 years of age.

Figure 23. Prevalence of overweight among women 20 years of age and over by race, Hispanic origin, and poverty status: United States, 1988–91



NOTES: Data are age adjusted (see Appendix II for description). All levels include persons of unknown poverty status. See Technical Notes for a description of poverty status. Overweight is defined for women as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.3 kilograms/meter^2. These cut points were used because they represent 85th percentiles for women 20–29 years of age in the 1976–80 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Height was measured without shoes. Excludes pregnant women.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III (Phase I). See related *Health, United States, 1995*, table 71.

■ In 1988–91 the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight among women 20 years of age and over was nearly one-third among non-Hispanic white women (31 percent), and nearly half among both non-Hispanic black women (49 percent) and Mexican-American women (47 percent).

■ In 1988–91 being overweight was more common among women whose family incomes were below poverty level than among those with higher incomes. Among all women 20 years of age and over, the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight was 47 percent for women below poverty and 32 percent for those at or above poverty.

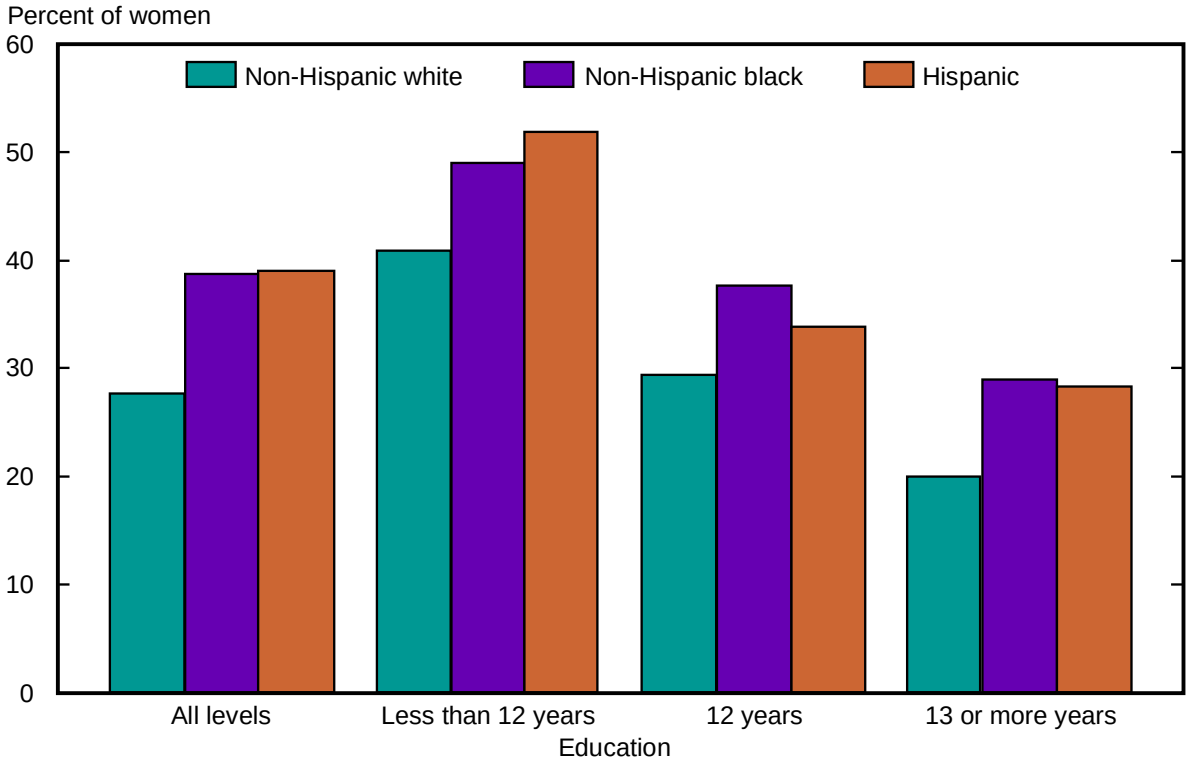
■ Among nonpoor women, the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight was higher for non-Hispanic black women (49 percent) and Mexican-American women (46 percent) than for non-Hispanic white women (29 percent).

■ Among poor women, the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight was similar for non-Hispanic white women (47 percent), non-Hispanic black women (51 percent), and Mexican-American women (49 percent).

■ In 1988–91 the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight among non-Hispanic white women below poverty level was 18 percentage points higher than for those at or above poverty. Among non-Hispanic black women and Mexican-American women, the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight did not differ significantly by poverty status.

Exercise

Figure 24. Prevalence of sedentary lifestyle among women 25 years of age and over by race, Hispanic origin, and years of education: United States, 1991



NOTES: For description of sedentary lifestyle, see Technical Notes. Percentages are age adjusted (see Appendix II). The category "all levels" includes persons with unknown education level.

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

■ In 1991 the age-adjusted prevalence of sedentary lifestyle among persons 25 years of age and over was greater for women (30 percent) than for men (25 percent).

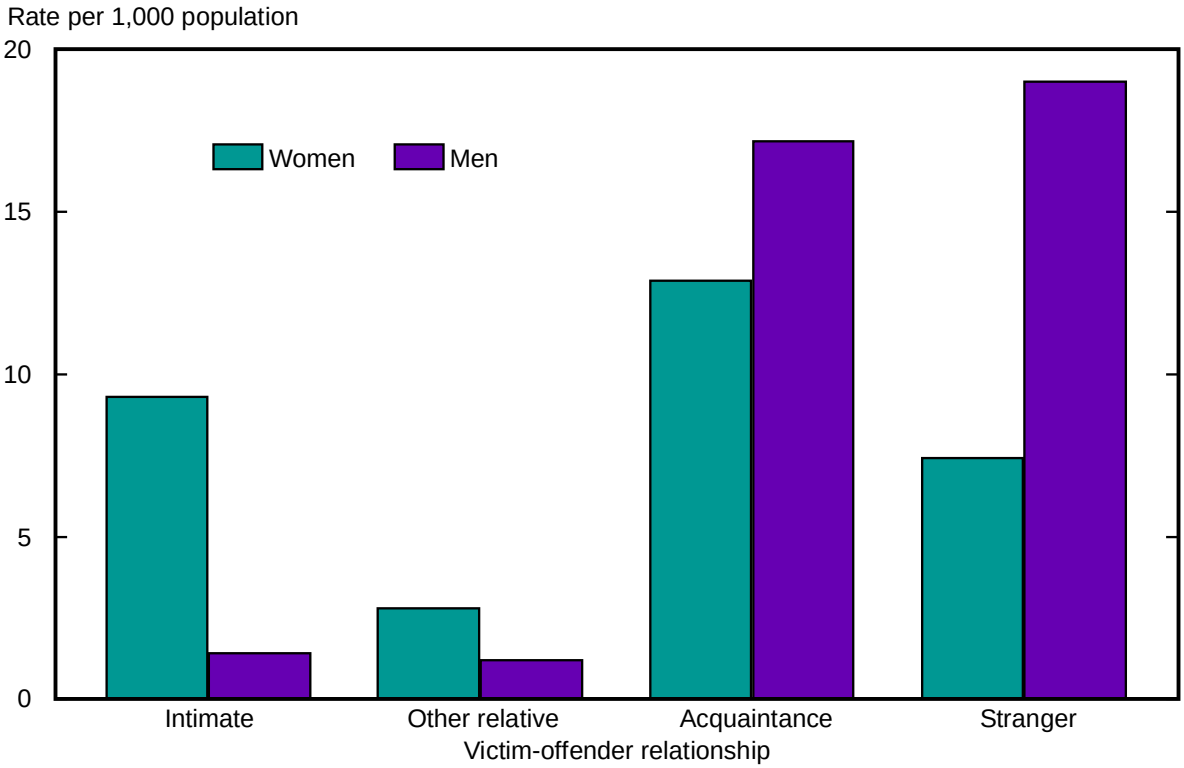
■ The prevalence of sedentary lifestyle differs by race and ethnic origin. In 1991 among women 25 years of age and over the prevalence of sedentary lifesyle was greater for Hispanic women and non-Hispanic black women (39 percent) than for non-Hispanic white women (28 percent).

■ In 1991 the age-adjusted prevalence of sedentary lifestyle among women 25 years of age and over declined with increasing years of education, from 46 percent among women with less than a high school education to 21 percent among women with more than a high school education.

■ Among women 25 years of age and over in 1991, the likelihood of being sedentary increased with decreasing levels of education within each race and Hispanic origin group. Among non-Hispanic white women, those with less than a high school education were twice as likely to be sedentary as women with at least some post-high school education. Non-Hispanic black women and women of Hispanic origin with less than a high school education were 69 percent and 83 percent more likely to be sedentary than women with more than a high school education.

Violence

Figure 25. Rate of violent crimes by a lone offender among persons 12 years of age and over by victim-offender relationship and sex: United States, 1992–93



NOTES: For description of this survey, and definitions of the different groups of relationships used, see Technical Notes.
SOURCE: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey.

■ In 1992–93 women were 6.6 times as likely as men to experience violent crimes by an intimate (a spouse, ex-spouse, or partner) (9.3 per 1,000 and 1.4 per 1,000 population). On average each year, women experienced 1,008,000 violent victimizations at the hands of an intimate.

■ Women were just as likely to experience a violent victimization by an intimate or other relative (37 percent of all female victimizations) as they were to be victimized by an acquaintance (40 percent), while they were least likely to be victimized by a stranger (23 percent). In contrast, family-related violence accounted for only 7 percent of all violent victimizations against men. Men were far more likely to be victimized by an acquaintance (44 percent of all male victimizations) or a stranger (49 percent) than by an intimate or family member.

■ In 1992–93 women of all races, as well as Hispanic and non-Hispanic women, were about equally vulnerable to attacks by intimates. However, family income was strongly related to the likelihood of being violently attacked by an intimate. The rate of violent attacks by intimates among women in families with annual incomes of less than $10,000 was 19.9 per 1,000 women, compared with 4.5 per 1,000 women among those with annual incomes of $50,000 or more (1).

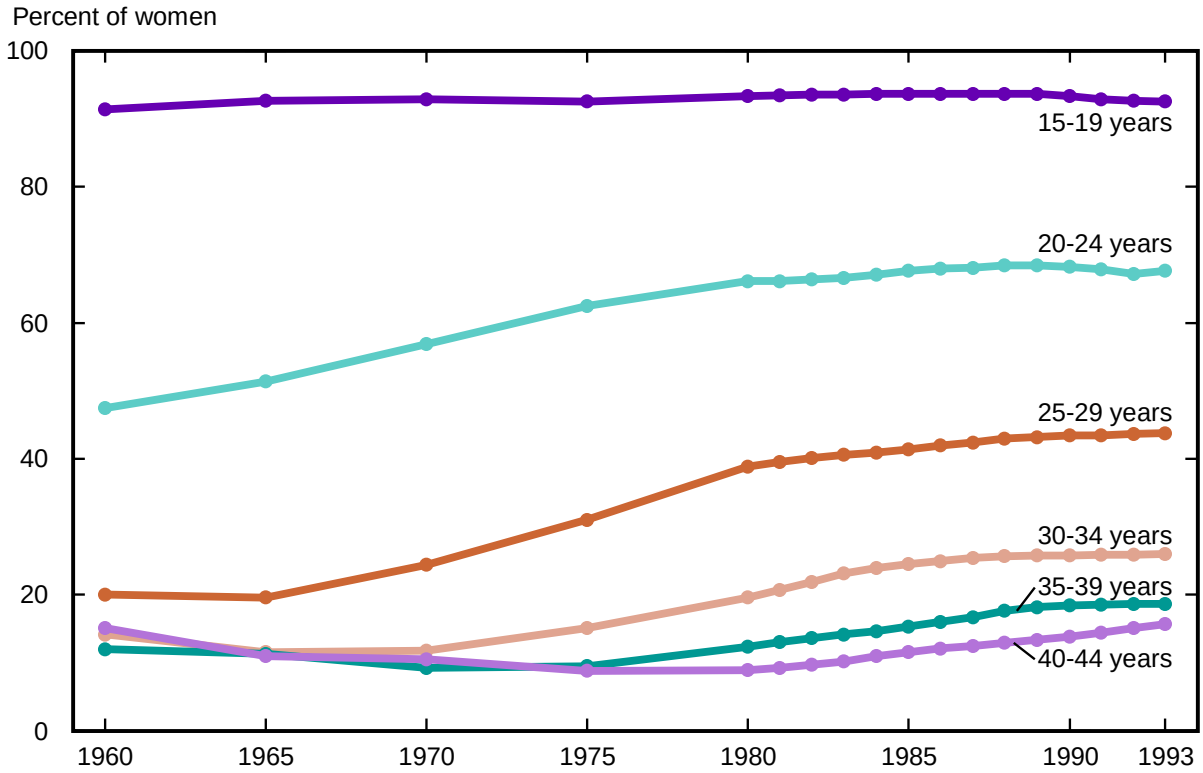
■ Friends or acquaintances of women committed more than half of all rapes and sexual assaults reported, intimates committed 26 percent, while strangers were responsible for less than one in five sexual assaults (18 percent) (1).

Reference

1. Bachman R, Saltzman LE. Violence against women: Estimates from the redesigned survey. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. 1995.

First Live Births

Figure 26. Proportion of women 15–44 years of age who have not had at least one live birth by age: United States, 1960–93



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

■ Between 1960 and 1993 the proportion of women 20–39 years of age who had not had at least one live birth increased.

■ In 1993, 67 percent of women 20–24 years of age had never had a live birth, compared with 48 percent of women in this age group in 1960. Similarly, women 25–29 years of age were more likely never to have had a live birth in 1993 (44 percent), compared with 1960 (20 percent).

■ Between 1960 and 1993 the proportion of women aged 30–34 years, 35–39 years, and 40–44 years who have had no live births increased less substantially than for women 20–29 years of age (increases of 12, 7, and 1 percentage points).

■ The increase in the proportion of women under 30 years of age who have not had one live birth is mostly a result of delays in childbearing in the United States rather than a decrease in the proportion of women having any births. The proportion of women 40–44 years of age who had not had a live birth declined from 1960 to 1975 and then rose by 1993 to about the same level as in 1960.

■ The trend towards women having first births at later ages may affect the incidence rates of breast and ovarian cancers in the future. Research has shown a possible association between lack of child bearing or late age at first birth and the incidence of these cancers (1,2).

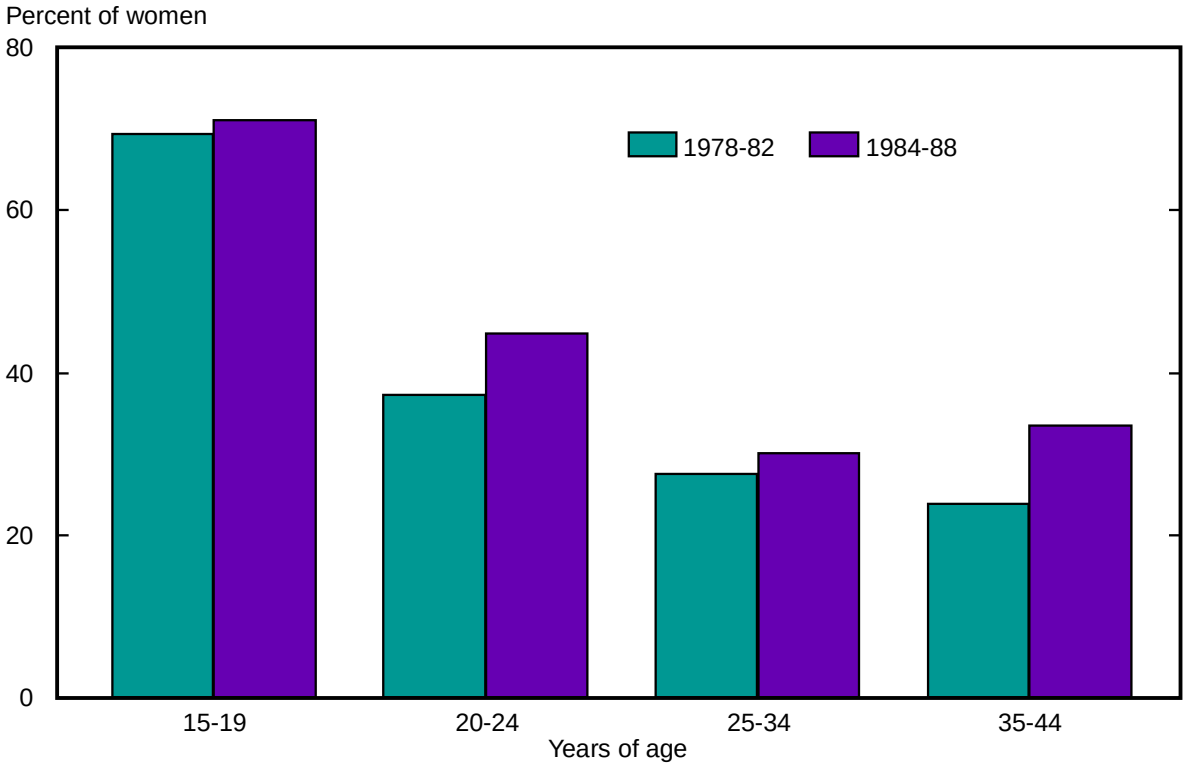
References

1. Rosner B, Colditz GA, Willett WC. Reproductive risk factors in a prospective study of breast cancer: The Nurses' Health Study. Am J Epidemiol 139:819–35. 1994.

2. Horn-Ross PL, Whittemore AS, Harris R, Itnyre J. Characteristics relating to ovarian cancer risk: Collaborative analysis of 12 U.S. case-control studies. VI. Nonepithelial cancers among adults. Epidemiology 3:490–5. 1994.

Unintended Pregnancy

Figure 27. Proportion of live births that were unintended pregnancies among women 15–44 years of age by age: United States, 1978–82 and 1984–88



NOTES: Data based on pregnancies occurring among respondents in the 5 years before being interviewed in 1982 and 1988. Intendedness was classified as pregnancies or births that were mistimed or unwanted at the time of conception. Women who responded as not knowing were included in the denominator. Age is measured at delivery.

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

■ In 1984–88, 39 percent of live births to women 15–44 years of age were unintended.

■ Between 1978–82 and 1984–88 there was no significant change in the proportion of unintended births, either overall or in any age group.

■ The proportion of unintended live births was higher for women under 25 years of age than for older women, both in 1978–82 and in 1984–88. In 1984–88, 71 percent of all births to women 15–19 years of age were unintended, more than twice the proportion for women 35–44 years of age. Women 20–24 years of age were 34 percent more likely to have an unintended birth than women 35–44 years of age. Women 25–34 years of age were about as likely as women 35–44 years of age to have an unintended birth, although approximately one-third of all births to women in these age groups were unintended.

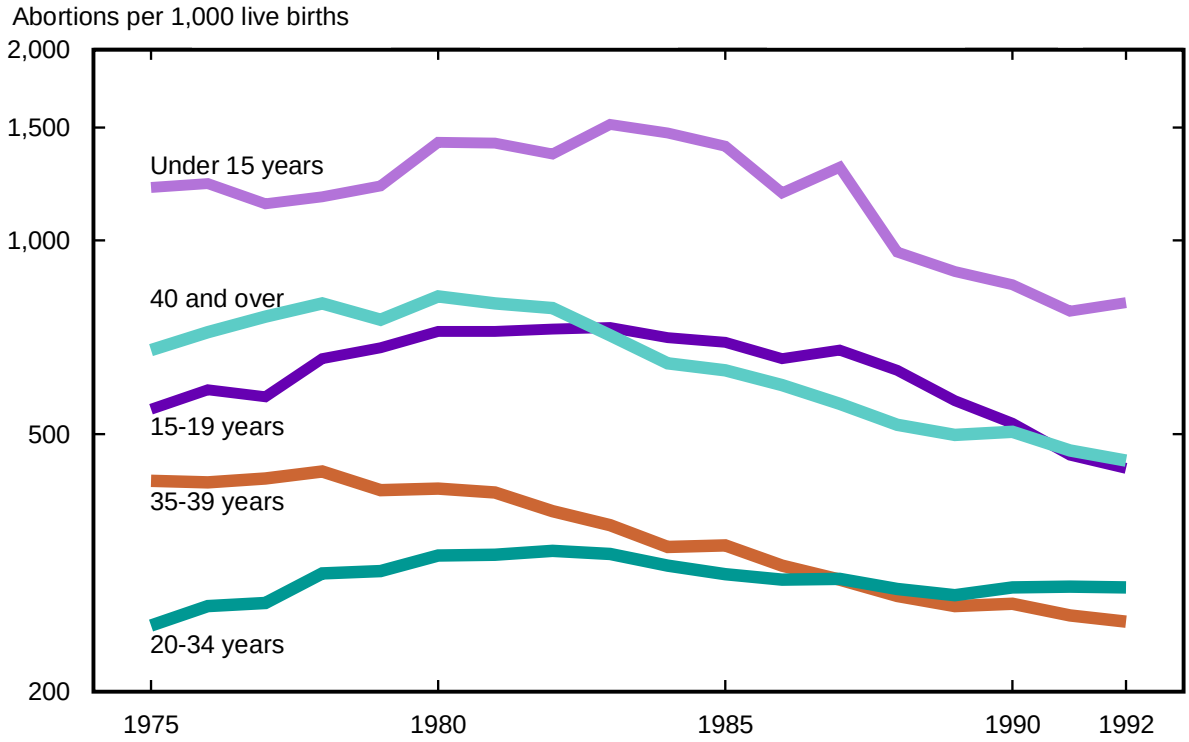
■ Unintended pregnancies largely result because a woman failed to use a contraceptive method correctly or because the method itself failed. This has important implications for family planning programs and contraceptive development to improve efforts to ensure proper and consistent use of modern methods as well as reliable backups when these methods fail (1).

Reference

1. Piccinino LJ. Unintended pregnancy and childbearing. In Wilcox LS, Marks JS, eds: From Data to Action: CDC's Public Health Surveillance for Women, Infants, and Children. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1994.

Abortion

Figure 28. Legal abortion ratio by age: United States, 1975–92



NOTES: See Technical Notes for information on which States are included in this figure and how missing data were handled. Ratios are plotted on a log scale.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Abortion Surveillance. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, tables 15 and 16.

■ Between 1980 and 1992 the overall abortion ratio declined by 7 percent and the number of reported abortions per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age declined by 8 percent.

■ The age-specific abortion ratios have been decreasing since the early 1980's for most age groups. However, the ratio for women aged 20–34 years, the group that accounted for 71 percent of all abortions in 1992, remained the most stable, decreasing only 4 percent since 1985.

■ The abortion ratios for women under 15 years of age have been consistently higher than any other age group. The abortion ratio in this age group dropped 43 percent between 1980 and 1992. This is a result of a 20 percent increase in the number of pregnancies being carried to term during this period and a 33 percent decrease in the number of reported abortions.

■ The abortion ratios for women 15–19 years of age were second highest between 1983 and 1990. Since 1980 the abortion ratio in this age group has declined by 38 percent, as a result of a drop in the number of abortions among women 15–19 years of age.

■ The abortion ratios among women 40 years of age and over declined by 44 percent between 1980 and 1992. The number of live births among women in this group increased by 138 percent between 1980 and 1992, while the reported number of abortions only increased 10 percent.

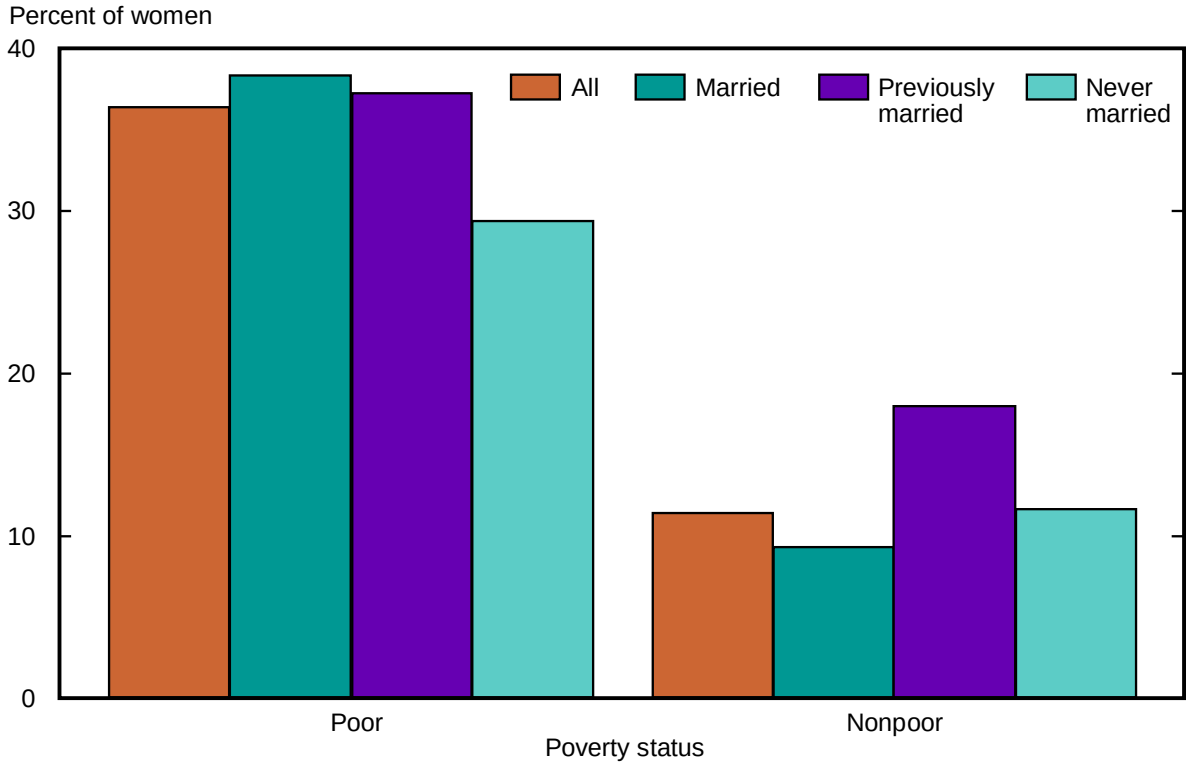
■ The decline in the national abortion ratio may be attributable to factors such as reduced access to abortion services, changes in abortion laws (for example, parental consent or notification laws and mandatory waiting periods), changes in contraceptive practices, and attitudinal changes concerning abortion and/or carrying unplanned pregnancies to term (1).

Reference

1. Koonin LM, Smith JC, Ramick M. Abortion surveillance—United States, 1991. In: CDC surveillance summaries, May 1995. MMWR 44(SS-2):23–53. 1995.

Health Care Coverage

Figure 29. Proportion of women 25–64 years of age with no health care coverage by poverty and marital status: United States, 1993



NOTES: Percents are age adjusted. For a description of age adjustment, see Appendix II. See Technical Notes for description of poverty status and health care coverage.

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

■ In 1993, 15 percent of all women aged 25–64 years had no health care coverage, compared with 17 percent of all men in this age group. Persons without health care coverage were not currently enrolled in either public or private insurance.

■ In 1993 poor women were 3.2 times as likely to be uninsured as nonpoor women (36 percent and 11 percent).

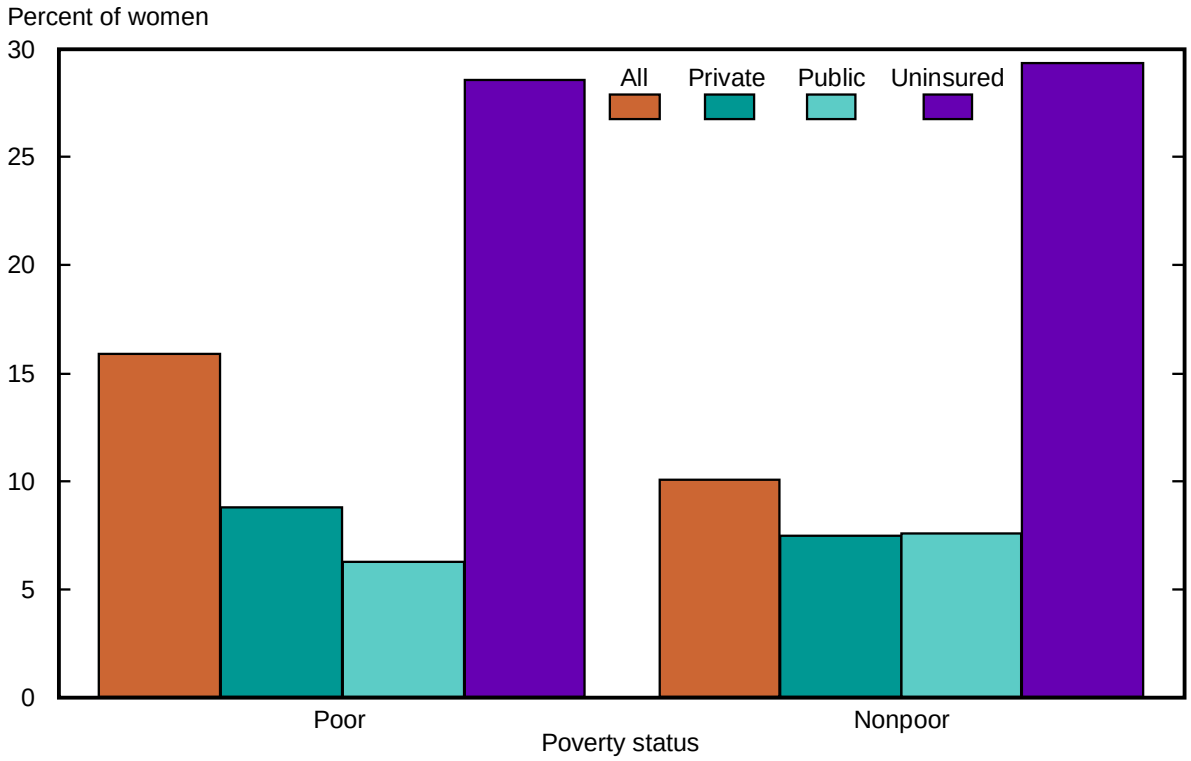
■ Thirty eight percent of currently married and previously married poor women were uninsured in 1993, compared with 29 percent of never married women. The higher insurance rate for never married women was partially attributable to the higher rates of Medicaid coverage among never married women than among currently married women (57 percent and 34 percent).

■ Among nonpoor women 25–64 years of age in 1993, previously married women were twice as likely to be uninsured as currently married women (18 percent and 9 percent).

■ In 1993, 19 percent of women 25–34 years of age were uninsured, 36 percent more than the proportion of women 45–64 years of age who were uninsured (14 percent). The proportion of women 35–44 years of age who were uninsured was similar to that of the older age group (14 percent).

Usual Source of Health Care

Figure 30. Proportion of women 25–64 years of age with no usual source of health care by poverty status and health care coverage: United States, 1993



NOTES: Percents are age adjusted (see Appendix II). Usual source of care was defined as having one or several clinics, health centers, doctor's offices, or other places that a person goes to if they are sick or need advice about their health. Private insurance includes either fee-for-service or HMO coverage. Public insurance is Medicaid or Medicare excluding HMO enrollees. See Technical Notes for definitions of health care coverage and poverty status.

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

■ In 1993, 11 percent of all women aged 25–64 years did not have a usual source of health care. Women 25–34 years of age were most likely to have no usual source of health care (15 percent). The percent of women without a usual source of health care declined with age to 9 percent for women 45–64 years of age and 6 percent for women 65 years of age and over.

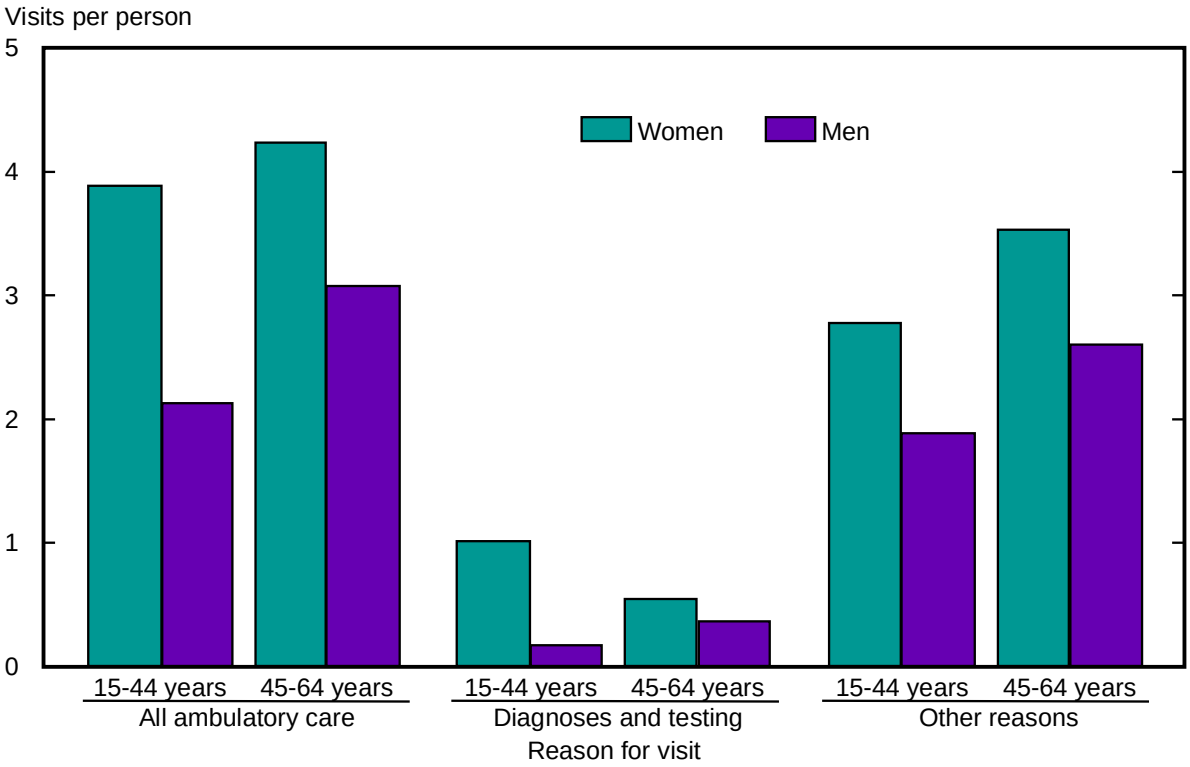
■ In 1993 women who lived below the poverty line were 57 percent more likely to lack a regular source of medical care than women whose family income was at or above the poverty line (16 percent and 10 percent, age-adjusted).

■ Among women with some form of health care coverage, poor women were as likely to have a regular source of medical care as nonpoor women. There were no significant differences in the proportion of women without a usual source of care by poverty status among women with private health insurance or among those with public coverage.

■ In 1993, 29 percent of both poor and nonpoor women who had no health insurance also had no regular source of medical care. This figure was 3–4.5 times the proportion of insured women who lacked a regular source of medical care.

Ambulatory Care

Figure 31. Physician contacts among persons 15–64 years of age by patient's principal reason for visit, age, and sex: United States, 1992



NOTE: For description of how reason for visit was defined, see Technical Notes.

SOURCES: 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, 1995*, table 79.

■ Women 15–64 years of age visited physicians in private practices, emergency rooms, or hospital outpatient clinics an average of 4.0 times in 1992. This was 66 percent more than the average number of physician visits made by men, even though women are less likely to have chronic diseases such as hypertension in their middle years.

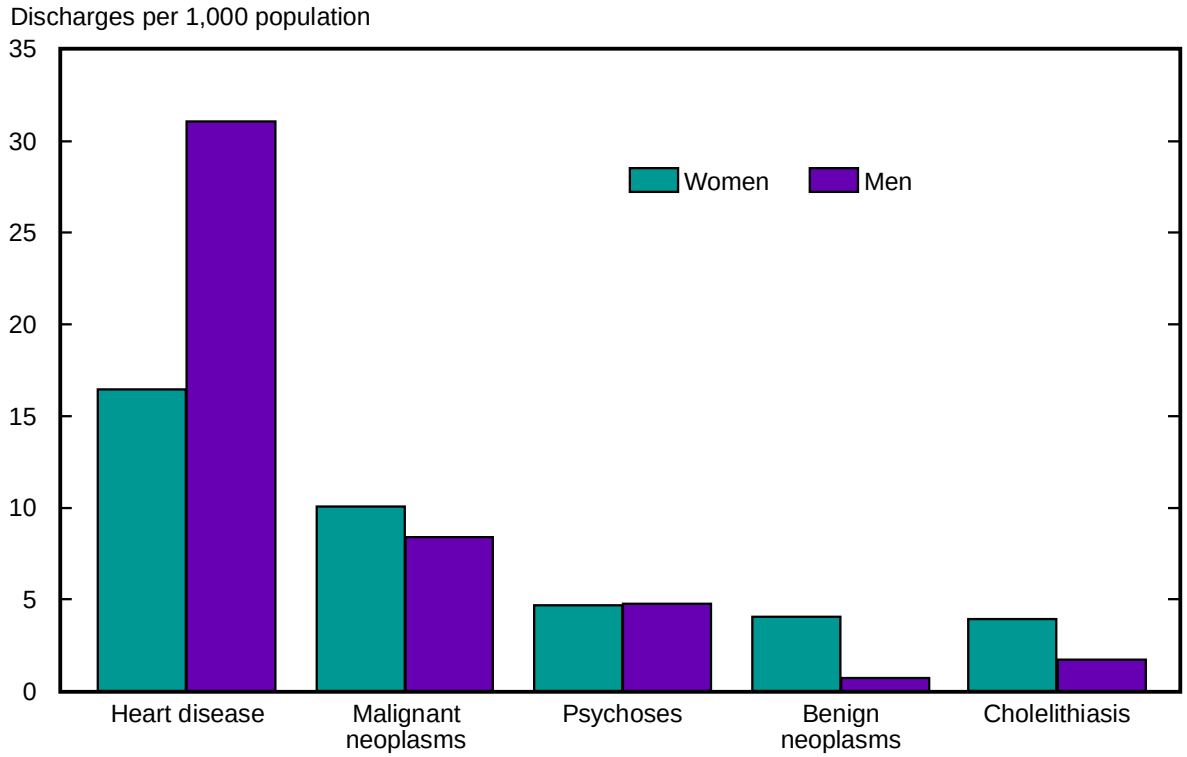
■ In 1992 women 15–64 years of age made an average of 0.9 visits to physicians for diagnosis, screening, and test results, almost 4 times the number of physician visits made by men for these reasons (0.2 average visits). Visits for these reasons accounted for 22 percent of all physician visits made by women in this age group.

■ Among persons 15–44 years of age, women were 5.7 times as likely to see a physician for diagnosis, screening, or test results as men. Visits for pregnancy-related concerns accounted for 59 percent of these visits, while family planning and other obstetrical or gynecological visits accounted for an additional 9 percent among women of this age group. Women 45–64 years of age were about half as likely to see a physician for diagnosis or screening as women 15–44 years of age.

■ When visits principally for diagnosis, screening, and test results are excluded, women 15–64 years of age saw physicians approximately 43 percent more often than men in 1992. Furthermore, this gender differential in ambulatory care use was similar for each of the two age groups (15–44 and 45–64) after excluding visits for diagnosis, screening, and test results.

Inpatient Care

Figure 32. Hospital discharge rates in non-Federal short-stay hospitals for selected first-listed diagnoses among persons 45–64 years of age by sex: United States, 1993



NOTES: Data shown are for the five leading first-listed diagnoses among women 45–64 years of age in 1993. For a description of the International Classification of Diseases, Clinical Modification, code numbers for diagnostic categories, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, tables 86, 87, and 88.

■ In 1993 the hospital discharge rate among persons 45–64 years of age was 7 percent lower for women than for men (123 and 132 discharges per 1,000 population) and days of care were 11 percent lower for women than men (742 and 831 days of care per 1,000 population).

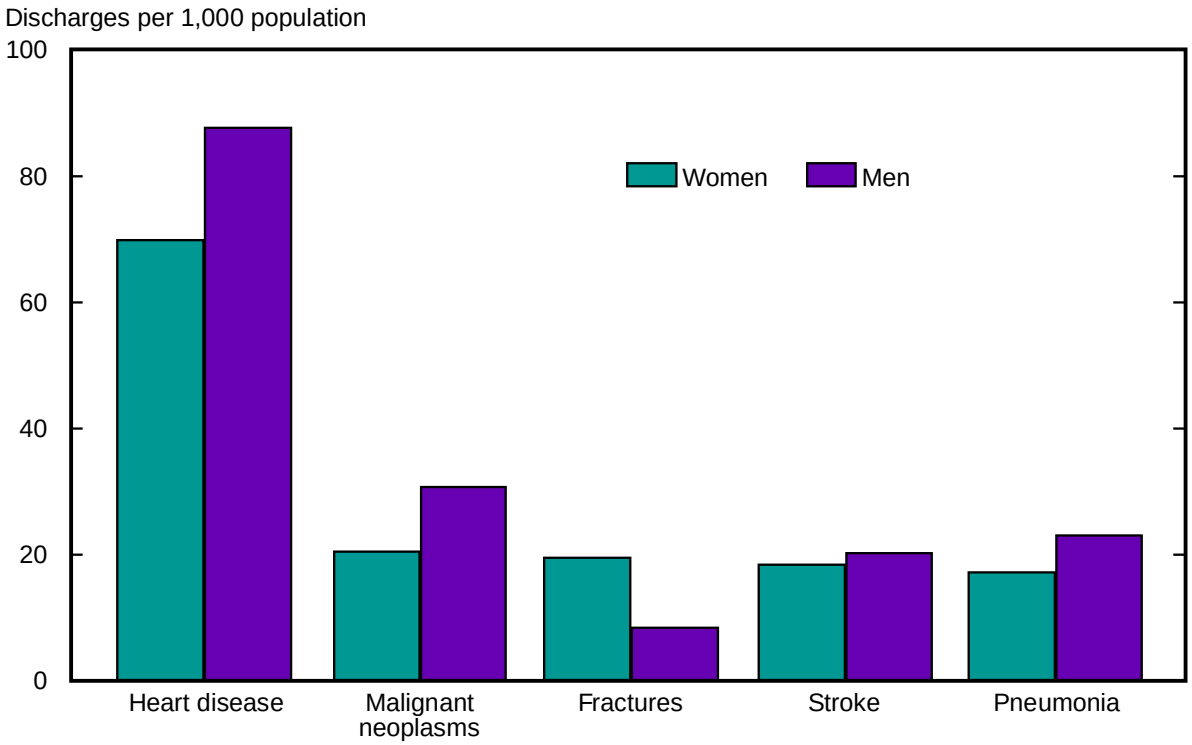
■ Among both women and men 45–64 years of age, heart disease was the most frequent first-listed diagnosis on hospital discharge summaries in 1993. The hospital discharge rate for heart disease was 47 percent lower among women than men in this age group. This mirrors the lower risk of heart disease mortality among women than men of this age (figure 3).

■ Malignant neoplasms, psychoses, benign neoplasms, and cholelithiasis (gall stones) were the second–fifth most frequent first-listed hospital discharge diagnoses among middle-aged women. Hospital discharge rates among women for these diagnoses equaled or exceeded those for men.

■ In 1993 the hospital discharge rate for benign neoplasms was 413 percent greater among women than men. Hysterectomies were performed during 53 percent of hospitalizations of middle-aged women with this discharge diagnosis. Hysterectomy was the most common operation among women in this age group as well as the most frequent nonobstetric operation performed on women of all ages.

■ In 1993 the hospital discharge rate for delivery was 67.8 per 1,000 among women 15–44 years of age. This hospitalization rate was greater than that for any other diagnosis for either sex in any age group under 65 years.

Figure 33. Hospital discharge rates in non-Federal short-stay hospitals for selected first-listed diagnoses among persons 65 years of age and over by sex: United States, 1993



NOTES: Data shown are for the five leading first-listed hospital diagnoses among women 65 years of age and over in 1993. For a description of the International Classification of Diseases, Clinical Modification, code numbers for diagnostic categories, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, tables 86 and 87.

■ In 1993 the hospital discharge rate for women 65 years of age and over was 7 percent less than the hospital discharge rate among men in this age group (331 and 357 per 1,000 population). The average length of stay among older women was 8.1 days, about half a day longer than for men.

■ Heart disease was the most frequent first-listed hospital discharge diagnosis among women and men 65 years of age and over in 1993. The gender differential in hospitalization for heart disease narrows with advancing age; the hospitalization rate for women due to heart disease was 47 percent lower than for men at 45–64 years of age, compared with a 20 percent lower hospitalization rate for women than men among the elderly.

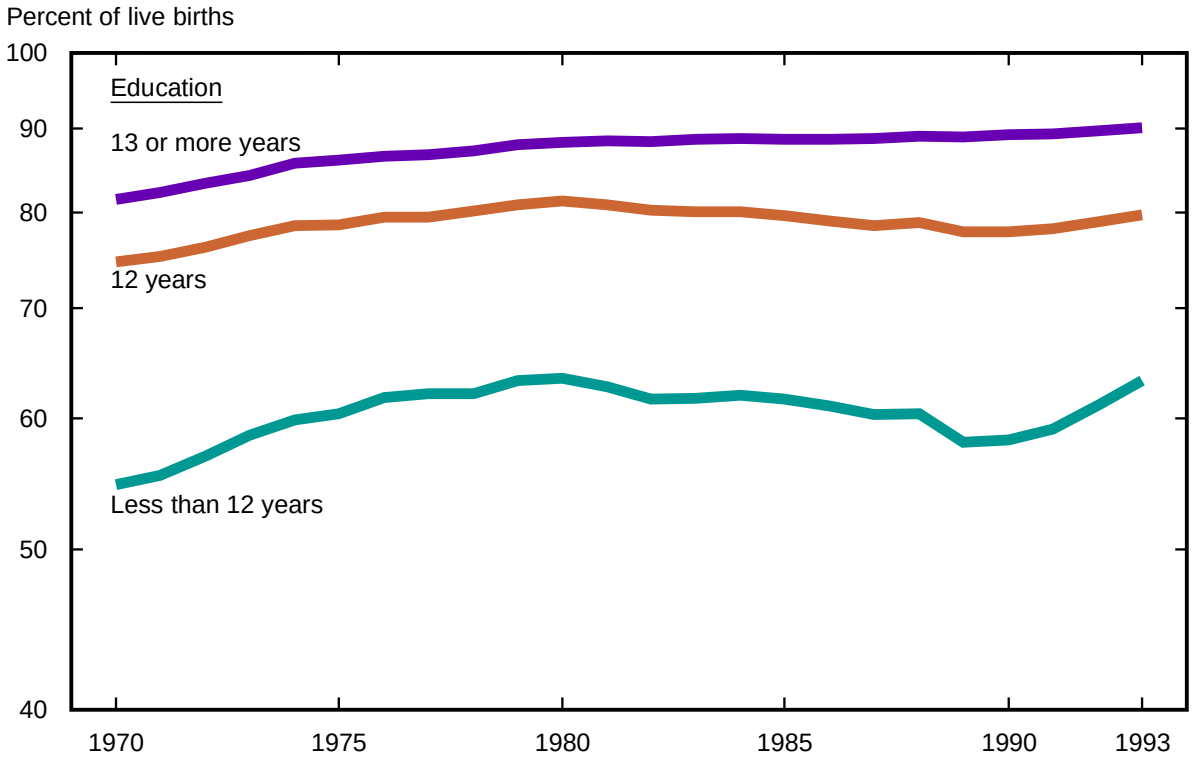
■ In 1993 women aged 65 years and over had a total of 9,535,000 days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals for heart disease and men had 7,711,000 days of care. Days of care were higher for women than men because there are more women in this age group, and the average hospital stay for women with heart disease was slightly longer than for men.

■ Malignant neoplasm was the second most common hospital discharge diagnosis for both women and men 65 years of age and over. The hospital discharge rate for malignant neoplasms was 50 percent greater among men than women in this age group.

■ Hospitalizations for fractures as the first-listed diagnosis represented 6 percent of all discharges for women 65 years of age and over from non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Women were 129 percent more likely to be discharged with a diagnosis of fracture than men. Of these hospitalizations among women, 57 percent were for hip fractures, resulting in approximately 219,000 hospital stays in 1993.

Prenatal Care

Figure 34. Receipt of early prenatal care among mothers 20 years of age and over by maternal education: United States, 1970–93



NOTES: Data shown only for States with education of mother and prenatal care items on their birth certificates. The number of States reporting both items increased from 35 in 1970 to 50 and the District of Columbia starting in 1992 (see Appendix I). Percents are plotted on a log scale.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, table 7.

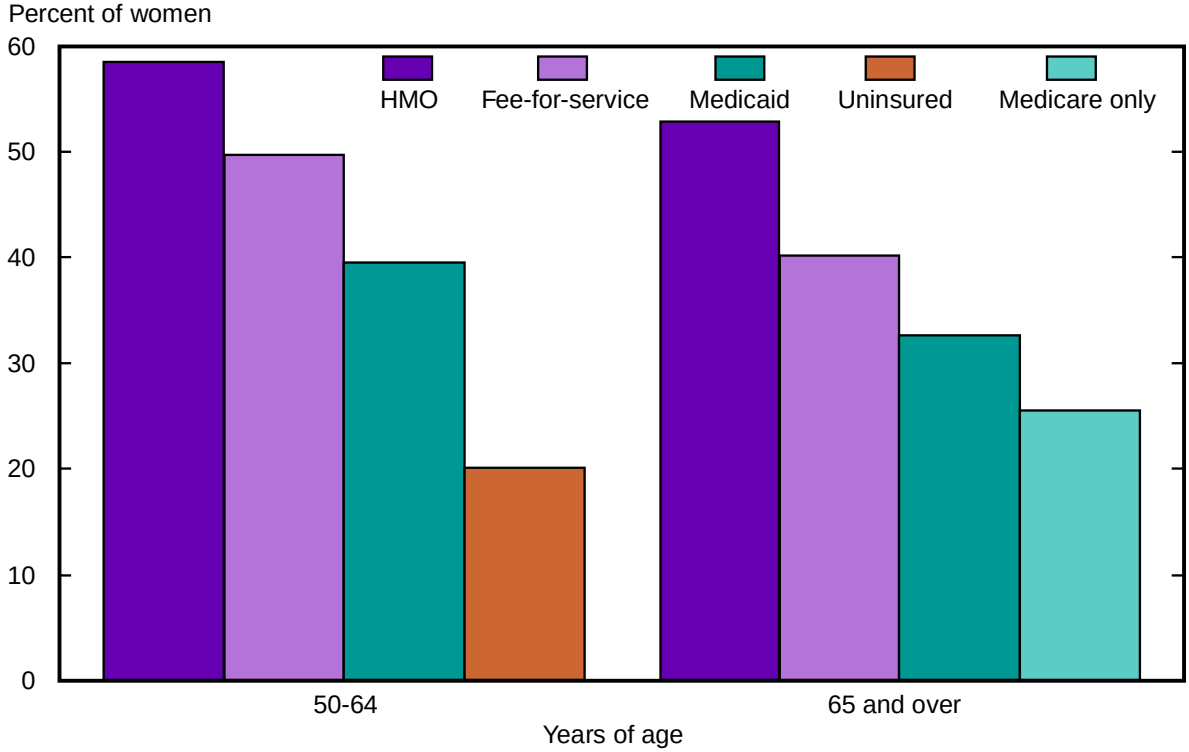
■ In 1993, 90 percent of mothers 20 years of age and over with more than 12 years of education received early prenatal care, compared with 80 percent of mothers with 12 years of education, and 63 percent of mothers with fewer than 12 years of education. This assocation between maternal education level and the likelihood of receiving first trimester prenatal care has been observed since these data were first collected.

■ The percent of mothers with fewer than 12 years of education who received first trimester prenatal care increased by 16 percent between 1970 and 1980, decreased by 8 percent between 1980 and 1990, then increased 9 percent from 1990–93. In contrast, at no point between 1970 and 1993 did receipt of early prenatal care by mothers with more than 12 years of education decline.

■ In 1993 black mothers were less likely to receive early prenatal care than were white mothers at every educational level. Among black mothers with fewer than 12 years of education, 55 percent received first trimester care, compared with 65 percent among white mothers. Among mothers with more than 12 years of education, 79 percent of black mothers and 92 percent of white mothers received first trimester prenatal care.

Mammography

Figure 35. Receipt of mammography within the last year among women 50 years of age and over by age and health care coverage: United States, 1993



NOTES: See Technical Notes for definitions of health care coverage and groups that were excluded from the chart.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, table 78.

■ In 1993, 47 percent of women 50–64 years of age reported having had a mammogram within the past year. There was no difference in the proportion of black women and white women who reported recent mammography in this age group.

■ Among women aged 50–64 years, the percent of women reporting a recent mammogram was lowest for uninsured women (20 percent) and highest for women enrolled in an health maintenance organization (HMO) (59 percent). Women 50–64 years of age with Medicaid coverage were twice as likely to report use of mammography within the last year as uninsured women in this age group.

■ In 1993, 39 percent of women 65 years of age and over reported having had a mammogram within the past year, 8 percentage points lower than for women 50–64 years of age, even though breast cancer incidence and mortality are higher among women 65 years of age and over than for younger women (1).

■ Almost all women 65 years of age and over have Medicare coverage, and about 75 percent also have private health insurance coverage, either HMO or fee-for-service (2). Among women 65 years of age and over who had private coverage, those who were enrolled in HMO's were 31 percent more likely to report recent mammography than women with fee-for-service coverage.

■ Women aged 65 years and over with only Medicare coverage were 36 percent less likely to report recent mammography than women with both Medicare and private fee-for-service coverage.

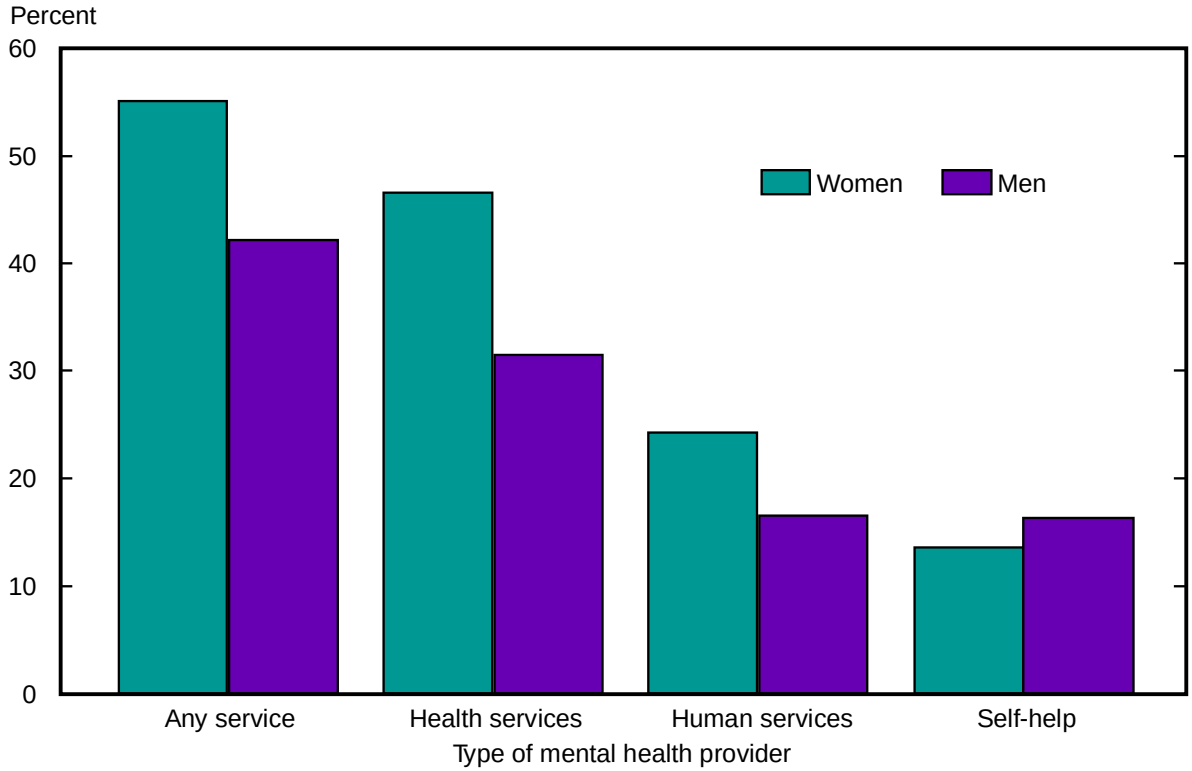
References

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

2. Makuc D, Freid VM, Parsons PE. Health insurance and cancer screening among women. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 254. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.

Mental Health Services

Figure 36. Lifetime mental health services utilization among persons 15–54 years of age who ever had a psychiatric disorder by sex: United States, 1990–92



NOTES: The presence of a psychiatric disorder did not have to be formally diagnosed for people to be included as having a disorder. See Technical Notes for description of the services included in each category and data source.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research/Survey Research Center, National Comorbidity Survey.

■ In 1990–92 only 55 percent of U.S. women who had ever had an episode of a psychiatric disorder in their lives had ever received mental health treatment.

■ Mental health service utilization varies by sex. Among persons who have ever had a disorder, women were slightly more likely to have used any type of mental health service than men (55 percent and 42 percent).

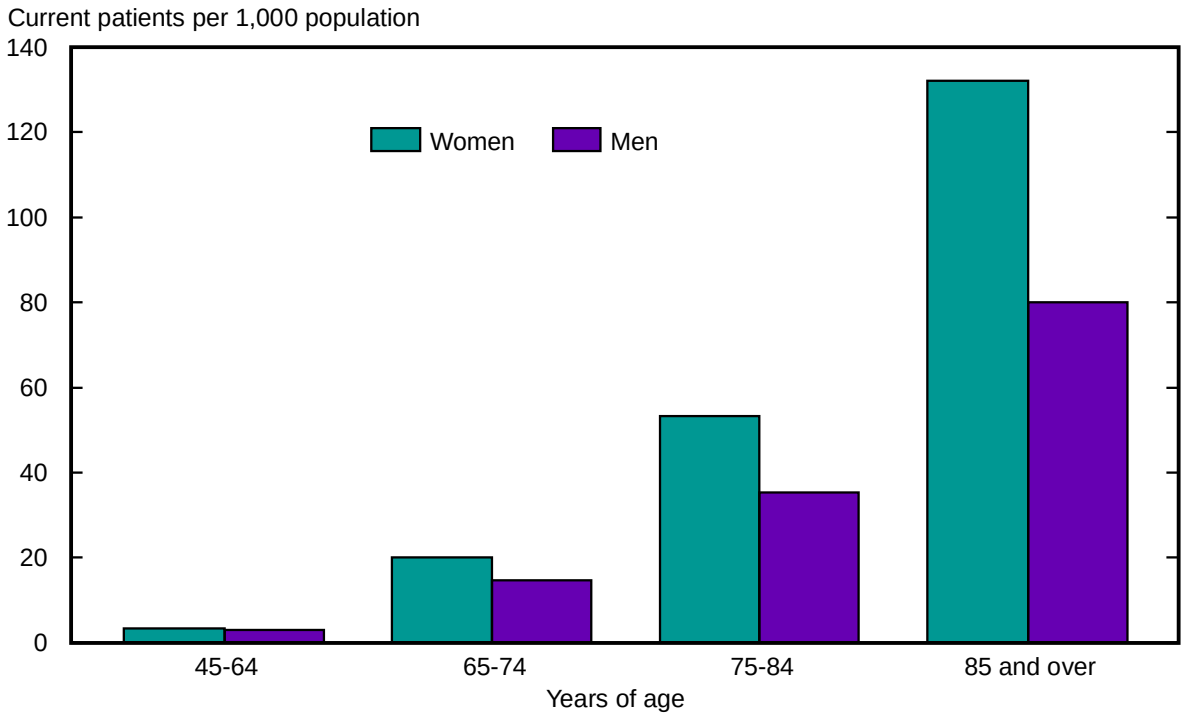
■ Women were 48 percent more likely than men to have been treated by a health service professional for a psychiatric disorder at some point during their lifetime. Women more often than men sought help from physicians, including psychiatrists (25 percent and 11 percent) and mental health specialists (36 percent and 26 percent).

■ Human services, such as social service providers, clergy, hotlines, and school counselors, were also accessed for help by women with psychiatric disorders 46 percent more often than by men with psychiatric disorders. Women were only 23 percent more likely to seek help from religious organizations, while they were 78 percent more likely to go to a social service agency.

■ Men were slightly more likely to use self-help groups for their psychiatric disorder than women (16 percent and 14 percent). This is partially due to the larger number of men with substance abuse disorders than women, for which there are a large number of self-help groups.

Home Health Care

Figure 37. Home health care patients among persons 45 years of age and over by sex and age: United States, 1993



NOTES: Age is defined as age at interview. Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population as of July 1, 1993. See Appendix II for definition of home health care.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Home and Hospice Care Survey. See related *Health, United States, 1995*, table 82.

■ The United States has experienced rapid growth in the availability and use of home care in recent years (1). This is due in large part to advances in modern medical technology that have allowed delivery of health care services in the home, as well as expansion of insurance coverage to include home health care as a cost-saving measure. (1)

■ In 1993 approximately 1.5 million persons were under the care of a home health agency on an average day. Of these patients, approximately three-quarters were 65 years of age and over and two-thirds were women.

■ The rate of home health care utilization increases sharply with age. Among women the rate of utilization in 1993 increased from just over 3 per 1,000 population among those 45–64 years of age at the time of the survey to 132 per 1,000 among those aged 85 years and over. For men the rate increased from 3 per 1,000 among those aged 45–64 years to 80 per 1,000 among those 85 years of age and over.

■ Women are more likely to utilize home health care than men, and this differential increases with age. For example, among persons 65–74 years of age, the rate of utilization is 36 percent higher among women than men. Among persons aged 85 years and over, however, the rate is 65 percent higher among women.

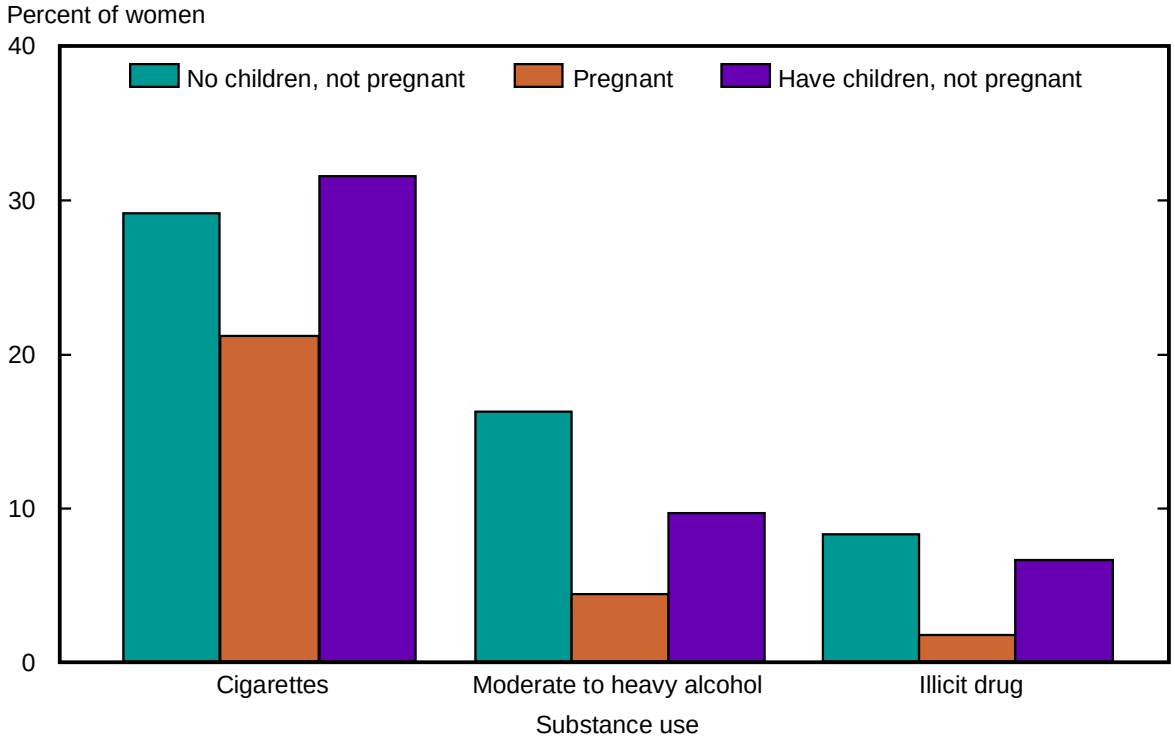
■ Heart disease was the most common condition leading to utilization of home health care for both women and men in 1993. Other frequent admission diagnoses among female patients included arthritis and other musculoskeletal diseases, diabetes, and stroke.

Reference

1. Dey AN. Characteristics of elderly men and women discharged from home health care services: United States, 1991–92. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 259. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1995.

Substance Use

Figure 38. Substance use in the past month among women 15–44 years of age by pregnancy and parental status: United States, 1994



NOTES: Percents are adjusted for age and marital status. Cigarette smokers are those who reported having smoked at all in the past 30 days. See Technical Notes for definitions of moderate to heavy alcohol use and illicit drug use, and the method of age and marital status adjustment.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

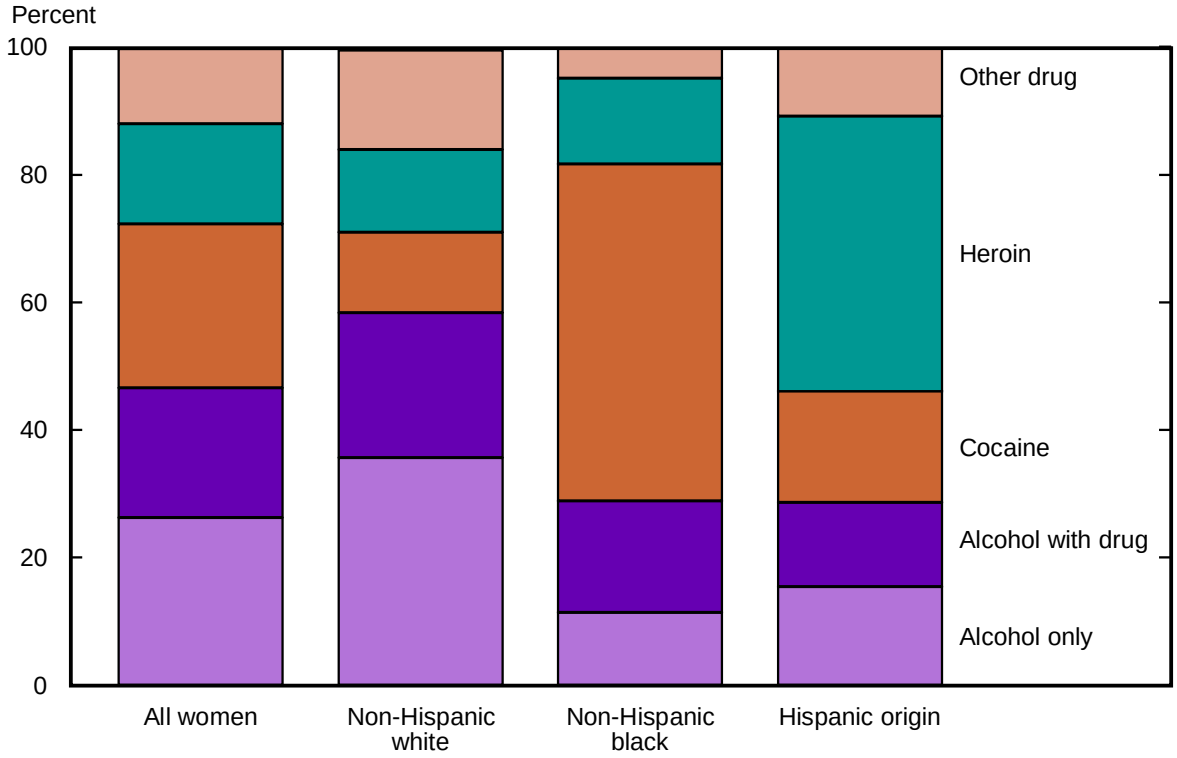
■ Pregnant women and other women of childbearing age are equally likely to have used alcohol, cigarettes, and illicit drugs at some time in their lives. Among all women 15–44 years of age, 47 percent have ever used illicit drugs compared with 46 percent among currently pregnant women. Proportions of women using alcohol and cigarettes in the past year also showed no differences between pregnant women and all women in this age group.

■ Among pregnant women 15–44 years of age, 2 percent used an illicit drug within the past month. Among women in this age group without children 8 percent had used an illicit drug, while among nonpregnant women with children 7 percent had used an illicit drug within the past month. This suggests that 78 percent of drug using women stop drug use during pregnancy, but that most resume drug use after pregnancy.

■ In 1994 the proportion of pregnant women 15–44 years of age who were moderate to heavy alcohol users in the past month was 4 percent while 10 percent of women in this age group with children were moderate to heavy alcohol users.

■ Twenty-one percent of pregnant women 15–44 years of age had smoked cigarettes in the past month compared with 29 percent of women in this age group with no children and 32 percent of women with children. These data suggest that reducing cigarette use during pregnancy is less likely to occur than reducing alcohol or illicit drug use.

Figure 39. Primary substance of abuse among admission to substance abuse treatment facilities of women 15 years of age and over by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 12 months ending September 1993



NOTES: Cocaine includes both crack and powder. Other drugs include marijuana, methamphetamines, and more than eight other drug types. See Technical Notes for description of the data source.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set.

■ Between October 1992 and September 1993, women accounted for 28 percent of all reported admissions to publicly funded specialty substance abuse treatment facilities. Non-Hispanic white women accounted for 56 percent of admissions of women, while non-Hispanic black women accounted for 32 percent and Hispanic women accounted for 9 percent of all admissions of women.

■ Among the 390,000 admissions of women to publicly funded specialty treatment facilities in fiscal year 1993, alcohol and alcohol combined with another drug was the primary substance of abuse for 47 percent (26 percent and 21 percent). Cocaine accounted for 26 percent of admission, most of which (19 percent) was crack cocaine and the remainder was powder. Heroin accounted for 16 percent of all admissions of women, while other drugs accounted for 12 percent.

■ Between October 1992 and September 1993, type of substance abuse was highly correlated with race and ethnicity. Alcohol and alcohol combined with another drug was the primary substance of abuse among non-Hispanic white women, account for 59 percent of admissions. Among admissions of non-Hispanic black women, cocaine was the predominant type of substance abuse (53 percent) including 45 percent who abused crack. Among admissions of Hispanic women, the great proportion (43 percent) were a result of abuse of heroin.

■ Women accounted for less than half of all admissions to publicly funded specialty treatment facilities for most types of substance abuse. In fiscal year 1993 the exceptions were admissions for tranquilizers for which women accounted for 60 percent, and sedatives, for which 58 percent were women.

Technical Notes

Cause of Death: Lung Cancer (figures 6 and 9)

For the purpose of national mortality statistics, every death is attributed to one underlying condition, based on information reported on the death certificate. Most figures and tables in *Health, United States, 1995* reflect groupings of deaths from the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death and HIV Infection that follows the *Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases* (ICD-9). One of these groupings is Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs (ICD-9 Nos. 160–165). These figures focus specifically on trachea, bronchus and lung cancer (ICD-9 No. 162 and ICDA-8 No. 162), a subgroup of neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs.

Underlying and Nonunderlying Causes of Death (figure 8)

The U.S. standard death certificate is designed to collect information on all conditions that the medical certifier reported as contributing to the death, either directly or indirectly. The first section of the death certificate lists all of the condition(s) that directly led to the death, distinguishing between the immediate cause of death, any intermediate cause(s), and the underlying cause of death. The second section requests information on other conditions that contributed to the death but did not result in the underlying cause of death.

The concept of an underlying cause of death is based on the premise that, if the starting point of a sequence of events is known, death can be postponed by preventing the initiating cause from further impacting upon health. Cause-specific mortality is usually based on classifications of underlying cause of death. This concept was developed when mortality patterns were dominated by infectious diseases, which tended to be the only serious condition present at the time of death. Mortality patterns in the United States are currently dominated by chronic conditions and, because of common etiologies and concurrent disease processes, these conditions often occur jointly (1).

For analysis of trends over time and international comparisons, information on underlying cause of death is critical. However, to gain a better understanding of the variety of concurrent diseases contributing to death, it may be important to have information on all diseases listed on the death certificate.

Estimated AIDS-Opportunistic Illness (figure 11)

Before 1993 the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) surveillance definition of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) included only opportunistic illness (AIDS-OI) diagnosed per year or quarter (adjusted for reporting delays). In 1993 the AIDS surveillance case definition was expanded to include a laboratory measure of severe immunosuppression ($CD4^+$ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/µL or a percent of total lymphocytes less than 14) and three additional AIDS-OI clinical conditions (pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer). Because most HIV-infected persons do become severely immunosuppressed before the onset of AIDS-OI, the addition of the $CD4^+$ criteria resulted in a sharp increase in incidence rates for AIDS in 1993. In order to examine trends over time, an adjustment is required to estimate the time at which AIDS-OI will develop in persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria.

The estimated AIDS-OI incidence (figure 11) is the sum of incidence in two groups. The first group includes persons who were reported to AIDS surveillance as having AIDS-OI. Incidence in this group is estimated by adjusting reported cases for delays in case reporting using maximum likelihood statistical procedures. The second group is comprised of persons reported as having AIDS based on a $CD4^+$ count or percent. Most of these persons will eventually have an AIDS-OI diagnosed. CDC has estimated the number of persons who had or will have an AIDS-OI diagnosed after the date of the reported $CD4^+$ count or percent by month of AIDS-OI diagnosis. CDC used data from the Adult Spectrum of Disease Project to estimate the probability distribution of the time interval between a $CD4^+$ count in a particular range and the diagnosis of an AIDS-OI.

There is some uncertainty in these estimates of AIDS-OI incidence. Part of the uncertainty results from the need to adjust for delays in reporting of AIDS causes. Additional uncertainty arises because some persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria die before an AIDS-OI is diagnosed and, hence, should not contribute to the AIDS-OI incidence estimate. Other persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria have an unreported AIDS-OI diagnosis by the date of the $CD4^+$ determination; thus, the estimation procedure counts their contribution to AIDS-OI incidence later than it

should. However, preliminary analyses show that the effect of these two sources of bias on estimates of AIDS-OI incidence is minimal, in that the estimates change by only a few percentage points (2).

Arthritis (figure 13)

In the National Health Interview Survey one-sixth of the respondents in any given year are asked a series of questions regarding current bone and muscle disorders. Conditions that are classifiable according to the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM) to the following codes were used to define arthritis: 711, 711.0, 711.9, 712, 712.8–712.9, 714–716.9, 720.0, and 721.

Indicators of Disability and Functional Limitation (figures 15 and 17)

Data on impairments, disabilities, or handicaps presented in this chartbook conform closely to the definitions of impairment, disability, and handicap as proposed by the World Health Organization in the *International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps*. Based on this classification, an impairment is defined as ''any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function.'' A disability is defined as ''any restriction (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being'' (3).

Activities of Daily Living and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (figures 15 and 17)

The activities of daily living (ADL) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) scales are used to measure disability, primarily in community-dwelling populations. Questions pertaining to ADL's and IADL's are periodically included in supplements to the National Health Interview Survey. The most recent supplement in which questions were asked was the 1991 Supplement on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention.

The ADL scale is comprised of a set of self-maintenance activities specifically designed to measure the ability to perform routine personal care functions. The activities included in the measure of ADL disability are: bathing or showering, dressing, eating, getting in and out of bed or chairs, walking, and using the toilet, including getting to the toilet. Questions about these activities ask whether an individual has any difficulty performing the activity without personal assistance or the assistance of special equipment because of a health or physical problem. If the individual has difficulty, then degree of difficulty is obtained, including whether he or she receives help from another person.

The instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) scale is used to assess home management and independent living skills. The activities included in the IADL measure of disability include: doing heavy work around the house, doing light work around the house, preparing meals, shopping for personal items, using a telephone, and managing money. The degree of difficulty and receipt of help are obtained in a manner similar to that used with the ADL series.

Social Functioning (figure 17)

This is an indicator of whether the subject has difficulty either forming or keeping friendships because of one or more mental or emotional disorders.

Coping with Day-to-Day Stress (figure 17)

This is an indicator of whether the subject has difficulty coping with day-to-day stress because of one or more mental or emotional disorders.

Concentrating Long Enough to Complete Tasks (figure 17)

This is an indicator of whether the subject has difficulty concentrating long enough to complete tasks because of one or more mental or emotional disorders.

The National Comorbidity Survey (figures 16 and 36)

The National Comorbidity Survey (NCS) was a collaborative epidemiologic investigation of the prevalence, causes, and consequences of psychiatric morbidity and comorbidity in the United States that was carried out between 1990 and 1992 by the Institute for Social Research's Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan. In the NCS 8,098 persons 15–54 years of age who were in the noninstitutionalized civilian population of the 48 coterminous states were interviewed. Psychiatric diagnoses were based on the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Revised Third Edition, 1987*. The

instrument used to generate these diagnoses was a structured diagnostic interview designed to be used by trained interviewers who are not clinicians. Respondents were asked about symptoms, from which diagnoses were generated. Most of these diagnoses have high interrater reliability, test-retest reliability, and validity (4). Respondents who recalled symptoms of acute psychotic disorder, which has been shown to be diagnosed with low reliability and validity by structured interviews, were reinterviewed by experienced clinicians.

The psychiatric diagnostic categories and specific conditions included in figure 16 are defined as follows:

- Depressive (affective) disorders: major depressive episodes, manic episodes, dysthymia, anxiety disorders, panic disorder, agoraphobia without panic disorder, social phobia, simple phobia, and generalized anxiety disorder.
- Substance use disorder: alcohol abuse without dependence, alcohol abuse dependence, and drug dependence
- Other disorders: antisocial personalities, and nonaffective psychosis (schizophrenia, schizophreniform disorder, schizoaffective disorder, delusional disorder, and atypical psychosis).

The types of mental health services and providers that correspond to the categories presented in figure 36 are defined as follows:

- Health services: physicans (any specialty), psychologists, counselors, and nurses
- Human services: clergy, social workers, school personnel, hotlines, spiritualists, and herbalists
- Self-help: all self-help groups.

Serious Mental Illness (figure 17)

Serious mental illness (SMI) was defined for the 1989 Mental Health Supplement to the National Health Interview Survey as having one or more psychiatric disorders during the past year that seriously interfered with one or more aspects of a person's daily life. To make this determination, household respondents were asked whether anyone in the household had the following conditions: schizophrenia, paranoid or delusional disorder, manic episodes or manic depression, major depression, anti-social personality, obsessive-compulsive personality, or other severe personality disorders, Alzheimer's disease or other type of senile disorder, alcohol abuse disorder, drug abuse disorder, mental retardation, or other mental or emotional disorder.

Poverty Status (figures 23, 29, and 30)

Poverty status is based on family income and family size using poverty thresholds developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (see Appendix II). Poor persons are defined as having family incomes below the poverty threshold and nonpoor persons have incomes equal to or greater than the poverty threshold.

Sedentary Lifestyle (figure 24)

Sedentary lifestyle is defined as no self-reported leisure time physical activity during the past 2 weeks. Individuals with disabilities were asked if they had done any exercises, sports or physically active hobbies in the past 2 weeks. All other persons were asked about the following specific activities: walking for exercise, gardening or yard work, stretching exercises, lifting weights, jogging or running, aerobics or aerobic dancing, bicycle riding, stair climbing, swimming for exercise, bowling, golfing, or playing the following sports: softball, baseball, tennis, handball/racquetball/squash, basketball, volleyball, soccer, or football. A final question was asked about doing any other sport, exercise, or physically active hobbies.

The National Crime Victimization Survey (figure 25)

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) obtains information about crimes, including incidents not reported to the police, from a continuous, nationally representative sample. The sample consisted of approximately 100,000 persons 12 years of age and over in 50,000 households in the United States each year (5). This survey has been conducted annually since 1972.

NCVS measures crimes of violence such as rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. The survey also measures crimes of theft (personal larceny with and without contact), and household crimes (burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft). The survey does not include murder, kidnapping, commercial crimes, and incidents that the victim may not recognize as crimes, such as fraud or con games.

In 1992 a redesigned NCVS interview instrument was implemented. One of the goals of the NCVS redesign was to produce more accurate

reporting of incidents of rape and sexual assault and other crimes committed by intimates and family members. This was done by encouraging respondents to report incidents of this nature.

The relationship of the victim to the offender was categorized as follows:

- Intimate: spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend, girlfriend, ex-boyfriend, or ex-girlfriend.
- Other relative: a child or stepchild, parent or stepparent, sibling, grandparent, in-law, cousin, or other relative.
- Acquaintance: a friend or former friend, roommate or boarder, schoolmate, neighbor, someone at work, or other nonrelative known to victim.
- Stranger: someone completely unknown by victim.

Legal Abortion (figure 28)

For each year since 1969 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has compiled total abortion data from the States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. The number of states with abortion data available by age fluctuates, but was smallest in 1975 with 23 plus the District of Columbia and highest in 1991 and 1992 at 41 States plus the District of Columbia and New York City.

For calculations of ratios by age, abortions with unknown age have been distributed in proportion to abortions with age known.

Health Care Coverage (figures 29, 30, and 35)

The data in these figures are based on the one-half sample that received the 1993 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Year 2000 Supplement.

Uninsured individuals were identified as those who did not report private insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, military/CHAMPUS/CHAMP-VA, or public assistance coverage. The category pertaining to health maintenance organization (HMO) coverage includes all persons who reported having HMO coverage, regardless of any other type of health insurance coverage they reported. The Medicaid category excludes persons with HMO coverage, but otherwise includes persons who reported Medicaid irrespective of other coverage reported. Among people 65 years of age and over, both fee-for-service and HMO categories include people who were also covered by Medicare.

Only health care coverage categories for which there were a sufficient number of respondents to calculate mammography estimates are shown in figure 35. Due to small numbers, mammography data are not shown for women 50–64 years of age who reported only Medicare or military/CHAMPUS coverage, and for women 65 years of age and over who were uninsured or reported military/CHAMPUS coverage.

Reasons for Physician Visits (figure 31)

From each sampled visit in the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey and National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, the patient's complaints, symptoms, or other reasons for the visit are recorded in the patient's own words, with the most important reason listed first. This information is then coded according to an updated version of *A Reason for Visit Classification for Ambulatory Care* (6).

The data on reasons for visits that are presented in figure 31 were collapsed into two broad categories, including (a) visits for diagnosis, screening, administrative screening, or test results, and (b) all other visits. Examples of specific reasons that fall into the first category (diagnosis, testing, and administrative reasons) are as follows:

- Diagnosis and screening refer to group of reasons for physician visits having to do with general or special examinations, diagnostic tests, screening and other procedures, and family planning.
- Test results include all abnormal test results and followups for test results.
- Administration refers to physical examinations required for specific reasons, such as employment, school, insurance, or marriage.

Home Health Care (figure 37)

The National Home and Hospice Care Survey defines home care as care that is provided to individuals and families in their places of residence to promote, maintain, or restore health or to maximize the level of independence while minimizing the effects of disability and illness, including terminal illness.

Current home health care patients are defined as patients who were on the rolls of the sampled agency as of midnight on the day immediately prior

to the date of the survey. See Appendix I on National Home and Hospice Care Survey for further information on sample design.

Alcohol Use and Illicit Drug Use (figure 38)

Moderate to heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking 15 or more drinks in the past 30 days. Illicit drug use is defined as any nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including LSD and PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once in the past 30 days.

Standardization by Age and Marital Status (figure 38)

For the comparisons in Figure 38 adjustment by age and marital status, using the direct method, was performed. This adjustment is the application of the age and marital status specific rates in a population of interest to a standardized age/marital status distribution in order to eliminate differences in the observed proportions that result from age and marital status differences in population composition. Proportions were adjusted to a standard million population of women 15–44 years of age who reported they were pregnant at the time of the survey in the 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sample. Adjustment is based on 12 age and marital status groups as shown below.

Table I. Standard million age and marital status distribution used to adjust proportions of women in the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

All ages		1,000,000
15–17	Married	1,458
	Never married	32,791
	Other*	572
18–25	Married	192,044
	Never married	145,542
	Other*	22,178
25–34	Married	366,309
	Never married	42,570
	Other*	31,840
35–44	Married	126,653
	Never married	10,271
	Other*	27,773

* Other includes separated, widowed, and divorced.

The Treatment Episode Data Set (figure 39)

The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) contains data on a census of all client admissions to publicly funded specialty substance abuse treatment facilities in the United States by fiscal year. TEDS data are collected primarily to monitor treatment services, including inpatient, outpatient, and long-term residential treatment, delivered by these facilities. It is estimated that 94 percent of specialty substance abuse treatment providers receive public funds. The TEDS reporting system, formerly the Client Data System, was begun under sponsorship by the National Institute on Drug Abuse starting with substance abuse treatment admissions on January 1, 1990. As of October 1, 1992, the survey was sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

TEDS data are reported to the States by approximately 6,600 treatment facilities, and then compiled and submitted by the States to SAMHSA. The data collected focus primarily on the substance abuse patterns and demographic characteristics of clients at the time of admission. Over 99 percent of responses have complete race information, and 97 percent obtain complete information on type of substance abuse at the time of admission. The data shown in Figure 39 are for 45 States plus the District of Columbia. Arizona, Nebraska, Kentucky, Kansas, Mississippi did not report to TEDS in fiscal year 1993.

For more information on TEDS, see: Advance Report 12, *Client Admission to Specialty Substance Abuse Treatment in the United States: Treatment Episode Data Set* (TEDS) or contact: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Room 16–105, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

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Data Tables for Figures 1–37

Figure 1

Year	*Women*	*Men*
1940	65.2	60.8
1950	71.1	65.6
1960	73.1	66.6
1970	74.7	67.1
1971	75.0	67.4
1972	75.1	67.4
1973	75.3	67.6
1974	75.9	68.2
1975	76.6	68.8
1976	76.8	69.1
1977	77.2	69.5
1978	77.3	69.6
1979	77.8	70.0
1980	77.4	70.0
1981	77.8	70.4
1982	78.1	70.8
1983	78.1	71.0
1984	78.2	71.1
1985	78.2	71.1
1986	78.2	71.2
1987	78.3	71.4
1988	78.3	71.4
1989	78.5	71.7
1990	78.8	71.8
1991	78.9	72.0
1992	79.1	72.3
1993	78.8	72.2

Cause of death	*Women*	*Men*
Figure 2		
Cancer	28.1	24.7
Unintentional injuries	15.0	51.2
Heart disease	11.4	29.0
HIV/AIDS	9.1	57.0
Homicide	6.4	22.3
Figure 3		
Cancer	240.1	298.7
Heart disease	120.7	308.2
Stroke	26.2	33.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	23.6	29.7
Diabetes	20.4	23.8
Figure 4		
Cancer	688.4	1,113.3
Heart disease	589.3	1,175.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	135.6	208.4
Stroke	118.7	157.4
Diabetes	76.6	85.1

Year	Figure 5				Figure 6			
	Women		Men		Breast cancer		Lung cancer	
	Heart disease	Ischemic heart disease	Heart disease	Ischemic heart disease	Black	White	Black	White
1970	175.2	– – –	348.5	– – –	21.5	23.4	10.0	9.4
1971	171.7	– – –	344.1	– – –	22.7	22.8	11.0	10.1
1972	170.3	– – –	343.1	– – –	23.1	23.4	10.6	11.0
1973	165.6	– – –	337.3	– – –	23.6	23.4	11.9	11.2
1974	157.1	– – –	321.3	– – –	24.0	23.0	12.5	12.1
1975	147.4	– – –	305.7	– – –	22.1	22.8	12.9	13.0
1976	144.4	– – –	300.2	– – –	22.0	23.0	13.7	13.9
1977	139.9	– – –	291.3	– – –	24.0	23.3	15.2	14.7
1978	138.5	– – –	286.2	– – –	23.3	22.8	15.3	15.8
1979	136.8	97.3	278.9	216.2	22.7	22.4	16.6	16.4
1980	140.3	98.8	280.4	214.8	23.3	22.8	18.5	17.6
1981	135.3	94.5	271.5	206.1	23.7	22.8	18.9	18.2
1982	132.7	92.2	264.9	200.1	24.7	22.8	19.5	19.4
1983	132.6	90.5	262.2	193.8	24.6	22.7	21.2	20.5
1984	129.5	87.2	254.1	185.2	26.4	23.2	20.7	21.0
1985	127.4	84.2	250.1	179.6	25.5	23.4	21.8	22.1
1986	124.8	80.7	240.9	168.8	26.2	23.1	22.6	22.5
1987	121.9	78.0	232.7	161.5	26.9	22.9	23.7	23.3
1988	120.1	76.1	228.0	155.9	27.5	23.1	24.3	24.3
1989	112.7	72.6	214.0	149.0	26.5	23.1	25.0	25.3
1990	108.9	70.2	206.7	144.0	27.5	22.9	26.4	25.9
1991	106.3	68.0	201.0	138.7	27.6	22.5	26.1	26.1
1992	103.8	65.7	195.1	133.8	27.0	21.7	27.3	26.7
1993	105.0	65.4	195.5	132.3	27.1	21.2	27.0	26.0

Year	Figure 7		Figure 8			
			Women		Men	
	Women	Men	Underlying	Underlying or nonunderlying	Underlying	Underlying or nonunderlying
1970	– – –	– – –	14.4	47.4	13.5	49.9
1971	– – –	– – –	14.0	46.4	13.2	49.7
1972	– – –	– – –	13.7	46.2	13.1	49.8
1973	– – –	– – –	13.1	45.2	12.8	49.6
1974	– – –	– – –	12.6	43.3	12.1	47.9
1975	– – –	– – –	11.4	39.9	11.3	45.6
1976	– – –	– – –	10.9	38.3	10.8	44.3
1977	– – –	– – –	10.1	36.3	10.3	42.4
1978	– – –	– – –	10.0	35.3	10.3	41.4
1979	7.7	24.3	9.5	34.0	10.0	39.8
1980	8.9	26.1	10.0	35.5	10.2	41.2
1981	9.5	26.2	9.6	34.6	10.0	40.7
1982	9.8	25.6	9.4	33.9	9.8	40.3
1983	10.9	27.2	9.8	34.7	10.0	41.0
1984	11.4	27.2	9.2	34.3	9.9	41.2
1985	12.5	28.1	9.4	34.6	10.0	41.7
1986	12.8	27.9	9.3	34.4	10.0	41.5
1987	13.2	27.3	9.4	34.3	10.4	42.1
1988	14.0	27.9	9.8	34.6	10.7	42.6
1989	14.7	26.9	11.0	34.8	12.2	42.8
1990	14.7	27.2	11.1	34.4	12.3	43.1
1991	15.5	27.0	11.1	34.4	12.6	43.3
1992	15.5	26.4	11.1	34.4	12.7	43.3
1993	17.1	27.8	11.7	35.2	13.4	45.2

Figure 9

Year	Breast	Colorectal	Lung	Uterus	Ovary	Cervix
1973	82.5	41.6	18.2	28.4	14.1	14.2
1974	94.6	41.6	19.9	30.8	14.7	12.7
1975	87.9	42.7	21.5	32.1	14.1	12.4
1976	85.3	43.1	23.8	31.0	13.7	12.0
1977	83.9	43.5	24.7	28.5	13.6	10.9
1978	84.0	43.9	26.2	26.5	13.2	10.5
1979	85.4	43.0	27.8	24.9	13.2	10.6
1980	85.2	44.5	28.1	24.2	13.3	10.2
1981	88.7	44.5	30.8	24.0	13.2	9.0
1982	89.2	42.9	32.4	23.7	13.4	8.9
1983	93.2	43.6	33.3	23.4	13.7	8.8
1984	96.9	44.2	34.6	22.6	14.0	9.2
1985	103.8	45.3	35.3	22.0	14.3	8.5
1986	106.3	43.3	37.0	21.3	12.9	8.9
1987	112.8	41.5	38.6	21.5	13.8	8.3
1988	110.0	40.6	40.4	20.5	14.9	8.8
1989	106.1	40.9	39.9	21.3	15.3	8.8
1990	109.6	40.4	41.4	21.8	15.2	8.9
1991	111.5	39.2	42.9	21.2	15.3	8.4
1992	110.6	38.7	42.6	21.6	14.7	8.3

Figure 10

Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
3.7	61.2	23.5	4.4	1.7

Figure 11

Month and year	Women	Men
January–June 1985	360	4,700
July–December 1985	460	6,000
January–June 1986	700	7,800
July–December 1986	750	9,300
January–June 1987	1,100	12,000
July–December 1987	1,400	13,000
January–June 1988	1,700	14,900
July–December 1988	1,800	15,200
January–June 1989	2,100	17,500
July–December 1989	2,200	17,500
January–June 1990	2,600	19,200
July–December 1990	2,600	18,700
January–June 1991	3,200	21,500
July–December 1991	3,400	21,600
January–June 1992	4,000	24,000
July–December 1992	4,100	23,400
January–June 1993	4,600	24,100
July–December 1993	4,600	23,500
January–June 1994	5,200	25,600
July–December 1994	5,200	24,800

Year	Figure 12 Women	Men
1982	15.7	38.6
1983	15.2	37.9
1984	15.4	39.6
1985	14.9	34.0
1986	16.1	38.2
1987	15.8	46.2
1988	13.1	42.1
1989	18.2	39.6
1990	18.6	35.6
1991	20.9	39.2
1992	22.6	32.7
1993	21.3	38.0
1994	19.5	28.3

	Figure 13								
	45–64 years			65–74 years			75 years and over		
Sex	Total	Limited	Not limited	Total	Limited	Not limited	Total	Limited	Not limited
Women	27.7	7.0	20.7	48.8	12.5	36.3	56.5	15.8	40.7
Men	16.6	2.6	14.0	40.5	7.8	32.7	40.3	9.1	31.2

	Figure 14			
Significant bone loss	50–59 years	60–69 years	70–79 years	80 years and over
Total	55	69	88	95
Osteopenia	51	50	57	45
Osteoporosis	4	19	31	50

	Figure 15											
	45–64 years				65–74 years				75 years and over			
Sex	Total	IADL difficulty only	ADL difficulty	ADL with help	Total	IADL difficulty only	ADL difficulty	ADL with help	Total	IADL difficulty only	ADL difficulty	ADL with help
Women	14.7	9.9	2.8	1.9	24.0	14.5	5.0	4.5	40.9	20.0	9.5	11.4
Men	8.0	3.8	2.4	1.9	13.6	7.7	3.8	2.2	23.2	9.8	6.1	7.3

NOTES: IADL, instrumental activities of daily living. ADL, activities of daily living.

Sex	Figure 16				Figure 17				
	Any disorder	*Depressive disorder*	*Anxiety disorder*	*Substance use disorder*	*Any nonwork limitation*	*Instrumental activities of daily living*	*Social functioning*	*Coping with day-to-day stress*	*Concentrating to complete tasks*
Women	47.3	23.9	30.5	17.9	71.3	16.9	41.9	65.9	41.4
Men	48.7	14.7	19.2	35.4	87.0	34.7	60.0	79.1	59.2

Sex	Figure 18						
	20–29 years	*30–39 years*	*40–49 years*	*50–59 years*	*60–69 years*	*70–79 years*	*80 years and over*
Women	0.7	5.2	12.6	38.9	51.6	66.2	70.5
Men	4.7	12.4	24.1	40.2	50.3	59.4	56.0

Sex	Figure 19					
	20–59 years			*60 years and over*		
	Medication	*Nonpharmacologic means*	*Uncontrolled*	*Medication*	*Nonpharmacologic means*	*Uncontrolled*
Women	27.9	30.7	41.4	23.4	5.0	71.7
Men	16.5	16.1	67.3	20.8	4.7	74.5

Year	Figure 20	
	Women	*Men*
1965	34.0	51.6
1974	32.5	42.9
1976	32.6	41.9
1977	32.8	40.6
1978	31.1	37.8
1979	30.3	37.2
1980	29.6	36.5
1983	29.9	34.7
1985	28.2	32.1
1987	26.7	31.0
1988	26.0	30.1
1989	24.3	27.6
1990	23.1	28.0
1991	23.6	27.5
1992	24.8	28.2
1993	22.7	27.5

Race and Hispanic origin	Figure 21		
	Less than high school	High school	More than high school
All women	31.8	27.7	18.1
Non-Hispanic white	40.0	29.3	18.4
Non-Hispanic black	31.9	24.9	22.5
Hispanic origin	13.9	18.5	11.6

Year	Figure 22			
	20–74 years	20–39 years	40–59 years	60–74 years
1960–62	25.6	16.4	30.8	45.8
1971–74	25.9	17.4	32.8	39.2
1976–80	26.5	18.9	33.0	37.7
1988–91	34.1	26.8	42.2	41.1

Race and Hispanic origin	Figure 23			Figure 24			
	Total	Nonpoor	Poor	Total	Less than high school	High school	More than high school
Non-Hispanic white	30.9	29.0	47.1	27.7	40.9	29.4	20.0
Non-Hispanic black	48.8	49.2	50.6	38.8	49.0	37.6	29.0
Mexican American	47.3	45.9	48.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hispanic	. . .	. . .	. . .	39.0	51.9	33.8	28.4

Sex	Figure 25			
	Intimate	Other relative	Acquaintance	Stranger
Women	9.3	2.8	12.9	7.4
Men	1.4	1.2	17.2	19.0

Year	Figure 26						Figure 28				
	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	Less than 15 years	15–19 years	20–34 years	35–39 years	40 years and over
1960	91.4	47.5	20.0	14.2	12.0	15.1	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1965	92.7	51.4	19.7	11.7	11.4	11.0	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1970	93.0	57.0	24.4	11.8	9.4	10.6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1975	92.6	62.5	31.1	15.2	9.6	8.8	1,193	542	253	422	668
1976	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,208	582	271	419	712
1977	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,123	568	274	424	755
1978	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,149	650	304	435	788
1979	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,196	676	307	407	746
1980	93.4	66.2	38.9	19.7	12.5	9.0	1,397	714	323	410	807
1981	93.5	66.2	39.6	20.9	13.1	9.4	1,393	716	324	404	789
1982	93.6	66.4	40.2	22.0	13.7	9.8	1,337	722	330	379	777
1983	93.6	66.7	40.6	23.1	14.2	10.3	1,486	727	325	361	707
1984	93.7	67.2	41.0	24.0	14.8	11.0	1,439	697	313	334	640
1985	93.7	67.7	41.5	24.6	15.4	11.7	1,376	688	302	336	623
1986	93.8	68.0	42.0	25.1	16.1	12.2	1,163	650	297	313	590
1987	93.8	68.2	42.5	25.5	16.9	12.6	1,275	668	298	297	555
1988	93.8	68.4	43.0	25.7	17.7	13.0	949	624	288	280	514
1989	93.7	68.4	43.3	25.9	18.2	13.5	886	560	281	271	496
1990	93.3	68.3	43.5	25.9	18.5	13.9	844	515	290	273	501
1991	93.0	67.9	43.6	26.0	18.7	14.5	767	462	291	262	469
1992	92.7	67.3	43.7	26.0	18.8	15.2	790	440	290	256	454
1993	92.6	66.7	43.8	26.1	18.8	15.8	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –

Figure 27

Year	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years
1978–82	69.4	37.4	27.6	24.0
1984–88	71.2	44.9	30.2	33.6

Poverty status	Figure 29				Figure 30			
	All	Married	Previously married	Never married	All	Private	Public	Uninsured
Poor	36.4	38.4	37.3	29.4	15.9	8.8	6.3	28.6
Nonpoor	11.4	9.3	18.0	11.7	10.1	7.5	7.6	29.4

Sex	Figure 31					
	15–44 years			45–64 years		
	All ambulatory care	Diagnosis/ screen/ test results	Other reasons	All amubulatory care	Diagnosis/ screen/ test results	Other reasons
Women	3.9	1.0	2.8	4.2	0.6	3.5
Men	2.1	0.2	1.9	3.1	0.4	2.6

Discharge diagnosis	Women	Men
Figure 32		
Heart disease	16.5	31.1
Malignant neoplasms	10.1	8.4
Psychoses	4.7	4.8
Benign neoplasms	4.1	0.8
Cholelithiasis	4.0	1.8
Figure 33		
Heart disease	69.9	87.8
Malignant neoplasm	20.6	30.8
Fractures	19.5	8.5
Stroke	18.5	20.2
Pneumonia	17.2	23.1

Figure 34

Year	Less than high school	High school	More than high school
1970	54.7	74.6	81.3
1971	55.4	75.1	82.1
1972	56.9	76.1	83.2
1973	58.6	77.3	84.1
1974	59.9	78.4	85.5
1975	60.4	78.5	85.9
1976	61.8	79.4	86.4
1977	62.1	79.4	86.6
1978	62.1	80.1	87.0
1979	63.2	80.7	87.7
1980	63.4	81.1	88.1
1981	62.7	80.7	88.3
1982	61.6	80.2	88.2
1983	61.7	80.0	88.4
1984	61.9	80.0	88.5
1985	61.6	79.5	88.4
1986	61.0	78.9	88.4
1987	60.3	78.4	88.5
1988	60.4	78.7	88.8
1989	58.0	77.8	88.7
1990	58.2	77.8	89.0
1991	59.1	78.1	89.1
1992	61.1	78.8	89.5
1993	63.2	79.6	89.9

Figure 35

50–64 years				65 years and over			
Health maintenance organization	Fee-for-service	Medicaid	Uninsured	Health maintenance organization	Fee-for-service	Medicaid	Medicare
58.6	49.7	39.6	20.2	52.8	40.3	32.7	25.6

Sex	Figure 36				Figure 37			
	All mental health services	Health services	Human services	Self-help	45–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
Women	55.1	46.6	24.2	13.7	3.5	20.1	53.5	132.2
Men	42.3	31.5	16.6	16.4	3.0	14.8	35.6	80.0

Pregnancy and parental status	Figure 38		
	Cigarettes	Moderate to heavy alcohol	Illicit drugs
No children and not pregnant	29.2	16.3	8.3
Pregnant	21.2	4.4	1.8
Have children under 18 years of age and not pregnant	31.6	9.7	6.7

Race and Hispanic origin	Figure 39				
	Alcohol only	Alcohol with drug	Cocaine	Heroin	Other drug
All women	26.3	20.5	25.7	15.7	11.8
Non-Hispanic white	35.7	22.8	12.6	13.1	15.7
Non-Hispanic black	11.4	17.6	52.7	13.6	4.7
Hispanic origin	15.4	13.3	17.5	43.0	10.8

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

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and year	*Total resident population*	*Under 1 year*	*1–4 years*	*5–14 years*	*15–24 years*	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65–74 years*	*75–84 years*	*85 years and over*
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
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
1993	257,783	3,917	15,774	37,050	36,030	41,875	40,784	28,657	20,922	18,640	10,720	3,413
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
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
1993	105,274	1,581	6,409	15,165	14,835	17,375	17,082	12,148	8,714	7,383	3,728	855
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
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
1993	109,515	1,502	6,090	14,377	14,082	17,029	17,025	12,472	9,457	9,220	6,003	2,257
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
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
1993	15,255	318	1,265	2,882	2,672	2,600	2,273	1,326	901	656	288	74
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
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
1993	16,925	309	1,233	2,805	2,682	2,898	2,609	1,601	1,166	926	514	182

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 1950–93

[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
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
1993	1,078	21	88	224	193	185	155	98	59	36	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
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
1993	1,099	21	86	217	183	182	163	105	66	45	23	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
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
1993	4,193	84	309	701	700	783	695	428	253	162	66	13
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
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
1993	4,444	80	294	679	683	824	783	479	306	213	83	19
Hispanic male												
1980	7,280	173	675	1,530	1,646	1,255	761	570	364	201	86	19
1985	9,275	208	783	1,823	2,022	1,852	1,060	674	479	239	111	24
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
1993	12,786	325	1,191	2,400	2,366	2,564	1,780	982	613	377	148	38
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
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
1993	12,405	310	1,141	2,297	2,125	2,269	1,729	1,040	699	481	239	76

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; July 1, 1993. Census file RES0793. 1995.

Table 2. Persons and families below poverty level, according to selected characteristics, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1973–94

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

Selected characteristics, race, and Hispanic origin	*1973*	*1980*[1]	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
All persons					Percent below poverty					
All races	11.1	13.0	14.0	13.0	12.8	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.1	14.5
White	8.4	10.2	11.4	10.1	10.0	10.7	11.3	11.9	12.2	11.7
Black	31.4	32.5	31.3	31.3	30.7	31.9	32.7	33.4	33.1	30.6
Hispanic	21.9	25.7	29.0	26.7	26.2	28.1	28.7	29.6	30.6	30.7
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	28.8	28.5	28.4	28.1	29.5	30.1	31.6	32.3
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	43.3	33.7	33.0	40.6	39.4	36.5	38.4	36.0
Related children under 18 years of age in families										
All races	14.2	17.9	20.1	19.0	19.0	19.9	21.1	21.6	22.0	21.2
White	9.7	13.4	15.6	14.0	14.1	15.1	16.1	16.5	17.0	16.3
Black	40.6	42.1	43.1	42.8	43.2	44.2	45.6	46.3	45.9	43.3
Hispanic	27.8	33.0	39.6	37.3	35.5	37.7	39.8	39.0	39.9	41.1
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	37.4	37.5	36.3	35.5	38.9	38.2	39.5	41.8
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	58.6	49.1	48.0	56.7	57.7	52.2	53.8	50.5
Families with female householder, no husband present, and children under 18 years of age[2]										
All races	43.2	42.9	45.4	44.7	42.8	44.5	47.1	46.2	46.1	44.0
White	35.2	35.9	38.7	38.2	36.1	37.9	39.6	39.6	39.6	38.3
Black	58.8	56.0	58.9	56.2	53.9	56.1	60.5	57.4	57.7	53.9
Hispanic	- - -	57.3	64.0	59.2	57.9	58.2	60.1	57.7	60.5	59.2
All persons					Number below poverty in thousands					
All races	22,973	29,272	33,064	31,745	31,528	33,585	35,708	38,014	39,265	38,059
White	15,142	19,699	22,860	20,715	20,785	22,326	23,747	25,259	26,226	25,379
Black	7,388	8,579	8,926	9,356	9,302	9,837	10,242	10,827	10,877	10,196
Hispanic	2,366	3,491	5,236	5,357	5,430	6,006	6,339	7,592	8,126	8,416
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	3,220	3,584	3,777	3,764	4,149	4,404	5,373	5,781
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	1,011	785	720	966	924	874	1,061	981
Related children under 18 years of age in families										
All races	9,453	11,114	12,483	11,935	12,001	12,715	13,658	14,521	14,961	14,610
White	5,462	6,817	7,838	7,095	7,164	7,696	8,316	8,752	9,123	8,826
Black	3,822	3,906	4,057	4,148	4,257	4,412	4,637	5,015	5,030	4,787
Hispanic	1,364	1,718	2,512	2,576	2,496	2,750	2,977	3,440	3,666	3,956
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	1,589	1,819	1,785	1,733	2,004	2,019	2,520	2,805
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	535	389	354	490	475	457	537	485
Families with female householder, no husband present, and children under 18 years of age[2]										
All races	1,987	2,703	3,131	3,294	3,190	3,426	3,767	3,867	4,034	3,816
White	1,053	1,433	1,730	1,740	1,671	1,814	1,969	2,021	2,123	2,064
Black	905	1,217	1,336	1,452	1,415	1,513	1,676	1,706	1,780	1,591
Hispanic	- - -	288	493	510	491	536	584	598	706	700

[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, 1994. Current population reports, series P–61, no 189. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1995; unpublished data.

Table 3. Live births, crude birth rates, and birth rates by age of mother, according to race: United States, selected years 1950–94

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and year	Live births	Crude birth rate[1]	Age of mother: 10–14 years	15–19 years: Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
All races			Live births per 1,000 women									
1950	3,632,000	24.1	1.0	81.6	40.7	132.7	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1	1.2
1960	4,257,850	23.7	0.8	89.1	43.9	166.7	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5	0.9
1970	3,731,386	18.4	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
1980	3,612,258	15.9	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1985	3,760,561	15.8	1.2	51.0	31.0	79.6	108.3	111.0	69.1	24.0	4.0	0.2
1986	3,756,547	15.6	1.3	50.2	30.5	79.6	107.4	109.8	70.1	24.4	4.1	0.2
1987	3,809,394	15.7	1.3	50.6	31.7	78.5	107.9	111.6	72.1	26.3	4.4	0.2
1988	3,909,510	16.0	1.3	53.0	33.6	79.9	110.2	114.4	74.8	28.1	4.8	0.2
1989	4,040,958	16.4	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.2	0.2
1990	4,158,212	16.7	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1991	4,110,907	16.3	1.4	62.1	38.7	94.4	115.7	118.2	79.5	32.0	5.5	0.2
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
1993	4,000,240	15.5	1.4	59.6	37.8	92.1	112.6	115.5	80.8	32.9	6.1	0.3
Provisional data:												
1993	4,039,000	15.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1994	3,979,000	15.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
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
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
1993	3,149,833	14.7	0.8	51.1	30.3	82.1	106.9	116.6	82.1	32.7	5.9	0.3
Race of child:[2] Black												
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
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
1993	658,875	20.5	4.6	108.6	79.8	151.9	152.6	108.4	67.3	29.2	5.9	0.3

[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 persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia are excluded. Final data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. Provisional rates 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, 1993. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 44 no 3, suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1995; and Singh GK, Mathews TJ, Clarke SC, et al. Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths: United States, 1994. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 43 no 13. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1995.

Table 4. Fertility rates, according to live-birth order and race: United States, selected years 1950–94

[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
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
1993	67.6	27.5	21.9	11.0	4.3	2.9
Provisional data:						
1993	68.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1994	67.1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
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
1993	65.4	27.0	21.7	10.5	3.9	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
1993	80.5	30.2	23.4	14.1	6.9	6.0

[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 persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia 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 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, 1993. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 44 no 3, suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1995; and Singh GK, Mathews TJ, Clarke SC, et al. Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths: United States, 1994. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 43 no 13. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1995.

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

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

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

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

Table 6. Live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
	Total number of live births								
All races	3,731,386	3,144,198	3,612,258	3,760,561	4,040,958	4,158,212	4,110,907	4,065,014	4,000,240
White	3,109,956	2,576,818	2,936,351	3,037,913	3,192,355	3,290,273	3,241,273	3,201,678	3,149,833
Black	561,992	496,829	568,080	581,824	673,124	684,336	682,602	673,633	658,875
American Indian or Alaskan Native	22,264	22,690	29,389	34,037	39,478	39,051	38,841	39,453	38,732
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	74,355	104,606	133,075	141,635	145,372	150,250	152,800
Chinese	7,044	7,778	11,671	16,405	20,982	22,737	22,498	25,061	25,530
Japanese	7,744	6,725	7,482	8,035	8,689	8,674	8,500	9,098	8,699
Filipino	8,066	10,359	13,968	20,058	24,585	25,770	26,227	28,959	29,643
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,609	6,099	5,888	5,883	5,810
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73,210	78,355	82,259	81,249	83,118
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	307,163	372,814	532,249	595,073	623,085	643,271	654,418
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	215,439	242,976	327,233	385,640	411,233	432,047	443,733
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	33,671	35,147	56,229	58,807	59,833	59,569	58,102
Cuban	- - -	- - -	7,163	10,024	10,842	11,311	11,058	11,472	11,916
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	21,268	40,985	72,443	83,008	86,908	89,031	92,371
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	29,622	43,682	65,502	56,307	54,053	51,152	48,296
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	1,245,221	1,394,729	2,526,367	2,626,500	2,589,878	2,527,207	2,472,031
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	299,646	336,029	611,269	661,701	666,758	657,450	641,273

[1]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980, to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and 50 and DC in 1993 (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. Prenatal care for live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Prenatal care, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Prenatal care began during 1st trimester						Percent of live births[1]							
All mothers	68.0	72.4	76.3	76.5	76.2	75.9	76.0	75.9	75.5	75.8	76.2	77.7	78.9
White	72.3	75.8	79.2	79.6	79.3	79.1	79.3	79.3	78.9	79.2	79.5	80.8	81.8
Black	44.2	55.5	62.4	61.9	61.5	61.2	60.8	60.7	60.0	60.6	61.9	63.9	66.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	38.2	45.4	55.8	57.4	57.5	58.2	57.6	58.1	57.9	57.9	59.9	62.1	63.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	73.7	74.7	74.1	74.9	75.0	75.5	74.8	75.1	75.3	76.6	77.6
Chinese	71.8	76.7	82.6	81.5	82.0	82.2	81.5	82.3	81.5	81.3	82.3	83.8	84.6
Japanese	78.1	82.7	86.1	87.0	84.7	85.7	86.6	86.3	86.2	87.0	87.7	88.2	87.2
Filipino	60.6	70.6	77.3	77.8	76.5	78.2	77.9	78.4	77.6	77.1	77.1	78.7	79.3
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	66.8	65.8	68.1	69.9	70.6
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	71.1	71.9	71.9	72.8	74.4
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	60.2	61.5	61.2	60.3	61.0	61.3	59.5	60.2	61.0	64.2	66.6
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	59.6	60.4	60.0	58.9	60.0	58.3	56.7	57.8	58.7	62.1	64.8
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	55.1	57.4	58.3	57.2	57.4	63.2	62.7	63.5	65.0	67.8	70.0
Cuban	- - -	- - -	82.7	82.2	82.5	81.8	83.1	83.4	83.2	84.8	85.4	86.8	88.9
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	58.8	61.1	60.6	58.8	59.1	62.8	60.8	61.5	63.4	66.8	68.7
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	66.4	66.7	65.8	66.6	65.5	67.3	66.0	66.4	65.6	68.0	70.0
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	81.2	81.6	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.7	83.3	83.7	84.9	85.6
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	60.7	60.6	60.1	60.1	60.0	60.4	59.9	60.7	61.9	64.0	66.1
Prenatal care began during 3d trimester or no prenatal care													
All mothers	7.9	6.0	5.1	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.2	4.8
White	6.3	5.0	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.9
Black	16.6	10.5	8.9	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.0	11.9	11.3	10.7	9.9	9.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	28.9	22.4	15.2	13.8	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.4	12.9	12.2	11.0	10.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.7	4.9	4.6
Chinese	6.5	4.4	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9
Japanese	4.1	2.7	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.8
Filipino	7.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.0
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.7	8.7	7.5	7.0	6.7
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.4
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	12.0	12.6	12.4	13.0	12.7	12.1	13.0	12.0	11.0	9.5	8.8
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	11.8	13.0	12.9	13.4	13.0	13.9	14.6	13.2	12.2	10.5	9.7
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	16.2	16.3	15.5	17.4	17.1	10.2	11.3	10.6	9.1	8.0	7.1
Cuban	- - -	- - -	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.8
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	13.1	12.6	12.5	13.8	13.5	9.9	11.9	10.9	9.5	7.9	7.3
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.3	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.0
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	9.7	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.8	11.0	12.0	11.2	10.7	9.8	9.0

[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, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and 50 and DC in 1993 (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 8. Maternal age and marital status for live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age, marital status, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Age of mother less than 18 years						Percent of live births							
All mothers	6.3	7.6	5.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1
White	4.8	6.0	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0
Black	14.8	16.3	12.5	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.5	11.2	9.4	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Chinese	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Japanese	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Filipino	3.7	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.9	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	7.4	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.2
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.5
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	10.0	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.5	9.6	10.2
Cuban	- - -	- - -	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.8
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.9	9.4
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	12.7	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6
Age of mother 18–19 years													
All mothers	11.3	11.3	9.8	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8
White	10.4	10.3	9.0	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
Black	16.6	16.9	14.5	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.2	12.3	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native	12.8	15.2	14.6	13.1	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.3	12.4	11.9	11.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Chinese	3.9	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Japanese	4.1	3.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8
Filipino	7.1	5.0	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.3	11.9	11.3	11.4	11.3
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	11.6	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.1
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	12.0	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.7
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	13.3	12.8	12.4	12.5	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.2	11.8	12.1
Cuban	- - -	- - -	9.2	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.3
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	10.8	10.9	10.5	10.0	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.1	11.6
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	8.5	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	14.7	13.4	12.9	12.6	12.2	12.4	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.2
Unmarried mothers													
All mothers	10.7	14.3	18.4	21.0	22.0	23.4	24.5	25.7	27.1	28.0	29.5	30.1	31.0
White	5.5	7.1	11.2	13.6	14.7	15.9	16.9	18.0	19.2	20.4	21.8	22.6	23.6
Black	37.5	49.5	56.1	60.3	61.2	62.4	63.4	64.7	65.7	66.5	67.9	68.1	68.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	22.4	32.7	39.2	46.1	46.8	48.8	51.1	51.7	52.7	53.6	55.3	55.3	55.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	7.3	9.2	9.5	10.0	11.0	11.5	12.4	13.2	13.9	14.7	15.7
Chinese	3.0	1.6	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.5	4.5	3.9	4.2	5.0	5.5	6.1	6.7
Japanese	4.6	4.6	5.2	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.8	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.0
Filipino	9.1	6.9	8.6	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.7	13.6	14.8	15.9	16.8	16.8	17.7
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.7	45.0	45.0	45.7	47.8
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.0	12.6	13.5	14.9	16.1
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	23.6	28.3	29.5	31.6	32.6	34.0	35.5	36.7	38.5	39.1	40.0
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	20.3	24.2	25.7	27.9	28.9	30.6	31.7	33.3	35.3	36.3	37.0
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	46.3	50.8	51.1	52.6	53.0	53.3	55.2	55.9	57.5	57.5	59.4
Cuban	- - -	- - -	10.0	16.2	16.1	15.8	16.1	16.3	17.5	18.2	19.5	20.2	21.0
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	27.1	34.0	34.9	38.0	37.1	36.4	38.9	41.2	43.1	43.9	45.2
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	22.4	30.0	31.1	31.9	34.2	35.5	37.0	37.2	37.9	37.6	38.7
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	9.6	11.5	12.4	13.5	14.3	15.2	16.1	16.9	18.0	18.5	19.5
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	57.3	61.5	62.1	63.3	64.2	64.8	66.0	66.7	68.2	68.3	68.9

[1]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980, to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and 50 and DC in 1993 (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 9. Maternal education for live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Education, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Education of mother less than 12 years						Percent of live births[1]							
All mothers	30.8	28.6	23.7	20.9	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.4	23.2	23.8	23.9	23.6	23.3
White	27.1	25.1	20.8	18.1	17.8	17.7	17.4	17.6	21.6	22.4	22.5	22.3	22.0
Black	51.2	45.3	36.4	33.4	32.6	31.9	31.6	31.4	30.4	30.2	30.4	30.0	29.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	60.5	52.7	44.2	40.0	39.0	39.2	38.5	37.9	37.2	36.4	36.3	35.9	34.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	21.0	20.2	19.4	17.9	17.9	17.9	19.5	20.0	19.7	19.0	18.1
Chinese	23.0	16.5	15.2	18.2	15.5	12.3	13.5	14.2	14.9	15.8	15.7	15.2	14.3
Japanese	11.8	9.1	5.0	3.5	4.8	4.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.6
Filipino	26.4	22.3	16.4	13.4	13.9	12.6	12.3	11.8	10.2	10.3	10.1	9.3	8.8
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.3	19.3	19.4	18.6	17.3
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.8	26.8	26.0	25.7	24.6
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	51.1	44.9	44.5	43.4	42.8	42.5	52.8	53.9	54.3	54.1	53.4
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	62.8	58.7	59.0	58.9	58.4	56.9	61.3	61.4	61.7	61.3	60.4
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	55.3	48.2	46.6	44.8	44.3	45.2	43.7	42.7	41.9	41.0	40.3
Cuban	- - -	- - -	24.1	22.4	21.1	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.9	17.8	16.7	15.6	14.6
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	41.2	37.1	37.0	35.9	34.1	31.8	43.6	44.2	44.5	43.6	43.0
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	40.1	36.0	36.5	33.7	34.3	34.1	34.5	33.3	34.4	34.7	33.9
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	18.3	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.3	16.7	15.3	15.2	15.0	14.5	14.0
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	37.4	34.2	33.5	32.6	32.2	31.8	29.9	30.0	30.3	29.8	29.6
Education of mother 16 years or more													
All mothers	8.6	11.4	14.0	16.4	16.7	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.5	18.1	18.9	19.5
White	9.6	12.7	15.5	18.3	18.6	19.2	19.8	20.1	19.2	19.3	19.9	20.7	21.4
Black	2.8	4.3	6.2	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.7	2.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.7	5.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	30.8	30.4	30.3	31.4	32.0	31.7	31.2	31.0	31.8	32.5	33.0
Chinese	34.0	37.8	41.5	36.4	35.2	36.8	36.8	36.4	40.5	40.3	41.7	44.0	45.7
Japanese	20.7	30.6	36.8	39.8	38.1	41.3	41.8	42.3	43.6	44.1	45.0	46.6	46.3
Filipino	28.1	36.6	37.1	35.8	35.2	35.4	36.9	35.5	36.0	34.5	34.1	35.8	36.1
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.6	6.8	6.7	8.0	8.5
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.9	27.3	28.6	28.0	28.1
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	4.2	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.6	7.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	3.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.3	7.5
Cuban	- - -	- - -	11.6	13.7	15.0	15.4	17.3	18.2	19.2	20.4	21.9	22.5	24.3
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	6.1	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.8	10.1	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.4
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	5.5	7.0	7.2	8.7	7.6	8.0	7.7	8.5	8.2	8.5	9.2
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	16.4	18.9	19.3	19.8	20.4	20.4	22.0	22.6	23.3	24.4	25.3
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	5.7	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.2

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

[2]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item and education of mother item on their birth certificates. The number of States reporting both items increased from 20 in 1980, to 21 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 26 and DC in 1988, 45 and DC in 1989, 47 and DC in 1990–91, 49 and DC in 1992, and 50 and DC in 1993 (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 10. Mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, according to mother's detailed race, Hispanic origin, educational attainment, and age: Selected States, 1989–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Characteristic of mother	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Race of mother[1]			Percent of mothers who smoked[2]		
All races	19.5	18.4	17.8	16.9	15.8
White	20.4	19.4	18.8	17.9	16.8
Black	17.1	15.9	14.6	13.8	12.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	23.0	22.4	22.6	22.5	21.6
Asian or Pacific Islander[3]	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.3
Chinese	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.1
Japanese	8.2	8.0	7.5	6.6	6.7
Filipino	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.3
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	19.3	21.0	19.4	18.5	17.2
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2
Hispanic origin of mother[4]					
Hispanic origin	8.0	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.0
Mexican American	6.3	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.7
Puerto Rican	14.5	13.6	13.2	12.7	11.2
Cuban	6.9	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.0
Central and South American	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3
Other and unknown Hispanic	12.1	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.3
White, non-Hispanic	21.7	21.0	20.5	19.7	18.6
Black, non-Hispanic	17.2	15.9	14.6	13.8	12.7
Education of mother[5]					
0–8 years	20.8	19.2	18.3	16.8	15.2
9–11 years	35.0	33.3	31.9	30.6	29.0
12 years	22.2	21.2	20.6	20.1	19.3
13–15 years	13.6	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.3
16 years or more	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.1
Age of mother[2]					
10–14 years	7.7	7.5	7.6	6.9	7.0
15–19 years	22.2	20.8	19.7	18.6	17.5
15–17 years	19.0	17.6	16.6	15.6	14.8
18–19 years	23.9	22.5	21.5	20.3	19.1
20–24 years	23.5	22.1	21.2	20.3	19.2
25–29 years	19.0	18.0	17.2	16.1	14.8
30–34 years	15.7	15.3	15.1	14.5	13.4
35–39 years	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.4	12.8
40–49 years	13.2	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.0

[1]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 1991–93. Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota (1989–93), Oklahoma (1989–90), and Louisiana and Nebraska (1989), which did not require the reporting of mother's tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate (see Appendix I).

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

[3]Maternal tobacco use during pregnancy was not reported on the birth certificates of California 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, 45 States and DC in 1991–92, and 46 States and DC in 1993. Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota (1989–93), New Hampshire (1989–92), Oklahoma (1989–90), and Louisiana and Nebraska (1989), which did not require the reporting of either Hispanic origin of mother or tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate (see Appendix I).

[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 1992–93. Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota (1989–93), Washington (1989–91), Oklahoma (1989–90), and Louisiana and Nebraska (1989), which did not require the reporting of either mother's education or tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate (see Appendix I).

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 11. Low-birthweight live births, according to mother's detailed race, Hispanic origin, and smoking status: United States, selected years 1970–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Birthweight, race of mother, Hispanic origin of mother, and smoking status of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams)						Percent of live births[1]							
All mothers	7.93	7.38	6.84	6.72	6.75	6.81	6.90	6.93	7.05	6.97	7.12	7.08	7.22
White	6.85	6.27	5.72	5.61	5.65	5.66	5.70	5.67	5.72	5.70	5.80	5.80	5.98
Black	13.90	13.19	12.69	12.58	12.65	12.77	12.98	13.26	13.51	13.25	13.55	13.31	13.34
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.97	6.41	6.44	6.15	5.86	5.94	6.15	6.00	6.26	6.11	6.15	6.22	6.42
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	6.68	6.57	6.16	6.47	6.41	6.31	6.51	6.45	6.54	6.57	6.55
Chinese	6.67	5.29	5.21	5.05	4.98	4.85	5.02	4.63	4.89	4.69	5.10	4.98	4.91
Japanese	9.03	7.47	6.60	5.91	6.21	6.03	6.49	6.69	6.67	6.16	5.90	7.00	6.53
Filipino	10.02	8.08	7.40	7.78	6.95	7.42	7.30	7.15	7.35	7.30	7.31	7.43	6.99
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.29	7.24	6.73	6.89	6.76
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.61	6.65	6.74	6.68	6.89
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	6.12	6.15	6.16	6.13	6.24	6.17	6.18	6.06	6.15	6.10	6.24
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	5.62	5.68	5.77	5.62	5.74	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.60	5.61	5.77
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	8.95	8.88	8.69	9.22	9.30	9.42	9.50	8.99	9.42	9.19	9.23
Cuban	- - -	- - -	5.62	5.86	6.02	5.46	5.89	5.94	5.77	5.67	5.57	6.10	6.18
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	5.76	5.81	5.68	5.69	5.74	5.58	5.81	5.84	5.87	5.77	5.94
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.96	6.89	6.83	6.87	6.91	6.85	6.74	6.87	7.25	7.24	7.51
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	5.67	5.53	5.60	5.58	5.63	5.62	5.62	5.61	5.72	5.73	5.92
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	12.71	12.54	12.61	12.85	13.10	13.28	13.61	13.32	13.62	13.40	13.43
Cigarette smoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.36	11.25	11.41	11.49	11.84
Nonsmoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.02	6.14	6.36	6.35	6.56
Very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams)													
All mothers	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.19	1.21	1.21	1.24	1.24	1.28	1.27	1.29	1.29	1.33
White	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	1.01
Black	2.40	2.40	2.48	2.60	2.71	2.73	2.79	2.86	2.95	2.92	2.96	2.96	2.96
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.98	0.95	0.92	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.07	0.95	1.05
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	0.92	0.93	0.85	0.86	0.83	0.84	0.90	0.87	0.85	0.91	0.86
Chinese	0.80	0.52	0.66	0.70	0.57	0.63	0.65	0.57	0.61	0.51	0.65	0.67	0.63
Japanese	1.48	0.89	0.94	0.81	0.84	0.86	0.80	0.92	0.86	0.73	0.62	0.85	0.74
Filipino	1.08	0.93	0.99	0.97	0.86	0.87	0.94	0.91	1.12	1.05	0.97	1.05	0.95
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.13	0.97	1.02	1.02	1.14
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.93	0.89
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	0.98	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.06	1.01	1.05	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.06
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	0.92	0.93	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.89	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.97
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	1.29	1.49	1.30	1.47	1.63	1.61	1.71	1.62	1.66	1.70	1.66
Cuban	- - -	- - -	1.02	1.04	1.18	1.09	0.97	1.17	1.13	1.20	1.15	1.24	1.23
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	0.99	1.04	1.01	1.04	1.02	0.97	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.02
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	1.01	1.05	0.96	1.08	1.15	1.11	1.04	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.23
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	0.86	0.88	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	1.00
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	2.46	2.56	2.66	2.68	2.73	2.82	2.97	2.93	2.97	2.97	2.99
Cigarette smoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.77
Nonsmoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.16	1.18	1.21	1.22	1.28

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

[2]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980, to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and 50 and DC in 1993 (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 1991–93. Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota (1989–93), Oklahoma (1989–90), and Louisiana and Nebraska (1989), which did not require the reporting of mother's tobacco use during pregnancy on the birth certificate (see Appendix I).

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 12. Low-birthweight live births among mothers 20 years of age and over, by mother's detailed race, Hispanic origin, and educational attainment: Selected States, 1989–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Mother's education, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
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	8.6
White	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.1
Black	17.0	16.5	17.0	16.5	16.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.4
Chinese	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.6
Japanese	4.0	10.6	7.5	7.0	9.4
Filipino	6.9	7.2	7.4	6.8	6.2
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	11.0	10.7	7.1	9.5	9.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.6
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
Mexican American	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4
Puerto Rican	11.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	10.3
Cuban	9.4	7.9	7.1	7.8	6.5
Central and South American	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8
Other and unknown Hispanic	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.8	8.1
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.7
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	17.6	16.7	17.2	16.7	16.7
12 years of education					
All races	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4
White	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1
Black	13.4	13.1	13.5	13.3	13.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.6
Chinese	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.7	4.9
Japanese	7.4	6.2	6.4	7.4	7.2
Filipino	6.8	7.6	6.9	7.4	6.5
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2
Mexican American	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.7
Puerto Rican	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.5
Cuban	5.3	5.2	6.1	6.6	6.6
Central and South American	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.4
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	13.6	13.2	13.6	13.4	13.5
13 or more years of education					
All races	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8
White	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0
Black	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	5.6	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3
Chinese	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.9
Japanese	6.6	6.0	5.6	6.9	6.3
Filipino	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.9
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	6.3	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.2
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.5
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7
Mexican American	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.5
Puerto Rican	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4
Cuban	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.4
Central and South American	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.4
Other and unknown Hispanic	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.6
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.4

[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, 49 and DC in 1992, and 50 and DC in 1993 (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 starting 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 13. Low-birthweight live births, according to race of mother, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1981–83, 1986–88, and 1991–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93
	Percent of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams								
United States	6.79	6.88	7.14	5.67	5.68	5.86	12.72	13.01	13.40
New England	6.00	5.90	6.08	5.54	5.37	5.52	12.58	12.35	11.68
Maine	5.32	5.12	5.28	5.32	5.08	5.28	*	*	*
New Hampshire	5.09	4.98	5.04	5.09	4.96	4.97	*	*	*
Vermont	5.99	5.14	5.65	5.98	5.12	5.61	*	*	*
Massachusetts	5.92	5.85	6.00	5.50	5.29	5.47	11.61	11.73	10.56
Rhode Island	6.14	6.16	6.23	5.64	5.72	5.72	*12.02	*11.34	*10.69
Connecticut	6.69	6.66	6.88	5.75	5.74	5.85	13.84	13.40	13.49
Middle Atlantic	7.01	7.24	7.52	5.75	5.74	6.03	12.82	13.64	13.68
New York	7.27	7.56	7.73	5.97	5.94	6.20	12.27	13.44	13.29
New Jersey	7.07	6.94	7.38	5.57	5.43	5.83	13.29	13.28	13.54
Pennsylvania	6.56	6.90	7.27	5.55	5.65	5.89	13.80	14.48	14.78
East North Central	6.70	6.83	7.38	5.49	5.52	5.84	13.61	13.69	14.44
Ohio	6.70	6.71	7.45	5.71	5.70	6.19	13.12	12.67	14.04
Indiana	6.35	6.48	6.78	5.67	5.82	6.05	12.21	12.31	12.54
Illinois	7.26	7.44	7.86	5.46	5.53	5.77	14.09	14.30	14.94
Michigan	6.94	7.12	7.64	5.62	5.57	5.76	13.96	14.35	14.84
Wisconsin	5.23	5.42	6.07	4.69	4.72	5.14	12.93	12.80	13.79
West North Central	5.68	5.81	6.19	5.15	5.21	5.52	12.81	12.99	13.05
Minnesota	5.11	5.04	5.33	4.87	4.67	4.91	*13.07	13.99	12.61
Iowa	4.92	5.26	5.71	4.77	5.06	5.48	*11.84	*12.33	*12.18
Missouri	6.69	6.87	7.44	5.59	5.74	6.14	12.94	12.99	13.58
North Dakota	4.68	4.87	5.07	4.62	4.71	4.98	*	*	*
South Dakota	5.18	5.05	5.36	4.81	4.87	5.18	*	*	*
Nebraska	5.45	5.50	5.69	5.05	5.11	5.31	*12.96	*12.61	*11.82
Kansas	6.19	6.23	6.41	5.63	5.62	5.86	12.61	13.02	12.17
South Atlantic	7.86	7.87	8.12	5.94	5.94	6.06	12.56	12.72	13.09
Delaware	7.41	7.15	7.77	5.50	5.48	5.74	13.44	12.58	13.96
Maryland	7.60	7.88	8.28	5.59	5.67	5.72	12.41	12.98	13.56
District of Columbia	13.26	13.38	14.77	6.21	5.18	*5.29	14.97	15.83	17.02
Virginia	7.24	7.00	7.30	5.68	5.51	5.62	12.25	11.74	12.43
West Virginia	6.83	6.83	7.09	6.66	6.66	6.88	*11.13	*11.41	*12.60
North Carolina	7.90	7.94	8.48	6.01	6.09	6.45	12.41	12.45	13.24
South Carolina	8.80	8.70	9.17	6.17	6.18	6.45	12.85	12.75	13.49
Georgia	8.46	8.24	8.62	6.06	6.08	6.12	12.80	12.35	12.97
Florida	7.45	7.65	7.46	5.91	5.98	6.00	12.01	13.02	12.17
East South Central	7.86	7.89	8.51	6.22	6.26	6.63	12.26	12.24	13.36
Kentucky	6.96	6.88	7.05	6.48	6.34	6.52	11.97	12.16	12.21
Tennessee	7.97	7.97	8.68	6.42	6.47	6.87	13.44	12.96	14.40
Alabama	7.92	8.03	8.61	5.86	5.95	6.41	11.81	12.06	12.81
Mississippi	8.74	8.78	9.90	5.85	6.13	6.68	11.95	11.87	13.33
West South Central	7.20	7.21	7.44	5.98	6.01	6.15	12.80	12.58	13.28
Arkansas	7.56	7.84	8.19	5.93	6.43	6.65	12.60	12.48	13.27
Louisiana	8.49	8.70	9.36	5.80	5.91	6.20	13.01	12.90	13.67
Oklahoma	6.70	6.59	6.66	6.18	6.06	6.03	12.30	11.71	12.19
Texas	6.89	6.87	7.06	5.98	5.98	6.10	12.75	12.47	13.13
Mountain	6.55	6.65	6.89	6.38	6.43	6.63	12.56	13.88	14.25
Montana	5.59	5.79	5.86	5.53	5.75	5.85	*	*	*
Idaho	5.33	5.31	5.53	5.29	5.28	5.49	*	*	*
Wyoming	6.93	7.17	7.20	6.87	7.17	7.16	*	*	*
Colorado	7.89	7.83	8.36	7.60	7.43	7.90	13.56	14.75	15.78
New Mexico	7.58	7.15	7.21	7.64	7.22	7.26	*12.31	*12.32	*12.86
Arizona	6.03	6.29	6.51	5.83	6.10	6.26	11.90	13.10	12.88
Utah	5.49	5.62	5.86	5.43	5.54	5.81	*	*	*
Nevada	6.79	7.30	7.25	6.28	6.49	6.45	*11.82	*14.29	14.81
Pacific	5.78	5.88	5.81	5.16	5.16	5.17	11.67	13.07	12.49
Washington	5.18	5.26	5.20	4.87	4.87	4.88	11.05	11.97	11.46
Oregon	4.91	5.25	5.11	4.71	5.04	4.90	*11.03	*12.81	*11.62
California	5.93	6.00	5.92	5.27	5.22	5.24	11.77	13.23	12.63
Alaska	4.84	4.80	4.84	4.42	4.34	4.44	*7.84	*9.82	*9.30
Hawaii	7.08	6.92	6.94	6.04	5.62	5.41	*10.57	*9.00	*11.35

*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 1981–83, 1986–88, and 1991–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93
	Percent of live births weighing less than 1,500 grams								
United States	1.17	1.23	1.30	0.92	0.94	0.98	2.56	2.79	2.96
New England	1.07	1.04	1.12	0.94	0.91	0.96	2.94	2.81	2.80
Maine	0.87	0.79	0.86	0.87	0.79	0.85	*	*	*
New Hampshire	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.89	0.84	0.82	*	*	*
Vermont	0.89	0.82	0.84	0.89	0.82	0.84	*	*	*
Massachusetts	1.04	1.01	1.11	0.93	0.86	0.97	2.63	2.63	2.36
Rhode Island	1.09	1.16	1.12	0.98	1.07	0.96	*2.65	*2.48	*2.86
Connecticut	1.29	1.28	1.35	1.03	1.03	1.04	3.34	3.13	3.40
Middle Atlantic	1.21	1.35	1.44	0.93	0.98	1.04	2.55	3.01	3.18
New York	1.26	1.41	1.47	0.97	1.00	1.05	2.42	2.90	3.09
New Jersey	1.23	1.33	1.44	0.92	0.96	1.05	2.58	2.98	3.11
Pennsylvania	1.13	1.28	1.38	0.89	0.95	1.01	2.85	3.29	3.46
East North Central	1.22	1.26	1.38	0.94	0.93	1.01	2.83	2.98	3.10
Ohio	1.18	1.19	1.36	0.94	0.95	1.05	2.75	2.60	3.01
Indiana	1.09	1.13	1.23	0.91	0.96	1.04	2.66	2.65	2.76
Illinois	1.37	1.40	1.50	0.97	0.95	1.03	2.94	3.04	3.12
Michigan	1.26	1.38	1.48	0.97	0.94	1.01	2.85	3.44	3.31
Wisconsin	0.97	0.97	1.08	0.86	0.80	0.87	2.65	2.66	2.92
West North Central	0.96	0.99	1.09	0.85	0.85	0.92	2.52	2.72	2.84
Minnesota	0.90	0.88	0.96	0.85	0.82	0.88	*3.31	2.89	2.73
Iowa	0.80	0.84	0.95	0.78	0.80	0.88	*2.02	*2.29	*2.86
Missouri	1.13	1.20	1.32	0.89	0.92	0.99	2.52	2.72	2.89
North Dakota	0.85	0.82	0.87	0.81	0.81	0.85	*	*	*
South Dakota	0.88	0.96	0.87	0.82	0.88	0.82	*	*	*
Nebraska	0.90	0.88	0.96	0.82	0.80	0.89	*2.48	*2.43	*2.28
Kansas	1.03	1.04	1.17	0.92	0.87	1.01	2.39	2.92	2.96
South Atlantic	1.47	1.53	1.61	1.00	1.03	1.05	2.64	2.82	2.98
Delaware	1.47	1.54	1.59	0.99	0.98	1.01	2.89	3.36	3.43
Maryland	1.56	1.78	1.79	1.02	1.11	1.06	2.85	3.35	3.34
District of Columbia	3.19	3.39	3.46	1.50	1.10	*0.86	3.60	4.10	4.12
Virginia	1.33	1.29	1.44	0.94	0.92	0.98	2.59	2.48	2.88
West Virginia	1.07	1.14	1.13	1.03	1.07	1.08	*2.07	*2.97	*2.42
North Carolina	1.47	1.56	1.69	0.99	1.05	1.10	2.60	2.78	3.11
South Carolina	1.65	1.63	1.73	1.10	1.07	1.10	2.49	2.53	2.75
Georgia	1.61	1.59	1.71	1.03	1.06	1.03	2.68	2.61	2.90
Florida	1.34	1.42	1.43	0.98	1.00	1.04	2.44	2.80	2.70
East South Central	1.31	1.39	1.56	0.95	1.00	1.08	2.26	2.42	2.80
Kentucky	1.10	1.14	1.21	0.96	1.02	1.07	2.53	2.32	2.62
Tennessee	1.33	1.42	1.59	1.00	1.05	1.10	2.50	2.65	3.14
Alabama	1.35	1.47	1.65	0.92	0.96	1.10	2.15	2.46	2.70
Mississippi	1.47	1.52	1.83	0.87	0.91	1.03	2.12	2.21	2.67
West South Central	1.17	1.23	1.29	0.91	0.94	0.96	2.40	2.55	2.80
Arkansas	1.23	1.25	1.39	0.89	0.92	1.04	2.26	2.38	2.53
Louisiana	1.45	1.64	1.77	0.86	0.97	0.97	2.43	2.66	2.87
Oklahoma	1.07	1.02	1.12	0.94	0.89	0.96	2.41	2.13	2.60
Texas	1.11	1.16	1.20	0.92	0.95	0.96	2.40	2.55	2.82
Mountain	0.93	0.95	1.01	0.89	0.90	0.95	2.67	2.62	2.66
Montana	0.83	0.84	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.79	*	*	*
Idaho	0.70	0.84	0.82	0.70	0.84	0.81	*	*	*
Wyoming	0.96	0.86	0.96	0.94	0.85	0.90	*	*	*
Colorado	1.01	0.99	1.15	0.95	0.92	1.05	2.42	2.46	2.78
New Mexico	1.02	0.98	0.97	1.02	0.96	0.97	*2.72	*2.65	*2.79
Arizona	1.00	1.06	1.08	0.93	1.00	1.03	2.85	2.85	2.59
Utah	0.78	0.72	0.85	0.77	0.71	0.84	*	*	*
Nevada	1.05	1.15	1.06	0.89	0.97	0.89	*2.84	*2.85	2.62
Pacific	0.98	1.01	1.00	0.86	0.86	0.87	2.34	2.79	2.72
Washington	0.85	0.86	0.83	0.79	0.77	0.77	2.08	2.62	2.55
Oregon	0.83	0.81	0.87	0.82	0.77	0.84	*1.66	*2.24	*2.13
California	1.02	1.04	1.03	0.88	0.88	0.89	2.37	2.82	2.75
Alaska	0.85	0.98	0.89	0.78	0.89	0.78	*2.26	*2.54	*2.31
Hawaii	1.03	1.05	1.01	0.97	0.92	0.87	*1.70	*2.59	*3.07

*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 hospitals and other medical facilities]

Characteristic	*1973*	*1975*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
	Abortions per 100 live births[1]												
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													
Under 15 years	123.7	119.3	139.7	148.6	143.9	137.6	116.3	127.5	94.9	88.6	84.4	76.7	79.0
15–19 years	53.9	54.2	71.4	72.7	69.7	68.8	65.0	66.8	62.4	56.0	51.5	46.2	44.0
20–24 years	29.4	28.9	39.5	40.6	39.9	38.6	38.0	38.6	37.4	36.6	37.7	37.8	37.6
25–29 years	20.7	19.2	23.7	24.0	22.6	21.7	22.1	21.8	21.4	21.1	22.0	22.1	22.2
30–34 years	28.0	25.0	23.7	22.6	20.0	19.9	19.8	19.6	18.8	18.7	19.1	18.7	18.3
35–39 years	45.1	42.2	41.0	36.1	33.4	33.6	31.3	29.7	28.0	27.1	27.3	26.2	25.6
40 years and over	68.4	66.8	80.7	70.7	64.0	62.3	59.0	55.5	51.4	49.6	50.1	46.9	45.4
Race													
White	32.6	27.7	33.2	30.2	28.8	27.7	26.9	26.7	25.9	25.2	25.8	24.6	23.6
Black[2]	42.0	47.6	54.3	49.7	47.5	47.2	48.8	50.0	48.9	49.6	52.1	50.2	51.8
Marital status													
Married	7.6	9.6	10.5	9.0	9.3	8.0	10.2	9.6	8.8	8.1	8.9	8.9	8.4
Unmarried	139.8	161.0	147.6	130.8	126.7	117.4	95.8	101.9	102.7	92.1	87.9	81.5	79.0
Previous live births[3]													
0	43.7	38.4	45.7	45.5	45.9	45.1	41.5	41.0	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.8	32.7
1	23.5	22.0	20.2	21.2	21.9	21.6	21.5	22.2	21.8	21.2	23.0	23.2	22.9
2	36.8	36.8	29.5	30.4	32.0	29.9	30.5	31.5	30.4	28.9	31.7	31.9	31.9
3	46.9	47.7	29.8	28.9	31.3	18.2	29.7	30.9	29.1	26.5	30.2	31.0	30.8
4 or more[4]	44.7	43.5	24.3	21.9	24.4	21.5	22.4	24.7	21.9	22.3	27.1	22.6	25.5

[1]For calculation of ratios according to each characteristic, abortions with the characteristic unknown have been distributed in proportion to abortions with the characteristic known.
[2]Reported as black and other races before 1989.
[3]For 1973–75 data indicate number of living children.
[4]For 1975, data refer to four previous live births, not four or more. For five or more previous live births, the ratio is 47.3.

NOTES: For each year since 1969 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has compiled total abortion data from 50 States, the District of Columbia (DC), and New York City (NYC). The number of States reporting each characteristic varies from year to year. For 1992 the number of States reporting each characteristic was as follows: age, 41 States, DC, and NYC; race, 34 States, DC, and NYC; marital status, 37 States, DC, and NYC; previous live births, 38 States and NYC. These data have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Abortion Surveillance, 1973, 1975, 1979–80. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1975, April 1977, May 1983; CDC Surveillance Summaries. Abortion Surveillance, United States, 1982–83, Vol. 36, No. 1SS, Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 1987; 1984 and 1985, Vol. 38, No. SS–2, Sept. 1989; 1986 and 1987, Vol. 39, No. SS–2, June 1990; 1988, Vol. 40, No. SS–2, July 1991; 1989, Vol. 41, No. SS–5, Sept. 1992; 1990, Vol. 42, No. SS–6, Dec. 1993; 1991, Vol. 44, No. SS–2, May 1995; and 1992, Vol. 45, forthcoming.

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 hospitals and other facilities]

Characteristic	*1973*	*1975*	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*
	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[1]	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[2]												
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													
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	52.1
Under 7 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.7
7 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.0
8 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21.4
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	24.2
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	12.0
13–15 weeks	6.9	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.0
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	4.2
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	1.5
Type of procedure													
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
Other[3]	1.2	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Location of facility													
In State of residence	74.8	89.2	92.6	93.3	92.0	92.4	92.4	91.7	91.4	91.0	91.8	91.6	92.0
Out of State of residence	25.2	10.8	7.4	6.7	8.0	7.6	7.6	8.3	8.6	9.0	8.2	8.4	8.0
Previous induced abortions													
0	- - -	81.9	67.6	62.4	60.5	60.1	59.3	58.5	57.8	58.1	57.1	56.1	55.1
1	- - -	14.9	23.5	25.0	25.7	25.7	26.3	26.5	26.9	26.5	26.9	27.2	27.4
2	- - -	2.5	6.6	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.4	9.9	10.1	10.6	11.0
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	6.5

[1]No survey was conducted in 1986, 1989, or 1990; data for these years are estimated.
[2]Excludes cases for which selected characteristic is unknown.
[3]Includes hysterotomy and hysterectomy.

NOTES: 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. For each year since 1969 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has compiled total abortion data from 50 States, the District of Columbia (DC), and New York City (NYC). The number of States reporting each characteristic varies from year to year. For 1992 the number of States reporting each characteristic was as follows: gestational age, 37 States, DC, and NYC; detailed gestational age under 9 weeks, 35 States and NYC; type of procedure, 38 States, DC, and NYC; location of facility, 40 States, DC, and NYC; previous induced abortions, 37 States, DC, and NYC.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Abortion Surveillance, 1973, 1975, 1979–80. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1975, April 1977, May 1983; CDC Surveillance Summaries. Abortion Surveillance, United States, 1982–83, Vol. 36, No. 1SS, Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 1987; 1984 and 1985, Vol. 38, No. SS–2, Sept. 1989; 1986 and 1987, Vol. 39, No. SS–2, June 1990; 1988, Vol. 40, No. SS–2, July 1991; 1989, Vol. 41, No. SS–5, Sept. 1992; 1990, Vol. 42, No. SS–6, Dec. 1993; 1991, Vol. 44, No. SS–2, May 1995; and 1992, Vol. 45, forthcoming. 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 through 1988–90

[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
1988–90[4]	4,197,520	33	0.8
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	0.2
1988–90	2,101,014	4	0.2
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	0.1
1988–90	1,084,040	1	0.1
11–12 weeks			
1973–75	355,304	12	3.4
1976–78	425,744	2	0.5
1979–81	471,921	6	1.3
1982–84	497,367	4	0.8
1985–87	507,712	3	0.6
1988–90	517,392	–	–
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
1988–90	495,074	18	3.6

[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.
[4]Includes ten deaths with weeks of gestation unknown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Surveillance summaries, abortion surveillance, United States, 1992. Vol 44, no SS–4. Atlanta, Georgia: Public Health Service, 1995; unpublished data.

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[2]									
20–24 years	–	–	*22.0	27.8	30.4	45.4	31.8	31.9	42.4
25–44 years	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
30–44 years	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[2]									
20–24 years	–	–	*27.6	52.8	51.9	53.6	54.9	54.5	50.4
25–44 years	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
30–44 years	48.2	56.7	64.7	73.2	71.5	77.9	70.4	66.3	60.7

[1]For women 20–44 years of age. Education is for year of interview. See NOTES below.
[2]Data not shown for mothers under 20 years of age because estimates are unreliable.

*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. Data are based on all births to mothers 15–44 years of age at interview, including those that occurred when they were younger than 15 years of age.

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 and Cycle IV 1988.

Table 20. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1983–91 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								
	1983	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1983–85	1986–88	1989–91
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births								
All mothers	10.9	10.4	9.6	9.5	8.9	8.6	10.6	9.8	9.0
White	9.3	8.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.1	9.0	8.2	7.4
Black	19.2	18.6	17.8	17.8	16.9	16.6	18.7	17.9	17.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native	15.2	13.1	12.7	13.4	13.1	11.3	13.9	13.2	12.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	8.3	7.8	6.8	7.4	6.6	5.8	8.3	7.3	6.6
Chinese	9.5	5.8	5.5	6.4	4.3	4.6	7.4	5.8	5.1
Japanese	*	*6.0	*7.0	*6.0	*5.5	*4.2	6.0	6.9	5.3
Filipino	8.4	7.7	6.9	8.0	6.0	5.1	8.2	6.9	6.4
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	*	*	*	*	*	*	11.3	11.1	9.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	8.1	8.5	7.0	7.3	7.4	6.3	8.6	7.6	7.0
Hispanic origin[1,2]	9.5	8.8	8.3	8.1	7.5	7.1	9.2	8.3	7.6
Mexican American	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.2	6.9	8.8	7.9	7.2
Puerto Rican	12.9	11.1	11.6	11.7	9.9	9.7	12.3	11.1	10.4
Cuban	*7.5	8.5	7.2	6.2	7.2	5.2	8.0	7.3	6.2
Central and South American	8.5	8.0	7.2	7.4	6.8	5.9	8.2	7.6	6.6
Other and unknown Hispanic	10.6	9.5	9.1	8.4	8.0	8.2	9.9	9.0	8.2
White, non-Hispanic[2]	9.2	8.7	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.0	8.9	8.1	7.3
Black, non-Hispanic[2]	19.1	18.3	18.1	18.0	16.9	16.6	18.5	17.9	17.2
	Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
All mothers	7.1	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.4	6.9	6.3	5.7
White	6.1	5.8	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.4	5.9	5.2	4.7
Black	12.5	12.3	11.5	11.5	11.1	10.7	12.2	11.7	11.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.5	6.1	5.4	6.2	6.1	5.5	6.7	5.9	5.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	5.2	4.8	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.6	5.2	4.5	3.9
Chinese	5.5	3.3	3.1	3.7	2.3	2.3	4.3	3.3	2.7
Japanese	*	*3.1	*4.5	*3.3	*3.5	*3.2	3.4	4.4	3.0
Filipino	5.6	5.1	4.4	5.2	3.5	3.4	5.3	4.5	4.0
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.4	7.1	4.8
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	5.0	5.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	5.5	4.7	4.2
Hispanic origin[1,2]	6.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.5	6.0	5.3	4.8
Mexican American	5.9	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	5.7	5.0	4.5
Puerto Rican	8.7	7.6	7.3	8.2	6.9	6.1	8.3	7.2	7.0
Cuban	*5.0	6.2	5.5	4.6	5.3	4.0	5.9	5.3	4.6
Central and South American	5.8	5.6	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.0	5.7	5.0	4.4
Other and unknown Hispanic	6.4	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.1	6.2	5.8	5.2
White, non-Hispanic[2]	6.0	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	5.8	5.1	4.6
Black, non-Hispanic[2]	12.1	11.9	11.5	11.6	11.0	10.7	11.8	11.4	11.1
	Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
All mothers	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.3
White	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.7
Black	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.0	5.8	7.2	7.3	6.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.6
Chinese	*	*2.5	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.4
Japanese	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.6	2.5	2.2
Filipino	*2.8	*2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.3
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*4.0	*4.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.9	2.8
Hispanic origin[1,2]	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.7
Mexican American	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.7
Puerto Rican	4.2	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.4
Cuban	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.2	2.0	1.6
Central and South American	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.2
Other and unknown Hispanic	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.0
White, non-Hispanic[2]	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.7
Black, non-Hispanic[2]	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.1

[1]Includes mothers of all races.

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

*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, 1983–91 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	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1983–85*	*1986–88*	*1989–91*
Less than 12 years of education	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births								
All mothers	16.2	15.4	14.7	12.9	11.9	11.4	15.7	14.8	12.0
White	13.8	13.2	12.3	10.8	10.0	9.6	13.4	12.5	10.1
Black	22.9	21.4	20.8	20.1	18.8	18.4	21.8	20.7	19.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native	16.4	16.7	14.8	14.5	14.4	12.5	15.7	16.2	13.8
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	10.6	*9.3	9.3	8.8	7.6	6.7	10.5	9.1	7.7
Hispanic origin[2,3]	11.2	11.0	10.6	8.8	7.7	7.4	11.1	10.6	7.9
Mexican American	8.7	10.8	8.8	8.1	7.4	7.0	9.8	9.2	7.5
Puerto Rican	15.2	11.9	13.9	14.2	10.8	10.9	14.0	13.2	11.9
Cuban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Central and South American	*	*8.6	*8.7	7.7	7.3	6.3	8.4	9.5	7.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	10.3	11.7	*11.4	10.0	8.9	10.4	11.2	10.6	9.8
White, non-Hispanic[2]	14.2	13.9	13.0	12.3	11.9	11.5	13.9	13.0	11.9
Black, non-Hispanic[2]	23.5	21.5	21.9	20.6	18.9	18.6	22.3	21.1	19.3
12 years of education									
All mothers	10.5	10.3	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.8	10.4	9.9	9.1
White	9.0	8.7	8.1	7.8	7.3	7.1	8.8	8.2	7.4
Black	17.7	17.7	16.8	16.8	15.9	16.1	17.7	16.9	16.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	15.0	10.7	11.2	12.7	13.2	10.8	13.0	11.8	12.2
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	9.9	8.2	7.6	8.6	7.6	6.7	9.4	7.9	7.6
Hispanic origin[2,3]	9.0	9.4	8.8	7.1	7.1	6.7	9.4	8.4	7.0
Mexican American	*8.0	8.9	9.5	6.4	6.8	6.7	8.1	8.5	6.7
Puerto Rican	10.7	11.6	10.7	9.0	8.8	8.7	11.6	10.1	8.8
Cuban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*8.3	*6.5	7.4
Central and South American	*	*8.1	6.7	7.1	6.5	5.6	9.0	7.3	6.4
Other and unknown Hispanic	9.2	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.7	6.2	9.0	8.0	7.3
White, non-Hispanic[2]	9.1	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.3	7.1	8.6	8.2	7.4
Black, non-Hispanic[2]	17.6	18.3	17.2	17.0	16.0	16.2	17.9	17.3	16.4
13 or more years of education									
All mothers	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.1	7.9	7.3	6.5
White	7.2	6.7	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	6.9	6.2	5.5
Black	15.4	15.9	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.0	15.4	14.8	13.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*9.1	*6.9	*8.7	10.3	8.4	8.2
Asian or Pacific Islander[1]	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.1	4.5	6.8	6.0	5.1
Hispanic origin[2,3]	9.1	6.6	7.0	6.4	5.7	5.5	7.5	7.0	5.8
Mexican American	*	*	*	6.0	5.4	5.6	7.9	6.5	5.7
Puerto Rican	*	*	*6.8	9.3	7.5	6.6	8.3	6.8	7.7
Cuban	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.4	5.8	4.2
Central and South American	*	*	*7.8	6.2	5.5	4.9	7.3	7.6	5.5
Other and unknown Hispanic	*	*	*	5.7	5.5	5.9	7.9	7.8	5.7
White, non-Hispanic[2]	7.1	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.2	6.9	6.2	5.5
Black, non-Hispanic[2]	15.0	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.1	14.8	14.8	13.7

[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, 59 percent in 1988, and 12 percent in 1989–91.
[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. The number of States reporting both items increased from 21 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, to 26 and DC in 1988, 45 and DC in 1989, and 47 and DC in 1990–91 (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System). The Hispanic reporting States that did not report maternal education on the birth certificate during 1983–88 together accounted for 28–85 percent of the births in each Hispanic subgroup (except Cuban, 11–16 percent and Puerto Rican, 6–7 percent in 1983–87); and in 1989–91 accounted for 27–39 percent of Central and South American and Puerto Rican births and 2–9 percent of births in other Hispanic subgroups.

NOTES: Includes data for 47 States and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 46 States and DC in 1988, and 48 States and DC in 1989–91. Excludes data for California and Texas (1983–88), Washington (1983–91), and New York (1988–91), which did not require the reporting of maternal education on the birth certificate (see Appendix I). 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, 1983–91 birth cohorts

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

Birthweight	Birth cohort								
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births[1]								
All birthweights	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.5	8.9	8.6
Less than 2,500 grams	95.9	94.1	93.9	89.9	86.5	84.2	83.1	78.1	74.3
Less than 1,500 grams	400.6	390.5	387.7	371.8	358.0	348.7	343.1	317.6	305.4
Less than 500 grams	890.3	883.4	895.9	889.9	890.4	878.4	905.6	898.2	889.9
500–999 grams	584.2	570.9	559.2	537.4	507.9	502.0	480.4	440.1	422.6
1,000–1,499 grams	162.3	151.4	145.4	132.8	122.2	121.3	118.5	97.9	91.3
1,500–1,999 grams	58.4	57.4	54.0	51.9	48.8	48.9	46.0	43.8	40.4
2,000–2,499 grams	22.5	21.4	20.9	20.7	19.5	18.7	17.9	17.8	17.0
2,500 grams or more	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6
2,500–2,999 grams	8.8	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.7
3,000–3,499 grams	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5
3,500–3,999 grams	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5
4,000 grams or more	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4
4,000–4,499 grams	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
4,500–4,999 grams	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.5	3.0
5,000 grams or more[2]	14.4	19.0	14.7	16.3	15.8	20.7	9.6	9.8	8.2

[1]For calculation of birthweight-specific infant mortality rates, unknown birthweight has been distributed in proportion to known birthweight separately for live births (denominator) and infant deaths (numerator).

[2]In 1989 a birthweight-gestational age consistency check instituted for the natality file resulted in a decrease in the number of deaths to infants coded with birthweights of 5,000 grams or more and a discontinuity in the mortality trend for infants weighing 5,000 grams or more at birth. Starting with 1989 the rates are believed to be more accurate.

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. Infant mortality rates, fetal death rates, and perinatal mortality rates, according to race: United States, selected years 1950–94

[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
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
1993	8.4	5.3	4.3	3.1	7.1	3.8	8.1
Provisional data:							
1993	8.3	5.4	- - -	2.9	- - -	- - -	- - -
1994	7.9	5.0	- - -	3.0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Race of child:[6] White							
1950[5]	26.8	19.4	17.1	7.4	16.6	13.3	30.1
1960[5]	22.9	17.2	15.6	5.7	13.9	10.8	26.2
1970	17.8	13.8	12.5	4.0	12.3	8.6	21.0
1980	11.0	7.5	6.2	3.5	8.1	5.7	11.9
Race of mother:[7] White							
1980	10.9	7.4	6.1	3.5	8.1	5.7	11.8
1985	9.2	6.0	5.0	3.2	6.9	4.5	9.5
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
1993	6.8	4.3	3.5	2.5	6.1	3.4	6.9
Race of child:[6] Black							
1950[5]	43.9	27.8	23.0	16.1	32.1	- - -	- - -
1960[5]	44.3	27.8	23.7	16.5	- - -	- - -	- - -
1970	32.6	22.8	20.3	9.9	23.2	- - -	34.5
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
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
1993	16.5	10.7	9.0	5.8	12.8	5.8	14.7

[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 persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[6]Infant deaths are tabulated by race of decedent; live births and fetal deaths are tabulated by race of child (see Appendix II).
[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 1950–93. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths: United States, 1993 and 1994. Monthly vital statistics report; vols 42 and 43 no 13. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1994 and 1995; Gardner P and Hudson BL. Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1993. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 44 no 7, suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1996. 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 1981–83, 1986–88, and 1991–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White[1]			Black[1]		
	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States	11.5	10.1	8.6	10.0	8.5	7.0	20.4	18.7	17.0
New England	10.1	8.3	6.7	9.4	7.6	6.1	21.0	18.4	13.9
Maine	9.5	8.3	6.4	9.5	8.3	6.4	*	*	*
New Hampshire	9.8	8.4	5.9	9.8	8.4	5.8	*	*	*
Vermont	8.6	8.4	6.6	8.5	8.3	6.6	*	*	*
Massachusetts	9.6	7.9	6.4	9.0	7.1	5.9	19.2	17.9	12.4
Rhode Island	11.2	8.6	7.6	10.5	8.0	7.0	*21.2	*15.9	*15.5
Connecticut	11.1	8.9	7.4	9.7	7.6	6.1	22.6	19.5	15.8
Middle Atlantic	11.8	10.3	8.8	10.0	8.4	6.8	20.2	19.3	17.5
New York	12.0	10.7	8.9	10.2	8.9	7.0	19.4	18.2	16.2
New Jersey	11.3	9.7	8.4	9.2	7.5	6.1	20.2	19.3	18.2
Pennsylvania	11.6	10.2	8.9	10.1	8.2	7.0	22.4	22.2	19.8
East North Central	12.1	10.6	9.6	10.1	8.7	7.5	23.3	20.8	19.4
Ohio	11.7	9.9	9.3	10.2	8.7	7.8	21.4	17.2	17.9
Indiana	11.5	10.8	9.2	10.6	9.6	8.0	20.1	21.5	19.3
Illinois	13.3	11.7	10.2	10.5	8.9	7.5	24.8	22.0	20.2
Michigan	12.4	11.0	10.0	10.0	8.6	7.2	24.9	22.7	20.9
Wisconsin	9.8	8.8	7.8	9.1	7.8	7.0	19.3	17.5	14.6
West North Central	10.5	9.3	8.3	9.7	8.4	7.2	20.9	19.0	18.4
Minnesota	9.9	8.6	7.4	9.4	8.0	6.7	*28.5	22.4	17.9
Iowa	9.7	8.7	7.7	9.4	8.4	7.4	*24.4	*21.1	*18.6
Missouri	11.7	10.3	9.1	10.3	9.0	7.3	20.1	18.1	17.5
North Dakota	10.2	9.2	8.0	9.6	8.7	7.5	*	*	*
South Dakota	10.8	11.1	9.4	8.8	9.2	7.8	*	*	*
Nebraska	9.9	9.2	8.0	9.5	8.4	7.3	*19.2	*21.8	*21.2
Kansas	10.7	8.8	8.8	10.0	7.8	7.6	20.0	19.3	21.7
South Atlantic	13.2	11.6	9.9	10.3	8.9	7.1	20.6	18.7	16.7
Delaware	12.5	11.7	9.8	9.5	9.3	7.1	22.1	20.0	18.7
Maryland	12.1	11.5	9.6	9.3	8.7	6.6	19.2	18.4	16.2
District of Columbia	21.8	21.2	19.4	11.4	13.8	*9.2	24.3	24.5	22.7
Virginia	12.4	10.5	9.4	10.2	8.3	7.0	20.1	18.2	17.0
West Virginia	11.8	9.7	8.7	11.5	9.2	8.4	*20.3	*23.7	*16.0
North Carolina	13.3	12.0	10.4	10.6	9.3	7.7	20.0	18.8	16.9
South Carolina	15.7	12.7	10.6	11.8	9.7	7.3	21.9	17.7	16.1
Georgia	13.3	12.6	10.7	9.9	9.5	7.3	19.5	18.6	16.9
Florida	12.8	10.7	8.8	10.0	8.3	6.8	21.2	18.6	15.6
East South Central	13.1	11.6	10.0	10.6	9.1	7.6	19.9	18.0	16.3
Kentucky	11.9	10.1	8.5	11.3	9.6	7.9	18.5	15.1	14.2
Tennessee	12.5	11.1	9.6	10.3	8.7	7.0	20.4	19.3	18.0
Alabama	13.3	12.5	10.7	10.2	9.3	7.9	19.1	18.8	16.2
Mississippi	15.3	12.8	11.6	10.5	9.1	7.9	20.6	16.9	15.4
West South Central	11.6	9.7	8.4	10.2	8.4	7.1	18.3	16.0	14.6
Arkansas	10.9	10.4	10.2	8.9	8.7	8.7	17.1	16.4	15.4
Louisiana	13.4	11.6	10.3	9.7	8.5	7.5	19.8	16.4	14.3
Oklahoma	11.7	9.7	9.1	11.1	9.1	8.4	17.7	15.7	16.9
Texas	11.2	9.2	7.7	10.3	8.3	6.7	17.5	15.7	14.5
Mountain	10.0	9.3	7.7	9.7	8.9	7.2	19.6	19.3	18.2
Montana	9.9	9.4	7.3	9.4	8.7	6.5	*	*	*
Idaho	10.0	10.2	8.2	10.0	9.9	8.1	*	*	*
Wyoming	10.1	9.7	8.3	10.1	9.5	8.1	*	*	*
Colorado	9.7	9.3	7.9	9.6	9.0	7.5	15.6	17.7	16.6
New Mexico	10.4	9.2	8.0	10.1	8.7	7.2	*17.7	*23.6	*24.3
Arizona	10.2	9.5	8.2	9.5	9.0	7.5	21.7	20.4	19.7
Utah	9.9	8.5	6.0	9.8	8.4	6.0	*	*	*
Nevada	10.7	9.0	7.5	9.9	8.1	6.7	*21.7	*19.5	17.3
Pacific	10.0	9.0	7.1	9.4	8.3	6.6	18.6	18.6	16.4
Washington	10.2	9.5	6.9	9.7	9.0	6.6	21.9	19.2	16.0
Oregon	10.4	9.5	7.2	10.1	9.3	6.9	*20.5	*21.1	*21.7
California	9.9	8.8	7.1	9.3	8.2	6.6	18.3	18.6	16.4
Alaska	12.0	10.9	8.6	9.9	8.9	7.1	*26.9	*17.7	*14.6
Hawaii	9.3	8.5	7.0	7.2	6.1	4.4	*16.3	*15.8	*16.6

[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 1981–83, 1986–88, and 1991–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White[1]			Black[1]		
	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93
	Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States	7.7	6.5	5.4	6.7	5.5	4.4	13.5	12.2	10.9
New England	7.4	5.7	4.7	6.9	5.2	4.2	15.6	13.3	10.2
Maine	6.3	5.3	4.1	6.3	5.3	4.1	*	*	*
New Hampshire	6.9	5.5	3.6	6.9	5.5	3.6	*	*	*
Vermont	5.5	5.6	4.1	5.5	5.6	4.2	*	*	*
Massachusetts	7.0	5.5	4.6	6.6	4.9	4.2	13.7	12.6	9.0
Rhode Island	8.8	6.2	5.3	8.3	5.7	4.8	*15.5	*12.3	*11.8
Connecticut	8.6	6.4	5.3	7.5	5.4	4.4	17.4	14.3	11.7
Middle Atlantic	8.2	7.1	5.9	7.1	5.8	4.7	13.2	12.7	11.4
New York	8.3	7.4	6.0	7.2	6.2	4.9	12.7	12.0	10.7
New Jersey	7.8	6.6	5.7	6.6	5.2	4.3	12.7	12.5	11.6
Pennsylvania	8.2	6.9	5.9	7.3	5.7	4.7	15.2	14.9	12.8
East North Central	8.3	6.9	6.1	7.0	5.7	4.8	15.5	13.7	12.4
Ohio	8.1	6.2	5.9	7.1	5.5	4.9	14.7	10.5	11.2
Indiana	7.8	6.8	5.7	7.2	6.0	4.9	12.7	14.1	12.5
Illinois	9.1	7.7	6.6	7.5	6.1	5.0	15.7	13.9	12.8
Michigan	8.6	7.6	6.5	6.9	5.6	4.6	17.9	16.8	14.0
Wisconsin	6.5	5.3	4.7	6.1	4.8	4.3	11.5	10.6	7.9
West North Central	6.8	5.6	4.9	6.4	5.2	4.4	13.2	11.6	11.1
Minnesota	6.3	5.1	4.5	6.0	4.9	4.2	*17.9	13.2	10.6
Iowa	6.1	5.5	4.4	6.0	5.4	4.3	*13.9	*11.8	*9.9
Missouri	7.8	6.5	5.6	6.9	5.7	4.5	13.1	11.2	10.8
North Dakota	6.7	4.8	4.7	6.4	4.8	4.7	*	*	*
South Dakota	6.8	5.9	5.1	6.2	5.5	4.6	*	*	*
Nebraska	6.5	5.6	4.4	6.2	5.1	4.1	*11.1	*11.8	*11.0
Kansas	7.1	5.2	5.3	6.7	4.6	4.6	12.2	12.2	13.1
South Atlantic	9.0	7.8	6.5	7.0	5.9	4.6	14.1	12.7	11.3
Delaware	9.1	8.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	5.1	15.8	14.9	12.2
Maryland	8.5	8.0	6.5	6.5	5.9	4.4	13.8	13.3	11.1
District of Columbia	16.4	16.0	13.4	9.5	9.5	*6.2	18.0	18.7	15.7
Virginia	8.9	7.0	6.2	7.1	5.3	4.5	15.0	12.6	11.9
West Virginia	7.7	6.4	5.4	7.5	6.1	5.4	*13.8	*14.6	*7.4
North Carolina	9.0	7.9	7.1	7.0	6.1	5.0	13.8	12.5	11.8
South Carolina	10.5	8.5	6.9	7.7	6.5	4.7	14.7	11.8	10.6
Georgia	8.7	8.4	7.0	6.6	6.4	4.6	12.7	12.4	11.4
Florida	8.5	7.0	5.8	6.8	5.5	4.5	13.8	11.8	10.1
East South Central	8.7	7.4	6.2	7.1	5.8	4.6	12.9	11.6	10.5
Kentucky	7.9	6.2	5.0	7.5	5.9	4.7	12.4	9.7	8.2
Tennessee	8.4	7.0	5.8	6.8	5.4	4.1	14.1	12.3	11.4
Alabama	8.6	8.4	7.0	7.0	6.4	5.0	11.8	12.4	10.7
Mississippi	10.0	8.0	7.2	7.0	5.8	4.7	13.3	10.6	9.9
West South Central	7.4	6.1	5.0	6.5	5.3	4.2	11.6	10.0	8.7
Arkansas	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.7	9.0	9.1	8.8
Louisiana	8.9	7.5	6.3	6.6	5.5	4.6	12.8	10.6	8.8
Oklahoma	7.1	5.7	4.9	6.8	5.4	4.5	10.8	9.2	9.8
Texas	7.2	5.8	4.6	6.6	5.2	4.0	11.4	9.8	8.5
Mountain	6.1	5.3	4.3	6.0	5.1	4.0	12.7	12.1	9.8
Montana	5.7	4.9	3.6	5.7	4.8	3.5	*	*	*
Idaho	5.8	5.6	4.7	5.8	5.4	4.7	*	*	*
Wyoming	6.4	5.4	4.0	6.4	5.5	3.8	*	*	*
Colorado	6.0	5.6	4.4	5.9	5.4	4.1	11.1	11.5	9.4
New Mexico	6.0	5.5	4.5	6.1	5.3	4.3	*11.6	*14.4	*13.9
Arizona	6.3	5.8	4.9	6.2	5.5	4.5	14.6	14.6	12.2
Utah	6.0	4.3	3.2	6.0	4.4	3.2	*	*	*
Nevada	6.2	4.5	3.5	5.8	4.2	3.3	*12.1	*9.8	7.2
Pacific	6.3	5.4	4.2	5.9	5.0	3.9	11.9	11.2	9.9
Washington	5.9	5.1	3.6	5.8	4.8	3.4	12.1	10.6	9.9
Oregon	6.2	4.9	3.8	6.1	4.8	3.7	*12.2	*11.0	*11.0
California	6.3	5.4	4.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	11.9	11.3	10.0
Alaska	7.0	5.6	4.0	6.0	4.7	3.6	*19.1	*8.5	*7.9
Hawaii	6.4	5.6	4.6	5.1	3.7	3.1	*9.4	*9.7	*9.3

[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 1981–83, 1986–88, and 1991–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White[1]			Black[1]		
	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93	1981–83	1986–88	1991–93
	Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.6	6.9	6.5	6.1
New England	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.9	5.4	5.1	3.8
Maine	3.2	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.3	*	*	*
New Hampshire	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.2	*	*	*
Vermont	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	*	*	*
Massachusetts	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.7	5.5	5.3	3.4
Rhode Island	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	*	*3.5	*3.7
Connecticut	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	5.2	5.1	4.2
Middle Atlantic	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	7.0	6.6	6.1
New York	3.7	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.2	6.7	6.2	5.6
New Jersey	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.9	7.5	6.8	6.5
Pennsylvania	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.2	7.1	7.3	7.0
East North Central	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.7	7.8	7.1	7.0
Ohio	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	6.7	6.7	6.7
Indiana	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.1	7.4	7.4	6.8
Illinois	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.5	9.0	8.1	7.5
Michigan	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	7.0	5.9	6.9
Wisconsin	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	7.8	6.9	6.7
West North Central	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.9	7.7	7.4	7.3
Minnesota	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.5	*10.6	*9.2	*7.3
Iowa	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	*10.5	*9.3	*8.7
Missouri	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.8	7.0	6.8	6.7
North Dakota	3.5	4.4	3.2	3.1	3.9	2.8	*	*	*
South Dakota	4.0	5.3	4.3	2.7	3.7	3.1	*	*	*
Nebraska	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	*8.1	*10.0	*10.2
Kansas	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	*7.8	*7.1	*8.6
South Atlantic	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.5	6.5	6.1	5.4
Delaware	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	*6.4	*5.0	*6.5
Maryland	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.2	5.4	5.1	5.1
District of Columbia	5.5	5.2	6.0	*1.9	*4.4	*2.9	6.3	5.8	7.0
Virginia	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.5	5.2	5.5	5.0
West Virginia	4.1	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.1	3.0	*6.5	*9.1	*
North Carolina	4.3	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.6	6.2	6.3	5.1
South Carolina	5.3	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.6	7.2	5.9	5.5
Georgia	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.7	6.9	6.2	5.5
Florida	4.2	3.7	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.3	7.4	6.8	5.6
East South Central	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0	7.0	6.5	5.8
Kentucky	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	6.1	5.4	5.9
Tennessee	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.9	6.3	7.0	6.6
Alabama	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	7.3	6.5	5.4
Mississippi	5.3	4.7	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	7.2	6.3	5.6
West South Central	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.9	6.7	6.0	5.9
Arkansas	4.6	4.4	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.1	8.1	7.3	6.5
Louisiana	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	6.9	5.8	5.5
Oklahoma	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.9	7.0	6.6	7.1
Texas	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.7	6.1	5.9	5.9
Mountain	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.2	6.9	7.2	8.3
Montana	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.1	*	*	*
Idaho	4.2	4.6	3.5	4.1	4.5	3.4	*	*	*
Wyoming	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	*	*	*
Colorado	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	*4.4	*6.2	*7.2
New Mexico	4.4	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	2.9	*	*	*
Arizona	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.0	*7.0	*5.8	*7.5
Utah	3.9	4.1	2.8	3.8	4.0	2.8	*	*	*
Nevada	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.5	*9.6	*9.6	*10.1
Pacific	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.7	6.6	7.4	6.5
Washington	4.3	4.4	3.3	4.0	4.2	3.1	*9.8	*8.6	*6.1
Oregon	4.2	4.5	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.2	*	*	*10.7
California	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.5	6.4	7.3	6.4
Alaska	5.1	5.3	4.6	3.9	4.2	3.5	*	*	*
Hawaii	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.2	*	*	*

[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. Infant mortality rates, feto-infant mortality rates, and postneonatal mortality rates, and average annual percent change: Selected countries, 1987 and 1992

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country[4]	Infant mortality rate[1]			Feto-infant mortality rate[2]			Postneonatal mortality rate[3]		
	1987	1992[5]	Average annual percent change	1987[6]	1992[7]	Average annual percent change	1987	1992[8]	Average annual percent change
Japan	4.98	4.53	–1.9	9.59	7.97	–3.6	2.06	2.13	0.7
Hong Kong	7.50	4.81	–8.5	11.62	9.58	–3.8	2.67	1.95	–6.1
Singapore	7.31	4.90	–7.7	11.95	8.33	–7.0	1.78	1.96	1.9
Finland	6.17	5.16	–3.5	9.73	8.76	–3.4	1.97	1.39	–6.7
Sweden	6.12	5.19	–3.2	10.02	8.39	–3.5	2.29	2.05	–2.2
Norway	8.42	5.87	–7.0	12.75	10.12	–4.5	3.74	2.08	–11.1
Northern Ireland	8.68	5.98	–7.2	14.73	12.05	–4.9	3.84	1.92	–12.9
Canada	7.32	6.10	–3.6	11.56	9.85	–3.2	2.78	2.14	–5.1
Germany[9]	- - -	6.17	- - -	- - -	9.43	- - -	- - -	2.78	- - -
Netherlands	7.60	6.29	–3.7	13.07	11.88	–1.9	2.72	1.93	–8.2
Switzerland	6.85	6.41	–1.3	11.20	10.25	–1.8	2.60	2.47	–1.0
Denmark	8.25	6.51	–4.6	13.31	11.46	–2.9	3.49	2.44	–6.9
England and Wales	9.20	6.58	–6.5	14.15	10.80	–5.3	4.14	2.30	–11.1
Ireland	7.88	6.67	–3.3	14.84	12.13	–4.0	3.60	2.39	–7.9
France	7.84	6.82	–2.7	14.64	12.94	–3.0	3.73	3.51	–1.2
Scotland	8.50	6.82	–4.3	13.57	12.17	–2.2	3.79	2.20	–10.3
Australia	8.66	6.91	–4.4	12.92	11.40	–2.5	3.54	2.45	–7.1
Spain	9.00	7.19	–4.4	14.69	11.09	–5.5	2.95	2.62	–2.3
New Zealand	10.14	7.31	–6.3	14.86	11.26	–5.4	5.86	3.61	–9.2
Austria	9.83	7.53	–5.2	13.12	11.05	–3.4	4.10	2.88	–6.8
Italy	9.76	8.19	–3.4	15.97	13.64	–3.1	2.10	1.91	–1.9
United States	10.08	8.52	–3.3	14.66	12.59	–3.0	3.62	3.14	–2.8
Greece	12.63	8.56	–7.5	20.51	14.64	–6.5	3.27	2.77	–3.3
Portugal	14.24	9.29	–8.2	22.53	15.51	–7.2	4.36	3.27	–5.6
Israel	10.71	9.43	–2.5	16.33	13.36	–4.9	3.73	3.55	–1.0
Czech Republic	12.05	9.89	–3.9	16.16	13.44	–3.6	3.61	3.70	0.5
Cuba	13.30	10.66	–4.3	24.85	21.30	–3.0	4.15	4.13	–0.1
Kuwait	17.33	12.14	–6.9	25.14	22.24	–2.0	5.22	4.00	–5.2
Belgium	9.65	12.38	5.1	15.58	13.18	–5.4	4.05	3.87	–2.2
Puerto Rico	14.24	12.75	–2.2	23.74	22.59	–1.0	3.59	3.58	–0.1
Costa Rica	17.44	13.83	–4.5	25.82	21.82	–3.3	7.33	5.20	–6.6
Hungary	17.31	14.08	–4.0	24.15	18.19	–5.5	4.34	3.85	–2.4
Poland	17.51	14.45	–3.8	23.11	21.37	–3.8	4.97	4.29	–2.9
Chile	18.53	15.41	–4.5	24.88	21.44	–3.7	8.91	7.11	–4.4
Bulgaria	14.84	15.93	1.4	20.94	23.10	2.0	6.88	7.10	0.6
Russian Federation[10]	18.06	18.40	0.4	26.90	26.52	–0.3	7.34	7.09	–0.7
Romania	28.91	23.35	–4.2	36.58	29.68	–4.1	20.99	14.02	–7.8

[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 Chile are for 1991.
[6]Data for Kuwait are for 1986.
[7]Data for Chile, France, Israel, and Northern Ireland are for 1991; data for Belgium and Finland are for 1990; data for Poland are for 1989.
[8]Data for the Netherlands are for 1991, and data for Belgium are for 1989.
[9]Data for 1992 are for the unified Germany, which came into existence in 1990. Therefore, no data are presented for 1987.
[10]Data for 1987 are for the former USSR.

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, 1993 and unpublished 1994 edition. 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 22nd on the IMR and 20th on the FIMR and 21st on the postneonatal mortality rate.

SOURCES: World Health Organization: World Health Statistics Annuals. Vols. 1993–1994. Geneva. United Nations: Demographic Yearbook 1988 and 1993. New York. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, 1987 and 1992, vol II, mortality, part A. Washington: Public Health Service. 1990 and unpublished.

Table 28 (page 1 of 2). Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age, according to sex: Selected countries, 1987 and 1992

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country[1]	At birth		At 65 years	
	1987[2]	1992[3]	1987[2]	1992[3]
Male	Life expectancy in years			
Japan	75.9	76.3	16.4	16.6
Sweden	74.2	75.5	15.1	15.7
Canada	73.3	74.9	15.1	16.1
Australia	73.2	74.8	14.9	15.6
Greece	74.1	74.7	15.4	15.8
Israel	73.4	74.7	14.9	15.5
Switzerland	74.0	74.6	15.4	15.9
Netherlands	73.6	74.3	14.4	14.7
Norway	72.8	74.2	14.4	15.0
England and Wales	72.6	73.9	13.9	14.6
France	72.6	73.8	15.4	16.4
Italy	72.7	73.7	14.3	15.2
Spain	73.1	73.4	15.0	15.5
Costa Rica	72.1	73.3	14.0	15.2
Singapore	71.3	73.2	13.5	15.0
Austria	71.6	72.9	14.3	15.0
Cuba	73.0	72.9	16.2	15.9
New Zealand	71.0	72.8	13.7	14.7
Northern Ireland	71.1	72.7	13.0	13.8
Germany[4]	- - -	72.7	- - -	14.5
Denmark	71.9	72.7	14.2	14.3
Ireland	71.6	72.6	13.1	13.6
United States	71.4	72.3	14.7	15.4
Belgium	71.4	72.3	13.6	14.0
Finland	70.7	71.7	13.5	14.0
Scotland	70.5	71.7	12.8	13.4
Portugal	70.6	70.7	14.3	14.3
Slovakia	68.3	69.7	13.0	13.3
Puerto Rico[5]	70.7	69.6	16.3	16.3
Chile	70.0	69.4	13.7	14.0
Czech Republic	67.9	68.5	11.7	12.2
Bulgaria	68.3	67.8	12.6	12.9
Poland	66.8	66.7	12.3	12.5
Romania	67.1	66.0	12.8	12.7
Hungary	65.7	64.5	12.1	11.9
Russian Federation[6]	65.0	62.0	- - -	11.9
Female				
Japan	82.1	83.0	20.4	21.1
France	81.1	82.3	20.2	21.1
Switzerland	81.0	81.7	19.7	20.3
Canada	80.2	81.4	19.6	20.4
Sweden	80.4	81.1	19.1	19.6
Australia	79.8	80.8	19.0	19.6
Spain	79.7	80.7	18.4	19.3
Norway	79.8	80.5	18.8	19.2
Italy	79.2	80.5	18.2	19.2
Netherlands	80.3	80.5	19.3	19.4
Greece	78.9	80.0	17.7	18.4
Finland	78.9	79.6	17.7	18.3
Austria	78.2	79.5	17.6	18.4
England and Wales	78.3	79.5	17.9	18.5
Germany[4]	- - -	79.3	- - -	18.3
New Zealand	77.3	79.2	17.6	18.8
Belgium	78.2	79.1	17.8	18.4
United States	78.3	79.1	18.7	19.2
Puerto Rico[5]	78.9	78.9	19.2	19.4
Singapore	76.5	78.9	16.6	18.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28 (page 2 of 2). Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age, according to sex: Selected countries, 1987 and 1992

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country[1]	At birth		At 65 years	
	1987[2]	1992[3]	1987[2]	1992[3]
Female—Con.	Life expectancy in years			
Northern Ireland	77.2	78.7	16.9	17.7
Israel	77.0	78.5	16.0	17.6
Ireland	77.3	78.2	16.6	17.3
Portugal	77.5	78.2	17.6	17.7
Denmark	78.0	78.1	18.2	18.0
Costa Rica	76.9	77.8	16.8	17.6
Slovakia	76.5	77.7	16.6	17.3
Scotland	76.6	77.4	16.7	17.1
Cuba	76.5	76.8	17.9	17.8
Chile	75.7	76.5	16.7	17.6
Czech Republic	75.2	76.3	15.1	16.0
Poland	75.2	75.8	15.9	16.3
Bulgaria	74.6	74.8	15.0	15.5
Hungary	73.9	73.8	15.4	15.5
Russian Federation[6]	74.6	73.7	- - -	15.8
Romania	72.7	73.3	14.7	15.0

[1]Refers to countries, territories, cities, or geographic areas.
[2]Data for Romania are for 1984; data for Spain are for 1985; data for Puerto Rico are for 1985–1987; data for Belgium, Greece, Israel, and Italy are for 1986; data for New Zealand are for 1986–1988; and data for Costa Rica and Czechoslovakia are for 1988.
[3]Data for Belgium and Chile are for 1989; data for Cuba are for 1990; data for Costa Rica, Italy, Puerto Rico, and Spain are for 1991.
[4]Data for 1992 are for the unified Germany, which came into existence in 1990. Therefore, no data are presented for 1987.
[5]Data are from the Informe Annual de Estadisticas Vitales, 1992, University of Puerto Rico.
[6]Data for 1987 are for the former USSR.

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. 1988–1994. Geneva. United Nations: Demographic Yearbook 1988 and 1993. New York. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, 1987 and 1992, vol II, mortality, part A. Washington: Public Health Service. 1992 and unpublished.

Table 29. Life expectancy at birth, at 65 years of age, and at 75 years of age, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1900–94

[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
1993	75.5	72.2	78.8	76.3	73.1	79.5	69.2	64.6	73.7
Provisional data:									
1993	75.5	72.1	78.9	76.3	73.0	79.5	69.3	64.7	73.7
1994	75.7	72.3	79.0	76.4	73.2	79.6	69.6	64.9	74.1
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
1993	17.3	15.3	18.9	17.4	15.4	19.0	15.5	13.4	17.1
Provisional data:									
1993	17.3	15.3	18.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1994	17.4	15.5	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
1993	10.9	9.5	11.9	11.0	9.5	12.0	10.2	8.7	11.1
Provisional data:									
1993	10.9	9.4	12.0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1994	11.0	9.6	11.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

[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 persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[3]Figure is for the all other population.

NOTES: Final data for the 1980's are based on intercensal population estimates. Provisional data for 1993–94 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 Glover JW. 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 Grove RD and Hetzel AM. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1677. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968. Gardner P and Hudson BL. Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1993. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 44 no 7, suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1996; Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths: United States, 1993 and 1994. Monthly vital statistics report; vols 42 and 43 no 13. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1994 and 1995; 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 30 (page 1 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All causes	840.5	760.9	714.3	585.8	548.9	528.0	520.2	513.7	504.5	513.3
Natural causes	766.6	695.2	636.9	519.7	493.0	472.4	465.1	459.6	452.3	459.7
Diseases of heart	307.2	286.2	253.6	202.0	181.4	157.5	152.0	148.2	144.3	145.3
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	149.8	126.1	106.2	102.6	99.1	95.7	94.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	88.6	79.7	66.3	40.8	32.5	28.3	27.7	26.8	26.2	26.5
Malignant neoplasms	125.3	125.8	129.8	132.8	134.4	134.5	135.0	134.5	133.1	132.6
Respiratory system	12.8	19.2	28.4	36.4	39.1	40.8	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.8
Colorectal	19.0	17.7	16.8	15.5	14.9	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.9
Prostate[2]	13.4	13.1	13.3	14.4	14.7	15.9	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.4
Breast[3]	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	23.3	23.1	23.1	22.7	21.9	21.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	4.4	8.2	13.2	15.9	18.8	19.6	19.7	20.1	19.9	21.4
Pneumonia and influenza	26.2	28.0	22.1	12.9	13.5	13.8	14.0	13.4	12.7	13.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.5	10.5	14.7	12.2	9.7	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.9
Diabetes mellitus	14.3	13.6	14.1	10.1	9.7	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.4
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.7	9.8	11.3	12.6	13.8
External causes	73.9	65.7	77.4	66.1	55.9	55.6	55.1	54.2	52.1	53.6
Unintentional injuries	57.5	49.9	53.7	42.3	34.8	33.9	32.5	31.0	29.4	30.3
Motor vehicle crashes	23.3	22.5	27.4	22.9	18.8	18.9	18.5	17.0	15.8	16.0
Suicide	11.0	10.6	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.1	11.3
Homicide and legal intervention	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.8	8.3	9.4	10.2	10.9	10.5	10.7
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.8
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.4	7.0	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.7
White male										
All causes	963.1	917.7	893.4	745.3	693.3	652.2	644.3	634.4	620.9	627.5
Natural causes	860.1	825.8	788.6	651.2	613.4	575.3	567.6	560.0	548.8	554.3
Diseases of heart	381.1	375.4	347.6	277.5	246.2	208.7	202.0	196.1	190.3	190.3
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	218.0	182.1	150.2	145.3	139.7	134.8	133.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	87.0	80.3	68.8	41.9	33.0	28.4	27.7	26.9	26.3	26.8
Malignant neoplasms	130.9	141.6	154.3	160.5	160.4	159.4	160.3	159.5	157.3	156.4
Respiratory system	21.6	34.6	49.9	58.0	58.7	58.3	59.0	58.1	56.7	56.3
Colorectal	19.8	18.9	18.9	18.3	17.8	16.5	16.5	16.0	15.7	15.4
Prostate	13.1	12.4	12.3	13.2	13.4	14.7	15.3	15.3	15.1	14.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	6.0	13.8	24.0	26.7	28.7	27.2	27.4	27.4	26.8	28.2
Pneumonia and influenza	27.1	31.0	26.0	16.2	17.5	17.1	17.5	16.6	15.8	16.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.6	14.4	18.8	15.7	12.7	12.1	11.5	11.2	11.1	10.8
Diabetes mellitus	11.3	11.6	12.7	9.5	9.2	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6	12.2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.9	5.4	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.8	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.2	15.0	16.7	18.1	19.0
External causes	103.0	91.9	104.8	94.1	80.0	76.9	76.7	74.4	72.1	73.1
Unintentional injuries	80.9	70.5	76.2	62.3	50.5	47.8	46.4	43.9	41.9	42.9
Motor vehicle crashes	35.9	34.0	40.1	34.8	27.6	26.7	26.3	24.2	22.2	22.5
Suicide	18.1	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.9	19.7	20.1	19.9	19.5	19.7
Homicide and legal intervention	3.9	3.9	7.3	10.9	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.4	9.3	8.9
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.2	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	5.5	6.2
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.8	9.2	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	9.7
Black male										
All causes	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,318.6	1,112.8	1,053.4	1,082.8	1,061.3	1,048.8	1,026.9	1,052.2
Natural causes	1,209.2	1,093.4	1,095.4	942.6	920.7	936.0	915.2	900.3	886.7	905.2
Diseases of heart	415.5	381.2	375.9	327.3	310.8	289.7	275.9	272.7	264.1	267.9
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	196.0	170.4	152.2	147.1	144.5	138.2	139.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	146.2	141.2	122.5	77.5	62.7	57.3	56.1	54.9	52.0	51.9
Malignant neoplasms	126.1	158.5	198.0	229.9	239.9	246.2	248.1	242.4	238.1	238.9
Respiratory system	16.9	36.6	60.8	82.0	87.7	90.8	91.0	88.4	86.7	86.0
Colorectal	13.8	15.0	17.3	19.2	20.2	20.7	21.6	20.4	20.5	20.7
Prostate	16.9	22.2	25.4	29.1	31.2	33.1	35.3	35.3	35.8	35.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.9	24.8	26.5	26.5	25.9	24.8	26.6
Pneumonia and influenza	63.8	70.2	53.8	28.0	27.5	29.3	28.7	26.2	25.0	25.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.8	14.8	33.1	30.6	23.8	21.2	20.0	17.4	17.2	16.1
Diabetes mellitus	11.5	16.2	21.2	17.7	18.2	24.1	23.6	24.6	24.2	26.3
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.2	14.5	14.7	12.9	12.8	12.5	12.4
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.0	12.2	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.0
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40.3	44.2	52.9	61.8	70.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30 (page 2 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Black male—Con.	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
External causes	163.9	152.7	223.2	170.2	132.6	146.8	146.0	148.5	140.2	147.1
Unintentional injuries	105.7	100.0	119.5	82.0	67.6	68.8	62.4	61.0	56.7	59.8
Motor vehicle crashes	39.8	38.2	50.1	32.9	28.0	29.8	28.9	26.2	25.0	25.3
Suicide	7.0	7.8	9.9	11.1	11.5	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.9
Homicide and legal intervention	51.1	44.9	82.1	71.9	50.2	61.9	68.7	72.5	68.1	70.7
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.8	8.9	11.4	8.4	9.7	10.6	13.0
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.4	27.7	27.7	26.6	22.9	22.3	21.3
White female										
All causes	645.0	555.0	501.7	411.1	391.0	376.0	369.9	366.3	359.9	367.7
Natural causes	607.7	522.7	463.8	380.0	363.9	349.3	344.2	341.1	335.8	342.8
Diseases of heart	223.6	197.1	167.8	134.6	121.7	106.6	103.1	100.7	98.1	99.2
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	97.4	82.9	71.0	68.6	66.4	64.1	63.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	79.7	68.7	56.2	35.2	27.9	24.2	23.8	22.8	22.5	22.7
Malignant neoplasms	119.4	109.5	107.6	107.7	110.5	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.3	110.1
Respiratory system	4.6	5.1	10.1	18.2	22.7	25.9	26.5	26.8	27.4	27.6
Colorectal	19.0	17.0	15.3	13.3	12.3	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.5
Breast	22.5	22.4	23.4	22.8	23.4	23.1	22.9	22.5	21.7	21.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2.8	3.3	5.3	9.2	12.9	15.2	15.2	16.1	16.1	17.8
Pneumonia and influenza	18.9	19.0	15.0	9.4	9.9	10.4	10.6	10.2	9.7	10.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	5.8	6.6	8.7	7.0	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6
Diabetes mellitus	16.4	13.7	12.8	8.7	8.1	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	10.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9
External causes	37.3	32.3	37.9	31.1	27.1	26.7	25.7	25.2	24.0	24.8
Unintentional injuries	30.6	25.5	27.2	21.4	18.4	18.6	17.6	17.0	16.1	16.6
Motor vehicle crashes	10.6	11.1	14.4	12.3	10.8	11.6	11.0	10.4	9.6	9.7
Suicide	5.3	5.3	7.2	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6
Homicide and legal intervention	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Black female										
All causes	1,106.7	916.9	814.4	631.1	594.8	594.3	581.6	575.1	568.4	578.8
Natural causes	1,054.8	867.3	757.9	588.4	559.8	556.3	545.1	538.4	533.3	542.1
Diseases of heart	349.5	292.6	251.7	201.1	188.3	175.6	168.1	165.5	162.4	165.3
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	116.1	101.6	92.3	88.8	88.3	84.9	85.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	155.6	139.5	107.9	61.7	50.6	45.5	42.7	41.0	39.9	39.9
Malignant neoplasms	131.9	127.8	123.5	129.7	131.8	133.5	137.2	136.3	136.6	135.3
Respiratory system	4.1	5.5	10.9	19.5	22.8	26.0	27.5	27.4	28.5	27.3
Colorectal	15.0	15.4	16.1	15.3	16.2	15.1	15.5	15.2	14.8	15.2
Breast	19.3	21.3	21.5	23.3	25.5	26.5	27.5	27.6	27.0	27.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.3	8.8	11.1	10.7	11.3	11.2	12.2
Pneumonia and influenza	50.4	43.9	29.2	12.7	12.5	14.0	13.7	13.5	12.2	13.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	5.7	8.9	17.8	14.4	10.2	8.7	8.7	8.2	6.9	6.6
Diabetes mellitus	22.7	27.3	30.9	22.1	21.3	24.6	25.4	25.7	25.8	26.9
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.3	10.6	9.7	9.4	8.6	8.7	9.2
Septicemia	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.4	8.1	8.5	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.8
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.1	9.9	12.0	14.3	17.3
External causes	51.9	49.6	56.5	42.7	35.0	38.0	36.6	36.6	35.0	36.7
Unintentional injuries	38.5	35.9	35.3	25.1	20.9	21.9	20.4	19.9	19.3	20.1
Motor vehicle crashes	10.3	10.0	13.8	8.4	8.2	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.7	8.5
Suicide	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1
Homicide and legal intervention	11.7	11.8	15.0	13.7	10.9	12.7	13.0	13.9	13.0	13.4
Drug-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.7	3.3	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.4
Alcohol-induced causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.6	8.0	7.8	7.7	6.8	6.3	5.5

[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[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 1960–93. Washington: Public Health Service. Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 31 (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 1970–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
All races	Years lost before age 65 per 100,000 population under 65 years of age										
All causes	8,595.9	6,416.0	5,660.2	5,728.1	5,677.6	5,726.6	5,708.9	5,623.0	5,556.0	5,408.5	5,477.6
Diseases of heart	1,108.9	841.3	752.6	737.5	714.7	692.5	653.0	632.2	628.4	625.3	632.6
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	544.3	448.4	422.3	403.2	380.9	364.3	350.0	344.3	338.3	336.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	241.1	140.8	119.6	116.6	116.6	116.1	110.1	110.7	108.6	107.3	109.0
Malignant neoplasms	1,013.0	907.5	875.3	867.8	854.4	851.8	847.6	848.6	843.1	835.5	827.2
Respiratory system	190.7	211.9	207.6	204.3	205.4	204.7	202.1	203.0	197.6	195.4	191.7
Colorectal	78.9	68.7	65.1	63.1	64.7	62.5	59.4	60.6	60.7	59.8	59.8
Prostate[1]	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.9
Breast[2]	115.6	105.5	107.1	107.9	107.7	109.0	109.0	109.4	108.1	104.7	102.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	73.2	57.2	61.1	60.9	62.0	62.2	62.7	61.0	63.1	59.5	63.5
Pneumonia and influenza	392.1	97.5	81.1	83.1	80.9	84.7	85.3	81.2	80.6	73.7	77.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	187.8	145.3	113.7	109.7	110.6	110.5	108.0	103.1	99.8	97.9	98.6
Diabetes mellitus	80.6	56.2	54.8	57.4	57.8	62.3	67.3	67.0	68.2	69.4	71.2
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170.9	207.3	271.1	303.4	347.3	386.0	423.8
Unintentional injuries	1,599.1	1,373.1	1,087.9	1,117.1	1,084.1	1,083.0	1,034.2	984.7	934.9	865.7	891.6
Motor vehicle crashes	889.4	840.8	660.8	689.8	677.9	676.8	636.1	615.5	562.3	509.8	514.7
Suicide	250.2	309.0	313.5	322.1	315.5	312.8	308.7	312.0	307.2	301.2	306.4
Homicide and legal intervention	271.8	373.6	291.7	322.3	308.5	326.5	340.2	374.3	394.9	378.8	386.2
White male											
All causes	9,757.4	7,611.5	6,697.6	6,770.4	6,632.2	6,646.2	6,559.9	6,503.1	6,405.8	6,244.7	6,291.1
Diseases of heart	1,607.4	1,179.1	1,034.8	1,004.2	967.2	928.9	874.6	847.7	837.8	833.3	836.8
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	869.7	707.8	664.8	629.3	590.7	564.6	545.5	529.5	522.0	516.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	215.0	122.6	104.5	100.2	101.2	100.8	93.7	93.9	92.9	94.9	97.2
Malignant neoplasms	1,036.9	935.1	887.5	881.0	861.5	854.4	842.9	843.1	842.2	832.1	826.8
Respiratory system	287.8	286.0	266.8	261.9	262.6	259.0	251.7	251.6	243.1	237.9	234.2
Colorectal	81.2	73.5	71.2	69.0	70.9	68.8	65.6	66.1	66.6	65.9	65.4
Prostate	14.4	15.2	15.0	15.8	15.2	15.5	16.1	16.2	15.6	14.8	14.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	88.8	64.2	63.2	64.0	63.3	63.0	61.7	60.3	60.6	59.4	61.9
Pneumonia and influenza	353.2	88.7	77.6	81.6	77.0	81.4	80.0	76.3	78.1	70.5	75.0
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	209.8	166.9	136.8	134.2	136.9	140.6	139.8	132.5	131.9	133.7	134.1
Diabetes mellitus	75.3	52.5	53.9	55.8	58.8	62.0	67.7	65.7	67.0	70.8	70.1
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	254.3	302.2	401.7	451.2	507.0	546.3	576.3
Unintentional injuries	2,261.3	2,071.0	1,606.9	1,647.6	1,576.3	1,563.9	1,468.9	1,420.1	1,328.6	1,237.4	1,262.3
Motor vehicle crashes	1,296.5	1,301.7	985.2	1,032.7	999.2	989.2	907.4	886.8	801.9	721.6	726.2
Suicide	369.6	509.0	529.4	548.0	533.1	529.9	520.7	532.3	528.6	515.8	521.2
Homicide and legal intervention	201.9	365.4	275.0	292.6	265.4	267.8	279.9	313.3	327.0	321.6	308.1
Black male											
All causes	20,283.5	14,381.9	12,675.5	13,287.7	13,564.8	14,059.5	14,412.5	14,365.8	14,432.4	13,944.9	14,344.0
Diseases of heart	2,022.2	1,661.4	1,561.7	1,556.2	1,514.6	1,514.2	1,458.8	1,387.8	1,398.3	1,378.9	1,394.1
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	800.9	684.9	642.8	621.1	602.7	598.2	552.5	561.0	537.4	548.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	595.6	349.3	295.8	295.1	288.2	300.7	283.2	279.9	272.5	267.2	261.3
Malignant neoplasms	1,216.0	1,175.8	1,141.3	1,121.7	1,093.8	1,109.2	1,125.0	1,131.9	1,102.3	1,075.5	1,079.1
Respiratory system	376.7	400.4	386.0	375.3	366.0	360.6	368.6	378.2	356.3	352.2	341.8
Colorectal	80.8	76.7	79.4	76.8	83.9	82.5	80.7	83.8	79.7	80.2	84.4
Prostate	35.2	34.1	33.1	29.4	28.4	31.1	30.2	30.5	29.9	33.0	30.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	146.8	110.8	114.6	116.9	122.4	122.5	120.3	121.9	126.7	113.9	120.6
Pneumonia and influenza	1,308.9	315.2	254.9	249.3	261.3	274.1	275.1	261.4	239.9	222.3	213.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	463.5	391.9	305.8	282.0	296.8	276.0	269.4	242.4	208.5	201.7	197.1
Diabetes mellitus	144.0	102.2	106.1	108.2	108.6	126.4	139.6	133.7	140.0	140.6	149.3
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	719.7	892.7	1,124.3	1,224.5	1,416.5	1,647.1	1,857.2
Unintentional injuries	3,500.6	2,308.9	1,891.1	1,979.9	1,985.0	2,003.8	1,945.8	1,807.4	1,810.8	1,589.9	1,714.9
Motor vehicle crashes	1,466.1	1,022.4	893.7	967.7	943.2	964.3	938.7	919.9	847.1	771.0	797.8
Suicide	237.5	323.8	336.9	340.2	356.1	369.2	394.0	376.3	374.1	386.1	407.6
Homicide and legal intervention	2,234.6	2,274.9	1,689.1	1,956.0	1,924.0	2,148.2	2,287.7	2,580.7	2,712.3	2,567.5	2,676.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31 (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 1970–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
White female	Years lost before age 65 per 100,000 population under 65 years of age										
All causes	5,527.4	3,983.2	3,542.3	3,519.0	3,484.4	3,475.0	3,433.9	3,330.7	3,287.7	3,177.3	3,218.8
Diseases of heart	497.4	401.2	369.4	363.8	357.2	344.1	317.3	309.6	311.3	305.4	313.9
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	227.9	195.4	185.5	181.5	171.9	160.8	155.9	156.1	152.1	152.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	180.1	111.6	93.0	90.5	89.8	87.2	82.8	84.5	83.3	79.9	83.0
Malignant neoplasms	974.6	858.3	846.4	834.4	827.1	828.8	831.9	829.1	824.6	816.2	805.0
Respiratory system	89.8	132.6	144.9	142.8	145.8	149.4	148.7	150.2	148.7	149.1	147.1
Colorectal	77.0	64.0	57.9	56.9	56.4	54.1	51.8	52.2	53.3	51.0	51.6
Breast	233.4	211.7	215.1	213.4	212.7	215.4	217.2	217.5	213.3	205.6	199.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	46.5	43.0	51.8	50.7	52.4	51.6	55.2	52.7	55.0	51.1	55.3
Pneumonia and influenza	247.2	64.0	52.1	51.8	49.4	51.6	52.0	50.5	50.2	46.9	52.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	114.7	79.1	58.9	56.9	54.5	54.2	51.3	51.3	50.9	48.9	50.1
Diabetes mellitus	65.1	45.4	43.2	46.4	44.6	47.7	52.1	52.0	52.8	51.6	54.6
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.0	23.9	31.2	35.0	44.3	51.7	62.0
Unintentional injuries	755.6	647.8	532.4	542.5	543.1	541.4	534.9	494.2	479.3	438.0	452.0
Motor vehicle crashes	466.5	437.3	364.2	372.8	383.1	383.9	377.4	351.6	330.2	297.0	300.6
Suicide	157.2	145.4	137.7	140.6	137.7	132.5	127.3	126.3	124.2	119.4	122.2
Homicide and legal intervention	69.7	109.3	98.1	102.7	100.3	99.7	97.6	97.5	101.7	96.3	102.6
Black female											
All causes	12,188.8	7,927.2	6,961.4	7,108.0	7,211.7	7,455.1	7,542.7	7,382.2	7,275.9	7,162.7	7,182.4
Diseases of heart	1,292.7	937.2	856.7	868.6	832.0	845.7	811.5	782.4	776.9	796.7	806.2
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	382.7	325.1	310.0	296.2	296.9	287.7	272.3	273.5	278.3	272.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	564.7	289.0	248.8	240.9	243.2	241.5	234.9	235.8	224.5	220.4	211.1
Malignant neoplasms	1,044.8	968.4	936.8	975.7	971.6	960.7	939.9	972.7	953.0	983.5	956.6
Respiratory system	89.3	132.8	137.6	139.5	145.5	137.9	144.8	149.0	147.8	154.6	143.6
Colorectal	81.4	70.3	74.7	69.3	71.7	72.4	65.7	72.9	68.9	70.8	67.4
Breast	209.3	210.9	236.4	260.2	263.8	271.5	257.3	264.1	268.8	271.2	267.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	93.3	62.5	74.5	72.3	78.3	86.0	80.4	80.6	92.7	84.3	93.9
Pneumonia and influenza	888.7	187.4	141.1	154.2	145.9	154.0	163.3	145.6	153.3	127.5	131.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	295.6	210.9	146.7	139.3	139.9	131.1	118.9	122.7	115.2	89.7	91.9
Diabetes mellitus	179.7	109.3	100.8	105.4	103.0	113.5	113.8	125.8	127.0	126.4	130.2
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170.7	218.0	280.9	336.7	392.5	462.3	556.0
Unintentional injuries	1,169.9	718.5	616.8	649.3	634.9	692.3	662.3	614.4	602.3	590.1	621.9
Motor vehicle crashes	478.4	296.8	283.1	293.3	304.5	328.2	315.2	305.6	292.2	298.0	299.7
Suicide	81.9	70.3	59.1	66.1	66.9	74.2	75.0	69.8	54.7	60.3	62.2
Homicide and legal intervention	460.3	492.0	399.8	447.7	467.4	495.8	481.4	509.8	534.9	498.8	517.5

[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 1970–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 3). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1993

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and rank order	1980		1993	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
All races				
. . .	All causes	1,989,841	All causes	2,268,553
1	Diseases of heart	761,085	Diseases of heart	743,460
2	Malignant neoplasms	416,509	Malignant neoplasms	529,904
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	170,225	Cerebrovascular diseases	150,108
4	Unintentional injuries	105,718	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	101,077
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	56,050	Unintentional injuries	90,523
6	Pneumonia and influenza	54,619	Pneumonia and influenza	82,820
7	Diabetes mellitus	34,851	Diabetes mellitus	53,894
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	30,583	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	37,267
9	Atherosclerosis	29,449	Suicide	31,102
10	Suicide	26,869	Homicide and legal intervention	26,009
White male				
. . .	All causes	933,878	All causes	988,329
1	Diseases of heart	364,679	Diseases of heart	323,802
2	Malignant neoplasms	198,188	Malignant neoplasms	241,908
3	Unintentional injuries	62,963	Cerebrovascular diseases	50,220
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	60,095	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	49,812
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	35,977	Unintentional injuries	49,515
6	Pneumonia and influenza	23,810	Pneumonia and influenza	33,151
7	Suicide	18,901	Suicide	22,524
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16,407	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	21,455
9	Diabetes mellitus	12,125	Diabetes mellitus	19,311
10	Atherosclerosis	10,543	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	13,821
Black male				
. . .	All causes	130,138	All causes	153,502
1	Diseases of heart	37,877	Diseases of heart	38,357
2	Malignant neoplasms	25,861	Malignant neoplasms	33,071
3	Unintentional injuries	9,701	Homicide and legal intervention	10,640
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	9,194	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	10,324
5	Homicide and legal intervention	8,385	Unintentional injuries	8,900
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,869	Cerebrovascular diseases	7,599
7	Pneumonia and influenza	3,386	Pneumonia and influenza	4,051
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	3,020	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	3,913
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2,429	Diabetes mellitus	3,648
10	Diabetes mellitus	2,010	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,309
American Indian or Alaskan Native male				
. . .	All causes	4,193	All causes	5,434
1	Unintentional injuries	946	Diseases of heart	1,283
2	Diseases of heart	917	Unintentional injuries	850
3	Malignant neoplasms	408	Malignant neoplasms	771
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	239	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	222
5	Homicide and legal intervention	164	Suicide	198
6	Cerebrovascular diseases	163	Pneumonia and influenza	196
7	Pneumonia and influenza	148	Cerebrovascular diseases	186
8	Suicide	147	Diabetes mellitus	185
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	107	Homicide and legal intervention	182
10	Diabetes mellitus	86	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	145
Asian or Pacific Islander male				
. . .	All causes	6,809	All causes	14,532
1	Diseases of heart	2,174	Diseases of heart	4,037
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,485	Malignant neoplasms	3,625
3	Unintentional injuries	556	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,043
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	521	Unintentional injuries	852
5	Pneumonia and influenza	227	Pneumonia and influenza	598
6	Suicide	159	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	501
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	158	Homicide and legal intervention	414
8	Homicide and legal intervention	151	Suicide	380
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	128	Diabetes mellitus	286
10	Diabetes mellitus	103	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	226

See notes at end of table.

Table 32 (page 2 of 3). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1993

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and rank order	1980		1993	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
Hispanic male[1]				
. . .	- - -	- - -	All causes	52,177
1	- - -	- - -	Diseases of heart	11,227
2	- - -	- - -	Malignant neoplasms	8,487
3	- - -	- - -	Unintentional injuries	5,884
4	- - -	- - -	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	4,045
5	- - -	- - -	Homicide and legal intervention	3,680
6	- - -	- - -	Cerebrovascular diseases	2,094
7	- - -	- - -	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1,895
8	- - -	- - -	Suicide	1,513
9	- - -	- - -	Diabetes mellitus	1,471
10	- - -	- - -	Pneumonia and influenza	1,430
White female				
. . .	All causes	804,729	All causes	963,108
1	Diseases of heart	318,668	Diseases of heart	331,563
2	Malignant neoplasms	169,974	Malignant neoplasms	219,996
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	88,639	Cerebrovascular diseases	79,772
4	Unintentional injuries	27,159	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	43,803
5	Pneumonia and influenza	24,559	Pneumonia and influenza	40,569
6	Diabetes mellitus	16,743	Unintentional injuries	25,703
7	Atherosclerosis	16,526	Diabetes mellitus	24,150
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	16,398	Atherosclerosis	10,052
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8,833	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	9,685
10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6,512	Septicemia	9,609
Black female				
. . .	All causes	102,997	All causes	128,649
1	Diseases of heart	35,079	Diseases of heart	40,654
2	Malignant neoplasms	19,176	Malignant neoplasms	26,802
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	10,941	Cerebrovascular diseases	9,958
4	Unintentional injuries	3,779	Diabetes mellitus	5,732
5	Diabetes mellitus	3,534	Unintentional injuries	3,807
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,092	Pneumonia and influenza	3,673
7	Pneumonia and influenza	2,262	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	2,995
8	Homicide and legal intervention	1,898	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2,582
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1,770	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2,522
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1,722	Homicide and legal intervention	2,297
American Indian or Alaskan Native female				
. . .	All causes	2,730	All causes	4,145
1	Diseases of heart	577	Diseases of heart	932
2	Malignant neoplasms	362	Malignant neoplasms	720
3	Unintentional injuries	344	Unintentional injuries	377
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	171	Diabetes mellitus	275
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	159	Cerebrovascular diseases	256
6	Diabetes mellitus	124	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	181
7	Pneumonia and influenza	109	Pneumonia and influenza	152
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	92	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	142
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	56	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	64
10	Homicide and legal intervention	55	Suicide	58
Asian or Pacific Islander female				
. . .	All causes	4,262	All causes	10,854
1	Diseases of heart	1,091	Malignant neoplasms	3,011
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,037	Diseases of heart	2,832
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	507	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,074
4	Unintentional injuries	254	Unintentional injuries	519
5	Diabetes mellitus	124	Pneumonia and influenza	430
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	118	Diabetes mellitus	307
7	Pneumonia and influenza	115	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	239
8	Congenital anomalies	104	Suicide	172
9	Suicide	90	Congenital anomalies	139
10	Homicide and legal intervention	60	Homicide and legal intervention	133

See notes at end of table.

Table 32 (page 3 of 3). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1993

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and rank order	1980		1993	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
Hispanic female[1]				
. . .	- - -	- - -	All causes	34,758
1	- - -	- - -	Diseases of heart	9,567
2	- - -	- - -	Malignant neoplasms	7,253
3	- - -	- - -	Cerebrovascular diseases	2,222
4	- - -	- - -	Diabetes mellitus	1,872
5	- - -	- - -	Unintentional injuries	1,680
6	- - -	- - -	Pneumonia and influenza	1,253
7	- - -	- - -	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	906
8	- - -	- - -	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	795
9	- - -	- - -	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	784
10	- - -	- - -	Congenital anomalies	712

[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 1993. Washington: Public Health Service. Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 33 (page 1 of 2). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to age: United States, 1980 and 1993

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and rank order	1980		1993	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
Under 1 year				
. . .	All causes	45,526	All causes	33,466
1	Congenital anomalies	9,220	Congenital anomalies	7,129
2	Sudden infant death syndrome	5,510	Sudden infant death syndrome	4,669
3	Respiratory distress syndrome	4,989	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	4,310
4	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	3,648	Respiratory distress syndrome	1,815
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,572	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,343
6	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	1,497	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	994
7	Unintentional injuries	1,166	Unintentional injuries	898
8	Birth trauma	1,058	Infections specific to the perinatal period	772
9	Pneumonia and influenza	1,012	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	549
10	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	985	Pnuemonia and influenza	530
1–4 years				
. . .	All causes	8,187	All causes	7,066
1	Unintentional injuries	3,313	Unintentional injuries	2,590
2	Congenital anomalies	1,026	Congenital anomalies	804
3	Malignant neoplasms	573	Malignant neoplasms	522
4	Diseases of heart	338	Homicide and legal intervention	464
5	Homicide and legal intervention	319	Diseases of heart	296
6	Pneumonia and influenza	267	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	204
7	Meningitis	223	Pneumonia and influenza	182
8	Meningococcal infection	110	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	100
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	84	Septicemia	96
10	Septicemia	71	Benign neoplasms	77
5–14 years				
. . .	All causes	10,689	All causes	8,658
1	Unintentional injuries	5,224	Unintentional injuries	3,466
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,497	Malignant neoplasms	1,089
3	Congenital anomalies	561	Homicide and legal intervention	656
4	Homicide and legal intervention	415	Congenital anomalies	485
5	Diseases of heart	330	Suicide	321
6	Pneumonia and influenza	194	Diseases of heart	303
7	Suicide	142	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	155
8	Benign neoplasms	104	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	138
9	Cerebrovascular diseases	95	Pneumonia and influenza	135
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	85	Cerebrovascular diseases	79
15–24 years				
. . .	All causes	49,027	All causes	35,483
1	Unintentional injuries	26,206	Unintentional injuries	13,966
2	Homicide and legal intervention	6,647	Homicide and legal intervention	8,424
3	Suicide	5,239	Suicide	4,849
4	Malignant neoplasms	2,683	Malignant neoplasms	1,738
5	Diseases of heart	1,223	Diseases of heart	981
6	Congenital anomalies	600	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	609
7	Cerebrovascular diseases	418	Congenital anomalies	472
8	Pneumonia and influenza	348	Pneumonia and influenza	251
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	141	Cerebrovascular diseases	208
10	Anemias	133	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	206

See notes at end of table.

Table 33 (page 2 of 2). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to age: United States, 1980 and 1993

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and rank order	1980		1993	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
25–44 years				
. . .	All causes	108,658	All causes	155,683
1	Unintentional injuries	26,722	Unintentional injuries	27,277
2	Malignant neoplasms	17,551	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	27,228
3	Diseases of heart	14,513	Malignant neoplasms	21,834
4	Homicide and legal intervention	11,136	Diseases of heart	16,660
5	Suicide	9,855	Suicide	12,477
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	4,782	Homicide and legal intervention	11,815
7	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,154	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	4,477
8	Diabetes mellitus	1,472	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,316
9	Pneumonia and influenza	1,467	Diabetes mellitus	2,299
10	Congenital anomalies	817	Pneumonia and influenza	2,275
45–64 years				
. . .	All causes	425,338	All causes	373,396
1	Diseases of heart	148,322	Malignant neoplasms	133,057
2	Malignant neoplasms	135,675	Diseases of heart	104,722
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	19,909	Cerebrovascular diseases	14,682
4	Unintentional injuries	18,140	Unintentional injuries	14,434
5	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16,089	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	13,165
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	11,514	Diabetes mellitus	10,927
7	Diabetes mellitus	7,977	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10,316
8	Suicide	7,079	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	8,330
9	Pneumonia and influenza	5,804	Suicide	7,229
10	Homicide and legal intervention	4,057	Pneumonia and influenza	5,583
65 years and over				
. . .	All causes	1,341,848	All causes	1,654,294
1	Diseases of heart	595,406	Diseases of heart	619,755
2	Malignant neoplasms	258,389	Malignant neoplasms	371,549
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	146,417	Cerebrovascular diseases	131,551
4	Pneumonia and influenza	45,512	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	86,425
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	43,587	Pneumonia and influenza	73,853
6	Atherosclerosis	28,081	Diabetes mellitus	40,502
7	Diabetes mellitus	25,216	Unintentional injuries	27,784
8	Unintentional injuries	24,844	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	19,743
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	12,968	Septicemia	16,846
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9,519	Atherosclerosis	16,460

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 1993. Washington: Public Health Service. 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). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, sex, region, and urbanization: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1986–88, and 1991–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, region, and urbanization[1]	All races			White			Black		
	1980–82	1986–88	1991–93	1980–82	1986–88	1991–93	1980–82	1986–88	1991–93
Both sexes	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All regions:									
Large core metropolitan	599.5	575.4	545.6	561.3	532.7	500.3	826.6	830.8	817.2
Large fringe metropolitan	529.5	496.6	457.7	522.4	489.3	447.8	721.9	695.2	683.6
Medium/small metropolitan	562.7	531.6	501.4	541.0	509.5	477.1	812.4	788.1	768.2
Urban nonmetropolitan	570.1	544.3	519.5	550.7	524.5	498.6	806.8	796.0	781.3
Rural	571.4	547.2	526.7	550.0	525.0	504.7	767.2	766.2	738.1
Northeast:									
Large core metropolitan	620.8	614.7	581.9	578.6	564.5	530.8	809.8	830.4	803.0
Large fringe metropolitan	538.4	502.2	459.2	531.7	494.8	450.3	712.4	687.8	662.8
Medium/small metropolitan	549.6	521.1	478.3	541.8	510.4	465.9	759.5	777.2	746.5
Urban nonmetropolitan	552.3	530.1	483.1	551.8	529.6	482.3	712.5	711.1	680.3
Rural	548.0	533.6	481.8	548.5	533.7	481.6	*	*	*
South:									
Large core metropolitan	608.0	580.4	564.0	545.2	511.5	488.7	860.0	851.8	856.9
Large fringe metropolitan	533.4	502.0	466.7	519.9	487.9	448.7	713.0	687.4	674.9
Medium/small metropolitan	590.1	554.1	529.2	549.4	514.1	487.2	828.7	798.8	780.9
Urban nonmetropolitan	612.9	588.2	568.2	577.5	551.8	530.2	812.8	805.6	792.5
Rural	607.5	590.8	569.4	577.8	559.9	539.4	768.2	767.7	741.4
Midwest:									
Large core metropolitan	627.8	597.0	568.5	573.9	534.7	495.5	846.5	839.6	833.3
Large fringe metropolitan	538.1	505.4	466.2	529.1	496.1	453.4	765.8	742.2	749.1
Medium/small metropolitan	543.7	515.1	482.8	531.2	501.7	466.8	776.4	757.6	743.2
Urban nonmetropolitan	526.7	499.9	476.5	523.9	497.4	473.3	749.8	712.2	695.9
Rural	533.4	502.8	487.2	522.2	492.3	475.8	723.0	738.4	670.8
West:									
Large core metropolitan	548.5	522.8	490.8	543.5	517.7	488.0	761.8	781.0	750.7
Large fringe metropolitan	487.0	462.2	428.5	491.5	467.0	431.9	683.9	661.1	663.9
Medium/small metropolitan	524.0	499.6	474.7	526.9	502.6	477.4	725.8	704.4	678.0
Urban nonmetropolitan	542.9	509.6	484.6	535.6	502.4	478.4	752.4	648.7	618.9
Rural	540.8	494.4	470.5	536.3	489.8	467.2	*	*	*
Male									
All regions:									
Large core metropolitan	794.7	758.5	718.3	746.6	701.5	657.7	1,104.1	1,128.8	1,114.5
Large fringe metropolitan	690.4	639.1	581.9	682.6	630.0	569.0	926.3	904.9	886.5
Medium/small metropolitan	747.8	696.4	649.7	722.1	669.3	618.3	1,070.6	1,038.4	1,018.2
Urban nonmetropolitan	762.9	717.8	675.9	739.8	693.6	649.3	1,074.4	1,054.3	1,040.9
Rural	763.8	725.1	684.0	737.8	697.3	655.4	1,015.5	1,016.5	983.1
Northeast:									
Large core metropolitan	828.9	825.0	775.8	773.6	754.6	707.1	1,099.6	1,160.8	1,110.2
Large fringe metropolitan	701.6	647.9	585.4	693.4	638.4	574.1	930.4	911.6	865.7
Medium/small metropolitan	731.4	683.4	618.9	721.7	669.8	603.1	1,001.0	1,025.1	976.6
Urban nonmetropolitan	730.8	692.1	622.0	730.8	691.8	621.4	855.6	883.7	830.9
Rural	715.8	689.8	609.5	715.9	691.0	609.2	*	*	*
South:									
Large core metropolitan	811.1	770.4	751.1	730.6	679.6	648.9	1,150.8	1,153.9	1,181.9
Large fringe metropolitan	700.9	651.6	597.1	685.9	633.8	573.9	911.1	895.5	878.0
Medium/small metropolitan	789.9	730.8	691.9	740.3	680.6	636.7	1,101.3	1,060.5	1,047.1
Urban nonmetropolitan	831.7	787.2	750.6	789.9	742.6	701.4	1,092.8	1,079.9	1,070.5
Rural	821.4	791.2	749.7	787.0	753.4	710.3	1,018.8	1,023.5	993.2
Midwest:									
Large core metropolitan	839.3	788.8	748.4	772.0	706.4	649.3	1,126.5	1,133.4	1,135.5
Large fringe metropolitan	704.5	650.4	591.7	694.1	639.3	575.6	982.4	947.9	961.0
Medium/small metropolitan	723.0	676.9	625.3	709.0	660.4	605.1	994.4	989.6	971.1
Urban nonmetropolitan	703.0	659.0	618.4	700.2	656.7	615.1	919.3	859.3	844.5
Rural	708.1	665.2	630.2	694.5	651.7	616.2	906.5	894.6	801.8
West:									
Large core metropolitan	715.9	675.9	636.6	711.5	669.5	633.2	992.1	1,019.5	981.8
Large fringe metropolitan	627.0	585.6	537.9	634.4	592.1	541.1	819.8	842.2	846.6
Medium/small metropolitan	681.4	639.5	600.9	687.5	645.8	605.0	917.0	851.2	822.3
Urban nonmetropolitan	704.4	648.0	610.6	696.2	638.8	602.7	923.6	761.0	739.2
Rural	703.2	628.5	583.6	698.2	623.6	579.6	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34 (page 2 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, sex, region, and urbanization: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1986–88, and 1991–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, region, and urbanization[1]	All races			White			Black		
	1980–82	1986–88	1991–93	1980–82	1986–88	1991–93	1980–82	1986–88	1991–93
Female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All regions:									
Large core metropolitan	448.1	429.6	403.9	418.3	397.9	370.1	615.9	607.2	591.7
Large fringe metropolitan	403.2	384.0	358.0	397.0	378.1	350.6	557.6	531.2	522.6
Medium/small metropolitan	416.6	401.0	381.5	398.6	383.0	362.9	611.4	597.0	575.8
Urban nonmetropolitan	410.3	401.7	388.9	394.1	385.3	372.4	596.1	597.4	582.3
Rural	401.0	392.2	388.5	383.2	374.4	371.7	557.9	561.7	539.8
Northeast:									
Large core metropolitan	465.2	452.7	428.3	432.3	416.9	389.1	604.1	595.4	582.1
Large fringe metropolitan	413.1	389.2	359.8	407.4	383.4	352.8	547.6	520.7	507.0
Medium/small metropolitan	411.3	396.5	368.0	405.3	388.5	358.8	567.6	580.9	561.9
Urban nonmetropolitan	410.7	400.7	370.3	410.0	400.3	369.7	579.2	534.2	521.5
Rural	405.7	401.8	369.9	406.4	401.1	369.7	*	*	*
South:									
Large core metropolitan	446.7	427.9	409.2	397.2	375.4	354.4	637.6	624.3	610.2
Large fringe metropolitan	398.7	381.3	360.0	386.6	370.0	346.3	550.8	523.7	515.5
Medium/small metropolitan	431.8	413.8	397.6	397.6	381.0	365.2	620.8	603.4	581.9
Urban nonmetropolitan	433.4	427.0	418.6	402.4	395.8	388.1	596.4	599.6	585.3
Rural	422.3	420.2	415.6	395.9	394.2	392.3	558.1	560.7	540.2
Midwest:									
Large core metropolitan	467.6	450.9	427.8	426.7	406.0	376.7	629.3	618.8	605.0
Large fringe metropolitan	407.3	392.8	367.1	399.8	385.3	357.4	587.3	576.6	577.5
Medium/small metropolitan	406.3	391.2	371.4	395.4	380.5	359.0	600.8	576.6	562.7
Urban nonmetropolitan	382.5	371.5	359.8	379.8	368.8	356.8	599.6	585.2	565.4
Rural	376.9	360.3	360.2	368.3	352.9	351.3	*	*	*
West:									
Large core metropolitan	413.9	394.0	364.7	409.5	389.6	361.1	573.2	583.0	555.5
Large fringe metropolitan	376.7	361.8	337.6	379.4	365.2	341.1	561.0	506.8	496.4
Medium/small metropolitan	390.0	379.6	364.7	391.9	380.9	366.6	537.1	561.8	532.9
Urban nonmetropolitan	396.1	384.6	369.5	390.7	380.2	365.1	569.5	528.6	491.5
Rural	382.7	365.3	360.3	378.9	361.3	358.1	*	*	*

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

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

NOTES: Denominators for rates are population estimates for the middle year of each 3-year period multiplied by 3. 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. Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis using the Compressed Mortality File. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

Table 35. 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, 1992–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race, age, and educational attainment[1]	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	1992	1993	1992–93	1992	1993	1992–93	1992	1993	1992–93
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
25–64 years of age:[2]									
Under 12 years	560.7	577.0	568.8	747.4	769.5	758.4	373.3	384.1	378.6
12 years	432.6	456.7	444.6	607.9	633.0	620.6	292.5	311.5	302.0
13 years or more	248.9	247.5	248.2	313.3	312.8	313.0	178.5	177.2	177.8
25–44 years of age:									
Under 12 years	298.6	311.8	305.3	416.9	427.7	422.4	171.2	182.9	177.0
12 years	207.4	225.0	216.2	296.4	322.0	309.2	120.3	129.0	124.6
13 years or more	106.8	107.4	107.1	149.1	149.6	149.3	64.9	66.0	65.5
45–64 years of age:									
Under 12 years	1,058.3	1,074.8	1,066.5	1,369.1	1,399.7	1,384.2	759.4	767.7	763.5
12 years	803.1	837.5	820.4	1,099.4	1,128.0	1,113.8	584.8	618.6	601.7
13 years or more	452.0	441.6	446.5	549.5	541.7	545.5	339.9	329.4	334.4
White									
25–64 years of age:[2]									
Under 12 years	512.3	522.3	517.3	679.3	696.0	687.6	339.8	345.3	342.5
12 years	395.3	415.9	405.6	557.6	574.9	566.3	265.2	284.1	274.6
13 years or more	238.0	237.3	237.6	301.2	300.7	300.9	166.7	166.6	166.6
25–44 years of age:									
Under 12 years	254.2	265.2	259.7	354.1	360.7	357.5	140.2	152.8	146.5
12 years	180.0	194.4	187.2	259.9	281.1	270.4	101.1	108.2	104.6
13 years or more	99.3	98.7	99.0	139.8	138.3	139.1	58.3	58.8	58.5
45–64 years of age:									
Under 12 years	1,007.4	1,011.0	1,009.2	1,298.6	1,321.9	1,310.1	722.7	716.7	719.7
12 years	754.0	784.4	769.2	1,034.7	1,048.8	1,041.8	546.2	583.0	564.6
13 years or more	440.1	431.6	435.7	537.9	531.1	534.4	323.9	316.1	319.8

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

NOTES: Based on data from 42 States and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1992 and 43 States and DC in 1993. See Appendix I. Death records with education not stated are not included in the calculation of rates. Therefore the levels of the rates are underestimated by approximately the percent not stated, which ranges from 3.4 to 5.9 percent for rates shown in this table. 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, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 36 (page 1 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	840.5	760.9	714.3	585.8	548.9	520.2	513.7	504.5	513.3	510.5
All ages, crude	963.8	954.7	945.3	878.3	876.9	863.8	860.3	852.9	880.0	864.5
Under 1 year	3,299.2	2,696.4	2,142.4	1,288.3	1,088.1	971.9	916.6	865.7	854.4	879.1
1–4 years	139.4	109.1	84.5	63.9	51.8	46.8	47.4	43.6	44.8	45.3
5–14 years	60.1	46.6	41.3	30.6	26.5	24.0	23.6	22.5	23.4	23.2
15–24 years	128.1	106.3	127.7	115.4	94.9	99.2	100.1	95.6	98.5	98.1
25–34 years	178.7	146.4	157.4	135.5	124.4	139.2	139.1	137.8	142.4	139.7
35–44 years	358.7	299.4	314.5	227.9	207.7	223.2	224.4	228.8	235.5	229.6
45–54 years	853.9	756.0	730.0	584.0	519.3	473.4	468.8	456.1	460.0	461.5
55–64 years	1,911.7	1,735.1	1,658.8	1,346.3	1,294.2	1,196.9	1,181.0	1,151.7	1,154.7	1,162.5
65–74 years	4,067.7	3,822.1	3,582.7	2,994.9	2,862.8	2,648.6	2,618.5	2,588.9	2,617.1	2,608.2
75–84 years	9,331.1	8,745.2	8,004.4	6,692.6	6,398.7	6,007.2	5,890.0	5,775.5	5,951.6	5,872.6
85 years and over	20,196.9	19,857.5	16,344.9	15,980.3	15,712.4	15,327.4	15,107.6	14,972.9	15,481.7	15,192.9
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	963.1	917.7	893.4	745.3	693.3	644.3	634.4	620.9	627.5	627.6
All ages, crude	1,089.5	1,098.5	1,086.7	983.3	963.6	930.9	926.2	917.2	938.8	927.4
Under 1 year	3,400.5	2,694.1	2,113.2	1,230.3	1,056.5	896.1	860.8	780.9	773.0	804.9
1–4 years	135.5	104.9	83.6	66.1	52.8	45.9	45.5	42.6	42.9	43.7
5–14 years	67.2	52.7	48.0	35.0	30.1	26.4	26.5	24.7	25.2	25.5
15–24 years	152.4	143.7	170.8	167.0	134.2	131.3	128.2	121.5	123.0	124.2
25–34 years	185.3	163.2	176.6	171.3	158.8	176.1	176.1	175.7	180.6	177.4
35–44 years	380.9	332.6	343.5	257.4	243.1	268.2	269.1	277.1	282.8	276.4
45–54 years	984.5	932.2	882.9	698.9	611.7	548.7	544.6	533.3	533.9	537.1
55–64 years	2,304.4	2,225.2	2,202.6	1,728.5	1,625.8	1,467.2	1,443.7	1,398.5	1,394.9	1,412.4
65–74 years	4,864.9	4,848.4	4,810.1	4,035.7	3,770.7	3,397.7	3,349.7	3,287.0	3,306.5	3,314.2
75–84 years	10,526.3	10,299.6	10,098.8	8,829.8	8,486.1	7,844.9	7,641.5	7,440.9	7,596.9	7,559.2
85 years and over	22,116.3	21,750.0	18,551.7	19,097.3	18,980.1	18,268.3	18,020.9	17,956.2	18,443.2	18,145.5
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,318.6	1,112.8	1,053.4	1,061.3	1,048.8	1,026.9	1,052.2	1,042.7
All ages, crude	1,260.3	1,181.7	1,186.6	1,034.1	989.3	1,008.0	998.7	977.5	1,006.3	994.2
Under 1 year	- - -	5,306.8	4,298.9	2,586.7	2,219.9	2,112.4	1,957.4	1,957.9	1,922.2	1,946.2
1–4 years	- - -	208.5	150.5	110.5	90.1	85.8	88.4	77.6	86.1	84.0
5–14 years	95.1	75.1	67.1	47.4	42.3	41.2	42.4	41.2	40.5	41.3
15–24 years	289.7	212.0	320.6	209.1	173.6	252.2	278.1	269.4	289.4	279.0
25–34 years	503.5	402.5	559.5	407.3	351.9	430.8	425.5	413.3	429.4	422.7
35–44 years	878.1	762.0	956.6	689.8	630.2	699.6	702.4	697.2	729.8	710.1
45–54 years	1,905.0	1,624.8	1,777.5	1,479.9	1,292.9	1,261.0	1,256.8	1,223.3	1,266.2	1,248.9
55–64 years	3,773.2	3,316.4	3,256.9	2,873.0	2,779.8	2,618.4	2,533.9	2,493.8	2,518.2	2,515.3
65–74 years	5,310.3	5,798.7	5,803.2	5,131.1	5,172.4	4,946.1	4,850.7	4,746.7	4,790.5	4,795.6
75–84 years	- - -	8,605.1	9,454.9	9,231.6	9,262.3	9,129.5	9,013.1	8,744.5	9,013.2	8,923.4
85 years and over	- - -	14,844.8	12,222.3	16,098.8	15,774.2	16,954.9	16,663.8	16,717.1	17,033.0	16,810.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	732.5	602.6	573.1	562.6	579.6	589.6	577.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	597.1	492.5	476.4	471.2	487.7	503.9	487.8
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,598.1	1,080.0	1,056.6	737.0	1,057.5	984.1	909.8
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	82.7	105.3	77.4	58.7	74.7	75.9	69.6
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	43.7	39.2	33.4	30.0	37.0	34.3	33.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	311.1	214.4	219.8	187.4	191.2	177.3	185.6
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	360.6	275.0	256.1	271.7	260.1	278.7	270.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	556.8	363.5	365.4	338.4	344.1	386.4	356.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	871.3	687.9	619.9	588.8	624.6	635.8	617.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,547.5	1,319.1	1,211.3	1,340.4	1,384.0	1,377.0	1,367.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,968.4	2,692.3	2,461.7	2,502.9	2,604.0	2,570.4	2,559.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,607.0	5,572.7	5,389.2	5,278.6	5,239.7	5,461.1	5,328.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,635.2	8,900.0	11,243.9	10,000.0	9,381.3	10,147.7	9,850.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36 (page 2 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	416.6	396.9	377.8	360.2	364.1	381.4	368.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	375.3	344.6	334.3	325.6	332.7	346.6	335.2
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	816.5	750.0	605.3	426.4	477.7	485.1	462.1
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.9	43.4	45.0	30.9	29.9	28.8	29.8
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.4	22.5	20.7	18.5	20.7	20.0	19.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	80.8	76.0	76.0	69.8	76.1	84.2	76.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	83.5	77.3	79.6	81.2	77.7	81.0	80.0
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	128.3	114.4	130.8	123.5	119.0	131.1	124.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	342.3	284.8	287.1	270.6	282.9	272.4	275.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	881.1	869.4	789.1	745.1	766.8	734.0	748.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,236.1	2,102.0	2,041.4	1,927.6	1,962.5	1,948.4	1,946.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,389.5	5,551.2	5,008.6	4,927.0	4,819.7	5,389.9	5,047.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,753.6	12,750.0	12,446.3	12,707.7	12,628.8	15,650.7	13,630.5
Hispanic male[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	524.8	531.2	518.5	506.1	516.3	513.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	374.6	411.6	407.1	402.2	410.1	406.5
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,041.8	921.8	844.2	763.9	763.1	789.5
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53.8	53.8	49.6	45.7	45.2	46.7
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.0	26.0	25.8	24.6	27.4	26.0
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	147.5	159.3	163.2	165.9	169.4	166.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	202.0	234.0	221.1	223.2	225.1	223.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	290.3	341.8	331.8	341.3	351.3	341.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	495.4	533.9	518.5	512.0	506.3	512.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,129.2	1,123.7	1,107.9	1,061.1	1,064.9	1,077.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,488.9	2,368.2	2,347.0	2,322.3	2,327.0	2,331.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,724.6	5,369.1	5,226.7	4,924.1	5,128.9	5,091.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,856.1	12,272.1	11,609.9	10,895.4	12,356.5	11,616.5
White, non-Hispanic male[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	669.7	643.1	625.7	612.2	617.8	618.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	956.3	985.9	970.2	962.0	986.4	972.9
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,002.5	865.4	798.5	750.9	748.3	766.3
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48.8	43.8	43.1	40.7	41.0	41.6
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.9	25.7	26.1	24.1	24.1	24.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	125.0	123.4	118.8	110.4	111.0	113.4
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	151.2	165.3	164.3	163.1	167.4	164.9
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	231.8	257.1	255.4	262.2	266.1	261.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	587.6	544.5	535.0	522.0	523.4	526.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,550.8	1,479.7	1,440.1	1,394.6	1,390.2	1,408.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,648.0	3,434.5	3,344.1	3,283.3	3,309.3	3,312.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,364.2	7,920.4	7,611.3	7,433.6	7,578.5	7,540.9
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,637.2	18,505.4	18,116.6	18,009.5	18,228.0	18,120.3
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	645.0	555.0	501.7	411.1	391.0	369.9	366.3	359.9	367.7	364.6
All ages, crude	803.3	800.9	812.6	806.1	840.1	846.9	847.7	844.3	879.4	857.3
Under 1 year	2,566.8	2,007.7	1,614.6	962.5	799.3	690.0	659.2	618.7	617.5	631.8
1–4 years	112.2	85.2	66.1	49.3	40.0	36.1	37.6	33.3	33.6	34.8
5–14 years	45.1	34.7	29.9	22.9	19.5	17.9	17.2	16.2	17.3	16.9
15–24 years	71.5	54.9	61.6	55.5	48.1	45.9	46.6	43.9	44.4	45.0
25–34 years	112.8	85.0	84.1	65.4	59.4	61.5	61.7	60.5	62.7	61.6
35–44 years	235.8	191.1	193.3	138.2	121.9	117.4	117.3	117.3	120.4	118.3
45–54 years	546.4	458.8	462.9	372.7	341.7	309.3	306.0	294.0	296.7	298.7
55–64 years	1,293.8	1,078.9	1,014.9	876.2	869.1	822.7	821.9	799.2	810.8	810.7
65–74 years	3,242.8	2,779.3	2,470.7	2,066.6	2,027.1	1,923.5	1,909.4	1,909.1	1,938.2	1,919.0
75–84 years	8,481.5	7,696.6	6,698.7	5,401.7	5,111.6	4,839.1	4,752.8	4,696.4	4,844.8	4,765.0
85 years and over	19,679.5	19,477.7	15,980.2	14,979.6	14,745.4	14,400.6	14,188.1	14,015.9	14,558.2	14,259.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36 (page 3 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Black female				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	1,106.7	916.9	814.4	631.1	594.8	581.6	575.1	568.4	578.8	574.1
All ages, crude	1,002.0	905.0	829.2	733.3	734.2	747.9	744.5	736.2	760.1	747.0
Under 1 year	- - -	4,162.2	3,368.8	2,123.7	1,821.4	1,735.5	1,580.8	1,609.7	1,543.2	1,578.1
1–4 years	- - -	173.3	129.4	84.4	71.1	67.6	70.8	68.7	71.9	70.5
5–14 years	72.8	53.8	43.8	30.5	28.6	27.5	25.8	26.0	29.5	27.1
15–24 years	213.1	107.5	111.9	70.5	59.6	68.7	72.6	67.8	73.3	71.2
25–34 years	393.3	273.2	231.0	150.0	137.6	159.5	158.6	158.8	165.0	160.8
35–44 years	758.1	568.5	533.0	323.9	276.5	298.6	303.5	314.4	317.3	311.9
45–54 years	1,576.4	1,177.0	1,043.9	768.2	667.6	639.4	633.2	620.5	632.1	628.6
55–64 years	3,089.4	2,510.9	1,986.2	1,561.0	1,532.5	1,452.6	1,399.7	1,405.4	1,364.3	1,389.7
65–74 years	4,000.2	4,064.2	3,860.9	3,057.4	2,967.8	2,865.7	2,854.1	2,796.6	2,857.3	2,836.0
75–84 years	- - -	6,730.0	6,691.5	6,212.1	6,078.0	5,688.3	5,707.3	5,483.0	5,887.4	5,692.7
85 years and over	- - -	13,052.6	10,706.6	12,367.2	12,703.0	13,309.5	13,258.9	13,264.1	13,351.1	13,293.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	414.1	353.3	335.1	335.9	343.1	364.5	348.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	380.1	342.5	330.4	343.9	348.9	377.3	356.8
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,352.6	910.5	688.7	763.0	821.2	725.5	769.3
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	87.5	54.8	37.8	37.1	69.3	54.6	53.5
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	33.5	23.0	25.5	16.0	16.0	19.8	17.3
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	90.3	72.8	69.0	68.5	65.4	77.0	70.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	178.5	121.5	102.3	100.5	103.3	112.0	105.3
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	286.0	185.6	156.4	159.1	157.8	179.0	165.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	491.4	415.5	380.9	342.1	329.1	374.8	349.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	837.1	851.9	805.9	815.9	912.4	939.4	890.1
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,765.5	1,630.3	1,679.4	1,673.8	1,743.2	1,832.8	1,751.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,612.9	3,200.0	3,073.2	3,440.9	3,307.1	3,491.3	3,413.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,567.4	7,740.0	8,201.1	7,842.9	6,878.7	7,454.4	7,380.2
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	224.6	228.5	228.9	218.3	220.5	226.7	221.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	222.5	224.9	234.3	231.1	235.8	244.2	237.2
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	755.8	622.0	518.2	348.3	400.2	390.6	378.8
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.4	36.8	32.0	29.8	23.8	32.3	28.7
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	21.5	19.1	13.0	11.6	11.4	14.1	12.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.3	30.7	28.8	28.4	30.6	31.6	30.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.4	36.5	37.5	34.5	38.7	36.5	36.6
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	89.7	77.8	69.9	77.1	69.6	73.9	73.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	214.1	184.9	182.7	186.0	185.5	176.7	182.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	440.8	468.0	483.4	471.9	476.3	478.7	475.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,027.7	1,130.8	1,089.2	1,073.5	1,095.0	1,051.3	1,072.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,833.6	2,873.9	3,127.9	2,812.3	2,873.1	3,095.5	2,932.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,923.3	9,808.3	10,254.0	9,794.7	9,561.8	11,011.5	10,118.2
Hispanic female[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	286.6	284.9	276.8	268.6	270.6	271.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	251.9	285.4	282.5	277.7	281.3	280.4
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	793.0	746.6	691.7	644.2	643.1	659.1
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.3	42.1	44.3	37.5	38.7	40.0
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.0	17.3	17.0	17.2	17.6	17.3
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.3	40.6	43.5	40.2	40.3	41.3
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56.3	62.9	61.3	63.3	63.7	62.8
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100.0	109.3	109.6	111.0	113.5	111.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	251.3	253.3	250.1	237.1	226.8	237.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	620.3	607.5	614.0	598.2	576.1	595.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,449.3	1,453.8	1,378.3	1,354.2	1,393.8	1,375.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,549.8	3,351.3	3,224.4	3,149.7	3,251.3	3,208.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,216.9	10,098.7	9,385.8	8,772.4	9,046.3	9,057.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36 (page 4 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
White, non-Hispanic female[4]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	385.3	372.2	364.1	357.9	366.1	362.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	861.7	903.6	894.8	893.3	934.0	907.5
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	762.8	655.3	601.5	585.0	588.2	591.7
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.6	34.0	34.9	31.6	31.5	32.6
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.0	17.6	16.8	15.7	16.7	16.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47.9	46.0	46.0	43.2	43.8	44.3
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59.0	60.6	60.0	58.2	60.8	59.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	122.8	116.8	115.3	114.9	117.4	115.9
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	335.7	312.1	304.7	292.3	296.2	297.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	853.3	834.5	822.1	798.9	814.1	811.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,997.8	1,940.2	1,907.3	1,907.1	1,936.7	1,917.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,058.5	4,887.3	4,741.9	4,691.4	4,847.9	4,760.9
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,561.4	14,533.1	14,183.3	14,004.5	14,461.3	14,221.6

[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[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 1950–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 37 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	307.2	286.2	253.6	202.0	181.4	157.5	152.0	148.2	144.3	145.3	146.0
All ages, crude	355.5	369.0	362.0	336.0	324.1	297.3	289.5	285.9	281.4	288.4	285.2
Under 1 year	3.5	6.6	13.1	22.8	25.0	20.1	20.1	17.6	17.9	16.9	17.5
1–4 years	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.0
5–14 years	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
15–24 years	6.8	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
25–34 years	19.4	15.6	11.4	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.6	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.2
35–44 years	86.4	74.6	66.7	44.6	38.1	32.4	31.4	31.6	31.8	32.2	31.9
45–54 years	308.6	271.8	238.4	180.2	153.8	125.5	120.5	118.0	114.6	114.0	115.5
55–64 years	808.1	737.9	652.3	494.1	443.0	383.0	367.3	357.0	346.5	344.3	349.3
65–74 years	1,839.8	1,740.5	1,558.2	1,218.6	1,089.8	928.1	894.3	872.0	847.9	848.2	856.0
75–84 years	4,310.1	4,089.4	3,683.8	2,993.1	2,693.1	2,378.9	2,295.7	2,219.1	2,147.3	2,182.9	2,182.8
85 years and over	9,150.6	9,317.8	7,891.3	7,777.1	7,384.1	6,868.7	6,739.9	6,613.4	6,513.5	6,668.9	6,599.6
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	381.1	375.4	347.6	277.5	246.2	208.7	202.0	196.1	190.3	190.3	192.2
All ages, crude	433.0	454.6	438.3	384.0	360.3	320.5	312.7	307.6	302.4	307.6	305.8
Under 1 year	4.1	6.9	12.0	22.5	24.2	19.0	17.5	16.7	16.3	15.9	16.3
1–4 years	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6
5–14 years	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
15–24 years	5.8	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
25–34 years	20.1	17.6	12.3	9.1	9.3	9.1	8.4	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.0
35–44 years	110.6	107.5	94.6	61.8	52.7	43.5	42.6	41.9	42.6	41.9	42.1
45–54 years	423.6	413.2	365.7	269.8	225.5	176.4	170.6	166.9	161.4	159.9	162.6
55–64 years	1,081.7	1,056.0	979.3	730.6	640.1	537.9	516.7	499.4	483.2	475.6	486.1
65–74 years	2,308.3	2,297.9	2,177.2	1,729.7	1,522.7	1,278.0	1,230.5	1,198.6	1,159.9	1,154.6	1,170.9
75–84 years	4,907.3	4,839.9	4,617.6	3,883.2	3,527.0	3,067.0	2,983.4	2,858.2	2,761.0	2,795.3	2,804.2
85 years and over	9,950.5	10,135.8	8,818.0	8,958.0	8,481.7	7,660.7	7,558.7	7,411.2	7,290.1	7,466.9	7,390.2
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	415.5	381.2	375.9	327.3	310.8	289.7	275.9	272.7	264.1	267.9	268.2
All ages, crude	348.4	330.6	330.3	301.0	288.6	268.8	256.8	253.9	246.9	251.4	250.7
Under 1 year	- - -	13.9	33.5	42.8	48.6	34.3	43.7	33.5	34.8	28.6	32.3
1–4 years	- - -	3.8	3.9	6.3	4.5	4.7	4.0	5.1	4.5	3.3	4.3
5–14 years	6.4	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5
15–24 years	18.0	8.7	8.3	8.3	7.2	6.3	6.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
25–34 years	51.9	43.1	41.6	30.3	29.5	25.8	24.5	24.8	24.8	25.8	25.1
35–44 years	198.1	168.1	189.2	136.6	119.8	104.5	100.0	100.0	96.9	96.1	97.6
45–54 years	624.1	514.0	512.8	433.4	385.2	363.4	328.9	329.6	318.7	324.2	324.1
55–64 years	1,434.0	1,236.8	1,135.4	987.2	935.3	880.7	824.0	810.3	784.0	813.4	802.6
65–74 years	2,140.1	2,281.4	2,237.8	1,847.2	1,839.2	1,700.0	1,632.9	1,614.3	1,548.0	1,565.2	1,575.5
75–84 years	- - -	3,533.6	3,783.4	3,578.8	3,436.6	3,191.6	3,107.1	3,063.1	2,960.9	2,975.6	2,999.5
85 years and over	- - -	6,037.9	5,367.6	6,819.5	6,393.5	6,368.2	6,479.6	6,240.6	6,298.7	6,240.0	6,259.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	180.9	162.2	161.6	144.6	140.8	146.6	149.0	145.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	130.6	117.9	119.4	108.0	109.0	114.3	119.0	114.1
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	238.1	209.1	179.5	173.8	129.2	176.3	175.8	161.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	496.3	438.3	479.2	411.0	447.4	425.6	433.0	435.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,009.4	984.6	971.0	839.1	817.6	854.7	892.0	855.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,062.2	2,118.2	1,938.5	1,788.8	1,807.1	1,890.6	1,733.2	1,809.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,413.7	2,766.7	4,733.3	3,860.3	3,850.0	3,245.4	3,525.5	3,541.4
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	136.7	123.4	108.1	102.6	102.9	103.8	107.6	104.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	119.8	103.5	92.7	88.7	90.6	93.4	96.3	93.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	112.0	81.1	75.8	70.4	70.0	71.2	68.9	70.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	306.7	291.2	249.5	226.1	231.4	235.0	210.4	225.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	852.4	753.5	606.3	623.5	605.5	611.2	600.5	605.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,010.9	2,025.6	1,834.5	1,642.2	1,709.5	1,667.2	1,842.2	1,740.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,923.0	4,937.5	5,181.8	4,617.8	4,623.1	4,810.3	5,934.4	5,113.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Hispanic male[4]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	152.3	144.8	136.3	129.9	126.2	126.3	127.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92.1	97.3	91.0	88.9	87.7	88.2	88.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	128.0	128.7	116.4	107.2	109.6	97.9	104.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	398.8	365.0	363.0	335.1	334.5	322.6	330.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	972.6	900.0	829.9	822.1	798.1	793.2	803.9
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,160.8	2,091.6	1,971.3	1,859.0	1,752.2	1,812.4	1,807.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,791.2	5,005.2	4,711.9	4,618.1	4,162.2	4,756.7	4,507.6
White, non-Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	240.3	209.3	204.1	196.0	190.0	190.0	192.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	362.8	344.6	336.5	327.5	322.2	328.5	326.1
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	219.9	178.4	172.8	168.3	161.9	161.4	163.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	610.6	539.8	521.3	500.4	482.8	475.9	486.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,471.3	1,277.4	1,243.4	1,195.1	1,157.1	1,153.4	1,168.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,514.1	3,073.5	3,007.7	2,842.7	2,753.1	2,782.5	2,792.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,539.3	7,709.7	7,663.4	7,434.2	7,287.0	7,353.7	7,357.4
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	223.6	197.1	167.8	134.6	121.7	106.6	103.1	100.7	98.1	99.2	99.3
All ages, crude	289.4	306.5	313.8	319.2	321.8	305.1	298.4	296.5	292.9	302.8	297.4
Under 1 year	2.7	4.3	7.0	15.7	18.6	14.7	14.5	13.1	13.9	12.1	13.0
1–4 years	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5
5–14 years	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
15–24 years	5.3	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
25–34 years	12.2	8.2	5.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.2
35–44 years	40.5	28.6	23.9	16.4	14.4	12.1	11.4	12.1	11.8	12.9	12.3
45–54 years	141.9	103.4	91.4	71.2	62.5	51.0	50.2	48.8	47.3	47.5	47.8
55–64 years	460.2	383.0	317.7	248.1	227.1	198.3	192.4	188.2	180.9	181.7	183.6
65–74 years	1,400.9	1,229.8	1,044.0	796.7	713.3	604.7	583.6	567.4	557.8	557.4	560.9
75–84 years	3,925.2	3,629.7	3,143.5	2,493.6	2,207.5	1,954.5	1,874.3	1,814.7	1,756.7	1,780.8	1,783.9
85 years and over	9,084.7	9,280.8	7,839.9	7,501.6	7,170.0	6,711.3	6,563.4	6,447.3	6,337.0	6,495.0	6,427.3
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	349.5	292.6	251.7	201.1	188.3	175.6	168.1	165.5	162.4	165.3	164.4
All ages, crude	289.9	268.5	261.0	249.7	250.3	246.2	237.0	235.0	231.6	240.2	235.6
Under 1 year	- - -	12.0	31.3	43.6	41.0	39.2	35.8	30.8	32.8	34.0	32.5
1–4 years	- - -	2.8	4.2	4.4	5.3	3.2	3.8	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.6
5–14 years	8.8	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
15–24 years	19.8	10.0	6.0	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.2
25–34 years	52.0	35.9	24.7	15.7	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	14.0	13.6	13.7
35–44 years	185.0	125.3	99.8	61.7	50.1	46.6	43.6	46.1	47.2	48.8	47.4
45–54 years	526.8	360.7	290.9	202.4	176.2	159.6	155.3	152.8	153.8	150.8	152.5
55–64 years	1,210.7	952.3	710.5	530.1	510.7	470.3	442.0	423.3	432.5	418.6	424.8
65–74 years	1,659.4	1,680.5	1,553.2	1,210.3	1,149.9	1,054.1	1,017.5	1,003.4	953.7	983.7	980.2
75–84 years	- - -	2,926.9	2,964.1	2,707.2	2,533.4	2,380.0	2,250.9	2,246.0	2,135.8	2,278.5	2,220.0
85 years and over	- - -	5,650.0	5,003.8	5,796.5	5,686.5	5,898.7	5,766.1	5,700.0	5,763.1	5,785.8	5,751.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	88.4	83.7	82.7	76.6	70.6	74.5	75.4	73.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	80.3	84.3	85.1	77.5	75.9	80.4	84.8	80.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	65.2	59.2	65.9	62.0	49.5	46.9	60.2	52.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	193.5	230.8	193.3	197.0	181.0	197.4	186.1	188.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	577.2	472.7	502.6	492.8	440.5	472.7	500.9	471.9
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,364.3	1,258.8	1,290.0	1,050.3	1,040.9	1,115.7	1,084.9	1,080.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,893.3	3,180.0	3,100.0	2,868.7	2,942.9	2,491.9	2,879.8	2,769.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	55.8	59.6	56.9	58.3	54.8	56.4	56.2	55.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	57.0	60.3	60.0	62.0	60.6	63.7	63.7	62.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.6	23.8	24.6	17.5	22.6	20.8	18.8	20.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	92.9	103.0	100.0	99.0	92.9	89.8	97.2	93.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	313.3	341.0	317.2	323.9	300.5	309.3	270.8	292.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,053.2	1,056.5	1,006.6	1,130.9	1,009.6	1,086.3	1,080.4	1,060.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,211.0	4,208.3	4,156.2	4,161.2	3,921.1	4,040.6	4,505.2	4,155.5
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	86.5	80.5	76.0	72.1	69.2	69.6	70.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75.0	84.1	79.4	77.9	76.2	77.4	77.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46.6	43.2	43.5	36.7	39.3	34.8	36.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	184.8	159.2	153.2	154.4	138.9	132.7	141.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	534.0	471.6	460.4	414.4	413.1	422.5	416.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,456.5	1,382.2	1,259.7	1,243.6	1,178.3	1,210.1	1,210.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,523.4	4,709.2	4,440.3	4,155.3	3,881.7	3,986.3	4,002.7
White, non-Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.2	106.4	103.7	100.2	97.5	98.5	98.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	334.2	327.0	320.0	314.7	311.1	322.4	316.1
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	61.3	51.2	50.2	48.8	46.9	47.3	47.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	219.6	197.3	193.6	186.2	180.0	181.2	182.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	700.4	601.1	584.7	564.4	553.9	552.7	557.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,201.4	1,953.0	1,890.2	1,806.8	1,747.7	1,771.4	1,775.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,164.7	6,726.7	6,615.2	6,432.7	6,311.2	6,425.5	6,390.1

[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[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: 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 1950–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	88.6	79.7	66.3	40.8	32.5	28.3	27.7	26.8	26.2	26.5	26.5
All ages, crude	104.0	108.0	101.9	75.1	64.3	59.0	57.9	56.9	56.4	58.2	57.2
Under 1 year	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.1	5.5	4.5
1–4 years	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	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	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
25–34 years	4.2	4.7	4.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
35–44 years	18.7	14.7	15.6	8.5	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.4
45–54 years	70.4	49.2	41.6	25.2	21.3	18.6	18.7	18.3	17.5	17.6	17.8
55–64 years	195.3	147.3	115.8	65.2	54.8	49.6	48.0	46.4	46.4	46.0	46.3
65–74 years	549.7	469.2	384.1	219.5	172.8	147.3	144.4	139.6	135.3	135.8	136.9
75–84 years	1,499.6	1,491.3	1,254.2	788.6	601.5	515.1	499.3	479.4	468.2	479.1	475.6
85 years and over	2,990.1	3,680.5	3,014.3	2,288.9	1,865.1	1,671.6	1,633.9	1,587.7	1,566.0	1,607.7	1,587.5
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	87.0	80.3	68.8	41.9	33.0	28.4	27.7	26.9	26.3	26.8	26.6
All ages, crude	100.5	102.7	93.5	63.3	52.7	47.8	47.0	46.3	46.1	47.7	46.7
Under 1 year	5.9	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.1	5.3	4.3
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	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
25–34 years	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6
35–44 years	13.1	11.3	11.8	6.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1
45–54 years	53.7	40.9	35.6	21.7	18.1	15.0	15.4	15.2	15.2	14.9	15.1
55–64 years	182.2	139.0	119.9	64.2	54.6	48.0	45.8	44.2	44.2	44.1	44.2
65–74 years	569.7	501.0	420.0	240.4	186.4	156.3	153.2	150.5	143.0	145.8	146.4
75–84 years	1,556.3	1,564.8	1,361.6	854.8	650.0	554.8	540.7	516.4	499.5	511.2	509.0
85 years and over	3,127.1	3,734.8	3,018.1	2,236.9	1,765.6	1,591.3	1,549.8	1,499.5	1,521.7	1,562.0	1,528.5
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	146.2	141.2	122.5	77.5	62.7	57.3	56.1	54.9	52.0	51.9	52.9
All ages, crude	122.0	122.9	108.8	73.1	59.2	54.3	53.1	52.1	49.5	49.8	50.4
Under 1 year	- - -	8.5	12.3	11.2	10.1	7.6	10.2	7.3	12.1	9.4	9.6
1–4 years	- - -	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.6
5–14 years	*	*	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.4
15–24 years	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	*	0.9	0.8	0.7
25–34 years	12.0	12.8	14.6	7.7	5.8	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.1
35–44 years	59.3	47.4	52.7	29.2	25.4	24.0	22.7	22.6	22.3	19.4	21.4
45–54 years	211.9	166.1	136.1	82.1	71.1	67.6	68.4	67.1	58.2	63.2	62.8
55–64 years	522.8	439.9	343.4	189.8	160.7	150.1	141.8	137.4	139.4	134.9	137.2
65–74 years	783.6	899.2	780.1	472.8	379.7	335.0	327.2	317.3	302.4	291.5	303.6
75–84 years	- - -	1,475.2	1,445.7	1,067.6	814.4	723.3	723.7	719.9	661.6	696.0	692.3
85 years and over	- - -	2,700.0	1,963.1	1,873.2	1,429.0	1,454.5	1,430.5	1,415.9	1,340.7	1,361.7	1,372.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	30.7	24.9	25.9	20.5	19.6	20.9	21.1	20.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.2	18.5	19.5	16.0	15.9	16.8	17.2	16.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	72.0	*	49.1	39.8	36.8	51.9	59.4	49.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	170.5	200.0	171.0	120.3	117.6	140.1	119.5	125.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	535.1	372.7	430.8	325.9	328.6	310.6	359.7	333.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,384.7	733.3	966.7	949.8	875.0	760.6	667.0	765.9
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.3	28.0	26.9	26.9	29.1	26.4	27.8	27.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.7	24.0	23.5	23.4	26.0	23.8	24.9	24.9
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.0	13.9	19.6	15.6	20.7	17.5	18.7	18.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	59.9	48.8	50.0	51.8	56.6	57.9	49.8	54.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	197.9	155.6	140.2	167.9	169.0	149.7	154.2	157.3
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	619.5	583.7	489.1	485.7	487.3	454.7	512.2	484.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,399.0	1,387.5	1,436.4	1,196.6	1,576.9	1,283.2	1,537.4	1,460.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1991–93
Hispanic male[4]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.7	23.8	22.7	24.1	21.9	22.7	22.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.2	16.4	15.6	16.8	15.7	16.5	16.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.6	20.2	20.0	24.2	20.1	21.2	21.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63.9	50.4	49.4	52.9	49.3	47.4	49.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	163.5	136.6	126.4	140.3	116.6	124.5	126.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	396.7	379.3	356.6	366.3	357.9	340.1	354.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,152.1	890.2	866.3	879.2	790.5	916.5	861.2
White, non-Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.6	28.2	27.9	26.6	26.1	26.4	26.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52.2	51.4	50.7	49.2	49.1	50.9	49.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.0	14.4	14.9	14.2	14.6	14.1	14.3
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.5	47.3	45.2	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	178.5	155.0	154.8	148.9	142.2	145.0	145.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	637.0	556.7	548.8	516.7	500.6	512.6	509.9
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,735.1	1,610.7	1,583.6	1,517.8	1,541.9	1,557.3	1,539.6
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	79.7	68.7	56.2	35.2	27.9	24.2	23.8	22.8	22.5	22.7	22.7
All ages, crude	103.3	110.1	109.8	88.8	78.4	72.6	71.8	70.5	70.3	72.8	71.2
Under 1 year	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.4	4.7	3.4
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	0.1	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
25–34 years	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
35–44 years	13.6	10.1	11.5	6.7	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.4
45–54 years	55.0	33.8	30.5	18.7	15.5	13.3	13.5	13.1	12.4	12.6	12.7
55–64 years	156.9	103.0	78.1	48.7	40.0	35.9	35.8	34.1	34.4	34.1	34.2
65–74 years	498.1	383.3	303.2	172.8	137.9	117.8	116.3	110.5	109.5	108.5	109.5
75–84 years	1,471.3	1,444.7	1,176.8	730.3	552.9	471.0	457.6	439.1	434.1	442.1	438.4
85 years and over	3,017.9	3,795.7	3,167.6	2,367.8	1,944.9	1,729.6	1,691.4	1,640.8	1,608.1	1,652.0	1,633.8
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	155.6	139.5	107.9	61.7	50.6	45.5	42.7	41.0	39.9	39.9	40.3
All ages, crude	128.3	127.7	112.2	77.9	68.6	64.5	60.7	59.0	57.8	58.8	58.5
Under 1 year	- - -	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	7.2	6.4	*	6.5
1–4 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5–14 years	*	1.0	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15–24 years	4.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	*	*	0.9
25–34 years	15.9	17.4	14.3	7.0	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.8
35–44 years	75.0	57.4	49.1	21.6	19.1	16.7	18.6	16.0	17.5	15.6	16.4
45–54 years	248.9	166.2	119.4	61.9	50.8	45.7	44.1	41.4	41.1	40.5	41.0
55–64 years	567.7	452.0	272.4	138.7	113.6	103.3	97.0	95.9	88.3	89.2	91.1
65–74 years	754.4	830.5	673.5	362.2	285.6	255.1	236.8	224.6	218.0	220.8	221.1
75–84 years	- - -	1,413.1	1,338.3	918.6	753.8	669.3	596.0	575.2	569.4	582.3	575.6
85 years and over	- - -	2,578.9	2,210.5	1,896.3	1,657.1	1,530.7	1,496.5	1,494.5	1,451.8	1,449.8	1,464.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.3	20.6	16.6	18.5	18.8	17.7	20.3	19.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.1	21.8	17.9	19.3	20.3	20.0	23.3	21.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	40.4	43.3	40.7	38.1	37.3	50.3	42.0
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	128.3	121.2	69.2	100.5	102.4	101.5	116.8	107.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	404.2	317.6	290.0	282.0	350.0	306.7	314.3	323.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,123.6	1,000.0	800.0	776.2	657.1	713.8	817.7	734.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.9	23.6	22.5	23.4	22.3	21.1	21.8	21.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.5	23.3	23.2	24.3	24.1	23.1	24.2	23.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.3	15.1	19.5	19.7	18.2	18.3	16.9	17.8
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	44.5	49.0	48.2	42.5	42.7	44.4	37.5	41.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	136.1	130.8	107.0	124.0	118.9	113.0	113.1	114.9
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	449.6	387.0	357.4	396.6	371.2	319.9	363.8	351.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,545.2	1,383.3	1,387.5	1,395.0	1,352.6	1,295.0	1,487.9	1,377.7
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.6	19.6	19.5	17.9	17.1	16.8	17.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.3	19.9	20.2	18.8	18.3	18.0	18.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.8	18.2	15.2	15.1	12.7	15.7	14.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.8	38.9	38.8	34.1	36.0	32.4	34.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.6	99.1	102.9	97.7	90.4	91.3	93.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	339.8	324.5	309.5	284.0	282.9	266.9	277.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,191.5	957.2	1,060.4	880.9	823.4	807.0	835.2
White, non-Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.2	24.0	23.9	22.7	22.4	22.6	22.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	81.0	78.0	77.4	75.2	75.2	78.3	76.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	12.9	13.2	12.6	12.1	12.0	12.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.8	35.2	35.7	33.5	33.4	33.7	33.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	133.5	116.9	117.1	109.5	108.6	108.0	108.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	551.6	474.0	463.1	440.1	435.5	445.0	440.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,926.2	1,738.4	1,720.4	1,651.5	1,622.3	1,657.3	1,643.9

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

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 1950–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 malignant neoplasms, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1991–93
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age adjusted	125.3	125.8	129.8	132.8	134.4	134.5	135.0	134.5	133.1	132.6	133.4
All ages, crude	139.8	149.2	162.8	183.9	194.0	201.0	203.2	204.1	204.1	205.6	204.6
Under 1 year	8.7	7.2	4.7	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.2
1–4 years	11.7	10.9	7.5	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.3
5–14 years	6.7	6.8	6.0	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
15–24 years	8.6	8.3	8.3	6.3	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9
25–34 years	20.0	19.5	16.5	13.7	13.2	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.1	12.3
35–44 years	62.7	59.7	59.5	48.6	45.9	43.2	43.3	43.1	42.3	41.1	42.1
45–54 years	175.1	177.0	182.5	180.0	170.1	158.9	158.9	155.1	150.3	147.9	151.0
55–64 years	392.9	396.8	423.0	436.1	454.6	452.5	449.6	448.4	437.8	433.4	439.9
65–74 years	692.5	713.9	751.2	817.9	845.5	867.8	872.3	871.6	873.4	876.1	873.7
75–84 years	1,153.3	1,127.4	1,169.2	1,232.3	1,271.8	1,326.0	1,348.5	1,351.6	1,350.9	1,366.9	1,356.6
85 years and over	1,451.0	1,450.0	1,320.7	1,594.6	1,615.4	1,703.7	1,752.9	1,773.9	1,787.3	1,807.7	1,790.1
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	130.9	141.6	154.3	160.5	160.4	159.4	160.3	159.5	157.3	156.4	157.7
All ages, crude	147.2	166.1	185.1	208.7	218.1	224.9	227.7	228.9	228.6	229.8	229.1
Under 1 year	9.6	7.9	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.4
1–4 years	13.1	13.1	8.5	5.4	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.6
5–14 years	7.6	8.0	7.0	5.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5
15–24 years	9.9	10.3	10.6	7.8	6.4	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.8
25–34 years	17.7	18.8	16.2	13.6	13.1	11.6	12.3	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.8
35–44 years	44.5	46.3	50.1	41.1	39.8	35.9	35.8	36.3	35.6	35.9	35.9
45–54 years	150.8	164.1	172.0	175.4	162.0	151.0	149.9	146.7	142.8	139.0	142.7
55–64 years	409.4	450.9	498.1	497.4	512.0	511.8	508.2	505.0	490.8	486.0	494.0
65–74 years	798.7	887.3	997.0	1,070.7	1,076.5	1,083.3	1,090.7	1,091.5	1,082.7	1,084.2	1,086.1
75–84 years	1,367.6	1,413.7	1,592.7	1,779.7	1,817.1	1,853.6	1,883.2	1,866.4	1,854.3	1,850.3	1,856.8
85 years and over	1,732.7	1,791.4	1,772.2	2,375.6	2,449.1	2,603.7	2,715.1	2,733.0	2,783.6	2,794.4	2,771.0
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	126.1	158.5	198.0	229.9	239.9	246.2	248.1	242.4	238.1	238.9	239.8
All ages, crude	106.6	136.7	171.6	205.5	214.9	220.6	221.9	217.5	214.4	216.8	216.2
Under 1 year	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.5
1–4 years	- - -	7.9	7.6	5.1	3.4	3.0	3.6	4.7	2.2	3.0	3.3
5–14 years	5.8	4.4	4.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
15–24 years	7.9	9.7	9.4	8.1	6.4	6.9	6.1	5.4	5.7	6.3	5.8
25–34 years	18.0	18.4	18.8	14.1	14.9	15.2	15.7	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.1
35–44 years	55.7	72.9	81.3	73.8	69.9	63.0	64.3	63.4	62.3	58.4	61.3
45–54 years	211.7	244.7	311.2	333.0	315.9	308.0	302.6	297.1	279.2	281.4	285.7
55–64 years	490.8	579.7	689.2	812.5	851.3	840.5	859.2	811.9	808.9	794.1	804.9
65–74 years	636.4	938.5	1,168.9	1,417.2	1,532.8	1,621.3	1,613.9	1,587.2	1,570.1	1,582.1	1,579.7
75–84 years	- - -	1,053.3	1,624.8	2,029.6	2,229.6	2,436.7	2,478.3	2,500.7	2,442.2	2,516.5	2,486.5
85 years and over	- - -	1,155.2	1,387.0	2,393.9	2,629.0	3,040.9	3,238.3	3,233.3	3,292.9	3,400.9	3,311.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	82.1	87.1	97.7	83.5	98.0	94.0	92.9	94.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	58.1	62.8	71.2	61.4	72.7	71.4	71.5	71.9
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	11.4	*	*	*	*	7.4
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	28.8	25.2	22.8	15.8	20.6	21.4	19.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	86.9	89.4	74.7	86.9	94.4	92.4	83.8	90.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	213.4	276.6	311.3	246.2	303.5	316.6	314.1	311.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	613.0	584.6	683.9	530.6	685.3	628.9	608.6	640.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	936.4	963.6	1,107.7	1,038.4	1,214.3	1,033.1	1,138.0	1,127.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,471.2	1,133.3	1,833.3	1,654.4	1,275.0	1,419.9	1,119.6	1,268.3
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	96.4	101.0	98.2	99.6	92.9	97.7	99.9	96.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	81.9	82.6	80.7	82.7	78.8	84.0	86.5	83.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.3	10.0	9.5	9.2	7.7	7.6	8.9	8.1
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	29.4	25.7	30.0	27.7	28.2	25.3	27.5	27.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.2	98.0	92.7	92.6	89.9	90.7	91.3	90.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	298.5	315.0	305.1	274.6	256.6	284.6	266.6	269.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	581.2	631.3	647.2	687.2	624.8	648.1	650.7	641.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,147.6	1,251.2	1,140.0	1,229.9	1,139.7	1,214.0	1,285.9	1,214.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,798.7	1,800.0	1,745.5	1,837.0	1,884.6	1,893.3	2,513.6	2,090.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Hispanic male[4]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92.1	101.1	99.8	97.7	95.1	97.4	96.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56.1	66.8	65.5	65.7	64.9	66.7	65.8
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.7	9.1	8.0	8.4	9.7	8.1	8.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.0	25.3	22.5	25.9	23.5	27.8	25.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	83.4	89.7	96.6	86.9	78.3	80.4	81.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	259.0	299.3	294.0	291.3	276.9	282.8	283.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	599.1	662.9	655.5	643.2	657.1	648.2	649.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,216.6	1,292.9	1,233.4	1,217.4	1,171.8	1,236.1	1,208.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,700.7	1,848.8	2,019.4	1,814.7	1,765.2	1,960.5	1,847.1
White, non-Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	156.0	160.4	163.3	160.5	158.4	157.5	158.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	217.4	241.2	246.2	244.6	244.8	246.6	245.3
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.5	11.8	12.8	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.0
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.1	36.2	36.8	36.5	36.0	35.7	36.1
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	159.9	154.0	153.9	148.8	145.3	141.6	145.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	496.4	517.2	520.6	511.1	497.2	492.1	500.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,044.2	1,086.4	1,109.0	1,096.2	1,088.1	1,093.6	1,092.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,766.1	1,854.8	1,906.6	1,863.4	1,855.2	1,847.8	1,855.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,327.6	2,600.6	2,744.4	2,746.6	2,793.6	2,767.1	2,769.3
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	119.4	109.5	107.6	107.7	110.5	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.3	110.1	110.5
All ages, crude	139.9	139.8	149.4	170.3	184.4	194.2	196.1	198.0	199.0	200.9	199.3
Under 1 year	7.8	6.8	5.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.0
1–4 years	11.3	9.7	6.9	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.1
5–14 years	6.3	6.2	5.4	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
15–24 years	7.5	6.5	6.2	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0
25–34 years	20.9	18.8	16.3	13.5	12.7	12.2	11.9	12.2	12.2	11.8	12.1
35–44 years	74.5	66.6	62.4	50.9	47.3	46.0	46.2	44.7	43.9	41.8	43.4
45–54 years	185.8	175.7	177.3	166.4	161.6	149.9	150.9	147.5	142.1	140.2	143.1
55–64 years	362.5	329.0	338.6	355.5	376.3	375.0	368.5	374.7	364.0	363.4	367.4
65–74 years	616.5	562.1	554.7	605.2	644.9	671.2	675.1	673.8	684.5	686.2	681.5
75–84 years	1,026.6	939.3	903.5	905.4	938.2	995.5	1,011.8	1,018.7	1,029.0	1,044.6	1,030.9
85 years and over	1,348.3	1,304.9	1,126.6	1,266.8	1,285.4	1,348.3	1,372.3	1,391.7	1,390.9	1,413.4	1,399.0
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	131.9	127.8	123.5	129.7	131.8	133.5	137.2	136.3	136.6	135.3	136.1
All ages, crude	111.8	113.8	117.3	136.5	145.2	151.8	156.1	157.4	157.6	158.4	157.8
Under 1 year	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	- - -	6.9	5.7	3.9	2.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9
5–14 years	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6
15–24 years	8.8	6.9	6.4	5.7	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.9
25–34 years	34.3	31.0	20.9	18.3	17.2	16.1	18.7	16.2	17.8	17.2	17.0
35–44 years	119.8	102.4	94.6	73.5	69.0	66.7	67.4	69.2	69.8	63.9	67.6
45–54 years	277.0	254.8	228.6	230.2	212.4	205.3	209.9	199.9	204.5	205.6	203.4
55–64 years	484.6	442.7	404.8	450.4	474.9	459.1	482.4	464.9	466.4	441.6	457.5
65–74 years	477.3	541.6	615.8	662.4	704.2	769.4	773.2	786.3	790.0	796.9	791.1
75–84 years	- - -	696.3	763.3	923.9	986.3	1,029.8	1,059.9	1,118.5	1,068.7	1,140.2	1,109.1
85 years and over	- - -	728.9	791.5	1,159.9	1,284.2	1,383.0	1,431.3	1,500.0	1,502.0	1,486.5	1,495.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	62.1	60.5	68.3	69.6	71.0	71.5	68.9	70.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.4	52.5	60.6	62.1	64.7	66.0	65.5	65.4
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.3
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.9	23.4	23.1	31.0	23.4	30.2	23.4	25.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	96.9	90.1	94.3	104.5	106.3	87.8	92.7	95.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	198.4	192.3	210.0	213.3	234.9	237.8	222.7	231.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	350.8	378.8	446.2	438.9	442.9	475.0	435.7	451.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	446.4	505.9	645.0	554.3	622.7	617.9	628.5	623.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	786.5	700.0	666.7	843.7	928.6	700.8	829.6	816.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	59.8	62.8	64.5	63.6	65.9	64.5	67.0	65.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	54.1	57.5	61.4	60.5	64.4	64.2	67.7	65.5
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5	9.9	8.4	7.3	9.2	10.7	7.5	9.1
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.7	33.1	32.6	29.8	35.6	28.4	32.9	32.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	99.8	91.3	88.8	93.9	91.6	93.2	83.5	89.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	174.7	195.5	187.4	196.2	211.4	205.1	215.4	210.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	301.9	330.8	361.8	346.2	348.1	347.4	365.2	354.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	522.1	589.1	645.9	641.4	620.5	607.0	689.0	640.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	800.0	908.3	1,125.0	971.7	1,042.1	1,099.2	1,218.3	1,120.0
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64.1	69.8	70.0	68.8	68.3	65.4	67.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49.8	60.5	60.7	60.4	60.9	58.7	60.0
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.7	10.3	9.7	9.1	9.8	9.5	9.5
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30.9	31.9	34.8	31.3	34.0	29.6	31.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90.1	93.1	100.5	95.6	91.4	86.4	90.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	199.4	212.4	205.4	218.9	218.5	195.5	210.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	356.3	407.7	404.8	392.3	382.8	390.8	388.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	599.7	674.5	663.0	630.0	630.7	636.6	632.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	906.1	1,037.9	1,022.7	991.7	949.8	913.4	949.8
White, non-Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.9	112.2	113.6	112.1	111.1	111.3	111.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	187.1	206.6	210.6	210.1	211.4	214.7	212.0
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.2	12.2	11.9	12.3	12.2	11.9	12.1
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47.2	46.1	47.0	45.1	44.0	41.9	43.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	158.8	152.3	154.9	149.4	143.4	142.4	144.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	372.7	381.8	379.5	379.9	368.4	370.8	373.1
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	638.3	674.9	688.5	679.2	690.6	693.2	687.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	917.7	995.9	1,027.2	1,019.9	1,032.1	1,050.4	1,034.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,241.6	1,340.2	1,385.7	1,390.8	1,389.0	1,404.4	1,395.0

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

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 1950–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 of respiratory system, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	12.8	19.2	28.4	36.4	39.1	40.8	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.9
All ages, crude	14.1	22.2	34.2	47.9	53.5	57.6	58.9	59.1	59.3	59.8	59.4
Under 25 years	0.1	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	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
35–44 years	5.1	7.3	11.6	9.6	8.2	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.9
45–54 years	22.9	32.0	46.2	56.5	53.1	49.3	48.8	46.9	44.8	42.9	44.8
55–64 years	55.2	81.5	116.2	144.3	159.8	165.0	166.5	163.2	159.8	158.9	160.6
65–74 years	69.3	117.2	174.6	243.1	270.3	292.1	298.1	300.0	302.9	306.1	303.0
75–84 years	69.3	102.9	175.1	251.4	292.4	333.5	344.1	352.9	357.0	363.3	357.8
85 years and over	64.0	79.1	113.5	184.5	205.0	238.0	252.9	265.3	268.2	280.8	271.6
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	21.6	34.6	49.9	58.0	58.7	58.3	59.0	58.1	56.7	56.3	57.0
All ages, crude	24.1	39.6	58.3	73.4	77.6	79.6	81.0	80.7	79.5	79.7	80.0
Under 25 years	0.1	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	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
35–44 years	7.9	10.4	15.4	11.2	9.5	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5
45–54 years	39.1	53.0	67.6	74.3	65.5	59.0	57.9	55.1	52.9	49.5	52.4
55–64 years	95.9	149.8	199.3	215.0	223.3	221.8	222.5	218.0	208.0	208.5	211.5
65–74 years	119.4	225.1	344.8	418.4	425.2	430.1	438.2	437.0	431.7	432.4	433.7
75–84 years	109.1	191.9	360.7	516.1	561.7	580.6	593.6	591.4	585.0	579.6	585.2
85 years and over	102.7	133.9	221.8	391.5	463.8	517.7	540.4	556.6	549.2	559.8	555.3
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	16.9	36.6	60.8	82.0	87.7	90.8	91.0	88.4	86.7	86.0	87.0
All ages, crude	14.3	31.1	51.2	70.8	75.5	78.0	77.8	75.8	74.7	74.7	75.0
Under 25 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
25–34 years	2.1	2.6	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.5
35–44 years	9.4	20.7	32.6	26.9	22.4	19.4	20.0	18.2	18.5	16.5	17.7
45–54 years	41.1	75.0	123.5	142.8	133.1	128.0	125.0	125.1	114.9	113.5	117.7
55–64 years	78.8	161.8	250.3	340.3	373.2	364.9	377.5	348.1	346.4	331.1	341.8
65–74 years	65.2	184.6	322.2	499.4	565.9	622.8	613.4	607.9	599.9	608.2	605.3
75–84 years	- - -	126.3	290.6	499.6	579.0	684.7	669.9	694.0	683.6	711.2	696.3
85 years and over	- - -	110.3	154.4	337.7	409.7	507.6	535.7	546.4	552.6	596.8	566.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.2	28.4	33.0	29.7	33.8	31.7	31.0	32.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.7	19.6	22.8	21.1	24.1	23.1	23.1	23.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	31.3	26.6	30.3	28.7	26.6	28.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	80.0	95.7	147.2	106.8	114.0	134.9	100.2	116.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	221.2	234.6	238.7	206.7	291.2	208.7	233.4	244.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	281.8	269.2	371.4	335.7	371.4	418.6	374.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	228.5
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.6	26.9	26.6	26.8	27.8	27.4	28.4	27.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.9	21.3	21.3	21.7	22.9	23.0	23.8	23.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	34.0	23.8	26.3	19.3	21.2	22.2	23.6	22.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	98.0	101.2	94.9	79.7	85.0	83.8	91.4	86.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	179.9	188.9	179.5	222.6	220.7	211.3	210.5	213.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	308.1	297.7	314.5	319.7	342.9	354.7	361.8	353.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	375.0	272.7	438.2	392.3	392.7	461.2	412.5
Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24.0	27.9	27.7	26.4	24.4	25.1	25.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.9	17.6	17.4	16.9	15.9	16.5	16.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.3	26.5	23.4	22.8	17.1	17.0	18.8
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73.8	91.4	88.0	83.5	79.6	82.7	81.9
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	181.3	205.5	210.7	199.1	191.9	186.7	192.3
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	306.6	331.5	328.8	326.8	295.0	329.9	316.9
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	418.8	367.7	458.1	372.2	355.6	400.9	377.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for malignant neoplasms of respiratory system, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
White, non-Hispanic male[4]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57.2	59.0	60.5	59.0	57.7	57.3	58.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.5	85.8	88.1	86.9	86.0	86.3	86.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65.4	60.7	60.4	56.7	54.8	51.4	54.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	218.3	226.1	229.8	223.5	213.5	213.8	216.9
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	413.7	432.9	447.5	441.2	437.4	439.7	439.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	538.4	581.2	602.5	591.9	587.8	579.6	586.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	433.2	516.5	544.3	558.7	551.2	552.5	554.0
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	4.6	5.1	10.1	18.2	22.7	25.9	26.5	26.8	27.4	27.6	27.3
All ages, crude	5.4	6.4	13.1	26.5	34.8	41.9	43.4	44.6	46.2	47.3	46.0
Under 25 years	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.0
25–34 years	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
35–44 years	2.2	3.4	6.0	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.1
45–54 years	6.5	9.8	22.1	33.9	36.2	34.4	35.2	33.5	32.2	31.5	32.4
55–64 years	15.5	16.7	39.3	74.2	94.7	107.4	108.0	108.6	109.6	109.4	109.2
65–74 years	27.2	26.5	45.4	108.1	149.0	180.3	185.3	189.6	199.0	203.7	197.5
75–84 years	40.0	36.5	56.8	99.3	138.7	188.2	199.0	211.0	221.3	231.6	221.4
85 years and over	44.0	45.2	57.4	96.8	103.2	131.5	143.2	154.1	160.9	173.9	163.2
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	4.1	5.5	10.9	19.5	22.8	26.0	27.5	27.4	28.5	27.3	27.7
All ages, crude	3.4	4.9	10.1	19.3	23.5	27.8	29.2	29.7	30.9	30.2	30.3
Under 25 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
25–34 years	*	0.8	*	*	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
35–44 years	2.7	3.4	10.5	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.6	7.2	7.9
45–54 years	8.8	12.8	25.3	46.4	41.5	42.7	43.4	43.3	42.3	40.0	41.8
55–64 years	15.3	20.7	36.4	83.8	107.8	111.2	122.8	113.6	119.3	110.1	114.3
65–74 years	16.4	20.7	49.3	91.7	120.6	161.3	169.9	174.5	187.4	184.2	182.1
75–84 years	- - -	33.1	52.6	81.1	105.6	151.2	153.8	175.6	173.1	184.0	177.6
85 years and over	- - -	44.7	47.6	90.5	117.3	132.0	138.1	158.9	158.3	169.5	162.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.1	11.1	14.4	13.5	14.7	15.5	16.1	15.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	9.2	12.1	11.3	12.6	13.4	14.6	13.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	22.9	23.2	*	*	17.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	38.5	46.7	53.7	58.7	59.1	62.5	60.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	100.0	112.8	80.9	85.7	138.4	143.8	123.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	130.0	111.8	140.9	97.8	124.8	121.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	91.1
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5	9.2	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.7	11.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.4	8.2	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.7	11.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.5	12.8	12.9	11.6	11.3	9.7	11.5	10.8
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.4	26.0	32.0	39.5	34.5	37.3	39.8	37.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	62.4	63.2	76.4	71.6	74.1	75.8	79.3	76.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	117.7	100.0	141.0	139.4	131.5	129.0	127.7	129.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	162.5	172.9	189.5	205.8	228.1	208.7
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.7	9.2	8.7	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.2	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.8	10.5	9.0	9.0	7.8	7.6	8.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.7	30.4	26.0	30.0	29.5	25.3	28.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	51.4	60.3	68.1	64.0	56.0	62.1	60.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79.1	104.1	95.8	91.4	102.7	93.3	95.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	121.4	134.5	125.1	133.3	122.3	120.9	125.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for malignant neoplasms of respiratory system, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
White, non-Hispanic female[4]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.2	26.4	27.5	27.5	28.2	28.6	28.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.5	44.9	47.2	48.0	49.9	51.4	49.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.5	35.8	37.2	35.0	33.8	33.1	33.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	95.5	110.5	113.7	112.6	113.7	114.4	113.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	152.7	181.8	190.5	193.5	203.5	208.9	202.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	141.8	188.8	203.5	213.0	223.8	234.5	223.9
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	104.5	129.2	143.9	153.5	159.6	172.7	162.2

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

*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 1950–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for malignant neoplasm of breast for females, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
All races					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	23.3	23.1	23.1	22.7	21.9	21.5	22.1
All ages, crude	24.7	26.1	28.4	30.6	32.8	33.9	34.0	33.7	33.0	33.0	33.2
Under 25 years	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0
25–34 years	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8
35–44 years	20.8	20.2	20.4	17.9	17.5	17.8	17.8	16.9	16.1	15.2	16.1
45–54 years	46.9	51.4	52.6	48.1	47.1	45.3	45.4	44.3	42.8	42.0	43.0
55–64 years	70.4	70.8	77.6	80.5	84.2	79.7	78.6	79.1	73.6	72.2	75.0
65–74 years	94.0	90.0	93.8	101.1	107.8	111.6	111.7	108.6	109.3	105.7	107.9
75–84 years	139.8	129.9	127.4	126.4	136.2	145.1	146.3	145.1	140.8	146.4	144.1
85 years and over	195.5	191.9	157.1	169.3	178.5	190.5	196.8	197.9	195.5	206.0	199.9
White											
All ages, age adjusted	22.5	22.4	23.4	22.8	23.4	23.1	22.9	22.5	21.7	21.2	21.8
All ages, crude	25.7	27.2	29.9	32.3	34.7	35.8	35.9	35.5	34.8	34.7	35.0
Under 25 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0
25–34 years	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.5
35–44 years	20.8	19.7	20.2	17.3	16.8	17.2	17.1	15.9	15.1	14.1	15.0
45–54 years	47.1	51.2	53.0	48.1	46.8	44.1	44.3	43.0	41.3	40.6	41.6
55–64 years	70.9	71.8	79.3	81.3	84.7	80.4	78.5	78.9	73.4	72.1	74.8
65–74 years	96.3	91.6	95.9	103.7	109.9	113.2	113.3	109.8	110.9	106.8	109.1
75–84 years	143.6	132.8	129.6	128.4	138.8	147.7	148.2	146.8	143.0	147.3	145.7
85 years and over	204.2	199.7	161.9	171.7	180.9	192.7	198.0	199.5	197.6	207.8	201.8
Black											
All ages, age adjusted	19.3	21.3	21.5	23.3	25.5	26.5	27.5	27.6	27.0	27.1	27.2
All ages, crude	16.4	18.7	19.7	22.9	25.9	27.7	29.0	29.3	28.7	29.5	29.2
Under 25 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25–34 years	4.9	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.5	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
35–44 years	21.0	24.8	24.4	24.1	26.1	25.1	25.8	26.7	26.1	24.7	25.8
45–54 years	46.5	54.4	52.0	52.7	55.5	61.4	60.5	59.5	61.2	60.4	60.4
55–64 years	64.3	63.2	64.7	79.9	90.4	85.3	93.1	93.2	87.4	86.0	88.8
65–74 years	67.0	72.3	77.3	84.3	100.7	109.9	112.2	114.9	112.3	114.4	113.9
75–84 years	- - -	87.5	101.8	114.1	117.6	129.2	140.5	143.3	133.1	154.9	143.7
85 years and over	- - -	92.1	112.1	149.9	159.4	184.3	201.5	193.3	188.7	207.9	197.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.1	8.0	10.4	10.0	8.7	11.0	9.4	9.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.1	6.9	8.9	8.6	7.9	9.7	8.6	8.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	26.1	23.9	*	21.9	22.0	21.3
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	46.6	32.0	35.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	60.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.2	9.6	10.4	10.0	11.1	9.3	9.5	10.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	8.6	9.6	9.3	10.6	9.0	9.4	9.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.4	21.9	21.5	26.4	29.0	24.1	20.9	24.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.7	39.5	38.7	33.8	38.4	31.9	33.0	34.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	32.5	44.6	38.5	37.8	38.2	36.6	37.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	50.0	57.4	48.0	53.4	41.7	56.6	50.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	69.0
Hispanic[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.8	13.1	14.1	13.5	13.0	12.4	12.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.8	10.7	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.4	10.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.4	27.9	32.8	33.0	27.7	26.6	28.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43.5	47.7	45.8	46.5	43.4	44.5	44.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40.9	56.3	64.8	54.8	60.1	51.3	55.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64.5	69.9	67.2	69.2	66.7	70.7	68.9
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	85.7	109.1	102.8	93.9	108.6	88.1	96.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for malignant neoplasm of breast for females, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
White, non-Hispanic[4]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.3	23.4	23.5	22.7	21.9	21.5	22.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.6	38.3	38.5	37.7	37.0	37.1	37.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46.8	45.1	45.2	43.1	41.4	41.1	41.8
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	85.1	82.1	80.6	79.9	74.5	72.9	75.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.6	114.9	115.7	111.3	112.3	108.3	110.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	139.4	149.6	151.4	147.9	144.3	148.7	147.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	175.6	192.8	201.5	201.3	198.2	207.7	202.5

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

*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 1950–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 42 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1980–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	15.9	18.8	18.9	19.6	19.6	19.7	20.1	19.9	21.4	20.4
All ages, crude	24.7	31.4	32.3	33.9	34.2	34.9	35.9	36.0	39.2	37.1
Under 1 year	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3
1–4 years	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
15–24 years	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
25–34 years	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
35–44 years	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
45–54 years	9.8	10.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.7	8.7
55–64 years	42.7	47.9	48.0	49.5	50.6	48.9	49.7	48.3	51.0	49.6
65–74 years	129.1	149.2	147.5	154.2	151.5	152.5	156.3	155.5	167.8	159.9
75–84 years	224.4	289.5	298.0	310.1	310.9	321.1	327.0	326.5	357.3	337.1
85 years and over	274.0	365.4	382.8	402.9	413.5	433.3	446.9	460.9	493.9	467.8
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	26.7	28.7	27.7	28.2	27.2	27.4	27.4	26.8	28.2	27.4
All ages, crude	37.9	43.7	43.3	44.5	43.4	44.3	44.9	44.4	47.3	45.5
Under 1 year	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	*	*	1.3	1.2
1–4 years	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	0.3	*	0.3
5–14 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
15–24 years	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
25–34 years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
35–44 years	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
45–54 years	11.4	10.5	9.0	9.5	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.3	9.0	8.6
55–64 years	60.0	60.6	60.3	60.9	60.2	58.7	57.8	56.6	58.5	57.6
65–74 years	218.4	225.2	209.6	215.8	204.5	208.1	206.7	204.6	213.3	208.2
75–84 years	459.8	525.5	521.2	521.3	502.2	513.5	511.8	494.1	525.2	510.5
85 years and over	611.2	798.1	779.1	829.0	824.9	847.0	867.4	862.5	917.6	883.1
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	20.9	24.8	25.2	27.4	26.5	26.5	25.9	24.8	26.6	25.8
All ages, crude	19.3	23.4	23.9	25.9	25.2	25.2	24.5	23.8	25.7	24.7
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.7
1–4 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.1
5–14 years	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1
15–24 years	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9
25–34 years	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3
35–44 years	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.5	6.5	5.3	5.5	4.7	5.4	5.2
45–54 years	19.7	19.5	17.8	19.9	18.1	18.8	19.8	15.1	16.9	17.2
55–64 years	66.6	69.6	65.9	71.3	66.6	67.4	66.7	64.8	65.9	65.8
65–74 years	142.0	178.2	188.8	202.3	192.8	184.5	183.2	175.1	184.9	181.1
75–84 years	229.8	321.8	325.8	374.5	373.5	390.9	357.8	354.5	407.1	373.3
85 years and over	271.6	374.2	440.6	441.5	481.8	498.0	482.6	559.8	560.6	535.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[1]										
All ages, age adjusted	11.2	14.1	14.9	15.8	20.1	18.5	15.5	14.7	17.3	15.9
All ages, crude	8.4	10.5	11.1	11.8	14.4	13.8	11.8	11.3	13.4	12.2
55–64 years	*	46.8	*	*	47.2	*	38.6	39.8	42.4	40.3
65–74 years	*	*	106.9	140.0	161.3	135.7	132.4	102.9	138.9	124.8
75–84 years	*	272.7	233.3	307.7	330.8	363.8	221.4	276.8	313.9	272.1
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	345.9
Asian or Pacific Islander male[2]										
All ages, age adjusted	9.8	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.9	13.1	12.2	11.6	13.5	12.4
All ages, crude	8.7	10.1	10.5	10.7	11.2	11.3	10.8	10.3	11.9	11.1
55–64 years	*	24.4	20.1	23.9	21.2	22.1	15.5	19.6	19.8	18.4
65–74 years	70.6	72.7	85.8	72.5	82.7	91.4	86.9	94.6	94.1	92.0
75–84 years	155.7	246.5	237.5	268.6	250.9	258.6	250.8	206.1	278.2	244.9
85 years and over	472.4	462.5	530.0	481.8	600.0	615.2	561.5	483.8	645.7	561.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1980–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Hispanic male[3]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	11.8	12.2	11.7	13.3	12.2	12.8	11.3	12.4	12.2
All ages, crude	- - -	7.2	7.6	7.3	9.1	8.4	9.0	8.1	9.0	8.7
55–64 years	- - -	21.5	17.3	20.5	21.6	17.2	21.9	16.5	21.1	19.8
65–74 years	- - -	67.5	73.1	75.6	86.6	81.0	82.9	76.7	77.1	78.8
75–84 years	- - -	261.8	263.1	216.9	259.7	252.4	255.1	223.9	244.4	240.7
85 years and over	- - -	462.5	550.0	509.1	574.2	613.9	566.7	483.5	666.5	573.8
White, non-Hispanic male[3]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	29.1	15.4	28.9	27.6	28.2	27.7	27.2	28.5	27.8
All ages, crude	- - -	45.3	25.1	47.1	47.4	48.5	48.4	48.2	51.5	49.4
55–64 years	- - -	61.6	33.4	62.3	62.2	61.3	59.2	58.5	60.1	59.3
65–74 years	- - -	229.9	118.1	223.7	208.6	213.4	209.5	208.4	217.6	211.9
75–84 years	- - -	528.7	291.8	536.3	508.6	523.7	514.1	498.2	529.8	514.2
85 years and over	- - -	782.4	435.0	845.2	828.4	860.6	876.1	873.1	909.1	886.5
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	9.2	12.9	13.7	14.5	15.2	15.2	16.1	16.1	17.8	16.7
All ages, crude	16.4	25.5	28.1	30.2	31.9	32.8	35.0	35.8	40.0	36.9
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.7
1–4 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
5–14 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
25–34 years	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
35–44 years	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
45–54 years	7.6	9.1	8.5	8.2	8.8	8.3	8.4	7.5	7.6	7.8
55–64 years	28.7	37.8	38.8	40.7	43.7	41.9	44.7	43.2	47.0	44.9
65–74 years	71.0	101.1	108.2	115.6	118.6	118.8	127.0	127.7	143.8	132.9
75–84 years	104.0	171.0	187.4	205.9	216.2	226.3	238.3	246.9	276.1	254.0
85 years and over	144.2	217.6	248.4	262.6	278.1	298.4	311.6	330.7	361.2	335.1
Black female										
All ages, age adjusted	6.3	8.8	9.6	10.2	11.1	10.7	11.3	11.2	12.2	11.6
All ages, crude	6.8	10.0	11.2	11.7	13.1	12.6	13.4	13.7	14.9	14.0
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.7
1–4 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.9
5–14 years	*	1.1	*	0.8	*	*	0.9	*	0.9	0.8
15–24 years	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
25–34 years	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.9
35–44 years	3.4	2.8	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	5.3	4.6
45–54 years	9.3	11.2	12.1	13.3	12.8	14.0	15.0	13.3	12.6	13.6
55–64 years	20.8	30.6	31.6	35.0	37.4	33.4	34.0	32.1	35.2	33.8
65–74 years	32.7	48.3	55.4	58.9	68.5	64.7	70.4	73.5	78.3	74.1
75–84 years	41.1	76.6	82.6	77.6	99.2	96.0	96.0	105.6	120.2	107.3
85 years and over	63.2	94.0	118.1	113.4	130.7	133.0	142.3	169.0	163.5	158.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[1]										
All ages, age adjusted	4.5	6.5	8.4	7.4	9.0	8.9	9.4	9.3	13.3	10.7
All ages, crude	3.8	5.9	7.6	6.8	8.4	8.7	9.6	9.3	12.9	10.6
55–64 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	38.1	32.7
65–74 years	*	*	61.1	65.8	69.2	56.4	71.4	62.3	114.6	83.1
75–84 years	*	*	*	*	110.0	116.7	150.0	128.9	172.2	150.6
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	198.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1980–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[2]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All ages, age adjusted	2.5	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.0
All ages, crude	2.6	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.3
55–64 years	*	13.5	8.8	12.1	13.0	15.2	12.1	9.2	7.8	9.6
65–74 years	*	35.0	29.9	29.3	27.4	26.5	38.4	29.6	31.0	32.8
75–84 years	*	76.1	84.9	75.4	78.7	80.6	86.3	79.7	102.4	89.7
85 years and over	*	208.3	228.6	213.3	168.8	232.5	226.3	190.7	191.8	202.7
Hispanic female[3]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.9	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.9	6.4
All ages, crude	- - -	4.8	5.3	5.3	6.7	6.3	6.7	6.3	7.3	6.8
55–64 years	- - -	13.8	12.0	13.3	14.9	14.4	12.7	10.8	12.2	11.9
65–74 years	- - -	35.0	33.3	39.4	41.6	36.6	37.4	34.5	44.8	39.0
75–84 years	- - -	99.1	103.9	86.3	107.7	101.1	106.3	109.2	123.0	113.0
85 years and over	- - -	175.0	217.1	213.2	249.1	269.0	293.9	250.2	290.5	278.1
White, non-Hispanic female[3]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	13.6	8.5	15.3	15.5	15.7	16.4	16.4	18.2	17.0
All ages, crude	- - -	27.7	18.1	32.8	34.6	35.7	37.6	38.7	43.3	39.9
55–64 years	- - -	39.8	23.3	43.2	44.9	43.7	46.3	44.8	49.0	46.7
65–74 years	- - -	107.6	69.4	123.8	121.6	122.8	129.6	130.8	147.0	135.8
75–84 years	- - -	179.4	115.0	214.0	218.4	231.9	240.4	250.1	280.1	257.1
85 years and over	- - -	221.4	148.1	261.9	279.3	302.1	310.6	330.9	358.7	334.2

[1]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.
[2]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[3]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I.

*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 1980–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 43 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, 1987–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population				
All ages, age adjusted	5.5	6.7	8.7	9.8	11.3	12.6	13.8	12.6
All ages, crude	5.6	6.8	8.9	10.1	11.7	13.2	14.5	13.1
Under 1 year	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
5–14 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
15–24 years	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
25–34 years	11.7	14.0	17.9	19.7	22.1	24.6	27.0	24.5
35–44 years	14.0	17.6	23.5	27.4	31.2	35.6	39.1	35.3
45–54 years	8.0	9.8	13.3	15.2	18.4	20.3	22.6	20.5
55–64 years	3.5	4.0	5.4	6.2	7.4	8.5	8.8	8.3
65–74 years	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.7
75–84 years	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	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	19.0	18.0
All ages, crude	8.7	10.4	13.9	15.8	17.8	19.3	20.4	19.2
Under 1 year	1.3	1.5	1.7	*	*	*	*	0.8
1–4 years	0.4	0.4	*	*	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
5–14 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15–24 years	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
25–34 years	17.0	19.8	26.2	28.8	32.3	34.9	37.4	34.8
35–44 years	21.8	26.9	36.1	42.5	46.9	51.2	53.6	50.6
45–54 years	13.6	16.5	22.5	25.8	28.8	31.6	33.1	31.2
55–64 years	6.0	6.6	9.1	10.0	11.8	12.5	12.9	12.4
65–74 years	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.8
75–84 years	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.8
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted	25.4	31.6	40.3	44.2	52.9	61.8	70.0	61.7
All ages, crude	23.8	29.9	38.4	42.3	50.4	59.5	67.7	59.3
Under 1 year	7.3	8.8	8.6	9.3	9.3	10.3	9.1	9.6
1–4 years	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.5	5.4	4.6
5–14 years	*	*	*	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
15–24 years	5.3	5.9	6.8	5.7	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.1
25–34 years	52.9	64.0	77.4	84.1	90.0	104.5	116.7	103.7
35–44 years	71.0	89.0	116.9	127.1	152.7	176.7	199.6	176.9
45–54 years	35.7	45.7	60.6	67.1	95.2	109.2	132.1	112.7
55–64 years	16.9	20.1	27.1	34.5	38.9	54.0	55.6	49.6
65–74 years	*	7.0	10.2	10.6	16.5	22.1	24.5	21.1
75–84 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.9	5.8
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White female								
All ages, age adjusted	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.6
All ages, crude	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7
Under 1 year	*	*	1.7	*	*	*	*	0.7
1–4 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
5–14 years	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
25–34 years	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.5
35–44 years	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.9	3.8
45–54 years	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.9
55–64 years	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
65–74 years	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	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 43 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, 1987–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Black female				Deaths per 100,000 resident population				
All ages, age adjusted	4.7	6.2	8.1	9.9	12.0	14.3	17.3	14.6
All ages, crude	4.8	6.4	8.3	10.2	12.2	14.7	17.7	14.9
Under 1 year	11.7	7.6	13.3	14.6	11.4	12.7	11.0	11.7
1–4 years	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	4.1	3.6	4.9	4.2
5–14 years	*	*	*	0.9	*	0.8	1.5	1.0
15–24 years	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.7	3.5	4.7	4.0
25–34 years	12.2	15.6	19.4	21.4	25.3	28.6	33.9	29.3
35–44 years	10.7	15.3	21.0	26.6	29.4	41.0	47.6	39.6
45–54 years	3.4	5.1	7.7	10.0	15.9	15.6	22.4	18.1
55–64 years	*	2.6	2.9	4.4	7.5	9.4	8.6	8.5
65–74 years	*	*	*	2.8	2.3	3.2	4.3	3.3
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	32.9	29.8
White male	19.2	23.0	30.8	35.0	39.3	42.8	45.5	42.5
Black male	60.2	74.3	94.1	102.0	117.9	137.4	155.3	137.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native male	*	*	7.4	7.7	13.9	13.4	20.9	16.1
Asian or Pacific Islander male	4.1	6.3	7.5	8.1	9.0	9.4	10.8	9.8
Hispanic male[1]	36.8	43.5	58.2	59.3	63.9	68.9	71.0	68.0
White, non-Hispanic male[1]	14.3	24.7	28.2	31.6	34.9	38.1	40.2	37.7
White female	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.6	4.4	3.7
Black female	11.6	15.5	20.1	23.6	27.2	34.4	40.4	34.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native female	*	*–	*	*	*	*	*	2.0
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.2	0.9
Hispanic female[1]	4.9	7.2	9.3	8.9	10.1	12.5	14.2	12.3
White, non-Hispanic female[1]	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.4
Age 45–64 years:								
All races	5.8	7.1	9.7	11.1	13.4	15.2	16.8	15.2
White male	9.9	11.9	16.4	18.6	21.2	23.4	24.7	23.1
Black male	27.3	34.5	46.1	53.0	71.4	86.4	101.2	86.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.0
Asian or Pacific Islander male	*	4.3	6.1	6.5	5.3	7.1	9.2	7.3
Hispanic male[1]	25.8	29.0	37.0	37.9	45.0	52.5	52.2	50.0
White, non-Hispanic male[1]	8.0	13.0	15.3	16.9	18.8	20.3	21.5	20.3
White female	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.5
Black female	2.6	4.0	5.6	7.5	12.2	12.9	16.5	13.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native female	*–	*–	*	*–	*–	*–	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic female[1]	*	2.6	3.5	3.1	6.2	6.8	8.2	7.1
White, non-Hispanic female[1]	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0

[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 1987–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 44. Maternal mortality rates for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, according to race and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 live births						
All ages, age adjusted	73.7	32.1	21.5	9.4	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.3	6.7
All ages, crude	83.3	37.1	21.5	9.2	7.8	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.5
Under 20 years	70.7	22.7	18.9	7.6	6.9	5.8	7.5	6.8	7.1	4.5
20–24 years	47.6	20.7	13.0	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.9	5.9
25–29 years	63.5	29.8	17.0	7.7	6.4	6.7	6.0	5.9	4.8	5.9
30–34 years	107.7	50.3	31.6	13.6	8.9	10.0	9.5	8.8	9.2	7.7
35 years and over[2]	222.0	104.3	81.9	36.3	25.0	15.3	20.7	19.0	16.9	19.6
White										
All ages, age adjusted	53.1	22.4	14.4	6.7	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.2
All ages, crude	61.1	26.0	14.3	6.6	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.0	4.8
Under 20 years	44.9	14.8	13.8	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
20–24 years	35.7	15.3	8.4	4.2	3.3	4.9	3.9	3.8	4.7	3.5
25–29 years	45.0	20.3	11.1	5.4	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.1	3.6
30–34 years	75.9	34.3	18.7	9.3	5.1	6.4	5.0	7.2	6.3	5.5
35 years and over[2]	174.1	73.9	59.3	25.5	17.5	9.7	12.6	14.3	9.4	11.7
Black										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	92.0	65.5	24.9	22.1	18.6	21.7	18.1	20.1	20.0
All ages, crude	- - -	103.6	60.9	22.4	21.3	18.4	22.4	18.3	20.8	20.5
Under 20 years	- - -	54.8	32.3	13.1	*	*	*	*	13.7	*
20–24 years	- - -	56.9	41.9	13.9	14.6	13.5	14.7	13.2	15.3	14.4
25–29 years	- - -	92.8	65.2	22.4	19.4	17.9	14.9	16.6	15.8	21.1
30–34 years	- - -	150.6	117.8	44.0	38.0	33.8	44.2	23.1	30.9	25.8
35 years and over[2]	- - -	299.5	207.5	100.6	77.2	57.5	79.7	61.9	65.2	69.9

[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[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 1950–93. Washington: Public Health Service. Vital statistics of the United States, vol I, natality, for data years 1950–93. Washington: Public Health Service. Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 45 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for motor vehicle crashes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	23.3	22.5	27.4	22.9	18.8	18.9	18.5	17.0	15.8	16.0	16.3
All ages, crude	23.1	21.3	26.9	23.5	19.3	19.3	18.8	17.3	16.1	16.3	16.5
Under 1 year	8.4	8.1	9.8	7.0	4.9	5.6	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.4
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	7.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.5
1–4 years	11.5	10.0	11.5	9.2	7.2	6.9	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.7
5–14 years	8.8	7.9	10.2	7.9	6.9	6.5	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.4
15–24 years	34.4	38.0	47.2	44.8	35.7	34.6	34.1	32.0	28.5	29.1	29.9
25–34 years	24.6	24.3	30.9	29.1	23.0	23.8	23.6	21.2	19.4	19.6	20.1
35–44 years	20.3	19.3	24.9	20.9	17.2	17.3	16.9	15.3	14.6	14.9	14.9
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.0	15.4	15.9	15.7	14.2	13.6	13.5	13.8
45–54 years	22.2	21.4	25.5	18.6	15.2	15.7	15.6	14.1	13.6	13.3	13.6
55–64 years	29.2	25.1	27.9	17.4	15.6	16.0	15.9	14.2	13.7	13.9	14.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.5	21.7	23.6	23.1	22.2	21.9	22.3	22.1
65–74 years	38.8	31.4	32.8	19.2	17.9	19.4	18.6	17.5	17.6	16.7	17.3
75–84 years	52.7	41.8	43.5	28.1	27.4	29.5	29.1	28.4	27.6	29.8	28.6
85 years and over	45.1	37.9	34.2	27.6	26.5	29.5	31.2	29.1	27.4	29.7	28.8
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	35.9	34.0	40.1	34.8	27.6	26.7	26.3	24.2	22.2	22.5	22.9
All ages, crude	35.1	31.5	39.1	35.9	28.3	27.2	26.7	24.4	22.4	22.7	23.2
Under 1 year	9.1	8.8	9.1	7.0	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.8	8.3	7.6	6.6	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.2
1–4 years	13.2	11.3	12.2	9.5	7.7	6.9	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.7
5–14 years	12.0	10.3	12.6	9.8	8.6	7.9	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.4
15–24 years	58.3	62.7	75.2	73.8	56.5	52.5	52.5	48.3	42.3	43.8	44.8
25–34 years	39.1	38.6	47.0	46.6	35.8	35.4	35.4	31.7	29.1	29.3	30.0
35–44 years	30.9	28.4	35.2	30.7	24.3	23.9	23.7	21.2	20.3	20.9	20.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.2	20.8	21.1	20.6	19.0	17.7	17.9	18.2
45–54 years	31.6	29.7	34.6	26.3	21.0	20.9	20.7	19.1	17.9	17.8	18.3
55–64 years	41.9	34.4	39.0	23.9	20.7	21.2	20.6	18.9	17.4	18.0	18.1
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.7	29.9	32.5	31.4	30.5	30.0	30.1	30.2
65–74 years	59.1	45.5	46.2	25.8	22.0	24.2	23.5	21.9	22.2	20.5	21.5
75–84 years	86.4	66.8	69.2	43.6	41.2	43.1	41.1	41.4	39.7	41.9	41.0
85 years and over	79.3	61.9	65.5	57.3	57.0	62.9	65.3	59.9	57.0	61.5	59.5
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	39.8	38.2	50.1	32.9	28.0	29.8	28.9	26.2	25.0	25.3	25.5
All ages, crude	37.2	33.1	44.3	31.1	27.1	28.9	28.1	25.6	24.0	24.6	24.7
Under 1 year	- - -	*	10.6	7.8	*	7.6	*	*	*	7.2	5.8
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.4	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.6	7.8	8.3	8.2
1–4 years	- - -	12.7	16.9	13.7	10.9	9.0	10.1	8.9	6.8	9.6	8.4
5–14 years	9.7	10.4	16.1	10.5	9.2	9.0	8.4	8.5	8.2	7.7	8.1
15–24 years	41.6	46.4	58.1	34.9	32.0	36.4	36.1	35.0	32.4	34.3	33.9
25–34 years	57.4	51.0	70.4	44.9	37.7	38.6	39.5	35.0	30.4	30.9	32.1
35–44 years	45.9	43.6	59.5	41.2	34.7	36.4	33.5	30.9	28.0	28.6	29.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.5	32.9	35.9	33.3	27.4	30.3	28.4	28.7
45–54 years	49.9	48.1	61.4	39.1	30.1	36.2	34.1	27.0	30.0	28.6	28.5
55–64 years	58.8	47.3	62.1	40.3	36.3	35.4	32.5	27.9	30.8	28.1	28.9
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.4	35.2	37.9	36.3	35.4	34.8	37.4	35.9
65–74 years	48.5	46.1	54.9	41.8	31.7	33.3	33.2	31.5	31.9	32.3	31.9
75–84 years	- - -	51.8	51.6	46.5	42.0	44.4	40.8	37.9	40.9	39.9	39.6
85 years and over	- - -	*	45.7	*	38.7	53.0	48.3	60.9	37.3	72.6	57.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.4	52.3	49.6	49.0	48.2	45.4	42.4	45.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	74.6	51.7	48.3	47.6	45.7	43.5	40.7	43.3
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.1	16.2	12.3	11.6	9.8	10.4	9.6	9.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	126.1	77.3	77.4	75.2	63.4	63.0	71.5	66.1
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	107.0	84.0	75.6	78.2	76.1	66.0	61.1	67.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	82.8	55.8	54.1	57.0	52.7	55.8	44.7	51.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.4	52.2	46.3	45.9	53.4	48.7	40.8	47.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	97.0	*	50.0	43.0	57.7	46.5	45.1	49.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for motor vehicle crashes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.1	16.2	13.4	15.8	12.9	12.5	11.5	12.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.1	16.0	13.3	15.8	12.8	12.2	11.1	12.0
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	5.2	4.8	6.3	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.2	28.1	20.8	25.7	18.7	20.2	19.2	19.3
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.8	18.4	14.7	17.0	16.2	13.8	10.9	13.6
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.1	12.0	11.1	12.2	10.3	8.7	8.8	9.3
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.7	13.4	13.7	15.1	11.3	12.1	13.4	12.3
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.3	37.3	25.9	33.6	29.0	28.1	21.6	26.2
Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.3	29.9	29.1	25.9	24.1	25.2	25.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.6	29.8	29.2	25.7	23.7	24.7	24.7
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	7.8	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44.9	49.2	48.2	44.4	41.6	43.5	43.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.2	39.2	41.0	33.7	30.8	32.8	32.4
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.3	30.5	28.0	24.5	25.3	26.5	25.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.9	28.5	28.9	25.8	23.0	23.0	23.9
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.9	42.0	35.3	32.1	26.9	32.0	30.3
White, non-Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.3	26.2	25.7	23.5	21.5	21.6	22.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.9	26.6	26.0	23.6	21.7	21.8	22.4
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.8	7.6	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.6	6.0
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53.3	52.0	52.3	47.9	41.5	42.7	44.1
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33.2	34.4	34.0	30.7	28.0	28.0	28.9
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21.6	23.1	23.1	20.4	19.3	19.8	19.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.0	20.4	19.8	18.0	16.8	17.0	17.3
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.6	31.7	31.1	29.7	29.5	29.4	29.5
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	10.6	11.1	14.4	12.3	10.8	11.6	11.0	10.4	9.6	9.7	9.9
All ages, crude	10.9	11.2	14.8	12.8	11.4	12.1	11.6	10.8	10.2	10.3	10.4
Under 1 year	7.8	7.5	10.2	7.1	3.9	4.9	4.7	3.6	2.9	4.5	3.7
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.2	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.2
1–4 years	10.1	8.3	9.6	7.7	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.5	4.1	4.8	4.8
5–14 years	5.6	5.3	6.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.9
15–24 years	12.6	15.6	22.7	23.0	20.0	21.1	19.5	19.6	17.7	17.1	18.1
25–34 years	9.0	9.0	12.7	12.2	10.1	12.1	11.6	10.6	9.8	10.2	10.2
35–44 years	8.1	8.9	12.3	10.6	9.4	9.6	9.2	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	9.5	9.9	9.9	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.6
45–54 years	10.8	11.4	14.3	10.2	9.0	9.6	9.4	8.5	8.1	7.9	8.2
55–64 years	15.0	15.3	16.1	10.5	9.9	10.2	10.5	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.1
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.3	16.2	17.9	17.4	16.7	16.5	17.0	16.7
65–74 years	20.9	19.3	22.1	13.4	14.3	15.3	14.0	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.4
75–84 years	25.4	23.8	28.1	19.0	19.7	22.0	22.4	21.6	20.8	22.8	21.7
85 years and over	22.3	22.2	18.1	15.3	15.3	17.7	19.1	17.7	17.3	17.2	17.4
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	10.3	10.0	13.8	8.4	8.2	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.7
All ages, crude	10.2	9.7	13.4	8.3	8.3	9.4	9.4	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7
Under 1 year	- - -	8.1	11.9	*	8.1	7.8	7.0	7.2	8.3	*	7.2
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.8	6.1	5.7
1–4 years	- - -	8.8	12.6	9.5	6.8	6.3	7.7	6.4	8.7	7.3	7.5
5–14 years	6.2	5.9	9.3	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.6	4.9
15–24 years	11.5	9.9	13.4	8.0	9.1	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	10.6	10.0
25–34 years	10.7	9.8	13.3	10.6	9.3	12.1	11.1	10.4	9.6	9.5	9.8
35–44 years	11.1	11.0	16.1	8.3	9.1	10.3	9.4	9.2	9.8	9.1	9.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.2	9.0	9.3	10.7	9.4	9.5	7.7	8.9
45–54 years	10.6	11.8	16.4	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.6	9.0	8.5	7.2	8.2
55–64 years	14.0	14.0	17.0	9.3	9.7	10.0	12.2	9.9	10.9	8.5	9.8
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5	11.2	12.3	13.5	11.4	10.5	11.6	11.2
65–74 years	12.7	14.2	16.3	8.5	9.7	12.9	13.7	10.9	10.0	9.6	10.2
75–84 years	- - -	*	14.4	11.1	14.6	13.0	15.0	12.3	12.5	15.4	13.4
85 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11.0	9.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for motor vehicle crashes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.5	20.9	19.8	17.8	19.1	19.0	22.4	20.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.0	20.6	19.4	17.3	18.4	17.9	21.8	19.4
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.0	9.2	9.5	8.1	5.4	7.0	7.9	6.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.3	29.5	27.5	31.4	32.0	28.3	35.0	31.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	52.5	30.2	25.7	18.8	27.2	21.7	33.5	27.5
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.1	27.0	23.8	18.2	22.7	16.3	23.4	20.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.6	19.5	22.4	17.6	17.1	26.1	20.0	21.1
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18.1
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.4	8.0	8.5	9.2	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	7.9	8.5	9.0	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.3
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.4	5.0	5.8	3.6	*	2.3	3.4	2.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.4	7.4	9.8	11.4	9.6	9.4	8.8	9.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.3	8.4	6.4	7.3	5.0	6.8	6.3	6.0
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.6	7.0	8.4	7.5	6.5	6.5	5.0	6.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.5	8.6	8.5	11.8	10.0	9.5	9.2	9.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.6	20.5	21.8	24.3	17.0	20.1	24.7	20.8
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.3	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.1	8.2	8.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.9	9.4	8.9	8.9	7.9	8.0	8.3
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.8	5.5	4.8	5.9	3.8	4.1	4.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.1	13.3	11.6	12.7	11.6	10.5	11.6
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.3	8.7	8.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.8	9.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.5	8.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.4	9.5	11.4	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.8
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.8	14.7	14.9	13.7	14.1	14.3	14.0
White, non-Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	11.8	11.1	10.3	9.6	9.7	9.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.9	12.4	11.7	10.8	10.2	10.3	10.4
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.9	5.3	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.0
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.2	22.1	20.4	20.3	18.1	17.6	18.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.8	12.4	11.7	10.5	9.8	10.2	10.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.6	9.5	9.3	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.6	9.9	9.7	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.3	18.2	17.5	16.5	16.3	16.7	16.5

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

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 1950–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 46 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.8	8.3	9.4	10.2	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.7
All ages, crude	5.3	4.7	8.3	10.7	8.4	9.3	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.2
Under 1 year	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	5.4	8.7	8.4	9.5	8.1	8.8	8.8
1–4 years	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
5–14 years	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6
15–24 years	6.3	5.9	11.7	15.6	11.9	16.5	19.9	22.4	22.2	23.4	22.7
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.6	13.3	14.0	14.9	15.1	14.3	14.3	14.6
25–34 years	9.9	9.7	16.6	19.6	14.8	16.5	17.7	18.2	17.3	17.4	17.6
35–44 years	8.8	8.1	13.7	15.1	11.3	11.0	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.1	11.3
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.1	7.0	6.5	6.4	7.0	6.3	6.1	6.5
45–54 years	6.1	6.2	10.1	11.1	8.1	7.7	7.6	8.2	7.5	7.2	7.6
55–64 years	4.0	4.2	7.1	7.0	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.5	4.7	4.7	5.0
65–74 years	3.2	2.8	5.0	5.7	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8
75–84 years	2.6	2.4	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.9
85 years and over	2.3	2.4	4.2	5.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	3.9	3.9	7.3	10.9	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.4	9.3	8.9	9.2
All ages, crude	3.9	3.6	6.8	10.9	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.1	8.6	9.0
Under 1 year	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.3	3.8	5.8	6.4	7.6	6.4	7.0	7.0
1–4 years	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
5–14 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
15–24 years	3.7	4.4	7.9	15.5	11.0	12.3	15.4	16.9	17.5	17.1	17.1
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.4	12.9	12.4	13.3	13.4	13.1	12.3	12.9
25–34 years	5.4	6.2	13.0	18.9	14.0	14.0	15.1	15.5	15.1	14.4	15.0
35–44 years	6.4	5.5	11.0	15.5	11.5	10.6	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.1	10.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.9	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.6	7.1	6.7	7.1
45–54 years	5.5	5.0	9.0	11.9	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.7	8.1	7.8	8.2
55–64 years	4.4	4.3	7.7	7.8	6.3	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.2	5.7
65–74 years	4.1	3.4	5.6	6.9	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.8
75–84 years	3.5	2.7	5.1	6.3	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.1	3.6
85 years and over	1.8	2.7	6.4	6.4	3.9	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	4.0	4.5
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	51.1	44.9	82.1	71.9	50.2	61.9	68.7	72.5	68.1	70.7	70.4
All ages, crude	47.3	36.6	67.6	66.6	49.0	62.3	69.2	72.0	67.5	69.7	69.8
Under 1 year	- - -	10.3	14.3	18.6	16.7	21.9	21.4	22.4	22.4	23.9	22.9
1–4 years	- - -	1.7	5.1	7.2	6.6	8.0	7.6	7.9	7.6	9.6	8.4
5–14 years	1.8	1.4	4.2	2.9	3.3	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.6	6.0
15–24 years	58.9	46.4	102.5	84.3	65.9	114.2	138.3	158.9	154.4	167.0	160.1
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	130.1	87.5	98.4	106.2	103.9	95.7	96.0	98.5
25–34 years	110.5	92.0	158.5	145.1	95.6	114.9	125.4	125.0	116.1	116.5	119.2
35–44 years	83.7	77.5	126.2	110.3	74.9	75.9	82.3	77.6	71.4	72.6	73.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	70.8	46.3	40.9	41.7	43.5	38.6	38.3	40.1
45–54 years	54.6	54.8	100.5	83.8	51.4	46.7	47.7	50.6	46.9	45.4	47.6
55–64 years	35.7	31.8	59.8	55.6	40.0	33.4	34.0	33.9	26.7	27.9	29.5
65–74 years	18.7	19.1	40.6	33.9	29.2	29.2	24.3	31.2	26.7	24.5	27.5
75–84 years	- - -	16.1	19.0	27.6	21.4	28.7	29.2	29.8	23.1	22.9	25.2
85 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	37.9	*	*	31.6	26.9	26.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.9	20.0	18.0	17.5	18.7	16.2	17.0	17.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.4	19.0	17.8	17.3	18.4	16.2	16.9	17.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.0	27.1	24.7	27.7	29.8	25.5	24.4	26.6
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.7	30.2	28.7	26.0	30.0	24.4	28.0	27.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.1	21.2	*	15.5	17.1	*	15.3	14.5
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.5	5.8	7.7	7.7	8.8	8.6	9.9	9.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.3	6.0	8.0	7.9	9.0	8.7	9.9	9.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.3	8.6	11.9	14.9	15.9	18.6	23.3	19.3
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.3	8.9	11.0	9.7	12.0	9.9	11.3	11.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	5.4	6.8	7.0	9.3	7.4	7.6	8.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Hispanic male[4]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.7	26.8	29.8	30.5	29.6	28.4	29.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.6	28.0	31.5	31.8	30.8	28.9	30.5
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.9	45.5	56.2	63.4	68.0	63.9	65.1
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47.3	43.7	47.2	44.4	42.0	38.6	41.6
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.9	21.5	20.9	21.9	17.6	19.7	19.7
White, non-Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.2	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	6.6	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.0
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5	8.6	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.2	8.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.9
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9
All ages, crude	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9
Under 1 year	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.3	4.3	5.8	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.7
1–4 years	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
5–14 years	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
15–24 years	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.0
25–34 years	1.9	2.0	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.4
35–44 years	2.2	2.2	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3
45–54 years	1.6	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.7
55–64 years	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.9
65–74 years	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
75–84 years	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4
85 years and over	1.9	1.5	1.9	4.0	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	11.7	11.8	15.0	13.7	10.9	12.7	13.0	13.9	13.0	13.4	13.5
All ages, crude	11.5	10.4	13.3	13.5	11.1	13.1	13.5	14.2	13.1	13.6	13.6
Under 1 year	- - -	13.8	10.7	12.8	10.7	23.6	22.8	24.6	17.8	18.1	20.3
1–4 years	- - -	*	6.3	6.4	6.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.5
5–14 years	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.3
15–24 years	16.5	11.9	17.7	18.4	14.2	17.4	18.9	21.6	19.4	22.0	21.0
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.3	17.8	19.7	20.9	21.5	20.7	20.6	20.9
25–34 years	26.6	24.9	25.6	25.8	20.0	23.5	25.3	26.4	25.7	25.2	25.8
35–44 years	17.8	20.5	25.1	17.7	14.7	14.6	15.6	15.7	14.9	15.5	15.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.8	7.9	8.5	6.5	8.3	6.9	6.3	7.1
45–54 years	8.5	12.7	17.5	12.5	9.2	8.7	7.3	9.5	8.0	7.3	8.2
55–64 years	3.6	6.8	8.1	8.9	6.5	8.4	5.6	6.7	5.5	4.9	5.7
65–74 years	3.4	3.3	7.7	8.6	7.3	8.4	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.9	6.6
75–84 years	- - -	*	*	6.7	7.4	9.5	11.3	12.5	9.4	10.3	10.7
85 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	16.3	19.2	*	*	11.5	9.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.3	4.8	7.1	4.9	6.0	4.9	5.1	5.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	4.5	7.1	4.9	5.9	4.9	5.2	5.3
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	11.2	*	*	*	*	5.2
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.7	*	9.3	6.9	9.7	7.3	9.6	8.9
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.8
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.6	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.9	3.4	3.9	4.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	3.9	3.0	3.4	3.4
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.7	6.0	8.1	8.5	7.0	7.8	7.8
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.8	6.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.3
White, non-Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2

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

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 1950–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 suicide, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
All races				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	11.0	10.6	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.1	11.3	11.3
All ages, crude	11.4	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.1
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
15–24 years	4.5	5.2	8.8	12.3	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.5	13.2
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.6	15.0	14.9	15.2	14.9	14.8	15.1	14.9
25–34 years	9.1	10.0	14.1	16.0	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.5	15.1	14.9
35–44 years	14.3	14.2	16.9	15.4	14.6	14.6	15.3	14.7	15.1	15.1	15.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.9	16.3	15.2	15.3	15.5	14.7	14.6	14.9
45–54 years	20.9	20.7	20.0	15.9	15.7	14.8	14.8	15.5	14.7	14.5	14.9
55–64 years	27.0	23.7	21.4	15.9	16.8	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.8	14.6	15.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.6	20.4	20.3	20.5	19.7	19.1	18.9	19.3
65–74 years	29.3	23.0	20.8	16.9	18.7	18.3	17.9	16.9	16.5	16.3	16.5
75–84 years	31.1	27.9	21.2	19.1	23.9	22.9	24.9	23.5	22.8	22.3	22.9
85 years and over	28.8	26.0	19.0	19.2	19.4	23.4	22.2	24.0	21.9	22.8	22.9
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	18.1	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.9	19.7	20.1	19.9	19.5	19.7	19.7
All ages, crude	19.0	17.6	18.0	19.9	21.6	21.5	22.0	21.7	21.2	21.4	21.4
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
15–24 years	6.6	8.6	13.9	21.4	22.3	22.5	23.2	23.0	22.7	23.1	23.0
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	24.6	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.4	25.1	25.7	25.4
25–34 years	13.8	14.9	19.9	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.6	26.1	25.1	25.9	25.7
35–44 years	22.4	21.9	23.3	23.5	23.7	24.1	25.3	24.7	25.2	25.5	25.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.0	27.0	25.5	26.0	26.0	24.9	24.6	25.2
45–54 years	34.1	33.7	29.5	24.2	25.2	24.4	24.8	25.3	24.0	23.9	24.4
55–64 years	45.9	40.2	35.0	25.8	28.8	26.9	27.5	26.8	26.0	25.7	26.2
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.2	43.7	44.3	44.2	42.7	41.0	40.9	41.5
65–74 years	53.2	42.0	38.7	32.5	35.8	36.0	34.2	32.6	32.0	31.4	32.0
75–84 years	61.9	55.7	45.5	45.5	57.0	55.3	60.2	56.1	53.0	52.1	53.7
85 years and over	61.9	61.3	45.8	52.8	60.9	72.9	70.3	75.1	67.6	73.6	72.1
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	7.0	7.8	9.9	11.1	11.5	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.9	12.6
All ages, crude	6.3	6.4	8.0	10.3	11.0	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.5	12.2
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	*–	*	*	*	*	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
15–24 years	4.9	4.1	10.5	12.3	13.3	16.6	15.1	16.4	18.0	20.1	18.2
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.2	17.8	20.3	19.6	18.5	18.9	19.0	18.8
25–34 years	9.3	12.4	19.2	21.8	19.9	22.5	21.9	21.1	20.7	21.5	21.1
35–44 years	10.4	12.8	12.6	15.6	14.6	17.4	16.9	15.2	16.9	16.2	16.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.8	12.9	11.2	13.1	13.7	11.4	12.3	12.5
45–54 years	10.4	10.8	13.8	12.0	13.6	11.1	14.8	14.3	12.4	14.1	13.6
55–64 years	16.5	16.2	10.6	11.7	12.2	11.5	10.8	13.0	10.1	9.7	10.9
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.4	15.8	16.9	14.9	16.3	14.1	13.2	14.5
65–74 years	10.0	11.3	8.7	11.1	16.7	17.1	14.7	13.8	11.8	11.7	12.4
75–84 years	- - -	6.6	8.9	10.5	15.6	14.9	14.4	21.6	18.5	16.3	18.8
85 years and over	- - -	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.8	19.9	19.6	21.0	19.2	17.9	18.7	18.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.9	20.3	19.9	20.9	18.5	17.6	18.4	18.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.3	42.0	43.7	49.1	37.7	40.6	31.6	36.7
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.2	30.2	30.6	27.8	27.3	24.7	30.9	27.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	16.4	*	12.8	13.2
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.0	8.5	7.9	8.8	9.0	8.5	9.2	8.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.8	8.4	7.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	9.1	8.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.8	14.2	11.6	13.5	12.8	13.7	12.7	13.1
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.0	9.3	8.6	10.6	9.2	9.9	11.3	10.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.0	10.4	8.9	9.7	12.3	9.2	10.3	10.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.6	16.7	19.2	16.8	19.9	16.6	19.1	18.5
Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	13.4	12.4	12.6	12.2	12.6	12.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.8	12.2	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.9	11.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.8	15.6	14.7	15.3	16.3	18.2	16.6
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.8	16.8	16.2	16.1	15.3	16.6	16.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.3	17.5	16.1	17.1	15.8	13.8	15.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.7	28.5	23.4	23.0	21.5	22.3	22.2
White, non-Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.3	20.1	20.8	20.4	19.9	20.0	20.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.3	22.3	23.1	22.5	22.0	22.2	22.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.6	23.2	24.4	24.0	23.3	23.5	23.6
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.1	25.4	26.4	25.9	25.8	26.3	26.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.3	25.9	26.8	26.3	25.1	25.0	25.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46.4	44.6	45.4	42.9	41.1	41.1	41.7
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	5.3	5.3	7.2	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7
All ages, crude	5.5	5.3	7.1	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
15–24 years	2.7	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.1
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.1	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3
25–34 years	5.2	5.8	9.0	7.5	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5
35–44 years	8.2	8.1	13.0	9.1	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.6
45–54 years	10.5	10.9	13.5	10.2	9.1	8.1	7.5	8.3	7.9	7.8	8.0
55–64 years	10.7	10.9	12.3	9.1	8.4	8.0	8.0	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.3
65–74 years	10.6	8.8	9.6	7.0	7.3	6.4	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3
75–84 years	8.4	9.2	7.2	5.7	7.0	6.1	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.2
85 years and over	8.9	6.1	5.8	5.8	4.8	6.3	5.4	6.6	6.3	5.4	6.1
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	1.7	*	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
All ages, crude	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	*–	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15–24 years	*	*	3.8	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.2
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.3	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2
25–34 years	2.6	3.0	5.7	4.1	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2
35–44 years	2.0	3.0	3.7	4.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5
45–54 years	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.7
55–64 years	*	3.0	*	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.2
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	2.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.0
65–74 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.6	2.4	*	2.2	2.2
75–84 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.7
85 years and over	- - -	*–	*	*–	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.0	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.0	5.5	4.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	5.3	4.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.9	8.3
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.7	*	*	*	5.9	5.8	7.0	6.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*–	*	*	*	*	*–	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	5.8	4.2	3.9	*	5.5	5.0	4.4
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.4	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.9	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.5	4.9	4.6	5.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	13.6	9.8	8.5	8.7	7.7	8.9	8.4
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.8
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.1	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.9
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.2	3.9	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.8
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	3.6	*	2.7
White, non-Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.2
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.8
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	6.4	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3

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

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 1950–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 firearm-related injuries, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1970–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
All races					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	14.0	14.8	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.7	14.6	15.2	14.9	15.6	15.2
All ages, crude	13.1	14.9	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.9	15.2	14.8	15.4	15.1
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
1–4 years	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
5–14 years	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1
15–24 years	15.5	20.6	17.2	18.7	20.6	22.6	25.8	28.9	29.1	31.1	29.7
25–44 years	- - -	22.5	17.9	17.7	18.3	18.2	19.3	19.0	18.6	19.3	19.0
25–34 years	22.2	24.3	19.3	19.4	20.4	20.4	21.8	22.1	21.3	22.4	21.9
35–44 years	19.6	20.0	16.0	15.6	15.8	15.5	16.3	15.8	15.6	16.0	15.8
45–64 years	- - -	15.2	14.3	14.1	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.0	13.2	13.3
45–54 years	18.1	16.4	14.7	14.3	13.5	13.8	13.9	14.3	13.3	13.7	13.8
55–64 years	17.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.1	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.5	12.6
65 years and over	- - -	13.5	15.6	16.6	16.2	15.8	16.0	15.5	14.8	15.1	15.1
65–74 years	14.5	13.8	15.1	15.5	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.5	13.7
75–84 years	13.4	13.4	17.7	19.2	19.3	17.5	19.4	18.2	17.2	17.7	17.7
85 years and over	10.2	11.6	12.2	14.1	13.6	14.7	14.7	15.3	14.4	15.4	15.0
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	18.2	21.1	19.4	19.2	19.3	19.5	20.5	20.7	20.4	20.7	20.6
All ages, crude	17.6	21.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.8	21.8	21.7	21.3	21.5	21.5
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
5–14 years	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
15–24 years	16.9	28.4	24.1	23.9	25.3	26.5	29.5	32.0	32.4	33.0	32.5
25–44 years	- - -	29.5	25.0	24.1	24.4	24.4	25.7	25.0	24.8	25.1	25.0
25–34 years	24.3	31.1	26.3	25.8	26.0	26.2	27.8	27.5	27.0	27.9	27.4
35–44 years	24.1	27.1	23.3	22.1	22.5	22.2	23.3	22.4	22.6	22.2	22.4
45–64 years	- - -	23.3	23.6	23.6	22.5	22.5	22.8	22.8	21.8	22.0	22.2
45–54 years	25.7	23.8	23.0	22.7	21.5	22.4	22.0	22.7	21.2	21.8	21.9
55–64 years	29.5	22.7	24.2	24.6	23.6	22.7	23.7	23.0	22.7	22.3	22.7
65 years and over	- - -	30.1	35.4	37.6	37.0	36.3	36.8	35.3	33.8	34.4	34.5
65–74 years	29.1	27.8	30.5	31.3	30.3	30.7	29.0	27.9	27.5	27.2	27.5
75–84 years	32.0	34.0	45.0	48.8	49.3	44.7	49.8	46.2	42.8	44.1	44.3
85 years and over	27.7	36.1	40.8	47.7	46.2	51.6	52.4	54.2	49.9	54.6	52.9
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	73.4	61.8	42.2	46.4	51.0	55.0	61.5	66.4	64.5	68.8	66.5
All ages, crude	60.8	57.7	41.3	46.5	51.7	55.4	61.9	66.0	63.9	67.6	65.8
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*_	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	3.3	2.1	2.2	*	1.8	*	*	*	2.7	2.2	2.1
5–14 years	6.1	3.3	2.8	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.8	6.5	7.1	7.7	7.1
15–24 years	97.3	77.9	61.3	81.3	99.0	115.3	138.0	162.2	162.3	179.0	167.8
25–44 years	- - -	114.1	71.8	75.6	82.1	82.8	90.3	90.1	85.6	88.2	88.0
25–34 years	145.6	128.4	79.8	84.8	97.1	98.8	108.6	112.3	108.3	110.7	110.4
35–44 years	104.2	92.3	59.2	62.1	60.7	60.9	66.1	62.6	58.6	62.3	61.2
45–64 years	- - -	55.6	36.9	32.4	30.7	32.8	34.5	35.5	32.1	33.4	33.7
45–54 years	83.9	63.4	40.8	36.7	34.4	36.6	39.1	41.5	37.6	39.8	39.6
55–64 years	54.3	46.5	32.1	27.0	25.9	27.9	28.4	27.3	24.3	24.1	25.2
65 years and over	- - -	29.7	26.3	27.2	24.8	28.0	23.9	25.8	22.0	22.0	23.2
65–74 years	36.0	31.2	29.2	28.0	25.1	29.1	24.8	25.4	21.3	22.3	23.0
75–84 years	20.2	26.8	23.0	27.7	26.9	24.7	22.4	28.4	22.7	23.6	24.9
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	31.8	*	*	*	*	19.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[1]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	26.5	24.9	20.1	24.0	23.4	20.8	24.1	20.0	21.8	22.0
All ages, crude	- - -	27.5	24.4	20.0	24.1	23.6	20.5	23.5	19.6	21.2	21.4
15–24 years	- - -	55.3	39.8	29.9	48.1	47.4	49.1	48.2	43.2	37.3	43.0
25–44 years	- - -	43.9	40.3	35.3	34.4	35.8	25.4	33.9	25.0	32.7	30.6
45–64 years	- - -	*	21.2	16.1	*	*	*	19.2	*	18.5	16.5
65 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	8.1	7.1	7.5	8.4	8.4	9.2	11.2	10.4	11.9	11.1
All ages, crude	- - -	8.2	7.3	7.6	8.6	8.7	9.4	11.3	10.5	11.7	11.2
15–24 years	- - -	10.8	12.6	13.8	14.2	15.6	21.0	21.9	25.0	27.6	24.8
25–44 years	- - -	12.8	9.8	9.4	11.0	11.8	10.9	14.6	11.7	13.5	13.2
45–64 years	- - -	10.4	6.7	8.0	9.3	7.2	8.1	10.8	8.8	9.7	9.7
65 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for firearm-related injuries, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1970–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Hispanic male[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	25.3	23.2	23.8	27.2	28.9	31.2	31.0	30.5	30.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	26.0	23.8	24.5	27.9	29.9	31.9	31.7	30.8	31.5
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	42.0	40.6	40.4	48.2	55.5	66.4	72.6	70.3	69.8
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	43.2	36.5	37.4	40.5	42.7	42.2	41.6	40.0	41.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	19.2	17.6	20.6	22.6	21.4	24.3	19.2	21.1	21.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	12.4	16.8	15.3	20.2	19.1	17.9	16.1	16.7	16.9
White, non-Hispanic male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	18.4	10.2	17.9	18.0	18.7	18.5	18.0	18.3	18.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	19.9	11.3	19.7	19.7	20.4	20.0	19.4	19.8	19.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	22.0	11.2	22.1	22.5	24.1	25.3	24.3	25.3	24.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	23.0	12.6	22.0	22.0	23.3	22.3	22.0	22.4	22.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	23.0	13.1	21.9	22.2	22.7	22.4	21.6	21.7	21.9
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	37.3	23.6	38.6	36.4	37.4	35.5	34.0	34.7	34.7
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.7
All ages, crude	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.7
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	0.6	0.5	0.5	*	0.4	0.4	*	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
5–14 years	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
15–24 years	3.4	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.9
25–44 years	- - -	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.2
25–34 years	6.7	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.3
35–44 years	7.1	6.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.1
45–64 years	- - -	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4
45–54 years	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.9
55–64 years	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8
65 years and over	- - -	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
65–74 years	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.6
75–84 years	1.7	1.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7
85 years and over	*	*	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.8
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	11.4	9.1	6.6	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.8	8.3
All ages, crude	10.0	8.8	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.1
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–4 years	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.7	*	1.4
5–14 years	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.2
15–24 years	15.2	12.3	8.3	11.6	11.2	12.6	13.3	15.3	15.3	18.3	16.3
25–44 years	- - -	16.1	11.4	12.0	13.1	11.6	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.9	12.5
25–34 years	21.2	18.3	12.8	14.0	14.7	13.2	14.6	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.4
35–44 years	17.4	12.8	9.4	9.1	10.9	9.5	9.7	8.7	8.9	10.2	9.3
45–64 years	- - -	8.2	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.2
45–54 years	13.2	9.1	7.4	7.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	4.6	4.4	4.8
55–64 years	6.2	7.1	3.9	4.4	4.4	5.2	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.5
65 years and over	- - -	3.1	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8
65–74 years	4.6	3.9	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.0
75–84 years	*	*	6.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.7
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[1]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	6.1	4.3	3.7	3.6	4.5	3.6	3.7	2.3	4.5	3.5
All ages, crude	- - -	5.8	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.6	2.2	4.5	3.4
15–24 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.2
25–44 years	- - -	10.2	*	*	6.9	6.2	*	6.8	*	7.8	6.0
45–64 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
65 years and over	- - -	*–	*	*	*–	*	*	*	*–	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for firearm-related injuries, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1970–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1991–93*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[2]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.3
All ages, crude	- - -	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.3
15–24 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.4
25–44 years	- - -	3.2	2.2	2.1	3.4	3.5	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.5	3.2
45–64 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.0	*	2.9	2.7
65 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	5.1	4.0	5.5	5.6	6.9	7.2	6.2	7.8	7.1
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	5.5	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.9
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.5
White, non-Hispanic female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	3.9	2.3	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	4.1	2.4	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	4.5	2.3	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	5.6	3.3	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	5.1	3.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	3.4	2.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1

[1]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.
[2]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[3]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I.

*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 1970–93. Washington: Public Health Service. 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. Deaths from selected occupational diseases for males, according to age: United States, selected years 1970–93

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and cause of death	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
25 years and over	Number of deaths[1]													
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	602	591	552	584	584	571	564	575	556	565	629	607	618	551
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	1,155	973	977	926	923	947	882	823	757	725	727	692	631	564
Asbestosis	25	43	96	128	131	130	180	195	206	261	282	247	270	308
Silicosis	351	243	202	149	160	138	135	153	128	130	146	150	110	123
25–64 years														
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	308	280	241	211	211	210	200	196	187	179	199	190	193	164
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	294	188	136	88	97	89	71	71	56	50	49	48	32	34
Asbestosis	17	22	30	30	25	29	37	32	38	31	50	35	34	32
Silicosis	90	64	49	37	34	30	22	32	26	21	35	29	25	23
65 years and over														
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	294	311	311	373	373	361	364	379	369	386	430	417	425	387
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	861	785	841	838	826	858	811	752	701	675	678	644	599	530
Asbestosis	8	21	66	98	106	101	143	163	168	230	232	212	236	276
Silicosis	261	179	153	112	126	108	113	121	102	109	111	121	85	98

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

Nonunderlying cause of death	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	135	115	124	102	106	111	104	83	105	96	87	84
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	1,587	1,758	1,742	1,652	1,536	1,419	1,445	1,402	1,248	1,227	1,130	1,052
Asbestosis	228	321	298	382	494	488	536	588	619	660	653	661
Silicosis	232	205	210	187	175	173	162	156	152	155	130	145

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 50. Occupational injury deaths, according to industry: United States, selected years 1980–91

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Industry	*1980*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*[1]	*1991*[1]
					Deaths per 100,000 workers[1]					
Total civilian work force	8.9	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.6	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	26.9	19.1	19.2	19.3	15.8	15.5	13.9	13.3	18.0	18.1
Mining	41.4	27.0	37.7	29.9	26.0	26.2	23.9	27.0	30.0	23.9
Construction	28.9	28.3	25.7	25.9	23.4	24.3	22.9	21.8	14.0	12.5
Manufacturing	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	29.3	22.6	24.7	24.6	21.1	19.8	20.3	19.3	10.4	10.3
Wholesale trade	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.7	3.6	3.6
Retail trade	4.0	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
Services	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.7
Public administration	7.7	7.6	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.8	6.1	5.3	3.8	3.2
Not classified	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
					Number of deaths					
Total civilian work force	7,405	5,856	6,162	6,250	5,672	5,884	5,751	5,714	5,384	5,192
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	848	682	746	791	701	730	687	695	603	614
Mining	412	263	367	282	220	190	176	192	219	175
Construction	1,294	1,066	1,074	1,160	1,091	1,188	1,130	1,096	1,077	887
Manufacturing	1,014	780	878	834	802	831	810	791	838	789
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	1,355	1,027	1,155	1,184	1,032	1,013	1,068	1,046	847	844
Wholesale trade	167	140	118	122	113	120	135	107	168	169
Retail trade	595	481	423	489	407	449	443	430	543	575
Finance, insurance, and real estate	84	81	93	69	79	94	72	81	75	89
Services	663	588	561	603	554	563	642	606	592	654
Public administration	401	360	329	319	318	359	333	292	213	179
Not classified	572	388	418	397	355	347	255	378	209	217

[1]Denominators for 1980–89 death rates are from U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns and 1982 Census of Agriculture and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) annual average employment data. Starting with 1990, all denominators are from BLS annual average employment data and thus comparisons with data from earlier years should be made with caution (see Appendix I).

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

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

Table 51. Provisional death rates for all causes, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1993–94

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

Sex and age	All races		White		Black	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Both sexes	Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All ages, age adjusted	514.0	508.4	486.0	480.7	786.6	772.0
All ages, crude	879.3	876.9	908.3	908.0	874.9	865.2
Under 1 year	848.7	811.1	704.7	671.5	1,695.4	1,573.5
1–4 years	44.5	44.5	39.6	37.4	70.3	80.4
5–14 years	23.6	22.7	21.9	20.1	33.2	35.2
15–24 years	97.6	99.6	84.3	87.7	177.4	171.3
25–34 years	142.6	141.0	125.2	121.6	270.9	277.3
35–44 years	234.9	239.5	199.8	204.4	518.3	524.5
45–54 years	464.6	452.3	416.6	405.6	939.5	900.0
55–64 years	1,156.6	1,139.0	1,088.9	1,073.8	1,892.0	1,837.6
65–74 years	2,629.8	2,590.9	2,553.9	2,522.7	3,709.3	3,611.9
75–84 years	5,930.4	5,909.7	5,891.3	5,864.4	6,840.9	6,937.4
85 years and over	15,523.3	15,312.6	15,658.6	15,471.5	14,958.8	14,094.3
Male						
All ages, age adjusted	667.7	657.4	631.2	620.1	1,051.1	1,034.1
All ages, crude	927.2	918.6	943.9	934.4	1,004.7	993.5
Under 1 year	965.1	898.5	794.7	732.1	1,962.3	1,831.2
1–4 years	49.0	51.6	44.3	43.8	76.6	86.8
5–14 years	27.4	26.3	26.1	22.8	35.4	43.2
15–24 years	144.1	150.5	121.7	129.9	282.8	274.3
25–34 years	211.4	206.5	186.2	179.1	409.5	410.9
35–44 years	327.9	337.3	282.2	288.6	732.4	759.0
45–54 years	602.7	584.6	540.7	523.1	1,277.3	1,227.2
55–64 years	1,480.1	1,466.6	1,391.3	1,382.4	2,537.8	2,459.9
65–74 years	3,414.8	3,346.8	3,334.7	3,260.7	4,760.7	4,717.3
75–84 years	7,719.5	7,490.1	7,672.1	7,433.9	8,969.1	8,915.3
85 years and over	18,099.4	17,935.7	18,229.2	18,126.6	18,169.0	16,644.7
Female						
All ages, age adjusted	387.5	384.5	366.1	364.5	583.1	568.8
All ages, crude	833.7	839.3	874.0	882.6	757.8	749.5
Under 1 year	727.2	719.4	611.0	607.7	1,417.5	1,308.2
1–4 years	39.7	37.1	34.6	30.6	64.0	73.8
5–14 years	19.6	18.9	17.6	17.2	31.0	26.9
15–24 years	49.2	46.5	44.9	43.2	72.4	68.0
25–34 years	73.7	75.5	62.9	62.8	146.5	157.5
35–44 years	143.5	143.5	117.1	119.9	332.3	319.8
45–54 years	332.6	326.0	295.7	291.2	659.4	629.5
55–64 years	864.4	842.6	810.1	788.7	1,393.1	1,358.4
65–74 years	2,008.9	1,989.4	1,929.2	1,928.7	2,967.7	2,826.7
75–84 years	4,825.6	4,920.7	4,787.9	4,878.4	5,650.0	5,806.1
85 years and over	14,511.6	14,301.3	14,669.1	14,460.4	13,633.7	13,138.3

NOTES: Data exclude deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Rates 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, 1993 and 1994. Monthly vital statistics report; vols 42 and 43, no 13. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1994 and 1995.

Table 52. Provisional death rates for selected causes of death: United States, 1993–94

[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	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All causes	514.0	508.4	879.3	876.9	. . .	. . .
Diseases of heart	144.7	140.0	286.9	281.6	1	1
Ischemic heart disease	95.2	92.4	190.0	187.0	. . .	. . .
Cerebrovascular diseases	26.4	26.7	58.1	59.2	3	3
Malignant neoplasms	133.2	132.1	205.8	206.0	2	2
Respiratory system	41.4	40.1	60.7	59.2	. . .	. . .
Breast[1]	21.6	21.0	33.2	32.3	. . .	. . .
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	21.3	20.9	39.2	39.1	4	4
Pneumonia and influenza	13.2	13.1	31.7	31.5	6	6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	7.8	7.9	9.6	9.9	11	10
Diabetes mellitus	12.6	12.7	21.4	21.2	7	7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	4.5	4.4	9.1	9.1	12	12
Septicemia	4.1	3.9	7.9	7.6	13	13
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	14.1	15.1	14.9	16.1	8	8
Unintentional injuries	29.6	29.8	34.4	34.6	5	5
Motor vehicle crashes	15.5	16.0	15.9	16.2	. . .	. . .
Suicide	11.2	11.6	12.1	12.4	9	9
Homicide and legal intervention	10.5	9.7	9.9	9.1	10	11
Firearm injuries	15.7	15.4	15.6	15.2	. . .	. . .

[1]Female only.

NOTES: Data exclude deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. 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. Rates 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, 1993 and 1994. Monthly vital statistics report; vols 42 and 43, no 13. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1994 and 1995.

Table 53. Provisional death rates for the three leading causes of death, according to age: United States, 1993–94

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

Cause of death and age	*1993*	*1994*
Diseases of heart	Deaths per 100,000 resident population	
All ages, age adjusted	144.7	140.0
All ages, crude	286.9	281.6
Under 1 year	18.4	20.4
1–14 years	0.9	1.1
15–24 years	2.6	2.4
25–34 years	7.3	7.4
35–44 years	30.9	30.4
45–54 years	113.1	109.7
55–64 years	342.7	327.6
65–74 years	854.2	817.7
75–84 years	2,174.0	2,120.6
85 years and over	6,658.9	6,521.3
Malignant neoplasms		
All ages, age adjusted	133.2	132.1
All ages, crude	205.8	206.0
Under 1 year	2.8	*
1–14 years	2.7	2.9
15–24 years	4.9	4.8
25–34 years	12.5	12.4
35–44 years	41.5	40.3
45–54 years	152.1	143.1
55–64 years	430.7	430.3
65–74 years	887.7	882.5
75–84 years	1,352.5	1,375.8
85 years and over	1,793.4	1,786.8
Cerebrovascular diseases		
All ages, age adjusted	26.4	26.7
All ages, crude	58.1	59.2
Under 1 year	*	2.8
1–14 years	0.2	*
15–24 years	0.6	0.4
25–34 years	1.8	2.4
35–44 years	5.6	6.4
45–54 years	17.6	17.5
55–64 years	46.1	46.2
65–74 years	137.6	137.6
75–84 years	472.3	484.9
85 years and over	1,634.6	1,609.0

*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 persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Code numbers for cause of death are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, described in Appendix II, table V. Rates 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, 1993 and 1994. Monthly vital statistics report; vols 42 and 43, no 13. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1994 and 1995.

Table 54. 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, 1992–94

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

Vaccination and year	Total	Race		Poverty status[1]		Location of residence		
						Inside MSA		
		White	Black	Below poverty	At or above poverty	Central city	Remaining areas	Outside MSA
	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
1994	89.5	90.6	84.4	88.8	90.3	87.7	90.4	90.0
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
1994	79.2	80.3	73.2	79.4	79.9	76.4	80.9	79.5
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
1994	90.3	91.7	86.0	88.3	91.8	87.9	91.7	91.0
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
1994	75.0	76.6	67.2	72.1	76.6	70.6	76.7	77.6
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
1994	67.5	68.4	61.2	64.9	68.8	63.5	69.7	68.3

[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 artificially 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 consists of 4 doses of DTP vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, and 1 dose of a measles-containing vaccine.

NOTES: In 1992 refusals and unknowns were omitted (15–17 percent for DTP, polio, and MMR vaccines; 9 percent for HIB). In 1993 refusals and unknowns were omitted (13 percent for DTP, polio, and MMR vaccines; 8 percent for HIB). In 1994 refusals and unknowns were omitted (14 percent for DTP and polio; 16 percent for MMR; 19 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 55. Selected notifiable disease rates, according to disease: United States, selected years 1950–94

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Disease	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
				Cases per 100,000 population					
Diphtheria	3.83	0.51	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	0.00
Hepatitis A	- - -	- - -	27.87	12.84	12.64	9.67	9.06	9.40	10.29
Hepatitis B	- - -	- - -	4.08	8.39	8.48	7.14	6.32	5.18	4.81
Mumps	- - -	- - -	55.55	3.86	2.17	1.72	1.03	0.66	0.60
Pertussis (whooping cough)	79.82	8.23	2.08	0.76	1.84	1.08	1.60	2.55	1.77
Poliomyelitis, total	22.02	1.77	0.02	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	- - -
Rubella (German measles)	- - -	- - -	27.75	1.72	0.45	0.56	0.06	0.07	0.09
Rubeola (measles)	211.01	245.42	23.23	5.96	11.17	3.82	0.88	0.12	0.37
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	- - -	3.85	10.84	14.88	19.54	19.10	16.04	16.15	16.64
Shigellosis	15.45	6.94	6.79	8.41	10.89	9.34	9.38	12.48	11.44
Tuberculosis[2]	80.45	30.83	18.28	12.25	10.33	10.42	10.46	9.82	9.36
Varicella (chickenpox)	- - -	- - -	- - -	96.69	120.06	135.82	176.54	118.54	135.76
Sexually transmitted diseases:[3]									
Syphilis[4]	146.02	68.78	45.26	30.51	54.30	51.00	44.20	39.70	32.00
Primary and secondary	16.73	9.06	10.89	12.06	20.30	17.00	13.30	10.40	8.10
Early latent	39.71	10.11	8.08	9.00	22.30	21.40	19.60	16.40	12.50
Late and late latent	70.22	45.91	24.94	9.30	10.40	10.90	9.80	11.60	10.50
Congenital[5]	8.97	2.48	0.97	0.12	1.60	1.80	1.50	1.30	0.90
Gonorrhea[6]	192.45	145.33	297.22	444.99	278.00	247.10	196.70	173.80	168.40
Chancroid	3.34	0.94	0.70	0.35	1.70	1.40	0.70	0.50	0.30
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	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10
				Number of cases					
Diphtheria	5,796	918	435	3	4	5	4	–	2
Hepatitis A	- - -	- - -	56,797	29,087	31,441	24,378	23,112	24,238	29,796
Hepatitis B	- - -	- - -	8,310	19,015	21,102	18,003	16,126	13,361	12,517
Mumps	- - -	- - -	104,953	8,576	5,292	4,264	2,572	1,692	1,537
Pertussis (whooping cough)	120,718	14,809	4,249	1,730	4,570	2,719	4,083	6,586	4,617
Poliomyelitis, total	33,300	3,190	33	9	6	9	6	3	- - -
Paralytic[1]	- - -	2,525	31	8	6	9	6	3	- - -
Rubella (German measles)	- - -	- - -	56,552	3,904	1,125	1,401	160	192	227
Rubeola (measles)	319,124	441,703	47,351	13,506	27,786	9,643	2,237	312	963
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	- - -	6,929	22,096	33,715	48,603	48,154	40,912	41,641	43,323
Shigellosis	23,367	12,487	13,845	19,041	27,077	23,548	23,931	32,198	29,769
Tuberculosis[2]	121,742	55,494	37,137	27,749	25,701	26,283	26,673	25,313	24,361
Varicella (chickenpox)	- - -	- - -	- - -	190,894	173,099	147,076	158,364	134,722	151,219
Sexually transmitted diseases:[3]									
Syphilis[4]	217,558	122,538	91,382	68,832	135,043	128,637	112,816	101,333	81,696
Primary and secondary	23,939	16,145	21,982	27,204	50,578	42,950	33,962	26,496	20,627
Early latent	59,256	18,017	16,311	20,297	55,397	53,855	49,903	41,902	32,012
Late and late latent	113,569	81,798	50,348	20,979	25,750	27,490	25,084	29,675	26,840
Congenital[5]	13,377	4,416	1,953	277	3,865	4,424	3,889	3,260	2,217
Gonorrhea[6]	286,746	258,933	600,072	1,004,029	691,368	623,009	501,777	443,278	418,068
Chancroid	4,977	1,680	1,416	788	4,212	3,476	1,885	1,229	773
Granuloma inguinale	1,783	296	124	51	97	29	6	19	3
Lymphogranuloma venereum	1,427	835	612	199	277	471	289	286	235

[1]Data beginning in 1986 may be updated due to retrospective case evaluations or late reports. Two suspected cases of paralytic poliomyelitis reported in 1994 are pending confirmation.
[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; includes adjustments to the number of cases through February 28, 1995.
[4]Includes stage of syphilis not stated.
[5]Data reported for 1989 and later years reflect change in case definition introduced in 1988.
[6]Data for 1994 do not include cases from Georgia.

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, 1994. Morbidity and mortality weekly report 43(53). Atlanta, Georgia: Public Health Service. 1995; National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of STD Prevention. Sexually transmitted disease surveillance, 1994. Atlanta, Georgia: Public Health Service. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1995.

Table 56. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to age at diagnosis, sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1985–95

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Age at diagnosis, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*All years*[1]	*All years*[1]	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*January–June 1995*	*12 months ending June 30, 1995*
	Percent distribution	Number, by year of report									Cases per 100,000 population[2]
All races	. . .	461,383	8,169	33,576	41,642	43,660	45,833	102,780	77,767	35,607	28.5
Male											
All males, 13 years and over	100.0	393,448	7,521	29,622	36,381	37,644	39,129	85,894	63,361	28,861	59.1
White, non-Hispanic	53.8	211,776	4,766	17,523	20,949	20,639	20,856	43,654	29,765	13,499	36.1
Black, non-Hispanic	30.7	120,921	1,706	8,035	10,266	11,133	12,170	28,450	22,627	10,622	199.5
Hispanic	14.3	56,229	989	3,735	4,766	5,447	5,616	12,724	10,160	4,347	97.8
American Indian[3]	0.3	1,010	7	61	79	86	107	292	191	100	28.6
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	0.7	2,886	49	214	263	258	289	665	524	232	15.3
13–19 years	0.3	1,373	28	96	107	101	92	361	233	141	. . .
20–29 years	17.7	69,516	1,506	5,827	6,968	6,576	6,497	14,760	9,730	4,288	. . .
30–39 years	46.1	181,299	3,593	13,850	16,757	17,388	17,923	39,182	29,184	13,018	. . .
40–49 years	25.5	100,169	1,637	6,785	8,884	9,568	10,305	22,999	17,391	8,230	. . .
50–59 years	7.7	30,241	597	2,227	2,655	2,900	3,076	6,474	5,104	2,361	. . .
60 years and over	2.8	10,850	160	837	1,010	1,111	1,236	2,118	1,719	823	. . .
Female											
All females, 13 years and over	100.0	61,653	520	3,367	4,538	5,348	5,953	16,013	13,423	6,338	12.1
White, non-Hispanic	25.2	15,565	141	943	1,223	1,347	1,476	4,068	3,109	1,467	3.7
Black, non-Hispanic	57.3	35,332	279	1,894	2,546	3,101	3,391	9,140	7,920	3,745	61.2
Hispanic	16.5	10,173	97	496	731	852	1,017	2,633	2,295	1,066	23.5
American Indian[3]	0.3	173	2	9	9	12	17	57	41	14	4.4
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	0.5	323	1	16	19	25	39	97	49	35	1.7
13–19 years	1.2	717	4	29	66	55	56	195	173	84	. . .
20–29 years	23.5	14,506	174	899	1,120	1,224	1,385	3,741	2,965	1,288	. . .
30–39 years	46.4	28,602	233	1,607	2,080	2,525	2,730	7,561	6,050	2,921	. . .
40–49 years	19.8	12,181	45	505	781	985	1,233	3,228	3,108	1,480	. . .
50–59 years	5.6	3,470	26	165	272	341	338	857	782	387	. . .
60 years and over	3.5	2,177	38	162	219	218	211	431	345	178	. . .
Children											
All children, under 13 years	100.0	6,282	128	587	723	668	751	873	983	408	1.8
White, non-Hispanic	19.3	1,215	26	111	160	143	127	149	145	64	0.4
Black, non-Hispanic	59.8	3,755	84	335	387	406	486	533	639	259	7.8
Hispanic	19.8	1,241	18	134	168	112	131	180	184	79	2.4
American Indian[3]	0.3	19	–	2	4	2	3	3	1	1	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	0.6	38	–	3	4	4	1	4	11	4	0.4
Under 1 year	39.4	2,476	54	241	296	255	314	329	334	148	. . .
1–12 years	60.6	3,806	74	346	427	413	437	544	649	260	. . .

[1]Includes cases prior to 1985.
[2]Computed using resident population estimates for 1994 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 June 30, 1995. Data as of December 31, 1995, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Year-End Edition, February 1996.

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

Table 57 (page 1 of 2). Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category for persons 13 years of age and over at diagnosis: United States, selected years 1985–95

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category	*All years*[1]	*All years*[1]	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*January–June 1995*
Race and Hispanic origin	Percent distribution	Number, by year of report								
All races	100.0	455,101	8,041	32,989	40,919	42,992	45,082	101,907	76,784	35,199
Men who have sex with men	53.1	241,625	5,375	19,615	23,879	23,950	24,483	49,754	34,918	15,198
Injecting drug use	24.3	110,627	1,384	7,202	9,280	10,388	10,990	28,047	20,670	8,762
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	6.6	29,925	648	2,442	2,742	3,007	3,056	6,713	3,952	1,634
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.8	3,824	71	286	340	312	326	1,079	504	218
Heterosexual contact[2]	7.2	32,892	146	1,497	2,239	2,751	3,498	9,048	7,947	3,496
Sex with injecting drug user	3.5	15,823	106	1,049	1,490	1,662	1,944	3,963	2,823	1,198
Transfusion[3]	1.5	6,948	166	712	796	642	619	1,133	736	320
Undetermined[4]	6.4	29,260	251	1,235	1,643	1,942	2,110	6,133	8,057	5,571
White, not Hispanic	100.0	227,341	4,907	18,466	22,172	21,986	22,332	47,722	32,874	14,966
Men who have sex with men	71.5	162,499	3,999	13,813	16,642	16,160	16,077	32,259	21,685	9,493
Injecting drug use	10.8	24,641	245	1,686	2,054	2,292	2,518	6,501	4,481	1,932
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	7.3	16,643	404	1,430	1,534	1,665	1,625	3,589	2,071	874
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1.4	3,086	59	237	281	252	253	886	370	164
Heterosexual contact[2]	3.7	8,445	33	439	646	720	891	2,323	1,870	840
Sex with injecting drug user	1.7	3,803	18	258	357	365	432	982	722	299
Transfusion[3]	1.9	4,415	125	511	518	406	377	618	344	161
Undetermined[4]	3.3	7,612	42	350	497	491	591	1,546	2,053	1,502
Black, not Hispanic	100.0	156,253	1,985	9,929	12,812	14,234	15,561	37,590	30,547	14,367
Men who have sex with men	30.8	48,125	786	3,578	4,481	4,661	5,107	10,649	8,066	3,587
Injecting drug use	39.4	61,631	740	4,030	5,156	5,784	6,103	15,598	11,733	5,011
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	6.0	9,381	159	731	871	943	1,007	2,202	1,346	564
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.2	390	5	18	26	35	37	116	71	33
Heterosexual contact[2]	11.8	18,422	86	787	1,214	1,592	2,022	5,076	4,546	1,971
Sex with injecting drug user	5.7	8,932	64	587	852	1,003	1,163	2,202	1,570	646
Transfusion[3]	1.1	1,662	29	134	172	145	145	341	272	111
Undetermined[4]	10.7	16,642	180	651	892	1,074	1,140	3,608	4,513	3,090
Hispanic	100.0	66,402	1,086	4,231	5,497	6,299	6,633	15,357	12,455	5,413
Men who have sex with men	41.9	27,791	547	1,984	2,460	2,817	2,949	6,092	4,631	1,878
Injecting drug use	35.8	23,759	390	1,443	2,021	2,253	2,310	5,782	4,357	1,757
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	5.4	3,608	82	264	312	378	389	842	477	177
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.4	271	7	22	27	21	29	57	48	17
Heterosexual contact[2]	8.6	5,706	27	250	368	418	546	1,542	1,467	648
Sex with injecting drug user	4.5	2,967	24	190	275	284	337	741	507	245
Transfusion[3]	1.0	687	7	57	82	69	76	143	95	39
Undetermined[4]	6.9	4,580	26	211	227	343	334	899	1,380	897

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 57 (page 2 of 2). Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category for persons 13 years of age and over at diagnosis: United States, selected years 1985–95

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category	*All years*[1]	*All years*[1]	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*January–June 1995*
Sex	Percent distribution	Number, by year of report								
Male	100.0	393,448	7,521	29,622	36,381	37,644	39,129	85,894	63,361	28,861
Men who have sex with men	61.4	241,625	5,375	19,615	23,879	23,950	24,483	49,754	34,918	15,198
Injecting drug use	20.7	81,318	1,101	5,400	6,966	7,627	8,045	20,162	15,001	6,372
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	7.6	29,925	648	2,442	2,742	3,007	3,056	6,713	3,952	1,634
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.9	3,710	68	278	329	302	320	1,053	481	209
Heterosexual contact[2]	2.8	10,948	30	502	707	878	1,240	3,040	2,751	1,234
Sex with injecting drug user	1.2	4,846	24	355	452	491	636	1,208	894	400
Transfusion[3]	1.0	4,100	104	423	458	401	357	629	417	185
Undetermined[4]	5.5	21,822	195	962	1,300	1,479	1,628	4,543	5,841	4,029
Female	100.0	61,653	520	3,367	4,538	5,348	5,953	16,013	13,423	6,338
Injecting drug use	47.5	29,309	283	1,802	2,314	2,761	2,945	7,885	5,669	2,390
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.2	114	3	8	11	10	6	26	23	9
Heterosexual contact[2]	35.6	21,944	116	995	1,532	1,873	2,258	6,008	5,196	2,262
Sex with injecting drug user	17.8	10,977	82	694	1,038	1,171	1,308	2,755	1,929	798
Transfusion[3]	4.6	2,848	62	289	338	241	262	504	319	135
Undetermined[4]	12.1	7,438	56	273	343	463	482	1,590	2,216	1,542

[1]Includes cases before 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 June 30, 1995. Data as of December 31, 1995, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Year-End Edition, February 1996.

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

Table 58. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1985–95

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Geographic division and State	All years[1]	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	January–June 1995	12 months ending June 30, 1995
	Number, by year of report									Cases per 100,000 population[2]
United States[3]	461,383	8,169	33,576	41,642	43,660	45,833	102,780	77,767	35,607	28.48
New England	19,300	280	1,393	1,507	1,737	1,733	5,133	2,823	1,797	22.91
Maine	650	11	66	65	50	44	149	117	71	11.21
New Hampshire	567	3	39	65	52	48	124	92	56	10.20
Vermont	246	2	20	22	17	26	72	38	15	5.52
Massachusetts	10,037	165	749	839	959	859	2,688	1,387	812	23.11
Rhode Island	1,339	13	87	89	93	107	347	276	137	29.19
Connecticut	6,461	86	432	427	566	649	1,753	913	706	32.55
Middle Atlantic	129,213	3,152	9,261	11,961	11,588	11,617	25,614	22,157	9,135	52.51
New York	88,022	2,482	5,958	8,290	8,074	8,250	17,065	14,754	5,614	69.23
New Jersey	27,162	473	2,231	2,448	2,283	2,019	5,364	4,883	2,225	60.27
Pennsylvania	14,029	197	1,072	1,223	1,231	1,348	3,185	2,520	1,296	22.22
East North Central	35,318	353	2,642	3,044	3,404	4,040	8,012	6,274	2,897	13.74
Ohio	7,126	52	492	692	632	783	1,573	1,192	607	10.70
Indiana	3,566	26	397	294	316	399	945	617	261	9.11
Illinois	15,477	190	1,118	1,266	1,606	1,885	2,949	3,065	1,284	23.70
Michigan	6,803	61	505	580	637	743	1,817	1,027	572	11.28
Wisconsin	2,346	24	130	212	213	230	728	373	173	7.20
West North Central	11,645	128	844	1,057	1,131	1,310	3,154	1,630	867	9.20
Minnesota	2,546	41	176	203	215	217	660	419	204	9.04
Iowa	802	13	56	68	81	112	204	130	44	5.13
Missouri	5,975	50	442	580	658	713	1,720	710	346	13.19
North Dakota	64	–	2	1	13	9	11	20	5	1.10
South Dakota	95	1	4	9	4	8	29	20	9	2.77
Nebraska	646	7	32	58	63	60	179	88	71	6.84
Kansas	1,517	16	132	138	97	191	351	243	188	11.12
South Atlantic	100,655	1,287	7,057	8,795	10,391	10,346	22,816	18,797	9,055	41.85
Delaware	1,349	12	81	93	88	138	375	270	165	44.31
Maryland	11,837	149	711	985	971	1,200	2,520	2,712	1,313	58.95
District of Columbia	7,708	177	496	733	711	710	1,588	1,399	579	213.97
Virginia	6,954	107	397	746	682	780	1,622	1,156	645	17.55
West Virginia	542	6	57	61	63	56	106	92	44	6.26
North Carolina	5,909	67	446	571	602	585	1,371	1,187	490	14.36
South Carolina	4,875	37	326	374	348	398	1,454	1,155	449	27.16
Georgia	13,343	195	1,096	1,228	1,466	1,405	2,842	2,269	1,090	32.37
Florida	48,138	537	3,447	4,004	5,460	5,074	10,938	8,557	4,280	67.21
East South Central	11,454	72	741	1,059	1,091	1,319	2,695	2,086	1,109	13.68
Kentucky	1,684	17	115	192	164	214	322	319	155	8.13
Tennessee	4,259	19	266	340	353	408	1,200	756	437	17.06
Alabama	3,318	28	216	239	376	440	731	581	298	13.42
Mississippi	2,193	8	144	288	198	257	442	430	219	15.51
West South Central	44,157	613	3,135	4,435	4,255	4,279	10,022	7,648	3,137	24.05
Arkansas	1,750	10	76	211	197	277	402	285	137	11.74
Louisiana	7,087	104	508	701	821	812	1,429	1,236	502	26.05
Oklahoma	2,318	20	168	206	188	268	721	268	154	8.16
Texas	33,002	479	2,383	3,317	3,049	2,922	7,470	5,859	2,344	28.04
Mountain	14,271	158	1,111	1,127	1,296	1,339	3,869	2,283	1,119	14.23
Montana	178	–	17	17	32	19	32	30	9	2.80
Idaho	305	4	23	28	33	35	71	61	26	5.03
Wyoming	121	–	14	6	16	6	39	19	6	2.73
Colorado	4,940	62	388	365	431	406	1,321	814	372	19.64
New Mexico	1,179	14	95	108	109	107	293	213	107	13.79
Arizona	4,066	49	322	316	280	382	1,215	608	299	13.72
Utah	1,094	17	74	98	134	135	264	153	69	8.02
Nevada	2,388	12	178	189	261	249	634	385	231	28.35
Pacific	94,962	2,125	7,385	8,632	8,747	9,811	21,350	13,967	6,413	30.66
Washington	6,416	107	525	752	583	564	1,558	931	495	17.46
Oregon	3,164	33	227	336	257	288	774	605	223	16.40
California	83,397	1,952	6,435	7,364	7,693	8,804	18,589	12,156	5,509	34.96
Alaska	305	4	18	24	17	18	69	59	46	13.03
Hawaii	1,680	29	180	156	197	137	360	216	140	22.32

[1]Includes cases before 1985.
[2]Computed using resident population estimates for 1994 based on extrapolation from 1990 census counts from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
[3]Includes unknown State of residence.

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 June 30, 1995. Data as of December 31, 1995, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Year-End Edition, February 1996.

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

Table 59. Age-adjusted cancer incidence rates for selected cancer sites, according to sex and race: Selected geographic areas, selected years 1973–92

[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*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*Estimated annual percent change*[1]
White male	Number of new cases per 100,000 population[2]									
All sites	364.2	379.3	406.8	430.2	452.6	459.1	476.2	510.0	520.9	1.6
Oral cavity and pharynx	17.5	18.3	16.9	16.8	15.5	15.5	16.1	15.7	15.1	–0.8
Esophagus	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.7	6.2	1.1
Stomach	14.0	12.5	12.3	10.5	10.7	10.7	9.4	9.6	9.3	–1.8
Colon and rectum	54.3	55.1	58.6	63.4	59.7	59.2	58.6	57.5	55.7	0.2
Colon	34.8	36.1	39.3	43.4	41.2	40.4	40.0	40.2	38.6	0.6
Rectum	19.5	19.0	19.3	20.1	18.5	18.7	18.6	17.3	17.1	–0.5
Pancreas	12.7	12.5	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.3	–1.0
Lung and bronchus	72.4	75.8	82.2	82.0	82.2	80.9	80.5	79.7	78.0	0.4
Prostate gland	62.5	68.9	78.6	86.8	105.4	111.8	131.0	164.8	181.9	4.6
Urinary bladder	27.3	28.7	31.4	31.1	33.1	32.3	32.0	32.2	31.1	0.8
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	10.4	11.4	12.6	15.9	18.1	18.6	19.3	20.2	19.1	3.8
Leukemia	14.4	14.2	14.6	14.5	14.2	14.3	13.7	13.4	13.5	–0.3
Black male										
All sites	441.3	438.0	510.0	531.0	541.4	540.6	570.9	617.7	647.8	1.8
Oral cavity and pharynx	16.8	17.2	23.1	22.6	23.3	24.4	24.9	21.4	22.3	1.6
Esophagus	13.3	17.6	16.4	19.4	16.8	15.7	19.9	15.4	15.7	0.1
Stomach	25.9	19.9	21.4	18.6	20.1	18.4	18.3	20.3	16.3	–1.0
Colon and rectum	42.8	47.4	63.5	60.5	58.1	64.3	60.0	62.9	62.7	1.7
Colon	31.7	34.5	45.8	46.8	43.1	48.9	46.4	46.8	47.2	1.9
Rectum	11.1	12.9	17.7	13.6	15.0	15.4	13.6	16.1	15.4	1.0
Pancreas	15.9	15.6	17.6	19.8	16.9	13.1	15.4	14.6	16.0	–0.6
Lung and bronchus	104.8	101.4	131.2	131.4	125.9	123.0	118.4	125.9	127.8	1.1
Prostate gland	106.3	111.5	126.5	133.0	147.1	147.5	171.2	219.2	249.1	3.4
Urinary bladder	10.6	13.4	14.5	16.0	14.4	14.1	15.1	15.0	16.0	1.1
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	8.6	7.0	9.3	10.0	13.3	11.6	13.8	15.8	15.5	4.0
Leukemia	12.0	12.5	13.1	12.9	11.2	12.7	11.3	9.9	10.9	–0.3
White female										
All sites	294.8	309.8	310.8	342.9	349.4	348.4	353.3	355.6	350.5	1.0
Colon and rectum	41.7	42.9	44.7	45.8	40.3	41.0	40.0	38.7	38.0	–0.5
Colon	30.3	30.9	32.9	33.9	29.6	30.1	30.0	28.8	28.4	–0.3
Rectum	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.0	10.7	10.9	10.1	9.9	9.6	–0.9
Pancreas	7.5	7.1	7.3	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.9	0.2
Lung and bronchus	17.8	21.8	28.3	35.9	41.6	41.0	42.4	43.8	43.6	4.7
Melanoma of skin	5.9	6.9	9.3	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.1	12.0	11.2	3.4
Breast	84.3	89.6	87.5	106.9	114.1	110.0	113.4	115.3	113.1	1.8
Cervix uteri	12.8	11.1	9.1	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.3	7.6	7.8	–2.3
Corpus uteri	29.5	33.6	25.3	23.1	21.4	22.2	23.0	22.3	22.6	–2.2
Ovary	14.7	14.4	14.0	15.0	15.6	16.2	16.0	16.1	15.4	0.5
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	7.5	8.4	9.3	11.4	12.2	11.9	12.7	12.4	12.6	2.7
Black female										
All sites	282.5	296.5	304.4	323.3	337.2	323.7	340.7	343.0	341.0	1.1
Colon and rectum	41.4	43.5	49.5	46.0	46.0	44.3	49.5	46.2	45.5	0.8
Colon	29.7	32.7	40.9	36.1	36.6	34.1	38.8	37.8	35.9	1.1
Rectum	11.8	10.8	8.6	9.9	9.4	10.2	10.7	8.5	9.6	–0.3
Pancreas	11.6	11.6	13.0	11.3	14.3	11.0	10.4	12.6	12.9	0.5
Lung and bronchus	20.9	20.6	33.8	40.4	42.9	45.3	46.8	49.9	48.6	4.8
Breast	68.7	78.5	74.2	92.2	98.8	89.1	97.3	97.7	101.0	2.0
Cervix uteri	29.7	27.9	19.0	15.9	15.4	13.2	13.8	13.4	11.0	–4.4
Corpus uteri	15.0	17.1	14.2	15.4	14.1	16.5	14.5	14.6	14.4	–0.2
Ovary	10.5	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.0	10.4	0.2
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	5.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2	7.8	9.1	8.6	8.2	3.9

[1]The estimated annual percent change has been calculated by fitting a linear regression model to the natural logarithm of the yearly rates from 1973–92.
[2]Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 U.S. population.

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

Table 60. Five-year relative cancer survival rates for selected sites, according to race and sex: Selected geographic areas, 1974–76, 1977–79, 1980–82, 1983–85, and 1986–91

[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]

Sex and site	White					Black				
	1974–76	*1977–79*	*1980–82*	*1983–85*	*1986–91*	*1974–76*	*1977–79*	*1980–82*	*1983–85*	*1986–91*
Male	Percent of patients									
All sites	41.9	44.4	46.5	48.8	54.2	31.3	32.2	34.1	34.3	38.2
Oral cavity and pharynx	54.4	53.5	54.0	54.8	51.4	31.1	31.1	25.9	30.0	27.7
Esophagus	4.1	5.7	6.7	8.1	11.5	2.1	2.4	4.6	4.9	6.6
Stomach	13.3	14.4	15.3	14.6	15.9	15.5	14.6	18.5	18.0	15.8
Colon	49.7	51.7	55.9	59.8	63.7	43.9	45.4	46.4	48.4	51.3
Rectum	47.7	49.7	51.4	56.0	60.3	34.3	38.0	35.8	42.1	50.5
Pancreas	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.8	3.7	4.8	4.3
Lung and bronchus	11.0	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.3	10.9	8.9	11.0	10.2	10.7
Prostate gland	67.7	72.0	74.4	77.4	87.7	58.0	62.2	64.5	63.8	71.4
Urinary bladder	74.4	76.9	79.9	80.6	84.3	53.6	62.7	62.5	64.0	63.8
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	47.6	46.3	50.8	54.0	48.0	43.4	44.3	47.9	43.6	38.9
Leukemia	33.7	37.0	38.9	40.5	42.6	32.6	29.5	29.7	32.0	30.2
Female										
All sites	57.5	56.9	56.9	59.0	61.4	46.7	46.4	45.7	45.2	47.2
Colon	50.8	53.7	55.4	58.3	61.4	46.6	49.6	50.7	49.5	53.6
Rectum	49.6	51.6	54.7	57.1	59.9	49.1	38.6	40.7	45.3	53.6
Pancreas	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.1	4.8	5.8	5.9	5.2
Lung and bronchus	15.9	17.2	16.1	17.1	15.9	13.1	16.9	15.4	14.2	11.1
Melanoma of skin	84.9	86.2	88.0	89.2	90.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	71.6	85.1
Breast	75.0	75.3	77.0	79.6	84.4	62.7	62.8	65.7	63.3	69.0
Cervix uteri	69.3	69.1	67.7	70.2	71.1	63.5	62.0	60.7	59.4	56.2
Corpus uteri	88.7	86.2	82.8	84.9	85.0	60.6	57.7	53.9	53.9	55.6
Ovary	36.3	37.6	38.8	40.2	44.3	40.4	40.0	38.4	41.2	38.1
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	47.1	50.6	52.8	55.1	55.9	54.6	59.2	53.9	46.6	52.8

NOTES: Rates are based on followup of patients through 1992. 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 Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Cancer Statistics Branch, Bethesda, Maryland 20892.

Table 61. Limitation of activity caused by chronic conditions, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1990 and 1994

[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	1994	1990	1994	1990	1994	1990	1994
	Percent of population							
Total[1,2]	12.9	14.3	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.6	3.9	4.4
Age								
Under 15 years	4.7	6.4	1.2	1.6	3.1	4.1	0.4	0.7
Under 5 years	2.2	3.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.7
5–14 years	6.1	8.1	1.6	2.0	4.1	5.4	0.4	0.7
15–44 years	8.5	10.1	2.6	3.1	3.5	4.0	2.4	3.0
45–64 years	21.8	22.6	5.7	5.5	7.5	7.9	8.6	9.2
65 years and over	37.5	38.2	15.4	15.6	11.9	11.9	10.2	10.7
65–74 years	33.7	34.1	13.2	13.2	9.9	10.0	10.6	10.8
75 years and over	43.3	44.1	18.8	18.9	14.9	14.5	9.6	10.7
Sex and age								
Male[1]	12.9	14.3	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.3	4.4	4.8
Under 15 years	5.5	7.6	1.4	1.8	3.6	5.0	0.5	0.8
15–44 years	8.4	10.1	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.9	2.7	3.4
45–64 years	21.4	21.3	4.7	4.6	6.6	6.9	10.1	9.9
65–74 years	34.0	34.7	13.0	13.3	8.4	8.5	12.7	12.8
75 years and over	38.8	40.7	20.3	21.6	10.2	10.2	8.3	8.9
Female[1]	13.0	14.3	4.3	4.6	5.3	5.7	3.4	4.0
Under 15 years	3.9	5.1	1.0	1.4	2.5	3.1	0.4	0.6
15–44 years	8.7	10.1	2.9	3.5	3.6	4.0	2.2	2.6
45–64 years	22.2	23.9	6.6	6.4	8.4	8.8	7.2	8.6
65–74 years	33.5	33.5	13.4	13.2	11.1	11.2	8.9	9.2
75 years and over	46.0	46.2	17.9	17.3	17.7	17.1	10.4	11.7
Race and age								
White[1]	12.8	14.0	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.5	3.6	4.0
Under 15 years	4.7	6.0	1.3	1.5	3.0	3.9	0.4	0.6
15–44 years	8.5	10.0	2.7	3.3	3.6	4.1	2.2	2.7
45–64 years	21.2	21.9	5.8	5.6	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.5
65–74 years	33.2	33.2	13.4	13.3	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.2
75 years and over	42.9	43.5	19.2	19.0	14.7	14.2	9.0	10.3
Black[1]	15.5	18.0	3.8	4.2	5.3	6.7	6.5	7.1
Under 15 years	5.3	8.5	1.2	1.9	3.4	5.6	0.7	1.0
15–44 years	9.4	11.4	2.2	2.6	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.8
45–64 years	28.1	30.7	5.7	5.3	7.7	9.5	14.8	15.8
65–74 years	41.6	44.4	12.4	13.8	11.5	13.1	17.6	17.6
75 years and over	50.9	52.5	16.2	18.5	17.6	18.1	17.0	15.9
Family income[1]								
Less than $14,000	22.9	26.4	5.2	5.7	8.1	9.2	9.6	11.5
$14,000–$24,999	14.8	16.5	4.3	4.5	5.7	6.5	4.8	5.5
$25,000–$34,999	11.6	13.6	3.8	4.3	4.7	5.9	3.0	3.5
$35,000–$49,999	10.4	11.5	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.6	2.3	2.6
$50,000 or more	8.4	9.2	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.8	1.7	1.7
Geographic region[1]								
Northeast	11.9	13.1	3.9	3.8	4.5	5.3	3.6	4.0
Midwest	12.9	13.9	3.9	4.2	5.5	6.0	3.4	3.7
South	14.0	15.2	4.1	4.5	5.3	5.8	4.6	5.0
West	12.5	14.5	4.4	4.9	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.5
Location of residence[1]								
Within MSA	12.4	13.9	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.4	3.7	4.2
Outside MSA	14.9	15.8	4.3	4.8	6.1	6.1	4.5	4.8

[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 62. Respondent-assessed health status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1987–94

[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	1994
Total[1,2]	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.6
Age								
Under 15 years	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9
Under 5 years	2.6	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.9
5–14 years	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.9
15–44 years	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.4
45–64 years	17.4	17.1	16.1	16.0	16.7	17.2	17.1	16.6
65 years and over	30.8	29.4	28.5	27.7	29.0	28.7	28.0	28.0
65–74 years	28.2	26.6	26.3	25.1	26.0	25.7	25.0	25.6
75 years and over	34.9	33.8	32.0	31.7	33.6	33.2	32.4	31.3
Sex and age								
Male[1]	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.1	9.0
Under 15 years	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.1
15–44 years	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.7	5.6	5.4
45–64 years	16.6	16.5	15.4	15.5	16.1	16.5	16.0	15.3
65–74 years	28.9	27.0	27.2	25.0	26.7	26.8	25.4	26.6
75 years and over	36.0	33.0	33.0	31.7	33.7	33.5	31.9	31.9
Female[1]	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.4	10.1
Under 15 years	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7
15–44 years	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.4
45–64 years	18.1	17.6	16.8	16.5	17.2	17.8	18.2	17.7
65–74 years	27.7	26.4	25.6	25.1	25.5	24.7	24.6	24.9
75 years and over	34.2	34.3	31.5	31.6	33.5	33.0	32.7	30.8
Race and age								
White[1]	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.6
Under 15 years	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5
15–44 years	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.7	5.9	5.6
45–64 years	15.6	15.3	14.5	14.6	15.4	15.5	15.3	14.9
65–74 years	26.8	24.8	24.5	23.9	24.6	24.1	23.4	24.2
75 years and over	33.2	32.3	30.8	30.7	32.4	31.9	31.0	29.8
Black[1]	16.7	16.4	15.9	15.1	15.1	16.3	16.8	16.1
Under 15 years	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.9
15–44 years	10.5	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.7	10.7	11.1	10.6
45–64 years	32.9	30.9	29.6	28.3	27.2	30.9	32.0	30.2
65–74 years	42.9	46.8	44.7	38.4	41.2	42.1	41.1	40.3
75 years and over	52.4	50.8	45.2	42.9	48.2	48.4	48.2	46.8
Family income[1,3]								
Less than $14,000	20.5	19.8	19.4	18.6	19.9	20.7	21.4	20.4
$14,000–$24,999	14.1	12.0	10.1	10.8	10.8	11.6	12.1	12.3
$25,000–$34,999	11.0	9.0	6.9	7.5	7.1	8.1	8.2	7.9
$35,000–$49,999	7.1	6.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.7	6.2
$50,000 or more	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Geographic region[1]								
Northeast	7.9	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.4	8.0	8.3	8.1
Midwest	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.6
South	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.2	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.2
West	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.8	9.5	9.3	9.4
Location of residence[1]								
Within MSA	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.2
Outside MSA	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.7	11.3	11.1	10.8

[1]Age adjusted.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[3]Family income categories for 1989–94. 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 63. 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: Estimates for 1992 and beyond are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, and estimates for 1992 and 1993 are not strictly comparable with each other due to a change in the definition of current smoker in 1992 and the use of a split sample in 1992. 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 64. 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: Estimates for 1992 and beyond are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, and estimates for 1992 and 1993 are not strictly comparable with each other due to a change in the definition of current smoker in 1992 and the use of a split sample in 1992. 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 65 (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 1974–94

[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*	*1977*	*1979*	*1982*	*1985*	*1988*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Cigarettes					Percent of population						
12–17 years	25	22	([1])	15	15	12	12	11	10	10	10
12–13 years	13	10	([1])	*3	6	3	2	3	2	3	3
14–15 years	25	22	([1])	10	14	11	14	9	10	9	10
16–17 years	38	35	([1])	30	25	20	18	21	18	18	17
12–17 years:											
Male	27	23	([1])	16	16	12	12	12	10	9	10
Female	24	22	([1])	13	15	11	11	10	10	10	10
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17	14	14	13	12	11	11
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	5	4	4	3	4	8
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11	8	11	9	7	8	6
Alcohol[2]											
12 years and over	54	54	60	55	58	53	51	51	48	50	53
12–17 years	34	31	37	27	31	25	25	20	16	18	16
12–13 years	19	13	20	10	11	7	8	7	4	6	4
14–15 years	32	28	36	23	34	23	26	19	15	17	22
16–17 years	51	52	55	45	46	42	38	35	30	33	24
18–25 years	69	70	76	68	71	65	63	64	59	59	64
26–34 years	68	70	70	71	69	64	63	62	61	63	64
35 years and over	49	50	58	52	56	52	49	49	46	49	53
12–17 years:											
Male	39	37	39	27	33	27	25	22	17	18	14
Female	29	25	36	27	29	23	24	18	15	18	19
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34	27	28	20	17	19	17
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22	16	15	20	13	13	11
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21	25	19	23	16	18	17
18–25 years:											
Male	- - -	82	84	75	78	75	74	70	66	65	70
Female	- - -	59	68	61	64	57	53	58	53	54	58
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75	69	66	67	63	65	71
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57	50	59	56	51	45	40
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60	61	57	53	53	50	53
Marijuana											
12 years and over	8	10	13	11	9	6	5	5	4	4	5
12–17 years	12	17	17	12	12	6	5	4	4	5	7
12–13 years	*2	*4	4	*2	*3	1	*	*	1	1	2
14–15 years	12	16	17	8	11	5	5	4	4	4	11
16–17 years	20	30	28	23	21	12	10	9	8	11	9
18–25 years	25	27	35	27	22	15	13	13	11	11	12
26–34 years	8	12	17	17	17	11	9	7	8	7	6
35 years and over	*	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
12–17 years:											
Male	12	20	19	13	13	6	6	5	5	6	8
Female	11	13	14	10	11	7	4	4	3	4	7
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13	7	6	4	4	5	7
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	4	3	4	3	6	8
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	5	4	5	5	7	8
18–25 years:											
Male	- - -	35	45	36	27	20	17	16	15	17	15
Female	- - -	20	26	19	17	11	9	10	8	6	10
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22	16	14	14	12	13	14
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24	15	13	15	11	9	13
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16	14	8	9	8	8	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 65 (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 1974–94

[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*	*1977*	*1979*	*1982*	*1985*	*1988*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Cocaine					Percent of population						
12 years and over	0.2	1.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
12–17 years	*1.0	*0.8	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
18–25 years	3.1	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.5	4.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0
26–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.3	5.9	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.5
35 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
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	0.3
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.4	1.3	0.4	*0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.2	0.5	0.7	*0.5	0.2	0.3	0
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.4	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.6
18–25 years:											
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.1	8.8	6.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.7	1.5
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	6.3	3.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.5
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.0	4.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.6	0.9
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.2	4.3	3.6	3.1	1.4	1.3	1.8
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.3	6.7	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.3

[1]Data not comparable because definitions differ.
[2]In surveys conducted in 1979 and later years, private answer sheets were used for alcohol questions; prior to 1979 respondents answered questions aloud.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent. Estimates with relative standard error greater than 50 percent are not shown.

NOTES: Estimates of the use of substances from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse and the Monitoring the Future Study differ because of different methodologies, sampling frames, and tabulation categories. See Appendix I.

SOURCES: National Institute on Drug Abuse: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings, 1979, by P. M. Fishburne, H. I. Abelson, and I. Cisin. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 80–976. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980; National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings, 1982, by J. D. Miller et al. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 83–1263. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983; National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings, for each year 1985–94.

Table 66 (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 1980–95

[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*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Cigarettes	Percent using substance in the past month												
All seniors	30.5	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5
Male	26.8	25.9	28.2	27.9	27.0	28.0	27.7	29.1	29.0	29.2	30.7	32.9	34.5
Female	33.4	31.9	31.4	30.6	31.4	28.9	29.0	29.2	27.5	26.1	28.7	29.2	32.0
White	31.0	31.0	31.7	32.0	32.2	32.3	32.1	32.5	31.8	31.8	34.6	35.9	37.3
Black	25.2	17.6	18.7	14.6	13.9	12.8	12.4	12.0	9.4	8.2	10.9	11.0	15.0
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	15.5	16.7	18.6	19.1
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.5	14.9	17.2	19.3	18.8
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.1	15.9	16.3	17.9	19.0
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.0	17.4	18.1	19.8	21.7
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.3	5.3	7.7	9.6	8.2
Marijuana													
All seniors	33.7	25.2	25.7	23.4	21.0	18.0	16.7	14.0	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2
Male	37.8	28.2	28.7	26.8	23.1	20.7	19.5	16.1	16.1	13.4	18.2	23.0	24.6
Female	29.1	21.1	22.4	20.0	18.6	15.2	13.8	11.5	11.2	10.2	12.5	15.1	17.2
White	34.2	25.3	26.4	24.6	22.3	19.9	18.6	15.6	15.0	13.1	16.7	20.1	21.5
Black	26.5	22.8	21.7	16.6	12.4	9.8	9.4	5.2	6.5	5.6	10.8	15.9	17.8
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.2	3.7	5.1	7.8	9.1
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.8	3.8	6.1	9.5	9.8
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	3.5	4.1	6.0	8.2
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.5	4.6	6.7	9.0
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.1	1.9	3.7	6.2	7.0
Cocaine													
All seniors	5.2	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8
Male	6.0	7.0	7.7	7.2	4.9	4.2	3.6	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2
Female	4.3	4.4	5.6	5.1	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3
White	5.4	6.0	7.0	6.4	4.4	3.7	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7
Black	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Inhalants													
All seniors	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2
Male	1.8	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.9
Female	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.5
White	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.7
Black	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.1
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	6.1
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.6
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.9	6.0	5.8	6.6
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.5	5.0	5.8	6.1	7.0
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66 (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 1980–95

[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*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Alcohol[1]	Percent using substance in the past month												
All seniors	72.0	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3
Male	77.4	71.4	69.8	69.0	69.9	68.0	65.1	61.3	58.4	55.8	54.2	55.5	55.7
Female	66.8	62.8	62.1	61.9	63.1	59.9	54.9	52.3	49.0	46.8	43.4	45.2	47.0
White	75.8	72.1	70.2	70.2	71.8	69.5	65.3	62.2	57.7	56.0	53.4	54.8	54.8
Black	47.7	42.1	43.6	40.4	38.5	40.9	38.1	32.9	34.4	29.5	35.1	33.1	37.4
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.1	26.1	24.3	25.5	24.6
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.3	26.3	25.3	26.5	25.0
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.8	25.9	28.7	24.7	24.0
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.0	27.3	25.1	25.4	25.4
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.8	19.2	17.7	20.2	17.3
Binge drinking[2]	Percent in last 2 weeks												
All seniors	41.2	38.7	36.7	36.8	37.5	34.7	33.0	32.2	29.8	27.9	27.5	28.2	29.8
Male	52.1	47.5	45.3	46.1	46.1	43.0	41.2	39.1	37.8	35.6	34.6	37.0	36.9
Female	30.5	29.6	28.2	28.1	29.2	26.5	24.9	24.4	21.2	20.3	20.7	20.2	23.0
White	44.6	42.9	40.1	40.5	41.2	38.8	36.9	36.2	32.9	31.3	31.3	31.7	32.9
Black	17.0	14.8	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.9	16.6	11.6	11.8	10.8	14.6	14.2	15.5
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.9	13.4	13.5	14.5	14.5
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	13.9	14.8	16.0	15.1
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.4	12.8	12.3	13.0	13.9
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.6	12.9	12.4	13.4	14.5
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.9	9.3	11.9	11.8	10.0

[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. Data for 1994 based on 1994-A estimates. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: National Institute on Drug Abuse. Monitoring the Future Study. Annual surveys.

Table 67. Cocaine-related emergency room episodes, according to age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1985–94

[Data are weighted national estimates based on a sample of emergency rooms]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*[1]
All races, both sexes[2]					Number of episodes				
All ages[3]	28,801	91,596	101,578	110,013	80,355	101,189	119,843	123,423	142,322
6–17 years	1,004	2,544	2,760	2,555	1,877	2,210	1,546	1,578	2,040
18–25 years	9,356	29,329	32,322	31,600	19,614	21,766	23,883	22,159	24,994
26–34 years	12,895	40,923	44,632	49,818	35,639	46,137	52,760	52,658	60,231
35 years and over	5,495	18,466	21,634	25,628	23,054	30,582	41,288	46,614	54,495
White, non-Hispanic male									
All ages[2]	7,540	21,112	23,372	24,789	15,512	19,385	21,360	21,193	26,703
6–17 years	354	765	531	885	527	486	264	371	413
18–25 years	2,785	7,389	8,096	7,455	3,810	5,284	5,297	5,155	5,724
26–34 years	3,236	9,172	10,306	11,397	6,724	8,777	9,175	8,828	11,597
35 years and over	1,149	3,741	4,396	4,967	4,432	4,747	6,585	6,818	8,932
Black, non-Hispanic male									
All ages[2]	8,159	29,068	31,891	33,070	27,745	36,597	46,064	46,218	52,242
6–17 years	94	383	386	365	241	244	246	213	272
18–25 years	1,714	7,306	8,107	7,430	5,104	5,743	6,308	5,661	6,726
26–34 years	3,888	13,285	14,212	14,862	12,160	16,232	19,952	18,542	21,155
35 years and over	2,444	8,022	9,146	10,342	10,202	14,110	19,416	21,709	23,956
Hispanic male									
All ages[2]	2,041	4,960	6,752	7,067	4,821	6,571	8,683	9,195	9,342
6–17 years	38	179	356	300	144	201	336	206	506
18–25 years	720	1,612	2,088	2,406	1,774	1,831	2,535	2,184	2,076
26–34 years	849	2,066	2,815	2,690	1,758	2,723	3,457	3,893	3,594
35 years and over	432	1,097	1,478	1,662	1,125	1,801	2,332	2,885	3,158
White, non-Hispanic female									
All ages[2]	4,111	10,907	10,843	13,226	8,331	9,541	10,132	11,263	12,986
6–17 years	338	601	682	505	486	529	204	323	345
18–25 years	1,690	4,641	4,601	4,802	2,663	2,765	2,817	2,832	3,315
26–34 years	1,757	4,574	4,166	5,846	3,636	4,427	4,571	5,472	5,841
35 years and over	323	1,083	1,377	2,009	1,539	1,808	2,531	2,562	3,484
Black, non-Hispanic female									
All ages[2]	3,959	15,578	16,518	17,657	14,833	19,149	22,687	22,186	25,247
6–17 years	91	319	304	249	177	210	100	134	101
18–25 years	1,249	5,062	5,302	4,954	3,820	3,892	4,247	3,674	3,837
26–34 years	1,927	7,551	7,751	8,705	7,418	9,481	11,078	10,381	11,663
35 years and over	686	2,623	3,138	3,659	3,369	5,512	7,198	7,953	9,612
Hispanic female									
All ages[2]	781	1,911	2,469	2,556	1,719	2,356	3,074	3,466	3,467
6–17 years	38	100	113	93	64	183	193	166	77
18–25 years	349	752	1,097	853	634	616	815	697	941
26–34 years	298	862	904	992	663	1,044	1,324	1,529	1,476
35 years and over	95	195	355	613	357	513	732	1,072	968

[1]Preliminary data.
[2]Includes other races and unknown race, Hispanic origin, and/or sex. Percent other and unknown ranges from 7–11 percent of episodes.
[3]Includes unknown age.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Drug Abuse Warning Network.

Table 68. 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 of 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 69. 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	23.1
Male	40.0	42.4	44.0	26.4
Female[3]	33.7	34.3	34.0	19.7
White male	39.3	41.7	43.5	25.1
White female[3]	31.7	32.4	32.3	18.3
Black male	48.1	51.8	48.7	37.4
Black female[3]	50.8	50.3	47.5	31.0
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	43.9	25.3
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	32.1	18.3
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	48.7	37.2
Black, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	47.6	31.1
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	25.0	26.7
Mexican-American female[3]	- - -	- - -	21.8	21.0
20–74 years, crude				
Both sexes[3]	39.0	39.7	39.7	23.0
Male	41.7	43.3	44.0	25.6
Female[3]	36.6	36.5	35.6	20.5
White male	41.0	42.8	43.8	24.7
White female[3]	34.9	34.9	34.2	19.7
Black male	50.5	52.1	47.4	33.5
Black female[3]	52.0	50.2	46.1	27.5
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	44.3	25.6
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	34.4	20.1
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	47.5	33.3
Black, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	46.1	28.1
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	18.8	18.6
Mexican-American female[3]	- - -	- - -	16.7	14.7
Male				
20–34 years	22.8	24.8	28.9	9.6
35–44 years	37.7	39.1	40.5	19.9
45–54 years	47.6	55.0	53.6	35.5
55–64 years	60.3	62.5	61.8	46.2
65–74 years	68.8	67.2	67.1	59.5
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	64.4
Female[3]				
20–34 years	9.3	11.2	11.1	2.4
35–44 years	24.0	28.2	28.8	11.5
45–54 years	43.4	43.6	47.1	22.6
55–64 years	66.4	62.5	61.1	46.6
65–74 years	81.5	78.3	71.8	56.6
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.2

[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.

NOTES: A person with hypertension is defined by either having elevated blood pressure (systolic pressure of at least 140 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mmHg) or taking antihypertensive medication. Percents are based on a single measurement of blood pressure to provide comparable data across the 4 time periods. In 1976–80, 31.3 percent of persons 20–74 years of age had hypertension, based on the average of 3 blood pressure measurements, in contrast to 39.7 percent when a single measurement is used. Some data 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 Examination Statistics. Unpublished data.

Table 70. 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	19.5	220	214	213	205
Male	28.7	25.8	24.6	18.8	217	213	211	204
Female	34.5	28.2	27.6	20.0	222	215	214	205
White male	29.4	25.9	24.6	19.1	218	213	211	205
White female	35.1	28.1	28.0	20.2	223	215	214	205
Black male	24.5	25.1	24.1	16.1	210	212	208	200
Black female	30.7	29.2	24.9	19.7	216	217	213	203
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.7	18.8	- - -	- - -	211	205
White, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	28.3	20.1	- - -	- - -	214	205
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.0	16.3	- - -	- - -	208	201
Black, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	24.9	19.7	- - -	- - -	214	204
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	18.8	19.9	- - -	- - -	207	206
Mexican-American female	- - -	- - -	20.0	19.8	- - -	- - -	207	205
20–74 years, crude								
Both sexes	33.6	28.2	26.8	19.4	222	216	213	205
Male	30.7	26.8	24.9	18.8	220	214	211	204
Female	36.3	29.6	28.5	20.0	225	217	215	205
White male	31.4	26.9	25.0	19.2	221	215	211	205
White female	37.5	29.8	29.2	20.7	227	217	216	206
Black male	26.7	25.1	23.9	14.7	214	212	208	198
Black female	29.9	28.8	23.7	16.8	216	216	212	200
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.1	19.3	- - -	- - -	211	206
White, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	29.8	21.0	- - -	- - -	216	206
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	23.7	14.9	- - -	- - -	208	198
Black, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	23.7	17.0	- - -	- - -	212	200
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	16.6	16.9	- - -	- - -	203	201
Mexican-American female	- - -	- - -	16.5	15.7	- - -	- - -	202	199
Male								
20–34 years	15.1	12.4	11.9	9.1	198	194	192	188
35–44 years	33.9	31.8	27.9	19.9	227	221	217	207
45–54 years	39.2	37.5	36.9	25.1	231	229	227	217
55–64 years	41.6	36.2	36.8	31.3	233	229	229	222
65–74 years	38.0	34.7	31.7	27.1	230	226	221	217
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	205
Female								
20–34 years	12.4	10.9	9.8	8.0	194	191	189	185
35–44 years	23.1	19.3	20.7	10.9	214	207	207	194
45–54 years	46.9	38.7	40.5	25.0	237	232	232	216
55–64 years	70.1	53.1	52.9	40.3	262	245	249	236
65–74 years	68.5	57.7	51.6	44.8	266	250	246	235
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.0	- - -	- - -	- - -	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 Second report of the National Cholesterol Education Program Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health. September 1993. (Summarized in JAMA 269 (23): 3015–23. June 16, 1993.) Some data 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 Examination Statistics. Unpublished data.

Table 71. 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	33.0
Male	22.9	23.6	24.0	31.9
Female[3]	25.6	25.9	26.5	34.1
White male	23.1	23.8	24.2	32.3
White female[3]	23.5	24.0	24.4	32.6
Black male	22.2	24.3	25.7	32.9
Black female[3]	41.7	42.9	44.3	49.6
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.1	32.4
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	23.9	31.0
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.6	32.9
Black, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	44.1	49.8
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	31.0	39.9
Mexican-American female[3]	- - -	- - -	41.4	48.2
20–74 years, crude				
Both sexes	25.5	25.5	25.7	33.3
Male	23.4	24.0	24.2	31.9
Female[3]	27.4	27.0	27.1	34.6
White male	23.7	24.2	24.4	32.6
White female[3]	25.4	25.2	25.1	33.3
Black male	22.5	24.5	25.7	32.4
Black female[3]	43.0	43.2	43.7	48.6
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.4	32.9
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	24.8	31.8
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.6	32.4
Black, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	43.4	49.0
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	29.5	35.4
Mexican-American female[3]	- - -	- - -	39.1	47.3
Male				
20–34 years	19.6	19.2	17.3	22.8
35–44 years	22.8	29.4	28.9	35.7
45–54 years	28.1	27.6	31.0	35.5
55–64 years	26.9	24.8	28.1	40.5
65–74 years	21.8	23.0	25.2	42.2
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.0
Female[3]				
20–34 years	13.2	14.8	16.8	24.5
35–44 years	24.1	27.3	27.0	35.1
45–54 years	30.7	32.3	32.5	39.8
55–64 years	43.2	38.5	37.0	48.7
65–74 years	42.9	38.0	38.4	39.7
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.5

[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. Some data 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 Examination Statistics. Unpublished data.

Table 72. Persons residing in counties that met national ambient air quality standards throughout the year, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1988–93

[Data are based on air quality measurements in counties with monitoring devices]

Type of pollutant, race, and Hispanic origin	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
All pollutants			Percent of population			
All races	49.7	65.3	71.0	65.2	78.4	76.5
White	- - -	- - -	71.8	66.0	79.1	76.9
Black	- - -	- - -	71.5	63.4	76.5	75.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	76.8	75.2	83.0	82.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	49.6	46.7	64.4	62.8
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	49.3	45.2	56.8	57.7
Ozone						
All races	53.6	72.6	76.3	71.9	81.9	79.5
White	- - -	- - -	76.9	72.7	82.7	79.9
Black	- - -	- - -	77.0	69.7	79.8	79.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	83.0	84.8	88.4	85.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	58.0	55.2	67.0	64.5
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	57.1	53.4	61.2	60.2
Carbon monoxide						
All races	87.8	86.2	90.8	92.0	94.3	95.4
White	- - -	- - -	91.0	92.3	94.4	95.6
Black	- - -	- - -	93.4	93.5	95.5	96.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	88.7	89.9	92.9	95.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	73.7	78.0	84.7	85.8
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	72.5	75.6	79.8	82.2
Particulates (PM–10)[1]						
All races	89.4	88.8	92.6	91.9	89.6	97.5
White	- - -	- - -	92.7	92.1	90.2	97.6
Black	- - -	- - -	94.2	93.6	87.9	96.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	92.4	90.6	89.9	97.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	82.7	80.8	79.3	98.5
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	76.1	76.3	71.3	97.4
Sulfur dioxide						
All races	99.3	99.9	99.4	97.9	100.0	99.4
White	- - -	- - -	99.4	98.3	100.0	99.4
Black	- - -	- - -	99.5	95.6	100.0	99.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	99.8	99.4	100.0	100.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	99.8	97.4	100.0	99.8
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	99.9	96.9	100.0	100.0
Nitrogen dioxide						
All races	96.6	96.5	96.4	96.4	100.0	100.0
White	- - -	- - -	96.8	96.8	100.0	100.0
Black	- - -	- - -	96.6	96.6	100.0	100.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	97.2	97.2	100.0	100.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	86.7	86.7	100.0	100.0
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	85.0	85.0	100.0	100.0
Lead						
All races	99.3	99.4	94.1	94.1	98.1	97.8
White	- - -	- - -	94.9	94.8	98.5	98.2
Black	- - -	- - -	91.5	91.1	95.3	94.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	96.4	96.4	99.4	99.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	85.5	85.5	99.0	98.9
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	83.6	84.0	99.4	99.5

[1]Particulate matter smaller than 10 microns.

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. Standard is met if the concentration of the pollutant does not exceed the criterion value more than once per calendar year. 1988–89 data based on 1987 county population estimates; 1990–93 data based on 1990 county population estimates. Some data have been revised and differ from that published previously in *Healthy People 2000 Review.*

SOURCES: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Aerometric Information Retrieval System; Data computed by the National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality and Standards.

Table 73. Occupational injuries with lost workdays in the private sector, according to industry: United States, selected years 1980–93

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

Industry	*1980*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
	Number of injuries with lost workdays in thousands										
Total private sector[1]	2,491.0	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	2,772.5
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry[1]	39.3	46.3	45.2	43.7	49.3	51.3	52.2	57.2	54.3	52.3	51.2
Mining	66.2	51.4	43.9	31.6	34.6	37.1	33.9	35.6	31.4	25.6	24.2
Construction	242.6	256.5	272.8	290.4	292.3	304.4	301.2	296.3	239.9	226.8	226.5
Manufacturing	1,009.5	841.8	825.1	825.4	923.2	1,007.3	1,007.4	975.0	886.0	833.7	819.5
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	263.0	249.3	243.5	235.7	247.5	261.3	273.9	293.3	283.5	266.1	284.1
Wholesale trade	191.1	179.3	188.4	195.8	203.3	214.7	230.3	211.5	204.1	205.3	205.3
Retail trade	330.2	395.0	399.9	421.0	445.0	461.6	480.6	483.9	457.0	476.7	480.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38.1	44.3	45.5	49.1	49.9	54.0	52.6	63.7	62.2	64.4	61.7
Services	311.1	385.8	420.6	440.4	476.0	488.6	523.4	570.8	575.6	625.1	619.6
	Injuries with lost workdays per 100 full-time employees										
Total private sector[1]	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry[1]	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.8
Mining	6.4	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.8
Construction	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.4
Manufacturing	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.2
Wholesale trade	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Retail trade	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Services	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7

[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 1988–93 are based on the 1987 edition (See Appendix II).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational injuries and illnesses in the United States by industry, 1980–93 editions. 1982–95.

Table 74. Physician contacts, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1987–94

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

Characteristic	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	Physician contacts per person							
Total[1,2]	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.0
Age								
Under 15 years	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.6
Under 5 years	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.8
5–14 years	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4
15–44 years	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0
45–64 years	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.3
65 years and over	8.9	8.7	8.9	9.2	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.3
65–74 years	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.5	9.2	9.7	9.9	10.3
75 years and over	9.7	9.2	9.9	10.1	12.3	12.1	12.3	12.7
Sex and age								
Male[1]	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2
Under 5 years	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.6	7.1	7.5	7.0
5–14 years	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.5
15–44 years	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7
45–64 years	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.3
65–74 years	8.1	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.6	9.2	9.3	10.1
75 years and over	9.2	9.6	9.9	10.0	11.6	12.2	11.7	11.6
Female[1]	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.7
Under 5 years	6.7	6.8	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.5
5–14 years	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
15–44 years	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.2
45–64 years	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.4	8.2	8.1	8.3
65–74 years	8.6	8.8	7.9	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.4	10.5
75 years and over	10.0	9.0	9.9	10.2	12.7	12.1	12.8	13.4
Race and age								
White[1]	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1
Under 5 years	7.1	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.1
5–14 years	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7
15–44 years	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1
45–64 years	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.0	7.4
65–74 years	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.5	9.4	9.6	9.7	10.5
75 years and over	9.7	9.3	9.7	10.1	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.4
Black[1]	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.9	6.0	5.7
Under 5 years	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.2	5.2
5–14 years	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5
15–44 years	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	5.3	4.7	4.8
45–64 years	7.3	6.6	6.3	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.7	7.7
65–74 years	8.6	9.1	10.0	9.2	7.3	10.9	11.5	9.3
75 years and over	10.8	8.7	12.7	10.4	15.7	13.7	13.1	16.3
Family income[1,3]								
Less than $14,000	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.6
$14,000–$24,999	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.9
$25,000–$34,999	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8
$35,000–$49,999	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2
$50,000 or more	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0
Geographic region[1]								
Northeast	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.9
Midwest	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.0
South	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.6
West	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.4
Location of residence[1]								
Within MSA	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.0
Outside MSA	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.7

[1]Age adjusted.
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[3]Family income categories for 1989–94. 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 75. Physician contacts, according to place of contact and selected patient characteristics: United States, 1990 and 1994

[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	1994	1990	1994	1990	1994	1990	1994	1990	1994
	Percent distribution										
Total[3,4]	100.0	59.9	56.8	13.7	13.6	12.7	13.2	2.1	3.5	11.6	12.8
Age											
Under 15 years	100.0	60.7	60.6	13.6	13.1	14.9	14.3	0.9	0.8	9.9	11.1
Under 5 years	100.0	59.1	59.2	14.0	12.7	15.9	15.4	*1.1	*0.9	9.8	11.8
5–14 years	100.0	62.6	62.1	13.1	13.5	13.7	13.1	*0.6	*0.8	10.0	10.5
15–44 years	100.0	59.4	55.7	14.3	14.1	12.0	13.1	0.6	1.8	13.7	15.2
45–64 years	100.0	60.4	55.1	14.1	15.0	12.2	14.2	2.0	3.6	11.4	12.2
65 years and over	100.0	58.7	53.4	11.1	10.1	9.9	8.6	11.8	18.6	8.4	9.3
65–74 years	100.0	60.2	55.4	13.7	11.9	9.7	9.4	7.0	12.4	9.4	10.9
75 years and over	100.0	56.8	51.1	7.8	7.9	10.2	7.8	18.1	25.8	7.0	7.4
Sex[3]											
Male	100.0	57.6	55.4	16.1	15.6	11.3	11.7	2.1	3.5	12.9	13.9
Female	100.0	61.6	57.7	12.2	12.2	13.4	14.3	2.0	3.5	10.9	12.2
Race[3]											
White	100.0	61.7	58.4	12.3	12.5	13.1	14.1	1.9	3.3	11.0	11.8
Black	100.0	48.2	47.9	24.3	20.3	9.1	8.1	2.8	4.2	15.6	19.4
Family income[3]											
Less than $14,000	100.0	48.9	43.9	19.9	19.0	11.5	11.9	3.2	5.7	16.4	19.5
$14,000–$24,999	100.0	56.9	53.8	16.0	16.6	11.8	13.0	1.7	3.9	13.5	12.7
$25,000–$34,999	100.0	60.9	61.5	13.8	12.1	13.2	12.7	1.6	2.0	10.4	11.6
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	62.0	56.9	11.5	11.6	14.6	16.3	1.1	3.9	10.9	11.2
$50,000 or more	100.0	66.1	63.8	8.9	9.4	14.1	15.5	1.5	1.6	9.5	9.8
Geographic region[3]											
Northeast	100.0	62.6	59.0	13.0	13.0	11.7	12.8	1.9	4.0	10.8	11.2
Midwest	100.0	55.8	55.8	14.7	14.0	15.4	15.1	1.9	2.2	12.3	12.9
South	100.0	61.1	58.4	13.6	14.0	11.3	12.5	2.6	4.3	11.3	10.8
West	100.0	60.4	54.1	13.6	13.5	12.8	12.8	1.4	3.2	12.0	16.5
Location of residence[3]											
Within MSA	100.0	59.6	57.1	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.2	1.9	3.0	11.7	13.3
Outside MSA	100.0	61.4	55.7	14.1	14.6	10.7	13.3	2.6	5.2	11.2	11.2

[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 76. Physician contacts, according to respondent-assessed health status, age, sex, and poverty status: United States, 1987–89 and 1992–94

[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	1992–94	1987–89	1992–94	1987–89	1992–94
	Physician contacts per person per year					
Total[2]						
Male:						
Poor	5.2	6.1	3.4	3.8	11.1	13.6
Near poor	4.9	5.3	3.7	3.8	13.4	14.7
Nonpoor	4.8	5.3	4.2	4.7	16.8	17.7
Female:						
Poor	7.0	8.0	4.7	5.4	13.6	15.7
Near poor	5.9	6.5	4.6	5.0	14.9	17.0
Nonpoor	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.9	19.4	23.3
Under 15 years						
Poor	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.0	10.8	12.5
Near poor	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	15.2	15.4
Nonpoor	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	22.6	23.3
15–44 years						
Male:						
Poor	3.6	4.3	2.8	2.9	9.8	12.9
Near poor	3.5	3.8	2.9	2.8	11.7	15.4
Nonpoor	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.3	14.0	16.3
Female:						
Poor	6.4	7.1	5.1	5.4	14.0	15.9
Near poor	5.6	6.1	4.7	5.0	16.0	16.5
Nonpoor	6.1	6.5	5.6	5.8	20.4	22.7
45–64 years						
Male:						
Poor	7.5	9.5	3.1	3.8	11.4	15.3
Near poor	6.5	7.2	3.5	3.9	12.8	14.1
Nonpoor	5.1	5.9	4.1	5.0	13.8	15.1
Female:						
Poor	10.9	12.6	4.6	6.5	17.3	18.3
Near poor	7.6	8.6	4.7	5.2	14.5	16.5
Nonpoor	6.8	7.9	5.7	6.4	16.1	21.0
65 years and over						
Male:						
Poor	9.7	10.6	5.5	6.5	13.2	14.5
Near poor	8.9	10.3	6.5	6.8	12.9	16.6
Nonpoor	8.5	10.4	6.5	8.1	15.5	19.5
Female:						
Poor	10.6	13.3	6.5	8.0	16.0	20.3
Near poor	9.2	11.6	6.6	8.0	14.3	19.3
Nonpoor	8.8	10.8	7.1	8.4	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 threshold. 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 77. Interval since last physician contact, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1964, 1990, and 1994

[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	1994	1964	1990	1994	1964	1990	1994
					Percent distribution[2]					
Total[3,4]	100.0	66.9	78.2	79.2	14.0	10.1	9.5	19.1	11.7	11.3
Age										
Under 15 years	100.0	68.4	82.9	84.8	14.8	10.7	9.6	16.7	6.4	5.7
Under 5 years	100.0	80.7	93.6	94.8	11.1	5.0	4.3	8.2	1.4	0.9
5–14 years	100.0	61.7	77.2	79.5	16.9	13.7	12.4	21.4	9.1	8.2
15–44 years	100.0	66.3	73.3	73.1	15.0	11.6	11.4	18.7	15.0	15.4
45–64 years	100.0	64.5	77.3	78.8	13.0	8.6	8.0	22.5	14.1	13.1
65 years and over	100.0	69.7	87.1	89.3	9.3	4.7	4.2	21.0	8.2	6.5
65–74 years	100.0	68.8	85.7	87.9	9.4	5.1	4.7	21.8	9.1	7.4
75 years and over	100.0	71.3	89.3	91.4	9.3	4.1	3.4	19.5	6.6	5.2
Sex and age										
Male[3]	100.0	63.5	73.3	74.2	15.0	11.3	10.7	21.5	15.4	15.2
Under 15 years	100.0	- - -	82.8	84.8	- - -	10.7	9.5	- - -	6.5	5.7
15–44 years	100.0	- - -	64.2	63.8	- - -	13.8	13.7	- - -	22.0	22.6
45–64 years	100.0	- - -	72.4	73.5	- - -	9.8	9.3	- - -	17.8	17.2
65–74 years	100.0	- - -	84.2	85.9	- - -	5.8	5.2	- - -	10.0	8.9
75 years and over	100.0	- - -	86.9	90.5	- - -	4.7	3.5	- - -	8.4	6.0
Female[3]	100.0	69.9	82.9	84.1	13.1	9.0	8.3	17.0	8.1	7.5
Under 15 years	100.0	- - -	83.0	84.7	- - -	10.7	9.7	- - -	6.4	5.6
15–44 years	100.0	- - -	82.1	82.2	- - -	9.5	9.2	- - -	8.3	8.5
45–64 years	100.0	- - -	81.9	83.8	- - -	7.6	6.8	- - -	10.6	9.3
65–74 years	100.0	- - -	86.9	89.5	- - -	4.6	4.3	- - -	8.4	6.2
75 years and over	100.0	- - -	90.7	92.0	- - -	3.7	3.3	- - -	5.6	4.7
Race and age										
White[3]	100.0	68.1	78.7	79.6	13.8	9.9	9.2	18.1	11.5	11.2
Under 15 years	100.0	- - -	83.6	85.5	- - -	10.3	9.0	- - -	6.1	5.4
15–44 years	100.0	- - -	73.9	73.5	- - -	11.4	11.2	- - -	14.8	15.3
45–64 years	100.0	- - -	77.3	78.7	- - -	8.7	8.1	- - -	14.1	13.2
65–74 years	100.0	- - -	86.0	88.0	- - -	5.0	4.6	- - -	9.0	7.5
75 years and over	100.0	- - -	89.3	91.3	- - -	4.2	3.5	- - -	6.5	5.3
Black[3,5]	100.0	58.3	77.5	79.5	15.1	11.0	10.6	26.6	11.6	9.9
Under 15 years	100.0	- - -	79.9	82.4	- - -	12.6	12.2	- - -	7.5	5.3
15–44 years	100.0	- - -	72.3	73.5	- - -	12.7	12.7	- - -	15.0	13.7
45–64 years	100.0	- - -	80.2	82.2	- - -	8.0	7.2	- - -	11.8	10.6
65–74 years	100.0	- - -	84.4	87.8	- - -	5.9	5.0	- - -	9.7	7.2
75 years and over	100.0	- - -	89.4	93.3	- - -	*3.4	*2.8	- - -	7.3	*3.9
Family income[3,6]										
Less than $14,000	100.0	58.6	77.3	78.0	13.2	9.8	9.2	28.2	12.9	12.7
$14,000–$24,999	100.0	62.5	76.7	76.0	14.2	10.2	10.2	23.3	13.2	13.8
$25,000–$34,999	100.0	66.8	78.7	78.5	14.5	10.0	9.9	18.7	11.4	11.6
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	70.2	80.1	79.8	14.0	9.4	9.4	15.7	10.4	10.8
$50,000 or more	100.0	73.6	81.7	83.7	12.9	8.9	8.3	13.5	9.4	8.0
Geographic region[3]										
Northeast	100.0	68.0	81.6	83.4	14.1	9.1	8.1	17.9	9.3	8.6
Midwest	100.0	66.6	79.5	79.5	14.2	9.6	9.4	19.2	10.9	11.1
South	100.0	65.2	76.0	77.3	13.9	11.3	10.5	20.9	12.7	12.2
West	100.0	69.0	77.5	78.4	13.7	9.4	9.2	17.3	13.1	12.4
Location of residence[3]										
Within MSA	100.0	68.2	79.0	80.0	14.0	9.7	9.2	17.8	11.3	10.8
Outside MSA	100.0	64.0	75.7	76.3	14.1	11.4	10.5	21.9	12.9	13.2

[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 1994. 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 78 (page 1 of 2). Use of mammography for women 40 years of age and over according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1987–93

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

Characteristic	*1987*	*1990*	*1991*	*1993*
Age	Percent of women having a mammogram within the past 2 years[1]			
40 years and over	28.7	51.4	54.6	59.7
50 years and over	27.4	49.7	54.1	59.7
40–49 years	31.9	55.1	55.6	59.9
50–64 years	31.7	56.0	60.3	65.1
65 years and over	22.8	43.4	48.1	54.2
Age, race, and Hispanic origin				
40 years and over:				
White, non-Hispanic	30.3	52.7	56.0	60.6
Black, non-Hispanic	23.8	46.0	47.7	59.2
Hispanic	18.3	45.2	49.2	50.9
40–49 years:				
White, non-Hispanic	34.3	57.0	58.1	61.6
Black, non-Hispanic	27.9	48.4	48.0	55.6
Hispanic	15.3	45.1	44.0	52.6
50 years and over:				
White, non-Hispanic	28.8	50.7	55.1	60.2
Black, non-Hispanic	21.5	44.6	47.6	61.4
Hispanic	20.0	45.2	53.7	49.7
50–64 years:				
White, non-Hispanic	33.6	58.1	61.5	66.2
Black, non-Hispanic	26.4	48.4	52.4	65.5
Hispanic	23.0	47.5	61.7	59.2
65 years and over:				
White, non-Hispanic	24.0	43.8	49.1	54.7
Black, non-Hispanic	14.1	39.7	41.6	56.3
Hispanic	*13.7	41.1	40.9	35.7
Age and poverty status[2]				
40 years and over:				
Below poverty	15.0	28.7	36.5	41.6
At or above poverty	31.0	54.8	58.4	62.8
40–49 years:				
Below poverty	19.0	33.2	33.7	37.3
At or above poverty	33.4	57.3	58.8	62.7
50 years and over:				
Below poverty	13.8	27.0	37.6	43.4
At or above poverty	29.9	53.5	58.2	62.8
50–64 years:				
Below poverty	14.5	25.6	39.6	46.8
At or above poverty	34.1	59.5	64.3	67.6
65 years and over:				
Below poverty	13.4	28.0	36.0	41.0
At or above poverty	25.0	46.6	51.5	57.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 78 (page 2 of 2). Use of mammography for women 40 years of age and over according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1987–93

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

Characteristic	*1987*	*1990*	*1991*	*1993*
Age and education	Percent of women having a mammogram within the past 2 years[1]			
40 years of age and over:				
Less than 12 years	17.8	36.4	40.0	46.4
12 years	31.3	52.7	55.8	59.0
13 years or more	37.7	62.8	65.2	69.5
40–49 years of age:				
Less than 12 years	15.1	38.5	40.8	43.6
12 years	32.6	53.1	52.0	56.6
13 years or more	39.2	62.3	63.7	66.1
50 years of age and over:				
Less than 12 years	18.4	36.0	39.9	46.9
12 years	30.6	52.6	57.7	60.1
13 years or more	36.8	63.2	66.3	72.5
50–64 years of age:				
Less than 12 years	21.2	41.0	43.6	51.4
12 years	33.8	56.5	60.8	62.4
13 years or more	40.5	68.0	72.7	78.5
65 years of age and over:				
Less than 12 years	16.5	33.0	37.7	44.2
12 years	25.9	47.5	54.0	57.4
13 years or more	32.3	56.7	57.9	64.8

[1]Questions concerning use of mammography differed slightly on the National Health Interview Survey across the years for which data are shown. In 1987 and 1990 women were asked to report when they had their last mammogram. In 1991 women were asked whether they had a mammogram in the past 2 years. In 1993 women were asked whether they had a mammogram within the past year, between 1 and 2 years ago, or over 2 years ago.
[2]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds (see 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.

Table 79 (page 1 of 2). Ambulatory care visits to physician offices and hospital emergency and outpatient departments by selected patient characteristics: United States, 1992 and 1993

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physician visits and hospital emergency department and outpatient department visits]

Characteristic	Place of visit: All places 1992[1]	All places 1993	Physician offices 1992[1]	Physician offices 1993	Hospital emergency departments 1992	Hospital emergency departments 1993	Hospital outpatient departments 1992	Hospital outpatient departments 1993
	Number of visits in thousands							
Total	908,446	869,991	762,045	717,191	89,796	90,266	56,605	62,534
Age								
Under 15 years	190,404	164,911	155,168	129,279	22,523	22,705	12,713	12,927
15–44 years	349,727	325,475	283,913	256,260	42,088	42,404	23,726	26,811
45–64 years	178,801	184,961	154,997	160,146	12,509	12,450	11,295	12,365
65 years and over	189,514	194,644	167,966	171,506	12,677	12,706	8,871	10,432
65–74 years	101,462	105,132	90,625	93,873	5,806	5,394	5,031	5,865
75 years and over	88,052	89,512	77,341	77,633	6,871	7,312	3,840	4,567
Sex and age								
Male	369,724	353,788	304,676	287,021	43,184	43,167	21,864	23,600
Under 15 years	99,644	87,569	80,752	68,615	12,327	12,447	6,565	6,507
15–44 years	121,688	113,827	93,874	85,998	19,992	19,797	7,822	8,032
45–64 years	71,689	74,829	61,644	64,135	5,880	5,717	4,165	4,977
65–74 years	43,204	43,408	38,854	38,658	2,456	2,324	1,894	2,426
75 years and over	33,498	34,157	29,552	29,616	2,529	2,882	1,417	1,659
Female	538,722	516,204	457,369	430,170	46,612	47,099	34,741	38,935
Under 15 years	90,761	77,342	74,417	60,664	10,196	10,258	6,148	6,420
15–44 years	228,039	211,649	190,039	170,262	22,096	22,608	15,904	18,779
45–64 years	107,112	110,131	93,353	96,011	6,629	6,732	7,130	7,388
65–74 years	58,258	61,725	51,771	55,215	3,350	3,070	3,137	3,440
75 years and over	54,555	55,356	47,790	48,017	4,342	4,431	2,423	2,908
Race and age								
White	766,363	748,938	653,851	632,500	70,478	70,101	42,034	46,337
Under 15 years	150,733	139,395	124,631	113,506	16,878	16,863	9,224	9,026
15–44 years	292,789	272,517	243,003	220,676	32,177	32,135	17,609	19,706
45–64 years	154,220	159,281	135,756	140,231	10,134	9,894	8,330	9,156
65–74 years	89,462	95,546	80,673	86,204	5,017	4,666	3,772	4,676
75 years and over	79,158	82,198	69,787	71,884	6,272	6,542	3,099	3,772
Black	112,298	90,445	82,599	58,154	17,150	18,276	12,549	14,015
Under 15 years	31,474	19,005	23,207	10,328	5,132	5,279	3,135	3,398
15–44 years	45,728	38,766	31,832	23,254	8,717	9,383	5,179	6,129
45–64 years	18,548	19,424	13,949	14,399	2,111	2,274	2,488	2,751
65–74 years	9,136	7,042	7,352	5,381	685	655	1,099	1,006
75 years and over	7,415	6,209	6,260	4,793	505	685	650	731
	Number of visits per 100 persons							
Total, age adjusted	356	334	298	274	35	36	23	24
Total, crude	361	342	303	282	36	36	23	25
Age								
Under 15 years	337	288	275	226	40	40	23	23
15–44 years	302	281	245	221	36	37	21	23
45–64 years	369	372	320	322	26	25	23	25
65 years and over	615	622	545	548	41	41	29	33
65–74 years	550	565	491	504	31	29	27	32
75 years and over	715	707	628	613	56	58	31	36

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 79 (page 2 of 2). Ambulatory care visits to physician offices and hospital emergency and outpatient departments by selected patient characteristics: United States, 1992 and 1993

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physician visits and hospital emergency department and outpatient department visits]

Characteristic	Place of visit: All places 1992[1]	All places 1993	Physician offices 1992[1]	Physician offices 1993	Hospital emergency departments 1992	Hospital emergency departments 1993	Hospital outpatient departments 1992	Hospital outpatient departments 1993
Sex and age	Number of visits per 100 persons							
Male, age adjusted	307	289	253	234	36	35	19	19
Male, crude	302	286	249	232	35	35	18	19
Under 15 years	344	299	279	234	43	43	23	22
15–44 years	213	199	164	150	35	35	14	14
45–64 years	307	313	264	268	25	24	18	21
65–74 years	523	519	470	462	30	28	23	29
75 years and over	726	716	640	621	55	60	31	35
Female, age adjusted	402	377	340	312	36	36	26	29
Female, crude	417	395	354	329	36	36	27	30
Under 15 years	329	277	270	217	37	37	22	23
15–44 years	389	361	324	290	38	39	27	32
45–64 years	426	427	371	372	26	26	28	29
65–74 years	572	601	508	538	33	30	31	34
75 years and over	708	702	620	609	56	56	31	37
Race and age								
White, age adjusted	357	343	303	288	34	33	20	22
White, crude	366	354	312	299	34	33	20	22
Under 15 years	335	307	277	250	38	37	21	20
15–44 years	307	287	255	232	34	34	19	21
45–64 years	369	372	325	327	24	23	20	21
65–74 years	546	579	492	522	31	28	23	28
75 years and over	710	719	626	629	56	57	28	33
Black, age adjusted	364	291	270	190	54	56	41	45
Black, crude	357	283	263	182	55	57	40	44
Under 15 years	351	208	259	113	57	58	35	37
15–44 years	307	257	214	154	59	62	35	41
45–64 years	372	378	280	280	42	44	50	54
65–74 years	556	420	447	321	42	39	67	60
75 years and over	758	622	640	480	52	69	67	73

[1]In 1992 the number of visits to all places and physician offices may be overestimated for black persons due to changes in the 1992 survey methodology (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).

NOTE: Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics. Data from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey and the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table 80. Ambulatory care visits to physician offices, percent distribution according to selected patient characteristics and physician specialty: United States, 1975, 1985, and 1993

[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	1993	1975	1985	1993	1975	1985	1993	1975	1985	1993
	Percent distribution												
Total	100.0	41.3	30.5	27.6	10.9	11.6	14.3	8.2	11.4	10.7	8.5	8.9	8.9
Age													
Under 15 years	100.0	34.1	25.0	24.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	43.7	55.2	53.7	*	*	*
15–44 years	100.0	40.9	33.0	30.1	8.1	8.3	11.1	1.4	2.6	2.6	17.5	19.1	20.6
45–64 years	100.0	44.4	32.0	29.3	16.2	15.7	19.0	*	*	*	3.9	4.7	5.2
65 years and over	100.0	45.5	29.1	24.6	19.3	22.1	23.7	*	*	*	1.2	1.4	1.2
65–74 years	100.0	46.0	28.8	24.9	18.6	22.1	22.7	*	*	*	1.4	2.0	1.8
75 years and over	100.0	44.6	29.4	24.1	20.5	22.1	25.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sex and age													
Male:													
15–44 years	100.0	45.9	36.4	36.6	10.0	9.9	13.1	1.9	2.5	3.1	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	43.4	31.0	29.9	17.3	16.0	19.9	*	*	*	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	100.0	45.7	28.1	22.9	17.5	20.8	23.1	*	*	*	. . .	. . .	. . .
Female:													
15–44 years	100.0	38.3	31.3	26.9	7.1	7.5	10.0	1.1	2.6	2.4	26.4	28.4	30.9
45–64 years	100.0	45.0	32.7	28.9	15.5	15.5	18.4	*	*	*	6.4	7.7	8.6
65 years and over	100.0	45.4	29.7	25.7	20.4	23.0	24.1	*	*	*	1.9	2.3	2.1
Race													
White	100.0	40.8	30.0	28.1	11.1	11.8	13.6	8.2	11.4	10.6	8.2	8.7	8.6
Black	100.0	46.9	35.4	22.4	9.9	10.4	21.4	8.0	11.3	12.2	11.9	9.9	10.1

Characteristic	General surgery			Ophthalmology			Orthopedic surgery			All others		
	1975	1985	1993	1975	1985	1993	1975	1985	1993	1975	1985	1993
	Percent distribution											
Total	7.3	4.7	3.0	4.4	6.3	5.5	3.4	5.0	4.7	16.0	21.7	25.3
Age												
Under 15 years	2.6	1.4	0.6	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.1	9.6	10.4	13.5
15–44 years	7.5	4.4	3.0	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.9	6.1	5.2	17.4	22.5	24.7
45–64 years	9.7	6.6	4.3	4.9	7.1	5.1	3.7	6.1	6.0	17.2	27.4	30.7
65 years and over	7.9	6.2	3.7	6.9	13.5	11.9	1.9	3.4	4.7	17.3	24.2	30.0
65–74 years	7.9	6.4	3.8	6.4	11.2	10.1	2.1	3.6	4.8	17.4	25.9	31.7
75 years and over	7.8	6.0	3.6	7.8	16.6	14.1	1.4	3.1	4.5	17.0	22.0	27.9
Sex and age												
Male:												
15–44 years	8.8	5.0	3.4	4.1	5.2	3.6	7.1	11.0	9.3	21.9	29.8	30.6
45–64 years	9.1	6.2	3.7	5.1	7.2	5.1	4.3	7.0	7.0	20.7	32.3	33.8
65 years and over	7.7	6.7	3.5	6.4	11.8	9.6	1.6	2.6	3.9	20.9	29.8	36.9
Female:												
15–44 years	6.9	4.1	2.7	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.2	3.8	3.1	15.1	19.0	21.7
45–64 years	10.1	6.9	4.7	4.8	7.0	5.0	3.2	5.5	5.4	15.0	24.2	28.7
65 years and over	8.0	5.9	3.9	7.2	14.5	13.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	15.0	20.7	25.4
Race												
White	7.5	4.6	3.0	4.3	6.4	5.7	3.5	5.0	4.8	16.5	22.3	25.6
Black	6.1	6.2	3.5	3.2	4.7	4.6	2.8	4.8	3.9	11.0	17.2	21.9

*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, 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 include 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. Persons with a dental visit within the past year among persons 25 years of age and over, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, selected years 1983–93

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

Characteristic	*1983*[1]	*1989*[1]	*1990*	*1991*	*1993*
	Percent of persons with a visit within the past year				
Total[2,3]	53.9	58.9	62.3	58.2	60.8
Age					
25–34 years	59.0	60.9	65.1	59.1	60.3
35–44 years	60.3	65.9	69.1	64.8	66.9
45–64 years	54.1	59.9	62.8	59.2	62.0
65 years and over	39.3	45.8	49.6	47.2	51.7
65–74 years	43.8	50.0	53.5	51.1	56.3
75 years and over	31.8	39.0	43.4	41.3	44.9
Sex[3]					
Male	51.7	56.2	58.8	55.5	58.2
Female	55.9	61.4	65.6	60.8	63.4
Poverty status[3,4]					
Below poverty	30.4	33.3	38.2	33.0	35.9
At or above poverty	55.8	62.1	65.4	61.9	64.3
Race and Hispanic origin[3]					
White, non-Hispanic	56.6	61.8	64.9	61.5	64.0
Black, non-Hispanic	39.1	43.3	49.1	44.3	47.3
Hispanic	42.1	48.9	53.8	43.1	46.2
Education[3]					
Less than 12 years	35.1	36.9	41.2	35.2	38.0
12 years	54.8	58.2	61.3	56.7	58.7
13 years or more	70.9	73.9	75.7	72.2	73.8
Education, race, and Hispanic origin[3]					
Less than 12 years:					
White, non-Hispanic	36.1	39.1	41.8	38.1	41.2
Black, non-Hispanic	31.7	32.0	37.9	33.0	33.1
Hispanic	33.8	36.5	42.7	28.9	33.0
12 years:					
White, non-Hispanic	56.6	59.8	62.8	58.8	60.4
Black, non-Hispanic	40.5	44.8	51.1	43.1	48.2
Hispanic	48.7	56.5	59.9	49.5	54.6
13 years or more:					
White, non-Hispanic	72.6	75.8	77.3	74.2	75.8
Black, non-Hispanic	54.4	57.2	64.4	61.7	61.3
Hispanic	58.4	66.2	67.9	61.2	61.8

[1]Data for 1983 and 1989 are not strictly comparable with data for later years. For 1983 and 1989 data are based on responses to the question ''About how long has it been since you last went to a dentist?'' Starting in 1990 data are based on the question ''During the past 12 months, how many visits did you make to a dentist?''
[2]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown poverty status and education level.
[3]Age adjusted.
[4]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. See Appendix II.

NOTES: Denominators exclude persons with unknown dental data. Estimates for 1983 and 1989 are based on data for all members of the sample household. Beginning in 1990 estimates are based on one adult member per sample household. Estimates for 1993 are based on responses during the last half of the year only.

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 82. Home health care and hospice patients, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1992 and 1993

[Data are based on a survey of current home health care and hospice patients]

Type of patient and characteristic	*1992*	*1993*
Home health care patients	Number of current patients	
Total	1,232,200	1,451,200
Age at admission[1]	Percent distribution	
Under 65 years	24.1	25.0
65 years and over	75.9	75.0
65–74 years	24.5	24.2
75–84 years	34.0	32.0
85 years and over	17.5	18.8
Sex		
Male	33.2	34.0
Female	66.8	66.0
Primary admission diagnosis[2]		
Malignant neoplasms	5.7	6.2
Diabetes	7.7	6.8
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	6.3	6.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	25.9	26.6
Diseases of heart	12.6	13.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	5.8	6.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	6.6	6.1
Decubitus ulcers	1.9	1.3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	9.4	8.5
Osteoarthritis	2.5	2.2
Fractures, all sites	3.8	4.1
Fracture of neck of femur	1.4	1.8
Other	32.7	33.9
Hospice patients	Number of current patients	
Total	52,100	50,100
Age at admission[1]	Percent distribution	
Under 65 years	20.4	27.5
65 years and over	79.6	72.5
65–74 years	27.4	29.4
75–84 years	39.1	28.2
85 years and over	13.0	14.9
Sex		
Male	46.1	41.1
Female	53.9	58.9
Primary admission diagnosis[2]		
Malignant neoplasms	65.7	71.0
Malignant neoplasms of large intestine and rectum	9.0	5.8
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung	21.1	21.1
Malignant neoplasm of breast	3.9	8.6
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	6.0	5.2
Diseases of heart	10.2	6.7
Diseases of respiratory system	4.3	6.3
Other	19.8	15.9

[1]Denominator excludes persons with unknown age.
[2]Denominator excludes persons with unknown diagnosis.

NOTES: Current home health and hospice patients are those that were under the care of their agency on any given day during the survey period. 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. Some figures have been revised 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 Home and Hospice Care 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 1994

[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	1994	1964	1990	1994	1964	1990	1994
	Number per 1,000 population						Number of days		
Total[1,2]	109.1	91.0	87.5	970.9	607.1	549.4	8.9	6.7	6.3
Age									
Under 15 years	67.6	46.7	40.7	405.7	271.3	237.2	6.0	5.8	5.8
Under 5 years	94.3	79.9	67.7	731.1	496.4	423.7	7.8	6.2	6.3
5–14 years	53.1	29.0	26.4	229.1	150.8	138.4	4.3	5.2	5.2
15–44 years	100.6	62.6	60.6	760.7	340.5	326.8	7.6	5.4	5.4
45–64 years	146.2	135.7	121.9	1,559.3	911.5	711.5	10.7	6.7	5.8
65 years and over	190.0	248.8	268.8	2,292.7	2,092.4	2,086.2	12.1	8.4	7.8
65–74 years	181.2	215.4	230.1	2,150.4	1,719.3	1,648.7	11.9	8.0	7.2
75 years and over	206.7	300.6	324.2	2,560.4	2,669.9	2,711.6	12.4	8.9	8.4
Sex[1]									
Male	103.8	91.0	86.6	1,010.2	622.7	605.8	9.7	6.8	7.0
Female	113.7	91.7	89.0	933.4	592.9	502.7	8.2	6.5	5.6
Race[1]									
White	112.4	89.5	85.1	961.4	580.9	518.7	8.6	6.5	6.1
Black[3]	84.0	112.0	111.6	1,062.9	875.9	746.5	12.7	7.8	6.7
Family income[1,4]									
Less than $14,000	102.4	142.2	134.6	1,051.2	1,141.2	969.9	10.3	8.0	7.2
$14,000–$24,999	116.4	98.4	103.4	1,213.9	594.5	747.5	10.4	6.0	7.2
$25,000–$34,999	110.7	85.1	81.9	939.8	560.6	446.4	8.5	6.6	5.5
$35,000–$49,999	109.2	73.2	76.9	882.6	380.3	446.2	8.1	5.2	5.8
$50,000 or more	110.7	72.5	60.6	918.9	446.2	320.4	8.3	6.2	5.3
Geographic region[1]									
Northeast	98.5	84.9	82.6	993.8	623.4	626.0	10.1	7.3	7.6
Midwest	109.2	91.5	92.2	944.9	570.8	539.0	8.7	6.2	5.8
South	117.8	106.4	98.2	968.0	713.6	577.7	8.2	6.7	5.9
West	110.5	70.5	70.0	985.9	444.6	439.6	8.9	6.3	6.3
Location of residence[1]									
Within MSA	107.5	85.9	82.8	1,015.4	599.6	549.0	9.4	7.0	6.6
Outside MSA	113.3	109.5	104.3	871.9	636.0	559.4	7.7	5.8	5.4

[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 1994. 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, and age	*1986*[1]	*1987*[1]	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
				Discharges in thousands				
Discharges with diagnosis of HIV	44	67	95	140	146	165	194	225
Male, 20–49 years	35	51	73	102	102	111	141	158
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	13	19	27	33	31	44
All discharges	34,256	33,387	31,146	30,947	30,788	31,098	30,951	30,825
Male, 20–49 years	4,300	4,075	3,670	3,676	3,649	3,547	3,529	3,619
Female, 20–49 years	9,027	8,980	8,169	8,196	8,228	8,146	7,942	7,901
				Discharges per 1,000 population				
Discharges with diagnosis of HIV	0.18	0.28	0.39	0.57	0.59	0.66	0.76	0.88
Male, 20–49 years	0.67	0.97	1.36	1.87	1.84	1.97	2.47	2.76
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	0.23	0.34	0.47	0.56	0.54	0.74
All discharges	143.1	138.2	127.6	125.5	123.5	124.1	122.1	120.2
Male, 20–49 years	82.2	76.8	68.2	67.4	65.9	63.1	62.0	63.1
Female, 20–49 years	166.2	163.0	146.5	145.2	143.8	141.1	136.1	134.6
				Days of care in thousands				
Discharges with diagnosis of HIV	714	936	1,277	1,731	2,188	2,108	2,136	2,561
Male, 20–49 years	573	724	914	1,235	1,645	1,407	1,422	1,696
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	233	201	341	454	455	619
All discharges	218,496	214,942	203,678	200,827	197,422	199,099	190,386	184,601
Male, 20–49 years	26,488	26,295	22,697	22,967	22,539	22,258	21,614	21,348
Female, 20–49 years	40,620	39,356	34,800	35,007	34,473	34,127	30,886	29,555
				Days of care per 1,000 population				
Discharges with diagnosis of HIV	2.98	3.87	5.23	7.02	8.77	8.41	8.43	9.99
Male, 20–49 years	10.96	13.64	16.97	22.64	29.71	25.01	24.97	29.57
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	4.18	3.56	5.96	7.86	7.80	10.54
All discharges	912.8	889.4	834.3	814.5	791.7	794.6	751.0	719.9
Male, 20–49 years	506.4	495.3	421.6	421.0	407.0	395.7	379.5	372.2
Female, 20–49 years	747.8	714.2	623.9	620.0	602.3	591.0	529.3	503.4
				Average length of stay in days				
Discharges with diagnosis of HIV	16.4	14.1	13.4	12.4	14.9	12.8	11.0	11.4
Male, 20–49 years	16.4	14.1	12.5	12.1	16.2	12.7	10.1	10.7
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	18.0	10.6	12.6	14.0	14.6	14.2
All discharges	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.0
Male, 20–49 years	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.9
Female, 20–49 years	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	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.

*Statistics based on fewer than 5,000 estimated discharges are not shown.

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 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 children's hospitals had a high rate of nonresponse that 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 children's hospitals had a high rate of nonresponse that 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 children's hospitals had a high rate of nonresponse 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 children's hospitals had a high rate of nonresponse 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 1960–93

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

Type of ownership and size of hospital	*1960*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Admissions					Number in thousands					
All ownerships	24,324	30,706	35,270	38,140	35,478	32,842	32,849	32,634	32,640	32,315
Federal	1,354	1,454	1,751	1,942	1,977	1,701	1,646	1,551	1,587	1,545
Non-Federal	22,970	29,252	33,519	36,198	33,501	31,141	31,203	31,084	31,053	30,770
Nonprofit	16,788	20,948	23,735	25,576	24,188	22,798	22,883	22,968	23,060	22,752
Proprietary	1,550	2,031	2,646	3,165	3,242	3,071	3,066	3,016	2,969	2,946
State-local government	4,632	6,273	7,138	7,458	6,071	5,271	5,254	5,100	5,023	5,073
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	5,639	5,436	4,311	3,784	3,704	3,598	3,483	3,388
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	7,276	7,452	6,713	6,232	6,135	6,099	6,108	6,177
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	6,287	6,789	6,484	6,472	6,601	6,463	6,589	6,458
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	8,795	10,137	9,620	8,845	8,944	9,102	8,950	8,903
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	7,274	8,327	8,348	7,509	7,465	7,374	7,510	7,389
Average length of stay					Number of days					
All ownerships	8.4	8.7	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3
Federal	21.4	17.0	14.4	12.9	11.6	12.1	12.3	12.7	12.4	12.5
Non-Federal	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0
Nonprofit	7.4	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9
Proprietary	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3
State-local government	8.8	8.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	7.2	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	8.2	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	10.2	9.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7
Outpatient visits					Number in thousands					
All ownerships	- - -	173,058	245,938	255,320	272,833	342,618	358,833	377,922	408,507	426,234
Federal	- - -	39,514	49,627	48,568	50,059	54,709	56,142	54,720	59,109	57,877
Non-Federal	- - -	133,545	196,311	206,752	222,773	287,909	302,691	323,202	349,397	368,358
Nonprofit	- - -	90,992	132,368	142,864	160,002	209,641	221,175	238,305	257,988	270,410
Proprietary	- - -	4,698	7,713	9,696	12,378	19,341	20,110	21,174	22,900	24,936
State-local government	- - -	37,854	56,230	54,192	50,394	58,926	61,407	63,723	68,510	73,011
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	41,346	41,875	41,813	53,875	55,780	57,303	62,827	64,947
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	40,433	45,686	50,542	67,736	70,229	75,187	82,149	86,982
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	38,122	41,119	45,805	62,975	67,529	71,250	79,030	82,564
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	63,019	65,550	68,664	82,532	87,585	92,250	97,644	105,305
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	63,019	61,089	66,008	75,499	77,709	81,934	86,857	86,436
Outpatient surgery					Percent of total surgeries[1]					
All ownerships	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.4	34.5	48.7	50.6	52.1	53.6	54.9
Federal	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.9	34.0	51.3	51.8	47.8	49.3	45.2
Non-Federal	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.3	34.5	48.5	50.5	52.3	53.8	55.4
Nonprofit	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.1	35.5	48.6	50.7	52.5	54.0	55.7
Proprietary	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	34.1	52.5	54.7	55.1	56.9	58.5
State-local government	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.6	29.7	45.0	46.5	48.7	50.4	51.4
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.8	36.5	54.1	56.4	58.7	61.1	62.5
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.4	36.4	52.4	54.9	56.5	58.3	59.4
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.7	36.5	50.6	52.8	54.6	55.4	57.2
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.1	34.5	48.0	48.8	50.5	51.7	53.2
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.3	30.5	41.5	44.1	44.5	46.4	47.0

[1]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, 1986–95 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1986–94. (Copyrights 1961, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986–94: 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[4] and age								
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 1983–92

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Service and organization	Additions in thousands				Rate per 100,000 civilian population			
	1983	1988	1990	1992	1983	1988	1990	1992
Inpatient and residential treatment								
All organizations	1,633	1,999	2,036	2,052	701.4	819.1	833.5	809.8
State and county mental hospitals	339	304	276	275	146.0	124.5	113.2	108.6
Private psychiatric hospitals	165	381	407	470	70.9	156.2	166.5	185.5
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	786	877	960	951	336.8	359.4	393.2	375.2
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services[1]	149	246	198	179	64.3	100.7	81.2	70.6
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	17	23	42	37	7.1	9.6	17.0	14.5
All other[2]	177	168	153	140	76.3	68.7	62.4	55.4
Outpatient treatment								
All organizations	2,665	2,988	3,005	2,883	1,147.5	1,223.8	1,230.9	1,180.6
State and county mental hospitals	84	94	43	46	36.3	38.5	17.5	18.6
Private psychiatric hospitals	78	125	121	141	33.4	51.2	49.7	57.7
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	469	466	605	429	202.1	190.8	247.8	175.8
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services[1]	103	214	164	145	44.5	87.7	67.2	59.2
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	33	56	86	113	14.1	22.8	35.3	46.2
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	538	554	462	464	231.7	226.8	189.3	190.3
All other[2]	1,360	1,479	1,524	1,545	585.4	606.0	624.1	632.8
Partial care treatment								
All organizations	177	276	293	281	76.3	113.1	120.2	115.8
State and county mental hospitals	4	6	5	4	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.7
Private psychiatric hospitals	6	39	42	65	2.4	16.1	17.2	26.8
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	46	39	54	50	19.8	16.1	21.9	20.7
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services[1]	10	16	19	14	4.4	6.5	8.0	5.9
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	3	9	13	8	1.5	3.5	5.5	3.5
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics[3]	5	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.3	. . .	. . .	. . .
All other[2,3,4]	103	167	160	140	44.3	68.6	65.4	57.2

[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 1986 outpatient psychiatric clinics providing partial care are counted as multiservice mental health organizations in the ''all other'' category.
[4]Includes freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations.

NOTE: Outpatient and partial care treatment exclude office-based mental health care (psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, and psychiatric nurses).

SOURCES: Survey and Analysis Branch, Division of State and Community Systems Development, Center for Mental Health Services. Manderscheid RW, Sonnenschein MA. Mental health, United States, 1992. DHHS. 1992. Unpublished data.

Table 94. 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.

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 95. 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 5 or fewer sample additions.

NOTES: Primary diagnosis categories are based on the then current *International Classification of Diseases and Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table X.

SOURCES: National Institute of Mental Health: C. A. Taube and S. A. Barrett: Mental Health, United States, 1985. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 85–1378. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985; R. W. Manderscheid and M. A. Sonnenschein: Mental Health, United States, 1992. DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 92–1942. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992; Unpublished data.

Table 96. Persons employed in health service sites: United States, selected years 1970–94

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

Site	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*[1]
						Number of persons in thousands						
All employed civilians	76,805	85,846	99,303	107,150	112,440	114,968	117,342	117,914	116,877	117,598	119,306	123,060
All health service sites	4,246	5,945	7,339	7,910	8,478	8,781	9,110	9,447	9,817	10,271	10,553	10,587
Offices and clinics of physicians	477	618	777	894	950	985	1,039	1,098	1,128	1,434	1,450	1,404
Offices and clinics of dentists	222	331	415	480	552	521	560	580	574	583	567	596
Offices and clinics of chiropractors[2]	19	30	40	59	72	77	97	90	105	122	116	105
Hospitals	2,690	3,441	4,036	4,269	4,444	4,520	4,568	4,690	4,839	4,915	5,032	5,009
Nursing and personal care facilities	509	891	1,199	1,309	1,337	1,467	1,521	1,543	1,626	1,750	1,752	1,692
Other health service sites	330	634	872	899	1,123	1,211	1,325	1,446	1,545	1,467	1,635	1,781
						Percent of employed civilians						
All health service sites	5.5	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.6
						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	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.5	14.0	13.7	13.3
Offices and clinics of dentists	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.6
Offices and clinics of chiropractors[2]	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Hospitals	63.4	57.9	55.0	54.0	52.4	51.5	50.1	49.6	49.3	47.9	47.7	47.3
Nursing and personal care facilities	12.0	15.0	16.3	16.5	15.8	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.6	17.0	16.6	16.0
Other health service sites	7.8	10.7	11.9	11.4	13.2	13.8	14.5	15.3	15.7	14.3	15.5	16.8

[1]Data for 1994 are not comparable with data from previous years due to a major redesign of the Current Population Survey. See Appendix I.
[2]Data for 1980 are from the American Chiropractic Association; data for all other years are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTES: 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 1986–95. Vol. 32, No. 1, Vol. 33, 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, Vol. 41, No. 1, and Vol. 42, No. 1. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1986–95; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 97 (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 1994

[Data based on reporting by physicians]

Geographic division and State	Total physicians[1]				Doctors of medicine in patient care[2]			
	1975	1985	1990	1994[3]	1975	1985	1990	1994
	Number per 10,000 civilian population							
United States	15.3	20.7	22.2	23.5	13.5	18.0	19.5	20.7
New England	19.1	26.7	29.0	31.6	16.9	22.9	25.5	28.0
Maine	12.8	18.7	20.1	22.0	10.7	15.6	16.6	17.9
New Hampshire	14.3	18.1	20.1	21.1	13.1	16.7	18.6	19.5
Vermont	18.2	23.8	25.4	26.4	15.5	20.3	22.4	23.7
Massachusetts	20.8	30.2	32.8	36.3	18.3	25.4	28.6	32.0
Rhode Island	17.8	23.3	26.0	28.7	16.1	20.2	22.6	25.1
Connecticut	19.8	27.6	30.1	32.2	17.7	24.3	26.8	29.0
Middle Atlantic	19.5	26.1	28.4	31.4	17.0	22.2	24.5	27.1
New York	22.7	29.0	31.1	34.2	20.2	25.2	27.6	30.6
New Jersey	16.2	23.4	25.9	28.8	14.0	19.8	22.2	24.4
Pennsylvania	16.6	23.6	26.0	29.1	13.9	19.2	21.3	23.7
East North Central	13.9	19.3	20.6	22.6	12.0	16.4	17.6	19.1
Ohio	14.1	19.9	21.4	23.3	12.2	16.8	18.0	19.5
Indiana	10.6	14.7	16.0	17.7	9.6	13.2	14.6	15.9
Illinois	14.5	20.5	21.6	24.0	13.1	18.2	19.3	21.3
Michigan	15.4	20.8	22.1	23.9	12.0	16.0	16.9	18.2
Wisconsin	12.5	17.7	19.1	20.8	11.4	15.9	17.4	18.8
West North Central	13.3	18.3	19.8	21.4	11.4	15.6	17.1	18.4
Minnesota	14.9	20.5	22.0	23.3	13.7	18.5	20.1	21.4
Iowa	11.4	15.6	17.2	18.6	9.4	12.4	13.8	14.5
Missouri	15.0	20.5	22.0	23.4	11.6	16.3	17.7	19.2
North Dakota	9.7	15.8	17.0	19.4	9.2	14.9	16.0	18.0
South Dakota	8.2	13.4	14.2	16.1	7.7	12.3	13.2	14.9
Nebraska	12.1	15.7	17.0	19.1	10.9	14.4	15.9	17.7
Kansas	12.8	17.3	18.6	20.1	11.2	15.1	16.3	17.3
South Atlantic	14.0	19.7	21.7	22.6	12.6	17.6	19.3	20.2
Delaware	14.3	19.7	21.3	23.0	12.7	17.1	18.3	19.5
Maryland	18.6	30.4	32.5	33.2	16.5	24.9	27.8	28.8
District of Columbia	39.6	55.3	60.0	62.9	34.6	45.6	50.1	53.3
Virginia	12.9	19.5	21.2	21.7	11.9	17.8	19.5	20.0
West Virginia	11.0	16.3	17.7	20.5	10.0	14.6	15.4	17.5
North Carolina	11.7	16.9	18.9	20.0	10.6	15.0	17.2	18.4
South Carolina	10.0	14.7	16.0	17.7	9.3	13.6	15.0	16.6
Georgia	11.5	16.2	17.6	18.5	10.6	14.7	16.2	17.0
Florida	15.2	20.2	21.6	22.3	13.4	17.8	19.2	19.9
East South Central	10.5	15.0	16.8	18.3	9.7	14.0	15.7	16.9
Kentucky	10.9	15.1	16.8	18.3	10.1	13.9	15.7	17.2
Tennessee	12.4	17.7	19.5	21.5	11.3	16.2	18.1	19.9
Alabama	9.2	14.2	15.7	17.5	8.6	13.1	14.6	16.0
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	18.8	10.5	14.5	15.8	16.7
Arkansas	9.1	13.8	15.1	16.7	8.5	12.8	14.1	15.5
Louisiana	11.4	17.3	18.6	20.7	10.5	16.1	17.4	19.4
Oklahoma	11.6	16.1	17.1	18.3	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	19.6	12.6	15.7	17.0	17.3
Montana	10.6	14.0	16.0	17.1	10.1	13.2	15.2	16.0
Idaho	9.5	12.1	12.7	13.5	8.9	11.4	12.0	12.6
Wyoming	9.5	12.9	13.9	14.3	8.9	12.0	13.1	13.1
Colorado	17.3	20.7	22.1	23.1	15.0	17.7	19.2	20.1
New Mexico	12.2	17.0	18.9	19.7	10.1	14.7	16.7	17.5
Arizona	16.7	20.2	21.5	21.0	14.1	17.1	18.4	17.9
Utah	14.1	17.2	18.5	18.6	13.0	15.5	16.9	17.0
Nevada	11.9	16.0	16.6	16.1	10.9	14.5	14.9	14.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 97 (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 1994

[Data based on reporting by physicians]

Geographic division and State	Total physicians[1]				Doctors of medicine in patient care[2]			
	1975	1985	1990	1994[3]	1975	1985	1990	1994
	Number per 10,000 civilian population							
Pacific	17.9	22.5	23.4	23.2	16.3	20.5	21.3	21.2
Washington	15.3	20.2	21.5	22.3	13.6	17.9	19.3	20.1
Oregon	15.6	19.7	21.1	21.4	13.8	17.6	19.1	19.3
California	18.8	23.7	24.1	23.6	17.3	21.5	21.9	21.6
Alaska	8.4	13.0	14.8	14.6	7.8	12.1	13.7	13.3
Hawaii	16.2	21.5	23.8	24.4	14.7	19.8	21.9	22.5

[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 August, 1994.

NOTES: Starting in 1989 data for doctors of medicine are as of January 1; in earlier years these data are as of December 31. See Appendix II for physician definitions.

SOURCES: 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 1995/96 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 1994.

Table 98. Active physicians, according to type of physician and number per 10,000 population: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected years 1950–94 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
1994	653,851	619,751	34,100	25.2
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. 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. Outlying areas include Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Pacific islands of Canton, Caroline, Guam, Mariana, Marshall, American Samoa, and Wake.

SOURCES: Health Resources and Services Administration. Bureau of Health Professions. Sixth report to the President and Congress on the status of health personnel in the United States. Rockville, Maryland. Health Personnel in the United States Eighth Report to Congress 1991. Rockville, Maryland. 1992 and unpublished data; American Medical Association: data from annual surveys and unpublished data.

Table 99. Physicians, according to activity and place of medical education: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected years 1975–94

[Data are based on reporting by physicians]

Activity and place of medical education	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
				Number of physicians			
Doctors of medicine	393,742	467,679	552,716	615,421	653,062	670,336	684,414
Professionally active[1]	340,280	414,916	497,140	547,310	578,108	591,017	605,468
Place of medical education:							
U.S. medical graduates	- - -	333,325	392,007	432,884	451,712	458,528	467,092
International medical graduates[2]	- - -	81,591	105,133	114,426	126,396	132,489	138,376
Activity:[3]							
Non-Federal	312,089	397,129	475,573	526,835	558,892	569,343	583,014
Patient care	287,837	361,915	431,527	479,547	513,427	525,771	538,437
Office-based practice	213,334	271,268	329,041	359,932	387,903	398,804	407,044
General and family practice	46,347	47,772	53,862	57,571	58,603	58,075	58,210
Cardiovascular diseases	5,046	6,725	9,054	10,670	11,449	12,095	12,917
Dermatology	3,442	4,372	5,325	5,996	6,308	6,539	6,709
Gastroenterology	1,696	2,735	4,135	5,200	5,723	6,293	6,707
Internal medicine	28,188	40,514	52,712	57,799	65,073	67,329	67,897
Pediatrics	12,687	17,436	22,392	26,494	28,984	30,825	31,474
Pulmonary diseases	1,166	2,040	3,035	3,659	4,005	4,386	4,631
General surgery	19,710	22,409	24,708	24,498	24,902	24,337	24,209
Obstetrics and gynecology	15,613	19,503	23,525	25,475	27,072	27,603	28,211
Ophthalmology	8,795	10,598	12,212	13,055	13,730	13,906	14,297
Orthopedic surgery	8,148	10,719	13,033	14,187	15,814	16,309	16,580
Otolaryngology	4,297	5,262	5,751	6,360	6,633	6,721	6,856
Plastic surgery	1,706	2,437	3,299	3,835	4,042	4,130	4,313
Urological surgery	5,025	6,222	7,081	7,392	7,682	7,770	7,779
Anesthesiology	8,970	11,336	15,285	17,789	19,974	20,646	21,962
Diagnostic radiology	1,978	4,190	7,735	9,806	10,888	11,877	12,079
Emergency medicine	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,402	9,355	9,876	10,604
Neurology	1,862	3,245	4,691	5,587	6,316	6,806	7,131
Pathology, anatomical/clinical	4,195	5,952	6,877	7,269	7,920	8,542	8,715
Psychiatry	12,173	15,946	18,521	20,048	21,826	22,261	22,551
Radiology	6,970	7,791	7,355	6,056	5,850	5,748	5,885
Other specialty	15,320	24,064	28,453	22,784	25,754	26,730	27,327
Hospital-based practice	74,503	90,647	102,486	119,615	125,524	126,967	131,393
Residents and interns	53,527	59,615	72,159	81,664	85,432	83,097	86,832
Full-time hospital staff	20,976	31,032	30,327	37,951	40,092	43,870	44,561
Other professional activity[4]	24,252	35,214	44,046	47,288	45,465	43,572	44,577
Federal[5]	28,191	17,787	21,567	20,475	19,216	21,674	22,454
Patient care	24,100	14,597	17,293	15,632	14,665	18,098	19,101
Office-based practice	2,095	732	1,156	1,063	1,461	50	0
Hospital-based practice	22,005	13,865	16,137	14,569	13,204	18,048	19,101
Residents and interns	4,275	2,427	3,252	1,725	1,036	3,954	3,443
Full-time hospital staff	17,730	11,438	12,885	12,844	12,168	14,094	15,658
Other professional activity[4]	4,091	3,190	4,274	4,843	4,551	3,576	3,353
Inactive	21,449	25,744	38,646	52,653	55,656	62,997	63,285
Not classified	26,145	20,629	13,950	12,678	16,589	14,668	14,283
Unknown address	5,868	6,390	2,980	2,780	2,709	1,654	1,378

[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. Outlying areas include Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Pacific islands of Canton, Caroline, Guam, Mariana, Marshall, American Samoa, and Wake.

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., 1992; 1993; 1994; 1995/96. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1992; 1993; 1994; 1995/96 (Copyrights 1971, 1976, 1982, 1986, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1996: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association).

Table 100. 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 1949–95

[Data are based on reporting by physicians and medical school seniors]

Specialty	*1949*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*
					Number				
Total[2]	201,277	260,484	334,028	393,742	467,679	552,716	615,421	670,336	684,414
Active doctors of medicine[3]	191,577	247,257	310,845	340,280	414,916	497,140	547,310	591,017	605,468
Primary care generalists	113,222	125,359	115,822	124,064	146,093	170,741	183,294	198,607	200,020
General/family practice	95,980	88,023	57,948	54,557	60,049	67,051	70,480	71,677	73,163
Internal medicine	12,453	26,209	39,924	47,761	58,462	70,691	76,295	86,102	84,951
Pediatrics	4,789	11,127	17,950	21,746	27,582	32,999	36,519	40,828	41,906
Primary care specialists	- - -	- - -	2,817	7,554	14,949	22,011	27,434	30,850	33,927
Internal medicine	- - -	- - -	1,948	6,570	13,069	18,171	22,054	24,481	26,476
Pediatrics	- - -	- - -	869	984	1,880	3,840	5,380	6,369	7,451
					Percent active doctors of medicine				
Primary care generalists	59.1	50.7	37.3	36.5	35.2	34.3	33.5	33.6	33.0
General/family practice	50.1	35.6	18.6	16.0	14.5	13.5	12.9	12.1	12.1
Internal medicine	6.5	10.6	12.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.6	14.0
Pediatrics	2.5	4.5	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9
Primary care specialists	- - -	- - -	0.9	2.2	3.6	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.6
Internal medicine	- - -	- - -	0.6	1.9	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.4
Pediatrics	- - -	- - -	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2

Medical school seniors' certification plans	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1991*[4]	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
					Number				
All respondents	11,049	11,308	10,380	11,176	11,434	12,096	12,131	12,892	13,336
Total with certification plans[5]	10,236	10,386	9,486	10,144	7,749	8,062	8,128	8,410	9,179
					Percent medical school seniors with certification plans				
Primary care generalists	29.9	29.1	24.8	22.7	14.9	14.6	19.3	22.8	27.6
General/family practice	13.3	14.8	11.3	11.8	9.4	9.0	11.8	13.1	15.7
Internal medicine	10.7	8.6	8.1	6.0	2.9	3.2	4.5	6.2	7.7
Pediatrics	5.8	5.7	5.3	4.9	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.2
Primary care specialists	12.9	13.5	14.6	16.6	23.3	23.6	21.9	19.2	19.5
General/family practice	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.8
Internal medicine	10.6	10.6	11.7	13.5	16.0	16.4	14.2	12.2	12.0
Pediatrics	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.5	4.7

[1]Estimated by the Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources Administration. Active doctors of medicine (M.D.'s) include those with address unknown and primary specialty not classified.
[2]Includes M.D.'s engaged in Federal and non-Federal patient care (office-based or hospital-based) and professional activities.
[3]Beginning in 1970, M.D.'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 1960–85 are as of December 31; data for 1990 to the present are as of January 1. Outlying areas include Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Pacific islands of Canton, Caroline, Guam, Mariana, Marshall, American Samoa, and Wake. For medical school senior data in bottom panel: Data are not available for 1990. Outlying areas include Puerto Rico.

SOURCES: Health Manpower Source Book: Medical Specialists, USDHEW, 1962; Roback GA, Randolph LL, Seidman B. Physician characteristics and distribution in the U.S., 1995/96. Chicago. American Medical Association. 1995/96. (Copyright 1996: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association); Association of American Medical Colleges: 1985–1995 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire: All Schools Summary. Washington. 1995.

Table 101. Active health personnel and number per 100,000 population, according to occupation and geographic region: United States, 1970, 1980, and 1993

[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	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Non-Federal	290,862	142.7	185.0	127.5	114.8	158.2
Doctors of medicine[2]	279,212	137.0	178.7	118.2	111.5	154.8
Doctors of osteopathy	11,650	5.7	6.3	9.3	3.3	3.4
Dentists[3]	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	17,642	7.8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of medicine[2]	16,585	7.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of osteopathy	1,057	0.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Non-Federal	409,480	182.0	224.5	165.2	157.0	200.0
Doctors of medicine[2]	393,407	174.9	216.1	153.3	152.8	195.8
Doctors of osteopathy	16,073	7.1	8.4	11.9	4.2	4.2
Dentists[3]	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
1993						
Physicians	629,815	242.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Federal	22,661	8.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of medicine[2,4]	21,311	8.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of osteopathy	1,350	0.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Non-Federal	607,154	234.2	314.3	222.3	207.1	223.3
Doctors of medicine[2,4]	576,073	222.2	297.6	203.2	199.3	216.3
Doctors of osteopathy	31,081	12.0	16.7	19.1	7.8	7.0
Dentists[3]	154,300	60.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Optometrists	27,600	10.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pharmacists[5]	172,000	66.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Podiatrists	13,000	5.0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Registered nurses	1,946,300	754.6	930.2	821.4	678.0	643.2
Associate and diploma	1,180,200	457.6	552.5	516.1	423.1	362.2
Baccalaureate	606,400	235.1	289.7	248.2	198.7	229.0
Masters and doctorate	159,700	61.9	88.1	57.2	56.3	52.1

[1]Ratios for physicians and dentists are based on civilian population; ratios for all other health occupations are based on resident population.
[2]Excludes physicians not classified according to activity status from the number of active health personnel.
[3]Excludes dentists in military service, U.S. Public Health Service, and Department of Veterans Affairs.
[4]Data for doctors of medicine are as of January 1, 1994.
[5]Data are for 1992 and have been revised from previous estimates.

NOTES: Starting in 1989 data for doctors of medicine are as of January 1; in earlier years these data are as of December 31. See Appendix II for physician definitions.

SOURCES: 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; unpublished data; American Medical Association. Physician characteristics and distribution in the U.S., 1981 and 1994 editions. Chicago, 1981 and 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, Maryland. 1992 and 1993; unpublished data.

Table 102. Full-time equivalent employment in selected occupations for community hospitals: United States, selected years 1983–93

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

Occupation	1983	1990	1991	1992	1993	Average annual percent change 1983–90	Average annual percent change 1990–93
All hospital personnel[1]	3,130,131	3,439,820	3,554,962	3,635,530	3,688,323	1.4	2.4
Administrators and assistant administrators[2]	28,805	37,015	39,505	52,575	57,811	3.6	16.0
Physicians	25,520	36,451	37,091	38,079	44,119	5.2	6.6
Physician assistants	2,222	3,543	3,940	4,320	4,676	6.9	9.7
Registered nurses	698,151	809,920	840,493	853,789	874,115	2.1	2.6
Licensed practical nurses	229,735	167,945	165,871	157,208	148,885	–4.4	–3.9
Ancillary nursing personnel	294,180	268,113	278,125	274,015	274,195	–1.3	0.8
Medical record administrators and technicians	39,115	50,723	51,380	53,033	53,531	3.8	1.8
Licensed pharmacists and pharmacy technicians	52,077	64,004	65,735	67,585	68,695	3.0	2.4
Medical technologists and other laboratory personnel	149,949	157,880	161,087	163,323	165,176	0.7	1.5
Dietitians and dietetic technicians	36,623	35,553	35,294	33,232	34,843	–0.4	–0.7
Radiologic service personnel	92,509	111,298	114,455	117,401	120,223	2.7	2.6
Occupational therapists, occupational therapy assistants, and recreational therapists	9,078	15,144	16,290	17,294	17,904	7.6	5.7
Physical therapists and physical therapy assistants and aides	28,759	35,455	38,004	38,956	40,678	3.0	4.7
Speech pathologists and audiologists	2,684	4,909	5,550	5,910	6,177	9.0	8.0
Respiratory therapists and respiratory therapy technicians	51,490	60,403	62,969	64,337	65,151	2.3	2.6
Medical social workers	14,489	21,389	23,077	23,515	25,488	5.7	6.0
Total trainee personnel[3]	66,515	69,111	71,570	73,324	77,561	0.5	3.9

[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, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993 Annual Survey of Hospitals.

Table 103 (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 1984–92

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Organization and discipline	*1984*	*1988*	*1990*	*1992*	*1984*	*1988*	*1990*	*1992*
All organizations	Number				Percent distribution			
All patient care staff	313,243	381,216	416,282	434,620	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	202,474	248,430	273,758	306,688	64.6	65.2	65.8	70.6
Psychiatrists	18,482	18,132	18,846	22,821	5.9	4.8	4.5	5.3
Psychologists	21,052	23,131	22,888	25,021	6.7	6.1	5.5	5.8
Social workers	36,397	46,218	53,487	57,201	11.6	12.1	12.8	13.2
Registered nurses	54,406	73,387	77,686	78,625	17.4	19.3	18.7	18.1
Other professional staff[1]	72,137	87,562	100,851	123,020	23.0	23.0	24.2	28.3
Other mental health workers	110,769	132,786	142,524	127,932	35.4	34.8	34.2	29.4
State and county mental hospitals								
All patient care staff	117,630	116,527	114,198	110,874	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	51,290	49,184	50,035	56,953	43.6	42.2	43.8	51.4
Psychiatrists	4,108	3,830	3,849	4,457	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.0
Psychologists	3,239	3,536	3,324	3,620	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.3
Social workers	6,175	7,164	7,013	7,378	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.7
Registered nurses	16,051	20,292	20,848	21,119	13.6	17.4	18.3	19.0
Other professional staff[1]	21,717	14,362	15,001	20,379	18.5	12.3	13.1	18.4
Other mental health workers	66,340	67,343	64,163	53,921	56.4	57.8	56.2	48.6
Private psychiatric hospitals								
All patient care staff	26,359	55,658	57,200	56,877	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	19,524	42,965	45,669	44,206	74.1	77.2	79.8	77.7
Psychiatrists	1,447	1,843	1,582	2,081	5.5	3.3	2.8	3.7
Psychologists	1,461	1,833	1,977	1,656	5.5	3.3	3.5	2.9
Social workers	2,179	4,067	4,044	4,587	8.3	7.3	7.1	8.1
Registered nurses	6,818	14,710	14,819	15,086	25.9	26.4	25.9	26.5
Other professional staff[1]	7,619	20,512	23,247	20,796	28.9	36.9	40.6	36.6
Other mental health workers	6,835	12,693	11,531	12,671	25.9	22.8	20.2	22.3
Non-Federal general hospitals' psychiatric services								
All patient care staff	59,848	62,066	72,214	72,880	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	46,335	48,490	57,019	58,544	77.4	78.1	79.0	80.3
Psychiatrists	6,679	5,276	6,500	6,160	11.2	8.5	9.0	8.5
Psychologists	3,283	3,707	3,951	4,182	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.7
Social workers	4,898	5,568	7,241	7,985	8.2	9.0	10.0	11.0
Registered nurses	20,454	24,490	28,473	28,355	34.2	39.5	39.4	38.9
Other professional staff[1]	11,021	9,449	10,854	11,862	18.4	15.2	15.0	16.3
Other mental health workers	13,513	13,576	15,195	14,336	22.6	21.9	21.0	19.7
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services								
All patient care staff	22,948	22,074	22,080	20,834	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	16,265	15,061	14,619	16,274	70.9	68.2	66.2	78.1
Psychiatrists	2,463	2,132	2,103	3,403	10.7	9.7	9.5	16.3
Psychologists	1,247	1,340	1,476	2,479	5.4	6.1	6.7	11.9
Social workers	1,545	1,424	1,855	2,244	6.7	6.5	8.4	10.8
Registered nurses	5,699	6,514	5,888	5,485	24.8	29.5	26.7	26.3
Other professional staff[1]	5,311	3,651	3,297	2,663	23.1	16.5	14.9	12.8
Other mental health workers	6,683	7,013	7,461	4,560	29.1	31.8	33.8	21.9
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children								
All patient care staff	15,297	30,139	40,969	42,801	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	10,551	19,688	26,032	30,207	69.0	65.3	63.5	70.6
Psychiatrists	240	449	498	748	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.7
Psychologists	820	1,274	1,492	1,641	5.4	4.2	3.6	3.8
Social workers	2,283	4,211	5,636	6,506	14.9	14.0	13.8	15.2
Registered nurses	485	821	1,238	1,367	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.2
Other professional staff[1]	6,723	12,933	17,168	19,945	43.9	42.9	41.9	46.6
Other mental health workers	4,746	10,451	14,937	12,594	31.0	34.7	36.5	29.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 103 (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 1984–92

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Organization and discipline	*1984*	*1988*	*1990*	*1992*	*1984*	*1988*	*1990*	*1992*
All other organizations[2]	Number				Percent distribution			
All patient care staff	71,161	94,749	109,621	130,354	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional patient care staff	58,509	73,039	80,384	100,504	82.2	77.1	73.3	77.1
Psychiatrists	3,545	4,601	4,314	5,972	5.0	4.9	3.9	4.6
Psychologists	11,002	11,444	10,668	11,443	15.5	12.1	9.7	8.8
Social workers	19,317	23,784	27,698	28,501	27.1	25.1	25.3	21.9
Registered nurses	4,899	6,559	6,420	7,213	6.9	6.9	5.9	5.5
Other professional staff[1]	19,746	26,651	31,284	47,375	27.7	28.1	28.5	36.3
Other mental health workers	12,652	21,710	29,237	29,850	17.8	22.9	26.7	22.9

[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.

NOTES: Full-time equivalent figures presented in this table combine staffing data for inpatient, residential, outpatient, and partial care treatment programs. Some mental health organizations provide a mixture of inpatient and outpatient care (for example Private psychiatric hospitals and Department of Veterans Affairs), while others provide predominantly inpatient (State and county mental hospitals) or outpatient (All other organizations) care. Caution should be exercised in comparing levels of FTE staff between different types of mental health organizations due to the different types of care provided. 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. Manderscheid RW, Sonnenschein MA. Mental health, United States, 1992. DHHS. 1992; Unpublished data.

Table 104. First-year enrollment and graduates of health professions schools and number of schools, according to profession: United States, selected years 1950–94 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	- - -
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	- - -
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	126,837	41,290	75,382	10,165	60,149	4,029	1,359	8,664	1,743
1994	17,121	2,162	129,897	42,953	77,343	9,601	- - -	4,060	- - -	8,970	- - -
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
1980	15,135	1,059	75,523	24,994	36,034	14,495	41,892	5,256	1,073	7,432	2,049
1982	15,985	1,017	74,052	24,081	38,289	11,682	43,299	5,371	1,106	6,859	2,631
1983	15,824	1,317	77,408	23,855	41,849	11,704	45,174	5,756	1,166	6,374	2,948
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	15,512	1,606	88,149	24,442	56,770	6,932	44,822	3,744	1,161	7,380	1,591
1994	15,620	1,775	94,870	28,912	58,839	7,119	- - -	3,840	1,125	7,504	- - -
2000[6]	16,112	1,934	68,800	20,580	43,450	4,770	- - -	3,242	1,200	7,120	2,950
Schools[7]											
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
1980	126	14	1,385	377	697	311	1,299	60	15	72	14
1982	127	15	1,432	402	742	288	1,295	60	16	72	16
1983	127	15	1,466	421	764	281	1,297	60	16	72	17
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	16	1,493	507	857	129	1,159	54	16	74	17
1994	126	16	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	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]Projected.
[7]Some nursing schools offer more than 1 type of program. Numbers shown for nursing are number of nursing programs.

NOTES: Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Data on the number of schools are reported as of the beginning of the academic year while data on first-year enrollment and number of graduates are reported as of the end of the academic year.

SOURCES: Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, D.C., 1995; Bureau of Health Professions: Health Personnel in the United States Eighth Report to Congress, 1991. Health Resources and Services Administration. DHHS Pub. No. HRS-P-OD–92–1, Rockville, Maryland. 1992 and Unpublished data; National League for Nursing: Nursing datasource, 1994; 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 272(9). September 7, 1994; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. Annual statistical report 1994. Rockville, Maryland. 1994; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 105 (page 1 of 2). Total enrollment of minorities in schools for selected health occupations, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, academic years 1970–71, 1980–81, 1990–91, and 1993–94

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	*Total enrollment*							
	1970–71[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1993–94*[2]	*1970–71*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1993–94*[2]
Allopathic medicine	Number of students				Percent of students			
All races[3]	40,238	65,189	65,163	66,629	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	37,944	55,434	47,893	45,774	94.3	85.0	73.5	68.7
Black, non-Hispanic	1,509	3,708	4,241	4,900	3.8	5.7	6.5	7.4
Hispanic	196	2,761	3,538	3,986	0.5	4.2	5.4	6.0
Mexican American	- - -	951	1,109	1,450	- - -	1.5	1.7	2.2
Mainland Puerto Rican	- - -	329	457	444	- - -	0.5	0.7	0.7
Other Hispanic[4]	- - -	1,481	1,972	2,092	- - -	2.3	3.0	3.1
American Indian	18	221	277	364	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
Asian	571	1,924	8,436	10,752	1.4	3.0	12.9	16.1
Osteopathic medicine								
All races	2,304	4,940	6,792	7,822	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[3]	2,241	4,688	5,680	6,425	97.3	94.9	83.6	82.1
Black, non-Hispanic	27	94	217	256	1.2	1.9	3.2	3.3
Hispanic	19	52	277	288	0.8	1.1	4.1	3.7
American Indian	6	19	36	51	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7
Asian	11	87	582	802	0.5	1.8	8.6	10.3
Podiatry								
All races	1,268	2,577	2,226	2,161	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[3]	1,228	2,353	1,671	1,681	96.8	91.3	75.1	77.8
Black, non-Hispanic	27	110	237	125	2.1	4.3	10.6	5.8
Hispanic	5	39	148	107	0.4	1.5	6.6	5.0
American Indian	1	6	7	10	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
Asian	7	69	163	238	0.6	2.7	7.3	11.0
Dentistry[5]								
All races	19,187	22,842	15,770	16,078	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[3]	17,531	20,208	11,185	11,241	91.4	88.5	70.9	69.9
Black, non-Hispanic	872	1,022	940	972	4.5	4.5	6.0	6.0
Hispanic	185	519	1,073	969	1.0	2.3	6.8	6.0
American Indian	28	53	53	50	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Asian	490	1,040	2,519	2,846	2.6	4.6	16.0	17.7
Optometry[5]								
All races	3,094	4,540	4,650	4,957	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[3]	2,913	4,148	3,706	3,892	94.1	91.4	79.7	78.5
Black, non-Hispanic	32	57	134	143	1.0	1.3	2.9	2.9
Hispanic	30	80	186	197	1.0	1.8	4.0	4.0
American Indian	2	12	21	18	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4
Asian	117	243	603	707	3.8	5.4	13.0	14.3
Pharmacy[5,6]								
All races	17,909	21,628	22,764	32,721	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[3]	16,222	19,153	18,325	24,555	90.6	88.6	80.5	75.0
Black, non-Hispanic	659	945	1,301	2,380	3.7	4.4	5.7	7.3
Hispanic	254	459	945	927	1.4	2.1	4.2	2.8
American Indian	29	36	63	128	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Asian	672	1,035	2,130	4,731	3.8	4.8	9.4	14.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 105 (page 2 of 2). Total enrollment of minorities in schools for selected health occupations, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, academic years 1970–71, 1980–81, 1990–91, and 1993–94

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	*Total enrollment*							
	1970–71[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1993–94*[2]	*1970–71*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1993–94*[2]
Registered nurses[5,7]	Number of students				Percent of students			
All races	211,239	230,966	221,170	270,228	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[3]	- - -	- - -	183,102	228,005	- - -	- - -	82.8	84.4
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	23,094	23,501	- - -	- - -	10.4	8.7
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6,580	8,114	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.0
American Indian	- - -	- - -	1,803	1,797	- - -	- - -	0.8	0.7
Asian	- - -	- - -	6,591	8,811	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.3

[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 are for 1992–93. Data for podiatry exclude New York College of Podiatric Medicine.
[3]Includes race and ethnicity unspecified.
[4]Includes Puerto Rican Commonwealth students.
[5]Excludes Puerto Rican schools.
[6]Prior to 1993–94 pharmacy total enrollment data are for students in the final 3 years of pharmacy education. Beginning in 1993–94 pharmacy data are for all students.
[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, race-specific data before 1990 would not be comparable and are not shown. Additional changes in the minority data question were introduced for academic year 1992–93; thus minority data for 1992–93 and later years may not be comparable with data from previous years.

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, DC. 1995; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: 1994 Annual statistical report. Rockville, Maryland. 1994; 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 1993/94. Chicago. 1994; Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry: Unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy: Profile of pharmacy students 1994, and unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine: Unpublished data; National League for Nursing: Nursing datasource, vol 1, New York. 1994; Nursing data book. New York. 1982.

Table 106. First-year and total enrollment of women in schools for selected health occupations, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, academic years 1971–72, 1980–81, 1990–91, and 1993–94

[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*	*1993–94*[2]	*1971–72*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1993–94*[2,3]
First-year enrollment	Number of students				Percent of students			
Allopathic medicine[4]	12,361	17,186	16,876	17,121	13.7	28.9	38.8	42.2
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	14,262	11,830	11,669	- - -	27.4	37.7	40.0
Black, non-Hispanic	881	1,128	1,263	1,489	22.7	45.5	55.3	60.2
Hispanic	- - -	818	933	1,073	- - -	31.5	42.0	45.2
Mexican American	118	258	285	437	8.5	30.6	39.3	44.3
Mainland Puerto Rican	40	95	120	106	15.0	43.2	43.3	51.6
Other Hispanic[5]	- - -	465	528	530	- - -	29.7	43.3	44.5
American Indian	23	67	76	129	34.8	35.8	40.8	43.4
Asian	217	572	2,527	2,761	19.4	31.5	40.3	41.2
Dentistry[6]	4,705	5,964	3,961	4,060	3.1	19.8	37.9	36.5
Osteopathic medicine	670	1,496	1,950	2,162	4.3	22.0	34.2	35.7
Podiatry[7]	399	695	622	701	- - -	- - -	- - -	30.1
Optometry[6]	906	1,174	1,207	1,359	5.3	25.3	50.6	54.2
Pharmacy[6,8]	6,532	7,442	8,009	8,970	25.8	48.4	- - -	63.1
Registered nurses[6]	93,344	110,201	113,526	126,837	94.5	92.7	89.3	87.1
Total enrollment								
Allopathic medicine[3]	43,650	65,189	65,163	66,629	10.9	26.5	37.3	40.3
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	55,434	47,893	45,774	- - -	25.0	35.4	38.3
Black, non-Hispanic	2,055	3,708	4,241	4,900	20.4	44.3	55.8	58.2
Hispanic	- - -	2,761	3,538	3,986	- - -	30.1	39.0	42.6
Mexican American	252	951	1,109	1,450	9.5	26.4	38.5	39.9
Mainland Puerto Rican	76	329	457	444	17.1	35.9	43.1	43.2
Other Hispanic[5]	- - -	1,481	1,972	2,092	- - -	31.1	38.4	41.2
American Indian	42	221	277	364	23.8	28.5	42.6	45.3
Asian	647	1,924	8,436	10,752	17.9	30.4	37.7	40.2
Dentistry[6]	16,553	22,842	15,770	16,078	- - -	17.0	34.2	36.7
Osteopathic medicine	2,304	4,940	6,792	7,822	3.4	19.7	32.7	34.7
Podiatry[7]	1,268	2,577	2,226	2,161	1.2	11.9	- - -	30.4
Optometry[6]	3,094	4,540	4,650	4,957	- - -	- - -	47.3	51.0
Registered nurses[6]	211,239	230,966	221,170	270,228	95.5	94.3	- - -	87.6

[1]Total enrollments for registered nurse students are for 1972–73.
[2]First-year enrollments for optometry and nursing students are for 1992–93. Total enrollments for optometry are for 1992–93.
[3]Data for pharmacy and Allopathic medicine for the three Hispanic subgroups are for 1992–93.
[4]Includes race and ethnicity unspecified.
[5]Includes Puerto Rican Commonwealth students.
[6]Excludes Puerto Rican schools.
[7]Podiatry data for 1993–94 exclude New York College of Podiatric Medicine.
[8]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., 1995 and unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: 1994 Annual Statistical Report. Rockville, Maryland. 1994; 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 1993/94. Chicago. 1994; 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. 1994; Nursing data book. New York. 1982; State-Approved Schools of Nursing-RN. New York. 1973.

Table 107. Short-stay hospitals, beds, and occupancy rates, according to type of ownership and size of hospital: United States, selected years 1960–93

[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*	*1993*
Hospitals						Number					
All ownerships	5,768	6,193	6,310	6,229	6,091	5,967	5,808	5,728	5,675	5,619	5,579
Federal	361	334	331	325	307	308	311	308	305	298	290
Non-Federal	5,407	5,859	5,979	5,904	5,784	5,659	5,497	5,420	5,370	5,321	5,289
Nonprofit	3,291	3,386	3,364	3,339	3,364	3,289	3,233	3,202	3,184	3,182	3,163
Proprietary	856	769	775	730	805	828	769	749	738	723	717
State-local government	1,260	1,704	1,840	1,835	1,615	1,542	1,495	1,469	1,448	1,416	1,409
Size of hospital:											
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	3,196	2,953	2,751	2,736	2,646	2,584	2,541	2,480	2,436
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	1,413	1,436	1,458	1,408	1,388	1,369	1,366	1,381	1,398
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	701	742	765	776	766	773	763	770	760
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	651	724	736	686	664	661	671	651	653
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	349	374	381	361	344	341	334	337	332
Beds											
All ownerships	735,451	935,724	1,036,025	1,080,164	1,087,750	1,046,013	1,014,965	1,007,201	1,002,600	996,112	992,375
Federal	96,394	87,492	89,049	88,144	84,612	84,523	79,202	77,827	76,725	73,370	71,868
Non-Federal	639,057	848,232	946,976	992,020	1,003,138	961,490	935,763	929,374	925,875	922,742	920,507
Nonprofit	445,753	591,937	658,948	692,929	707,806	673,308	660,947	657,016	656,713	656,355	651,560
Proprietary	37,029	52,739	73,495	87,033	103,921	105,746	102,416	101,377	99,657	98,760	98,964
State-local government	156,275	203,556	214,533	212,058	191,411	182,436	172,400	170,981	169,505	167,627	169,983
Size of hospital:											
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	165,148	155,259	147,703	145,541	139,478	136,034	134,073	130,075	127,377
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	201,587	203,023	206,029	198,777	196,322	193,388	193,735	195,242	197,729
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	171,057	180,047	185,033	188,294	186,675	188,833	185,944	187,995	186,059
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	247,410	276,201	279,700	258,841	251,987	250,646	254,120	246,739	247,355
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	250,823	265,634	269,285	254,560	240,503	238,300	234,728	236,061	233,855
Occupancy rate						Percent of beds occupied					
All ownerships	75.7	77.9	75.0	75.6	65.5	65.5	66.5	67.1	66.4	66.2	65.1
Federal	82.5	77.5	77.6	77.8	74.3	71.8	71.0	71.2	70.1	73.7	73.8
Non-Federal	74.7	78.0	74.8	75.4	64.8	64.9	66.2	66.8	66.1	65.6	64.4
Nonprofit	76.6	80.1	77.4	78.2	67.2	67.6	68.8	69.3	68.6	67.8	66.4
Proprietary	65.4	72.2	65.9	65.2	52.1	51.1	51.7	52.8	52.6	52.0	51.1
State-local government	71.6	73.2	69.7	70.7	62.8	63.1	64.8	65.3	64.4	65.0	64.6
Size of hospital:											
6–99 beds	- - -	- - -	61.1	60.6	48.4	47.8	49.0	49.7	49.9	49.5	49.2
100–199 beds	- - -	- - -	71.3	71.6	60.0	59.2	60.8	61.8	60.5	60.0	59.4
200–299 beds	- - -	- - -	77.1	77.3	65.9	65.6	66.9	67.3	66.8	66.6	64.7
300–499 beds	- - -	- - -	80.0	80.0	69.4	70.1	70.9	71.5	70.4	69.9	68.8
500 beds or more	- - -	- - -	80.9	81.9	74.9	75.6	76.5	76.6	76.2	76.4	75.0

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, 1986–95 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1986–94. (Copyrights 1961, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986–94: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 108. Long-term hospitals, beds, and occupancy rates, according to type of hospital and ownership: United States, selected years 1970–93

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

Type of hospital and ownership	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Hospitals					Number					
General	75	44	17	23	21	25	31	30	24	27
Federal	38	23	9	14	13	10	11	9	8	4
Non-Federal	37	21	8	9	8	15	20	21	16	23
Psychiatric	459	419	381	383	391	382	362	354	319	300
Federal	33	26	23	19	18	17	16	15	16	19
Nonprofit	56	45	47	57	51	50	45	39	35	29
Proprietary	39	51	57	81	96	96	80	76	49	35
State-local government	331	297	254	226	226	219	221	224	219	217
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases	103	34	10	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
All other	200	196	150	122	126	125	112	109	101	97
Federal	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	4	2	3
Nonprofit	110	94	66	59	58	58	49	45	43	39
Proprietary	2	9	11	13	17	19	17	19	18	19
State-local government	87	91	72	47	48	46	45	41	38	36
Beds										
General	42,569	17,329	8,253	12,985	11,508	11,275	11,599	10,466	7,069	4,363
Federal	31,403	14,406	7,205	10,073	9,232	8,373	8,040	6,481	4,904	2,697
Non-Federal	11,166	2,923	1,048	2,912	2,276	2,902	3,559	3,985	2,165	1,666
Psychiatric	551,847	344,257	218,400	162,968	150,727	135,968	131,356	121,100	109,797	104,048
Federal	41,500	27,523	20,871	15,739	14,585	12,046	11,315	10,044	10,692	11,493
Nonprofit	8,892	5,366	6,645	6,708	5,994	5,486	5,218	3,715	2,626	1,927
Proprietary	3,399	4,821	5,877	8,832	9,786	9,200	7,923	7,222	4,280	2,896
State-local government	498,056	306,547	185,007	131,689	120,362	109,236	106,900	100,119	92,199	87,732
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases	19,937	5,699	1,500	574	339	348	355	355	305	305
All other	49,152	49,268	37,911	29,519	27,541	25,612	22,166	24,016	22,067	20,917
Federal	357	968	357	1,599	1,451	1,010	734	3,043	1,624	1,789
Nonprofit	12,638	12,733	10,038	9,391	8,785	8,878	7,324	7,086	6,919	5,812
Proprietary	101	879	1,356	1,364	1,681	1,606	1,197	1,226	1,162	1,375
State-local government	36,056	34,688	26,160	17,165	15,624	14,118	12,911	12,661	12,362	11,941
Occupancy rate					Percent of beds occupied					
General	79.2	84.4	83.9	80.2	76.5	81.3	78.4	81.7	86.6	76.1
Federal	80.4	85.2	84.6	80.7	74.7	81.1	76.7	80.3	84.1	85.0
Non-Federal	75.8	80.4	79.0	78.6	83.8	81.7	82.3	84.1	92.3	61.6
Psychiatric	84.9	81.3	85.9	87.2	87.9	87.7	86.1	86.7	88.0	87.5
Federal	83.4	88.3	87.9	83.5	83.1	83.0	81.0	78.7	84.8	86.1
Nonprofit	85.2	84.8	87.2	86.5	81.7	77.1	76.5	80.0	75.2	76.0
Proprietary	78.4	74.1	76.3	77.6	75.8	77.3	72.7	69.6	72.6	75.4
State-local government	85.0	80.8	86.0	88.3	89.8	89.7	88.1	89.0	89.4	88.3
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases	61.9	57.6	66.4	64.3	70.5	73.0	65.4	79.2	87.2	88.2
All other	83.3	82.3	85.9	88.7	87.2	86.0	86.3	84.2	84.0	86.0
Federal	73.4	86.3	65.3	81.9	82.2	87.1	92.9	78.8	89.2	85.5
Nonprofit	82.8	83.3	87.3	89.9	87.9	86.2	85.9	85.2	85.0	86.2
Proprietary	87.1	86.0	86.5	85.6	76.3	79.5	75.9	64.1	70.8	67.1
State-local government	83.6	81.7	85.6	88.9	88.5	86.5	87.2	86.9	83.9	88.2

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 45(15):463–467, Aug. 1971; Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1986–95 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1986–94. (Copyrights 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986–94: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 109. 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 1970–92

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Organization	*1970*	*1980*	*1984*	*1986*	*1988*	*1990*	*1992*
				Number			
All organizations	524,878	274,713	262,673	267,613	271,923	272,253	270,978
State and county mental hospitals	413,066	156,482	130,411	119,033	107,109	98,789	93,064
Private psychiatric hospitals	14,295	17,157	21,474	30,201	42,255	44,871	43,705
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	22,394	29,384	46,045	45,808	48,421	53,479	52,059
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services[1]	50,688	33,796	23,546	26,874	25,742	21,712	22,466
Federally funded community mental health centers	8,108	16,264	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	15,129	20,197	16,745	24,547	25,173	29,756	30,059
All other[2]	1,198	1,433	24,452	21,150	23,223	23,646	29,625
				Number per 100,000 civilian population			
All organizations	263.6	124.3	112.9	111.7	111.4	111.6	106.9
State and county mental hospitals	207.4	70.2	56.1	49.7	44.0	40.5	36.7
Private psychiatric hospitals	7.2	7.7	9.2	12.6	17.3	18.4	17.2
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	11.2	13.7	19.8	19.1	19.8	21.9	20.5
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services[1]	25.5	15.7	10.1	11.2	10.5	8.9	8.9
Federally funded community mental health centers	4.1	7.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	7.6	9.1	7.2	10.3	10.3	12.2	11.9
All other[2]	0.6	0.6	10.5	8.8	9.5	9.7	11.7

[1]Includes Department of Veterans Affairs neuropsychiatric hospitals and general hospital psychiatric services.

[2]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. Manderscheid RW, Sonnenschein MA. Mental health, United States, 1990. DHHS. 1990; Manderscheid RW, Sonnenschein MA. Mental health, United States, 1992. DHHS. 1992; Unpublished data.

Table 110. Community hospital beds per 1,000 population and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940–93

[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	1990	1992	1993	1940–60[1,2]	1960–70[2]	1970–80	1980–90	1990–93
United States	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	0.6	1.8	0.5	–1.7	–1.8
New England	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	–0.6	0.5	0.0	–1.9	–1.0
Maine	3.0	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	0.6	3.3	0.0	–2.1	–1.8
New Hampshire	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.2	–0.9	–0.3	–2.3	–1.1
Vermont	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.1	2.9	3.4	1.6	0.0	–0.2	–3.4	3.1
Massachusetts	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	–1.0	0.5	0.0	–2.0	–0.9
Rhode Island	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	–0.3	0.8	–0.5	–1.7	–2.1
Connecticut	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	–0.4	0.0	0.3	–1.9	–1.2
Middle Atlantic	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.1	1.0	0.4	–0.9	0.8
New York	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	0.7	–0.2	–0.7	0.8
New Jersey	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.9	–0.6	1.5	1.6	–1.3	1.8
Pennsylvania	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	0.8	1.4	0.2	–0.9	0.0
East North Central	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	0.6	2.0	0.7	–1.8	–2.6
Ohio	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	1.2	2.1	1.1	–1.6	–2.6
Indiana	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.7	1.5	2.6	1.2	–1.4	–1.7
Illinois	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	0.8	1.6	0.8	–2.4	–1.7
Michigan	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.3	–1.0	2.7	0.2	–1.7	–3.7
Wisconsin	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.2	4.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	1.2	1.9	–0.6	–2.5	–2.7
West North Central	3.1	3.7	4.3	5.7	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	1.6	2.9	0.2	–1.7	–1.4
Minnesota	3.9	4.4	4.8	6.1	5.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	1.0	2.4	–0.7	–2.6	–2.3
Iowa	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.8	1.9	3.7	0.2	–1.1	–2.0
Missouri	2.9	3.3	3.9	5.1	5.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	1.5	2.7	1.1	–1.7	–1.4
North Dakota	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.8	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	2.0	2.7	0.8	–0.6	0.0
South Dakota	2.8	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	2.4	2.2	–0.2	1.0	–0.5
Nebraska	3.4	4.2	4.4	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.2	1.3	3.5	–0.3	–1.0	–1.3
Kansas	2.8	3.4	4.2	5.4	5.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	2.0	2.5	0.7	–1.9	–1.4
South Atlantic	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	1.4	1.9	1.2	–1.9	–1.8
Delaware	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.1	–0.9	0.0	–0.3	–1.8	1.1
Maryland	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	–0.8	–0.6	1.5	–2.1	–3.6
District of Columbia	5.5	5.5	5.9	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	0.4	2.3	–0.1	0.3	–0.9
Virginia	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	1.6	2.1	1.0	–2.1	–2.1
West Virginia	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	2.1	2.8	0.2	–1.6	0.0
North Carolina	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.2	1.1	1.0	–2.1	–1.0
South Carolina	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.5	0.5	–1.7	–1.0
Georgia	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.5	3.1	1.9	–1.4	–0.8
Florida	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.4	5.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	0.5	3.6	1.5	–2.4	–1.7
East South Central	1.7	2.1	3.0	4.4	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	2.9	3.9	1.5	–0.6	–2.1
Kentucky	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	2.6	2.9	1.2	–0.2	–1.5
Tennessee	1.9	2.3	3.4	4.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.5	3.0	3.3	1.6	–1.1	–2.8
Alabama	1.5	2.0	2.8	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.5	3.2	4.4	1.7	–1.0	–0.7
Mississippi	1.4	1.7	2.9	4.4	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3	1.9	0.0	–2.6
West South Central	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	2.3	2.7	0.9	–1.8	–2.6
Arkansas	1.4	1.6	2.9	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.8	1.8	–0.6	–1.4
Louisiana	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	1.2	0.7	1.3	–0.4	–0.7
Oklahoma	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.7	2.6	3.5	0.2	–1.4	–2.6
Texas	2.0	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.7	0.9	–2.9	–1.9
Mountain	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	–0.1	2.1	–1.2	–2.0	–2.2
Montana	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	–0.2	–4.2
Idaho	2.6	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.0	2.3	–0.8	–1.4	–1.1
Wyoming	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	3.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	1.4	1.8	–4.1	3.1	–0.7
Colorado	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	–0.1	1.9	–0.9	–2.7	–3.2
New Mexico	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	0.4	1.9	–1.2	–0.7	–3.6
Arizona	3.4	4.0	3.0	4.1	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	–0.6	3.2	–1.3	–2.8	–2.5
Utah	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	–0.7	2.5	–1.5	–1.7	–2.6
Nevada	5.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	–1.2	0.7	0.0	–3.6	–2.4
Pacific	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	–1.4	1.8	–0.6	–2.6	–2.5
Washington	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.3	–0.1	0.6	–1.2	–2.1	–2.7
Oregon	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	0.0	1.3	–1.3	–1.9	–4.8
California	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	–1.9	2.4	–0.5	–2.8	–2.5
Alaska	. . .	. . .	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	. . .	–0.4	1.6	–1.6	–1.5
Hawaii	. . .	. . .	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	. . .	–0.8	–0.9	–1.0	–1.2

[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 111. Occupancy rates in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940–93

[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	1990	1992	1993	1940–60[1,2]	1960–70[2]	1970–80	1980–90	1990–93
United States	69.9	74.7	77.3	75.2	66.7	65.7	64.5	0.3	0.3	–0.3	–1.2	–1.1
New England	72.5	75.2	79.7	80.1	74.3	72.3	71.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	–0.7	–1.5
Maine	72.4	73.2	73.0	74.5	71.6	68.4	68.0	0.1	–0.0	0.2	–0.4	–1.7
New Hampshire	65.3	66.5	73.4	73.2	67.0	66.2	63.7	0.1	1.0	–0.0	–0.9	–1.7
Vermont	68.8	68.5	76.3	73.7	66.9	65.3	64.3	–0.0	1.1	–0.3	–1.0	–1.3
Massachusetts	71.8	75.8	80.3	81.7	74.6	72.5	71.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	–0.9	–1.4
Rhode Island	77.7	75.7	82.9	85.9	79.5	77.1	73.3	–0.1	0.9	0.4	–0.8	–2.7
Connecticut	75.9	78.2	82.6	80.4	77.0	75.8	74.5	0.1	0.5	–0.3	–0.4	–1.1
Middle Atlantic	75.5	78.1	82.4	83.2	80.2	79.6	78.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	–0.4	–0.8
New York	78.9	79.4	82.9	85.9	85.7	84.3	82.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	–0.0	–1.1
New Jersey	72.4	78.4	82.5	82.8	80.0	79.7	77.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	–0.3	–1.3
Pennsylvania	71.3	76.0	81.5	79.5	72.6	72.7	72.6	0.3	0.7	–0.2	–0.9	0.0
East North Central	71.0	78.4	79.5	76.9	64.8	63.1	62.3	0.5	0.1	–0.3	–1.7	–1.3
Ohio	72.1	81.3	81.8	79.2	64.8	61.1	60.5	0.6	0.1	–0.3	–2.0	–2.3
Indiana	68.5	79.6	80.3	77.6	60.6	59.5	58.7	0.8	0.1	–0.3	–2.4	–1.1
Illinois	73.1	76.0	79.3	74.9	66.1	65.0	63.5	0.2	0.4	–0.6	–1.2	–1.3
Michigan	71.5	80.5	80.6	78.2	65.5	64.8	64.6	0.6	0.0	–0.3	–1.8	–0.5
Wisconsin	65.2	73.9	73.2	73.6	64.9	63.9	63.4	0.6	–0.1	0.1	–1.3	–0.8
West North Central	65.7	71.8	73.6	71.2	61.9	60.8	59.6	0.4	0.2	–0.3	–1.4	–1.3
Minnesota	71.0	72.3	73.9	73.7	66.9	66.6	65.9	0.1	0.2	–0.0	–1.0	–0.5
Iowa	63.6	72.6	71.9	68.7	61.6	59.8	57.9	0.7	–0.1	–0.5	–1.1	–2.0
Missouri	68.6	75.8	79.3	75.1	61.7	60.4	58.7	0.5	0.5	–0.5	–1.9	–1.6
North Dakota	61.9	71.3	67.1	68.6	64.5	65.5	64.2	0.7	–0.6	0.2	–0.6	–0.2
South Dakota	59.1	66.0	66.3	60.6	62.1	62.3	60.7	0.6	0.0	–0.9	0.2	–0.8
Nebraska	59.0	65.6	69.9	67.4	58.6	56.4	55.2	0.5	0.6	–0.4	–1.4	–2.0
Kansas	60.4	69.1	71.4	68.8	55.8	54.2	54.5	0.7	0.3	–0.4	–2.1	–0.8
South Atlantic	66.7	74.8	77.9	75.5	67.2	66.3	64.9	0.6	0.4	–0.3	–1.2	–1.2
Delaware	59.2	70.2	78.8	81.8	76.5	70.4	70.9	0.9	1.2	0.4	–0.7	–2.5
Maryland	74.6	73.9	79.3	84.0	78.1	75.7	75.2	–0.0	0.7	0.6	–0.7	–1.3
District of Columbia	76.2	80.8	77.7	83.0	76.1	74.6	73.2	0.3	–0.4	0.7	–0.9	–1.3
Virginia	70.0	78.0	81.1	77.8	67.2	65.9	64.2	0.5	0.4	–0.4	–1.5	–1.5
West Virginia	62.1	74.5	79.3	75.6	62.7	64.5	62.0	0.9	0.6	–0.5	–1.9	–0.4
North Carolina	64.6	73.9	78.5	77.8	73.0	71.4	69.5	0.7	0.6	–0.1	–0.6	–1.6
South Carolina	69.1	76.9	76.4	77.0	70.5	68.0	67.3	0.5	–0.1	0.1	–0.9	–1.5
Georgia	62.7	71.7	76.5	70.4	65.1	65.5	63.4	0.7	0.7	–0.8	–0.8	–0.9
Florida	57.5	73.9	76.2	71.7	61.6	61.2	60.2	1.3	0.3	–0.6	–1.5	–0.8
East South Central	62.6	71.8	78.2	74.6	62.2	61.8	60.7	0.7	0.9	–0.5	–1.8	–0.8
Kentucky	61.6	73.4	79.6	77.4	61.7	62.8	62.2	0.9	0.8	–0.3	–2.2	0.3
Tennessee	65.5	75.9	78.2	75.9	63.9	61.9	60.7	0.7	0.3	–0.3	–1.7	–1.7
Alabama	59.0	70.8	80.0	73.3	62.6	62.2	60.7	0.9	1.2	–0.9	–1.6	–1.0
Mississippi	63.8	62.8	73.6	70.5	59.2	59.6	59.0	–0.1	1.6	–0.4	–1.7	–0.1
West South Central	62.5	68.7	73.2	69.7	57.8	57.0	55.7	0.5	0.6	–0.5	–1.9	–1.2
Arkansas	55.6	70.0	74.4	69.6	61.7	59.4	58.3	1.2	0.6	–0.7	–1.2	–1.9
Louisiana	75.0	67.9	73.6	69.7	57.4	58.3	57.0	–0.5	0.8	–0.5	–1.9	–0.2
Oklahoma	54.5	71.0	72.5	68.1	57.9	56.2	54.3	1.3	0.2	–0.6	–1.6	–2.1
Texas	59.6	68.2	73.0	70.1	57.3	56.3	55.1	0.7	0.7	–0.4	–2.0	–1.3
Mountain	60.9	69.9	71.2	69.6	60.5	59.1	57.8	0.7	0.2	–0.2	–1.4	–1.5
Montana	62.8	60.3	65.9	66.1	61.8	63.8	64.1	–0.2	0.9	0.0	–0.7	1.2
Idaho	65.4	55.9	66.1	65.2	55.9	57.1	55.5	–0.8	1.7	–0.1	–1.5	–0.2
Wyoming	47.5	61.1	63.1	57.2	53.7	50.1	48.5	1.3	0.3	–1.0	–0.6	–3.3
Colorado	62.1	80.6	74.0	71.6	63.3	61.8	58.6	1.3	–0.9	–0.3	–1.2	–2.5
New Mexico	47.8	65.1	69.8	66.2	57.4	55.2	53.8	1.6	0.7	–0.5	–1.4	–2.1
Arizona	61.2	74.2	73.3	74.2	62.4	60.2	57.1	1.0	–0.1	0.1	–1.7	–2.9
Utah	65.8	70.0	73.7	70.0	58.8	55.3	53.4	0.3	0.5	–0.5	–1.7	–3.2
Nevada	67.9	70.7	72.7	68.8	59.5	59.8	67.8	0.2	0.3	–0.5	–1.4	4.4
Pacific	69.7	71.4	71.0	69.0	63.5	62.3	60.7	0.1	–0.1	–0.3	–0.8	–1.5
Washington	67.5	63.4	69.7	71.7	62.4	62.1	57.6	–0.3	1.0	0.3	–1.4	–2.6
Oregon	71.2	65.8	69.3	69.3	56.4	54.3	54.6	–0.4	0.5	0.0	–2.0	–1.1
California	69.9	74.3	71.3	68.5	63.8	62.5	61.1	0.3	–0.4	–0.4	–0.7	–1.4
Alaska	. . .	53.8	59.1	58.3	49.9	53.9	52.8	. . .	0.9	–0.1	–1.5	1.9
Hawaii	. . .	61.5	75.7	74.7	84.4	81.4	82.6	. . .	2.1	–0.1	1.2	–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 112. 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 1960–93

[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	1990	1992	1993	1960–70[1]	1970–80	1980–90	1990–93
United States	226	302	394	563	610	635	2.9	2.7	3.6	4.1
New England	249	351	456	619	668	697	3.5	2.7	3.1	4.0
Maine	227	289	409	551	607	619	2.4	3.5	3.0	4.0
New Hampshire	240	310	400	595	642	656	2.6	2.6	4.1	3.3
Vermont	227	318	348	574	625	586	3.4	0.9	5.1	0.7
Massachusetts	252	365	488	643	686	740	3.8	2.9	2.8	4.8
Rhode Island	270	383	454	601	665	692	3.6	1.7	2.8	4.8
Connecticut	247	347	440	618	671	672	3.5	2.4	3.5	2.8
Middle Atlantic	225	311	383	518	537	556	3.3	2.1	3.1	2.4
New York	233	336	396	505	516	535	3.7	1.7	2.5	1.9
New Jersey	225	278	332	474	486	516	2.1	1.8	3.6	2.9
Pennsylvania	214	287	390	567	604	614	3.0	3.1	3.8	2.7
East North Central	226	299	396	607	667	693	2.8	2.8	4.4	4.5
Ohio	232	302	392	635	703	730	2.7	2.6	4.9	4.8
Indiana	216	280	374	640	693	735	2.6	2.9	5.5	4.7
Illinois	226	301	407	586	632	661	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.1
Michigan	239	313	417	627	715	724	2.7	2.9	4.2	4.9
Wisconsin	199	277	367	521	567	591	3.4	2.9	3.6	4.3
West North Central	212	273	357	506	553	568	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.9
Minnesota	220	273	347	431	457	456	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9
Iowa	208	258	349	504	554	579	2.2	3.1	3.7	4.7
Missouri	217	289	385	602	673	704	2.9	2.9	4.6	5.4
North Dakota	177	254	295	385	430	435	3.7	1.5	2.7	4.2
South Dakota	188	247	352	415	430	442	2.8	3.6	1.7	2.1
Nebraska	220	276	326	490	535	557	2.3	1.7	4.2	4.4
Kansas	210	270	368	538	586	590	2.5	3.1	3.9	3.1
South Atlantic	217	295	379	553	594	623	3.1	2.5	3.9	4.1
Delaware	243	328	405	665	723	722	3.0	2.1	5.1	2.8
Maryland	237	354	403	566	611	633	4.1	1.3	3.5	3.8
District of Columbia	240	363	483	623	686	699	4.2	2.9	2.6	3.9
Virginia	193	289	369	537	592	618	4.1	2.5	3.8	4.8
West Virginia	198	255	351	534	564	595	2.6	3.2	4.3	3.7
North Carolina	196	277	363	558	598	627	3.5	2.7	4.4	4.0
South Carolina	185	257	356	528	587	612	3.3	3.3	4.0	5.0
Georgia	233	294	396	542	563	589	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.8
Florida	245	295	375	555	596	633	1.9	2.4	4.0	4.5
East South Central	227	275	348	509	572	591	1.9	2.4	3.9	5.1
Kentucky	229	276	332	516	587	592	1.9	1.9	4.5	4.7
Tennessee	231	284	359	534	595	627	2.1	2.4	4.1	5.5
Alabama	233	266	357	514	570	593	1.3	3.0	3.7	4.9
Mississippi	207	270	334	444	509	522	2.7	2.1	2.9	5.5
West South Central	225	297	384	588	654	693	2.8	2.6	4.4	5.6
Arkansas	209	274	355	501	553	587	2.7	2.6	3.5	5.4
Louisiana	218	292	392	586	641	681	3.0	3.0	4.1	5.1
Oklahoma	218	296	404	585	661	705	3.1	3.2	3.8	6.4
Texas	232	304	383	607	677	715	2.7	2.3	4.7	5.6
Mountain	226	299	413	571	650	686	2.8	3.3	3.3	6.3
Montana	216	247	302	397	437	437	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.3
Idaho	255	281	374	543	596	611	1.0	2.9	3.8	4.0
Wyoming	217	251	445	467	532	809	1.5	5.9	0.5	20.1
Colorado	221	306	398	598	679	706	3.3	2.7	4.2	5.7
New Mexico	228	314	430	595	773	838	3.3	3.2	3.3	12.1
Arizona	222	327	455	590	683	720	3.9	3.4	2.6	6.9
Utah	243	304	460	702	821	893	2.3	4.2	4.3	8.4
Nevada	224	284	427	562	544	513	2.4	4.2	2.8	–3.0
Pacific	243	327	467	625	679	703	3.0	3.6	3.0	4.0
Washington	263	313	428	666	733	779	1.8	3.2	4.5	5.4
Oregon	232	303	417	729	790	825	2.7	3.2	5.7	4.2
California	241	334	481	615	667	689	3.3	3.7	2.5	3.9
Alaska	220	301	454	639	667	662	3.2	4.2	3.5	1.2
Hawaii	226	278	401	508	578	577	2.1	3.7	2.4	4.3

[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 113. 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, March 1994. 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 114. Gross domestic product, national health expenditures, and Federal and State and local government expenditures: United States, selected years 1960–94

[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	$ 526.6	$ 26.9	5.1	$ 141	$ 89.6	$ 2.9	3.3	$ 38.4	$ 3.7	9.7
1965	719.1	41.1	5.7	202	122.5	4.8	3.9	57.3	5.5	9.5
1966	787.8	45.3	5.7	219	140.9	7.6	5.4	64.3	6.0	9.4
1967	833.6	51.0	6.1	245	160.9	12.1	7.5	72.5	6.9	9.5
1968	910.6	57.7	6.3	274	179.7	14.2	7.9	82.6	7.6	9.2
1969	982.2	64.8	6.6	305	190.8	16.0	8.4	93.7	8.5	9.1
1970	1,035.6	73.2	7.1	341	209.1	17.8	8.5	108.2	9.9	9.1
1971	1,125.4	81.0	7.2	373	228.6	20.4	8.9	123.7	10.8	8.7
1972	1,237.3	90.9	7.4	415	253.1	23.0	9.1	137.6	12.2	8.8
1973	1,382.7	100.8	7.3	456	275.1	25.2	9.2	152.0	14.1	9.3
1974	1,496.8	114.3	7.6	513	312.1	30.6	9.8	170.2	16.0	9.4
1975	1,630.6	130.7	8.0	582	371.3	36.4	9.8	198.0	18.6	9.4
1976	1,818.9	149.9	8.2	662	400.3	43.0	10.7	217.9	19.5	8.9
1977	2,026.8	170.4	8.4	746	435.9	47.7	10.9	237.1	22.5	9.5
1978	2,291.4	190.6	8.3	827	478.1	54.3	11.4	256.7	25.2	9.8
1979	2,557.5	215.2	8.4	924	529.5	61.4	11.6	278.3	28.8	10.3
1980	2,784.3	247.2	8.9	1,052	622.5	72.0	11.6	307.0	32.8	10.7
1981	3,115.9	286.9	9.2	1,208	707.1	83.7	11.8	335.4	37.5	11.2
1982	3,242.1	322.9	10.0	1,346	781.1	93.0	11.9	357.7	41.5	11.6
1983	3,514.5	355.2	10.1	1,467	846.4	103.1	12.2	378.8	44.4	11.7
1984	3,902.4	389.7	10.0	1,594	902.9	113.2	12.5	405.1	46.9	11.6
1985	4,180.7	428.2	10.2	1,735	974.2	123.3	12.7	437.8	51.0	11.7
1986	4,422.2	460.9	10.4	1,849	1,027.6	132.7	12.9	475.7	57.2	12.0
1987	4,692.3	500.1	10.7	1,987	1,066.3	143.0	13.4	511.1	64.1	12.5
1988	5,049.6	559.6	11.1	2,201	1,118.5	156.7	14.0	545.5	69.8	12.8
1989	5,438.7	622.0	11.4	2,422	1,192.7	174.8	14.7	585.9	77.4	13.2
1990	5,743.8	697.5	12.1	2,688	1,284.5	195.8	15.2	648.8	88.5	13.6
1991	5,916.7	761.3	12.9	2,902	1,345.0	224.4	16.7	708.4	95.8	13.5
1992	6,244.4	833.6	13.3	3,144	1,479.4	254.8	17.2	758.0	101.8	13.4
1993	6,550.2	892.3	13.6	3,331	1,530.0	278.5	18.2	802.2	108.6	13.5
1994	6,931.3	949.4	13.7	3,510	1,566.9	303.6	19.4	846.6	117.2	13.8

NOTES: These data include revisions in health expenditures 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 January 1996 and Social Security Administration population revisions as of July 1995.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary. National health expenditures, 1994. Health Care Financing Review vol 17 no 3. HCFA pub no 03373. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Spring 1996.

Table 115. Total health expenditures as a percent of gross domestic product and per capita health expenditures in dollars: Selected countries and years 1960–93

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

Country	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993[1]
					Health expenditures as a percent of gross domestic product						
Australia	4.9	5.1	5.7	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5
Austria	4.4	4.7	5.4	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.3
Belgium	3.4	3.9	4.1	5.9	6.6	7.4	7.6	7.6	8.0	8.1	8.3
Canada	5.5	6.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	8.5	9.0	9.4	10.0	10.2	10.2
Denmark	3.6	4.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7
Finland	3.9	4.9	5.7	6.4	6.5	7.3	7.4	8.0	9.1	9.4	8.8
France	4.2	5.2	5.8	7.0	7.6	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.8
Germany	4.8	5.1	5.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.6
Greece	2.9	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.7
Iceland	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.8	6.2	7.3	8.5	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3
Ireland	3.8	4.2	5.3	7.6	8.7	7.8	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.8	6.7
Italy	3.6	4.3	5.2	6.1	6.9	7.0	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.5
Japan	3.0	4.5	4.6	5.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.3
Luxembourg	- - -	- - -	3.8	5.2	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.9
Netherlands	3.8	4.3	5.9	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.7
New Zealand	4.3	- - -	5.2	6.7	7.2	6.4	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.7
Norway	3.3	3.9	5.0	6.7	6.6	6.4	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.2
Portugal	- - -	- - -	2.8	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.3
Spain	1.5	2.6	3.7	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3
Sweden	4.7	5.5	7.1	7.9	9.4	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.5
Switzerland	3.3	3.8	5.2	7.0	7.3	8.1	8.4	8.4	9.0	9.4	9.9
Turkey	- - -	- - -	2.5	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.7
United Kingdom	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.1
United States	5.1	5.7	7.1	8.0	8.9	10.2	11.4	12.1	12.9	13.3	13.6
					Per capita health expenditures[2]						
Australia	$ 97	$125	$213	$443	$ 671	$ 995	$1,238	$1,315	$1,384	$1,415	$1,493
Austria	67	92	166	377	697	992	1,316	1,395	1,490	1,672	1,777
Belgium	53	82	130	310	586	887	1,160	1,247	1,377	1,532	1,601
Canada	105	151	255	434	739	1,215	1,601	1,716	1,846	1,912	1,971
Denmark	67	120	215	348	595	815	1,019	1,068	1,151	1,211	1,296
Finland	55	92	164	312	521	852	1,151	1,291	1,416	1,406	1,363
France	72	120	206	393	711	1,090	1,423	1,538	1,649	1,798	1,835
Germany	93	129	216	462	819	1,175	1,413	1,520	1,650	1,831	1,815
Greece	16	27	59	104	187	284	371	395	414	469	500
Iceland	51	85	139	294	588	949	1,403	1,372	1,450	1,513	1,564
Ireland	35	50	97	233	451	569	652	749	846	906	922
Italy	49	80	155	286	581	827	1,170	1,317	1,440	1,553	1,523
Japan	26	62	129	260	526	796	1,098	1,188	1,273	1,411	1,495
Luxembourg	- - -	- - -	168	358	693	1,008	1,442	1,532	1,616	1,817	1,993
Netherlands	69	101	207	414	702	934	1,172	1,279	1,358	1,494	1,531
New Zealand	92	- - -	178	359	556	714	949	996	1,059	1,109	1,179
Norway	48	75	136	311	558	816	1,128	1,202	1,339	1,531	1,592
Portugal	- - -	- - -	45	154	263	386	573	616	730	815	866
Spain	14	37	83	190	332	455	711	813	907	963	972
Sweden	90	146	274	477	867	1,159	1,396	1,464	1,423	1,300	1,266
Switzerland	92	137	270	522	851	1,300	1,698	1,761	1,949	2,133	2,283
Turkey	- - -	- - -	23	41	76	73	120	133	164	148	146
United Kingdom	76	99	147	277	452	671	887	955	1,016	1,181	1,213
United States	141	202	341	582	1,052	1,735	2,422	2,688	2,902	3,144	3,331

[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 GJ, Poullier JP, and Greenwald LG. U.S. health expenditure performance: An international comparison and data update. Health Care Financing Review vol 13 no 4. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. September 1992; Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary. National health expenditures, 1993. Health Care Financing Review vol 16 no 1. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Fall 1994; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Health Data File, unpublished data.

Table 116. Consumer Price Index and average annual percent change for all items and selected items: United States, selected years 1950–95

[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
1995	152.4	220.5	148.4	132.0	148.5	105.2	147.1
				Average annual percent change			
1950–95	4.2	6.1	4.0	2.7	[1]5.8	[2]4.1	3.9
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
1990–95	3.1	6.3	2.3	1.2	2.9	0.6	2.4
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
1994–95	2.8	4.5	2.8	–1.0	2.6	0.6	1.7

[1]Data are for 1970–95.
[2]Data are for 1960–95.

NOTE: 1982–84=100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 117. Consumer Price Index and average annual percent change for all items and medical care components: United States, selected years 1950–95

[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*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
						Consumer Price Index						
CPI, all items	24.1	29.6	31.5	38.8	53.8	82.4	107.6	130.7	140.3	144.5	148.2	152.4
Less medical care	- - -	30.2	32.0	39.2	54.3	82.8	107.2	128.8	137.5	141.2	144.7	148.6
CPI, all services	16.9	24.1	26.6	35.0	48.0	77.9	109.9	139.2	152.0	157.9	163.1	168.7
All medical care	15.1	22.3	25.2	34.0	47.5	74.9	113.5	162.8	190.1	201.4	211.0	220.5
Medical care services	12.8	19.5	22.7	32.3	46.6	74.8	113.2	162.7	190.5	202.9	213.4	224.2
Professional medical services	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.0	50.8	77.9	113.5	156.1	175.8	184.7	192.5	201.0
Physicians' services	15.7	21.9	25.1	34.5	48.1	76.5	113.3	160.8	181.2	191.3	199.8	208.8
Dental services	21.0	27.0	30.3	39.2	53.2	78.9	114.2	155.8	178.7	188.1	197.1	206.8
Eye care[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	117.3	127.0	130.4	133.0	137.0
Services by other medical professionals[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.2	131.7	135.9	141.3	143.9
Hospital and related services	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69.2	116.1	178.0	214.0	231.9	245.6	257.8
Hospital rooms	4.9	9.3	12.3	23.6	38.3	68.0	115.4	175.4	208.7	226.4	239.2	251.2
Other inpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	142.7	172.3	185.7	197.1	206.8
Outpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	138.7	168.7	184.3	195.0	204.6
Medical care commodities	39.7	46.9	45.0	46.5	53.3	75.4	115.2	163.4	188.1	195.0	200.7	204.5
Prescription drugs	43.4	54.0	47.8	47.4	51.2	72.5	120.1	181.7	214.7	223.0	230.6	235.0
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.6	131.2	135.5	138.1	140.5
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	- - -	- - -	39.0	42.3	51.8	74.9	112.2	145.9	158.2	163.5	165.9	167.0
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79.2	109.6	138.0	150.9	155.9	160.0	166.3

Item and medical care component	*1950–60*	*1960–65*	*1965–70*	*1970–75*	*1975–80*	*1980–85*	*1985–90*	*1990–92*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
						Average annual percent change					
CPI, all items	2.1	1.3	4.3	6.8	8.9	5.5	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.8
Less medical care	- - -	1.2	4.1	6.7	8.8	5.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.7
CPI, all services	3.6	2.0	5.6	6.5	10.2	7.1	4.8	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.4
All medical care	4.0	2.5	6.2	6.9	9.5	8.7	7.5	8.1	5.9	4.8	4.5
Medical care services	4.3	3.1	7.3	7.6	9.9	8.6	7.5	8.2	6.5	5.2	5.1
Professional medical services	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.5	8.9	7.8	6.6	6.1	5.1	4.2	4.4
Physicians' services	3.4	2.8	6.6	6.9	9.7	8.2	7.3	6.2	5.6	4.4	4.5
Dental services	2.5	2.3	5.3	6.3	8.2	7.7	6.4	7.1	5.3	4.8	4.9
Eye care[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.1	2.7	2.0	3.0
Services by other medical professionals[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	3.2	4.0	1.8
Hospital and related services	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.9	8.9	9.6	8.4	5.9	5.0
Hospital rooms	6.6	5.8	13.9	10.2	12.2	11.2	8.7	9.1	8.5	5.7	5.0
Other inpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.9	7.8	6.1	4.9
Outpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.3	9.2	5.8	4.9
Medical care commodities	1.7	–0.8	0.7	2.8	7.2	8.8	7.2	7.3	3.7	2.9	1.9
Prescription drugs	2.2	–2.4	–0.2	1.6	7.2	10.6	8.6	8.7	3.9	3.4	1.9
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.3	3.3	1.9	1.7
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	- - -	- - -	1.6	4.1	7.7	8.4	5.4	4.1	3.4	1.5	0.7
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.7	4.7	4.6	3.3	2.6	3.9

[1]Dec. 1986=100.

NOTE: 1982–84=100, except where noted.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 118. National health expenditures and average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1929–94

[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	88.9	$ 0.5	$ 4	13.9
1935	2.9	2.4	18	82.8	0.6	4	20.7
1940	4.0	3.2	23	80.0	0.8	6	20.0
1950	12.7	9.2	58	72.4	3.4	22	26.8
1955	17.7	13.2	75	74.6	4.6	27	26.0
1960	26.9	20.2	106	75.2	6.6	35	24.8
1965	41.1	30.9	151	75.0	10.3	50	25.0
1970	73.2	45.5	212	62.2	27.7	129	37.8
1971	81.0	49.8	230	61.5	31.2	144	38.5
1972	90.9	55.8	255	61.4	35.1	160	38.6
1973	100.8	61.5	279	61.0	39.3	178	39.0
1974	114.3	67.7	304	59.2	46.6	209	40.8
1975	130.7	75.7	337	57.9	55.0	245	42.1
1976	149.9	87.4	386	58.3	62.4	276	41.7
1977	170.4	100.2	438	58.8	70.2	307	41.2
1978	190.6	111.0	482	58.3	79.6	345	41.7
1979	215.2	125.1	537	58.1	90.1	387	41.9
1980	247.2	142.5	606	57.6	104.8	446	42.4
1981	286.9	165.7	698	57.8	121.2	510	42.2
1982	322.9	188.4	785	58.3	134.6	561	41.7
1983	355.2	207.7	857	58.5	147.5	609	41.5
1984	389.7	229.6	939	58.9	160.2	655	41.1
1985	428.2	253.9	1,029	59.3	174.3	706	40.7
1986	460.9	271.0	1,087	58.8	189.9	762	41.2
1987	500.1	293.0	1,164	58.6	207.1	823	41.4
1988	559.6	333.1	1,311	59.5	226.4	891	40.5
1989	622.0	369.8	1,440	59.5	252.2	982	40.5
1990	697.5	413.1	1,592	59.2	284.3	1,096	40.8
1991	761.3	441.0	1,681	57.9	320.3	1,221	42.1
1992	833.6	477.0	1,799	57.2	356.5	1,345	42.8
1993	892.3	505.1	1,886	56.6	387.2	1,445	43.4
1994	949.4	528.6	1,954	55.7	420.8	1,556	44.3
			Average annual percent change				
1929–65	7.0	6.5	5.1	. . .	8.8	7.3	. . .
1965–94	11.4	10.3	9.2	. . .	13.7	12.6	. . .
1929–35	–3.5	–4.7	–5.3	. . .	2.2	1.4	. . .
1935–40	6.6	5.9	5.0	. . .	7.6	6.8	. . .
1940–50	12.2	11.1	9.7	. . .	15.5	13.8	. . .
1950–55	6.9	7.5	5.3	. . .	5.8	4.2	. . .
1955–60	8.7	8.9	7.2	. . .	7.9	5.3	. . .
1960–65	8.9	8.8	7.3	. . .	9.1	7.6	. . .
1965–70	12.2	8.1	7.0	. . .	21.9	20.7	. . .
1970–75	12.3	10.7	9.7	. . .	14.7	13.7	. . .
1975–80	13.6	13.5	12.4	. . .	13.7	12.7	. . .
1980–85	11.6	12.3	11.2	. . .	10.7	9.6	. . .
1980–81	16.0	16.3	15.2	. . .	15.7	14.5	. . .
1981–82	12.6	13.7	12.5	. . .	11.0	9.9	. . .
1982–83	10.0	10.2	9.2	. . .	9.6	8.6	. . .
1983–84	9.7	10.6	9.5	. . .	8.6	7.5	. . .
1984–85	9.9	10.6	9.6	. . .	8.8	7.8	. . .
1985–90	10.2	10.2	9.1	. . .	10.3	9.2	. . .
1985–86	7.6	6.7	5.7	. . .	9.0	7.9	. . .
1986–87	8.5	8.1	7.1	. . .	9.1	8.0	. . .
1987–88	11.9	13.7	12.6	. . .	9.3	8.3	. . .
1988–89	11.2	11.0	9.9	. . .	11.4	10.2	. . .
1989–90	12.1	11.7	10.5	. . .	12.7	11.6	. . .
1990–94	8.0	6.4	5.3	. . .	10.3	9.2	. . .
1990–91	9.1	6.7	5.6	. . .	12.7	11.5	. . .
1991–92	9.5	8.2	7.0	. . .	11.3	10.1	. . .
1992–93	7.0	5.9	4.8	. . .	8.6	7.5	. . .
1993–94	6.4	4.7	3.6	. . .	8.7	7.6	. . .

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 1995.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary. National health expenditures, 1994. Health Care Financing Review vol 17 no 3. HCFA pub no 03373. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Spring 1996.

Table 119. National health expenditures, percent distribution, and average annual percent change, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1960–94

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of expenditure	*1960*	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
					Amount in billions						
Total	$ 26.9	$ 41.1	$ 73.2	$130.7	$247.2	$428.2	$697.5	$761.3	$833.6	$892.3	$949.4
					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	91.6	92.7	93.6	95.3	96.2	96.5	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.8
Personal health care	88.0	85.5	87.1	87.6	87.8	87.9	88.1	88.8	88.8	88.1	87.6
Hospital care	34.5	34.1	38.2	40.2	41.5	39.3	36.8	37.1	36.6	36.3	35.7
Physician services	19.7	19.9	18.5	18.3	18.3	19.5	21.0	20.8	21.0	20.3	19.9
Dentist services	7.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Nursing home care	3.2	3.6	5.8	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6
Other professional services	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2
Home health care	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
Drugs and other medical nondurables	15.8	14.3	12.0	10.0	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.3
Vision products and other medical durables	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other personal health care	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3
Program administration and net cost of health insurance	4.3	4.7	3.7	3.8	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.7	6.2
Government public health activities	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
Research and construction	6.3	8.4	7.3	6.4	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Noncommercial research	2.6	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Construction	3.7	4.7	4.6	3.9	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5

Type of expenditure	*1960–65*	*1965–70*	*1970–75*	*1975–80*	*1980–85*	*1985–90*	*1990–91*	*1991–92*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*
					Average annual percent change					
All expenditures	8.9	12.2	12.3	13.6	11.6	10.2	9.1	9.5	7.0	6.4
Health services and supplies	8.4	12.5	12.5	14.0	11.8	10.3	9.4	9.5	7.1	6.5
Personal health care	8.3	12.7	12.4	13.6	11.6	10.3	10.0	9.4	6.3	5.7
Hospital care	8.6	14.8	13.4	14.3	10.4	8.8	10.1	8.1	6.2	4.4
Physician services	9.2	10.6	12.0	13.6	13.1	11.8	8.4	10.1	3.7	4.6
Dentist services	7.3	10.8	11.2	10.9	10.2	7.8	5.6	11.0	6.0	7.5
Nursing home care	11.6	23.4	15.5	15.3	11.7	10.7	12.2	9.0	7.6	7.8
Other professional services	7.4	10.2	14.2	18.4	21.2	15.8	10.4	10.0	10.0	7.1
Home health care	9.6	19.7	23.2	30.7	18.9	18.4	22.4	22.3	17.1	13.8
Drugs and other medical nondurables	6.8	8.4	8.1	10.7	11.4	10.1	9.5	8.6	5.4	4.5
Vision products and other medical durables	9.1	10.2	9.5	8.1	12.4	9.2	6.8	6.9	5.1	4.6
Other personal health care	3.5	9.5	13.8	10.2	8.8	12.9	21.1	14.7	14.3	22.5
Program administration and net cost of health insurance	10.6	7.1	12.5	19.2	15.0	10.2	0.2	10.5	19.1	15.2
Government public health activities	10.8	17.0	16.8	18.1	11.5	11.0	9.1	9.4	9.6	12.4
Research and construction	15.1	9.2	9.4	6.8	7.1	8.4	1.7	10.5	5.9	3.5
Noncommercial research	17.1	5.1	11.2	10.4	7.5	9.3	5.8	9.8	2.2	9.9
Construction	13.7	12.1	8.3	4.1	6.7	7.6	–2.4	11.4	9.7	–2.8

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, 1994. Health Care Financing Review vol 17 no 3. HCFA pub no 03373. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Spring 1996.

Table 120 (page 1 of 2). Expenditures for health services and supplies and percent distribution, by type of payer: United States, selected calendar years 1965–91

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of payer	*1965*	*1967*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
					Amount in billions[1]						
Total[1]	$ 38.2	$ 47.9	$ 69.1	$124.7	$238.9	$407.2	$476.9	$526.2	$583.6	$652.4	$728.6
Private	30.3	35.0	50.1	86.2	162.0	279.0	327.5	362.5	398.3	436.6	474.1
Private business	6.0	8.3	13.7	27.8	64.3	113.5	131.8	151.0	167.0	187.9	205.4
Private employer share of private health insurance premiums	4.9	5.6	9.8	19.9	47.9	83.9	95.0	110.9	122.8	140.2	152.7
Private employer contribution to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund[2]	0.0	1.4	2.1	5.0	10.5	20.3	24.6	26.2	28.1	29.5	32.8
Workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance medical benefits and administration	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.4	5.1	7.8	10.5	12.0	14.1	16.0	17.5
Industrial inplant health services	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
Household (individuals)	23.7	26.0	35.0	55.9	90.8	153.6	181.9	196.1	213.8	228.9	247.0
Employee share of private health insurance premiums and individual policy premiums	4.6	4.9	6.0	9.9	16.6	30.0	37.5	37.7	42.7	46.6	52.2
Employee and self-employment contributions and voluntary premiums paid to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund[2]	0.0	1.6	2.4	5.7	12.0	24.0	29.4	31.2	33.7	35.6	39.9
Premiums paid by individuals to Medicare supplementary medical insurance trust fund	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.7	5.2	6.1	8.7	11.2	10.2	10.7
Out-of-pocket health spending by individuals	19.0	18.9	25.6	38.5	59.5	94.4	108.8	118.5	126.2	136.5	144.3
Nonpatient revenue	0.6	0.8	1.5	2.5	7.0	12.0	13.8	15.4	17.5	19.8	21.7
Public	7.9	12.8	18.9	38.5	76.8	128.2	149.4	163.7	185.4	215.8	254.5
Federal Government	3.4	7.0	10.4	21.3	42.6	68.9	77.0	84.3	96.5	113.7	133.8
Employer contributions to private health insurance	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	2.2	4.3	4.8	6.4	8.0	9.1	9.8
Other[3]	3.3	6.8	10.1	20.1	40.3	64.5	72.2	77.9	88.5	104.6	124.0
State and local government	4.5	5.8	8.5	17.2	34.2	59.3	72.4	79.4	88.8	102.1	120.7
Employer contributions to private health insurance	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.9	6.7	16.0	17.9	20.4	23.6	26.3	29.7
Other[4]	4.2	5.5	7.9	15.2	27.5	43.3	54.5	59.1	65.2	75.8	91.0
					Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private	79.3	73.2	72.6	69.2	67.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	68.2	66.9	65.1
Private business	15.6	17.3	19.8	22.3	26.9	27.9	27.6	28.7	28.6	28.8	28.2
Private employer share of private health insurance premiums	12.9	11.7	14.2	16.0	20.0	20.6	19.9	21.1	21.0	21.5	21.0
Private employer contribution to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund[2]	0.0	2.9	3.0	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.5
Workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance medical benefits and administration	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Industrial inplant health services	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Household (individuals)	62.0	54.2	50.7	44.8	38.0	37.7	38.1	37.3	36.6	35.1	33.9
Employee share of private health insurance premiums and individual policy premiums	12.2	10.2	8.7	7.9	6.9	7.4	7.9	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2
Employee and self-employment contributions and voluntary premiums paid to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund[2]	0.0	3.3	3.4	4.6	5.0	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5
Premiums paid by individuals to Medicare supplementary medical insurance trust fund	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5
Out-of-pocket health spending by individuals	49.8	39.5	37.1	30.9	24.9	23.2	22.8	22.5	21.6	20.9	19.8
Nonpatient revenue	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 120 (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. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Winter 1993.

Table 121. Employers' costs per employee hour worked for total compensation, wages and salaries, and health insurance, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1991–95

[Data are based on surveys of employers]

Characteristic	Total compensation				Wage and salaries			
	1991	1993	1994	1995	1991	1993	1994	1995
	Amount per employee-hour worked							
State and local government	$22.31	$24.44	$25.27	$24.86	$15.52	$17.00	$17.57	$17.31
Total private industry	15.40	16.70	17.08	17.10	11.14	11.90	12.14	12.25
Industry:								
Goods producing	18.48	20.22	20.85	20.75	12.70	13.54	13.87	13.97
Service producing	14.31	15.51	15.82	15.88	10.58	11.34	11.56	11.67
Manufacturing	18.22	20.09	20.72	20.47	12.40	13.35	13.69	13.72
Nonmanufacturing	14.67	15.85	16.19	16.29	10.81	11.54	11.76	11.89
Occupation:								
White collar	18.15	19.67	20.26	20.50	13.40	14.32	14.72	14.98
Blue collar	15.15	16.43	16.92	16.69	10.37	11.01	11.31	11.28
Service	7.82	8.54	8.38	8.39	5.96	6.48	6.33	6.35
Region:								
Northeast	17.56	19.44	20.03	20.09	12.65	13.78	14.13	14.25
Midwest	15.05	15.93	16.26	15.89	10.70	11.09	11.34	11.24
South	13.68	14.81	15.05	15.31	10.03	10.74	10.85	11.04
West	15.97	17.43	18.08	18.35	11.62	12.55	13.01	13.39
Union status:								
Union	19.76	21.86	23.26	22.40	13.02	13.98	14.76	14.42
Nonunion	14.54	15.76	16.04	16.28	10.78	11.52	11.70	11.90
Establishment employment size:								
1–99 employees	13.38	14.56	14.58	14.58	10.00	10.75	10.72	10.81
100 or more	17.34	18.52	19.45	19.44	12.23	12.88	13.48	13.58
100–499	14.31	15.21	15.88	16.30	10.32	10.92	11.37	11.62
500 or more	20.60	21.92	23.35	22.85	14.28	14.89	15.79	15.72

Characteristic	Health insurance				Health insurance as a percent of total compensation			
	1991	1993	1994	1995	1991	1993	1994	1995
	Amount per employee-hour worked							
State and local government	$1.54	$1.93	$2.06	$1.95	6.9	7.9	8.2	7.8
Total private industry	0.92	1.10	1.14	1.06	6.0	6.6	6.7	6.2
Industry:								
Goods producing	1.28	1.59	1.70	1.53	6.9	7.9	8.1	7.4
Service producing	0.79	0.93	0.95	0.90	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.7
Manufacturing	1.37	1.69	1.79	1.58	7.5	8.4	8.6	7.7
Nonmanufacturing	0.80	0.95	0.98	0.94	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.8
Occupation:								
White collar	1.02	1.20	1.25	1.18	5.6	6.1	6.2	5.7
Blue collar	1.06	1.28	1.35	1.25	7.0	7.8	8.0	7.5
Service	0.36	0.45	0.45	0.43	4.6	5.3	5.4	5.1
Region:								
Northeast	1.08	1.31	1.37	1.29	6.2	6.7	6.9	6.4
Midwest	0.95	1.15	1.19	1.06	6.3	7.2	7.3	6.7
South	0.76	0.91	0.95	0.92	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.0
West	0.92	1.08	1.10	1.03	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.6
Union status:								
Union	1.63	2.07	2.28	2.09	8.2	9.5	9.8	9.3
Nonunion	0.78	0.92	0.94	0.90	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.5
Establishment employment size:								
1–99 employees	0.68	0.82	0.84	0.77	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.3
100 or more	1.14	1.33	1.42	1.34	6.6	7.2	7.3	6.9
100–499	0.90	0.98	1.03	1.05	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5
500 or more	1.40	1.69	1.84	1.65	6.8	7.7	7.9	7.2

NOTE: Costs are calculated from March survey data each year. In 1995 compensation costs for state and local government workers include data for substitute teachers.

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, 93-220, 94-290 and 95-225. June 19, 1991, June 18, 1993, June 16, 1994, and June 22, 1995. Washington.

Table 122. Personal health care expenditures average annual percent increase and percent distribution of factors affecting growth: United States, 1960–94

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Period	Average annual percent increase	Factors affecting growth				
		All factors	Prices		Population	Intensity[1]
			Economy-wide	Medical		
		Percent distribution				
1960–94	11.0	100	42	15	10	32
1960–61	6.1	100	20	11	27	43
1961–62	7.6	100	17	14	20	48
1962–63	9.3	100	13	9	16	62
1963–64	9.9	100	15	16	14	55
1964–65	8.6	100	23	9	15	53
1965–66	10.4	100	29	21	11	39
1966–67	13.7	100	24	13	8	55
1967–68	12.9	100	35	12	8	46
1968–69	12.8	100	38	10	8	44
1969–70	13.5	100	41	8	8	43
1970–71	9.8	100	54	11	11	23
1971–72	11.4	100	39	–3	9	56
1972–73	11.6	100	50	–14	7	57
1973–74	14.7	100	63	2	6	30
1974–75	14.7	100	67	10	6	18
1975–76	14.0	100	44	21	6	29
1976–77	13.2	100	50	11	7	32
1977–78	11.6	100	65	5	8	22
1978–79	13.7	100	64	3	7	25
1979–80	15.8	100	61	13	6	20
1980–81	16.1	100	61	16	6	16
1981–82	12.4	100	53	34	9	5
1982–83	10.0	100	44	31	10	14
1983–84	9.6	100	40	39	10	11
1984–85	10.2	100	36	36	10	19
1985–86	9.0	100	29	25	11	35
1986–87	9.6	100	34	19	11	37
1987–88	11.0	100	34	24	9	33
1988–89	10.2	100	43	27	10	20
1989–90	11.7	100	39	21	9	31
1990–91	10.0	100	41	18	11	31
1991–92	9.4	100	31	27	12	31
1992–93	6.3	100	42	34	17	7
1993–94	5.7	100	42	26	18	15

[1]The residual percent of growth that 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 in health expenditures and in population 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, 1994. Health Care Financing Review vol 17 no 3. HCFA pub no 03373. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Spring 1996.

Table 123. Personal health care expenditures and percent distribution, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1929–94

[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	23.6	124	100.0	55.3	21.2	1.8	21.7	9.0	12.6
1965	35.2	172	100.0	52.7	24.7	2.0	20.6	8.4	12.2
1970	63.8	297	100.0	39.0	23.2	2.6	35.3	23.0	12.2
1971	70.1	323	100.0	37.7	23.5	2.6	36.2	24.1	12.1
1972	78.0	356	100.0	37.1	23.4	2.7	36.8	24.4	12.4
1973	87.1	394	100.0	36.7	23.7	2.5	37.1	24.3	12.8
1974	99.9	448	100.0	34.9	24.2	2.5	38.5	26.0	12.5
1975	114.5	510	100.0	33.3	24.8	2.4	39.6	27.0	12.5
1976	130.5	576	100.0	32.1	25.7	2.9	39.3	28.1	11.2
1977	147.7	647	100.0	31.4	26.4	2.8	39.3	27.9	11.4
1978	164.8	715	100.0	30.2	27.1	3.0	39.7	28.4	11.3
1979	187.5	805	100.0	29.0	28.1	3.1	39.8	28.7	11.2
1980	217.0	923	100.0	27.8	28.6	3.6	40.1	29.2	10.9
1981	252.0	1,061	100.0	27.2	28.9	3.7	40.2	29.6	10.6
1982	283.3	1,181	100.0	26.6	29.6	3.8	40.0	29.6	10.4
1983	311.5	1,286	100.0	26.4	29.7	3.7	40.1	30.0	10.2
1984	341.5	1,397	100.0	26.6	29.9	3.6	40.0	30.0	10.0
1985	376.4	1,525	100.0	26.7	30.2	3.7	39.3	29.6	9.7
1986	410.5	1,647	100.0	26.3	30.3	3.8	39.5	29.3	10.2
1987	449.7	1,787	100.0	25.8	31.1	3.8	39.3	28.8	10.4
1988	499.3	1,964	100.0	25.9	31.7	3.9	38.5	28.3	10.1
1989	550.1	2,142	100.0	24.8	32.6	3.7	38.9	28.8	10.1
1990	614.7	2,369	100.0	24.1	32.8	3.5	39.5	29.0	10.6
1991	676.2	2,578	100.0	22.9	32.7	3.4	40.9	30.4	10.5
1992	739.8	2,790	100.0	22.2	32.8	3.3	41.7	31.7	10.0
1993	786.5	2,936	100.0	21.5	32.6	3.4	42.5	32.7	9.8
1994	831.7	3,074	100.0	21.0	32.1	3.4	43.5	33.7	9.8

[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 1995.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary. National health expenditures, 1994. Health Care Financing Review vol 17 no 3. HCFA pub no 03373. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Spring 1996.

Table 124. 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 1960–94

[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
		Percent distribution					
Hospital care[2]							
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	32.4	3.2	55.4	9.5	19.2
1975	52.6	8.3	32.9	2.7	56.0	10.0	22.0
1980	102.7	5.2	35.5	4.9	54.4	10.4	25.8
1985	168.3	5.2	34.9	4.9	54.9	9.4	29.2
1988	211.6	4.9	35.6	5.3	54.2	9.9	27.4
1989	231.6	4.2	36.9	4.6	54.3	10.3	27.7
1990	256.4	4.0	36.6	4.2	55.2	11.6	27.2
1991	282.3	4.0	35.5	4.1	56.4	13.5	27.0
1992	305.3	3.5	34.7	3.9	57.9	14.2	28.4
1993	324.2	3.1	34.9	4.1	58.0	14.5	28.6
1994	338.5	2.9	34.2	4.0	59.0	14.6	30.0
Nursing home care[3]							
1960	0.8	77.9	0.0	6.3	15.7	. . .	. . .
1965	1.5	60.1	0.1	5.7	34.1	. . .	. . .
1970	4.2	53.5	0.4	4.9	41.2	22.3	3.4
1975	8.7	42.6	0.8	4.8	51.9	47.1	2.5
1980	17.6	41.8	1.2	3.0	54.0	50.0	1.7
1985	30.7	44.4	2.7	1.8	51.1	47.2	1.4
1988	39.8	44.3	3.6	1.9	50.3	46.1	1.7
1989	44.9	42.4	3.6	1.8	52.2	44.6	5.4
1990	50.9	43.6	3.7	1.9	50.8	45.4	3.3
1991	57.2	40.9	3.6	1.8	53.6	48.1	3.4
1992	62.3	39.0	3.4	1.9	55.7	48.5	5.1
1993	67.0	37.6	3.1	1.9	57.5	48.4	6.8
1994	72.3	37.2	3.0	1.9	57.9	47.4	8.2
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	5.6	17.6
1985	83.6	29.1	39.9	1.6	29.3	4.2	19.7
1988	118.7	27.1	40.9	2.0	30.0	4.2	20.2
1989	131.3	25.6	42.0	2.0	30.4	4.3	20.5
1990	146.3	24.2	43.2	1.8	30.7	4.8	20.2
1991	158.6	22.4	45.0	1.6	31.0	5.8	19.4
1992	174.7	21.7	46.6	1.5	30.2	6.4	18.2
1993	181.1	20.4	47.1	1.5	30.9	7.0	18.7
1994	189.4	18.9	47.3	1.6	32.1	7.1	20.1
All other personal health care[4]							
1960	8.2	87.4	1.5	3.0	8.1	. . .	. . .
1965	11.5	86.7	2.4	2.9	8.0	. . .	. . .
1970	18.0	79.9	5.0	2.8	12.3	6.1	0.7
1975	29.4	72.4	8.7	2.9	16.1	8.8	1.8
1980	51.5	63.9	16.0	3.6	16.5	7.7	3.2
1985	93.9	57.3	22.2	4.1	16.4	7.3	4.5
1988	129.2	53.4	25.5	4.2	16.8	7.9	4.3
1989	142.3	51.9	26.2	4.4	17.5	8.4	4.6
1990	161.0	50.0	26.5	4.5	19.0	9.1	5.4
1991	178.1	47.7	26.7	4.5	21.1	10.7	6.4
1992	197.6	46.3	27.0	4.4	22.3	11.3	7.3
1993	214.1	45.4	26.2	4.4	24.1	12.6	8.1
1994	231.5	44.2	25.6	4.5	25.7	13.5	8.8

[1]Includes other government expenditures for these health care services, for example, care funded by the Department of Veterans Affairs and State and locally financed subsidies to hospitals.
[2]Includes expenditures for hospital-based nursing home care and home health agency care.
[3]Includes expenditures for care in freestanding nursing homes. Expenditures for care in facility-based nursing homes are included with hospital care.
[4]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.

NOTE: These data include revisions in health expenditures and in population 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, 1994. Health Care Financing Review vol 17 no 3. HCFA pub no 03373. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Spring 1996.

Table 125. Hospital expenses and personnel and average annual percent change in non-Federal short-stay hospitals: United States, 1971–93

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

Year and period	Expenses for inpatient care			Employee costs as percent of total[1]	Personnel[2]	
	Total in billions	Per inpatient day	Per inpatient stay		Number in thousands	Number per 100 patients
1971	$ 22.4	$ 83	$ 667	63.9	1,999	272
1972	25.5	95	747	62.6	2,056	278
1973	28.5	102	794	61.8	2,149	280
1974	32.8	113	883	60.7	2,289	289
1975	39.1	133	1,025	59.4	2,399	298
1976	45.4	152	1,172	57.9	2,483	304
1977	51.8	173	1,317	57.5	2,581	315
1978	58.3	194	1,470	57.2	2,662	323
1979	66.2	216	1,631	57.0	2,762	328
1980	77.0	244	1,844	56.4	2,879	334
1981	90.7	284	2,168	56.7	3,039	347
1982	105.1	327	2,493	56.7	3,110	353
1983	116.6	368	2,776	56.5	3,102	357
1984	123.6	410	2,984	56.1	3,023	367
1985	130.7	460	3,239	55.2	3,003	385
1986	140.9	499	3,530	53.9	3,032	392
1987	152.9	537	3,849	53.1	3,120	400
1988	168.9	581	4,194	52.9	3,209	404
1989	185.2	631	4,572	53.0	3,307	411
1990	203.9	682	4,930	53.6	3,423	417
1991	225.2	745	5,346	53.8	3,539	427
1992	248.3	816	5,789	53.2	3,624	436
1993	266.4	875	6,121	52.8	3,681	441
			Average annual percent change			
1971–93	11.9	11.3	10.6	. . .	2.8	2.2
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
1992–93	7.3	7.2	5.7	. . .	1.6	1.1

[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, 1995 Edition. Chicago, 1994. (Copyright 1994: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 126. Hospital expenses in short-stay hospitals, according to type of ownership and size of hospital: United States, selected years 1970–93

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

Type of ownership and size of hospital	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*
Total expenses					Amount in billions					
All ownership	$19.7	$ 42.7	$ 83.8	$141.3	$182.0	$198.6	$217.4	$240.2	$264.9	$284.3
Federal[1]	1.1	3.6	6.8	10.6	13.1	13.4	13.5	15.0	16.6	18.0
Department of Defense	0.2	1.1	1.9	3.5	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.0
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.9	2.3	4.5	6.6	8.0	8.5	8.9	9.6	10.7	11.7
Indian Health Service	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Non-Federal short-stay[2]	18.6	39.1	77.0	130.7	168.9	185.2	203.9	225.2	248.3	266.4
Nonprofit	13.6	28.0	55.8	96.2	124.8	136.9	150.7	166.8	183.8	197.2
Proprietary	0.7	2.6	5.8	11.5	15.5	17.2	18.8	20.5	22.5	23.1
State-local government	4.1	8.6	15.3	23.0	28.6	31.0	34.4	37.9	42.0	46.1
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	2.2	4.4	8.0	12.5	16.1	17.5	18.6	20.8	22.4	24.0
100–199 beds	3.4	7.1	13.4	22.5	29.4	32.7	35.4	39.2	43.3	46.9
200–299 beds	3.4	7.0	13.8	23.9	33.0	36.5	40.7	43.9	49.4	52.6
300–499 beds	5.6	11.3	23.7	40.3	50.0	55.0	60.4	67.4	73.1	78.8
500 beds or more	5.1	12.9	24.9	42.2	53.5	56.9	62.4	68.9	76.7	82.0
Expenses per inpatient day					Amount					
Non-Federal short-stay[2]	$ 68	$ 133	$ 244	$ 460	$ 581	$ 631	$ 682	$ 745	$ 816	$ 875
Nonprofit	72	133	246	463	591	642	692	757	828	892
Proprietary	50	133	257	501	649	708	752	820	889	914
State-local government	68	132	236	429	514	554	610	668	737	776
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	45	102	198	382	456	483	506	551	599	632
100–199 beds	58	119	219	409	520	561	595	654	708	740
200–299 beds	69	128	235	447	572	614	664	719	784	855
300–499 beds	74	138	257	482	615	679	733	803	893	962
500 beds or more	73	155	275	503	654	717	783	872	950	1,038
Expenses per inpatient stay					Amount					
Non-Federal short-stay[2]	$ 579	$1,025	$1,844	$3,239	$4,194	$4,572	$4,930	$5,346	$5,789	$6,121
Nonprofit	597	1,045	1,900	3,308	4,267	4,638	4,995	5,388	5,808	6,178
Proprietary	348	886	1,676	3,033	4,023	4,406	4,727	5,134	5,548	5,643
State-local government	585	1,016	1,724	3,073	3,990	4,389	4,769	5,281	5,841	6,139
Size of hospital:										
6–99 beds	339	665	1,234	2,276	2,971	3,173	3,348	3,742	4,032	4,238
100–199 beds	470	865	1,554	2,739	3,603	3,913	4,204	4,558	4,926	5,103
200–299 beds	585	990	1,773	3,070	4,023	4,376	4,683	5,054	5,459	5,830
300–499 beds	665	1,147	2,047	3,535	4,569	5,007	5,352	5,748	6,251	6,653
500 beds or more	870	1,637	2,627	4,387	5,756	6,310	6,873	7,567	8,167	8,778

[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, 1985–95 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1985–95. (Copyrights 1971, 1976, 1981, 1985–94: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); unpublished data.

Table 127. 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 128. 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
50–99 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 129. 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 130. Mental health expenditures, percent distribution, and per capita expenditures, according to type of mental health organization: United States, selected years 1969–92

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Type of organization	*1969*	*1975*	*1979*	*1983*	*1986*	*1988*	*1990*	*1992*
				Amount in millions				
All organizations	$3,293	$6,564	$8,764	$14,432	$18,458	$23,028	$28,410	$28,388
State and county mental hospitals	1,814	3,185	3,757	5,491	6,326	6,978	7,774	7,970
Private psychiatric hospitals	220	467	743	1,712	2,629	4,588	6,101	3,919
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	298	621	723	2,176	2,878	3,610	4,662	5,193
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers[1]	450	699	848	1,316	1,338	1,290	1,480	1,530
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	2,167
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	186	422	589	430	518	657	671	821
All other organizations[2]	59	116	187	2,734	3,792	4,600	5,753	6,788
				Percent distribution				
All organizations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State and county mental hospitals	55.1	48.5	42.9	38.0	34.4	30.3	27.4	28.1
Private psychiatric hospitals	6.7	7.1	8.5	11.9	14.2	19.9	21.5	13.8
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	9.0	9.5	8.2	15.1	15.6	15.7	16.4	18.3
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers[1]	13.7	10.6	9.7	9.1	7.2	5.6	5.2	5.4
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	7.6
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	5.6	6.4	6.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.9
All other organizations[2]	1.8	1.8	2.1	18.9	20.5	20.0	20.2	23.9
				Amount per capita[3]				
All organizations	$ 17	$ 31	$ 40	$ 62	$ 77	$ 95	$ 117	$ 112
State and county mental hospitals	9	15	17	24	26	29	32	31
Private psychiatric hospitals	1	2	3	7	11	19	25	15
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	2	3	3	9	12	15	19	20
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers[1]	2	3	4	6	6	5	6	6
Federally funded community mental health centers	1	4	7	–	–	–	–	–
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	1	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
All other organizations[2]	0	1	1	12	16	19	24	28

[1]Includes Department of Veterans Affairs neuropsychiatric hospitals, general hospital psychiatric services, and psychiatric outpatient clinics.
[2]Includes freestanding outpatient clinics, freestanding day–night organizations, multiservice organizations, and other residential organizations.Multiservice mental health organizations were redefined in 1983; see Appendix I.
[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. Manderscheid RW, Sonnenschein MA. Mental health, United States, 1992. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992; unpublished data from the 1992 inventory of mental health organizations and general hospital mental health services.

Table 131. 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]	31,088	12,108	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	6.3	3.3	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 132. Federal funding for health research and development and percent distribution, according to agency: United States, selected fiscal years 1970–94

[Data are compiled by the National Institutes of Health from Federal Government sources]

Agency	*1970*[1]	*1975*[1]	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*[2]	*1994*[3]
	Amount in millions										
Total	$1,667	$2,832	$4,723	$6,791	$8,431	$9,163	$9,791	$10,602	$11,726	$12,108	$12,821
	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	84.1	84.9	85.2	85.7	85.8	85.0	85.6
National Institutes of Health	52.4	66.4	67.4	71.1	74.6	74.0	72.9	72.6	71.7	80.7	80.6
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	- - -	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6
Other Public Health Service	16.2	8.3	7.9	7.3	8.0	9.1	10.8	11.4	12.2	2.4	2.7
Other Department of Health and Human Services	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Other agencies	29.4	22.4	21.8	20.3	15.9	15.1	14.8	14.3	14.2	15.0	14.4
Department of Agriculture	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Department of Defense	7.5	4.1	4.5	6.5	5.1	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.3
Department of Education[4]	. . .	. . .	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Department of Energy[5]	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.5
Department of the Interior	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Environmental Protection Agency	. . .	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
International Development Cooperation Agency[6]	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	5.2	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5
National Science Foundation	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Department of Veterans Affairs	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.9
All other departments and agencies	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

[1]Data for fiscal year ending June 30; all other data for fiscal year ending September 30.
[2]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]Preliminary figures.
[4]Office of Handicapped Research, formerly included in Other Department of Health and Human Services.
[5]Includes Atomic Energy Commission and Energy Research and Development Administration.
[6]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. Sept. 1994; Office of Science Policy and Legislation, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service: Unpublished data.

Table 133. Federal spending for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)–related activities, according to agency and type of activity: United States, selected fiscal years 1985–95

[Data are compiled from Federal Government appropriations]

Agency and type of activity	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*[1]
Agency					Amount in millions					
All Federal spending	$205	$925	$1,607	$2,285	$3,064	$3,806	$4,498	$5,328	$6,329	$7,145
Department of Health and Human Services, total	197	776	1,435	2,019	2,620	3,302	3,824	4,426	5,339	5,949
Public Health Service, total	109	501	962	1,301	1,588	1,888	1,960	2,078	2,567	2,702
National Institutes of Health	66	297	543	718	907	1,014	1,047	1,073	1,296	1,336
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	–	11	42	58	50	30	26	26	27	24
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	33	136	305	378	443	497	480	498	543	590
Food and Drug Administration	9	16	30	74	57	63	72	73	72	73
Health Resources and Services Administration	–	12	37	60	113	266	317	390	608	661
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research	–	–	1	7	8	10	10	10	11	11
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health	–	30	3	6	8	6	5	5	5	4
Indian Health Service	–	–	–	1	3	2	3	3	4	4
Health Care Financing Administration	75	215	360	545	780	1,050	1,360	1,675	1,990	2,240
Social Security Administration	13	60	113	170	249	360	501	670	840	1,005
Other Department of Health and Human Services Agencies	–	–	–	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Department of Veterans Affairs	8	51	78	136	220	258	279	325	312	329
Department of Defense	–	74	53	86	125	127	129	159	129	127
Agency for International Development	–	17	30	40	71	78	94	117	115	121
Department of Housing and Urban Development	–	–	–	–	–	–	107	196	258	491
Office of Personnel Management	–	4	7	12	21	34	58	98	108	119
Other departments	–	3	4	4	7	7	7	7	8	9
Activity										
Research	84	345	657	937	1,142	1,275	1,311	1,361	1,561	1,595
Public Health Service	83	317	634	900	1,093	1,221	1,259	1,284	1,508	1,548
Department of Veterans Affairs	1	4	6	10	15	10	6	7	6	6
Department of Defense	–	24	17	27	34	44	46	70	47	41
Education and prevention	26	196	367	396	486	528	518	576	619	662
Public Health Service	25	145	301	298	351	391	378	395	445	491
Department of Veterans Affairs	1	10	16	27	31	34	22	31	31	31
Department of Defense	–	22	16	26	28	19	18	27	22	12
Agency for International Development	–	17	30	40	71	78	94	117	115	121
Other	–	2	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Medical care	81	325	470	794	1,187	1,642	2,061	2,523	3,051	3,394
Health Care Financing Administration:										
Medicaid (Federal share)	70	200	330	490	670	870	1,080	1,290	1,490	1,640
Medicare	5	15	30	55	110	180	280	385	500	600
Public Health Service	–	40	27	103	144	274	323	397	613	664
Department of Veterans Affairs	6	37	56	99	174	214	251	287	275	292
Department of Defense	–	28	20	33	63	64	65	62	60	73
Office of Personnel Management	–	4	7	12	21	34	58	98	108	119
Other	–	1	–	2	5	4	4	4	5	6
Cash assistance	13	60	113	170	249	360	608	866	1,098	1,496
Social Security Administration:										
Disability Insurance	10	45	95	145	210	295	390	505	600	705
Supplemental Security Income	3	15	18	25	39	65	111	165	240	300
Department of Housing and Urban Development	–	–	–	–	–	–	107	196	258	491

[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 that 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 134. Health care coverage for persons under 65 years of age, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1984, 1989, 1993, and 1994

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

Characteristic	Private insurance				Medicaid[1]				Not covered[2]			
	1984	1989	1993[3]	1994[4]	1984	1989	1993[3]	1994[4]	1984	1989	1993[3]	1994[4]
	Percent of population											
Total, age adjusted[5]	76.9	76.6	71.3	70.1	6.0	6.4	9.7	10.2	15.4	15.7	17.3	17.8
Total, crude[5]	77.2	76.8	71.6	70.5	5.6	5.9	9.0	9.4	15.6	15.9	17.8	18.3
Age												
Under 15 years	71.9	71.7	65.6	63.0	10.8	11.4	18.9	19.8	16.1	15.9	14.8	16.1
Under 5 years	67.6	68.1	60.5	57.9	13.4	13.3	25.0	25.8	18.0	17.0	14.0	15.1
5–14 years	74.2	73.6	68.3	65.8	9.4	10.4	15.6	16.7	15.0	15.3	15.2	16.6
15–44 years	77.0	76.6	70.6	69.9	4.4	4.4	6.4	6.7	17.6	18.1	21.6	22.0
45–64 years	83.6	83.3	80.7	80.5	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	10.2	10.6	12.3	12.2
Sex[6]												
Male	77.5	76.9	71.5	70.6	5.0	5.2	8.2	8.6	15.8	16.4	18.3	18.8
Female	76.3	76.2	71.1	69.7	7.1	7.6	11.2	11.7	15.1	14.9	16.3	16.9
Race[6]												
White	80.0	79.7	75.1	73.6	4.1	4.5	7.1	7.7	14.2	14.5	16.2	16.9
Black	58.9	59.2	51.1	52.0	17.5	17.1	23.3	23.9	22.3	22.0	23.2	21.5
Hispanic origin and race[6]												
All Hispanic	56.7	50.6	48.6	48.7	10.2	10.5	16.2	17.4	32.2	31.3	34.2	32.9
Mexican American	54.8	46.5	44.6	45.8	9.2	9.5	14.8	16.1	35.4	38.1	39.5	37.2
Puerto Rican	49.1	43.8	45.8	49.1	24.0	21.9	30.3	32.8	25.9	21.4	21.0	17.4
Cuban	71.1	66.7	68.6	63.6	*3.9	7.0	15.0	8.4	23.6	20.7	16.9	27.4
Other Hispanic	62.2	58.5	56.4	52.2	6.2	8.4	12.2	14.7	29.6	23.0	31.1	31.5
White, non-Hispanic	82.5	83.0	78.6	77.4	3.4	3.6	5.8	6.2	12.3	12.1	13.9	14.6
Black, non-Hispanic	59.0	59.3	51.5	52.4	17.7	17.1	23.2	23.8	22.0	21.8	23.0	21.1
Family income[6,7]												
Less than $14,000	34.1	34.6	26.0	24.7	26.5	26.6	37.2	38.0	37.8	37.3	35.3	35.0
$14,000–$24,999	71.3	71.4	60.1	54.0	4.2	4.8	10.5	12.3	22.1	21.4	27.5	30.4
$25,000–$34,999	88.3	87.9	80.9	78.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	3.5	8.7	9.3	13.8	15.6
$35,000–$49,999	93.1	92.4	89.4	88.5	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.3	4.8	5.6	7.8	8.7
$50,000 or more	95.2	95.7	93.9	92.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	3.1	3.2	4.6	5.6
Geographic region[6]												
Northeast	80.4	83.4	76.2	74.8	7.4	5.8	9.3	10.2	11.8	10.3	14.3	14.7
Midwest	80.6	81.9	77.7	77.3	7.0	7.1	9.9	9.4	11.8	10.7	11.7	12.3
South	74.4	71.8	66.1	65.3	4.4	5.7	9.3	10.2	18.4	20.0	21.9	21.4
West	72.3	72.1	68.1	65.4	6.2	7.2	10.4	11.0	19.0	19.1	19.0	21.2
Location of residence[6]												
Within MSA	77.6	77.2	71.6	70.7	6.5	6.4	9.8	10.2	14.4	15.1	16.9	17.5
Outside MSA	75.4	74.3	70.5	68.1	5.2	6.5	9.3	10.2	17.5	17.8	18.5	19.2

[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 changed in 1993 compared with previous years.
[4]Preliminary data.
[5]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[6]Age adjusted.
[7]Family income categories for 1989, 1993, and 1994. Income categories for 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 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. Estimates of the percent of persons under 65 years of age lacking health care coverage based on the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) are higher than estimates of the percent of persons who are uninsured based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) (table 148). The CPS estimates are for the total population including those 65 years of age and over who are largely covered by Medicare. In addition, estimates of Medicaid participation based on the NHIS are lower than for the CPS due to different wording of the Medicaid questions in the two surveys.

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 1989–94. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 135. Health care coverage for persons 65 years of age and over, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1984, 1989, 1993, and 1994

[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]			
	1984	1989	1993[3]	1994[4]	1984	1989	1993[3]	1994[4]	1984	1989	1993[3]	1994[4]
	Percent of population											
Total, age adjusted[5]	70.9	73.5	75.5	75.1	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.3	20.0	16.8	15.3	14.8
Total, crude[5]	70.8	73.5	75.4	75.1	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.4	20.2	16.9	15.4	14.8
Age												
65–74 years	73.3	74.2	76.0	74.9	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.5	17.7	15.5	14.2	14.4
75 years and over	66.8	72.3	74.5	75.3	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.9	24.1	19.0	17.2	15.4
75–84 years	69.2	74.1	76.5	77.3	6.5	6.4	5.8	5.8	22.0	17.4	15.6	14.4
85 years and over	56.2	64.8	66.7	67.4	9.3	8.5	8.5	11.0	33.4	26.1	23.7	19.5
Sex[6]												
Male	71.6	73.9	76.5	75.8	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.0	20.8	17.2	15.7	15.8
Female	70.5	73.4	74.7	74.7	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	19.4	16.4	15.0	13.9
Race[6]												
White	74.4	77.3	79.1	78.8	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.4	18.5	14.7	13.2	12.9
Black	38.1	39.3	43.6	42.4	19.9	16.5	13.3	14.9	35.4	37.9	36.2	34.5
Hispanic origin and race[6]												
All Hispanic	39.4	38.8	38.1	49.2	19.6	20.4	23.6	19.5	31.3	24.1	31.7	23.2
Mexican American	41.4	33.5	30.2	41.8	15.8	23.5	15.7	22.0	39.7	26.7	45.8	29.5
Puerto Rican	*25.4	*18.5	*6.3	48.4	*30.7	*30.6	*21.9	17.5	*37.3	*27.6	59.0	28.3
Cuban	*23.7	45.7	59.0	55.9	21.1	*20.6	39.7	*24.8	*11.9	*23.7	*3.2	12.9
Other Hispanic	47.3	49.5	42.6	56.3	*13.7	13.0	*19.1	12.9	24.8	19.2	27.9	17.9
White, non-Hispanic	75.5	78.5	80.9	80.3	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.7	18.1	14.4	12.4	12.3
Black, non-Hispanic	37.8	39.3	43.8	42.9	20.1	16.3	13.2	14.4	35.5	38.0	36.1	34.6
Family income[6,7]												
Less than $14,000	57.5	64.8	58.3	59.0	12.3	11.4	14.1	15.0	27.3	21.5	24.3	22.8
$14,000–$24,999	79.8	81.2	82.8	82.5	1.8	2.6	1.6	2.0	15.1	13.4	13.1	12.3
$25,000–$34,999	80.3	80.0	85.7	83.5	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.4	13.7	12.5	9.4	9.5
$35,000–$49,999	81.0	80.3	83.6	83.9	*2.3	*1.9	*2.1	*2.0	11.9	10.2	9.4	9.3
$50,000 or more	78.5	76.5	81.3	79.1	*1.8	*1.1	*2.4	*1.4	14.4	12.6	8.5	8.4
Geographic region[6]												
Northeast	74.3	73.1	79.0	75.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.3	18.4	18.0	12.1	15.6
Midwest	77.6	79.6	81.7	82.4	3.2	2.9	3.5	2.5	16.8	14.1	12.3	11.3
South	65.1	70.6	70.8	69.8	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.7	23.0	18.3	19.0	18.1
West	68.2	71.4	71.7	74.0	6.5	7.6	5.7	6.1	21.0	16.0	16.3	12.7
Location of residence[6]												
Within MSA	71.6	73.6	75.2	75.3	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.0	19.6	16.8	15.1	14.4
Outside MSA	69.8	73.4	76.3	74.5	6.6	7.2	5.8	6.3	20.7	16.8	15.9	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]July 1 to Dec. 31, 1993. The questionnaire changed in 1993 compared with previous years.
[4]Preliminary data.
[5]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[6]Age adjusted.
[7]Family income categories for 1989, 1993, and 1994. Income categories for 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. In 1994, 5.2 percent of all persons 65 years of age and over had no Medicare, but only 0.8 percent were without health insurance.

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

Table 136. Health maintenance organizations (HMO's) and enrollment, according to model type, geographic region, and Federal program: United States, selected years 1976–95

[Data are based on a census of health maintenance organizations]

Plans and enrollment	*1976*	*1980*	*1985*[1]	*1987*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Plans					Number						
All plans	174	235	478	647	604	572	553	555	551	540	550
Model type:[2]											
Individual practice association[3]	41	97	244	409	385	360	346	340	332	319	323
Group[4]	122	138	234	238	219	212	168	166	150	117	107
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39	49	69	104	120
Geographic region:											
Northeast	29	55	81	114	118	115	116	111	102	101	99
Midwest	52	72	157	203	183	160	157	165	169	159	154
South	23	45	141	194	172	176	163	161	167	173	190
West	70	63	99	136	131	121	117	118	113	107	107
Enrollment[5]					Number of persons in millions						
Total	6.0	9.1	21.0	29.2	31.9	33.0	34.0	36.1	38.4	42.2	46.2
Model type:[2]											
Individual practice association[3]	0.4	1.7	6.4	12.0	13.5	13.7	13.6	14.7	15.3	16.1	17.4
Group[4]	5.6	7.4	14.6	17.2	18.3	19.3	17.1	16.5	15.4	13.6	12.9
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.3	4.9	7.7	12.5	15.9
Federal program:[6]											
Medicaid[7]	- - -	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.6	3.5
Medicare	- - -	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.9
					Percent of HMO enrollees						
Model type:[2]											
Individual practice association[3]	6.6	18.7	30.4	41.1	42.5	41.6	40.1	40.7	39.8	38.2	37.6
Group[4]	93.4	81.3	69.6	58.9	57.5	58.4	50.2	45.9	40.1	32.2	27.9
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.8	13.5	20.1	29.6	34.5
Federal program:[6]											
Medicaid[7]	- - -	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.4	6.1	10.0
Medicare	- - -	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	8.0
					Percent of population enrolled in HMO's						
Total	2.8	4.0	8.9	12.2	13.0	13.4	13.6	14.3	15.1	16.1	17.7
Geographic region:											
Northeast	2.0	3.1	7.9	11.7	13.8	14.6	15.4	16.1	18.0	19.5	20.9
Midwest	1.5	2.8	9.7	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.7	14.4
South	0.4	0.8	3.8	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.8	8.4	9.4	11.2
West	9.7	12.2	17.3	20.6	22.6	23.2	23.8	24.7	25.1	26.4	29.0

[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 4.1 million on Jan. 1, 1995, 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 1989–95. Medicaid enrollment in 1989–90 are as of June 30. HMO's in Guam are not included prior to 1995.

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. 1–5, issues 1, 1991–1992; 1986 December Update of Medicare Enrollment in HMO's. 1988 January Update of Medicare Enrollment in HMO's. Excelsior, Minnesota (Copyrights 1983–95: 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 137. Medicare enrollees and expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of service: United States and other areas, selected years 1967–94

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of service	*1967*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*[1]
Enrollees					Number in millions				
Total[2]	19.5	20.5	25.0	28.5	31.1	34.2	35.6	36.3	36.9
Hospital insurance	19.5	20.4	24.6	28.1	30.6	33.7	35.2	35.9	36.5
Supplementary medical insurance	17.9	19.6	23.9	27.4	30.0	32.6	33.9	34.6	35.2
Expenditures					Amount in millions				
Total	$4,737	$7,493	$16,316	$36,822	$72,294	$110,984	$135,845	$150,370	$164,862
Total hospital insurance[3]	3,430	5,281	11,581	25,577	48,414	66,997	85,015	94,391	104,545
Inpatient hospital	3,034	4,827	10,877	24,116	44,940	59,451	71,163	76,182	81,517
Skilled nursing facility	282	246	278	395	548	2,575	4,133	5,797	7,596
Home health agency	29	51	160	540	1,913	3,666	7,549	10,252	12,559
Hospice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	43	358	846	1,059	1,421
Administrative expenses[4]	77	157	266	526	970	947	1,325	1,101	1,452
Total supplementary medical insurance	1,307	2,212	4,735	11,245	23,880	43,987	50,830	55,979	60,317
Physician	1,128	1,790	3,416	8,187	17,312	29,609	32,473	35,282	37,515
Outpatient hospital	33	114	643	1,897	4,319	8,482	10,894	11,539	13,498
Home health agency	10	34	95	234	38	74	79	112	144
Group practice prepayment	19	26	80	203	720	2,827	3,942	5,002	5,465
Independent laboratory	7	11	39	114	558	1,476	1,872	2,044	1,996
Administrative expenses[4]	110	237	462	610	933	1,519	1,570	2,000	1,699
					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	94.3	92.8	88.7	83.7	80.7	78.0
Skilled nursing facility	8.2	4.7	2.4	1.5	1.1	3.8	4.9	6.1	7.3
Home health agency	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.1	4.0	5.5	8.9	10.9	12.0
Hospice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.4
Administrative expenses[4]	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4
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	67.3	63.9	63.0	62.2
Outpatient hospital	2.5	5.2	13.6	16.9	18.1	19.3	21.4	20.6	22.4
Home health agency	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Group practice prepayment	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	3.0	6.4	7.8	8.9	9.1
Independent laboratory	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	2.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.3
Administrative expenses[4]	8.4	10.7	9.8	5.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.6	2.8

[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 data for Medicare enrollees residing in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, other outlying areas, foreign countries, and unknown residence.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. Office of Medicare Cost Estimates, Office of the Actuary and Bureau of Data Management and Strategy. Washington.

Table 138. 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 1977–93

[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	1992	1993	1977	1987	1992	1993	1977	1987	1992	1993	1977	1987	1992	1993
Total	23.8	29.4	32.0	32.5	570	754	796	825	$1,332	$3,025	$4,221	$4,263	$ 759	$2,281	$3,361	$3,519
Age																
65–66 years	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	533	700	752	799	1,075	2,214	2,869	2,798	573	1,550	2,158	2,238
67–68 years	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.9	511	667	712	745	1,173	2,536	3,437	3,405	599	1,691	2,446	2,539
69–70 years	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.7	531	705	745	768	1,211	2,700	3,626	3,642	643	1,902	2,702	2,799
71–72 years	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.6	555	740	761	797	1,228	2,904	3,936	3,907	681	2,150	2,994	3,117
73–74 years	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	576	762	801	814	1,319	3,048	4,171	4,193	759	2,322	3,341	3,414
75–79 years	4.5	5.7	6.3	6.4	597	787	832	854	1,430	3,312	4,663	4,671	853	2,608	3,881	3,993
80–84 years	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	623	828	862	889	1,549	3,496	4,999	5,157	965	2,894	4,307	4,585
85 years and over	2.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	652	841	884	906	1,636	3,708	5,375	5,609	1,068	3,119	4,750	5,083
Sex and age																
Male	9.6	11.8	12.9	13.1	546	712	756	784	1,505	3,432	4,708	4,689	821	2,443	3,560	3,678
65–66 years	- - -	1.8	1.8	1.8	- - -	640	697	744	- - -	2,560	3,253	3,155	- - -	1,639	2,268	2,350
67–68 years	- - -	1.6	1.7	1.7	- - -	623	668	704	- - -	2,955	3,988	3,861	- - -	1,841	2,663	2,721
69–70 years	- - -	1.5	1.7	1.7	- - -	667	707	732	- - -	3,116	4,166	4,170	- - -	2,078	2,945	3,056
71–72 years	- - -	1.3	1.5	1.5	- - -	711	728	762	- - -	3,399	4,548	4,388	- - -	2,416	3,309	3,346
73–74 years	- - -	1.2	1.3	1.3	- - -	735	771	781	- - -	3,587	4,756	4,744	- - -	2,635	3,666	3,709
75–79 years	- - -	2.2	2.5	2.5	- - -	764	812	830	- - -	3,775	5,309	5,260	- - -	2,883	4,311	4,368
80–84 years	- - -	1.3	1.5	1.5	- - -	806	845	869	- - -	3,997	5,625	5,783	- - -	3,222	4,754	5,028
85 years and over	- - -	0.8	1.0	1.0	- - -	808	857	871	- - -	4,227	6,009	6,259	- - -	3,417	5,149	5,454
Female	14.2	17.6	19.1	19.4	586	782	823	853	1,223	2,778	3,919	3,999	717	2,173	3,227	3,412
65–66 years	- - -	2.2	2.1	2.1	- - -	750	799	846	- - -	1,970	2,586	2,530	- - -	1,477	2,066	2,143
67–68 years	- - -	2.0	2.1	2.1	- - -	702	747	778	- - -	2,236	3,037	3,068	- - -	1,569	2,270	2,389
69–70 years	- - -	1.9	2.1	2.1	- - -	734	776	796	- - -	2,404	3,236	3,257	- - -	1,765	2,510	2,594
71–72 years	- - -	1.8	2.0	2.0	- - -	762	786	824	- - -	2,557	3,504	3,566	- - -	1,950	2,753	2,941
73–74 years	- - -	1.7	1.7	1.8	- - -	781	823	838	- - -	2,687	3,771	3,817	- - -	2,099	3,103	3,199
75–79 years	- - -	3.5	3.8	3.8	- - -	802	846	871	- - -	3,032	4,254	4,297	- - -	2,433	3,598	3,743
80–84 years	- - -	2.4	2.7	2.8	- - -	839	871	899	- - -	3,244	4,674	4,830	- - -	2,722	4,068	4,346
85 years and over	- - -	2.2	2.6	2.6	- - -	854	894	919	- - -	3,518	5,145	5,375	- - -	3,004	4,598	4,942
Geographic region[4]																
Northeast	5.7	6.6	7.0	7.0	613	793	833	859	1,426	3,171	4,554	4,692	874	2,513	3,792	4,030
Midwest	6.3	7.4	7.8	7.9	541	756	826	869	1,401	2,969	3,899	3,881	757	2,246	3,222	3,374
South	7.5	9.6	10.7	10.9	556	768	828	861	1,198	2,893	4,260	4,300	666	2,221	3,529	3,702
West	3.8	5.2	6.0	6.0	632	726	700	710	1,341	3,222	4,177	4,293	848	2,339	2,993	3,049

[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]Includes residents of the United States. Excludes unknown residence.

NOTE: Table includes data for Medicare enrollees residing in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, other outlying areas, foreign countries, and unknown residence. Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

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

Table 139. Medicaid recipients and medical vendor payments, according to basis of eligibility: United States, selected fiscal years 1972–94

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Basis of eligibility	*1972*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Recipients				Number in millions					
All recipients	17.6	22.0	21.6	21.8	25.3	28.3	31.2	33.4	35.1
				Percent of recipients[1]					
Aged (65 years and over)	18.8	16.4	15.9	14.0	12.7	11.9	12.0	11.6	11.5
Blind and disabled	9.8	11.2	13.5	13.8	14.7	14.4	14.4	15.0	15.6
Adults in families with dependent children[2]	17.8	20.6	22.6	25.3	23.8	24.0	22.6	22.4	21.6
Children under age 21[3]	44.5	43.6	43.2	44.7	44.4	46.1	48.8	48.7	49.0
Other Title XIX[4]	9.0	8.2	6.9	5.6	3.9	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.7
Vendor payments[5]				Amount in billions					
All payments	$ 6.3	$ 12.2	$ 23.3	$ 37.5	$ 64.9	$ 77.0	$ 91.5	$101.8	$107.9
				Percent distribution					
Total	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	33.2	33.1	31.8	31.0	30.9
Blind and disabled	22.2	25.7	32.7	35.9	37.6	36.7	37.2	38.0	39.1
Adults in families with dependent children[2]	15.3	16.8	13.9	12.7	13.2	13.5	13.6	13.4	12.6
Children under age 21[3]	18.1	17.9	13.4	11.8	14.0	15.1	16.1	16.2	16.0
Other Title XIX[4]	13.9	4.0	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Vendor payments per recipient[4]					Amount				
All recipients	$ 358	$ 556	$1,079	$1,719	$2,568	$2,725	$2,937	$3,042	$3,080
Aged (65 years and over)	580	1,206	2,540	4,605	6,717	7,577	7,759	8,168	8,264
Blind and disabled	807	1,276	2,618	4,459	6,564	6,979	7,578	7,706	7,735
Adults in families with dependent children[2]	307	455	662	860	1,429	1,540	1,762	1,813	1,791
Children under age 21[3]	145	228	335	452	811	892	971	1,013	1,007
Other Title XIX[4]	555	273	398	657	1,062	1,096	1,814	1,856	2,165

[1]Recipients included in more than one category for 1980–89. From 1988 to 1994 between 0.2 and 0.6 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 1994) and payments to health maintenance organizations and Medicare ($8 billion in 1994).

NOTES: 1972 and 1975 data are for fiscal year ending June 30. All other years are for fiscal year ending September 30.

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

Table 140. Medicaid recipients and medical vendor payments, according to type of service: United States, selected fiscal years 1972–94

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of service	*1972*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Recipients				Number in millions					
All recipients	17.6	22.0	21.6	21.8	25.3	28.3	31.2	33.4	35.1
				Percent of recipients					
Inpatient general hospitals	16.1	15.6	17.0	15.7	18.2	17.9	18.6	17.6	16.7
Inpatient mental hospitals	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7
Skilled	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Intermediate care	- - -	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Physician	69.8	69.1	63.7	66.0	67.6	68.3	69.6	71.0	69.2
Dental	13.6	17.9	21.5	21.4	18.0	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.1
Other practitioner	9.1	12.1	15.0	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.6	15.4
Outpatient hospital	29.6	33.8	44.9	46.2	49.0	50.0	48.7	49.2	47.2
Clinic	2.8	4.9	7.1	9.7	11.1	12.4	13.3	14.5	15.0
Laboratory and radiological	20.0	21.5	14.9	29.1	35.5	37.1	38.0	38.8	38.3
Home health	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.9
Prescribed drugs	63.3	64.3	63.4	63.8	68.5	69.3	70.9	71.5	69.8
Family planning	. . .	5.5	5.2	7.5	6.9	7.7	8.2	7.6	7.3
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	8.7	11.7	14.0	16.0	17.8	18.4
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.4	2.9	2.7
Other care	14.4	13.2	11.9	15.5	20.3	21.1	22.3	24.3	28.4
Vendor payments[1]				Amount in billions					
All payments	$ 6.3	$ 12.2	$ 23.3	$ 37.5	$ 64.9	$ 77.0	$ 91.5	$ 101.8	$ 107.9
				Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inpatient general hospitals	40.6	27.6	27.5	25.2	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.3	24.2
Inpatient mental hospitals	1.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	3.1	8.5	12.6	11.3	10.0	9.3	8.7	7.7
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.9	25.7	25.0	24.9
Skilled	23.3	19.9	15.8	13.5	12.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Intermediate care	- - -	15.4	18.0	17.4	14.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Physician	12.6	10.0	8.0	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.7
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	0.9	1.0
Outpatient hospital	5.8	3.0	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.9
Clinic	0.7	3.2	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5
Laboratory and radiological	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Home health	0.4	0.6	1.4	3.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	6.5
Prescribed drugs	8.1	6.7	5.7	6.2	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.2
Family planning	. . .	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other care	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.5	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.7	6.0
Vendor payments per recipient[1]				Amount					
Total payment per recipient	$ 358	$ 556	$ 1,079	$ 1,719	$ 2,568	$ 2,725	$ 2,937	$ 3,042	$ 3,080
Inpatient general hospitals	903	983	1,742	2,753	3,630	3,922	4,091	4,366	4,462
Inpatient mental hospitals	2,825	6,045	11,742	19,867	18,548	30,948	28,460	28,965	24,024
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	5,507	16,438	32,102	50,048	52,750	56,517	59,149	52,269
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,811	14,970	15,796	16,424
Skilled	2,665	3,864	6,081	9,274	13,356	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Intermediate care	- - -	2,764	5,326	7,882	11,236	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Physician	65	81	136	163	235	256	282	293	296
Dental	71	86	99	98	130	136	149	156	153
Other practitioner	37	48	61	75	96	102	114	179	192
Outpatient hospital	70	50	113	178	269	303	349	378	383
Clinic	82	358	209	337	602	629	684	714	714
Laboratory and radiological	23	27	38	53	80	85	88	88	88
Home health	229	204	847	2,094	4,733	5,048	5,276	5,249	5,124
Prescribed drugs	46	58	96	166	256	277	308	333	363
Family planning	. . .	55	72	119	151	164	197	212	201
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	45	67	81	104	143	152
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	81	154	154	182	194	199
Other care	44	80	172	274	465	503	573	584	656

[1]Payments exclude disproportionate share hospital payments ($17 billion in 1994) and payments to health maintenance organizations and Medicare ($8 billion in 1994).

NOTES: 1972 and 1975 data are for fiscal year ending June 30. All other years are for fiscal year ending September 30.

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

Table 141. Department of Veterans Affairs health care expenditures and use, and persons treated according to selected characteristics: United States, selected fiscal years 1970–94

[Data are compiled by Department of Veterans Affairs]

	1970[1]	1980[1]	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Health care expenditures				Amount in millions					
All expenditures[2]	$1,689	$ 5,981	$10,230	$10,949	$11,500	$12,400	$13,682	$14,612	$15,401
				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	53.9	54.1	57.5	56.9	55.8	54.8	53.8
Outpatient care	14.0	19.1	22.6	23.3	25.3	25.8	27.1	28.0	28.4
Department of Veterans Affairs nursing homes and domiciliaries	4.3	5.1	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.1
Community nursing homes	1.2	2.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4
All other[3]	9.1	9.6	13.4	13.3	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.3
Health care use				Number in thousands					
Inpatient hospital stays[4]	787	1,248	1,086	1,028	1,029	984	935	920	907
Outpatient visits	7,312	17,971	23,232	22,629	22,602	23,035	23,902	24,236	25,158
Department of Veterans Affairs nursing homes and domiciliary stays	32	28	44	44	46	48	50	51	49
Community nursing home stays	15	29	42	32	29	29	25	27	29
Inpatients[5]				Number in thousands					
Total	- - -	- - -	650	617	598	574	564	556	547
				Percent distribution					
Total	- - -	- - -	100.0	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	39.1
Veterans without service-connected disability	- - -	- - -	62.2	61.1	60.3	60.0	60.1	59.6	60.0
Low income	- - -	- - -	51.9	53.9	54.8	55.4	55.7	55.2	56.6
Exempt[6]	- - -	- - -	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	0.9
Other[7]	- - -	- - -	5.6	4.2	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.4
Unknown	- - -	- - -	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonveterans	- - -	- - -	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Outpatients[5]				Number in thousands					
Total	- - -	- - -	2,763	2,597	2,564	2,557	2,639	2,684	2,714
				Percent distribution					
Total	- - -	- - -	100.0	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	37.4
Veterans without service-connected disability	- - -	- - -	48.4	50.3	49.8	50.1	50.9	50.6	50.5
Low income	- - -	- - -	34.5	39.9	41.1	42.1	42.4	41.5	42.6
Exempt[6]	- - -	- - -	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	1.0
Other[7]	- - -	- - -	5.7	5.2	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.6
Unknown	- - -	- - -	5.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.6	3.3
Nonveterans	- - -	- - -	17.0	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.3	12.0	12.1

[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 year 1980. Interfacility transfers were included beginning in fiscal year 1990.
[5]Individuals.
[6]Prisoner of war, exposed to agent orange, etc. Prior to fiscal year 1994, veterans who reported exposure to agent orange were classified as Exempt. Beginning in fiscal year 1994, those veterans reporting agent orange exposure but not treated for it were means tested and placed in the low income or other group depending on income.
[7]Financial means-tested veterans who receive medical care subject to copayments according to income level.

NOTES: The veteran population was estimated at 26.5 million in 1994 with 32 percent age 65 or over compared with 11 percent in 1980. Twenty-nine percent had served during World War II, 17 percent during the Korean conflict, 31 percent during the Vietnam era, 5 percent during the Persian Gulf War, and 23 percent during peacetime.

SOURCE: Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Policy and Planning, National Center for Veteran Analysis and Statistics. Unpublished data.

Table 142. Hospital care expenditures by geographic division and State and average annual percent change: United States, selected years 1980–93

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Geographic division and State[1]	Amount in millions						Average annual percent change	
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1980–90	1990–93
United States[2]	$101,510	$166,545	$254,239	$279,820	$303,461	$323,919	9.6	8.4
New England	6,467	10,332	15,540	16,773	17,855	19,056	9.2	7.0
Maine	460	735	1,119	1,207	1,280	1,376	9.3	7.1
New Hampshire	313	590	1,056	1,102	1,233	1,388	12.9	9.5
Vermont	174	290	447	494	532	562	9.9	7.9
Massachusetts	3,646	5,628	8,159	8,826	9,380	10,034	8.4	7.1
Rhode Island	481	760	1,095	1,177	1,237	1,314	8.6	6.3
Connecticut	1,396	2,328	3,664	3,967	4,193	4,380	10.1	6.1
Middle Atlantic	18,361	29,462	45,472	49,673	53,779	57,854	9.5	8.4
New York	9,582	14,585	22,739	24,784	26,387	28,001	9.0	7.2
New Jersey	2,763	4,751	7,857	8,586	9,406	10,312	11.0	9.5
Pennsylvania	6,017	10,126	14,876	16,303	17,987	19,540	9.5	9.5
East North Central	19,590	30,093	42,984	47,026	50,835	54,172	8.2	8.0
Ohio	4,808	8,026	11,419	12,359	13,394	14,305	9.0	7.8
Indiana	2,125	3,399	5,288	5,918	6,473	6,998	9.5	9.8
Illinois	6,217	8,998	12,400	13,560	14,744	15,621	7.1	8.0
Michigan	4,482	6,882	9,500	10,309	11,008	11,711	7.8	7.2
Wisconsin	1,959	2,788	4,377	4,880	5,216	5,537	8.4	8.2
West North Central	7,810	12,261	18,012	19,664	21,116	22,252	8.7	7.3
Minnesota	1,740	2,716	4,094	4,473	4,674	4,796	8.9	5.4
Iowa	1,179	1,733	2,634	2,856	2,996	3,111	8.4	5.7
Missouri	2,532	4,172	5,986	6,527	7,077	7,652	9.0	8.5
North Dakota	313	524	717	786	853	903	8.6	8.0
South Dakota	275	450	694	786	863	920	9.7	9.9
Nebraska	681	1,060	1,587	1,749	1,881	2,003	8.8	8.1
Kansas	1,090	1,607	2,300	2,487	2,771	2,868	7.8	7.6
South Atlantic	15,588	26,925	44,077	48,917	52,971	56,711	11.0	8.8
Delaware	259	434	709	777	854	937	10.6	9.7
Maryland	2,034	2,980	4,655	5,097	5,516	5,926	8.6	8.4
District of Columbia	913	1,469	2,133	2,291	2,437	2,612	8.9	7.0
Virginia	2,077	3,530	5,661	6,240	6,618	7,031	10.5	7.5
West Virginia	831	1,219	1,763	1,977	2,190	2,346	7.8	10.0
North Carolina	1,963	3,250	5,901	6,658	7,311	7,801	11.6	9.8
South Carolina	978	1,753	3,108	3,588	3,962	4,221	12.3	10.7
Georgia	2,148	3,885	6,685	7,398	8,092	8,704	12.0	9.2
Florida	4,385	8,404	13,462	14,890	15,992	17,131	11.9	8.4
East South Central	5,713	9,673	15,149	16,955	18,715	19,921	10.2	9.6
Kentucky	1,230	2,157	3,437	3,900	4,268	4,515	10.8	9.5
Tennessee	2,027	3,483	5,511	6,146	6,761	7,208	10.5	9.4
Alabama	1,590	2,606	4,015	4,511	5,028	5,301	9.7	9.7
Mississippi	867	1,427	2,187	2,398	2,658	2,897	9.7	9.8
West South Central	9,210	16,230	25,344	28,335	31,236	33,601	10.7	9.9
Arkansas	746	1,313	2,109	2,336	2,546	2,723	11.0	8.9
Louisiana	1,744	3,155	4,627	5,164	5,575	5,956	10.2	8.8
Oklahoma	1,177	1,896	2,674	2,938	3,182	3,329	8.6	7.6
Texas	5,543	9,866	15,935	17,897	19,932	21,592	11.1	10.7
Mountain	4,255	7,652	11,748	13,092	14,223	15,095	10.7	8.7
Montana	264	438	679	764	841	894	9.9	9.6
Idaho	243	419	665	752	844	900	10.6	10.6
Wyoming	146	248	353	381	396	417	9.2	5.7
Colorado	1,218	2,087	3,101	3,480	3,776	3,932	9.8	8.2
New Mexico	451	873	1,364	1,538	1,703	1,848	11.7	10.7
Arizona	1,093	2,103	3,218	3,532	3,765	3,999	11.4	7.5
Utah	453	816	1,325	1,483	1,631	1,743	11.3	9.6
Nevada	387	667	1,043	1,162	1,267	1,362	10.4	9.3
Pacific	14,515	23,918	35,912	39,384	42,731	45,259	9.5	8.0
Washington	1,396	2,516	3,961	4,546	5,090	5,305	11.0	10.2
Oregon	928	1,486	2,297	2,403	2,714	2,966	9.5	8.9
California	11,632	18,883	27,949	30,554	32,880	34,827	9.2	7.6
Alaska	199	385	557	631	690	701	10.8	8.0
Hawaii	360	648	1,148	1,250	1,358	1,460	12.3	8.3

[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 143. Physician service expenditures by geographic division and State and average annual percent change: United States, selected years 1980–93

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Geographic division and State[1]	Amount in millions						Average annual percent change	
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1980–90	1990–93
United States[2]	$45,245	$83,636	$140,499	$150,318	$161,783	$171,226	12.0	6.8
New England	2,072	4,010	7,656	8,088	8,678	9,250	14.0	6.5
Maine	142	275	480	520	570	601	13.0	7.8
New Hampshire	130	281	491	583	719	780	14.2	16.7
Vermont	68	131	221	229	248	265	12.5	6.2
Massachusetts	978	1,890	3,766	3,892	4,130	4,442	14.4	5.7
Rhode Island	166	304	514	527	543	575	12.0	3.8
Connecticut	589	1,127	2,185	2,336	2,468	2,587	14.0	5.8
Middle Atlantic	6,636	12,255	20,470	22,035	24,044	25,238	11.9	7.2
New York	3,332	5,822	9,697	10,238	11,287	12,003	11.3	7.4
New Jersey	1,353	2,533	4,519	4,771	5,526	5,776	12.8	8.5
Pennsylvania	1,950	3,901	6,254	7,026	7,230	7,460	12.4	6.1
East North Central	8,078	13,646	21,823	23,280	24,837	26,275	10.4	6.4
Ohio	2,130	3,692	6,048	6,486	6,786	7,118	11.0	5.6
Indiana	891	1,607	2,680	2,821	3,061	3,263	11.6	6.8
Illinois	2,118	3,672	5,864	6,191	6,707	6,970	10.7	5.9
Michigan	2,002	3,080	4,668	5,017	5,224	5,562	8.8	6.0
Wisconsin	938	1,595	2,564	2,765	3,059	3,362	10.6	9.5
West North Central	3,286	5,739	9,125	9,594	10,395	10,987	10.8	6.4
Minnesota	944	1,765	2,957	3,202	3,322	3,617	12.1	6.9
Iowa	488	769	1,142	1,178	1,294	1,376	8.9	6.4
Missouri	877	1,537	2,485	2,581	2,879	2,958	11.0	6.0
North Dakota	139	288	368	371	433	445	10.2	6.5
South Dakota	102	173	274	280	319	342	10.4	7.7
Nebraska	276	433	688	700	785	825	9.6	6.2
Kansas	461	774	1,211	1,280	1,362	1,425	10.1	5.6
South Atlantic	7,141	14,169	25,449	26,853	28,588	30,041	13.6	5.7
Delaware	120	214	377	405	439	466	12.1	7.3
Maryland	835	1,702	2,968	3,249	3,498	3,704	13.5	7.7
District of Columbia	237	362	657	662	651	672	10.7	0.8
Virginia	886	1,772	3,172	3,462	3,565	3,769	13.6	5.9
West Virginia	330	642	856	882	973	988	10.0	4.9
North Carolina	866	1,543	3,005	3,213	3,458	3,717	13.2	7.3
South Carolina	399	734	1,325	1,423	1,552	1,685	12.8	8.3
Georgia	987	1,930	3,645	3,957	4,321	4,543	14.0	7.6
Florida	2,482	5,272	9,444	9,600	10,131	10,498	14.3	3.6
East South Central	2,361	4,188	7,379	8,051	8,418	8,913	12.1	6.5
Kentucky	562	955	1,639	1,762	1,950	2,038	11.3	7.5
Tennessee	841	1,499	2,569	2,822	2,988	3,137	11.8	6.9
Alabama	632	1,167	2,247	2,477	2,466	2,631	13.5	5.4
Mississippi	327	568	925	990	1,015	1,107	11.0	6.2
West South Central	4,649	8,666	13,566	14,280	15,334	15,947	11.3	5.5
Arkansas	374	680	1,134	1,228	1,217	1,244	11.7	3.1
Louisiana	743	1,424	2,129	2,282	2,450	2,537	11.1	6.0
Oklahoma	536	972	1,382	1,431	1,558	1,640	9.9	5.9
Texas	2,996	5,590	8,920	9,340	10,108	10,526	11.5	5.7
Mountain	2,211	4,336	7,347	7,731	8,357	8,897	12.8	6.6
Montana	138	205	311	325	350	392	8.5	8.0
Idaho	140	235	374	410	453	486	10.3	9.1
Wyoming	64	118	146	142	152	160	8.6	3.1
Colorado	600	1,230	1,891	2,032	2,242	2,452	12.2	9.0
New Mexico	182	368	574	590	665	716	12.2	7.6
Arizona	635	1,287	2,500	2,559	2,676	2,799	14.7	3.8
Utah	244	472	739	794	832	864	11.7	5.3
Nevada	207	421	812	879	988	1,029	14.6	8.2
Pacific	8,811	16,627	27,682	30,406	33,132	35,677	12.1	8.8
Washington	909	1,667	2,834	3,155	3,413	3,720	12.0	9.5
Oregon	596	990	1,597	1,626	1,798	1,904	10.4	6.0
California	6,959	13,311	22,365	24,654	26,903	28,981	12.4	9.0
Alaska	97	214	258	265	276	301	10.3	5.3
Hawaii	249	444	629	706	742	771	9.7	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 144. Expenditures for purchases of prescription drugs by geographic division and State and average annual percent change: United States, selected years 1980–93

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Geographic division and State[1]	Amount in millions						Average annual percent change	
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1980–90	1990–93
United States	$12,049	$21,405	$38,198	$42,755	$45,730	$48,840	12.2	8.5
New England	625	1,217	2,250	2,463	2,578	2,710	13.7	6.4
Maine	51	93	174	192	202	213	13.1	7.0
New Hampshire	39	77	160	174	185	197	15.2	7.2
Vermont	22	43	86	95	101	108	14.6	7.9
Massachusetts	290	596	1,113	1,214	1,270	1,337	14.4	6.3
Rhode Island	48	96	174	190	198	206	13.7	5.8
Connecticut	174	312	544	597	622	650	12.1	6.1
Middle Atlantic	1,817	3,334	5,911	6,513	6,859	7,219	12.5	6.9
New York	820	1,506	2,665	2,929	3,077	3,232	12.5	6.6
New Jersey	381	723	1,298	1,432	1,515	1,601	13.0	7.2
Pennsylvania	616	1,105	1,948	2,152	2,267	2,386	12.2	7.0
East North Central	2,219	3,850	6,691	7,437	7,895	8,360	11.7	7.7
Ohio	607	1,010	1,684	1,869	1,982	2,095	10.7	7.6
Indiana	305	508	874	974	1,038	1,106	11.1	8.2
Illinois	561	1,006	1,771	1,964	2,084	2,206	12.2	7.6
Michigan	527	939	1,654	1,837	1,947	2,054	12.1	7.5
Wisconsin	218	387	708	791	844	899	12.5	8.3
West North Central	887	1,495	2,557	2,835	3,012	3,195	11.2	7.7
Minnesota	191	324	580	648	691	739	11.7	8.4
Iowa	156	255	419	463	490	516	10.4	7.2
Missouri	274	461	783	868	919	975	11.1	7.6
North Dakota	28	51	86	93	98	103	11.9	6.2
South Dakota	30	50	82	91	97	104	10.6	8.2
Nebraska	80	136	235	261	277	293	11.4	7.6
Kansas	128	218	373	412	439	465	11.3	7.6
South Atlantic	1,997	3,694	7,181	8,120	8,746	9,412	13.7	9.4
Delaware	25	49	98	111	120	129	14.6	9.6
Maryland	226	443	888	998	1,069	1,140	14.7	8.7
District of Columbia	32	57	93	99	101	103	11.3	3.5
Virginia	275	522	1,026	1,154	1,248	1,343	14.1	9.4
West Virginia	116	204	333	369	389	412	11.1	7.4
North Carolina	340	569	1,061	1,199	1,287	1,392	12.1	9.5
South Carolina	154	268	511	580	622	665	12.7	9.2
Georgia	294	540	1,035	1,176	1,283	1,397	13.4	10.5
Florida	536	1,041	2,135	2,435	2,627	2,832	14.8	9.9
East South Central	890	1,537	2,659	2,969	3,175	3,402	11.6	8.6
Kentucky	225	392	667	741	791	846	11.5	8.2
Tennessee	288	500	886	996	1,072	1,153	11.9	9.2
Alabama	235	404	707	790	845	904	11.6	8.5
Mississippi	142	241	399	442	468	499	10.9	7.7
West South Central	1,431	2,440	3,846	4,331	4,671	5,039	10.4	9.4
Arkansas	153	235	382	425	452	484	9.6	8.2
Louisiana	254	440	668	740	788	832	10.2	7.6
Oklahoma	175	299	450	500	535	569	9.9	8.1
Texas	848	1,467	2,346	2,666	2,896	3,153	10.7	10.4
Mountain	489	916	1,738	1,998	2,201	2,436	13.5	11.9
Montana	31	54	90	101	110	120	11.2	10.1
Idaho	44	74	129	149	164	182	11.4	12.2
Wyoming	23	37	49	55	59	64	7.9	9.3
Colorado	127	223	379	434	481	534	11.6	12.1
New Mexico	52	101	190	216	237	259	13.8	10.9
Arizona	123	250	526	600	659	728	15.6	11.4
Utah	54	110	218	249	274	302	15.0	11.5
Nevada	36	67	158	193	218	246	15.9	15.9
Pacific	1,694	2,921	5,365	6,089	6,593	7,067	12.2	9.6
Washington	212	340	618	711	781	853	11.3	11.3
Oregon	125	187	318	364	396	431	9.8	10.7
California	1,296	2,274	4,222	4,776	5,155	5,501	12.5	9.2
Alaska	16	34	58	69	77	85	13.7	13.6
Hawaii	44	87	148	169	184	197	12.9	10.0

[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 145. Medicare enrollees, payments per enrollee, and short-stay hospital utilization by geographic division and State: United States, 1990 and 1993

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Geographic division and State	Enrollment in thousands	Payments per enrollee		Percent change	Short-stay hospital utilization: Discharges per 1,000 enrollees		Percent change	Average length of stay in days		Percent change
	1993	1990	1993	1990–93	1990	1993	1990–93	1990	1993	1990–93
United States	35,583	$3,012	$3,616	20.1	316	311	–1.6	8.8	8.0	–9.1
New England	1,992	3,083	3,935	27.6	299	311	4.0	10.4	8.4	–19.2
Maine	195	2,410	2,969	23.2	301	326	8.3	9.3	8.4	–9.7
New Hampshire	149	2,558	3,089	20.8	292	274	–6.2	9.2	8.0	–13.0
Vermont	80	2,297	2,934	27.7	281	281	0.0	9.7	7.9	–18.6
Massachusetts	913	3,443	4,419	28.3	326	335	2.8	10.0	8.2	–18.0
Rhode Island	165	2,833	3,693	30.4	299	305	2.0	10.0	8.9	–11.0
Connecticut	490	3,043	3,919	28.8	252	281	11.5	10.4	8.9	–14.4
Middle Atlantic	5,757	3,413	4,113	20.5	327	338	3.4	11.4	10.4	–8.8
New York	2,579	3,525	4,054	15.0	299	308	3.0	13.1	11.8	–9.9
New Jersey	1,143	3,008	4,103	36.4	330	341	3.3	11.7	11.0	–6.0
Pennsylvania	2,035	3,496	4,193	19.9	361	372	3.0	9.5	8.7	–8.4
East North Central	6,073	3,068	3,570	16.4	330	329	0.0	8.6	7.6	–11.6
Ohio	1,627	3,268	3,556	8.8	351	337	–4.0	8.6	7.6	–11.6
Indiana	797	2,819	3,457	22.6	337	330	–2.1	8.3	7.4	–10.8
Illinois	1,594	3,080	3,686	19.7	336	347	3.3	8.9	7.8	–12.4
Michigan	1,312	3,290	3,848	17.0	307	315	2.6	8.9	7.9	–11.2
Wisconsin	743	2,489	2,986	20.0	306	302	–1.3	7.7	7.1	–7.8
West North Central	2,731	2,560	3,021	18.0	323	312	–3.4	7.8	7.0	–10.3
Minnesota	616	2,186	2,567	17.4	283	279	–1.4	6.7	6.1	–9.0
Iowa	469	2,375	2,866	20.7	320	317	–0.9	8.1	7.0	–13.6
Missouri	812	2,966	3,495	17.8	346	326	–5.8	8.6	7.8	–9.3
North Dakota	102	2,534	2,797	10.4	338	322	–4.7	7.2	6.9	–4.2
South Dakota	114	2,264	2,626	16.0	344	349	1.5	7.2	6.3	–12.5
Nebraska	243	2,319	2,609	12.5	300	272	–9.3	7.6	6.8	–10.5
Kansas	375	2,782	3,383	21.6	346	343	–0.9	7.7	7.0	–9.1
South Atlantic	6,649	2,935	3,688	25.7	303	312	3.0	8.8	7.9	–10.2
Delaware	97	3,024	3,923	29.7	315	330	4.8	9.3	8.5	–8.6
Maryland	584	3,665	4,538	23.8	345	351	1.7	9.4	8.4	–10.6
District of Columbia	81	4,024	4,973	23.6	321	358	11.5	11.6	10.8	–6.9
Virginia	783	2,726	3,260	19.6	343	331	–3.5	8.9	7.8	–12.4
West Virginia	324	2,648	3,122	17.9	370	365	–1.4	8.2	7.5	–8.5
North Carolina	978	2,479	3,159	27.4	303	303	0.0	9.6	8.5	–11.5
South Carolina	485	2,287	3,152	37.8	276	303	9.8	9.4	8.8	–6.4
Georgia	798	3,046	3,964	30.1	373	369	–1.1	7.9	7.3	–7.6
Florida	2,519	3,090	3,868	25.2	256	275	7.4	8.6	7.6	–11.6
East South Central	2,314	2,940	3,734	27.0	385	383	–0.5	8.2	7.6	–7.3
Kentucky	568	2,884	3,329	15.4	381	374	–1.8	8.3	7.7	–7.2
Tennessee	740	2,982	3,995	34.0	363	367	1.1	8.3	7.7	–7.2
Alabama	623	3,106	3,827	23.2	400	391	–2.3	8.1	7.4	–8.6
Mississippi	383	2,681	3,677	37.2	407	413	1.5	7.8	7.7	–1.3
West South Central	3,423	3,120	3,834	22.9	350	330	–5.7	8.1	7.6	–6.2
Arkansas	409	2,764	3,211	16.2	376	345	–8.2	8.1	7.4	–8.6
Louisiana	563	3,722	4,526	21.6	399	384	–3.8	7.9	7.6	–3.8
Oklahoma	474	2,812	3,453	22.8	361	331	–8.3	8.0	7.5	–6.3
Texas	1,977	3,099	3,858	24.5	328	311	–5.2	8.2	7.6	–7.3
Mountain	1,830	2,644	2,897	9.6	274	249	–9.1	7.0	6.2	–11.4
Montana	125	2,517	2,889	14.8	342	319	–6.7	6.6	6.0	–9.1
Idaho	143	2,216	2,778	25.4	260	271	4.2	6.2	5.7	–8.1
Wyoming	56	2,626	3,365	28.1	342	319	–6.7	6.7	6.0	–10.4
Colorado	398	2,524	2,981	18.1	264	254	–3.8	7.3	6.5	–11.0
New Mexico	198	2,512	2,424	–3.5	298	249	–16.4	6.8	6.3	–7.4
Arizona	557	2,934	2,910	–0.8	274	228	–16.8	7.0	6.1	–12.9
Utah	177	2,370	2,968	25.2	236	226	–4.2	6.3	5.6	–11.1
Nevada	176	2,922	3,083	5.5	248	242	–2.4	8.1	7.3	–9.9
Pacific	4,811	2,873	3,245	12.9	258	251	–2.7	7.2	6.3	–12.5
Washington	663	2,515	2,872	14.2	262	248	–5.3	6.7	5.7	–14.9
Oregon	462	2,047	2,262	10.5	244	229	–6.1	6.2	5.4	–12.9
California	3,513	3,079	3,487	13.3	262	257	–1.9	7.3	6.4	–12.3
Alaska	31	3,223	3,402	5.6	260	258	–0.8	7.7	6.9	–10.4
Hawaii	142	2,044	2,183	6.8	208	207	0.0	10.1	10.0	–1.0

NOTE: Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration, Bureau of Data Management and Strategy. Data for the Medicare Decision Support System; data development by the Office of Research and Demonstrations.

Table 146. Medicaid recipients, payments per recipient, and recipients per 100 persons below the poverty level by geographic division and State: United States, selected fiscal years 1980–94

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Geographic division and State	Recipients in thousands	Payments per recipient			Recipients per 100 persons below the poverty level	
	1994	1980	1990	1994	1989–90	1993–94
United States	35,056	$1,079	$ 2,568	$ 3,080	75	89
New England						
Maine	177	903	3,248	4,558	88	112
New Hampshire	88	1,603	5,423	[1]4,848	53	84
Vermont	94	1,102	2,530	2,756	108	168
Massachusetts[2]	710	1,302	4,622	4,296	103	120
Rhode Island	115	1,255	[1]3,778	5,968	[1]163	[1]148
Connecticut	354	1,615	4,829	5,482	167	111
Middle Atlantic						
New York	2,908	1,985	5,099	6,441	95	93
New Jersey	790	1,119	4,054	4,573	83	99
Pennsylvania	1,255	846	2,449	3,365	88	80
East North Central						
Ohio	1,523	1,001	2,566	3,279	98	99
Indiana	605	1,726	3,859	3,721	45	77
Illinois	1,441	1,137	2,271	3,349	69	93
Michigan	1,187	1,101	2,094	2,759	85	84
Wisconsin	474	1,619	3,179	3,863	95	87
West North Central						
Minnesota	426	1,814	3,709	3,889	70	83
Iowa	303	1,290	2,589	3,244	80	100
Missouri	669	918	2,002	2,705	63	78
North Dakota	63	1,489	3,955	4,522	58	92
South Dakota	72	1,575	3,368	3,936	51	68
Nebraska	164	1,526	2,595	3,604	61	104
Kansas	252	1,319	2,524	3,105	71	70
South Atlantic						
Delaware	75	920	3,004	3,699	68	111
Maryland	415	1,030	3,300	4,517	74	84
District of Columbia	127	1,330	2,629	4,326	86	86
Virginia	643	1,125	2,596	2,680	53	91
West Virginia	367	520	1,443	3,018	80	97
North Carolina	985	1,065	2,531	2,725	66	97
South Carolina	486	868	2,343	2,871	52	81
Georgia	1,085	1,075	3,190	2,623	64	106
Florida	1,727	783	2,273	2,470	55	75
East South Central						
Kentucky	638	721	2,089	2,790	81	85
Tennessee	939	1,071	1,896	2,093	67	104
Alabama	544	812	1,731	2,414	43	75
Mississippi	537	688	1,354	2,030	67	90
West South Central						
Arkansas	340	1,055	2,267	3,687	55	80
Louisiana	778	1,080	2,247	3,449	58	68
Oklahoma	391	1,046	2,516	2,494	56	65
Texas	2,514	1,369	1,928	2,443	47	71
Mountain						
Montana	96	1,361	2,793	3,148	47	83
Idaho	110	1,182	2,973	3,010	36	73
Wyoming	51	1,300	2,036	3,111	[1]59	89
Colorado	289	1,175	2,705	3,288	45	83
New Mexico	268	800	2,120	2,380	39	80
Arizona[3]	510	- - -	- - -	390	- - -	71
Utah	157	1,387	2,279	2,871	72	85
Nevada	95	1,781	3,161	3,213	37	59
Pacific						
Washington	668	1,044	2,128	2,355	98	104
Oregon	411	964	2,283	2,519	74	100
California	5,008	798	1,795	1,995	88	86
Alaska	69	1,554	3,562	3,531	70	119
Hawaii	121	1,020	2,252	2,798	73	123

[1]Data are estimated by the Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, HCFA.
[2]Data for categorically eligible blind Medicaid recipients in 1990 are estimated by the Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, HCFA.
[3]Arizona has a limited Medicaid program, with care financed largely on a capitated basis.

NOTE: Payments exclude disproportionate share hospital payments ($17 billion in 1994) and payments to health maintenance organizations and Medicare ($8 billion in 1994).

SOURCES: Medicaid data are from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Office of Systems Management, Division of Program Systems. Poverty populations are from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. Data computed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health and Utilization Analysis.

Table 147. State mental health agency per capita expenditures for mental health services, and average annual percent change by geographic division and State: United States, selected fiscal years 1981–93

[Data are based on reporting by State mental health agencies]

Geographic division and State	1981	1983	1985	1987	1990[1]	1993[1,2]	Average annual percent change 1981–93
	Amount per capita						
United States	$ 27	$31	$35	$ 38	$ 48	$ 54	6.0
New England							
Maine	25	32	36	42	67	70	8.9
New Hampshire	35	39	42	36	63	78	7.0
Vermont	32	40	44	44	54	74	7.2
Massachusetts	32	36	46	62	84	83	8.3
Rhode Island	36	32	35	41	50	61	4.5
Connecticut	32	39	44	56	73	82	8.2
Middle Atlantic							
New York	67	74	90	99	118	131	5.8
New Jersey	26	31	36	43	57	68	8.2
Pennsylvania	41	47	52	50	57	68	4.4
East North Central							
Ohio	25	29	30	34	41	47	5.5
Indiana	19	23	27	31	47	39	6.3
Illinois	18	21	24	25	34	36	6.0
Michigan	33	39	49	61	74	75	7.2
Wisconsin	22	27	28	31	37	35	3.8
West North Central							
Minnesota[3]	17	30	32	42	54	69	12.4
Iowa	8	10	11	12	17	13	4.2
Missouri	24	25	28	32	35	41	4.7
North Dakota	39	42	36	42	40	43	0.9
South Dakota	17	21	22	27	25	47	8.8
Nebraska	17	19	21	21	29	34	6.2
Kansas	18	22	27	28	35	48	8.8
South Atlantic							
Delaware	44	51	46	41	55	56	2.0
Maryland	33	37	40	49	61	64	5.7
District of Columbia[4]	- - -	23	28	130	268	315	- - -
Virginia	23	29	32	35	45	40	4.8
West Virginia	20	20	22	23	24	22	1.0
North Carolina	24	29	38	41	46	50	6.4
South Carolina	31	33	33	45	51	56	5.1
Georgia	25	26	23	32	51	49	5.7
Florida	20	23	26	25	37	31	3.8
East South Central							
Kentucky	15	17	19	23	23	25	4.5
Tennessee	18	20	23	24	29	37	6.3
Alabama	20	24	28	29	38	43	6.6
Mississippi	14	16	24	22	34	41	9.6
West South Central							
Arkansas	17	20	24	24	26	30	5.0
Louisiana	19	23	26	25	28	39	6.2
Oklahoma	22	33	31	30	36	38	4.6
Texas	13	16	17	19	23	31	7.4
Mountain							
Montana	25	28	29	28	28	34	2.8
Idaho	13	15	15	17	20	26	5.7
Wyoming	23	28	31	30	35	42	5.1
Colorado	24	25	28	30	34	41	4.6
New Mexico	24	25	25	24	23	24	0.1
Arizona	10	10	12	16	27	60	16.1
Utah	13	16	17	19	21	25	5.4
Nevada	22	25	26	28	33	32	3.3
Pacific							
Washington	18	24	30	37	43	66	11.5
Oregon	21	21	25	28	41	60	9.4
California	28	29	34	30	42	50	4.8
Alaska	38	41	45	50	72	86	7.1
Hawaii	19	22	23	26	38	71	11.7

[1]Puerto Rico is included in U.S. total.
[2]Guam is included in U.S. total.
[3]Data for 1981 not comparable with 1983–90 data for Minnesota.
[4]The gradual transfer of St. Elizabeth's Hospital from the National Institute of Mental Health to the District of Columbia Office of Mental Health took place over the years 1985–93.

NOTE: Expenditures for mental illness, excluding mental retardation and substance abuse.

SOURCES: National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors and the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors Research Institute, Inc.: Final Report: Funding sources and expenditures of State mental health agencies: Revenue/expenditure study results, fiscal year 1990. Nov. 1992; Funding sources and expenditures of State mental health agencies: Study results, fiscal year 1993. Dec. 1995, updated Feb. 1996.

Table 148. Persons without health care coverage by geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1987–94

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

Geographic division and State	Number in thousands	Percent of population					
	1994	1987	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
United States	39,718	12.9	13.9	14.1	15.0	15.3	15.2
New England							
Maine	158	8.4	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	13.1
New Hampshire	135	10.1	9.9	10.1	12.6	12.5	11.9
Vermont	51	9.8	9.5	12.7	9.5	11.9	8.6
Massachusetts	752	6.3	9.1	10.9	10.6	11.7	12.5
Rhode Island	111	6.8	11.1	10.1	9.5	10.3	11.5
Connecticut	333	6.4	6.9	7.5	8.2	10.0	10.4
Middle Atlantic							
New York	2,916	11.6	12.1	12.3	13.9	13.9	16.0
New Jersey	1,034	7.9	10.0	10.8	13.3	13.7	13.0
Pennsylvania	1,268	7.2	10.1	7.8	8.7	10.8	10.6
East North Central							
Ohio	1,230	9.2	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.1	11.0
Indiana	631	13.4	10.7	13.0	11.0	11.9	10.5
Illinois	1,355	9.7	10.9	11.5	13.2	12.6	11.4
Michigan	1,028	8.4	9.4	9.0	10.0	11.2	10.8
Wisconsin	447	6.5	6.7	8.0	9.1	8.7	8.9
West North Central							
Minnesota	428	6.6	8.9	9.3	8.1	10.1	9.5
Iowa	272	7.3	8.1	8.8	10.3	9.2	9.7
Missouri	626	10.5	12.7	12.2	14.4	12.2	12.2
North Dakota	53	7.7	6.3	7.6	8.2	13.4	8.4
South Dakota	74	13.7	11.6	9.9	15.1	13.0	10.0
Nebraska	177	9.6	8.5	8.2	9.4	11.9	10.7
Kansas	326	10.3	10.8	11.4	10.9	12.7	12.9
South Atlantic							
Delaware	92	10.5	13.9	13.2	11.2	13.4	13.5
Maryland	638	9.8	12.7	13.1	11.3	13.5	12.6
District of Columbia	100	15.6	19.2	25.7	21.7	20.7	16.4
Virginia	798	10.4	15.7	16.3	14.6	13.0	12.0
West Virginia	293	13.5	13.8	15.7	15.4	18.3	16.2
North Carolina	918	13.3	13.8	14.9	13.9	14.0	13.3
South Carolina	521	11.1	16.2	13.1	17.2	16.9	14.2
Georgia	1,175	13.0	15.3	14.1	19.1	18.4	16.2
Florida	2,457	17.4	18.0	18.6	19.8	19.6	17.2
East South Central							
Kentucky	584	15.2	13.2	13.1	14.6	12.5	15.2
Tennessee	544	14.5	13.7	13.4	13.6	13.2	10.2
Alabama	826	15.8	17.4	17.9	16.8	17.2	19.2
Mississippi	460	17.1	19.9	18.9	19.4	17.9	17.8
West South Central							
Arkansas	420	20.7	17.4	15.7	19.9	19.7	17.4
Louisiana	839	17.1	19.7	20.7	22.3	23.9	19.2
Oklahoma	575	18.1	18.6	18.2	22.0	23.6	17.8
Texas	4,580	21.1	21.1	22.1	23.1	21.8	24.2
Mountain							
Montana	115	15.5	14.0	12.7	9.4	15.3	13.6
Idaho	159	15.3	15.2	17.8	16.5	14.8	14.0
Wyoming	75	11.4	12.5	11.3	11.7	15.0	15.4
Colorado	466	13.8	14.7	10.1	12.7	12.6	12.4
New Mexico	389	22.7	22.2	21.5	19.8	22.0	23.1
Arizona	856	18.4	15.5	16.9	15.5	20.2	20.2
Utah	221	12.4	9.0	13.8	11.8	11.3	11.5
Nevada	240	15.9	16.5	18.7	23.0	18.1	15.7
Pacific							
Washington	667	13.0	11.4	10.4	10.4	12.6	12.7
Oregon	415	15.0	12.4	14.2	13.6	14.7	13.1
California	6,710	16.8	19.1	18.7	20.0	19.7	21.1
Alaska	79	16.2	15.4	13.2	16.8	13.3	13.3
Hawaii	102	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.1	11.1	9.2

NOTES: New health insurance questions were introduced for a quarter sample for 1993 data and the full sample for 1994 data. Starting with 1993 data, the collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. 1990 census population controls were implemented starting with 1992 data. Estimates of the percent of persons under 65 years of age lacking health care coverage based on the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) (table 134) are higher than estimates of the percent of persons who are uninsured based on the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS estimates are for the total population including those 65 years of age and over who are largely covered by Medicare. In addition, estimates of Medicaid participation based on the NHIS are lower than for the CPS due to different wording of the Medicaid questions in the two surveys.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Household Economic Studies. Current population reports, series P–60, no 190. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. Nov. 1995; and Unpublished data from the Current Population Survey provided by the Income Statistics Branch.

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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. 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. U.S. data shown in detailed tables in this book are for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, unless otherwise specified.

Until 1972 microfilm copies of all death certificates and a 50-percent sample of birth certificates were received from all registration areas and processed by NCHS. In 1972 some States began sending their data to NCHS through the Cooperative Health Statistics System (CHSS). States that participated in the CHSS program processed 100 percent of

their death and birth records and sent the entire data file to NCHS on computer tapes. Currently, the data are sent to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP), following the same procedures as 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 39 States and the District of Columbia in 1970. Data were not available from Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. In 1975 these data were available from 3 additional States, Connecticut, Delaware, and Georgia, increasing the number of States reporting prenatal care to 42 and the District of Columbia. Starting in 1980 prenatal care information was available for the entire United States.

Marital status—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.

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. Starting in 1993 Hispanic origin of mother was reported by all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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 1991–93 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 1992 are based on deaths to residents of 42 States and the District of Columbia whose data were at least 80 percent complete. In 1992 the following States either did not report education of decedent or the reporting was more than 20 percent incomplete: Connecticut, Georgia, Kentucky, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and West Virginia. Starting in 1993 Connecticut was added to mortality reporting area for education, increasing the number of reporting States to 43 and the District of Columbia.

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 criterion was changed to include States whose data were at least 80 percent complete. In 1990 Maryland, Virginia, and Connecticut, in 1991 Louisiana and in 1993 New Hampshire were added, increasing the reporting area for Hispanic origin of decedent to 47 States and the District of Columbia in 1990, 48 States and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992, and 49 States and the District of Columbia in 1993. Only Oklahoma did not provide this information in 1993. 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. National linked files are available starting with the birth cohort of 1983. Match completeness for each of the birth cohort 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 through 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):417–32. 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). 198l; 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 inference. 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 ongoing portion of the survey (core) has been between 94 and 98 percent over the years. Response rates for special health topics (supplements) have generally been lower. For example the response rate was 81 percent for the 1993 Year

2000 Supplement, which included questions about cigarette smoking and use of such preventive services as mammography and dental care.

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 1993 there was a sample of 109,671 persons and in 1994, a sample of 116,179 persons.

A description of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data obtained from the survey are presented in: Massey JT, Moore TF, Parsons VL, Tadros W. Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1985–94. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(110). 1989; Kovar MG, Poe GS. The National Health Interview Survey design, 1973–84, and procedures, 1975–83. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(18). 1985; Adams PF, Marano M. Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1994. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(193). 1995.

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 11l 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, 1960–62. 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: Yetley E, 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 following 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 new additional goals for the NHANES III survey are:

- 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 to 1975 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 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.

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 sampling frame consisted of all home health care agencies and hospices identified in the 1991 National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI) with periodic updates obtained from the Agency Reporting System.

The sample design for the 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 a sample of six patients are selected at the third stage. Current patients were on the rolls of the agency as of midnight on the day before the survey.

After the samples had been selected, the Current Patient Questionnaire was 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: Haupt BJ. Development of

the National Home and Hospice Care Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(33). 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. 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 in 1987. 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 3 years.

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: Graves EJ. National Hospital Discharge Survey: Annual Summary, 1993. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(121). 1995; 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 to April 1974; the second survey from May 1977 to December 1977; and the third from August 1985 to 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. 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 1993 survey a sample of 3,400 physicians was selected. The physician response rate for 1993 was 71 percent providing data on 35,978 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 NAMCS, see: Woodwell DA, Schappert SM. National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1993 summary: Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 270. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1995.

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 1993 the hospital response rate for the NHAMCS was 94 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 29,117 and for OPD's was 28,357.

For more detailed information on the NHAMCS, see: McCaig LF, McLemore T. Plan and operation of the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(34). 1994.

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention

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 semiannual publication in the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*. Studies to determine the completeness of reporting of AIDS cases meeting the national surveillance definition suggest reporting at greater than or equal to 90 percent.

For more information on AIDS surveillance, see: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, published semiannually, or contact: Chief, Surveillance Branch, Division of HIV/AIDS, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB 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, 27 in 1993, and 26 in 1994. The number of areas reporting mumps was 50 in 1989–94.

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, 1994. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 43(53), Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, GA. Oct. 1995, or write: Director, Division of Surveillance and Epidemiology, Epidemiology Program Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 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. For each year since 1969 statewide abortion data have been available from 50 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.

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.

For 1980–89 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. Starting in 1990 denominator data for all industries were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual average employment data. All of 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 P-180, 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 Ninth Report to Congress, 1993*, DHHS Pub. No. HRS-P-OD-94–1, 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, and master's and doctorate.

Among the factors considered are new graduates, changes in educational status, nursing employment rates, age, migration patterns, death rates, and licensure phenomena. The base data for the model are derived from the National Sample Surveys of Registered Nurses, conducted by the Division of Nursing, Bureau of Health Professions, HRSA. Other data sources include National League for Nursing for data on nursing education and National Council of State Boards of Nursing for data on licensure.

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 (NHSDA). The 1994 survey is the 14th 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.

In 1994 the survey underwent major changes that affect the reporting of substance abuse prevalence rates. New questionnaire and new data editing procedures were implemented to improve the measurement of trends in prevalence and to enhance the timeliness and quality of the data. Because it was anticipated that the new methodology would affect the estimates of prevalence, the 1994 NHSDA was designed to generate two separate sets of estimates. The first set, called the 1994-A estimates, was based on the same questionnaire and editing method that was used in 1993. These estimates are presented in *Health, United States, 1995*

to continue the trends in substance use over time. The second set, called the 1994-B estimates, was based on the new questionnaire and editing methodology. The 1994-B estimates are for the analysis of patterns of substance use and demographic differences in 1994, but not for trend analysis. The 1994-A sample included 4,372 respondents and the 1994-B questionnaire included 17,809 respondents. A more complete description of this new methodology can be found in Advance Report Number 10, which is available from SAMHSA.

The 1994 survey employed a multistage probability. Young people (age 12–34 years), black Americans, and Hispanics were oversampled. The interview response rate was 77 percent for the 1994-A questionnaire and 78 percent for the 1994-B questionnaire.

For more information on the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, see: Population Estimates 1994, Main Findings, 1993, Preliminary Estimates from the 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, Advance Report Number 10; 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, the 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 1993 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, 1994, Parts A and B, or write: 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.

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, 1994*. Manderscheid RW, Sonnenschein MA, eds. DHHS Pub. No. (SMA)94–3000. Washington: Public Health Service. 1994.

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. 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) 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 percent 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 Monitoring the Future Study, see: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring Future Study, 1975–1993, vols. I and II. NIH Pub. No. 94–3809 and 94–3810. Washington: Public Health Service. 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 service and source of funds.

Estimates of expenditures for health services come from an array of sources. The American Hospital Association 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 services and services of health professionals (for example, physicians, dentists, chiropractors, private duty nurses, therapists, and podiatrists) are estimated using data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' Services Annual Survey and the quinquennial Census of Service Industries. The estimates of retail spending for prescription drugs are based on results of a HCFA-sponsored study conducted by the Actuarial Research Corporation and on industry data on prescription drugs transactions. Expenditures for other medical nondurables, vision products, and other medical durables purchased in retail outlets are based on estimates of personal consumption expenditures prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis and on information on consumer purchases collected in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey. Those durable and nondurable products provided to inpatients in hospitals or nursing homes, or those provided by licensed professionals or through home health agencies are excluded here, but are included with the service category expenditures of the provider of the product. 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 U.S. Bureau of the Census Services Annual Survey, the quinquennial Census of Service Industries and from historical National Nursing Home Surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Expenditures for construction include those spent on the erection or renovation of hospitals, nursing homes, medical clinics and medical research facilities, but not for private office buildings providing office space for private practitioners. Expenditures for noncommercial research (the cost of commercial research by drug companies 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, and from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' surveys on the cost of employer-sponsored health insurance and on consumer expenditures. Information on out-of-pocket spending from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' Services Annual Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey conducted by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, and private surveys conducted by the American Hospital Association, American Medical Association and the American Dental Association are used to develop estimates of direct spending by consumers.

For more specific information on definitions, sources and methods used in the National Health Accounts, see: National Health Expenditures, 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: Public Health Service. Summer 1992 and National Health Expenditures, 1994, Levit KR, Lazenby HC, Sivarajan L, et al. Health Care Financing Review, vol 17 no 3. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington: Public Health Service. Spring 1996.

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, 7500 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21244.

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. 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 U.S. 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.

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 1994, 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. In 1994 major changes to the Current Population Survey (CPS) were introduced, which included a complete redesign of the questionnaire and the introduction of computer-assisted interviewing for the entire survey. In addition, there were revisions to some of the labor force concepts and definitions.

The estimation procedure used involves inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and ratio adjustment. Beginning in 1994 new population controls based on the 1990 census adjusted for the estimated population undercount were utilized.

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; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, February 1994, vol 41 no 2 and Feb. 1995, vol 42 no 2, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1994 and Feb. 1995.

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 estimated by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1980–91, *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, No. 1095, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. Public Health Service. 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 1995, vol 42 no 1, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. Jan. 1995.

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 Veteran Analysis and Statistics, Biometrics Division 008Cl2, 810 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20420.

Environmental Protection Agency

Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS)

The Environmental Protection Agency's Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) compiles data on ambient air levels of particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM-10), lead, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and tropospheric ozone. These pollutants were identified in the Clean Air Act of 1970 and in its 1977 and 1990 amendments because they pose significant threats to public health. The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) define for each pollutant the maximum concentration level (micrograms per cubic meter) that cannot be exceeded during specific time intervals. Data shown in this publication reflect at ment of NAAQS during a 12-month period based on analysis using county level air monitoring data from AIRS and population data from the Bureau of the Census.

Data are collected at State and local air pollution monitoring sites. Each site provides data for one or more of the six pollutants. The number of sites has varied, but generally increased over the years. In 1993 there were 4,469 sites. The monitoring sites are located primarily in heavily populated urban areas. Air quality for less populated areas is assessed through a combination of data from supplemental monitors and air pollution models.

For more information, see: Environmental Protection Agency, *National Air Quality and Emissions Trend Report, 1993*, EPA-454/R-94–026, Research Triangle Park, NC, Oct. 1994, or write to Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. For additional information on this measure and similar measures used to track the Healthy People 2000 Objectives and Health Status Indicators, see: National Center for Health Statistics, *Monitoring Air Quality in Healthy People 2000*, Statistical Notes, No. 9. Hyat sville, Maryland: 1995.

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) the 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 1993*, United Nations, New York, NY. 1993.

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 1994*, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. 1994.

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 through the mid to late 1980's was about 20 percent more than the number reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Since 1989 the AGI estimates have been about 12 percent higher than those reported by CDC.

For more information, write: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 120 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005.

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, 1994*, American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: Rockville, MD 1994.

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy

The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy compiles data on the Colleges of Pharmacy, including information on student enrollment and types of degrees conferred. Data are collected through an annual survey; the response rate is 100 percent.

For further information, see: Profile of Pharmacy Students. The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, 1426 Prince Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine

The American Association of Podiatric Medicine compiles data on the Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, including information on the schools and enrollment. Data are collected annually through written questionnaires. The response rate is 100 percent.

For further information, write: The American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, 1350 Piccard Drive, Suite 322, Rockville, MD 20850–4307.

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, Illinois.

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 1993, 5,908 hospitals reported data, a response rate of 89 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 1993 survey 35 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, 1994–95 Edition, Data from the American Hospital Association 1993 Annual Survey*. Chicago: 1994.

American Medical Association

Physician Masterfile

A masterfile of physicians has been maintained by the American Medical Association (AMA) since 1906. The Physician Masterfile contains data on almost every physician in the United States, members and nonmembers of 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 ed. 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 Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) collects information on student enrollment in medical schools through the annual Liaison Committee on Medical Education questionnaire, the fall enrollment questionnaire, and the American Medical College Application Service (AMCAS) data system. 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 specialtAnd/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: *1995 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire Survey Results: All Schools Summary*. Washington: 1995.

Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry

The Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry compiles data on the various aspects of optometric education including data on schools and enrollment. Questionnaires are sent annually to all the schools and Colleges of Optometry. The response rate is 100 percent.

For further information, write: Annual Survey of Optometric Educational Institutions, Association of School and Colleges of Optometry, 6110 Executive Blvd., Suite 690, Rockville, MD 20852.

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: *The InterStudy Competitive Edge*, 1995. InterStudy Publications, St. Paul, MN 55104.

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 Source*, 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 (HIV) 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 *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 United States 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) x total population on July 1, 1970. Civilian noninstitutionalized population = civilian population on July 1, 1970 - institutionalized population.

Data from the National Health Examination Survey (NHES) and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) are age adjusted to the 1980 U.S. resident population using the following five age groups: 20–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65–74 years.

AIDS—See *Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome*.

Air quality standards—See *National ambient air quality standards*.

Air pollution—See *Pollutant*.

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
NAMCS and NHAMCS	
All ages	199,584
Under 15 years	57,745
15–44 years	81,189
45–64 years	41,537
65–74 years	12,224
75 years and over	6,889
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.

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; 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

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.''

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, 1990, Volume II, Mortality, Part A.* DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 95–1101, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994. See related *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision; Human immunodeficiency virus infection.*

Cause-of-death ranking—Cause-of-death ranking for infants is based on the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death and HIV infection (ICD-9 Nos. *042-*044). Cause-of-death ranking for other ages is based on the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death and HIV infection. The List of 72 Selected Causes of Death was adapted from one of the special lists for mortality tabulations recommended by the World Health Organization for use with the *Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases*. Two group titles—Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions—are not ranked from the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death; and two group titles—Major cardiovascular diseases and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions—are not ranked from the List of 72 Selected Causes. In addition, category titles that begin with the words ''Other'' and ''All other'' are not ranked. The remaining category titles are ranked according to number of deaths to determine the leading causes of death. When one of the titles that represents a subtotal is ranked (for example, unintentional injuries), its component parts are not ranked (in this case, motor vehicle crashes and all other unintentional injuries). See related *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision.*

Civilian noninstitutionalized population; Civilian population—See *Population*.

Cocaine-related emergency room episodes—The Drug Abuse Warning Network monitors selected adverse medical consequences of cocaine and other drug abuse episodes by measuring contacts with hospital emergency rooms. Contacts may be for drug overdose, unexpected drug reactions, chronic abuse, detoxification, or other reasons in which drug use is known to have occurred.

Community hospitals—See *Hospital*.

Compensation—See *Employer costs for employee compensation*.

Completed fertility rate—See *Rate: Birth and related rates*.

Condition—A health condition is a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. An impairment is a health condition that includes chronic or permanent health defects resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformations. All health conditions, except impairments, are coded according to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM).

Based on duration, there are two categories of conditions, acute and chronic. In the National Health Interview Survey, an *acute condition* is a condition that has lasted less than 3 months and has involved either a physician visit (medical attention) or restricted activity. A *chronic condition* refers to any condition lasting 3 months or more or is a condition classified as chronic regardless of its time of onset (for example, diabetes, heart conditions, emphysema, and arthritis). The National Nursing Home Survey uses a specific list of chronic conditions, also disregarding time of onset. See related *Disability; Limitation of activity; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)—The CPI is prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is a monthly measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The medical care component of the CPI shows trends in medical care prices based on specific indicators of hospital, medical, dental, and drug prices. A revision of the definition of CPI has been in use since January 1988. See related *Health expenditures, national; Gross National Product*.

Crude birth rate; Crude death rate—See *Rate: Birth and related rates; Death and related rates*.

Current smoker—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. For further information on survey methodology and sample sizes pertaining to HIS cigarette data for data years 1965 to 1992 and other sources of cigarette smoking data available from the National Center for Health Statistics, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Bibliographies and Data Sources, Smoking Data Guide, No. 1, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 91–1308-1, Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991.

Starting with 1993 data estimates of cigarette smoking prevalence are based on the revised definition that is considered a more complete estimate of smoking prevalence. In 1993 estimates of cigarette smoking prevalence were based on a half-sample.

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 12-month recall period.

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. An emergency department visit is a direct personal exchange between a patient and a physician or other health care providers working under the physician's supervision, for the purpose of seeking care and receiving personal health services. See related *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).

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

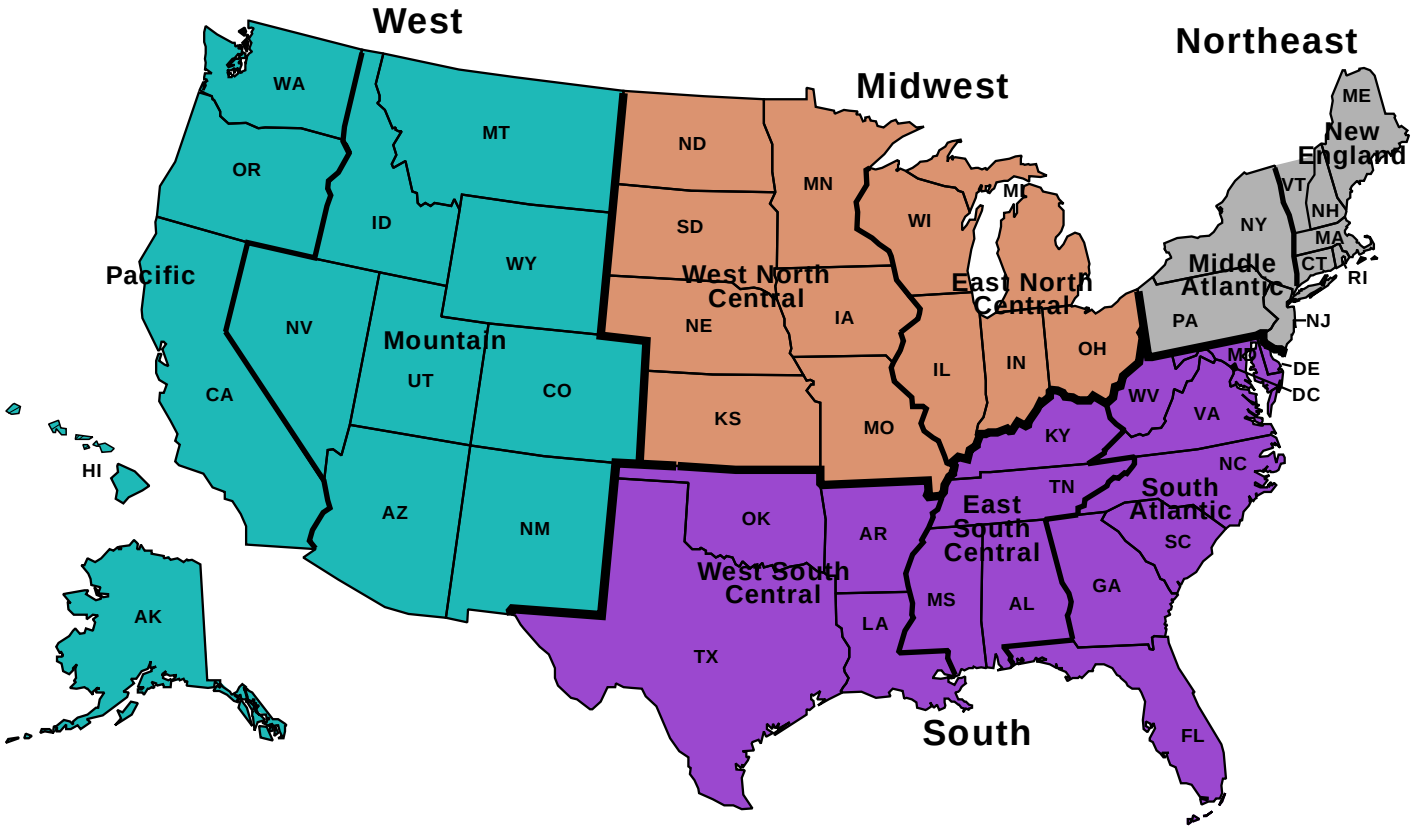

Figure I. Geographic regions and divisions of the United States

Gestation—For the National Vital Statistics System and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Abortion Surveillance, the period of gestation is defined as beginning with the first day of the last normal menstrual period and ending with the day of birth or day of termination of pregnancy. See related *Abortion; Fetal death; Live birth*.

Gross 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 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 hospitals excluding facilities for the mentally retarded.

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

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

(HTLV-III/LAV) infection. The asterisk before the category numbers indicates that these codes are not part of the *Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases* (ICD-9). Before 1987 deaths involving HIV infection were classified to Deficiency of cell-mediated immunity (ICD-9 No. 279.1) contained in the title All other diseases; to Pneumocystosis (ICD-9 No. 136.3) contained in the title All other infectious and parasitic diseases; to Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; and to a number of other causes. Therefore, beginning with 1987, death statistics for HIV infection are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years.

Morbidity coding: The National Hospital Discharge Survey codes diagnosis data using the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM). During 1984 and 1985 only data for AIDS (ICD–9–CM 279.19) were included. Beginning with data for 1986 discharges with the diagnosis HIV infection (ICD–9–CM 042–044, 279.19, and 795.8) were included. See related *Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; Cause of death; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*.

ICD; ICD codes—See *Cause of death; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*.

Incidence—Incidence is the number of cases of disease having their onset during a prescribed period of time. It is often expressed as a rate (for example, the incidence of measles per 1,000 children 5–15 years of age during a specified year). Incidence is a measure of morbidity or other events that occur within a specified period of time. See related *Prevalence*.

Individual practice association (IPA)—See *Health maintenance organization*.

Industry of employment—Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification* (SIC) *Manual* of the Office of Management and Budget. Three editions of the SIC are used for coding industry data in *Health, United States*: the 1972 edition; the 1977 supplement to the 1972 edition; and the 1987 edition. The changes between versions include a few detailed titles created to correct or clarify industries or to recognize changes within the industry. Codes for major industrial divisions (table VI) were not changed between versions.

The category ‘‘Private sector’’ includes all industrial divisions except public administration and military. The category ‘‘Civilian sector’’ includes ‘‘Private sector’’ and the public administration division. The category ‘‘Not classified’’ is comprised of the following entries from the death certificate: housewife, student, or self-employed; information inadequate to code industry; establishments not elsewhere classified.

Infant death—An infant death is the death of a live-born child before his or her first birthday. Deaths in the first year of life may be further classified according to age as neonatal and postneonatal. Neonatal deaths are those that occur 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 days—See *Days of care*.

Intermediate care facilities—See *Nursing homes, certification of*.

International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9)—The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) classifies mortality information for statistical purposes. The ICD was first used in 1900 and has been revised about every 10 years since then. The ICD-9, published in 1977, is used to code U.S. mortality data beginning with data year 1979. (See tables IV and V.) See related *Cause of death; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*.

International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD–9–CM)—The ICD–9–CM is based on and is completely compatible with the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*. The ICD–9–CM is used to code morbidity data and the ICD-9 is used to code mortality data. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions for ICD–9–CM are shown in table VII; surgical groupings and code number inclusions are shown in table VIII; and diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedure groupings and code number inclusions are shown in table IX.

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

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
Large intestine and rectum	153–154, 197.5
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	162, 197.0, 197.3
Breast	174–175, 198.81
Prostate	185
Benign neoplasms	210–229, 235–239
Diabetes	250
Psychoses	290–299
Alcohol dependence syndrome	303
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	320–389
Eye diseases and conditions	360–379
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	381–382
Diseases of the circulatory system	390–459
Diseases of heart	391–392.0, 393–398, 402, 404, 410–416, 420–429
Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438
Diseases of the respiratory system	460–519
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
Decubitus ulcers	707.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	710–739
Arthropathies and related disorders	710–719
Osteoarthritis	715
Intervertebral disc disorders	722
Congenital anomalies	740–759
Fracture, all sites	800–829
Fracture of neck of femur	820
Lacerations and open wounds	870–904

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

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

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 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 health disorder—The Center for Mental Health Services defines a mental health disorder as any of several disorders listed in the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM) or *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition* (DSM-IIIR). Table X shows diagnostic categories and code numbers for ICD–9–CM/DSM-IIIR and corresponding codes for the *International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States, Eighth Revision* (ICDA-8) and *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Second Edition* (DSM-II). See related *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*.

Mental health organization—The Center for Mental Health Services defines a mental health organization as an administratively distinct public or private agency or institution whose primary concern is the provision of direct mental health services to the mentally ill or emotionally disturbed. The major types of mental health organizations are described below.

Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics provide only ambulatory mental health 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-IIIR/ICD–9–CM codes. See related *table X and Mental health codes*.

State and county mental hospitals are under the auspices of a State or county government or operated jointly by a State and county government.

See related *Addition; Mental health service type*.

Mental health service type 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; 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*.

National ambient air quality standards—The Federal Clean Air Act of 1970, amended in 1977 and 1990, required the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards. EPA has set specific standards for each of six major pollutants: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter whose aerodynamic size is equal to or less than 10 microns (PM-10). Each pollutant standard represents a maximum concentration level (micrograms per cubic meter) which cannot be exceeded during a specified time interval. A county meets the national ambient air quality standards if none of the six pollutants exceed the standard during a 12-month period. See related *Particulate matter; Pollutant*.

Neonatal mortality rate—See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Non-Federal physicians—See *Physician*.

Nonpatient 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

Table X. Mental health 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

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. 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. An outpatient department visit is a direct personal exchange between a patient and a physician or other health care provider working under the physician's supervision for the purpose of seeking care and receiving personal health services. See related *Emergency department; 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 *National ambient air quality; 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 primary care specialists.

Primary care specialists practice in the subspecialties of general and family practice, internal medicine and pediatrics. The primary care subspecialties for family practice include: geriatric medicine and sports medicine. Primary care subspecialties for internal medicine include: diabetes, endocrinology and metabolism, hematology, hepatology, cardiac electrophysiology, infectious diseases, diagnostic laboratory immunology, geriatric medicine, sports medicine, nephrology, nutrition, medical oncology and rheumatology. Primary care subspecialties for pediatrics include adolescent medicine, critical care pediatrics, neonatal-perinatal medicine, pediatric allergy, pediatric cardiology, pediatric endocrinology, pediatric pulmonology, pediatric emergency medicine, pediatric gastroenterology, pediatric hematology/oncology, diagnostic laboratory immunology, pediatric nephrology, pediatric rheumatology, and sports medicine.

Specialist physicians practice in the primary care specialties, in addition to all other specialist fields not included in the generalist definition. Specialist fields include allergy and immunology, aerospace medicine, anesthesiology, cardiovascular diseases, child and adolescent psychiatry, colon and rectal surgery, dermatology, diagnostic radiology, forensic pathology, gastroenterology, general surgery, medical genetics, neurology, nuclear medicine, neurological surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, occupational medicine, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, psychiatry, public health and general preventive medicine, physical medicine and rehabilitation, plastic surgery, anatomic and clinical pathology, pulmonary diseases, radiation oncology, thoracic surgery, urology, addiction medicine, critical care medicine, legal medicine, and clinical pharmacology.

See related *Physician*.

Pollutant—A pollutant is any substance that renders the atmosphere or water foul or noxious to health. See related *National ambient air quality standards; Particulate matter*.

Population—The U.S. Bureau of the Census collects and publishes data on populations in the United States according to several different definitions. Various statistical systems then use the appropriate population for calculating rates.

Total population is the population of the United States, including all members of the Armed Forces living in foreign countries, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Other Americans abroad (for example, civilian Federal employees and dependents of members of the Armed Forces or other Federal employees) are not included.

Resident population includes persons whose usual place of residence (that is, the place where one usually lives and sleeps) is in one of the 50 States or the District of Columbia. It includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States and their families. It excludes international military, naval, and diplomatic personnel and their families located 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 $15,141 in 1994 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 admission diagnosis—In the National Home and Hospice Care Survey the primary admission diagnosis is the first-listed diagnosis at admission on the patient's medical record as provided by the agency staff member most familiar with the care provided to the patient.

Primary care specialties—See *Physician specialty*.

Private expenditures—See *Health expenditures, national*.

Procedure—The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) 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 1980, data from the National Vital Statistics System for newborn infants and fetal deaths are tabulated according to race of mother. Before 1980, data were tabulated by race of newborn and fetus according to 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 calculated according to race of mother unless specified otherwise. 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, the reporting area for such basic items on the birth and death certificates as age, race, and sex, is based on data from residents of all 50 States in the United States and the District of Columbia. The reporting area for selected items such as Hispanic origin, educational attainment, and marital status, is based on data from those States that require the item to be reported, whose data meet a minimum level of completeness (such as 80 or 90 percent), and are considered to be sufficiently comparable to be used for analysis. In 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*.

Smoker—*See Current smoker*.

Specialty hospitals—See *Hospital*.

State health agency—The agency or department within State government headed by the State or territorial health official. Generally, the State health agency is responsible for setting statewide public health priorities, carrying out national and State mandates, responding to public health hazards, and assuring access to health care for underserved State residents.

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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Years of potential life lost 31