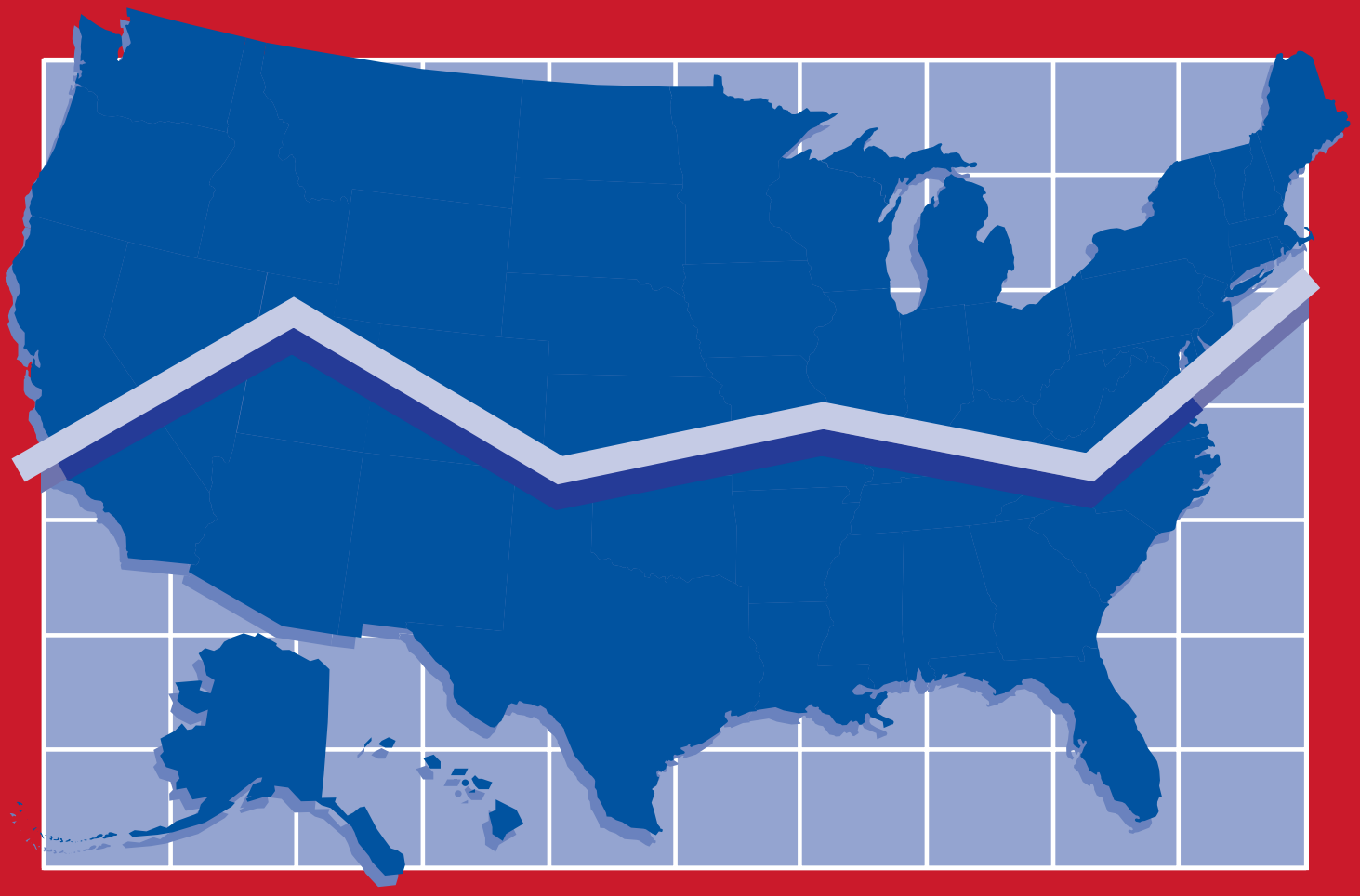

Health United States 1996-97

and Injury Chartbook

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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Preface

Health, United States, 1996–97 is the 21st 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 (NCHS). The National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics served in a review capacity.

The title of this edition of *Health, United States, 1996–97* includes 2 years instead of a single year in a one-time change, in order to reflect the year of publication, 1997, in the title.

Health, United States presents national trends in health statistics. Major findings are presented in the Highlights. The report includes a chartbook and detailed tables. In each edition of *Health, United States*, the chartbook focuses on a major health topic. This year injury was selected because it is a major cause of mortality and morbidity and is preventable. The *Injury Chartbook* consists of 33 figures and accompanying text.

The chartbook is followed by 150 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. For tables that show extended trends, earlier editions of *Health, United States* may present data for intervening years that are not included in the current printed report. Where possible, intervening years in an extended trend are retained on the electronic spreadsheet files (described below).

Several tables in *Health, United States* 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 presentation of data on race and ethnicity in the detailed tables is usually in the greatest detail possible, after taking into account the quality of data, the amount of missing data, and the number of observations. The large differences in health status 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* 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 can be accessed electronically in several formats. First, the entire *Health, United States, 1996–97* is available, along with other NCHS reports, on a CD-ROM entitled ‘‘Publications from the National Center for Health Statistics, featuring *Health, United States, 1996–97*,’’ vol 1 no 3, 1997. These publications can be viewed, searched, printed, and saved using the Adobe Acrobat software on the CD-ROM. The CD-ROM may be purchased from the Government Printing Office or the National Technical Information Service.

Second, the complete *Health, United States, 1996–97* is available as an Acrobat .pdf file on the Internet through the NCHS home page on the World Wide Web. The direct Uniform Locator Code (URL) address is:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww/products/pubs/pubd/hus/hus.htm.

Third, the 150 detailed tables in *Health, United States, 1996–97* are available on the FTP server as Lotus 1–2–3 spreadsheet files that can be downloaded. An electronic index is included that enables the user to search the tables by topic. The URL address for the FTP server is:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww/datawh/ftpserv/ftpserv.htm.

The detailed tables and electronic index are also included as Lotus 1–2–3 spreadsheet files on the CD-ROM mentioned above.

Fourth, for users who do not have access to the Internet or to a CD-ROM reader, the 150 detailed tables can be made available on diskette as Lotus 1–2–3 spreadsheet files for use with IBM compatible personal computers. To obtain a copy of the diskette, contact the NCHS Data Dissemination Branch.

For answers to questions about this report, contact:

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Highlights

Injury Chartbook

Burden of Injury

■ In 1995, 6 percent of all **deaths** were caused by an injury. In addition, 8 percent of all **hospital discharges** had a first-listed diagnosis of injury and 37 percent of all **emergency department visits** were for injuries (figure 1).

Mortality

■ In 1995 injury death rates were higher for **males** than for **females** in every age group except infancy. At ages 20–24 years, the injury death rate for males was 4.6 times the rate for females. Beginning at ages 10–14 years and for all subsequent 5- and 10-year age groups, the ratio was at least 2 to 1 (figure 2).

■ In 1995 **unintentional injury** accounted for 61 percent of all injury deaths, **suicide** for 21 percent, and **homicide** for 15 percent. Unintentional injury mortality and suicide rates were highest for the elderly, and homicide rates were highest at 20–24 years of age (figure 3).

■ In 1994–95 at 15–34 years of age, unintentional injury death rates and suicide rates were higher for **American Indians** than for other racial or ethnic groups, and homicide rates were higher for the **black population** than for other groups. Among persons 75 years and over, injury mortality was lower for **Hispanic persons** than for other groups primarily as a result of their lower unintentional injury death rates due to falls and suffocation (figures 4 and 5).

■ The degree of **urbanization** is associated with injury mortality rates. In 1994 the age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate in nonmetropolitan counties was 1.6 times the rate in metropolitan counties while homicide rates in large core metropolitan counties were 2–3 times the rates in other types of counties (figure 6).

■ Motor vehicle traffic injuries and firearm injuries were the two **leading causes of injury death** in the United States in 1995, accounting for 29 and 24 percent of all injury deaths. Poisoning was the third leading cause of injury death, accounting for 11 percent of all injury deaths (figure 7).

■ Among children 1–14 years of age, motor vehicle traffic injuries were the leading cause of death in 1995. Among infants, suffocation was the leading cause of injury death. The five leading causes of injury death among **infants and children** under 15 years of age—motor vehicle traffic injuries, fires and burns, drowning, suffocation, and firearms—accounted for 80 percent of injury deaths (figure 8).

■ Among **teenagers** 15–19 years of age and **young adults** 20–24 years of age, motor vehicle traffic-related injuries and firearm-related injuries were the two leading causes of death in 1995. For **older adults** 65–74 years, motor vehicles and firearms were the two leading causes of injury deaths accounting for one-half of injury mortality. At ages 75–84 years, motor vehicles and falls were the cause of close to one-half of all injury deaths. For those 85 years and over, falls caused one-third of injury deaths (figures 9 and 10).

■ Age-adjusted **motor vehicle traffic injury death rates** declined 15 percent from 1985 to 1993 with a more rapid decline among males than females. During the same period **firearm injury death rates** increased 22 percent, with larger increases occurring among males than females. During the most recent period 1993–95, the age-adjusted motor vehicle traffic injury death rate increased 2 percent while the firearm injury death rate declined 11 percent (figure 11).

■ Between 1985 and 1993 the firearm injury death rate among **persons 15–34 years of age** increased 44 percent primarily as a result of increases in the firearm homicide rate, followed by an 11-percent decline in the firearm injury death rate by 1995. On the other hand, the motor vehicle traffic injury death rate declined 18 percent in this age group from 1985 to 1993 and was relatively stable through 1995. From 1985 to 1995 the alcohol-related traffic injury death rate declined 32 percent (figures 12 and 13).

■ Motor vehicle injury death rates among white males and black males 20 years of age are generally higher in the South and lower in the Northeast than in other **geographic areas** of the United States (figure 14).

■ In 1994 the firearm injury death rate among males 15–24 years in the United States was 32 percent higher than the motor vehicle traffic injury death rate. An **international** comparison shows that in none of 10 comparison countries did the firearm injury death rate exceed the motor vehicle traffic injury death rate for young males. The motor vehicle traffic injury death rate among young males 15–24 years of age was higher in New Zealand than in the other countries (figures 15 and 16).

■ In 1994–95 transportation-related incidents accounted for 41 percent of all **occupational injury fatalities** and assaults and violent acts accounted for 20 percent. Occupational injury death rates for fishers, timber cutters, and airplane pilots were more than 20 times the national average (figures 17 and 18).

Hospitalization

■ Hospital discharge rates for persons with a **first-listed diagnosis of injury** increase with age. Fractures, followed by poisonings, open wounds, intracranial injuries, sprains and strains, and internal injuries are the leading types of injuries resulting in hospitalization for injury (figures 19 and 20).

■ In 1993–94 at ages 15–24 years, the hospital discharge rate for injury among **males** was twice the rate for **females**, while at ages 75 years and over, the rate for males was about 30 percent lower than the rate for females (figure 19).

■ Discharge rates for **open wounds** and for **internal injuries** for all males were 3 times the rates for all females. At ages 15–24 years the discharge rate for open wounds for males was 4.5 times the rate for females. Discharge rates for **poisoning** for females ages 15–24 years and 45–64 years, on the other hand, were 1.6 times the rates for males (figures 20 and 22).

■ In 1992–94, three out of five injury hospitalizations among elderly persons 75 years of age and over were for **fractures**, and more than one-half of the fractures were to the hip. Hip fracture rates for elderly females were twice the rates for males (figure 21).

Emergency Department Utilization

■ In 1993–94, 41 percent of all visits made to emergency departments were for injuries. Injury visit rates for **males** at ages 5–14 years, 15–24 years, and 25–44 years were 1.4 times the rates for **females**, while among those 75 years of age and over, the visit rate for females was 1.3 times the rate for males (figure 23).

■ In 1993–94, three **causes of injury**—falls, being struck by or against something, and motor vehicle traffic-related injuries—accounted for 18 percent of all emergency department visits, and for 43 percent of all emergency department visits due to injury (figure 24).

■ Open wounds and lacerations, superficial injuries, sprains and strains, and fractures were the four leading **principal injury diagnoses** in emergency departments in 1993–94, accounting for 63 percent of all first-listed principal injury diagnoses (figure 25).

■ Of the average annual 8 million emergency department visits for **falls** in 1993–94, 86 percent of the **principal diagnoses** were coded as injuries. Approximately one-fifth each were for fractures, superficial injury, open wounds and lacerations, and sprains and strains. Of the remaining 14 percent of the diagnoses, one-third were diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue disease (figure 26).

■ In 1994 the number of emergency department-treated injuries related to basketball, bicycle and accessories, football, baseball and softball, and playground equipment was greater than for **injuries related to** other **sports and recreation products**. Rates of injury vary by sport and by age. In 1994 the basketball-related injury rate was higher for persons 15–24 years of age than for younger or older persons and bicycle-related injuries were higher for children 5–14 years (figure 27).

■ In 1992–93 the total number of people treated in emergency departments for **nonfatal firearm injuries** was about 2.6 times the number who died from firearm injuries. Among persons 15–24 years of age, however, the emergency department visit rate for nonfatal firearm injuries was about 4 times the fatality rate, while at age 45 years and over, the visit rate and the fatality rate were similar (figure 28).

Poisoning Exposures

■ In 1995 poison control centers managed more than 1 million potentially poisonous exposures among **children** under 6 years of age. In 94 percent of the cases, the site of the exposure was the child's home (figure 29).

Victimization

■ In 1994 in households where the annual family income was at least $25,000, there were no significant differences in criminal victimization rates between **white persons and black persons**. For family income less than $7,500 the victimization rate was higher for white than black persons because of the higher rate of simple assaults. When family income was between $15,000 and $24,999, the rate was higher for black than white persons because of the higher aggravated assault rate (figure 30).

■ Regardless of the type of violence (rape, other sexual assaults, robbery, or assault), women with lower income experience higher rates of violence perpetrated on them than women with higher income. In 1994 the victimization rate for **women** with annual income of less than $10,000 was twice the rate for women with annual income of at least $50,000 (figure 31).

■ In 1994 an estimated 1 million **children** under the age of 19 years were victims of abuse and neglect (figure 32).

Episodes of Injury

■ In 1993–94 there were an estimated average annual 58 million reported **episodes of injury** occurring at a rate of 23 per 100 persons. The rate was higher for persons under 45 years of age than for older persons (figure 33).

Detailed Tables

Health Status and Determinants

Population

■ Between 1990 and 1995 the rate of increase for two age groups in the U.S. population outstripped that of other segments. The **elderly population** 75 years of age and over grew at an average annual rate of 2.5 percent to 14.8 million and the age group 35–54 years of age that includes the **baby boomer generation** grew at an average annual rate of 3.3 percent to 73.5 million. During this period the total U.S. population grew at an average annual rate of 1.1 percent to 263 million persons (table 1).

■ In 1995 the **poverty** rate decreased for the second year, to 14 percent of all Americans. The poverty rate for children under 18 years of age also declined to 20 percent but still remains disproportionately high. Children make up less than 30 percent of the Nation's population but close to 40 percent of the poor. In 1995 a total of 36.4 million persons lived in poverty including 14 million children. The poverty rates among Mexican-American children (39 percent), black children (42 percent), and Puerto Rican children (53 percent) were substantially higher than for white children (16 percent) (table 2).

Fertility and Natality

■ Between 1990 and 1995 the overall **fertility rate** declined 7 percent to 65.6 births per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age. In 1995 the birth rate for teenagers 15–19 years of age declined for the fourth consecutive year to 56.8 births per 1,000 teens. Between 1991 and 1995 the birth rate for black teens fell 17 percent to 96.1 per 1,000. In contrast the birth rate for Hispanic teens during that period was relatively stable at about 107 per 1,000 (table 3).

■ Between 1990 and 1995 the **birth rate for unmarried black women** declined 16 percent to 75.9 births per 1,000 unmarried black women 15–44 years of age, the lowest level in a decade (table 8).

■ A trend toward **delayed childbearing** in the United States began more than a quarter century ago. The percent of women 25–29 years of age who had not had at least one live birth increased from 20 percent in 1965 to 42 percent in 1985 and 44 percent in 1995. Among women 30–34 years of age, the percent who had not had at least one live birth increased from 12 percent in 1970 to 25 percent in 1985 and 26 percent in 1995 (table 4).

■ In 1995, 81 percent of mothers began **prenatal care** within the first trimester of pregnancy, for the sixth consecutive year of increase. Between 1989 and 1995 the timely receipt of prenatal care increased 18–19 percent for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic mothers and 5 percent for non-Hispanic white mothers. Despite improvements in prenatal care utilization among all racial and ethnic groups, disparities remain. In 1995, 87 percent of non-Hispanic white mothers received care in the first trimester compared with 70–71 percent of non-Hispanic black and Hispanic mothers (table 6).

■ Between 1989 and 1995 the percent of mothers who **smoked cigarettes during pregnancy** declined from 20 to 14 percent. In 1995 smoking prevalence for mothers with 9–11 years of education (26 percent) was nine times that for mothers who were college graduates (3 percent). In 1995 smoking prevalence was higher for Hawaiian, non-Hispanic white, and American Indian mothers (16, 17, and 21 percent) than for mothers in other racial and ethnic groups. Maternal smoking has a strong adverse effect on infant birthweight. In 1995, 12 percent of births to smokers weighed less than 2,500 grams compared with 7 percent of births to nonsmokers (tables 10 and 11).

■ In 1995, 64 percent of women 15–44 years of age used a method of **contraception** in the past month, up from 56 percent in 1982. In 1995 the principal methods used were female sterilization and the birth control pill (27–28 percent each among contracepting women) and the male condom (20 percent). Between 1982 and 1995 condom use among contracepting black women more than tripled to 21 percent while condom use among contracepting white women increased 1.5 times to 20 percent. Between 1988 and 1995 the use of birth control pills by contracepting white women was relatively stable at almost 30 percent while it declined sharply among contracepting black women from 38 to 24 percent. During the same period female sterilization held steady for contracepting white and black women at around 26 and 39 percent (table 18).

■ **Breastfeeding** confers health benefits to the baby and tends to lengthen a woman's period of natural infertility after a birth. Between 1981–83 and 1993–94 the percent of babies who were breastfed was relatively stable at 52–58 percent. In 1993–94 breastfeeding continued to be practiced more commonly by women ages 25 years and over, by more educated women, and by Hispanic and white women. These same groups of women were more likely to breastfeed for 3 months or longer. While residence in the West has long been linked with a higher prevalence of breastfeeding, region of residence was not associated with longer durations of breastfeeding (table 19).

Mortality

■ In 1995 the **infant mortality** rate was 7.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, a record low. During the period 1990 through 1995 the infant mortality rate for black infants was 2.4 times the rate for white infants (table 23).

■ In 1995 **life expectancy** at birth was 75.8 years, slightly longer than in 1994 and matching the record high attained in 1992. In 1995 white females continued to have the highest life expectancy at birth (79.6 years), followed by black females (73.9 years), white males (73.4 years), and black males (65.2 years) (table 29).

■ Substantial **geographic differences** persist in the death rates for States and geographic divisions in the United States. In 1993–95 the age-adjusted death rate for the East South Central Division (577.7 deaths per 100,000 population) was 14 percent higher than for the United States as a whole whereas age-adjusted death rates for the Mountain, Pacific, West North Central,

and New England Divisions were 6–9 percent lower than the U.S. average (table 30).

■ **Years of potential life lost** (YPLL) per 100,000 population under 75 years of age is a measure of premature mortality. In 1995 YPLL for malignant neoplasms, heart disease, and unintentional injuries accounted for 21 percent, 17 percent, and 13 percent of all YPLL and HIV infection accounted for 7 percent. The age-adjusted YPLL rate for HIV infection increased 55 percent between 1990 and 1994 and remained stable in 1995 (table 32).

■ **Educational attainment** is inversely associated with mortality. In 1995 the age-adjusted death rate for persons 25–64 years of age who had not graduated from high school was 2.4 times the rate for persons with more than a high school education and the death rate for high school graduates was double that for persons with more than a high school education (table 36).

■ Between 1990 and 1995 the age-adjusted death rate for **heart disease**, the leading cause of death, decreased 9 percent to 138.3 deaths per 100,000 population. The average annual decline during 1990–95 (1.9 percent) was slower than during 1980–90 (2.8 percent). Compared with white Americans, heart disease mortality was 41 percent lower for Asian Americans and 49 percent higher for black Americans in 1995 (tables 31, 33, and 38).

■ The long term downward trend in the age-adjusted death rate for **stroke**, the third leading cause of death, was interrupted in 1993. Stroke mortality was relatively unchanged for the third consecutive year in 1995. Between 1980 and 1990 stroke mortality had declined rapidly at an average rate of almost 4 percent per year (tables 33 and 39).

■ In 1995 age-adjusted death rates for **Asian-American** males and females were 37 percent lower than those for white males and white females. In 1995 the age-adjusted death rate for stroke among Asian-American males (31.2 deaths per 100,000 population) was 18 percent higher than the corresponding rate for white males. Stroke is the only leading cause of death for which mortality is higher for Asian-American males than for white males (tables 37 and 39).

■ Between 1990 and 1995 the age-adjusted death rate for **cancer**, the second leading cause of death, decreased nearly 4 percent to 129.9 deaths per 100,000 population, following an increase of 4 percent between 1970 and 1990. Between 1990 and 1995 the death rate for cancer declined more for those under 65 years of age than for older persons, more for men than women, and more for black persons than white persons. During this period among persons 55–64 years of age cancer mortality declined 12 percent for black males, 9 percent for white males, 8 percent for black females, and 4 percent for white females (tables 31, 33, and 40).

■ In 1995 the age-adjusted death rate for **lung cancer** for males (55.3 deaths per 100,000 population) was double the rate for females. Between 1990 and 1995 the age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer for males decreased 9 percent while the corresponding rate for females increased 5 percent. Lung cancer death rates have continued to rise among older women while falling among younger women. Between 1990 and 1995 lung cancer death rates increased 26 percent for women 75–84 years of age while they decreased 15 percent for women 45–54 years of age (table 41).

■ **Breast cancer** is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women and the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women. In 1995 the age-adjusted death rate for breast cancer for black females (27.5 deaths per 100,000 population) was 34 percent higher than the corresponding rate for white females. Between 1990 and 1995 breast cancer death rates for black females were relatively stable, following a generally upward trend during the 1980's. Between 1990 and 1995 age-adjusted death rates for white females decreased 10 percent after a decade of relatively stable rates (table 42).

■ In 1995 the age-adjusted death rate for **chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD)**, the fourth leading cause of death overall, was 54 percent higher for males than females (26.3 and 17.1 deaths per 100,000 population). Between 1980 and 1995 age-adjusted death rates for males were relatively stable while death rates for females nearly doubled. The COPD death rates are highest for the elderly and have been increasing most rapidly among females age 75 years and over (tables 33 and 43).

■ In 1994 and 1995 **HIV infection** was the leading cause of death for adults 25–44 years of age. Between 1994 and 1995 the HIV infection death rate remained stable in this age group after increasing at an average annual rate of 12 percent between 1990 and 1994. In 1995 among adults 25–44 years of age, the death rate for HIV infection for black females (54.5 deaths per 100,000 population) was 9 times the rate for white females and the rate for black males (182.0 per 100,000) was 4 times the rate for white males (tables 34 and 44).

■ Between 1993 and 1995 the **homicide** rate for young black males 15–24 years of age decreased at an average annual rate of 11 percent to 132.0 deaths per 100,000 population after increasing at an average annual rate of 12 percent between 1985 and 1993. Despite recent changes in homicide trends, substantial racial disparities in homicide rates remain. In 1995 the homicide rate for young black males was 8 times the rate for young white males (table 47).

■ Overall mortality for **black Americans** continues to be about 60 percent higher than for white Americans. For most leading causes of death, mortality is higher for black Americans than for other racial and ethnic groups. In 1995 the age-adjusted homicide rate for black Americans was 6 times and the HIV infection death rate was nearly 5 times the corresponding rate for white Americans (table 31).

■ Death rates for **American Indians** under 55 years of age are higher than those for white Americans. In 1993–95

for persons 25–34 years of age, the death rate for American Indian males was about 60 percent higher and the death rate for American Indian females was 85 percent higher than the corresponding rates for white males and white females, and the death rate for American Indian children 1–4 years of age was almost double that for white children (table 37).

■ Overall mortality for **Hispanic Americans** was about 20 percent lower than for non-Hispanic white Americans in 1995. However for males 15–44 years of age death rates for Hispanic Americans were higher than those for non-Hispanic white Americans. In 1995 for Hispanic males 15–24 years of age the death rate was 53 percent higher and for Hispanic males 25–34 and 35–44 years of age, 30 and 24 percent higher than for non-Hispanic white males of similar ages (tables 31 and 37).

■ Between 1990 and 1992 the **death rate for occupational injuries** declined 11 percent to 4.1 deaths per 100,000 workers in the civilian work force. During this period, the occupational injury death rate declined 26 percent for the mining industry to 22.3 per 100,000 and 3 percent for the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry to 17.5 per 100,000 (table 51).

Determinants and Measures of Health

■ In 1995, 74 percent of children 19–35 months of age had received the combined **vaccination** series of 4 doses of DTP (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis) vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, 1 dose of measles-containing vaccine, and 3 doses of HIB (Haemophilus influenzae type b) vaccine (table 55).

■ **Sexually transmitted diseases** are associated with HIV transmission, adverse pregnancy outcomes, impaired fertility, and reproductive tract cancers. Between 1990 and 1995 the incidence of gonorrhea infection in the general population declined 46 percent to 150 cases per 100,000 and primary and secondary syphilis declined 69 percent to 6 cases per 100,000 population. During the same period the case rate for chlamydia infection increased 25 percent to 182 cases per 100,000 (table 56).

■ Large racial and ethnic differences continue in the rate of reported **AIDS** cases. For the 12 months ending June 30, 1996, the AIDS case rate for non-Hispanic black males 13 years of age and over (186 cases per 100,000 population) was nearly double that for Hispanic males and nearly 6 times that for non-Hispanic white males. Among females 13 years of age and over the AIDS case rate for non-Hispanic black females (62) was nearly triple that for Hispanic females and more than 16 times that for non-Hispanic white females (table 57).

■ **Cancer of the prostate** is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in men. In 1994 the age-adjusted incidence rate for prostate cancer for black men was 73 percent higher than for white men (234 and 135 cases per 100,000 population). The 5-year relative survival rate for prostate cancer diagnosed during 1986–93 for black men was 15 percentage points lower than for white men (75 and 90 percent) (tables 60 and 61).

■ Health status and family income are strongly associated. In 1994 the age-adjusted percent of persons with low family income (less than $14,000) who reported **fair or poor health** was five times that for persons with a high income of $50,000 or more (20 and 4 percent). Similarly, the age-adjusted percent of low-income persons with **limitation of activity due to chronic health conditions** was almost three times the level for high-income persons (26 and 9 percent) (tables 62 and 63).

■ Between 1990 and 1994 the age-adjusted prevalence of **current cigarette smoking** among persons 18 years of age or over has remained stable at 25–26 percent. In 1994 among white persons the age-adjusted prevalence of current smoking for males was slightly higher than for females (28 and 24 percent), and among black persons smoking prevalence was about 60 percent higher for males than females (34 and 21 percent) (table 64).

■ In 1994 the age-adjusted prevalence of **current cigarette smoking** among persons 25 years of age and over ranged from 12 percent for college graduates to 38 percent for persons with less than a high school education. Over the 20-year period 1974 to 1994 smoking levels declined for all educational groups with more rapid declines among persons with higher education levels. During this period the ratio of smoking prevalence for persons with less than 12 years education to that for college graduates doubled from 1.6 to 3.2 (table 65).

■ In 1996, 22 percent of high school seniors reported using **marijuana** in the past month, an increase of 84 percent since 1992. This increase follows a period of steady decline in marijuana use by 12th graders, from 34 percent in 1980 to 12 percent in 1992. Between 1992 and 1996 the use of marijuana by eighth graders increased threefold to 11 percent (table 67).

■ In 1995, 52 percent of the population 12 years of age and over reported using **alcohol** in the past month and 16 percent reported having five or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past month. Young people 18–25 years of age were more likely to binge on alcohol than were other age groups. Among 18–25 year olds, binge drinking was more than twice as likely for males as females (41 and 19 percent) and more than twice as likely for non-Hispanic white persons as for non-Hispanic black persons (34 and 16 percent) (table 66).

■ In 1994 and 1995 there were more than 142,000 **cocaine-related emergency room episodes**, the highest number ever reported since these events were tracked starting in 1978. Between 1988 and 1995 cocaine-related episodes among persons 35 years of age and over have almost tripled, reflecting an aging population of drug abusers being treated in emergency departments (table 68).

■ Between 1976–80 and 1988–94 the age-adjusted prevalence of **hypertension** for adults 20–74 years declined from 39 to 23 percent. In 1988–94 the age-adjusted prevalence of hypertension for non-Hispanic black men (35 percent) was about 40 percent greater than for non-Hispanic white or

Mexican-American men and hypertension prevalence for non-Hispanic black women (34 percent) was also substantially greater than for non-Hispanic white women (19 percent) or Mexican-American women (22 percent) (table 70).

■ Between 1960–62 and 1988–94 the age-adjusted mean **serum total cholesterol** level for adults 20–74 years declined from 220 to 203 mg/dL. During the same period the age-adjusted percent of adults with high serum cholesterol (greater than or equal to 240 mg/dL) declined from 32 to 19 percent (table 71).

■ The age-adjusted percent of **adults** who were **overweight** increased from 25 percent in 1976–80 to 35 percent in 1988–94. Among adult women the age-adjusted prevalence of overweight in 1988–94 continued to be substantially higher for non-Hispanic black women (53 percent) and Mexican-American women (52 percent) than for non-Hispanic white women (33 percent) (table 72).

■ The age-adjusted percent of **adolescents** 12–17 years of age who were **overweight** increased from 6 percent in 1976–80 to 12 percent in 1988–94. During the same period the prevalence of overweight among 6–11 year old children also increased from 8 percent to 14 percent (table 73).

■ 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 1994, 75 percent of Americans lived in counties that met the NAAQS for all pollutants, up from 50 percent in 1988. In 1994, 55–56 percent of the Hispanic and Asian-American population lived in counties that met NAAQS for all pollutants compared with 80 percent of the American Indian population. Disparities among racial and ethnic groups are attributable in part to different residence patterns. Data from the 1990 census indicate that higher proportions of Hispanics and Asian Americans than other racial and ethnic groups reside in metropolitan areas where air quality standards are more likely to be exceeded and higher proportions of American Indians reside in nonmetropolitan areas where urban-based pollutants are less concentrated (table 74).

■ Between 1990 and 1995 the **injuries with lost workdays** rate decreased 13 percent to 3.4 per 100 full-time equivalents (FTE's) in the private sector. The industries reporting the largest declines during this period (22–27 percent) were mining; agriculture, fishing, and forestry; and construction. The 1995 rate for the manufacturing industry (4.6 per 100 FTE's) was 13 percent lower than in 1990 and the rate for the transportation, communication, and public utilities industry (5.0 per 100 FTE's) was 7 percent lower than in 1990 (table 75).

Utilization of Health Resources

Ambulatory Care

■ In 1993–95 poor females had 22 percent more **physician contacts** (in person or by telephone) than nonpoor females (8.2 visits and 6.7 visits per person per year, age adjusted) and poor males had 17 percent more physician contacts than nonpoor males (6.1 visits and 5.2 visits, age adjusted). However, when health status is taken into account, poor persons had fewer physician contacts than their nonpoor counterparts. Among persons reporting fair or poor health, females with family income below the poverty level had 28 percent fewer visits per year than nonpoor females (16.2 visits and 22.4 visits, age adjusted) and poor males had 16 percent fewer visits than nonpoor males (13.7 and 16.3 visits, age adjusted). In 1993–95 the age-adjusted percents of poor women and poor men reporting fair or poor health were 17 percent and 14 percent, respectively (table 78).

■ The risk of breast cancer among women is greatest among the elderly. Between 1987 and 1993 the use of **mammography** within the past 2 years among women 65 years of age and over more than doubled increasing from 23 percent to 54 percent and then levelled off at 55 percent in 1994. In 1994 recent mammography use among older women was lower for those below poverty than for women at or above the poverty level (40 and 58 percent) and was lower for women with less than a high school education than for women of higher educational attainment (46 and 59–64 percent) (table 80).

■ In 1995 there were 861 million **ambulatory care visits**, 81 percent occurring in physician offices, 8 percent in hospital outpatient departments, and 11 percent in hospital emergency departments. In 1995 the age-adjusted number of ambulatory visits per 100 persons for all places combined was 29 percent higher for females than for males (362 and 280 visits). Physician offices and hospital outpatient departments were used more often by women than men whereas women and men used hospital emergency departments at about the same rate (table 81).

■ Utilization of **ambulatory care in physician offices** increases with age among adults. In 1995 the number of visits per 100 persons was 221 for children under 15 years of age and increased from 200 for persons 15–44 years of age to 588 for persons 75 years and over. In 1995 the majority of physician office visits by persons 75 years of age and over were concentrated among three physician specialties: internal medicine accounted for 26 percent of visits, general and family practice accounted for 22 percent, and opthalmology accounted for 16 percent (tables 81 and 82).

■ In 1994 **home health agencies** provided health services to about 1.9 million persons on an average service day. Two-thirds of users of home health services were female. Nearly three-quarters of users were 65 years of age and over at the time of admission (table 84).

■ In 1994 almost 61,000 persons were under the care of **hospice agencies** on an average service day. Hospice services were provided about equally to men and women; 55 percent of patients were females. The majority of clients served were elderly (almost 70 percent were 65

years of age and over at the time of admission). Almost 60 percent of hospice patients had a primary admission diagnosis of malignant neoplasm (cancer) (table 84).

■ Most **clients in specialty substance abuse treatment** (87 percent in 1993) receive outpatient care. The remaining clients receive primarily residental treatment outside the hospital setting. In 1993 the overall rate of substance abuse clients in specialty treatment units was 434 per 100,000 population 12 years of age and over. About 41 percent were enrolled in treatment for both alcohol and drug abuse, 34 percent in alcohol treatment, and 24 percent in drug abuse treatment. In 1993 the total number of substance abuse clients in all specialty treatment units per 100,000 population was lowest in the West North Central, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions (267–271) and was highest in the Pacific (636) and the Middle Atlantic divisions (586) (table 95).

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 3 times the rate for high-income persons (970 and 320 days of care per 1,000 population) (table 85).

■ Between 1993 and 1995 the number of inpatient short-stay hospital days of care for persons discharged with a diagnosis of **human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)** decreased from 2.6 million to 2.1 million after increasing twofold during the previous 5-year period, 1988 to 1993. In 1995 young adults 20–49 years of age used 84 percent of HIV days of care while this age group only accounted for 27 percent of all inpatient days of care (table 87).

■ In 1995 the number of discharges per 1,000 population from non-Federal short-stay hospitals with a first-listed diagnosis of **heart disease** was higher for men than for women of the same age, but the difference diminished with increasing age. In 1995 among persons 45–64 years of age the rate of heart disease discharges for men was 2 times the rate for women (29.7 and 14.9). Among persons 75 years of age and over the rate for men was 1.2 times the rate for women (113.4 and 95.1) (table 88).

■ Between 1985 and 1995 the number of **nursing home residents** 85 years of age and over per 1,000 population decreased 10 percent to 199. During this 10-year period the number of nursing home residents 85 years of age and over increased 21 percent while this age group in the population increased 36 percent (tables 1 and 93).

Health Care Resources

Personnel

■ Between 1990 and 1996 the number of civilians **employed in health service sites** increased by 19 percent to 11.2 million persons compared with a 7-percent increase in total civilian employment. During this period among cilivians employed in health service sites, the percent working in hospitals declined from 50 to 45 percent and the percent working in physician offices remained fairly stable at about 12–14 percent (table 99).

■ In 1995, 33 percent of active doctors of medicine practiced as **primary care generalists** down from 37 percent in 1970 and 59 percent in 1949. Interest in practicing in the primary care field has risen in recent years among medical school seniors. Between 1991 and 1996 the percent of **medical school seniors** who plan certification as primary care generalists more than doubled from 15 to 32 percent (table 103).

■ Between 1980 and 1990 the number of active **registered nurses** per 100,000 population increased from 560 to 690 and continued to rise to 785 by 1994. Between 1980 and 1994 the proportion of registered nurses prepared at the baccalaureate level increased from 23 to 31 percent while the proportion of associate and diploma nurses declined from 71 to 60 percent. Registered nurses prepared at the masters and doctorate level rose from 5 to 9 percent (table 104).

■ Between 1990 and 1994 the number of **active non-Federal physicians** per 100,000 population increased by 6 percent to 235. During this period, the number of active physicians per 100,000 population increased by 13 percent in the Northeast region, 11 percent in the Midwest, 8 percent in the South, and 2 percent in the West. In 1994 the number of active physicians in the Northeast region (323 per 100,000 population) was higher than in the other three regions (211–228 per 100,000 population) (table 104).

■ Between 1984 and 1992 the proportion of full-time equivalent (FTE) **professional patient care staff in all mental health organizations** increased from 65 to 71 percent primarily due to an increase in the proportion of occupational and recreational therapists, vocational rehabilitation counselors, and teachers (table 106).

Facilities

■ Between 1990 and 1994 **occupancy in community hospitals** declined by 4 percentage points from 67 to 63 percent. In 1994 occupancy increased with the size of the hospital from 32 percent for the smallest-size hospitals (6–24 beds) to 72 percent for the largest-size hospital (500 beds or more) (table 110).

■ Between 1984 and 1992 the number of **State and county mental hospitals** remained fairly stable fluctuating between 273 and 285 organizations. During the same period, the number of beds in State and county mental hospitals declined 29 percent to 93 thousand. In 1992 State and county mental hospital beds accounted for 34 percent of inpatient and residential beds down from 50 percent of beds in 1984 (table 111).

■ Between 1992 and 1995 the number of **nursing home beds** in the United States increased by 7 percent to 1.8 million beds. During the same period, occupancy rates in nursing homes declined by 5 percentage points from 86 percent to 81 percent. In 1995

occupancy rates averaged 81 percent with variation among the geographic divisions ranging from a low of 69 percent in the West South Central division to a high of 87–91 percent in New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East South Central divisions (table 115).

■ Between 1992 and 1995 the number of **nursing home residents** per 1,000 resident population 85 years of age and over declined by 8 percent to 408 residents. In 1995 the nursing home resident rate was highest in the West North Central (502), New England (480), East North Central (477), and West South Central divisions (468), and lowest in the Pacific division (307) (table 115).

Health Care Expenditures

National Health Expenditures

■ In 1995 **national health care expenditures** in the United States totaled $989 billion, an average of $3,621 per person. The annual rate of increase in national health expenditures slowed to 5–6 percent in 1994 and 1995, down from 9–10 percent in 1991 and 1992 and 7 percent in 1993. The average annual rate of increase had been 12 percent during the 25-year period from 1965 to 1990 (tables 116 and 120).

■ **Health expenditures as a percent of the gross domestic product** has remained stable at 13.5–13.6 percent between 1993 and 1995, after increasing steadily from 8.9 to 13.6 percent between 1980 and 1993 (table 116).

■ In 1994 health spending in the United States continued to account for a larger **share of gross domestic product** (GDP) than in any other major industrialized country. The United States devoted 13.5 percent of GDP to health in 1994. The countries with the next highest share of GDP devoted to health in 1994 were Canada, France, Austria, Switzerland and Germany with between 9.5 and 9.8 percent each. In Japan and the United Kingdom 6.9 percent of GDP was devoted to health care in 1994 (table 117).

■ Between 1993 and 1995 **Federal health expenditures** and State and local government health expenditures increased at an average annual rate of 8–9 percent. In contrast, between 1990 and 1993 Federal health expenditures increased more rapidly (12 percent per year) than State and local government health expenditures (7 percent per year) (table 116).

■ During the 1990's the rate of increase in the medical care component of the **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) has declined every year from 9.0 percent in 1990 to 3.5 percent in 1996. From 1990 to 1995 the inflation rate for the medical care component of the CPI (6.3 percent) averaged more than double the overall inflation rate of 3.1 percent. However in 1996 medical care inflation was only one-sixth higher than the overall rate of inflation. In 1996 inflation for hospital services (4.5 percent) outpaced that of professional medical services (3.6 percent) and medical care commodities (2.9 percent) (tables 118 and 119).

■ Between 1993 and 1995 **privately funded per capita health expenditures** increased at an average annual rate of only 1.6 percent while publicly funded per capita health expenditures increased at an average annual rate of 7.6 percent (table 120).

■ In 1995 expenditures for hospital care accounted for 35 percent of **national health expenditures**, physician services for 20 percent, drugs and nursing home care each for 8 percent. Between 1990 and 1995 nursing home care increased its share of national health expenditures from 7.3 to 7.9 percent and home health care increased over the same period from 1.9 to 2.9 percent (table 121).

■ In 1994, 34 percent of **expenditures for health services and supplies** was paid by households, 26 percent by private business, and 37 percent by the Federal and State and local governments. The public share of expenditures was up from 21 percent in 1965 and 33 percent in 1990. The share of expenditures from out-of-pocket health spending by individuals decreased from 49 percent in 1965 to 22 percent in 1990 and 19 percent in 1994 (table 122).

■ Between 1994 and 1996 **private employers' health insurance costs** per employee-hour worked declined from $1.14 to $1.04 per hour after increasing by 24 percent between 1991 and 1994. Between 1994 and 1996 health insurance costs per employee-hour worked for State and local government workers declined from $2.06 to $1.98 per hour after increasing by 34 percent between 1991 and 1994. In 1996 private employers with more than 500 employees paid 2.2 times as much for health insurance per employee-hour worked ($1.65) than did the employers with fewer than 100 or more employees ($.74), and 2.3 times as much for health insurance per employee-hour worked for union workers ($2.05) than for nonunion workers ($.88) (table 123).

■ 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 124).

■ In 1995, 21 percent of **personal health expenditures** were paid out-of-pocket; private health insurance paid 32 percent, the Federal Government paid 35 percent, and State and local government paid 10 percent. The share paid by the Federal Government increased nearly 6 percentage points from 1990 to 1995 while the shares paid by other sources declined (table 125).

■ In 1995 the major **sources of funds** for hospital care were private health insurance (32 percent) and Medicare (32 percent). In 1995 physician services were also primarily funded by private health insurance (48 percent) and Medicare (20 percent). In contrast, in 1995 nursing home care was financed primarily by Medicaid (47 percent) and out-of-pocket payments (37 percent). In 1995 out-of-pocket payments financed 3 percent of hospital care and 18 percent of physician services (table 126).

■ Between 1990 and 1995 the proportion of **health expenditures** paid by Medicaid increased from 12 to 15 percent for hospital care and from 5 to 7 percent for physician services. Over the same period Medicare funding for hospital care increased from 27 to 32 percent and for nursing home care increased from 3 to 9 percent. During this period the share of physician services expenditures paid by private health insurance increased from 43 to 48 percent (table 126).

■ In 1994 the increase in **total expenses in community hospitals** slowed to 3.6 percent compared with 7.3 percent the previous year, following a period of higher growth that averaged 9.6 percent per year from 1985 to 1992. In 1994 expenses per inpatient stay increased by 1.3 percent in nonprofit community hospitals, decreased by 2.0 percent in proprietary hospitals, and increased by 4.9 percent in State and local government hospitals. In 1994 employee costs accounted for 54.5 percent of total hospital costs in nonprofit community hospitals compared with 47.3 percent in proprietary hospitals (table 127).

■ **Expenditures by mental health organizations** increased between 1990 and 1992 from $28 to $30 billion. Private psychiatric hospitals decreased their share of mental health dollars from 22 percent in 1990 to 18 percent in 1992. State and county mental hospitals accounted for 27 percent of expenditures in 1992. Spending on mental health was $117 per capita in 1990 and 1992, after increasing steadily from $62 per capita in 1983 (table 131).

■ In 1994 **funding for health research and development** increased by 7 percent to $33 billion. The average annual rate of increase in health research funding during 1992–94 (7 percent) was less rapid than during 1990–92 (12.5 percent). Between 1990 and 1994 industry's share of funding for health research increased from 46 to 51 percent while the Federal Government's share decreased from 42 to 38 percent (table 132).

■ In 1996 **Federal expenditures for HIV-related activities** increased 8 percent to $7.4 billion compared with an average annual increase of 17 percent between 1990 and 1995. Of the total Federal spending in 1996, 52 percent was for medical care, 22 percent for research, 17 percent for cash assistance (Disability Insurance, Supplemental Security Income, and Housing and Urban Development assistance), and 9 percent for education and prevention. Between 1995 and 1996 expenditures for cash assistance increased by 13 percent, medical care by 11 percent, research by 4 percent, and education and prevention expenditures decreased by 4 percent (table 134).

Health Care Coverage and Major Federal Programs

■ Between 1993 and 1995 the age-adjusted proportion of the population under 65 years of age with private **health insurance** has remained stable at 70–71 percent after declining from 77 to 71 percent between 1989 and 1993. Changes in eligibility rules in the Medicaid program resulted in an increase in the proportion of the population with Medicaid coverage from 6 percent in 1989 to 10–11 percent during 1993 to 1995. The age-adjusted proportion of the population under 65 years of age without any health care coverage has hovered around 17 percent from 1989 to 1995 (table 135).

■ In 1995 the age-adjusted percent of persons under 65 years of age with no **health care coverage** declined steadily with increasing income from 34 percent among those with family incomes of less than $14,000 to 5 percent among those with family incomes of $50,000 or more. Hispanic persons were more than twice as likely to have no coverage as non-Hispanic white persons in 1995 (32 percent and 13 percent) (table 135).

■ Between 1995 and 1996 enrollment in **health maintenance organizations (HMO's)** increased 14 percent to 52.5 million persons, an increase of 6.3 million over 1995. Most of this increase was attributable to the Medicaid program which enrolled an additional 5 million of its recipients into HMO's in 1996. In 1996, 16 percent of HMO enrollees were funded by Medicaid (up from 10 percent in 1995) and another 7 percent by Medicare (table 137).

■ In 1996, 20 percent of the U.S. population was enrolled in a **health maintenance organization (HMO)**, ranging from only 13 percent in the South to 31 percent in the West. Between 1990 and 1996 the percent of HMO members enrolled in group HMO's declined from 58 to 26 percent. In 1996, 41 percent of HMO members were enrolled in individual practice associations, about the same as in 1990, and 33 percent of HMO members were enrolled in mixed model HMO's (table 137).

■ In 1995 the **Medicare** program had 37.5 million enrollees and expenditures of $184 billion. The total number of enrollees increased 2 percent over the previous year while expenditures increased by 12 percent. In 1995 supplementary medical insurance (SMI) accounted for 36 percent of Medicare expenditures. Expenditures for home health agency care increased to 13 percent of hospital insurance (HI) expenditures in 1995 up from 5.5 percent in 1990. Expenditures for skilled nursing facilities doubled to 8 percent of the HI expenditures over the same period. Group practice prepayment increased from 6 percent of the SMI expenditures in 1990 to 10 percent in 1995 (table 138).

■ Of the 32.8 million elderly **Medicare** enrollees in 1994, 11 percent were 85 years of age and over. In 1994 the average payment per Medicare enrollee for those 85 years of age and over ($5,841) was 2.4 times that for those aged 65–66 years ($2,467). In 1994 in every age group for those 65 years of age and over, Medicare payments per person served and payments per enrollee were higher for men than for women (table 139).

■ In 1995 **Medicaid** vendor payments totaled $120 billion for 36.3 million recipients. In 1995 payments increased by 11 percent and recipients by 3 percent compared with 6 and 5 percent in 1994. 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 1995 children under the age of 21 years comprised 47 percent of recipients but accounted for only 15 percent of expenditures. The aged, blind, and disabled accounted for 28 percent of recipients and 72 percent of expenditures (table 140).

■ In 1995 nearly one-quarter of **Medicaid** payments went to nursing facilities and 22 percent to general hospitals. Home health care accounted for nearly 8 percent of Medicaid payments in 1995, up from 1 percent in 1980. In 1995, 5 percent of Medicaid recipients received home health care at a cost averaging $5,740 per recipient. Early and periodic screening, rural health clinics, and family planning services combined received less than 2 percent of Medicaid funds in 1995, with the cost per recipient averaging between $174 and $206 (table 141).

■ Between 1994 and 1995 spending on health care by the **Department of Veterans Affairs** increased by 5 percent to $16 billion. In 1995, 52 percent of the total was for inpatient hospital care, 30 percent for outpatient care, and 11 percent for nursing home care. The number of inpatient stays decreased by 15 percent between 1990 and 1995 and the number of outpatient visits increased by 22 percent. Veterans with service-connected disabilities accounted for 39 percent of inpatients and 38 percent of outpatients. Low-income veterans with no service-connected disability were the largest group served accounting for 56 percent of inpatients and 42 percent of outpatients (table 142).

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 143).

■ 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 144).

■ 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 145).

■ State mental health agency per capita **expenditures for mental health services** doubled from $27 in 1981 to $54 in 1993, increasing at an average annual rate of 6 percent. In 1993 State mental health agency per capita expenditures in all States in the New England and Middle Atlantic geographic divisions were above the national average and all States in the East and West South Central divisions were below the national average (table 146).

■ In 1994 **Medicare payments per enrollee** averaged $4,375 in the United States, ranging from less than $3,000 in Nebraska and South Dakota to more than $5,000 in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Florida, Louisiana, California, and the District of Columbia. In 1994 utilization of short-stay hospitals by Medicare enrollees varied nearly twofold among the States from 238 discharges per 1,000 enrollees in Utah to 423 in Mississippi. The length of stay in short-stay hospitals by Medicare enrollees averaged 5.9 to 6.0 days in the Mountain and Pacific geographic divisions compared with 6.6 days in the West North Central division and 7 or more days in all other geographic divisions in 1994 (table 147).

■ In 1995 **Medicaid payments per recipient** averaged $3,311 and ranged from $1,891 in Tennessee to $7,276 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 96 per 100 in 1994–95. For 1994–95 the ratio of Medicaid recipients to persons below the poverty level was 111 per 100 or above in all States in the New England geographic division and below 100 in all States in the West South Central and Mountain divisions (table 148).

■ In 1996 the percent of the population enrolled in a **health maintenance organization (HMO)** varied among the States from 0 in Alaska and Wyoming to 45 percent in Oregon. Twelve other States also had more than a quarter of their population enrolled in an HMO in 1996 including Massachusetts (39 percent) and Connecticut (30 percent), Pennsylvania and New York (27–29 percent), Wisconsin and Minnesota (28–29 percent), Delaware and Maryland (29–31 percent), Colorado (26 percent), Arizona and Utah (29–30 percent), and California (40 percent) (table 149).

■ In 1995 the proportion of the population without **health care coverage** was 15.4 percent, up from 12.9 percent in 1987. In 1995 the proportion of the population without health care coverage varied from less than 10 percent in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Hawaii to more than 20 percent in Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California (table 150).

Injury Chartbook

Introduction

Injuries are caused by acute exposure to physical agents such as mechanical energy, heat, electricity, chemicals, and ionizing radiation interacting with the body in amounts or at rates that exceed the threshold of human tolerance (1,2). In some cases (for example, drowning and frostbite), injuries result from the sudden lack of essential agents such as oxygen or heat (3). Injuries are usually identified almost immediately after the contact with the causal agent (4).

In the United States injury causes more deaths among children and young adults than does disease. In 1995, 77 percent of all deaths among young people ages 15–24 years were caused by injuries; 10 percent of hospitalization was due to an injury. At ages 5–14 years, 52 percent of all deaths were caused by injury, as was 17 percent of hospitalization. Overall, injury accounts for 12 percent of medical spending in the United States (5). In 1991 an estimated $325 billion was spent on injury and its consequences including medical costs, work lost, and insurance claims processing expenses (6).

It is virtually impossible to measure the total number of injuries occurring in a population. For example, although a child who falls down and cuts his knee has an injury, that injury is very likely not to be ‘‘counted’’ or measured by health care surveys because medical attention was not sought. In common parlance, however, it is an injury. Furthermore, what is counted as an injury often depends on circumstances and resources of the injured individual. For example, access to health care may be an important determinant of seeking treatment for an injury. The child whose parent can readily take him or her to the doctor for treatment becomes an injury statistic, while the child whose parent cannot take off work or who lives in an area without a health care facility is not included in the estimates of the number of injuries. It is important in reviewing this chartbook to remember that some very large number of injuries are not part of any data system because they were not medically treated and thus impose an unmeasured burden on society.

Injuries, like many natural causes of disease, are preventable. Multifaceted prevention strategies that are most effective focus on environmental design, product design, human behavior, education, and legislative and regulatory requirements that support environmental and behavioral change (7). The data presented in the following 33 figures can be useful for illustrating, at a national level, where prevention efforts have contributed to the reduction of injury-related deaths, and more importantly, where they need to be directed. The national estimates of the burden of injury are also useful for comparisons at the local, State, and international levels. A more detailed commentary on the public health approach to injury prevention and control follows the figures.

The chartbook highlights the burden of injury in the United States from the early 1980’s through the mid-1990’s. The ‘‘injury pyramid’’ (figure 1) reflects the increasing levels of injury severity from a telephone call to a physician (at the base of the pyramid), to visits to the emergency department, to hospitalizations, and possibly to the coroner’s office. The pyramid is useful for emphasizing the burden of injury on the health care system; it does not show the incidence or the prevalence of injury. The chartbook is organized primarily by the levels of the pyramid beginning at the top with injury mortality data.

This chartbook does not emphasize differences in injury rates among racial and ethnic groups because there can be a tendency to misdirect attention to the victim, by assuming that race or ethnicity contributes to the cause of injury. Accounts of the relatively high homicide or assault rates among young African Americans compared with other race and ethnic groups often lead to a ‘‘blame the victim’’ mentality, when in fact, the rates are measures of victims of violence and are not measures of the perpetrators of violence. When looking solely at race and ethnicity, other factors such as location and socioeconomic status are not considered. In addition, the designation of race and ethnicity on death certificates and in sample surveys can be of varying reliability (8), thereby leading to under- or overestimates of injury rates. Because of cultural norms and practices that could be beneficial in designing injury prevention activities, race and ethnicity are presented in some figures. For example, knowing that motor vehicle traffic death rates are particularly high among American Indian or Alaskan Native populations (relative to other groups) can help direct prevention activities.

One of many issues raised by injury researchers is the need for high-quality nature-of-injury and external cause-of-injury data. The World Health Organization’s International Classification of Diseases (ICD) provides the foundation for the classification and coding of injury (9). Based on the ICD, there are two ways of identifying injuries: (a) nature-of-injury codes 800–999 and (b) external cause codes E800–E999. There are, however, limitations to the traditional boundaries used in the classification of injury diagnoses. First, the nature-of-injury codes 800–999 exclude conditions that some would classify as injuries, for example, ICD-9 Nos. 717, 718 and 724 related to the knee and back, and ICD-9 No. 366.2 related to the eye. Whether one characterizes conditions such as these as injury or disease is under discussion by the injury control community. Similarly, some conditions classified in the nature-of-injury chapter of the ICD are not considered by some as injury, for example, ‘‘certain adverse effects not elsewhere classified’’ (ICD-9 Nos. 995.0-.4 and 995.6–.8) and for ‘‘complications of surgical and medical care, not elsewhere classified’’ (ICD-9 Nos. 996–999). Because these issues are not yet resolved, the classification of nature-of-injury used in the chartbook includes the entire span of codes 800–999.

The external cause-of-injury codes (E-codes) are used to classify the cause of injury. Since these are a key component in developing effective prevention strategies, E-codes are essential to injury prevention. Similar to what was described for nature-of-injury codes, the range of codes E800–E999 was also examined. The injury control

community felt that this range included codes not traditionally in the realm of injury control activities, including "misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care" (E870–E876), "surgical and medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of patient or later complication" (E878–E879), and "drugs, medicaments and biological substances causing adverse effects in therapeutic use" (E930–E949).

In the fall of 1996 two meetings took place in which proposals were put forth to regroup external causes of injury by eliminating from the grouping of injury ICD-9 codes E870–E879 and E930–E949, referred to as adverse events. The first meeting was of the International Collaborative Effort (ICE) on Injury Statistics (see Technical Notes and figures 15 and 16), and the second was of the Injury Control and Emergency Health Services (ICEHS) section of the American Public Health Association (APHA). These two groups independently recommended eliminating adverse events from the range of E-codes used to classify injury because of the (a) variability among countries and States in reporting these codes for both mortality and morbidity and (b) because these external causes are not amenable to traditional injury control intervention strategies. Therefore, external cause-of-injury data shown in this chartbook are based (unless stated otherwise) on the consensus of those meetings and include only E-codes E800–E869, E880–E929, and E950–E999.

In an effort to improve the usefulness of cause-specific injury data, a new "matrix" approach to presenting cause-specific injury data has been developed through collaborative work among NCHS, the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), and the leadership of the ICEHS of the APHA (10–12). This approach emphasizes the mechanism or cause of injury and places secondary emphasis on the manner or intent of the injury. In addition to recommendations concerning how E-codes are grouped to classify injury, the ICE on Injury Statistics as well as the ICEHS recommended the use of a single matrix for presenting tabulations of injury mortality and morbidity data.

All figures in this chartbook that show external cause of injury (for both mortality and morbidity) are based on this matrix framework. References in the chartbook text to leading causes of injury are based on this new grouping of E-codes. The table showing the ICD-9 and ICD–9–CM (clinical modification) E-codes that correspond to the causes of injury shown in the figures is included in the Technical Notes of the chartbook (table 1).

All data in the chartbook are national in scope. Injury deaths are annual counts of people whose underlying cause of death as listed on the death certificate was an injury. Injury hospitalization estimates are based on a national survey of hospital discharges of persons whose "first-listed diagnosis" was an injury. Unfortunately, no national level external cause of injury hospitalization data are available as only about half of the discharges for which the first-listed diagnosis was an injury had an E-code. Injury-related emergency department utilization estimates the annual number of visits that were prompted by an injury. Episodes of injury and injury conditions are national estimates as reported in household interviews. The varying definitions and coding guidelines (13) for injury mortality and morbidity render it very difficult to trace an injury through its levels of severity from episode of injury, emergency department utilization, hospitalization, and death. The definitions used in each source of injury data are in the chartbook's Technical Notes. More general information on data sources and definitions are found in the Appendixes of *Health, United States*.

Injury prevention and control activities in the United States have gained prominence as an important public health issue as evidenced by the many injury publications that have appeared in this decade, beginning with *Injury in America* (3,14–19). These publications are an excellent resource for more information on the burden of injury in the United States.

Additional data on injuries can be found in several of the detailed tables of *Health, United States* that follow the chartbook. For example, tables 31–34 and 46–49 present trends in injury mortality. The user is cautioned, however, to carefully note that the ICD-9 E-codes used to classify causes of injury mortality in the detailed tables can be different from the codes used in the chartbook (See Appendix II, table 5). In addition, tables 88 and 89 present trends in hospitalization rates for discharges in which the first-listed diagnosis was an injury.

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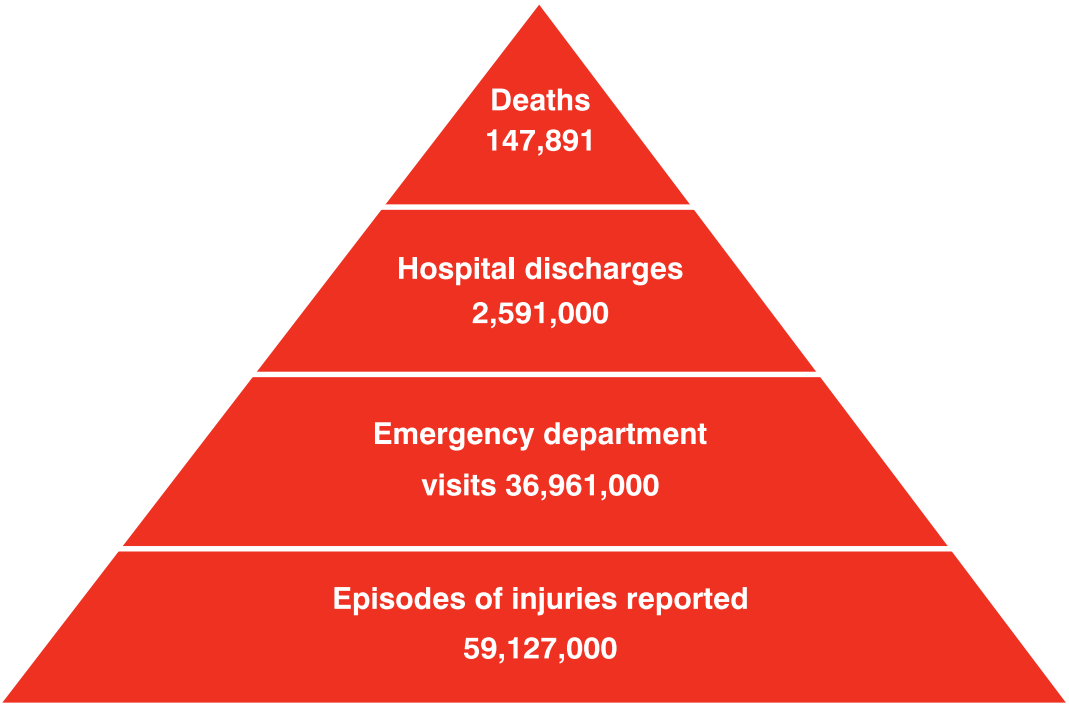
Burden of Injury

Figure 1. Burden of injury: United States, 1995



NOTES: Injury deaths in 1995 exclude 2,918 deaths due to adverse events, those coded to ICD-9 E870–E879 and E930–E949 (1.9 percent of all external causes). Emergency department visits in 1995 exclude 262 thousand visits for which E870–E879 or E930–E949 were the first-listed E-codes for the cause of injury item and for which there were no other diagnosis codes or E-codes indicating the visit was injury related. Injury hospitalization data are not uniformly E-coded; thus, it is not possible to exclude E-codes for adverse events from hospital data. Episodes of injury data for 1994 are self-reported without detailed probes for external cause. See Technical Notes for further details on classification of injury data.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Hospital Discharge Survey, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Health Interview Survey.

In 1995, 147,891 persons died as a result of injury; the crude injury death rate in 1995 was 56 per 100,000 resident population. The age-adjusted injury death rate was 51.5 per 100,000, 21 percent lower than in 1980. Most of the decline occurred during the early years of the 1980's.

In 1995 injuries accounted for 6.4 percent of all deaths among residents of the United States. Age-specific proportions of injury deaths varied from lows of 2– 4 percent of all deaths among infants and persons 55 years and over to 52 percent for young children 5–14 years of age, and peaking at 79 percent of all deaths among teenagers 15–19 years of age, and then declining through later adult years.

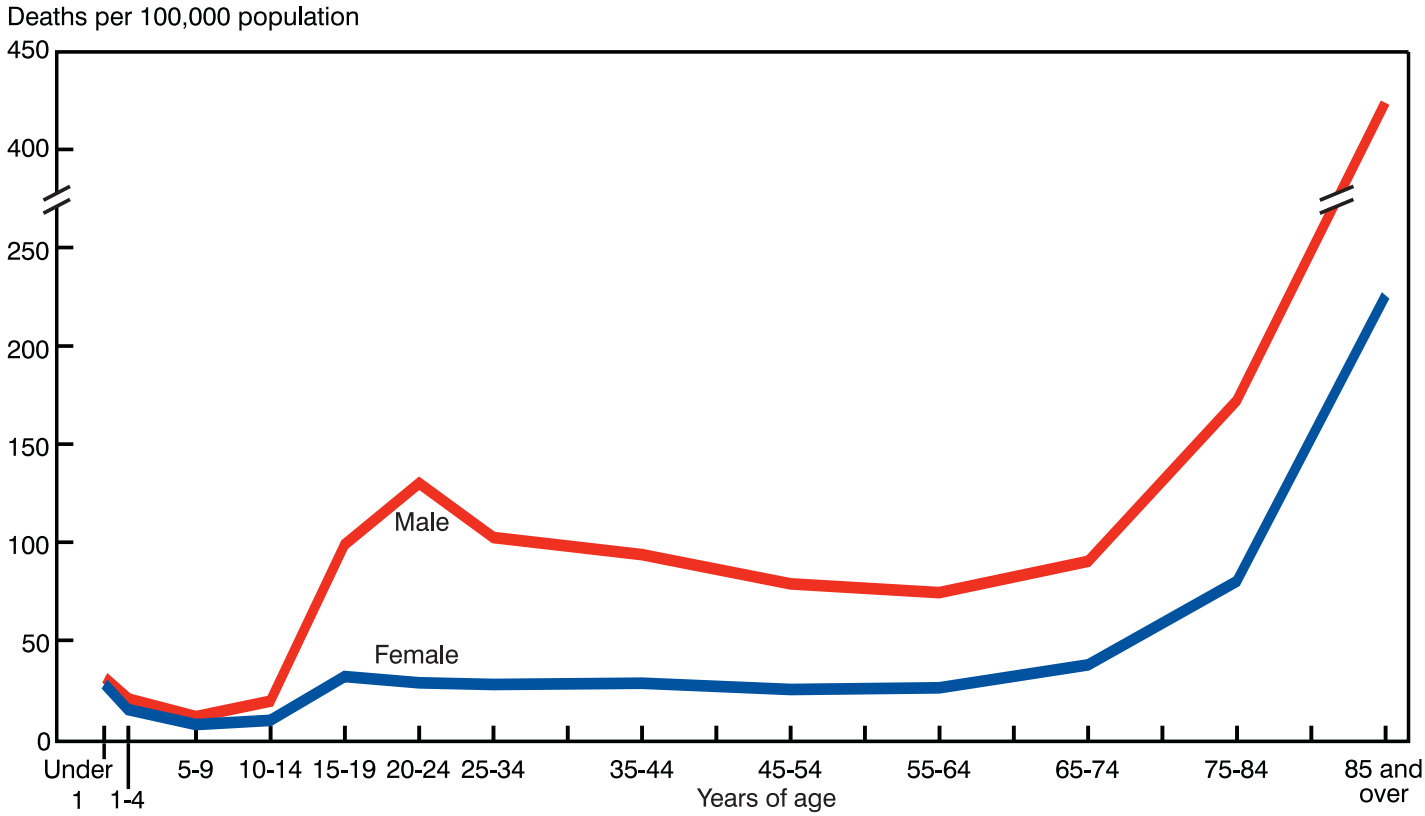
In addition to fatalities due to injuries, in 1995, there were 2.6 million discharges from short-stay general hospitals among persons who had an injury as their first-listed diagnosis.[1] Injury discharges occurred at a rate of 991 per 100,000 civilian resident population, and accounted for 8 percent of all short-stay hospital discharges. Because persons can have multiple hospital stays for the same injury, or can be hospitalized for more than one injury in a year, the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) can be used to estimate the number of hospitalizations for a specific injury event in a given time period, not the number of people who were hospitalized.

In 1995 there were 37.0 million visits to emergency departments for the treatment of injuries, representing 37 percent of all emergency department visits at a rate of 14,139 per 100,000 civilian resident population. Among children 5–14 years of age, one-half of all emergency department utilization in 1995 was for an injury compared with about one-fourth for children under 5 years of age and for persons 65 years of age and over. As in the NHDS, the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey-Emergency Department (NHAMCS-ED) component reflects the number of visits to emergency departments, and not the number of people who were treated.

Also in 1994, the civilian noninstitutionalized population reported in the National Health Interview survey approximately 59 million episodes of injuries involving 62 million acute injury conditions. Ninety-two percent of these conditions were medically attended.

[1]Classification of hospitalization due to injury is based on ICD-9-CM diagnostic codes 800–999 and not on E-codes.

Figure 2. Injury death rates by age and sex: United States, 1995



NOTE: Excludes ICD-9 codes E870–E879 and E930–E949.

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

Age and Sex

The age distribution of injury deaths can be described as having three separate ranges. The first one includes the population under 15 years of age. Injury death rates are lowest at these ages. Within this group, the injury death rate for infants in 1995 (29 per 100,000 population) was about 2–3 times the rate for children 1–4 years, 5–9 years, and 10–14 years of age. The next age group is comprised of persons 15–74 years of age. Injury death rates ranged from 49 per 100,000 at 55–64 years to 80 per 100,000 at 20–24 years. Persons 75 years of age and over comprise the third group. Injury death rates were highest in this group. The rates for persons 75–84 years and 85 years of age and over were 116 and 281 per 100,000 persons.

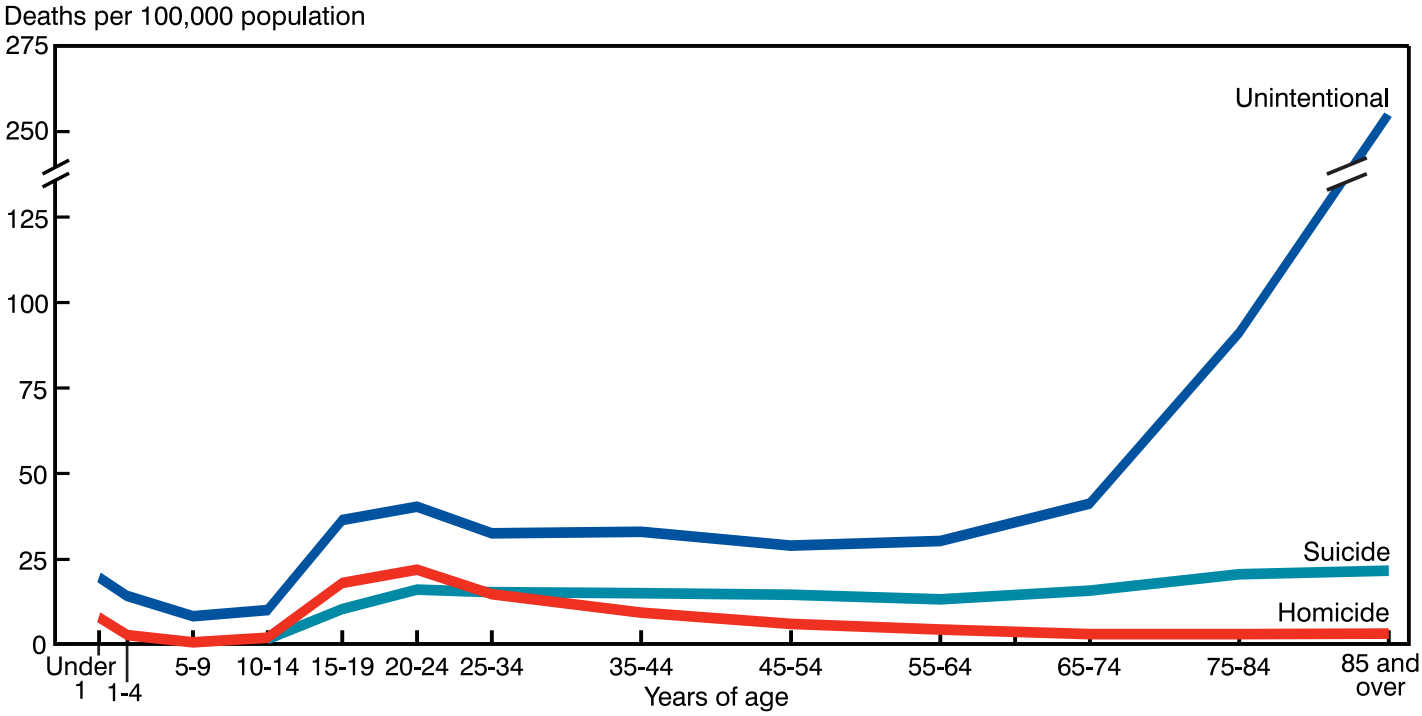
Injury death rates were higher for males than for females in each age group except for infancy where the rates were similar. In 1995 for children 1–9 years of age, injury death rates for males were about 1.5 times the rates for females, and the difference increases with age. Beginning with ages 10–14 years, injury mortality increases more rapidly for males than for females. The death rate for males aged 20–24 years was 6.8 times the rate at 10–14 years of age, while for females, the rate at ages 20–24 years was 3.1 times the rate at ages 10–14 years. Accordingly, the mortality sex ratio (the ratio of death rate for males to that for females) jumped from 2.1 at ages 10–14 years to 4.6:1 at 20–24 years.

From ages 20–24 years to ages 55–64 years, injury death rates for males declined, decreasing almost by a factor of 2, while rates for females remained relatively constant for the same ages.

Injury death rates for males and females 85 years and over were 4.7 and 6.0 times the rates for males and females 65–74 years. The mortality sex ratio for persons 65 years and over was about 2:1, less than half of what it was at ages 20–24 years.

The percent of all deaths that were caused by an injury was greater for males (9 percent) than for females (4 percent). Among males ages 15–19 years and 20–24 years, 83 and 80 percent respectively of all deaths were caused by injuries compared with 69 and 56 percent among females. With increasing age, the percents decrease for both males and females. For persons 65 years and over only about 2 percent of all deaths were caused by injuries.

Figure 3. Injury death rates by age and manner of death: United States, 1995



NOTE: Excludes ICD-9 codes E870–E879 and E930–E949.

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

Intent

Unintentional injury comprised the largest portion of fatal injuries, about 61 percent, ranging from 50 percent at ages 20–24 years and 25–34 years to 79–91 percent for persons 1–9 years of age and 75 years and over. In 1995, 90,402 persons died as a result of an unintentional injury, at a crude rate of 34.4 per 100,000.

Age-specific unintentional injury death rates follow a pattern similar to that of all injury—relatively higher in infancy than for young children, rising through the early to mid-twenties, then declining through middle age, and rising again among the elderly. The rate for persons 85 years of age and over was 8 times the rate for persons aged 55–64 years. The mortality sex ratios were higher among persons ages 20–54 years (averaging 3:1) than among younger or older persons.

Suicide accounted for 21 percent of injury mortality, ranging from about 8 percent of all injury among those aged 85 years and over to 28 percent at 45–54 years. In 1995, 31,284 suicides were completed at a crude rate of 11.9 per 100,000 population.

Age-specific suicide rates rise rapidly from ages 10–14 years to 15–19 years. From ages 20–24 years to 65–74 years the rates were relatively constant (13–16 per 100,000 population), and then rose among those 75 years and over. Among those aged 15–74 years suicide rates for males were about 3–6 times the rates for females. Among the elderly 75–84 years of age and 85 years and over, the mortality sex ratio increased to 8:1 and nearly 12:1.

Homicide accounted for 15 percent of all injury deaths, about 23–28 percent of injury deaths for infants and for teens and young adults 15–34 years of age. In 1995, 22,552 persons were victims of homicide, at a crude rate of 8.6 per 100,000 population.

Homicide rates for infants were close to 3 times the rate for children ages 1–4 years, and about 10 times the rate for children 5–9 years of age. Homicide rates were highest at ages 20–24 years. Age-specific rates then decline until ages 65–74 years when they hold constant.

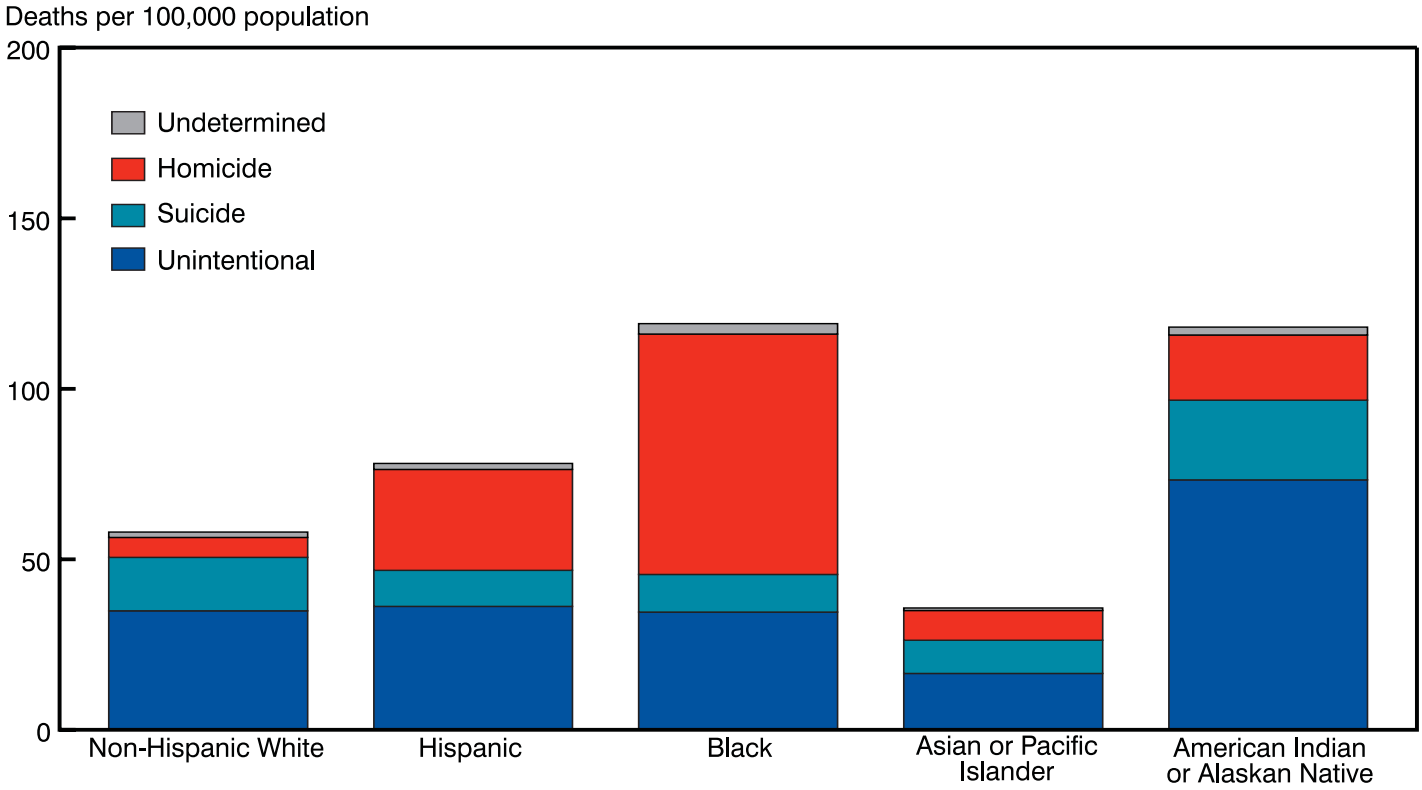
From ages 10–14 years to 20–24 years, age-specific homicide rates exceed suicide rates; from ages 25 years and over, suicide exceeds homicide.

At ages 15–19 years and 20–24 years, homicide rates for males were 5–6 times the rates for females. For infants and for children ages 1–9 years, homicide rates for males and females were similar. At ages 35–74 years, the sex ratio averaged 2–3:1.

Intent was not determined for 2 percent of injury deaths in 1995. Age-specific death rates were constant at 1–2 per 100,000 for infants and ages 15 years and over, and lower among children 1–14 years of age.

Other means of injury include legal intervention and injury resulting from war operations. In 1995 0.2 percent of all injury deaths were so classified.

Figure 4. Injury death rates among persons 15–34 years of age by race and ethnicity and manner of death: United States, 1994–95



NOTES: Excludes ICD-9 codes E870–E879 and E930–E949. Undetermined includes intent undetermined and other means of injury. Death rates for the American Indian/Alaskan Native population are based on 3 years of data, 1993–95, to enhance the stability of the rates.

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

Race and Ethnicity, Ages 15–34 Years

Race and ethnic differences in injury mortality vary by intent of injury and by age.

The average annual injury death rate among teenagers and young adults 15–34 years of age was higher for the black population (119.1 per 100,000) and for American Indian/Alaskan Natives (referred to as American Indians) (118.6 per 100,000) than for Hispanics (78.1 per 100,000), non-Hispanic white population (58.0 per 100,000), and Asian or Pacific Islanders (referred to as Asians), (35.7 per 100,000).

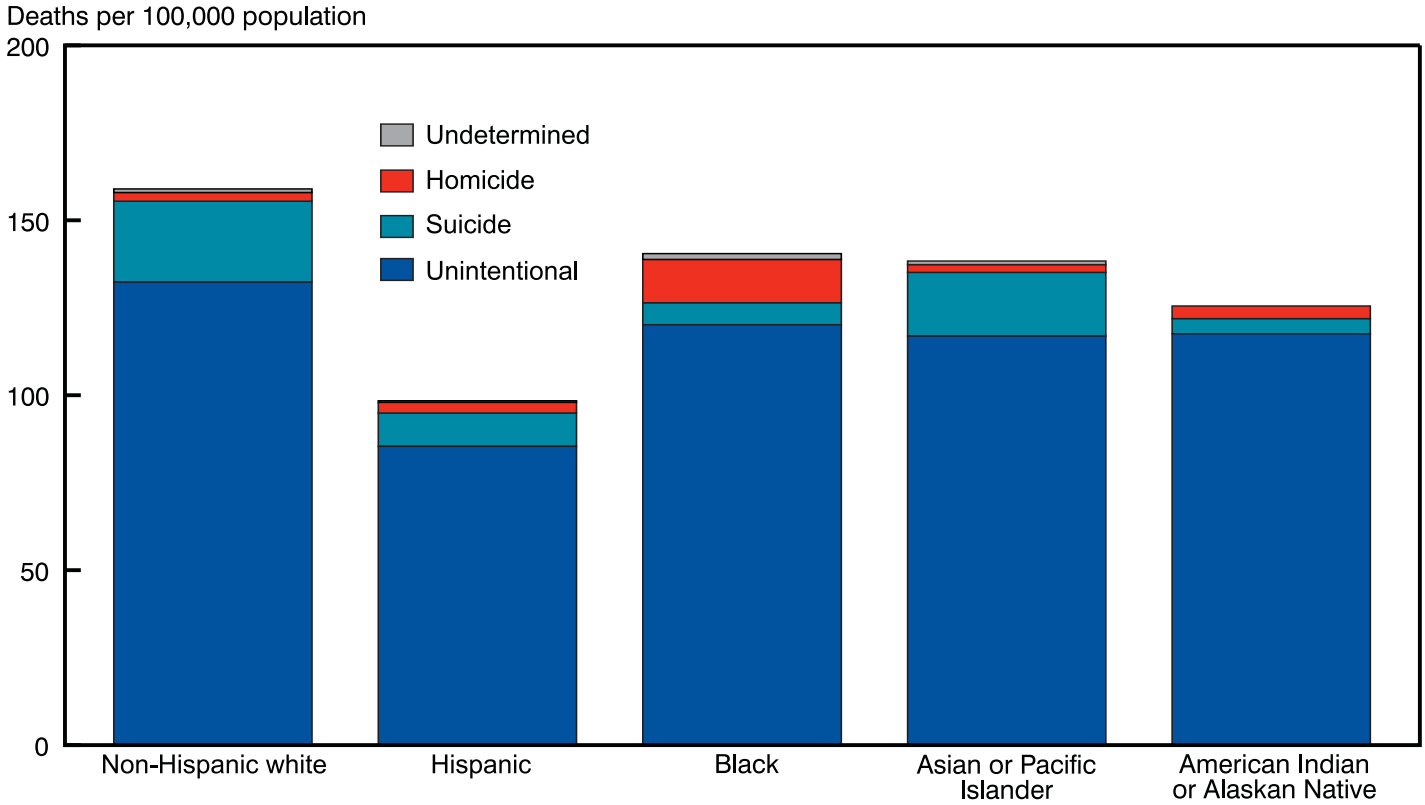
In the non-Hispanic white and American Indian population 15–34 years of age, *unintentional* injury deaths accounted for about 60 percent of all injury deaths; for the Asian and Hispanic population, about 46 percent of injury deaths were unintentional. In the black population, unintentional injuries accounted for 29 percent of injury deaths.

The unintentional injury death rate for American Indians was about twice the rate for non-Hispanic white persons (34.9 per 100,000). Unintentional injury death rates for Hispanic and black persons were similar to the rate for non-Hispanic white persons, while the rate for Asians was about half the rate for non-Hispanic white persons. Motor vehicle traffic injuries were the leading cause of unintentional injury in each race and ethnic group. Relative differences by race and ethnicity for motor vehicle traffic deaths were similar to the pattern for all unintentional injury.

The *suicide* rate for American Indians was about 1.5 times the rate for non-Hispanic white persons (15.7 per 100,000); the rates for black and Hispanic persons were similar and were about 70 percent of the rate for non-Hispanic white persons, while the rate for Asians was about 60 percent of that rate. Among non-Hispanic white and Hispanic persons about 60 percent of suicides were committed with a firearm compared with about 65 percent for black persons, 50 percent for American Indians, and 40 percent for Asians. The firearm suicide rate for American Indians was 1.3 times the rate for non-Hispanic white persons (9.4 per 100,000), while the rate for Asians was about 45 percent of the rate for non-Hispanic white persons.

The *homicide* rate for black persons 15–34 years of age was 12 times the rate for non-Hispanic white persons (5.8 per 100,000); the rates for Hispanics, American Indians, and Asians were 5, 3, and 1.5 times the rate for non-Hispanic white persons. Similar to suicide, firearms were the leading cause of homicide. Relative differences in firearm homicide rates among the race and ethnic groups were larger, but the patterns were similar to those for the total homicide rate.

Figure 5. Injury death rates among persons 75 years of age and over by race and ethnicity and manner of death: United States, 1994–95



NOTES: Excludes ICD-9 codes E870–E879 and E930–E949. Undetermined includes intent undetermined and other means of injury. Death rates for the American Indian/Alaskan Native population are based on 3 years of data, 1993–95, to enhance the stability of the rates.

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

Race and Ethnicity, Ages 75 Years and Over

Among persons 75 years of age and over, there is less variation in race- and ethnic-specific injury mortality than among younger persons. Injury mortality was lowest among Hispanic elderly, 98.6 per 100,000. For each of the other four race and ethnic groups, the average annual injury death rates differed by no more than 21 percent (from 125.7 to 159.0 per 100,000).

In each race and ethnic group, *unintentional* injury accounts for the largest proportion of injury deaths among the elderly. Among the American Indians, 94 percent and in each of the other race and ethnic groups, about 85 percent of the injury deaths were so classified. Motor vehicle traffic injuries and falls were the two leading causes of unintentional injury deaths among the elderly in each race and ethnic group.

The unintentional injury death rate among Hispanic elderly was about 30 to 35 percent lower than the rates for other race or ethnic groups. Compared with non-Hispanic white elderly persons, Hispanic elderly have lower mortality from unintentional falls (29.1 compared with 44.3 per 100,000), unintentional suffocation (6.8 compared with 12.0 per 100,000), and from ‘‘fracture, cause unspecified’’ (ICD-9 E887) (5.7 compared with 22.3 per 100,000).

Low fall mortality among Hispanic elderly compared with non-Hispanic white elderly is in accord with data showing lower hip fracture rates among Hispanic compared with non-Hispanic elderly (1–3).

The *suicide* rate among the elderly was highest for non-Hispanic white people (23.1 per 100,000), 1.3 times the rate for Asians, 2.4 times the rate for Hispanics, and 3.7 times the rate for black persons. Firearms were the leading method of suicide among the non-Hispanic white, Hispanic and black populations; suffocation (hanging) was more common among Asian elderly.

The *homicide* rate, on the other hand, was highest for the black elderly population, about 5 times the rate for non-Hispanic white people (2.5 per 100,000). For the black elderly population, firearms and cutting and piercing instruments caused similar numbers of homicides.

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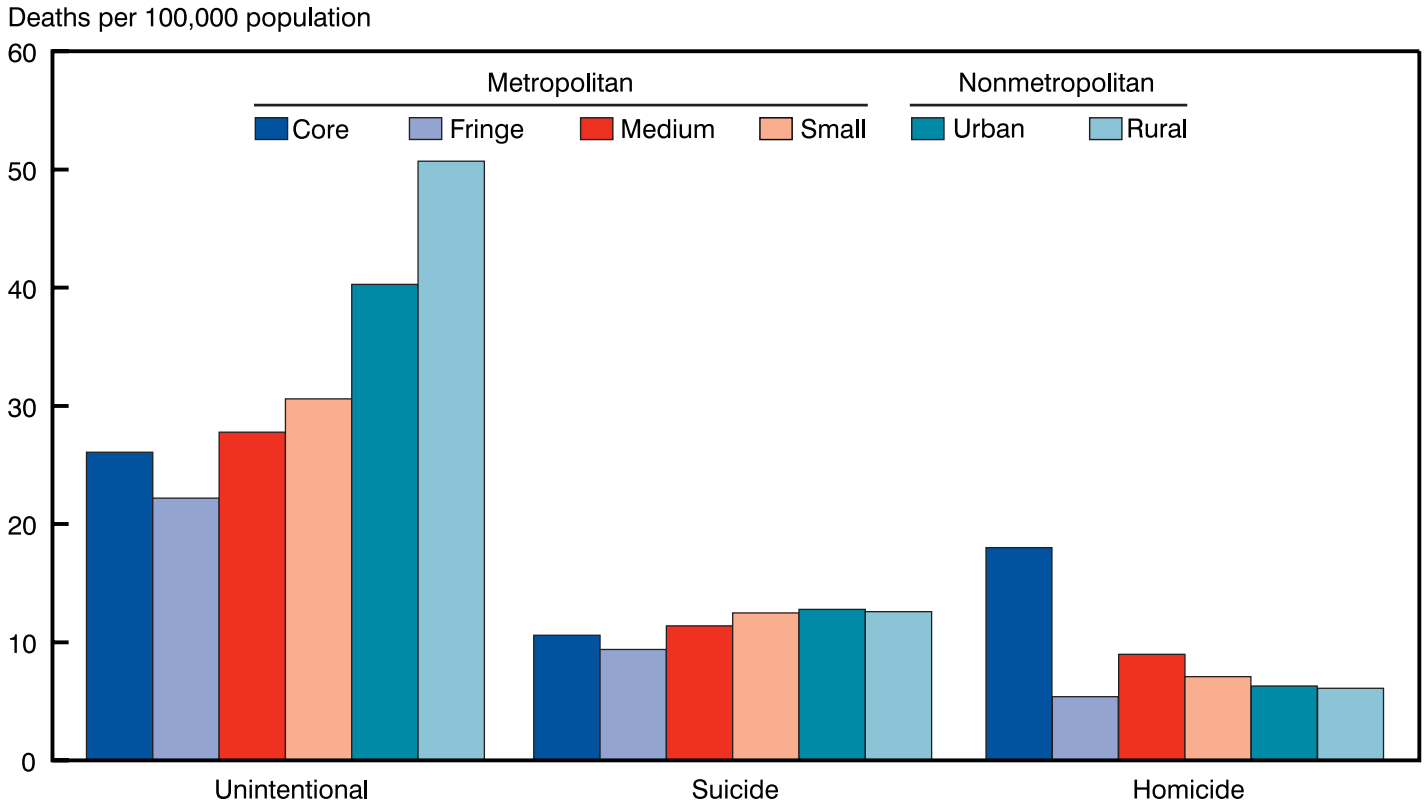
Figure 6. Age-adjusted injury death rates by manner of death and type of county: United States, 1994



NOTE: Excludes ICD-9 codes E870–E879 and E930–E949.

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

Urbanization

The degree of urbanization is associated with injury mortality rates.

In 1994 the age-adjusted injury death rate in *nonmetropolitan* counties was 1.2 times the rate in *metropolitan* counties (61.7 compared with 49.7 per 100,00). Within metropolitan counties the rate was highest (56.5 per 100,000) in the large core counties (those counties in which the central city was located) and lowest (38.2 per 100,000) in the fringe or suburban counties. Within the nonmetropolitan counties the injury death rate was higher in the more rural counties.

The age-adjusted death rate for *unintentional* injuries in nonmetropolitan counties was 1.6 times the rate in metropolitan counties (41.5 compared with 26.2 per 100,000 population) in 1994. Within metropolitan counties the rate was lowest in the fringe or suburban counties and within nonmetropolitan counties was highest in the more rural of the counties.

The age-adjusted unintentional motor vehicle traffic death rate in nonmetropolitan counties was 1.9 times the rate in metropolitan counties, 24.7 compared with 13.2 per 100,000, with the highest rate in rural counties, 31.4 per 100,000 (99.7 percent of all motor vehicle traffic fatalities are coded as unintentional). Unintentional firearm injury mortality was also higher in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan counties, 1.0 compared with 0.5 per 100,000. However, for poisoning deaths that were unintentional, the age-adjusted death rate in metropolitan counties was higher than in nonmetropolitan counties, 3.5 compared with 2.0 per 100,000.

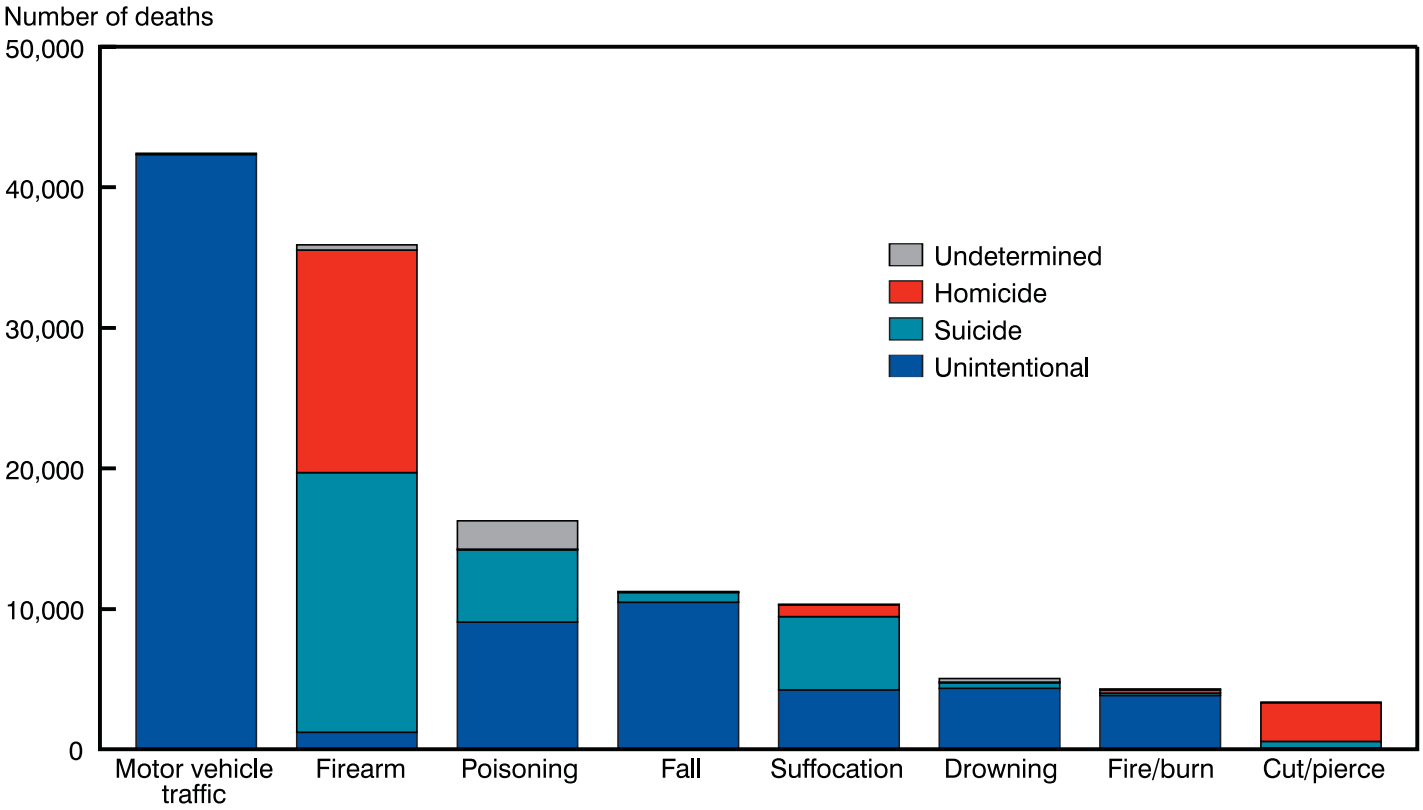
Age-adjusted *suicide* rates were also higher in nonmetropolitan than in metropolitan counties, 12.8 compared with 10.8 per 100,000, with a strong relationship noted for firearm suicide, 8.9 compared with 6.1 per 100,000. The ratio of rates in rural counties to the rate in fringe counties was 1.8:1.

Age-adjusted *homicide* rates were highest in the core counties. The rate in the core counties (18 per 100,000) was 2.0 to 3.3 times the rates in all of the other county groups. Regardless of the county size, about two-thirds of homicides were committed with a firearm.

NOTES: County-level designations in this figure are based on "county of residence" of decedent that is not necessarily the county in which the injury occurred. See Technical Notes, National Vital Statistics System, and Appendix II, Glossary "urbanization" for additional information on county designations.

Based on 1980 county definitions 27 percent of the U.S. resident population in 1994 lived in the core counties, 18 percent in the fringe, 23 percent in medium, and 9 percent in small metropolitan counties. Twenty-three percent resided in nonmetropolitan counties (with only 3 percent of all persons living in rural counties).

Figure 7. Leading causes of injury death by manner of death: United States, 1995



NOTE: In this figure, firearm homicide includes the 284 firearm deaths due to legal intervention.

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

Matrix of Causes and Intent

Motor vehicle traffic injuries and firearm injuries are the two leading causes of injury death in the United States.

In 1995 these two causes accounted for 53 percent of all injury deaths (29 percent and 24 percent). Poisonings were the third leading cause of injury death, accounting for 11 percent, followed by falls and suffocation accounting for 8 and 7 percent of injury deaths. Drowning, fire and burns, and cutting and piercing injuries together accounted for another 9 percent of all injury deaths.

Motor vehicle traffic deaths are virtually all categorized as unintentional. Only 0.3 percent were classified as a suicide or of undetermined intent. There is no ICD-9 external cause of death code for vehicular homicide, although there is a code in the ICD-9 CM for vehicular assaults used for morbidity coding (E968.5).

Firearm injury deaths, on the other hand, were classified as 51 percent suicides, 43 percent homicides, 3 percent unintentional, 1 percent undetermined intent, and 1 percent other.

Over one-half (56 percent) of *poisoning* deaths were unintentional. Of these unintentional deaths, nearly 90 percent were caused by drugs, medicinal substances, and biologicals. About one-third of all poisoning deaths were suicides. Of these, one-third were caused by motor vehicle exhaust gas. Twelve percent of poisoning deaths were of undetermined intent, 92 percent of these were related to drugs.

Death caused by *suffocation* was more likely to be a suicide than an unintentional death (50 percent compared with 41 percent). Suffocation by suicide is most likely to be a hanging (87 percent). Nearly one-half of all unintentional suffocations are caused by nonfood obstructions in the respiratory tract, and another quarter are inhalation or ingestion of food causing respiratory obstructions. Eight percent of suffocation deaths were homicides.

Most deaths from *falls* were unintentional (93 percent) as were deaths from *drowning* and from *fire and burns* (86 percent and 89 percent). Deaths caused by *cutting and piercing instruments* were most likely to be homicides (83 percent).

Cause of injury was not specified for 5 percent of injury deaths, 81 percent which were classified as unintentional, 14 percent as homicides, and 3 percent as undetermined intent.

NOTE: See table 1 in Technical Notes for ICD-9 E-codes corresponding to the causes of injury.

Causes, Ages 0–14 Years

Among children ages 1–4, 5–9, and 10–14 years, *motor vehicle traffic injuries* were the leading cause of all (not just injury) deaths, accounting for an average of 18 percent of all deaths and 37 percent of all injury deaths for these children. Death rates for motor vehicle traffic injuries were similar among infants and children 1–4 and 5–9 years, whereas for children ages 10–14 years, the death rate was about 30 percent higher than for the younger ages (4.5 per 100,000 population). Death rates for boys and girls were similar for infants and for children ages 1–4 years. At 5–9 and 10–14 years, death rates for boys were nearly 50 percent higher than for girls.

Among children 1–14 years of age, the majority of traffic victims (55–65 percent) were occupants of vehicles (as opposed to motorcyclist, pedestrians or pedal cyclists) and 94 percent of infant victims were occupants. For these childhood fatalities being struck by a vehicle as a pedestrian was more likely than being struck as a pedal cyclist.

Drowning rates were higher for children ages 1–4 years than for younger and older children. At ages 1–4 years, 5–9 years, and 10–14 years, the risk of drowning was greater for boys than for girls. For example, at ages 10–14 years, the drowning rate for boys was 2.6 times that for girls (1.8 compared with 0.7 per 100,000). Among children 1–14 years of age, 97 percent of the drowning deaths were unintentional; among infants, 80 percent were unintentional.

Death rates for *fire and burns* were higher for children 1–4 years of age than for older children 5–14 years or infants. The rate for boys aged 1–4 years was 1.4 times the rate for girls (3.6 compared with 2.6 per 100,000). At other ages, rates for boys and girls were similar. Ninety one percent of fire and burn deaths among children under 15 years of age were unintentional and 8 percent were homicides.

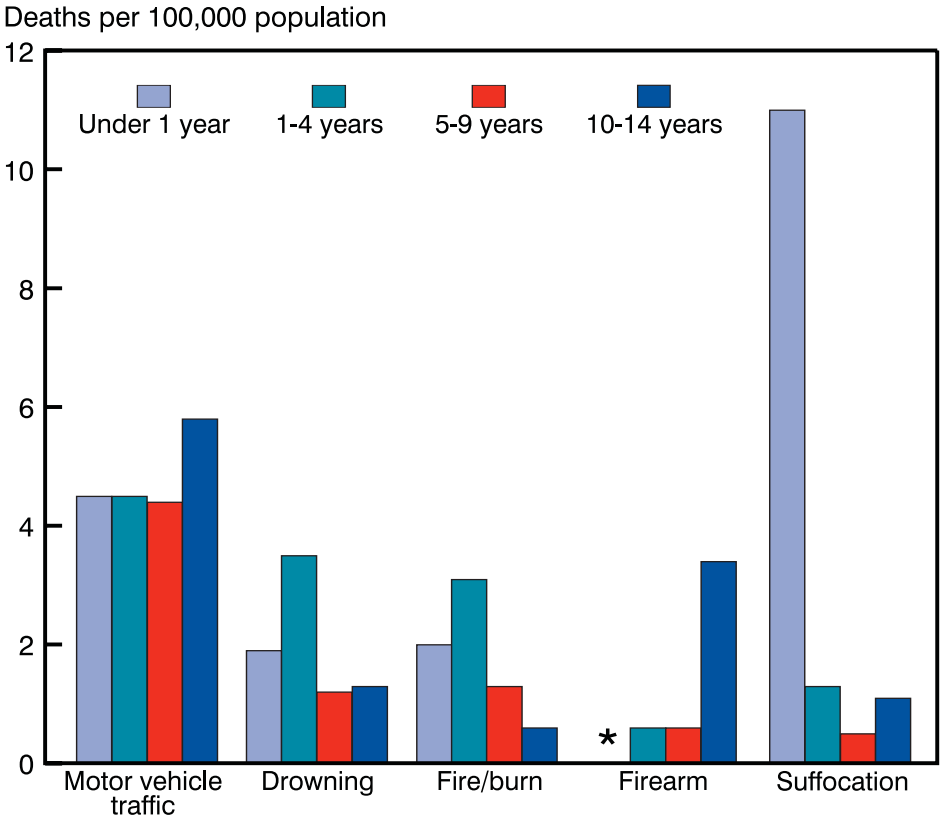
Suffocation was the leading cause of injury death among infants, followed by motor vehicle traffic injuries. The suffocation rate among infants was 10 times the rates children 1–4 years and 10–14 years. The rate for male infants was 1.3 times the rate for females (12.4 compared with 9.5 per 100,000 population). Seventy percent of the suffocations among infants were due to mechanical means (such as in a bed or cradle, by a plastic bag, or due to a lack of air in a closed space) rather than due to respiratory obstructions.

Firearms were the second leading cause of death among children aged 10–14 years, accounting for 13 percent of all deaths and 24 percent of all injury deaths. The rate at ages 10–14 years was nearly 6 times the rate for children ages 1–9 years (3.4 compared with 0.6 per 100,000). Forty-eight percent of the firearm deaths among children 10–14 years of age were homicides, and 29 percent were suicides. The firearm death rate for boys ages 10–14 years was 3.8 times the rate for girls. The mortality sex ratios for firearm suicide and firearm homicide at ages 10–14 years were about 3:1 and 4:1, respectively. The ratio for unintentional firearm mortality was about 6:1.

The five leading causes of injury death among children under 15 years of age, motor vehicle traffic injuries, fire and burns, drowning, suffocation, and firearms, accounted for 80 percent of injury deaths in this age group in 1995.

Among infants, congenital anomalies were the leading cause of death followed by other diseases related specifically to infancy. Injury accounted for 4 percent of all deaths in infancy. For children ages 1–4 years, the death rate for congenital anomalies (4.4 per 100,000) was similar to the death rate for motor vehicle traffic injuries. Malignant neoplasms were the second leading cause of death at ages 5–9 years after motor vehicle traffic- related injury deaths, and were the third leading cause at ages 10–14 years following motor vehicle traffic and firearm injuries.

Figure 8. Death rates for leading causes of injury among children under 15 years of age by age: United States, 1995



* Rate is based on fewer than 20 deaths.

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

Causes, Ages 15–64 Years

Among teenagers 15–19 years of age, motor vehicle traffic injuries and firearm injuries were the first and second leading causes of all (not just injury) deaths. At ages 20–24 years motor vehicle traffic injuries and firearm injuries were the two leading causes of death. At ages 25–34 years, firearms and motor vehicle traffic deaths were second and third following deaths from Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. At 35–44 years of age, the number of deaths from motor vehicle traffic injuries, firearm injuries, and from poisoning followed deaths from HIV, malignant neoplasms, and diseases of heart (each of which caused more than twice as many deaths as were caused by motor vehicles, firearms or poisoning). By ages 45–54 years and 55–64 years, the number of deaths from diseases of heart and malignant neoplasms were 2–3 and 7–9 times the total number of injury deaths in those respective age groups.

Motor vehicle traffic-related injuries were the cause of 31 percent of the injury deaths in people aged 15–64 years. Within this age group the death rates were highest for young persons ages 15–19 years and 20–24 years; by ages 35–64 years, the death rates were are about half what they were at 15–24 years of age (29 per 100,000). Death rates for males 15–64 years of age were 2–3 times the rates for females.

About 80 percent of motor vehicle traffic victims among persons 15–64 years of age were vehicle occupants. Occupant death rates for persons aged 15–24 years were about twice the rates for persons 25–64 years of age. Pedestrian death rates increase with age, from 1.7 per 100,000 at 15–19 years to 2.5 at 55–64 years. At 55–64 years of age, 17 percent of traffic deaths involved a pedestrian.

Firearms were the cause of 29 percent of injury deaths among persons ages 15–64 years. The firearm death rate was highest for persons 20–24 years of age, at 29.9 per 100,000. At ages 15–64 years, 48 percent of firearm deaths were homicides, 46 percent were suicides, and 3 percent were unintentional.

At ages 15–19 years and 20–24 years, the firearm death rates for males were about 8 times the rates for females; for persons 25–64 years of age, the mortality sex ratio averaged 5:1. Among persons 15–24 years of age firearm homicide rates exceeded firearm suicide rates by a factor of 2. For persons aged 45–64 years this reverses and the firearm suicide rates were 2–4 times the firearm homicide rates.

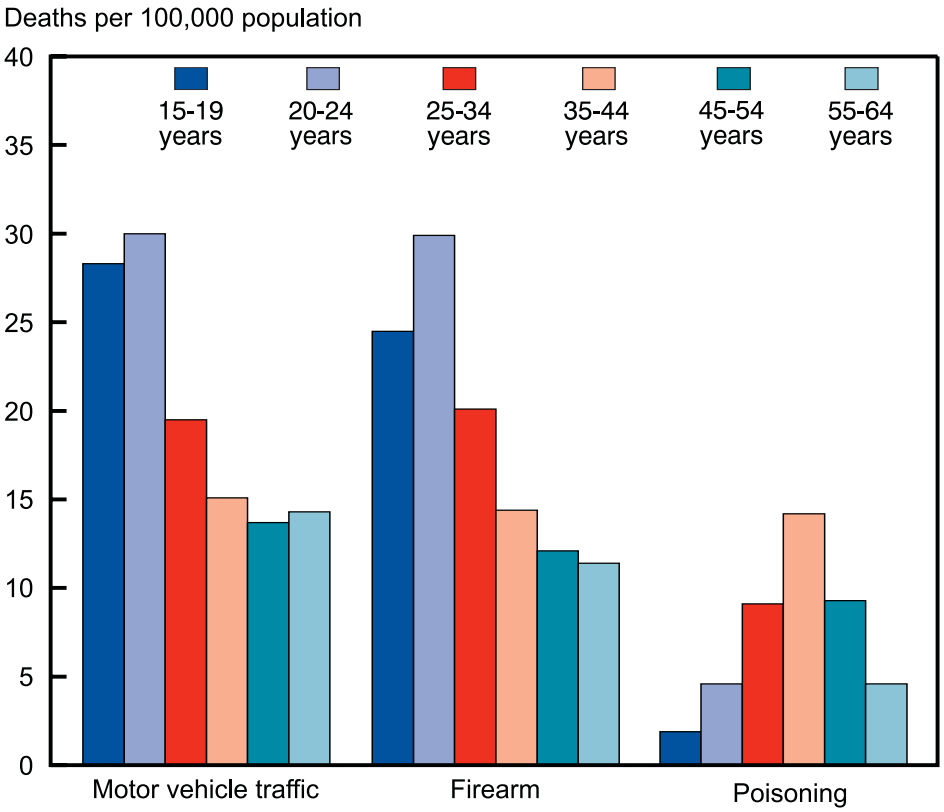
Poisoning was the third leading cause of injury death at ages 15–64 years, accounting for 14 percent of all injury deaths at these ages. The poisoning death rate peaked at 35–44 years of age. At this age the poisoning death rate was similar to the firearm death rate and only 6 percent lower than the motor vehicle traffic death rate.

Across ages 15–64 years, 57 percent of poisoning deaths were unintentional, 30 percent were suicides, and 13 percent were of undetermined intent. At ages 35–44 years, 93 percent of the unintentional poisoning deaths were caused by drugs, medicinal substances, and biological agents.

For ages 15–64 years the death rate for poisoning among males was 2–3 times the rate among females, and the sex ratio was higher for unintentional poisoning deaths than for suicide by poisoning.

Motor vehicle traffic injuries, firearms, and poisoning were the three leading causes of injury deaths for persons 15–64 years, accounting for 74 percent of all injury deaths, and 13 percent of all deaths.

Figure 9. Death rates for leading causes of injury among persons 15–64 years of age by age: United States, 1995



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

Causes, Ages 65 Years and Over

Among adults 65 years of age and over, two out of three injury deaths resulted from motor vehicle injuries, firearms, suffocation, and falls. For persons aged 65–74 years, motor vehicles and firearms were the two leading causes of injury deaths, accounting for one-half of injury mortality; at ages 75–84 years, motor vehicles and falls were the cause of close to one-half of all injury deaths, and for those 85 years of age and over, falls caused one-third of injury deaths.

The *motor vehicle traffic* death rate for persons 65–74 years of age (17.3 per 100,000) was about 40 percent lower than the rates for persons aged 75–84 years and 85 years and over. The rate at ages 65–74 years was about 20 percent higher than the rate for persons 55–64 years of age. Motor vehicle traffic injuries were the cause of 22 percent of all injury deaths among persons 65 years and over.

Four of five motor vehicle traffic victims were occupants of vehicles and most of the others were struck as pedestrians. The risk for being killed as a pedestrian increases sharply after ages 65–74 years when the rate was 3.0 per 100,000; by ages 85 years and over, the rate was 7.1 per 100,000, 3–5 times the rates for persons 1–64 years.

For persons 65–84 years of age, motor vehicle traffic death rates for males were 1.6–1.8 times the rates for females. For persons 85 years and over the rate for males was 3.1 times the rate for females, (with similar differences by sex for occupants and pedestrians).

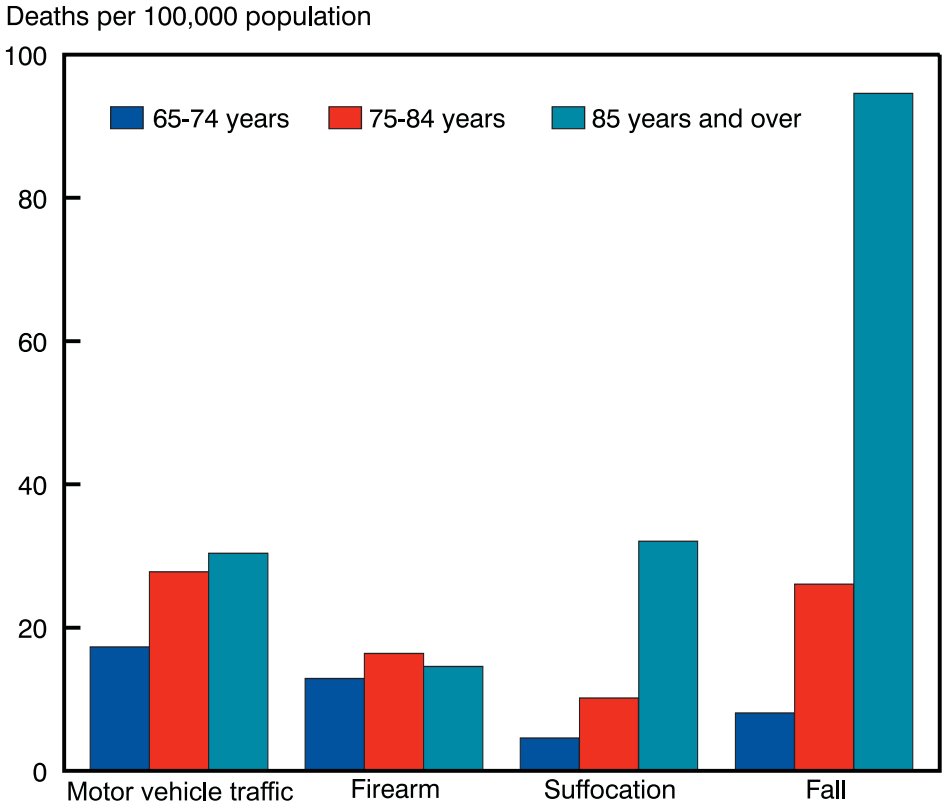
Falls accounted for 23 percent of injury deaths among persons 65 years and over, and for 34 percent of injury mortality among persons 85 years of age and over. The death rate due to falls increases dramatically for persons aged 85 years and over; the rate at those ages (94.6 per 100,000) was 3.6 times the rate for persons 75–84 years. At age 85 years and over the death rate for males was 1.5 times the rate for females (a smaller differential than for other causes of injury).

The death rate for falls is likely an underestimate of the true rate because the E-codes recommended and used to classify fall mortality exclude E887, "fracture, cause unspecified." In 1995 there were 3,503 deaths so classified; nearly 9 out of 10 were among persons 75 years of age and over. If all deaths coded to E887 were added to the specified E-codes for falls, the death rates for falls at ages 75–84 years and 85 years and over would have been 32 percent and 61 percent higher than their 1995 levels (26 and 95 per 100,000). An international comparison of mortality in the elderly provides insight on the failure of physicians to accurately record falls on the death certificate (1).

Firearms were the cause of 14 percent of injury deaths among persons 65 years of age and over; nearly 9 out of 10 firearm deaths were suicides. The sex ratio for firearm suicides increases with age, from 11:1 at 65–74 years, to 19:1 at 75–84 years and 38:1 at 85 years and over (45.7 compared with 1.2 per 100,000).

Suffocation was the cause of 9 percent of injury deaths for persons 65 years of age and over, three-quarters of which were unintentional and most of the remainder were suicides (by hanging). Of the unintentional suffocations, 2 out of 3 were caused by nonfood objects causing obstruction in the respiratory tract. The suffocation rate increases with age. The rate was highest for those aged 85 years and over, 7 times the rate for persons 65–74 years.

Figure 10. Death rates for leading causes of injury among adults 65 years of age and over by age: United States, 1995



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

Reference

1. Langlois JA, Smith GS, Baker SP, Langley JD. International comparisons of injury mortality in the elderly: Issues and differences between New Zealand and the United States. Int J Epidemiol 24:136–43. 1995.

Trends, Leading Causes of Injury Death

From 1985 to 1995 the age-adjusted injury death rate declined 6 percent to 51.5 per 100,000 following a 16 percent decline in the preceding 5 years. During the 1985–95 period, however, there was considerable variation in the trends by cause of injury and by gender.

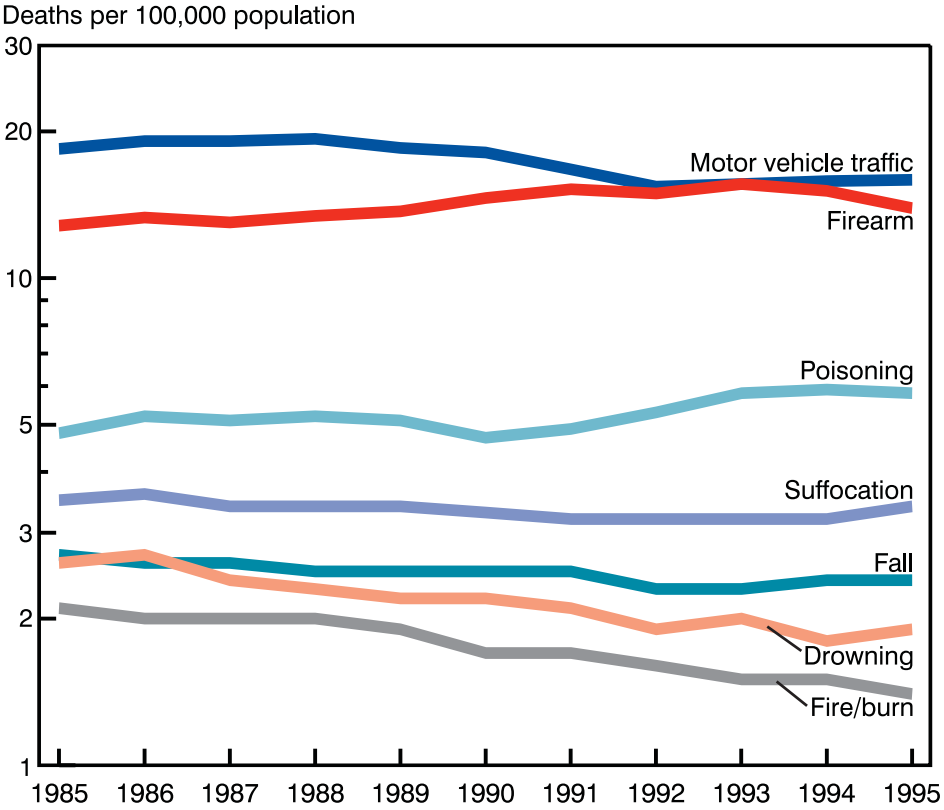
The age-adjusted *motor vehicle traffic* death rate declined 15 percent from 1985 to 1993, with a larger decline for males than for females, 17 percent compared with 8 percent. From 1993 to 1995 the motor vehicle traffic death rate increased 2 percent with no change in the rate for males and a 4 percent increase in the rate for females. From 1985 to 1993 motor vehicle death rates decreased for persons ages 1–14 years, 15–24 years, 25–44 years, and 45–64 years. From 1993 to 1995 the rate for persons 45–64 years increased 5 percent and was relatively stable for other ages.

Age-adjusted firearm death rates, on the other hand, increased 22 percent from 1985 to 1993, with larger increases for males than females (23 percent compared with 10 percent). The mortality sex ratio increased from 5:1 to 6:1. From 1993 to 1995 the firearm death rate declined 11 percent, 10 percent for males and 13 percent for females. From 1985 to 1993 age-specific firearm death rates increased for persons under 45 years of age, and most notably for persons 15–24 years. From 1993 to 1995 declines were observed in each age group.

From 1985 to 1991 age-adjusted death rates for *poisoning* remained fairly stable at about 5 per 100,000. From 1991 to 1995 the rate increased 18 percent from 4.9 to 5.8 per 100,000, with most of the increase taking place among males. The mortality sex ratio increased from 2:1 to nearly 3:1 during the 10 years. At ages 25–44 years (where the poisoning death rates were highest), death rates increased 44 percent from 1985 to 1995 while at ages 65 years and over, a 26 percent decrease was noted.

Age-adjusted death rates for *suffocation* were relatively unchanged for most of the 1985 to 1995 period, averaging 3 per 100,000. The mortality sex ratio averaged close to 3:1.

Figure 11. Age-adjusted death rates for leading causes of injury: United States, 1985–95



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

Suffocation death rates were higher for infants and the elderly than for other ages. For those under 1 year of age, the rate increased 10 percent from 1985 to 1995 while among the elderly, the death rate declined 16 percent.

Mortality from *falls* declined 11 percent during this period, with a relatively unchanged mortality sex ratio of nearly 3:1. However, among the elderly where the rates are highest, the death rate increased slightly. For younger ages, fall mortality either declined or remained stable.

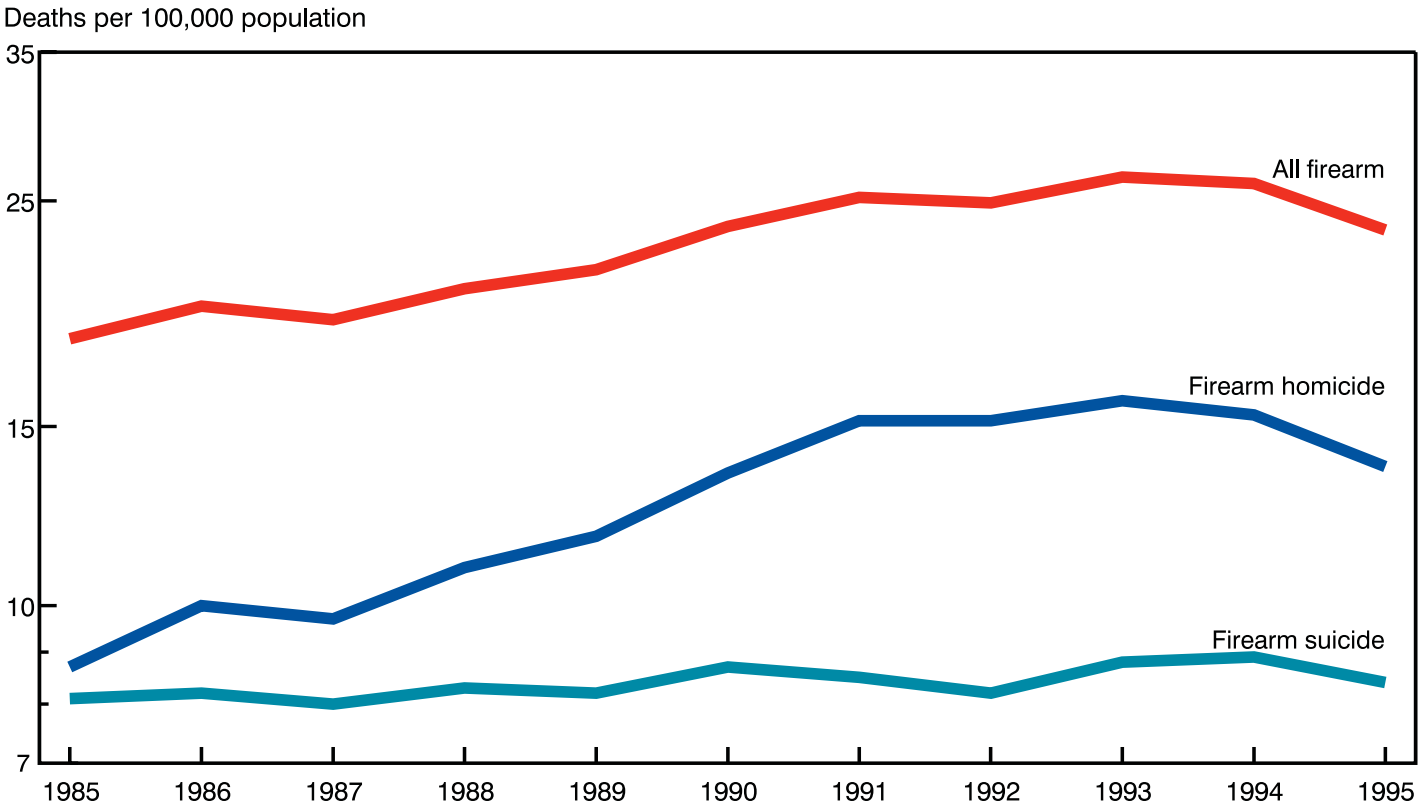
Death rates for *drowning* declined 27 percent from 1985 to 1995. The mortality sex ratio averaged 4:1 throughout the 10 years. Age-specific declines were observed across all age groups.

Age-adjusted death rates for fire and burns have also declined during this period, by 33 percent. The mortality sex ratio remained relatively stable, with rates for males close to twice the rates for females. Age-specific fire and burn death rates declined 27–42 percent across all age groups.

From 1985 to 1995 the age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate declined 12 percent to 30 per 100,000; the age-adjusted suicide rate declined slightly from 12 to 11 per 100,000. On the other hand, from 1985 to 1991 the age-adjusted homicide rate increased 32 percent to 11 per 100,000; from 1991 to 1995 the homicide rate decreased 15 percent to 9 per 100,000, with the largest annual decline (9 percent) taking place from 1994 to 1995.

NOTE: All injury excludes ICD-9 codes E870–E879 and E930–E949.

Figure 12. Firearm injury death rates by manner of death among persons 15–34 years of age: United States, 1985–95



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

Firearms and Motor Vehicles

In 1995, 18,003 persons aged 15–34 years died as a result of a firearm injury, accounting for 50 percent of all firearm deaths. From 1985 to 1993 the firearm injury death rate for persons 15–34 years of age increased 44 percent from 18.3 to 26.4 per 100,000 population; from 1993 to 1995 the rate declined 11 percent.

Changes in *firearm homicide* rates for persons aged 15–34 years have contributed more to the changes in total firearm mortality than have firearm suicide or unintentional firearm injury death rates. In this age group, the firearm homicide rate increased 83 percent from 1985 to 1993, followed by a 14 percent decline to 13.7 per 100,000 by 1995. Rates for males increased 89 percent and for females 47 percent from 1985 to 1993 followed by respective declines of 14 percent (to 23.5 per 100,000) and 18 percent (to 3.6 per 100,000) by 1995. Throughout most of this period, firearm homicide rates for males were about 6–7 times the rates for females.

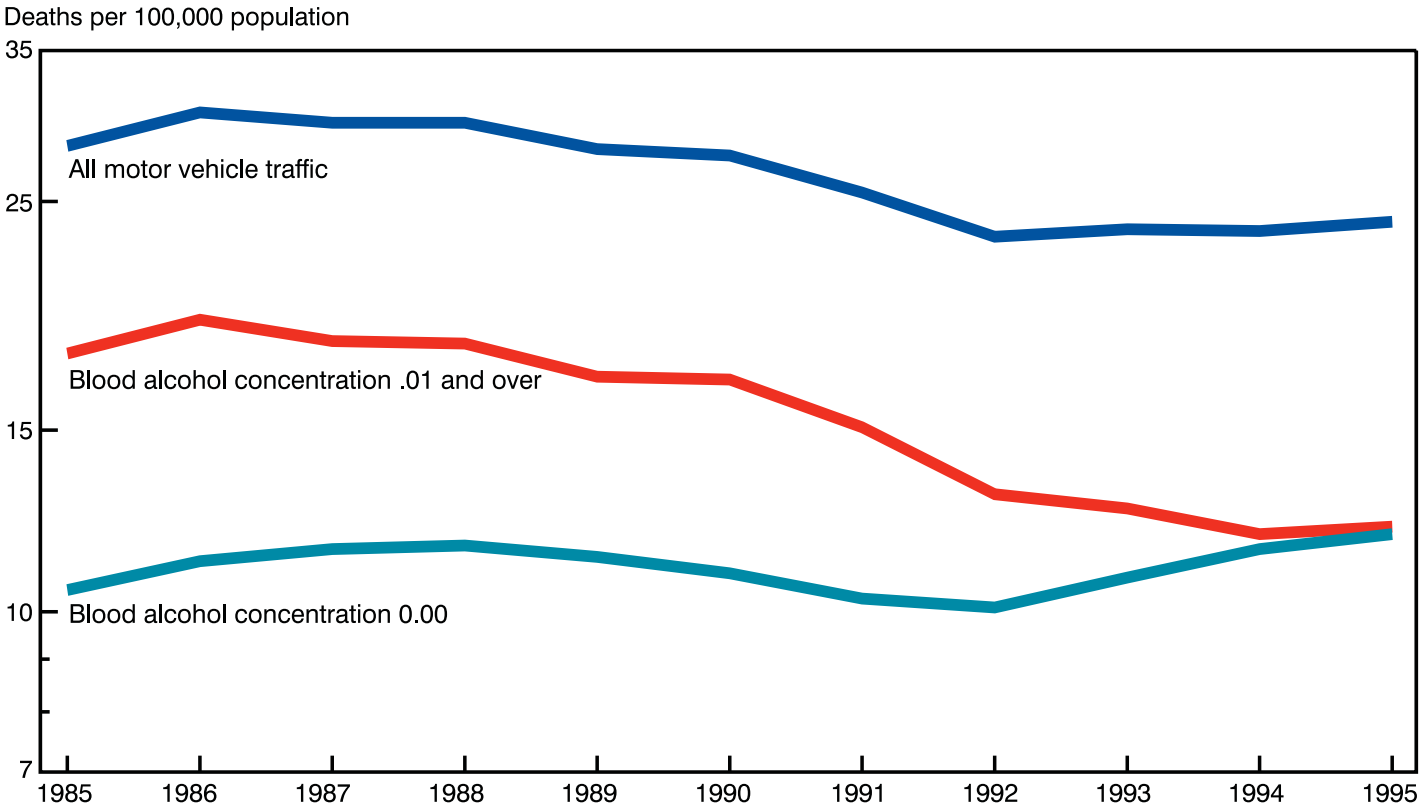
The *firearm suicide* rate for persons 15–34 years of age increased 10 percent to 8.9 per 100,000 from 1985 to 1994 followed by a decline of about 6 percent to 8.4 per 100,000 in 1995. The increase is attributed to increases in the rate among males only, among whom the rate increased 13 percent from 1985 to 1994. In 1995 the firearm suicide rate for males declined 5 percent to 14.6 per 100,000. Firearm suicide rates for females, on the other hand, declined 13 percent to 2.1 per 100,000 from 1985 to 1995.

In 1985 the firearm homicide rate was 7 percent higher than the firearm suicide rate. By 1992 the firearm homicide rate exceeded the firearm suicide rate by 85 percent. During the most recent years, from 1993 to 1995, the difference narrowed to 63 percent as a result of the larger declines in firearm homicide than firearm suicide.

The *unintentional firearm* death rate for the years 1985 to 1994 was constant at about 1 per 100,000, but in 1995 the rate fell to 0.8 per 100,000.

In 1995, 18,428 persons 15–34 years of age died as a result of a *motor vehicle traffic injury*, accounting for 43 percent of all motor vehicle traffic deaths. From 1985 to 1993 the motor vehicle traffic death rate among young persons ages 15–34 years declined 18 percent to 23.7 per 100,000, with the largest proportional annual decline taking place from 1991 to 1992. From 1993 to 1995 the rate hovered around 24 per 100,000 thousand. From 1985 to 1993 the motor vehicle traffic death rate for males 15–34 years declined 21 percent and was stable through 1995. The rate for females fell 9 percent from

Figure 13. Motor vehicle traffic death rates by alcohol involvement among persons 15–34 years of age: United States, 1985–95



SOURCE: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, (NHTSA) special tabulations from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS).

1985 to 1993 followed by a 5 percent increase by 1995.[1]

In 1995, 50 percent of all traffic fatalities among persons 15–34 years were alcohol-related, meaning that either the driver, occupant, or nonoccupant (pedestrian or pedal cyclist) had a blood alcohol concentration of 0.01 grams per deciliter (g/dl) or greater.[2]

From 1985 to 1995 for persons ages 15–34 years, the alcohol-related traffic fatality rate declined 32 percent and the nonalcohol traffic fatality rate increased 13 percent for a net decline in the motor vehicle traffic crash death rate of 16 percent. Approximately 84 percent of the decline in the alcohol-related rate was a result of declines in the rates among persons who were considered intoxicated (persons with blood alcohol concentration of 0.10 g/dl or higher).

For drivers in all age groups involved in fatal crashes, intoxication rates decreased from 1985 to 1995. Intoxication rates were highest for motorcycle operators (20 percent) and lowest for drivers of large trucks (1 percent). For drivers ages 16–20 years involved in fatal crashes, the percent intoxicated dropped 47 percent to 13 percent. In 1995 the highest intoxication levels, 27–28 percent, were noted for drivers 21–34 years of age in fatal crashes. Nearly half of all pedestrians 25–34 years of age who died in traffic crashes were intoxicated compared with about 11 percent among pedestrians 65 years and over.

NHTSA estimates that since 1975 minimum drinking age laws have reduced traffic fatalities involving drivers 18–20 years of age by 13 percent and have saved an estimated 15.7 thousand lives.

NHTSA estimates that alcohol-involved crashes resulted in $45 billion in economic costs in 1994, accounting for 30 percent of all crash costs. Seventy-eight percent of all alcohol-involved crash costs occur in crashes where a driver or pedestrian had a blood alcohol content of 0.10 g/dl or greater. The impact of alcohol involvement increases with injury severity. Alcohol-involved crashes accounted for 17 percent of property-damage-only crash costs, 29 percent of nonfatal injury crash costs, and 47 percent of fatal injury crash costs (1).

Reference

1. Blincoe LJ. Economic cost of motor vehicle crashes, 1994. NHTSA Technical Report. 1997.

[1]These data are from the NCHS vital statistics system; however, the numbers of deaths for ages 15–34 based on FARS (Fatality Analysis Reporting System) in 1994 and 1995 were 18,068 and 18,393 respectively. Trends in the motor vehicle traffic death rates for the two systems are nearly identical; rates in any particular year differed by 2 percent or less.

[2]Data on alcohol-related traffic crashes are from NHTSA, *Traffic Safety Facts, 1995* and from tabulations provided for this chartbook by NHTSA.

Geographic Variation

In 1994 motor vehicle injuries (traffic and nontraffic) were the leading cause of death for white males 15–24 years of age, and the second leading cause among black males ages 15–24 years. For the period 1988–92, the motor vehicle death rate for white males ages 15–24 years was about 1.4 times the rate for black males (51 compared with 36 per 100,000) Among white and black males 15–24 years of age, the motor vehicle death rates declined during this 4-year period, 28 and 14 percent.

Among teenage and young adult white males during the period 1988–92, motor vehicle injury death rates were highest in the east south central area of the United States. Other pockets of high death rates are seen in the Pacific area and the northern parts of the mountain States. Low motor vehicle death rates are seen in the New England and the Middle Atlantic areas. These patterns fit with the higher motor vehicle death rates noted in rural areas compared with urban areas (figure 6).

Among teenage and young adult black males in the same age group, the motor vehicle death rate was higher in the southern half of the South Atlantic States (in the area from the Carolinas south to Florida) than in any other part of the country. In addition, pockets of high rates were also noted in the east south central and southern half of the mountain States. Areas of low rates are noted particularly in the northern half of the country.

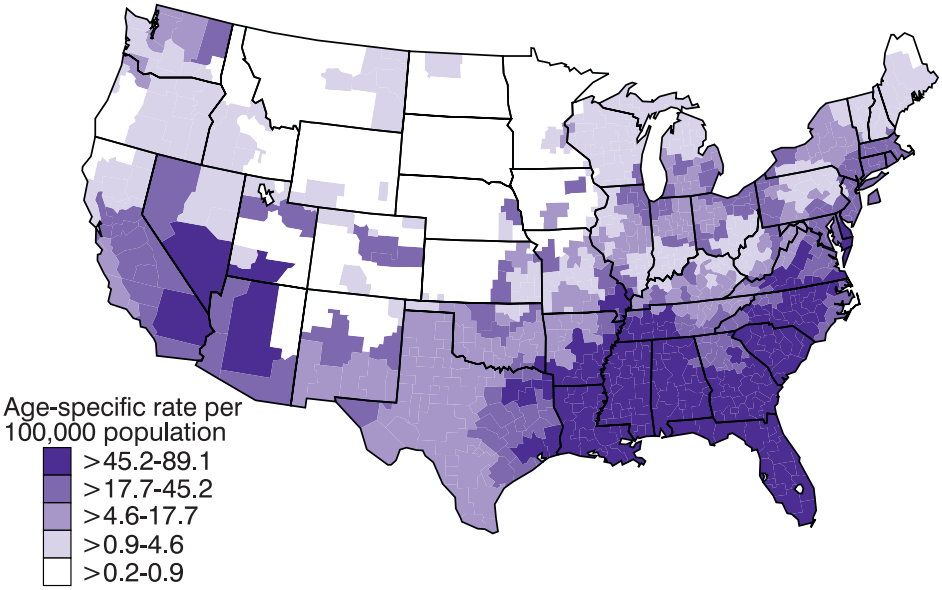
Despite the higher death rates among white males compared with black males, the geographic patterns are relatively similar.

Geographic variation in injury mortality has been the subject of many analyses; motor vehicle death rates have been consistently found to be higher in more rural areas of the West and in the South (1,2).

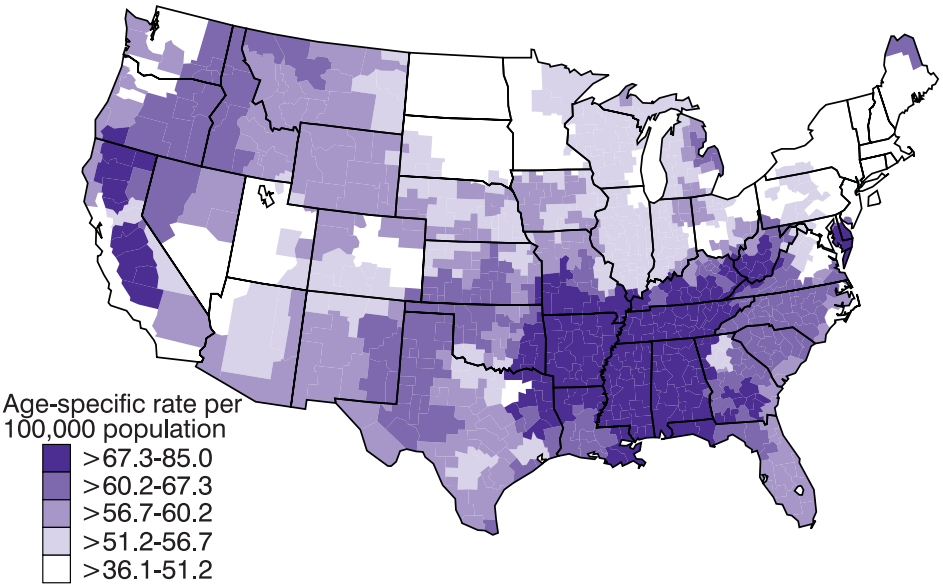
NOTE: Motor vehicle injuries are more broadly defined by ICD E-codes E810-E825 to be consistent with the *Mortality Atlas* and therefore include incidents that occurred in nontraffic areas (off public roads).

Figure 14. Geographic mortality patterns for motor vehicle injuries among white and black males 20 years of age: United States, 1988–92

White



Black



SOURCE: Pickle LW, Mungiole M, Jones GK, White AA. Atlas of United States Mortality. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1996.

References

1. Baker SP, Whitfield MA, O'Neil B. Geographic variation in mortality from motor vehicle crashes. N Engl J Med 316:1384–7. 1987.

2. Baker SP, O'Neil B, Ginsburg MJ, Li G. The injury fact book, second edition. 1992.

International Comparisons

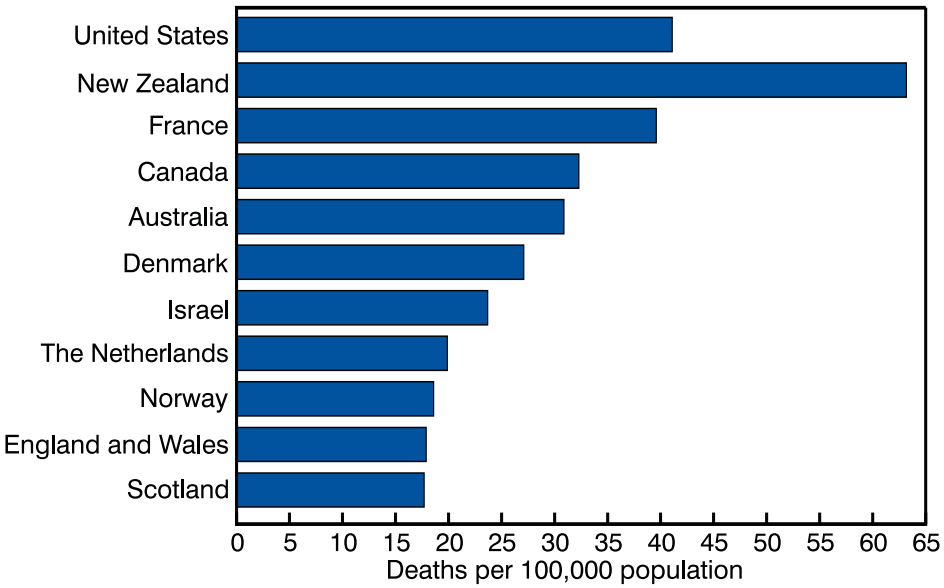
In 1994 the motor vehicle traffic injury death rate among males 15–24 years of age was 41 per 100,000 population in the United States. Compared with a group of selected developed countries, only New Zealand (in 1992–93) had a higher death rate (63 per 100,000) than the United States. The rate in France was similar to the U.S. rate. Death rates in Australia, Canada, Denmark and Israel ranged from 55–75 percent of the U.S. rate, and in Norway, Scotland, England and Wales, and The Netherlands, the death rates were about one-half the U.S. rate.

The firearm death rate among males 15–24 years of age in the United States was 54 per 100,000, from 4.5 to more than 60 times the rates in the comparison countries. Death rates in Canada, Israel, and Norway were similar (about 11–12 per 100,000), all averaging about a fifth of the U.S. rate. Death rates in Scotland, The Netherlands, and England and Wales were the lowest, averaging 1 per 100,000.

The firearm death rate among males 15–24 years in the U.S. was 32 percent higher than the motor vehicle traffic death rate. In none of the comparison countries did the firearm death rate exceed the motor vehicle death rate. In Norway the relative difference between the two rates was smaller than in the other countries, with 12.2 firearm deaths compared with 18.6 motor vehicle traffic fatalities per 100,000 population. In Israel the motor vehicle death rate was twice the firearm death rate; in Canada and Australia, the ratios were 3–4:1; in New Zealand, Denmark, and Scotland the traffic death rates were 6–9 times the firearm death rates; and in The Netherlands and in England and Wales, the ratios were 13 and 24: 1.

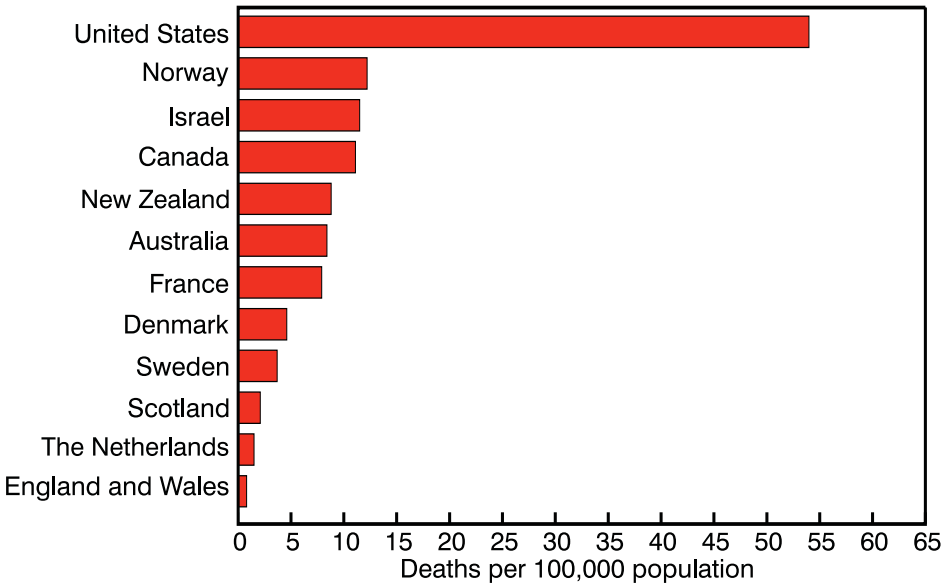
The distribution of firearm deaths by intent differs by country. In the United States 63 percent of the firearm deaths among males ages 15–24 years were homicides, and 30 percent were suicides. In no other country, except for The Netherlands, were more than 25 percent of the firearm deaths homicides. Firearm suicide accounted for at least 70 percent of firearm deaths in Norway, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, France, and Sweden.

Figure 15. Motor vehicle traffic injury death rates among males 15–24 years of age for selected countries and selected years, 1992–95



SOURCE: Data provided by members of the International Collaborative Effort (ICE) on Injury Statistics.

Figure 16. Firearm injury death rates among males 15–24 years of age for selected countries and selected years, 1992–95



SOURCE: Data provided by members of the International Collaborative Effort (ICE) on Injury Statistics.

NOTE: Countries were selected based on their representation in the International Collaborative Effort (ICE) on Injury Statistics. (See Technical Notes)

Occupation

In 1995 occupational injuries in the United States cost $119 billion in lost wages and productivity, administrative expenses, health care, and other costs (1). From 1980 to 1992, 77,675 civilian workers died as a result of occupational injuries, at an average annual occupational injury death rate of 5.5 per 100,000 workers (2). The 1994 and 1995 occupational fatality rates were estimated to be 5 per 100,000 workers (3). In 1995, 6,210 fatal work injuries were reported by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 6 percent fewer than in 1994.

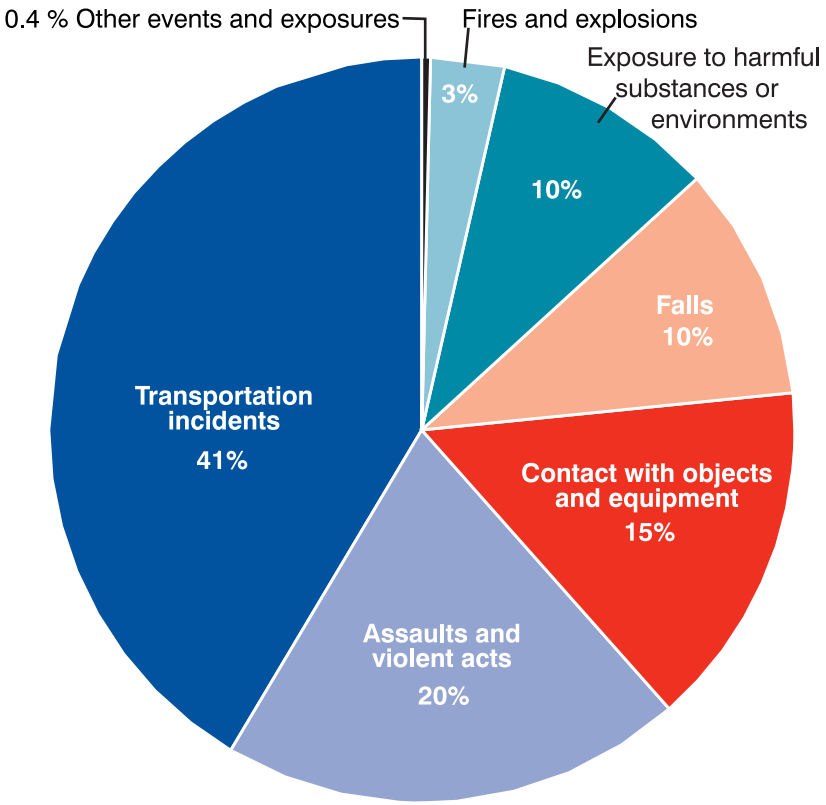
In 1994–95 transportation-related incidents accounted for an average of 41 percent of all occupational injury fatalities; highway traffic incidents were the leading cause of transportation incidents and accounted for 21 percent of all occupational injury fatalities. Highway traffic incidents were the leading cause of occupational injury death for male workers.

In 1994–95 assaults and violent acts accounted for 20 percent of all occupational injury fatalities, with homicide as the highest ranking component (16 percent of all fatalities) making it the second leading cause of workplace injury fatalities. Workplace homicides declined 5 percent from 1994 to 1995 (despite the fact that 12 percent of the occupational homicides in 1995 resulted from the bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma). Robbery was indicated as the primary motive for workplace homicide; in 1995 about two-fifths of the homicide victims worked in retail establishments. An average of four out of five workplace homicides were committed with a firearm in 1994–95. In 1995 homicide was the leading cause of death for female workers, accounting for 46 percent of their fatal work injuries.

These findings are due in part to the fact that females are not exposed, to the same extent as their male counterparts, to other high-risk working conditions such as work with heavy machinery and work at elevations (4).

Being "struck by an object" (mostly falling ones) was the largest component, 59 percent, of the category "contact with objects and equipment."

Figure 17. Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries, according to event: United States, 1994–95



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Falls to lower levels accounted for 9 of 10 falls, and contact with electric currents accounted for 56 percent of the "exposures to harmful substances or environments" fatal injuries.

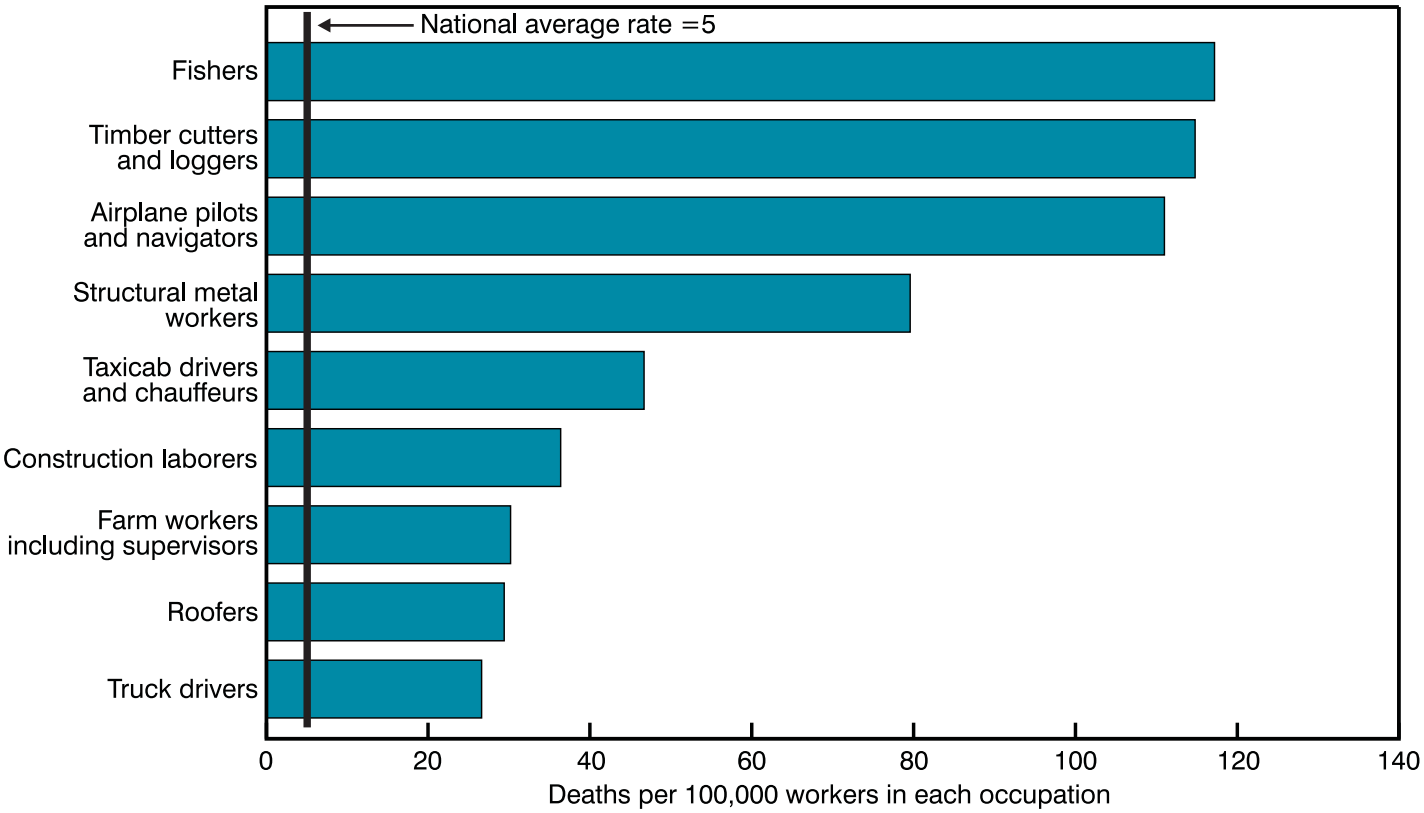
Injury death rates for specific occupations measure the risk of incurring a fatal injury at work adjusting for the number of persons in the occupation. The average 1994–95 national rate of 5 per 100,000 workers is very low compared with rates in "high-risk" occupations (3).

Occupations with large numbers of fatalities are not always those with the highest rate. The average annual number of deaths in 1994–95 was highest for truck drivers (756); their fatal injury risk, however, is much lower than for fishers, timber cutters, and airplane pilots (27 compared with 111–117 per 100,000 workers). Based on data from 1993, about three-fourths of fatalities among fishers resulted from falling from a boat or a capsizing boat; timber cutter deaths were often the result of falling trees or of transportation-related events (5).

The 1994–95 fatality rate for structural metal workers was 1.7 times the rate for taxicab drivers and 2–3 times the rates for construction laborers, farm workers, roofers, and truck drivers. Structural metal workers were most likely to die as a result of a fall (5).

Seventy percent of the fatalities in 1995 among taxicab drivers were homicides (6). The workplace homicide rate in 1993 was estimated to be highest for taxi drivers and chauffeurs, at 43 per 100,000 employed compared with the next highest rates of 11 per 100,000 for gas station attendants, sales clerks, and police (7). Despite different methods of data collection, the National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities Surveillance System is consistent in showing these occupations as high risk for homicide (4,8).

Figure 18. Fatal occupational injury death rates by occupation: United States, 1994–95



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Higher injury fatality rates in 1995 were noted for self-employed workers than for wage and salaried employees (11 compared with 4 per 100,000); for men than for women (8 compared with 1 per 100,000), and for older than for younger workers (9 per 100,000 for workers 55 years of age and over compared with 4 per 100,000 for workers aged 16–54 years) (3).

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1. National Safety Council. Accident facts. Itasca, Illinois: National Safety Council. 1996.

2. NIOSH, personal communication based on data from the National Traumatic Occupation Fatality system. 1996.

3. BLS home page [WorldWide Website]. (Washington): Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1996 URL address: www.bls.gov/oshcftab.htm.

4. Jenkins EL. Violence in the workplace. NIOSH CIB 57. 1996.

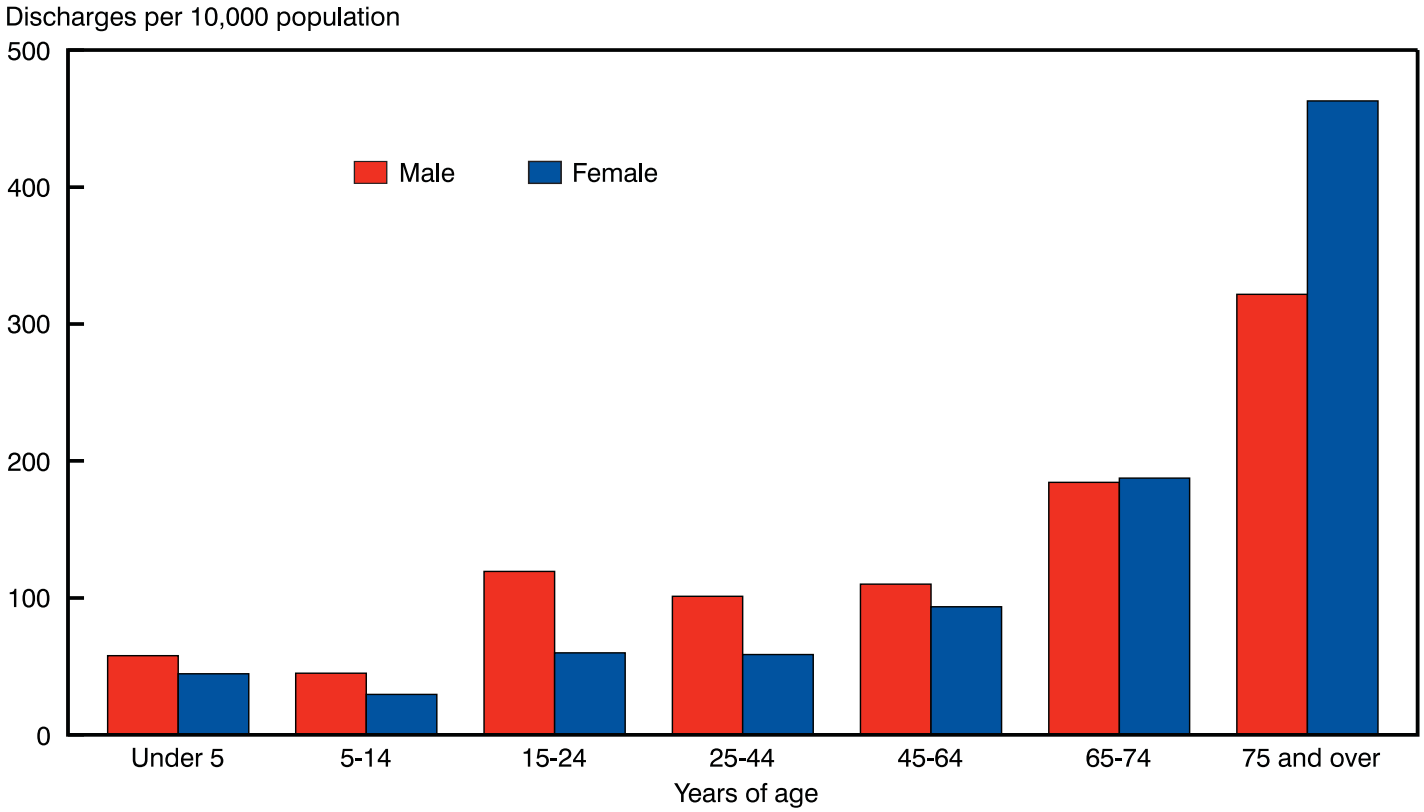
5. Toscano G, Windau J. The changing character of fatal work injuries. Fatal workplace injuries in 1993: A collection of data and analysis. BLS. Report 891. 1995.

6. 1995 News Release. CFOI report. August 8 1996.

7. Toscano G, Weber W. Violence in the workplace. Fatal workplace injuries in 1993: A collection of data and analysis. BLS. Report 891. 1995.

8. Jenkins EL. Workplace homicide: Industries and occupations at high risk. Occupational Medicine. State of the Art Reviews 11(2):219–25. 1996.

Figure 19. Hospital discharge rates for injury by age and sex: United States, 1993–94



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

Sex and Age

Hospital discharge rates from non-Federal short-stay hospitals for persons with a first-listed diagnosis of injury increase with age. In 1993–94 the average annual rates for children under 5 years of age and 5–14 years of age were 57 percent and 42 percent of the rate for young persons ages 15–24 years (90 discharges per 10,000 persons), and that rate is about one-half the rate for persons aged 65–74 years, and about a fifth of the rate for persons 75 years of age and over (412 per 10,000 persons).

Although injury discharge rates for males and females were similar (108 compared with 99 per 10,000 persons) for all ages combined, injury discharge rates vary considerably by age. At ages 15–24 years the discharge rates for males were twice those for females (119 compared with 60 per 10,000), while for the elderly 75 years of age and over, the rate for males was about 70 percent of the rate for females (322 compared with 463 per 10,000 persons).

Injury discharge rates for black males under 15 years, 15–44 years, and 45–64 years of age were 1.8–2.0 times the rates for white males. At ages 65 years and over, the rates for white and black males were similar. Among females, discharge rates for black children were 1.9 times the rates for white children and differences narrowed with age. For persons 65 years of age and over, injury discharge rates for white females were 1.4 times the rates for black females.

The average length of stay for injuries in short-stay general hospitals in 1993–94 was 6.1 days, similar to all noninjury causes (5.8 days). Length of stay for injury increases with age from about 4–5 days for children under 15 years of age to 7–8 days for persons aged 65 years and over. Average lengths of stay for males and females by age were similar.

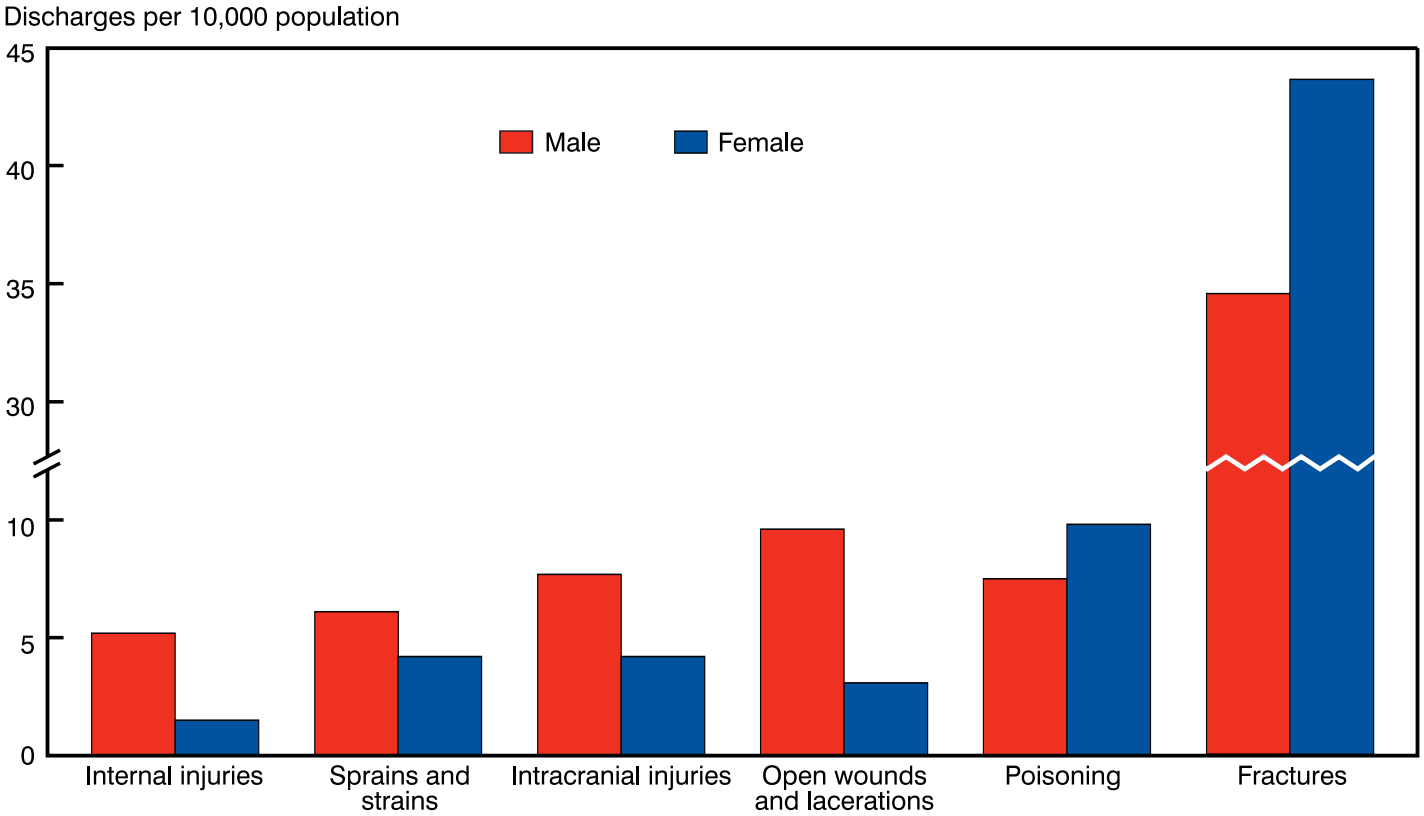
In 1993–94, 9 percent of all discharges were for a first-listed diagnosis of injury. At ages 5–14 years and 15–24 years, 17 percent and 10 percent of all discharges were for an injury. For persons 25 years and over, 7–9 percent of discharges were for an injury. Differences by sex were greater for persons ages 15–24 years (31 percent among males compared with 4 percent among females) and for persons 25–44 years of age (17 percent for males compared with 5 percent for females) than for other ages. For both white and black males 15–44 years, 20 percent of all hospital discharges were for an injury compared with about 5 percent among females.

Hospital discharge data can include readmissions for the same injury and often include diagnoses not considered ‘‘true injuries’’ (1).

Reference

1. Smith GS, Langlois JA, Buechner JS. Methodological issues in using hospital discharge data to determine the incidence of hospitalized injuries. Am J Epidemiol 134:1146–58. 1991.

Figure 20. Hospital discharge rates for leading first-listed injury diagnoses by sex: United States, 1993–94



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

First-Listed Diagnosis

In 1993–94 *fractures* accounted for 38 percent of all first-listed injury diagnoses among patients discharged from short-stay general hospitals. Poisoning and toxic effects (*poisoning*), open wound and injury to blood vessel (*open wounds and lacerations*), intracranial injuries, excluding those with skull fracture (*intracranial injuries*), and sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles (*sprains and strains*) were the next leading injury diagnoses accounting for an additional 25 percent of first-listed injury discharges.

Discharge rates for males for *open wounds and lacerations*, and for internal injury of thorax, abdomen and pelvis (*internal injuries*) were 3.1–3.4 times the respective rates for females. Similarly, discharge rates among males for *intracranial injuries* and for *sprains and strains* were 1.8 and 1.5 times the respective rates among females. On the other hand, discharge rates among males for *fractures* and for *poisoning* were about 80 percent of the rates for females.

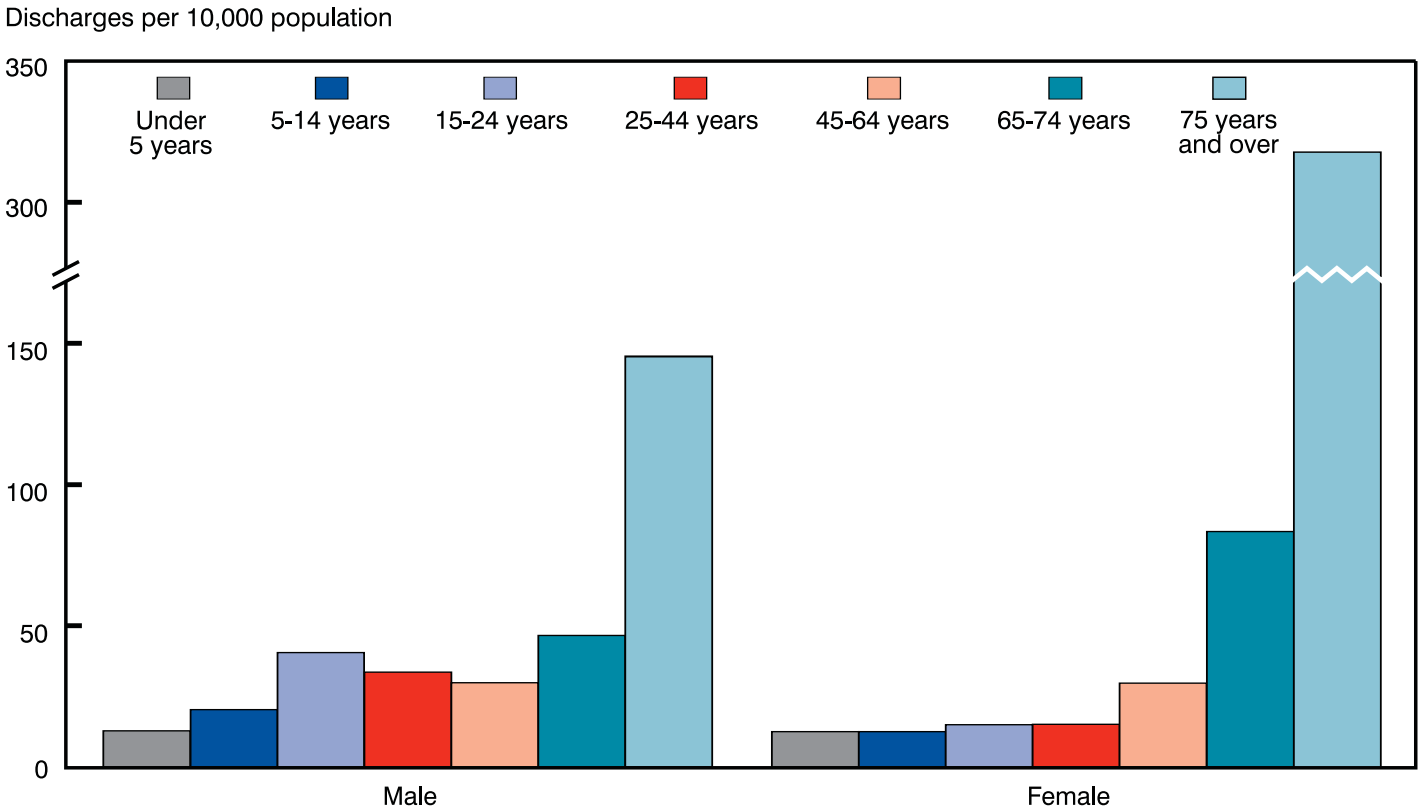
The average lengths of stay for fractures, intracranial and internal injuries were higher than for the other leading diagnoses of hospitalized injuries, about 6–7 days per person. For other leading injury diagnoses, the average length of stay was about 3–4 days. Average length of stay was similar for males and females for the leading injury of diagnoses.

National hospitalization data cannot be used to study external causes of injury. In 1994 only 50 percent of discharges in which the first-listed diagnosis was an injury had an associated E-code.

Multiple injury diagnoses are not uncommon. In addition to the 1993–94 average annual 2.7 million discharges in which injury was the first-listed diagnosis, there were an average annual 3.3 million more discharges in which there was at least one secondary injury diagnosis on the patient's medical record. For both sexes fractures, and among males open wounds and lacerations were the most common second injury diagnoses.

NOTE: Complications of surgical and medical care, not elsewhere classified, accounted for about 23 percent of all first-listed and for 39 percent of all second-listed injury diagnoses. These diagnoses are not considered separately in this chartbook. They are included in the total count of first-listed diagnoses.

Figure 21. Hospital discharge rates for first-listed diagnosis of fracture by age and sex: United States, 1992–94



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

Fractures

Fractures were the leading cause of injury hospitalization, accounting for nearly two out of five discharges in each year, 1992, 1993 and 1994, in which the first-listed diagnosis was an injury. In 1992–94 the average annual discharge rate was 39.3 per 10,000 persons. The average length of stay for fractures was 7.4 days.

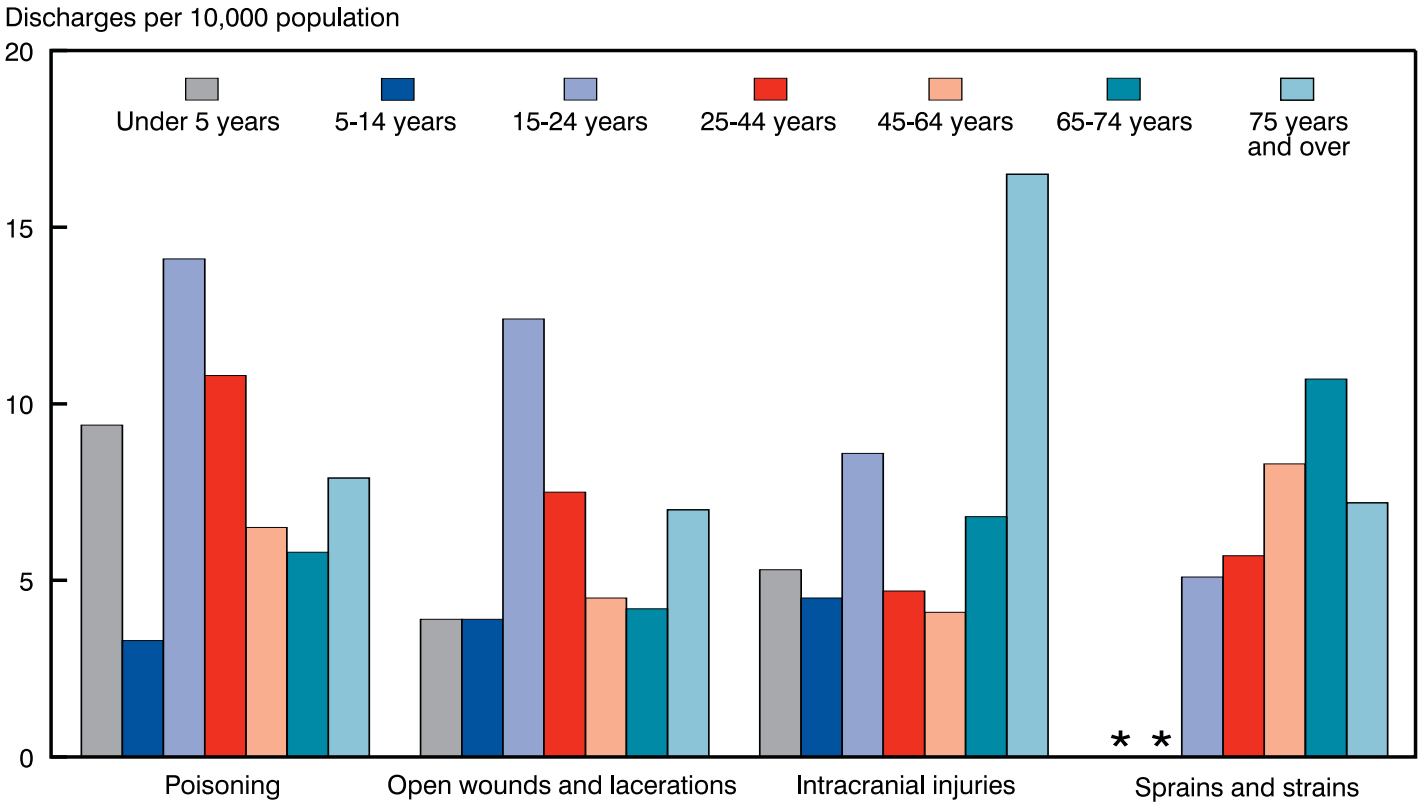
In 1992–94 among children under 5 years of age, fractures accounted for nearly a quarter of all injury hospitalizations at an average annual rate of 12.6 discharges per 10,000 persons. At ages 5-14 years, fractures accounted for 40 percent of injury hospitalizations at a rate of 16.5 per 10,000. At ages 15–24 years, 25–44 years, and 45–64 years, the fracture rates were higher than for younger persons averaging about 24–30 per 10,000. Fractures, however, accounted for a smaller proportion, about 30 percent, of injury hospitalizations than at the younger ages. By ages 65–74 years, the fracture rate rose to 67.3 per 10,000, and to 248.0 per 10,000 among persons aged 75 years and over. Three of five injury hospitalizations among the elderly 75 years of age and over were for fractures. The average length of stay for fractures increased with age from about 4 days for children under 15 years of age to 10 days for the elderly aged 75 years and over.

Among children 5–14 years of age, teenagers and adults ages 15–24 years and 25–44 years, fracture rates for males were 1.6, 2.7, and 2.2 times the respective rates for females. For younger children and for people aged 45-64 years, fracture discharge rates for males and females were similar. For persons 65–74 years of age and ages 75 years and over, the fracture rates for males were about half the rates for females.

In 1992–94 29 percent of all fractures were to the hip (neck of femur). Among persons 75 years of age and over, three out of five fractures were to the hip; hip fracture rates at that age for females were twice the rates for males (186.1 compared with 90.2 per 10,000 population). The average length of stay was the same for elderly males and females, about 11 days.

Among males 15–24 years and 25–44 years, fractures of the tibia and fibula, and ankle, as well as fractures of face bones were equally prevalent, accounting for 40 percent of all fractures in these age groups in 1992–94. Among females, fractures of the ankle were the most common fracture diagnosis, accounting for 19 percent of fractures among those 15–24 years of age and 30 percent of all fractures among females ages 25–44 years.

Figure 22. Hospital discharge rates for leading first-listed injury diagnoses by age: United States, 1992–94



*Relative standard error is greater than 30 percent.

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

Other First-Listed Diagnoses

Poisonings, open wounds, intracranial injuries, and sprains and strains follow fractures as the leading causes of injury hospitalizations.

The average annual hospital discharge rate for 1992–94 for *poisoning* was highest among persons 15–24 years of age and lowest for children 5–14 years of age. Discharge rates for persons aged 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over were similar to the rate for children under 5 years of age (averaging 6–9 per 10,000).

Discharge rates for females 15–24 years and 45–64 years were 1.6 times the respective rates for males, and among young children ages 5–14 years, the rate for females was 2.5 times the rate for males. The average length of stay for a poisoning hospitalization was about 3 days for persons younger than 65 years of age, with slightly longer stays for persons aged 65 years and over.

The most common poisoning diagnosis among persons 5–14 years of age and 15–24 years of age was "poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, and antirheumatics."

Discharge rates for *open wounds and lacerations* were highest for persons 15–24 years of age, 12 per 10,000, and were similarly low for children under 15 years of age and for ages 45–74 years, at 4 per 10,000. Rates for males were higher than for females at ages 5–14–65–74 years. At ages 15–24 years, the average annual 1992–94 rate for males was 4.5 times the rate for females, 20.2 compared with 4.5 per 10,000 persons. Average length of stay was about 4 days, with little variation by age or sex.

Intracranial injury discharge rates were highest, 16.5 per 10,000, among the elderly 75 years of age and over. Rates for children under 15 years of age and for adults aged 25–64 years were similarly low, averaging 4–5 per 10,000 persons. At ages under 5 years to 45–64 years, discharge rates for males were 2–3 times the rates for females.

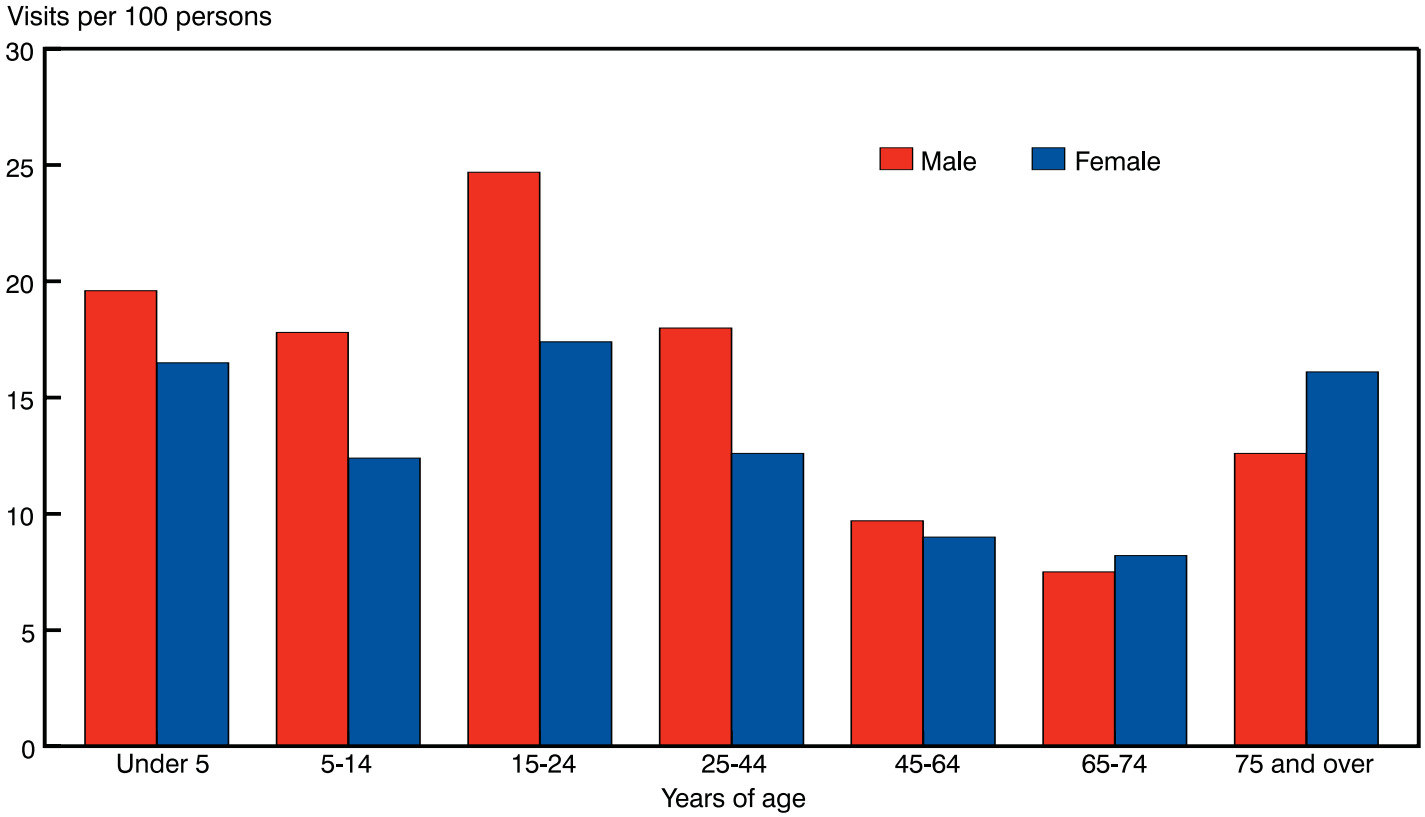
At 75 years of age and over, the most common diagnoses were brain (specifically, subarachnoid, subdural, and extradural) hemorrhage, following injury, and concussions. The average length of stay among the elderly for intracranial injuries was about 8 days.

At ages 5–14 years and 25–44 years, discharges after concussions was the cause of the largest source of gender differences.

Discharge rates for *sprains and strains* for persons 45–74 years of age and over were higher than rates for younger persons. The rates for males aged 25–44 and 45–64 years were about twice the rates for females at those ages.

At ages 45–64 years and 65–74 years, sprains and strains of the shoulder and upper arm region were responsible for most hospitalizations. At ages 25–44 years, in addition to the shoulder and upper arm area, knee and leg sprains and strains were more frequent among males and were the two regions of the body with large gender differences.

Figure 23. Emergency department visit rates for injury by age and sex: United States, 1993–94



NOTE: Excludes visits for which the first-listed cause of injury was E870–E879 or E930–E949.

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

Sex and Age

In 1993–94, 40.9 percent of all visits made to emergency departments were for injuries; the average annual number of injury-related visits made to emergency departments was 37.5 million. Forty-seven percent of all visits among males and 35 percent among females were injury-related. Injury visit rates for males 5–14 years of age, 15–24 years, and 25–44 years of age were, 1.2–1.8 times the noninjury visit rates for the respective groups. Among females 5–14 years of age, injury and noninjury visit rates were similar. For all other age groups among females injury visit rates were lower than noninjury visit rates.

For all ages, average annual injury visit rates for males were 1.3 times the rates for females (16.6 compared with 12.7 per 100 persons). Visit rates for injury were similarly high for children under 5 years of age and for persons 15–24 years of age and were similarly lower for people aged 45–64 years and 65–74 years compared with other age groups. At ages 5–14 years, 15–24 years, and 25–44 years, injury visit rates for males were 1.4 times the rates for females, and among those 75 years of age and over, the visit rate for females was 1.3 times the rate for males.

Emergency department visit rates for black males and females were higher than for white males and females, 23 and 17 per 100 persons compared with 16 and 12 per 100 persons. Rates for black males and females were higher than for white persons among children under 5 years of age and among persons aged 15–24 years, 25–44 years, and 45–64 years. Racial differences were larger for males ages 25–44 years and 45–64 years than for younger or older persons and were larger for females 25–44 years of age than for other groups. (Visit rates by ethnicity were not considered reliable.)

In 1993–94, 6.5 percent of the injury visits to the emergency department resulted in a hospital admission with no overall difference by sex. The proportion admitted varied by age from less than 5 percent among children and adults through age 44 years to 8 percent at 45–64 years to 18 and 29 percent at ages 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

The emergency department is not the only site of ambulatory care for injury. In 1994 physicians' offices were the site of an estimated 85 million injury-related visits (1). Unfortunately, there is currently no way of estimating what proportion of injury-related office visits were for ''new'' injuries as opposed to follow-up care for injuries that were treated in emergency departments.

Reference

1. Schappert SM. National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1994 summary. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 273. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1996.

External Cause of Injury

In 1993–94, three causes of injury—falls, being struck by or against something, and motor vehicle traffic injuries accounted for 18 percent of all emergency department visits, and for 43 percent of all emergency department visits due to injury.

Cause	Average annual visits in millions
Fall	8.0
Struck by, against	4.3
Motor vehicle traffic	3.8

Falls were the leading cause of injuries treated in emergency departments. In 15 percent of the cases, the fall was classified as one that occurred on the same level from slipping, tripping, or stumbling. In more than half (54 percent) of visits for falls, no detail existed about how the fall occurred.

Age-specific visit rates for falls are "U-shaped" with rates nearly as high for the youngest as the oldest persons. In emergency department data, this age pattern was unique to falls. For persons aged 65–74 years and 75 years and over, rates for females are 1.6–1.7 times the rates for males. This is consistent with the higher fracture rates for elderly females. With advancing age, fall-related injuries, like all causes of injury, were more likely to result in hospitalization. For example, among persons 75 years of age and over, one-third of visits caused by falls resulted in hospitalization, compared with less than 3 percent among persons under 25 years of age.

Being *struck by or against a person or an object* was the second leading cause of injuries treated in emergency departments. The shape of the age distribution curve is very different from that of falls. Rates were relatively high for persons 5–14 years of age and those aged 15–24 years and are lowest for persons 65 years of age and over.

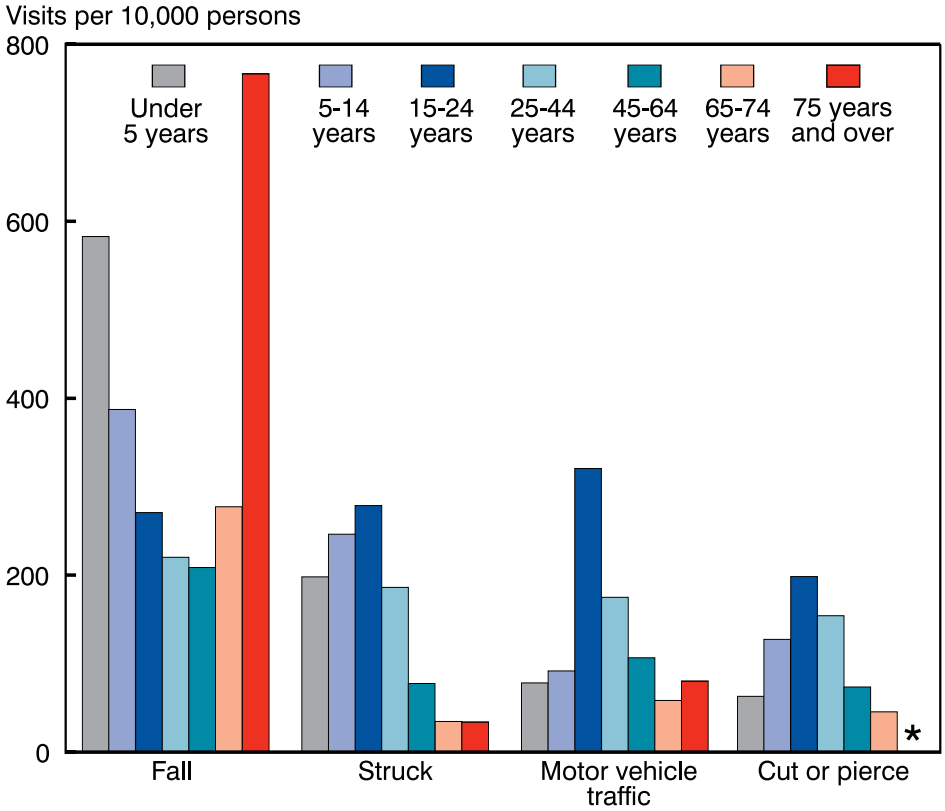
Among persons younger than 45 years of age, visit rates were higher for males than for females. For ages 45–74 years, there were no differences by gender. At the oldest ages, rates for females exceeded those for males. It is not always possible to determine whether these incidents were "unintentional" or "assaultive" because if the intent was not specifically stated on the medical record, the coding default was unintentional. (This coding guideline was changed as of October 1996 to state that if the intent is not stated or unable to be determined, the intent code would be undetermined.) Still, 12 percent of these visits for "struck" were for assaults. Unlike falls among the elderly, visits in this category are not likely to result in hospitalization.

Motor vehicle traffic visit rates were highest for persons 15–24 years of age. Visit rates at each age group are similar for males and females. A comparison between the shapes of the age-specific death rate for motor vehicle traffic injuries and emergency department visit rates reveals that death rates were as high for those aged 65 years and over as they were for persons 15–24 years of age, while the visit rates were as low for the elderly as they are for young children under 15 years. This is likely the result of the severe consequences of motor vehicle traffic injuries among the elderly; once injured, they die before reaching the emergency department. Less than 10 percent of persons under the age of 75 years who were treated in emergency departments for a motor vehicle related injury were admitted to the hospital compared with 24 percent of persons 75 years and over.

Among teenagers and young adults 15–24 years of age, visit rates for falls, being struck, and motor vehicle traffic crashes were similar.

Other leading causes of injury visits include: being cut with a knife or other instrument (3.1 million average annual visits) overexertion (1.6 million average annual visits), insect or animal bites and stings (1.2 million average annual visits), and poisoning (1 million average annual visits).

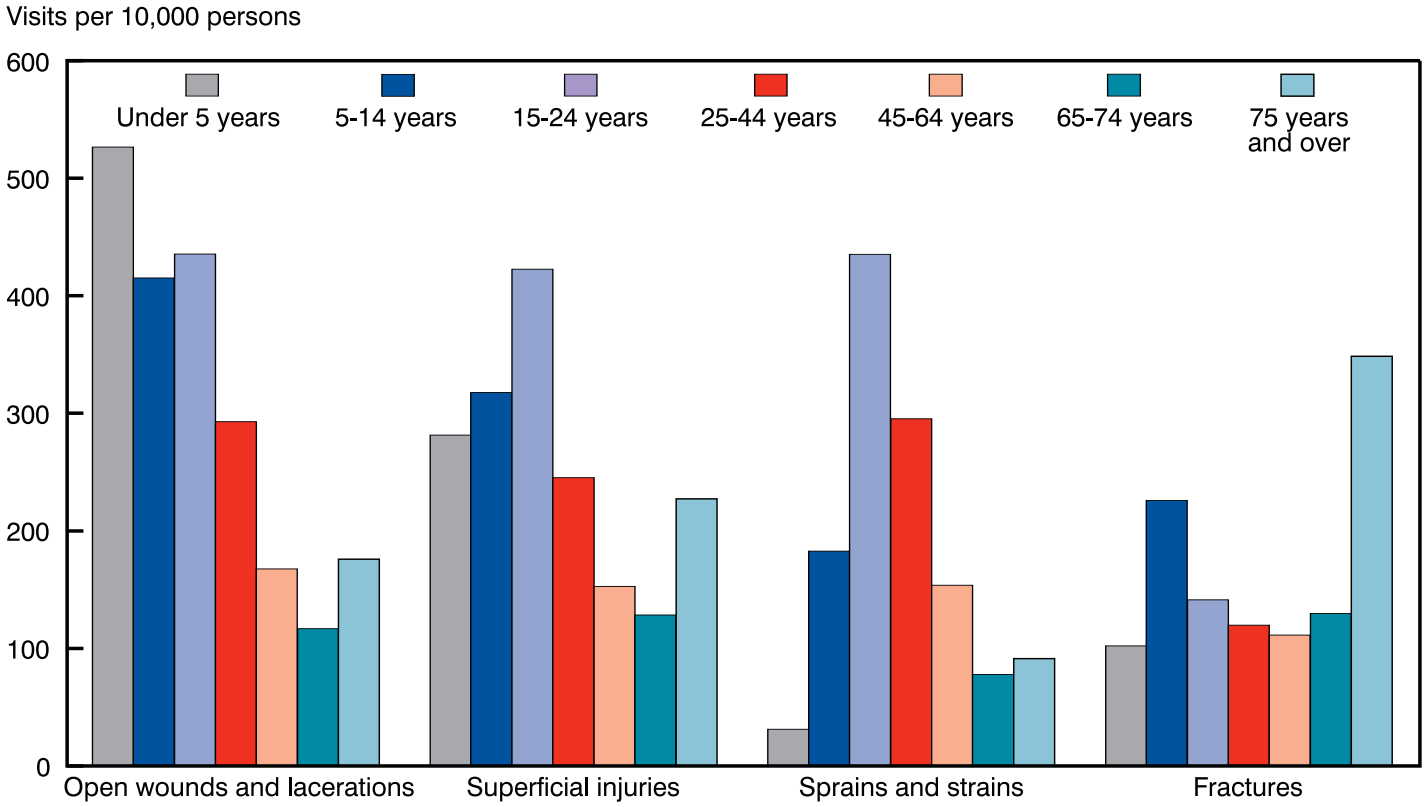
Figure 24. Emergency department visit rates for leading first-listed causes of injury by age: United States, 1993–94



*Relative standard error is greater than 30 percent.

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

Figure 25. Emergency department visit rates for leading first-listed injury diagnoses by age: United States, 1993–94



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

Injury Diagnoses

Open wounds and lacerations, superficial injuries, sprains and strains, and fractures were the four leading principal injury diagnoses in emergency departments in 1993–94, accounting for 63 percent of all first-listed principal injury diagnoses.

Open wounds and lacerations were the most common principal diagnosis among children under 5 years of age and 5–14 years, occurring at rates of 527 and 415 visits per 10,000 persons. The visit rate was as high as among persons aged 15–24 years (436 per 10,000). With increasing age, visit rates for open wounds and lacerations decline. For the youngest children through the adults ages 45–64 years, rates among males were two–three times the rates for females. Among those 75 years of age and over, rates by gender were similar.

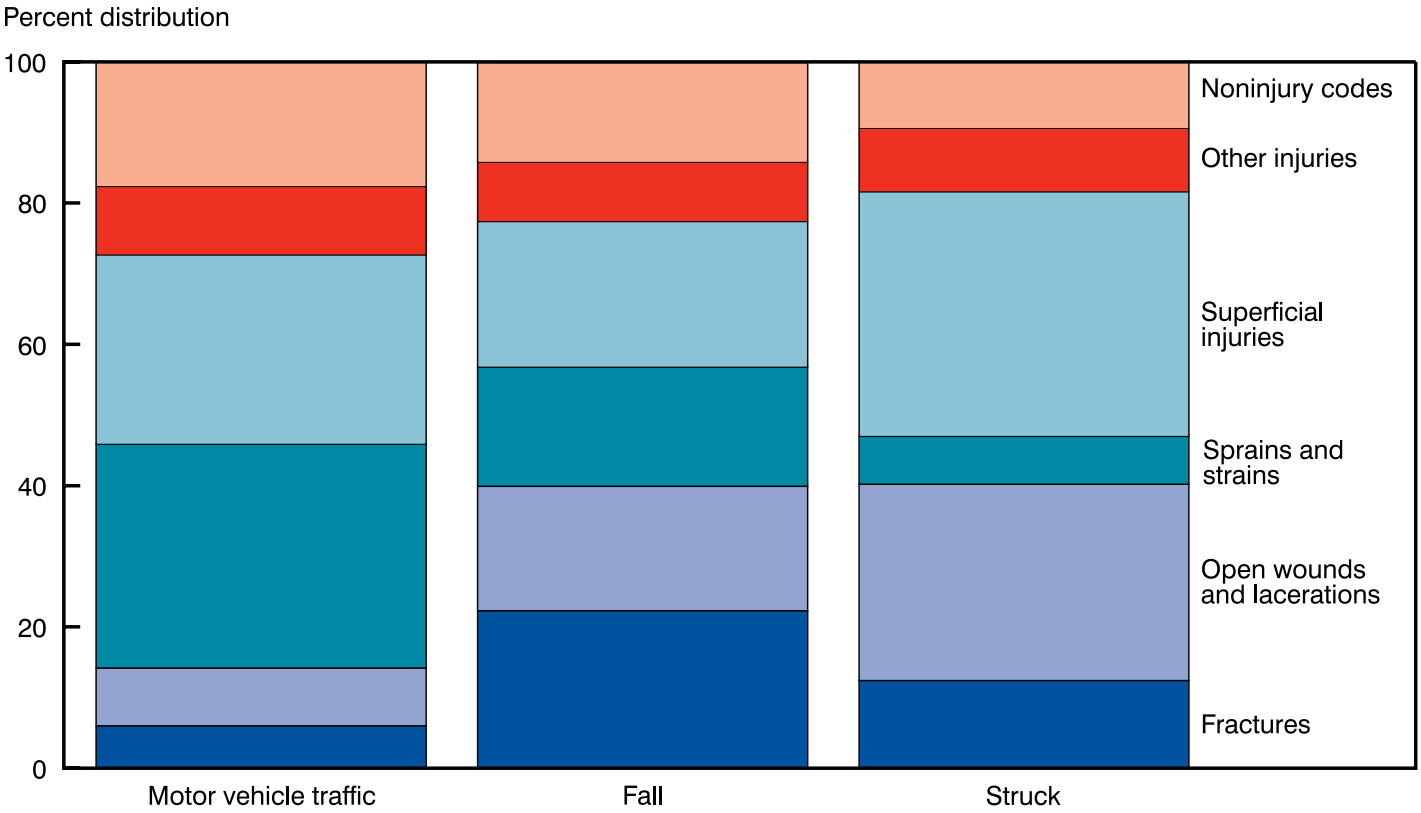
Superficial injury visit rates were higher for persons ages 15–24 years than for other ages (and were as high as the rates for open wounds and lacerations, and for sprains and strains.) Rates were lowest among persons ages 45–64 and 65– 74 years, and were similarly high for children, for people 25–44 years of age, and for the elderly. Visit rates among males 25–44 years of age were higher than among females of those ages. At other ages, rates by gender were similar.

Visit rates for *sprains and strains* peaked at ages 15–24 years (435 per 10,000). There were no significant gender differences by age. Sprains and strains of the back were the most common site.

Fractures were the leading type of injury visit to an emergency department among the persons aged 75 years and over. Rates among females ages 65–74 years and 75 years and over were 2 and 3 times the respective rates for males. In contrast, the fracture rate among males at ages 15–24 years was twice the fracture rate of females.

Among young children under 5 years of age, visit rates for poisoning were as high as for fractures, about 106 per 10,000. Visits for poisoning are highest in this age group. In addition, the visit rate for intracranial injuries in the 4 years and under age group was also as high as for fractures and poisoning. At ages 5–14 years, the intracranial injury visit rate for boys was 3 times that for girls.

Figure 26. Percent distribution of emergency department visits for leading first-listed causes of injury, according to first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1993–94



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

Cause and Diagnosis

Of the average annual 8 million emergency department visits for falls in 1993–94, approximately one-fifth of each of the principal diagnoses were fracture, superficial injury, open wounds and lacerations, and sprains and strains.

Sprains and strains, and superficial injuries were the principal diagnoses for three-fifths of the visits related to motor vehicle traffic injuries. In all, 18 percent of the visits had diagnoses not coded as injuries, half of these were categorized as ‘‘diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue disease.’’ An additional fifth were coded as ‘‘observation and evaluation for suspected conditions not found.’’ For visits related to motor vehicle injuries, about one in four visits for children under 5 years of age were for observation for a suspected, but not found, condition (part of the noninjury codes).

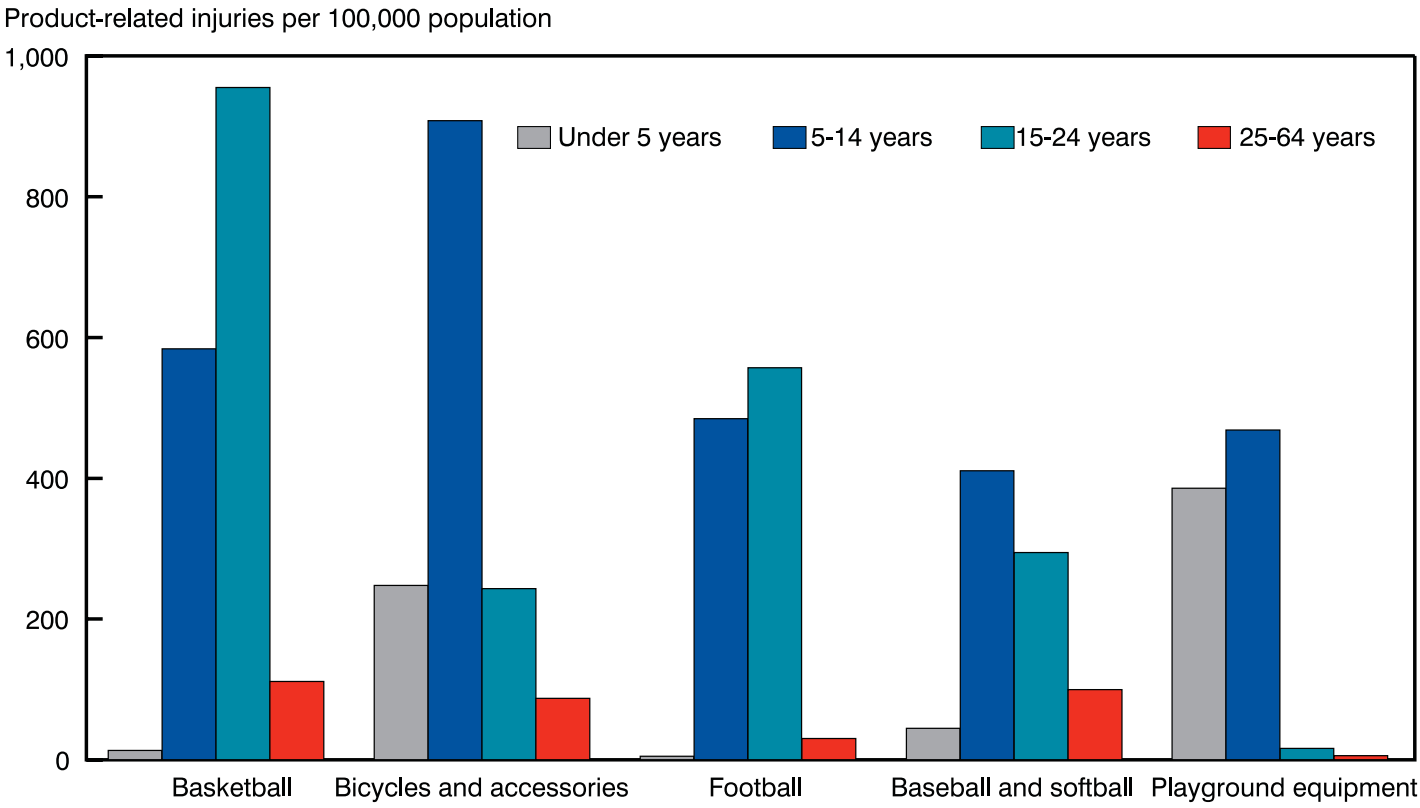
In all, 86 percent of the principal diagnoses for falls were injuries (ICD-9-CM codes 800–999). The remaining 14 percent had first-listed ICD-9-CM codes that were not injuries. One-third of these were categorized as ‘‘diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue disease,’’ and the remainder had diagnoses spread across the other disease categories.

Among young children who visited the emergency department for a fall-related injury, the most likely diagnosis was open wound and laceration while for persons 15–44 years, sprains and strains were more likely and among the elderly falls more often resulted in a fracture than in other types of injury.

Of the average annual 4.3 million emergency department visits for ‘‘being struck by or against an object or a person’’ superficial injuries, and open wounds and lacerations were the principal diagnoses for about three-fifths of the visits; 12 percent of the visits had a diagnosis of fracture. Nine percent of these visits had first-listed diagnoses that were not coded as injuries; 17 percent of these were categorized as ‘‘diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue disease’’. Regardless of age, most people were likely to have a diagnosis of open wound or superficial injury, although among the elderly 75 years and over, one-fifth had a fracture diagnosis.

NOTE: Because of the way in which the data are abstracted in the emergency department, there is no way to verify that the first-listed cause of injury corresponds to the first-listed diagnosis code.

Figure 27. Selected sports and recreational product injury rates among persons under 65 years of age by age treated in hospital emergency departments: United States, 1994



SOURCE: Consumer Product Safety Commission, National Electronic Injury Surveillance System.

Sports and Recreational Activities

Data from the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) can be used to estimate the number and rate of injuries associated with sports and recreation products that are treated in emergency rooms. In 1994 an estimated 4.4 million visits were made for all categories of sports and recreational activities.[1]

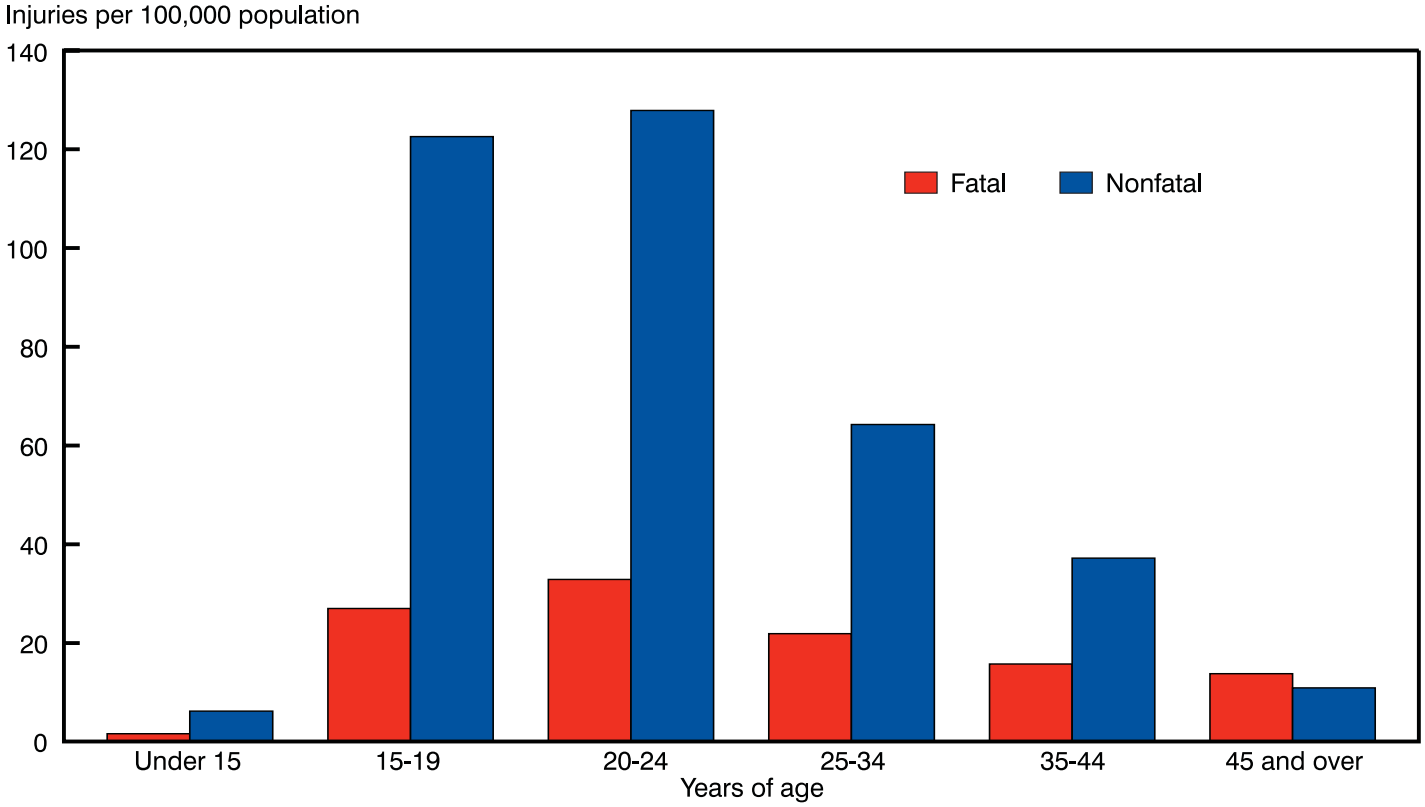
In 1994 the product groupings with the greatest number of associated injuries were basketball, bicycle and accessories, football, baseball and softball, and playground equipment. The CPSC estimated 2.4 million visits for these product groups. Basketball related injuries were higher among persons 15–24 years of age (955 injuries per 100,000 persons) than for younger or older persons. The rate of injuries associated with bicycles among children 5–14 years of age (908 per 100,000 persons) was similarly high. The rate for baseball and softball injuries was higher among children aged 5–14 years (411 per 100,000) than for younger or older persons, and was similar to the rates for football injuries among children 5–14 years of age and for injuries from playground equipment among young children under 5 years of age and children aged 5–14 years.

Estimates of sports and recreation injuries based on morbidity data from the NHAMCS-Emergency Department component are difficult to derive because there are many different external cause of injury codes that mention sports or recreational activities in the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD), the system most often used to classify cause of injury in the United States. Some of the codes are only sports-related and some are partially sports-related. Further, there are few product codes in the ICD, making it more difficult to produce estimates. Using only the ICD-9-CM external cause codes that are specific to sports or recreational activities (and not the codes that are partially sports or recreation related), data from the NHAMCS-ED were used to make a conservative estimate of the number of sports and recreation-related visits made—approximately 1.6 million visits to emergency departments in 1994.

NOTE: The Technical Notes include the list of ICD-9-CM codes used to derive the estimate for sports-related visits.

[1]CPSC data from the NEISS system. See Technical Notes.

Figure 28. Nonfatal firearm emergency department-treated injury rates and firearm death rates by age: United States, 1992–94



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Firearm Injury Surveillance Study (based on data collected by CPSC) and National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Firearm Injuries

During the 2-year period June 1992–May 1994, an estimated 200,000 persons were treated for nonfatal firearm injuries in U. S. hospital emergency departments (1), about 2.6 times the number of persons who died from firearm injuries during calendar years 1992 and 1993.

The distribution of nonfatal firearm injuries by intent is different from the mortality distribution. Self-inflicted injuries treated in emergency departments accounted for 6 percent of nonfatal firearm injuries, but for 48 percent of the fatalities. Self-inflected firearm injuries are usually fatal. Approximately 62 percent of nonfatal injuries were interpersonal assaults compared with 47 percent of fatalities. Unintentional firearm injuries comprised 18 percent of the total number of nonfatal injuries compared with only 4 percent of the fatalities. The category intent undetermined accounted for 14 percent of the nonfatal injuries but for only 1 percent of the fatalities.

Similar to fatal firearm injuries, the nonfatal firearm injury rate was highest for persons 15–24 years of age and lowest for children under 15 years of age. For young people aged 15–24 years, the nonfatal rate, however, was 4 times (95 percent confidence interval 2.5–5.8) the firearm death rate in that age group. About two-thirds of the nonfatal injuries as well as fatal injuries in this age group resulted from assaults. The assault rate for the age group 15–24 years, (85 per 100,000) was 4.4 (95 percent confidence interval 2.6–6.1) times the firearm homicide rate for these young people.

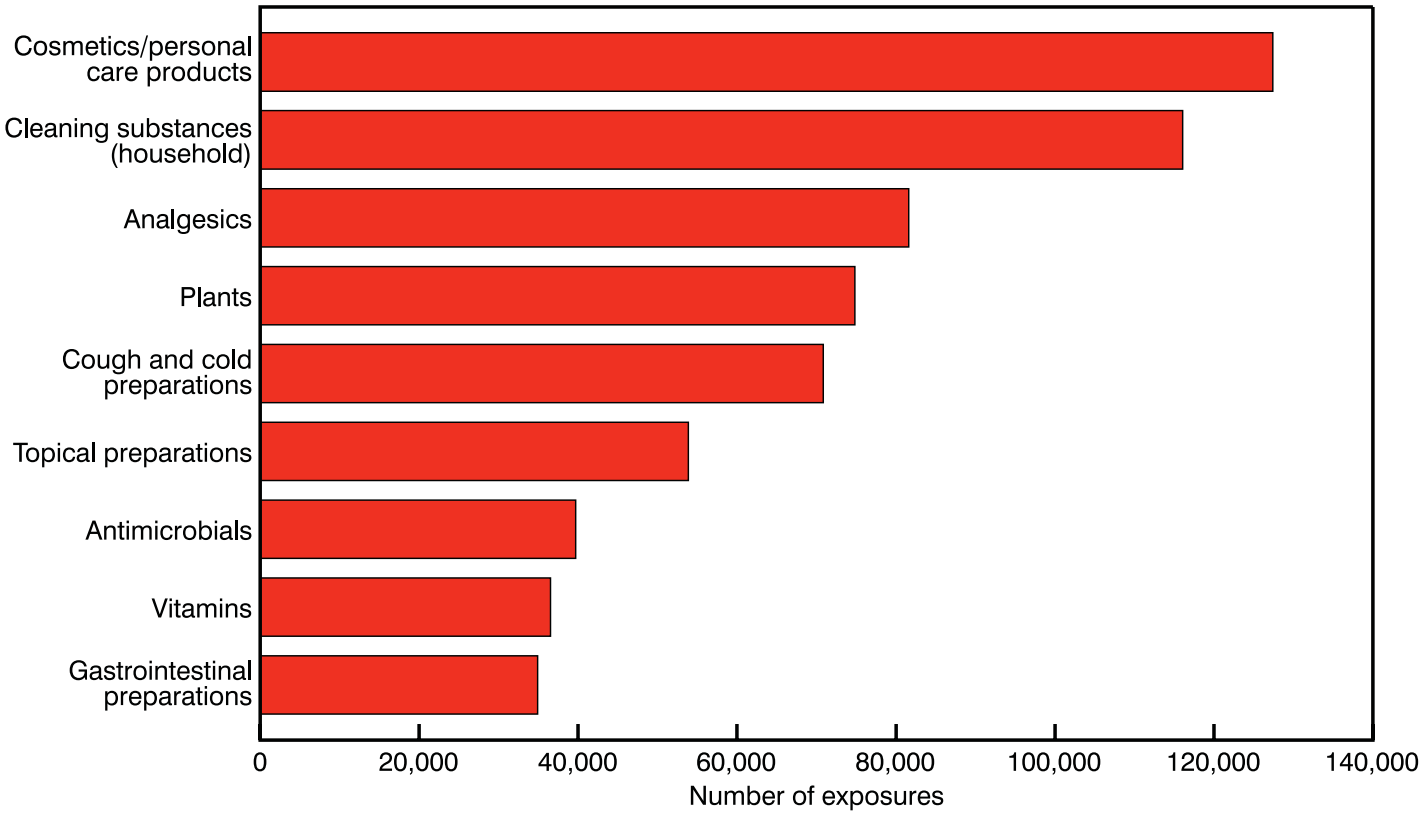
At ages 45 years and over, the nonfatal firearm injury rate was similar to the firearm death rate. However, suicides comprised three-fourths of firearm deaths in this age group compared with suicide attempts being less than one-fifth of nonfatal firearm injuries. The number of persons 45 years of age and over who died as a result of a firearm suicide was five times the number who were treated for firearm related suicide attempts (95 percent confidence interval 4 to 10).

Reference

1. Annest JL. CDC firearm injury surveillance study. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Atlanta, Georgia: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1996.

Poisoning Exposures

Figure 29. Leading exposures managed by poison control centers for children under 6 years of age: United States, 1995



SOURCE: American Association of Poison Control Centers, Toxic Exposure Surveillance System.

In 1993–94 the average annual emergency room visit rate for poisoning (106 per 10,000 children under 5 years of age) among young children and infants was similar to that for fractures, making poisoning tied for the third leading cause of injury visits to emergency departments (see figure 25). The average annual number of visits in which poisoning was the principal diagnosis in children younger than 5 years of age was about 210,000 (1).

In 1995 poison control centers managed over 1 million (1,070,497) potentially poisonous exposures among children under 6 years of age, accounting for 53 percent of all human poisoning exposures reported by the toxic exposure surveillance system (TESS). This effort by the poison control centers redirects exposures of limited toxicity from the emergency room to treatment within the home.

The child's home was the site of the exposure in 94 percent of cases reported to the poison control center. The frequency of exposures to substances in this age groups reflects not only the size of the market for the product, but its accessibility in the home.

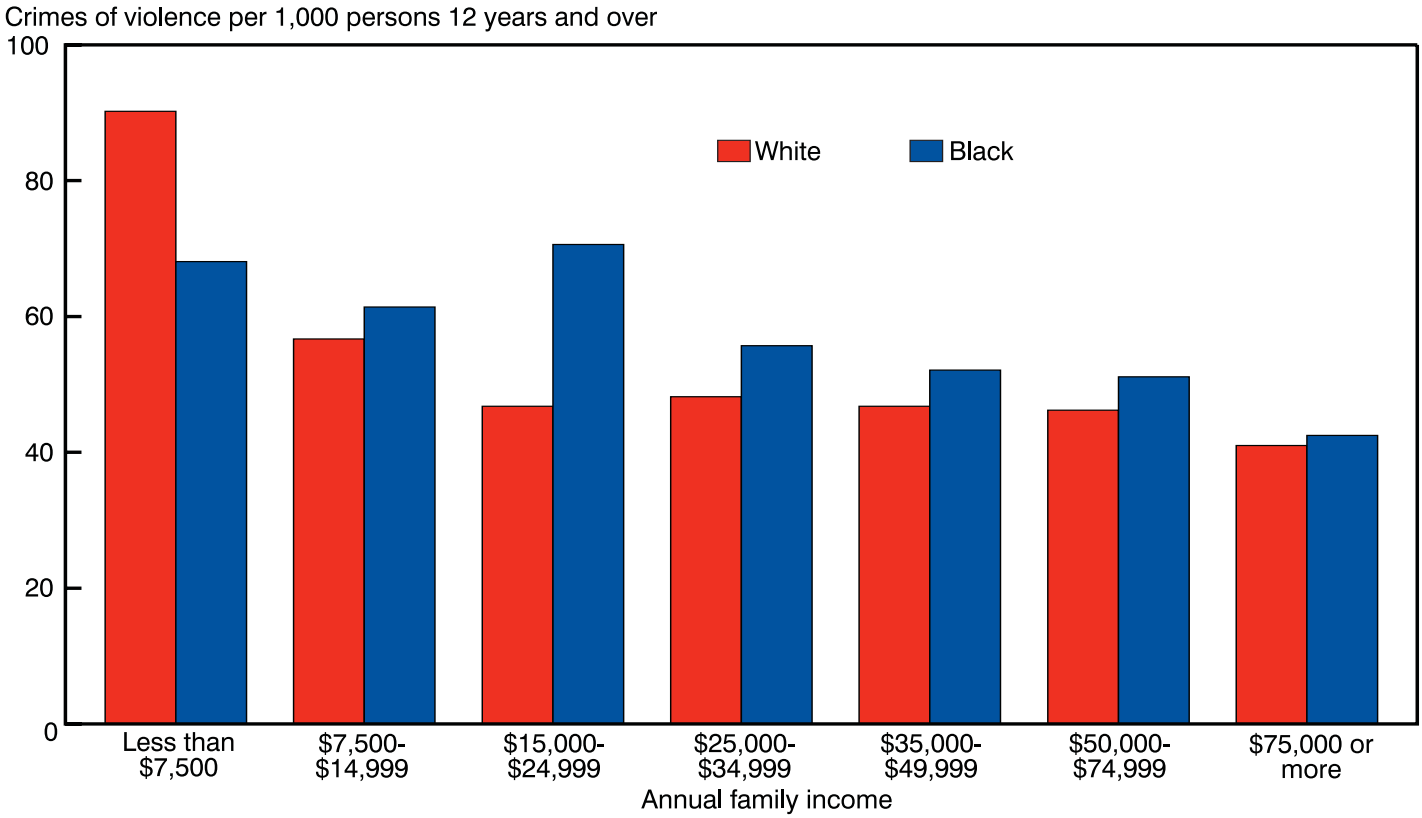
Cosmetics and personal care products exposures caused the most calls to poison control centers for children under 6 years of age, accounting for 12 percent of all exposures among children in this age group. Cleaning substances accounted for 11 percent of the exposures, with 10 percent of the cases managed in a health care facility. Analgesics accounted for 8 percent of exposures, with nearly 17 percent of those cases managed in a health care facility.

Plants, and cough and cold remedies each accounted for about 7 percent of childhood exposures; topical preparations for 5 percent, antimicrobial for 4 percent (64 percent of which were systemic antibiotics), and vitamins and gastrointestinal preparations for 3 percent of childhood exposures.

Reference

1. NHAMCS-ED. Public-use data tapes. 1993 and 1994.

Figure 30. Violent crime victimization rates among persons 12 years of age and over by family income and race: United States, 1994



SOURCE: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey.

Crime Victims

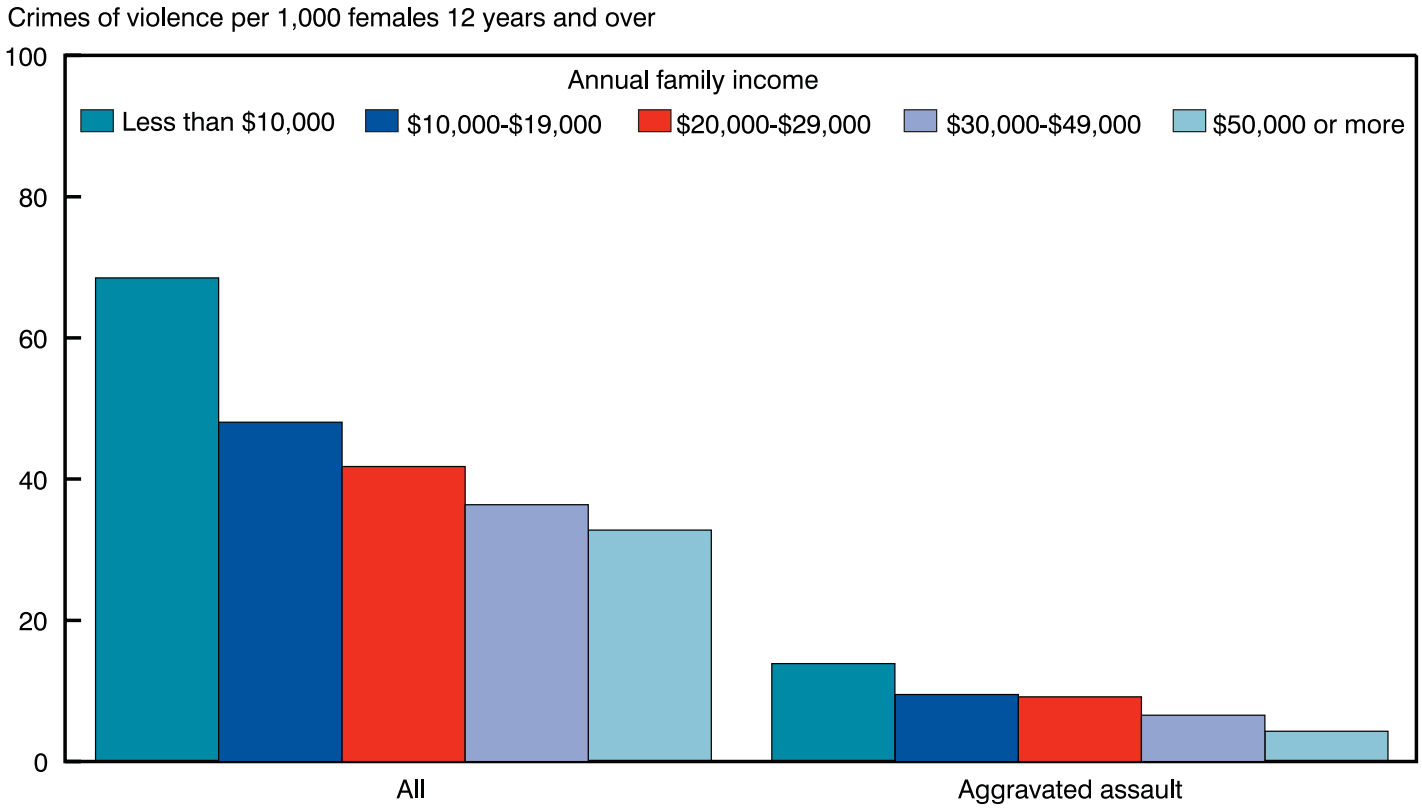
In 1994 U. S. residents 12 years of age and over reported being victims in an estimated 10.9 million violent crimes at a rate of 51 per 1,000 persons. Nearly one-quarter of all violent victimizations, 2.7 million, resulted in an injury to the victim. These range in severity from bruises, black eyes, and broken teeth to rape, firearm, stabbing, and other injuries requiring hospitalization. One-third of all robberies resulted in an injury as did a quarter of all assaults. Nearly three-quarters of sexual assault victims were rape (including attempted rape).

These data, from the National Crime Victimization Survey, show that the likelihood of being an injured victim in a violent crime generally decreases with increasing family income. The victimization rate for persons in households with annual family incomes less than $7,500 was 1.7 times the rate for persons in households with incomes of $25,000–$35,000, and was 2.1 times the rate in households with incomes of $75,000 or more.

The rate of victimization resulting in injury among persons in the lowest income household (less than $7,500) was also higher compared with rates in higher income households. The rate of victimization resulting in injury in the lowest family income group (26 per 1,000 persons) was 1.6 times the rate in the next income group, and it was 2.7 and 3.9 times the rates in the two highest income groups.

In households where the annual family income was at least $25,000, there were no significant differences in criminal victimization rates among white and black persons. At the lowest end of the family income distribution, however, victimization rates were higher for white persons than for black persons, 90 compared with 68 per 1,000 persons 12 years of age and over. Virtually all of this difference is in the level of the rates for "simple" rather than "aggravated assault" rates. Simple assaults accounted for 64 percent and 46 percent, respectively of crimes against white and black persons. On the other hand where the family income was $15,000–$24,999, the victimization rate was higher for black persons than for white persons, 71 compared with 47 per 1,000 persons, with higher rates of aggravated assaults for black persons than for white persons (20 compared with 12 per 1,000 persons). Nearly a quarter of violent crimes against white and black persons were aggravated assaults.

Figure 31. Violent crime victimization rates among females 12 years of age and over by type of crime and family income: United States, 1994



SOURCE: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey.

Female Crime Victims

Of the 10.9 million crimes of violence reported in 1994, 43 percent or 4.7 million were crimes against women. The rate of female victimization was 43 per 1,000 women. Since 1990 the rate for women has increased 30 percent while the rate for males has been relatively stable. From 1973 to 1990 the victimization rate for females had been stable at around 30–33 per 1,000 except for a 2-year increase to 36 per 1,000 in the early 1980's (1).

Victimization rates decreased with increasing annual household income, from 68.5 per 1,000 in households where the annual income was less than $10,000 to 32.8 per 1,000 women in household where the annual income was at least $50,000.

Regardless of the type of violence (rape, other sexual assaults, robbery, or assault), women in lower income situations have higher rates of violence perpetrated on them. For example, rates of aggravated assault declined from 13.9 per 1,000 in households with incomes less than $10,000 to 4.3 per 1,000 women in households with annual incomes of at least $50,000. Aggravated assault comprised nearly 20 percent of reported victimizations (2).

For both fatal and nonfatal violence, females are at a higher risk than males to be victimized by an intimate (husband, ex-husband, boyfriend, or ex-boyfriend). In contrast, male victims were about as likely to be victimized by a stranger as by someone they knew. When violence was committed by intimates, females in the lowest family income group were at four times greater risk than women in the highest family income group (20 compared with 5 per 1,000) (1).

Women of all races and of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin were about equally likely to report violence by an intimate. Female victims of violence by an intimate were more often physically injured by the violence than females victimized by a stranger (52 percent compared with 20 percent) (3).

References

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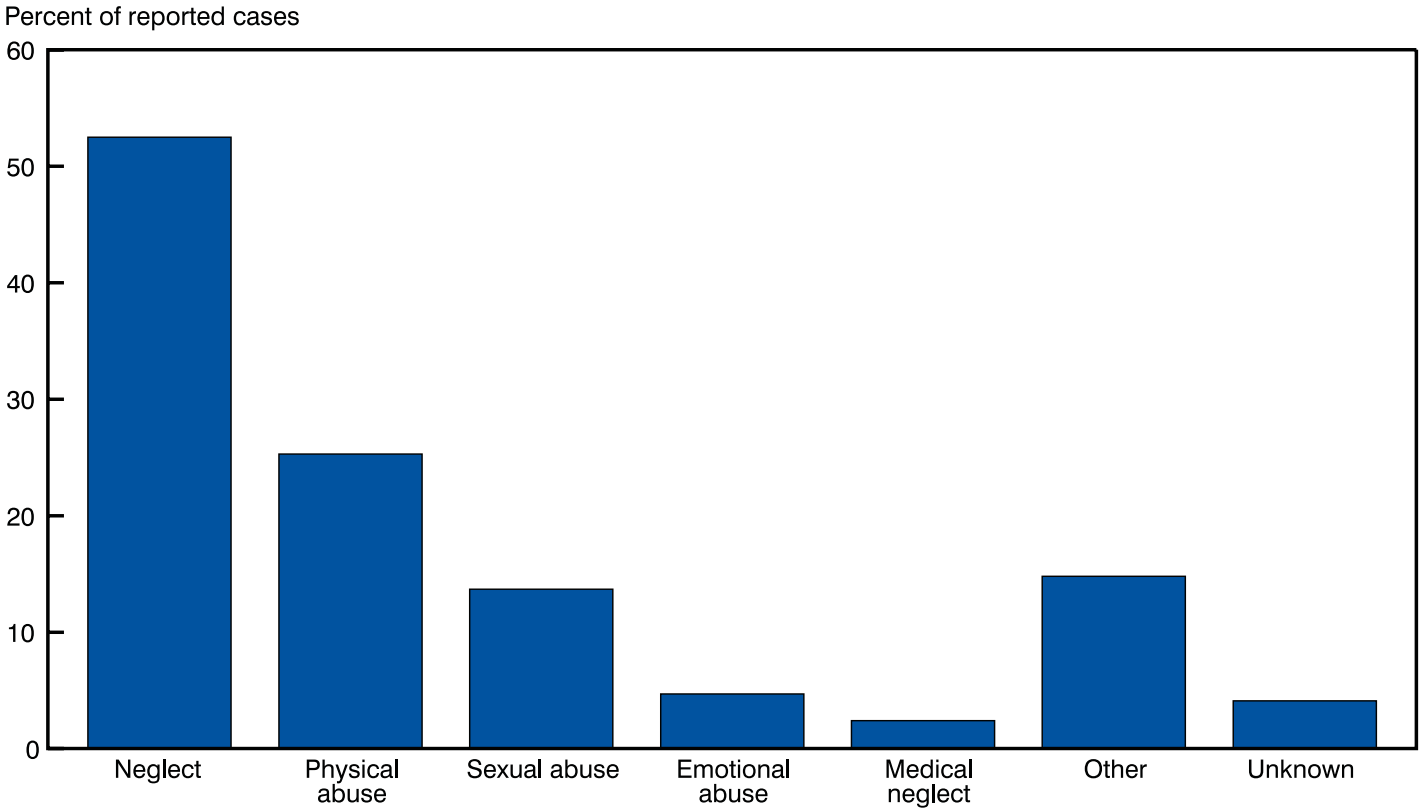
3. Bachman R, Saltzman L. Violence against women: Estimates from the redesigned survey. BJS Special Report. 1995.

NOTE: See Technical Notes for more detail on the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Figure 32. Percent of reported child abuse cases by type of maltreatment: United States, 1994



SOURCE: DHHS, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, Supplementary Data Component.

Child Abuse

In 1994, 1,011,628 children under the age of 19 years were victims of abuse and neglect based on reports that were either ‘‘substantiated’’ or ‘‘indicated’’ (reason to suspect under a given State law or policy) from 47 States and the District of Columbia. Reports from 43 States showed that 1,111 children were known to have died as a result of abuse or neglect.

Half of the children were victims of neglect, defined as a case where a child failed to receive needed care even though financial or other means were not an impediment.

A quarter of the children were physically abused, and 14 percent were sexually abused.

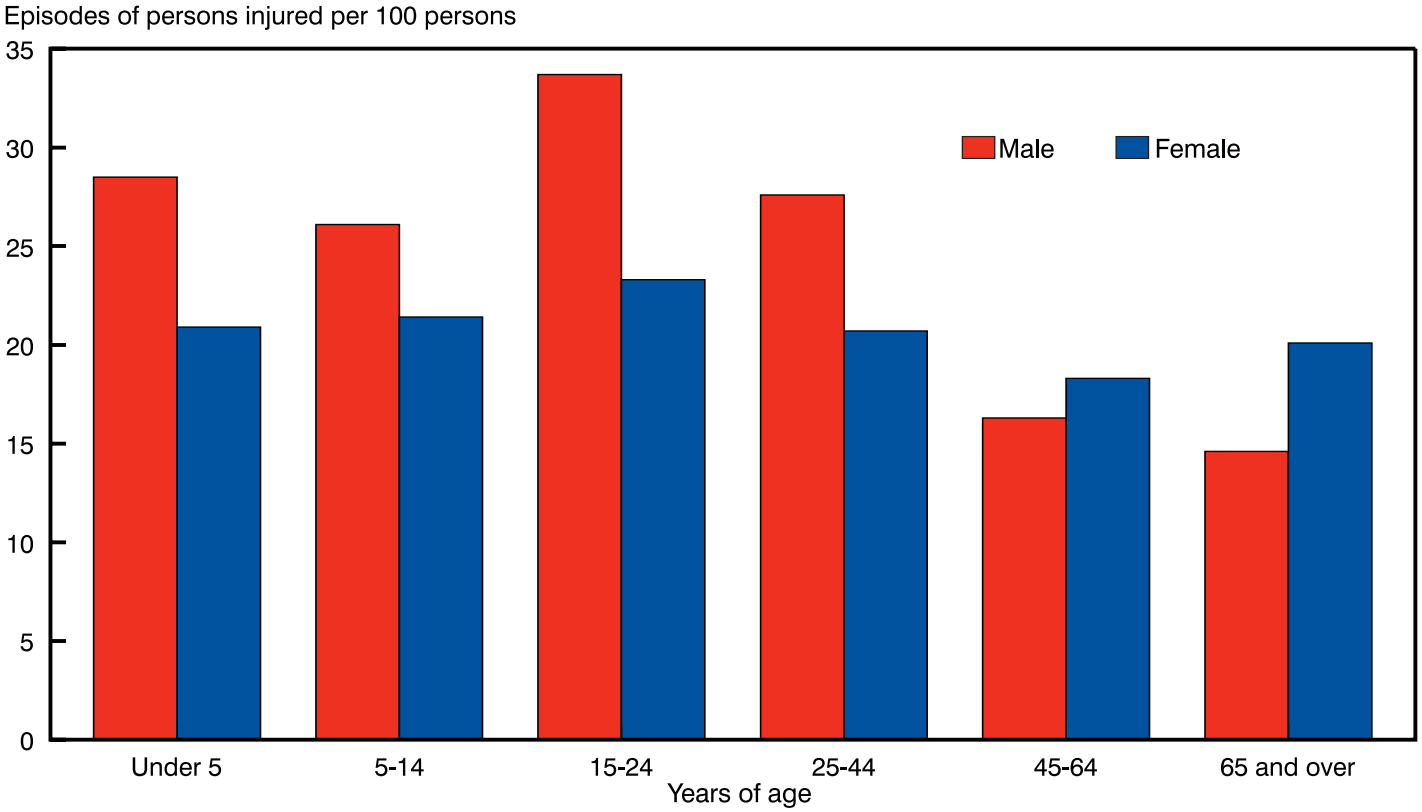
Medical neglect and emotional maltreatment accounted for 2 percent and 5 percent of all victims, respectively. The ‘‘other’’ category including cases of maltreatment in the form of abandonment, congenital drug addiction, and threats of harm, accounted for 15 percent of the victimized children.

It is estimated that 27 percent of the victims of abuse and neglect were younger than 4 years of age. In general, childhood victimization rates decreased with age. Overall, about 52 percent of the victims were females. Based upon the number of indicated and substantiated victims, there were an estimated 110 child abuse fatalities per 100,000 child victims of maltreatment.

From 1990 to 1994 the number of States (including the District of Columbia) and United States territories reporting on childhood victim of abuse and neglect ranged from a low of 45 States or territories in 1990 to a high of 52 in 1992. In 1994, 48 States reported (not reporting were Colorado, Maryland, West Virginia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands). Based upon all reporting States, the number of substantiated and indicated victims increased 27 percent from 1990 to 1994; based upon the 43 States that reported throughout the period, there was a 20 percent increase from 782,000 to 941,000 children.

Episodes of Injury

Figure 33. Episodes of injury by age and sex: United States, 1993–94



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

In 1993–94 an estimated average annual 58 million episodes of injury, occurring at a rate of 23 episodes per 100 people, were reported in household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The rate was higher for persons under 45 years of age than for older persons. An injury episode was more likely to be reported by males ages 15–24 years and 25–44 years than by females of those ages. On the other hand, for persons 65 years of age and over, females were more likely than males to report an injury.

For infants and young children under 5 years of age and for people over age 65 years, the majority of injuries (53 percent and 56 percent) occurred in the home.

For the population aged 15–24 years and 45–64 years, 8–9 percent of all injury episodes involved a moving motor vehicle.

Among all currently employed persons ages 18–44 years, about a third of all reported injuries happened at work, 43 percent for males compared with 21 percent among females.

Injury episodes were more likely to be reported by persons who lived alone rather than by those who lived with others. At ages 15–24 years through 65–74 years, the rate of injury episodes for people who lived alone was 2 times the rate for those who lived with other people.

It is important to realize that the number of episodes of injury is equal to or less than the incidence of injury conditions because a person may incur more than one injury in a single episode. In 1994 there were an estimated 62 million reported injury conditions in the United States at a rate of 23.8 per 100 persons per year. Ninety two percent of reported injuries were medically attended. The most often reported injury conditions were sprains and strains, contusions and superficial injuries, open wounds and lacerations, and fractures and dislocations, all accounting for about three-fourths of current injuries.

Why Is This Chartbook Useful for Prevention?

The chartbook serves as a resource primarily for defining the magnitude and scope of the health-related consequences of injury, and secondarily for facilitating the development of effective interventions and assisting in their evaluations. Careful examination of the data in order to determine the "who, what, when, where, and how" an injury occurred is the first step in the public health model of prevention. This will lead to an improved understanding of "why" an injury occurs and identifying populations at elevated risk of injury (1–3).

The charts focus on key variables of interest for prevention. Highlighting the age and sex of injury victims (fatal and nonfatal), the geographic patterns of injury, and the workplace environment is important because it helps identify populations at elevated risk, a necessary step for the development of successful interventions. In addition, the chartbook emphasizes a new approach to understanding injury patterns by focusing primarily on the cause or mechanism and secondarily on the intent or the manner of the injury. This approach more clearly depicts the total burden of cause-specific injuries (figures 7–11).

Transportation has been one of the most successful arenas for injury prevention and control (4,5). In the last 15 years the motor vehicle traffic fatality rate declined nearly 30 percent. This reduction has come about through programs that include legislation (for example, stricter laws regarding drunk driving), changes in roadway design (for example, increased numbers of pedestrian and cycle only roadways), changes to the vehicle (for example, bumper design and airbags), education of the driver and the pedestrian or cyclist (for example, campaigns designed to increase the use of bicycle helmets), behavior changes (for example, increased seatbelt usage), and protective equipment (for example, child safety seats). In addition, the establishment of emergency medical services systems has also been a factor in the reduction of transportation-related fatalities. We still have a long way to go as motor vehicle traffic-related injuries are still the leading cause of injury death for all ages and the leading cause of all death for children and teenagers. The international comparison of rates of motor vehicle traffic fatalities also suggests that there is room for improvement (figure 15).

In contrast to motor vehicle traffic mortality, the trend in firearm mortality has not been uniform. While the firearm injury death rate increased 22 percent from the mid-1980's through the early 1990's, the most recent years, 1993 to 1995, have been witness to an 11 percent decline in the rate. The first step toward prevention of firearm injuries (as with all injury), documenting the size of the problem and identifying populations at higher risk, is addressed in this document. Knowing that there are age-, sex-, and race- and ethnic-related patterns can help target programs. For example, firearm homicide peaks among teens and young adults, and firearm suicide is much higher for older adult males than older adult females. Using this and other information, effective preventive strategies can be developed and strengthened to reduce the burden firearm injuries exact on our society.

Effective approaches to prevention and control of injuries include legislation, environmental changes, and education. Examples are modifying home design (that is, handrails on stairs, window guards, and pool fencing) to reduce the risk of injuries occurring in the home, making protective gear available during sports and recreation activities to reduce the toll of injury during our free time, using childproof packaging to reduce the number of childhood poisonings, having ready access to the phone number of a poison control center to get prompt and accurate poisoning management information, and lowering the temperature of the hot water heaters to reduce the risk of scalds. Regulation and enforcement of building codes and playground equipment can be effective means of controlling hazards in structures used for work, living, and play (3,6,7).

The chartbook should serve as a tool for many audiences. Among those who would benefit from the information it contains include academics for stimulating research, State injury prevention managers for comparing their injury burden with the national picture, trauma care specialists for allocating limited resources, State and national policy makers for prioritizing programs, and international injury researchers for contrasting their experience with that in the United States. The chartbook should play a significant role in targeting national priorities for injury research and prevention.

References

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Technical Notes

These notes refer to sources and limitations of data in the chartbook. Additional information on data sources and definitions is found in the appendixes to the detailed tables.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

All data from NCHS shown in the chartbook were computed by the Office of Analysis, Epidemiology, and Health Promotion from data compiled by the respective data divisions. All annual trend data shown in the chartbook are plotted on a log scale.

Throughout the chartbook, the NCHS data are presented as cross-section data or as trends. In general, national mortality data are for 1995, National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) data are for 1992–94, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey-emergency department data (NHAMCS-ED) are for 1993–94, and data from the National Health Interview Survey are for 1993–94. Survey data were aggregated for 2 or 3 years to maximize the stability of the rates. The 1995 data for the NHDS and the NHAMCS-ED became available in time to be added only to figure 1.

Division of Vital Statistics

National Vital Statistics System (NVSS)

The death certificate is the source of information for the NVSS (1). See the appendixes of the detailed tables for more information.

External cause of injury codes (E-codes) are assigned for all deaths for which the cause that initiated the train of events that led to death (the underlying cause) as listed on the death certificate was an injury. The E-codes are designed to classify environmental events, circumstances, and conditions that contributed to the injury. E-codes have two dimensions: cause or mechanism of injury (for example, motor vehicle, firearm, and poisoning) and intent or manner of death (including unintentional, suicide, homicide, intent undetermined and other).

The groupings of ICD E-codes used to categorize injuries shown in this chartbook are different from those used in the *Health, United States* detailed tables and by the Division of Vital Statistics. The approach taken in this chartbook is based on a proposed standard set of causes and codes as outlined in the Introduction to the chartbook and the *MMWR* (2). All references to leading causes of injury death are based on these causes. The causes and their respective E-codes that are included in the chartbook are shown in table 1. Injury includes the following E-codes: ICD E800–E869, E880–E929, E950–E999.

Urbanization: The two county variables on the death certificate– ‘‘county of residence’’ and ‘‘county of occurrence’’– are where the decedent resided and where the death actually occurred (likely where the hospital or coroner’s office is located). Neither of these is necessarily where the injury occurred. In 1994 the county of residence and the county of occurrence were the same for 75 percent of injury deaths, although this varied among the leading causes of injury from 60 percent for motor vehicle traffic deaths to 85–88 percent for firearm, poisoning, and deaths from cutting and piercing instruments. See also Appendix II, Glossary, urbanization.

Mortality data may be affected by random variation in the number of deaths especially if the number of deaths is small. Infrequent events such as these are assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. For this distribution, the standard error of the number of deaths is estimated as:

$$(1/\sqrt{D}) \cdot D$$

where D = number of deaths

and the standard error of a crude death rate is estimated as:

$$(1/\sqrt{D}) \cdot R$$

where R = death rate per 100,000

Two death rates may be considered significantly different at the 0.05 level if

$$R_1 - R_2 > \sqrt{R_1^2/D_1 + R_2^2/D_2} \cdot 1.96$$

where R_1 and R_2 are the two death rates and D_1 and D_2 are the corresponding deaths.

If the standard error of the death rate is available but the number of deaths is not, then the following formula is appropriate:

$$R_1 - R_2 > \sqrt{[\mathrm{SE}(R_1)]^2 + [\mathrm{SE}(R_2)]^2} \cdot 1.96$$

where $\mathrm{SE}(R_1)$ and $\mathrm{SE}(R_2)$ are the standard errors of the two death rates.

Additional information on random variation may be found in the Technical notes of *Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1994*. (3)

References

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Table 1. Proposed matrix for external cause of injury mortality and morbidity data

Mechanism or cause	Manner or intent: Unintentional	Suicide/ self-inflicted	Homicide/ Assault	Undetermined	Other
Cut/pierce	E920.0–.9	E956	E966	E986	E974
Drowning/submersion	E830.0–.9, 832.0–.9, 910.0–.9	E954	E964	E984	. . .
Fall	E880.0–886.9, 888	E957.0–.9	E968.1	E987.0–.9	. . .
Fire/hot object or substance[1]	E890.0–899, 924.0–.9	E958.1,.2,.7	E961, 968.0, .3	E988.1,.2,.7	. . .
Fire/flame	E890.0–899	E958.1	E968.0	E988.1	. . .
Hot object/scald	E924.0–.9	E958.2,.7	E961, 968.3	E988.2,.7	. . .
Firearm	E922.0–.9	E955.0–.4	E965.0–.4	E985.0–.4	E970
Machinery	E919.0–.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Motor vehicle traffic	E810–819 (.0–.9)	E958.5	**E968.5**	E988.5	. . .
Occupant	E810–819 (.0,.1)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Motorcyclist	E810–819 (.2,.3)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pedal cyclist	E810–819 (.6)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pedestrian	E810–819 (.7)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Unspecified	E810–819 (.9)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pedal cyclist, other	E800–807 (.3), E820–825 (.6), E826 (1,.9), 827–829 (.1)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pedestrian, other	E800–807 (.2), 820–825 (.7), E826–829 (.0)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Transport, other	E800–807 (.0–.1,.8–.9), E820–825 (.0–5,.8–9), E826 (.2–8), 827–829, (.2–.9) E831.0–9, 833.0–845.9	E958.6	. . .	E988.6	. . .
Natural/environmental factors	E900.0–909, 928.0–.2	E958.3	. . .	E988.3	. . .
Bites and stings	E905.0–.6,.9, 906.0–.4, **.5**, .9	. . .	. . .	. . .	
Overexertion	E927	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Poisoning	E850.0–869.9	E950.0–952.9	E962.0–.9	E980.0–982.9	E972
Struck by, against	E916–917.9	. . .	E960.0, 968.2	. . .	E973, 975
Suffocation	E911–913.9	E953.0–.9	E963	E983.0–.9	. . .
Other specified and classifiable	E846–848, 914–915, 918, E921.0–.9, 923.0–.9, E925.0–926.9, 929.0–.5	E955.5,.9, 958.0,.4	E960.1, 965.5–.9, E967.0–.9, 968.4	E985.5, 988.0,.4	E971, 978 E990–994, 996, E997.0–.2
Other specified, NEC[2]	E928.8, 929.8	E958.8, 959	E968.8, 969	E988.8, 989	E995, 997.8, 977, E998–999
Unspecified	E887, 928.9, 929.9	E958.9	E968.9	E988.9	E976, 997.9
All injury[3]	E800–869, 880–929	E950–959	E960–969	E980–989	E970–978 E990–999

[1]In the text of the chartbook, this category name is simplified to ''fire/burn''.
[2]Not elsewhere classifiable.
[3]Excludes fatal and nonfatal events caused by adverse events (E-codes E870–E879 and E930–E949).

NOTE: E968.5 and E906.5 are the only codes that are singled out that are in ICD–9–CM but not in ICD-9. All of the other codes that are in CM only are folded into larger groupings in the matrix.

Office of Research and Methodology

The maps of the United States shown in the chartbook are reproduced from the *Atlas of United States Mortality* (1). The atlas presents maps of mortality data for leading causes of death in the United States. The maps in the chartbook present smoothed death rates for motor vehicle injuries among white and black males 20 years of age in 805 health service areas (HSA's). Predicted death rates from a mixed effects generalized linear model were further smoothed using a weighted median smoothing algorithm. These smoothed rates may not reflect the observed rate in a particular HSA, but rather identify the broadest geographic patterns in the data. In addition, because the legend color categories indicate the relative ranking of the 805 HSA rates, the reader is cautioned to examine the legends carefully so as not to be misled by differences in the levels of rates for white and black males. For example, the lowest quintile for white males includes rates in the first four quintiles in the map for black males.

Reference

1. Pickle LW, Mungiole M, Jones GK, White AA. Atlas of United States mortality. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1996.

International Collaborative Effort (ICE) on Injury Statistics

The mission of the ICE is to identify problems and propose solutions aimed at improving the quality and reliability of international injury statistics.

Researchers from the United States, both Federal and non-Federal as well as from Australia, New Zealand, The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, England, France, Canada, Scotland, Switzerland, and Israel have worked together to identify and develop issues for a common research agenda related to injury statistics. Joint projects have begun as a result of a series of working group meetings. Proceedings have been published from the first symposium and from the second working meeting (1). Through personal communication with members of ICE, vital statistics data were obtained on motor vehicle traffic and firearm fatalities.

Reference

1. National Center for Health Statistics. Proceedings of the International Collaborative Effort on injury statistics; vols 1 and 2. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1995–96.

Division of Health Care Statistics

National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS)

Injuries shown in the chartbook include hospital discharges in which the first-listed diagnosis was coded with ICD-9-CM 800–999. These codes are categorized into the groupings as shown in table 2. The denominator used in the calculation of rates is the civilian resident population of the United States.

In 1994, 50 percent of hospital discharges for patients whose first-listed diagnosis was an injury (ICD-9-CM 800–999) had an E-code in at least one of the additional six diagnosis fields on the medical abstract. (This percent has been increasing in the past few years, likely a result of the increase in the number of States that mandate the use of E-codes in their hospital discharge system. As of January 1997, 17 States mandated the collection of E-codes in their hospital data systems compared with 5 States in 1990.) Also in 1994, 25 percent of the discharges in which there was a first-listed E-code were coded as adverse events, in the range of E870–E879 or E930–E949. This proportion is similar to proportions reported in Massachusetts and California, but lower than that reported in New York State (47 percent). Currently, it is unknown if the 50 percent of injury records that are E-coded are from a random sample of hospitals or if there is a bias making these discharges unrepresentative of all injury discharges with those E-codes. If it were a random 50 percent, then the national hospital discharge data could be downwardly adjusted to effectively eliminate the discharges with adverse events E-codes. Inasmuch as there is no way to know if the 50 percent is random, the national data cannot be adjusted to make them comparable to the reclassification of injury in mortality and emergency department data (that eliminates E870–E879 and E930–E949). However, it is worth bearing in mind that less than 2 percent of all externally caused deaths and emergency department visits had those E-codes.

Table 2. Injury diagnosis by ICD-9-CM code

Diagnosis	*ICD-9-CM codes*
Fractures	800–829
Dislocation	830–839
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	840–848
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fracture	850–854
Internal injury of thorax, abdomen, and pelvis	860–869
Open wounds and injury to blood vessels	870–904
Late effects of injuries, poisonings, toxic effects, and other external causes	905–909
Superficial injury and contusion with intact skin surface	910–924
Burns	940–949
Poisoning by drugs, medicinal and biological substances	960–989
Other effects of environmental causes	990–994
Certain adverse effects not elsewhere classified	995
Complications of surgical and medical care, not elsewhere classified	996–999
Other injury	855–859,925–939,950–959

Table 3. Sports and recreation-related ICD-9-CM External Cause of Injury codes

Categories	*ICD-9-CM E-codes*
*Striking against or struck by object or person in sports	E917.0
Pedal cycle	E813.6, 819.6, 826.1,
*Water ski	E835.4, 838,4, 830.4, 831.4, 910.0
Drowning	E830, 832.1, 832.3, 832.9, 910.1, 910.2, 910.8
Diving	E902.2, 883.0
*Falls	E884.0, 886.0
Off-road vehicles	E820, E821
Other water related	E838.5, 831.1, 831.3, 831.9
Animal riding	E828.2
Unpowered aircraft	E842
Other vehicles	E848

*Categories are all sports related. See Emergency Department Component text, page 52.

Estimates of sampling variability were calculated using SUDAAN software, which computes standard errors using a first-order Taylor approximation of the deviation of estimates from their expected values. A description of the software and the approach it uses is discussed in the SUDAAN users manual (1).

Reference

1. Shah BV, Barnwell BG, Bieler GS. SUDAAN user's manual, release 7.0. Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: Research Triangle Institute. 1995.

National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS)

Emergency Department Component

An emergency department visit was considered to be injury related if, on the emergency discharge record abstract (1) any of the following criteria were met: a place of injury was indicated; an external cause was reported in the range of E800–E869, E880–E929, E950–E999; an injury-related reason for the visit was given; or a physician's diagnosis was listed in the range of ICD-9-CM code 800–999. Only first-listed injury diagnoses and causes of injury are shown in the figures. The denominator used in the calculation of rates is the civilian resident population.

Injury diagnoses are defined using the same ICD-9-CM codes and groupings outlined for the NHDS in table 2. The external cause of injury is shown using only the first-listed cause. Causes of injury are grouped according to the proposed injury matrix shown in table 1.

Sports- and recreation-related ICD-9-CM external cause of injury codes are based on visits for which the first-listed cause of injury was any of the codes in table 3. Refer to the ICD-9-CM (2) for a full description of the E-code title. With the exception of the categories shown with asterisks, some varying, but small, proportion of the cases in each of the other categories *will not* be sports- and recreation-related. The most likely other activity would be work-related. All visits due to overexertion, ICD code E927, were excluded. Visits including overexertion would double the annual number of visits for sports and recreation.

Sampling variation was calculated using SUDAAN software as described under NHDS.

References

1. Stussman BJ. National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1994 emergency department summary. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 275. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1996.

2. Public Health Service and Health Care Financing Administration. International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision, clinical modification, sixth edition. Washington: Public Health Service. CD-ROM. 1996.

Division of Health Interview Statistics

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

An episode of injury is defined as an event that results in an injury that either prompts medical attention or at least a half day of restricted activity. The number of episodes is equal to or less than the incidence of acute injury conditions because a person may incur more than one injury in a single episode (1). Data shown in figure 33 are based on estimates of episodes of injury that have been corrected for the previous overcount of the number of episodes that involve multiple injuries.

Episodes are based on information reported in household interviews, with a 2-week recall period. In theory, episodes would include all emergency department visits for injury as well as all hospitalizations for injury that occurred to the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Fatalities would not be included nor would episodes that led to current hospitalizations. See Appendix I, NHIS for more information on the survey.

Sampling variation was calculated using SUDAAN software as described under NHDS.

Reference

1. Adams PF, Marano MA. Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1994. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(193). 1995.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

The CFOI, administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in conjunction with participating State agencies,

compiles data on fatal work injuries occurring in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Multiple sources are used to identify and verify the data. These include death certificates, coroner, medical examiner and autopsy reports, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State Agency administrative records, as well as references found in the news media, and in follow-up questionnaires (1).

Cause of injury data are coded from the *Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*, developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in December 1992. This is used to code all cases of injury and illness in the Occupational Safety and Health program and the CFOI program. This classification is not the same as the External cause codes in the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD); its structure includes nature of illness or injury, part of body affected, sources of injury or illness, event or exposure, and secondary sources of injury or illness. Further, the causes do not follow the ''matrix'' structure used in other figures. For example, the deaths resulting from the bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma are counted as homicides, and are not in the ''fire and explosion'' category.

The denominator used for calculating occupation-specific injury fatality rates is the annual average number of workers employed in an occupation and is derived from the 1994–1995 Current Population Surveys. Therefore, the rates are based on the size of the workforce and not the number of hours worked.

Standard errors were calculated for numbers and rates of fatal occupational injuries as described for deaths in the NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Reference

1. Fatal Workplace Injuries in 1993: A collection of data and analysis. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Report 891. 1995.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

The FARS, which has been operational since 1975, is a census of all fatal crashes that occur within the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Crash data in the chartbook do not include Puerto Rico. To be included in FARS, a crash must involve a motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public, and must result in the death of an occupant of a vehicle or a nonmotorist within 30 days of the crash. Thus, the definition of motor vehicle traffic death in figure 13 is more restrictive than that based on data from NCHS which includes deaths regardless of when they occurred after the crash. Trends in rates for the two systems are nearly identical.

More than 100 FARS data elements are obtained from the State's existing documents (for example, police accident reports, vehicle registration files, death certificates, medical examiner reports, medical records, and others).

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration defines a fatal traffic crash as being **alcohol-related** if either a driver or a nonoccupant (for example, pedestrian) had a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.01 grams per deciliter (g/dl) or greater in a police-reported traffic crash. Persons with BAC of 0.10 g/dl or greater involved in a fatal crash are considered intoxicated. This is the legal limit of intoxication in most States.

Standard errors for data from FARS are calculated in the same manner as for mortality data from NCHS.

For more information on FARS refer to NHTSA, *Traffic Safety Facts, 1994*. DOT HS 808 292. August 1995.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families

National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, Supplementary Data Component (NCANDS)

NCANDS is the primary source of national information on abused and neglected children known to the State child protective services agencies. The Supplementary Data Component (SDC) provides a compilation of key aggregate indicators of State child abuse and neglect statistics as reported by each State agency of child protective services. Data are collected on a 15-item instrument that is sent along with an SDC glossary to a representative at each State agency for completion. The instrument covers four child maltreatment data areas: report data, disposition data, victim data, and perpetrator data. This program has been collecting statistics annually since 1990. The 1994 data reflect information collected from the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The method of data collection as well as the information collected varies by State. In order to help interpret the data they provide, the responding State agency representatives were asked to submit supplementary information or clarifications regarding their overall data set and the specific data items. These comments contribute to a more thorough understanding of each State's data and the national findings and are contained in the document, *Child Maltreatment 1994: Reports from the States to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect*. Washington: 1996.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

The NCVS measures personal and household offenses, including crimes not reported to the police, by interviewing all occupants 12 years of age and over in a nationally representative sample of the households in the United States. The sample also includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Excluded are crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks or temporary housing, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates and hospital or hospice patients.

In 1994 approximately 120,000 residents in 56,000 housing units were interviewed about the crimes they experienced in the previous 6 months. Response rates were

96 percent of eligible housing units and 92 percent of individuals in interviewed households.

As defined in the NCVS, violent crime can be classified into three categories: simple or aggravated assault, rape or sexual assault, and robbery. Violent crime does not include personal theft, such as purse snatching, or property crimes such as household theft.

An aggravated or simple assault is an unlawful physical attack on a person. Aggravated assault is defined as an attack or attempted attack with a weapon regardless of whether an injury occurred as well as an attack without a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Simple assault is an attack without a weapon resulting in either minor injury or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. It also includes attempted assault without a weapon and verbal threats of assault. Robbery is a theft, completed or attempted, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon. Rape or sexual assault is a completed or attempted attack generally involving unwanted sexual contact between the victim and offender.

A generalized variance function (GVF) is used to calculate standard errors for estimates derived from NCVS. GVF represents the curve fitted to the individual crime measures. Standard errors were calculated using the jackknife repeated replication technique.

For more information about NCVS see *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657.

Consumer Product Safety Commission

National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS)

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) established the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) in 1972 to track the frequency of product-related injury. In 1995 data were collected from 100 hospitals selected to be nationally representative of the approximately 6,000 hospitals with emergency departments. Each day NEISS hospitals report to CPSC all emergency room treated injuries associated with consumer products and related activities. The frequency of product-related injuries treated in U.S. hospital emergency departments is estimated by weighting the NEISS data based on the size and location of the treating hospitals.

Derived from NEISS are national estimates of the number and severity of injuries associated with but not necessarily caused by consumer products and treated in hospital emergency departments.

For more detail, see *NEISS Data Highlights*, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, room 504, Washington, DC 20207.

CDC Firearms Injury Surveillance Study

Through an agreement with National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC, beginning in June 1992, the NEISS was used to collect data on nonfatal gun-related injuries at the 91 hospitals then participating in NEISS. Further information about this special study can be found in Annest JL, Mercy JA, Gibson DR, Ryan GW, National estimates of nonfatal firearm-related injuries: Beyond the tip of the iceberg. *Journal of the American Medical Association 1995*; 273 (22): 1749–54.

American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC)

Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS)

Data on toxic exposures are compiled by AAPCC in cooperation with the majority of U.S. poison control centers. Data are used to identify hazards, focus prevention education, guide clinical research, and direct training. TESS began in 1983 with data from 16 participating centers serving 18 percent of the U.S. population. In that year 251,000 human exposures were reported. By 1995, 67 poison control centers were included providing services to 83 percent of the U.S. population. The data base includes 2 million human poison exposures.

For more information on TESS, see Litovitz TL, Felberg L, White S, Klein-Schwartz W. 1995 Annual report of the American Association of Poison Control Centers Toxic Exposure Surveillance System. *American Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 1996.

Data Table for Figures 1–33

Figure 1

Burden	*Number*	*SE*
Deaths, 1995	147,891	385
Hospital discharges, 1995	2,591,000	114,000
Emergency department visits, 1995	36,961,000	1,585,000
Episodes of injury, 1994	59,127,000	2,173,000

Figure 2

	Male		*Female*		*Both sexes*	
Age	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*
All ages	82.3	0.3	31.4	0.2	56.3	0.1
Under 1 year	30.9	1.3	27.7	1.2	29.3	0.9
1–4 years	20.1	0.5	14.7	0.4	17.4	0.3
5–9 years	11.2	0.3	7.1	0.3	9.2	0.2
10–14 years	19.0	0.4	9.2	0.3	14.2	0.3
15–19 years	98.8	1.0	31.6	0.6	66.1	0.6
20–24 years	129.9	1.2	28.3	0.6	79.9	0.7
25–34 years	102.4	0.7	27.6	0.4	65.0	0.4
35–44 years	93.7	0.7	28.2	0.4	60.7	0.4
45–54 years	78.8	0.7	25.0	0.4	51.3	0.4
55–64 years	74.4	0.9	25.8	0.5	48.9	0.5
65–74 years	90.2	1.0	37.4	0.6	60.9	0.6
75–84 years	172.0	2.0	80.1	1.1	115.8	1.0
85 years and over	422.2	6.4	225.7	2.9	280.7	2.8

Figure 3

	Unintentional		*Suicide*		*Homicide*		*Intent undetermined*		*Other*	
Age	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*
All ages	34.4	0.1	11.9	0.1	8.6	0.1	1.3	0.02	0.1	0.01
Under 1 year	19.8	0.7	. . .	. . .	8.1	0.5	1.5	0.2	*	. . .
1–4 years	14.3	0.3	. . .	. . .	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.04	*	. . .
5–9 years	8.3	0.2	*	. . .	0.8	0.1	*	. . .	*	. . .
10–14 years	10.1	0.2	1.7	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.03	*	. . .
15–19 years	36.5	0.4	10.5	0.2	18.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.03
20–24 years	40.3	0.5	16.2	0.3	22.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.04
25–34 years	32.6	0.3	15.4	0.2	14.8	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.02
35–44 years	33.1	0.3	15.2	0.2	9.5	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.02
45–54 years	29.0	0.3	14.6	0.2	6.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.02
55–64 years	30.4	0.4	13.3	0.3	4.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	*	. . .
65–74 years	41.3	0.5	15.8	0.3	3.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	*	. . .
75–84 years	91.2	0.9	20.7	0.4	3.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	*	. . .
85 years and over	254.2	2.6	21.6	0.8	3.3	0.3	1.5	0.2	*	. . .

SE Standard error.
. . . Category not applicable.
* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (death rate based on fewer than 20 deaths).

Figure 4

Race and ethnicity	All injury[1]		Unintentional		Suicide		Homicide		Intent undetermined	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
NonHispanic White	58.0	0.2	34.9	0.2	15.7	0.1	5.8	0.1	1.5	0.04
Hispanic	78.1	0.6	36.2	0.4	10.6	0.2	29.6	0.4	1.2	0.1
Black	119.1	0.7	34.5	0.4	11.1	0.2	70.5	0.6	2.3	0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	35.7	0.8	16.5	0.5	9.8	0.4	8.7	0.4	0.6	0.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native	118.6	2.3	73.3	1.8	23.4	1.0	19.1	0.9	2.2	0.3

[1]All injury includes other.

Figure 5

Race and ethnicity	All injury[1]		Unintentional		Suicide		Homicide		Intent undetermined	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
NonHispanic White	159.0	0.8	132.4	0.7	23.1	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.9	0.1
Hispanic	98.6	3.0	85.4	2.8	9.6	0.9	3.0	0.5	*	*
Black	140.7	2.5	120.2	2.3	6.3	0.5	12.4	0.8	1.6	0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	138.4	5.9	116.9	5.4	18.2	2.1	*	. . .	*	. . .
American Indian or Alaskan Native	125.7	8.8	117.6	8.5	*	. . .	*	. . .	*	. . .

[1]All injury includes other.

Figure 6

Level of urbanization	All injury[1]		Unintentional		Suicide		Homicide	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
Metropolitan, all	49.7	0.2	26.2	0.1	10.8	0.1	11.1	0.1
Core	56.5	0.3	26.1	0.2	10.6	0.1	18.0	0.2
Fringe	38.2	0.3	22.2	0.2	9.4	0.1	5.4	0.1
Medium	49.7	0.3	27.8	0.2	11.4	0.1	9.0	0.1
Small	51.2	0.5	30.6	0.4	12.5	0.2	7.1	0.2
Nonmetropolitan, all	61.7	0.3	41.5	0.3	12.8	0.2	6.3	0.1
Urban	60.6	0.3	40.3	0.3	12.8	0.2	6.3	0.1
Rural	70.5	1.1	50.7	0.9	12.6	0.4	6.1	0.3

[1]All injury includes intent undetermined and other.

Figure 7

Cause of death	All injury		Unintentional		Suicide		Homicide		Intent Undetermined	
	Deaths	SE	Deaths	SE	Deaths	SE	Deaths	SE	Deaths	SE
Motor vehicle traffic	42,452	206	42,331	206	109	10	. . .	. . .	12	3
Firearm[1]	35,957	190	1,225	35	18,503	136	15,551	125	394	20
Poisoning	16,307	128	9,072	95	5,147	72	50	7	2,038	45
Fall	11,275	106	10,483	102	713	27	21	5	58	8
Suffocation	10,376	102	4,247	65	5,217	72	841	29	71	8
Drowning	5,071	71	4,350	66	410	20	67	8	244	16
Fire/burn	4,345	66	3,858	62	175	13	235	15	77	9
Cut/pierce	3,367	58	118	11	454	21	2,780	53	15	4

[1]All injury includes 284 deaths due to legal intervention.

SE Standard error.
* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (death rate based on fewer than 20 deaths).
. . . Category not applicable.

Figure 8

Cause of death	Under 1 year		1–4 years		5–9 years		10–14 years	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
Motor vehicle traffic	4.5	0.3	4.5	0.2	4.4	0.2	5.8	0.2
Drowning	1.9	0.2	3.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.1
Fire/burn	2.0	0.2	3.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.1
Firearm	*	. . .	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.4	0.1
Suffocation	11.0	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.05	1.1	0.1

Figure 9

Cause of death	15–19 years		20–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55–64 years	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
Motor vehicle traffic	28.3	0.4	30.0	0.4	19.5	0.2	15.1	0.2	13.7	0.2	14.3	0.3
Firearm	24.5	0.4	29.9	0.4	20.1	0.2	14.4	0.2	12.1	0.2	11.4	0.2
Poisoning	1.9	0.1	4.6	0.2	9.1	0.1	14.2	0.2	9.3	0.2	4.6	0.1

Figure 10

Cause of death	65–74 years		75–84 years		85 years and over	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
Motor vehicle traffic	17.3	0.3	27.8	0.5	30.4	0.9
Firearm	12.9	0.3	16.4	0.4	14.6	0.6
Suffocation	4.6	0.2	10.2	0.3	32.1	0.9
Fall	8.1	0.2	26.1	0.5	94.6	1.6

Figure 11

Cause of death and year	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
Motor vehicle traffic:						
1985	18.4	0.09	26.6	0.15	10.3	0.09
1986	19.1	0.09	27.8	0.15	10.5	0.09
1987	19.1	0.09	27.5	0.15	10.9	0.10
1988	19.3	0.09	27.6	0.15	11.1	0.10
1989	18.5	0.09	26.1	0.15	11.1	0.10
1990	18.1	0.09	25.8	0.15	10.6	0.09
1991	16.7	0.08	23.6	0.14	9.9	0.09
1992	15.4	0.08	21.7	0.13	9.3	0.09
1993	15.6	0.08	22.0	0.14	9.5	0.09
1994	15.8	0.08	21.9	0.13	9.8	0.09
1995	15.9	0.08	22.1	0.14	9.9	0.09

SE Standard error.
* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (death rate based on fewer than 20 deaths).
. . . Category not applicable.

Figure 11—Con.

Cause of death and year	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
Firearm:						
1985	12.8	0.07	21.9	0.14	4.2	0.06
1986	13.3	0.08	23.0	0.14	4.3	0.06
1987	13.0	0.07	22.3	0.14	4.2	0.06
1988	13.4	0.07	23.0	0.14	4.2	0.06
1989	13.7	0.08	23.8	0.14	4.1	0.06
1990	14.6	0.08	25.4	0.15	4.3	0.06
1991	15.2	0.08	26.4	0.15	4.2	0.06
1992	14.9	0.08	25.9	0.15	4.1	0.06
1993	15.6	0.08	26.9	0.15	4.6	0.06
1994	15.1	0.08	26.2	0.15	4.2	0.06
1995	13.9	0.08	24.1	0.14	4.0	0.06
Poisoning:						
1985	4.8	0.05	6.3	0.07	3.3	0.05
1986	5.2	0.05	6.9	0.08	3.5	0.05
1987	5.1	0.05	6.8	0.08	3.3	0.05
1988	5.2	0.05	7.1	0.08	3.4	0.05
1989	5.1	0.05	7.0	0.08	3.2	0.05
1990	4.7	0.04	6.4	0.07	3.0	0.05
1991	4.9	0.04	6.8	0.07	3.1	0.05
1992	5.3	0.05	7.4	0.08	3.2	0.05
1993	5.8	0.05	8.2	0.08	3.3	0.05
1994	5.9	0.05	8.5	0.08	3.3	0.05
1995	5.8	0.05	8.5	0.08	3.2	0.05
Suffocation:						
1985	3.5	0.04	5.2	0.07	1.9	0.04
1986	3.6	0.04	5.3	0.07	2.0	0.04
1987	3.4	0.04	5.0	0.06	2.0	0.04
1988	3.4	0.04	5.0	0.06	2.0	0.04
1989	3.4	0.04	4.9	0.06	1.9	0.04
1990	3.3	0.04	4.8	0.06	1.8	0.04
1991	3.2	0.04	4.7	0.06	1.9	0.04
1992	3.2	0.04	4.7	0.06	1.7	0.04
1993	3.2	0.04	4.7	0.06	1.8	0.04
1994	3.2	0.04	4.8	0.06	1.7	0.03
1995	3.4	0.04	5.1	0.06	1.7	0.04
Fall:						
1985	2.7	0.03	4.1	0.06	1.5	0.03
1986	2.6	0.03	3.8	0.05	1.4	0.03
1987	2.6	0.03	3.8	0.05	1.5	0.03
1988	2.5	0.03	3.8	0.05	1.4	0.03
1989	2.5	0.03	3.7	0.05	1.4	0.03
1990	2.5	0.03	3.7	0.05	1.4	0.03
1991	2.5	0.03	3.6	0.05	1.4	0.03
1992	2.3	0.03	3.4	0.05	1.4	0.03
1993	2.3	0.03	3.4	0.05	1.3	0.03
1994	2.4	0.03	3.6	0.05	1.4	0.03
1995	2.4	0.03	3.6	0.05	1.4	0.03
Drowning:						
1985	2.6	0.03	4.2	0.06	1.0	0.03
1986	2.7	0.03	4.4	0.06	1.0	0.03
1987	2.4	0.03	4.0	0.06	0.9	0.03
1988	2.3	0.03	3.7	0.06	0.9	0.03
1989	2.2	0.03	3.6	0.06	0.8	0.03
1990	2.2	0.03	3.5	0.05	0.8	0.03
1991	2.1	0.03	3.5	0.05	0.7	0.03
1992	1.9	0.03	3.1	0.05	0.7	0.02
1993	2.0	0.03	3.2	0.05	0.8	0.02
1994	1.8	0.03	2.8	0.05	0.7	0.02
1995	1.9	0.03	3.1	0.05	0.8	0.03

SE Standard error.

Figure 11—Con.

Cause of death and year	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
Fire/burn:						
1985	2.1	0.03	2.8	0.05	1.5	0.04
1986	2.0	0.03	2.7	0.05	1.5	0.04
1987	2.0	0.03	2.6	0.05	1.5	0.03
1988	2.0	0.03	2.7	0.05	1.5	0.03
1989	1.9	0.03	2.4	0.04	1.4	0.03
1990	1.7	0.03	2.3	0.04	1.2	0.03
1991	1.7	0.03	2.1	0.04	1.2	0.03
1992	1.6	0.03	2.1	0.04	1.1	0.03
1993	1.5	0.02	1.9	0.04	1.1	0.03
1994	1.5	0.02	2.0	0.04	1.1	0.03
1995	1.4	0.02	1.8	0.04	1.1	0.03

Figure 12

Year	All firearm		Firearm homicide		Firearm suicide		Firearm unintentional	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
1985	18.3	0.1	8.7	0.1	8.1	0.1	1.0	0.04
1986	19.7	0.2	10.0	0.1	8.2	0.1	0.9	0.03
1987	19.1	0.2	9.7	0.1	8.0	0.1	0.9	0.03
1988	20.5	0.2	10.9	0.1	8.3	0.1	0.9	0.03
1989	21.4	0.2	11.7	0.1	8.2	0.1	1.0	0.03
1990	23.6	0.2	13.5	0.1	8.7	0.1	1.0	0.03
1991	25.2	0.2	15.2	0.1	8.5	0.1	1.0	0.04
1992	24.9	0.2	15.2	0.1	8.2	0.1	1.0	0.04
1993	26.4	0.2	15.9	0.1	8.8	0.1	1.1	0.04
1994	26.0	0.2	15.4	0.1	8.9	0.1	1.0	0.04
1995	23.4	0.2	13.7	0.1	8.4	0.1	0.8	0.03

Figure 13

Year	All motor vehicle traffic		BAC .01+		BAC 0.00	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
1985	28.3	0.2	17.8	0.1	10.5	0.1
1986	30.5	0.2	19.2	0.2	11.2	0.1
1987	29.8	0.2	18.3	0.1	11.5	0.1
1988	29.8	0.2	18.2	0.1	11.6	0.1
1989	28.1	0.2	16.9	0.1	11.3	0.1
1990	27.7	0.2	16.8	0.1	10.9	0.1
1991	25.5	0.2	15.1	0.1	10.3	0.1
1992	23.1	0.2	13.0	0.1	10.1	0.1
1993	23.5	0.2	12.6	0.1	10.8	0.1
1994	23.4	0.2	11.9	0.1	11.5	0.1
1995	23.9	0.2	12.1	0.1	11.9	0.1

SE Standard error.

Figure 15

Country	*Year*	*Rate*	*SE*
United States	1994	41.3	0.5
New Zealand	1992–93	63.2	3.4
France	1994	39.6	1.0
Canada	1993	32.3	1.3
Australia	1994	30.9	1.5
Denmark	1992–93	27.1	1.9
Israel	1993–94	23.7	1.6
The Netherlands[1]	1992–94	19.9	0.8
Norway	1992–93	18.6	1.7
England and Wales	1993–94	17.9	0.5
Scotland	1993–95	17.7	1.3

[1]The rate does not include E958.5 because fourth digit suicide codes are not available.

Figure 16

Country	*Year*	*Rate*	*SE*
United States	1994	54.0	0.5
Norway	1992–93	12.2	1.4
Israel	1993–94	11.5	1.1
Canada	1993	11.1	0.7
New Zealand	1992–93	8.8	1.3
Australia	1994	8.4	0.8
France	1994	7.9	0.4
Denmark	1992–93	4.6	0.8
Sweden	1993–94	3.7	0.6
Scotland	1993–95	2.1	0.4
The Netherlands[1]	1992–94	1.5	0.2
England and Wales	1993–94	0.8	0.1

[1]It was assumed that all deaths coded to E955 were due to firearms and not to explosives.

Figure 17

Cause of death	*Deaths*	*SE*	*Percent distribution*
Fatal occupational injuries, all	12,842	113	100.0
Transportation incidents	5,322	73	41.4
Assaults and violent acts	2,583	51	20.1
Contact with objects and equipment	1,932	44	15.0
Fall	1,308	36	10.2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1,239	35	9.6
Fires and explosions	410	20	3.2
Other events and exposures	48	7	0.4

SE Standard error.

Figure 18

Occupation	Deaths	Rate	SE
Fishers	51	117.2	17.1
Timber cutters and loggers	105	114.8	11.6
Airplane pilots and navigators	121	111.0	10.4
Structural metal workers	43	79.6	11.5
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	106	46.7	3.9
Construction laborers	277	36.4	1.8
Farm workers, including supervisors	57	30.2	1.6
Roofers	247	29.4	3.1
Truck drivers	756	26.6	0.8

Figure 19

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
All ages	108.0	4.0	98.9	4.0	103.3	3.8
Under 5 years	57.8	5.7	44.8	5.0	51.4	4.9
5–14 years	45.2	3.5	29.6	2.4	37.6	2.6
15–24 years	119.4	6.9	60.0	3.1	90.0	4.6
25–44 years	101.3	4.3	58.8	3.1	79.8	3.3
45–64 years	110.1	4.6	93.6	4.4	101.5	4.1
65–74 years	184.4	8.6	187.5	9.3	186.1	7.7
75 years and over	321.6	17.7	462.9	25.1	412.3	21.2

Figure 20

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
First-listed diagnosis	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
Internal injuries	5.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	3.3	0.2
Sprains and strains	6.1	0.5	4.2	0.3	5.1	0.3
Intracranial injuries	7.7	0.5	4.2	0.3	5.9	0.3
Open wounds and lacerations	9.6	0.6	3.1	0.2	6.3	0.3
Poisoning	7.5	0.3	9.8	0.5	8.7	0.3
Fractures	34.6	1.7	43.0	2.2	38.9	1.8
Superficial injuries	3.0	0.2	2.9	0.2	3.0	0.2
	Days	SE	Days	SE	Days	SE
Internal injuries	6.0	0.6	9.5	1.3	6.8	0.6
Sprains and strains	2.5	0.3	3.3	0.5	2.8	0.3
Intracranial injuries	6.8	1.0	5.9	0.8	6.5	0.8
Open wounds and lacerations	3.5	0.3	3.9	0.6	3.6	0.3
Poisoning	3.1	0.3	3.1	0.3	3.1	0.2
Fractures	6.5	0.5	7.8	0.6	7.2	0.5
Superficial injuries	3.3	0.4	4.3	0.6	3.8	0.4

SE Standard error.

Figure 21

Age	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
Under 5 years	12.8	1.5	12.5	2.1	12.6	1.5
5–14 years	20.3	1.6	12.6	1.0	16.5	1.1
15–24 years	40.5	2.4	15.0	1.3	27.9	1.6
25–44 years	33.7	1.9	15.1	1.0	24.3	1.3
45–64 years	29.8	1.7	29.7	1.6	29.8	1.4
65–74 years	46.7	3.8	83.5	5.1	67.3	4.1
75 years and over	145.6	9.5	305.0	17.4	248.0	13.4

Figure 22

First listed diagnosis and age	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
Poisoning and toxic effects						
All ages	8.7	0.3	7.4	0.3	9.9	0.5
Under 5 years	9.4	1.0	11.0	1.3	7.8	1.1
5–14 years	3.3	0.4	1.9	0.3	4.7	0.6
15–24 years	14.1	0.7	10.8	0.8	17.4	1.2
25–44 years	10.8	0.5	9.4	0.5	12.1	0.7
45–64 years	6.5	0.4	5.0	0.4	7.8	0.7
65–74 years	5.8	0.7	5.5	1.1	6.0	1.0
75 years and over	7.9	0.8	6.8	1.3	8.5	1.0
Open wounds and lacerations						
All ages	6.5	0.3	9.9	0.5	3.3	0.2
Under 5 years	3.9	0.5	4.1	0.7	3.6	0.7
5–14 years	3.9	0.4	5.2	0.6	2.5	0.4
15–24 years	12.4	0.9	20.2	1.7	4.5	0.5
25–44 years	7.5	0.4	12.1	0.7	3.1	0.3
45–64 years	4.5	0.3	6.7	0.5	2.4	0.3
65–74 years	4.2	0.6	6.2	1.3	2.7	0.5
75 years and over	7.0	0.9	6.6	1.0	7.3	1.2
Intracranial injuries						
All ages	5.9	0.3	7.7	0.4	4.2	0.2
Under 5 years	5.3	0.7	7.0	1.0	3.5	0.7
5–14 years	4.5	0.5	6.5	0.8	2.4	0.4
15–24 years	8.6	0.7	11.7	1.1	5.4	0.7
25–44 years	4.7	0.4	6.7	0.6	2.6	0.3
45–64 years	4.1	0.3	5.2	0.5	3.1	0.4
65–74 years	6.8	0.6	7.9	1.2	5.9	0.7
75 years and over	16.5	1.2	19.3	2.0	14.9	1.3
Sprains and strains						
All ages	5.4	0.3	6.4	0.4	4.5	0.3
Under 5 years	*	. . .	*	. . .	*	. . .
5–14 years	*	. . .	0.4	0.1	*	. . .
15–24 years	5.1	0.6	6.0	0.8	4.3	0.6
25–44 years	5.7	0.4	8.2	0.6	3.4	0.3
45–64 years	8.3	0.6	10.1	1.0	6.5	0.6
65–74 years	10.7	1.0	10.1	1.1	11.2	1.3
75 years and over	7.2	0.8	6.1	1.3	7.8	1.1

SE Standard error.
* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (relative standard error, that is the standard error divided by the rate, is 30 percent or higher).
. . . Category not applicable.

Figure 23

Age	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Rate	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*
All ages	16.6	0.6	12.7	0.5	14.6	0.5
Under 5 years	19.6	1.2	16.5	1.1	18.1	1.0
5–14 years	17.8	1.0	12.4	0.6	15.2	0.7
15–24 years	24.7	1.0	17.4	0.8	21.1	0.8
25–44 years	18.0	0.7	12.6	0.5	15.3	0.5
45–64 years	9.7	0.4	9.0	0.4	9.3	0.3
65–74 years	7.5	0.6	8.2	0.6	7.9	0.4
75 years and over	12.6	1.0	16.1	1.0	14.9	0.8

Figure 24

Sex and age	Fall		Struck		Motor vehicle traffic		Cut or pierce	
	Rate	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*
Both sexes								
Under 5 years	583.0	36.3	198.2	19.4	78.5	10.3	63.4	8.9
5–14 years	387.5	20.4	246.4	18.0	92.1	8.6	127.6	12.7
15–24 years	271.0	18.6	278.8	17.1	320.9	18.3	198.6	12.7
25–44 years	220.4	11.6	186.3	9.5	175.3	9.3	154.4	9.3
45–64 years	208.7	13.2	77.9	6.9	106.7	7.7	73.9	6.0
65–74 years	277.6	19.4	34.9	7.9	58.6	9.6	45.7	9.2
75 years and over	766.9	46.1	34.1	8.6	80.3	13.6	*	. . .
Male								
Under 5 years	648.2	47.7	239.8	28.7	86.4	16.6	81.9	14.0
5–14 years	437.6	28.2	324.3	27.8	101.2	11.5	157.1	19.8
15–24 years	297.1	28.4	376.9	26.5	297.3	24.3	298.5	20.8
25–44 years	229.0	14.3	255.0	16.2	191.0	13.2	207.8	13.2
45–64 years	193.0	14.5	90.7	11.1	109.1	11.2	91.2	10.8
65–74 years	207.5	28.7	34.3	8.9	52.3	12.4	66.5	16.6
75 years and over	519.3	69.3	*	. . .	94.6	23.0	*	. . .
Female								
Under 5 years	514.6	44.0	154.5	20.9	70.2	12.8	44.0	11.2
5–14 years	335.0	24.4	164.6	18.5	82.5	12.0	96.6	13.0
15–24 years	244.3	18.9	178.9	15.6	344.8	24.9	96.8	9.8
25–44 years	212.0	13.8	119.2	9.1	159.9	11.8	102.2	10.2
45–64 years	223.4	18.6	66.0	8.7	104.6	9.9	57.7	7.2
65–74 years	333.1	25.6	*	. . .	63.7	14.0	*	. . .
75 years and over	905.2	56.5	49.4	13.2	72.3	15.4	*	. . .

SE Standard error.
*Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (relative standard error, that is the standard error divided by the rate, is 30 percent or higher).
. . . Category not applicable.

Figure 25

Sex and age	Open wounds		Superficial		Sprains and strains		Fractures	
	Rate	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*
Both sexes								
Under 5 years	526.6	36.3	281.6	22.7	31.2	6.2	102.2	12.4
5–14 years	415.4	26.4	317.7	20.4	182.8	15.6	226.0	16.9
15–24 years	435.6	23.6	422.8	22.6	435.4	25.5	141.4	10.6
25–44 years	293.1	13.5	245.5	13.3	295.4	14.4	119.9	7.9
45–64 years	167.8	9.7	152.8	11.0	153.8	9.6	111.4	8.3
65–74 years	116.8	13.4	128.6	12.6	78.0	11.7	129.7	14.2
75 years and over	175.9	20.9	227.2	27.0	91.3	13.8	348.5	30.5
Male								
Under 5 years	659.3	48.7	272.9	28.0	31.7	9.4	111.9	17.3
5–14 years	537.8	38.6	358.6	27.2	185.3	19.6	274.7	23.9
15–24 years	653.7	37.8	441.4	26.9	477.4	33.8	192.9	16.0
25–44 years	402.3	20.1	287.1	18.6	314.6	18.6	155.8	12.7
45–64 years	206.7	13.9	142.6	12.5	137.7	13.6	110.8	11.8
65–74 years	155.9	24.2	101.6	15.3	71.2	17.4	80.6	16.6
75 years and over	202.5	38.1	170.5	35.8	80.0	21.7	157.2	30.9
Female								
Under 5 years	387.6	39.2	290.7	30.5	30.6	7.2	92.1	16.3
5–14 years	287.0	24.2	274.8	21.5	180.2	18.4	175.0	16.0
15–24 years	213.1	17.0	403.8	28.5	392.6	26.0	88.8	11.9
25–44 years	186.5	14.0	204.9	14.7	276.8	15.8	84.8	8.0
45–64 years	131.6	11.6	162.4	15.7	168.8	13.0	111.9	11.1
65–74 years	85.7	14.4	150.1	20.3	83.3	16.2	168.6	20.7
75 years and over	161.0	21.9	258.9	30.6	97.6	18.3	455.4	43.2

Figure 26

First-listed diagnosis	Motor vehicle traffic			Fall			Struck		
	Number	*SE*	*Percent distribution*	*Number*	*SE*	*Percent distribution*	*Number*	*SE*	*Percent distribution*
All	7,666,274	329,069	100.0	16,053,627	610,993	100.0	8,662,690	397,564	100.0
Fractures	457,893	53,900	6.0	3,585,788	196,568	22.3	1,073,927	86,775	12.4
Open wounds	626,174	66,561	8.2	2,831,300	175,531	17.6	2,404,302	135,165	27.8
Sprains and strains	2,430,261	142,130	31.7	2,720,369	152,460	16.9	590,375	61,048	6.8
Superficial	2,055,395	137,761	26.8	3,309,766	165,162	20.6	2,994,430	198,519	34.6
Other injury	741,893	70,388	9.7	1,345,278	99,747	8.4	783,885	80,858	9.0
Noninjury codes	1,354,658	100,981	17.7	2,258,940	142,836	14.1	815,771	73,624	9.4

Figure 27

Age	Basketball		Bicycles and accessories		Football		Baseball and softball		Playground equipment	
	Rate	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*
Under 5 years	13.4	2.1	247.8	19.8	5.0	1.4	45.0	4.1	386.1	34.7
5–14 years	584.0	46.7	908.2	54.5	484.7	38.8	410.7	37.0	468.7	32.8
15–24 years	955.3	66.9	243.2	24.3	557.1	39.0	294.4	23.6	16.4	1.6
25–64 years	111.6	7.8	87.5	8.8	30.4	3.1	100.1	7.0	5.9	0.8

SE Standard error.

Figure 28

Age	Fatal		Nonfatal	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
All ages	15.1	0.1	38.9	8.2
Under 15 years	1.6	0.04	6.2	1.4
15–19 years	27.0	0.3	122.6	25.8
20–24 years	32.9	0.3	127.9	26.8
25–34 years	21.9	0.2	64.3	13.5
35–44 years	15.8	0.1	37.2	7.8
45 years and over	13.8	0.1	10.9	2.3

Figure 29

Exposure	Number
Children under 6, all exposures	1,070,497
Cosmetics/personal care products	127,419
Cleaning substances (household)	116,073
Analgesics	81,643
Plants	74,829
Cough and cold preparations	70,862
Topical preparations	53,875
Antimicrobials	39,718
Vitamins	36,553
Gastrointestinal preparations	34,922

Figure 30

Annual family income	White		Black	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
Less than $7,500	90.2	5.0	68.1	6.5
$7,500–14,999	56.7	3.2	61.4	6.3
$15,000–24,999	46.8	2.5	70.6	6.8
$25,000–34,999	48.2	2.6	55.7	6.9
$35,000–49,999	46.8	2.4	52.1	7.1
$50,000–74,999	46.2	2.6	51.1	8.5
$75,000 or more	41.0	2.8	42.5	11.3

Figure 31

Annual family income	All		Aggravated assault	
	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
Less than $10,000	68.5	4.0	13.9	1.6
$10,000–19,000	48.1	3.0	9.5	1.2
$20,000–29,000	41.8	3.0	9.2	1.3
$30,000–49,000	36.4	2.3	6.6	0.9
$50,000 or more	32.8	2.2	4.3	0.7

SE Standard error.

Figure 32

Type of maltreatment	*Percent*
Neglect	52.5
Physical abuse	25.3
Sexual abuse	13.7
Emotional maltreatment	4.7
Medical neglect	2.4
Other	14.8
Unknown	4.1

NOTE: Percents total more than 100 percent due to multiple responses per child.

Figure 33

	Male		*Female*		*Both sexes*	
Age	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*	*Rate*	*SE*
All ages	24.8	0.9	20.6	0.8	22.6	0.6
Under 5 years	28.5	3.2	20.9	2.9	24.8	2.2
5–14 years	26.1	2.1	21.4	1.9	23.8	1.4
15–24 years	33.7	2.9	23.3	2.3	28.5	1.9
25–44 years	27.6	1.6	20.7	1.3	24.1	1.1
45–64 years	16.3	1.5	18.3	1.6	17.3	1.1
65 years and over	14.6	2.0	20.1	2.0	17.8	1.4

SE Standard error.

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Table 1 (page 1 of 2). Resident population, according to age, sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–95

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

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total resident population	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
	Number in thousands											
All persons												
1950	150,697	3,147	13,017	24,319	22,098	23,759	21,450	17,343	13,370	8,340	3,278	577
1960	179,323	4,112	16,209	35,465	24,020	22,818	24,081	20,485	15,572	10,997	4,633	929
1970	203,212	3,485	13,669	40,746	35,441	24,907	23,088	23,220	18,590	12,435	6,119	1,511
1980	226,546	3,534	12,815	34,942	42,487	37,082	25,635	22,800	21,703	15,581	7,729	2,240
1990	248,710	3,946	14,812	35,095	37,013	43,161	37,435	25,057	21,113	18,045	10,012	3,021
1994	260,341	3,870	15,857	37,611	35,943	41,354	41,659	29,871	21,018	18,712	10,925	3,522
1995	262,755	3,848	15,743	38,134	35,947	40,873	42,468	31,079	21,131	18,759	11,145	3,628
Male												
1950	74,833	1,602	6,634	12,375	10,918	11,597	10,588	8,655	6,697	4,024	1,507	237
1960	88,331	2,090	8,240	18,029	11,906	11,179	11,755	10,093	7,537	5,116	2,025	362
1970	98,912	1,778	6,968	20,759	17,551	12,217	11,231	11,199	8,793	5,437	2,436	542
1980	110,053	1,806	6,556	17,855	21,419	18,382	12,570	11,009	10,152	6,757	2,867	682
1990	121,239	2,018	7,581	17,971	18,915	21,564	18,510	12,232	9,955	7,907	3,745	841
1994	127,076	1,981	8,114	19,260	18,347	20,677	20,649	14,591	9,983	8,290	4,206	980
1995	128,314	1,970	8,055	19,529	18,352	20,432	21,062	15,182	10,044	8,342	4,330	1,017
Female												
1950	75,864	1,545	6,383	11,944	11,181	12,162	10,863	8,688	6,672	4,316	1,771	340
1960	90,992	2,022	7,969	17,437	12,114	11,639	12,326	10,393	8,036	5,881	2,609	567
1970	104,300	1,707	6,701	19,986	17,890	12,690	11,857	12,021	9,797	6,998	3,683	969
1980	116,493	1,727	6,259	17,087	21,068	18,700	13,065	11,791	11,551	8,824	4,862	1,559
1990	127,471	1,928	7,231	17,124	18,098	21,596	18,925	12,824	11,158	10,139	6,267	2,180
1994	133,265	1,889	7,743	18,352	17,595	20,677	21,011	15,279	11,034	10,422	6,719	2,542
1995	134,441	1,878	7,688	18,606	17,595	20,441	21,406	15,897	11,087	10,417	6,815	2,611
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
1990	102,143	1,604	6,071	14,467	15,389	18,071	15,819	10,624	8,813	7,127	3,397	760
1994	106,139	1,560	6,435	15,356	14,748	17,112	17,415	12,636	8,745	7,419	3,827	885
1995	106,994	1,547	6,377	15,539	14,714	16,858	17,743	13,125	8,778	7,455	3,940	919
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
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
1994	110,331	1,481	6,116	14,562	14,009	16,773	17,338	12,967	9,463	9,213	6,084	2,324
1995	111,092	1,467	6,060	14,737	13,965	16,529	17,645	13,459	9,487	9,189	6,168	2,385
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
1990	14,420	322	1,164	2,700	2,669	2,592	1,962	1,175	878	614	277	66
1994	15,491	314	1,267	2,942	2,697	2,580	2,349	1,395	911	665	295	76
1995	15,721	314	1,256	2,994	2,730	2,565	2,416	1,466	925	674	302	79
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
1990	16,063	316	1,137	2,641	2,700	2,905	2,279	1,416	1,135	884	495	156
1994	17,181	305	1,233	2,860	2,704	2,876	2,692	1,684	1,184	935	521	188
1995	17,420	307	1,223	2,908	2,730	2,855	2,762	1,770	1,201	943	526	195

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 1950–95

[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
1990	1,024	24	88	206	192	183	140	86	55	32	13	3
1994	1,094	21	86	230	194	185	159	102	60	37	16	4
1995	1,110	21	84	234	196	186	163	106	61	38	17	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native female												
1980	718	16	57	149	158	118	79	57	41	27	12	4
1990	1,041	24	85	200	178	186	148	92	61	41	21	6
1994	1,116	21	84	222	186	180	166	109	68	46	24	9
1995	1,132	21	82	227	190	180	170	113	69	46	25	10
Asian or Pacific Islander male												
1980	1,814	35	130	321	334	366	252	159	110	72	30	6
1990	3,652	68	258	598	665	718	588	347	208	133	57	12
1994	4,352	86	325	732	708	800	725	458	267	170	69	14
1995	4,489	87	340	761	713	823	740	485	280	176	72	14
Asian or Pacific Islander female												
1980	1,915	34	127	307	325	423	269	192	126	71	33	9
1990	3,805	65	247	578	621	749	664	371	264	166	65	17
1994	4,637	82	311	707	697	848	814	520	319	228	90	21
1995	4,797	83	323	734	710	877	828	556	330	238	96	22
Hispanic male												
1980	7,280	173	675	1,530	1,646	1,255	761	570	364	201	86	19
1990	11,388	279	980	2,128	2,376	2,310	1,471	818	551	312	131	32
1994	13,219	330	1,253	2,494	2,374	2,625	1,876	1,041	633	398	155	40
1995	13,676	338	1,306	2,600	2,397	2,674	1,978	1,105	652	419	164	43
Hispanic female												
1980	7,329	166	648	1,482	1,547	1,249	805	615	411	257	116	30
1990	10,966	268	939	2,039	2,028	2,073	1,448	868	632	403	209	59
1994	12,857	314	1,199	2,387	2,163	2,318	1,816	1,101	722	506	250	82
1995	13,318	321	1,246	2,488	2,214	2,359	1,903	1,167	744	528	260	87

- - - Data not available.

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

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1950 Nonwhite Population by Race. Special Report P-E, No. 3B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Number of Inhabitants, PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1964; 1970, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1971; U.S. population estimates, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1980 to 1991. Current Population Reports. Series P–25, No. 1095. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1993; U.S. resident population—estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin (consistent with the 1990 Census, as enumerated): 1992. Census files RESP0792. 1994; July 1, 1993. RES0793. 1995; July 1, 1994. RESD0794. 1996; July 1, 1995. RESD0795. 1995.

Table 2. Persons and families below poverty level, according to selected characteristics, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1973–95

[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*	*1995*
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	13.8
White	8.4	10.2	11.4	10.1	10.0	10.7	11.3	11.9	12.2	11.7	11.2
Black	31.4	32.5	31.3	31.3	30.7	31.9	32.7	33.4	33.1	30.6	29.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.3	14.1	12.2	13.8	12.7	15.3	14.6	14.6
Hispanic	21.9	25.7	29.0	26.7	26.2	28.1	28.7	29.6	30.6	30.7	30.3
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	28.8	28.5	28.4	28.1	29.5	30.1	31.6	32.3	31.2
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	43.3	33.7	33.0	40.6	39.4	36.5	38.4	36.0	38.1
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	20.2
White	9.7	13.4	15.6	14.0	14.1	15.1	16.1	16.5	17.0	16.3	15.5
Black	40.6	42.1	43.1	42.8	43.2	44.2	45.6	46.3	45.9	43.3	41.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.5	18.9	17.0	17.1	16.0	17.6	17.9	18.6
Hispanic	27.8	33.0	39.6	37.3	35.5	37.7	39.8	39.0	39.9	41.1	39.3
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	37.4	37.5	36.3	35.5	38.9	38.2	39.5	41.8	39.3
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	58.6	49.1	48.0	56.7	57.7	52.2	53.8	50.5	53.2
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	41.5
White	35.2	35.9	38.7	38.2	36.1	37.9	39.6	39.6	39.6	38.3	35.6
Black	58.8	56.0	58.9	56.2	53.9	56.1	60.5	57.4	57.7	53.9	53.2
Hispanic	- - -	57.3	64.0	59.2	57.9	58.2	60.1	57.7	60.5	59.2	57.3
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	36,425
White	15,142	19,699	22,860	20,715	20,785	22,326	23,747	25,259	26,226	25,379	24,423
Black	7,388	8,579	8,926	9,356	9,302	9,837	10,242	10,827	10,877	10,196	9,872
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,117	939	858	996	985	1,134	974	1,411
Hispanic	2,366	3,491	5,236	5,357	5,430	6,006	6,339	7,592	8,126	8,416	8,574
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	3,220	3,584	3,777	3,764	4,149	4,404	5,373	5,781	5,608
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	1,011	785	720	966	924	874	1,061	981	1,183
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	13,999
White	5,462	6,817	7,838	7,095	7,164	7,696	8,316	8,752	9,123	8,826	8,474
Black	3,822	3,906	4,057	4,148	4,257	4,412	4,637	5,015	5,030	4,787	4,644
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	458	368	356	348	352	358	308	532
Hispanic	1,364	1,718	2,512	2,576	2,496	2,750	2,977	3,440	3,666	3,956	3,938
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	1,589	1,819	1,785	1,733	2,004	2,019	2,520	2,805	2,655
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	535	389	354	490	475	457	537	485	610
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	3,634
White	1,053	1,433	1,730	1,740	1,671	1,814	1,969	2,021	2,123	2,064	1,980
Black	905	1,217	1,336	1,452	1,415	1,513	1,676	1,706	1,780	1,591	1,533
Hispanic	- - -	288	493	510	491	536	584	598	706	700	735

- - - Data not available.

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

[2]Data not available for Asian or Pacific Islander, 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. Poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. See Appendix II.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Baugher E and Lamison-White L. Poverty in the United States: 1995. Current population reports, series P–60, no 194. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1996; unpublished data.

Table 3 (page 1 of 2). Crude birth rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age of mother, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race of mother, Hispanic origin of mother, and year	Crude birth rate[1]	Fertility rate[2]	Age of mother: 10–14 years	15–19 years: Total	15–19 years: 15–17 years	15–19 years: 18–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
All races			Live births per 1,000 women									
1950	24.1	106.2	1.0	81.6	40.7	132.7	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1	1.2
1960	23.7	118.0	0.8	89.1	43.9	166.7	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5	0.9
1970	18.4	87.9	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
1980	15.9	68.4	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1985	15.8	66.3	1.2	51.0	31.0	79.6	108.3	111.0	69.1	24.0	4.0	0.2
1990	16.7	70.9	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1991	16.3	69.6	1.4	62.1	38.7	94.4	115.7	118.2	79.5	32.0	5.5	0.2
1992	15.9	68.9	1.4	60.7	37.8	94.5	114.6	117.4	80.2	32.5	5.9	0.3
1993	15.5	67.6	1.4	59.6	37.8	92.1	112.6	115.5	80.8	32.9	6.1	0.3
1994	15.2	66.7	1.4	58.9	37.6	91.5	111.1	113.9	81.5	33.7	6.4	0.3
1995	14.8	65.6	1.3	56.8	36.0	89.1	109.8	112.2	82.5	34.3	6.6	0.3
Race of child:[3] White												
1950	23.0	102.3	0.4	70.0	31.3	120.5	190.4	165.1	102.6	51.4	14.5	1.0
1960	22.7	113.2	0.4	79.4	35.5	154.6	252.8	194.9	109.6	54.0	14.7	0.8
1970	17.4	84.1	0.5	57.4	29.2	101.5	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4
1980	14.9	64.7	0.6	44.7	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
Race of mother:[4] White												
1980	15.1	65.6	0.6	45.4	25.5	73.2	111.1	113.8	61.2	18.8	3.5	0.2
1985	15.0	64.1	0.6	43.3	24.4	70.4	104.1	112.3	69.9	23.3	3.7	0.2
1990	15.8	68.3	0.7	50.8	29.5	78.0	109.8	120.7	81.7	31.5	5.2	0.2
1991	15.4	67.0	0.8	52.8	30.7	83.5	109.0	118.8	80.5	31.8	5.2	0.2
1992	15.0	66.5	0.8	51.8	30.1	83.8	108.2	118.4	81.4	32.2	5.7	0.2
1993	14.7	65.4	0.8	51.1	30.3	82.1	106.9	116.6	82.1	32.7	5.9	0.3
1994	14.4	64.9	0.8	51.1	30.7	82.1	106.2	115.5	83.2	33.7	6.2	0.3
1995	14.2	64.4	0.8	50.1	30.0	81.2	106.3	114.8	84.6	34.5	6.4	0.3
Race of child:[3] Black												
1960	31.9	153.5	4.3	156.1	- - -	- - -	295.4	218.6	137.1	73.9	21.9	1.1
1970	25.3	115.4	5.2	140.7	101.4	204.9	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0
1980	22.1	88.1	4.3	100.0	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
Race of mother:[4] Black												
1980	21.3	84.9	4.3	97.8	72.5	135.1	140.0	103.9	59.9	23.5	5.6	0.3
1985	20.4	78.8	4.5	95.4	69.3	132.4	135.0	100.2	57.9	23.9	4.6	0.3
1990	22.4	86.8	4.9	112.8	82.3	152.9	160.2	115.5	68.7	28.1	5.5	0.3
1991	21.9	85.2	4.8	115.5	84.1	158.6	160.9	113.1	67.7	28.3	5.5	0.2
1992	21.3	83.2	4.7	112.4	81.3	157.9	158.0	111.2	67.5	28.8	5.6	0.2
1993	20.5	80.5	4.6	108.6	79.8	151.9	152.6	108.4	67.3	29.2	5.9	0.3
1994	19.5	76.9	4.6	104.5	76.3	148.3	146.0	104.0	65.8	28.9	5.9	0.3
1995	18.2	72.3	4.2	96.1	69.7	137.1	137.1	98.6	64.0	28.7	6.0	0.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native mothers[4]												
1980	20.7	82.7	1.9	82.2	51.5	129.5	143.7	106.6	61.8	28.1	8.2	*
1985	19.8	78.6	1.7	79.2	47.7	124.1	139.1	109.6	62.6	27.4	6.0	*
1990	18.9	76.2	1.6	81.1	48.5	129.3	148.7	110.3	61.5	27.5	5.9	*
1991	18.3	75.1	1.6	85.0	52.7	134.3	144.9	106.9	61.9	27.2	5.9	0.4
1992	18.4	75.4	1.6	84.4	53.8	132.6	145.5	109.4	63.0	28.0	6.1	*
1993	17.8	73.4	1.4	83.1	53.7	130.7	139.8	107.6	62.8	27.6	5.9	*
1994	17.1	70.9	1.9	80.8	51.3	130.3	134.2	104.1	61.2	27.5	5.9	0.4
1995	16.6	69.1	1.8	78.0	47.8	130.7	132.5	98.4	62.2	27.7	6.1	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3 (page 2 of 2). Crude birth rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age of mother, according to detailed race and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race of mother, Hispanic origin of mother, and year	Crude birth rate[1]	Fertility rate[2]	Age of mother									
			10–14 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
				Total	15–17 years	18–19 years						
Asian or Pacific Islander mothers[4]			Live births per 1,000 women									
1980	19.9	73.2	0.3	26.2	12.0	46.2	93.3	127.4	96.0	38.3	8.5	0.7
1985	18.7	68.4	0.4	23.8	12.5	40.8	83.6	123.0	93.6	42.7	8.7	1.2
1990	19.0	69.6	0.7	26.4	16.0	40.2	79.2	126.3	106.5	49.6	10.7	1.1
1991	18.2	67.6	0.8	27.4	16.1	43.1	75.2	123.2	103.3	49.0	11.2	1.1
1992	18.0	67.2	0.7	26.6	15.2	43.1	74.6	121.0	103.0	50.6	11.0	0.9
1993	17.7	66.7	0.6	27.0	16.0	43.3	73.3	119.9	103.9	50.2	11.3	0.9
1994	17.5	66.8	0.7	27.1	16.1	44.1	73.1	118.6	105.2	51.3	11.6	1.0
1995	17.3	66.4	0.7	26.1	15.4	43.4	72.4	113.4	106.9	52.4	12.1	0.8
Hispanic mothers[4,5,6]												
1980	23.5	95.4	1.7	82.2	52.1	126.9	156.4	132.1	83.2	39.9	10.6	0.7
1990	26.7	107.7	2.4	100.3	65.9	147.7	181.0	153.0	98.3	45.3	10.9	0.7
1991	26.7	108.1	2.4	106.7	70.6	158.5	186.3	152.8	96.1	44.9	10.7	0.6
1992	26.5	108.6	2.6	107.1	71.4	159.7	190.6	154.4	96.8	45.6	10.9	0.6
1993	26.0	106.9	2.7	106.8	71.7	159.1	188.3	154.0	96.4	44.7	10.6	0.6
1994	25.5	105.6	2.7	107.7	74.0	158.0	188.2	153.2	95.4	44.3	10.7	0.6
1995	25.2	105.0	2.7	106.7	72.9	157.9	188.5	153.8	95.9	44.9	10.8	0.6
White, non-Hispanic mothers[4,5,6]												
1980	14.2	62.4	0.4	41.2	22.4	67.7	105.5	110.6	59.9	17.7	3.0	0.1
1990	14.4	62.8	0.5	42.5	23.2	66.6	97.5	115.3	79.4	30.0	4.7	0.2
1991	13.9	61.0	0.5	43.4	23.6	70.5	94.2	110.9	76.5	29.6	4.6	0.2
1992	13.5	60.2	0.5	41.7	22.7	69.8	93.9	111.5	78.7	30.5	5.1	0.2
1993	13.1	59.0	0.5	40.7	22.7	67.7	90.8	107.6	78.0	30.4	5.2	0.2
1994	12.8	58.3	0.5	40.4	22.8	67.4	90.9	107.9	80.7	32.1	5.7	0.2
1995	12.6	57.6	0.4	39.3	22.0	66.1	90.0	106.5	82.0	32.9	5.9	0.3

- - - Data not available.
*Based on fewer than 20 births.
[1]Live births per 1,000 population.
[2]Live births per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age.
[3]Live births are tabulated by race of child.
[4]Live births are tabulated by race and/or Hispanic origin of mother.
[5]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).
[6]Rates in 1985 were not calculated because estimates for the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations were not available.

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

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Mathews TJ, Clarke SC. Advance report of final natality statistics, 1994, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 44 no 11, suppl., in preparation, Hyattsville, Maryland. 1996, 1997; Advance report of final natality statistics, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 41 no 9, vol 42 no 3, vol 43 no 5, vol 44 no 3, suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995; Ventura SJ. Births of Hispanic parentage, 1980 and 1985. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 32 no 6 and vol 36 no 11 suppl. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1983 and 1988.

Table 4. Women 15–44 years of age who have not had at least one live birth, by age: United States, selected years 1960–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

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

[1]As of January 1.

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

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, vol I, natality, 1994, table 1–17. Washington: Public Health Service; in preparation.

Table 5. Live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
	Total number of live births								
All races	3,731,386	3,144,198	3,612,258	3,760,561	4,158,212	4,065,014	4,000,240	3,952,767	3,899,589
White	3,109,956	2,576,818	2,936,351	3,037,913	3,290,273	3,201,678	3,149,833	3,121,004	3,098,885
Black	561,992	496,829	568,080	581,824	684,336	673,633	658,875	636,391	603,139
American Indian or Alaskan Native	22,264	22,690	29,389	34,037	39,051	39,453	38,732	37,740	37,278
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	74,355	104,606	141,635	150,250	152,800	157,632	160,287
Chinese	7,044	7,778	11,671	16,405	22,737	25,061	25,530	26,578	27,380
Japanese	7,744	6,725	7,482	8,035	8,674	9,098	8,699	9,230	8,901
Filipino	8,066	10,359	13,968	20,058	25,770	28,959	29,643	30,495	30,551
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,099	5,883	5,810	5,955	5,787
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	78,355	81,249	83,118	85,374	87,668
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	307,163	372,814	595,073	643,271	654,418	665,026	679,768
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	215,439	242,976	385,640	432,047	443,733	454,536	469,615
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	33,671	35,147	58,807	59,569	58,102	57,240	54,824
Cuban	- - -	- - -	7,163	10,024	11,311	11,472	11,916	11,889	12,473
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	21,268	40,985	83,008	89,031	92,371	93,485	94,996
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	29,622	43,682	56,307	51,152	48,296	47,876	47,860
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	1,245,221	1,394,729	2,626,500	2,527,207	2,472,031	2,438,855	2,382,638
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	299,646	336,029	661,701	657,450	641,273	619,198	587,781

- - - Data not available.

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

[2]Includes mothers of all races.

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

SOURCES: 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; Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Mathews TJ, Clarke SC. Advance report of final natality statistics, 1994, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 44 no 11, suppl., in preparation, Hyattsville, Maryland. 1996, 1997.

Table 6. Prenatal care for live births, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Prenatal care, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Prenatal care began during 1st trimester						Percent of live births[1]							
All races	68.0	72.4	76.3	76.2	76.0	75.9	75.5	75.8	76.2	77.7	78.9	80.2	81.3
White	72.3	75.8	79.2	79.3	79.3	79.3	78.9	79.2	79.5	80.8	81.8	82.8	83.6
Black	44.2	55.5	62.4	61.5	60.8	60.7	60.0	60.6	61.9	63.9	66.0	68.3	70.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	38.2	45.4	55.8	57.5	57.6	58.1	57.9	57.9	59.9	62.1	63.4	65.2	66.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	73.7	74.1	75.0	75.5	74.8	75.1	75.3	76.6	77.6	79.7	79.9
Chinese	71.8	76.7	82.6	82.0	81.5	82.3	81.5	81.3	82.3	83.8	84.6	86.2	85.7
Japanese	78.1	82.7	86.1	84.7	86.6	86.3	86.2	87.0	87.7	88.2	87.2	89.2	89.7
Filipino	60.6	70.6	77.3	76.5	77.9	78.4	77.6	77.1	77.1	78.7	79.3	81.3	80.9
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	66.8	65.8	68.1	69.9	70.6	77.0	75.9
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	71.1	71.9	71.9	72.8	74.4	76.2	77.0
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	60.2	61.2	61.0	61.3	59.5	60.2	61.0	64.2	66.6	68.9	70.8
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	59.6	60.0	60.0	58.3	56.7	57.8	58.7	62.1	64.8	67.3	69.1
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	55.1	58.3	57.4	63.2	62.7	63.5	65.0	67.8	70.0	71.7	74.0
Cuban	- - -	- - -	82.7	82.5	83.1	83.4	83.2	84.8	85.4	86.8	88.9	90.1	89.2
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	58.8	60.6	59.1	62.8	60.8	61.5	63.4	66.8	68.7	71.2	73.2
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	66.4	65.8	65.5	67.3	66.0	66.4	65.6	68.0	70.0	72.1	74.3
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	81.2	81.4	81.7	81.8	82.7	83.3	83.7	84.9	85.6	86.5	87.1
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	60.7	60.1	60.0	60.4	59.9	60.7	61.9	64.0	66.1	68.3	70.4
Prenatal care began during 3d trimester or no prenatal care													
All races	7.9	6.0	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.2
White	6.3	5.0	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5
Black	16.6	10.5	8.9	10.2	11.2	11.0	11.9	11.3	10.7	9.9	9.0	8.2	7.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	28.9	22.4	15.2	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.4	12.9	12.2	11.0	10.3	9.8	9.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.7	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.3
Chinese	6.5	4.4	3.7	4.4	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0
Japanese	4.1	2.7	2.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.8	1.9	2.3
Filipino	7.2	4.1	4.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.6	4.1
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.7	8.7	7.5	7.0	6.7	4.7	5.1
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.4	4.8	5.0
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	12.0	12.4	12.7	12.1	13.0	12.0	11.0	9.5	8.8	7.6	7.4
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.9	14.6	13.2	12.2	10.5	9.7	8.3	8.1
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	16.2	15.5	17.1	10.2	11.3	10.6	9.1	8.0	7.1	6.5	5.5
Cuban	- - -	- - -	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.1
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	13.1	12.5	13.5	9.9	11.9	10.9	9.5	7.9	7.3	6.5	6.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	9.2	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.3	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.0
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	9.7	10.9	11.8	11.0	12.0	11.2	10.7	9.8	9.0	8.2	7.6

- - - Data not available.

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

SOURCES: 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; Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Mathews TJ, Clarke SC. Advance report of final natality statistics, 1994, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 44 no 11, suppl., in preparation, Hyattsville, Maryland. 1996, 1997.

Table 7. Teenage childbearing, according to detailed race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Maternal age, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Age of mother under 18 years						Percent of live births							
All races	6.3	7.6	5.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3
White	4.8	6.0	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3
Black	14.8	16.3	12.5	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.8	10.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.5	11.2	9.4	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
Chinese	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Japanese	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Filipino	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.9	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.1	8.0	7.6
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	7.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.6
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	7.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.0
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	10.0	8.5	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.5	9.6	10.2	10.8	10.8
Cuban	- - -	- - -	3.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.8
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.5	7.0	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.0
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	12.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.8
Age of mother 18–19 years													
All races	11.3	11.3	9.8	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9
White	10.4	10.3	9.0	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2
Black	16.6	16.9	14.5	12.9	12.2	12.3	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.3	12.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	12.8	15.2	14.6	12.4	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.3	12.4	11.9	11.9	12.3	12.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Chinese	3.9	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Japanese	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
Filipino	7.1	5.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.3	11.9	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.5
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	11.6	10.1	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	12.0	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	13.3	12.4	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.2	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7
Cuban	- - -	- - -	9.2	4.9	4.1	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.9
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.5
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.1	11.6	11.4	11.1
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	8.5	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	14.7	12.9	12.2	12.4	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.2	12.4	12.4

- - - Data not available.

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

[2]Includes mothers of all races.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, 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; Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Mathews TJ, Clarke SC. Advance report of final natality statistics, 1994, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 44 no 11, suppl., in preparation, Hyattsville, Maryland. 1996, 1997.

Table 8. Nonmarital childbearing according to detailed race of mother, Hispanic origin of mother, and maternal age and birth rates for unmarried women by race of mother and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, selected years 1970–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race of mother, Hispanic origin of mother, and maternal age	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
	Percent of live births to unmarried mothers												
All races	10.7	14.3	18.4	22.0	24.5	25.7	27.1	28.0	29.5	30.1	31.0	32.6	32.2
White	5.5	7.1	11.2	14.7	16.9	18.0	19.2	20.4	21.8	22.6	23.6	25.4	25.3
Black	37.5	49.5	56.1	61.2	63.4	64.7	65.7	66.5	67.9	68.1	68.7	70.4	69.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	22.4	32.7	39.2	46.8	51.1	51.7	52.7	53.6	55.3	55.3	55.8	57.0	57.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	7.3	9.5	11.0	11.5	12.4	13.2	13.9	14.7	15.7	16.2	16.3
Chinese	3.0	1.6	2.7	3.0	4.5	3.9	4.2	5.0	5.5	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.9
Japanese	4.6	4.6	5.2	7.9	7.9	8.8	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.0	11.2	10.8
Filipino	9.1	6.9	8.6	11.4	12.7	13.6	14.8	15.9	16.8	16.8	17.7	18.5	19.5
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.7	45.0	45.0	45.7	47.8	48.6	49.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.0	12.6	13.5	14.9	16.1	16.4	16.2
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	23.6	29.5	32.6	34.0	35.5	36.7	38.5	39.1	40.0	43.1	40.8
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	20.3	25.7	28.9	30.6	31.7	33.3	35.3	36.3	37.0	40.8	38.1
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	46.3	51.1	53.0	53.3	55.2	55.9	57.5	57.5	59.4	60.2	60.0
Cuban	- - -	- - -	10.0	16.1	16.1	16.3	17.5	18.2	19.5	20.2	21.0	22.9	23.8
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	27.1	34.9	37.1	36.4	38.9	41.2	43.1	43.9	45.2	45.9	44.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	22.4	31.1	34.2	35.5	37.0	37.2	37.9	37.6	38.7	43.5	44.0
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	9.6	12.4	14.3	15.2	16.1	16.9	18.0	18.5	19.5	20.8	21.2
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[1]	- - -	- - -	57.3	62.1	64.2	64.8	66.0	66.7	68.2	68.3	68.9	70.7	70.0
	Number of live births, in thousands												
Live births to unmarried mothers	399	448	666	828	933	1,005	1,094	1,165	1,214	1,225	1,240	1,290	1,254
Maternal age	Percent distribution of live births to unmarried mothers												
Under 20 years	50.1	52.1	40.8	33.8	32.4	32.1	31.8	30.9	30.4	29.8	29.7	30.5	30.9
20–24 years	31.8	29.9	35.6	36.3	35.5	34.9	34.6	34.7	35.4	35.6	35.4	34.8	34.5
25 years and over	18.1	18.0	23.5	29.9	32.1	33.0	33.6	34.4	34.3	34.6	34.9	34.6	34.7
	Live births per 1,000 unmarried women 15–44 years of age[3]												
All races and origins	26.4	24.5	29.4	32.8	36.0	38.5	41.6	43.8	45.2	45.2	45.3	46.9	45.1
White[4]	13.9	12.4	18.1	22.5	25.3	27.4	30.2	32.9	34.6	35.2	35.9	38.3	37.5
Black[4]	95.5	84.2	81.1	77.0	82.6	86.5	90.7	90.5	89.5	86.5	84.0	82.1	75.9
Hispanic origin (selected States)[1,2]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	89.6	93.7	95.3	95.2	101.2	95.0
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.5	28.2

- - - Data not available.

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

[2]Includes mothers of all races.

[3]Rates computed by relating births to unmarried women, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women 15–44 years of age.

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

NOTES: National estimates for 1970 and 1975 for unmarried mothers based on births occurring in States reporting marital status of mother (see Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System). The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In 1995 procedures implemented in California to more accurately identify the marital status of Hispanic mothers account for some of the decline in measures of nonmarital childbearing for women of all races, white women, and Hispanic women between 1994 and 1995.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Ventura, SJ. Births to unmarried mothers: United States, 1980–92. Vital Health Stat 21(53). 1995; 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; Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Mathews TJ, Clarke SC. Advance report of final natality statistics, 1994. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 44 no 11, suppl., Hyattsville, Maryland. 1996; Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Curtin SC, Mathews TJ. Report of final natality statistics, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report. Hyattsville, Maryland: 1997 in press; and 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 1970–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Mother's education, race of mother, and Hispanic origin of mother	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Less than 12 years of education						Percent of live births[1]							
All races	30.8	28.6	23.7	20.6	20.2	20.4	23.2	23.8	23.9	23.6	23.3	22.9	22.6
White	27.1	25.1	20.8	17.8	17.4	17.6	21.6	22.4	22.5	22.3	22.0	21.7	21.6
Black	51.2	45.3	36.4	32.6	31.6	31.4	30.4	30.2	30.4	30.0	29.8	29.3	28.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	60.5	52.7	44.2	39.0	38.5	37.9	37.2	36.4	36.3	35.9	34.8	34.0	33.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	21.0	19.4	17.9	17.9	19.5	20.0	19.7	19.0	18.1	17.4	16.1
Chinese	23.0	16.5	15.2	15.5	13.5	14.2	14.9	15.8	15.7	15.2	14.3	13.7	12.9
Japanese	11.8	9.1	5.0	4.8	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.6
Filipino	26.4	22.3	16.4	13.9	12.3	11.8	10.2	10.3	10.1	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.0
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.3	19.3	19.4	18.6	17.3	18.5	17.6
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.8	26.8	26.0	25.7	24.6	23.3	21.2
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	51.1	44.5	42.8	42.5	52.8	53.9	54.3	54.1	53.4	52.7	52.1
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	62.8	59.0	58.4	56.9	61.3	61.4	61.7	61.3	60.4	59.5	58.6
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	55.3	46.6	44.3	45.2	43.7	42.7	41.9	41.0	40.3	39.6	38.6
Cuban	- - -	- - -	24.1	21.1	18.7	18.1	17.9	17.8	16.7	15.6	14.6	15.0	14.4
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	41.2	37.0	34.1	31.8	43.6	44.2	44.5	43.6	43.0	42.0	41.7
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	40.1	36.5	34.3	34.1	34.5	33.3	34.4	34.7	33.9	33.9	33.8
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	18.3	15.8	15.3	16.7	15.3	15.2	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.3
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	37.4	33.5	32.2	31.8	29.9	30.0	30.3	29.8	29.6	29.1	28.6
16 years or more of education													
All races	8.6	11.4	14.0	16.7	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.5	18.1	18.9	19.5	20.4	21.4
White	9.6	12.7	15.5	18.6	19.8	20.1	19.2	19.3	19.9	20.7	21.4	22.2	23.1
Black	2.8	4.3	6.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.7	2.2	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.7	5.5	5.7	6.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	30.8	30.3	32.0	31.7	31.2	31.0	31.8	32.5	33.0	33.9	35.0
Chinese	34.0	37.8	41.5	35.2	36.8	36.4	40.5	40.3	41.7	44.0	45.7	46.6	49.0
Japanese	20.7	30.6	36.8	38.1	41.8	42.3	43.6	44.1	45.0	46.6	46.3	45.2	46.2
Filipino	28.1	36.6	37.1	35.2	36.9	35.5	36.0	34.5	34.1	35.8	36.1	36.6	36.7
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.6	6.8	6.7	8.0	8.5	8.9	9.7
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.9	27.3	28.6	28.0	28.1	29.4	30.5
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	4.2	6.0	6.6	7.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.1
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	3.0	4.6	5.4	5.3	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.7
Cuban	- - -	- - -	11.6	15.0	17.3	18.2	19.2	20.4	21.9	22.5	24.3	24.8	26.5
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	6.1	8.1	8.8	10.1	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.8	10.3
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	5.5	7.2	7.6	8.0	7.7	8.5	8.2	8.5	9.2	9.8	10.5
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	16.4	19.3	20.4	20.4	22.0	22.6	23.3	24.4	25.3	26.5	27.7
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	5.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.5

- - - Data not available.

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

[2]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item and education of mother item on their birth certificates. The number of States reporting both items increased from 20 in 1980, to 21 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 26 and DC in 1988, 45 and DC in 1989, 47 and DC in 1990–91, 49 and DC in 1992, and 50 and DC in 1993 (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, black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, 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, 1989–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Characteristic of mother	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Race of mother[1]			Percent of mothers who smoked[2]				
All races	19.5	18.4	17.8	16.9	15.8	14.6	13.9
White	20.4	19.4	18.8	17.9	16.8	15.6	15.0
Black	17.1	15.9	14.6	13.8	12.7	11.4	10.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	23.0	22.4	22.6	22.5	21.6	21.0	20.9
Asian or Pacific Islander[3]	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.4
Chinese	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.8
Japanese	8.2	8.0	7.5	6.6	6.7	5.4	5.2
Filipino	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.7	3.4
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	19.3	21.0	19.4	18.5	17.2	16.0	15.9
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.7
Hispanic origin and race of mother[4]							
Hispanic origin	8.0	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.0	4.6	4.3
Mexican American	6.3	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.1
Puerto Rican	14.5	13.6	13.2	12.7	11.2	10.9	10.4
Cuban	6.9	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.1
Central and South American	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.8
Other and unknown Hispanic	12.1	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.3	8.1	8.2
White, non-Hispanic	21.7	21.0	20.5	19.7	18.6	17.7	17.1
Black, non-Hispanic	17.2	15.9	14.6	13.8	12.7	11.5	10.6
Education of mother[5]							
0–8 years	20.8	19.2	18.3	16.8	15.2	13.6	12.6
9–11 years	35.0	33.3	31.9	30.6	29.0	27.0	26.2
12 years	22.2	21.2	20.6	20.1	19.3	18.2	17.7
13–15 years	13.6	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.3	10.7	10.5
16 years or more	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.7
Age of mother							
Under 15 years	7.7	7.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	6.7	7.3
15–19 years	22.2	20.8	19.7	18.6	17.5	16.7	16.8
15–17 years	19.0	17.6	16.6	15.6	14.8	14.4	14.6
18–19 years	23.9	22.5	21.5	20.3	19.1	18.1	18.1
20–24 years	23.5	22.1	21.2	20.3	19.2	17.8	17.1
25–29 years	19.0	18.0	17.2	16.1	14.8	13.5	12.8
30–34 years	15.7	15.3	15.1	14.5	13.4	12.3	11.4
35–39 years	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.4	12.8	12.2	12.0
40–49 years	13.2	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.0	10.3	10.1

[1]Includes data for 43 States and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1989, 45 States and DC in 1990, 46 States and DC in 1991–93, and 46 States, DC, and New York City (NYC) in 1994 and 1995. Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York (but includes NYC in 1994 and 1995), and South Dakota (1989–95), 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, 46 States and DC in 1993, and 46 States, DC, and NYC in 1994 and 1995. Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York (but includes NYC in 1994 and 1995), and South Dakota (1989–95), 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, 46 States and DC in 1992–93, and 46 States, DC, and NYC in 1994 and 1995. Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York (but includes NYC in 1994 and 1995), and South Dakota (1989–95), 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, black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCES: 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; Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Mathews TJ, Clarke SC. Advance report of final natality statistics, 1994, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 44 no 11, suppl., in preparation, Hyattsville, Maryland. 1996, 1997.

Table 11. Low-birthweight live births, according to mother's detailed race, Hispanic origin, and smoking status: United States, selected years 1970–95

[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*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams)						Percent of live births[1]							
All races	7.93	7.38	6.84	6.75	6.90	6.93	7.05	6.97	7.12	7.08	7.22	7.28	7.32
White	6.85	6.27	5.72	5.65	5.70	5.67	5.72	5.70	5.80	5.80	5.98	6.11	6.22
Black	13.90	13.19	12.69	12.65	12.98	13.26	13.51	13.25	13.55	13.31	13.34	13.24	13.13
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.97	6.41	6.44	5.86	6.15	6.00	6.26	6.11	6.15	6.22	6.42	6.45	6.61
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	6.68	6.16	6.41	6.31	6.51	6.45	6.54	6.57	6.55	6.81	6.90
Chinese	6.67	5.29	5.21	4.98	5.02	4.63	4.89	4.69	5.10	4.98	4.91	4.76	5.29
Japanese	9.03	7.47	6.60	6.21	6.49	6.69	6.67	6.16	5.90	7.00	6.53	6.91	7.26
Filipino	10.02	8.08	7.40	6.95	7.30	7.15	7.35	7.30	7.31	7.43	6.99	7.77	7.83
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.29	7.24	6.73	6.89	6.76	7.20	6.84
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.61	6.65	6.74	6.68	6.89	7.06	7.05
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	6.12	6.16	6.24	6.17	6.18	6.06	6.15	6.10	6.24	6.25	6.29
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	5.62	5.77	5.74	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.60	5.61	5.77	5.80	5.81
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	8.95	8.69	9.30	9.42	9.50	8.99	9.42	9.19	9.23	9.13	9.41
Cuban	- - -	- - -	5.62	6.02	5.89	5.94	5.77	5.67	5.57	6.10	6.18	6.27	6.50
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	5.76	5.68	5.74	5.58	5.81	5.84	5.87	5.77	5.94	6.02	6.20
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.96	6.83	6.91	6.85	6.74	6.87	7.25	7.24	7.51	7.54	7.55
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	5.67	5.60	5.63	5.62	5.62	5.61	5.72	5.73	5.92	6.06	6.20
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	12.71	12.61	13.10	13.28	13.61	13.32	13.62	13.40	13.43	13.34	13.21
Cigarette smoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.36	11.25	11.41	11.49	11.84	12.28	12.18
Nonsmoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.02	6.14	6.36	6.35	6.56	6.71	6.79
Very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams)													
All races	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.21	1.24	1.24	1.28	1.27	1.29	1.29	1.33	1.33	1.35
White	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	1.01	1.02	1.06
Black	2.40	2.40	2.48	2.71	2.79	2.86	2.95	2.92	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.97
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.98	0.95	0.92	1.01	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.07	0.95	1.05	1.10	1.10
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	0.92	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.90	0.87	0.85	0.91	0.86	0.93	0.91
Chinese	0.80	0.52	0.66	0.57	0.65	0.57	0.61	0.51	0.65	0.67	0.63	0.58	0.67
Japanese	1.48	0.89	0.94	0.84	0.80	0.92	0.86	0.73	0.62	0.85	0.74	0.92	0.87
Filipino	1.08	0.93	0.99	0.86	0.94	0.91	1.12	1.05	0.97	1.05	0.95	1.19	1.13
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.13	0.97	1.02	1.02	1.14	1.20	0.94
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.93	0.89	0.93	0.91
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	- - -	- - -	0.98	1.01	1.06	1.01	1.05	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.11
Mexican American	- - -	- - -	0.92	0.97	0.96	0.89	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.97	0.99	1.01
Puerto Rican	- - -	- - -	1.29	1.30	1.63	1.61	1.71	1.62	1.66	1.70	1.66	1.63	1.79
Cuban	- - -	- - -	1.02	1.18	0.97	1.17	1.13	1.20	1.15	1.24	1.23	1.31	1.19
Central and South American	- - -	- - -	0.99	1.01	1.02	0.97	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.13
Other and unknown Hispanic	- - -	- - -	1.01	0.96	1.15	1.11	1.04	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.23	1.29	1.28
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	0.86	0.90	0.91	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	1.00	1.01	1.04
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	- - -	- - -	2.46	2.66	2.73	2.82	2.97	2.93	2.97	2.97	2.99	2.99	2.98
Cigarette smoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.77	1.81	1.85
Nonsmoker[4]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.16	1.18	1.21	1.22	1.28	1.30	1.31

- - - Data not available.

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

[2]Trend data for Hispanics and non-Hispanics are affected by expansion of the reporting area for an Hispanic-origin item on the birth certificate and by immigration. These two factors affect numbers of events, composition of the Hispanic population, and maternal and infant health characteristics. The number of States in the reporting area increased from 22 in 1980, to 23 and the District of Columbia (DC) in 1983–87, 30 and DC in 1988, 47 and DC in 1989, 48 and DC in 1990, 49 and DC in 1991–92, and 50 and DC in 1993 (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, 46 States and DC in 1991–93, and 46 States, DC, and New York City (NYC) in 1994 and 1995. Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York (but includes NYC in 1994 and 1995), and South Dakota (1989–95), 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, black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCES: 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; Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Mathews TJ, Clarke SC. Advance report of final natality statistics, 1994, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 44 no 11, suppl., in preparation, Hyattsville, Maryland. 1996, 1997; Advance report of final natality statistics, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 41 no 9, vol 42 no 3, vol 43 no 5, vol 44 no 3, suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995.

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, 1989–95

[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*	*1994*	*1995*
Less than 12 years of education			Percent of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams[1]				
All races	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.4
White	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1
Black	17.0	16.5	17.0	16.5	16.4	16.2	16.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.0	8.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7
Chinese	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.3
Japanese	4.0	10.6	7.5	7.0	9.4	7.4	11.0
Filipino	6.9	7.2	7.4	6.8	6.2	8.2	7.5
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	11.0	10.7	7.1	9.5	9.1	8.0	9.8
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.7
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Mexican American	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
Puerto Rican	11.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	10.3	10.7	10.5
Cuban	9.4	7.9	7.1	7.8	6.5	8.2	9.2
Central and South American	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2
Other and unknown Hispanic	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.6	7.7
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.9
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	17.6	16.7	17.2	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.2
12 years of education							
All races	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6
White	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4
Black	13.4	13.1	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0
Chinese	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.7	4.9	5.3	5.7
Japanese	7.4	6.2	6.4	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.4
Filipino	6.8	7.6	6.9	7.4	6.5	7.5	7.7
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.6
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1
Mexican American	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6
Puerto Rican	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.1	8.7
Cuban	5.3	5.2	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7
Central and South American	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.8	5.9
Other and unknown Hispanic	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.1
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	13.6	13.2	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4
13 years or more of education							
All races	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0
White	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3
Black	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	5.6	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.6
Chinese	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.1
Japanese	6.6	6.0	5.6	6.9	6.3	6.8	7.1
Filipino	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.5	7.6
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	6.3	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.0
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.7
Hispanic origin (selected States)[2,3]	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9
Mexican American	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.6
Puerto Rican	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.9
Cuban	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.6
Central and South American	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.8
Other and unknown Hispanic	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.5	6.1
White, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2
Black, non-Hispanic (selected States)[2]	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.5

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

NOTES: Includes data for 48 States, the District of Columbia (DC), and New York City (NYC) in 1989–91 and all 50 States and DC starting in 1992. Excludes data for births to residents of upstate New York and Washington (1989–91), which did not require the reporting of education of mother on the birth certificate (see Appendix I). The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, 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 1983–85, 1988–90, and 1993–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95
	Percent of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams								
United States	6.76	6.98	7.27	5.65	5.69	6.10	12.68	13.34	13.24
New England	5.95	5.95	6.32	5.50	5.37	5.81	12.27	12.06	11.39
Maine	5.39	4.96	5.73	5.35	4.95	5.71	*	*	*
New Hampshire	5.01	4.96	5.20	4.99	4.93	5.14	*	*	*
Vermont	5.98	5.25	5.69	5.98	5.22	5.66	*	*	*
Massachusetts	5.85	5.92	6.29	5.45	5.34	5.78	11.38	11.06	10.67
Rhode Island	6.26	6.16	6.57	5.83	5.70	6.07	*11.62	*10.45	*11.22
Connecticut	6.56	6.75	6.96	5.65	5.71	6.10	13.35	13.80	12.54
Middle Atlantic	6.92	7.37	7.55	5.68	5.79	6.19	12.61	13.99	13.21
New York	7.07	7.68	7.64	5.76	5.99	6.25	12.04	13.78	12.68
New Jersey	7.00	7.11	7.57	5.64	5.52	6.12	12.75	13.53	13.37
Pennsylvania	6.64	7.04	7.39	5.58	5.65	6.14	13.99	14.96	14.39
East North Central	6.64	7.08	7.49	5.43	5.60	6.09	13.46	14.15	14.25
Ohio	6.59	7.00	7.53	5.64	5.83	6.38	12.62	13.48	13.82
Indiana	6.35	6.58	7.10	5.70	5.84	6.42	12.01	12.63	12.75
Illinois	7.16	7.58	7.94	5.37	5.56	5.98	13.93	14.45	14.89
Michigan	6.93	7.49	7.71	5.52	5.67	6.11	14.19	14.84	14.24
Wisconsin	5.28	5.69	6.17	4.69	4.81	5.28	12.88	13.89	13.92
West North Central	5.65	5.85	6.39	5.11	5.20	5.77	12.74	13.00	13.07
Minnesota	4.94	4.98	5.66	4.73	4.57	5.24	*12.02	13.45	12.13
Iowa	5.01	5.42	5.86	4.86	5.21	5.63	*11.66	*12.16	*12.35
Missouri	6.70	6.96	7.56	5.56	5.72	6.38	13.09	13.16	13.62
North Dakota	4.80	5.09	5.33	4.66	4.98	5.19	*	*	*
South Dakota	5.23	5.03	5.63	4.92	4.92	5.45	*	*	*
Nebraska	5.37	5.53	6.11	5.00	5.08	5.74	*12.09	*12.91	*12.29
Kansas	6.09	6.17	6.49	5.53	5.57	5.93	12.57	12.61	12.52
South Atlantic	7.78	7.99	8.27	5.93	5.92	6.36	12.51	13.05	13.09
Delaware	7.30	7.49	7.87	5.71	5.75	6.27	12.63	13.21	12.91
Maryland	7.60	7.97	8.49	5.50	5.68	6.08	12.57	13.07	13.40
District of Columbia	12.95	15.13	14.09	5.90	6.33	5.56	14.72	17.67	16.28
Virginia	7.12	7.13	7.50	5.63	5.49	5.90	12.01	12.26	12.56
West Virginia	6.83	6.70	7.52	6.61	6.47	7.29	*12.40	*12.70	*13.55
North Carolina	7.86	8.04	8.66	6.01	6.01	6.71	12.51	12.80	13.58
South Carolina	8.67	8.96	9.26	6.09	6.32	6.74	12.80	13.15	13.49
Georgia	8.25	8.46	8.70	6.05	6.02	6.38	12.42	12.85	12.97
Florida	7.47	7.59	7.65	5.97	5.96	6.27	12.20	12.82	12.21
East South Central	7.87	8.07	8.71	6.24	6.33	6.96	12.30	12.61	13.41
Kentucky	6.95	6.89	7.47	6.42	6.35	6.97	12.38	12.00	12.58
Tennessee	7.94	8.10	8.76	6.46	6.47	7.10	13.16	13.39	14.32
Alabama	7.97	8.24	8.91	5.90	6.11	6.85	11.95	12.29	12.93
Mississippi	8.77	9.23	9.92	5.96	6.37	6.80	12.02	12.43	13.33
West South Central	7.17	7.32	7.50	5.96	6.02	6.32	12.79	13.05	13.09
Arkansas	7.78	8.23	8.20	6.23	6.63	6.86	12.70	13.39	12.80
Louisiana	8.61	9.04	9.55	5.78	6.01	6.45	13.24	13.42	13.84
Oklahoma	6.48	6.53	6.89	5.94	5.99	6.35	12.14	11.80	12.35
Texas	6.84	6.93	7.08	5.97	5.96	6.25	12.53	12.86	12.70
Mountain	6.58	6.70	7.06	6.40	6.46	6.83	13.02	13.95	13.88
Montana	5.70	5.90	6.03	5.60	5.85	6.00	*	*	*
Idaho	5.40	5.45	5.57	5.34	5.39	5.52	*	*	*
Wyoming	7.06	7.23	7.83	7.05	7.17	7.80	*	*	*
Colorado	7.77	7.87	8.46	7.46	7.45	8.04	13.99	14.60	15.39
New Mexico	7.41	7.19	7.39	7.54	7.26	7.50	*12.62	*12.08	*10.74
Arizona	6.14	6.31	6.74	5.92	6.09	6.54	12.98	13.01	13.08
Utah	5.61	5.69	6.04	5.52	5.64	5.99	*	*	*
Nevada	6.85	7.32	7.45	6.27	6.49	6.71	*11.59	15.02	14.41
Pacific	5.82	5.87	5.97	5.18	5.16	5.39	12.15	13.10	12.21
Washington	5.20	5.38	5.32	4.89	5.01	5.04	11.34	12.19	10.82
Oregon	5.10	5.15	5.34	4.94	4.94	5.20	*11.82	*11.91	*10.63
California	5.96	5.97	6.08	5.26	5.20	5.47	12.26	13.25	12.37
Alaska	4.80	4.91	5.26	4.41	4.37	4.85	*7.84	*9.91	*10.69
Hawaii	6.92	7.03	7.01	5.74	5.68	5.42	*10.94	*10.83	*11.63

* 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 1983–85, 1988–90, and 1993–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95
	Percent of live births weighing less than 1,500 grams								
United States	1.20	1.27	1.34	0.93	0.95	1.03	2.64	2.91	2.96
New England	1.05	1.10	1.15	0.94	0.95	0.99	2.78	2.83	2.81
Maine	0.97	0.82	1.00	0.96	0.82	1.00	*	*	*
New Hampshire	0.85	0.89	0.83	0.85	0.89	0.83	*	*	*
Vermont	0.91	0.73	0.82	0.92	0.72	0.81	*	*	*
Massachusetts	1.01	1.09	1.15	0.91	0.96	1.00	2.36	2.51	2.56
Rhode Island	1.08	1.12	1.07	0.98	1.02	0.95	*2.51	*2.33	*2.37
Connecticut	1.26	1.34	1.36	1.00	1.05	1.08	3.28	3.38	3.28
Middle Atlantic	1.25	1.41	1.45	0.95	1.00	1.08	2.64	3.18	3.09
New York	1.27	1.44	1.47	0.95	1.00	1.08	2.51	3.09	2.99
New Jersey	1.26	1.38	1.51	0.95	1.00	1.11	2.58	3.06	3.24
Pennsylvania	1.22	1.36	1.37	0.95	0.99	1.06	3.04	3.51	3.18
East North Central	1.22	1.32	1.41	0.93	0.96	1.07	2.84	3.09	3.07
Ohio	1.20	1.27	1.39	0.97	0.99	1.10	2.68	2.88	3.00
Indiana	1.09	1.18	1.28	0.92	0.99	1.11	2.51	2.70	2.68
Illinois	1.33	1.43	1.53	0.94	0.96	1.09	2.87	3.05	3.14
Michigan	1.30	1.47	1.49	0.96	0.96	1.08	3.08	3.50	3.20
Wisconsin	0.97	1.03	1.11	0.84	0.82	0.92	2.74	2.91	2.87
West North Central	0.97	1.01	1.13	0.85	0.86	0.98	2.60	2.69	2.75
Minnesota	0.88	0.87	1.06	0.84	0.80	0.98	*2.47	2.78	2.54
Iowa	0.83	0.89	1.01	0.80	0.84	0.96	*2.13	*2.63	*2.71
Missouri	1.17	1.21	1.30	0.90	0.92	1.03	2.73	2.71	2.74
North Dakota	0.79	0.84	0.97	0.74	0.85	0.91	*	*	*
South Dakota	0.93	0.86	0.93	0.89	0.82	0.81	*	*	*
Nebraska	0.89	0.95	1.03	0.80	0.85	0.97	*2.60	*2.53	*2.21
Kansas	1.02	1.07	1.17	0.92	0.93	0.98	2.33	2.69	3.16
South Atlantic	1.49	1.57	1.64	1.01	1.02	1.09	2.71	2.94	3.05
Delaware	1.48	1.59	1.52	1.08	1.07	1.11	2.85	3.31	2.93
Maryland	1.57	1.71	1.80	1.01	1.04	1.08	2.94	3.21	3.31
District of Columbia	3.25	3.80	3.46	1.33	1.38	0.86	3.74	4.47	4.17
Virginia	1.32	1.38	1.48	0.93	0.94	1.03	2.58	2.78	2.93
West Virginia	1.12	1.16	1.25	1.06	1.10	1.21	*2.82	*2.77	*2.15
North Carolina	1.48	1.62	1.78	1.01	1.07	1.20	2.68	2.93	3.26
South Carolina	1.68	1.72	1.79	1.08	1.10	1.16	2.65	2.70	2.87
Georgia	1.62	1.64	1.74	1.04	1.01	1.06	2.70	2.79	3.00
Florida	1.36	1.42	1.45	1.00	1.00	1.06	2.49	2.81	2.78
East South Central	1.38	1.48	1.60	1.01	1.04	1.13	2.37	2.62	2.89
Kentucky	1.21	1.18	1.28	1.06	1.03	1.14	2.71	2.60	2.75
Tennessee	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.04	1.07	1.13	2.64	2.87	3.18
Alabama	1.40	1.59	1.75	0.95	1.07	1.16	2.26	2.59	2.90
Mississippi	1.54	1.64	1.81	0.95	0.94	1.04	2.20	2.43	2.65
West South Central	1.20	1.25	1.34	0.93	0.94	1.04	2.49	2.65	2.82
Arkansas	1.38	1.32	1.49	1.05	0.95	1.20	2.44	2.55	2.48
Louisiana	1.53	1.68	1.89	0.91	0.96	1.07	2.56	2.73	3.03
Oklahoma	1.06	1.04	1.16	0.92	0.94	1.01	2.44	2.12	2.64
Texas	1.12	1.17	1.24	0.92	0.93	1.02	2.45	2.67	2.76
Mountain	0.94	0.98	1.05	0.89	0.92	1.00	2.56	2.64	2.71
Montana	0.77	0.87	0.90	0.71	0.86	0.90	*	*	*
Idaho	0.80	0.87	0.82	0.78	0.87	0.80	*	*	*
Wyoming	1.01	0.91	1.16	0.99	0.93	1.14	*	*	*
Colorado	1.00	1.01	1.19	0.93	0.93	1.08	2.60	2.43	3.05
New Mexico	1.01	0.97	1.05	1.00	0.96	1.08	*2.68	*2.11	*1.96
Arizona	1.03	1.04	1.09	0.97	0.99	1.04	2.73	3.01	2.74
Utah	0.77	0.80	0.89	0.75	0.79	0.87	*	*	*
Nevada	0.96	1.17	1.14	0.85	0.98	1.00	*2.22	2.88	2.53
Pacific	1.01	1.00	1.03	0.88	0.85	0.91	2.61	2.79	2.67
Washington	0.91	0.87	0.82	0.85	0.79	0.77	2.35	2.71	2.18
Oregon	0.86	0.82	0.88	0.85	0.80	0.85	*2.01	*1.81	*1.92
California	1.05	1.03	1.07	0.90	0.87	0.94	2.65	2.81	2.71
Alaska	0.81	0.97	0.94	0.74	0.78	0.82	*2.06	*2.90	*2.75
Hawaii	1.02	1.01	1.01	0.92	0.93	0.85	*2.13	*2.73	*3.38

* 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 1973–94

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

Characteristic	*1973*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
	Abortions per 100 live births[1]												
Total	19.6	27.2	35.9	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.2	34.6	34.5	33.9	33.5	33.4	32.1
Age													
Under 15 years	123.7	119.3	139.7	137.6	116.3	127.5	94.9	88.6	84.4	76.7	79.0	74.4	70.4
15–19 years	53.9	54.2	71.4	68.8	65.0	66.8	62.4	56.0	51.5	46.2	44.0	44.0	41.5
20–24 years	29.4	28.9	39.5	38.6	38.0	38.6	37.4	36.6	37.7	37.8	37.6	38.4	36.4
25–29 years	20.7	19.2	23.7	21.7	22.1	21.8	21.4	21.1	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.7	22.2
30–34 years	28.0	25.0	23.7	19.9	19.8	19.6	18.8	18.7	19.1	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.2
35–39 years	45.1	42.2	41.0	33.6	31.3	29.7	28.0	27.1	27.3	26.2	25.6	24.8	23.4
40 years and over	68.4	66.8	80.7	62.3	59.0	55.5	51.4	49.6	50.1	46.9	45.4	43.0	41.2
Race													
White[2]	32.6	27.7	33.2	27.7	26.9	26.7	25.9	25.2	25.8	24.6	23.6	23.1	21.7
Black[3]	42.0	47.6	54.3	47.2	48.8	50.0	48.9	49.6	52.1	50.2	51.8	52.9	51.6
Hispanic origin[4]													
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30.0	30.7	28.8	27.9
Non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33.2	32.6	31.0	29.4
Marital status													
Married	7.6	9.6	10.5	8.0	10.2	9.6	8.8	8.1	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.4	7.9
Unmarried	139.8	161.0	147.6	117.4	95.8	101.9	102.7	92.1	87.9	81.5	79.0	78.9	68.9
Previous live births[5]													
0	43.7	38.4	45.7	45.1	41.5	41.0	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.8	32.7	32.4	30.9
1	23.5	22.0	20.2	21.6	21.5	22.2	21.8	21.2	23.0	23.2	22.9	23.1	22.3
2	36.8	36.8	29.5	29.9	30.5	31.5	30.4	28.9	31.7	31.9	31.9	32.2	30.9
3	46.9	47.7	29.8	18.2	29.7	30.9	29.1	26.5	30.2	31.0	30.8	31.5	30.8
4 or more[6]	44.7	43.5	24.3	21.5	22.4	24.7	21.9	22.3	27.1	22.6	25.5	23.4	23.3

- - - Data not available.

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

[3]Reported as black and other races before 1989.

[4]Includes data for 20 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City in 1991–94. States with large Hispanic populations that are not included are California, Florida, and Illinois.

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

[6]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 1992–94 the number of States reporting each characteristic was as follows: age, 41–42 States, DC, and NYC; race, 34–35 States, DC, and NYC; marital status, 35–37 States, DC (in 1992), and NYC; previous live births, 36–38 States 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; 1992, Vol. 45, No. SS–3, May 1996; 1993 and 1994, forthcoming.

Table 16. Legal abortions, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1973–94

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

Characteristic	*1973*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
	Number of legal abortions reported in thousands												
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	616	855	1,298	1,329	1,328	1,354	1,371	1,397	1,430	1,389	1,359	1,330	1,267
Alan Guttmacher Institute[1]	745	1,034	1,554	1,589	1,574	1,559	1,591	1,567	1,609	1,557	1,529	- - -	1,400
	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	50.3	51.0	50.4	48.7	49.8	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.3	53.7
Under 7 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	14.7	15.7
7 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.6	16.2	16.5
8 weeks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.2	21.6	21.6
9–10 weeks	29.4	28.4	26.2	26.6	25.8	26.0	26.4	25.8	25.3	25.1	24.2	24.4	23.5
11–12 weeks	17.9	14.9	12.2	12.5	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.6	11.7	11.5	12.0	11.6	10.9
13–15 weeks	6.9	5.0	5.1	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3
16–20 weeks	8.0	6.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3
21 weeks and over	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3
Type of procedure													
Curettage	88.4	90.9	95.5	97.5	97.0	97.2	98.6	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.1
Intrauterine instillation	10.4	6.2	3.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other[3]	1.2	2.8	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Location of facility													
In State of residence	74.8	89.2	92.6	92.4	92.4	91.7	91.4	91.0	91.8	91.6	92.0	91.4	91.7
Out of State of residence	25.2	10.8	7.4	7.6	7.6	8.3	8.6	9.0	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.6	8.3
Previous induced abortions													
0	- - -	81.9	67.6	60.1	59.3	58.5	57.8	58.1	57.1	56.1	55.1	54.9	54.8
1	- - -	14.9	23.5	25.7	26.3	26.5	26.9	26.5	26.9	27.2	27.4	27.3	27.2
2	- - -	2.5	6.6	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.4	9.9	10.1	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.1
3 or more	- - -	0.7	2.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.7	7.0

- - - Data not available.

[1]No survey was conducted in 1983, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1993, or 1994; 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 1992–94 the number of States reporting each characteristic was as follows: gestational age, 37–39 States, DC, and NYC; detailed gestational age under 9 weeks, 35–37 States and NYC; type of procedure, 38–39 States, DC, and NYC; location of facility, 40–42 States, DC, and NYC; previous induced abortions, 35–37 States, DC (in 1992), and NYC. Some 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; 1992, Vol. 45, No. SS–3, May 1996; 1993 and 1994, 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; unpublished data.

Table 17. Legal abortions, abortion-related deaths, and abortion-related death rates, according to period of gestation: United States, 1974–76 through 1989–91

[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			
1974–76	2,606,596	66	2.5
1977–79[1]	3,489,127	48	1.4
1980–82[2]	3,902,346	28	0.7
1983–85[3]	3,931,078	34	0.9
1986–88[4]	4,053,068	34	0.8
1989–91[5]	4,215,172	28	0.7
Under 9 weeks			
1974–76	1,170,991	8	0.7
1977–79	1,808,026	10	0.6
1980–82	1,996,665	7	0.4
1983–85	1,972,385	3	0.2
1986–88	2,027,403	5	0.2
1989–91	2,159,611	3	0.1
9–10 weeks			
1974–76	739,599	10	1.4
1977–79	941,986	9	1.0
1980–82	1,036,739	5	0.5
1983–85	1,045,538	6	0.6
1986–88	1,056,627	2	0.2
1989–91	1,070,644	–	–
11–12 weeks			
1974–76	387,259	10	2.6
1977–79	446,562	7	1.6
1980–82	477,393	4	0.8
1983–85	496,525	3	0.6
1986–88	504,038	2	0.4
1989–91	502,967	–	–
13 weeks and over			
1974–76	308,748	38	12.3
1977–79	292,553	20	6.8
1980–82	391,548	11	2.8
1983–85	416,630	19	4.6
1986–88	465,000	16	3.4
1989–91	481,949	17	3.5

– Quantity zero.
[1]Includes two deaths with weeks of gestation unknown.
[2]Includes one death with weeks of gestation unknown.
[3]Includes three deaths with weeks of gestation unknown.
[4]Includes nine deaths with weeks of gestation unknown.
[5]Includes eight deaths with weeks of gestation unknown.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Surveillance summaries, Abortion surveillance, United States, 1992. Vol 45, no SS–3. Atlanta, Georgia: Public Health Service. 1996; unpublished data.

Table 18. Methods of contraception for women 15–44 years of age, according to race and age: United States, 1982, 1988, and 1995

[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 1995	White 1982	White 1988	White 1995	Black 1982	Black 1988	Black 1995
	Number of women in thousands								
15–44 years	54,099	57,900	60,201	45,367	47,076	47,981	6,985	7,679	8,460
15–19 years	9,521	9,179	8,961	7,815	7,313	6,838	1,416	1,409	1,454
20–24 years	10,629	9,413	9,041	8,855	7,401	7,015	1,472	1,364	1,386
25–34 years	19,644	21,726	20,758	16,485	17,682	16,609	2,479	2,865	2,861
35–44 years	14,305	17,582	21,440	12,212	14,681	17,519	1,618	2,041	2,758
All methods	Percent of women using contraception								
15–44 years	55.7	60.3	64.2	56.7	61.8	65.5	52.0	56.7	61.5
15–19 years	24.2	32.1	29.8	23.4	32.2	30.0	30.0	35.1	34.5
20–24 years	55.8	59.0	63.5	56.6	60.2	63.3	52.5	61.1	66.9
25–34 years	66.7	66.3	71.1	67.7	67.7	72.6	64.0	63.8	66.4
35–44 years	61.6	68.3	72.3	63.1	70.2	73.4	52.3	58.9	68.0
Female sterilization	Percent of contracepting women								
15–44 years	23.2	27.5	27.7	22.1	26.1	25.7	30.0	38.1	39.9
15–19 years	–	*1.5	*0.3	–	*1.6	–	–	*1.6	–
20–24 years	4.5	4.6	4.0	*3.8	3.9	3.5	9.8	9.1	7.2
25–34 years	22.1	25.0	23.8	20.2	23.2	21.3	33.5	39.9	40.3
35–44 years	43.5	47.6	45.0	41.9	44.7	41.7	56.8	70.5	66.3
Male sterilization									
15–44 years	10.9	11.7	10.9	12.2	13.6	12.7	*1.4	*0.9	1.7
15–19 years	*0.4	*0.2	–	*0.5	*0.3	–	–	–	–
20–24 years	*3.6	*1.8	*1.1	*4.2	*2.3	*1.3	*0.5	–	*0.2
25–34 years	10.1	10.2	7.8	11.3	11.7	8.9	*1.4	*1.1	*1.5
35–44 years	19.9	20.8	19.4	21.6	23.7	22.1	*3.1	*1.5	3.1
Birth control pill									
15–44 years	28.0	30.7	26.9	26.7	29.8	28.0	38.0	38.0	23.8
15–19 years	63.9	58.8	43.8	62.1	55.9	47.5	70.8	74.2	33.2
20–24 years	55.1	68.2	52.1	53.5	67.9	55.4	65.0	70.3	41.5
25–34 years	25.7	32.6	33.3	24.8	32.4	35.0	33.7	35.7	26.6
35–44 years	3.7	4.3	8.7	3.7	4.5	8.9	*5.1	*4.2	9.6
Intrauterine device									
15–44 years	7.1	2.0	0.8	6.9	1.8	0.8	9.1	3.1	*0.8
15–19 years	*1.3	–	–	*0.5	–	–	*4.9	–	–
20–24 years	4.2	*0.3	*0.3	*3.5	*0.3	*0.4	*6.2	*0.9	*0.2
25–34 years	9.7	2.1	0.8	9.4	1.7	0.7	13.0	*4.1	*1.5
35–44 years	6.9	3.1	1.1	7.0	3.0	1.2	*6.5	*4.3	*0.6
Diaphragm									
15–44 years	8.1	5.7	1.9	8.8	6.2	2.1	3.5	1.9	*0.8
15–19 years	*6.0	*1.0	*0.1	*7.1	*1.3	*0.2	*1.8	–	–
20–24 years	10.2	3.7	*0.6	11.3	4.1	*0.6	*2.8	*1.6	*0.7
25–34 years	10.3	7.3	1.7	11.3	8.0	1.8	*3.0	*1.7	*1.0
35–44 years	4.0	6.0	2.8	3.8	6.2	3.2	*6.0	*3.3	*0.9
Condom									
15–44 years	12.0	14.6	20.4	12.7	14.9	19.7	6.2	10.3	20.5
15–19 years	20.8	32.8	36.7	22.6	34.2	36.8	*12.6	22.7	37.8
20–24 years	10.7	14.5	26.4	11.4	15.8	23.8	*6.4	9.6	33.8
25–34 years	11.4	13.7	21.1	12.0	14.0	20.6	5.3	9.4	17.7
35–44 years	11.3	11.2	14.7	12.0	11.3	14.6	*4.5	7.0	12.2

– Quantity zero.
*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTE: Method of contraception used in the month of interview. If multiple methods were reported, only the most effective method is shown in the table.

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, 1972–74 to 1993–94

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

Selected characteristics of mother	*1972–74*	*1975–77*	*1978–80*	*1981–83*	*1984–86*	*1987–89*	*1990–92*	*1993–94*
				Percent of babies breastfed				
Total	30.1	36.7	47.5	58.1	54.5	52.3	54.2	58.1
Race								
White, non-Hispanic	32.5	38.9	53.2	64.3	59.7	58.3	59.1	61.2
Black, non-Hispanic	12.5	16.8	19.6	26.0	22.9	21.0	22.9	27.5
Hispanic	33.1	42.9	46.3	52.8	58.9	51.3	58.8	67.4
Education[1]								
No high school diploma or GED	14.0	19.4	27.6	31.4	36.8	30.0	38.6	43.0
High school diploma or GED	25.0	33.6	40.2	54.3	46.7	46.6	46.0	51.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	35.2	43.5	63.2	66.7	66.1	57.8	60.7	65.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	65.5	66.9	71.3	83.2	75.3	79.2	80.8	80.6
Geographic region								
Northeast	29.9	34.7	49.3	68.2	55.3	49.9	54.0	56.7
Midwest	22.3	30.9	34.4	46.0	50.9	50.4	51.6	49.7
South	30.6	33.1	49.5	57.9	45.3	42.5	43.6	49.7
West	47.1	54.5	66.6	69.9	70.9	69.1	70.5	79.3
Age at baby's birth								
Under 20 years	17.0	22.1	31.4	31.0	30.6	26.2	35.2	45.3
20–24 years	28.7	33.5	44.7	50.8	50.2	46.7	44.7	50.9
25–29 years	38.7	45.9	53.6	62.2	59.8	57.1	56.5	55.9
30–44 years	43.1	47.5	55.2	73.1	65.9	65.3	67.5	71.1
				Percent of breastfed babies who were breastfed 3 months or more[2]				
Total	62.3	66.2	64.7	68.3	63.2	61.5	61.0	56.2
Race								
White, non-Hispanic	62.1	66.7	67.6	68.1	62.5	62.3	62.6	56.8
Black, non-Hispanic	47.8	60.7	58.5	61.1	56.8	46.9	56.7	45.4
Hispanic	64.7	62.7	46.3	65.6	66.4	64.3	58.2	55.5
Education[1]								
No high school diploma or GED	54.4	54.7	53.7	50.5	59.8	57.3	55.5	44.5
High school diploma or GED	53.7	62.5	59.4	59.6	58.0	58.3	58.2	49.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	69.5	77.2	63.8	73.3	63.4	60.7	53.8	60.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	69.2	65.3	79.9	80.9	72.2	68.1	73.8	68.1
Geographic region								
Northeast	64.6	68.2	71.2	75.0	64.8	59.7	72.7	58.7
Midwest	44.4	54.3	53.1	64.4	60.4	58.6	63.1	56.7
South	72.6	74.1	67.6	65.0	60.3	55.2	50.8	50.9
West	69.0	70.6	66.8	69.6	66.9	69.9	60.4	59.0
Age at baby's birth								
Under 20 years	50.0	61.0	48.2	49.1	62.5	56.3	31.9	22.6
20–24 years	57.7	59.4	60.0	63.7	51.9	51.6	54.0	50.6
25–29 years	68.3	71.5	65.1	70.8	65.6	58.3	59.7	63.7
30–44 years	79.4	72.8	81.5	72.8	73.2	73.5	71.8	62.3

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

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

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

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

* 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.

[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).

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, 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 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 years or more 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[3]	7.1	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.2	6.9	6.2	5.5
Black, non-Hispanic[3]	15.0	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.1	14.8	14.8	13.7

* 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.

[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: Data for all mothers and by race based on 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, black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, 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 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 1950–95

[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
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
1994	8.0	5.1	4.2	2.9	7.0	3.7	7.9
1995	7.6	4.9	4.0	2.7	7.0	3.6	7.6
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
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
1994	6.6	4.2	3.4	2.4	6.0	3.3	6.7
1995	6.3	4.1	3.3	2.2	5.9	3.3	6.5
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
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
1994	15.8	10.2	8.6	5.6	12.5	5.8	14.3
1995	15.1	9.8	8.2	5.3	12.7	5.7	13.8

- - - Data not available.

[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, Race).

[7]Infant deaths are tabulated by race of decedent; fetal deaths and live births are tabulated by race of mother (see Appendix II, Race).

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 1950–95. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Singh GK, Kochanek KD, and MacDorman MF. Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1994. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 45 no 3, suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1996; Anderson RN, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL. Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1997 in preparation; 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 1983–85, 1988–90, and 1993–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White[1]			Black[1]		
	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States	10.9	9.7	8.0	9.4	8.0	6.6	19.4	18.4	15.8
New England	9.4	7.8	6.3	8.7	7.2	5.8	20.3	16.3	12.6
Maine	8.7	7.2	6.5	8.7	7.1	6.4	*	*	*
New Hampshire	9.4	7.8	5.8	9.3	7.8	5.8	*	*	*
Vermont	8.6	6.7	6.8	8.6	6.7	6.8	*	*	*
Massachusetts	9.0	7.5	5.8	8.4	6.9	5.3	19.3	15.1	10.5
Rhode Island	9.9	8.8	6.5	9.4	8.5	6.1	*17.7	*15.0	*12.7
Connecticut	10.1	8.5	7.4	8.8	7.1	6.3	21.4	18.4	15.6
Middle Atlantic	11.0	10.0	7.9	9.4	7.9	6.2	19.0	19.4	15.8
New York	11.1	10.3	8.0	9.5	8.2	6.3	17.5	18.7	14.6
New Jersey	11.0	9.4	7.6	9.1	7.1	5.8	19.7	19.1	15.8
Pennsylvania	10.9	9.9	8.2	9.3	7.8	6.4	22.3	21.6	18.7
East North Central	11.2	10.4	8.9	9.4	8.3	7.0	21.7	20.7	18.4
Ohio	10.6	9.8	8.9	9.4	8.3	7.4	19.0	18.4	17.7
Indiana	11.1	10.3	8.8	10.2	9.2	7.6	19.7	19.4	18.5
Illinois	12.1	11.2	9.5	9.4	8.4	7.0	22.9	21.8	19.0
Michigan	11.6	10.9	8.8	9.3	8.2	6.5	23.7	22.2	18.2
Wisconsin	9.6	8.6	7.7	8.8	7.6	6.6	18.6	17.7	18.2
West North Central	9.7	8.6	7.7	9.0	7.6	6.9	18.7	18.6	16.4
Minnesota	9.2	7.4	7.1	9.0	6.6	6.4	*21.1	23.4	16.8
Iowa	9.1	8.3	7.5	8.9	7.9	7.1	*19.4	*22.4	*22.3
Missouri	10.5	9.8	8.0	9.0	8.4	6.7	18.7	17.5	15.0
North Dakota	8.5	8.9	7.5	8.1	8.4	7.0	*	*	*
South Dakota	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.5	8.3	7.7	*	*	*
Nebraska	9.7	8.4	8.1	9.2	7.4	7.6	*18.3	*20.8	*17.6
Kansas	9.9	8.4	7.8	9.3	7.5	6.9	18.1	17.5	19.1
South Atlantic	12.3	11.1	9.1	9.6	8.3	6.6	19.7	18.3	15.5
Delaware	11.9	11.2	7.7	9.1	8.5	5.6	21.2	20.4	14.9
Maryland	11.8	10.4	9.3	9.1	7.5	6.2	18.7	17.2	15.9
District of Columbia	20.4	22.2	17.3	9.4	14.8	6.9	23.4	25.7	20.4
Virginia	11.8	10.2	8.3	9.5	7.6	6.3	20.1	18.9	15.1
West Virginia	10.9	9.4	7.8	10.6	9.1	7.4	*19.9	*18.6	*17.3
North Carolina	12.4	11.4	9.9	9.8	8.7	7.3	19.0	18.1	16.5
South Carolina	14.6	12.2	9.7	10.6	8.9	6.7	21.2	17.6	14.8
Georgia	13.0	12.4	10.0	9.7	9.0	6.9	19.3	18.6	15.8
Florida	11.4	10.0	8.1	9.1	7.9	6.4	18.9	17.0	14.1
East South Central	12.6	10.9	9.5	10.1	8.5	7.1	19.3	17.0	15.7
Kentucky	11.4	9.4	7.9	10.7	8.7	7.4	19.8	16.8	13.2
Tennessee	12.0	10.6	9.2	9.8	8.1	6.6	20.0	18.5	18.0
Alabama	12.9	11.7	10.1	10.1	8.9	7.3	18.3	16.9	15.6
Mississippi	14.4	12.0	11.0	9.9	8.6	7.6	19.5	15.7	14.7
West South Central	10.9	9.2	7.9	9.6	7.9	6.7	17.1	15.5	14.0
Arkansas	11.1	10.0	9.3	9.7	8.3	8.2	15.7	15.9	13.6
Louisiana	12.5	11.2	10.4	9.1	8.2	6.8	18.2	15.7	15.6
Oklahoma	10.9	8.9	8.6	10.4	8.5	8.2	17.2	13.9	14.3
Texas	10.4	8.7	7.1	9.6	7.7	6.3	16.5	15.5	13.0
Mountain	9.8	8.9	7.0	9.4	8.4	6.6	18.9	18.9	16.5
Montana	9.4	9.7	7.3	8.9	8.8	7.0	*	*	*
Idaho	10.3	9.1	6.7	10.3	8.8	6.5	*	*	*
Wyoming	11.0	9.0	7.4	10.9	9.0	7.1	*	*	*
Colorado	9.9	9.0	7.1	9.5	8.7	6.6	19.1	16.6	18.0
New Mexico	10.1	9.2	7.6	9.8	8.8	7.1	*15.5	*19.7	*13.8
Arizona	9.6	9.3	7.7	8.9	8.6	7.1	20.8	21.7	18.5
Utah	9.2	7.8	5.8	9.1	7.5	5.7	*	*	*
Nevada	9.9	8.3	6.3	9.6	7.5	6.0	*16.5	17.9	12.1
Pacific	9.7	8.4	6.7	9.0	7.7	6.2	18.8	18.3	15.3
Washington	10.1	8.7	6.2	9.8	8.1	5.9	22.3	21.0	16.2
Oregon	9.8	8.6	6.8	9.6	8.3	6.6	*19.2	*21.0	*19.9
California	9.6	8.3	6.7	8.9	7.6	6.2	18.5	18.2	15.1
Alaska	11.5	10.4	7.8	9.4	8.0	6.4	*24.5	*16.7	*15.7
Hawaii	9.4	7.4	6.6	6.5	4.7	3.9	*21.8	*13.4	*17.1

*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.

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

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 1983–85, 1988–90, and 1993–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White[1]			Black[1]		
	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95
	Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States	7.1	6.1	5.1	6.1	5.1	4.2	12.6	11.8	10.3
New England	6.7	5.4	4.5	6.2	4.9	4.1	14.7	11.3	9.4
Maine	5.8	4.9	4.2	5.8	4.9	4.2	*	*	*
New Hampshire	6.4	4.7	3.8	6.4	4.7	3.8	*	*	*
Vermont	5.7	4.2	4.5	5.7	4.3	4.6	*	*	*
Massachusetts	6.4	5.2	4.1	5.9	4.7	3.7	13.0	10.6	8.0
Rhode Island	7.3	6.6	4.7	7.0	6.4	4.5	*12.8	*10.1	*8.6
Connecticut	7.7	6.0	5.3	6.6	5.1	4.5	16.5	12.7	11.5
Middle Atlantic	7.5	6.8	5.4	6.6	5.5	4.4	12.2	12.7	10.2
New York	7.6	7.0	5.5	6.7	5.7	4.5	11.1	12.4	9.5
New Jersey	7.5	6.3	5.1	6.5	5.0	4.1	12.2	11.9	10.0
Pennsylvania	7.6	6.7	5.6	6.5	5.4	4.5	15.1	14.3	12.1
East North Central	7.5	6.7	5.8	6.3	5.4	4.6	14.2	13.2	11.9
Ohio	7.1	6.2	5.9	6.3	5.3	4.9	12.3	11.4	11.7
Indiana	7.4	6.4	5.6	6.8	5.7	4.8	12.9	12.4	12.0
Illinois	8.1	7.3	6.2	6.5	5.6	4.7	14.3	13.4	12.1
Michigan	7.9	7.3	5.7	6.3	5.2	4.2	16.9	15.6	12.1
Wisconsin	6.1	5.1	4.7	5.6	4.7	4.1	11.8	9.1	10.3
West North Central	6.1	5.2	4.7	5.7	4.7	4.3	11.8	10.8	9.8
Minnesota	5.7	4.4	4.4	5.6	4.1	4.1	*13.4	13.5	9.1
Iowa	5.8	5.2	4.6	5.7	4.9	4.4	*11.8	*15.6	*13.1
Missouri	6.7	6.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	4.1	12.0	10.0	9.2
North Dakota	5.3	5.3	4.6	5.2	5.2	4.5	*	*	*
South Dakota	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.4	*	*	*
Nebraska	6.3	4.9	5.0	6.0	4.3	4.7	*11.8	*12.4	*10.9
Kansas	6.2	4.9	4.9	5.9	4.4	4.4	10.6	10.0	11.3
South Atlantic	8.3	7.4	6.1	6.4	5.4	4.4	13.2	12.4	10.7
Delaware	8.4	8.1	5.2	6.5	6.1	3.7	14.5	14.7	10.3
Maryland	8.2	6.9	6.4	6.2	4.8	4.2	13.3	11.8	11.0
District of Columbia	15.4	16.2	12.4	7.6	9.8	4.9	17.6	18.9	14.7
Virginia	8.3	7.0	5.7	6.6	5.0	4.2	14.4	13.4	10.8
West Virginia	7.2	6.2	5.1	6.9	6.0	5.0	*13.9	*11.1	*9.9
North Carolina	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.5	5.6	5.0	12.4	12.4	12.0
South Carolina	9.9	8.1	6.6	7.1	5.9	4.4	14.3	11.6	10.4
Georgia	8.8	8.2	6.5	6.6	5.8	4.3	13.0	12.5	10.6
Florida	7.3	6.5	5.2	6.0	5.2	4.1	11.7	11.0	9.1
East South Central	8.2	6.8	5.8	6.7	5.3	4.3	12.3	10.8	9.9
Kentucky	7.6	5.4	4.8	7.1	4.9	4.5	13.0	10.3	8.3
Tennessee	8.0	6.6	5.4	6.3	5.0	3.7	14.0	12.0	11.1
Alabama	8.4	7.8	6.5	6.9	6.1	4.6	11.4	11.0	10.4
Mississippi	8.9	7.5	6.6	6.5	5.5	4.6	11.7	9.7	8.8
West South Central	6.9	5.6	4.7	6.1	4.8	3.9	10.8	9.5	8.5
Arkansas	6.7	5.9	5.3	6.0	4.9	4.6	9.2	9.3	7.8
Louisiana	8.2	7.0	6.8	6.1	5.2	4.4	11.8	9.8	10.2
Oklahoma	6.9	5.0	4.9	6.6	4.9	4.6	10.9	7.4	8.8
Texas	6.5	5.4	4.1	6.1	4.7	3.7	10.3	9.6	7.4
Mountain	5.7	5.1	4.1	5.5	4.8	4.0	11.4	11.4	8.8
Montana	4.6	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.0	*	*	*
Idaho	5.7	4.8	3.8	5.7	4.7	3.8	*	*	*
Wyoming	6.2	4.5	4.1	6.1	4.4	4.0	*	*	*
Colorado	5.7	5.3	4.1	5.4	5.0	3.8	11.9	11.4	10.7
New Mexico	5.9	5.6	4.6	5.9	5.5	4.5	*8.4	*10.2	*6.3
Arizona	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.6	5.4	4.6	12.7	13.7	10.7
Utah	5.5	4.0	3.2	5.4	3.9	3.2	*	*	*
Nevada	5.5	4.1	3.1	5.3	3.8	3.0	*9.0	8.9	5.4
Pacific	6.0	5.0	4.1	5.6	4.6	3.8	11.9	10.8	9.2
Washington	5.7	4.6	3.4	5.5	4.4	3.3	13.0	11.4	8.6
Oregon	5.2	4.6	3.6	5.1	4.5	3.6	*10.1	*10.3	*8.8
California	6.1	5.1	4.2	5.7	4.7	3.9	11.8	10.8	9.2
Alaska	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.9	3.9	3.4	*15.0	*8.3	*7.8
Hawaii	6.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	2.9	2.9	*13.0	*8.4	*12.7

*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.

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

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 1983–85, 1988–90, and 1993–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White[1]			Black[1]		
	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95	1983–85	1988–90	1993–95
	Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States	3.8	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.4	6.8	6.5	5.6
New England	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.8	5.6	5.0	3.2
Maine	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.2	*	*	*
New Hampshire	3.0	3.1	2.0	3.0	3.1	1.9	*	*	*
Vermont	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.3	*	*	*
Massachusetts	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.6	6.3	4.5	2.5
Rhode Island	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.6	*	*4.9	*4.1
Connecticut	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	4.9	5.7	4.0
Middle Atlantic	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.8	6.8	6.7	5.6
New York	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.5	1.8	6.4	6.3	5.1
New Jersey	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.7	7.5	7.2	5.8
Pennsylvania	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.9	7.2	7.3	6.7
East North Central	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.4	7.5	7.6	6.5
Ohio	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.5	6.7	7.1	6.0
Indiana	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.8	6.8	7.0	6.5
Illinois	4.0	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.3	8.6	8.4	6.9
Michigan	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.3	6.8	6.6	6.0
Wisconsin	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.5	6.8	8.5	7.9
West North Central	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.6	6.9	7.8	6.6
Minnesota	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.4	*7.7	*9.9	*7.7
Iowa	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	*7.6	*6.8	*9.2
Missouri	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.6	6.7	7.5	5.8
North Dakota	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	*	*	*
South Dakota	4.7	4.8	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	*	*	*
Nebraska	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	*6.6	*8.4	*6.7
Kansas	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.4	*7.5	*7.5	*7.8
South Atlantic	4.1	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.3	6.5	5.9	4.8
Delaware	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.9	*6.7	*5.7	*4.6
Maryland	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.0	5.4	5.3	4.9
District of Columbia	5.0	6.1	4.9	*1.8	*5.0	*2.0	5.8	6.8	5.7
Virginia	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.7	5.5	4.3
West Virginia	3.7	3.3	2.6	3.6	3.1	2.4	*6.0	*7.5	*
North Carolina	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.3	6.6	5.7	4.5
South Carolina	4.8	4.2	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.2	6.9	6.0	4.4
Georgia	4.2	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.6	6.3	6.2	5.2
Florida	4.1	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.3	7.2	6.1	5.0
East South Central	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.9	7.0	6.1	5.8
Kentucky	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.8	2.9	6.7	6.5	5.0
Tennessee	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.9	6.0	6.5	6.8
Alabama	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.8	6.9	5.9	5.2
Mississippi	5.5	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	7.8	6.0	5.9
West South Central	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.7	6.3	6.0	5.5
Arkansas	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.5	6.5	6.6	5.7
Louisiana	4.2	4.2	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.4	6.4	5.9	5.5
Oklahoma	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	6.3	6.4	5.5
Texas	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.0	2.6	6.2	5.8	5.5
Mountain	4.1	3.8	2.9	3.9	3.6	2.7	7.5	7.5	7.7
Montana	4.8	4.8	3.2	4.5	4.1	3.0	*	*	*
Idaho	4.6	4.2	2.9	4.6	4.1	2.7	*	*	*
Wyoming	4.8	4.5	3.3	4.9	4.6	3.1	*	*	*
Colorado	4.1	3.7	3.0	4.1	3.7	2.8	*7.2	*5.3	*7.3
New Mexico	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.3	2.6	*	*	*
Arizona	3.8	3.6	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.5	*8.1	*8.0	*7.9
Utah	3.7	3.8	2.7	3.7	3.6	2.5	*	*	*
Nevada	4.4	4.2	3.2	4.3	3.7	3.0	*7.5	*9.1	*6.7
Pacific	3.7	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.1	2.4	6.9	7.5	6.1
Washington	4.5	4.1	2.7	4.2	3.7	2.5	*9.3	*9.6	*7.6
Oregon	4.6	4.0	3.2	4.5	3.7	3.0	*	*10.7	*11.1
California	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.3	6.7	7.4	5.8
Alaska	5.7	5.6	3.7	4.4	4.1	3.0	*	*	*
Hawaii	3.2	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	0.9	*	*	*

*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.

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

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, 1988 and 1993

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country[4]	Infant mortality rate[1]			Feto-infant mortality rate[2]			Postneonatal mortality rate[3]		
	1988[5]	1993[6]	Average annual percent change	1988[7]	1993[8]	Average annual percent change	1988[9]	1993[10]	Average annual percent change
Japan	4.77	4.35	–1.8	9.16	7.68	–3.5	2.04	2.02	–0.2
Finland	6.08	4.40	–6.3	11.36	6.94	–9.4	2.13	1.39	–8.2
Singapore	6.95	4.68	–7.6	10.78	8.02	–5.7	2.32	1.75	–5.5
Hong Kong	7.41	4.76	–8.5	11.52	9.82	–3.1	2.78	1.89	–7.4
Sweden	5.82	4.84	–3.6	9.58	8.23	–3.0	2.12	1.73	–4.0
Norway	8.29	5.11	–9.2	12.99	9.27	–6.5	3.79	1.66	–15.2
Denmark	7.54	5.40	–6.5	13.02	9.97	–5.2	2.96	1.83	–9.2
Switzerland	6.85	5.55	–4.1	10.72	9.71	–2.0	2.63	2.09	–4.5
Germany	- - -	5.84	- - -	- - -	8.93	- - -	- - -	2.71	- - -
Ireland	8.86	5.99	–7.5	15.90	12.20	–6.4	3.53	1.96	–11.1
Australia	8.66	6.11	–6.7	13.29	9.72	–6.1	3.40	2.21	–8.3
England and Wales	9.04	6.24	–7.1	13.92	10.48	–5.5	4.11	2.11	–12.5
Netherlands	6.83	6.27	–1.7	12.39	11.74	–1.1	2.27	1.81	–4.4
Canada	7.20	6.30	–2.6	11.02	10.16	–1.6	2.62	2.15	–3.9
Austria	8.13	6.49	–4.4	11.82	9.82	–3.6	3.38	2.84	–3.4
Scotland	8.21	6.50	–4.6	13.61	11.34	–3.6	3.68	2.49	–7.5
France	7.84	6.82	–3.4	14.07	13.01	–2.6	3.75	3.51	–1.6
Northern Ireland	8.93	7.07	–4.6	13.94	11.20	–4.3	3.57	2.13	–9.8
Italy	9.33	7.16	–5.2	15.50	11.59	–5.6	2.08	1.91	–2.8
Spain	8.05	7.19	–3.7	13.31	11.14	–5.8	2.86	2.62	–2.9
New Zealand	10.77	7.24	–7.6	15.59	10.26	–8.0	6.06	3.53	–10.2
Israel	10.17	7.80	–5.2	15.61	11.13	–6.5	3.50	3.09	–2.5
Belgium	9.01	8.20	–2.3	14.52	13.42	–2.0	3.81	4.01	1.3
Greece	11.04	8.30	–5.5	17.88	14.82	–3.7	2.92	2.31	–4.6
United States	9.95	8.37	–3.4	14.46	12.20	–3.3	3.64	3.07	–3.3
Czech Republic	11.03	8.49	–5.1	15.33	12.17	–4.5	3.44	2.78	–4.2
Cuba	11.89	9.40	–4.6	23.72	21.10	–2.9	3.82	4.13	2.6
Portugal	13.06	9.57	–6.0	21.00	16.30	–4.9	4.42	3.49	–4.6
Kuwait	17.33	12.33	–5.5	25.39	21.03	–2.7	5.22	3.42	–6.8
Hungary	15.83	12.46	–4.7	21.97	16.09	–6.0	4.02	3.88	–0.7
Chile	18.88	13.06	–7.1	25.57	18.34	–6.4	9.39	6.15	–8.1
Poland	16.22	13.37	–3.8	21.74	18.53	–3.1	4.61	3.79	–3.8
Puerto Rico	12.61	13.40	1.2	22.71	20.14	–2.4	3.00	4.15	6.7
Costa Rica	14.67	13.83	–1.9	23.57	21.99	–2.3	5.32	5.20	–0.8
Bulgaria	13.58	15.52	2.7	19.52	22.48	2.9	6.18	6.80	1.9
Russian Federation	19.10	20.27	1.2	28.46	28.12	–0.2	14.13	8.15	–12.9
Romania	25.37	23.29	–1.7	33.07	29.62	–2.2	17.96	14.13	–4.7

- - - Data not available.
[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 Kuwait are for 1987. As German unification did not take place until 1990, no data are available for prior years.
[6]Data for Belgium and France are for 1992; data for Costa Rica and Spain are for 1991.
[7]Data for Kuwait are for 1986.
[8]Data for Belgium, Cuba, and Ireland are for 1992; data for Costa Rica, France, and Spain are for 1991.
[9]Data for Kuwait are for 1987; data for Russian Federation are for 1989.
[10]Data for Belgium and France are for 1992; data for Costa Rica, Cuba, Italy, and Spain are for 1991.

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, 1994 and unpublished 1995 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 25th on the IMR and 22nd (with Ireland) on the FIMR and 22nd on the postneonatal mortality rate.

SOURCES: World Health Organization: World Health Statistics Annuals. Vols. 1990–1994. Geneva; United Nations: Demographic Yearbook 1988 and 1994. New York; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, 1989 and 1994, vol II, mortality, part A. Washington: Public Health Service. 1992 and unpublished.

Table 28 (page 1 of 2). Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age, according to sex: Selected countries, 1988 and 1993

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country[1]	At birth		At 65 years	
	1988[2]	1993[3]	1988[2]	1993[3]
Male	Life expectancy in years			
Japan	75.8	76.5	16.2	16.7
Sweden	74.2	75.5	15.0	15.7
Greece	74.3	75.0	15.6	16.0
Switzerland	74.0	75.0	15.4	15.9
Canada	73.4	74.9	15.0	16.1
Australia	73.2	74.7	15.0	15.6
Israel	73.9	74.7	15.1	15.5
Netherlands	73.7	74.3	14.4	14.7
Norway	73.1	74.2	14.6	15.0
England and Wales	72.7	73.9	14.0	14.6
France	72.9	73.8	15.7	16.4
Italy	73.3	73.7	14.7	15.2
Spain	73.1	73.4	15.0	15.5
Costa Rica	72.1	73.3	14.0	15.2
Singapore	71.5	73.2	13.5	15.0
Austria	72.1	72.9	14.5	14.8
Cuba	72.0	72.9	15.3	15.9
Germany[4]	- - -	72.8	- - -	14.5
New Zealand	71.0	72.8	13.7	14.7
Northern Ireland	70.9	72.7	12.9	13.8
Denmark	72.0	72.7	14.1	14.1
Ireland	71.6	72.6	13.0	13.6
United States	71.4	72.2	14.7	15.3
Finland	70.7	72.1	13.6	14.1
Scotland	70.5	71.7	13.0	13.4
Portugal	70.5	70.6	14.2	13.9
Slovakia	68.3	69.7	13.0	13.3
Puerto Rico	71.1	69.6	16.8	16.3
Czech Republic	68.1	69.3	11.7	12.5
Bulgaria	68.3	67.5	12.6	12.8
Poland	67.1	67.4	12.5	12.5
Romania	66.4	66.0	12.8	12.7
Hungary	66.1	64.5	12.3	11.8
Russian Federation[5]	64.8	58.9	- - -	10.9
Chile[6]	69.4	- - -	14.0	- - -
Belgium[6]	72.3	- - -	14.0	- - -
Female				
Japan	81.9	83.1	20.2	21.3
France	81.3	82.3	20.4	21.1
Switzerland	81.1	81.7	19.8	20.4
Canada	80.3	81.4	19.6	20.4
Sweden	80.0	80.8	18.7	19.5
Australia	79.8	80.8	19.1	19.6
Spain	79.7	80.7	18.4	19.3
Norway	79.7	80.5	18.7	19.2
Netherlands	80.5	80.5	19.3	19.4
Italy	79.9	80.5	18.7	19.2
Greece	79.4	80.4	18.0	18.7
Finland	78.8	79.6	17.7	18.0
England and Wales	78.4	79.5	17.9	18.5
Austria	78.7	79.5	17.8	18.5
Germany[4]	- - -	79.3	- - -	19.3
New Zealand	77.3	79.2	17.6	18.8
Puerto Rico	79.4	78.9	19.6	19.4
Singapore	76.2	78.9	16.0	18.5
United States	78.3	78.8	18.6	18.9
Northern Ireland	76.9	78.7	17.0	17.7

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, 1988 and 1993

[Data are based on reporting by countries]

Country[1]	At birth		At 65 years	
	1988[2]	1993[3]	1988[2]	1993[3]
Female—Con.	Life expectancy in years			
Israel	77.4	78.5	16.7	17.6
Ireland	77.1	78.2	16.6	17.3
Portugal	70.5	77.9	17.5	17.3
Denmark	77.7	77.9	17.9	17.6
Costa Rica	76.9	77.8	16.8	17.6
Slovakia	76.5	77.7	16.6	17.3
Scotland	76.8	77.4	16.8	17.1
Cuba	75.3	76.8	16.6	17.8
Czech Republic	75.4	76.5	15.3	16.0
Poland	75.7	76.0	16.3	16.2
Bulgaria	68.3	74.6	12.6	15.7
Hungary	74.2	73.8	15.6	15.5
Romania	72.3	73.3	14.7	15.0
Russian Federation[5]	74.4	71.9	- - -	15.0
Belgium[6]	79.1	- - -	18.4	- - -
Chile[6]	76.5	- - -	17.6	- - -

- - - Data not available.
[1]Refers to countries, territories, cities, or geographic areas.
[2]Data for Bulgaria, Slovakia, and Spain are for 1987; data for New Zealand and Portugal are for 1987–1988. Data for Belgium and Chile are for 1989.
[3]Data for Australia, Canada, England and Wales, France, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Puerto Rico, Romania, Scotland, Singapore, Slovakia, and Sweden are for 1992; data for Costa Rica, Italy, and Spain are for 1991; data for Cuba are for 1990.
[4]As German unification did not take place until 1990, no data are available for prior years.
[5]Life expectancy for 1988 from Goskomstat (Russian national figures).
[6]Data for Belgium and Chile have not been updated since 1989.

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

SOURCES: World Health Organization: World Health Statistics Annuals. Vols. 1990–1994. Geneva; United Nations: Demographic Yearbook 1988 and 1994. New York; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, 1989 and 1994, vol II, mortality, part A. Washington: Public Health Service. 1994 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 1900–95

[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
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
1994	75.7	72.4	79.0	76.5	73.3	79.6	69.5	64.9	73.9
1995	75.8	72.5	78.9	76.5	73.4	79.6	69.6	65.2	73.9
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
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
1994	17.4	15.5	19.0	17.5	15.6	19.1	15.7	13.6	17.2
1995	17.4	15.6	18.9	17.6	15.7	19.1	15.6	13.6	17.1
At 75 years									
1980	10.4	8.8	11.5	10.4	8.8	11.5	9.7	8.3	10.7
1985	10.6	9.0	11.7	10.6	9.0	11.7	10.1	8.7	11.1
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
1994	11.0	9.6	12.0	11.1	9.6	12.0	10.3	8.9	11.2
1995	11.0	9.7	11.9	11.1	9.7	12.0	10.2	8.8	11.1

- - - Data not available.
[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. 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; Singh GK, Kochanek KD, and MacDorman MF. Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1994. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 45 no 3, suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1996; Anderson RN, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL. Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1997 in preparation; 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, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1984–86, 1989–91, and 1993–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic
	1984–86	1989–91	1993–95	1993–95	1993–95	1993–95	1993–95	1993–95	1993–95
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population[1]								
United States	547.7	522.0	508.2	480.7	774.6	465.2	297.1	385.1	477.8
New England	514.4	473.0	461.1	453.1	675.9	*	254.8	321.9	446.7
Maine	530.2	490.3	478.5	478.4	*	*	*	*	463.2
New Hampshire	519.8	473.7	452.8	454.0	*	*	*	319.7	431.4
Vermont	528.5	480.5	468.1	468.9	*	*	*	*	468.2
Massachusetts	518.7	475.0	462.1	456.6	628.0	*	279.8	326.7	454.1
Rhode Island	517.3	478.8	461.7	454.2	743.6	*	288.3	234.7	450.6
Connecticut	497.3	461.4	456.0	435.3	733.0	*	176.3	347.8	427.7
Middle Atlantic	566.2	537.2	516.9	485.3	767.6	*	254.1	415.9	466.4
New York	573.0	549.7	525.7	496.3	724.6	*	265.7	448.5	455.6
New Jersey	553.6	522.3	505.4	468.6	815.9	*	203.6	307.9	468.0
Pennsylvania	562.5	525.8	509.2	480.1	829.4	*	293.9	467.4	477.8
East North Central	553.0	525.3	511.3	479.2	801.5	*	236.0	309.5	478.3
Ohio	561.6	528.1	512.8	490.3	733.1	*	202.9	256.8	490.3
Indiana	551.2	524.1	515.6	497.1	779.2	*	226.6	299.9	498.2
Illinois	559.5	541.5	529.0	482.5	864.5	*	227.7	316.8	481.5
Michigan	569.6	534.3	517.8	475.0	803.7	*	271.2	339.4	471.2
Wisconsin	488.5	463.9	449.1	436.3	726.2	*	288.2	266.4	437.0
West North Central	497.1	471.9	467.3	450.9	776.2	*	296.5	332.6	448.5
Minnesota	462.6	431.2	423.0	415.0	702.4	778.3	325.3	284.5	414.5
Iowa	472.7	448.9	439.0	435.5	720.9	*	357.1	362.5	434.9
Missouri	549.7	527.8	531.9	503.7	812.6	*	308.0	369.0	503.6
North Dakota	449.6	435.9	426.4	413.1	*	945.0	*	*	402.0
South Dakota	497.2	459.4	457.6	421.5	*	1,164.6	*	*	421.6
Nebraska	484.1	464.1	449.3	439.1	739.8	916.3	196.4	294.9	435.6
Kansas	494.0	467.6	464.6	452.2	719.2	*	240.9	345.3	442.1
South Atlantic	565.0	540.0	528.9	477.0	786.6	*	241.3	342.2	481.5
Delaware	573.9	549.4	532.3	489.9	789.7	*	190.2	409.2	488.0
Maryland	577.6	544.9	534.0	467.8	769.6	*	284.0	105.5	472.8
District of Columbia	765.8	824.5	823.4	444.6	1,045.8	*	205.8	123.3	471.5
Virginia	564.2	528.6	511.5	470.4	737.4	*	249.0	225.3	472.3
West Virginia	593.6	576.5	553.5	549.0	762.7	*	*	*	550.3
North Carolina	576.9	556.7	545.5	488.9	783.5	621.7	257.8	199.9	489.5
South Carolina	618.6	596.4	580.0	510.8	789.1	*	262.4	188.2	511.8
Georgia	614.9	592.6	574.0	512.1	789.2	*	269.3	243.0	511.3
Florida	521.2	497.9	495.9	462.8	789.4	*	184.0	372.1	471.7
East South Central	598.3	584.0	577.7	535.5	797.5	*	276.3	311.1	535.6
Kentucky	592.6	571.0	556.9	545.4	761.5	*	266.8	353.9	545.5
Tennessee	583.7	566.9	568.2	530.5	822.8	*	314.9	315.3	530.0
Alabama	604.5	593.7	582.8	528.9	784.2	*	227.4	374.9	529.3
Mississippi	625.3	621.3	620.0	542.4	804.4	*	275.4	188.0	543.4
West South Central	564.6	548.6	534.4	506.8	763.0	*	244.7	430.4	507.4
Arkansas	575.7	564.7	565.0	532.5	812.0	*	328.4	182.4	532.4
Louisiana	623.7	621.1	602.9	527.9	809.0	*	278.4	203.6	534.9
Oklahoma	550.4	534.1	543.2	542.2	715.3	*	295.7	- - -	- - -
Texas	549.4	530.1	511.2	491.3	731.4	*	233.6	438.5	495.4
Mountain	502.4	479.1	475.6	467.3	655.6	652.1	322.3	460.7	460.4
Montana	513.7	484.1	470.7	454.7	*	862.5	*	386.8	451.1
Idaho	488.7	456.8	443.4	442.0	*	592.6	373.5	347.3	441.9
Wyoming	507.5	484.7	474.9	468.8	*	856.7	*	477.2	466.1
Colorado	478.9	456.1	442.4	438.4	621.4	376.6	267.8	467.0	430.1
New Mexico	518.5	497.3	487.7	477.6	544.1	607.5	283.4	490.7	457.8
Arizona	511.9	488.4	501.6	488.9	685.0	707.3	329.2	474.4	481.6
Utah	465.8	426.8	420.3	417.2	649.4	611.5	396.9	418.8	413.9
Nevada	586.6	569.3	562.0	558.1	732.7	462.0	341.3	275.8	563.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30 (page 2 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates, according to detailed race, Hispanic origin, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1984–86, 1989–91, and 1993–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Geographic division and State	All races			White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic
	1984–86	1989–91	1993–95	1993–95	1993–95	1993–95	1993–95	1993–95	1993–95
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population[1]—Con.								
Pacific	516.6	491.9	470.5	471.2	721.1	*	325.0	356.4	479.3
Washington	496.9	463.7	452.4	449.3	666.0	564.2	331.1	289.4	448.6
Oregon	510.9	479.9	473.2	471.9	715.6	*	308.8	310.7	472.6
California	523.4	500.7	476.3	477.2	728.8	*	306.3	358.8	490.8
Alaska	561.8	525.6	491.5	455.1	543.3	746.3	270.1	297.1	455.8
Hawaii	418.6	405.5	391.6	379.6	413.9	*	397.0	358.3	381.4

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

- - - Data not available.

[1]Average annual death rate.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (Sorlie PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.) Denominators for rates are population estimates for the middle year of each 3-year period, multiplied by 3.

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

Table 31 (page 1 of 4). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All causes	841.5	760.9	714.3	585.8	548.9	520.2	504.5	513.3	507.4	503.9
Natural causes	766.6	695.2	636.9	519.7	493.0	465.1	452.3	459.7	454.4	451.7
Diseases of heart	307.2	286.2	253.6	202.0	181.4	152.0	144.3	145.3	140.4	138.3
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	149.8	126.1	102.6	95.7	94.9	91.4	89.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	88.8	79.7	66.3	40.8	32.5	27.7	26.2	26.5	26.5	26.7
Malignant neoplasms	125.4	125.8	129.8	132.8	134.4	135.0	133.1	132.6	131.5	129.9
Respiratory system	12.8	19.2	28.4	36.4	39.1	41.4	40.8	40.8	40.1	39.7
Colorectal	- - -	17.7	16.8	15.5	14.9	13.6	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.7
Prostate[2]	13.4	13.1	13.3	14.4	14.7	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.0	15.4
Breast[3]	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	23.3	23.1	21.9	21.5	21.3	21.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	4.4	8.2	13.2	15.9	18.8	19.7	19.9	21.4	21.0	20.8
Pneumonia and influenza	26.2	28.0	22.1	12.9	13.5	14.0	12.7	13.5	13.0	12.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.5	10.5	14.7	12.2	9.7	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.6
Diabetes mellitus	14.3	13.6	14.1	10.1	9.7	11.7	11.9	12.4	12.9	13.3
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.8	12.6	13.8	15.4	15.6
External causes	73.9	65.7	77.4	66.1	55.9	55.1	52.1	53.6	53.0	52.2
Unintentional injuries	57.5	49.9	53.7	42.3	34.8	32.5	29.4	30.3	30.3	30.5
Motor vehicle-related injuries	23.3	22.5	27.4	22.9	18.8	18.5	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.3
Suicide	11.0	10.6	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.2
Homicide and legal intervention	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.8	8.3	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.3	9.4
Male										
All causes	1,001.6	949.3	931.6	777.2	723.0	680.2	656.0	664.9	654.6	646.3
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	675.5	637.9	595.8	576.1	583.2	573.6	567.0
Diseases of heart	383.8	375.5	348.5	280.4	250.1	206.7	195.1	195.5	188.5	184.9
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	214.8	179.6	144.0	133.8	132.3	127.0	123.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	91.9	85.4	73.2	44.9	35.5	30.2	28.6	29.0	29.0	28.9
Malignant neoplasms	130.8	143.0	157.4	165.5	166.1	166.3	162.6	161.9	159.6	156.8
Respiratory system	21.3	34.8	50.6	59.7	60.7	61.0	58.5	58.1	56.5	55.3
Colorectal	- - -	18.6	18.7	18.3	17.9	16.8	16.0	15.7	15.6	15.3
Prostate	13.4	13.1	13.3	14.4	14.7	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.0	15.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	6.0	13.7	23.4	26.1	28.1	27.2	26.4	27.8	26.9	26.3
Pneumonia and influenza	30.6	35.0	28.8	17.4	18.4	18.5	16.7	17.5	16.7	16.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.4	14.5	20.2	17.1	13.7	12.2	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.0
Diabetes mellitus	11.4	12.0	13.5	10.2	10.0	12.3	12.7	13.4	13.9	14.4
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.7	22.3	24.1	26.4	26.2
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	101.7	85.2	84.4	79.8	81.7	81.0	79.3
Unintentional injuries	83.7	73.9	80.7	64.0	51.8	47.7	43.1	44.2	44.0	44.1
Motor vehicle-related injuries	36.4	34.5	41.1	34.3	27.3	26.3	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.7
Suicide	17.3	16.6	17.3	18.0	18.8	19.0	18.4	18.7	18.7	18.6
Homicide and legal intervention	8.4	7.9	14.9	17.4	12.8	16.3	16.7	17.0	16.4	14.7
Female										
All causes	688.4	590.6	532.5	432.6	410.3	390.6	380.3	388.3	385.2	385.2
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	400.1	382.2	363.5	354.8	361.9	359.2	359.1
Diseases of heart	233.9	205.7	175.2	140.3	127.4	108.9	103.8	105.0	101.6	100.4
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	98.8	84.2	70.2	65.7	65.4	63.1	61.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	86.0	74.7	60.8	37.6	30.0	25.7	24.2	24.5	24.5	24.8
Malignant neoplasms	120.8	111.2	108.8	109.2	111.7	112.7	111.8	111.4	111.1	110.4
Respiratory system	4.6	5.2	10.1	18.3	22.5	26.2	27.1	27.2	27.3	27.5
Colorectal	- - -	16.9	15.4	13.4	12.6	11.3	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6
Breast	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	23.3	23.1	21.9	21.5	21.3	21.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2.9	3.5	5.4	8.9	12.5	14.7	15.5	17.1	17.1	17.1
Pneumonia and influenza	22.0	21.8	16.7	9.8	10.1	11.0	9.9	10.7	10.4	10.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	5.8	6.9	9.8	7.9	6.1	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.6
Diabetes mellitus	17.1	15.0	14.4	10.0	9.4	11.1	11.1	11.7	12.1	12.4
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.1	3.2	3.8	4.8	5.2
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.5	28.1	27.0	25.5	26.4	26.1	26.1
Unintentional injuries	31.7	26.8	28.2	21.8	18.7	17.9	16.4	17.0	17.2	17.5
Motor vehicle-related injuries	10.7	11.0	14.4	11.8	10.5	10.7	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.0
Suicide	4.9	5.0	6.8	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1
Homicide and legal intervention	2.5	2.6	3.7	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31 (page 2 of 4). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995
White	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All causes	800.4	727.0	679.6	559.4	524.9	492.8	477.5	485.1	479.8	476.9
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	497.7	471.9	442.0	429.8	436.5	431.4	428.5
Diseases of heart	300.5	281.5	249.1	197.6	176.6	146.9	139.2	139.9	135.4	133.1
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	150.6	126.6	102.5	95.5	94.6	91.1	89.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	83.2	74.2	61.8	38.0	30.1	25.5	24.2	24.5	24.5	24.7
Malignant neoplasms	124.7	124.2	127.8	129.6	131.2	131.5	129.9	129.4	128.6	127.0
Respiratory system	13.0	19.1	28.0	35.6	38.4	40.6	40.2	40.2	39.7	39.3
Colorectal	- - -	17.9	16.9	15.4	14.7	13.3	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.3
Prostate[2]	13.1	12.4	12.3	13.2	13.4	15.3	15.1	14.9	14.6	14.0
Breast[3]	22.5	22.4	23.4	22.8	23.4	22.9	21.7	21.2	20.9	20.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	4.3	8.2	13.4	16.3	19.2	20.1	20.4	21.9	21.6	21.3
Pneumonia and influenza	22.9	24.6	19.8	12.2	12.9	13.4	12.1	12.9	12.5	12.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.6	10.3	13.4	11.0	8.9	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4
Diabetes mellitus	13.9	12.8	12.9	9.1	8.6	10.4	10.5	11.0	11.5	11.7
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.0	9.8	10.5	11.2	11.1
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	61.9	53.0	50.8	47.7	48.6	48.5	48.4
Unintentional injuries	55.7	47.6	51.0	41.5	34.2	31.8	28.8	29.6	29.5	29.9
Motor vehicle-related injuries	23.1	22.3	26.9	23.4	19.1	18.6	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.4
Suicide	11.6	11.1	12.4	12.1	12.3	12.2	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.9
Homicide and legal intervention	2.6	2.7	4.7	6.9	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5
Black										
All causes	1,236.7	1,073.3	1,043.9	842.5	793.6	789.2	767.5	785.2	772.1	765.7
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	740.2	713.5	701.3	683.0	696.4	686.5	685.8
Diseases of heart	379.6	334.5	307.6	255.7	240.6	213.5	205.4	208.9	198.8	198.8
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	150.5	130.9	113.2	107.3	108.3	103.8	103.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	150.9	140.3	114.5	68.5	55.8	48.4	45.0	45.0	45.4	45.0
Malignant neoplasms	129.1	142.3	156.7	172.1	176.6	182.0	177.5	177.2	173.8	171.6
Respiratory system	10.4	20.3	33.5	46.5	50.3	54.0	52.7	51.8	50.6	49.9
Colorectal	- - -	15.2	16.6	16.9	17.9	17.9	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.3
Prostate[2]	16.9	22.2	25.4	29.1	31.2	35.3	35.8	35.8	35.3	34.0
Breast[3]	19.3	21.3	21.5	23.3	25.5	27.5	27.0	27.1	26.9	27.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.5	15.3	16.9	16.6	17.8	17.7	17.6
Pneumonia and influenza	57.0	56.4	40.4	19.2	18.8	19.8	17.4	18.6	17.5	17.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	7.2	11.7	24.8	21.6	16.3	13.7	11.4	10.9	10.7	9.9
Diabetes mellitus	17.2	22.0	26.5	20.3	20.1	24.8	25.3	26.8	27.4	28.5
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.7	36.2	41.6	49.4	51.8
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	101.2	80.1	87.8	84.6	88.7	85.6	79.8
Unintentional injuries	70.9	66.4	74.4	51.2	42.3	39.7	36.5	38.4	38.1	37.4
Motor vehicle-related injuries	24.7	23.4	30.6	19.7	17.4	18.4	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.6
Suicide	4.2	4.7	6.1	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.1	6.9
Homicide and legal intervention	30.5	27.4	46.1	40.6	29.2	39.5	39.4	40.9	38.2	33.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native										
All causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	564.1	468.2	445.1	453.1	468.9	460.7	468.5
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	436.5	375.1	360.3	372.3	386.3	374.9	385.4
Diseases of heart	- - -	- - -	- - -	131.2	119.6	107.1	107.1	108.9	104.9	104.5
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	87.4	77.3	66.6	69.3	68.5	65.8	65.4
Cerebrovascular diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.6	22.5	19.3	19.1	20.7	20.2	21.6
Malignant neoplasms	- - -	- - -	- - -	70.6	72.0	75.0	81.1	79.2	78.1	80.8
Respiratory system	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.0	18.8	20.5	22.6	22.6	23.7	23.7
Colorectal	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.6	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.5	7.6
Prostate[2]	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.6	8.9	7.7	10.0	10.3	9.2	8.8
Breast[3]	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.1	8.0	10.0	11.0	9.4	10.4	10.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	9.8	12.8	11.6	14.9	13.3	13.8
Pneumonia and influenza	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.4	14.9	15.2	13.9	14.7	14.8	14.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.6	23.6	19.8	21.6	21.0	21.4	24.3
Diabetes mellitus	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.0	18.7	20.8	22.8	24.7	25.9	27.3
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.8	2.7	4.6	5.4	7.0
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	127.6	93.1	84.8	80.8	82.6	85.8	83.0
Unintentional injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	95.1	66.2	59.0	57.3	58.1	58.3	56.7
Motor vehicle-related injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	54.4	36.3	33.2	32.0	32.3	31.4	33.1
Suicide	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.8	12.1	12.4	11.0	12.1	14.0	12.2
Homicide and legal intervention	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.0	12.2	11.1	10.5	11.0	11.9	11.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31 (page 3 of 4). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Asian or Pacific Islander				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	315.6	305.7	297.6	285.8	295.9	299.2	298.9
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	280.7	274.4	266.7	257.1	266.4	269.5	269.2
Diseases of heart	- - -	- - -	- - -	93.9	88.6	78.5	77.8	79.0	79.7	78.9
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	67.5	58.8	49.7	50.7	49.5	50.5	49.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	29.0	25.5	25.0	23.5	24.5	25.4	25.8
Malignant neoplasms	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.2	80.2	79.8	79.2	81.4	81.8	81.1
Respiratory system	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.1	17.2	18.3	18.4	19.1	18.5	18.5
Colorectal	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.3	9.6	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2
Prostate[2]	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.0	5.9	6.9	6.3	7.1	6.4	7.4
Breast[3]	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.2	9.6	10.0	9.3	9.5	10.5	11.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.9	8.4	8.7	7.7	8.7	8.5	9.0
Pneumonia and influenza	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.1	9.1	10.4	9.7	11.2	10.5	10.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.7
Diabetes mellitus	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.9	6.1	7.4	7.2	7.1	8.0	9.2
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.1
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	34.9	31.4	30.9	28.6	29.5	29.7	29.7
Unintentional injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	21.7	20.1	19.3	16.6	16.0	17.2	17.1
Motor vehicle-related injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.6	12.0	12.5	9.9	9.5	10.3	10.8
Suicide	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.7	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.6
Homicide and legal intervention	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.6	4.2	5.2	5.7	6.4	5.4	5.4
Hispanic										
All causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	397.4	400.2	380.2	385.3	383.8	386.8
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	342.7	342.4	325.2	329.3	330.3	334.0
Diseases of heart	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	116.0	102.8	94.7	94.7	91.9	92.1
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.8	68.0	62.9	62.1	59.9	60.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.8	21.0	19.2	19.4	19.5	20.3
Malignant neoplasms	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75.8	82.4	79.3	78.7	79.5	79.7
Respiratory system	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	16.9	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.6
Colorectal	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	8.2	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.6
Prostate[2]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.5	9.5	10.2	10.6	11.0	10.9
Breast[3]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.8	14.1	13.0	12.4	12.6	12.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	8.7	8.2	9.1	9.0	9.4
Pneumonia and influenza	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.0	11.5	10.0	10.7	9.8	9.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.3	14.2	13.5	13.4	13.7	12.9
Diabetes mellitus	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.8	15.7	16.0	16.8	18.0	19.3
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.5	19.4	20.1	23.6	23.9
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54.7	57.8	55.0	56.0	53.6	52.9
Unintentional injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.8	32.2	29.3	30.6	29.2	29.8
Motor vehicle-related injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.9	19.3	16.3	16.8	16.6	16.6
Suicide	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2
Homicide and legal intervention	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.7	17.7	17.6	17.0	16.1	15.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31 (page 4 of 4). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
White, non-Hispanic	Deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	510.7	493.1	472.1	479.5	478.1	475.2
Natural causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	460.7	444.2	426.8	433.5	431.7	428.8
Diseases of heart	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	173.0	148.2	138.8	139.5	136.4	134.1
Ischemic heart disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	125.4	103.7	95.3	94.3	91.9	89.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29.2	25.7	24.0	24.3	24.4	24.6
Malignant neoplasms	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	128.3	134.2	130.8	130.7	130.7	129.2
Respiratory system	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.0	41.9	41.1	41.2	40.9	40.5
Colorectal	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.4	13.6	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.5
Prostate[2]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.0	15.6	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.1
Breast[3]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.3	23.5	21.9	21.5	21.3	20.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.7	20.7	20.7	22.3	22.1	21.8
Pneumonia and influenza	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.2	13.3	11.9	12.7	12.4	12.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.5	7.5	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8
Diabetes mellitus	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.0	10.1	10.1	10.6	11.0	11.2
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.0	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.4
External causes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.0	48.9	45.3	46.0	46.4	46.4
Unintentional injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.9	31.3	28.0	28.5	28.9	29.3
Motor vehicle-related injuries	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.8	18.4	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.0
Suicide	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.7	12.7	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
Homicide and legal intervention	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8

- - - Data not available.
[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, code numbers for cause of death are based on current revision *International Classification of Diseases*. See Appendix II, tables IV, V. Categories for coding human immunodeficiency virus infection deaths were introduced in the United States in 1987. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (Sorlie PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.) Some rates for 1950 all persons have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics: Grove, RD, Hetzel, AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–1960*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1968; *Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A*, for data years 1960–95. Washington: Public Health Service. Data computed by Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by Division of Vital Statistics and table 1 and unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 32 (page 1 of 2). Years of potential life lost before age 75 for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1980–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	Crude 1980	Crude 1985	Crude 1990	Crude 1994	Crude 1995	Age-adjusted 1980	Age-adjusted 1985	Age-adjusted 1990	Age-adjusted 1994	Age-adjusted 1995
All persons	Years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population under 75 years of age									
All causes	10,267.6	9,255.3	8,997.0	8,715.0	8,595.8	9,813.5	8,793.2	8,518.3	8,260.9	8,128.2
Diseases of heart	2,065.3	1,842.3	1,517.6	1,444.1	1,430.2	1,877.5	1,664.1	1,363.0	1,278.2	1,259.2
Ischemic heart disease	1,454.3	1,207.4	942.1	854.5	841.8	1,307.4	1,078.5	834.8	743.5	727.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	332.9	277.3	246.2	240.4	241.1	302.9	250.8	221.1	212.3	211.5
Malignant neoplasms	1,932.4	1,911.8	1,863.4	1,801.9	1,779.4	1,815.2	1,776.2	1,713.9	1,619.7	1,587.7
Respiratory system	521.1	536.1	538.0	503.7	495.9	479.5	488.1	486.3	443.0	432.7
Colorectal	175.8	168.8	153.4	149.3	146.8	158.5	151.0	137.3	131.5	128.3
Prostate[1]	78.8	81.5	89.5	81.0	77.8	67.2	69.2	76.6	69.3	66.6
Breast[2]	408.5	417.1	416.5	388.0	389.0	393.0	392.7	381.9	342.3	340.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	164.5	182.6	182.5	190.4	188.0	141.4	156.2	156.9	163.4	161.4
Pneumonia and influenza	156.4	139.3	139.9	129.8	126.5	149.1	130.4	128.5	118.7	115.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	254.1	199.4	178.4	169.4	166.4	259.1	196.0	168.8	153.9	149.7
Diabetes mellitus	124.6	120.3	147.0	164.4	169.6	115.1	109.8	133.0	146.1	149.9
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	391.2	611.3	615.0	- - -	- - -	366.2	568.0	570.3
Unintentional injuries	1,688.7	1,344.6	1,221.2	1,100.7	1,098.1	1,688.3	1,365.8	1,263.0	1,157.0	1,155.5
Motor vehicle-related injuries	1,017.6	803.1	752.4	630.6	634.1	1,010.8	817.0	788.8	682.9	687.9
Suicide	401.6	407.5	404.8	399.0	395.0	402.8	404.5	405.9	409.7	405.6
Homicide and legal intervention	459.5	358.0	452.3	441.3	399.1	460.9	357.1	466.4	479.8	436.4
White male										
All causes	12,454.3	11,168.6	10,629.4	10,232.9	10,120.3	11,877.4	10,594.8	10,064.6	9,670.2	9,546.4
Diseases of heart	2,907.1	2,551.2	2,058.7	1,939.2	1,918.4	2,681.9	2,329.5	1,856.8	1,709.1	1,678.9
Ischemic heart disease	2,241.0	1,839.3	1,416.9	1,272.2	1,254.8	2,060.2	1,673.2	1,269.3	1,108.9	1,085.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	309.0	258.0	222.9	222.9	224.3	280.2	231.6	198.6	195.5	195.7
Malignant neoplasms	2,087.1	2,042.3	1,970.9	1,902.6	1,868.5	1,939.8	1,875.4	1,793.9	1,696.1	1,653.5
Respiratory system	744.8	725.9	700.1	639.8	621.6	680.6	655.6	627.7	558.3	537.8
Colorectal	194.2	191.0	174.7	169.1	166.6	176.2	170.9	155.7	148.1	144.8
Prostate	72.6	75.6	85.0	75.6	72.3	59.1	60.5	68.3	60.7	58.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	219.3	222.4	208.9	208.6	200.7	187.1	187.6	177.2	176.9	169.4
Pneumonia and influenza	156.0	146.5	143.3	136.1	131.1	147.4	135.2	130.5	123.2	117.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	306.4	249.1	233.5	234.9	235.2	307.9	242.6	219.1	210.8	208.8
Diabetes mellitus	114.7	114.7	141.0	162.3	165.6	107.4	105.4	127.5	143.5	145.7
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	589.3	799.1	775.8	- - -	- - -	544.3	730.3	707.8
Unintentional injuries	2,553.8	1,990.3	1,766.9	1,557.8	1,556.2	2,523.6	2,004.5	1,821.5	1,636.5	1,638.4
Motor vehicle-related injuries	1,579.9	1,198.9	1,085.4	881.8	878.7	1,549.8	1,209.7	1,134.9	956.7	957.0
Suicide	663.0	691.5	694.0	687.2	687.4	656.4	680.2	692.2	703.2	703.8
Homicide and legal intervention	455.2	341.8	384.7	373.0	344.0	452.6	338.0	391.6	399.6	372.5
Black male										
All causes	21,081.4	18,896.4	20,744.8	20,333.5	19,543.6	22,338.5	20,016.3	21,250.2	21,024.9	20,272.8
Diseases of heart	3,383.9	3,166.8	2,769.2	2,667.7	2,718.5	4,179.5	3,864.5	3,338.2	3,120.8	3,151.1
Ischemic heart disease	1,805.9	1,538.7	1,249.8	1,174.4	1,180.7	2,283.2	1,929.9	1,561.4	1,418.2	1,411.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	714.1	597.6	546.4	527.3	522.4	870.2	727.3	655.6	612.1	601.0
Malignant neoplasms	2,495.1	2,474.9	2,444.5	2,283.0	2,236.3	3,070.6	3,058.0	3,021.7	2,743.8	2,654.4
Respiratory system	911.8	916.1	899.8	788.9	766.2	1,160.8	1,167.2	1,150.8	981.0	941.0
Colorectal	176.1	183.8	188.6	199.7	187.7	215.9	226.0	234.0	239.3	223.7
Prostate	136.9	141.1	143.7	139.8	135.4	159.1	170.0	177.6	172.4	166.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	223.3	236.1	241.4	244.1	244.6	258.7	273.9	278.7	274.9	275.3
Pneumonia and influenza	467.1	391.5	399.2	321.6	305.8	492.6	424.3	416.8	333.9	321.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	610.1	480.8	390.5	304.3	285.3	791.8	588.5	461.4	346.7	320.5
Diabetes mellitus	199.8	204.8	263.0	300.8	319.5	245.5	249.4	317.8	353.3	373.8
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	1,622.4	2,870.8	2,939.3	- - -	- - -	1,625.8	2,866.2	2,928.0
Unintentional injuries	2,934.4	2,420.2	2,308.7	2,135.1	2,049.3	2,931.3	2,395.9	2,265.6	2,117.4	2,042.6
Motor vehicle-related injuries	1,289.2	1,127.6	1,163.1	984.7	1,008.0	1,281.2	1,099.4	1,143.1	983.4	1,007.9
Suicide	415.7	432.5	482.3	510.4	482.0	428.1	428.6	478.0	514.6	489.3
Homicide and legal intervention	2,872.4	2,128.4	3,197.7	3,081.8	2,635.6	2,939.9	2,079.8	3,096.6	3,095.7	2,663.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32 (page 2 of 2). Years of potential life lost before age 75 for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1980–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and cause of death	Crude					Age-adjusted				
	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995
White female	Years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population under 75 years of age									
All causes	6,655.6	6,116.8	5,740.0	5,554.9	5,533.7	6,185.7	5,606.7	5,225.3	5,035.0	5,005.0
Diseases of heart	1,142.1	1,044.2	864.1	822.6	811.8	915.3	832.2	689.3	658.9	648.9
Ischemic heart disease	758.1	653.5	521.1	474.1	464.1	584.8	501.0	399.6	364.9	356.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	275.0	226.7	200.1	190.3	193.4	231.4	188.8	165.4	155.4	156.8
Malignant neoplasms	1,774.6	1,793.5	1,760.8	1,717.3	1,701.4	1,595.5	1,584.0	1,528.7	1,451.5	1,425.7
Respiratory system	305.8	360.5	391.8	390.8	393.1	267.5	307.0	326.9	315.9	316.0
Colorectal	165.1	151.3	133.2	127.3	125.6	137.5	124.5	109.5	103.2	101.2
Breast	418.8	426.2	420.7	386.3	383.8	390.0	388.3	373.0	329.7	324.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	117.4	152.8	164.6	181.4	183.6	94.8	120.9	128.9	140.6	143.4
Pneumonia and influenza	103.6	91.7	92.3	89.7	89.8	97.0	83.4	81.8	78.9	78.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	145.2	110.8	95.5	92.4	89.4	138.7	102.0	84.6	79.5	75.9
Diabetes mellitus	108.0	101.4	121.8	133.0	135.8	91.4	84.5	101.0	109.0	110.3
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	43.4	95.3	102.6	- - -	- - -	41.8	91.2	98.1
Unintentional injuries	793.0	656.1	610.1	563.7	577.6	816.8	690.3	654.1	613.4	629.2
Motor vehicle-related injuries	525.0	440.1	426.7	374.7	382.7	539.1	465.5	464.8	420.2	429.5
Suicide	193.0	181.0	166.1	156.0	153.4	196.1	181.2	165.3	156.1	154.0
Homicide and legal intervention	132.0	119.0	117.2	112.6	114.0	136.1	122.7	123.5	122.2	124.0
Black female										
All causes	11,795.1	10,576.5	10,966.0	10,581.5	10,373.3	11,863.1	10,630.9	10,662.7	10,400.2	10,179.7
Diseases of heart	2,020.0	1,867.5	1,665.2	1,636.9	1,594.1	2,189.5	1,993.1	1,756.0	1,681.8	1,627.8
Ischemic heart disease	987.7	852.4	711.9	673.9	661.6	1,078.5	917.5	762.1	699.6	680.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	600.9	506.3	458.3	438.7	415.6	656.7	544.5	481.2	446.7	417.3
Malignant neoplasms	1,855.8	1,833.0	1,893.9	1,836.7	1,856.4	2,085.5	2,019.3	2,041.9	1,909.6	1,911.8
Respiratory system	279.5	306.7	344.9	326.1	330.9	322.0	344.7	382.4	346.6	347.6
Colorectal	162.6	171.6	164.4	162.4	160.7	179.2	187.1	178.3	170.0	165.8
Breast	382.8	424.0	465.4	466.8	484.2	448.6	479.8	505.6	481.9	495.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	109.0	132.4	149.0	170.0	169.6	116.3	139.7	157.4	174.7	172.8
Pneumonia and influenza	252.3	204.3	214.2	188.2	189.1	245.2	203.9	206.1	182.4	184.0
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	323.8	227.1	193.2	142.4	128.9	378.0	250.2	203.4	144.5	130.0
Diabetes mellitus	248.3	229.2	279.1	296.1	307.2	271.6	246.7	299.0	308.5	318.0
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	- - -	- - -	427.1	879.2	956.6	- - -	- - -	402.5	836.0	913.5
Unintentional injuries	898.9	769.7	767.7	786.3	740.1	876.0	754.6	748.3	775.8	730.1
Motor vehicle-related injuries	362.9	349.5	381.2	393.8	367.2	354.7	342.3	376.7	397.0	370.2
Suicide	88.3	76.4	90.0	79.0	77.6	91.2	76.8	89.0	79.8	77.5
Homicide and legal intervention	605.3	491.6	619.7	564.4	505.1	593.1	474.9	596.5	563.0	505.6

- - - Data not available.
[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. Categories for coding human immunodeficiency virus infection were introduced in the United States in 1987. Years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75 provides a measure of the impact of mortality on the population under 75 years of age. These data are presented as YPLL–75 because the average life expectancy in the United States is over 75 years. They differ from previous editions of *Health, United States* in which YPLL–65 was calculated. See Appendix II, YPLL, 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 1980–95. Washington: Public Health Service; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and unrounded population estimates from table 1.

Table 33 (page 1 of 4). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1995

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and rank order	1980 Cause of death	1980 Deaths	1995 Cause of death	1995 Deaths
All persons				
. . .	All causes	1,989,841	All causes	2,312,132
1	Diseases of heart	761,085	Diseases of heart	737,563
2	Malignant neoplasms	416,509	Malignant neoplasms	538,455
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	170,225	Cerebrovascular diseases	157,991
4	Unintentional injuries	105,718	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	102,899
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	56,050	Unintentional injuries	93,320
6	Pneumonia and influenza	54,619	Pneumonia and influenza	82,923
7	Diabetes mellitus	34,851	Diabetes mellitus	59,254
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	30,583	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	43,115
9	Atherosclerosis	29,449	Suicide	31,284
10	Suicide	26,869	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	25,222
Male				
. . .	All causes	1,075,078	All causes	1,172,959
1	Diseases of heart	405,661	Diseases of heart	362,714
2	Malignant neoplasms	225,948	Malignant neoplasms	281,611
3	Unintentional injuries	74,180	Cerebrovascular diseases	61,563
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	69,973	Unintentional injuries	61,401
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	38,625	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	53,938
6	Pneumonia and influenza	27,574	Pneumonia and influenza	37,787
7	Suicide	20,505	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	35,950
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	19,768	Diabetes mellitus	26,124
9	Homicide and legal intervention	19,088	Suicide	25,369
10	Diabetes mellitus	14,325	Homicide and legal intervention	17,740
Female				
. . .	All causes	914,763	All causes	1,139,173
1	Diseases of heart	355,424	Diseases of heart	374,849
2	Malignant neoplasms	190,561	Malignant neoplasms	256,844
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	100,252	Cerebrovascular diseases	96,428
4	Unintentional injuries	31,538	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	48,961
5	Pneumonia and influenza	27,045	Pneumonia and influenza	45,136
6	Diabetes mellitus	20,526	Diabetes mellitus	33,130
7	Atherosclerosis	17,848	Unintentional injuries	31,919
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	17,425	Alzheimer's disease	13,607
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10,815	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	12,287
10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	9,815	Septicemia	11,974
White				
. . .	All causes	1,738,607	All causes	1,987,437
1	Diseases of heart	683,347	Diseases of heart	649,089
2	Malignant neoplasms	368,162	Malignant neoplasms	468,897
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	148,734	Cerebrovascular diseases	136,481
4	Unintentional injuries	90,122	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	95,077
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	52,375	Unintentional injuries	77,748
6	Pneumonia and influenza	48,369	Pneumonia and influenza	73,641
7	Diabetes mellitus	28,868	Diabetes mellitus	47,475
8	Atherosclerosis	27,069	Suicide	28,187
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	25,240	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	25,509
10	Suicide	24,829	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	21,432
Black				
. . .	All causes	233,135	All causes	286,401
1	Diseases of heart	72,956	Diseases of heart	78,643
2	Malignant neoplasms	45,037	Malignant neoplasms	60,603
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	20,135	Cerebrovascular diseases	18,537
4	Unintentional injuries	13,480	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	17,139
5	Homicide and legal intervention	10,283	Unintentional injuries	12,748
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6,961	Homicide and legal intervention	10,783
7	Pneumonia and influenza	5,648	Diabetes mellitus	10,402
8	Diabetes mellitus	5,544	Pneumonia and influenza	7,803
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	4,790	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	6,667
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	3,416	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	4,952

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33 (page 2 of 4). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1995

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and rank order	1980 Cause of death	1980 Deaths	1995 Cause of death	1995 Deaths
American Indian or Alaskan Native				
. . .	All causes	6,923	All causes	9,997
1	Diseases of heart	1,494	Diseases of heart	2,210
2	Unintentional injuries	1,290	Malignant neoplasms	1,615
3	Malignant neoplasms	770	Unintentional injuries	1,244
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	410	Diabetes mellitus	537
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	322	Cerebrovascular diseases	493
6	Pneumonia and influenza	257	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	473
7	Homicide and legal intervention	219	Pneumonia and influenza	356
8	Diabetes mellitus	210	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	290
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	199	Suicide	265
10	Suicide	181	Homicide and legal intervention	260
Asian or Pacific Islander				
. . .	All causes	11,071	All causes	28,297
1	Diseases of heart	3,265	Diseases of heart	7,621
2	Malignant neoplasms	2,522	Malignant neoplasms	7,340
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,028	Cerebrovascular diseases	2,480
4	Unintentional injuries	810	Unintentional injuries	1,580
5	Pneumonia and influenza	342	Pneumonia and influenza	1,123
6	Suicide	249	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	865
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	246	Diabetes mellitus	840
8	Diabetes mellitus	227	Suicide	601
9	Homicide and legal intervention	211	Homicide and legal intervention	488
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	207	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	313
Hispanic[1]				
. . .	- - -	- - -	All causes	94,776
1	- - -	- - -	Diseases of heart	22,403
2	- - -	- - -	Malignant neoplasms	17,419
3	- - -	- - -	Unintentional injuries	7,784
4	- - -	- - -	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	6,110
5	- - -	- - -	Cerebrovascular diseases	4,992
6	- - -	- - -	Diabetes mellitus	4,194
7	- - -	- - -	Homicide and legal intervention	4,009
8	- - -	- - -	Pneumonia and influenza	2,694
9	- - -	- - -	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	2,684
10	- - -	- - -	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2,329
White male				
. . .	All causes	933,878	All causes	997,277
1	Diseases of heart	364,679	Diseases of heart	318,751
2	Malignant neoplasms	198,188	Malignant neoplasms	244,000
3	Unintentional injuries	62,963	Cerebrovascular diseases	52,045
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	60,095	Unintentional injuries	50,670
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	35,977	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	49,320
6	Pneumonia and influenza	23,810	Pneumonia and influenza	32,948
7	Suicide	18,901	Suicide	22,853
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16,407	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	22,670
9	Diabetes mellitus	12,125	Diabetes mellitus	21,407
10	Atherosclerosis	10,543	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	14,100
Black male				
. . .	All causes	130,138	All causes	154,175
1	Diseases of heart	37,877	Diseases of heart	38,389
2	Malignant neoplasms	25,861	Malignant neoplasms	32,880
3	Unintentional injuries	9,701	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	12,875
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	9,194	Homicide and legal intervention	8,847
5	Homicide and legal intervention	8,385	Unintentional injuries	8,834
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,869	Cerebrovascular diseases	8,011
7	Pneumonia and influenza	3,386	Diabetes mellitus	4,110
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	3,020	Pneumonia and influenza	4,019
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2,429	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	3,917
10	Diabetes mellitus	2,010	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2,731

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33 (page 3 of 4). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1995

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and rank order	1980 Cause of death	1980 Deaths	1995 Cause of death	1995 Deaths
American Indian or Alaskan Native male				
. . .	All causes	4,193	All causes	5,574
1	Unintentional injuries	946	Diseases of heart	1,225
2	Diseases of heart	917	Unintentional injuries	879
3	Malignant neoplasms	408	Malignant neoplasms	823
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	239	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	277
5	Homicide and legal intervention	164	Cerebrovascular diseases	223
6	Cerebrovascular diseases	163	Suicide	218
7	Pneumonia and influenza	148	Diabetes mellitus	215
8	Suicide	147	Homicide and legal intervention	197
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	107	Pneumonia and influenza	189
10	Diabetes mellitus	86	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	149
Asian or Pacific Islander male				
. . .	All causes	6,809	All causes	15,933
1	Diseases of heart	2,174	Diseases of heart	4,349
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,485	Malignant neoplasms	3,908
3	Unintentional injuries	556	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,284
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	521	Unintentional injuries	1,018
5	Pneumonia and influenza	227	Pneumonia and influenza	631
6	Suicide	159	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	552
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	158	Suicide	420
8	Homicide and legal intervention	151	Diabetes mellitus	392
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	128	Homicide and legal intervention	360
10	Diabetes mellitus	103	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	280
Hispanic male[1]				
. . .	- - -	- - -	All causes	56,167
1	- - -	- - -	Diseases of heart	11,926
2	- - -	- - -	Malignant neoplasms	9,386
3	- - -	- - -	Unintentional injuries	6,005
4	- - -	- - -	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	5,020
5	- - -	- - -	Homicide and legal intervention	3,438
6	- - -	- - -	Cerebrovascular diseases	2,329
7	- - -	- - -	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	2,005
8	- - -	- - -	Diabetes mellitus	1,874
9	- - -	- - -	Suicide	1,563
10	- - -	- - -	Pneumonia and influenza	1,434
White female				
. . .	All causes	804,729	All causes	990,160
1	Diseases of heart	318,668	Diseases of heart	330,338
2	Malignant neoplasms	169,974	Malignant neoplasms	224,897
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	88,639	Cerebrovascular diseases	84,436
4	Unintentional injuries	27,159	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	45,757
5	Pneumonia and influenza	24,559	Pneumonia and influenza	40,693
6	Diabetes mellitus	16,743	Unintentional injuries	27,078
7	Atherosclerosis	16,526	Diabetes mellitus	26,068
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	16,398	Alzheimer's disease	12,826
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8,833	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	9,829
10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6,512	Septicemia	9,744
Black female				
. . .	All causes	102,997	All causes	132,226
1	Diseases of heart	35,079	Diseases of heart	40,254
2	Malignant neoplasms	19,176	Malignant neoplasms	27,723
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	10,941	Cerebrovascular diseases	10,526
4	Unintentional injuries	3,779	Diabetes mellitus	6,292
5	Diabetes mellitus	3,534	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	4,264
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3,092	Unintentional injuries	3,914
7	Pneumonia and influenza	2,262	Pneumonia and influenza	3,784
8	Homicide and legal intervention	1,898	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2,750
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	1,770	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	2,243
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1,722	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2,221

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33 (page 4 of 4). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1980 and 1995

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, and rank order	1980		1995	
	Cause of death	Deaths	Cause of death	Deaths
American Indian or Alaskan Native female				
. . .	All causes	2,730	All causes	4,423
1	Diseases of heart	577	Diseases of heart	985
2	Malignant neoplasms	362	Malignant neoplasms	792
3	Unintentional injuries	344	Unintentional injuries	365
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	171	Diabetes mellitus	322
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	159	Cerebrovascular diseases	270
6	Diabetes mellitus	124	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	196
7	Pneumonia and influenza	109	Pneumonia and influenza	167
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	92	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	141
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	56	Septicemia	70
10	Homicide and legal intervention	55	Homicide and legal intervention	63
Asian or Pacific Islander female				
. . .	All causes	4,262	All causes	12,364
1	Diseases of heart	1,091	Malignant neoplasms	3,432
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,037	Diseases of heart	3,272
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	507	Cerebrovascular diseases	1,196
4	Unintentional injuries	254	Unintentional injuries	562
5	Diabetes mellitus	124	Pneumonia and influenza	492
6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	118	Diabetes mellitus	448
7	Pneumonia and influenza	115	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	313
8	Congenital anomalies	104	Suicide	181
9	Suicide	90	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	155
10	Homicide and legal intervention	60	Congenital anomalies	143
Hispanic female[1]				
. . .	- - -	- - -	All causes	38,609
1	- - -	- - -	Diseases of heart	10,477
2	- - -	- - -	Malignant neoplasms	8,033
3	- - -	- - -	Cerebrovascular diseases	2,663
4	- - -	- - -	Diabetes mellitus	2,320
5	- - -	- - -	Unintentional injuries	1,779
6	- - -	- - -	Pneumonia and influenza	1,260
7	- - -	- - -	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	1,090
8	- - -	- - -	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	1,052
9	- - -	- - -	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	797
10	- - -	- - -	Congenital anomalies	700

. . . Category not applicable.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Excludes data from Oklahoma which did not include an Hispanic-origin item on the death certificate. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

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*, 1980. Washington: Public Health Service. 1985; Anderson RN, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL. Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1997 in preparation; and Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 34 (page 1 of 2). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to age: United States, 1980 and 1995

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and rank order	1980 Cause of death	1980 Deaths	1995 Cause of death	1995 Deaths
Under 1 year				
. . .	All causes	45,526	All causes	29,583
1	Congenital anomalies	9,220	Congenital anomalies	6,554
2	Sudden infant death syndrome	5,510	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	3,933
3	Respiratory distress syndrome	4,989	Sudden infant death syndrome	3,397
4	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	3,648	Respiratory distress syndrome	1,454
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,572	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	1,309
6	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	1,497	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	962
7	Unintentional injuries	1,166	Infections specific to the perinatal period	788
8	Birth trauma	1,058	Unintentional injuries	787
9	Pneumonia and influenza	1,012	Pneumonia and influenza	492
10	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	985	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	475
1–4 years				
. . .	All causes	8,187	All causes	6,393
1	Unintentional injuries	3,313	Unintentional injuries	2,280
2	Congenital anomalies	1,026	Congenital anomalies	695
3	Malignant neoplasms	573	Malignant neoplasms	488
4	Diseases of heart	338	Homicide and legal intervention	452
5	Homicide and legal intervention	319	Diseases of heart	251
6	Pneumonia and influenza	267	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	210
7	Meningitis	223	Pneumonia and influenza	156
8	Meningococcal infection	110	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	87
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	84	Septicemia	80
10	Septicemia	71	Cerebrovascular diseases	57
5–14 years				
. . .	All causes	10,689	All causes	8,596
1	Unintentional injuries	5,224	Unintentional injuries	3,544
2	Malignant neoplasms	1,497	Malignant neoplasms	1,026
3	Congenital anomalies	561	Homicide and legal intervention	562
4	Homicide and legal intervention	415	Congenital anomalies	449
5	Diseases of heart	330	Suicide	337
6	Pneumonia and influenza	194	Diseases of heart	294
7	Suicide	142	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	189
8	Benign neoplasms	104	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	143
9	Cerebrovascular diseases	95	Pneumonia and influenza	128
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	85	Benign neoplasms	105
15–24 years				
. . .	All causes	49,027	All causes	34,244
1	Unintentional injuries	26,206	Unintentional injuries	13,842
2	Homicide and legal intervention	6,647	Homicide and legal intervention	7,284
3	Suicide	5,239	Suicide	4,784
4	Malignant neoplasms	2,683	Malignant neoplasms	1,642
5	Diseases of heart	1,223	Diseases of heart	1,039
6	Congenital anomalies	600	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	629
7	Cerebrovascular diseases	418	Congenital anomalies	452
8	Pneumonia and influenza	348	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	246
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	141	Pneumonia and influenza	207
10	Anemias	133	Cerebrovascular diseases	172

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34 (page 2 of 2). Leading causes of death and numbers of deaths, according to age: United States, 1980 and 1995

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and rank order	1980 Cause of death	1980 Deaths	1995 Cause of death	1995 Deaths
25–44 years				
. . .	All causes	108,658	All causes	160,015
1	Unintentional injuries	26,722	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	30,754
2	Malignant neoplasms	17,551	Unintentional injuries	27,660
3	Diseases of heart	14,513	Malignant neoplasms	21,985
4	Homicide and legal intervention	11,136	Diseases of heart	17,064
5	Suicide	9,855	Suicide	12,759
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	4,782	Homicide and legal intervention	10,280
7	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,154	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	4,309
8	Diabetes mellitus	1,472	Cerebrovascular diseases	3,492
9	Pneumonia and influenza	1,467	Diabetes mellitus	2,458
10	Congenital anomalies	817	Pneumonia and influenza	2,102
45–64 years				
. . .	All causes	425,338	All causes	378,512
1	Diseases of heart	148,322	Malignant neoplasms	132,084
2	Malignant neoplasms	135,675	Diseases of heart	102,738
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	19,909	Unintentional injuries	16,004
4	Unintentional injuries	18,140	Cerebrovascular diseases	15,208
5	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16,089	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	12,744
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	11,514	Diabetes mellitus	12,184
7	Diabetes mellitus	7,977	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10,603
8	Suicide	7,079	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	10,499
9	Pneumonia and influenza	5,804	Suicide	7,336
10	Homicide and legal intervention	4,057	Pneumonia and influenza	5,537
65 years and over				
. . .	All causes	1,341,848	All causes	1,694,326
1	Diseases of heart	595,406	Diseases of heart	615,426
2	Malignant neoplasms	258,389	Malignant neoplasms	381,142
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	146,417	Cerebrovascular diseases	138,762
4	Pneumonia and influenza	45,512	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	88,478
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	43,587	Pneumonia and influenza	74,297
6	Atherosclerosis	28,081	Diabetes mellitus	44,452
7	Diabetes mellitus	25,216	Unintentional injuries	29,099
8	Unintentional injuries	24,844	Alzheimer's disease	20,230
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	12,968	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	20,182
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9,519	Septicemia	16,899

. . . Category not applicable.

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*, 1980. Washington: Public Health Service. 1985; Anderson RN, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL. Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1995. Monthly vital statistics report. Hyattsville, Maryland. 1997 in preparation; and Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 35 (page 1 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, sex, region, and urbanization: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1986–88, and 1992–94

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, region, and urbanization[1]	All races			White			Black		
	1980–82	1986–88	1992–94	1980–82	1986–88	1992–94	1980–82	1986–88	1992–94
Both sexes	Deaths per 100,000 resident population[2]								
All regions:									
Large core metropolitan	599.5	575.4	543.4	561.3	532.7	498.0	826.6	830.8	810.5
Large fringe metropolitan	529.5	496.6	455.8	522.4	489.3	446.0	721.9	695.2	673.4
Medium/small metropolitan	562.7	531.6	500.2	541.0	509.5	475.6	812.4	788.1	763.9
Urban nonmetropolitan	570.1	544.3	515.7	550.7	524.5	495.2	806.8	796.0	766.4
Rural	571.4	547.2	521.9	550.0	525.0	500.1	767.2	766.2	728.6
Northeast:									
Large core metropolitan	620.8	614.7	579.4	578.6	564.5	528.8	809.8	830.4	791.9
Large fringe metropolitan	538.4	502.2	458.1	531.7	494.8	449.4	712.4	687.8	654.6
Medium/small metropolitan	549.6	521.1	477.5	541.8	510.4	464.7	759.5	777.2	745.9
Urban nonmetropolitan	552.3	530.1	480.1	551.8	529.6	479.1	712.5	711.1	669.2
Rural	548.0	533.6	473.6	548.5	533.7	473.2	*	*	*
South:									
Large core metropolitan	608.0	580.4	561.8	545.2	511.5	485.7	860.0	851.8	856.7
Large fringe metropolitan	533.4	502.0	465.0	519.9	487.9	447.1	713.0	687.4	666.6
Medium/small metropolitan	590.1	554.1	528.8	549.4	514.1	487.0	828.7	798.8	775.7
Urban nonmetropolitan	612.9	588.2	565.0	577.5	551.8	528.4	812.8	805.6	777.9
Rural	607.5	590.8	565.6	577.8	559.9	536.3	768.2	767.7	732.1
Midwest:									
Large core metropolitan	627.8	597.0	567.0	573.9	534.7	493.8	846.5	839.6	826.2
Large fringe metropolitan	538.1	505.4	464.6	529.1	496.1	452.1	765.8	742.2	734.5
Medium/small metropolitan	543.7	515.1	480.9	531.2	501.7	464.4	776.4	757.6	742.0
Urban nonmetropolitan	526.7	499.9	471.7	523.9	497.4	468.2	749.8	712.2	678.2
Rural	533.4	502.8	481.5	522.2	492.3	469.8	723.0	738.4	634.6
West:									
Large core metropolitan	548.5	522.8	488.8	543.5	517.7	485.8	761.8	781.0	742.6
Large fringe metropolitan	487.0	462.2	425.2	491.5	467.0	428.0	683.9	661.1	650.9
Medium/small metropolitan	524.0	499.6	471.3	526.9	502.6	472.8	725.8	704.4	670.5
Urban nonmetropolitan	542.9	509.6	480.7	535.6	502.4	474.4	752.4	648.7	589.4
Rural	540.8	494.4	466.1	536.3	489.8	463.0	*	*	*
Male									
All regions:									
Large core metropolitan	794.7	758.5	714.8	746.6	701.5	653.4	1,104.1	1,128.8	1,105.3
Large fringe metropolitan	690.4	639.1	577.6	682.6	630.0	564.6	926.3	904.9	872.5
Medium/small metropolitan	747.8	696.4	645.9	722.1	669.3	614.2	1,070.6	1,038.4	1,008.2
Urban nonmetropolitan	762.9	717.8	668.3	739.8	693.6	642.2	1,074.4	1,054.3	1,018.5
Rural	763.8	725.1	674.1	737.8	697.3	646.1	1,015.5	1,016.5	965.2
Northeast:									
Large core metropolitan	828.9	825.0	771.7	773.6	754.6	703.7	1,099.6	1,160.8	1,092.7
Large fringe metropolitan	701.6	647.9	581.8	693.4	638.4	570.6	930.4	911.6	855.9
Medium/small metropolitan	731.4	683.4	616.3	721.7	669.8	599.8	1,001.0	1,025.1	974.2
Urban nonmetropolitan	730.8	692.1	615.4	730.8	691.8	614.6	855.6	883.7	831.4
Rural	715.8	689.8	601.3	715.9	691.0	601.0	*	*	*
South:									
Large core metropolitan	811.1	770.4	747.2	730.6	679.6	643.1	1,150.8	1,153.9	1,183.8
Large fringe metropolitan	700.9	651.6	592.9	685.9	633.8	569.6	911.1	895.5	865.1
Medium/small metropolitan	789.9	730.8	689.2	740.3	680.6	634.6	1,101.3	1,060.5	1,036.5
Urban nonmetropolitan	831.7	787.2	742.8	789.9	742.6	695.0	1,092.8	1,079.9	1,048.1
Rural	821.4	791.2	739.5	787.0	753.4	701.3	1,018.8	1,023.5	974.5
Midwest:									
Large core metropolitan	839.3	788.8	746.4	772.0	706.4	646.3	1,126.5	1,133.4	1,128.0
Large fringe metropolitan	704.5	650.4	588.4	694.1	639.3	572.6	982.4	947.9	945.5
Medium/small metropolitan	723.0	676.9	619.6	709.0	660.4	599.1	994.4	989.6	957.6
Urban nonmetropolitan	703.0	659.0	609.5	700.2	656.7	606.1	919.3	859.3	825.1
Rural	708.1	665.2	620.2	694.5	651.7	606.0	906.5	894.6	797.0
West:									
Large core metropolitan	715.9	675.9	633.6	711.5	669.5	629.1	992.1	1,019.5	966.8
Large fringe metropolitan	627.0	585.6	531.8	634.4	592.1	534.2	819.8	842.2	814.0
Medium/small metropolitan	681.4	639.5	595.3	687.5	645.8	596.8	917.0	851.2	810.4
Urban nonmetropolitan	704.4	648.0	605.7	696.2	638.8	597.5	923.6	761.0	698.5
Rural	703.2	628.5	576.4	698.2	623.6	573.2	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35 (page 2 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates, according to race, sex, region, and urbanization: United States, average annual 1980–82, 1986–88, and 1992–94

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, region, and urbanization[1]	All races			White			Black		
	1980–82	1986–88	1992–94	1980–82	1986–88	1992–94	1980–82	1986–88	1992–94
Female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population[2]								
All regions:									
Large core metropolitan	448.1	429.6	402.2	418.3	397.9	368.7	615.9	607.2	586.0
Large fringe metropolitan	403.2	384.0	357.6	397.0	378.1	350.3	557.6	531.2	515.3
Medium/small metropolitan	416.6	401.0	381.8	398.6	383.0	362.9	611.4	597.0	575.0
Urban nonmetropolitan	410.3	401.7	387.8	394.1	385.3	371.6	596.1	597.4	572.7
Rural	401.0	392.2	387.6	383.2	374.4	370.6	557.9	561.7	536.8
Northeast:									
Large core metropolitan	465.2	452.7	426.8	432.3	416.9	387.5	604.1	595.4	575.8
Large fringe metropolitan	413.1	389.2	360.1	407.4	383.4	353.4	547.6	520.7	499.6
Medium/small metropolitan	411.3	396.5	367.7	405.3	388.5	358.4	567.6	580.9	559.7
Urban nonmetropolitan	410.7	400.7	369.4	410.0	400.3	368.7	579.2	534.2	506.9
Rural	405.7	401.8	361.1	406.4	401.1	360.8	*	*	*
South:									
Large core metropolitan	446.7	427.9	407.8	397.2	375.4	353.4	637.6	624.3	607.3
Large fringe metropolitan	398.7	381.3	359.9	386.6	370.0	346.3	550.8	523.7	511.1
Medium/small metropolitan	431.8	413.8	398.7	397.6	381.0	366.3	620.8	603.4	580.1
Urban nonmetropolitan	433.4	427.0	418.8	402.4	395.8	389.6	596.4	599.6	576.2
Rural	422.3	420.2	416.5	395.9	394.2	393.5	558.1	560.7	538.2
Midwest:									
Large core metropolitan	467.6	450.9	426.1	426.7	406.0	375.5	629.3	618.8	597.6
Large fringe metropolitan	407.3	392.8	366.7	399.8	385.3	357.4	587.3	576.6	562.7
Medium/small metropolitan	406.3	391.2	372.2	395.4	380.5	359.1	600.8	576.6	568.9
Urban nonmetropolitan	382.5	371.5	357.9	379.8	368.8	354.7	599.6	585.2	550.2
Rural	376.9	360.3	357.6	368.3	352.9	348.2	*	*	*
West:									
Large core metropolitan	413.9	394.0	363.2	409.5	389.6	359.8	573.2	583.0	551.1
Large fringe metropolitan	376.7	361.8	336.1	379.4	365.2	339.0	561.0	506.8	500.2
Medium/small metropolitan	390.0	379.6	362.7	391.9	380.9	364.3	537.1	561.8	529.4
Urban nonmetropolitan	396.1	384.6	365.7	390.7	380.2	361.4	569.5	528.6	467.9
Rural	382.7	365.3	358.5	378.9	361.3	356.0	*	*	*

*Data for groups with population under 5,000 in the middle year of a 3-year period are considered unreliable and are not shown.
[1]Urbanization categories for county of residence of decedent are based on classification of counties by the Department of Agriculture. See Appendix II, Urbanization.
[2]Average annual death rate.

NOTE: Denominators for rates are population estimates for the middle year of each 3-year period multiplied by 3.

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

Table 36. Death rates for persons 25–64 years of age, for all races and the white population, according to sex, age, and educational attainment: Selected States, 1992–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, age, and educational attainment[1]	All races				White			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Both sexes	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
25–64 years of age:[2]								
Less than 12 years	560.7	577.0	571.0	581.2	512.3	522.3	520.1	529.9
12 years	432.6	456.7	486.1	491.7	395.3	415.9	439.6	443.7
13 years or more	248.9	247.5	243.4	240.4	238.0	237.3	230.6	227.2
25–44 years of age:								
Less than 12 years	298.6	311.8	316.2	322.8	254.2	265.2	267.0	273.3
12 years	207.4	225.0	249.8	256.6	180.0	194.4	213.5	219.9
13 years or more	106.8	107.4	109.0	107.4	99.3	98.7	99.5	98.1
45–64 years of age:								
Less than 12 years	1,058.3	1,074.8	1,043.7	1,062.7	1,007.4	1,011.0	994.4	1,011.5
12 years	803.1	837.5	876.6	880.8	754.0	784.4	819.9	819.2
13 years or more	452.0	441.6	427.3	419.5	440.1	431.6	411.0	402.5
Male								
25–64 years of age:[2]								
Less than 12 years	747.4	769.5	762.6	770.5	679.3	696.0	694.5	696.2
12 years	607.9	633.0	679.2	684.9	557.6	574.9	614.2	619.6
13 years or more	313.3	312.8	309.9	303.0	301.2	300.7	294.6	287.7
25–44 years of age:								
Less than 12 years	416.9	427.7	432.4	434.4	354.1	360.7	364.9	367.8
12 years	296.4	322.0	354.8	360.8	259.9	281.1	306.3	311.9
13 years or more	149.1	149.6	152.9	149.6	139.8	138.3	140.7	137.7
45–64 years of age:								
Less than 12 years	1,369.1	1,399.7	1,365.9	1,384.5	1,298.6	1,321.9	1,303.6	1,301.9
12 years	1,099.4	1,128.0	1,197.5	1,202.2	1,034.7	1,048.8	1,115.2	1,117.0
13 years or more	549.5	541.7	527.8	513.7	537.9	531.1	509.9	495.9
Female								
25–64 years of age:[2]								
Less than 12 years	373.3	384.1	379.8	391.3	339.8	345.3	343.4	357.0
12 years	292.5	311.5	327.6	332.4	265.2	284.1	295.3	298.6
13 years or more	178.5	177.2	173.3	174.5	166.7	166.6	161.0	161.5
25–44 years of age:								
Less than 12 years	171.2	182.9	186.1	196.0	140.2	152.8	151.7	159.1
12 years	120.3	129.0	145.2	151.5	101.1	108.2	119.9	126.4
13 years or more	64.9	66.0	66.7	67.2	58.3	58.8	58.9	59.6
45–64 years of age:								
Less than 12 years	759.4	767.7	743.3	762.2	722.7	716.7	705.3	733.6
12 years	584.8	618.6	636.2	639.8	546.2	583.0	596.6	595.4
13 years or more	339.9	329.4	317.4	316.3	323.9	316.1	299.2	296.8

[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, 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, 43 States and DC in 1993, and 45 States and DC in 1994 and 1995. 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 to 6 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. (Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ: Validity of education information on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 7(4):437–39, 1996.)

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 37 (page 1 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
All persons				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	841.5	760.9	714.3	585.8	548.9	520.2	513.3	507.4	503.9	508.2
All ages, crude	963.8	954.7	945.3	878.3	876.9	863.8	880.0	875.4	880.0	878.5
Under 1 year	3,299.2	2,696.4	2,142.4	1,288.3	1,088.1	971.9	854.4	819.3	768.8	814.4
1–4 years	139.4	109.1	84.5	63.9	51.8	46.8	44.8	42.9	40.6	42.8
5–14 years	60.1	46.6	41.3	30.6	26.5	24.0	23.4	22.5	22.5	22.8
15–24 years	128.1	106.3	127.7	115.4	94.9	99.2	98.5	98.0	95.3	97.3
25–34 years	178.7	146.4	157.4	135.5	124.4	139.2	142.4	143.3	141.3	142.4
35–44 years	358.7	299.4	314.5	227.9	207.7	223.2	235.5	238.8	240.8	238.4
45–54 years	853.9	756.0	730.0	584.0	519.3	473.4	460.0	461.6	460.1	460.6
55–64 years	1,901.0	1,735.1	1,658.8	1,346.3	1,294.2	1,196.9	1,154.7	1,128.2	1,114.5	1,132.4
65–74 years	4,104.3	3,822.1	3,582.7	2,994.9	2,862.8	2,648.6	2,617.1	2,584.9	2,563.5	2,588.4
75–84 years	9,331.1	8,745.2	8,004.4	6,692.6	6,398.7	6,007.2	5,951.6	5,860.2	5,851.8	5,887.2
85 years and over	20,196.9	19,857.5	16,344.9	15,980.3	15,712.4	15,327.4	15,481.7	15,296.7	15,469.5	15,415.8
Male										
All ages, age adjusted	1,001.6	949.3	931.6	777.2	723.0	680.2	664.9	654.6	646.3	655.2
All ages, crude	1,106.1	1,104.5	1,090.3	976.9	948.6	918.4	923.5	915.0	914.1	917.5
Under 1 year	3,728.0	3,059.3	2,410.0	1,428.5	1,219.9	1,082.8	945.8	899.4	843.8	896.6
1–4 years	151.7	119.5	93.2	72.6	58.5	52.4	49.5	47.3	44.8	47.2
5–14 years	70.9	55.7	50.5	36.7	31.8	28.5	27.4	26.9	26.7	27.0
15–24 years	167.9	152.1	188.5	172.3	138.9	147.4	146.2	145.8	140.5	144.2
25–34 years	216.5	187.9	215.3	196.1	179.6	204.3	208.6	208.8	204.7	207.4
35–44 years	428.8	372.8	402.6	299.2	278.9	310.4	328.6	332.9	333.0	331.5
45–54 years	1,067.1	992.2	958.5	767.3	671.6	610.3	596.0	599.4	598.9	598.1
55–64 years	2,395.3	2,309.5	2,282.7	1,815.1	1,711.4	1,553.4	1,479.9	1,444.3	1,416.7	1,446.8
65–74 years	4,931.4	4,914.4	4,873.8	4,105.2	3,856.3	3,491.5	3,394.8	3,332.3	3,284.6	3,337.0
75–84 years	10,426.0	10,178.4	10,010.2	8,816.7	8,501.6	7,888.6	7,653.2	7,440.9	7,377.1	7,487.9
85 years and over	21,636.0	21,186.3	17,821.5	18,801.1	18,614.1	18,056.6	18,257.2	17,972.3	17,978.9	18,066.2
Female										
All ages, age adjusted	688.4	590.6	532.5	432.6	410.3	390.6	388.3	385.2	385.2	386.3
All ages, crude	823.5	809.2	807.8	785.3	809.1	812.0	838.6	837.6	847.3	841.2
Under 1 year	2,854.6	2,321.3	1,863.7	1,141.7	950.6	855.7	758.6	735.5	690.1	728.3
1–4 years	126.7	98.4	75.4	54.7	44.8	41.0	39.9	38.2	36.2	38.1
5–14 years	48.9	37.3	31.8	24.2	21.0	19.3	19.1	17.9	18.2	18.4
15–24 years	89.1	61.3	68.1	57.5	49.6	49.0	48.6	48.2	48.1	48.3
25–34 years	142.7	106.6	101.6	75.9	69.4	74.2	76.2	77.8	77.9	77.3
35–44 years	290.3	229.4	231.1	159.3	138.7	137.9	144.0	146.4	150.1	146.9
45–54 years	641.5	526.7	517.2	412.9	375.2	342.7	330.0	330.1	327.6	329.2
55–64 years	1,404.8	1,196.4	1,098.9	934.3	925.6	878.8	861.0	842.2	840.8	848.0
65–74 years	3,333.2	2,871.8	2,579.7	2,144.7	2,096.9	1,991.2	2,001.4	1,990.3	1,986.1	1,992.6
75–84 years	8,399.6	7,633.1	6,677.6	5,440.1	5,162.1	4,883.1	4,899.0	4,870.9	4,882.7	4,884.1
85 years and over	19,194.7	19,008.4	15,518.0	14,746.9	14,553.9	14,274.3	14,416.9	14,265.3	14,492.4	14,392.2
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	963.1	917.7	893.4	745.3	693.3	644.3	627.5	617.9	610.5	618.6
All ages, crude	1,089.5	1,098.5	1,086.7	983.3	963.6	930.9	938.8	931.6	932.1	934.2
Under 1 year	3,400.5	2,694.1	2,113.2	1,230.3	1,056.5	896.1	773.0	740.1	717.5	743.8
1–4 years	135.5	104.9	83.6	66.1	52.8	45.9	42.9	40.5	38.8	40.7
5–14 years	67.2	52.7	48.0	35.0	30.1	26.4	25.2	24.2	24.5	24.6
15–24 years	152.4	143.7	170.8	167.0	134.2	131.3	123.0	124.2	122.3	123.2
25–34 years	185.3	163.2	176.6	171.3	158.8	176.1	180.6	179.7	177.7	179.3
35–44 years	380.9	332.6	343.5	257.4	243.1	268.2	282.8	287.1	287.7	285.9
45–54 years	984.5	932.2	882.9	698.9	611.7	548.7	533.9	535.8	534.6	534.8
55–64 years	2,304.4	2,225.2	2,202.6	1,728.5	1,625.8	1,467.2	1,394.9	1,364.5	1,330.8	1,363.3
65–74 years	4,864.9	4,848.4	4,810.1	4,035.7	3,770.7	3,397.7	3,306.5	3,247.3	3,199.0	3,250.8
75–84 years	10,526.3	10,299.6	10,098.8	8,829.8	8,486.1	7,844.9	7,596.9	7,385.8	7,320.6	7,431.9
85 years and over	22,116.3	21,750.0	18,551.7	19,097.3	18,980.1	18,268.3	18,443.2	18,196.4	18,152.9	18,260.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37 (page 2 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
Black male				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,318.6	1,112.8	1,053.4	1,061.3	1,052.2	1,029.9	1,016.7	1,032.8
All ages, crude	1,260.3	1,181.7	1,186.6	1,034.1	989.3	1,008.0	1,006.3	987.8	980.7	991.4
Under 1 year	- - -	5,306.8	4,298.9	2,586.7	2,219.9	2,112.4	1,922.2	1,797.0	1,590.8	1,770.6
1–4 years	- - -	208.5	150.5	110.5	90.1	85.8	86.1	84.1	77.5	82.6
5–14 years	95.1	75.1	67.1	47.4	42.3	41.2	40.5	42.2	40.2	41.0
15–24 years	289.7	212.0	320.6	209.1	173.6	252.2	289.4	277.5	249.2	271.9
25–34 years	503.5	402.5	559.5	407.3	351.9	430.8	429.4	433.8	416.5	426.6
35–44 years	878.1	762.0	956.6	689.8	630.2	699.6	729.8	732.1	721.2	727.6
45–54 years	1,905.0	1,624.8	1,777.5	1,479.9	1,292.9	1,261.0	1,266.2	1,267.6	1,273.0	1,269.0
55–64 years	3,773.2	3,316.4	3,256.9	2,873.0	2,779.8	2,618.4	2,518.2	2,422.9	2,437.5	2,459.2
65–74 years	5,310.3	5,798.7	5,803.2	5,131.1	5,172.4	4,946.1	4,790.5	4,653.6	4,610.5	4,684.1
75–84 years	- - -	8,605.1	9,454.9	9,231.6	9,262.3	9,129.5	9,013.2	8,829.5	8,778.8	8,872.1
85 years and over	- - -	14,844.8	12,222.3	16,098.8	15,774.2	16,954.9	17,033.0	16,266.9	16,728.7	16,673.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[3]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	732.5	602.6	573.1	589.6	585.9	580.4	585.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	597.1	492.5	476.4	503.9	502.6	502.3	502.9
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,598.1	1,080.0	1,056.6	984.1	951.6	689.3	875.1
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	82.7	105.3	77.4	75.9	81.0	81.2	79.3
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	43.7	39.2	33.4	34.3	30.9	30.3	31.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	311.1	214.4	219.8	177.3	189.1	202.3	189.6
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	360.6	275.0	256.1	278.7	293.0	284.2	285.3
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	556.8	363.5	365.4	386.4	385.0	420.5	397.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	871.3	687.9	619.9	635.8	661.8	668.1	655.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,547.5	1,319.1	1,211.3	1,377.0	1,320.9	1,369.5	1,355.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,968.4	2,692.3	2,461.7	2,570.4	2,815.2	2,605.2	2,663.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,607.0	5,572.7	5,389.2	5,461.1	4,734.4	4,780.0	4,982.9
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,635.2	8,900.0	11,243.9	10,147.7	8,325.9	7,404.3	8,564.2
Asian or Pacific Islander male[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	416.6	396.9	377.8	381.4	386.5	384.4	384.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	375.3	344.6	334.3	346.6	354.0	354.9	351.9
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	816.5	750.0	605.3	485.1	496.7	427.3	469.4
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.9	43.4	45.0	28.8	30.7	26.8	28.8
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.4	22.5	20.7	20.0	19.9	18.8	19.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	80.8	76.0	76.0	84.2	82.5	81.2	82.6
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	83.5	77.3	79.6	81.0	87.4	80.5	83.0
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	128.3	114.4	130.8	131.1	128.9	131.4	130.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	342.3	284.8	287.1	272.4	305.3	286.9	288.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	881.1	869.4	789.1	734.0	748.1	745.1	742.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,236.1	2,102.0	2,041.4	1,948.4	1,984.3	1,975.8	1,969.9
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,389.5	5,551.2	5,008.6	5,389.9	5,175.7	5,182.4	5,246.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,753.6	12,750.0	12,446.3	15,650.7	16,148.0	17,273.0	16,379.8
Hispanic male[5]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	524.8	531.2	516.3	516.4	515.0	515.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	374.6	411.6	410.1	411.4	412.1	411.2
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,041.8	921.8	763.1	731.6	687.2	726.8
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53.8	53.8	45.2	43.6	39.7	42.7
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.0	26.0	27.4	24.7	25.3	25.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	147.5	159.3	169.4	166.9	168.7	168.3
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	202.0	234.0	225.1	222.3	215.7	221.0
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	290.3	341.8	351.3	353.3	343.3	349.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	495.4	533.9	506.3	531.6	533.3	524.3
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,129.2	1,123.7	1,064.9	1,045.3	1,058.7	1,056.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,488.9	2,368.2	2,327.0	2,362.0	2,322.2	2,337.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,724.6	5,369.1	5,128.9	5,080.1	5,199.0	5,137.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,856.1	12,272.1	12,356.5	12,183.5	12,242.7	12,259.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37 (page 3 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
White, non-Hispanic male[5]				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	669.7	643.1	617.8	613.4	605.7	612.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	956.3	985.9	986.4	988.1	989.0	987.9
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,002.5	865.4	748.3	718.8	695.7	721.2
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48.8	43.8	41.0	38.8	37.5	39.1
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.9	25.7	24.1	23.7	23.6	23.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	125.0	123.4	111.0	112.9	110.6	111.5
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	151.2	165.3	167.4	168.5	166.4	167.5
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	231.8	257.1	266.1	274.3	275.9	272.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	587.6	544.5	523.4	528.2	526.1	525.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,550.8	1,479.7	1,390.2	1,373.0	1,337.0	1,366.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,648.0	3,434.5	3,309.3	3,271.9	3,221.9	3,267.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,364.2	7,920.4	7,578.5	7,425.8	7,368.2	7,455.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,637.2	18,505.4	18,228.0	18,192.3	18,157.7	18,191.9
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	645.0	555.0	501.7	411.1	391.0	369.9	367.7	364.9	364.9	365.8
All ages, crude	803.3	800.9	812.6	806.1	840.1	846.9	879.4	880.1	891.3	883.6
Under 1 year	2,566.8	2,007.7	1,614.6	962.5	799.3	690.0	617.5	604.8	571.6	598.2
1–4 years	112.2	85.2	66.1	49.3	40.0	36.1	33.6	32.3	31.2	32.4
5–14 years	45.1	34.7	29.9	22.9	19.5	17.9	17.3	16.2	16.6	16.7
15–24 years	71.5	54.9	61.6	55.5	48.1	45.9	44.4	44.2	44.3	44.3
25–34 years	112.8	85.0	84.1	65.4	59.4	61.5	62.7	63.7	64.3	63.5
35–44 years	235.8	191.1	193.3	138.2	121.9	117.4	120.4	121.5	125.8	122.6
45–54 years	546.4	458.8	462.9	372.7	341.7	309.3	296.7	297.1	294.4	296.0
55–64 years	1,293.8	1,078.9	1,014.9	876.2	869.1	822.7	810.8	792.4	788.4	797.2
65–74 years	3,242.8	2,779.3	2,470.7	2,066.6	2,027.1	1,923.5	1,938.2	1,930.4	1,924.5	1,931.1
75–84 years	8,481.5	7,696.6	6,698.7	5,401.7	5,111.6	4,839.1	4,844.8	4,822.1	4,831.1	4,832.6
85 years and over	19,679.5	19,477.7	15,980.2	14,979.6	14,745.4	14,400.6	14,558.2	14,416.1	14,639.1	14,538.5
Black female										
All ages, age adjusted	1,106.7	916.9	814.4	631.1	594.8	581.6	578.8	572.0	571.0	573.9
All ages, crude	1,002.0	905.0	829.2	733.3	734.2	747.9	760.1	752.9	759.0	757.4
Under 1 year	- - -	4,162.2	3,368.8	2,123.7	1,821.4	1,735.5	1,543.2	1,452.9	1,342.0	1,446.2
1–4 years	- - -	173.3	129.4	84.4	71.1	67.6	71.9	70.1	62.9	68.3
5–14 years	72.8	53.8	43.8	30.5	28.6	27.5	29.5	27.1	26.5	27.7
15–24 years	213.1	107.5	111.9	70.5	59.6	68.7	73.3	72.1	70.3	71.9
25–34 years	393.3	273.2	231.0	150.0	137.6	159.5	165.0	168.4	166.6	166.7
35–44 years	758.1	568.5	533.0	323.9	276.5	298.6	317.3	327.3	327.7	324.2
45–54 years	1,576.4	1,177.0	1,043.9	768.2	667.6	639.4	632.1	628.5	619.0	626.3
55–64 years	3,089.4	2,510.9	1,986.2	1,561.0	1,532.5	1,452.6	1,364.3	1,341.8	1,350.3	1,352.1
65–74 years	4,000.2	4,064.2	3,860.9	3,057.4	2,967.8	2,865.7	2,857.3	2,815.5	2,823.7	2,832.1
75–84 years	- - -	6,730.0	6,691.5	6,212.1	6,078.0	5,688.3	5,887.4	5,778.9	5,840.3	5,835.3
85 years and over	- - -	13,052.6	10,706.6	12,367.2	12,703.0	13,309.5	13,351.1	13,165.5	13,472.2	13,331.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[3]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	414.1	353.3	335.1	364.5	350.8	368.0	361.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	380.1	342.5	330.4	377.3	371.0	390.6	379.7
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,352.6	910.5	688.7	725.5	809.3	756.5	763.6
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	87.5	54.8	37.8	54.6	67.7	60.0	60.7
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	33.5	23.0	25.5	19.8	25.2	22.5	22.5
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	90.3	72.8	69.0	77.0	63.5	64.8	68.4
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	178.5	121.5	102.3	112.0	124.8	115.5	117.4
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	286.0	185.6	156.4	179.0	167.8	194.2	180.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	491.4	415.5	380.9	374.8	352.1	386.9	371.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	837.1	851.9	805.9	939.4	889.4	917.6	915.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,765.5	1,630.3	1,679.4	1,832.8	1,749.9	1,894.3	1,825.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,612.9	3,200.0	3,073.2	3,491.3	3,368.9	3,591.1	3,484.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,567.4	7,740.0	8,201.1	7,454.4	6,731.8	6,521.3	6,873.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37 (page 4 of 4). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
Asian or Pacific Islander female[4]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	224.6	228.5	228.9	226.7	229.3	231.4	229.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	222.5	224.9	234.3	244.2	252.2	257.7	251.6
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	755.8	622.0	518.2	390.6	410.2	359.9	386.8
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.4	36.8	32.0	32.3	19.6	23.8	25.1
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	21.5	19.1	13.0	14.1	12.4	14.7	13.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.3	30.7	28.8	31.6	31.4	33.5	32.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.4	36.5	37.5	36.5	39.3	38.1	38.0
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	89.7	77.8	69.9	73.9	73.1	68.6	71.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	214.1	184.9	182.7	176.7	182.0	191.2	183.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	440.8	468.0	483.4	478.7	457.0	475.6	470.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,027.7	1,130.8	1,089.2	1,051.3	1,075.9	1,061.5	1,063.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,833.6	2,873.9	3,127.9	3,095.5	3,323.2	3,278.9	3,237.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,923.3	9,808.3	10,254.0	11,011.5	10,705.8	11,256.4	10,995.3
Hispanic female[5]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	286.6	284.9	270.6	268.6	274.4	271.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	251.9	285.4	281.3	281.1	290.8	284.5
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	793.0	746.6	643.1	627.6	575.0	614.6
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.3	42.1	38.7	34.4	33.5	35.5
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.0	17.3	17.6	15.3	15.5	16.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.3	40.6	40.3	40.0	40.6	40.3
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56.3	62.9	63.7	69.0	63.1	65.3
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100.0	109.3	113.5	115.8	121.0	116.9
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	251.3	253.3	226.8	244.7	238.9	237.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	620.3	607.5	576.1	571.9	586.2	578.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,449.3	1,453.8	1,393.8	1,359.8	1,399.6	1,384.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,549.8	3,351.3	3,251.3	3,149.8	3,275.0	3,225.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,216.9	10,098.7	9,046.3	8,826.9	9,613.6	9,173.9
White, non-Hispanic female[5]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	385.3	372.2	366.1	366.1	366.4	366.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	861.7	903.6	934.0	944.3	956.7	945.0
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	762.8	655.3	588.2	578.3	550.2	572.5
1–4 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.6	34.0	31.5	31.3	30.0	30.9
5–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.0	17.6	16.7	16.3	16.4	16.5
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47.9	46.0	43.8	44.0	44.0	43.9
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59.0	60.6	60.8	61.7	62.8	61.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	122.8	116.8	117.4	120.0	124.0	120.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	335.7	312.1	296.2	297.7	296.1	296.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	853.3	834.5	814.1	801.9	797.2	804.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,997.8	1,940.2	1,936.7	1,945.0	1,940.3	1,940.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,058.5	4,887.3	4,847.9	4,862.2	4,860.2	4,856.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,561.4	14,533.1	14,461.3	14,437.4	14,724.6	14,543.0

- - - Data not available.

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

[2]Average annual death rate.

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

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

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

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (Sorlie PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.) Some rates for 1950 all persons have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A, for data years 1950–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 38 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
All persons					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	307.2	286.2	253.6	202.0	181.4	152.0	144.3	145.3	140.4	138.3	141.3
All ages, crude	355.5	369.0	362.0	336.0	324.1	289.5	281.4	288.4	281.3	280.7	283.5
Under 1 year	3.5	6.6	13.1	22.8	25.0	20.1	17.9	16.9	17.7	17.1	17.2
1–4 years	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8
5–14 years	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
15–24 years	6.8	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
25–34 years	19.4	15.6	11.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
35–44 years	86.4	74.6	66.7	44.6	38.1	31.4	31.8	32.2	31.8	32.0	32.0
45–54 years	308.6	271.8	238.4	180.2	153.8	120.5	114.6	114.0	112.6	111.0	112.5
55–64 years	808.1	737.9	652.3	494.1	443.0	367.3	346.5	344.3	329.9	322.9	332.4
65–74 years	1,839.8	1,740.5	1,558.2	1,218.6	1,089.8	894.3	847.9	848.2	817.4	799.9	821.8
75–84 years	4,310.1	4,089.4	3,683.8	2,993.1	2,693.1	2,295.7	2,147.3	2,182.9	2,093.0	2,064.7	2,112.8
85 years and over	9,150.6	9,317.8	7,891.3	7,777.1	7,384.1	6,739.9	6,513.5	6,668.9	6,494.9	6,484.1	6,547.4
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	383.8	375.5	348.5	280.4	250.1	206.7	195.1	195.5	188.5	184.9	189.6
All ages, crude	423.4	439.5	422.5	368.6	344.1	297.6	287.2	292.1	284.3	282.7	286.3
Under 1 year	4.0	7.8	15.1	25.5	27.8	21.9	18.7	18.3	18.6	17.5	18.1
1–4 years	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8
5–14 years	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
15–24 years	6.8	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
25–34 years	22.9	20.1	15.2	11.4	11.6	10.3	10.7	11.3	11.0	11.4	11.2
35–44 years	118.4	112.7	103.2	68.7	58.6	48.1	47.8	47.4	46.6	47.2	47.1
45–54 years	440.5	420.4	376.4	282.6	237.8	183.0	173.7	172.8	170.6	168.6	170.6
55–64 years	1,104.5	1,066.9	987.2	746.8	659.1	537.3	503.9	499.2	478.1	465.4	480.8
65–74 years	2,292.3	2,291.3	2,170.3	1,728.0	1,535.8	1,250.0	1,178.9	1,175.3	1,133.1	1,102.3	1,136.7
75–84 years	4,825.0	4,742.4	4,534.8	3,834.3	3,496.9	2,968.2	2,754.1	2,788.7	2,655.1	2,615.0	2,684.7
85 years and over	9,659.8	9,788.9	8,426.2	8,752.7	8,251.8	7,418.4	7,157.6	7,331.9	7,123.0	7,039.6	7,161.4
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	233.9	205.7	175.2	140.3	127.4	108.9	103.8	105.0	101.6	100.4	102.3
All ages, crude	288.4	300.6	304.5	305.1	305.2	281.8	275.8	284.9	278.5	278.8	280.7
Under 1 year	2.9	5.4	10.9	20.0	22.0	18.3	17.0	15.5	16.7	16.7	16.3
1–4 years	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7
5–14 years	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
15–24 years	6.7	3.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
25–34 years	16.2	11.3	7.7	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.8
35–44 years	55.1	38.2	32.2	21.4	18.3	15.1	16.1	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.2
45–54 years	177.2	127.5	109.9	84.5	74.4	61.0	58.1	57.9	57.1	56.0	57.0
55–64 years	510.0	429.4	351.6	272.1	252.1	215.7	204.9	204.5	195.8	193.9	198.1
65–74 years	1,419.3	1,261.3	1,082.7	828.6	746.1	616.8	587.8	589.3	566.3	557.8	571.1
75–84 years	3,872.0	3,582.7	3,120.8	2,497.0	2,220.4	1,893.8	1,776.1	1,808.2	1,741.3	1,715.2	1,754.4
85 years and over	8,796.1	9,016.8	7,591.8	7,350.5	7,037.6	6,478.1	6,264.0	6,414.6	6,252.7	6,267.8	6,310.3
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	381.1	375.4	347.6	277.5	246.2	202.0	190.3	190.3	183.8	179.7	184.5
All ages, crude	433.0	454.6	438.3	384.0	360.3	312.7	302.4	307.6	300.1	297.9	301.8
45–54 years	423.6	413.2	365.7	269.8	225.5	170.6	161.4	159.9	157.7	155.7	157.7
55–64 years	1,081.7	1,056.0	979.3	730.6	640.1	516.7	483.2	475.6	458.6	443.0	459.0
65–74 years	2,308.3	2,297.9	2,177.2	1,729.7	1,522.7	1,230.5	1,159.9	1,154.6	1,114.7	1,080.5	1,116.5
75–84 years	4,907.3	4,839.9	4,617.6	3,883.2	3,527.0	2,983.4	2,761.0	2,795.3	2,661.8	2,616.1	2,689.4
85 years and over	9,950.5	10,135.8	8,818.0	8,958.0	8,481.7	7,558.7	7,290.1	7,466.9	7,262.2	7,165.5	7,294.6
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	415.5	381.2	375.9	327.3	310.8	275.9	264.1	267.9	254.0	255.9	259.2
All ages, crude	348.4	330.6	330.3	301.0	288.6	256.8	246.9	251.4	240.4	244.2	245.3
45–54 years	624.1	514.0	512.8	433.4	385.2	328.9	318.7	324.2	316.5	317.1	319.2
55–64 years	1,434.0	1,236.8	1,135.4	987.2	935.3	824.0	784.0	813.4	742.3	757.8	771.0
65–74 years	2,140.1	2,281.4	2,237.8	1,847.2	1,839.2	1,632.9	1,548.0	1,565.2	1,479.3	1,482.9	1,508.8
75–84 years	- - -	3,533.6	3,783.4	3,578.8	3,436.6	3,107.1	2,960.9	2,975.6	2,874.5	2,881.4	2,909.8
85 years and over	- - -	6,037.9	5,367.6	6,819.5	6,393.5	6,479.6	6,298.7	6,240.0	5,919.4	5,985.7	6,046.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	180.9	162.2	144.6	146.6	149.0	145.5	136.7	143.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	130.6	117.9	108.0	114.3	119.0	116.7	110.4	115.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	238.1	209.1	173.8	176.3	175.8	181.2	151.4	169.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	496.3	438.3	411.0	425.6	433.0	414.2	403.2	416.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,009.4	984.6	839.1	854.7	892.0	937.5	918.5	916.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,062.2	2,118.2	1,788.8	1,890.6	1,733.2	1,628.4	1,534.9	1,629.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,413.7	2,766.7	3,860.3	3,245.4	3,525.5	3,072.1	2,308.7	2,941.2
Asian or Pacific Islander male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	136.7	123.4	102.6	103.8	107.6	107.6	106.2	107.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	119.8	103.5	88.7	93.4	96.3	96.9	96.9	96.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	112.0	81.1	70.4	71.2	68.9	80.4	73.4	74.3
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	306.7	291.2	226.1	235.0	210.4	229.1	214.3	218.0
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	852.4	753.5	623.5	611.2	600.5	623.5	605.8	610.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,010.9	2,025.6	1,642.2	1,667.2	1,842.2	1,576.3	1,680.5	1,697.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,923.0	4,937.5	4,617.8	4,810.3	5,934.4	6,158.3	6,372.3	6,161.1
Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	152.3	136.3	126.2	126.3	123.5	121.9	123.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92.1	91.0	87.7	88.2	87.4	87.5	87.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	128.0	116.4	109.6	97.9	102.1	103.0	101.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	398.8	363.0	334.5	322.6	308.3	306.0	312.1
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	972.6	829.9	798.1	793.2	769.4	750.0	770.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,160.8	1,971.3	1,752.2	1,812.4	1,770.0	1,734.5	1,771.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,791.2	4,711.9	4,162.2	4,756.7	4,726.9	4,699.7	4,726.8
White, non-Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	240.3	204.1	190.0	190.0	185.3	181.2	185.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	362.8	336.5	322.2	328.5	324.2	322.0	324.9
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	219.9	172.8	161.9	161.4	160.1	157.5	159.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	610.6	521.3	482.8	475.9	464.2	448.0	462.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,471.3	1,243.4	1,157.1	1,153.4	1,123.6	1,088.3	1,121.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,514.1	3,007.7	2,753.1	2,782.5	2,674.1	2,635.6	2,696.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,539.3	7,663.4	7,287.0	7,353.7	7,260.9	7,166.3	7,258.2
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	223.6	197.1	167.8	134.6	121.7	103.1	98.1	99.2	96.1	94.9	96.7
All ages, crude	289.4	306.5	313.8	319.2	321.8	298.4	292.9	302.8	296.8	297.4	299.0
45–54 years	141.9	103.4	91.4	71.2	62.5	50.2	47.3	47.5	47.0	45.9	46.8
55–64 years	460.2	383.0	317.7	248.1	227.1	192.4	180.9	181.7	174.7	173.1	176.5
65–74 years	1,400.9	1,229.8	1,044.0	796.7	713.3	583.6	557.8	557.4	535.6	526.3	539.8
75–84 years	3,925.2	3,629.7	3,143.5	2,493.6	2,207.5	1,874.3	1,756.7	1,780.8	1,717.6	1,689.8	1,729.0
85 years and over	9,084.7	9,280.8	7,839.9	7,501.6	7,170.0	6,563.4	6,337.0	6,495.0	6,342.8	6,352.6	6,395.5
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	349.5	292.6	251.7	201.1	188.3	168.1	162.4	165.3	158.0	156.3	159.8
All ages, crude	289.9	268.5	261.0	249.7	250.3	237.0	231.6	240.2	230.6	231.1	233.9
45–54 years	526.8	360.7	290.9	202.4	176.2	155.3	153.8	150.8	146.4	143.1	146.6
55–64 years	1,210.7	952.3	710.5	530.1	510.7	442.0	432.5	418.6	392.2	384.9	398.4
65–74 years	1,659.4	1,680.5	1,553.2	1,210.3	1,149.9	1,017.5	953.7	983.7	941.7	933.7	952.8
75–84 years	- - -	2,926.9	2,964.1	2,707.2	2,533.4	2,250.9	2,135.8	2,278.5	2,158.1	2,163.1	2,199.4
85 years and over	- - -	5,650.0	5,003.8	5,796.5	5,686.5	5,766.1	5,763.1	5,785.8	5,531.8	5,614.8	5,642.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	88.4	83.7	76.6	74.5	75.4	71.3	77.3	74.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	80.3	84.3	77.5	80.4	84.8	82.1	87.0	84.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	65.2	59.2	62.0	46.9	60.2	48.7	69.2	59.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	193.5	230.8	197.0	197.4	186.1	196.8	210.2	197.9
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	577.2	472.7	492.8	472.7	500.9	429.9	503.3	477.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,364.3	1,258.8	1,050.3	1,115.7	1,084.9	1,055.6	1,045.6	1,061.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,893.3	3,180.0	2,868.7	2,491.9	2,879.8	2,490.9	2,209.8	2,505.9
Asian or Pacific Islander female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	55.8	59.6	58.3	56.4	56.2	57.7	57.7	57.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	57.0	60.3	62.0	63.7	63.7	66.7	68.2	66.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.6	23.8	17.5	20.8	18.8	22.1	21.6	20.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	92.9	103.0	99.0	89.8	97.2	93.3	93.0	94.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	313.3	341.0	323.9	309.3	270.8	295.7	294.9	287.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,053.2	1,056.5	1,130.9	1,086.3	1,080.4	1,110.7	1,063.0	1,084.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,211.0	4,208.3	4,161.2	4,040.6	4,505.2	4,376.5	4,717.9	4,537.0
Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	86.5	76.0	69.2	69.6	67.0	68.1	68.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75.0	79.4	76.2	77.4	75.6	78.9	77.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46.6	43.5	39.3	34.8	31.8	32.0	32.8
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	184.8	153.2	138.9	132.7	134.3	137.3	134.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	534.0	460.4	413.1	422.5	399.3	402.4	407.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,456.5	1,259.7	1,178.3	1,210.1	1,163.5	1,150.1	1,173.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,523.4	4,440.3	3,881.7	3,986.3	3,783.1	4,243.9	4,009.7
White, non-Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.2	103.7	97.5	98.5	96.5	95.4	96.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	334.2	320.0	311.1	322.4	320.6	321.4	321.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	61.3	50.2	46.9	47.3	47.5	46.6	47.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	219.6	193.6	180.0	181.2	175.5	173.6	176.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	700.4	584.7	553.9	552.7	537.2	529.1	539.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,201.4	1,890.2	1,747.7	1,771.4	1,728.0	1,697.8	1,732.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,164.7	6,615.2	6,311.2	6,425.5	6,354.2	6,384.5	6,387.7

- - - Data not available.

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

[2]Average annual death rate.

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

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

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

NOTES: 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. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (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 1950–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 39 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
All persons					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	88.8	79.7	66.3	40.8	32.5	27.7	26.2	26.5	26.5	26.7	26.6
All ages, crude	104.0	108.0	101.9	75.1	64.3	57.9	56.4	58.2	58.9	60.1	59.1
Under 1 year	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.5	5.1	5.8	5.4
1–4 years	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
5–14 years	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
25–34 years	4.2	4.7	4.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
35–44 years	18.7	14.7	15.6	8.5	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.4
45–54 years	70.4	49.2	41.6	25.2	21.3	18.7	17.5	17.6	17.9	17.6	17.7
55–64 years	194.2	147.3	115.8	65.2	54.8	48.0	46.4	46.0	45.6	46.1	45.9
65–74 years	554.7	469.2	384.1	219.5	172.8	144.4	135.3	135.8	135.7	137.2	136.2
75–84 years	1,499.6	1,491.3	1,254.2	788.6	601.5	499.3	468.2	479.1	480.2	481.4	480.3
85 years and over	2,990.1	3,680.5	3,014.3	2,288.9	1,865.1	1,633.9	1,566.0	1,607.7	1,604.1	1,636.5	1,616.4
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	91.9	85.4	73.2	44.9	35.5	30.2	28.6	29.0	29.0	28.9	28.9
All ages, crude	102.5	104.5	94.5	63.6	52.5	46.8	45.5	46.9	47.4	48.0	47.4
Under 1 year	6.4	5.0	5.8	5.0	4.6	4.4	5.3	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.0
1–4 years	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
5–14 years	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
25–34 years	4.2	4.5	4.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
35–44 years	17.5	14.6	15.7	8.7	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.0
45–54 years	67.9	52.2	44.4	27.3	23.2	20.5	19.3	19.6	20.1	19.8	19.8
55–64 years	205.2	163.8	138.7	74.7	63.5	54.4	53.2	52.5	52.5	53.4	52.8
65–74 years	589.6	530.7	449.5	259.2	201.4	166.8	155.8	157.4	156.0	155.9	156.4
75–84 years	1,543.6	1,555.9	1,361.6	868.3	661.2	552.7	509.7	523.7	524.6	517.1	521.7
85 years and over	3,048.6	3,643.1	2,895.2	2,199.2	1,730.1	1,533.2	1,500.8	1,541.9	1,521.8	1,537.7	1,533.7
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	86.0	74.7	60.8	37.6	30.0	25.7	24.2	24.5	24.5	24.8	24.6
All ages, crude	105.6	111.4	109.0	86.1	75.5	68.6	66.7	69.0	69.8	71.7	70.2
Under 1 year	3.7	3.2	4.0	3.8	2.7	3.1	2.9	5.0	4.3	5.2	4.8
1–4 years	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	*	0.3	0.3
5–14 years	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
25–34 years	4.3	4.9	4.7	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8
35–44 years	19.9	14.8	15.6	8.4	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9
45–54 years	72.9	46.3	39.0	23.3	19.4	17.0	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.7
55–64 years	183.1	131.8	95.3	56.9	47.2	42.2	40.3	40.1	39.3	39.4	39.6
65–74 years	522.1	415.7	333.3	189.0	150.7	126.9	119.2	118.7	119.5	122.2	120.1
75–84 years	1,462.2	1,441.1	1,183.1	741.6	566.3	467.4	442.8	451.6	452.4	458.7	454.3
85 years and over	2,949.4	3,704.4	3,081.0	2,328.2	1,918.9	1,672.7	1,591.3	1,632.9	1,635.9	1,675.0	1,648.3
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	87.0	80.3	68.8	41.9	33.0	27.7	26.3	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.6
All ages, crude	100.5	102.7	93.5	63.3	52.7	47.0	46.1	47.7	48.1	48.6	48.1
45–54 years	53.7	40.9	35.6	21.7	18.1	15.4	15.2	14.9	15.2	14.8	15.0
55–64 years	182.2	139.0	119.9	64.2	54.6	45.8	44.2	44.1	44.1	44.7	44.3
65–74 years	569.7	501.0	420.0	240.4	186.4	153.2	143.0	145.8	143.6	143.5	144.3
75–84 years	1,556.3	1,564.8	1,361.6	854.8	650.0	540.7	499.5	511.2	511.0	503.1	508.4
85 years and over	3,127.1	3,734.8	3,018.1	2,236.9	1,765.6	1,549.8	1,521.7	1,562.0	1,539.8	1,550.0	1,550.5
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	146.2	141.2	122.5	77.5	62.7	56.1	52.0	51.9	52.4	52.2	52.2
All ages, crude	122.0	122.9	108.8	73.1	59.2	53.1	49.5	49.8	50.5	51.0	50.4
45–54 years	211.9	166.1	136.1	82.1	71.1	68.4	58.2	63.2	64.7	64.1	64.0
55–64 years	522.8	439.9	343.4	189.8	160.7	141.8	139.4	134.9	134.2	134.1	134.4
65–74 years	783.6	899.2	780.1	472.8	379.7	327.2	302.4	291.5	293.2	291.5	292.1
75–84 years	- - -	1,475.2	1,445.7	1,067.6	814.4	723.7	661.6	696.0	702.0	700.2	699.4
85 years and over	- - -	2,700.0	1,963.1	1,873.2	1,429.0	1,430.5	1,340.7	1,361.7	1,319.8	1,393.9	1,358.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	30.7	24.9	20.5	20.9	21.1	22.0	23.5	22.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.2	18.5	16.0	16.8	17.2	18.7	20.1	18.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	28.4	18.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	72.0	*	39.8	51.9	59.4	43.3	45.7	49.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	170.5	200.0	120.3	140.1	119.5	141.3	153.1	138.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	535.1	372.7	325.9	310.6	359.7	333.2	290.1	326.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,384.7	733.3	949.8	760.6	667.0	845.9	748.8	755.7
Asian or Pacific Islander male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.3	28.0	26.9	26.4	27.8	30.1	31.2	29.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.7	24.0	23.4	23.8	24.9	27.2	28.6	26.9
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.0	13.9	15.6	17.5	18.7	20.3	17.3	18.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	59.9	48.8	51.8	57.9	49.8	49.8	62.1	54.1
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	197.9	155.6	167.9	149.7	154.2	166.9	162.3	161.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	619.5	583.7	485.7	454.7	512.2	564.9	571.8	550.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,399.0	1,387.5	1,196.6	1,283.2	1,537.4	1,702.9	1,808.5	1,686.8
Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.7	22.7	21.9	22.7	23.3	23.1	23.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.2	15.6	15.7	16.5	16.9	17.1	16.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.6	20.0	20.1	21.2	21.9	20.5	21.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63.9	49.4	49.3	47.4	48.4	46.1	47.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	163.5	126.4	116.6	124.5	133.5	132.2	130.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	396.7	356.6	357.9	340.1	343.3	349.9	344.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,152.1	866.3	790.5	916.5	980.0	996.3	965.6
White, non-Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.6	27.9	26.1	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52.2	50.7	49.1	50.9	51.7	52.3	51.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.0	14.9	14.6	14.1	14.5	14.1	14.2
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.5	45.2	42.9	42.9	43.4	43.9	43.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	178.5	154.8	142.2	145.0	143.2	143.1	143.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	637.0	548.8	500.6	512.6	514.7	507.4	511.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,735.1	1,583.6	1,541.9	1,557.3	1,544.5	1,552.4	1,551.4
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	79.7	68.7	56.2	35.2	27.9	23.8	22.5	22.7	22.8	23.1	22.9
All ages, crude	103.3	110.1	109.8	88.8	78.4	71.8	70.3	72.8	73.9	76.0	74.2
45–54 years	55.0	33.8	30.5	18.7	15.5	13.5	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.7	12.6
55–64 years	156.9	103.0	78.1	48.7	40.0	35.8	34.4	34.1	33.7	33.6	33.8
65–74 years	498.1	383.3	303.2	172.8	137.9	116.3	109.5	108.5	109.7	112.6	110.3
75–84 years	1,471.3	1,444.7	1,176.8	730.3	552.9	457.6	434.1	442.1	442.8	449.5	444.8
85 years and over	3,017.9	3,795.7	3,167.6	2,367.8	1,944.9	1,691.4	1,608.1	1,652.0	1,656.7	1,690.0	1,666.6
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	155.6	139.5	107.9	61.7	50.6	42.7	39.9	39.9	40.1	39.6	39.9
All ages, crude	128.3	127.7	112.2	77.9	68.6	60.7	57.8	58.8	59.3	60.4	59.5
45–54 years	248.9	166.2	119.4	61.9	50.8	44.1	41.1	40.5	43.1	36.4	39.9
55–64 years	567.7	452.0	272.4	138.7	113.6	97.0	88.3	89.2	84.8	85.5	86.5
65–74 years	754.4	830.5	673.5	362.2	285.6	236.8	218.0	220.8	217.9	221.2	220.0
75–84 years	- - -	1,413.1	1,338.3	918.6	753.8	596.0	569.4	582.3	582.2	583.2	582.6
85 years and over	- - -	2,578.9	2,210.5	1,896.3	1,657.1	1,496.5	1,451.8	1,449.8	1,447.9	1,568.8	1,490.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.3	20.6	18.5	17.7	20.3	18.8	19.9	19.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.1	21.8	19.3	20.0	23.3	21.9	23.8	23.0
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	40.4	40.7	37.3	50.3	44.4	43.5	46.0
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	128.3	121.2	100.5	101.5	116.8	121.6	112.3	116.9
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	404.2	317.6	282.0	306.7	314.3	296.9	321.7	311.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,123.6	1,000.0	776.2	713.8	817.7	654.9	697.3	719.6
Asian or Pacific Islander female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.9	23.6	23.4	21.1	21.8	21.8	21.6	21.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.5	23.3	24.3	23.1	24.2	24.9	24.9	24.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.3	15.1	19.7	18.3	16.9	14.8	16.2	16.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	44.5	49.0	42.5	44.4	37.5	35.4	39.1	37.3
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	136.1	130.8	124.0	113.0	113.1	111.7	103.3	109.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	449.6	387.0	396.6	319.9	363.8	394.3	405.2	388.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,545.2	1,383.3	1,395.0	1,295.0	1,487.9	1,452.4	1,432.5	1,456.5
Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.6	19.5	17.1	16.8	16.5	18.1	17.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.3	20.2	18.3	18.0	18.2	20.1	18.8
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.8	15.2	12.7	15.7	14.2	15.1	15.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.8	38.8	36.0	32.4	32.3	35.7	33.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.6	102.9	90.4	91.3	84.7	98.2	91.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	339.8	309.5	282.9	266.9	274.2	287.4	276.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,191.5	1,060.4	823.4	807.0	825.7	932.4	857.6
White, non-Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.2	23.9	22.4	22.6	22.8	23.1	22.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	81.0	77.4	75.2	78.3	80.0	82.2	80.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	13.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.8	35.7	33.4	33.7	33.5	33.0	33.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	133.5	117.1	108.6	108.0	110.1	112.4	110.2
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	551.6	463.1	435.5	445.0	447.3	452.9	448.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,926.2	1,720.4	1,622.3	1,657.3	1,666.4	1,704.8	1,676.5

- - - Data not available.
* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Average annual death rate.
[3]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[4]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[5]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: 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. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (Sorlie PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.) Some rates for 1950 all persons have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A, for data years 1950–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 40 (page 1 of 4). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
All persons					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	125.4	125.8	129.8	132.8	134.4	135.0	133.1	132.6	131.5	129.9	131.3
All ages, crude	139.8	149.2	162.8	183.9	194.0	203.2	204.1	205.6	205.2	204.9	205.2
Under 1 year	8.7	7.2	4.7	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.9
1–4 years	11.7	10.9	7.5	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2
5–14 years	6.7	6.8	6.0	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8
15–24 years	8.6	8.3	8.3	6.3	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7
25–34 years	20.0	19.5	16.5	13.7	13.2	12.6	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.1
35–44 years	62.7	59.7	59.5	48.6	45.9	43.3	42.3	41.1	40.4	40.3	40.6
45–54 years	175.1	177.0	182.5	180.0	170.1	158.9	150.3	147.9	145.9	142.2	145.2
55–64 years	390.7	396.8	423.0	436.1	454.6	449.6	437.8	433.4	424.6	416.0	424.7
65–74 years	698.8	713.9	751.2	817.9	845.5	872.3	873.4	876.1	875.4	868.2	873.2
75–84 years	1,153.3	1,127.4	1,169.2	1,232.3	1,271.8	1,348.5	1,350.9	1,366.9	1,367.4	1,364.8	1,366.4
85 years and over	1,451.0	1,450.0	1,320.7	1,594.6	1,615.4	1,752.9	1,787.3	1,807.7	1,789.0	1,823.8	1,807.0
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	130.8	143.0	157.4	165.5	166.1	166.3	162.6	161.9	159.6	156.8	159.4
All ages, crude	142.9	162.5	182.1	205.3	213.4	221.3	220.8	222.1	220.7	219.5	220.7
Under 1 year	9.7	7.7	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.8	2.0
1–4 years	12.5	12.4	8.3	5.2	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6
5–14 years	7.4	7.6	6.7	4.9	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1
15–24 years	9.7	10.2	10.4	7.8	6.4	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.6
25–34 years	17.7	18.8	16.3	13.4	13.2	12.6	12.1	11.9	12.1	11.7	11.9
35–44 years	45.6	48.9	53.0	44.0	42.4	38.5	38.1	38.0	36.7	36.5	37.1
45–54 years	156.2	170.8	183.5	188.7	175.2	162.5	153.8	150.7	148.8	143.7	147.6
55–64 years	413.1	459.9	511.8	520.8	536.9	532.9	513.4	507.4	495.3	480.5	494.3
65–74 years	791.5	890.5	1,006.8	1,093.2	1,105.2	1,122.2	1,111.1	1,113.3	1,102.5	1,089.9	1,101.8
75–84 years	1,332.6	1,389.4	1,588.3	1,790.5	1,839.7	1,914.4	1,882.8	1,885.4	1,862.6	1,842.3	1,863.0
85 years and over	1,668.3	1,741.2	1,720.8	2,369.5	2,451.8	2,739.9	2,802.7	2,830.7	2,805.8	2,837.3	2,824.7
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	120.8	111.2	108.8	109.2	111.7	112.7	111.8	111.4	111.1	110.4	111.0
All ages, crude	136.8	136.4	144.4	163.6	175.7	186.0	188.2	189.8	190.5	191.0	190.5
Under 1 year	7.6	6.8	5.0	2.7	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
1–4 years	10.8	9.3	6.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.8
5–14 years	6.0	6.0	5.2	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5
15–24 years	7.6	6.5	6.2	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.9
25–34 years	22.2	20.1	16.7	14.0	13.2	12.6	12.9	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.3
35–44 years	79.3	70.0	65.6	53.1	49.2	48.1	46.5	44.1	44.1	44.0	44.1
45–54 years	194.0	183.0	181.5	171.8	165.3	155.5	147.0	145.2	143.1	140.7	143.0
55–64 years	368.2	337.7	343.2	361.7	381.8	375.2	369.7	366.7	360.7	357.5	361.6
65–74 years	612.3	560.2	557.9	607.1	645.3	677.4	686.5	688.4	694.7	690.7	691.3
75–84 years	1,000.7	924.1	891.9	903.1	937.8	1,010.3	1,025.6	1,046.1	1,057.5	1,061.5	1,055.1
85 years and over	1,299.7	1,263.9	1,096.7	1,255.7	1,281.4	1,372.1	1,394.1	1,415.3	1,397.1	1,429.1	1,413.9
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	130.9	141.6	154.3	160.5	160.4	160.3	157.3	156.4	154.4	151.8	154.2
All ages, crude	147.2	166.1	185.1	208.7	218.1	227.7	228.6	229.8	228.9	228.1	228.9
25–34 years	17.7	18.8	16.2	13.6	13.1	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.8	11.3	11.6
35–44 years	44.5	46.3	50.1	41.1	39.8	35.8	35.6	35.9	34.5	34.2	34.8
45–54 years	150.8	164.1	172.0	175.4	162.0	149.9	142.8	139.0	138.0	134.3	137.0
55–64 years	409.4	450.9	498.1	497.4	512.0	508.2	490.8	486.0	474.7	460.0	473.6
65–74 years	798.7	887.3	997.0	1,070.7	1,076.5	1,090.7	1,082.7	1,084.2	1,074.6	1,064.6	1,074.5
75–84 years	1,367.6	1,413.7	1,592.7	1,779.7	1,817.1	1,883.2	1,854.3	1,850.3	1,831.2	1,810.9	1,830.4
85 years and over	1,732.7	1,791.4	1,772.2	2,375.6	2,449.1	2,715.1	2,783.6	2,794.4	2,780.3	2,805.2	2,793.4
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	126.1	158.5	198.0	229.9	239.9	248.1	238.1	238.9	232.6	226.8	232.7
All ages, crude	106.6	136.7	171.6	205.5	214.9	221.9	214.4	216.8	212.1	209.1	212.6
25–34 years	18.0	18.4	18.8	14.1	14.9	15.7	15.1	15.0	15.5	15.2	15.2
35–44 years	55.7	72.9	81.3	73.8	69.9	64.3	62.3	58.4	57.2	57.5	57.7
45–54 years	211.7	244.7	311.2	333.0	315.9	302.6	279.2	281.4	269.5	250.7	266.7
55–64 years	490.8	579.7	689.2	812.5	851.3	859.2	808.9	794.1	772.7	755.3	773.9
65–74 years	636.4	938.5	1,168.9	1,417.2	1,532.8	1,613.9	1,570.1	1,582.1	1,547.8	1,509.6	1,546.2
75–84 years	- - -	1,053.3	1,624.8	2,029.6	2,229.6	2,478.3	2,442.2	2,516.5	2,456.3	2,426.8	2,465.8
85 years and over	- - -	1,155.2	1,387.0	2,393.9	2,629.0	3,238.3	3,292.9	3,400.9	3,274.6	3,338.2	3,337.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40 (page 2 of 4). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[3]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	82.1	87.1	83.5	94.0	92.9	91.3	94.0	92.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	58.1	62.8	61.4	71.4	71.5	70.7	74.2	72.1
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8.5
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	28.8	22.8	20.6	21.4	18.9	16.0	18.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	86.9	89.4	86.9	92.4	83.8	79.8	88.0	83.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	213.4	276.6	246.2	316.6	314.1	287.8	300.3	300.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	613.0	584.6	530.6	628.9	608.6	728.3	670.4	669.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	936.4	963.6	1,038.4	1,033.1	1,138.0	892.8	1,111.9	1,047.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,471.2	1,133.3	1,654.4	1,419.9	1,119.6	1,135.4	1,081.5	1,111.3
Asian or Pacific Islander male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	96.4	101.0	99.6	97.7	99.9	100.9	98.3	99.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	81.9	82.6	82.7	84.0	86.5	88.1	87.1	87.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.3	10.0	9.2	7.6	8.9	9.9	8.8	9.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	29.4	25.7	27.7	25.3	27.5	27.8	27.4	27.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.2	98.0	92.6	90.7	91.3	95.4	86.6	91.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	298.5	315.0	274.6	284.6	266.6	270.3	255.4	263.9
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	581.2	631.3	687.2	648.1	650.7	659.5	640.6	650.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,147.6	1,251.2	1,229.9	1,214.0	1,285.9	1,288.8	1,278.9	1,284.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,798.7	1,800.0	1,837.0	1,893.3	2,513.6	2,385.5	2,712.8	2,540.0
Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92.1	99.8	95.1	97.4	97.4	98.6	97.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56.1	65.5	64.9	66.7	67.4	68.9	67.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.7	8.0	9.7	8.1	9.3	9.2	8.9
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.0	22.5	23.5	27.8	22.5	25.4	25.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	83.4	96.6	78.3	80.4	85.5	85.8	84.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	259.0	294.0	276.9	282.8	269.9	276.8	276.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	599.1	655.5	657.1	648.2	663.9	667.1	660.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,216.6	1,233.4	1,171.8	1,236.1	1,241.4	1,272.1	1,250.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,700.7	2,019.4	1,765.2	1,960.5	1,962.5	1,858.7	1,925.5
White, non-Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	156.0	163.3	158.4	157.5	156.8	154.0	156.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	217.4	246.2	244.8	246.6	248.1	247.1	247.3
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.5	12.8	11.9	11.9	12.1	11.4	11.8
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.1	36.8	36.0	35.7	35.4	34.7	35.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	159.9	153.9	145.3	141.6	141.0	137.0	139.8
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	496.4	520.6	497.2	492.1	486.4	469.9	482.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,044.2	1,109.0	1,088.1	1,093.6	1,091.2	1,081.1	1,088.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,766.1	1,906.6	1,855.2	1,847.8	1,846.0	1,825.6	1,839.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,327.6	2,744.4	2,793.6	2,767.1	2,776.3	2,814.6	2,786.6
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	119.4	109.5	107.6	107.7	110.5	111.2	110.3	110.1	109.9	108.9	109.6
All ages, crude	139.9	139.8	149.4	170.3	184.4	196.1	199.0	200.9	201.9	202.4	201.8
25–34 years	20.9	18.8	16.3	13.5	12.7	11.9	12.2	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.7
35–44 years	74.5	66.6	62.4	50.9	47.3	46.2	43.9	41.8	41.8	42.0	41.8
45–54 years	185.8	175.7	177.3	166.4	161.6	150.9	142.1	140.2	139.4	136.1	138.5
55–64 years	362.5	329.0	338.6	355.5	376.3	368.5	364.0	363.4	356.5	352.6	357.5
65–74 years	616.5	562.1	554.7	605.2	644.9	675.1	684.5	686.2	694.3	689.6	690.0
75–84 years	1,026.6	939.3	903.5	905.4	938.2	1,011.8	1,029.0	1,044.6	1,056.5	1,060.2	1,053.8
85 years and over	1,348.3	1,304.9	1,126.6	1,266.8	1,285.4	1,372.3	1,390.9	1,413.4	1,395.6	1,428.2	1,412.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40 (page 3 of 4). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
Black female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age adjusted	131.9	127.8	123.5	129.7	131.8	137.2	136.6	135.3	133.7	134.1	134.4
All ages, crude	111.8	113.8	117.3	136.5	145.2	156.1	157.6	158.4	157.6	159.1	158.4
25–34 years	34.3	31.0	20.9	18.3	17.2	18.7	17.8	17.2	16.3	16.8	16.8
35–44 years	119.8	102.4	94.6	73.5	69.0	67.4	69.8	63.9	64.6	62.2	63.5
45–54 years	277.0	254.8	228.6	230.2	212.4	209.9	204.5	205.6	192.0	192.7	196.6
55–64 years	484.6	442.7	404.8	450.4	474.9	482.4	466.4	441.6	445.8	443.6	443.7
65–74 years	477.3	541.6	615.8	662.4	704.2	773.2	790.0	796.9	794.5	799.6	797.0
75–84 years	- - -	696.3	763.3	923.9	986.3	1,059.9	1,068.7	1,140.2	1,139.3	1,154.1	1,144.6
85 years and over	- - -	728.9	791.5	1,159.9	1,284.2	1,431.3	1,502.0	1,486.5	1,469.2	1,490.3	1,482.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	62.1	60.5	69.6	71.5	68.9	68.0	70.7	69.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	50.4	52.5	62.1	66.0	65.5	65.8	69.9	67.1
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	11.1	9.6
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.9	23.4	31.0	30.2	23.4	24.1	33.5	27.1
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	96.9	90.1	104.5	87.8	92.7	86.4	85.2	88.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	198.4	192.3	213.3	237.8	222.7	224.9	223.2	223.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	350.8	378.8	438.9	475.0	435.7	440.7	427.7	434.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	446.4	505.9	554.3	617.9	628.5	618.5	723.9	657.9
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	786.5	700.0	843.7	700.8	829.6	708.6	736.6	755.4
Asian or Pacific Islander female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	59.8	62.8	63.6	64.5	67.0	67.3	68.4	67.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	54.1	57.5	60.5	64.2	67.7	69.7	71.5	69.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5	9.9	7.3	10.7	7.5	10.1	10.6	9.5
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.7	33.1	29.8	28.4	32.9	30.1	28.6	30.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	99.8	91.3	93.9	93.2	83.5	90.2	98.0	91.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	174.7	195.5	196.2	205.1	215.4	198.4	211.4	208.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	301.9	330.8	346.2	347.4	365.2	352.2	351.2	355.9
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	522.1	589.1	641.4	607.0	689.0	769.7	722.6	728.0
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	800.0	908.3	971.7	1,099.2	1,218.3	1,214.4	1,307.7	1,248.4
Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64.1	70.0	68.3	65.4	67.1	66.1	66.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49.8	60.7	60.9	58.7	60.7	60.5	60.0
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.5	10.3	9.2	9.6
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30.9	34.8	34.0	29.6	33.4	31.2	31.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90.1	100.5	91.4	86.4	95.2	89.7	90.5
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	199.4	205.4	218.5	195.5	200.0	197.6	197.7
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	356.3	404.8	382.8	390.8	384.5	382.3	385.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	599.7	663.0	630.7	636.6	628.4	659.6	641.8
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	906.1	1,022.7	949.8	913.4	912.9	938.2	922.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40 (page 4 of 4). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
White, non-Hispanic female[5]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.9	113.6	111.1	111.3	111.7	111.1	111.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	187.1	210.6	211.4	214.7	217.5	218.4	216.9
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.2	11.9	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.8
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47.2	47.0	44.0	41.9	42.1	42.7	42.2
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	158.8	154.9	143.4	142.4	141.7	139.3	141.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	372.7	379.5	368.4	370.8	366.1	362.7	366.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	638.3	688.5	690.6	693.2	706.8	703.1	701.0
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	917.7	1,027.2	1,032.1	1,050.4	1,069.6	1,070.5	1,063.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,241.6	1,385.7	1,389.0	1,404.4	1,397.7	1,438.4	1,413.7

- - - Data not available.
* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Average annual death rate.
[3]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[4]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[5]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: 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. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (Sorlie PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.) Some rates for 1950 all persons have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A, for data years 1950–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 41 (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 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
All persons					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	12.8	19.2	28.4	36.4	39.1	41.4	40.8	40.8	40.1	39.7	40.2
All ages, crude	14.1	22.2	34.2	47.9	53.5	58.9	59.3	59.8	59.4	59.5	59.6
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	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
35–44 years	5.1	7.3	11.6	9.6	8.2	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5
45–54 years	22.9	32.0	46.2	56.5	53.1	48.8	44.8	42.9	40.9	39.8	41.1
55–64 years	55.2	81.5	116.2	144.3	159.8	166.5	159.8	158.9	153.5	148.2	153.5
65–74 years	69.3	117.2	174.6	243.1	270.3	298.1	302.9	306.1	305.9	306.1	306.0
75–84 years	69.3	102.9	175.1	251.4	292.4	344.1	357.0	363.3	367.4	372.7	367.9
85 years and over	64.0	79.1	113.5	184.5	205.0	252.9	268.2	280.8	278.7	294.0	284.7
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	21.3	34.8	50.6	59.7	60.7	61.0	58.5	58.1	56.5	55.3	56.6
All ages, crude	23.1	38.5	57.0	71.9	75.6	78.3	76.6	76.8	75.4	74.6	75.6
Under 25 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
25–34 years	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
35–44 years	8.1	11.4	17.0	12.6	10.6	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.6	8.0
45–54 years	39.3	54.7	72.1	79.8	71.0	63.0	57.7	54.6	51.9	49.9	52.1
55–64 years	94.2	150.2	202.3	223.8	233.6	232.6	217.0	216.0	206.8	196.1	206.3
65–74 years	116.3	221.7	340.7	422.0	432.5	447.3	439.8	441.2	434.5	432.4	436.0
75–84 years	105.1	188.5	354.2	511.5	558.9	594.4	587.5	584.8	576.7	573.4	578.2
85 years and over	95.4	132.2	215.3	386.3	457.3	538.0	545.5	559.7	556.1	567.6	561.2
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	4.6	5.2	10.1	18.3	22.5	26.2	27.1	27.2	27.3	27.5	27.3
All ages, crude	5.2	6.2	12.6	25.2	32.6	40.4	42.8	43.7	44.2	45.1	44.3
Under 25 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0
25–34 years	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
35–44 years	2.3	3.4	6.5	6.8	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0
45–54 years	6.7	10.1	22.2	34.8	36.2	35.3	32.5	31.6	30.4	30.1	30.7
55–64 years	15.4	17.0	38.9	74.5	94.5	107.6	108.4	107.3	105.3	104.8	105.8
65–74 years	26.7	26.2	45.6	106.1	145.3	181.7	195.3	199.2	203.6	205.0	202.6
75–84 years	38.8	36.5	56.5	98.0	135.7	194.5	216.0	226.3	236.4	245.1	236.0
85 years and over	42.0	45.2	56.5	96.3	104.2	142.8	160.8	173.9	171.8	187.5	177.8
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	21.6	34.6	49.9	58.0	58.7	59.0	56.7	56.3	54.8	53.7	54.9
All ages, crude	24.1	39.6	58.3	73.4	77.6	81.0	79.5	79.7	78.5	77.8	78.7
45–54 years	39.1	53.0	67.6	74.3	65.5	57.9	52.9	49.5	47.4	46.0	47.6
55–64 years	95.9	149.8	199.3	215.0	223.3	222.5	208.0	208.5	199.4	188.2	198.7
65–74 years	119.4	225.1	344.8	418.4	425.2	438.2	431.7	432.4	427.0	426.1	428.5
75–84 years	109.1	191.9	360.7	516.1	561.7	593.6	585.0	579.6	571.8	569.2	573.5
85 years and over	102.7	133.9	221.8	391.5	463.8	540.4	549.2	559.8	552.3	565.3	559.2
Black male											
All ages, age adjusted	16.9	36.6	60.8	82.0	87.7	91.0	86.7	86.0	82.8	80.5	83.1
All ages, crude	14.3	31.1	51.2	70.8	75.5	77.8	74.7	74.7	72.5	71.2	72.8
45–54 years	41.1	75.0	123.5	142.8	133.1	125.0	114.9	113.5	104.2	96.4	104.4
55–64 years	78.8	161.8	250.3	340.3	373.2	377.5	346.4	331.1	322.2	315.0	322.7
65–74 years	65.2	184.6	322.2	499.4	565.9	613.4	599.9	608.2	581.1	573.9	587.6
75–84 years	- - -	126.3	290.6	499.6	579.0	669.9	683.6	711.2	708.1	695.3	704.7
85 years and over	- - -	110.3	154.4	337.7	409.7	535.7	552.6	596.8	623.2	607.3	609.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.2	28.4	29.7	31.7	31.0	31.1	32.7	31.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.7	19.6	21.1	23.1	23.1	23.0	25.1	23.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	26.6	28.7	26.6	22.6	28.4	25.9
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	80.0	95.7	106.8	134.9	100.2	119.8	114.3	111.5
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	221.2	234.6	206.7	208.7	233.4	290.8	258.7	261.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	281.8	371.4	371.4	418.6	220.1	368.6	335.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	222.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41 (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 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
Asian or Pacific Islander male[4]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.6	26.9	26.8	27.4	28.4	28.0	25.8	27.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.9	21.3	21.7	23.0	23.8	23.9	22.4	23.4
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	34.0	23.8	19.3	22.2	23.6	23.6	20.2	22.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	98.0	101.2	79.7	83.8	91.4	76.4	69.6	78.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	179.9	188.9	222.6	211.3	210.5	218.8	197.0	208.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	308.1	297.7	319.7	354.7	361.8	369.3	341.7	357.3
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	375.0	438.2	392.7	461.2	535.8	607.6	536.9
Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24.0	27.7	24.4	25.1	24.8	25.2	25.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.9	17.4	15.9	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.3	23.4	17.1	17.0	21.1	19.8	19.3
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73.8	88.0	79.6	82.7	73.0	75.2	76.9
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	181.3	210.7	191.9	186.7	187.6	196.9	190.6
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	306.6	328.8	295.0	329.9	323.6	324.5	325.9
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	418.8	458.1	355.6	400.9	410.8	385.4	398.8
White, non-Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57.2	60.5	57.7	57.3	56.3	55.0	56.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.5	88.1	86.0	86.3	85.7	85.0	85.7
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65.4	60.4	54.8	51.4	49.1	47.7	49.3
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	218.3	229.8	213.5	213.8	206.9	194.7	205.1
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	413.7	447.5	437.4	439.7	437.0	435.1	437.3
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	538.4	602.5	587.8	579.6	577.5	575.2	577.4
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	433.2	544.3	551.2	552.5	547.8	565.3	555.4
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	4.6	5.1	10.1	18.2	22.7	26.5	27.4	27.6	27.7	27.9	27.8
All ages, crude	5.4	6.4	13.1	26.5	34.8	43.4	46.2	47.3	47.9	48.9	48.1
45–54 years	6.5	9.8	22.1	33.9	36.2	35.2	32.2	31.5	30.5	30.1	30.7
55–64 years	15.5	16.7	39.3	74.2	94.7	108.0	109.6	109.4	107.1	106.8	107.8
65–74 years	27.2	26.5	45.4	108.1	149.0	185.3	199.0	203.7	207.9	208.7	206.8
75–84 years	40.0	36.5	56.8	99.3	138.7	199.0	221.3	231.6	241.2	250.8	241.3
85 years and over	44.0	45.2	57.4	96.8	103.2	143.2	160.9	173.9	173.2	188.4	178.6
Black female											
All ages, age adjusted	4.1	5.5	10.9	19.5	22.8	27.5	28.5	27.3	27.7	27.8	27.6
All ages, crude	3.4	4.9	10.1	19.3	23.5	29.2	30.9	30.2	30.8	31.3	30.8
45–54 years	8.8	12.8	25.3	46.4	41.5	43.4	42.3	40.0	36.0	36.6	37.5
55–64 years	15.3	20.7	36.4	83.8	107.8	122.8	119.3	110.1	111.6	110.0	110.6
65–74 years	16.4	20.7	49.3	91.7	120.6	169.9	187.4	184.2	196.4	202.0	194.3
75–84 years	- - -	33.1	52.6	81.1	105.6	153.8	173.1	184.0	198.2	195.3	192.5
85 years and over	- - -	44.7	47.6	90.5	117.3	138.1	158.3	169.5	157.3	171.4	166.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.1	11.1	13.5	15.5	16.1	17.7	16.4	16.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	9.2	11.3	13.4	14.6	16.5	15.5	15.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	22.9	*	*	23.0	*	16.3
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	38.5	53.7	59.1	62.5	66.6	49.3	59.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	100.0	80.9	138.4	143.8	123.7	136.1	134.4
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	111.8	97.8	124.8	181.4	193.0	167.2
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41 (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 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
Asian or Pacific Islander female[4]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5	9.2	11.3	11.1	11.7	11.2	13.0	12.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.4	8.2	10.6	11.1	11.7	11.4	13.6	12.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.5	12.8	11.6	9.7	11.5	11.2	12.1	11.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.4	26.0	39.5	37.3	39.8	36.3	39.1	38.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	62.4	63.2	71.6	75.8	79.3	72.7	87.8	80.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	117.7	100.0	139.4	129.0	127.7	147.7	165.0	147.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	172.9	205.8	228.1	174.9	291.1	232.5
Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.7	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.2	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.8	9.0	7.8	7.6	9.2	7.3	8.0
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.7	26.0	29.5	25.3	26.9	25.1	25.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	51.4	68.1	56.0	62.1	62.5	57.8	60.7
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79.1	95.8	102.7	93.3	88.9	106.7	96.5
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	121.4	125.1	122.3	120.9	138.8	120.5	126.7
White, non-Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.2	27.5	28.2	28.6	28.8	29.1	28.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.5	47.2	49.9	51.4	52.5	53.7	52.5
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.5	37.2	33.8	33.1	32.1	32.0	32.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	95.5	113.7	113.7	114.4	112.5	112.7	113.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	152.7	190.5	203.5	208.9	214.6	215.9	213.1
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	141.8	203.5	223.8	234.5	246.8	255.2	245.6
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	104.5	143.9	159.6	172.7	172.1	189.6	178.3

- - - Data not available.
* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Average annual death rate.
[3]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[4]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[5]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: 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. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (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. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A, for data years 1950–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 42 (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 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
All persons					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	23.3	23.1	21.9	21.5	21.3	21.0	21.3
All ages, crude	24.7	26.1	28.4	30.6	32.8	34.0	33.0	33.0	32.7	32.6	32.8
Under 25 years	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0
25–34 years	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
35–44 years	20.8	20.2	20.4	17.9	17.5	17.8	16.1	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.1
45–54 years	46.9	51.4	52.6	48.1	47.1	45.4	42.8	42.0	41.6	41.4	41.6
55–64 years	70.4	70.8	77.6	80.5	84.2	78.6	73.6	72.2	69.8	69.8	70.6
65–74 years	94.0	90.0	93.8	101.1	107.8	111.7	109.3	105.7	105.6	103.3	104.9
75–84 years	139.8	129.9	127.4	126.4	136.2	146.3	140.8	146.4	145.9	142.0	144.8
85 years and over	195.5	191.9	157.1	169.3	178.5	196.8	195.5	206.0	197.5	203.7	202.4
White											
All ages, age adjusted	22.5	22.4	23.4	22.8	23.4	22.9	21.7	21.2	20.9	20.5	20.9
All ages, crude	25.7	27.2	29.9	32.3	34.7	35.9	34.8	34.7	34.4	34.1	34.4
35–44 years	20.8	19.7	20.2	17.3	16.8	17.1	15.1	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.1
45–54 years	47.1	51.2	53.0	48.1	46.8	44.3	41.3	40.6	40.2	39.2	40.0
55–64 years	70.9	71.8	79.3	81.3	84.7	78.5	73.4	72.1	69.1	68.7	70.0
65–74 years	96.3	91.6	95.9	103.7	109.9	113.3	110.9	106.8	106.5	103.9	105.7
75–84 years	143.6	132.8	129.6	128.4	138.8	148.2	143.0	147.3	147.1	143.0	145.8
85 years and over	204.2	199.7	161.9	171.7	180.9	198.0	197.6	207.8	197.8	205.9	203.8
Black											
All ages, age adjusted	19.3	21.3	21.5	23.3	25.5	27.5	27.0	27.1	26.9	27.5	27.2
All ages, crude	16.4	18.7	19.7	22.9	25.9	29.0	28.7	29.5	29.6	30.2	29.8
35–44 years	21.0	24.8	24.4	24.1	26.1	25.8	26.1	24.7	24.6	23.1	24.1
45–54 years	46.5	54.4	52.0	52.7	55.5	60.5	61.2	60.4	58.3	62.6	60.5
55–64 years	64.3	63.2	64.7	79.9	90.4	93.1	87.4	86.0	87.5	88.8	87.5
65–74 years	67.0	72.3	77.3	84.3	100.7	112.2	112.3	114.4	116.0	117.3	115.9
75–84 years	- - -	87.5	101.8	114.1	117.6	140.5	133.1	154.9	150.7	151.6	152.4
85 years and over	- - -	92.1	112.1	149.9	159.4	201.5	188.7	207.9	209.9	198.6	205.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.1	8.0	10.0	11.0	9.4	10.4	10.4	10.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.1	6.9	8.6	9.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	9.3
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.6
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	23.9	21.9	22.0	22.1	24.0	22.7
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	46.6	32.0	29.6	39.1	33.6
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	60.8	45.4	47.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	58.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	78.8
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.2	9.6	10.0	9.3	9.5	10.5	11.0	10.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	8.6	9.3	9.0	9.4	10.7	11.1	10.4
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	7.2	8.4	6.1	9.8	8.5	8.3	8.9
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.4	21.9	26.4	24.1	20.9	26.4	30.2	26.1
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.7	39.5	33.8	31.9	33.0	33.5	39.4	35.4
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	32.5	38.5	38.2	36.6	35.5	37.4	36.5
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	50.0	48.0	41.7	56.6	63.3	44.9	54.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	111.7	*	68.3
Hispanic[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.8	14.1	13.0	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.8	11.5	10.9	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	11.7	11.6	9.7	11.6	9.7	10.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.4	32.8	27.7	26.6	28.0	27.7	27.4
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43.5	45.8	43.4	44.5	43.0	43.8	43.8
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40.9	64.8	60.1	51.3	51.2	55.7	52.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64.5	67.2	66.7	70.7	72.8	75.5	73.1
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	85.7	102.8	108.6	88.1	76.2	105.4	90.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42 (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 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
White, non-Hispanic[5]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.3	23.5	21.9	21.5	21.3	20.9	21.2
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.6	38.5	37.0	37.1	37.0	36.8	36.9
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16.9	17.5	15.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.3
45–54 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46.8	45.2	41.4	41.1	40.8	39.9	40.6
55–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	85.1	80.6	74.5	72.9	70.5	70.2	71.2
65–74 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	108.6	115.7	112.3	108.3	109.0	106.2	107.8
75–84 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	139.4	151.4	144.3	148.7	149.2	145.2	147.7
85 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	175.6	201.5	198.2	207.7	200.0	208.3	205.3

* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Average annual death rate.
[3]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[4]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[5]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: 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. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (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 1950–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 43 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1980–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[1]
All persons				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	15.9	18.8	19.6	19.7	20.1	19.9	21.4	21.0	20.8	21.1
All ages, crude	24.7	31.4	34.2	34.9	35.9	36.0	39.2	39.0	39.2	39.1
Under 1 year	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3
1–4 years	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
15–24 years	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
25–34 years	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
35–44 years	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8
45–54 years	9.8	10.2	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.8
55–64 years	42.7	47.9	50.6	48.9	49.7	48.3	51.0	49.2	47.3	49.1
65–74 years	129.1	149.2	151.5	152.5	156.3	155.5	167.8	163.8	160.6	164.0
75–84 years	224.4	289.5	310.9	321.1	327.0	326.5	357.3	351.9	351.8	353.6
85 years and over	274.0	365.4	413.5	433.3	446.9	460.9	493.9	509.7	527.8	510.8
Male										
All ages, age adjusted	26.1	28.1	26.9	27.2	27.0	26.4	27.8	26.9	26.3	27.0
All ages, crude	35.1	40.3	40.1	40.8	41.1	40.5	43.2	42.3	42.0	42.5
Under 1 year	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6
1–4 years	0.5	*	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
15–24 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
25–34 years	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
35–44 years	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
45–54 years	12.1	11.3	9.5	9.4	9.3	8.7	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.2
55–64 years	59.9	60.8	60.0	58.6	57.5	56.3	58.1	55.9	52.9	55.6
65–74 years	210.0	218.9	201.5	204.0	202.4	199.7	208.4	202.0	196.9	202.4
75–84 years	437.4	505.2	488.3	500.0	495.4	478.6	512.1	490.4	482.5	494.7
85 years and over	583.4	758.1	792.3	815.1	830.8	830.9	883.1	874.9	896.2	884.9
Female										
All ages, age adjusted	8.9	12.5	14.7	14.7	15.5	15.5	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1
All ages, crude	15.0	23.0	28.6	29.2	31.1	31.8	35.4	35.9	36.4	35.9
Under 1 year	1.3	*	*	1.2	1.4	*	1.2	1.1	*	1.0
1–4 years	*	*	0.4	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	0.2
5–14 years	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
15–24 years	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
25–34 years	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
35–44 years	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.9
45–54 years	7.7	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.9	7.9	8.0	8.7	8.8	8.5
55–64 years	27.6	36.6	42.3	40.3	42.7	41.0	44.6	43.1	42.2	43.3
65–74 years	67.1	95.5	112.6	112.3	120.2	120.7	135.6	133.4	131.5	133.5
75–84 years	98.7	162.7	205.3	214.2	225.1	233.4	261.5	265.2	268.8	265.2
85 years and over	138.7	208.6	266.2	286.0	298.6	317.6	344.6	368.8	384.3	366.3
White male										
All ages, age adjusted	26.7	28.7	27.2	27.4	27.4	26.8	28.2	27.3	26.6	27.4
All ages, crude	37.9	43.7	43.4	44.3	44.9	44.4	47.3	46.4	46.1	46.6
35–44 years	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
45–54 years	11.4	10.5	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.3	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.6
55–64 years	60.0	60.6	60.2	58.7	57.8	56.6	58.5	56.7	53.2	56.1
65–74 years	218.4	225.2	204.5	208.1	206.7	204.6	213.3	206.9	201.6	207.3
75–84 years	459.8	525.5	502.2	513.5	511.8	494.1	525.2	504.2	496.3	508.3
85 years and over	611.2	798.1	824.9	847.0	867.4	862.5	917.6	907.7	924.0	916.5
Black male										
All ages, age adjusted	20.9	24.8	26.5	26.5	25.9	24.8	26.6	25.7	25.4	25.9
All ages, crude	19.3	23.4	25.2	25.2	24.5	23.8	25.7	24.9	24.9	25.2
35–44 years	5.8	5.3	6.5	5.3	5.5	4.7	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.9
45–54 years	19.7	19.5	18.1	18.8	19.8	15.1	16.9	16.6	17.3	16.9
55–64 years	66.6	69.6	66.6	67.4	66.7	64.8	65.9	61.0	62.0	63.0
65–74 years	142.0	178.2	192.8	184.5	183.2	175.1	184.9	181.7	175.1	180.5
75–84 years	229.8	321.8	373.5	390.9	357.8	354.5	407.1	374.1	366.5	382.3
85 years and over	271.6	374.2	481.8	498.0	482.6	559.8	560.6	561.7	613.6	579.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1980–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[1]
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All ages, age adjusted	11.2	14.1	20.1	18.5	15.5	14.7	17.3	16.5	16.4	16.7
All ages, crude	8.4	10.5	14.4	13.8	11.8	11.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4
35–44 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
45–54 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
55–64 years	*	46.8	47.2	*	38.6	39.8	42.4	33.3	39.2	38.3
65–74 years	*	*	161.3	135.7	132.4	102.9	138.9	130.4	129.3	132.8
75–84 years	*	272.7	330.8	363.8	221.4	276.8	313.9	301.8	253.8	289.0
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	363.0
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]										
All ages, age adjusted	9.8	12.0	12.9	13.1	12.2	11.6	13.5	12.8	13.5	13.3
All ages, crude	8.7	10.1	11.2	11.3	10.8	10.3	11.9	11.5	12.3	11.9
35–44 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.2
45–54 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.5
55–64 years	*	24.4	21.2	22.1	15.5	19.6	19.8	15.7	16.4	17.3
65–74 years	70.6	72.7	82.7	91.4	86.9	94.6	94.1	85.5	91.7	90.4
75–84 years	155.7	246.5	250.9	258.6	250.8	206.1	278.2	264.2	263.6	268.4
85 years and over	472.4	462.5	600.0	615.2	561.5	483.8	645.7	660.6	847.8	720.8
Hispanic male[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	11.8	13.3	12.2	12.8	11.3	12.4	12.4	12.7	12.5
All ages, crude	- - -	7.2	9.1	8.4	9.0	8.1	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.1
35–44 years	- - -	*	1.5	*	*	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
45–54 years	- - -	5.9	6.9	4.1	4.7	4.5	3.1	4.6	3.9	3.9
55–64 years	- - -	21.5	21.6	17.2	21.9	16.5	21.1	18.2	18.8	19.4
65–74 years	- - -	67.5	86.6	81.0	82.9	76.7	77.1	80.3	78.8	78.8
75–84 years	- - -	261.8	259.7	252.4	255.1	223.9	244.4	253.5	273.8	257.7
85 years and over	- - -	462.5	574.2	613.9	566.7	483.5	666.5	616.2	634.5	638.5
White, non-Hispanic male[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	29.1	27.6	28.2	27.7	27.2	28.5	27.8	27.1	27.8
All ages, crude	- - -	45.3	47.4	48.5	48.4	48.2	51.5	50.7	50.4	50.9
35–44 years	- - -	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
45–54 years	- - -	10.7	8.7	9.0	8.5	8.3	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.8
55–64 years	- - -	61.6	62.2	61.3	59.2	58.5	60.1	58.8	55.2	58.0
65–74 years	- - -	229.9	208.6	213.4	209.5	208.4	217.6	211.5	206.5	211.9
75–84 years	- - -	528.7	508.6	523.7	514.1	498.2	529.8	510.3	501.9	513.8
85 years and over	- - -	782.4	828.4	860.6	876.1	873.1	909.1	908.6	924.5	914.2
White female										
All ages, age adjusted	9.2	12.9	15.2	15.2	16.1	16.1	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
All ages, crude	16.4	25.5	31.9	32.8	35.0	35.8	40.0	40.6	41.2	40.6
35–44 years	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4
45–54 years	7.6	9.1	8.8	8.3	8.4	7.5	7.6	8.3	8.4	8.1
55–64 years	28.7	37.8	43.7	41.9	44.7	43.2	47.0	45.2	44.3	45.5
65–74 years	71.0	101.1	118.6	118.8	127.0	127.7	143.8	141.8	139.8	141.8
75–84 years	104.0	171.0	216.2	226.3	238.3	246.9	276.1	280.1	282.8	279.7
85 years and over	144.2	217.6	278.1	298.4	311.6	330.7	361.2	384.9	402.0	383.0
Black female										
All ages, age adjusted	6.3	8.8	11.1	10.7	11.3	11.2	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.3
All ages, crude	6.8	10.0	13.1	12.6	13.4	13.7	14.9	15.4	15.8	15.4
35–44 years	3.4	2.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.2
45–54 years	9.3	11.2	12.8	14.0	15.0	13.3	12.6	13.5	12.9	13.0
55–64 years	20.8	30.6	37.4	33.4	34.0	32.1	35.2	35.8	34.7	35.2
65–74 years	32.7	48.3	68.5	64.7	70.4	73.5	78.3	79.2	78.3	78.6
75–84 years	41.1	76.6	99.2	96.0	96.0	105.6	120.2	122.1	136.6	126.4
85 years and over	63.2	94.0	130.7	133.0	142.3	169.0	163.5	195.0	191.4	183.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1980–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[1]
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All ages, age adjusted	4.5	6.5	9.0	8.9	9.4	9.3	13.3	11.1	12.0	12.1
All ages, crude	3.8	5.9	8.4	8.7	9.6	9.3	12.9	11.5	12.5	12.3
35–44 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
45–54 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8.3
55–64 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	38.1	34.0	40.6	37.6
65–74 years	*	*	69.2	56.4	71.4	62.3	114.6	73.8	77.8	88.4
75–84 years	*	*	110.0	116.7	150.0	128.9	172.2	189.7	168.9	176.9
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	171.8
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]										
All ages, age adjusted	2.5	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.3
All ages, crude	2.6	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.5	5.9
35–44 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.0
45–54 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.6	3.0
55–64 years	*	13.5	13.0	15.2	12.1	9.2	7.8	9.4	10.0	9.1
65–74 years	*	35.0	27.4	26.5	38.4	29.6	31.0	29.4	29.8	30.0
75–84 years	*	76.1	78.7	80.6	86.3	79.7	102.4	105.5	120.1	109.7
85 years and over	*	208.3	168.8	232.5	226.3	190.7	191.8	238.0	272.6	235.7
Hispanic female[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	5.7	6.9	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9
All ages, crude	- - -	4.8	6.7	6.3	6.7	6.3	7.3	7.3	7.9	7.5
35–44 years	- - -	*	1.6	*	*	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3
45–54 years	- - -	*	5.7	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.6	4.1
55–64 years	- - -	13.8	14.9	14.4	12.7	10.8	12.2	12.1	12.5	12.3
65–74 years	- - -	35.0	41.6	36.6	37.4	34.5	44.8	41.2	41.4	42.4
75–84 years	- - -	99.1	107.7	101.1	106.3	109.2	123.0	114.5	116.7	118.0
85 years and over	- - -	175.0	249.1	269.0	293.9	250.2	290.5	308.4	367.2	323.6
White, non-Hispanic female[4]										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	13.6	15.5	15.7	16.4	16.4	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3
All ages, crude	- - -	27.7	34.6	35.7	37.6	38.7	43.3	44.4	45.0	44.2
35–44 years	- - -	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4
45–54 years	- - -	9.6	9.1	8.5	8.5	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.6	8.3
55–64 years	- - -	39.8	44.9	43.7	46.3	44.8	49.0	47.3	46.6	47.6
65–74 years	- - -	107.6	121.6	122.8	129.6	130.8	147.0	146.2	144.0	145.8
75–84 years	- - -	179.4	218.4	231.9	240.4	250.1	280.1	285.6	288.4	284.7
85 years and over	- - -	221.4	279.3	302.1	310.6	330.9	358.7	383.6	401.2	381.5

* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Average annual death rate.
[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, National Vital Statistics System.

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. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (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 1980–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 44 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, 1987–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[1]
All persons				Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	5.5	6.7	8.7	9.8	11.3	12.6	13.8	15.4	15.6	15.0
All ages, crude	5.6	6.8	8.9	10.1	11.7	13.2	14.5	16.2	16.4	15.7
Under 1 year	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.5	2.0
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
5–14 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
15–24 years	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
25–34 years	11.7	14.0	17.9	19.7	22.1	24.6	27.0	29.3	29.1	28.5
35–44 years	14.0	17.6	23.5	27.4	31.2	35.6	39.1	44.1	44.4	42.5
45–54 years	8.0	9.8	13.3	15.2	18.4	20.3	22.6	25.6	26.3	24.9
55–64 years	3.5	4.0	5.4	6.2	7.4	8.5	8.8	10.4	11.0	10.1
65–74 years	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.2
75–84 years	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.4
Male										
All ages, age adjusted	10.0	12.1	15.8	17.7	20.1	22.3	24.1	26.4	26.2	25.6
All ages, crude	10.2	12.4	16.4	18.5	21.2	23.6	25.5	28.0	28.0	27.2
Under 1 year	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.9
1–4 years	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
5–14 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
15–24 years	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2
25–34 years	20.7	24.5	31.5	34.5	38.3	42.2	46.0	48.5	47.1	47.2
35–44 years	26.3	32.6	43.6	50.2	56.9	63.5	68.5	76.2	75.9	73.6
45–54 years	15.5	19.0	25.6	29.1	34.4	38.1	41.7	46.3	46.9	45.0
55–64 years	6.8	7.8	10.5	12.0	14.0	15.9	16.5	19.1	19.9	18.5
65–74 years	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.4	5.9
75–84 years	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.7
Female										
All ages, age adjusted	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.8	5.2	4.6
All ages, crude	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.9	5.3	4.7
Under 1 year	2.5	1.7	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	1.2	2.1
1–4 years	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
5–14 years	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
15–24 years	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3
25–34 years	2.8	3.5	4.4	4.9	6.0	6.9	8.0	10.1	11.1	9.7
35–44 years	2.1	3.0	3.9	5.2	6.1	8.2	10.2	12.5	13.4	12.0
45–54 years	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	3.1	3.4	4.4	5.8	6.7	5.7
55–64 years	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.4
65–74 years	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1
75–84 years	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
85 years and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All ages, age adjusted										
White male	8.4	10.0	13.2	15.0	16.7	18.1	19.0	20.1	19.6	19.6
Black male	25.4	31.6	40.3	44.2	52.9	61.8	70.0	81.7	84.3	78.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native male	*	2.8	2.9	3.3	6.5	4.9	8.3	9.3	11.3	9.7
Asian or Pacific Islander male	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.8	5.9
Hispanic male[2]	17.8	20.3	27.0	27.2	30.1	33.0	33.6	39.3	39.0	37.4
White, non-Hispanic male[2]	6.4	10.7	12.2	13.4	14.8	15.9	16.7	17.7	17.1	17.2
White female	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.2
Black female	4.7	6.2	8.1	9.9	12.0	14.3	17.3	21.8	24.0	21.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.7	1.8
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Hispanic female[2]	2.1	3.1	4.0	3.7	4.8	5.6	6.5	7.7	8.5	7.6
White, non-Hispanic female[2]	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, 1987–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[1]
Age 25–44 years					Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All races	12.7	15.6	20.5	23.2	26.5	29.9	32.9	36.7	36.9	35.5
White male	19.2	23.0	30.8	35.0	39.3	42.8	45.5	48.4	46.9	46.9
Black male	60.2	74.3	94.1	102.0	117.9	137.4	155.3	178.0	182.0	171.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native male	*	*	7.4	7.7	13.9	13.4	20.9	23.6	31.3	25.3
Asian or Pacific Islander male	4.1	6.3	7.5	8.1	9.0	9.4	10.8	13.8	12.8	12.5
Hispanic male[2]	36.8	43.5	58.2	59.3	63.9	68.9	71.0	78.0	78.9	76.1
White, non-Hispanic male[2]	14.3	24.7	28.2	31.6	34.9	38.1	40.2	43.4	41.5	41.7
White female	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.6	4.4	5.5	6.0	5.3
Black female	11.6	15.5	20.1	23.6	27.2	34.4	40.4	49.8	54.5	48.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.0
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3
Hispanic female[2]	4.9	7.2	9.3	8.9	10.1	12.5	14.2	17.3	18.0	16.5
White, non-Hispanic female[2]	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.9	4.2	3.7
Age 45–64 years										
All races	5.8	7.1	9.7	11.1	13.4	15.2	16.8	19.3	20.1	18.8
White male	9.9	11.9	16.4	18.6	21.2	23.4	24.7	26.4	26.3	25.8
Black male	27.3	34.5	46.1	53.0	71.4	86.4	101.2	127.1	136.6	122.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8.9
Asian or Pacific Islander male	*	4.3	6.1	6.5	5.3	7.1	9.2	10.6	9.5	9.8
Hispanic male[2]	25.8	29.0	37.0	37.9	45.0	52.5	52.2	69.2	67.1	63.1
White, non-Hispanic male[2]	8.0	13.0	15.3	16.9	18.8	20.3	21.5	22.6	22.6	22.3
White female	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.1
Black female	2.6	4.0	5.6	7.5	12.2	12.9	16.5	24.1	27.2	22.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.9
Hispanic female[2]	*	2.6	3.5	3.1	6.2	6.8	8.2	9.9	12.4	10.2
White, non-Hispanic female[2]	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
[1]Average annual death rate.
[2]Data shown only for States with an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: Categories for the coding and classification of human immunodeficiency virus infection were introduced in the United States beginning with mortality data for 1987. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (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 1987–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 45. Maternal mortality for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, according to race and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
					Number of deaths					
All persons	2,960	1,579	803	334	295	343	318	302	328	277
White	1,873	936	445	193	156	177	161	152	193	129
Black	1,041	624	342	127	124	153	140	135	118	133
All persons					Deaths per 100,000 live births					
All ages, age adjusted	73.7	32.1	21.5	9.4	7.6	7.6	7.3	6.7	7.9	6.3
All ages, crude	83.3	37.1	21.5	9.2	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.5	8.3	7.1
Under 20 years	70.7	22.7	18.9	7.6	6.9	7.5	7.1	4.5	6.9	3.9
20–24 years	47.6	20.7	13.0	5.8	5.4	6.1	6.9	5.9	7.6	5.7
25–29 years	63.5	29.8	17.0	7.7	6.4	6.0	4.8	5.9	7.1	6.0
30–34 years	107.7	50.3	31.6	13.6	8.9	9.5	9.2	7.7	6.5	7.3
35 years and over[2]	222.0	104.3	81.9	36.3	25.0	20.7	16.9	19.6	18.3	15.9
White										
All ages, age adjusted	53.1	22.4	14.4	6.7	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.2	5.8	3.6
All ages, crude	61.1	26.0	14.3	6.6	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.8	6.2	4.2
Under 20 years	44.9	14.8	13.8	5.8	*	*	*	*	6.2	*
20–24 years	35.7	15.3	8.4	4.2	3.3	3.9	4.7	3.5	4.7	3.5
25–29 years	45.0	20.3	11.1	5.4	4.6	4.8	3.1	3.6	6.1	4.0
30–34 years	75.9	34.3	18.7	9.3	5.1	5.0	6.3	5.5	5.0	4.0
35 years and over[2]	174.1	73.9	59.3	25.5	17.5	12.6	9.4	11.7	12.0	9.1
Black										
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	92.0	65.5	24.9	22.1	21.7	20.1	20.0	18.1	20.9
All ages, crude	- - -	103.6	60.9	22.4	21.3	22.4	20.8	20.5	18.5	22.1
Under 20 years	- - -	54.8	32.3	13.1	*	*	13.7	*	*	*
20–24 years	- - -	56.9	41.9	13.9	14.6	14.7	15.3	14.4	18.2	15.3
25–29 years	- - -	92.8	65.2	22.4	19.4	14.9	15.8	21.1	*	21.0
30–34 years	- - -	150.6	117.8	44.0	38.0	44.2	30.9	25.8	*	31.2
35 years and over[2]	- - -	299.5	207.5	100.6	77.2	79.7	65.2	69.9	64.5	61.4

* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Rates computed by relating deaths of women 35 years and over to live births to women 35–49 years.

NOTES: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. 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 1950–95. Washington: Public Health Service. Vital statistics of the United States, vol I, natality, for data years 1950–95. Washington: Public Health Service; data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 46 (page 1 of 4). Death rates for motor vehicle-related injuries, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age adjusted	23.3	22.5	27.4	22.9	18.8	18.5	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.1
All ages, crude	23.1	21.3	26.9	23.5	19.3	18.8	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.4
Under 1 year	8.4	8.1	9.8	7.0	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8
1–14 years	9.8	8.6	10.5	8.2	7.0	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.4
1–4 years	11.5	10.0	11.5	9.2	7.2	6.3	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.6
5–14 years	8.8	7.9	10.2	7.9	6.9	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
15–24 years	34.4	38.0	47.2	44.8	35.7	34.1	28.5	29.1	29.7	29.5	29.4
25–34 years	24.6	24.3	30.9	29.1	23.0	23.6	19.4	19.6	18.8	19.8	19.4
35–44 years	20.3	19.3	24.9	20.9	17.2	16.9	14.6	14.9	14.8	15.4	15.0
45–64 years	25.2	23.0	26.5	18.0	15.4	15.7	13.6	13.5	13.9	14.2	13.9
45–54 years	22.2	21.4	25.5	18.6	15.2	15.6	13.6	13.3	14.0	13.9	13.7
55–64 years	29.0	25.1	27.9	17.4	15.6	15.9	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.6	14.2
65 years and over	43.1	34.7	36.2	22.5	21.7	23.1	21.9	22.3	19.4	19.6	19.4
65–74 years	39.1	31.4	32.8	19.2	17.9	18.6	17.6	16.7	18.1	17.6	17.5
75–84 years	52.7	41.8	43.5	28.1	27.4	29.1	27.6	29.8	29.2	28.6	29.2
85 years and over	45.1	37.9	34.2	27.6	26.5	31.2	27.4	29.7	29.1	31.4	30.1
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	36.4	34.5	41.1	34.3	27.3	26.3	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.7	22.5
All ages, crude	35.4	31.8	39.7	35.3	28.0	26.7	22.5	22.7	22.5	22.7	22.6
Under 1 year	9.1	8.6	9.3	7.3	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
1–14 years	12.3	10.7	13.0	10.0	8.5	7.0	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.3
1–4 years	13.0	11.5	12.9	10.2	8.3	6.9	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.6	6.1
5–14 years	11.9	10.4	13.1	9.9	8.6	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4
15–24 years	56.7	61.2	73.2	68.4	52.7	49.5	40.3	41.8	41.8	41.4	41.6
25–34 years	40.8	40.1	49.4	46.3	35.9	35.7	29.0	29.1	27.7	29.1	28.6
35–44 years	32.5	29.9	37.7	31.7	25.2	24.7	21.1	21.6	21.4	21.9	21.6
45–64 years	37.7	33.3	38.9	26.5	22.0	21.9	18.9	18.9	19.2	19.7	19.3
45–54 years	33.6	31.6	37.2	27.6	21.9	22.0	19.0	18.8	19.4	19.6	19.3
55–64 years	43.1	35.6	40.9	25.4	22.1	21.7	18.8	19.0	18.9	19.8	19.2
65 years and over	66.6	52.1	54.4	29.7	26.5	27.5	25.4	25.6	25.9	26.2	25.9
65–74 years	59.1	45.8	47.3	27.3	23.0	24.2	23.1	21.3	23.1	22.3	22.3
75–84 years	85.0	66.0	68.2	44.3	41.3	41.2	39.6	41.8	40.5	39.7	40.7
85 years and over	78.1	62.7	63.1	56.1	55.3	64.5	55.7	62.8	59.6	61.9	61.4
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	10.7	11.0	14.4	11.8	10.5	10.7	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.9
All ages, crude	10.9	11.0	14.7	12.3	11.0	11.3	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.4
Under 1 year	7.6	7.5	10.4	6.7	4.7	4.9	3.6	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.7
1–14 years	7.2	6.3	7.9	6.3	5.4	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
1–4 years	10.0	8.4	10.0	8.1	6.0	5.6	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.2
5–14 years	5.7	5.4	7.2	5.7	5.1	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2
15–24 years	12.6	15.1	21.6	20.8	18.2	17.9	16.2	16.0	17.0	17.1	16.7
25–34 years	9.3	9.2	13.0	12.2	10.1	11.5	9.7	10.2	9.9	10.4	10.2
35–44 years	8.5	9.1	12.9	10.4	9.4	9.2	8.3	8.3	8.5	9.0	8.6
45–64 years	12.6	13.1	15.3	10.3	9.5	10.1	8.7	8.5	9.1	9.1	8.9
45–54 years	10.9	11.6	14.5	10.2	9.0	9.6	8.4	8.0	8.8	8.5	8.4
55–64 years	14.9	15.2	16.2	10.5	9.9	10.8	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.9	9.5
65 years and over	21.9	20.3	23.1	13.0	13.4	14.8	13.6	14.0	14.4	14.6	14.4
65–74 years	20.6	19.0	21.6	13.0	14.0	14.1	13.3	13.1	14.1	13.8	13.7
75–84 years	25.2	23.0	27.2	18.5	19.2	21.9	20.2	22.3	22.1	21.5	22.0
85 years and over	22.1	22.0	18.0	15.2	15.0	18.3	16.5	17.1	17.4	19.6	18.0
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	35.9	34.0	40.1	34.8	27.6	26.3	22.2	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.5
All ages, crude	35.1	31.5	39.1	35.9	28.3	26.7	22.4	22.7	22.5	22.6	22.6
Under 1 year	9.1	8.8	9.1	7.0	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
1–14 years	12.4	10.6	12.5	9.8	8.3	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0
15–24 years	58.3	62.7	75.2	73.8	56.5	52.5	42.3	43.8	43.6	43.2	43.5
25–34 years	39.1	38.6	47.0	46.6	35.8	35.4	29.1	29.3	28.0	28.8	28.7
35–44 years	30.9	28.4	35.2	30.7	24.3	23.7	20.3	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.0
45–64 years	36.2	31.7	36.5	25.2	20.8	20.6	17.7	17.9	18.3	18.9	18.4
65 years and over	67.1	52.1	54.2	32.7	29.9	31.4	30.0	30.1	25.1	25.6	25.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46 (page 2 of 4). Death rates for motor vehicle-related injuries, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
Black male				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	39.8	38.2	50.1	32.9	28.0	28.9	25.0	25.3	24.7	25.3	25.1
All ages, crude	37.2	33.1	44.3	31.1	27.1	28.1	24.0	24.6	23.9	24.6	24.4
Under 1 year	- - -	*	10.6	7.8	*	*	*	7.2	8.0	8.3	7.8
1–14 years	- - -	11.2	16.3	11.4	9.7	8.9	7.8	8.3	8.7	7.8	8.3
15–24 years	41.6	46.4	58.1	34.9	32.0	36.1	32.4	34.3	35.0	34.3	34.5
25–34 years	57.4	51.0	70.4	44.9	37.7	39.5	30.4	30.9	29.1	32.9	31.0
35–44 years	45.9	43.6	59.5	41.2	34.7	33.5	28.0	28.6	25.3	28.9	27.6
45–64 years	54.6	47.8	61.7	39.5	32.9	33.3	30.3	28.4	27.3	26.9	27.5
65 years and over	52.6	48.2	53.4	42.4	35.2	36.3	34.8	37.4	33.3	31.3	32.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.4	52.3	49.0	45.4	42.4	43.8	45.4	43.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	74.6	51.7	47.6	43.5	40.7	41.8	43.8	42.1
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.1	16.2	11.6	10.4	9.6	9.5	8.5	9.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	126.1	77.3	75.2	63.0	71.5	68.0	76.6	72.1
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	107.0	84.0	78.2	66.0	61.1	58.4	73.1	64.2
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	82.8	55.8	57.0	55.8	44.7	52.9	50.4	49.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.4	52.2	45.9	48.7	40.8	49.5	42.5	44.3
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	97.0	*	43.0	46.5	45.1	45.2	37.3	41.7
Asian or Pacific Islander male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.1	16.2	15.8	12.5	11.5	13.1	13.6	12.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.1	16.0	15.8	12.2	11.1	12.5	13.1	12.2
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	5.2	6.3	4.6	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.2	28.1	25.7	20.2	19.2	22.3	20.6	20.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.8	18.4	17.0	13.8	10.9	11.0	13.2	11.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.1	12.0	12.2	8.7	8.8	8.5	10.4	9.3
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.7	13.4	15.1	12.1	13.4	13.0	15.0	13.8
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	37.3	37.3	33.6	28.1	21.6	27.0	26.0	24.3
Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.3	29.1	24.1	25.2	24.7	24.5	24.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.6	29.2	23.7	24.7	23.9	23.5	24.0
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.9	5.8	6.5
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44.9	48.2	41.6	43.5	42.4	42.4	42.8
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.2	41.0	30.8	32.8	31.0	31.6	31.8
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.3	28.0	25.3	26.5	24.8	23.8	25.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.9	28.9	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.9	35.3	26.9	32.0	28.4	29.5	28.3
White, non-Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.3	25.7	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.9	21.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.9	26.0	21.7	21.8	21.8	22.0	21.9
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.8	6.4	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53.3	52.3	41.5	42.7	42.6	42.3	42.5
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33.2	34.0	28.0	28.0	26.7	27.5	27.4
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21.6	23.1	19.3	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.0	19.8	16.8	17.0	17.5	18.2	17.6
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.6	31.1	29.5	29.4	24.5	24.9	24.6
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	10.6	11.1	14.4	12.3	10.8	11.0	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.0
All ages, crude	10.9	11.2	14.8	12.8	11.4	11.6	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.8	10.6
Under 1 year	7.8	7.5	10.2	7.1	3.9	4.7	2.9	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.3
1–14 years	7.2	6.2	7.5	6.2	5.4	4.8	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
15–24 years	12.6	15.6	22.7	23.0	20.0	19.5	17.7	17.1	18.3	18.4	17.9
25–34 years	9.0	9.0	12.7	12.2	10.1	11.6	9.8	10.2	9.8	10.4	10.1
35–44 years	8.1	8.9	12.3	10.6	9.4	9.2	8.1	8.2	8.4	9.0	8.5
45–64 years	12.7	13.1	15.1	10.4	9.5	9.9	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.8
65 years and over	22.2	20.8	23.7	15.3	16.2	17.4	16.5	17.0	14.7	15.0	14.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46 (page 3 of 4). Death rates for motor vehicle-related injuries, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
Black female				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	10.3	10.0	13.8	8.4	8.2	9.3	8.7	8.5	9.5	8.9	9.0
All ages, crude	10.2	9.7	13.4	8.3	8.3	9.4	8.8	8.7	9.5	9.0	9.0
Under 1 year	- - -	8.1	11.9	*	8.1	7.0	8.3	*	9.5	*	6.7
1–14 years	- - -	6.9	10.2	6.3	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.1	5.7
15–24 years	11.5	9.9	13.4	8.0	9.1	9.9	9.5	10.6	11.7	10.7	11.0
25–34 years	10.7	9.8	13.3	10.6	9.3	11.1	9.6	9.5	10.4	10.5	10.1
35–44 years	11.1	11.0	16.1	8.3	9.1	9.4	9.8	9.1	8.9	9.8	9.3
45–64 years	11.8	12.7	16.7	9.2	9.0	10.7	9.5	7.7	10.1	9.4	9.1
65 years and over	14.3	13.2	15.7	9.5	11.2	13.5	10.5	11.6	11.8	10.9	11.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.5	20.9	17.8	19.0	22.4	19.3	21.0	20.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.0	20.6	17.3	17.9	21.8	18.8	20.4	20.3
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.0	9.2	8.1	7.0	7.9	9.1	9.1	8.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.3	29.5	31.4	28.3	35.0	30.7	32.7	32.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	52.5	30.2	18.8	21.7	33.5	28.3	36.7	32.8
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.1	27.0	18.2	16.3	23.4	16.8	19.4	19.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	32.6	19.5	17.6	26.1	20.0	17.0	17.1	18.0
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	18.3	*	17.1
Asian or Pacific Islander female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.4	8.0	9.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.2	7.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.2	7.9	9.0	7.4	7.6	7.6	8.0	7.7
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.4	5.0	3.6	2.3	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.0
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.4	7.4	11.4	9.4	8.8	9.3	12.4	10.2
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.3	8.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.1	5.8
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.6	7.0	7.5	6.5	5.0	6.8	6.2	6.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.5	8.6	11.8	9.5	9.2	10.4	10.8	10.2
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.6	20.5	24.3	20.1	24.7	15.6	15.9	16.0
Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.3	9.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.3
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.9	8.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.8	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.1	11.6	11.6	10.5	11.8	12.8	11.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	9.4	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.7	8.5
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.8	8.0	7.9	8.5	7.3	8.1	8.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.4	11.4	8.6	8.5	9.1	9.2	8.9
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.8	14.9	14.1	14.3	11.6	13.1	12.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46 (page 4 of 4). Death rates for motor vehicle-related injuries, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
White, non-Hispanic female[5]					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	11.1	9.6	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.9	11.7	10.2	10.3	10.7	10.9	10.7
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.9	4.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.2	20.4	18.1	17.6	19.0	19.0	18.5
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.8	11.7	9.8	10.2	9.7	10.6	10.1
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.6	9.3	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.9	8.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.6	9.7	8.4	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.6
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.3	17.5	16.3	16.7	14.7	14.9	14.6

- - - Data not available.
*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Average annual death rate.
[3]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[4]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[5]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: 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. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (Sorlie PD, Rogot E, and Johnson NJ: Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate, *Epidemiology* 3(2):181–184, 1992.) Some rates for 1950 all persons have been revised and differ from the previous edition of *Health, United States*.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A, for data years 1950–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
All persons					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.8	8.3	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.3	9.4	10.1
All ages, crude	5.3	4.7	8.3	10.7	8.4	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.6	8.7	9.5
Under 1 year	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	5.4	8.4	8.1	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.3
1–14 years	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
1–4 years	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
5–14 years	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6
15–24 years	6.3	5.9	11.7	15.6	11.9	19.9	22.2	23.4	22.6	20.3	22.1
25–44 years	9.3	8.9	15.2	17.6	13.3	14.9	14.3	14.3	13.8	12.3	13.5
25–34 years	9.9	9.7	16.6	19.6	14.8	17.7	17.3	17.4	16.7	15.1	16.4
35–44 years	8.8	8.1	13.7	15.1	11.3	11.8	11.2	11.1	10.9	9.7	10.6
45–64 years	5.2	5.3	8.8	9.1	7.0	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.7
45–54 years	6.1	6.2	10.1	11.1	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.2	6.5	6.2	6.6
55–64 years	4.0	4.2	7.1	7.0	5.7	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.5
65 years and over	3.0	2.7	4.6	5.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.4
65–74 years	3.2	2.8	5.0	5.7	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.5
75–84 years	2.6	2.4	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.4
85 years and over	2.3	2.4	4.2	5.3	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.6
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	8.4	7.9	14.9	17.4	12.8	16.3	16.7	17.0	16.4	14.7	16.0
All ages, crude	8.1	7.1	13.4	17.3	13.0	16.2	16.2	16.1	15.5	13.8	15.1
Under 1 year	4.5	4.7	4.5	6.3	5.6	8.8	8.9	9.6	9.0	8.9	9.2
1–14 years	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
1–4 years	0.5	0.7	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3
5–14 years	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
15–24 years	9.6	9.1	19.0	24.5	18.6	32.9	37.3	39.2	38.3	33.9	37.1
25–44 years	14.7	13.6	25.0	29.4	21.0	24.0	22.7	22.3	21.7	19.1	21.0
25–34 years	15.5	14.9	27.6	32.5	23.3	28.3	27.5	27.2	26.5	23.7	25.8
35–44 years	13.8	12.3	22.2	24.9	17.9	19.0	17.6	17.2	17.0	14.6	16.2
45–64 years	8.4	8.3	14.9	15.4	11.1	10.3	10.1	9.7	8.9	8.6	9.1
45–54 years	9.9	9.6	17.0	18.6	12.9	12.1	11.8	11.4	10.3	9.6	10.4
55–64 years	6.5	6.6	12.2	11.9	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.4	6.9	7.2	7.1
65 years and over	4.9	4.3	7.8	8.9	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.8
65–74 years	5.3	4.6	8.6	9.3	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.0
75–84 years	4.0	3.7	6.0	8.1	5.8	5.7	5.3	4.5	4.9	3.7	4.3
85 years and over	2.5	3.6	7.4	7.5	5.0	6.8	7.3	5.7	5.6	4.2	5.2
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	2.5	2.6	3.7	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.2
All ages, crude	2.4	2.4	3.4	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.0
Under 1 year	4.2	4.9	4.1	5.6	5.2	8.0	7.4	7.9	7.1	7.2	7.4
1–14 years	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
1–4 years	0.7	0.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6
5–14 years	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2
15–24 years	3.1	2.8	4.6	6.6	5.1	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.4
25–44 years	4.2	4.3	5.9	6.4	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.0
25–34 years	4.5	4.6	6.0	7.0	6.4	7.2	7.1	7.6	6.8	6.5	7.0
35–44 years	3.8	4.1	5.7	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0
45–64 years	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6
45–54 years	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0
55–64 years	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
65 years and over	1.4	1.3	2.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5
65–74 years	1.3	1.3	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2
75–84 years	1.4	1.3	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
85 years and over	2.1	1.6	2.5	4.3	3.8	3.8	2.9	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.0
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	3.9	3.9	7.3	10.9	8.1	8.9	9.3	8.9	8.8	8.2	8.6
All ages, crude	3.9	3.6	6.8	10.9	8.2	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.5	7.8	8.3
Under 1 year	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.3	3.8	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.0	7.1	6.7
1–14 years	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
15–24 years	3.7	4.4	7.9	15.5	11.0	15.4	17.5	17.1	17.4	16.5	17.0
25–44 years	5.9	5.9	12.0	17.4	12.9	13.3	13.1	12.3	12.3	11.0	11.9
25–34 years	5.4	6.2	13.0	18.9	14.0	15.1	15.1	14.4	14.3	12.9	13.9
35–44 years	6.4	5.5	11.0	15.5	11.5	11.4	10.9	10.1	10.4	9.2	9.9
45–64 years	5.0	4.7	8.4	9.9	7.5	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.3	5.8	6.3
65 years and over	3.9	3.2	5.5	6.7	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
Black male					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	51.1	44.9	82.1	71.9	50.2	68.7	68.1	70.7	66.2	57.6	64.8
All ages, crude	47.3	36.6	67.6	66.6	49.0	69.2	67.5	69.7	65.1	56.3	63.6
Under 1 year	- - -	10.3	14.3	18.6	16.7	21.4	22.4	23.9	23.9	19.4	22.4
1–14 years	- - -	1.5	4.4	4.1	4.2	5.8	6.4	7.5	6.4	6.1	6.7
15–24 years	58.9	46.4	102.5	84.3	65.9	138.3	154.4	167.0	157.6	132.0	152.1
25–44 years	97.8	84.9	143.3	130.1	87.5	106.2	95.7	96.0	90.9	77.9	88.2
25–34 years	110.5	92.0	158.5	145.1	95.6	125.4	116.1	116.5	112.1	98.3	109.0
35–44 years	83.7	77.5	126.2	110.3	74.9	82.3	71.4	72.6	67.6	56.2	65.3
45–64 years	47.6	45.4	83.0	70.8	46.3	41.7	38.6	38.3	33.4	34.6	35.4
65 years and over	16.7	17.9	33.7	31.1	26.2	25.9	26.0	24.2	22.1	19.9	22.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.9	20.0	17.5	16.2	17.0	18.4	18.0	17.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.4	19.0	17.3	16.2	16.9	18.3	17.8	17.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.0	27.1	27.7	25.5	24.4	32.5	32.2	29.7
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	39.7	30.2	26.0	24.4	28.0	27.9	28.4	28.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.1	21.2	15.5	*	15.3	*	13.2	13.4
Asian or Pacific Islander male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.5	5.8	7.7	8.6	9.9	8.5	8.3	8.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.3	6.0	7.9	8.7	9.9	8.5	8.0	8.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.3	8.6	14.9	18.6	23.3	19.6	19.4	20.8
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.3	8.9	9.7	9.9	11.3	9.9	8.1	9.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	5.4	7.0	7.4	7.6	6.3	8.4	7.5
Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.7	29.8	29.6	28.4	27.3	25.1	26.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.6	31.5	30.8	28.9	27.8	25.2	27.3
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	8.7	6.9	6.8	7.9	5.9	6.9
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42.9	56.2	68.0	63.9	64.0	63.5	63.8
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47.3	47.2	42.0	38.6	37.1	31.7	35.7
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	51.4	51.9	48.0	43.3	43.2	37.1	41.1
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40.1	39.9	33.2	31.8	28.7	24.2	28.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19.9	20.9	17.6	19.7	17.4	14.8	17.2
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.3	9.4	7.6	9.1	7.1	5.5	7.2
White, non-Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.4
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.6	5.4	6.1	6.7	5.4	6.7	6.2
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.3	7.3	7.8
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5	9.0	8.8	8.2	8.5	7.6	8.1
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.2	8.8
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.3	8.3	8.1	7.2	7.9	7.1	7.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.4	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.2
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.0
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8
All ages, crude	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.8
Under 1 year	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.3	4.3	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.1	5.0	5.3
1–14 years	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
15–24 years	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.1
25–44 years	2.0	2.1	3.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.9
45–64 years	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1
65 years and over	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
Black female					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	11.7	11.8	15.0	13.7	10.9	13.0	13.0	13.4	12.3	11.0	12.3
All ages, crude	11.5	10.4	13.3	13.5	11.1	13.5	13.1	13.6	12.4	11.1	12.3
Under 1 year	- - -	13.8	10.7	12.8	10.7	22.8	17.8	18.1	17.4	19.2	18.3
1–14 years	- - -	1.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.1	3.6	4.2
15–24 years	16.5	11.9	17.7	18.4	14.2	18.9	19.4	22.0	18.7	16.8	19.2
25–44 years	22.5	22.8	25.4	22.3	17.8	20.9	20.7	20.6	19.5	17.4	19.2
45–64 years	6.8	10.3	13.4	10.8	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.6	5.9	6.3
65 years and over	3.6	3.0	7.4	8.0	7.8	9.5	7.3	8.5	7.4	6.9	7.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.4
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.5
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.7	*	6.9	7.3	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.6	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.9	2.6	3.8	3.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.7
Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.5
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	8.9	7.1	*	7.2
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.7	8.1	7.0	7.8	6.5	6.9	7.1
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.8	6.1	7.0	6.8	5.8	5.8	6.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.2
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	3.2	2.6	*	2.3	2.2
White, non-Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5
Under 1 year	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.1	4.4	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.6
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.5
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0

- - - Data not available.
* Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Average annual death rate.
[3]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[4]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[5]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: 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. Age groups were selected to minimize the presentation of unstable age-specific death rates based on small numbers of deaths and for consistency among comparison groups. The race groups, white, black, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (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. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60.* Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A, for data years 1950–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age adjusted	11.0	10.6	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2
All ages, crude	11.4	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.4	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
15–24 years	4.5	5.2	8.8	12.3	12.8	13.2	13.0	13.5	13.8	13.3	13.5
25–44 years	11.6	12.2	15.4	15.6	15.0	15.2	14.8	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.2
25–34 years	9.1	10.0	14.1	16.0	15.3	15.2	14.5	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.3
35–44 years	14.3	14.2	16.9	15.4	14.6	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.2	15.2
45–64 years	23.5	22.0	20.6	15.9	16.3	15.3	14.7	14.6	14.0	14.1	14.2
45–54 years	20.9	20.7	20.0	15.9	15.7	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.6	14.5
55–64 years	27.0	23.7	21.4	15.9	16.8	16.0	14.8	14.6	13.4	13.3	13.8
65 years and over	30.0	24.5	20.8	17.6	20.4	20.5	19.1	18.9	18.1	18.1	18.4
65–74 years	29.3	23.0	20.8	16.9	18.7	17.9	16.5	16.3	15.3	15.8	15.8
75–84 years	31.1	27.9	21.2	19.1	23.9	24.9	22.8	22.3	21.3	20.7	21.4
85 years and over	28.8	26.0	19.0	19.2	19.4	22.2	21.9	22.8	23.0	21.6	22.5
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	17.3	16.6	17.3	18.0	18.8	19.0	18.4	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.7
All ages, crude	17.8	16.5	16.8	18.6	20.0	20.4	19.6	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.8
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
15–24 years	6.5	8.2	13.5	20.2	21.0	22.0	21.9	22.4	23.4	22.5	22.8
25–44 years	17.2	17.9	20.9	24.0	23.7	24.4	23.9	24.4	24.8	24.9	24.7
25–34 years	13.4	14.7	19.8	25.0	24.7	24.8	24.0	24.9	25.6	25.6	25.4
35–44 years	21.3	21.0	22.1	22.5	22.3	23.9	23.7	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.1
45–64 years	37.1	34.4	30.0	23.7	25.3	24.3	23.1	23.0	22.1	22.5	22.5
45–54 years	32.0	31.6	27.9	22.9	23.6	23.2	22.4	22.4	22.1	22.8	22.5
55–64 years	43.6	38.1	32.7	24.5	27.1	25.7	24.1	23.9	22.0	22.0	22.6
65 years and over	52.8	44.0	38.4	35.0	40.9	41.6	38.4	38.2	36.6	36.3	37.0
65–74 years	50.5	39.6	36.0	30.4	33.9	32.2	29.9	29.4	27.7	28.7	28.6
75–84 years	58.3	52.5	42.8	42.3	53.1	56.1	50.0	48.9	47.0	44.8	46.8
85 years and over	58.3	57.4	42.4	50.6	56.2	65.9	62.8	68.3	66.6	63.1	66.0
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	4.9	5.0	6.8	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
All ages, crude	5.1	4.9	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
15–24 years	2.6	2.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.9
25–44 years	6.2	6.6	10.2	7.7	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9
25–34 years	4.9	5.5	8.6	7.1	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2
35–44 years	7.5	7.7	11.9	8.5	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5
45–64 years	9.9	10.2	12.0	8.9	8.0	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.4
45–54 years	9.9	10.2	12.6	9.4	8.3	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.9
55–64 years	9.9	10.2	11.4	8.4	7.8	7.3	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.3	5.7
65 years and over	9.4	8.4	8.1	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.6
65–74 years	10.1	8.4	9.0	6.5	6.9	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.6
75–84 years	8.1	8.9	7.0	5.5	6.7	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.5
85 years and over	8.2	6.0	5.9	5.5	4.7	5.4	6.1	5.4	6.2	5.5	5.7
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	18.1	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.9	20.1	19.5	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7
All ages, crude	19.0	17.6	18.0	19.9	21.6	22.0	21.2	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.3
15–24 years	6.6	8.6	13.9	21.4	22.3	23.2	22.7	23.1	24.1	23.5	23.6
25–44 years	17.9	18.5	21.5	24.6	24.8	25.4	25.1	25.7	26.1	26.3	26.0
45–64 years	39.3	36.5	31.9	25.0	27.0	26.0	24.9	24.6	23.8	24.2	24.2
65 years and over	55.8	46.7	41.1	37.2	43.7	44.2	41.0	40.9	38.9	38.7	39.5
65–74 years	53.2	42.0	38.7	32.5	35.8	34.2	32.0	31.4	29.3	30.3	30.4
75–84 years	61.9	55.7	45.5	45.5	57.0	60.2	53.0	52.1	50.0	47.5	49.8
85 years and over	61.9	61.3	45.8	52.8	60.9	70.3	67.6	73.6	71.4	68.2	71.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
Black male					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	7.0	7.8	9.9	11.1	11.5	12.4	12.4	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.7
All ages, crude	6.3	6.4	8.0	10.3	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.3
15–24 years	4.9	4.1	10.5	12.3	13.3	15.1	18.0	20.1	20.6	18.0	19.6
25–44 years	9.8	12.6	16.1	19.2	17.8	19.6	18.9	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.9
45–64 years	12.7	13.0	12.4	11.8	12.9	13.1	11.4	12.3	10.3	11.8	11.5
65 years and over	9.0	9.9	8.7	11.4	15.8	14.9	14.1	13.2	15.4	14.3	14.3
65–74 years	10.0	11.3	8.7	11.1	16.7	14.7	11.8	11.7	15.0	13.5	13.4
75–84 years	- - -	6.6	8.9	10.5	15.6	14.4	18.5	16.3	14.9	16.6	15.9
85 years and over	- - -	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.8	19.9	21.0	17.9	18.7	23.8	20.1	20.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.9	20.3	20.9	17.6	18.4	23.3	19.6	20.4
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	45.3	42.0	49.1	40.6	31.6	45.8	34.2	37.2
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	31.2	30.2	27.8	24.7	30.9	38.4	31.8	33.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	12.8	14.8	15.0	14.2
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.5	9.2	9.7	9.7	9.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.4	9.1	9.6	9.4	9.3
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.8	14.2	13.5	13.7	12.7	15.1	16.0	14.6
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.0	9.3	10.6	9.9	11.3	12.7	11.5	11.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.0	10.4	9.7	9.2	10.3	9.1	9.1	9.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.6	16.7	16.8	16.6	19.1	18.3	20.3	19.2
Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	12.4	12.2	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.8	11.4	11.3	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.8	14.7	16.3	18.2	18.7	18.3	18.4
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.8	16.2	15.3	16.6	16.8	15.5	16.3
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.3	16.1	15.8	13.8	13.6	14.2	13.9
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.7	23.4	21.5	22.3	17.8	19.9	20.0
White, non-Hispanic male[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.3	20.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.1
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.3	23.1	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22.6	24.4	23.3	23.5	24.4	23.8	23.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.1	26.4	25.8	26.3	26.9	27.3	26.8
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.3	26.8	25.1	25.0	24.4	24.8	24.7
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46.4	45.4	41.1	41.1	39.7	39.2	40.0
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	5.3	5.3	7.2	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
All ages, crude	5.5	5.3	7.1	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9
15–24 years	2.7	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.0
25–44 years	6.6	7.0	11.0	8.1	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.4
45–64 years	10.6	10.9	13.0	9.6	8.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.7	7.0
65 years and over	9.9	8.8	8.5	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1950*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[2]
Black female				Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
All ages, crude	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
15–24 years	1.8	*	3.8	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.5
25–44 years	2.3	3.0	4.8	4.3	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2
45–64 years	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.2
65 years and over	2.0	1.9	2.6	*	2.7	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.0	4.4	3.8	4.0	5.5	4.3	4.4	4.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.8	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.5
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	10.9	*	*	7.9
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.7	*	*	5.8	7.0	*	7.1	6.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.7
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.3	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	5.8	3.9	5.5	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.3
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.4	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.2
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.9	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.4	4.9	4.9
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	13.6	8.5	7.7	8.9	6.8	9.0	8.2
Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.1	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.4
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*	*	3.6	*	2.4	*	2.3
White, non-Hispanic female[5]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.7	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.1
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.7
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.3
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.5	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.0

. . . Category not applicable.
- - - Data not available.
*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
[1]Includes deaths of persons who were not residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
[2]Average annual death rate.
[3]Interpretation of trends should take into account that population estimates for American Indians increased by 45 percent between 1980 and 1990, partly due to better enumeration techniques in the 1990 decennial census and to the increased tendency for people to identify themselves as American Indian in 1990.
[4]Interpretation of trends should take into account that the Asian population in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, primarily due to immigration.
[5]Excludes data from States lacking an Hispanic-origin item on their death certificates. See Appendix I, National Vital Statistics System.

NOTES: 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. 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 Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (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. Grove RD and Hetzel AM. *Vital statistics rates in the United States, 1940–60.* Washington: Public Health Service, 1968; Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A, for data years 1950–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49 (page 1 of 3). Death rates for firearm-related injuries, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1970–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[1]
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population										
All ages, age adjusted	14.0	14.8	12.8	13.4	14.6	15.2	14.9	15.6	15.1	13.9	14.8
All ages, crude	13.0	14.9	13.3	13.9	14.9	15.2	14.8	15.4	14.8	13.7	14.6
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
1–14 years	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
1–4 years	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
5–14 years	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1
15–24 years	15.5	20.6	17.2	20.6	25.8	28.9	29.1	31.1	30.8	27.2	29.7
25–44 years	20.9	22.5	17.9	18.3	19.3	19.0	18.6	19.3	18.8	17.2	18.4
25–34 years	22.2	24.3	19.3	20.4	21.8	22.1	21.3	22.4	21.9	20.1	21.5
35–44 years	19.6	20.0	16.0	15.8	16.3	15.8	15.6	16.0	15.6	14.4	15.3
45–64 years	17.6	15.2	14.3	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.0	13.2	12.2	11.8	12.4
45–54 years	18.1	16.4	14.7	13.5	13.9	14.3	13.3	13.7	12.8	12.1	12.9
55–64 years	17.0	13.9	13.9	13.3	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.5	11.4	11.4	11.8
65 years and over	13.8	13.5	15.6	16.2	16.0	15.5	14.8	15.1	14.3	14.2	14.5
65–74 years	14.5	13.8	15.1	14.9	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.5	12.6	12.9	13.0
75–84 years	13.4	13.4	17.7	19.3	19.4	18.2	17.2	17.7	16.9	16.4	17.0
85 years and over	10.2	11.6	12.2	13.6	14.7	15.3	14.4	15.4	15.1	14.6	15.0
Male											
All ages, age adjusted	23.8	25.3	21.9	23.0	25.4	26.4	25.9	26.9	26.2	24.1	25.7
All ages, crude	22.2	25.7	22.8	24.1	26.2	26.7	26.0	26.8	26.0	23.9	25.6
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–14 years	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4
1–4 years	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
5–14 years	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.1
15–24 years	26.4	34.8	29.1	35.5	44.7	50.4	50.9	54.0	54.0	47.6	51.9
25–44 years	34.1	38.1	29.7	30.5	32.6	32.2	31.5	32.2	31.7	28.9	30.9
25–34 years	36.5	41.4	32.1	34.2	37.0	37.6	36.4	37.8	37.4	34.3	36.5
35–44 years	31.6	33.2	26.6	26.0	27.4	26.3	26.1	26.4	26.0	23.7	25.3
45–64 years	31.0	25.9	24.5	22.9	23.4	23.7	22.4	22.7	21.0	20.2	21.3
45–54 years	30.7	27.3	24.4	22.4	23.2	24.1	22.4	23.1	21.3	20.4	21.5
55–64 years	31.3	24.5	24.6	23.5	23.7	23.1	22.3	22.2	20.5	20.0	20.9
65 years and over	29.7	29.7	34.2	35.5	35.3	34.0	32.3	32.8	31.2	30.9	31.6
65–74 years	29.5	27.8	30.0	29.4	28.2	27.2	26.5	26.2	24.6	25.3	25.4
75–84 years	31.0	33.0	42.7	47.0	46.9	44.2	40.6	41.9	39.9	37.7	39.8
85 years and over	26.2	34.9	38.2	43.1	49.3	50.6	47.3	50.5	49.7	47.4	49.2
Female											
All ages, age adjusted	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.2
All ages, crude	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.2
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1–14 years	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
1–4 years	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
5–14 years	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
15–24 years	4.8	6.1	5.0	5.1	6.0	6.3	6.2	7.1	6.5	6.0	6.5
25–44 years	8.3	7.4	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.0	5.6	6.0
25–34 years	8.4	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.2	7.1	6.5	5.9	6.5
35–44 years	8.2	7.2	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5
45–64 years	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1
45–54 years	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6
55–64 years	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.5
65 years and over	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8
65–74 years	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.1
75–84 years	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.7
85 years and over	*	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
White male											
All ages, age adjusted	18.2	21.1	19.4	19.3	20.5	20.7	20.4	20.7	20.4	19.3	20.1
All ages, crude	17.6	21.8	20.7	20.7	21.8	21.7	21.3	21.5	21.1	20.1	20.9
1–14 years	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
15–24 years	16.9	28.4	24.1	25.3	29.5	32.0	32.4	33.0	34.2	31.4	32.9
25–44 years	24.2	29.5	25.0	24.4	25.7	25.0	24.8	25.1	24.9	23.6	24.5
25–34 years	24.3	31.1	26.3	26.0	27.8	27.5	27.0	27.9	27.6	26.1	27.2
35–44 years	24.1	27.1	23.3	22.5	23.3	22.4	22.6	22.2	22.3	21.2	21.9
45–64 years	27.4	23.3	23.6	22.5	22.8	22.8	21.8	22.0	20.6	19.7	20.7
65 years and over	29.9	30.1	35.4	37.0	36.8	35.3	33.8	34.4	32.5	32.3	33.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49 (page 2 of 3). Death rates for firearm-related injuries, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1970–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[1]
Black male					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	73.4	61.8	42.2	51.0	61.5	66.4	64.5	68.8	65.1	55.6	63.1
All ages, crude	60.6	57.7	41.3	51.7	61.9	66.0	63.9	67.6	63.8	54.0	61.7
1–14 years	5.3	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.8	6.1	5.2	4.6	5.3
15–24 years	97.3	77.9	61.3	99.0	138.0	162.2	162.3	179.0	169.6	140.2	162.8
25–44 years	126.2	114.1	71.8	82.1	90.3	90.1	85.6	88.2	84.5	71.2	81.2
25–34 years	145.6	128.4	79.8	97.1	108.6	112.3	108.3	110.7	109.0	94.4	104.7
35–44 years	104.2	92.3	59.2	60.7	66.1	62.6	58.6	62.3	57.7	46.6	55.4
45–64 years	71.1	55.6	36.9	30.7	34.5	35.5	32.1	33.4	29.1	29.1	30.5
65 years and over	30.6	29.7	26.3	24.8	23.9	25.8	22.0	22.0	23.2	21.4	22.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native male[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	26.5	24.9	24.0	20.8	24.1	20.0	21.8	24.6	23.4	23.2
All ages, crude	- - -	27.5	24.4	24.1	20.5	23.5	19.6	21.2	24.1	22.9	22.8
15–24 years	- - -	55.3	39.8	48.1	49.1	48.2	43.2	37.3	54.6	45.5	45.8
25–44 years	- - -	43.9	40.3	34.4	25.4	33.9	25.0	32.7	33.8	34.1	33.5
45–64 years	- - -	*	21.2	*	*	19.2	*	18.5	13.6	15.6	15.9
65 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander male[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	8.1	7.1	8.4	9.2	11.2	10.4	11.9	10.9	10.8	11.2
All ages, crude	- - -	8.2	7.3	8.6	9.4	11.3	10.5	11.7	10.8	10.4	10.9
15–24 years	- - -	10.8	12.6	14.2	21.0	21.9	25.0	27.6	26.9	27.1	27.2
25–44 years	- - -	12.8	9.8	11.0	10.9	14.6	11.7	13.5	13.0	11.3	12.6
45–64 years	- - -	10.4	6.7	9.3	8.1	10.8	8.8	9.7	7.4	8.6	8.6
65 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.3
Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	25.3	23.8	28.9	31.2	31.0	30.5	29.9	28.0	29.5
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	26.0	24.5	29.9	31.9	31.7	30.8	30.0	27.6	29.4
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	42.0	40.4	55.5	66.4	72.6	70.3	72.0	70.7	71.0
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	43.2	37.4	42.7	42.2	41.6	40.0	38.8	33.5	37.4
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	47.3	39.9	47.3	47.6	46.8	46.0	45.5	39.9	43.8
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	35.9	33.0	35.4	34.1	33.8	31.2	29.5	24.9	28.4
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	19.2	20.6	21.4	24.3	19.2	21.1	19.2	17.2	19.1
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	12.4	15.3	19.1	17.9	16.1	16.7	14.7	15.6	15.7
White, non-Hispanic male[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	18.4	17.9	18.7	18.5	18.0	18.3	18.1	17.2	17.9
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	19.9	19.7	20.4	20.0	19.4	19.8	19.5	18.6	19.3
1–14 years	- - -	- - -	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	22.0	22.1	24.1	25.3	24.3	25.3	26.3	23.3	25.0
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	23.0	22.0	23.3	22.3	22.0	22.4	22.4	21.6	22.1
25–34 years	- - -	- - -	23.7	23.0	24.7	23.9	23.2	24.1	23.9	22.9	23.7
35–44 years	- - -	- - -	22.0	20.8	21.6	20.7	20.8	20.6	20.9	20.4	20.6
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	23.0	21.9	22.7	22.4	21.6	21.7	20.5	19.7	20.6
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	37.3	38.6	37.4	35.5	34.0	34.7	33.2	32.7	33.5
White female											
All ages, age adjusted	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.7
All ages, crude	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.7
15–24 years	3.4	5.1	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.9
25–44 years	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.2
45–64 years	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.2
65 years and over	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49 (page 3 of 3). Death rates for firearm-related injuries, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, selected years 1970–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1988*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1993–95*[1]
Black female					Deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted	11.4	9.1	6.6	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.8	8.0	6.8	7.9
All ages, crude	10.0	8.8	6.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.6	7.8	6.6	7.7
15–24 years	15.2	12.3	8.3	11.2	13.3	15.3	15.3	18.3	15.5	13.5	15.8
25–44 years	19.4	16.1	11.4	13.1	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.9	11.9	10.0	11.6
45–64 years	10.2	8.2	5.8	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.2
65 years and over	4.3	3.1	3.7	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native female[2]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	6.1	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All ages, crude	- - -	5.8	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
15–24 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.3
25–44 years	- - -	10.2	*	6.9	*	6.8	*	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.7
45–64 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
65 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian or Pacific Islander female[3]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.3
All ages, crude	- - -	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.3
15–24 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.0
25–44 years	- - -	3.2	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.9	3.0
45–64 years	- - -	*	*	*	*	3.0	*	2.9	*	*	2.4
65 years and over	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	5.1	5.5	6.9	7.2	6.2	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.1
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	5.5	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.6
White, non-Hispanic female[4]											
All ages, age adjusted	- - -	- - -	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6
All ages, crude	- - -	- - -	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6
15–24 years	- - -	- - -	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.4
25–44 years	- - -	- - -	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.1
45–64 years	- - -	- - -	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.3
65 years and over	- - -	- - -	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Average annual death rate.
[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, National Vital Statistics System.

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. 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 Alaska Native, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (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 1970–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Deaths from selected occupational diseases for males, according to age: United States, selected years 1970–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Age and cause of death	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
25 years and over	Number of deaths[1]													
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	602	591	552	571	564	575	556	565	629	607	618	551	511	546
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	1,155	973	977	947	882	823	757	725	727	692	631	564	491	531
Asbestosis	25	43	96	130	180	195	206	261	282	247	270	308	325	342
Silicosis	351	243	202	138	135	153	128	130	146	150	110	123	113	110
25–64 years														
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	308	280	241	210	200	196	187	179	199	190	193	164	161	163
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	294	188	136	89	71	71	56	50	49	48	32	34	21	40
Asbestosis	17	22	30	29	37	32	38	31	50	35	34	32	35	32
Silicosis	90	64	49	30	22	32	26	21	35	29	25	25	25	15
65 years and over														
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	294	311	311	361	364	379	369	386	430	417	425	387	350	383
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	861	785	841	858	811	752	701	675	678	644	599	530	470	491
Asbestosis	8	21	66	101	143	163	168	230	232	212	236	276	290	310
Silicosis	261	179	153	108	113	121	102	109	111	121	85	98	88	95

[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*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	135	102	106	111	104	83	105	96	87	84	103	83
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	1,587	1,652	1,536	1,419	1,445	1,402	1,248	1,227	1,130	1,052	974	876
Asbestosis	228	382	494	488	536	588	619	660	653	661	701	796
Silicosis	232	187	175	173	162	156	152	155	130	145	109	122

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

Table 51. Occupational injury deaths, according to industry: United States, selected years 1980–92

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Industry	*1980*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*[1]	*1991*[1]	*1992*[1,2]
					Deaths per 100,000 workers[1]					
Total civilian work force	8.9	7.1	7.0	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.6	4.4	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	26.9	19.2	19.3	15.8	15.5	13.9	13.3	18.0	18.1	17.5
Mining	41.4	37.7	29.9	26.0	26.2	23.9	27.0	30.0	23.9	22.3
Construction	28.9	25.7	25.9	23.4	24.3	22.9	21.8	14.0	12.5	12.3
Manufacturing	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	29.3	24.7	24.6	21.1	19.8	20.3	19.3	10.4	10.3	9.5
Wholesale trade	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.7	3.6	3.6	3.1
Retail trade	4.0	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9
Services	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.4
Public administration	7.7	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.8	6.1	5.3	3.8	3.2	4.2
Not classified	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
					Number of deaths					
Total civilian work force	7,405	6,162	6,250	5,672	5,884	5,751	5,714	5,384	5,192	4,810
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	848	746	791	701	730	687	695	603	614	592
Mining	412	367	282	220	190	176	192	219	175	148
Construction	1,294	1,074	1,160	1,091	1,188	1,130	1,096	1,077	887	863
Manufacturing	1,014	878	834	802	831	810	791	838	789	726
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	1,355	1,155	1,184	1,032	1,013	1,068	1,046	847	844	783
Wholesale trade	167	118	122	113	120	135	107	168	169	149
Retail trade	595	423	489	407	449	443	430	543	575	521
Finance, insurance, and real estate	84	93	69	79	94	72	81	75	89	68
Services	663	561	603	554	563	642	606	592	654	552
Public administration	401	329	319	318	359	333	292	213	179	238
Not classified	572	418	397	355	347	255	378	209	217	170

- - - Data not available.

[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, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health).

[2]Fatality data were not available for 1992 from Connecticut and New York City.

NOTES: Includes deaths to United States residents, 16 years of age and over, that resulted from an "external" cause and the item "injury at work" was checked on the death certificate. Industry is coded based on Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition (see Appendix II, table VI).

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

Table 52 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, 1994–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race, Hispanic origin, and age	Both sexes 1994	Both sexes 1995	Male 1994	Male 1995	Female 1994	Female 1995
All persons	Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All ages, age adjusted	507.4	503.9	654.6	646.3	385.2	385.2
All ages, crude	875.4	880.0	915.0	914.1	837.6	847.3
Under 1 year	819.3	768.8	899.4	843.8	735.5	690.1
1–4 years	42.9	40.6	47.3	44.8	38.2	36.2
5–14 years	22.5	22.5	26.9	26.7	17.9	18.2
15–24 years	98.0	95.3	145.8	140.5	48.2	48.1
25–34 years	143.3	141.3	208.8	204.7	77.8	77.9
35–44 years	238.8	240.8	332.9	333.0	146.4	150.1
45–54 years	461.6	460.1	599.4	598.9	330.1	327.6
55–64 years	1,128.2	1,114.5	1,444.3	1,416.7	842.2	840.8
65–74 years	2,584.9	2,563.5	3,332.3	3,284.6	1,990.3	1,986.1
75–84 years	5,860.2	5,851.8	7,440.9	7,377.1	4,870.9	4,882.7
85 years and over	15,296.7	15,469.5	17,972.3	17,978.9	14,265.3	14,492.4
White						
All ages, age adjusted	479.8	476.9	617.9	610.5	364.9	364.9
All ages, crude	905.4	911.3	931.6	932.1	880.1	891.3
Under 1 year	674.2	646.5	740.1	717.5	604.8	571.6
1–4 years	36.5	35.1	40.5	38.8	32.3	31.2
5–14 years	20.3	20.6	24.2	24.5	16.2	16.6
15–24 years	85.3	84.3	124.2	122.3	44.2	44.3
25–34 years	122.3	121.5	179.7	177.7	63.7	64.3
35–44 years	204.5	207.0	287.1	287.7	121.5	125.8
45–54 years	414.9	413.0	535.8	534.6	297.1	294.4
55–64 years	1,067.1	1,049.1	1,364.5	1,330.8	792.4	788.4
65–74 years	2,517.8	2,495.3	3,247.3	3,199.0	1,930.4	1,924.5
75–84 years	5,811.9	5,801.4	7,385.8	7,320.6	4,822.1	4,831.1
85 years and over	15,459.0	15,616.4	18,196.4	18,152.9	14,416.1	14,639.1
Black						
All ages, age adjusted	772.1	765.7	1,029.9	1,016.7	572.0	571.0
All ages, crude	864.3	864.2	987.8	980.7	752.9	759.0
Under 1 year	1,627.5	1,467.9	1,797.0	1,590.8	1,452.9	1,342.0
1–4 years	77.2	70.3	84.1	77.5	70.1	62.9
5–14 years	34.8	33.4	42.2	40.2	27.1	26.5
15–24 years	174.7	159.8	277.5	249.2	72.1	70.3
25–34 years	293.9	284.9	433.8	416.5	168.4	166.6
35–44 years	515.9	511.3	732.1	721.2	327.3	327.7
45–54 years	918.1	915.3	1,267.6	1,273.0	628.5	619.0
55–64 years	1,811.9	1,823.2	2,422.9	2,437.5	1,341.8	1,350.3
65–74 years	3,579.4	3,568.2	4,653.6	4,610.5	2,815.5	2,823.7
75–84 years	6,881.1	6,911.1	8,829.5	8,778.8	5,778.9	5,840.3
85 years and over	14,060.8	14,413.3	16,266.9	16,728.7	13,165.5	13,472.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native						
All ages, age adjusted	460.7	468.5	585.9	580.4	350.8	368.0
All ages, crude	436.1	445.9	502.6	502.3	371.0	390.6
Under 1 year	881.1	722.7	951.6	689.3	809.3	756.5
1–4 years	74.4	70.7	81.0	81.2	67.7	60.0
5–14 years	28.1	26.5	30.9	30.3	25.2	22.5
15–24 years	127.6	134.6	189.1	202.3	63.5	64.8
25–34 years	210.0	201.3	293.0	284.2	124.8	115.5
35–44 years	273.9	304.9	385.0	420.5	167.8	194.2
45–54 years	501.6	523.0	661.8	668.1	352.1	386.9
55–64 years	1,092.5	1,130.1	1,320.9	1,369.5	889.4	917.6
65–74 years	2,223.0	2,214.2	2,815.2	2,605.2	1,749.9	1,894.3
75–84 years	3,909.8	4,066.2	4,734.4	4,780.0	3,368.9	3,591.1
85 years and over	7,250.5	6,804.5	8,325.9	7,404.3	6,731.8	6,521.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 52 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, detailed race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, 1994–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Race, Hispanic origin, and age	Both sexes 1994	Both sexes 1995	Male 1994	Male 1995	Female 1994	Female 1995
Asian or Pacific Islander	Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All ages, age adjusted	299.2	298.9	386.5	384.4	229.3	231.4
All ages, crude	301.5	304.7	354.0	354.9	252.2	257.7
Under 1 year	454.3	394.3	496.7	427.3	410.2	359.9
1–4 years	25.3	25.4	30.7	26.8	19.6	23.8
5–14 years	16.3	16.8	19.9	18.8	12.4	14.7
15–24 years	57.2	57.4	82.5	81.2	31.4	33.5
25–34 years	62.6	58.6	87.4	80.5	39.3	38.1
35–44 years	99.4	98.2	128.9	131.4	73.1	68.6
45–54 years	239.8	235.8	305.3	286.9	182.0	191.2
55–64 years	589.5	599.3	748.1	745.1	457.0	475.6
65–74 years	1,463.1	1,449.6	1,984.3	1,975.8	1,075.9	1,061.5
75–84 years	4,123.7	4,093.9	5,175.7	5,182.4	3,323.2	3,278.9
85 years and over	12,873.1	13,635.6	16,148.0	17,273.0	10,705.8	11,256.4
Hispanic[1]						
All ages, age adjusted	383.8	386.8	516.4	515.0	268.6	274.4
All ages, crude	347.1	352.3	411.4	412.1	281.1	290.8
Under 1 year	681.1	632.6	731.6	687.2	627.6	575.0
1–4 years	39.1	36.7	43.6	39.7	34.4	33.5
5–14 years	20.1	20.5	24.7	25.3	15.3	15.5
15–24 years	106.4	107.1	166.9	168.7	40.0	40.6
25–34 years	150.3	144.2	222.3	215.7	69.0	63.1
35–44 years	236.3	234.1	353.3	343.3	115.8	121.0
45–54 years	384.3	382.3	531.6	533.3	244.7	238.9
55–64 years	792.8	806.6	1,045.3	1,058.7	571.9	586.2
65–74 years	1,800.8	1,807.7	2,362.0	2,322.2	1,359.8	1,399.6
75–84 years	3,881.9	4,013.8	5,080.1	5,199.0	3,149.8	3,275.0
85 years and over	9,940.5	10,481.6	12,183.5	12,242.7	8,826.9	9,613.6

[1]Excludes deaths from Oklahoma which lacks an Hispanic-origin item on the death certificate. See Appendix I.

NOTES: Consistency of race 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 and black persons; however, persons identified as American Indian, Asian, or Hispanic origin in data from the Census Bureau are sometimes misreported as white or non-Hispanic on the death certificate, causing death rates to be underestimated by 22–30 percent for American Indians, about 12 percent for Asians, and about 7 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. (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 1994–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 53. Death rates for selected causes of death: United States, 1994–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Cause of death	Age-adjusted death rate		Crude death rate		Rank	
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
	Deaths per 100,000 resident population					
All causes	507.4	503.9	875.4	880.0	. . .	. . .
Diseases of heart	140.4	138.3	281.3	280.7	1	1
Ischemic heart disease	91.4	89.5	184.9	183.2	. . .	. . .
Cerebrovascular diseases	26.5	26.7	58.9	60.1	3	3
Malignant neoplasms	131.5	129.9	205.2	204.9	2	2
Respiratory system	40.1	39.7	59.4	59.5	. . .	. . .
Breast[1]	21.3	21.0	32.7	32.6	. . .	. . .
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	21.0	20.8	39.0	39.2	4	4
Pneumonia and influenza	13.0	12.9	31.3	31.6	6	6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	7.9	7.6	9.8	9.6	10	10
Diabetes mellitus	12.9	13.3	21.8	22.6	7	7
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	15.4	15.6	16.2	16.4	8	8
Unintentional injuries	30.3	30.5	35.1	35.5	5	5
Motor vehicle crashes	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.5	. . .	. . .
Suicide	11.2	11.2	12.0	11.9	9	9
Homicide and legal intervention	10.3	9.4	9.6	8.7	11	12
Firearm injuries	15.1	13.9	14.8	13.7	. . .	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Female only.

NOTES: 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.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A, for data years 1994–95. Washington: Public Health Service; Data computed by the Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and table 1.

Table 54 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for selected causes of death, according to age: United States, 1994–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Cause of death and age	*1994*	*1995*
Diseases of heart	Deaths per 100,000 resident population	
All ages, age adjusted	140.4	138.3
All ages, crude	281.3	280.7
Under 1 year	17.7	17.1
1–4 years	1.8	1.6
5–14 years	0.9	0.8
15–24 years	2.8	2.9
25–34 years	8.5	8.5
35–44 years	31.8	32.0
45–54 years	112.6	111.0
55–64 years	329.9	322.9
65–74 years	817.4	799.9
75–84 years	2,093.0	2,064.7
85 years and over	6,494.9	6,484.1
Malignant neoplasms		
All ages, age adjusted	131.5	129.9
All ages, crude	205.2	204.9
Under 1 year	1.5	1.8
1–4 years	3.3	3.1
5–14 years	2.8	2.7
15–24 years	4.8	4.6
25–34 years	12.2	11.9
35–44 years	40.4	40.3
45–54 years	145.9	142.2
55–64 years	424.6	416.0
65–74 years	875.4	868.2
75–84 years	1,367.4	1,364.8
85 years and over	1,789.0	1,823.8
Cerebrovascular diseases		
All ages, age adjusted	26.5	26.7
All ages, crude	58.9	60.1
Under 1 year	5.1	5.8
1–4 years	0.3	0.4
5–14 years	0.2	0.2
15–24 years	0.5	0.5
25–34 years	1.9	1.8
35–44 years	6.5	6.5
45–54 years	17.9	17.6
55–64 years	45.6	46.1
65–74 years	135.7	137.2
75–84 years	480.2	481.4
85 years and over	1,604.1	1,636.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases		
All ages, age adjusted	21.0	20.8
All ages, crude	39.0	39.2
Under 1 year	1.4	1.1
1–4 years	0.3	0.2
5–14 years	0.3	0.4
15–24 years	0.6	0.7
25–34 years	0.9	0.9
35–44 years	1.8	2.0
45–54 years	9.0	8.9
55–64 years	49.2	47.3
65–74 years	163.8	160.6
75–84 years	351.9	351.8
85 years and over	509.7	527.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 54 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for selected causes of death, according to age: United States, 1994–95

[Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System]

Cause of death and age	*1994*	*1995*
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	Deaths per 100,000 resident population	
All ages, age adjusted	15.4	15.6
All ages, crude	16.2	16.4
Under 1 year	2.5	1.5
1–4 years	1.3	1.3
5–14 years	0.5	0.5
15–24 years	1.8	1.7
25–34 years	29.3	29.1
35–44 years	44.1	44.4
45–54 years	25.6	26.3
55–64 years	10.4	11.0
65–74 years	3.1	3.6
75–84 years	0.9	0.7
85 years and over	*	*
Motor vehicle-related injuries		
All ages, age adjusted	16.1	16.3
All ages, crude	16.3	16.5
Under 1 year	4.8	4.7
1–4 years	6.0	5.2
5–14 years	5.4	5.4
15–24 years	29.7	29.5
25–34 years	18.8	19.8
35–44 years	14.8	15.4
45–54 years	14.0	13.9
55–64 years	13.9	14.6
65–74 years	18.1	17.6
75–84 years	29.2	28.6
85 years and over	29.1	31.4
Suicide		
All ages, age adjusted	11.2	11.2
All ages, crude	12.0	11.9
Under 1 year	. . .	. . .
1–4 years	. . .	. . .
5–14 years	0.9	0.9
15–24 years	13.8	13.3
25–34 years	15.4	15.4
35–44 years	15.3	15.2
45–54 years	14.4	14.6
55–64 years	13.4	13.3
65–74 years	15.3	15.8
75–84 years	21.3	20.7
85 years and over	23.0	21.6
Homicide and legal intervention		
All ages, age adjusted	10.3	9.4
All ages, crude	9.6	8.7
Under 1 year	8.1	8.1
1–4 years	3.0	2.9
5–14 years	1.5	1.5
15–24 years	22.6	20.3
25–34 years	16.7	15.1
35–44 years	10.9	9.7
45–54 years	6.5	6.2
55–64 years	4.3	4.5
65–74 years	3.4	3.3
75–84 years	3.6	3.1
85 years and over	3.5	3.3

* Based on 20 or fewer deaths.

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTE: Code numbers for cause of death are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, described in Appendix II, table V.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics of the United States, vol II, mortality, part A, for data years 1994–95. 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 unpublished Hispanic population estimates prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 55 (page 1 of 2). Vaccinations of children 19–35 months of age for selected diseases, according to race, Hispanic origin, poverty status, and residence in metropolitan statistical area (MSA): United States, 1992–95

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

Vaccination and year	Total	Race and Hispanic origin: Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Poverty status[1]: Below poverty	At or above poverty	Location of residence: Inside MSA	Outside MSA
Respondents to National Immunization Survey	Percent of children 19–35 months of age									
Combined series (4:3:1:3):[2]										
1994	69.2	61.9	72.1	65.8	58.8	72.3	60.8	72.2	69.0	70.1
1995	74.2	67.6	77.0	70.1	74.5	72.8	66.4	77.3	74.4	75.3
Combined series (4:3:1):[3]										
1994	74.7	68.4	77.6	68.9	82.8	73.9	66.4	77.5	74.4	75.9
1995	76.2	71.2	78.6	71.9	78.4	74.2	68.4	79.1	76.4	77.3
DTP (3 doses or more):[4]										
1994	93.4	90.0	94.9	90.8	97.0	93.0	88.7	95.5	93.0	94.9
1995	94.8	92.6	95.7	92.3	95.7	96.8	91.3	95.9	94.8	95.0
DTP (4 doses or more):[4]										
1994	76.6	70.6	79.6	71.0	83.6	76.7	68.3	79.6	76.4	77.8
1995	78.9	74.2	80.8	74.0	81.3	75.9	70.9	81.3	78.8	79.1
Polio (3 doses or more):										
1994	83.2	81.8	84.6	78.8	88.6	83.3	76.9	85.6	83.3	83.1
1995	88.0	86.4	89.2	83.6	89.1	91.3	84.0	89.1	87.7	89.3
Measles-containing:[5]										
1994	89.4	87.8	90.3	85.0	93.7	88.5	86.7	90.2	90.0	87.4
1995	89.9	88.0	90.9	86.6	94.0	87.8	85.1	91.3	90.0	89.7
HIB (3 doses or more):[6]										
1994	86.1	83.1	87.1	84.4	71.1	88.6	80.9	88.3	86.1	85.8
1995	91.8	88.8	93.1	88.8	90.8	91.2	87.7	93.3	91.8	91.8
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more):[7]										
1994	36.1	30.6	39.6	29.5	40.1	35.9	24.3	40.9	38.4	27.5
1995	67.7	69.7	67.6	65.3	76.4	55.6	63.7	69.1	69.6	59.5

Vaccination and year	Total	Race: White	Black	Poverty status[1]: Below poverty	At or above poverty	Location of residence, Inside MSA: Central city	Remaining areas	Outside MSA
Respondents to National Health Interview Survey	Percent of children 19–35 months of age							
Combined series (4:3:1:3):[2,6]								
1994	59.8	60.9	51.8	55.0	61.6	54.9	61.4	63.1
1994 provider-adjusted[8]	70.7	73.5	59.4	61.4	74.5	62.6	72.4	79.4
Combined series (4:3:1):[3]								
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
1994 provider-adjusted[8]	72.5	74.9	61.9	62.0	76.6	64.6	74.3	80.8
DTP (3 doses or more):[4]								
1992	83.1	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
1994 provider-adjusted[8]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
DTP (4 doses or more):[4]								
1992	59.0	59.5	55.0	54.4	61.0	59.7	60.0	55.4
1993	72.1	73.0	69.2	65.3	74.6	68.5	75.6	70.6
1994	70.1	70.8	64.4	67.7	71.2	67.2	72.1	69.9
1994 provider-adjusted[8]	74.5	76.8	59.8	64.5	78.3	67.9	75.8	81.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55 (page 2 of 2). Vaccinations of children 19–35 months of age for selected diseases, according to race, Hispanic origin, poverty status, and residence in metropolitan statistical area (MSA): United States, 1992–95

[Data are based on household interviews and telephone 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
Respondents to National Health Interview Survey—Con.	Percent of children 19–35 months of age							
Polio (3 doses or more):								
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	75.2	79.7	82.5
1994	79.2	80.3	73.2	79.4	79.9	76.4	80.9	79.5
1994 provider-adjusted[8]	82.6	84.3	71.8	75.7	84.9	76.7	84.3	86.8
Measles-containing:[5]								
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	86.9	84.1	86.2	79.8
1994	90.3	91.7	86.0	88.3	91.8	87.9	91.7	91.0
1994 provider-adjusted[8]	87.3	88.7	81.2	83.6	88.5	82.7	89.1	90.1
HIB (3 doses or more):[6]								
1992	28.2	29.1	25.5	23.0	29.8	27.5	31.8	20.8
1993	55.0	56.9	44.8	43.9	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
1994 provider-adjusted[8]	88.7	89.8	85.7	84.1	90.6	85.3	89.8	91.2
Hepatitis B (3 doses or more):[7]								
1993	16.3	16.3	16.0	11.3	18.2	17.4	19.0	9.3
1994	34.4	33.7	36.2	31.6	35.2	33.8	37.8	27.1
1994 provider-adjusted[8]	26.0	26.8	20.3	22.2	27.9	23.3	30.0	20.9

- - - Data not available.

[1]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using Bureau of the Census poverty thresholds. See Appendix II.

[2]The 4:3:1:3 combined series consists of 4 doses of Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP) vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, 1 dose of a measles-containing vaccine, and 3 doses of Haemophilus b (HIB) vaccine.

[3]The 4:3:1 combined series consists of 4 doses of DTP vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, and 1 dose of a measles-containing vaccine.

[4]Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine.

[5]Respondents were asked about measles-containing or MMR (measles-mumps-rubella) vaccines.

[6]Haemophilus b (HIB) vaccine. The percent of children 19–35 months of age who received 3 or more doses of HIB vaccine was artificially low in 1992 and to a lesser degree in 1993 because infant vaccination with a 3- or 4-dose series was not recommended until January 1991 by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), convened by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For this reason, a combined series with HIB vaccine (4:3:1:3) is not shown prior to 1994.

[7]The percent of children 19–35 months of age who received 3 or more doses of Hepatitis B vaccine was artificially low in 1993 and to a lesser degree in 1994 because infant vaccination with a 3-dose series was not recommended by ACIP until November 1991.

[8]Provider-adjusted data are from the National Immunization Provider Record Check Study. Estimates are based on data collected during the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and supplemented by information collected from vaccination providers.

NOTES: Some figures in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. See Appendix I for descriptions of the National Immunization Survey (NIS), the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), and the National Immunization Provider Record Check Study (NIPRCS). Data from the NHIS exclude refusals and unknowns from the denominators (in 1992, 15–17 percent for DTP, polio, and MMR vaccines, 9 percent for HIB; in 1993, 13 percent for DTP, polio, and MMR vaccines, 8 percent for HIB; and in 1994, 14 percent for DTP and polio, 16 percent for MMR, 19 percent for HIB). Final estimates of provider-adjusted data from the 1994 NHIS and data from the NIS include correction for children with missing or unknown household data.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics and National Immunization Program. Data from the National Immunization Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, and the National Immunization Provider Record Check Study.

Table 56. Selected notifiable disease rates, according to disease: United States, selected years 1950–95

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Disease	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995
				Cases per 100,000 population					
Diphtheria	3.83	0.51	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	0.00	–
Hepatitis A	- - -	- - -	27.87	12.84	12.64	9.06	9.40	10.29	12.13
Hepatitis B	- - -	- - -	4.08	8.39	8.48	6.32	5.18	4.81	4.19
Mumps	- - -	- - -	55.55	3.86	2.17	1.03	0.66	0.60	0.35
Pertussis (whooping cough)	79.82	8.23	2.08	0.76	1.84	1.60	2.55	1.77	1.97
Poliomyelitis, total	22.02	1.77	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paralytic[1]	- - -	1.40	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubella (German measles)	- - -	- - -	27.75	1.72	0.45	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.05
Rubeola (measles)	211.01	245.42	23.23	5.96	11.17	0.88	0.12	0.37	0.12
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	- - -	3.85	10.84	14.88	19.54	16.04	16.15	16.64	17.66
Shigellosis	15.45	6.94	6.79	8.41	10.89	9.38	12.48	11.44	12.32
Tuberculosis[2]	80.45	30.83	18.28	12.25	10.33	10.46	9.82	9.36	8.70
Varicella (chickenpox)	- - -	- - -	- - -	96.69	120.06	176.54	118.54	135.76	118.11
Sexually transmitted diseases:[3]									
Syphilis[4]	146.02	68.78	45.26	30.51	54.30	44.20	39.30	31.40	26.20
Primary and secondary	16.73	9.06	10.89	12.06	20.30	13.30	10.30	7.90	6.30
Early latent	39.71	10.11	8.08	9.00	22.30	19.60	16.30	12.30	10.10
Late and late latent	70.22	45.91	24.94	9.30	10.40	9.80	11.50	10.30	9.30
Congenital[5]	8.97	2.48	0.97	0.12	1.60	1.50	1.30	0.90	0.60
Chlamydia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	145.40	173.30	172.10	184.70	182.20
Gonorrhea[6]	192.45	145.33	297.22	444.99	278.00	196.70	171.90	165.10	149.50
Chancroid	3.34	0.94	0.70	0.35	1.70	0.70	0.50	0.30	0.20
Granuloma inguinale	1.19	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0.95	0.47	0.30	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
				Number of cases					
Diphtheria	5,796	918	435	3	4	4	–	2	–
Hepatitis A	- - -	- - -	56,797	29,087	31,441	23,112	24,238	29,796	31,582
Hepatitis B	- - -	- - -	8,310	19,015	21,102	16,126	13,361	12,517	10,805
Mumps	- - -	- - -	104,953	8,576	5,292	2,572	1,692	1,537	906
Pertussis (whooping cough)	120,718	14,809	4,249	1,730	4,570	4,083	6,586	4,617	5,137
Poliomyelitis, total	33,300	3,190	33	9	6	6	4	5	2
Paralytic[1]	- - -	2,525	31	8	6	6	4	5	2
Rubella (German measles)	- - -	- - -	56,552	3,904	1,125	160	192	227	128
Rubeola (measles)	319,124	441,703	47,351	13,506	27,786	2,237	312	963	281
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	- - -	6,929	22,096	33,715	48,603	40,912	41,641	43,323	45,970
Shigellosis	23,367	12,487	13,845	19,041	27,077	23,931	32,198	29,769	32,080
Tuberculosis[2]	121,742	55,494	37,137	27,749	25,701	26,673	25,313	24,361	22,860
Varicella (chickenpox)	- - -	- - -	- - -	190,894	173,099	158,364	134,722	151,219	120,624
Sexually transmitted diseases:[3]									
Syphilis[4]	217,558	122,538	91,382	68,832	135,043	112,816	101,333	81,696	68,953
Primary and secondary	23,939	16,145	21,982	27,204	50,578	33,962	26,496	20,627	16,500
Early latent	59,256	18,017	16,311	20,297	55,397	49,903	41,902	32,012	26,604
Late and late latent	113,569	81,798	50,348	20,979	25,750	25,084	29,675	26,840	24,356
Congenital[5]	13,377	4,416	1,953	277	3,865	3,889	3,260	2,217	1,548
Chlamydia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	308,139	405,935	407,312	448,984	477,638
Gonorrhea[6]	286,746	258,933	600,072	1,004,029	691,368	501,777	443,278	418,068	392,848
Chancroid	4,977	1,680	1,416	788	4,212	1,885	1,229	773	606
Granuloma inguinale	1,783	296	124	51	97	6	19	3	–
Lymphogranuloma venereum	1,427	835	612	199	277	289	286	235	186

- - - Data not available.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Data beginning in 1986 may be updated due to retrospective case evaluations or late reports. Seven additional suspected cases of paralytic poliomyelitis reported in 1995 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 March 31, 1996. For 1950, data for Alaska and Hawaii not included.

[4]Includes stage of syphilis not stated.

[5]Data reported for 1989 and later years reflect change in case definition introduced in 1988. Through 1994, all cases of congenitally acquired syphilis; as of 1995, congenital syphilis less than 1 year of age.

[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, 1995. Morbidity and mortality weekly report 44(53). Atlanta, Georgia: Public Health Service. 1996; National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of STD Prevention. Sexually transmitted disease surveillance, 1995. Atlanta, Georgia: Public Health Service. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1996.

Table 57. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to age at diagnosis, sex, detailed race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1985–96

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Age at diagnosis, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*All years*[1]	*All years*[1]	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*January–June 1996*	*12 months ending June 30, 1996*
	Percent distribution	Number, by year of report									Cases per 100,000 population[2]
All races	. . .	530,397	8,167	41,612	43,601	45,806	102,412	77,388	71,293	34,278	26.7
Male											
All males, 13 years and over	100.0	448,470	7,517	36,350	37,589	39,097	85,575	63,069	57,439	27,257	54.7
White, non-Hispanic	52.7	236,391	4,763	20,925	20,606	20,840	43,479	29,630	26,377	12,180	32.5
Black, non-Hispanic	31.5	141,391	1,707	10,267	11,121	12,150	28,376	22,515	21,093	10,233	186.3
Hispanic	14.6	65,473	988	4,760	5,446	5,626	12,655	10,129	9,203	4,490	94.5
American Indian[3]	0.3	1,202	7	80	86	104	306	200	198	74	24.5
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	0.8	3,370	49	263	258	294	657	522	483	235	14.7
13–19 years	0.4	1,575	28	108	103	91	365	230	234	104	1.5
20–29 years	17.2	77,188	1,507	6,962	6,564	6,492	14,677	9,703	8,445	3,664	42.4
30–39 years	46.0	206,196	3,589	16,739	17,356	17,900	39,036	29,045	25,987	12,333	114.3
40–49 years	25.9	116,276	1,636	8,878	9,559	10,307	22,942	17,294	16,417	8,108	88.7
50–59 years	7.8	34,845	597	2,653	2,899	3,072	6,451	5,089	4,770	2,241	38.9
60 years and over	2.8	12,390	160	1,010	1,108	1,235	2,104	1,708	1,586	807	8.6
Female											
All females, 13 years and over	100.0	74,984	522	4,537	5,345	5,961	15,969	13,344	13,109	6,681	12.3
White, non-Hispanic	24.9	18,650	141	1,223	1,340	1,478	4,058	3,105	3,075	1,497	3.8
Black, non-Hispanic	57.7	43,253	280	2,543	3,105	3,402	9,109	7,865	7,671	4,071	61.9
Hispanic	16.5	12,374	98	733	854	1,010	2,627	2,279	2,236	1,055	23.0
American Indian[3]	0.3	215	2	9	11	18	58	40	39	17	5.7
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	0.5	395	1	19	24	40	99	49	74	30	1.9
13–19 years	1.2	888	4	65	54	56	198	176	154	97	1.4
20–29 years	23.0	17,226	176	1,120	1,228	1,388	3,728	2,948	2,681	1,352	15.1
30–39 years	46.2	34,613	233	2,077	2,521	2,732	7,539	6,010	6,013	2,985	27.3
40–49 years	20.6	15,435	45	783	986	1,235	3,218	3,090	3,107	1,652	17.3
50–59 years	5.8	4,312	26	273	338	340	854	775	815	424	6.7
60 years and over	3.3	2,510	38	219	218	210	432	345	339	171	1.3
Children											
All children, under 13 years	100.0	6,943	128	725	667	748	868	975	745	340	1.4
White, non-Hispanic	18.9	1,313	26	160	143	129	150	142	118	43	0.3
Black, non-Hispanic	60.4	4,196	84	387	406	483	533	636	482	223	6.0
Hispanic	19.5	1,356	18	169	111	129	175	182	134	72	1.7
American Indian[3]	0.3	22	–	5	2	3	3	2	2	–	0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander[4]	0.6	40	–	4	4	1	4	11	5	1	0.1
Under 1 year	41.0	2,844	63	316	267	328	348	352	269	120	6.0
1–12 years	59.0	4,099	65	409	400	420	520	623	476	220	1.0

. . . Category not applicable.
– Quantity zero.
[1]Includes cases prior to 1985.
[2]Computed using resident population estimates for 1995 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 data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and independent nations in free association with the United States. Data are updated periodically because of reporting delays. Data for all years have been updated through June 30, 1996. Data as of December 31, 1996, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Year-End Edition, 1997.

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

Table 58 (page 1 of 2). Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category for persons 13 years of age and over at diagnosis: United States, selected years 1985–96

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category	*All years*[1]	*All years*[1]	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*January–June 1996*
Race and Hispanic origin	Percent distribution	Number, by year of report								
All races	100.0	523,454	8,039	40,887	42,934	45,058	101,544	76,413	70,548	33,938
Men who have sex with men	51.8	271,231	5,370	23,860	23,936	24,482	49,716	35,283	30,721	13,809
Injecting drug use	24.6	128,649	1,386	9,281	10,408	11,005	28,087	20,940	18,360	8,091
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	6.5	33,971	650	2,781	3,029	3,125	7,001	4,242	3,503	1,431
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.8	4,233	71	344	319	335	1,080	505	444	159
Heterosexual contact[2]	7.9	41,557	150	2,255	2,763	3,521	9,064	8,114	7,920	3,982
Sex with injecting drug user	3.6	18,760	107	1,493	1,665	1,948	3,958	2,912	2,731	1,308
Transfusion[3]	1.4	7,465	167	789	628	611	1,112	708	636	285
Undetermined[4]	6.9	36,348	245	1,577	1,851	1,979	5,484	6,621	8,964	6,181
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	255,041	4,904	22,148	21,946	22,318	47,537	32,735	29,452	13,677
Men who have sex with men	70.7	180,240	3,994	16,620	16,139	16,062	32,181	21,785	18,877	8,439
Injecting drug use	11.2	28,690	244	2,061	2,286	2,518	6,469	4,545	4,114	1,837
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	7.3	18,662	407	1,550	1,682	1,660	3,711	2,182	1,818	753
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1.3	3,346	59	281	255	256	882	371	319	102
Heterosexual contact[2]	4.1	10,392	33	649	717	899	2,313	1,920	1,839	894
Sex with injecting drug user	1.8	4,509	18	353	364	434	991	746	663	309
Transfusion[3]	1.8	4,610	125	512	397	371	605	327	293	123
Undetermined[4]	3.6	9,101	42	475	470	552	1,376	1,605	2,192	1,529
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	184,644	1,987	12,810	14,226	15,552	37,485	30,380	28,764	14,304
Men who have sex with men	29.9	55,281	787	4,481	4,666	5,100	10,654	8,206	7,258	3,323
Injecting drug use	38.9	71,859	741	5,160	5,806	6,116	15,683	11,910	10,351	4,588
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	5.9	10,861	159	890	946	1,033	2,329	1,476	1,228	498
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.3	477	5	30	36	43	120	72	71	32
Heterosexual contact[2]	12.7	23,534	90	1,220	1,606	2,038	5,124	4,652	4,485	2,391
Sex with injecting drug user	5.7	10,581	65	854	1,004	1,167	2,196	1,628	1,498	739
Transfusion[3]	1.0	1,886	30	171	144	147	338	260	238	111
Undetermined[4]	11.2	20,746	175	858	1,022	1,075	3,237	3,804	5,133	3,361
Hispanic	100.0	77,847	1,086	5,493	6,300	6,636	15,282	12,408	11,439	5,545
Men who have sex with men	41.2	32,051	546	2,462	2,824	2,970	6,123	4,755	4,099	1,846
Injecting drug use	35.2	27,389	392	2,012	2,262	2,311	5,765	4,383	3,767	1,618
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	5.3	4,108	82	317	378	398	880	526	413	157
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.4	322	7	27	23	30	57	49	45	18
Heterosexual contact[2]	9.3	7,231	27	374	420	547	1,519	1,477	1,511	664
Sex with injecting drug user	4.5	3,521	24	280	287	336	729	513	548	250
Transfusion[3]	1.0	767	7	83	66	72	139	96	85	43
Undetermined[4]	7.7	5,979	25	218	327	308	799	1,122	1,519	1,199

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58 (page 2 of 2). Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category for persons 13 years of age and over at diagnosis: United States, selected years 1985–96

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Race, Hispanic origin, sex, and transmission category	*All years*[1]	*All years*[1]	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*January–June 1996*
Sex	Percent distribution	Number, by year of report								
Male	100.0	448,470	7,517	36,350	37,589	39,097	85,575	63,069	57,439	27,257
Men who have sex with men	60.5	271,231	5,370	23,860	23,936	24,482	49,716	35,283	30,721	13,809
Injecting drug use	21.0	94,047	1,101	6,958	7,628	8,045	20,113	15,127	13,203	5,848
Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use	7.6	33,971	650	2,781	3,029	3,125	7,001	4,242	3,503	1,431
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.9	4,077	68	331	305	325	1,050	478	420	152
Heterosexual contact[2]	3.1	13,869	31	717	880	1,239	3,016	2,767	2,710	1,435
Sex with injecting drug user	1.3	5,753	25	458	489	628	1,188	915	888	424
Transfusion[3]	1.0	4,352	104	453	389	349	613	385	354	163
Undetermined[4]	6.0	26,923	193	1,250	1,422	1,532	4,066	4,787	6,528	4,419
Female	100.0	74,984	522	4,537	5,345	5,961	15,969	13,344	13,109	6,681
Injecting drug use	46.1	34,602	285	2,323	2,780	2,960	7,974	5,813	5,157	2,243
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0.2	156	3	13	14	10	30	27	24	7
Heterosexual contact[2]	36.9	27,688	119	1,538	1,883	2,282	6,048	5,347	5,210	2,547
Sex with injecting drug user	17.3	13,007	82	1,035	1,176	1,320	2,770	1,997	1,843	884
Transfusion[3]	4.2	3,113	63	336	239	262	499	323	282	122
Undetermined[4]	12.6	9,425	52	327	429	447	1,418	1,834	2,436	1,762

[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 data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and independent nations in free association with the United States. Data are updated periodically because of reporting delays. Data for all years have been updated through June 30, 1996. Data as of December 31, 1996, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Year-End Edition, 1997.

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

Table 59. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1985–96

[Data are based on reporting by State health departments]

Geographic division and State	All years[1]	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	January–June 1996	12 months ending June 30, 1996
	Number, by year of report									Cases per 100,000 population[2]
United States[3]	530,397	8,167	41,612	43,601	45,806	102,412	77,388	71,293	34,278	26.68
New England	22,473	280	1,504	1,735	1,733	5,128	2,814	3,597	1,392	24.24
Maine	730	11	65	50	44	149	116	129	23	6.44
New Hampshire	662	3	65	52	48	124	91	110	42	8.62
Vermont	283	2	22	17	26	72	38	42	10	6.67
Massachusetts	11,287	165	836	957	857	2,682	1,377	1,440	648	21.32
Rhode Island	1,517	13	89	93	107	344	276	222	94	18.39
Connecticut	7,994	86	427	566	651	1,757	916	1,654	575	46.78
Middle Atlantic	148,443	3,154	11,955	11,577	11,596	25,517	22,068	19,157	9,455	51.15
New York	101,049	2,482	8,283	8,065	8,228	16,980	14,687	12,382	6,468	73.06
New Jersey	31,124	474	2,451	2,282	2,019	5,360	4,870	4,407	1,796	50.28
Pennsylvania	16,270	198	1,221	1,230	1,349	3,177	2,511	2,368	1,191	18.80
East North Central	40,531	353	3,043	3,402	4,043	7,991	6,247	5,389	2,777	12.18
Ohio	8,234	52	694	632	789	1,555	1,191	1,104	622	10.02
Indiana	4,219	26	294	316	398	944	617	523	393	11.36
Illinois	17,584	190	1,264	1,607	1,877	2,949	3,049	2,218	1,202	18.17
Michigan	7,824	61	579	634	749	1,818	1,019	1,195	407	10.89
Wisconsin	2,670	24	212	213	230	725	371	349	153	6.44
West North Central	13,268	128	1,055	1,129	1,303	3,145	1,615	1,710	820	9.19
Minnesota	2,862	41	203	214	217	659	419	366	157	6.94
Iowa	932	13	68	82	112	204	130	116	57	4.54
Missouri	6,804	50	579	656	709	1,720	705	787	402	15.97
North Dakota	72	–	1	13	9	11	20	5	8	1.40
South Dakota	112	1	9	4	8	29	20	18	8	2.33
Nebraska	744	7	58	63	60	179	88	114	55	5.99
Kansas	1,742	16	137	97	188	343	233	304	133	10.25
South Atlantic	117,930	1,286	8,801	10,379	10,351	22,757	18,681	17,942	8,571	37.26
Delaware	1,660	12	93	88	138	371	267	316	167	44.62
Maryland	14,082	149	987	970	1,199	2,513	2,685	2,567	1,026	45.53
District of Columbia	8,748	177	733	710	710	1,588	1,399	1,030	591	188.54
Virginia	8,458	107	746	680	780	1,620	1,155	1,607	546	22.86
West Virginia	688	6	61	63	56	106	93	125	64	7.99
North Carolina	6,887	67	571	602	584	1,372	1,189	1,002	464	13.55
South Carolina	5,851	37	374	350	392	1,471	1,148	977	443	26.41
Georgia	15,866	194	1,229	1,463	1,420	2,847	2,266	2,309	1,288	34.76
Florida	55,690	537	4,007	5,453	5,072	10,869	8,479	8,009	3,982	54.65
East South Central	13,741	72	1,060	1,091	1,320	2,692	2,080	2,268	1,136	14.31
Kentucky	1,998	17	192	164	215	321	318	297	174	8.16
Tennessee	5,154	19	340	353	408	1,199	751	894	444	17.18
Alabama	3,983	28	239	376	441	730	582	637	325	15.66
Mississippi	2,606	8	289	198	256	442	429	440	193	15.39
West South Central	50,403	612	4,433	4,259	4,290	9,988	7,618	6,121	3,320	21.98
Arkansas	2,033	10	211	197	277	400	285	277	145	11.51
Louisiana	8,452	104	701	828	821	1,419	1,229	1,083	787	31.64
Oklahoma	2,598	20	206	188	268	722	268	295	138	8.48
Texas	37,320	478	3,315	3,046	2,924	7,447	5,836	4,466	2,250	23.49
Mountain	16,395	158	1,127	1,297	1,335	3,871	2,283	2,260	984	13.58
Montana	208	–	17	32	19	32	30	25	14	3.45
Idaho	350	4	28	33	35	71	61	48	23	3.87
Wyoming	136	–	6	16	7	38	19	18	3	2.92
Colorado	5,536	62	365	431	404	1,322	811	672	301	16.02
New Mexico	1,292	14	108	109	106	295	213	164	56	6.70
Arizona	4,736	49	316	281	380	1,216	612	675	287	15.74
Utah	1,293	17	98	134	135	264	153	164	104	10.20
Nevada	2,844	12	189	261	249	633	384	494	196	30.00
Pacific	106,815	2,123	8,611	8,715	9,815	21,240	13,903	12,760	5,764	28.87
Washington	7,176	107	747	577	561	1,569	927	884	383	14.31
Oregon	3,665	33	336	257	288	773	605	458	266	15.95
California	93,749	1,950	7,348	7,667	8,811	18,472	12,097	11,090	5,013	33.52
Alaska	341	4	24	17	18	69	58	69	14	6.13
Hawaii	1,884	29	156	197	137	357	216	259	88	17.36

– Quantity zero.

[1]Includes cases before 1985.

[2]Computed using resident population estimates for 1995 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 data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and independent nations in free association with the United States. Data are updated periodically because of reporting delays. Data for all years have been updated through June 30, 1996. Data as of December 31, 1996, are available in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Year-End Edition, 1997.

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

Table 60. Age-adjusted cancer incidence rates for selected cancer sites, according to sex and race: Selected geographic areas, selected years 1973–94

[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*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*Estimated annual percent change*[1]
White male	Number of new cases per 100,000 population[2]									
All sites	364.3	379.5	407.3	430.6	479.5	515.1	530.3	495.7	462.0	1.5
Oral cavity and pharynx	17.6	18.3	17.0	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.5	15.7	14.4	–0.8
Esophagus	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.9	5.9	1.2
Stomach	14.0	12.5	12.3	10.5	9.4	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.3	–1.8
Colon and rectum	54.3	55.1	58.6	63.4	58.9	57.8	56.2	53.8	52.2	0.0
Colon	34.8	36.1	39.3	43.3	40.2	40.4	39.0	37.8	36.6	0.3
Rectum	19.5	19.0	19.3	20.0	18.7	17.3	17.3	16.1	15.7	–0.8
Pancreas	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.7	10.0	10.0	10.4	9.5	9.6	–1.0
Lung and bronchus	72.4	75.9	82.2	82.1	80.7	80.1	79.2	76.5	72.6	0.1
Prostate gland	62.6	68.9	78.7	86.9	131.9	167.1	185.8	160.3	135.3	4.6
Urinary bladder	27.3	28.7	31.4	31.1	32.2	32.2	31.6	31.7	31.2	0.7
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	10.3	11.4	12.6	15.9	19.5	20.4	19.5	19.7	19.8	3.6
Leukemia	14.3	14.2	14.6	14.7	14.1	13.9	14.1	13.2	12.4	–0.3
Black male										
All sites	441.6	438.0	510.3	531.4	574.4	620.1	654.3	656.2	618.0	1.8
Oral cavity and pharynx	16.8	17.2	23.1	22.6	24.8	21.5	22.9	23.0	24.4	1.4
Esophagus	13.3	17.6	16.4	19.4	19.9	15.3	15.8	15.2	13.2	–0.5
Stomach	25.9	19.9	21.4	18.6	18.3	20.2	16.2	18.8	19.3	–0.9
Colon and rectum	42.8	47.6	63.5	60.7	59.9	62.5	62.9	61.4	59.1	1.4
Colon	31.7	34.7	45.8	46.9	46.4	46.3	47.3	47.0	43.9	1.6
Rectum	11.1	12.9	17.7	13.8	13.6	16.2	15.5	14.5	15.3	0.9
Pancreas	15.9	15.6	17.6	19.7	15.4	14.7	16.0	15.5	17.5	–0.4
Lung and bronchus	104.8	101.2	131.0	131.3	118.7	126.0	128.4	115.2	110.6	0.7
Prostate gland	106.3	111.5	126.6	133.1	171.9	221.3	252.5	264.7	234.4	4.0
Urinary bladder	10.6	13.4	14.5	16.0	15.4	15.1	16.2	18.4	15.8	1.1
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	8.8	7.0	9.3	10.0	14.3	15.9	15.2	15.6	17.4	4.2
Leukemia	12.0	12.5	13.1	13.0	12.0	10.0	11.5	11.3	9.1	–0.4
White female										
All sites	295.0	310.1	311.0	343.2	355.1	357.9	354.4	346.0	347.1	0.9
Colon and rectum	41.7	42.9	44.6	45.8	40.1	38.9	38.3	37.6	36.4	–0.7
Colon	30.3	30.9	32.9	33.9	30.1	28.9	28.6	27.8	27.3	–0.5
Rectum	11.5	12.0	11.8	12.0	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.1	–1.1
Pancreas	7.5	7.1	7.3	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.2	7.4	0.1
Lung and bronchus	17.8	21.8	28.2	35.9	42.5	44.0	44.2	43.3	43.3	4.3
Melanoma of skin	5.9	6.9	9.3	10.4	11.3	12.1	11.7	11.5	11.6	3.2
Breast	84.4	89.8	87.7	107.0	113.9	115.8	113.9	111.0	112.8	1.7
Cervix uteri	12.8	11.1	9.1	7.6	8.3	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.1	–2.1
Corpus uteri	29.5	33.6	25.3	23.1	23.0	22.4	22.7	22.0	22.4	–1.9
Ovary	14.7	14.4	14.0	15.0	16.1	16.2	15.7	15.5	14.4	0.5
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	7.5	8.4	9.2	11.4	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.6	13.3	2.6
Black female										
All sites	283.5	296.5	304.7	323.7	341.7	342.9	342.9	336.8	339.0	1.0
Colon and rectum	41.8	43.5	49.5	46.0	49.4	46.2	45.9	44.5	46.3	0.6
Colon	30.0	32.7	41.1	36.1	38.6	37.7	36.2	36.2	36.9	0.9
Rectum	11.8	10.8	8.5	9.9	10.8	8.5	9.7	8.3	9.4	–0.5
Pancreas	11.6	11.6	13.0	11.3	10.3	12.5	13.0	12.0	11.6	0.4
Lung and bronchus	20.9	20.6	33.8	40.2	47.0	49.8	48.8	46.3	48.0	4.3
Breast	68.9	78.5	74.3	92.4	97.7	97.4	101.8	100.3	100.5	1.9
Cervix uteri	29.9	27.9	19.0	15.9	13.8	13.4	11.0	11.4	11.3	–4.3
Corpus uteri	15.0	17.1	14.2	15.4	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.8	15.6	–0.1
Ovary	10.5	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.0	10.6	11.0	12.3	0.5
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	5.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	9.3	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.3	3.4

[1]The estimated annual percent change has been calculated by fitting a linear regression model to the natural logarithm of the yearly rates from 1973–94.
[2]Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 U.S. population.

NOTE: Numbers have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States.*

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

Table 61. Five-year relative cancer survival rates for selected cancer sites, according to race and sex: Selected geographic areas, 1974–76, 1977–79, 1980–82, 1983–85, and 1986–93

[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]

	White					*Black*				
Sex and site	*1974–76*	*1977–79*	*1980–82*	*1983–85*	*1986–93*	*1974–76*	*1977–79*	*1980–82*	*1983–85*	*1986–93*
Male					Percent of patients					
All sites	42.0	44.5	46.6	49.0	56.5	31.3	32.3	34.2	34.5	41.1
Oral cavity and pharynx	54.5	53.6	54.1	54.9	51.8	31.1	31.2	26.1	30.0	28.4
Esophagus	4.1	5.7	6.9	8.0	12.1	2.1	2.4	4.6	4.9	7.5
Stomach	13.3	14.4	15.3	14.6	16.6	15.8	14.6	18.5	17.9	16.9
Colon	49.7	51.7	56.0	59.9	64.2	44.1	45.4	46.3	48.3	51.6
Rectum	47.8	49.8	51.4	56.0	60.4	34.7	38.4	35.9	42.4	51.0
Pancreas	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.6	1.9	2.8	3.7	4.8	4.5
Lung and bronchus	11.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.7	11.0	8.9	11.0	10.4	10.5
Prostate gland	67.7	72.1	74.5	77.5	90.2	58.0	62.4	64.6	63.9	75.3
Urinary bladder	74.5	77.0	80.0	80.7	85.1	53.6	62.9	62.7	63.8	65.0
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	47.7	46.3	50.9	53.9	48.7	43.4	44.8	47.9	43.6	40.0
Leukemia	33.9	37.1	39.2	41.1	43.8	32.6	29.7	29.8	32.3	31.4
Female										
All sites	57.6	57.0	57.0	59.1	62.3	46.8	46.5	45.8	45.4	47.9
Colon	50.9	53.8	55.3	58.4	62.1	46.7	49.8	51.0	49.5	53.3
Rectum	49.7	51.6	54.7	57.0	60.8	49.1	38.9	40.3	45.3	53.0
Pancreas	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.1	4.8	5.8	5.9	5.7
Lung and bronchus	15.9	17.3	16.2	17.2	16.1	13.1	16.9	15.4	14.2	12.2
Melanoma of skin	85.1	86.3	88.1	89.3	91.1	- - -	- - -	- - -	71.6	78.7
Breast	75.1	75.4	77.1	79.6	85.5	62.9	62.9	65.8	63.4	70.0
Cervix uteri	69.5	69.4	67.9	70.4	71.4	63.6	62.1	61.0	59.9	57.1
Corpus uteri	88.8	86.3	82.8	85.0	85.9	60.8	57.8	53.9	54.2	55.3
Ovary	36.4	37.7	38.8	40.3	46.5	40.4	40.0	38.3	41.7	41.9
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	47.3	50.7	52.8	55.5	56.6	54.7	59.3	53.6	46.9	49.0

- - - Data not available.

NOTES: Rates are based on followup of patients through 1994. The rate is the ratio of the observed survival rate for the patient group to the expected survival rate for persons in the general population similar to the patient group with respect to age, sex, race, and calendar year of observation. It estimates the chance of surviving the effects of cancer. Numbers have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

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

Table 62. 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[3]	12.4	13.9	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.4	3.7	4.2
Outside MSA[3]	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.
[3]Metropolitan statistical area.

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

Table 63. Respondent-assessed health status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1987–94

[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[4]	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.2
Outside MSA[4]	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.
[4]Metropolitan statistical area.

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

Table 64. Current cigarette smoking by persons 18 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1965–94

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

Sex, race, and age	*1965*	*1974*	*1979*	*1983*	*1985*	*1987*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
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	25.4	25.4	26.4	25.0	25.5
18 years and over, crude	42.4	37.1	33.5	32.1	30.1	28.8	25.5	25.6	26.5	25.0	25.5
All males											
18 years and over, age adjusted	51.6	42.9	37.2	34.7	32.1	31.0	28.0	27.5	28.2	27.5	27.8
18 years and over, crude	51.9	43.1	37.5	35.1	32.6	31.2	28.4	28.1	28.6	27.7	28.2
18–24 years	54.1	42.1	35.0	32.9	28.0	28.2	26.6	23.5	28.0	28.8	29.8
25–34 years	60.7	50.5	43.9	38.8	38.2	34.8	31.6	32.8	32.8	30.2	31.4
35–44 years	58.2	51.0	41.8	41.0	37.6	36.6	34.5	33.1	32.9	32.0	33.2
45–64 years	51.9	42.6	39.3	35.9	33.4	33.5	29.3	29.3	28.6	29.2	28.3
65 years and over	28.5	24.8	20.9	22.0	19.6	17.2	14.6	15.1	16.1	13.5	13.2
White:											
18 years and over, age adjusted	50.8	41.7	36.5	34.1	31.3	30.4	27.6	27.0	28.0	27.0	27.5
18 years and over, crude	51.1	41.9	36.8	34.5	31.7	30.5	28.0	27.4	28.2	27.0	27.7
18–24 years	53.0	40.8	34.3	32.5	28.4	29.2	27.4	25.1	30.0	30.4	31.8
25–34 years	60.1	49.5	43.6	38.6	37.3	33.8	31.6	32.1	33.5	29.9	32.5
35–44 years	57.3	50.1	41.3	40.8	36.6	36.2	33.5	32.1	30.9	31.2	32.0
45–64 years	51.3	41.2	38.3	35.0	32.1	32.4	28.7	28.0	28.1	27.8	26.9
65 years and over	27.7	24.3	20.5	20.6	18.9	16.0	13.7	14.2	14.9	12.5	11.9
Black:											
18 years and over, age adjusted	59.2	54.0	44.1	41.3	39.9	39.0	32.2	34.7	32.0	33.2	33.5
18 years and over, crude	60.4	54.3	44.1	40.6	39.9	39.0	32.5	35.0	32.2	32.7	33.7
18–24 years	62.8	54.9	40.2	34.2	27.2	24.9	21.3	15.0	16.2	19.9	18.7
25–34 years	68.4	58.5	47.5	39.9	45.6	44.9	33.8	39.4	29.5	30.7	29.8
35–44 years	67.3	61.5	48.6	45.5	45.0	44.0	42.0	44.4	47.5	36.9	44.5
45–64 years	57.9	57.8	50.0	44.8	46.1	44.3	36.7	42.0	35.4	42.4	41.2
65 years and over	36.4	29.7	26.2	38.9	27.7	30.3	21.5	24.3	28.3	27.9	25.6
All females											
18 years and over, age adjusted	34.0	32.5	30.3	29.9	28.2	26.7	23.1	23.6	24.8	22.7	23.3
18 years and over, crude	33.9	32.1	29.9	29.5	27.9	26.5	22.8	23.5	24.6	22.5	23.1
18–24 years	38.1	34.1	33.8	35.5	30.4	26.1	22.5	22.4	24.9	22.9	25.2
25–34 years	43.7	38.8	33.7	32.6	32.0	31.8	28.2	28.4	30.1	27.3	28.8
35–44 years	43.7	39.8	37.0	33.8	31.5	29.6	24.8	27.6	27.3	27.4	26.8
45–64 years	32.0	33.4	30.7	31.0	29.9	28.6	24.8	24.6	26.1	23.0	22.8
65 years and over	9.6	12.0	13.2	13.1	13.5	13.7	11.5	12.0	12.4	10.5	11.1
White:											
18 years and over, age adjusted	34.3	32.3	30.6	30.1	28.3	27.2	23.9	24.2	25.7	23.7	24.3
18 years and over, crude	34.0	31.7	30.1	29.4	27.7	26.7	23.4	23.7	25.1	23.1	23.7
18–24 years	38.4	34.0	34.5	36.5	31.8	27.8	25.4	25.1	28.5	26.8	28.5
25–34 years	43.4	38.6	34.1	32.2	32.0	31.9	28.5	28.4	31.5	28.4	30.2
35–44 years	43.9	39.3	37.2	34.8	31.0	29.2	25.0	27.0	27.6	27.3	27.1
45–64 years	32.7	33.0	30.6	30.6	29.7	29.0	25.4	25.3	25.8	23.4	23.2
65 years and over	9.8	12.3	13.8	13.2	13.3	13.9	11.5	12.1	12.6	10.5	11.1
Black:											
18 years and over, age adjusted	32.1	35.9	30.8	31.8	30.7	27.2	20.4	23.1	23.9	19.8	21.1
18 years and over, crude	33.7	36.4	31.1	32.2	31.0	28.0	21.2	24.4	24.2	20.8	21.7
18–24 years	37.1	35.6	31.8	32.0	23.7	20.4	10.0	11.8	10.3	8.2	11.8
25–34 years	47.8	42.2	35.2	38.0	36.2	35.8	29.1	32.4	26.9	24.7	24.8
35–44 years	42.8	46.4	37.7	32.7	40.2	35.3	25.5	35.3	32.4	31.5	28.2
45–64 years	25.7	38.9	34.2	36.3	33.4	28.4	22.6	23.4	30.9	21.3	23.5
65 years and over	7.1	8.9	8.5	13.1	14.5	11.7	11.1	9.6	11.1	10.2	13.6

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 65. Age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking by persons 25 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and education: United States, selected years 1974–94

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

Sex, race, and education	*1974*	*1979*	*1983*	*1985*	*1987*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
	Percent of persons 25 years of age and over, age adjusted									
All persons[1]	37.1	33.3	31.7	30.2	29.1	25.6	26.0	26.5	24.8	25.1
Less than 12 years	43.8	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.6	36.7	37.4	36.7	35.8	37.5
12 years	36.4	33.7	33.6	32.1	31.8	29.3	29.7	30.7	28.3	29.2
13–15 years	35.8	33.2	30.3	29.7	27.2	23.5	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.9
16 or more years	27.5	22.8	20.7	18.6	16.7	14.1	13.9	15.3	13.6	11.9
All males[1]	43.0	37.6	35.1	32.9	31.5	28.3	28.4	28.2	27.2	27.4
Less than 12 years	52.4	48.1	47.2	46.0	45.7	41.8	42.4	41.2	41.0	43.9
12 years	42.6	39.1	37.4	35.6	35.2	33.2	32.9	33.3	30.5	31.7
13–15 years	41.6	36.5	33.0	33.0	28.4	25.9	27.2	26.1	27.4	27.3
16 or more years	28.6	23.1	21.8	19.7	17.3	14.6	14.8	15.8	14.6	13.2
White males[1]	41.9	36.9	34.5	31.9	30.6	27.7	27.3	27.6	26.3	26.6
Less than 12 years	51.6	48.0	47.9	45.2	45.3	41.7	41.8	41.4	39.7	42.6
12 years	42.2	38.6	37.1	34.8	34.6	33.0	32.4	32.9	29.7	31.7
13–15 years	41.4	36.4	32.6	32.3	28.0	25.4	26.0	25.9	26.9	26.9
16 or more years	28.1	22.8	21.1	19.2	17.4	14.5	14.7	15.0	14.1	12.7
Black males[1]	53.8	44.9	42.8	42.5	41.9	34.5	38.8	35.3	36.0	36.5
Less than 12 years	58.3	50.1	46.0	51.1	49.4	41.4	47.8	44.5	47.2	51.6
12 years	*51.2	48.4	47.2	41.9	43.6	37.4	39.6	38.7	36.4	37.1
13–15 years	*45.7	39.3	44.7	42.3	32.4	28.3	32.7	27.0	30.1	29.7
16 or more years	*41.8	*37.9	*31.3	*32.0	20.9	20.6	18.3	*26.9	*16.0	*25.9
All females[1]	32.2	29.6	28.8	27.8	26.9	23.2	23.9	24.8	22.7	22.9
Less than 12 years	36.8	35.0	35.3	36.7	36.1	32.1	33.0	32.4	31.0	31.6
12 years	32.5	29.9	30.9	29.6	29.2	26.3	27.1	28.7	26.7	27.3
13–15 years	30.2	30.0	27.5	26.7	26.0	21.1	22.5	23.3	21.8	22.5
16 or more years	26.1	22.5	19.2	17.4	16.1	13.6	12.8	14.6	12.4	10.3
White females[1]	31.9	29.8	28.8	27.6	27.0	23.6	24.0	25.1	23.1	23.5
Less than 12 years	37.0	36.1	35.5	37.1	37.0	33.6	33.7	33.1	31.7	33.0
12 years	32.1	29.9	30.9	29.4	29.4	26.8	27.5	29.5	27.6	28.4
13–15 years	30.5	30.6	28.0	27.1	26.2	21.4	22.3	23.6	21.9	22.3
16 or more years	25.8	21.9	18.9	16.8	16.4	13.7	13.3	14.2	12.5	10.8
Black females[1]	35.9	30.6	31.8	32.1	28.6	22.6	25.5	26.8	22.2	23.0
Less than 12 years	36.4	31.9	36.9	39.2	35.0	26.8	33.3	33.2	29.8	30.1
12 years	41.9	33.0	35.2	32.3	28.1	24.0	26.0	25.9	23.9	22.5
13–15 years	33.2	*28.8	26.5	23.7	27.2	23.1	24.8	27.0	22.7	28.1
16 or more years	*35.2	*43.4	*38.7	27.5	19.5	16.9	14.4	*25.8	*13.3	*11.3

* 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.
[1]Includes unknown education.

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 66 (page 1 of 2). Use of selected substances in the past month by persons 12 years of age and over, according to age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1979–95

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the population 12 years of age and over]

Substance, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*1979*	*1982*	*1985*	*1988*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Cigarettes					Percent of population					
12–17 years	- - -	- - -	29	23	22	21	18	19	19	20
12–13 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	11
14–15 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20	21
16–17 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29	30
12–17 years:										
Male	- - -	- - -	31	24	24	23	18	18	20	21
Female	- - -	- - -	28	22	21	19	18	19	18	20
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	33	27	26	24	22	21	22	23
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	17	10	*	8	6	8	12	12
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	21	15	21	17	14	16	14	16
18–25 years:										
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37	38
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32	32
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39	39
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25	24
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28	28
Alcohol										
12 years and over	63	57	60	55	53	52	49	51	54	52
12–17 years	50	35	41	33	33	27	21	24	22	21
12–13 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	8
14–15 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22	21
16–17 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36	34
18–25 years	75	67	70	65	63	63	59	59	63	61
26–34 years	72	72	71	65	64	63	62	64	65	63
35 years and over	60	53	58	63	50	50	47	50	54	53
12–17 years:										
Male	52	36	44	36	34	30	22	24	22	22
Female	47	34	38	31	31	24	19	23	21	20
White, non-Hispanic	53	39	46	36	37	27	22	26	24	23
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	30	22	21	28	18	18	18	15
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	27	32	24	28	20	22	18	19
18–25 years:										
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	71	68
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55	55
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	68	67
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52	48
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54	49
Binge alcohol[1]										
12 years and over	- - -	- - -	20	15	14	16	15	15	17	16
12–17 years	- - -	- - -	22	15	15	13	10	11	8	8
12–13 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	2
14–15 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8	8
16–17 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16	15
18–25 years	- - -	- - -	34	28	30	31	30	29	34	30
26–34 years	- - -	- - -	28	20	21	22	23	22	24	24
35 years and over	- - -	- - -	13	10	8	10	9	10	12	12
12–17 years:										
Male	- - -	- - -	29	19	19	17	13	15	10	9
Female	- - -	- - -	14	11	12	9	7	7	7	6
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	26	18	18	16	11	13	10	9
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6	3	*	6	6	3	4	3
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	15	13	11	11	9	12	5	7
18–25 years:										
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47	41
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21	19
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40	34
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17	16
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26	23

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66 (page 2 of 2). Use of selected substances in the past month by persons 12 years of age and over, according to age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1979–95

[Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the population 12 years of age and over]

Substance, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*1979*	*1982*	*1985*	*1988*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Marijuana					Percent of population					
12 years and over	13	12	10	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
12–17 years	14	10	10	5	4	4	3	4	6	8
12–13 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	2
14–15 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5	10
16–17 years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12	13
18–25 years	36	27	22	15	13	13	11	11	12	12
26–34 years	20	19	19	12	10	8	9	8	7	7
35 years and over	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
12–17 years:										
Male	16	11	11	5	5	4	4	4	7	9
Female	12	9	9	6	4	3	3	4	5	7
White, non-Hispanic	16	11	12	6	5	4	4	4	6	8
Black, non-Hispanic	10	7	6	3	2	3	2	3	6	8
Hispanic	8	*	6	3	3	3	3	4	6	8
18–25 years:										
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16	15
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	9
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13	13
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12	12
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8	7
Cocaine										
12 years and over	2.6	2.4	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
12–17 years	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8
18–25 years	9.9	7.0	8.1	4.8	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.3
26–34 years	3.0	3.5	6.3	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.2
35 years and over	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
12–17 years:										
Male	2.2	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8
Female	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7
White, non-Hispanic	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9
Black, non-Hispanic	*	*	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	2.1	*	2.6	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8
18–25 years:										
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.9	1.7
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.6	0.9
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.2	1.5
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.7	0.7
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.2	1.1

- - - Data not available.

* Estimates with relative standard error greater than 17.5 percent of the log transformation of the proportion are not shown.

[1]Five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once in the past month.

NOTES: In 1994 the survey underwent major changes. Estimates for 1993 and earlier years are adjusted to be comparable with data from the redesigned survey. See Appendix I, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. 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.

SOURCES: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies: Preliminary Estimates from the 1995 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Advance Report 18 and Preliminary Tables from the 1995 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 67 (page 1 of 2). Use of selected substances in the past month and binge drinking in the past 2 weeks by high school seniors and eighth-graders, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1980–96

[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*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*
Cigarettes	Percent using substance in the past month												
All seniors	30.5	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5	34.0
Male	26.8	28.2	27.9	27.0	28.0	27.7	29.1	29.0	29.2	30.7	32.9	34.5	34.9
Female	33.4	31.4	30.6	31.4	28.9	29.0	29.2	27.5	26.1	28.7	29.2	32.0	32.4
White	31.0	31.7	32.0	32.2	32.3	32.1	32.5	31.8	31.8	34.6	35.9	37.3	38.9
Black	25.2	18.7	14.6	13.9	12.8	12.4	12.0	9.4	8.2	10.9	11.0	15.0	13.5
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	15.5	16.7	18.6	19.1	21.0
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.5	14.9	17.2	19.3	18.8	20.6
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13.1	15.9	16.3	17.9	19.0	21.1
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15.0	17.4	18.1	19.8	21.7	23.8
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.3	5.3	7.7	9.6	8.2	11.3
Marijuana													
All seniors	33.7	25.7	23.4	21.0	18.0	16.7	14.0	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2	21.9
Male	37.8	28.7	26.8	23.1	20.7	19.5	16.1	16.1	13.4	18.2	23.0	24.6	25.1
Female	29.1	22.4	20.0	18.6	15.2	13.8	11.5	11.2	10.2	12.5	15.1	17.2	18.3
White	34.2	26.4	24.6	22.3	19.9	18.6	15.6	15.0	13.1	16.7	20.1	21.5	22.5
Black	26.5	21.7	16.6	12.4	9.8	9.4	5.2	6.5	5.6	10.8	15.9	17.8	18.8
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.2	3.7	5.1	7.8	9.1	11.3
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.8	3.8	6.1	9.5	9.8	12.1
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.6	3.5	4.1	6.0	8.2	10.2
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.5	4.6	6.7	9.0	11.0
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.1	1.9	3.7	6.2	7.0	9.3
Cocaine													
All seniors	5.2	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0
Male	6.0	7.7	7.2	4.9	4.2	3.6	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6
Female	4.3	5.6	5.1	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4
White	5.4	7.0	6.4	4.4	3.7	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1
Black	2.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.4
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Inhalants													
All seniors	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.5
Male	1.8	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.1
Female	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.0
White	1.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.7	2.9
Black	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.9
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	5.8
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.6	4.8
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.7	4.9	6.0	5.8	6.6	6.6
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.5	5.0	5.8	6.1	7.0	6.6
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 67 (page 2 of 2). Use of selected substances in the past month and binge drinking in the past 2 weeks by high school seniors and eighth-graders, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1980–96

[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*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*
Alcohol[1]	Percent using substance in the past month												
All seniors	72.0	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3	50.8
Male	77.4	69.8	69.0	69.9	68.0	65.1	61.3	58.4	55.8	54.2	55.5	55.7	54.8
Female	66.8	62.1	61.9	63.1	59.9	54.9	52.3	49.0	46.8	43.4	45.2	47.0	46.9
White	75.8	70.2	70.2	71.8	69.5	65.3	62.2	57.7	56.0	53.4	54.8	54.8	54.7
Black	47.7	43.6	40.4	38.5	40.9	38.1	32.9	34.4	29.5	35.1	33.1	37.4	35.7
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.1	26.1	24.3	25.5	24.6	26.2
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.3	26.3	25.3	26.5	25.0	26.6
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.8	25.9	28.7	24.7	24.0	25.8
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.0	27.3	25.1	25.4	25.4	27.7
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.8	19.2	17.7	20.2	17.3	19.0
Binge drinking[2]	Percent in last 2 weeks												
All seniors	41.2	36.7	36.8	37.5	34.7	33.0	32.2	29.8	27.9	27.5	28.2	29.8	30.2
Male	52.1	45.3	46.1	46.1	43.0	41.2	39.1	37.8	35.6	34.6	37.0	36.9	37.0
Female	30.5	28.2	28.1	29.2	26.5	24.9	24.4	21.2	20.3	20.7	20.2	23.0	23.5
White	44.6	40.1	40.5	41.2	38.8	36.9	36.2	32.9	31.3	31.3	31.7	32.9	34.0
Black	17.0	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.9	16.6	11.6	11.8	10.8	14.6	14.2	15.5	15.1
All eighth-graders	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.9	13.4	13.5	14.5	14.5	15.6
Male	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.3	13.9	14.8	16.0	15.1	16.5
Female	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.4	12.8	12.3	13.0	13.9	14.5
White	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.6	12.9	12.4	13.4	14.5	15.7
Black	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.9	9.3	11.9	11.8	10.0	10.9

- - - Data not available.

[1]In 1993 the alcohol question was changed to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." 1993 data based on a half sample.

[2]Five or more drinks in a row at least once in the prior 2-week period.

NOTES: Monitoring the Future Study excludes high school dropouts (about 15 percent of the age group during the 1980's) and absentees (about 16–19 percent of high school students). High school dropouts and absentees have higher drug usage than those included in the survey. Estimates of the use of substances from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse and the Monitoring the Future Study differ because of different methodologies, sampling frames, and tabulation categories. See Appendix I.

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

Table 68. Cocaine-related emergency room episodes, according to age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1985–95

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

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*[1]
All races, both sexes[2]					Number of episodes				
All ages[3]	28,801	101,578	110,013	80,355	101,189	119,843	123,423	142,197	142,164
6–17 years	1,004	2,760	2,555	1,877	2,210	1,546	1,578	2,068	2,009
18–25 years	9,356	32,322	31,600	19,614	21,766	23,883	22,159	25,392	21,834
26–34 years	12,895	44,632	49,818	35,639	46,137	52,760	52,658	60,500	57,718
35 years and over	5,495	21,634	25,628	23,054	30,582	41,288	46,614	54,238	60,604
White, non-Hispanic male									
All ages[2]	7,540	23,372	24,789	15,512	19,385	21,360	21,193	27,179	26,783
6–17 years	354	531	885	527	486	264	371	409	509
18–25 years	2,785	8,096	7,455	3,810	5,284	5,297	5,155	5,877	5,672
26–34 years	3,236	10,306	11,397	6,724	8,777	9,175	8,828	11,908	10,958
35 years and over	1,149	4,396	4,967	4,432	4,747	6,585	6,818	8,985	9,644
Black, non-Hispanic male									
All ages[2]	8,159	31,891	33,070	27,745	36,597	46,064	46,218	51,483	51,513
6–17 years	94	386	365	241	244	246	213	273	301
18–25 years	1,714	8,107	7,430	5,104	5,743	6,308	5,661	6,698	5,006
26–34 years	3,888	14,212	14,862	12,160	16,232	19,952	18,542	20,978	19,667
35 years and over	2,444	9,146	10,342	10,202	14,110	19,416	21,709	23,533	26,539
Hispanic male									
All ages[2]	2,041	6,752	7,067	4,821	6,571	8,683	9,195	9,557	7,935
6–17 years	38	356	300	144	201	336	206	518	157
18–25 years	720	2,088	2,406	1,774	1,831	2,535	2,184	2,165	1,839
26–34 years	849	2,815	2,690	1,758	2,723	3,457	3,893	3,652	2,925
35 years and over	432	1,478	1,662	1,125	1,801	2,332	2,885	3,222	3,014
White, non-Hispanic female									
All ages[2]	4,111	10,843	13,226	8,331	9,541	10,132	11,263	13,229	14,116
6–17 years	338	682	505	486	529	204	323	357	449
18–25 years	1,690	4,601	4,802	2,663	2,765	2,817	2,832	3,400	3,035
26–34 years	1,757	4,166	5,846	3,636	4,427	4,571	5,472	5,905	6,352
35 years and over	323	1,377	2,009	1,539	1,808	2,531	2,562	3,566	4,280
Black, non-Hispanic female									
All ages[2]	3,959	16,518	17,657	14,833	19,149	22,687	22,186	25,034	25,201
6–17 years	91	304	249	177	210	100	134	102	151
18–25 years	1,249	5,302	4,954	3,820	3,892	4,247	3,674	3,908	3,458
26–34 years	1,927	7,751	8,705	7,418	9,481	11,078	10,381	11,551	11,317
35 years and over	686	3,138	3,659	3,369	5,512	7,198	7,953	9,472	10,275
Hispanic female									
All ages[2]	781	2,469	2,556	1,719	2,356	3,074	3,466	3,591	3,542
6–17 years	38	113	93	64	183	193	166	79	138
18–25 years	349	1,097	853	634	616	815	697	955	843
26–34 years	298	904	992	663	1,044	1,324	1,529	1,559	1,315
35 years and over	95	355	613	357	513	732	1,072	998	1,246

[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 69. Alcohol consumption by persons 18 years of age and over, according to sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age: United States, 1985 and 1990

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

Alcohol consumption, race, Hispanic origin, and age	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1985	1990	1985	1990	1985	1990
Drinking status	Percent distribution					
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Abstainer	26.9	29.7	14.4	16.6	38.0	41.5
Former drinker	7.5	9.6	9.2	11.6	6.1	7.8
Current drinker	65.6	60.7	76.4	71.8	55.9	50.7
	Percent current drinkers among all persons					
All races:						
18–44 years	72.8	67.5	82.4	77.1	63.8	58.3
18–24 years	71.8	63.7	79.5	71.7	64.5	56.1
25–44 years	73.2	68.8	83.5	78.9	63.5	59.0
45 years and over	55.5	51.3	67.4	63.8	45.6	40.8
45–64 years	62.2	57.6	72.2	68.4	53.0	47.6
65 years and over	44.3	41.4	58.2	55.6	34.7	31.3
White, non-Hispanic:						
18–44 years	76.9	72.7	85.0	80.4	68.9	65.1
18–24 years	77.9	71.5	84.9	77.5	71.0	65.7
25–44 years	76.5	73.1	85.0	81.2	68.2	65.0
45 years and over	57.6	53.8	69.0	65.5	48.2	44.0
45–64 years	65.2	61.0	74.1	70.6	56.9	52.2
65 years and over	45.8	43.3	59.6	57.1	36.2	33.3
Black, non-Hispanic:						
18–44 years	59.0	51.5	72.2	68.1	48.2	37.9
45 years and over	41.5	36.0	57.1	51.3	29.9	24.5
Hispanic:						
18–44 years	58.7	55.7	73.2	71.3	45.6	42.0
45 years and over	48.5	43.4	64.3	63.3	35.4	27.8
Level of alcohol consumption in past 2 weeks for current drinkers	Percent distribution of current drinkers					
All drinking levels	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	21.6	24.1	18.0	20.3	26.1	29.1
Light	37.1	39.4	30.9	33.9	44.7	46.4
Moderate	29.5	27.4	34.0	32.3	24.0	21.1
Heavier	11.8	9.1	17.2	13.6	5.3	3.4
	Percent heavier drinkers among current drinkers					
All races:						
18–44 years	11.0	8.5	16.6	13.0	4.2	2.8
18–24 years	12.2	8.8	18.3	13.8	5.0	2.7
25–44 years	10.6	8.4	16.0	12.7	3.8	2.9
45 years and over	13.3	10.3	18.2	14.7	7.4	4.6
45–64 years	13.2	9.9	18.1	14.4	7.2	4.1
65 years and over	13.6	11.0	18.4	15.3	7.9	5.5
White, non-Hispanic:						
18–44 years	11.2	8.5	17.1	13.2	4.0	2.8
18–24 years	13.3	9.9	20.4	16.0	5.2	3.0
25–44 years	10.4	8.1	16.0	12.4	3.6	2.7
45 years and over	13.4	10.4	18.2	15.0	7.6	4.7
45–64 years	13.2	10.0	18.0	14.6	7.3	4.2
65 years and over	13.9	11.3	18.7	15.8	8.3	5.7
Black, non-Hispanic:						
18–44 years	9.6	10.3	13.4	14.7	5.1	3.9
45 years and over	10.3	7.7	16.2	10.1	*	*
Hispanic:						
18–44 years	10.6	7.9	15.2	11.3	*	*
45 years and over	15.7	12.1	*	17.2	*	*

*Estimates based on fewer than 30 subjects are not shown.

NOTES: Abstainers consumed fewer 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 70. Hypertension among persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1960–62, 1971–74, 1976–80, and 1988–94

[Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	*1960–62*	*1971–74*	*1976–80*[2]	*1988–94*
20–74 years, age adjusted		Percent of population		
Both sexes[3]	36.9	38.3	39.0	23.1
Male	40.0	42.4	44.0	25.3
Female[3]	33.7	34.3	34.0	20.8
White male	39.3	41.7	43.5	24.3
White female[3]	31.7	32.4	32.3	19.3
Black male	48.1	51.8	48.7	34.9
Black female[3]	50.8	50.3	47.5	33.8
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	43.9	24.4
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	32.1	19.3
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	48.7	35.0
Black, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	47.6	34.2
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	25.0	25.2
Mexican-American female[3]	- - -	- - -	21.8	22.0
20–74 years, crude				
Both sexes[3]	39.0	39.7	39.7	23.1
Male	41.7	43.3	44.0	24.7
Female[3]	36.6	36.5	35.6	21.5
White male	41.0	42.8	43.8	24.3
White female[3]	34.9	34.9	34.2	20.4
Black male	50.5	52.1	47.4	31.5
Black female[3]	52.0	50.2	46.1	30.6
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	44.3	25.0
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	34.4	20.9
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	47.5	31.6
Black, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	46.1	31.2
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	18.8	18.0
Mexican-American female[3]	- - -	- - -	16.7	15.8
Male				
20–34 years	22.8	24.8	28.9	8.6
35–44 years	37.7	39.1	40.5	20.9
45–54 years	47.6	55.0	53.6	34.1
55–64 years	60.3	62.5	61.8	42.9
65–74 years	68.8	67.2	67.1	57.3
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	64.2
Female[3]				
20–34 years	9.3	11.2	11.1	3.4
35–44 years	24.0	28.2	28.8	12.7
45–54 years	43.4	43.6	47.1	25.1
55–64 years	66.4	62.5	61.1	44.2
65–74 years	81.5	78.3	71.8	60.8
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	77.3

- - - Data not available.

[1]The race groups, white and black, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2]Data for Mexican Americans, non-Hispanic whites, and non-Hispanic blacks 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.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Examination Statistics. Unpublished data.

Table 71. Serum cholesterol levels among persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1960–62, 1971–74, 1976–80, and 1988–94

[Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	Percent of population with high serum cholesterol				Mean serum cholesterol level, mg/dL			
	1960–62	1971–74	1976–80[2]	1988–94	1960–62	1971–74	1976–80[2]	1988–94
20–74 years, age adjusted								
Both sexes	31.8	27.2	26.3	18.9	220	214	213	203
Male	28.7	25.8	24.6	17.5	217	213	211	202
Female	34.5	28.2	27.6	20.0	222	215	214	204
White male	29.4	25.9	24.6	17.8	218	213	211	202
White female	35.1	28.1	28.0	20.2	223	215	214	205
Black male	24.5	25.1	24.1	15.7	210	212	208	199
Black female	30.7	29.2	24.9	19.4	216	217	213	203
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.7	17.3	- - -	- - -	211	202
White, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	28.3	20.2	- - -	- - -	214	205
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.0	15.7	- - -	- - -	208	200
Black, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	24.9	19.8	- - -	- - -	214	203
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	18.8	17.8	- - -	- - -	207	204
Mexican-American female	- - -	- - -	20.0	17.5	- - -	- - -	207	203
20–74 years, crude								
Both sexes	33.6	28.2	26.8	18.7	222	216	213	203
Male	30.7	26.8	24.9	17.6	220	214	211	202
Female	36.3	29.6	28.5	19.9	225	217	215	204
White male	31.4	26.9	25.0	18.1	221	215	211	203
White female	37.5	29.8	29.2	20.5	227	217	216	205
Black male	26.7	25.1	23.9	14.4	214	212	208	198
Black female	29.9	28.8	23.7	16.8	216	216	212	199
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.1	17.9	- - -	- - -	211	203
White, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	29.8	20.9	- - -	- - -	216	206
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	23.7	14.5	- - -	- - -	208	198
Black, non-Hispanic female	- - -	- - -	23.7	17.2	- - -	- - -	212	200
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	16.6	15.5	- - -	- - -	203	200
Mexican-American female	- - -	- - -	16.5	14.0	- - -	- - -	202	197
Male								
20–34 years	15.1	12.4	11.9	8.2	198	194	192	186
35–44 years	33.9	31.8	27.9	19.4	227	221	217	206
45–54 years	39.2	37.5	36.9	26.6	231	229	227	216
55–64 years	41.6	36.2	36.8	28.0	233	229	229	216
65–74 years	38.0	34.7	31.7	21.9	230	226	221	212
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	20.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	205
Female								
20–34 years	12.4	10.9	9.8	7.3	194	191	189	184
35–44 years	23.1	19.3	20.7	12.3	214	207	207	195
45–54 years	46.9	38.7	40.5	26.7	237	232	232	217
55–64 years	70.1	53.1	52.9	40.9	262	245	249	235
65–74 years	68.5	57.7	51.6	41.3	266	250	246	233
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	229

- - - Data not available.

[1]The race groups, white and black, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2]Data for Mexican Americans, non-Hispanic whites, and non-Hispanic blacks 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.)

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Examination Statistics. Unpublished data.

Table 72. Overweight persons 20–74 years of age, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1960–62, 1971–74, 1976–80, and 1988–94

[Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	*1960–62*	*1971–74*	*1976–80*[2]	*1988–94*
20–74 years, age adjusted		Percent of population		
Both sexes[3]	24.4	24.9	25.4	34.8
Male	22.9	23.6	24.0	33.7
Female[3]	25.6	25.9	26.5	35.9
White male	23.1	23.8	24.2	34.3
White female[3]	23.5	24.0	24.4	33.9
Black male	22.2	24.3	25.7	34.0
Black female[3]	41.7	42.9	44.3	53.0
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.1	33.7
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	23.9	32.5
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.6	34.0
Black, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	44.1	53.3
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	31.0	40.1
Mexican-American female[3]	- - -	- - -	41.4	51.8
20–74 years, crude				
Both sexes[3]	25.5	25.5	25.7	35.1
Male	23.4	24.0	24.2	33.6
Female[3]	27.4	27.0	27.1	36.5
White male	23.7	24.2	24.4	34.5
White female[3]	25.4	25.2	25.1	34.8
Black male	22.5	24.5	25.7	33.5
Black female[3]	43.0	43.2	43.7	52.3
White, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	24.4	34.1
White, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	24.8	33.5
Black, non-Hispanic male	- - -	- - -	25.6	33.6
Black, non-Hispanic female[3]	- - -	- - -	43.4	52.7
Mexican-American male	- - -	- - -	29.5	36.6
Mexican-American female[3]	- - -	- - -	39.1	50.4
Male				
20–34 years	19.6	19.2	17.3	25.4
35–44 years	22.8	29.4	28.9	34.9
45–54 years	28.1	27.6	31.0	37.7
55–64 years	26.9	24.8	28.1	43.7
65–74 years	21.8	23.0	25.2	42.9
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	27.7
Female[3]				
20–34 years	13.2	14.8	16.8	25.6
35–44 years	24.1	27.3	27.0	36.8
45–54 years	30.7	32.3	32.5	45.4
55–64 years	43.2	38.5	37.0	48.2
65–74 years	42.9	38.0	38.4	42.3
75 years and over	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.1

- - - Data not available.

[1]The race groups, white and black, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2]Data for Mexican Americans, non-Hispanic whites, and non-Hispanic blacks are for 1982–84. See Appendix I.

[3]Excludes pregnant women.

NOTES: Overweight is defined for men as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.8 kilograms/meter^2, and for women as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.3 kilograms/meter^2. These cut points were used because they represent the sex-specific 85th percentiles for persons 20–29 years of age in the 1976–80 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Height was measured without shoes; two pounds are deducted from data for 1960–62 to allow for weight of clothing.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Examination Statistics. Unpublished data.

Table 73. Overweight children and adolescents 6–17 years of age, according to sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1963–65 through 1988–94

[Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	*1963–65/ 1966–70*[2]	*1971–74*	*1976–80*[3]	*1988–94*[4]
6–11 years of age, age adjusted		Percent of population		
Both sexes	5.0	5.5	7.6	13.6
Boys	4.9	6.5	8.1	14.7
White	5.4	6.6	8.1	14.6
Black	1.7	5.6	8.6	15.1
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	7.4	13.1
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	8.6	14.7
Mexican-American	- - -	- - -	14.5	18.8
Girls	5.2	4.4	7.1	12.6
White	5.1	4.4	6.5	11.7
Black	5.3	4.5	11.5	17.4
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.2	11.9
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	11.6	17.7
Mexican-American	- - -	- - -	10.7	15.8
12–17 years of age, age adjusted				
Both sexes	5.0	6.2	5.6	11.5
Boys	5.0	5.3	5.3	12.4
White	5.2	5.5	5.3	13.1
Black	3.6	4.4	6.0	12.1
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	4.5	11.8
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6.1	12.5
Mexican-American	- - -	- - -	7.7	14.8
Girls[5]	5.0	7.2	6.0	10.7
White	4.8	6.6	5.4	10.2
Black	6.4	10.5	10.2	15.9
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	5.4	9.3
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	10.5	15.8
Mexican-American	- - -	- - -	9.3	13.7
Boys				
6–8 years	5.1	6.3	8.1	15.4
9–11 years	4.8	6.7	8.1	14.0
12–14 years	5.2	5.4	5.4	11.5
15–17 years	4.8	5.2	5.1	13.1
Girls[5]				
6–8 years	5.1	4.1	7.1	14.6
9–11 years	5.2	4.7	7.1	10.8
12–14 years	5.0	8.6	7.8	13.9
15–17 years	4.9	6.0	4.5	7.8

- - - Data not available.

[1]The race groups, white and black, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2]Data for children 6–11 years of age are for 1963–65; data for adolescents 12–17 years of age are for 1966–70.

[3]Data for Mexican Americans, non-Hispanic whites, and non-Hispanic blacks are for 1982–84. See Appendix I.

[4]Excludes one non-Hispanic white adolescent boy age 12–14 years with an outlier sample weight.

[5]Excludes pregnant women starting with 1971–74. Pregnancy status not available for 1963–65/1966–70.

NOTES: Overweight is defined as body mass index (BMI) at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile BMI cutoff points calculated at 6-month age intervals for children 6–11 years of age from the 1963–65 National Health Examination Survey (NHES) and for adolescents 12–17 years of age from the 1966–70 NHES. Age is at time of examination at mobile examination center.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Examination Statistics. Unpublished data.

Table 74. Persons residing in counties that met national ambient air quality standards throughout the year, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1988–94

[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*	*1994*
All pollutants				Percent of population			
All persons	49.7	65.3	71.0	65.2	78.4	76.5	75.1
White	- - -	- - -	71.8	66.0	79.1	76.9	76.4
Black	- - -	- - -	71.5	63.4	76.5	75.2	70.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	76.8	75.2	83.0	82.4	80.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	49.6	46.7	64.4	62.8	55.6
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	49.3	45.2	56.8	57.7	54.8
Ozone							
All persons	53.6	72.6	76.3	71.9	81.9	79.5	79.9
White	- - -	- - -	76.9	72.7	82.7	79.9	80.0
Black	- - -	- - -	77.0	69.7	79.8	79.3	75.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	83.0	84.8	88.4	85.5	84.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	58.0	55.2	67.0	64.5	58.5
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	57.1	53.4	61.2	60.2	58.3
Carbon monoxide							
All persons	87.8	86.2	90.8	92.0	94.3	95.4	93.9
White	- - -	- - -	91.0	92.3	94.4	95.6	94.3
Black	- - -	- - -	93.4	93.5	95.5	96.0	92.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	88.7	89.9	92.9	95.1	93.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	73.7	78.0	84.7	85.8	84.6
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	72.5	75.6	79.8	82.2	81.4
Particulates (PM–10)[1]							
All persons	89.4	88.8	92.6	91.9	89.6	97.5	94.8
White	- - -	- - -	92.7	92.1	90.2	97.6	95.6
Black	- - -	- - -	94.2	93.6	87.9	96.8	94.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	92.4	90.6	89.9	97.4	96.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	82.7	80.8	79.3	98.5	93.2
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	76.1	76.3	71.3	97.4	91.0
Sulfur dioxide							
All persons	99.3	99.9	99.4	97.9	100.0	99.4	100.0
White	- - -	- - -	99.4	98.3	100.0	99.4	100.0
Black	- - -	- - -	99.5	95.6	100.0	99.5	100.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	99.8	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	99.8	97.4	100.0	99.8	100.0
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	99.9	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nitrogen dioxide							
All persons	96.6	96.5	96.4	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	- - -	- - -	96.8	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Black	- - -	- - -	96.6	96.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	97.2	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	86.7	86.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	85.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lead							
All persons	99.3	99.4	94.1	94.1	98.1	97.8	98.3
White	- - -	- - -	94.9	94.8	98.5	98.2	98.7
Black	- - -	- - -	91.5	91.1	95.3	94.8	95.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	- - -	- - -	96.4	96.4	99.4	99.3	99.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	- - -	- - -	85.5	85.5	99.0	98.9	99.1
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	83.6	84.0	99.4	99.5	99.5

- - - Data not available.

[1]Particulate matter smaller than 10 microns.

NOTES: The race groups, white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander, include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Conversely, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. 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; 1990–94 data based on 1990 county population estimates.

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 75. Occupational injuries with lost workdays in the private sector, according to industry: United States, selected years 1980–95

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

Industry	*1980*	*1985*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
	Number of injuries with lost workdays in thousands										
Total private sector[1]	2,491.0	2,484.7	2,721.3	2,880.4	2,955.5	2,987.3	2,794.0	2,776.1	2,772.5	2,848.3	2,767.6
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry[1]	39.3	45.2	49.3	51.3	52.2	57.2	54.3	52.3	51.2	48.5	51.7
Mining	66.2	43.9	34.6	37.1	33.9	35.6	31.4	25.6	24.2	24.0	22.8
Construction	242.6	272.8	292.3	304.4	301.2	296.3	239.9	226.8	226.5	241.7	217.9
Manufacturing	1,009.5	825.1	923.2	1,007.3	1,007.4	975.0	886.0	833.7	819.5	859.4	838.1
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	263.0	243.5	247.5	261.3	273.9	293.3	283.5	266.1	284.1	301.5	289.2
Wholesale trade	191.1	188.4	203.3	214.7	230.3	211.5	204.1	205.3	205.3	214.0	214.7
Retail trade	330.2	399.9	445.0	461.6	480.6	483.9	457.0	476.7	480.4	477.7	459.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38.1	45.5	49.9	54.0	52.6	63.7	62.2	64.4	61.7	58.8	52.2
Services	311.1	420.6	476.0	488.6	523.4	570.8	575.6	625.1	619.6	622.8	621.4
	Injuries with lost workdays per 100 full-time equivalents[2]										
Total private sector[1]	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry[1]	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.2
Mining	6.4	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
Construction	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.4	4.8
Manufacturing	5.2	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.0
Wholesale trade	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Retail trade	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Services	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7

[1]Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
[2]Incidence rate calculated as (N/EH) x 200,000, where N = total number of injuries with lost workdays in a calendar year, EH = total hours worked by all full-time and part-time employees in a calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year.

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 1988–95 are based on the 1987 edition (see Appendix II, Industry).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational injuries and illnesses in the United States by industry, 1980–95 editions. 1982–97.

Table 76. 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[4]	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.0
Outside MSA[4]	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.
[4]Metropolitan statistical area.

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

Table 77. Physician contacts, according to 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[5]	100.0	59.6	57.1	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.2	1.9	3.0	11.7	13.3
Outside MSA[5]	100.0	61.4	55.7	14.1	14.6	10.7	13.3	2.6	5.2	11.2	11.2

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.
[1]Includes hospital outpatient clinic, emergency room, and other hospital contacts.
[2]Includes clinics or other places outside a hospital.
[3]Age adjusted.
[4]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[5]Metropolitan statistical area.

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. Physician contacts, according to respondent-assessed health status, age, sex, and poverty status: United States, 1987–89 and 1993–95

[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, 1987–89	All, 1993–95	Good to excellent, 1987–89	Good to excellent, 1993–95	Fair or poor, 1987–89	Fair or poor, 1993–95
	Physician contacts per person per year					
Total[2]						
Male:						
Poor	5.2	6.1	3.4	3.9	11.1	13.7
Near poor	4.9	5.3	3.7	3.8	13.4	14.7
Nonpoor	4.8	5.2	4.2	4.6	16.8	16.3
Female:						
Poor	7.0	8.2	4.7	5.4	13.6	16.2
Near poor	5.9	6.6	4.6	5.0	14.9	17.3
Nonpoor	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.8	19.4	22.4
Under 15 years						
Poor	4.0	4.5	3.6	4.0	10.8	14.2
Near poor	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.9	15.2	16.2
Nonpoor	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	22.6	20.7
15–44 years						
Male:						
Poor	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.0	9.8	12.2
Near poor	3.5	3.8	2.9	2.8	11.7	15.0
Nonpoor	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.2	14.0	13.9
Female:						
Poor	6.4	6.8	5.1	5.1	14.0	15.0
Near poor	5.6	6.0	4.7	5.0	16.0	15.6
Nonpoor	6.1	6.6	5.6	5.9	20.4	23.4
45–64 years						
Male:						
Poor	7.5	9.3	3.1	4.1	11.4	14.7
Near poor	6.5	7.4	3.5	3.6	12.8	15.1
Nonpoor	5.1	5.8	4.1	4.8	13.8	15.3
Female:						
Poor	10.9	13.3	4.6	6.7	17.3	19.4
Near poor	7.6	8.5	4.7	5.1	14.5	16.4
Nonpoor	6.8	7.7	5.7	6.2	16.1	21.0
65 years and over						
Male:						
Poor	9.7	11.0	5.5	6.6	13.2	15.2
Near poor	8.9	10.4	6.5	7.6	12.9	15.4
Nonpoor	8.5	10.5	6.5	8.1	15.5	19.8
Female:						
Poor	10.6	14.2	6.5	8.8	16.0	21.5
Near poor	9.2	12.3	6.6	8.6	14.3	20.4
Nonpoor	8.8	10.8	7.1	8.4	14.9	20.6

[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 79. 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[7]	100.0	68.2	79.0	80.0	14.0	9.7	9.2	17.8	11.3	10.8
Outside MSA[7]	100.0	64.0	75.7	76.3	14.1	11.4	10.5	21.9	12.9	13.2

- - - Data not available.
*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.
[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.
[7]Metropolitan statistical area.

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 80 (page 1 of 2). Use of mammography for women 40 years of age and over according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1987–94

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

Characteristic	*1987*	*1990*	*1991*	*1993*	*1994*
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	60.9
40–49 years	31.9	55.1	55.6	59.9	61.3
50 years and over	27.4	49.7	54.1	59.7	60.6
50–64 years	31.7	56.0	60.3	65.1	66.5
65 years and over	22.8	43.4	48.1	54.2	55.0
Age, race, and Hispanic origin					
40 years and over:					
White, non-Hispanic	30.3	52.7	56.0	60.6	61.3
Black, non-Hispanic	23.8	46.0	47.7	59.2	64.4
Hispanic	18.3	45.2	49.2	50.9	51.9
40–49 years:					
White, non-Hispanic	34.3	57.0	58.1	61.6	62.0
Black, non-Hispanic	27.9	48.4	48.0	55.6	67.2
Hispanic	15.3	45.1	44.0	52.6	47.5
50 years and over:					
White, non-Hispanic	28.8	50.7	55.1	60.2	61.0
Black, non-Hispanic	21.5	44.6	47.6	61.4	62.4
Hispanic	20.0	45.2	53.7	49.7	54.7
50–64 years:					
White, non-Hispanic	33.6	58.1	61.5	66.2	67.5
Black, non-Hispanic	26.4	48.4	52.4	65.5	63.6
Hispanic	23.0	47.5	61.7	59.2	60.1
65 years and over:					
White, non-Hispanic	24.0	43.8	49.1	54.7	54.9
Black, non-Hispanic	14.1	39.7	41.6	56.3	61.0
Hispanic	*13.7	41.1	40.9	35.7	48.0
Age and poverty status[2]					
40 years and over:					
Below poverty	15.0	28.7	36.5	41.6	43.3
At or above poverty	31.0	54.8	58.4	62.8	64.2
40–49 years:					
Below poverty	19.0	33.2	33.7	37.3	44.9
At or above poverty	33.4	57.3	58.8	62.7	64.1
50 years and over:					
Below poverty	13.8	27.0	37.6	43.4	42.6
At or above poverty	29.9	53.5	58.2	62.8	64.2
50–64 years:					
Below poverty	14.5	25.6	39.6	46.8	46.0
At or above poverty	34.1	59.5	64.3	67.6	69.4
65 years and over:					
Below poverty	13.4	28.0	36.0	41.0	40.3
At or above poverty	25.0	46.6	51.5	57.5	58.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 80 (page 2 of 2). Use of mammography for women 40 years of age and over according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1987–94

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

Characteristic	*1987*	*1990*	*1991*	*1993*	*1994*
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	48.2
12 years	31.3	52.7	55.8	59.0	61.0
13 years or more	37.7	62.8	65.2	69.5	69.7
40–49 years of age:					
Less than 12 years	15.1	38.5	40.8	43.6	50.4
12 years	32.6	53.1	52.0	56.6	55.8
13 years or more	39.2	62.3	63.7	66.1	68.7
50 years of age and over:					
Less than 12 years	18.4	36.0	39.9	46.9	47.7
12 years	30.6	52.6	57.7	60.1	63.6
13 years or more	36.8	63.2	66.3	72.5	70.5
50–64 years of age:					
Less than 12 years	21.2	41.0	43.6	51.4	51.6
12 years	33.8	56.5	60.8	62.4	67.8
13 years or more	40.5	68.0	72.7	78.5	74.7
65 years of age and over:					
Less than 12 years	16.5	33.0	37.7	44.2	45.6
12 years	25.9	47.5	54.0	57.4	59.1
13 years or more	32.3	56.7	57.9	64.8	64.3

* Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

[1]Questions concerning use of mammography differed slightly on the National Health Interview Survey across the years for which data are shown. In 1987 and 1990 women were asked to report when they had their last mammogram. In 1991 women were asked whether they had a mammogram in the past 2 years. In 1993 and 1994 women were asked whether they had a mammogram within the past year, between 1 and 2 years ago, or over 2 years ago.

[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 81 (page 1 of 2). Ambulatory care visits to physician offices and hospital outpatient and emergency departments by selected patient characteristics: United States, 1993 and 1995

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physician visits and hospital outpatient department and emergency department visits]

Characteristic	Place of visit: All places 1993	All places 1995	Physician offices 1993	Physician offices 1995	Hospital outpatient departments 1993	Hospital outpatient departments 1995	Hospital emergency departments 1993	Hospital emergency departments 1995
	Number of visits in thousands							
Total	869,991	860,858	717,191	697,082	62,534	67,232	90,266	96,545
Age								
Under 15 years	164,911	169,297	129,279	131,548	12,927	15,039	22,705	22,709
15–44 years	325,475	310,530	256,260	237,868	26,811	26,895	42,404	45,767
45–64 years	184,961	188,319	160,146	159,531	12,365	14,811	12,450	13,978
65 years and over	194,644	192,712	171,506	168,135	10,432	10,487	12,706	14,090
65–74 years	105,132	102,605	93,873	90,544	5,865	6,004	5,394	6,057
75 years and over	89,512	90,106	77,633	77,591	4,567	4,482	7,312	8,033
Sex and age								
Male	353,788	353,484	287,021	280,762	23,600	26,221	43,167	46,501
Under 15 years	87,569	87,618	68,615	67,094	6,507	8,131	12,447	12,392
15–44 years	113,827	112,630	85,998	82,345	8,032	8,485	19,797	21,800
45–64 years	74,829	76,245	64,135	64,193	4,977	5,582	5,717	6,469
65–74 years	43,408	41,513	38,658	36,372	2,426	2,332	2,324	2,810
75 years and over	34,157	35,478	29,616	30,758	1,659	1,690	2,882	3,030
Female	516,204	507,375	430,170	416,319	38,935	41,011	47,099	50,044
Under 15 years	77,342	81,679	60,664	64,454	6,420	6,908	10,258	10,317
15–44 years	211,649	197,900	170,262	155,523	18,779	18,410	22,608	23,967
45–64 years	110,131	112,075	96,011	95,337	7,388	9,229	6,732	7,509
65–74 years	61,725	61,092	55,215	54,172	3,440	3,673	3,070	3,248
75 years and over	55,356	54,628	48,017	46,833	2,908	2,792	4,431	5,004
Race and age								
White	748,938	733,086	632,500	608,384	46,337	50,110	70,101	74,592
Under 15 years	139,395	142,777	113,506	115,558	9,026	10,696	16,863	16,523
15–44 years	272,517	257,827	220,676	203,151	19,706	19,971	32,135	34,706
45–64 years	159,281	159,599	140,231	137,591	9,156	11,003	9,894	11,005
65–74 years	95,546	90,589	86,204	80,675	4,676	4,696	4,666	5,218
75 years and over	82,198	82,294	71,884	71,408	3,772	3,745	6,542	7,141
Black	90,445	93,984	58,154	59,678	14,015	15,022	18,276	19,284
Under 15 years	19,005	19,062	10,328	9,883	3,398	3,825	5,279	5,354
15–44 years	38,766	39,721	23,254	23,885	6,129	6,009	9,383	9,827
45–64 years	19,424	21,145	14,399	15,212	2,751	3,315	2,274	2,619
65–74 years	7,042	8,687	5,381	6,734	1,006	1,208	655	745
75 years and over	6,209	5,369	4,793	3,965	731	665	685	738
	Number of visits per 100 persons							
Total, age adjusted	334	322	274	260	24	26	36	36
Total, crude	342	329	282	266	25	26	36	37
Age								
Under 15 years	288	285	226	221	23	25	40	38
15–44 years	281	260	221	200	23	23	37	38
45–64 years	372	364	322	309	25	29	25	27
65 years and over	622	612	548	534	33	33	41	45
65–74 years	565	560	504	494	32	33	29	33
75 years and over	707	683	613	588	36	34	58	61

See footnotes at the end of table.

Table 81 (page 2 of 2). Ambulatory care visits to physician offices and hospital outpatient and emergency departments by selected patient characteristics: United States, 1993 and 1995

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physician visits and hospital outpatient department and emergency department visits]

	Place of visit							
	All places		*Physician offices*		*Hospital outpatient departments*		*Hospital emergency departments*	
Characteristic	*1993*	*1995*	*1993*	*1995*	*1993*	*1995*	*1993*	*1995*
Sex and age	Number of visits per 100 persons							
Male, age adjusted	289	280	234	223	19	21	35	36
Male, crude	286	277	232	220	19	21	35	36
Under 15 years	299	288	234	220	22	27	43	41
15–44 years	199	191	150	140	14	14	35	37
45–64 years	313	305	268	257	21	22	24	26
65–74 years	519	508	462	445	29	29	28	34
75 years and over	716	711	621	616	35	34	60	61
Female, age adjusted	377	362	312	296	29	30	36	36
Female, crude	395	378	329	310	30	31	36	37
Under 15 years	277	281	217	222	23	24	37	36
15–44 years	361	329	290	258	32	31	39	40
45–64 years	427	419	372	357	29	35	26	28
65–74 years	601	603	538	534	34	36	30	32
75 years and over	702	666	609	571	37	34	56	61
Race and age								
White, age adjusted	343	329	288	272	22	23	33	34
White, crude	354	338	299	281	22	23	33	34
Under 15 years	307	305	250	247	20	23	37	35
15–44 years	287	265	232	209	21	21	34	36
45–64 years	372	359	327	310	21	25	23	25
65–74 years	579	557	522	496	28	29	28	32
75 years and over	719	689	629	598	33	31	57	60
Black, age adjusted	291	294	190	190	45	47	56	57
Black, crude	283	281	182	178	44	45	57	58
Under 15 years	208	198	113	103	37	40	58	56
15–44 years	257	249	154	150	41	38	62	62
45–64 years	378	397	280	286	54	62	44	49
65–74 years	420	553	321	429	60	77	39	47
75 years and over	622	534	480	395	73	66	69	73

NOTES: Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Rates will be overestimated to the extent that visits by institutionalized persons are counted in the numerator (for example, hospital emergency department visits by nursing home residents) whereas institutionalized persons are omitted from the denominator.

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 82. Ambulatory care visits to physician offices, percent distribution according to selected patient characteristics and physician specialty: United States, 1975, 1985, and 1995

[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	1995	1975	1985	1995	1975	1985	1995	1975	1985	1995
	Percent distribution												
Total	100.0	41.3	30.5	25.9	10.9	11.6	15.2	8.2	11.4	12.8	8.5	8.9	7.6
Age													
Under 15 years	100.0	34.1	25.0	20.7	2.1	2.2	3.6	43.7	55.2	60.9	*	*	*
15–44 years	100.0	40.9	33.0	30.3	8.1	8.3	12.1	1.4	2.6	3.1	17.5	19.1	16.7
45–64 years	100.0	44.4	32.0	27.2	16.2	15.7	19.4	*	*	*	3.9	4.7	6.1
65 years and over	100.0	45.5	29.1	22.3	19.3	22.1	24.6	*	*	*	1.2	1.4	1.9
65–74 years	100.0	46.0	28.8	23.0	18.6	22.1	23.8	*	*	*	1.4	2.0	2.4
75 years and over	100.0	44.6	29.4	21.5	20.5	22.1	25.5	*	*	*	*	*	1.4
Sex and age													
Male:													
Under 15 years	100.0	34.8	24.7	21.3	2.0	1.9	3.5	43.2	53.9	59.5	. . .	. . .	. . .
15–44 years	100.0	45.9	36.4	31.8	10.0	9.9	14.4	1.9	2.5	3.8	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	43.4	31.0	27.3	17.3	16.0	20.9	*	*	*	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	100.0	45.7	28.1	21.7	17.5	20.8	21.9	*	*	*	. . .	. . .	. . .
Female:													
Under 15 years	100.0	33.3	25.3	20.2	2.2	2.5	3.8	44.3	56.5	62.3	*	*	*
15–44 years	100.0	38.3	31.3	29.5	7.1	7.5	10.9	1.1	2.6	2.7	26.4	28.4	25.5
45–64 years	100.0	45.0	32.7	27.2	15.5	15.5	18.4	*	*	*	6.4	7.7	10.1
65 years and over	100.0	45.4	29.7	22.7	20.4	23.0	26.4	*	*	*	1.9	2.3	3.2
Race													
White	100.0	40.8	30.0	25.2	11.1	11.8	14.6	8.2	11.4	13.0	8.2	8.7	7.5
Black	100.0	46.9	35.4	33.3	9.9	10.4	18.5	8.0	11.3	9.4	11.9	9.9	9.9

Characteristic	General surgery			Ophthalmology			Orthopedic surgery			All others		
	1975	1985	1995	1975	1985	1995	1975	1985	1995	1975	1985	1995
	Percent distribution											
Total	7.3	4.7	2.8	4.4	6.3	5.8	3.4	5.0	5.8	16.0	21.7	24.1
Age												
Under 15 years	2.6	1.4	*	3.4	2.6	2.0	3.4	2.9	3.0	9.6	10.4	9.0
15–44 years	7.5	4.4	2.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.9	6.1	6.8	17.4	22.5	25.5
45–64 years	9.7	6.6	3.8	4.9	7.1	5.3	3.7	6.1	7.7	17.3	27.4	29.8
65 years and over	7.9	6.2	3.5	6.9	13.5	13.7	1.9	3.4	4.9	17.3	24.2	28.8
65–74 years	7.9	6.4	3.6	6.4	11.2	12.2	2.1	3.6	5.4	17.4	25.9	29.4
75 years and over	7.8	6.0	3.3	7.8	16.6	15.5	1.4	3.1	4.3	17.0	21.9	28.1
Sex and age												
Male:												
Under 15 years	2.9	1.7	*	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.7	3.3	3.4	10.1	11.9	9.5
15–44 years	8.8	5.0	3.2	4.1	5.2	3.6	7.1	11.0	11.4	21.9	29.8	31.7
45–64 years	9.1	6.2	3.3	5.1	7.2	5.9	4.3	7.0	9.0	20.7	32.2	32.8
65 years and over	7.7	6.7	3.1	6.4	11.8	12.7	1.6	2.6	4.2	20.9	29.8	35.9
Female:												
Under 15 years	2.3	*	*	4.3	2.6	1.7	3.0	2.4	2.6	9.1	8.9	8.5
15–44 years	6.9	4.1	2.5	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.2	3.8	4.4	15.1	19.0	22.1
45–64 years	10.1	6.9	4.1	4.8	7.0	4.9	3.2	5.5	6.9	15.0	24.2	27.7
65 years and over	8.0	5.9	3.7	7.2	14.5	14.4	2.1	3.8	5.3	15.0	20.7	24.0
Race												
White	7.5	4.6	2.8	4.3	6.4	6.1	3.5	5.0	6.1	16.5	22.3	24.8
Black	6.1	6.2	2.3	3.2	4.7	4.6	2.8	4.8	4.8	11.0	17.2	17.3

* Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

. . . Category not applicable.

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 general and family practice includes subspecialties also. Internal medicine includes 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 83. 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. Data for 1983 and 1989 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 84. Home health care and hospice patients, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1992–94

[Data are based on a survey of current home health care and hospice patients]

Type of patient and characteristic	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*[1]
Home health care patients		Number of current patients	
Total	1,232,200	1,451,200	1,879,510
Age at admission[2]		Percent distribution	
Under 65 years	24.1	25.0	27.2
65 years and over	75.9	75.0	72.8
65–74 years	24.5	24.2	22.0
75–84 years	34.0	32.0	31.1
85 years and over	17.5	18.8	19.7
Sex			
Male	33.2	34.0	32.5
Female	66.8	66.0	67.5
Primary admission diagnosis[3]			
Malignant neoplasms	5.7	6.2	5.7
Diabetes	7.7	6.8	8.1
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	6.3	6.5	8.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	25.9	26.6	27.2
Diseases of heart	12.6	13.0	14.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	5.8	6.5	6.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	6.6	6.1	6.1
Decubitus ulcers	1.9	1.3	1.1
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	9.4	8.5	8.3
Osteoarthritis	2.5	2.2	2.8
Fractures, all sites	3.8	4.1	3.7
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	1.4	1.8	1.7
Other	32.7	33.9	31.8
Hospice patients		Number of current patients	
Total	52,100	50,100	60,783
Age at admission[2]		Percent distribution	
Under 65 years	20.4	27.5	31.2
65 years and over	79.6	72.5	68.8
65–74 years	27.4	29.4	23.1
75–84 years	39.1	28.2	29.0
85 years and over	13.0	14.9	16.7
Sex			
Male	46.1	41.1	44.7
Female	53.9	58.9	55.3
Primary admission diagnosis[3]			
Malignant neoplasms	65.7	71.0	57.2
Malignant neoplasms of large intestine and rectum	9.0	5.8	8.0
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung	21.1	21.1	12.5
Malignant neoplasm of breast	3.9	8.6	4.8
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	6.0	5.2	5.9
Diseases of heart	10.2	6.7	9.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	4.3	6.3	6.6
Other	19.8	15.9	27.0

[1]Comparisons of data from 1994 with data from previous years should be made with caution due to changes in the sampling frame. See Appendix I.
[2]Denominator excludes persons with unknown age.
[3]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 85. 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[5]	107.5	85.9	82.8	1,015.4	599.6	549.0	9.4	7.0	6.6
Outside MSA[5]	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.
[5]Metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates of hospital utilization from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) may differ because NHIS data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population and exclude deliveries, whereas NHDS data are based on hospital discharge records of all persons. NHDS includes records for persons discharged alive or deceased and institutionalized persons, and excludes newborn infants. Differences in hospital utilization estimated by the two surveys are particularly evident for the elderly and for women. See Appendix I.

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

Table 86. Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1980–95

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Characteristic	*1980*[1]	*1985*[1]	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*[2]	*1994*	*1995*
				Discharges per 1,000 population					
Total[3]	158.5	137.7	117.6	115.4	113.0	110.5	107.6	106.5	104.7
Sex[3]									
Male	140.3	124.4	106.9	105.1	100.9	98.6	95.2	94.2	92.3
Female	177.0	151.8	129.3	126.6	126.0	123.2	120.5	119.1	117.4
Age									
Under 15 years	71.6	57.7	49.8	48.8	44.6	45.2	37.7	39.2	41.7
15–44 years	150.1	125.0	103.9	102.7	101.6	96.0	95.4	93.2	89.8
45–64 years	194.8	170.8	142.1	136.8	135.0	131.0	126.8	124.1	118.2
65 years and over	383.7	369.8	336.8	333.4	330.9	336.5	341.6	341.6	344.6
65–74 years	315.8	297.2	266.8	261.9	259.1	264.5	262.2	261.6	257.6
75 years and over	489.3	475.6	435.5	433.1	429.9	432.7	446.3	445.3	455.2
Geographic region[3]									
Northeast	147.6	129.1	126.1	124.6	121.0	123.9	118.3	121.3	120.0
Midwest	175.4	143.4	120.3	117.2	115.1	105.3	102.2	102.6	99.5
South	165.1	143.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	116.3	116.9	111.8	110.9
West	136.9	130.3	103.0	97.7	92.1	93.7	87.6	87.6	86.0
				Days of care per 1,000 population					
Total[3]	1,129.0	872.1	750.8	727.5	705.0	659.3	626.9	594.0	544.3
Sex[3]									
Male	1,076.0	848.2	748.2	729.8	690.4	656.3	616.3	580.8	533.1
Female	1,187.1	902.0	760.6	734.0	725.3	667.5	640.5	609.5	556.7
Age									
Under 15 years	315.7	263.0	248.4	237.4	215.4	219.6	195.5	189.2	185.6
15–44 years	786.8	603.3	492.6	480.3	465.3	416.1	399.3	390.4	346.0
45–64 years	1,596.9	1,201.6	966.5	915.9	911.5	827.1	785.0	727.5	655.6
65 years and over	4,098.4	3,228.0	2,994.1	2,959.2	2,867.7	2,771.7	2,676.2	2,516.3	2,352.4
65–74 years	3,147.0	2,437.3	2,248.8	2,153.2	2,067.7	2,040.8	1,927.1	1,798.8	1,669.0
75 years and over	5,578.7	4,381.4	4,045.2	4,082.6	3,970.7	3,747.8	3,664.6	3,445.7	3,220.1
Geographic region[3]									
Northeast	1,204.7	953.5	922.4	909.1	878.0	838.6	787.2	774.9	722.1
Midwest	1,296.2	952.0	747.0	726.0	713.4	626.2	600.5	553.9	502.9
South	1,105.5	848.9	725.6	727.8	704.1	676.2	655.1	618.0	564.9
West	836.2	713.2	602.7	532.5	509.9	483.1	445.2	420.3	385.2
				Average length of stay in days					
Total[3]	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.2
Sex[3]									
Male	7.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.8
Female	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.7
Age									
Under 15 years	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.5
15–44 years	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9
45–64 years	8.2	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.5
65 years and over	10.7	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.4	6.8
65–74 years	10.0	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.5
75 years and over	11.4	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.2	7.7	7.1
Geographic region[3]									
Northeast	8.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.0
Midwest	7.4	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.1
South	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.1
West	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.5

[1]Comparisons of data from 1980–85 with data from later years should be made with caution as estimates of change may reflect improvements in the design (see Appendix I) rather than true changes in hospital use.
[2]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.

NOTES: Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Estimates of hospital utilization from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) may differ because NHIS data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population and exclude deliveries, whereas NHDS data are based on hospital discharge records of all persons. NHDS includes records for persons discharged alive or deceased and institutionalized persons, and excludes newborn infants. Differences in hospital utilization estimated by the two surveys are particularly evident for the elderly and for women. See Appendix I.

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. 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, 1986–95

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Type of discharge, sex, and age	*1986*[1]	*1987*[1]	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
				Discharges in thousands					
Discharges with diagnosis of HIV	44	67	95	140	146	194	225	234	216
Male, 20–49 years	35	51	73	102	102	141	158	155	141
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	13	19	27	31	44	49	45
All discharges	34,256	33,387	31,146	30,947	30,788	30,951	30,825	30,843	30,722
Male, 20–49 years	4,300	4,075	3,670	3,676	3,649	3,529	3,619	3,531	3,360
Female, 20–49 years	9,027	8,980	8,169	8,196	8,228	7,942	7,901	7,705	7,593
				Discharges per 1,000 population					
Discharges with diagnosis of HIV	0.18	0.28	0.39	0.57	0.59	0.76	0.88	0.90	0.83
Male, 20–49 years	0.67	0.96	1.36	1.87	1.84	2.47	2.76	2.68	2.43
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	0.23	0.34	0.47	0.54	0.74	0.83	0.76
All discharges	143.7	138.8	128.3	126.3	124.3	122.1	120.2	119.1	117.5
Male, 20–49 years	82.2	76.8	68.2	67.3	65.8	62.0	63.1	61.2	57.9
Female, 20–49 years	166.7	163.6	147.1	145.8	144.5	136.1	134.6	130.5	127.9
				Days of care in thousands					
Discharges with diagnosis of HIV	714	936	1,277	1,731	2,188	2,136	2,561	2,317	2,147
Male, 20–49 years	573	724	914	1,235	1,645	1,422	1,696	1,444	1,293
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	233	201	341	455	619	511	513
All discharges	218,496	214,942	203,678	200,827	197,422	190,386	184,601	177,179	164,627
Male, 20–49 years	26,488	26,295	22,697	22,967	22,539	21,614	21,348	20,448	17,984
Female, 20–49 years	40,620	39,356	34,800	35,007	34,473	30,886	29,555	28,740	26,596
				Days of care per 1,000 population					
Discharges with diagnosis of HIV	2.99	3.89	5.26	7.06	8.83	8.43	9.99	8.95	8.21
Male, 20–49 years	10.95	13.64	16.97	22.62	29.68	24.97	29.57	25.04	22.27
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	4.19	3.58	5.99	7.80	10.54	8.66	8.64
All discharges	916.5	893.6	838.8	819.3	796.9	751.0	719.9	684.3	629.8
Male, 20–49 years	506.4	495.2	421.5	420.7	406.6	379.5	372.2	354.6	309.8
Female, 20–49 years	750.2	717.1	626.5	622.8	605.4	529.3	503.4	486.7	447.9
				Average length of stay in days					
Discharges with diagnosis of HIV	16.4	14.1	13.4	12.4	14.9	11.0	11.4	9.9	9.9
Male, 20–49 years	16.4	14.1	12.5	12.1	16.2	10.1	10.7	9.3	9.2
Female, 20–49 years	*	*	18.0	10.6	12.6	14.6	14.2	10.5	11.3
All discharges	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4
Male, 20–49 years	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.4
Female, 20–49 years	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5

*Statistics based on fewer than 5,000 estimated discharges are not shown.

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

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. Rates for 1986–90 in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Discharges with diagnosis of HIV have at least one HIV diagnosis listed on the face sheet of the medical record and are not limited to the first-listed diagnosis. See Appendix II, Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

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 3). Rates of discharges and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1985, 1990, 1994, and 1995

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Days of care			
	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995
Both sexes	Number per 1,000 population							
Total[2,3]	137.7	113.0	106.5	104.7	872.1	705.0	594.0	544.3
Male								
All ages[2,3]	124.4	100.9	94.2	92.3	848.2	690.4	580.8	533.1
Under 15 years[3]	64.4	49.2	43.3	46.6	289.9	234.1	211.5	212.8
Pneumonia	5.7	6.3	6.7	7.8	23.6	26.3	25.7	28.1
Injuries and poisoning	9.3	5.9	5.1	4.9	36.8	26.0	20.2	21.5
Fracture, all sites	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	16.7	7.9	6.4	7.6
Asthma	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.5	12.0	11.0	9.1	12.1
Bronchitis	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	5.4	2.4	1.6	2.1
15–44 years[3]	75.3	57.8	53.8	50.2	458.2	353.6	313.3	269.5
Injuries and poisoning	17.9	13.4	10.0	9.9	98.7	66.7	46.6	47.3
Fracture, all sites	5.2	4.1	3.3	3.3	34.6	22.9	18.1	17.9
Psychoses	3.0	3.5	5.6	4.9	43.7	50.3	63.9	49.5
Diseases of heart	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	16.6	15.4	12.2	11.3
Intervertebral disc disorders	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.6	18.7	10.0	7.3	4.0
45–64 years[3]	177.6	140.2	127.1	121.2	1,229.0	943.6	740.9	682.2
Diseases of heart	36.9	31.7	29.4	29.7	239.2	185.0	148.0	143.7
Ischemic heart disease	27.1	22.6	20.8	21.3	171.1	128.2	101.3	99.0
Acute myocardial infarction	9.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	82.4	55.8	42.8	42.5
Congestive heart failure	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	18.9	19.7	19.0	16.3
Injuries and poisoning	15.0	11.6	10.9	10.2	99.1	82.6	63.8	56.2
Fracture, all sites	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.9	29.9	24.2	20.8	18.4
Malignant neoplasms	13.1	10.6	8.1	7.6	120.6	99.1	66.1	53.4
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, lung	3.6	2.7	1.6	1.5	31.9	19.1	12.2	10.2
Pneumonia	3.4	3.5	4.4	3.0	27.4	27.4	31.9	20.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	5.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	51.0	40.7	25.3	25.7
Diabetes	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.4	26.5	21.2	17.5	22.3
65–74 years[3]	325.5	285.9	280.9	274.5	2,622.0	2,237.2	1,878.8	1,759.0
Diseases of heart	69.9	69.0	73.8	74.1	520.2	484.1	443.0	416.7
Ischemic heart disease	43.2	41.7	43.1	43.7	317.2	283.4	252.6	244.6
Acute myocardial infarction	17.6	13.9	14.9	15.4	160.4	121.7	112.8	101.7
Congestive heart failure	9.8	11.3	13.6	14.8	76.4	89.6	92.0	87.0
Malignant neoplasms	38.8	27.7	28.3	24.3	352.8	275.8	231.7	190.7
Malignant neoplasms of prostate	6.6	5.0	6.2	5.0	48.2	32.9	34.6	26.5
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, lung	10.8	6.3	5.5	5.2	89.5	55.4	47.8	39.8
Malignant neoplasms of large intestine and rectum	3.9	3.0	3.2	2.6	54.9	34.0	33.4	27.8
Injuries and poisoning	16.0	17.5	17.9	16.0	131.7	138.1	124.2	106.4
Fracture, all sites	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.4	42.8	45.6	37.1	32.1
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	21.6	18.0	16.7	14.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	18.5	13.7	15.7	17.0	182.0	114.0	108.2	111.9
Pneumonia	10.9	11.3	12.1	12.6	104.9	107.1	88.5	86.8
Hyperplasia of prostate	13.5	14.3	8.1	7.5	84.8	64.6	30.7	22.4
Osteoarthritis	3.4	5.0	5.5	5.9	36.9	44.6	36.5	33.4
Diabetes	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.3	42.6	39.6	33.9	46.8
75 years and over[3]	529.1	476.3	468.2	472.8	4,682.0	4,211.9	3,562.1	3,248.8
Diseases of heart	108.6	105.7	113.2	113.4	841.2	851.7	736.4	674.6
Ischemic heart disease	51.3	48.9	49.0	51.6	413.2	396.2	313.8	320.6
Acute myocardial infarction	23.8	23.0	20.7	22.2	230.5	226.5	157.3	168.6
Congestive heart failure	27.8	30.9	35.3	31.2	220.5	241.2	231.5	192.6
Pneumonia	30.1	38.4	38.0	40.2	305.7	391.8	309.2	323.8
Malignant neoplasms	55.7	40.8	29.4	30.1	545.9	406.4	253.0	250.2
Malignant neoplasms of prostate	15.3	9.7	4.9	4.3	116.5	65.3	27.3	17.5
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, lung	10.4	5.3	4.2	3.5	99.0	53.1	38.6	31.2
Malignant neoplasms of large intestine and rectum	6.9	5.4	4.2	4.9	84.7	80.3	43.9	52.9
Injuries and poisoning	31.8	31.1	30.4	32.5	358.8	339.7	247.8	222.6
Fracture, all sites	14.3	13.7	13.1	16.1	223.9	144.4	123.5	114.5
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.0	161.3	97.4	94.2	68.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	37.9	30.0	31.5	31.9	380.7	296.9	219.3	214.4
Hyperplasia of prostate	19.7	17.8	10.1	9.4	141.0	108.7	44.1	32.7
Osteoarthritis	4.4	5.7	6.7	6.5	49.4	60.4	46.0	54.1
Diabetes	6.4	4.6	7.1	6.9	66.6	50.9	51.0	41.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 88 (page 2 of 3). Rates of discharges and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1985, 1990, 1994, and 1995

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Days of care			
	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995
Female	Number per 1,000 population							
All ages[2,3]	151.8	126.0	119.1	117.4	902.0	725.3	609.5	556.7
Under 15 years[3]	50.6	39.7	34.9	36.5	234.8	195.8	165.7	157.1
Pneumonia	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.4	20.9	20.5	18.3	20.0
Injuries and poisoning	6.1	3.9	3.4	3.4	23.0	15.1	12.4	12.1
Fracture, all sites	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	8.9	6.0	4.6	4.0
Asthma	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.8	7.5	7.2	5.8	7.8
Bronchitis	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	3.6	3.0	1.2	1.2
15–44 years[3]	173.5	144.7	132.1	129.0	744.8	575.4	466.7	421.8
Delivery	67.9	68.5	65.7	63.3	222.6	191.0	157.3	135.0
Injuries and poisoning	9.2	6.9	6.0	5.8	48.0	36.5	26.4	24.8
Fracture, all sites	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	13.8	10.8	8.6	5.9
Psychoses	3.2	3.8	5.4	5.3	50.7	56.3	56.9	51.5
Diseases of heart	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.9	8.8	6.8	6.5	9.1
Intervertebral disc disorders	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	13.5	6.8	4.8	2.9
45–64 years[3]	164.6	130.2	121.3	115.4	1,176.5	881.9	715.0	630.9
Diseases of heart	18.0	16.5	17.4	14.9	121.4	100.5	96.8	70.5
Ischemic heart disease	10.6	9.9	10.1	8.3	71.1	57.1	48.8	37.8
Acute myocardial infarction	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	33.5	21.5	18.8	15.0
Congestive heart failure	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.5	12.7	15.8	22.3	14.4
Malignant neoplasms	15.4	12.6	9.4	9.6	128.8	106.8	63.1	60.5
Malignant neoplasms of breast	3.9	2.8	2.2	2.1	25.2	12.0	10.0	7.5
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, lung	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	22.3	14.7	8.2	8.0
Injuries and poisoning	12.2	9.4	9.0	8.4	82.4	62.9	54.1	45.1
Fracture, all sites	4.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	30.0	24.8	16.6	14.0
Pneumonia	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.3	29.2	26.4	26.4	21.8
Diabetes	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.2	31.6	25.7	20.2	19.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	44.9	31.9	23.5	21.3
65–74 years[3]	275.5	238.2	246.2	244.0	2,294.9	1,935.3	1,735.1	1,597.0
Diseases of heart	49.4	44.6	50.8	47.8	375.1	313.1	311.0	273.6
Ischemic heart disease	27.5	24.1	25.2	24.0	205.1	151.9	152.1	133.8
Acute myocardial infarction	8.6	7.4	8.1	7.9	88.7	57.3	62.9	57.9
Congestive heart failure	8.2	9.1	10.6	10.2	67.9	80.8	78.3	66.8
Injuries and poisoning	19.7	17.6	18.0	17.9	178.8	164.2	130.3	112.5
Fracture, all sites	9.3	8.3	8.4	7.0	97.7	96.2	66.4	43.4
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.8	48.0	58.8	28.1	21.2
Malignant neoplasms	29.1	20.6	19.2	20.1	274.8	187.5	153.7	146.9
Malignant neoplasms of breast	5.1	3.9	3.3	3.2	44.6	17.4	10.0	9.9
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, lung	3.6	2.6	3.3	2.8	34.9	26.6	27.2	25.0
Malignant neoplasms of large intestine and rectum	3.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	41.8	34.5	24.8	19.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	15.0	11.2	12.1	10.4	155.1	94.8	87.3	71.1
Pneumonia	7.0	8.6	9.8	10.5	65.2	80.8	76.3	79.2
Osteoarthritis	4.3	6.8	8.3	8.5	45.2	68.1	56.7	48.4
Diabetes	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.7	65.5	46.3	54.1	35.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 88 (page 3 of 3). Rates of discharges and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1985, 1990, 1994, and 1995

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Days of care			
	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995
Female—Con.	Number per 1,000 population							
75 years and over[3]	446.8	404.6	432.4	445.1	4,219.1	3,838.9	3,380.7	3,203.8
Diseases of heart	91.6	83.5	94.9	95.1	773.1	664.4	661.6	594.6
Ischemic heart disease	40.9	33.3	36.4	36.8	341.4	250.0	240.2	218.4
Acute myocardial infarction	17.0	12.9	14.9	15.0	170.3	124.3	130.3	114.7
Congestive heart failure	24.5	27.6	31.3	31.9	208.3	233.7	243.2	221.5
Injuries and poisoning	47.8	45.8	45.6	47.7	541.4	483.2	359.5	368.7
Fracture, all sites	31.9	31.1	30.7	31.2	402.9	348.4	263.7	248.7
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	18.9	18.6	18.8	19.3	270.8	233.4	180.2	169.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	33.7	29.2	27.9	30.0	368.1	298.3	218.5	205.2
Pneumonia	18.4	23.6	25.6	27.7	184.8	256.9	225.7	224.8
Malignant neoplasms	26.1	21.8	20.8	20.3	282.9	254.1	194.3	173.3
Malignant neoplasms of large intestine and rectum	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.6	69.3	68.9	51.0	48.0
Malignant neoplasms of breast	4.1	3.8	2.9	3.0	37.0	21.7	11.6	8.9
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, lung	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.8	24.9	20.3	27.5	16.0
Osteoarthritis	4.8	5.2	7.9	8.7	64.4	53.4	56.7	57.9
Diabetes	6.6	4.6	6.0	6.2	69.7	54.6	46.9	43.5

[1]Comparisons of data from 1985 with data from later years should be made with caution as estimates of change may reflect improvements in the design (see Appendix I) rather than true changes in hospital use.
[2]Age adjusted.
[3]Includes discharges with first-listed diagnoses not shown in table.

NOTES: Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. 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 89 (page 1 of 3). Discharges and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1985, 1990, 1994, and 1995

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Average length of stay			
	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995
Both sexes	Number in thousands				Number of days			
Total[2,3]	35,056	30,788	30,843	30,722	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.2
Male								
All ages[2,3]	14,160	12,280	12,293	12,198	6.8	6.8	6.2	5.8
Under 15 years[3]	1,698	1,362	1,272	1,377	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.6
Pneumonia	150	174	195	231	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6
Injuries and poisoning	245	164	150	144	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.4
Fracture, all sites	85	54	50	47	5.2	4.0	3.7	4.8
Asthma	93	107	107	134	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.7
Bronchitis	45	22	16	21	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0
15–44 years[3]	4,153	3,330	3,146	2,949	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.4
Injuries and poisoning	988	772	584	581	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.8
Fracture, all sites	290	238	191	195	6.6	5.5	5.6	5.4
Psychoses	167	200	325	287	14.4	14.5	11.5	10.1
Diseases of heart	165	166	170	159	5.5	5.3	4.2	4.2
Intervertebral disc disorders	161	138	103	95	6.4	4.2	4.1	2.5
45–64 years[3]	3,776	3,115	3,120	3,053	6.9	6.7	5.8	5.6
Diseases of heart	784	704	721	749	6.5	5.8	5.0	4.8
Ischemic heart disease	577	502	509	537	6.3	5.7	4.9	4.6
Acute myocardial infarction	197	165	180	188	8.9	7.5	5.8	5.7
Congestive heart failure	53	66	78	73	7.6	6.7	6.0	5.6
Injuries and poisoning	320	257	268	257	6.6	7.2	5.8	5.5
Fracture, all sites	85	74	77	74	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.3
Malignant neoplasms	279	235	199	191	9.2	9.4	8.2	7.0
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, lung	76	60	39	37	8.9	7.1	7.6	6.9
Pneumonia	73	77	109	75	8.0	7.9	7.2	6.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	107	91	100	96	10.2	10.0	6.2	6.8
Diabetes	71	65	65	86	7.9	7.3	6.6	6.5
65–74 years[3]	2,389	2,268	2,328	2,290	8.1	7.8	6.7	6.4
Diseases of heart	513	547	612	618	7.4	7.0	6.0	5.6
Ischemic heart disease	317	331	357	365	7.3	6.8	5.9	5.6
Acute myocardial infarction	129	110	124	129	9.1	8.8	7.6	6.6
Congestive heart failure	72	90	113	123	7.8	7.9	6.8	5.9
Malignant neoplasms	284	220	235	203	9.1	9.9	8.2	7.8
Malignant neoplasms of prostate	49	40	52	41	7.3	6.5	5.6	5.3
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, lung	79	50	45	44	8.3	8.7	8.7	7.6
Malignant neoplasms of large intestine and rectum	29	24	26	22	14.0	11.4	10.6	10.7
Injuries and poisoning	118	139	148	133	8.2	7.9	6.9	6.7
Fracture, all sites	33	36	40	36	9.5	10.2	7.7	7.4
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	10	12	15	15	15.2	11.8	9.5	8.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	136	108	130	141	9.8	8.3	6.9	6.6
Pneumonia	80	90	100	105	9.6	9.5	7.3	6.9
Hyperplasia of prostate	99	113	67	62	6.3	4.5	3.8	3.0
Osteoarthritis	25	39	45	49	10.9	9.0	6.7	5.7
Diabetes	31	34	38	44	9.9	9.1	7.3	8.8
75 years and over[3]	2,144	2,203	2,428	2,528	8.8	8.8	7.6	6.9
Diseases of heart	440	489	587	606	7.7	8.1	6.5	5.9
Ischemic heart disease	208	226	254	276	8.1	8.1	6.4	6.2
Acute myocardial infarction	97	106	107	119	9.7	9.9	7.6	7.6
Congestive heart failure	113	143	183	167	7.9	7.8	6.6	6.2
Pneumonia	122	178	197	215	10.2	10.2	8.1	8.0
Malignant neoplasms	226	189	153	161	9.8	10.0	8.6	8.3
Malignant neoplasms of prostate	62	45	26	23	7.6	6.8	5.6	4.1
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, lung	42	25	22	19	9.5	10.0	9.3	8.9
Malignant neoplasms of large intestine and rectum	28	25	22	26	12.3	15.0	10.4	10.8
Injuries and poisoning	129	144	158	174	11.3	10.9	8.1	6.8
Fracture, all sites	58	63	68	86	15.6	10.6	9.4	7.1
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	34	39	46	48	19.2	11.5	10.5	7.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	154	139	163	171	10.0	9.9	7.0	6.7
Hyperplasia of prostate	80	82	53	50	7.2	6.1	4.4	3.5
Osteoarthritis	18	27	35	35	11.3	10.5	6.9	8.3
Diabetes	26	21	37	37	10.5	11.0	7.2	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 89 (page 2 of 3). Discharges and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1985, 1990, 1994, and 1995

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Average length of stay			
	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995
Female	Number in thousands				Number of days			
All ages[2,3]	20,896	18,508	18,550	18,525	5.9	5.8	5.1	4.7
Under 15 years[3]	1,274	1,049	978	1,028	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.3
Pneumonia	119	125	127	152	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.7
Injuries and poisoning	153	102	95	97	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5
Fracture, all sites	47	33	33	27	4.8	4.8	3.8	4.2
Asthma	52	62	63	78	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.8
Bronchitis	30	19	10	13	3.0	4.0	3.4	2.7
15–44 years[3]	9,813	8,469	7,810	7,644	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.3
Delivery	3,838	4,008	3,885	3,752	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.1
Injuries and poisoning	521	402	356	344	5.2	5.3	4.4	4.3
Fracture, all sites	108	93	83	84	7.2	6.8	6.1	4.2
Psychoses	180	222	318	316	15.9	14.9	10.6	9.7
Diseases of heart	85	73	83	110	5.8	5.4	4.6	4.9
Intervertebral disc disorders	104	85	79	63	7.4	4.7	3.6	2.7
45–64 years[3]	3,834	3,129	3,191	3,115	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.5
Diseases of heart	420	397	458	403	6.7	6.1	5.6	4.7
Ischemic heart disease	248	237	267	225	6.7	5.8	4.8	4.5
Acute myocardial infarction	71	68	79	68	11.0	7.6	6.3	6.0
Congestive heart failure	43	51	74	68	6.9	7.4	8.0	5.7
Malignant neoplasms	359	303	246	258	8.4	8.5	6.7	6.3
Malignant neoplasms of breast	91	67	58	56	6.5	4.3	4.6	3.6
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, lung	56	41	33	39	9.3	8.6	6.4	5.5
Injuries and poisoning	283	225	236	225	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.4
Fracture, all sites	96	75	73	72	7.3	7.9	6.0	5.2
Pneumonia	76	80	96	88	8.9	7.9	7.3	6.7
Diabetes	88	70	87	86	8.3	8.9	6.1	6.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	85	72	79	86	12.2	10.7	7.8	6.7
65–74 years[3]	2,623	2,421	2,566	2,542	8.3	8.1	7.0	6.5
Diseases of heart	470	453	529	497	7.6	7.0	6.1	5.7
Ischemic heart disease	262	245	263	250	7.5	6.3	6.0	5.6
Acute myocardial infarction	82	75	84	82	10.3	7.8	7.8	7.4
Congestive heart failure	78	92	110	106	8.3	8.9	7.4	6.5
Injuries and poisoning	188	179	187	187	9.1	9.3	7.2	6.3
Fracture, all sites	88	85	88	72	10.6	11.5	7.9	6.2
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	33	36	35	29	13.9	16.7	8.4	7.5
Malignant neoplasms	277	210	201	209	9.4	9.1	8.0	7.3
Malignant neoplasms of breast	49	40	34	33	8.7	4.5	3.1	3.1
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, lung	35	26	34	29	9.6	10.2	8.2	8.9
Malignant neoplasms of large intestine and rectum	31	24	22	23	13.0	14.5	11.7	8.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	143	114	126	109	10.3	8.5	7.2	6.8
Pneumonia	66	87	102	109	9.4	9.4	7.8	7.6
Osteoarthritis	40	69	86	89	10.6	10.0	6.8	5.7
Diabetes	64	59	58	49	9.7	8.0	9.8	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 89 (page 3 of 3). Discharges and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1985, 1990, 1994, and 1995

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges				Average length of stay			
	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995
Female—Con.	Number in thousands				Number of days			
75 years and over[3]	3,352	3,440	4,005	4,196	9.4	9.5	7.8	7.2
Diseases of heart	688	711	879	896	8.4	8.0	7.0	6.3
Ischemic heart disease	307	283	337	347	8.3	7.5	6.6	5.9
Acute myocardial infarction	127	110	138	142	10.0	9.6	8.7	7.6
Congestive heart failure	184	235	290	301	8.5	8.5	7.8	6.9
Injuries and poisoning	358	389	422	449	11.3	10.6	7.9	7.7
Fracture, all sites	240	265	284	294	12.6	11.2	8.6	8.0
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	142	158	175	182	14.3	12.5	9.6	8.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	253	249	258	283	10.9	10.2	7.8	6.8
Pneumonia	138	201	237	261	10.1	10.9	8.8	8.1
Malignant neoplasms	196	185	192	191	10.8	11.7	9.4	8.5
Malignant neoplasms of large intestine and rectum	40	39	37	34	13.1	15.1	12.7	13.3
Malignant neoplasms of breast	31	33	27	29	9.1	5.7	4.0	2.9
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, lung	13	18	24	17	13.9	9.9	10.4	8.7
Osteoarthritis	36	45	73	82	13.5	10.2	7.1	6.6
Diabetes	49	39	55	58	10.6	11.9	7.9	7.1

[1]Comparisons of data from 1985 with data from later years should be made with caution as estimates of change may reflect improvements in the design (see Appendix I) rather than true changes in hospital use.
[2]Average length of stay is age-adjusted.
[3]Includes discharges with first-listed diagnoses not shown in table.

NOTES: Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Excludes newborn infants. 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 90 (page 1 of 3). Operations for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and surgical category: United States, 1985, 1990, 1994, and 1995

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and surgical category	Operations in thousands				Operations per 1,000 population			
	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995
Both sexes								
Total[2,3]	24,109	23,051	22,629	22,530	102.1	93.0	87.4	86.2
Male								
All ages[2,3]	8,737	8,538	8,369	8,388	76.5	71.1	66.5	66.0
Under 15 years[3]	827	598	507	518	31.4	21.6	17.3	17.5
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull and facial)	52	37	37	29	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.0
Appendectomy[4]	41	40	38	31	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	97	33	14	15	3.7	1.2	0.5	0.5
Myringotomy	53	30	16	15	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.5
15–44 years[3]	2,705	2,257	1,980	1,899	49.1	39.1	33.9	32.4
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	119	147	131	130	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull and facial)	160	137	119	121	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.1
Appendectomy[4]	88	80	90	80	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
Cardiac catheterization	58	68	62	62	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Cholecystectomy	33	34	27	27	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee	48	25	21	19	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3
Coronary angioplasty	10	17	26	23	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
45–64 years[3]	2,482	2,499	2,516	2,541	116.7	112.5	102.5	100.9
Cardiac catheterization	241	306	286	294	11.4	13.8	11.7	11.7
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)[5]	102	132	165	192	4.8	6.0	6.7	7.6
Coronary angioplasty	34	111	138	141	1.6	5.0	5.6	5.6
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	60	80	94	87	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.4
Prostatectomy	81	80	61	55	3.8	3.6	2.5	2.2
Cholecystectomy	53	50	51	46	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.8
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull and facial)	47	41	51	53	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1
65–74 years[3]	1,546	1,849	1,889	1,900	210.7	233.1	227.8	227.8
Cardiac catheterization	102	170	184	196	13.9	21.4	22.2	23.4
Prostatectomy	150	159	117	102	20.4	20.0	14.1	12.3
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)[5]	45	100	127	151	6.1	12.6	15.3	18.1
Coronary angioplasty	11	58	82	78	1.5	7.3	9.9	9.3
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	37	38	46	39	5.0	4.8	5.6	4.7
Cholecystectomy	34	33	37	37	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull and facial)	16	20	22	20	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.4
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip	20	24	20	29	2.7	3.0	2.4	3.4
Carotid endarterectomy	26	14	27	35	3.5	1.8	3.2	4.2
75 years and over[3]	1,177	1,335	1,477	1,531	290.4	288.5	284.9	286.3
Prostatectomy	134	125	83	81	33.2	27.0	16.1	15.2
Cardiac catheterization	24	66	93	102	5.9	14.3	18.0	19.1
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	45	62	79	82	11.1	13.4	15.3	15.3
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)[5]	12	37	55	67	3.0	8.1	10.7	12.5
Coronary angioplasty	*	15	33	44	*	3.2	6.4	8.1
Cholecystectomy	27	30	32	30	6.6	6.5	6.2	5.5
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull and facial)	26	29	33	33	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip	20	27	26	33	4.9	5.8	5.1	6.2
Carotid endarterectomy	15	11	18	24	3.6	2.3	3.6	4.6
Female								
All ages[2,3]	15,372	14,513	14,260	14,142	126.0	113.7	107.1	105.3
Under 15 years[3]	548	413	366	362	21.8	15.6	13.1	12.9
Appendectomy[4]	28	26	25	22	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull and facial)	32	18	18	17	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	100	41	15	12	4.0	1.6	0.5	0.4
Myringotomy	36	22	13	10	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 90 (page 2 of 3). Operations for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and surgical category: United States, 1985, 1990, 1994, and 1995

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and surgical category	Operations in thousands				Operations per 1,000 population			
	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995
Female—Con.								
15–44 years[3]	8,777	8,129	7,430	7,235	155.2	138.9	125.7	122.0
Procedures to assist delivery	2,221	2,480	2,400	2,282	39.3	42.4	40.6	38.5
Cesarean section[6]	875	940	856	784	15.5	16.1	14.5	13.2
Repair of current obstetrical laceration	546	793	907	961	9.7	13.5	15.3	16.2
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	461	418	360	326	8.1	7.1	6.1	5.5
Hysterectomy	421	349	298	325	7.4	6.0	5.0	5.5
Cholecystectomy	134	172	124	134	2.4	2.9	2.1	2.3
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	65	86	100	69	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.2
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull and facial)	71	60	59	63	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Appendectomy[4]	86	77	74	59	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
Cardiac catheterization	22	32	27	26	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Mastectomy	17	13	14	13	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee	12	10	*9	8	0.2	0.2	*0.1	0.1
45–64 years[3]	2,879	2,586	2,635	2,566	123.6	107.6	100.2	95.1
Hysterectomy	190	184	188	191	8.2	7.7	7.1	7.1
Cardiac catheterization	108	151	158	144	4.7	6.3	6.0	5.3
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	48	67	84	69	2.1	2.8	3.2	2.6
Cholecystectomy	104	118	97	95	4.4	4.9	3.7	3.5
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull and facial)	66	53	56	60	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.2
Coronary angioplasty	12	37	55	53	0.5	1.6	2.1	2.0
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)[5]	24	37	52	45	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.7
Mastectomy	49	52	42	41	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5
Carotid endarterectomy	14	*7	11	12	0.6	*0.3	0.4	0.4
65–74 years[3]	1,631	1,679	1,814	1,832	171.3	165.2	174.0	175.9
Cardiac catheterization	76	126	130	127	8.0	12.4	12.5	12.2
Cholecystectomy	49	48	53	47	5.2	4.7	5.1	4.5
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)[5]	23	40	52	63	2.4	3.9	5.0	6.1
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull and facial)	49	46	47	43	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.2
Coronary angioplasty	*9	31	51	48	*0.9	3.1	4.8	4.6
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip	36	42	47	43	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.2
Hysterectomy	43	38	48	45	4.5	3.7	4.6	4.3
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	12	23	27	30	1.2	2.2	2.6	2.9
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	27	32	44	40	2.8	3.1	4.2	3.8
Mastectomy	28	31	29	23	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.3
Carotid endarterectomy	20	13	17	23	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 90 (page 3 of 3). Operations for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and surgical category: United States, 1985, 1990, 1994, and 1995

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and surgical category	Operations in thousands				Operations per 1,000 population			
	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995
Female—Con.								
75 years and over[3]	1,537	1,706	2,015	2,147	204.9	200.6	217.6	227.7
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull and facial)	112	122	127	138	15.0	14.4	13.7	14.6
Cardiac catheterization	26	59	95	105	3.4	6.9	10.3	11.1
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip	73	86	93	94	9.7	10.1	10.1	9.9
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	59	67	105	94	7.9	7.9	11.4	10.0
Cholecystectomy	40	36	39	52	5.3	4.2	4.2	5.5
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)[5]	*8	27	31	38	*1.1	3.1	3.3	4.1
Mastectomy	20	25	22	24	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.5
Coronary angioplasty	*	12	36	40	*	1.4	3.9	4.2

*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.
[1]Comparisons of data from 1985 with data from later years should be made with caution as estimates of change may reflect improvements in the design (see Appendix I) rather than true changes in hospital use.
[2]Rates are age adjusted.
[3]Includes operations not listed in table.
[4]Excluding appendectomies performed incidental to other abdominal surgery.
[5]Data are for all-listed direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass). Often, more than one coronary bypass is performed during a single operation and for the purpose of this table would be counted more than once. The following table gives information based on the number of discharges with one or more coronary bypass.

Sex and age	1985	1990	1994	1995
	Discharges per 1,000 population			
Males:				
45–64 years	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.5
65–74 years	5.5	8.3	9.3	11.2
75 years and over	2.6	6.4	7.6	8.9
Females				
45–64 years	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0
65–74 years	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.8
75 years and over	*	2.3	2.3	3.0

[6]Cesarean sections accounted for 16.5 percent of all deliveries in 1980, 22.7 percent in 1985, 23.5 percent in 1990, 22.0 percent in 1994, and 20.8 percent in 1995.

NOTES: Some figures have been revised from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Excludes newborn infants. Data in this table are for all operations (up to a maximum of four) listed on the face sheet of the medical record. Data do not include operations for outpatients. In recent years, for example, tonsillectomies, myringotomies, cardiac catheterizations, and other operations have been performed on outpatients as well as inpatients. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. 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 91 (page 1 of 2). Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and procedure category: United States, 1985, 1990, 1994, and 1995

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and procedure category	Procedures in thousands				Procedures per 1,000 population			
	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995
Both sexes								
Total[2,3]	12,650	17,455	18,081	17,278	53.6	70.5	69.8	66.1
Male								
All ages[2,3]	5,957	7,378	7,501	7,261	52.2	61.4	59.6	57.1
Under 15 years[3]	301	546	567	645	11.4	19.7	19.3	21.8
Spinal tap	62	94	72	86	2.4	3.4	2.5	2.9
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	35	41	31	30	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.0
Diagnostic ultrasound	23	47	23	25	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.9
15–44 years[3]	1,306	1,584	1,649	1,538	23.7	27.5	28.2	26.2
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	174	215	141	124	3.2	3.7	2.4	2.1
Angiocardiography using contrast material	55	102	96	98	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.7
Diagnostic ultrasound	96	118	104	76	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.3
Endoscopy of large or small intestine without biopsy	114	77	62	55	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.9
Spinal tap	40	52	40	46	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
Arthroscopy of knee	75	43	31	21	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	- - -	29	25	27	- - -	0.5	0.4	0.5
Radioisotope scan	67	47	27	23	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
45–64 years[3]	1,879	2,106	2,121	2,011	88.4	94.8	86.4	79.8
Angiocardiography using contrast material	251	428	392	397	11.8	19.2	16.0	15.8
Diagnostic ultrasound	146	184	156	135	6.9	8.3	6.4	5.4
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	182	170	127	117	8.6	7.6	5.2	4.6
Endoscopy of large or small intestine without biopsy	153	116	114	95	7.2	5.2	4.6	3.8
Arteriography using contrast material	94	65	56	57	4.4	2.9	2.3	2.3
Radioisotope scan	121	81	52	39	5.7	3.6	2.1	1.6
Cystoscopy	114	80	37	29	5.4	3.6	1.5	1.1
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	- - -	24	38	32	- - -	1.1	1.5	1.3
65–74 years[3]	1,360	1,646	1,625	1,578	185.3	207.5	196.0	189.2
Angiocardiography using contrast material	101	225	255	253	13.8	28.4	30.8	30.3
Diagnostic ultrasound	114	151	123	129	15.5	19.1	14.8	15.4
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	145	144	90	91	19.7	18.1	10.9	11.0
Endoscopy of large or small intestine without biopsy	120	85	94	77	16.3	10.8	11.4	9.3
Cystoscopy	148	115	46	42	20.2	14.5	5.6	5.0
Arteriography using contrast material	79	66	61	63	10.8	8.3	7.3	7.5
Radioisotope scan	97	68	39	38	13.3	8.6	4.7	4.6
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	- - -	16	24	18	- - -	2.0	2.9	2.2
75 years and over[3]	1,111	1,497	1,539	1,490	274.2	323.5	296.8	278.6
Diagnostic ultrasound	99	168	132	134	24.4	36.3	25.5	25.1
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	135	165	111	110	33.3	35.7	21.3	20.6
Endoscopy of large or small intestine without biopsy	108	122	113	122	26.6	26.3	21.8	22.8
Angiocardiography using contrast material	22	72	125	128	5.4	15.6	24.1	23.9
Cystoscopy	140	117	56	50	34.6	25.2	10.7	9.3
Radioisotope scan	80	61	32	35	19.6	13.2	6.1	6.6
Arteriography using contrast material	56	43	38	48	13.7	9.2	7.4	8.9
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	- - -	19	15	17	- - -	4.2	3.0	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 91 (page 2 of 2). Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and procedure category: United States, 1985, 1990, 1994, and 1993

[Data are based on a sample of hospital records]

Sex, age, and procedure category	Procedures in thousands				Procedures per 1,000 population			
	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995	1985[1]	1990	1994	1995
Female								
All ages[2,3]	6,694	10,077	10,580	10,016	54.9	79.0	79.5	74.6
Under 15 years[3]	262	403	444	498	10.4	15.3	15.9	17.7
Spinal tap	50	71	64	71	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.5
Diagnostic ultrasound	25	43	26	26	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.9
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	33	27	20	22	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8
15–44 years[3]	2,169	4,217	4,316	3,980	38.3	72.1	73.0	67.1
Diagnostic ultrasound	283	309	219	182	5.0	5.3	3.7	3.1
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	137	144	90	96	2.4	2.5	1.5	1.6
Endoscopy of large or small intestine without biopsy	125	87	60	51	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.9
Spinal tap	40	48	45	39	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Angiocardiography using contrast material	21	45	38	39	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
Radioisotope scan	83	58	31	22	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4
Cystoscopy	51	39	24	20	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	- - -	30	25	31	- - -	0.5	0.4	0.5
45–64 years[3]	1,598	1,861	1,902	1,798	68.6	77.4	72.3	66.6
Angiocardiography using contrast material	105	214	223	218	4.5	8.9	8.5	8.1
Diagnostic ultrasound	154	174	150	134	6.6	7.2	5.7	5.0
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	167	163	120	106	7.2	6.8	4.6	3.9
Endoscopy of large or small intestine without biopsy	167	130	101	94	7.2	5.4	3.9	3.5
Radioisotope scan	128	79	54	44	5.5	3.3	2.0	1.6
Arteriography using contrast material	64	59	41	53	2.7	2.5	1.6	2.0
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	- - -	28	34	29	- - -	1.1	1.3	1.1
Cystoscopy	48	37	26	17	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.6
65–74 years[3]	1,252	1,603	1,568	1,525	131.5	157.7	150.4	146.3
Angiocardiography using contrast material	73	171	186	180	7.6	16.8	17.8	17.3
Diagnostic ultrasound	121	167	147	124	12.7	16.5	14.1	11.9
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	156	165	103	94	16.4	16.3	9.9	9.0
Endoscopy of large or small intestine without biopsy	131	123	92	98	13.8	12.1	8.8	9.4
Radioisotope scan	116	85	47	37	12.2	8.4	4.5	3.6
Arteriography using contrast material	67	52	53	59	7.1	5.1	5.1	5.7
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	- - -	23	24	30	- - -	2.2	2.3	2.9
Cystoscopy	32	24	18	11	3.4	2.3	1.8	1.0
75 years and over[3]	1,413	1,993	2,351	2,216	188.3	234.4	253.8	235.1
Diagnostic ultrasound	173	248	228	216	23.0	29.1	24.6	22.9
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	215	270	194	177	28.6	31.8	21.0	18.8
Endoscopy of large or small intestine without biopsy	183	201	207	182	24.4	23.7	22.4	19.4
Angiocardiography using contrast material	17	74	133	145	2.3	8.7	14.4	15.4
Radioisotope scan	128	104	65	59	17.0	12.3	7.0	6.2
Arteriography using contrast material	48	39	51	34	6.4	4.6	5.5	3.6
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	- - -	20	27	30	- - -	2.3	2.9	3.2
Cystoscopy	45	32	23	23	6.0	3.8	2.4	2.4

- - - Data not available.

[1]Comparisons of data from 1985 with data from later years should be made with caution as estimates of change may reflect improvements in the design (see Appendix I) rather than true changes in hospital use.

[2]Rates are age adjusted.

[3]Includes procedures not listed in table.

NOTES: Some figures have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Excludes newborn infants. Data in this table are for all procedures (up to a maximum of four) listed on the face sheet of the medical record. Data do not reflect total use of procedures because procedures for outpatients are not included in the National Hospital Discharge Survey. In recent years, for example, CAT scans have been performed on outpatients as well as inpatients. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1. 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 92. Hospital admissions, average length of stay, and outpatient visits, according to type of ownership and size of hospital, and percent outpatient surgery: United States, selected years 1975–94

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

Type of ownership and size of hospital	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Admissions				Number in thousands				
All hospitals	36,157	38,892	36,304	33,774	33,567	33,536	33,201	33,125
Federal	1,913	2,044	2,103	1,759	1,658	1,674	1,626	1,588
Non-Federal[1]	34,243	36,848	34,201	32,015	31,909	31,862	31,575	31,538
Community[2]	33,435	36,143	33,449	31,181	31,064	31,034	30,748	30,718
Nonprofit	23,722	25,566	24,179	22,878	22,964	23,056	22,749	22,704
Proprietary	2,646	3,165	3,242	3,066	3,016	2,969	2,946	3,035
State-local government	7,067	7,413	6,028	5,236	5,084	5,008	5,054	4,979
6–24 beds	174	159	102	95	92	92	88	98
25–49 beds	1,431	1,254	1,009	870	856	847	854	881
50–99 beds	3,675	3,700	2,953	2,474	2,411	2,334	2,227	2,212
100–199 beds	7,017	7,162	6,487	5,833	5,818	5,845	5,927	5,983
200–299 beds	6,174	6,596	6,371	6,333	6,347	6,277	6,270	6,501
300–399 beds	4,739	5,358	5,401	5,091	5,038	5,263	5,086	4,843
400–499 beds	3,689	4,401	3,723	3,644	3,649	3,260	3,391	3,505
500 beds or more	6,537	7,513	7,401	6,840	6,852	7,116	6,905	6,695
Average length of stay				Number of days				
All hospitals	11.4	9.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.2
Federal	20.3	16.8	14.8	14.9	15.3	15.0	15.0	14.4
Non-Federal[1]	10.9	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.3	7.9
Community[2]	7.7	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.7
Nonprofit	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.6
Proprietary	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1
State-local government	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.6
6–24 beds	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2
25–49 beds	6.0	5.8	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7
50–99 beds	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3
100–199 beds	7.1	7.0	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7
200–299 beds	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.4
300–399 beds	7.8	7.6	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4
400–499 beds	8.1	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7
500 beds or more	9.1	8.7	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.4
Outpatient visits				Number in thousands				
All hospitals	254,844	262,951	282,140	368,184	387,675	417,874	435,619	453,584
Federal	51,957	50,566	52,342	58,527	57,236	61,325	59,918	61,103
Non-Federal[1]	202,887	212,385	229,798	309,657	330,439	356,549	375,701	392,481
Community[2]	190,672	202,310	218,716	301,329	322,048	348,522	366,885	382,924
Nonprofit	131,435	142,156	158,953	221,073	238,204	257,887	270,138	282,653
Proprietary	7,713	9,696	12,378	20,110	21,174	22,900	24,936	26,443
State-local government	51,525	50,459	47,386	60,146	62,670	67,734	71,811	73,828
6–24 beds	915	1,155	829	1,471	1,617	1,905	1,919	2,354
25–49 beds	5,855	6,227	6,623	10,812	11,745	13,050	14,654	16,749
50–99 beds	16,303	17,976	18,716	27,582	29,644	32,027	32,878	34,907
100–199 beds	35,156	36,453	41,049	58,940	63,685	70,352	75,766	79,420
200–299 beds	32,772	36,073	40,515	60,561	65,669	70,514	75,220	79,364
300–399 beds	29,169	30,495	33,773	43,699	45,806	51,466	53,941	54,324
400–499 beds	22,127	25,501	23,950	33,394	34,990	33,749	38,275	40,152
500 beds or more	48,375	48,430	53,262	64,870	68,891	75,459	74,232	75,654
Outpatient surgery				Percent of total surgeries[3]				
Community hospitals[2]	- - -	16.3	34.6	50.5	52.3	53.8	55.4	57.2

- - - Data not available.

[1]The category of non-Federal hospitals is comprised of psychiatric, tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases hospitals, and long-term and short-term hospitals.

[2]Community hospitals are short-term hospitals excluding hospital units in institutions such as prison and college infirmaries, facilities for the mentally retarded, and alcoholism and chemical dependency hospitals.

[3]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.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991–96 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991–96. (Copyrights 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991–95: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 93. Nursing home and personal care home residents 65 years of age and over according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1963, 1973–74, 1985, and 1995

[Data are based on a sample of nursing homes]

Age, sex, and race	Residents				Residents per 1,000 population			
	1963[1]	*1973–74*[2]	*1985*[2]	*1995*[2]	*1963*[1]	*1973–74*[2]	*1985*[2]	*1995*[2]
Age								
65 years and over	445,600	961,500	1,318,300	1,422,600	25.4	44.7	46.2	42.4
65–74 years	89,600	163,100	212,100	190,200	7.9	12.3	12.5	10.1
75–84 years	207,200	384,900	509,000	511,900	39.6	57.7	57.7	45.9
85 years and over	148,700	413,600	597,300	720,400	148.4	257.3	220.3	198.6
Male								
65 years and over	141,000	265,700	334,400	356,800	18.1	30.0	29.0	26.1
65–74 years	35,100	65,100	80,600	79,300	6.8	11.3	10.8	9.5
75–84 years	65,200	102,300	141,300	144,300	29.1	39.9	43.0	33.3
85 years and over	40,700	98,300	112,600	133,100	105.6	182.7	145.7	130.8
Female								
65 years and over	304,500	695,800	983,900	1,065,800	31.1	54.9	57.9	53.7
65–74 years	54,500	98,000	131,500	110,900	8.8	13.1	13.8	10.6
75–84 years	142,000	282,600	367,700	367,600	47.5	68.9	66.4	53.9
85 years and over	108,000	315,300	484,700	587,300	175.1	294.9	250.1	224.9
White[3]								
65 years and over	431,700	920,600	1,227,400	1,271,200	26.6	46.9	47.7	42.3
65–74 years	84,400	150,100	187,800	154,400	8.1	12.5	12.3	9.3
75–84 years	202,000	369,700	473,600	453,800	41.7	60.3	59.1	44.9
85 years and over	145,400	400,800	566,000	663,000	157.7	270.8	228.7	200.7
Black[4]								
65 years and over	13,800	37,700	82,000	122,900	10.3	22.0	35.0	45.2
65–74 years	5,200	12,200	22,500	29,700	5.9	11.1	15.4	18.4
75–84 years	5,300	13,400	30,600	47,300	13.8	26.7	45.3	57.2
85 years and over	3,300	12,100	29,000	45,800	41.8	105.7	141.5	167.1

[1]Includes residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.
[2]Excludes residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.
[3]For 1973–74 Hispanics were included in the white category.
[4]For 1963 black includes all other races.

NOTES: Age refers to age at time of interview. Rates are based on the resident population as of July 1.

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; 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). 1989; and unpublished data from the 1995 National Nursing Home Survey.

Table 94. 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

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.
[1]Includes those who do not dress.
[2]Includes those who are tube or intravenously fed.

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). 1989.

Table 95. Substance abuse clients in specialty treatment units according to substance abused, geographic division, and State: United States, 1992 and 1993

[Data are based on a 1-day census of treatment providers]

Geographic division and State	All clients		Type of client: Clients with both alcoholism and drug abuse		Type of client: Alcoholism only clients		Type of client: Drug abuse only clients	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
	Clients[1] per 100,000 population							
United States	436.0	433.6	167.1	178.4	160.1	149.3	108.8	105.9
New England	447.1	475.3	252.0	306.5	103.9	82.7	91.2	86.2
Maine	464.6	684.5	200.2	376.3	188.4	231.6	75.9	76.6
New Hampshire	188.0	190.8	99.7	123.8	63.1	51.0	25.1	16.1
Vermont	238.1	282.8	83.6	128.4	138.5	134.1	16.0	20.3
Massachusetts	474.2	498.5	341.8	401.2	64.6	39.2	67.8	58.1
Rhode Island	772.9	597.1	267.8	175.0	276.9	185.2	228.2	237.0
Connecticut	413.5	446.1	181.7	238.6	99.1	76.7	132.7	130.7
Middle Atlantic	590.3	586.2	240.2	187.8	124.3	185.0	225.8	213.4
New York	761.6	802.4	301.9	183.7	129.7	291.9	330.0	326.8
New Jersey	494.4	416.0	209.3	197.8	107.6	73.2	177.5	145.0
Pennsylvania	396.2	373.8	167.9	187.3	127.1	98.0	101.2	88.4
East North Central	411.6	393.6	170.8	181.7	156.5	135.5	84.3	76.5
Ohio	388.2	353.5	201.0	197.5	126.2	99.8	61.1	56.3
Indiana	345.1	348.0	129.3	161.2	167.4	151.0	48.4	35.8
Illinois	348.2	343.5	142.8	142.8	115.3	112.1	90.1	88.6
Michigan	574.2	540.5	203.6	210.6	226.1	201.1	144.5	128.8
Wisconsin	380.6	375.5	154.5	205.8	176.0	128.3	50.1	41.3
West North Central	278.2	267.2	129.1	141.8	109.1	89.2	39.9	36.2
Minnesota	175.6	173.1	102.8	85.6	52.4	56.5	20.4	31.0
Iowa	195.4	191.4	100.8	97.0	79.8	82.2	14.8	12.3
Missouri	259.6	255.7	130.5	151.5	79.6	56.7	49.5	47.5
North Dakota	285.0	388.7	116.9	236.2	151.4	143.5	16.6	9.0
South Dakota	279.1	325.1	86.9	130.1	157.0	178.6	35.2	16.4
Nebraska	443.1	407.4	185.5	258.4	221.2	110.8	36.4	38.2
Kansas	485.5	408.8	184.0	177.6	209.2	170.6	92.4	60.6
South Atlantic	349.1	366.0	135.0	145.3	130.4	127.3	83.7	93.3
Delaware	576.5	581.1	216.3	175.5	257.2	271.5	103.0	134.0
Maryland	630.6	615.3	226.1	254.9	213.2	174.2	191.3	186.2
District of Columbia	1,097.0	1,405.9	349.6	668.3	260.7	185.9	486.7	551.6
Virginia	313.8	339.4	125.7	136.7	121.3	125.9	66.8	76.8
West Virginia	250.2	277.7	42.9	74.1	178.0	180.5	29.3	23.2
North Carolina	318.9	278.0	128.6	111.7	139.3	111.2	51.0	55.1
South Carolina	399.1	404.5	121.1	122.3	222.1	220.8	55.9	61.4
Georgia	207.8	186.1	91.6	72.1	64.9	69.9	51.4	44.1
Florida	305.2	368.8	133.8	154.8	90.1	106.4	81.2	107.6
East South Central	227.5	269.5	85.6	97.4	91.7	102.3	50.2	69.9
Kentucky	363.2	420.7	123.4	159.3	185.6	185.2	54.2	76.2
Tennessee	183.6	243.6	64.7	65.9	67.1	103.6	51.8	74.0
Alabama	188.1	198.9	82.7	83.4	54.1	42.3	51.3	73.2
Mississippi	177.7	212.3	75.9	90.7	62.5	74.4	39.2	47.3
West South Central	265.7	271.4	144.9	161.7	53.8	47.9	66.9	61.8
Arkansas	153.3	148.3	49.5	55.5	46.1	44.2	57.7	48.6
Louisiana	351.2	365.2	190.7	203.5	77.1	89.4	83.4	72.3
Oklahoma	218.6	319.2	120.8	193.9	57.7	69.6	40.0	55.7
Texas	269.3	257.2	151.6	160.5	48.6	34.5	69.1	62.2
Mountain	475.3	452.0	163.9	161.6	210.2	190.0	101.3	100.4
Montana	286.7	259.1	137.5	120.0	121.0	120.7	28.2	18.4
Idaho	263.6	245.0	118.9	124.2	118.8	103.6	25.9	17.2
Wyoming	480.6	514.1	203.8	169.2	228.6	301.7	48.1	43.2
Colorado	768.0	675.9	266.2	278.6	380.5	296.4	121.2	100.8
New Mexico	659.4	562.6	164.5	142.1	336.3	248.9	158.7	171.7
Arizona	327.5	380.6	86.3	84.5	122.3	162.7	119.0	133.4
Utah	460.6	414.6	217.1	192.4	163.9	146.8	79.7	75.4
Nevada	223.6	255.0	89.1	111.9	51.7	52.2	82.8	90.9
Pacific	661.9	636.0	166.2	226.8	354.0	276.1	141.7	133.1
Washington	808.0	930.6	410.8	568.3	273.7	256.1	123.6	106.3
Oregon	689.4	703.1	274.5	363.7	298.5	233.3	116.5	106.2
California	655.3	596.9	115.5	155.4	387.5	295.7	152.2	145.8
Alaska	572.8	560.4	271.2	390.1	223.1	146.0	78.5	24.3
Hawaii	161.2	197.6	83.6	124.8	35.7	26.5	42.0	46.3

[1]Clients who are 12 years of age or over.

NOTES: Rates are based on the resident population 12 years of age or over as of July 1. Client data are as of September 30, 1992, and October 1, 1993.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies. Unpublished data.

Table 96. Additions to mental health organizations 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				Additions 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	2,092	701.4	819.1	833.5	830.0
State and county mental hospitals	339	304	276	275	146.0	124.5	113.2	109.3
Private psychiatric hospitals	165	381	407	470	70.9	156.2	166.5	186.4
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	786	877	960	951	336.8	359.4	393.2	377.4
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services[1]	149	246	198	181	64.3	100.7	81.2	71.6
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	17	23	42	36	7.1	9.6	17.0	14.4
All other[2]	177	168	153	179	76.3	68.7	62.4	70.9
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

. . . Category not applicable.

[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.

NOTES: Some figures in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. 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 97. Additions to selected inpatient psychiatric organizations 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				Additions 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				Additions 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. Taube CA, Barrett SA. *Mental Health, United States, 1985.* DHHS. 1985; Manderscheid RW, Sonnenschein MA. *Mental Health, United States, 1992.* DHHS 1992. Unpublished data.

Table 98. 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
	Additions 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

*Based on 5 or fewer sample additions.
- - - Data not available.
[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.

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. Taube CA, Barrett SA. *Mental Health, United States, 1985*. DHHS. 1985; Manderscheid RW, Sonnenschein MA. *Mental Health, United States, 1992*. DHHS. 1992. Unpublished data.

Table 99. Persons employed in health service sites: United States, selected years 1970–96

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

Site	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*[1]	*1995*[1]	*1996*[1]
						Number of persons in thousands						
All employed civilians	76,805	85,846	99,303	107,150	117,342	117,914	116,877	117,598	119,306	123,060	124,900	126,708
All health service sites	4,246	5,945	7,339	7,910	9,110	9,447	9,817	10,271	10,553	10,587	10,928	11,199
Offices and clinics of physicians	477	618	777	894	1,039	1,098	1,128	1,434	1,450	1,404	1,512	1,501
Offices and clinics of dentists	222	331	415	480	560	580	574	583	567	596	644	614
Offices and clinics of chiropractors[2]	19	30	40	59	97	90	105	122	116	105	99	99
Hospitals	2,690	3,441	4,036	4,269	4,568	4,690	4,839	4,915	5,032	5,009	4,961	5,041
Nursing and personal care facilities	509	891	1,199	1,309	1,521	1,543	1,626	1,750	1,752	1,692	1,718	1,765
Other health service sites	330	634	872	899	1,325	1,446	1,545	1,467	1,635	1,781	1,995	2,178
						Percent of employed civilians						
All health service sites	5.5	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.8
						Percent distribution						
All health service sites	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offices and clinics of physicians	11.2	10.4	10.6	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.5	14.0	13.7	13.3	13.8	13.4
Offices and clinics of dentists	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.5
Offices and clinics of chiropractors[2]	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Hospitals	63.4	57.9	55.0	54.0	50.1	49.6	49.3	47.9	47.7	47.3	45.4	45.0
Nursing and personal care facilities	12.0	15.0	16.3	16.5	16.7	16.3	16.6	17.0	16.6	16.0	15.7	15.8
Other health service sites	7.8	10.7	11.9	11.4	14.5	15.3	15.7	14.3	15.5	16.8	18.3	19.4

[1]Data for 1994 and later years are not strictly comparable with data from previous years due to a redesign of the Current Population Survey. See Appendix I, Department of Commerce.

[2]Data for 1980 are from the American Chiropractic Association; data for all other years are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTES: Employment is full- or part-time work. Totals exclude persons in health-related occupations who are working in nonhealth industries, as classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, such as pharmacists employed in drugstores, school nurses, and nurses working in private households. Totals include Federal, State, and county health workers. In 1970–82, employed persons were classified according to the industry groups used in the 1970 Census of Population. In 1983–91, persons were classified according to the system used in the 1980 Census of Population. Beginning in 1992 persons were classified according to the system used in the 1990 Census of Population.

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 1986–97. 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, Vol. 42, No. 1, Vol. 43, No. 1, and Vol. 44, No. 1. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1986–97; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 100 (page 1 of 2). Active non-Federal physicians and doctors of medicine in patient care, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1975, 1985, 1990, and 1995

[Data based on reporting by physicians]

Geographic division and State	Total physicians[1]				Doctors of medicine in patient care[2]			
	1975	1985	1990	1995[3]	1975	1985	1990	1995
	Number per 10,000 civilian population							
United States	15.3	20.7	22.2	24.2	13.5	18.0	19.5	21.3
New England	19.1	26.7	29.0	32.5	16.9	22.9	25.5	28.8
Maine	12.8	18.7	20.1	22.3	10.7	15.6	16.6	18.2
New Hampshire	14.3	18.1	20.1	21.5	13.1	16.7	18.6	19.8
Vermont	18.2	23.8	25.4	26.9	15.5	20.3	22.4	24.2
Massachusetts	20.8	30.2	32.8	37.5	18.3	25.4	28.6	33.2
Rhode Island	17.8	23.3	26.0	30.4	16.1	20.2	22.6	26.7
Connecticut	19.8	27.6	30.1	32.8	17.7	24.3	26.8	29.5
Middle Atlantic	19.5	26.1	28.4	32.4	17.0	22.2	24.5	28.0
New York	22.7	29.0	31.1	35.3	20.2	25.2	27.6	31.6
New Jersey	16.2	23.4	25.9	29.3	14.0	19.8	22.2	24.9
Pennsylvania	16.6	23.6	26.0	30.1	13.9	19.2	21.3	24.6
East North Central	13.9	19.3	20.6	23.3	12.0	16.4	17.6	19.8
Ohio	14.1	19.9	21.4	23.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	20.0
Indiana	10.6	14.7	16.0	18.4	9.6	13.2	14.6	16.6
Illinois	14.5	20.5	21.6	24.8	13.1	18.2	19.3	22.1
Michigan	15.4	20.8	22.1	24.8	12.0	16.0	16.9	19.0
Wisconsin	12.5	17.7	19.1	21.5	11.4	15.9	17.4	19.6
West North Central	13.3	18.3	19.8	21.8	11.4	15.6	17.1	18.9
Minnesota	14.9	20.5	22.0	23.4	13.7	18.5	20.1	21.5
Iowa	11.4	15.6	17.2	19.2	9.4	12.4	13.8	15.1
Missouri	15.0	20.5	22.0	23.9	11.6	16.3	17.7	19.7
North Dakota	9.7	15.8	17.0	20.5	9.2	14.9	16.0	18.9
South Dakota	8.2	13.4	14.2	16.7	7.7	12.3	13.2	15.7
Nebraska	12.1	15.7	17.0	19.8	10.9	14.4	15.9	18.3
Kansas	12.8	17.3	18.6	20.8	11.2	15.1	16.3	18.0
South Atlantic	14.0	19.7	21.7	23.4	12.6	17.6	19.3	21.0
Delaware	14.3	19.7	21.3	23.4	12.7	17.1	18.3	19.7
Maryland	18.6	30.4	32.5	34.1	16.5	24.9	27.8	29.9
District of Columbia	39.6	55.3	60.0	63.6	34.6	45.6	50.1	53.6
Virginia	12.9	19.5	21.2	22.5	11.9	17.8	19.5	20.8
West Virginia	11.0	16.3	17.7	21.0	10.0	14.6	15.4	17.9
North Carolina	11.7	16.9	18.9	21.1	10.6	15.0	17.2	19.4
South Carolina	10.0	14.7	16.0	18.9	9.3	13.6	15.0	17.6
Georgia	11.5	16.2	17.6	19.7	10.6	14.7	16.2	18.0
Florida	15.2	20.2	21.6	22.9	13.4	17.8	19.2	20.3
East South Central	10.5	15.0	16.8	19.2	9.7	14.0	15.7	17.8
Kentucky	10.9	15.1	16.8	19.2	10.1	13.9	15.7	18.0
Tennessee	12.4	17.7	19.5	22.5	11.3	16.2	18.1	20.8
Alabama	9.2	14.2	15.7	18.4	8.6	13.1	14.6	17.0
Mississippi	8.4	11.8	13.3	13.9	8.0	11.1	12.6	13.0
West South Central	11.9	16.4	17.8	19.5	10.5	14.5	15.8	17.3
Arkansas	9.1	13.8	15.1	17.3	8.5	12.8	14.1	16.0
Louisiana	11.4	17.3	18.6	21.7	10.5	16.1	17.4	20.3
Oklahoma	11.6	16.1	17.1	18.8	9.4	12.9	13.6	14.7
Texas	12.5	16.8	18.1	19.4	11.0	14.7	16.0	17.3
Mountain	14.3	17.8	19.3	20.2	12.6	15.7	17.0	17.8
Montana	10.6	14.0	16.0	18.4	10.1	13.2	15.2	17.1
Idaho	9.5	12.1	12.7	13.9	8.9	11.4	12.0	13.1
Wyoming	9.5	12.9	13.9	15.3	8.9	12.0	13.1	13.9
Colorado	17.3	20.7	22.1	23.7	15.0	17.7	19.2	20.6
New Mexico	12.2	17.0	18.9	20.2	10.1	14.7	16.7	18.0
Arizona	16.7	20.2	21.5	21.4	14.1	17.1	18.4	18.2
Utah	14.1	17.2	18.5	19.2	13.0	15.5	16.9	17.6
Nevada	11.9	16.0	16.6	16.7	10.9	14.5	14.9	14.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 100 (page 2 of 2). Active non-Federal physicians and doctors of medicine in patient care, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1975, 1985, 1990, and 1995

[Data based on reporting by physicians]

Geographic division and State	Total physicians[1]				Doctors of medicine in patient care[2]			
	1975	1985	1990	1995[3]	1975	1985	1990	1995
	Number per 10,000 civilian population							
Pacific	17.9	22.5	23.4	23.3	16.3	20.5	21.3	21.2
Washington	15.3	20.2	21.5	22.5	13.6	17.9	19.3	20.2
Oregon	15.6	19.7	21.1	21.6	13.8	17.6	19.1	19.5
California	18.8	23.7	24.1	23.7	17.3	21.5	21.9	21.7
Alaska	8.4	13.0	14.8	15.7	7.8	12.1	13.7	14.2
Hawaii	16.2	21.5	23.8	24.8	14.7	19.8	21.9	22.8

[1]Includes active non-Federal doctors of medicine and active doctors of osteopathy.
[2]Excludes doctors of osteopathy; States with large numbers are Florida, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Excludes doctors of medicine in medical teaching, administration, research, and other nonpatient care activities.
[3]Data for doctors of osteopathy are as of July, 1996.

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 1996/97 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 1996.

Table 101. Active physicians, according to type of physician: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected years 1950–95 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[2]
	Number of physicians			
1950	219,900	209,000	10,900	14.1
1960	259,500	247,300	12,200	14.0
1970	323,200	310,929	12,300	15.5
1971	334,600	322,228	12,400	15.9
1972	346,100	333,259	12,800	16.2
1973	- - -	- - -	13,200	- - -
1974	364,200	350,609	13,600	16.8
1975	380,500	366,425	14,100	17.4
1976	393,100	378,572	14,500	17.8
1977	397,100	381,969	15,100	17.8
1978	417,100	401,364	15,700	18.5
1979	433,700	417,266	16,400	19.0
1980	452,600	435,545	17,100	19.6
1981	462,900	444,899	18,000	19.8
1982	481,600	462,947	18,700	20.4
1983	499,100	479,440	19,700	21.0
1984	- - -	- - -	20,800	- - -
1985	533,000	511,090	21,900	22.0
1986	542,600	519,393	23,200	22.2
1987	558,800	534,692	24,100	22.7
1988	- - -	- - -	25,300	- - -
1989	575,700	549,160	26,500	22.9
1990	588,100	559,988	28,100	23.2
1991[3]	601,900	572,660	29,200	23.5
1992	625,800	594,697	31,100	24.7
1993	638,100	605,685	32,400	24.4
1994	653,800	619,751	34,029	24.8
1995	681,694	646,022	35,672	25.9
Projections				
2000	740,900	697,100	43,800	26.8

- - - Data not available.

[1]Beginning in 1992, doctors of osteopathy data are from the American Osteopathic Association. Data prior to 1992 are Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions (HRSA, BHP) estimates.

[2]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.

[3]Doctors of medicine data are unpublished from the American Medical Association.

NOTES: Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Starting in 1989 data for doctors of medicine are as of January 1; in earlier years these data are as of December 31. 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 HRSA, BHP. The numbers for doctors of medicine presented in this table differ from American Medical Association figures because active doctors of medicine exclude physicians who have addresses unknown or are inactive. See Appendix II, Physician. Outlying areas include Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Pacific islands of Canton, Caroline, Guam, Mariana, Marshall, American Samoa, and Wake.

SOURCES: American Medical Association: data from annual surveys and unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. Annual statistical report, 1995.

Table 102. Physicians, according to activity and place of medical education: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected years 1975–95

[Data are based on reporting by physicians]

Activity and place of medical education	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
				Number of physicians			
Doctors of medicine	393,742	467,679	552,716	615,421	670,336	684,414	720,325
Professionally active[1]	340,280	414,916	497,140	547,310	591,017	605,468	625,443
Place of medical education:							
U.S. medical graduates	- - -	333,325	392,007	432,884	458,528	467,092	481,137
International medical graduates[2]	- - -	81,591	105,133	114,426	132,489	138,376	144,306
Activity:[3]							
Non-Federal	312,089	397,129	475,573	526,835	569,343	583,014	604,364
Patient care	287,837	361,915	431,527	479,547	525,771	538,437	564,074
Office-based practice	213,334	271,268	329,041	359,932	398,804	407,044	427,275
General and family practice	46,347	47,772	53,862	57,571	58,075	58,210	59,932
Cardiovascular diseases	5,046	6,725	9,054	10,670	12,095	12,917	13,739
Dermatology	3,442	4,372	5,325	5,996	6,539	6,709	6,959
Gastroenterology	1,696	2,735	4,135	5,200	6,293	6,707	7,300
Internal medicine	28,188	40,514	52,712	57,799	67,329	67,897	72,612
Pediatrics	12,687	17,436	22,392	26,494	30,825	31,474	33,890
Pulmonary diseases	1,166	2,040	3,035	3,659	4,386	4,631	4,964
General surgery	19,710	22,409	24,708	24,498	24,337	24,209	24,086
Obstetrics and gynecology	15,613	19,503	23,525	25,475	27,603	28,211	29,111
Ophthalmology	8,795	10,598	12,212	13,055	13,906	14,297	14,596
Orthopedic surgery	8,148	10,719	13,033	14,187	16,309	16,580	17,136
Otolaryngology	4,297	5,262	5,751	6,360	6,721	6,856	7,139
Plastic surgery	1,706	2,437	3,299	3,835	4,130	4,313	4,612
Urological surgery	5,025	6,222	7,081	7,392	7,770	7,779	7,991
Anesthesiology	8,970	11,336	15,285	17,789	20,646	21,962	23,770
Diagnostic radiology	1,978	4,190	7,735	9,806	11,877	12,079	12,751
Emergency medicine	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,402	9,876	10,604	11,700
Neurology	1,862	3,245	4,691	5,587	6,806	7,131	7,623
Pathology, anatomical/clinical	4,195	5,952	6,877	7,269	8,542	8,715	9,031
Psychiatry	12,173	15,946	18,521	20,048	22,261	22,551	23,334
Radiology	6,970	7,791	7,355	6,056	5,748	5,885	5,994
Other specialty	15,320	24,064	28,453	22,784	26,730	27,327	29,005
Hospital-based practice	74,503	90,647	102,486	127,864	132,855	136,111	136,799
Residents and interns[4]	53,527	59,615	72,159	81,664	83,097	86,832	93,650
Full-time hospital staff	20,976	31,032	30,327	37,951	43,870	44,561	43,149
Other professional activity[5]	24,252	35,214	44,046	39,039	37,684	39,859	40,290
Federal[6]	28,191	17,787	21,567	20,475	21,674	22,454	21,079
Patient care	24,100	14,597	17,293	15,632	18,098	19,101	18,057
Office-based practice	2,095	732	1,156	1,063	50	. . .	. . .
Hospital-based practice	22,005	13,865	16,137	14,569	18,048	19,101	18,057
Residents and interns	4,275	2,427	3,252	1,725	3,954	3,443	2,702
Full-time hospital staff	17,730	11,438	12,885	12,844	14,094	15,658	15,355
Other professional activity[5]	4,091	3,190	4,274	4,843	3,576	3,353	3,022
Inactive	21,449	25,744	38,646	52,653	62,997	63,285	72,326
Not classified	26,145	20,629	13,950	12,678	14,668	14,283	20,579
Unknown address	5,868	6,390	2,980	2,780	1,654	1,378	1,977

- - - Data not available.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Excludes inactive, not classified, and address unknown.
[2]International medical graduates received their medical education in schools outside the United States and Canada.
[3]Specialty information based on the physician's self-designated primary area of practice. Categories include generalists and specialists.
[4]Beginning in 1990, clinical fellows are included in this category. In prior years, clinical fellows were included in other professional activity.
[5]Includes medical teaching, administration, research, and other. Prior to 1990, this category included clinical fellows, also.
[6]Beginning in 1993 data collection for Federal physicians was revised.

NOTES: Some figures in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. 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: 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; 1994; 1995/96; 1996/97. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1992; 1994; 1995/96; 1996/97 (Copyrights 1976, 1982, 1986, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1997: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association).

Table 103. 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 1949–96

[Data are based on reporting by physicians and medical school seniors]

Specialty	*1949*[1]	*1960*[1]	*1970*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
					Number				
Total[2]	201,277	260,484	334,028	467,679	552,716	615,421	670,336	684,414	720,325
Active doctors of medicine[3]	191,577	247,257	310,845	414,916	497,140	547,310	591,017	605,468	625,443
Primary care generalists	113,222	125,359	115,822	146,093	170,741	183,294	198,607	200,020	207,810
General/family practice	95,980	88,023	57,948	60,049	67,051	70,480	71,677	73,163	75,976
Internal medicine	12,453	26,209	39,924	58,462	70,691	76,295	86,102	84,951	88,240
Pediatrics	4,789	11,127	17,950	27,582	32,999	36,519	40,828	41,906	43,594
Primary care specialists	- - -	- - -	2,817	14,949	22,011	27,434	30,850	33,927	35,290
Internal medicine	- - -	- - -	1,948	13,069	18,171	22,054	24,481	26,476	26,928
Pediatrics	- - -	- - -	869	1,880	3,840	5,380	6,369	7,451	8,362
					Percent active doctors of medicine				
Primary care generalists	59.1	50.7	37.3	35.2	34.3	33.5	33.6	33.0	33.2
General/family practice	50.1	35.6	18.6	14.5	13.5	12.9	12.1	12.1	12.1
Internal medicine	6.5	10.6	12.8	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.6	14.0	14.1
Pediatrics	2.5	4.5	5.8	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0
Primary care specialists	- - -	- - -	0.9	3.6	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.6
Internal medicine	- - -	- - -	0.6	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.3
Pediatrics	- - -	- - -	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3

Medical school seniors' certification plans	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1991*[4]	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*
					Number				
All respondents	11,049	10,380	11,176	11,434	12,096	12,131	12,892	13,336	13,168
Total with certification plans[5]	10,236	9,486	10,144	7,749	8,062	8,128	8,410	9,179	8,844
					Percent medical school seniors with certification plans				
Primary care generalists	29.9	24.8	22.7	14.9	14.6	19.3	22.8	27.6	31.9
General/family practice	13.3	11.3	11.8	9.4	9.0	11.8	13.1	15.7	16.6
Internal medicine	10.7	8.1	6.0	2.9	3.2	4.5	6.2	7.7	9.7
Pediatrics	5.8	5.3	4.9	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.2	5.6
Primary care specialists	12.9	14.6	16.6	23.3	23.6	21.9	19.2	19.5	19.4
General/family practice	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.4
Internal medicine	10.6	11.7	13.5	16.0	16.4	14.2	12.2	12.0	11.0
Pediatrics	2.3	2.9	3.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.5	4.7	5.0

- - - Data not available.

[1]Estimated by the Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources Administration. Active doctors of medicine (M.D.'s) include those with address unknown and primary specialty not classified.

[2]Includes M.D.'s engaged in Federal and non-Federal patient care (office-based or hospital-based) and other professional activities.

[3]Beginning in 1970, M.D.'s who are inactive, have unknown address, or primary specialty not classified are excluded.

[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, undecided about subspecialty plans, 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 midyear; 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., 1996–97. Chicago. American Medical Association. 1996–97. (Copyright 1997: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association); Association of American Medical Colleges: 1996 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire: All Schools Summary. Washington. 1996.

Table 104. Active health personnel according to occupation and geographic region: United States, 1980, 1990, and 1994

[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
1980		Number per 100,000 population[1]				
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[4]	7,000	3.0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
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
1990						
Physicians	567,611	230.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Federal[2]	20,784	8.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of medicine[2]	19,166	7.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of osteopathy	1,618	0.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Non-Federal	546,826	221.8	285.5	203.9	195.5	223.3
Doctors of medicine[2]	520,450	211.1	271.6	186.8	188.6	216.9
Doctors of osteopathy	26,376	10.7	13.9	17.1	6.9	6.3
Dentists[3]	145,500	58.4	70.9	58.0	48.5	62.7
Optometrists	26,000	10.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pharmacists	161,900	64.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Podiatrists[4]	10,600	4.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Registered nurses	1,715,600	690.0	859.1	738.7	583.7	622.3
Associate and diploma	1,077,800	433.4	536.7	464.4	379.5	367.4
Baccalaureate	517,800	208.2	256.6	223.4	166.1	208.8
Masters and doctorate	120,000	48.3	65.7	51.0	38.0	45.9
1994						
Physicians	631,413	243.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Federal	22,678	8.8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of medicine[2]	21,311	8.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doctors of osteopathy	1,367	0.6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Non-Federal	608,735	235.1	323.3	226.3	210.5	228.0
Doctors of medicine[2]	576,073	222.5	305.8	206.5	202.3	220.7
Doctors of osteopathy	32,662	12.6	17.5	19.8	8.2	7.3
Dentists[3]	156,800	60.6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Optometrists	28,200	10.8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pharmacists	178,800	68.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Podiatrists[4]	10,000	3.8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Registered nurses	2,044,000	785.1	987.0	856.3	703.0	657.4
Associate and diploma	1,227,000	471.3	596.0	526.3	429.3	366.5
Baccalaureate	643,100	247.0	299.6	265.7	213.7	232.5
Masters and doctorate	173,900	66.8	91.6	64.5	59.7	58.0

- - - Data not available.
[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 and inactive from the number of active health personnel.
[3]Excludes dentists in military service, U.S. Public Health Service, and Department of Veterans Affairs.
[4]Patient care.

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, 1992, and 1995/96 editions. Chicago, 1982, 1992, and 1996; American Osteopathic Association. 1980–81 Yearbook and Directory of Osteopathic Physicians. Chicago, 1980. American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. Annual statistical report, 1990 and 1995 editions. Rockville, Md. 1990 and 1995; unpublished data.

Table 105. 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 106 (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 106 (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 107. First-year enrollment and graduates of health professions schools and number of schools, according to profession: United States, selected years 1950–95 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	- - -
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	- - -
1995	17,085	2,217	127,184	43,451	76,016	7,717	- - -	4,078	1,354	9,091	- - -
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
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	- - -
1995	16,124	1,845	97,052	31,254	58,749	7,049	- - -	3,840	- - -	- - -	- - -
2000[6]	16,112	1,934	79,660	26,490	47,790	5,380	- - -	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
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
1995	126	16	1,516	521	876	119	- - -	54	16	74	- - -

- - - Data not available.
[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 graduates are for 1951.
[5]Data for chiropractic medicine are estimated.
[6]Projected.
[7]Some nursing schools offer more than one type of program. Numbers shown for nursing are number of nursing programs.

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

SOURCES: Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book, Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, DC. 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 data review, 1989 and 1995 and unpublished data; American Nurses Association: Facts About Nursing, 1951 and 1961; American Dental Association 1994/95 Survey of predoctoral dental educational institutions, Chicago. 1995; American Medical Association: Medical education in the United States. JAMA 274(9). September 6, 1995; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. Annual statistical report 1995. Rockville, Maryland. 1995; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 108 (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 1994–95

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	*1970–71*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1994–95*[2]	*1970–71*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1994–95*[2]
Allopathic medicine	Number of students				Percent of students			
All races[3]	40,238	65,189	65,163	67,072	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	37,944	55,434	47,893	45,403	94.3	85.0	73.5	67.7
Black, non-Hispanic	1,509	3,708	4,241	5,117	3.8	5.7	6.5	7.6
Hispanic	196	2,761	3,538	4,148	0.5	4.2	5.4	6.2
Mexican American	- - -	951	1,109	1,623	- - -	1.5	1.7	2.4
Mainland Puerto Rican	- - -	329	457	445	- - -	0.5	0.7	0.7
Other Hispanic[4]	- - -	1,481	1,972	2,080	- - -	2.3	3.0	3.1
American Indian	18	221	277	430	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6
Asian	571	1,924	8,436	11,062	1.4	3.0	12.9	16.5
Osteopathic medicine								
All races	2,304	4,940	6,792	8,146	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[3]	2,241	4,688	5,680	6,652	97.3	94.9	83.6	81.7
Black, non-Hispanic	27	94	217	286	1.2	1.9	3.2	3.5
Hispanic	19	52	277	289	0.8	1.1	4.1	3.5
American Indian	6	19	36	65	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8
Asian	11	87	582	854	0.5	1.8	8.6	10.5
Podiatry								
All races	1,268	2,577	2,226	2,318	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[3]	1,228	2,353	1,671	1,723	96.8	91.3	75.1	74.3
Black, non-Hispanic	27	110	237	119	2.1	4.3	10.6	5.1
Hispanic	5	39	148	112	0.4	1.5	6.6	4.8
American Indian	1	6	7	12	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
Asian	7	69	163	352	0.6	2.7	7.3	15.2
Dentistry[5]								
All races	19,187	22,842	15,770	16,178	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[3]	17,531	20,208	11,185	11,326	91.4	88.5	70.9	70.0
Black, non-Hispanic	872	1,022	940	928	4.5	4.5	6.0	5.7
Hispanic	185	519	1,073	792	1.0	2.3	6.8	4.9
American Indian	28	53	53	56	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Asian	490	1,040	2,519	3,076	2.6	4.6	16.0	19.0
Optometry[5]								
All races	3,094	4,540	4,650	5,064	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[3]	2,913	4,148	3,706	3,895	94.1	91.4	79.7	76.9
Black, non-Hispanic	32	57	134	139	1.0	1.3	2.9	2.7
Hispanic	30	80	186	190	1.0	1.8	4.0	3.8
American Indian	2	12	21	20	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4
Asian	117	243	603	820	3.8	5.4	13.0	16.2
Pharmacy[5,6]								
All races	17,909	21,628	22,764	33,146	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[3]	16,222	19,153	18,325	24,064	90.6	88.6	80.5	72.6
Black, non-Hispanic	659	945	1,301	2,582	3.7	4.4	5.7	7.8
Hispanic	254	459	945	964	1.4	2.1	4.2	2.9
American Indian	29	36	63	128	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Asian	672	1,035	2,130	5,408	3.8	4.8	9.4	16.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 108 (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 1994–95

[Data are based on reporting by health professions associations]

Occupation, detailed race, and Hispanic origin	*1970–71*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1994–95*[2]	*1970–71*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1994–95*[2]
Registered nurses[5,7]	Number of students				Percent of students			
All races	211,239	230,966	221,170	268,350	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic[3]	- - -	- - -	183,102	224,164	- - -	- - -	82.8	83.5
Black, non-Hispanic	- - -	- - -	23,094	24,055	- - -	- - -	10.4	9.0
Hispanic	- - -	- - -	6,580	8,696	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.2
American Indian	- - -	- - -	1,803	1,869	- - -	- - -	0.8	0.7
Asian	- - -	- - -	6,591	9,566	- - -	- - -	3.0	3.6

- - - Data not available.
[1]Data for osteopathic medicine, podiatry, and optometry are for 1971–72. Data for pharmacy and registered nurses are for 1972–73.
[2]Data for podiatry exclude New York College of Podiatric Medicine.
[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: 1995 Annual statistical report. Rockville, Maryland. 1995; Bureau of Health Professions: Minorities and women in the health fields, 1990 Edition; American Dental Association 1994/95 Survey of predoctoral dental educational institutions, Chicago. 1995; 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. 1995; Nursing data book. New York. 1982.

Table 109. 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 1994–95

[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*	*1994–95*	*1971–72*[1]	*1980–81*	*1990–91*	*1994–95*
First-year enrollment	Number of students				Percent of students			
Allopathic medicine[2]	12,361	17,186	16,876	17,085	13.7	28.9	38.8	42.2
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	14,262	11,830	11,326	- - -	27.4	37.7	39.8
Black, non-Hispanic	881	1,128	1,263	1,519	22.7	45.5	55.3	60.2
Hispanic	- - -	818	933	1,166	- - -	31.5	42.0	42.6
Mexican American	118	258	285	501	8.5	30.6	39.3	40.9
Mainland Puerto Rican	40	95	120	137	15.0	43.2	43.3	47.4
Other Hispanic[3]	- - -	465	528	528	- - -	29.7	43.3	43.0
American Indian	23	67	76	131	34.8	35.8	40.8	46.6
Asian	217	572	2,527	2,943	19.4	31.5	40.3	41.7
Dentistry[4]	4,705	5,964	3,961	4,078	3.1	19.8	37.9	36.2
Osteopathic medicine	670	1,496	1,950	2,217	4.3	22.0	34.2	36.3
Podiatry[5]	399	695	622	652	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Optometry[4]	906	1,174	1,207	1,354	5.3	25.3	50.6	54.1
Pharmacy[4,6]	6,532	7,442	8,009	9,091	25.8	48.4	- - -	- - -
Registered nurses[4]	93,344	110,201	113,526	127,184	94.5	92.7	89.3	- - -
Total enrollment								
Allopathic medicine[2]	43,650	65,189	65,163	67,072	10.9	26.5	37.3	41.1
White, non-Hispanic	- - -	55,434	47,893	45,403	- - -	25.0	35.4	39.0
Black, non-Hispanic	2,055	3,708	4,241	5,117	20.4	44.3	55.8	59.2
Hispanic	- - -	2,761	3,538	4,148	- - -	30.1	39.0	42.7
Mexican American	252	951	1,109	1,623	9.5	26.4	38.5	41.5
Mainland Puerto Rican	76	329	457	445	17.1	35.9	43.1	47.4
Other Hispanic[3]	- - -	1,481	1,972	2,080	- - -	31.1	38.4	42.5
American Indian	42	221	277	430	23.8	28.5	42.6	46.3
Asian	647	1,924	8,436	11,062	17.9	30.4	37.7	40.8
Dentistry[4]	16,553	22,842	15,770	16,178	- - -	17.0	34.2	36.3
Osteopathic medicine	2,304	4,940	6,792	8,146	3.4	19.7	32.7	35.2
Podiatry[5]	1,268	2,577	2,226	2,318	1.2	11.9	- - -	30.3
Optometry[4]	3,094	4,540	4,650	5,064	- - -	- - -	47.3	53.4
Registered nurses[4]	211,239	230,966	221,170	268,350	95.5	94.3	- - -	87.3

- - - Data not available.
[1]Total enrollments for registered nurse students are for 1972–73.
[2]Includes race and ethnicity unspecified.
[3]Includes Puerto Rican Commonwealth students.
[4]Excludes Puerto Rican schools.
[5]Podiatry data for 1994–95 exclude New York College of Podiatric Medicine.
[6]Pharmacy first-year enrollment data are for students in the first year of the final 3 years of pharmacy education.

NOTES: Data not available on total enrollment of women in schools of pharmacy. Total enrollment data are collected at the beginning of the academic year while first-year enrollment data are collected at the end of the academic year.

SOURCES: Association of American Medical Colleges: AAMC Data Book: Statistical Information Related to Medical Education. Washington, DC. 1995 and unpublished data; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: 1995 Annual Statistical Report. Rockville, Maryland. 1995; Bureau of Health Professions: Minorities and women in the health fields, 1990 edition; American Dental Association 1994/95 Survey of predoctoral dental educational institutions, Chicago. 1995; 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. 1995; Nursing data book. New York. 1982; State-Approved Schools of Nursing-RN. New York. 1973.

Table 110. Hospitals, beds, and occupancy rates, according to type of ownership and size of hospital: United States, selected years 1975–94

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

Type of ownership and size of hospital	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
Hospitals				Number				
All hospitals	7,156	6,965	6,872	6,649	6,634	6,539	6,467	6,374
Federal	382	359	343	337	334	325	316	307
Non-Federal[1]	6,774	6,606	6,529	6,312	6,300	6,214	6,151	6,067
Community[2]	5,875	5,830	5,732	5,384	5,342	5,292	5,261	5,229
Nonprofit	3,339	3,322	3,349	3,191	3,175	3,173	3,154	3,139
Proprietary	775	730	805	749	738	723	717	719
State-local government	1,761	1,778	1,578	1,444	1,429	1,396	1,390	1,371
6–24 beds	299	259	208	226	222	230	227	235
25–49 beds	1,155	1,029	982	935	922	900	894	900
50–99 beds	1,481	1,462	1,399	1,263	1,244	1,210	1,181	1,157
100–199 beds	1,363	1,370	1,407	1,306	1,311	1,321	1,337	1,331
200–299 beds	678	715	739	739	741	725	730	746
300–399 beds	378	412	439	408	398	412	402	377
400–499 beds	230	266	239	222	223	201	205	210
500 beds or more	291	317	319	285	281	293	285	273
Beds								
All hospitals	1,465,828	1,364,516	1,317,630	1,213,327	1,201,529	1,177,848	1,163,460	1,128,066
Federal	131,946	117,328	112,023	98,255	96,632	90,862	87,847	83,823
Non-Federal[1]	1,333,882	1,247,188	1,205,607	1,115,072	1,104,897	1,086,986	1,075,613	1,044,243
Community[2]	941,844	988,387	1,000,678	927,360	924,049	920,943	918,786	902,061
Nonprofit	658,195	692,459	707,451	656,755	656,422	656,064	651,272	636,949
Proprietary	73,495	87,033	103,921	101,377	99,657	98,760	98,964	100,667
State-local government	210,154	208,895	189,306	169,228	167,970	166,119	168,550	164,445
6–24 beds	5,615	4,932	4,031	4,427	4,249	4,513	4,323	4,388
25–49 beds	41,783	37,478	36,833	35,420	34,864	33,845	33,711	33,635
50–99 beds	106,776	105,278	101,680	90,394	89,294	86,961	84,950	83,018
100–199 beds	192,438	192,892	199,690	183,867	185,507	186,819	189,234	187,369
200–299 beds	164,405	172,390	180,165	179,670	180,928	177,005	178,864	182,111
300–399 beds	127,728	139,434	151,919	138,938	136,465	141,129	138,473	129,300
400–499 beds	101,278	117,724	106,653	98,833	99,140	89,442	91,389	93,415
500 beds or more	201,821	218,259	219,707	195,811	193,602	201,229	197,842	188,825
Occupancy rate				Percent of beds occupied				
All hospitals	76.7	77.7	69.0	69.5	68.8	68.5	67.3	66.0
Federal	80.7	80.1	76.3	72.9	71.9	75.9	76.0	74.9
Non-Federal[1]	76.3	77.4	68.4	69.2	68.6	67.9	66.6	65.3
Community[2]	75.0	75.6	64.8	66.8	66.1	65.6	64.4	62.9
Nonprofit	77.5	78.2	67.2	69.3	68.6	67.9	66.4	64.8
Proprietary	65.9	65.2	52.1	52.8	52.6	52.0	51.1	50.1
State-local government	70.4	71.1	62.9	65.3	64.3	64.9	64.5	63.5
6–24 beds	48.0	46.8	34.7	32.3	32.6	30.9	30.8	31.7
25–49 beds	56.7	52.8	40.0	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.4	40.9
50–99 beds	64.7	64.2	51.8	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.2	53.1
100–199 beds	71.2	71.4	59.7	61.5	60.2	59.7	59.3	58.2
200–299 beds	77.1	77.4	65.7	67.1	66.7	66.1	64.3	62.9
300–399 beds	79.7	79.7	68.4	70.0	68.9	68.5	66.9	65.5
400–499 beds	81.1	81.2	70.1	73.5	72.0	70.9	69.9	68.9
500 beds or more	80.9	82.1	74.6	77.3	77.0	76.3	74.6	71.8

[1]The category of non-Federal hospitals is comprised of psychiatric, tuberculosis and other respiratory disease hospitals, and long-term and short-term hospitals.
[2]Community hospitals are short-term hospitals excluding hospital units in institutions such as prisons and college infirmaries, facilities for the mentally retarded, and alcoholism and chemical dependency hospitals.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991–96 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991–96. (Copyrights 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991–95: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 111. Inpatient and residential mental health organizations and beds, according to type of organization: United States, selected years 1970–92

[Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations]

Type of organization	*1970*	*1980*	*1984*	*1986*	*1988*	*1990*	*1992*
			Number of mental health organizations				
All organizations	1,734	2,526	2,849	3,039	3,231	3,430	3,415
State and county mental hospitals	310	280	277	285	285	273	273
Private psychiatric hospitals	150	184	220	314	444	462	475
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	664	843	1,259	1,287	1,425	1,571	1,571
Department of Veterans Affairs psychiatric services[1]	110	121	124	124	125	130	133
Federally funded community mental health centers	196	691	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	261	368	322	437	440	501	497
All other[2]	43	39	647	592	512	493	520
			Number of beds				
All organizations	524,878	274,713	262,673	267,613	271,923	272,253	270,867
State and county mental hospitals	413,066	156,482	130,411	119,033	107,109	98,789	93,058
Private psychiatric hospitals	14,295	17,157	21,474	30,201	42,255	44,871	43,684
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	30,089
All other[2]	1,198	1,433	24,452	21,150	23,223	23,646	29,511
			Beds per 100,000 civilian population				
All organizations	263.6	124.3	112.9	111.7	111.4	111.6	107.4
State and county mental hospitals	207.4	70.2	56.1	49.7	44.0	40.5	36.9
Private psychiatric hospitals	7.2	7.7	9.2	12.6	17.3	18.4	17.3
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	11.2	13.7	19.8	19.1	19.8	21.9	20.7
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

. . . Category not applicable.

[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.

NOTES: Some figures in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. Changes in reporting procedures in 1979–83 affect the comparability of data.

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 112. Community hospital beds and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940–94

[Data are based on reporting by facilities]

Geographic division and State	Beds per 1,000 civilian population							Average annual percent change				
	1940[1,2]	1950[1,2]	1960[2,3]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[4]	1994[4]	1940–60[1,2,3]	1960–70[2,3]	1970–80[2]	1980–90[5]	1990–94[4]
United States	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	3.7	3.5	0.6	1.8	0.5	–1.7	–1.4
New England	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.1	–0.6	0.5	0.0	–1.9	–2.3
Maine	3.0	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.4	0.6	3.3	0.0	–2.1	–2.1
New Hampshire	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.9	0.2	–0.9	–0.3	–2.3	–1.7
Vermont	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.0	3.3	1.6	0.0	–0.2	–3.4	2.4
Massachusetts	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.3	–1.0	0.5	0.0	–2.0	–2.2
Rhode Island	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.8	–0.3	0.8	–0.5	–1.7	–3.3
Connecticut	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.9	2.8	–0.4	0.0	0.3	–1.9	–0.9
Middle Atlantic	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	–0.9	0.0
New York	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.2	0.0	0.7	–0.2	–0.7	0.6
New Jersey	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.2	3.7	3.9	–0.6	1.5	1.6	–1.3	1.3
Pennsylvania	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.2	0.8	1.4	0.2	–0.9	–1.2
East North Central	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.7	3.9	3.5	0.6	2.0	0.7	–1.8	–2.7
Ohio	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.0	3.6	1.2	2.1	1.1	–1.6	–2.6
Indiana	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.9	3.5	1.5	2.6	1.2	–1.4	–2.7
Illinois	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.0	3.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	–2.4	–1.9
Michigan	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.4	3.7	3.3	–1.0	2.7	0.2	–1.7	–2.8
Wisconsin	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.2	4.9	3.8	3.4	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	4.5	1.6	2.9	0.2	–1.7	–2.1
Minnesota	3.9	4.4	4.8	6.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	1.0	2.4	–0.7	–2.6	–2.4
Iowa	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.6	1.9	3.7	0.2	–1.1	–2.5
Missouri	2.9	3.3	3.9	5.1	5.7	4.8	4.4	1.5	2.7	1.1	–1.7	–2.2
North Dakota	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.8	7.4	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	2.4	2.2	–0.2	1.0	0.0
Nebraska	3.4	4.2	4.4	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.2	1.3	3.5	–0.3	–1.0	–1.4
Kansas	2.8	3.4	4.2	5.4	5.8	4.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	0.7	–1.9	–2.2
South Atlantic	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.7	3.5	1.4	1.9	1.2	–1.9	–1.4
Delaware	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	–0.9	0.0	–0.3	–1.8	–3.5
Maryland	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.8	2.6	–0.8	–0.6	1.5	–2.1	–1.8
District of Columbia	5.5	5.5	5.9	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.2	0.4	2.3	–0.1	0.3	–1.3
Virginia	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.0	1.6	2.1	1.0	–2.1	–2.4
West Virginia	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.5	2.1	2.8	0.2	–1.6	–1.1
North Carolina	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.3	2.2	1.1	1.0	–2.1	0.0
South Carolina	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.5	0.5	–1.7	–0.8
Georgia	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.6	4.0	3.8	2.5	3.1	1.9	–1.4	–1.3
Florida	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.4	5.1	3.9	3.7	0.5	3.6	1.5	–2.4	–1.3
East South Central	1.7	2.1	3.0	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	2.9	3.9	1.5	–0.6	–2.2
Kentucky	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.1	2.6	2.9	1.2	–0.2	–1.2
Tennessee	1.9	2.3	3.4	4.7	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.0	3.3	1.6	–1.1	–2.7
Alabama	1.5	2.0	2.8	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.3	3.2	4.4	1.7	–1.0	–1.7
Mississippi	1.4	1.7	2.9	4.4	5.3	5.0	4.7	3.7	4.3	1.9	0.0	–1.5
West South Central	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.5	2.3	2.7	0.9	–1.8	–2.0
Arkansas	1.4	1.6	2.9	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.8	1.8	–0.6	–2.2
Louisiana	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.4	1.2	0.7	1.3	–0.4	–1.1
Oklahoma	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.6	2.6	3.5	0.2	–1.4	–2.6
Texas	2.0	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.7	0.9	–2.9	–2.2
Mountain	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.7	–0.1	2.1	–1.2	–2.0	–3.4
Montana	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.0	0.2	1.3	0.2	–0.2	–3.6
Idaho	2.6	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.0	1.0	2.3	–0.8	–1.4	–1.6
Wyoming	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	3.6	4.8	4.6	1.4	1.8	–4.1	3.1	–1.1
Colorado	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.2	3.2	2.7	–0.1	1.9	–0.9	–2.7	–4.2
New Mexico	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.5	0.4	1.9	–1.2	–0.7	–2.8
Arizona	3.4	4.0	3.0	4.1	3.6	2.7	2.4	–0.6	3.2	–1.3	–2.8	–2.9
Utah	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.3	–0.7	2.5	–1.5	–1.7	–3.0
Nevada	5.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.2	2.8	2.5	–1.2	0.7	0.0	–3.6	–2.8
Pacific	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.4	–1.4	1.8	–0.6	–2.6	–2.9
Washington	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.2	–0.1	0.6	–1.2	–2.1	–3.1
Oregon	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.3	0.0	1.3	–1.3	–1.9	–4.8
California	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.5	–1.9	2.4	–0.5	–2.8	–1.9
Alaska	. . .	. . .	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	. . .	–0.4	1.6	–1.6	–1.1
Hawaii	. . .	. . .	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	. . .	–0.8	–0.9	–1.0	–0.9

. . . Category not applicable.
[1]1940 and 1950 data are estimated based on published figures.
[2]Data exclude facilities for the mentally retarded. See Appendix II, Hospital.
[3]1960 data include hospital units of institutions.
[4]Starting with 1990, data exclude hospital units of institutions, facilities for the mentally retarded, and alcoholism and chemical dependency hospitals. See Appendix II.
[5]1990 data used in this calculation (not shown in table) exclude only facilities for the mentally retarded, consistent with exclusions from 1980 data.

NOTE: Data for 1990 have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States.*

SOURCES: American Medical Association: Hospital service in United States. JAMA 116(11):1055–1144, 1941, and 146(2):109–184, 1951. (Copyright 1941, 1951: Used with permission of American Medical Association.); American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15):383–430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with permission of American Hospital Association.); data computed by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health and Utilization Analysis from data compiled by Division of Health Care Statistics, National Master Facility Inventory, and American Hospital Association annual surveys.

Table 113. Occupancy rates in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940–94

[Data are based on reporting by facilities]

Geographic division and State	Percent of beds occupied						Average annual percent change				
	1940[1,2]	1960[2,3]	1970[2]	1980[2]	1990[4]	1994[4]	1940–60[1,2,3]	1960–70[2,3]	1970–80[2]	1980–90[5]	1990–94[4]
United States	69.9	74.7	77.3	75.2	66.8	62.9	0.3	0.3	–0.3	–1.2	–1.5
New England	72.5	75.2	79.7	80.1	74.0	69.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	–0.7	–1.4
Maine	72.4	73.2	73.0	74.5	71.5	66.4	0.1	–0.0	0.2	–0.4	–1.8
New Hampshire	65.3	66.5	73.4	73.2	66.8	64.7	0.1	1.0	–0.0	–0.9	–0.8
Vermont	68.8	68.5	76.3	73.7	67.3	67.8	–0.0	1.1	–0.3	–1.0	0.2
Massachusetts	71.8	75.8	80.3	81.7	74.2	68.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	–0.9	–2.1
Rhode Island	77.7	75.7	82.9	85.9	79.4	75.4	–0.1	0.9	0.4	–0.8	–1.3
Connecticut	75.9	78.2	82.6	80.4	77.0	75.7	0.1	0.5	–0.3	–0.4	–0.4
Middle Atlantic	75.5	78.1	82.4	83.2	80.5	75.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	–0.4	–1.5
New York	78.9	79.4	82.9	85.9	86.0	81.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	–0.0	–1.3
New Jersey	72.4	78.4	82.5	82.8	80.2	72.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	–0.3	–2.4
Pennsylvania	71.3	76.0	81.5	79.5	72.9	69.1	0.3	0.7	–0.2	–0.9	–1.3
East North Central	71.0	78.4	79.5	76.9	64.6	60.5	0.5	0.1	–0.3	–1.7	–1.6
Ohio	72.1	81.3	81.8	79.2	64.7	58.0	0.6	0.1	–0.3	–2.0	–2.7
Indiana	68.5	79.6	80.3	77.6	60.6	58.2	0.8	0.1	–0.3	–2.4	–1.0
Illinois	73.1	76.0	79.3	74.9	65.7	60.2	0.2	0.4	–0.6	–1.2	–2.2
Michigan	71.5	80.5	80.6	78.2	65.5	64.6	0.6	0.0	–0.3	–1.8	–0.3
Wisconsin	65.2	73.9	73.2	73.6	64.6	62.7	0.6	–0.1	0.1	–1.3	–0.7
West North Central	65.7	71.8	73.6	71.2	61.8	58.7	0.4	0.2	–0.3	–1.4	–1.3
Minnesota	71.0	72.3	73.9	73.7	66.8	63.3	0.1	0.2	–0.0	–1.0	–1.3
Iowa	63.6	72.6	71.9	68.7	61.7	56.4	0.7	–0.1	–0.5	–1.1	–2.2
Missouri	68.6	75.8	79.3	75.1	61.8	58.2	0.5	0.5	–0.5	–1.9	–1.5
North Dakota	61.9	71.3	67.1	68.6	64.2	63.8	0.7	–0.6	0.2	–0.6	–0.2
South Dakota	59.1	66.0	66.3	60.6	62.1	60.8	0.6	0.0	–0.9	0.2	–0.5
Nebraska	59.0	65.6	69.9	67.4	57.6	57.1	0.5	0.6	–0.4	–1.4	–0.2
Kansas	60.4	69.1	71.4	68.8	55.6	53.4	0.7	0.3	–0.4	–2.1	–1.0
South Atlantic	66.7	74.8	77.9	75.5	67.4	63.1	0.6	0.4	–0.3	–1.2	–1.6
Delaware	59.2	70.2	78.8	81.8	76.5	83.4	0.9	1.2	0.4	–0.7	2.2
Maryland	74.6	73.9	79.3	84.0	78.6	71.0	–0.0	0.7	0.6	–0.7	–2.5
District of Columbia	76.2	80.8	77.7	83.0	75.3	74.3	0.3	–0.4	0.7	–0.9	–0.3
Virginia	70.0	78.0	81.1	77.8	67.4	61.3	0.5	0.4	–0.4	–1.5	–2.3
West Virginia	62.1	74.5	79.3	75.6	62.7	61.1	0.9	0.6	–0.5	–1.9	–0.6
North Carolina	64.6	73.9	78.5	77.8	73.2	67.7	0.7	0.6	–0.1	–0.6	–1.9
South Carolina	69.1	76.9	76.4	77.0	70.9	65.7	0.5	–0.1	0.1	–0.9	–1.9
Georgia	62.7	71.7	76.5	70.4	65.8	61.9	0.7	0.7	–0.8	–0.8	–1.5
Florida	57.5	73.9	76.2	71.7	61.8	58.4	1.3	0.3	–0.6	–1.5	–1.4
East South Central	62.6	71.8	78.2	74.6	62.6	60.0	0.7	0.9	–0.5	–1.8	–1.1
Kentucky	61.6	73.4	79.6	77.4	62.4	60.6	0.9	0.8	–0.3	–2.2	–0.7
Tennessee	65.5	75.9	78.2	75.9	64.4	59.9	0.7	0.3	–0.3	–1.7	–1.8
Alabama	59.0	70.8	80.0	73.3	62.5	59.5	0.9	1.2	–0.9	–1.6	–1.2
Mississippi	63.8	62.8	73.6	70.5	59.4	60.0	–0.1	1.6	–0.4	–1.7	0.3
West South Central	62.5	68.7	73.2	69.7	57.8	54.6	0.5	0.6	–0.5	–1.9	–1.4
Arkansas	55.6	70.0	74.4	69.6	62.0	57.5	1.2	0.6	–0.7	–1.2	–1.9
Louisiana	75.0	67.9	73.6	69.7	57.4	56.3	–0.5	0.8	–0.5	–1.9	–0.5
Oklahoma	54.5	71.0	72.5	68.1	57.7	54.0	1.3	0.2	–0.6	–1.6	–1.6
Texas	59.6	68.2	73.0	70.1	57.2	53.7	0.7	0.7	–0.4	–2.0	–1.6
Mountain	60.9	69.9	71.2	69.6	60.5	57.0	0.7	0.2	–0.2	–1.4	–1.5
Montana	62.8	60.3	65.9	66.1	61.2	67.7	–0.2	0.9	0.0	–0.7	2.6
Idaho	65.4	55.9	66.1	65.2	55.7	53.9	–0.8	1.7	–0.1	–1.5	–0.8
Wyoming	47.5	61.1	63.1	57.2	53.8	48.5	1.3	0.3	–1.0	–0.6	–2.6
Colorado	62.1	80.6	74.0	71.6	64.0	58.6	1.3	–0.9	–0.3	–1.2	–2.2
New Mexico	47.8	65.1	69.8	66.2	57.5	53.3	1.6	0.7	–0.5	–1.4	–1.9
Arizona	61.2	74.2	73.3	74.2	61.8	56.5	1.0	–0.1	0.1	–1.7	–2.2
Utah	65.8	70.0	73.7	70.0	58.7	49.6	0.3	0.5	–0.5	–1.7	–4.1
Nevada	67.9	70.7	72.7	68.8	60.2	62.7	0.2	0.3	–0.5	–1.4	1.0
Pacific	69.7	71.4	71.0	69.0	63.8	59.4	0.1	–0.1	–0.3	–0.8	–1.8
Washington	67.5	63.4	69.7	71.7	62.7	55.9	–0.3	1.0	0.3	–1.4	–2.8
Oregon	71.2	65.8	69.3	69.3	56.7	55.1	–0.4	0.5	0.0	–2.0	–0.7
California	69.9	74.3	71.3	68.5	64.1	59.6	0.3	–0.4	–0.4	–0.7	–1.8
Alaska	. . .	53.8	59.1	58.3	49.5	52.0	. . .	0.9	–0.1	–1.5	1.2
Hawaii	. . .	61.5	75.7	74.7	85.1	80.5	. . .	2.1	–0.1	1.2	–1.4

. . . Category not applicable.
[1]1940 data are estimated based on published figures.
[2]Data exclude facilities for the mentally retarded. See Appendix II, Hospital.
[3]1960 data include hospital units of institutions.
[4]Starting with 1990, data exclude hospital units of institutions, facilities for the mentally retarded, and alcoholism and chemical dependency hospitals. See Appendix II.
[5]1990 data used in this calculation (not shown in table) exclude only facilities for the mentally retarded, consistent with exclusions from 1980 data.

NOTE: Data for 1990 have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States.*

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Table 114. Nursing homes with 3 or more beds, beds, and bed rates, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1976, 1986, and 1991

[Data are based on reporting by facilities]

Geographic division and State	Nursing homes			Beds			Bed rate[1]		
	1976	1986	1991	1976	1986	1991	1976	1986	1991
United States	16,091	16,388	14,744	1,298,968	1,504,683	1,559,394	685.3	542.1	494.5
New England	1,435	1,305	1,157	93,418	106,231	108,194	731.7	584.8	550.4
Maine	189	160	130	7,653	9,047	9,192	656.6	524.3	497.6
New Hampshire	99	92	79	6,110	6,901	7,493	761.6	550.5	545.7
Vermont	83	61	50	3,635	3,058	3,478	708.9	430.6	451.9
Massachusetts	694	641	554	46,436	50,675	50,133	732.4	580.2	540.3
Rhode Island	103	108	104	7,067	9,821	9,915	713.0	674.0	616.9
Connecticut	267	243	240	22,517	26,729	27,983	761.8	624.0	585.2
Middle Atlantic	1,607	1,643	1,497	178,323	211,274	220,241	527.4	447.7	423.9
New York	647	579	536	88,680	91,868	94,884	534.6	403.6	384.0
New Jersey	346	333	307	30,894	35,174	39,970	507.6	395.7	413.4
Pennsylvania	614	731	654	58,749	84,232	85,387	527.4	541.9	485.9
East North Central	3,184	3,254	3,029	288,352	324,442	331,278	806.5	654.6	602.1
Ohio	886	944	869	61,953	82,340	82,516	660.0	640.4	581.9
Indiana	466	454	528	36,029	47,081	55,701	752.3	721.3	759.1
Illinois	830	744	758	84,530	94,474	95,465	849.3	697.0	638.0
Michigan	543	690	469	56,858	50,552	48,886	824.5	511.3	446.7
Wisconsin	459	422	405	48,982	49,995	48,710	1,036.6	741.8	641.1
West North Central	2,185	2,139	2,108	163,231	182,256	187,639	803.2	663.5	610.4
Minnesota	456	400	399	41,313	43,574	42,001	932.9	685.0	600.3
Iowa	450	422	423	30,245	33,941	34,521	773.1	666.5	617.6
Missouri	439	575	525	32,677	48,262	51,652	605.0	665.3	619.7
North Dakota	80	67	70	6,015	5,904	6,056	845.9	625.2	519.3
South Dakota	133	115	122	8,154	7,800	8,448	909.5	643.1	626.6
Nebraska	264	209	209	22,484	17,288	17,846	1,097.6	634.4	599.3
Kansas	363	351	360	22,343	25,487	27,115	764.0	657.2	626.8
South Atlantic	1,749	2,150	1,883	140,161	187,935	210,534	531.3	428.4	393.0
Delaware	29	40	45	2,228	3,319	4,101	514.8	481.7	556.7
Maryland	183	207	212	18,804	24,330	27,163	695.0	573.6	567.6
District of Columbia	53	25	18	2,632	2,885	3,010	444.9	365.4	383.2
Virginia	244	235	217	23,251	24,440	26,324	680.3	463.1	426.0
West Virginia	102	95	107	5,152	7,753	9,792	298.0	334.1	376.9
North Carolina	414	357	283	19,891	26,159	28,259	541.5	432.2	387.3
South Carolina	108	182	132	8,224	13,471	13,122	501.8	496.0	410.3
Georgia	314	372	324	28,908	32,028	35,011	867.7	613.0	587.7
Florida	302	637	545	31,071	53,550	63,752	350.7	323.4	289.4
East South Central	867	970	890	65,037	86,124	93,932	562.1	517.1	490.5
Kentucky	258	331	271	18,215	22,886	25,685	590.9	538.1	536.7
Tennessee	267	279	275	19,125	28,077	32,493	547.6	534.8	534.6
Alabama	211	217	197	19,188	21,685	21,323	646.1	505.3	426.6
Mississippi	131	143	147	8,509	13,476	14,431	420.1	471.0	439.1
West South Central	1,758	1,889	1,935	157,492	187,267	199,056	913.9	726.0	665.5
Arkansas	212	231	221	19,357	21,448	21,706	862.7	688.3	601.9
Louisiana	203	276	298	19,030	32,615	36,644	716.2	833.0	829.4
Oklahoma	345	366	386	25,890	29,570	32,421	874.2	731.5	691.8
Texas	998	1,016	1,030	93,215	103,634	108,285	994.8	704.0	629.6
Mountain	630	642	611	47,662	53,564	59,113	680.5	472.1	423.4
Montana	89	63	70	4,944	4,898	5,713	611.4	501.1	517.3
Idaho	63	66	57	4,567	4,694	4,887	640.8	463.1	408.3
Wyoming	24	26	25	1,721	2,165	2,243	584.4	517.4	485.6
Colorado	225	197	176	22,005	17,323	17,609	1,079.9	574.4	516.3
New Mexico	46	63	62	3,011	4,902	5,933	435.5	415.4	399.2
Arizona	70	107	112	5,884	11,250	13,265	406.2	374.7	329.3
Utah	94	91	82	4,233	5,655	6,292	574.7	482.2	434.0
Nevada	19	29	27	1,297	2,677	3,171	473.2	474.2	384.9
Pacific	2,676	2,396	1,634	165,292	165,590	149,407	668.8	441.6	361.1
Washington	323	294	269	28,436	27,986	26,506	807.3	545.3	457.8
Oregon	233	199	183	15,317	16,068	14,382	641.6	457.1	358.2
California	2,031	1,831	1,133	118,145	118,848	105,781	646.1	425.6	348.3
Alaska	10	10	11	770	1,082	780	1,285.5	950.0	591.8
Hawaii	79	62	38	2,624	1,606	1,958	571.6	197.6	184.2

[1]Number of beds per 1,000 resident population 85 years of age and over.

NOTES: Estimates of nursing homes, nursing home beds, and utilization rates from the National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI) and the Online Survey and Certification and Reporting (OSCAR) database may differ because NHPI is a national survey of licensed nursing homes, including facilities managed by the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) and excluding hospital-based nursing homes, whereas the OSCAR database is a national census of currently-certified Medicare and/or Medicaid nursing homes and excludes licensed facilities that do not accept federal funding and facilities managed by DVA. See Appendix I.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS): Strahan GW. Trends in nursing and related care homes and hospitals, United States, selected years 1969–80. Vital Health Stat 14(30). 1984; and Sirrocco A. Nursing home characteristics: 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places. 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; rates for 1976 and 1986 are based on data from Compressed Mortality File, a county-level national mortality and population database.

Table 115. Nursing homes, beds, occupancy, and residents, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1992 and 1995

[Data are based on a census of certified nursing facilities]

Geographic division and State	Nursing homes		Beds		Occupancy rate[1]		Resident rate[2]	
	1992	1995	1992	1995	1992	1995	1992	1995
United States[3]	15,846	16,865	1,692,123	1,806,301	86.0	81.1	444.4	408.4
New England	1,152	1,187	112,917	121,293	93.4	87.7	516.1	479.9
Maine	147	137	10,314	9,891	94.5	93.1	503.9	446.0
New Hampshire	76	79	7,349	8,006	93.2	75.2	469.3	390.7
Vermont	48	44	3,636	3,708	96.1	89.0	436.1	384.1
Massachusetts	535	564	52,103	56,907	93.1	86.7	504.8	473.1
Rhode Island	98	96	10,030	10,013	93.9	91.8	562.4	503.2
Connecticut	248	267	29,485	32,768	93.1	89.5	553.8	538.4
Middle Atlantic	1,617	1,724	240,485	255,517	93.0	91.4	413.9	394.5
New York	621	654	105,653	113,896	95.4	93.2	394.4	384.0
New Jersey	309	326	45,497	47,665	91.0	91.1	409.7	381.0
Pennsylvania	687	744	89,335	93,956	91.2	89.2	443.4	416.7
East North Central	3,176	3,271	356,414	380,824	83.0	76.5	517.5	477.1
Ohio	963	1,001	95,693	115,638	83.4	69.8	542.3	515.3
Indiana	565	572	60,952	61,066	74.2	70.3	597.4	532.5
Illinois	796	843	100,151	105,328	81.1	77.5	521.3	488.5
Michigan	439	440	50,371	50,782	88.8	85.8	392.9	356.1
Wisconsin	413	415	49,247	48,010	90.7	88.3	567.0	506.6
West North Central	2,268	2,344	205,186	210,288	82.7	79.7	534.2	502.4
Minnesota	458	453	46,938	46,167	93.4	93.8	610.3	568.5
Iowa	466	469	45,464	45,959	68.6	65.5	542.2	511.0
Missouri	493	557	49,156	54,136	76.5	72.9	433.0	430.6
North Dakota	84	88	7,068	7,144	94.9	95.9	552.9	529.3
South Dakota	114	113	8,335	8,212	94.3	92.2	569.2	524.5
Nebraska	234	235	18,292	18,543	88.9	84.0	531.5	486.1
Kansas	419	429	29,933	30,127	87.7	81.9	583.9	521.5
South Atlantic[3]	2,075	2,268	227,616	247,932	89.8	87.4	367.2	340.6
Delaware	40	43	4,729	4,885	72.6	78.2	450.2	446.7
Maryland	212	231	26,989	30,203	88.7	84.9	474.2	450.4
District of Columbia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Virginia	261	274	29,965	30,604	92.2	91.9	426.6	388.2
West Virginia	125	134	10,614	11,100	92.0	91.6	363.1	355.0
North Carolina	347	394	33,556	38,907	89.6	90.5	391.9	403.9
South Carolina	156	167	15,590	17,007	87.9	85.1	400.4	363.8
Georgia	344	356	36,960	38,590	93.7	91.1	548.7	487.2
Florida	590	669	69,213	76,636	88.4	83.7	262.9	237.0
East South Central	947	1,046	95,748	102,589	93.9	87.8	448.8	413.3
Kentucky	264	303	22,286	24,650	93.2	86.7	420.2	408.8
Tennessee	302	328	35,417	37,611	92.6	87.1	514.5	464.8
Alabama	215	221	22,348	23,715	94.6	91.2	402.6	372.3
Mississippi	166	194	15,697	16,613	96.5	86.3	438.8	385.8
West South Central	2,143	2,365	215,772	234,258	77.9	69.2	534.1	467.6
Arkansas	246	265	27,101	31,305	77.0	63.7	552.1	490.7
Louisiana	328	339	36,524	38,175	86.6	78.9	679.9	596.7
Oklahoma	407	426	34,042	35,960	80.0	69.9	554.0	478.4
Texas	1,162	1,335	118,105	128,818	74.8	67.4	487.5	428.1
Mountain	744	811	68,031	71,105	84.9	82.7	388.6	341.4
Montana	101	102	7,241	7,362	89.1	87.2	559.3	499.3
Idaho	68	80	5,266	5,878	85.2	83.6	355.3	344.1
Wyoming	37	38	2,986	3,125	85.1	87.9	512.3	488.7
Colorado	203	218	19,536	19,717	84.8	85.3	462.5	415.8
New Mexico	76	83	6,701	6,933	89.7	84.5	382.2	323.1
Arizona	134	153	15,588	16,647	82.3	74.1	294.3	239.8
Utah	88	95	6,962	7,426	81.2	82.3	368.9	342.9
Nevada	37	42	3,751	4,017	86.2	89.2	355.6	309.6
Pacific[3]	1,724	1,849	169,954	182,495	82.5	79.9	334.3	307.3
Washington	285	290	28,707	28,332	88.2	88.0	417.2	367.4
Oregon	163	165	14,100	14,096	87.3	83.7	290.9	250.3
California	1,276	1,394	127,147	140,067	80.7	77.8	324.2	303.5
Alaska	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hawaii	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

- - - Data not available.
[1]Percent of beds occupied.
[2]Number of nursing home residents (all ages) per 1,000 resident population 85 years of age and over.
[3]Occupancy and resident rate for the United States and respective geographic divisions omit data for the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii from the numerator and denominator.

NOTES: Estimates of nursing homes, nursing home beds, and utilization rates from the National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI) and the Online Survey and Certification and Reporting (OSCAR) database may differ because NHPI is a national survey of licensed nursing homes, including facilities managed by the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) and excluding hospital-based nursing homes, whereas the OSCAR database is a national census of currently-certified Medicare and/or Medicaid nursing homes and excludes licensed facilities that do not accept federal funding and facilities managed by DVA. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration. Division of payment systems. Data from the Online Survey Certification and Reporting database.

Table 116. Gross domestic product, national health expenditures, and Federal and State and local government expenditures and average annual percent change: United States, selected years 1960–95

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Year	Gross domestic product in billions	National health expenditures: Amount in billions	National health expenditures: Percent of gross domestic product	National health expenditures: Amount per capita	Federal government expenditures: Total in billions	Federal government expenditures: Health in billions	Federal government expenditures: Health as a percent of total	State and local government expenditures: Total in billions	State and local government expenditures: Health in billions	State and local government expenditures: 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
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	1,465	846.4	103.1	12.2	378.8	44.4	11.7
1984	3,902.4	389.7	10.0	1,592	902.9	113.2	12.5	405.1	46.9	11.6
1985	4,180.7	428.2	10.2	1,733	974.2	123.3	12.7	437.8	51.0	11.7
1986	4,422.2	460.9	10.4	1,847	1,027.6	132.7	12.9	475.7	57.2	12.0
1987	4,692.3	500.1	10.7	1,984	1,066.3	143.0	13.4	511.1	64.1	12.5
1988	5,049.6	559.6	11.1	2,198	1,118.5	156.7	14.0	545.5	69.8	12.8
1989	5,438.7	622.0	11.4	2,418	1,192.7	174.8	14.7	585.9	77.4	13.2
1990	5,743.8	697.5	12.1	2,683	1,284.5	195.8	15.2	648.8	88.5	13.6
1991	5,916.7	761.7	12.9	2,901	1,345.0	224.4	16.7	708.4	95.9	13.5
1992	6,244.4	834.2	13.4	3,145	1,479.4	253.9	17.2	758.0	101.6	13.4
1993	6,553.0	892.1	13.6	3,330	1,530.9	277.6	18.1	802.2	108.9	13.6
1994	6,935.7	937.1	13.5	3,465	1,567.3	301.9	19.3	846.6	118.0	13.9
1995	7,253.8	988.5	13.6	3,621	1,640.1	328.4	20.0	901.1	128.0	14.2
					Average annual percent change					
1960–95	7.8	10.9	. . .	9.7	8.7	14.5	. . .	9.4	10.6	. . .
1960–65	6.4	8.9	. . .	7.4	6.5	10.6	. . .	8.3	7.9	. . .
1965–70	7.6	12.2	. . .	11.1	11.3	29.9	. . .	13.6	12.6	. . .
1970–75	9.5	12.3	. . .	11.3	12.2	15.4	. . .	12.8	13.5	. . .
1975–80	11.3	13.6	. . .	12.6	10.9	14.6	. . .	9.2	12.0	. . .
1980–85	8.5	11.6	. . .	10.5	9.4	11.4	. . .	7.4	9.2	. . .
1985–90	6.6	10.2	. . .	9.1	5.7	9.7	. . .	8.2	11.6	. . .
1990–95	4.8	7.2	. . .	6.2	5.0	10.9	. . .	6.8	7.6	. . .
1990–91	3.0	9.2	. . .	8.1	4.7	14.6	. . .	9.2	8.3	. . .
1991–92	5.5	9.5	. . .	8.4	10.0	13.1	. . .	7.0	6.0	. . .
1992–93	4.9	6.9	. . .	5.9	3.5	9.4	. . .	5.8	7.2	. . .
1993–94	5.8	5.1	. . .	4.1	2.4	8.7	. . .	5.5	8.4	. . .
1994–95	4.6	5.5	. . .	4.5	4.6	8.8	. . .	6.4	8.4	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTES: These data include revisions in health expenditures and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. They reflect Social Security Administration population revisions as of July 1996.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary. National health expenditures, 1995. Health Care Financing Review vol 18 no 1. HCFA pub no 03385. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Fall 1996.

Table 117. Total health expenditures as a percent of gross domestic product and per capita health expenditures in dollars: Selected countries and years 1960–94

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

Country	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994[1]
					Health expenditures as a percent of gross domestic product						
Australia	4.9	5.1	5.7	7.4	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5
Austria	4.4	4.7	5.4	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.7
Belgium	3.4	3.9	4.1	5.9	6.6	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.2
Canada	5.5	6.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	8.5	9.4	10.0	10.2	10.2	9.8
Czechoslovakia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7.7	7.6
Denmark	3.6	4.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.6
Finland	3.9	4.9	5.7	6.4	6.5	7.3	8.0	9.1	9.4	8.8	8.3
France	4.2	5.2	5.8	7.0	7.6	8.5	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.8	9.7
Germany	4.8	5.1	5.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.3	9.5
Greece	2.9	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.5	4.6	5.2
Hungary	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.9	7.0
Iceland	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.8	6.2	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.1
Ireland	3.8	4.2	5.3	7.6	8.7	7.8	6.7	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.9
Italy	3.6	4.3	5.2	6.1	6.9	7.0	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.3
Japan	3.0	4.5	4.6	5.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.6	6.9
Luxembourg	- - -	- - -	3.8	5.2	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.8
Mexico	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.0	5.3
Netherlands	3.8	4.3	5.9	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.5	9.0	8.8
New Zealand	4.3	- - -	5.2	6.7	7.2	6.4	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.5
Norway	3.3	3.9	5.0	6.7	6.6	6.4	7.5	8.0	8.3	7.3	7.3
Portugal	- - -	- - -	2.8	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.6
Spain	1.5	2.6	3.7	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3
Sweden	4.7	5.5	7.1	7.9	9.4	8.9	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.7
Switzerland	3.3	3.8	5.2	7.0	7.3	8.1	8.4	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.6
Turkey	- - -	- - -	2.5	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.6	4.2
United Kingdom	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.9
United States	5.1	5.7	7.1	8.0	8.9	10.2	12.1	12.9	13.4	13.6	13.5
					Per capita health expenditures[2]						
Australia	$ 97	$125	$213	$443	$ 671	$ 995	$1,315	$1,384	$1,415	$1,538	$1,606
Austria	67	92	166	377	697	992	1,395	1,490	1,672	1,798	1,965
Belgium	53	82	130	310	586	887	1,247	1,377	1,532	1,600	1,653
Canada	105	151	255	434	739	1,215	1,716	1,846	1,912	1,981	2,010
Czechoslovakia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	645	673
Denmark	67	120	215	348	595	815	1,068	1,151	1,211	1,299	1,362
Finland	55	92	164	312	521	852	1,291	1,416	1,406	1,375	1,357
France	72	120	206	393	711	1,090	1,538	1,649	1,798	1,838	1,866
Germany	93	129	216	462	819	1,175	1,520	1,650	1,831	1,726	1,869
Greece	16	27	59	104	187	284	395	414	469	500	598
Hungary	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Iceland	51	85	139	294	588	949	1,372	1,450	1,513	1,556	1,577
Ireland	35	50	97	233	451	569	749	846	906	1,025	1,201
Italy	49	80	155	286	581	827	1,317	1,440	1,553	1,522	1,561
Japan	26	62	129	260	526	796	1,188	1,273	1,411	1,359	1,473
Luxembourg	- - -	- - -	168	358	693	1,008	1,532	1,616	1,817	1,785	1,697
Mexico	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	360	395
Netherlands	69	101	207	414	702	934	1,279	1,358	1,494	1,601	1,641
New Zealand	92	- - -	178	359	556	714	996	1,059	1,109	1,121	1,226
Norway	48	75	136	311	558	816	1,202	1,339	1,531	1,558	1,604
Portugal	- - -	- - -	45	154	263	386	616	730	815	874	938
Spain	14	37	83	190	332	455	813	907	963	971	1,005
Sweden	90	146	274	477	867	1,159	1,464	1,423	1,300	1,291	1,348
Switzerland	92	137	270	522	851	1,300	1,761	1,949	2,133	2,214	2,294
Turkey	- - -	- - -	23	41	76	73	133	164	148	146	223
United Kingdom	76	99	147	277	452	671	955	1,016	1,181	1,165	1,211
United States	141	202	341	582	1,052	1,733	2,683	2,901	3,145	3,330	3,465

- - - Data not available.

[1]Preliminary figures.

[2]Per capita health expenditures for each country have been adjusted to U.S. dollars using gross domestic product purchasing power parities for each year.

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

SOURCES: 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, 1995. Health Care Financing Review vol 18 no 1. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Fall 1996; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Health Data File, unpublished data.

Table 118. Consumer Price Index and average annual percent change for all items and selected items: United States, selected years 1960–96

[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			
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
1996	156.9	228.2	153.3	131.7	152.8	110.1	150.1
				Average annual percent change			
1960–96	4.7	6.7	4.6	3.0	[1]5.7	4.5	4.2
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
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
1995–96	3.0	3.5	3.3	–0.2	2.9	4.7	2.0

- - - Data not available.
[1]Data are for 1970–96.

NOTE: 1982–84=100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 119. Consumer Price Index and average annual percent change for all items and medical care components: United States, selected years 1960–96

[Data are based on reporting by samples of providers and other retail outlets]

Item and medical care component	*1960*	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*
					Consumer Price Index						
CPI, all items	29.6	31.5	38.8	53.8	82.4	107.6	130.7	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.9
Less medical care	30.2	32.0	39.2	54.3	82.8	107.2	128.8	141.2	144.7	148.6	152.8
CPI, all services	24.1	26.6	35.0	48.0	77.9	109.9	139.2	157.9	163.1	168.7	174.1
All medical care	22.3	25.2	34.0	47.5	74.9	113.5	162.8	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2
Medical care services	19.5	22.7	32.3	46.6	74.8	113.2	162.7	202.9	213.4	224.2	232.4
Professional medical services	- - -	- - -	37.0	50.8	77.9	113.5	156.1	184.7	192.5	201.0	208.3
Physicians' services	21.9	25.1	34.5	48.1	76.5	113.3	160.8	191.3	199.8	208.8	216.4
Dental services	27.0	30.3	39.2	53.2	78.9	114.2	155.8	188.1	197.1	206.8	216.5
Eye care[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	117.3	130.4	133.0	137.0	139.3
Services by other medical professionals[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.2	135.9	141.3	143.9	146.6
Hospital and related services	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69.2	116.1	178.0	231.9	245.6	257.8	269.5
Hospital rooms	9.3	12.3	23.6	38.3	68.0	115.4	175.4	226.4	239.2	251.2	261.0
Other inpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	142.7	185.7	197.1	206.8	216.9
Outpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	138.7	184.3	195.0	204.6	215.1
Medical care commodities	46.9	45.0	46.5	53.3	75.4	115.2	163.4	195.0	200.7	204.5	210.4
Prescription drugs	54.0	47.8	47.4	51.2	72.5	120.1	181.7	223.0	230.6	235.0	242.9
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120.6	135.5	138.1	140.5	143.1
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	- - -	39.0	42.3	51.8	74.9	112.2	145.9	163.5	165.9	167.0	170.2
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79.2	109.6	138.0	155.9	160.0	166.3	169.1

Item and medical care component	*1960–65*	*1965–70*	*1970–75*	*1975–80*	*1980–85*	*1985–90*	*1990–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*	*1995–96*
					Average annual percent change					
CPI, all items	1.3	4.3	6.8	8.9	5.5	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.8	3.0
Less medical care	1.2	4.1	6.7	8.8	5.3	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.8
CPI, all services	2.0	5.6	6.5	10.2	7.1	4.8	4.3	3.3	3.4	3.2
All medical care	2.5	6.2	6.9	9.5	8.7	7.5	7.3	4.8	4.5	3.5
Medical care services	3.1	7.3	7.6	9.9	8.6	7.5	7.6	5.2	5.1	3.7
Professional medical services	- - -	- - -	6.5	8.9	7.8	6.6	5.8	4.2	4.4	3.6
Physicians' services	2.8	6.6	6.9	9.7	8.2	7.3	6.0	4.4	4.5	3.6
Dental services	2.3	5.3	6.3	8.2	7.7	6.4	6.5	4.8	4.9	4.7
Eye care[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.6	2.0	3.0	1.7
Services by other medical professionals[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.2	4.0	1.8	1.9
Hospital and related services	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.9	8.9	9.2	5.9	5.0	4.5
Hospital rooms	5.8	13.9	10.2	12.2	11.2	8.7	8.9	5.7	5.0	3.9
Other inpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.2	6.1	4.9	4.9
Outpatient services[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.9	5.8	4.9	5.1
Medical care commodities	–0.8	0.7	2.8	7.2	8.8	7.2	6.1	2.9	1.9	2.9
Prescription drugs	–2.4	–0.2	1.6	7.2	10.6	8.6	7.1	3.4	1.9	3.4
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4.0	1.9	1.7	1.9
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	- - -	1.6	4.1	7.7	8.4	5.4	3.9	1.5	0.7	1.9
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.7	4.7	4.1	2.6	3.9	1.7

- - - Data not available.

[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 120. National health expenditures and average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1929–95

[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
1975	130.7	75.7	337	57.9	55.0	245	42.1
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	938	58.9	160.2	654	41.1
1985	428.2	253.9	1,027	59.3	174.3	705	40.7
1986	460.9	271.0	1,086	58.8	189.9	761	41.2
1987	500.1	293.0	1,162	58.6	207.1	822	41.4
1988	559.6	333.1	1,308	59.5	226.4	889	40.5
1989	622.0	369.8	1,437	59.5	252.2	980	40.5
1990	697.5	413.1	1,589	59.2	284.3	1,094	40.8
1991	761.7	441.4	1,681	58.0	320.3	1,220	42.0
1992	834.2	478.8	1,805	57.4	355.4	1,340	42.6
1993	892.1	505.5	1,887	56.7	386.5	1,443	43.3
1994	937.1	517.2	1,913	55.2	419.9	1,553	44.8
1995	988.5	532.1	1,949	53.8	456.4	1,672	46.2
			Average annual percent change				
1929–65	7.0	6.5	5.1	. . .	8.8	7.3	. . .
1965–95	11.2	10.0	8.9	. . .	13.5	12.4	. . .
1929–35	–3.5	–4.7	–5.3	. . .	3.1	0.0	. . .
1935–40	6.6	5.9	5.0	. . .	5.9	8.4	. . .
1940–50	12.2	11.1	9.7	. . .	15.6	13.9	. . .
1950–55	6.9	7.5	5.3	. . .	6.2	4.2	. . .
1955–60	8.7	8.9	7.2	. . .	7.6	5.3	. . .
1960–65	8.9	8.8	7.3	. . .	9.1	7.6	. . .
1965–70	12.2	12.2	12.2	. . .	12.2	12.2	. . .
1970–75	12.3	12.3	12.3	. . .	12.3	12.3	. . .
1975–80	13.6	13.6	13.6	. . .	13.6	13.6	. . .
1980–85	11.6	12.3	11.1	. . .	10.7	9.6	. . .
1980–81	16.0	16.3	15.1	. . .	15.7	14.5	. . .
1981–82	12.6	13.7	12.5	. . .	11.0	9.9	. . .
1982–83	10.0	10.2	9.1	. . .	9.6	8.5	. . .
1983–84	9.7	10.6	9.5	. . .	8.6	7.5	. . .
1984–85	9.9	10.6	9.5	. . .	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	8.2	. . .
1988–89	11.2	11.0	9.9	. . .	11.4	10.2	. . .
1989–90	12.1	11.7	10.6	. . .	12.7	11.6	. . .
1990–95	7.2	5.2	4.2	. . .	9.9	8.9	. . .
1990–91	9.2	6.8	5.8	. . .	12.7	11.5	. . .
1991–92	9.5	8.5	7.4	. . .	11.0	9.9	. . .
1992–93	6.9	5.6	4.6	. . .	8.7	7.7	. . .
1993–94	5.1	2.3	1.3	. . .	8.6	7.6	. . .
1994–95	5.5	2.9	1.9	. . .	8.7	7.7	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTES: These data include revisions in health expenditures and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. They reflect Social Security Administration population revisions as of July 1996.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary. National health expenditures, 1995. Health Care Financing Review vol 18 no 1. HCFA pub no 03385. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Fall 1996.

Table 121. National health expenditures, percent distribution, and average annual percent change, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1960–95

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of expenditure	*1960*	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
					Amount in billions						
Total	$ 26.9	$ 41.1	$ 73.2	$130.7	$247.2	$428.2	$697.5	$834.2	$892.1	$937.1	$988.5
					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	96.8	96.9
Personal health care	88.0	85.5	87.1	87.6	87.8	87.9	88.1	88.8	88.2	88.3	88.9
Hospital care	34.5	34.1	38.2	40.2	41.5	39.3	36.8	36.6	36.2	35.7	35.4
Physician services	19.7	19.9	18.5	18.3	18.3	19.5	21.0	21.1	20.5	20.3	20.4
Dentist services	7.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6
Nursing home care	3.2	3.6	5.8	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.9
Other professional services	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3
Home health care	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Drugs and other medical nondurables	15.8	14.3	12.0	10.0	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4
Vision products and other medical durables	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	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	2.0	2.3	2.5
Program administration and net cost of health insurance	4.3	4.7	3.7	3.8	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.4	4.8
Government public health activities[1]	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2
Research and construction	6.3	8.4	7.3	6.4	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
Noncommercial research	2.6	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Construction	3.7	4.7	4.6	3.9	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4

Type of expenditure	*1960–65*	*1965–70*	*1970–75*	*1975–80*	*1980–85*	*1985–90*	*1990–92*	*1992–93*	*1993–94*	*1994–95*
					Average annual percent change					
All expenditures	8.9	12.2	12.3	13.6	11.6	10.2	9.4	6.9	5.1	5.5
Health services and supplies	8.4	12.5	12.5	14.0	11.8	10.3	9.5	7.0	5.1	5.6
Personal health care	8.3	12.7	12.4	13.6	11.6	10.3	9.8	6.3	5.2	6.1
Hospital care	8.6	14.8	13.4	14.3	10.4	8.8	9.1	5.9	3.6	4.5
Physician services	9.2	10.6	12.0	13.6	13.1	11.8	9.6	4.0	4.4	5.8
Dentist services	7.3	10.8	11.2	10.9	10.2	7.8	8.3	6.0	7.3	8.9
Nursing home care	11.6	23.4	15.5	15.3	11.7	10.7	10.6	7.6	8.1	7.5
Other professional services	7.4	10.2	14.2	18.4	21.2	15.8	10.2	10.0	6.1	7.0
Home health care	9.6	19.7	23.2	30.7	18.9	18.4	22.3	17.1	14.4	8.6
Drugs and other medical nondurables	6.8	8.4	8.1	10.7	11.4	10.1	9.0	5.4	3.6	7.3
Vision products and other medical durables	9.1	10.2	9.5	8.1	12.4	9.2	6.7	5.1	2.8	7.2
Other personal health care	3.5	9.5	13.8	10.2	8.8	12.9	17.0	16.4	21.6	14.9
Program administration and net cost of health insurance	10.6	7.1	12.5	19.2	15.0	10.2	5.2	19.1	–0.5	–5.8
Government public health activities[1]	10.8	17.0	16.8	18.1	11.5	11.0	9.3	7.9	11.6	11.3
Research and construction	15.1	9.2	9.4	6.8	7.1	8.4	6.0	5.3	4.9	0.8
Noncommercial research	17.1	5.1	11.2	10.4	7.5	9.3	7.7	2.2	9.3	5.0
Construction	13.7	12.1	8.3	4.1	6.7	7.6	4.2	8.7	0.5	–3.8

[1]Includes personal care services delivered by government public health agencies.

NOTE: These data include revisions in health expenditures and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary. National health expenditures, 1995. Health Care Financing Review vol 18 no 1. HCFA pub no 03385. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Fall 1996.

Table 122 (page 1 of 2). Expenditures for health services and supplies and percent distribution, by type of payer: United States, selected calendar years 1965–94

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of payer	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
					Amount in billions						
Total[1]	$ 37.7	$ 67.9	$122.3	$235.6	$411.8	$599.8	$672.9	$736.3	$806.0	$863.1	$919.2
Private	29.8	48.9	83.7	158.4	282.2	411.0	450.8	481.9	520.1	544.2	577.3
Private business	5.9	13.6	27.5	61.7	108.6	165.4	185.8	198.2	215.9	226.8	241.3
Private employer share of private health insurance premiums	4.9	9.7	19.7	45.3	79.1	121.4	138.4	146.6	160.4	170.0	179.5
Private employer contribution to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund[2]	0.0	2.1	5.0	10.5	20.3	28.0	29.5	32.5	34.4	35.6	40.3
Workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance medical benefits and administration	0.8	1.4	2.4	5.1	7.7	13.9	15.7	16.7	18.5	18.4	18.3
Industrial inplant health services	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0
Household (individuals)	23.2	33.8	53.8	89.5	160.5	226.8	245.3	262.2	281.9	292.9	310.1
Employee share of private health insurance premiums and individual policy premiums	4.7	5.6	8.2	14.6	30.7	45.8	51.3	57.4	63.6	68.2	70.6
Employee and self-employment contributions and voluntary premiums paid to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund[2]	0.0	2.4	5.7	12.0	24.1	33.5	35.5	39.4	41.9	43.4	50.5
Premiums paid by individuals to Medicare supplementary medical insurance trust fund	0.0	1.0	1.7	2.7	5.2	11.2	10.1	10.3	12.1	11.9	14.2
Out-of-pocket health spending by individuals	18.5	24.9	38.1	60.3	100.6	136.2	148.4	155.1	164.4	169.4	174.9
Nonpatient revenue	0.6	1.5	2.4	7.2	13.1	18.8	19.8	21.5	22.3	24.4	25.9
Public	7.9	19.0	38.6	77.3	129.6	188.9	222.1	254.4	285.9	318.9	342.0
Federal Government	3.4	10.4	21.2	42.4	68.4	96.3	115.1	136.2	159.7	181.1	190.6
Employer contributions to private health insurance	0.2	0.3	1.2	2.2	4.3	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.7	11.5	11.9
Other[3]	3.2	10.1	20.0	40.2	64.1	88.2	105.9	126.4	149.0	169.6	178.7
State and local government	4.5	8.6	17.4	34.8	61.2	92.5	107.0	118.2	126.2	137.8	151.3
Employer contributions to private health insurance	0.3	0.7	2.2	7.6	18.2	28.4	33.5	38.1	41.9	46.7	51.3
Other[4]	4.2	7.9	15.2	27.2	43.0	64.1	73.4	80.1	84.2	91.1	100.1
					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	79.0	72.0	68.4	67.2	68.5	68.5	67.0	65.4	64.5	63.1	62.8
Private business	15.6	20.0	22.5	26.2	26.4	27.6	27.6	26.9	26.8	26.3	26.3
Private employer share of private health insurance premiums	13.0	14.3	16.1	19.2	19.2	20.2	20.6	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.5
Private employer contribution to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund[2]	0.0	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.4
Workers' compensation and temporary disability insurance medical benefits and administration	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0
Industrial inplant health services	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Household (individuals)	61.5	49.8	44.0	38.0	39.0	37.8	36.5	35.6	35.0	33.9	33.7
Employee share of private health insurance premiums and individual policy premiums	12.5	8.2	6.7	6.2	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.7
Employee and self-employment contributions and voluntary premiums paid to Medicare hospital insurance trust fund[2]	0.0	3.5	4.7	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.5
Premiums paid by individuals to Medicare supplementary medical insurance trust fund	0.0	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Out-of-pocket health spending by individuals	49.1	36.7	31.2	25.6	24.4	22.7	22.1	21.1	20.4	19.6	19.0
Nonpatient revenue	1.6	2.2	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 122 (page 2 of 2). Expenditures for health services and supplies and percent distribution, by type of payer: United States, selected calendar years 1965–94

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of payer	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*
					Percent distribution						
Public	21.0	28.0	31.6	32.8	31.5	31.5	33.0	34.6	35.5	36.9	37.2
Federal Government	9.0	15.3	17.3	18.0	16.6	16.1	17.1	18.5	19.8	21.0	20.7
Employer contributions to private health insurance	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other[3]	8.5	14.9	16.4	17.1	15.6	14.7	15.7	17.2	18.5	19.7	19.4
State and local government	11.9	12.7	14.2	14.8	14.9	15.4	15.9	16.1	15.7	16.0	16.5
Employer contributions to private health insurance	0.8	1.0	1.8	3.2	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.6
Other[4]	11.1	11.6	12.4	11.5	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.6	10.9

[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 (for example, Medicare) or employers and employees share in the cost of health premiums, these costs are assigned to businesses or households accordingly. This results in a lower share of expenditures being assigned to the Federal Government than for tabulations of expenditures by source of funds. Estimates of national health expenditure by source of funds aim to track government-sponsored health programs over time and do not delineate the role of business employers in paying for health care. Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding. 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 government: Health spending 1994. Health Care Financing Review vol 17, no 4. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Summer 1996.

Table 123. Employers' costs per employee hour worked for total compensation, wages and salaries, and health insurance, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1991–96

[Data are based on surveys of employers]

Characteristic	Total compensation				Wages and salaries			
	1991	1994	1995	1996	1991	1994	1995	1996
	Amount per employee-hour worked							
State and local government	$22.31	$25.27	$24.86	$25.73	$15.52	$17.57	$17.31	17.95
Total private industry	15.40	17.08	17.10	17.49	11.14	12.14	12.25	12.58
Industry:								
Goods producing	18.48	20.85	20.75	21.27	12.70	13.87	13.97	14.38
Service producing	14.31	15.82	15.88	16.28	10.58	11.56	11.67	12.01
Manufacturing	18.22	20.72	20.47	20.99	12.40	13.69	13.72	14.13
Nonmanufacturing	14.67	16.19	16.29	16.69	10.81	11.76	11.89	12.23
Occupation:								
White collar	18.15	20.26	20.50	21.10	13.40	14.72	14.98	15.44
Blue collar	15.15	16.92	16.69	17.04	10.37	11.31	11.28	11.61
Service	7.82	8.38	8.39	8.61	5.96	6.33	6.35	6.53
Region:								
Northeast	17.56	20.03	20.09	20.57	12.65	14.13	14.25	14.58
Midwest	15.05	16.26	15.89	16.30	10.70	11.34	11.24	11.59
South	13.68	15.05	15.31	15.62	10.03	10.85	11.04	11.36
West	15.97	18.08	18.35	18.78	11.62	13.01	13.39	13.72
Union status:								
Union	19.76	23.26	22.40	23.31	13.02	14.76	14.42	14.93
Nonunion	14.54	16.04	16.28	16.61	10.78	11.70	11.90	12.23
Establishment employment size:								
1–99 employees	13.38	14.58	14.58	14.85	10.00	10.72	10.81	11.09
100 or more	17.34	19.45	19.44	20.09	12.23	13.48	13.58	14.05
100–499	14.31	15.88	16.30	16.61	10.32	11.37	11.62	11.90
500 or more	20.60	23.35	22.85	24.03	14.28	15.79	15.72	16.49

Characteristic	Health insurance				Health insurance as a percent of total compensation			
	1991	1994	1995	1996	1991	1994	1995	1996
	Amount per employee-hour worked							
State and local government	$1.54	$2.06	$1.95	$1.98	6.9	8.2	7.8	7.7
Total private industry	0.92	1.14	1.06	1.04	6.0	6.7	6.2	5.9
Industry:								
Goods producing	1.28	1.70	1.53	1.52	6.9	8.1	7.4	7.2
Service producing	0.79	0.95	0.90	0.88	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.4
Manufacturing	1.37	1.79	1.58	1.56	7.5	8.6	7.7	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	0.80	0.98	0.94	0.92	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.5
Occupation:								
White collar	1.02	1.25	1.18	1.16	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.5
Blue collar	1.06	1.35	1.25	1.23	7.0	8.0	7.5	7.2
Service	0.36	0.45	0.43	0.41	4.6	5.4	5.1	4.8
Region:								
Northeast	1.08	1.37	1.29	1.28	6.2	6.9	6.4	6.2
Midwest	0.95	1.19	1.06	1.03	6.3	7.3	6.7	6.3
South	0.76	0.95	0.92	0.92	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.9
West	0.92	1.10	1.03	0.97	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.2
Union status:								
Union	1.63	2.28	2.09	2.05	8.2	9.8	9.3	8.8
Nonunion	0.78	0.94	0.90	0.88	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.3
Establishment employment size:								
1–99 employees	0.68	0.84	0.77	0.74	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.0
100 or more	1.14	1.42	1.34	1.33	6.6	7.3	6.9	6.6
100–499	0.90	1.03	1.05	1.05	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.3
500 or more	1.40	1.84	1.65	1.65	6.8	7.9	7.2	6.9

NOTE: Costs are calculated from March survey data each year.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–92. Bulletin 2413, Nov. 1992; U.S. Department of Labor: *News*. Pub. Nos. 91–292, 94–290, 95–225, and 96–424. June 19, 1991, June 16, 1994, June 22, 1995, and Oct. 10, 1996. Washington.

Table 124. 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				
			Prices			
		All factors	Economy-wide	Medical	Population	Intensity[1]
		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 125. Personal health care expenditures and percent distribution, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1929–95

[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	1,285	100.0	26.4	29.7	3.7	40.1	30.0	10.2
1984	341.5	1,395	100.0	26.6	29.9	3.6	40.0	30.0	10.0
1985	376.4	1,523	100.0	26.7	30.2	3.7	39.3	29.6	9.7
1986	410.5	1,645	100.0	26.3	30.3	3.8	39.5	29.3	10.2
1987	449.7	1,784	100.0	25.8	31.1	3.8	39.3	28.8	10.4
1988	499.3	1,961	100.0	25.9	31.7	3.9	38.5	28.3	10.1
1989	550.1	2,138	100.0	24.8	32.6	3.7	38.9	28.8	10.1
1990	614.7	2,364	100.0	24.1	32.8	3.5	39.5	29.0	10.6
1991	676.6	2,577	100.0	22.9	32.8	3.5	40.9	30.4	10.5
1992	740.5	2,792	100.0	22.4	32.8	3.3	41.5	31.5	9.9
1993	786.9	2,938	100.0	21.8	32.5	3.3	42.4	32.5	9.9
1994	827.9	3,061	100.0	21.3	31.9	3.2	43.6	33.6	10.0
1995	878.8	3,219	100.0	20.8	31.5	3.1	44.6	34.5	10.1

[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 differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*. They reflect Social Security Administration population revisions as of July 1996.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary. National health expenditures, 1995. Health Care Financing Review vol 18 no 1. HCFA pub no 03385. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Fall 1996.

Table 126. 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 1960–95

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Service and year	Total in billions	Out-of-pocket payments	Private health insurance	Other private funds	Government		
					Total[1]	Medicaid	Medicare
Hospital care[2]		Percent distribution					
1960	$ 9.3	20.7	35.6	1.2	42.5	. . .	. . .
1965	14.0	19.6	40.9	1.9	37.6	. . .	. . .
1970	28.0	9.0	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
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	35.6	4.1	56.4	13.5	27.0
1992	305.4	3.8	34.6	3.9	57.7	14.1	28.3
1993	323.3	3.7	34.2	3.8	58.4	14.7	28.6
1994	335.0	3.4	33.3	3.4	60.0	14.9	30.4
1995	350.1	3.3	32.3	3.2	61.2	14.8	32.2
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
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	39.1	3.4	1.9	55.7	48.5	5.1
1993	67.0	37.4	3.3	1.9	57.5	48.4	6.8
1994	72.4	37.1	3.3	1.9	57.7	47.2	8.2
1995	77.9	36.7	3.3	1.9	58.1	46.5	9.4
Physician services							
1960	5.3	62.7	30.2	0.1	7.1	. . .	. . .
1965	8.2	60.6	32.5	0.1	6.8	. . .	. . .
1970	13.6	42.2	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
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	159.2	22.4	45.0	1.7	30.9	5.8	19.3
1992	175.7	21.8	46.7	1.6	29.9	6.3	18.0
1993	182.7	20.6	47.3	1.7	30.4	6.9	18.3
1994	190.6	19.6	47.8	1.6	31.0	7.0	19.0
1995	201.6	18.3	48.1	1.9	31.7	7.1	19.8
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	4.5	0.7
1975	29.4	72.4	8.7	2.9	16.1	6.0	1.8
1980	51.5	63.9	16.0	3.6	16.5	5.5	3.2
1985	93.9	57.3	22.2	4.1	16.4	5.7	4.5
1989	142.3	51.9	26.2	4.4	17.5	6.8	4.6
1990	161.0	50.0	26.5	4.5	19.0	7.3	5.4
1991	177.9	47.6	26.7	4.5	21.1	8.6	6.4
1992	197.1	46.4	27.0	4.4	22.2	9.0	7.2
1993	213.9	45.4	26.3	4.4	23.9	10.3	8.1
1994	229.9	43.7	25.9	4.5	25.9	11.2	8.9
1995	249.2	42.4	25.7	4.3	27.5	12.3	9.6

. . . Category not applicable.

[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 differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: Office of National Health Statistics, Office of the Actuary. National health expenditures, 1995. Health Care Financing Review vol 18 no 1. HCFA pub no 03385. Washington: Health Care Financing Administration. Fall 1996.

Table 127. Hospital expenses, according to type of ownership and size of hospital: United States, selected years 1975–94

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

Type of ownership and size of hospital	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994	Average annual percent change 1975–85	1985–93	1993–94
Total expenses	Amount in billions									
All hospitals	$ 48.7	$ 91.9	$153.3	$234.9	$282.5	$301.5	$310.8	12.2	8.8	3.1
Federal	4.5	7.9	12.3	15.2	18.2	19.6	20.0	10.6	6.0	2.0
Non-Federal[1]	44.2	84.0	141.0	219.6	264.3	281.9	290.8	12.3	9.0	3.2
Community[2]	39.0	76.9	130.5	203.7	248.1	266.1	275.8	12.8	9.3	3.6
Nonprofit	27.9	55.8	96.1	150.7	183.8	197.2	204.2	13.2	9.4	3.5
Proprietary	2.6	5.8	11.5	18.8	22.5	23.1	23.4	16.0	9.1	1.3
State-local government	8.5	15.2	22.9	34.2	41.8	45.8	48.1	10.4	9.1	5.0
6–24 beds	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	11.6	11.2	14.3
25–49 beds	1.0	1.7	2.6	4.0	5.1	5.6	6.2	10.0	10.1	10.7
50–99 beds	2.9	5.4	8.6	12.6	15.2	15.8	16.6	11.5	7.9	5.1
100–199 beds	6.7	12.5	21.4	33.3	40.8	44.5	46.2	12.3	9.6	3.8
200–299 beds	6.8	13.4	23.3	38.7	46.5	50.6	54.3	13.1	10.2	7.3
300–399 beds	5.8	11.5	21.8	33.1	42.0	43.7	43.6	14.2	9.1	–0.2
400–499 beds	4.8	10.5	15.7	25.3	26.7	30.4	33.5	12.6	8.6	10.2
500 beds or more	11.0	21.6	36.8	56.2	71.2	74.9	74.6	12.8	9.3	–0.4
Employee expenses as percent of total expenses[3]	Percent									
Federal	64.5	68.4	68.1	67.1	64.8	65.6	67.4	. . .	. . .	. . .
Non-Federal[1]	54.8	58.1	56.6	54.8	54.3	53.7	54.8	. . .	. . .	. . .
Community[2]	53.0	56.3	55.2	53.6	53.2	52.7	53.9	. . .	. . .	. . .
Nonprofit	53.5	57.2	55.9	54.3	53.9	53.4	54.5	. . .	. . .	. . .
Proprietary	43.5	45.7	45.2	43.7	45.9	45.7	47.3	. . .	. . .	. . .
State-local government	54.3	57.3	57.1	55.8	54.2	53.6	54.7	. . .	. . .	. . .
6–24 beds	51.3	54.9	55.0	54.4	54.1	53.9	53.6	. . .	. . .	. . .
25–49 beds	50.2	54.0	54.1	53.0	52.9	52.8	53.7	. . .	. . .	. . .
50–99 beds	50.6	53.7	52.9	51.8	51.8	52.4	53.8	. . .	. . .	. . .
100–199 beds	51.0	54.2	52.6	51.7	52.0	52.2	52.9	. . .	. . .	. . .
200–299 beds	52.8	55.6	54.6	53.0	53.1	52.6	53.8	. . .	. . .	. . .
300–399 beds	53.8	56.9	55.7	54.1	53.6	53.1	53.8	. . .	. . .	. . .
400–499 beds	54.2	57.8	56.2	55.1	53.9	53.2	54.7	. . .	. . .	. . .
500 beds or more	54.3	57.9	56.9	54.5	53.8	52.9	54.5	. . .	. . .	. . .
Expenses per inpatient day	Amount									
Community[2]	$ 151	$ 245	$ 460	$ 687	$ 820	$ 881	$ 931	11.8	8.5	5.7
Nonprofit	150	246	463	692	828	898	950	11.9	8.6	5.8
Proprietary	146	257	500	752	889	914	924	13.1	7.8	1.1
State-local government	157	239	433	634	754	800	859	10.7	8.0	7.4
6–24 beds	121	203	380	526	635	664	707	12.1	7.2	6.5
25–49 beds	111	197	379	489	605	635	675	13.1	6.7	6.3
50–99 beds	115	191	363	493	576	598	622	12.2	6.4	4.0
100–199 beds	134	215	402	585	690	729	760	11.6	7.7	4.3
200–299 beds	146	239	449	665	784	854	903	11.9	8.4	5.7
300–399 beds	156	248	484	731	894	956	1,031	12.0	8.9	7.8
400–499 beds	159	215	489	756	876	977	1,065	11.9	9.0	9.0
500 beds or more	184	239	527	825	1,004	1,087	1,154	11.1	9.5	6.2
Expenses per inpatient stay	Amount									
Community[2]	$1,165	$1,851	$3,245	$4,947	$5,794	$6,132	$6,230	10.8	8.3	1.6
Nonprofit	1,178	1,902	3,307	5,001	5,809	6,178	6,257	10.9	8.1	1.3
Proprietary	968	1,676	3,033	4,727	5,548	5,643	5,529	12.1	8.1	–2.0
State-local government	1,197	1,750	3,106	4,838	5,871	6,206	6,513	10.0	9.0	4.9
6–24 beds	684	1,072	1,876	2,701	3,335	3,471	3,419	10.6	8.0	–1.5
25–49 beds	673	1,138	2,007	2,967	3,549	3,687	3,736	11.5	7.9	1.3
50–99 beds	785	1,271	2,342	3,461	4,144	4,312	4,438	11.6	7.9	2.9
100–199 beds	955	1,512	2,683	4,109	4,780	4,999	5,050	10.9	8.1	1.0
200–299 beds	1,096	1,767	3,044	4,618	5,341	5,713	5,797	10.8	8.2	1.5
300–399 beds	1,225	1,881	3,394	5,096	6,001	6,351	6,546	10.7	8.1	3.1
400–499 beds	1,290	2,090	3,571	5,500	6,241	6,706	7,118	10.7	8.2	6.1
500 beds or more	1,677	2,517	4,254	6,667	7,905	8,460	8,511	9.8	9.0	0.6

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]The category of non-Federal hospitals is comprised of psychiatric, tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases hospitals, long-term, and short-term hospitals.

[2]Community hospitals are short-term hospitals excluding hospital units in institutions such as prison and college infirmaries, facilities for the mentally retarded, and alcoholism and chemical dependency hospitals.

[3]Includes employee payroll and benefit expenses. Does not include contracted labor services.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991–96 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991–96. (Copyrights 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991–95: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.) and unpublished data.

Table 128. Nursing home average monthly charges per resident and percent of residents, according to primary source of payments and selected facility characteristics: United States, 1977 and 1985

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of nursing homes]

Facility characteristic	Own income or family support		Medicare		Medicaid		Public assistance welfare		All other sources	
	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
	Average monthly charge[1]									
All facilities	$ 690	$1,450	$ 1,167	$ 2,141	$ 720	$1,504	$ 508	$ 863	$ 440	$1,099
Ownership										
Proprietary	686	1,444	1,048	2,058	677	1,363	501	763	562	1,174
Nonprofit and government	698	1,462	1,325	*2,456	825	1,851	534	1,237	324	1,029
Certification										
Skilled nursing facility	866	1,797	1,136	2,315	955	2,000	575	*1,338	606	1,589
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility	800	1,643	1,195	2,156	739	1,509	623	1,215	630	1,702
Intermediate facility	567	1,222	...	...	563	1,150	479	900	*456	1,460
Not certified	447	999	...	...	...	...	401	664	*155	464
Bed size										
Less than 50 beds	516	886	*869	*1,348	663	1,335	394	*835	*295	*749
50–99 beds	686	1,388	*1,141	1,760	634	1,323	493	774	468	1,116
100–199 beds	721	1,567	1,242	2,192	691	1,413	573	855	551	1,504
200 beds or more	823	1,701	*1,179	2,767	925	1,919	602	1,071	370	*866
Geographic region										
Northeast	909	1,645	1,369	2,109	975	2,035	*511	738	395	1,244
Midwest	652	1,398	*1,160	2,745	639	1,382	537	1,241	524	1,416
South	585	1,359	*1,096	2,033	619	1,200	452	727	342	1,057
West	663	1,498	*868	1,838	663	1,501	564	837	*499	*843
	Percent of residents									
All facilities	38.4	41.6	2.0	1.4	47.8	50.4	6.4	3.4	5.3	3.2
Ownership										
Proprietary	37.5	40.1	1.7	1.6	49.6	52.1	7.3	3.9	3.8	2.3
Nonprofit and government	40.4	44.9	2.7	*0.9	43.8	46.6	4.4	2.3	8.6	5.3
Certification										
Skilled nursing facility	41.5	39.1	4.6	2.6	41.4	53.7	7.7	2.1	4.8	2.4
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility	31.6	36.8	2.6	1.9	58.3	57.8	3.2	1.3	4.1	2.2
Intermediate facility	36.3	41.4	...	...	55.3	55.9	5.3	*1.5	3.1	*1.1
Not certified	64.2	65.5	...	...	...	...	19.0	18.0	16.7	12.9
Bed size										
Less than 50 beds	49.6	53.1	*1.8	*1.2	32.7	33.8	10.5	11.2	5.4	*0.6
50–99 beds	39.5	49.5	*1.2	*1.3	46.5	42.9	8.1	3.9	4.7	2.5
100–199 beds	38.4	39.6	2.6	1.5	50.4	55.2	4.6	1.6	4.0	2.1
200 beds or more	28.6	30.1	2.3	*1.5	55.5	57.7	4.6	3.0	9.1	7.7
Geographic region										
Northeast	34.6	34.8	3.3	1.7	53.3	52.9	3.8	7.1	5.1	3.5
Midwest	44.5	49.1	1.5	*0.8	42.1	45.9	6.5	2.5	5.4	1.6
South	32.2	39.4	*1.4	*1.2	52.5	53.8	8.2	2.5	5.7	3.1
West	41.3	40.4	2.5	*2.7	44.7	49.2	6.7	*1.2	4.8	6.6

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.
...Category not applicable.
[1]Includes life-care residents and no-charge residents.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Van Nostrand JF, Zappolo A, Hing E, et al. The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(43). 1979; and Hing E, Sekscenski E, Strahan G. The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 summary for the United States. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 13(97). 1985.

Table 129. Nursing home average monthly charges per resident and percent of residents, according to selected facility and resident characteristics: United States, 1964, 1973–74, 1977, and 1985

[Data are based on reporting by a sample of nursing homes]

Facility and resident characteristic	Average monthly charge[1]				Percent of residents			
	1964	1973–74[2]	1977	1985	1964	1973–74[2]	1977	1985
Facility characteristic								
All facilities	$186	$479	$689	$1,456	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ownership:								
Proprietary	205	489	670	1,379	60.2	69.8	68.2	68.7
Nonprofit and government	145	456	732	1,624	39.8	30.2	31.8	31.3
Certification:[3]								
Skilled nursing facility	. . .	566	880	1,905	. . .	39.8	20.7	18.5
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility	. . .	514	762	1,571	. . .	24.5	40.5	45.2
Intermediate facility	. . .	376	556	1,179	. . .	22.4	28.3	24.9
Not certified	. . .	329	390	875	. . .	13.3	10.6	11.4
Bed size:								
Less than 50 beds	- - -	397	546	1,036	- - -	15.2	12.9	8.9
50–99 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

. . . Category not applicable.
- - - Data not available.
[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). 1989.

Table 130. Public health expenditures by State and territorial health agencies, according to source of funds and program area: United States, selected fiscal years 1976–91

[Data are based on reporting by State and territorial health agencies]

Funds and program area	*1976*	*1980*	*1982*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1991*
					Amount in millions					
Total	$2,540	$4,451	$5,145	$6,242	$6,950	$7,491	$8,128	$8,540	$9,669	$11,796
Source of funds										
Federal grants and contracts	797	1,573	1,778	2,344	2,556	2,700	2,822	3,072	3,503	4,306
Department of Agriculture	154	678	916	1,307	1,455	1,551	1,652	1,690	1,988	2,384
Other	643	895	861	1,037	1,101	1,148	1,170	1,381	1,515	1,923
State	1,486	2,513	2,923	3,352	3,810	4,124	4,562	4,696	5,184	6,070
Local	96	114	123	151	149	148	140	144	154	183
Fees, reimbursements, and other	161	250	321	395	435	520	604	628	829	1,237
Program area										
WIC[1]	138	661	890	1,269	1,431	1,534	1,622	1,660	1,938	2,562
Noninstitutional personal health other than WIC[2]	1,079	1,698	1,905	2,380	2,521	2,777	3,130	3,483	3,972	4,741
State health agency-operated institutions	531	819	950	979	1,153	1,236	1,227	1,342	1,459	1,656
Environmental health	199	298	355	415	467	480	528	464	520	610
Health resources	208	357	360	563	627	651	709	720	824	944
Laboratory	104	161	182	214	229	238	265	279	308	318
Other[3]	281	457	504	423	521	576	647	592	649	965
					Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of funds										
Federal grants and contracts	31.4	35.3	34.6	37.6	36.8	36.0	34.7	36.0	36.2	36.5
Department of Agriculture	6.1	15.2	17.8	20.9	20.9	20.7	20.3	19.8	20.6	20.2
Other	25.3	20.1	16.7	16.6	15.8	15.3	14.4	16.2	15.7	16.3
State	58.5	56.5	56.8	53.7	54.8	55.0	56.1	55.0	53.6	51.5
Local	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Fees, reimbursements, and other	6.3	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.9	7.4	7.3	8.6	10.5
Program area										
WIC[1]	5.4	14.8	17.3	20.3	20.6	20.5	20.0	19.4	20.0	21.7
Noninstitutional personal health other than WIC[2]	42.5	38.2	37.0	38.1	36.3	37.1	38.5	40.8	41.1	40.2
State health agency-operated institutions	20.9	18.4	18.5	15.7	16.6	16.5	15.1	15.7	15.1	14.0
Environmental health	7.8	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.5	5.4	5.4	5.2
Health resources	8.2	8.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.0
Laboratory	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7
Other[3]	11.0	10.3	9.8	6.8	7.5	7.7	8.0	6.9	6.7	8.2

[1]Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children.
[2]Includes funds for maternal and child health services other than WIC. Also includes funds for handicapped children's services, communicable disease control, dental health, chronic disease control, mental health, alcohol and drug abuse, and supporting personal health programs.
[3]Funds for general administration and funds to local health departments not allocated to program areas.

NOTE: Data are reported for 55 health agencies in 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 4 territories (Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands).

SOURCE: Public Health Foundation, 1220 L Street, N.W., Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Table 131. Mental health expenditures, percent distribution, and per capita expenditures, according to type of mental health organization: United States, selected years 1969–92

[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	$29,765
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	5,302
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	6,782
				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	26.8
Private psychiatric hospitals	6.7	7.1	8.5	11.9	14.2	19.9	21.5	17.8
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	9.0	9.5	8.2	15.1	15.6	15.7	16.4	17.4
Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers[1]	13.7	10.6	9.7	9.1	7.2	5.6	5.2	5.1
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	7.3
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	5.6	6.4	6.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.8
All other organizations[2]	1.8	1.8	2.1	18.9	20.5	20.0	20.2	22.8
				Amount per capita[3]				
All organizations	$ 17	$ 31	$ 40	$ 62	$ 77	$ 95	$ 117	$ 117
State and county mental hospitals	9	15	17	24	26	29	32	31
Private psychiatric hospitals	1	2	3	7	11	19	25	21
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	27

– Quantity zero.

[1]Includes Department of Veterans Affairs neuropsychiatric hospitals, general hospital psychiatric services, and psychiatric outpatient clinics.

[2]Includes freestanding outpatient clinics, freestanding day–night organizations, multiservice organizations, and other residential organizations. Multiservice mental health organizations were redefined in 1983; see Appendix I, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

[3]Civilian population.

NOTES: Changes in reporting procedures in 1979–83 affect the comparability of data. Mental health expenditures include salaries, other operating expenditures, and capital expenditures. Some numbers in this table have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

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 132. National funding for health research and development and average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1960–94

[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	31,088	12,108	2,054	15,711	1,215
1994[2]	33,399	12,821	2,196	17,106	1,276
		Average annual percent change			
1960–94	11.3	10.4	12.0	13.2	6.7
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
1993–94	7.4	5.9	6.9	8.9	5.0

[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.*

SOURCE: National Institutes of Health, Office of Reports and Analysis.

Table 133. Federal funding for health research and development and percent distribution, according to agency: United States, selected fiscal years 1970–95

[Data are compiled by the National Institutes of Health from Federal Government sources]

Agency	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*[1]	*1994*	*1995*[2]
						Amount in millions					
Total	$1,667	$2,832	$4,723	$6,791	$9,163	$9,791	$10,602	$11,726	$12,108	$12,821	$13,423
						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	84.9	85.2	85.7	85.8	85.0	85.6	85.1
National Institutes of Health	52.4	66.4	67.4	71.1	74.0	72.9	72.6	71.7	80.7	80.6	79.6
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	- - -	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.4
Other Public Health Service	16.2	8.3	7.9	7.3	9.1	10.8	11.4	12.2	2.4	2.7	2.5
Other Department of Health and Human Services	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other agencies	29.4	22.4	21.8	20.3	15.1	14.8	14.3	14.2	15.0	14.4	14.9
Department of Agriculture	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Department of Defense	7.5	4.1	4.5	6.5	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.3	5.3
Department of Education[3]	. . .	. . .	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Department of Energy[4]	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5
Department of the Interior	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Department of Veterans Affairs	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8
Environmental Protection Agency	. . .	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
International Development Cooperation Agency[5]	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	5.2	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.6
National Science Foundation	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
All other departments and agencies	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3

- - - Data not available.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]In fiscal year 1993 the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration was reorganized and renamed the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and its three research institutes were transferred into the National Institutes of Health.

[2]Preliminary figures.

[3]Office of Handicapped Research, formerly included in Other Department of Health and Human Services.

[4]Includes Atomic Energy Commission and Energy Research and Development Administration.

[5]Includes Department of State and Agency for International Development.

NOTES: Data for 1970 and 1975 fiscal years ending June 30; all other data for fiscal year ending September 30. These data include revisions and may differ from previous editions of *Health, United States*.

SOURCE: National Institutes of Health, Office of Reports and Analysis.

Table 134. Federal spending for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-related activities, according to agency and type of activity: United States, selected fiscal years 1985–96

[Data are compiled from Federal Government appropriations]

Agency and type of activity	*1985*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*[1]
Agency					Amount in millions					
All Federal spending	$205	$1,607	$2,285	$3,064	$3,806	$4,498	$5,328	$6,329	$6,821	$7,374
Department of Health and Human Services, total	197	1,435	2,019	2,620	3,302	3,824	4,426	5,339	4,941	5,339
Public Health Service, total	109	962	1,301	1,588	1,888	1,960	2,078	2,567	2,698	2,849
National Institutes of Health	66	543	717	907	1,014	1,047	1,073	1,296	1,334	1,406
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	–	42	58	50	30	26	26	27	24	9
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	33	305	378	443	497	480	498	543	590	584
Food and Drug Administration	9	30	74	57	63	72	73	72	73	73
Health Resources and Services Administration	–	37	60	113	266	317	390	608	661	762
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research	–	1	7	8	10	10	10	11	9	6
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health	–	3	6	8	6	5	5	5	4	5
Indian Health Service	–	–	1	3	2	3	3	4	4	3
Health Care Financing Administration	75	360	545	780	1,050	1,360	1,675	1,990	2,240	2,490
Social Security Administration[2]	13	113	170	249	360	501	670	840	. . .	. . .
Other Department of Health and Human Services agencies	–	–	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Social Security Administration[2]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	940	1,080
Department of Veterans Affairs	8	78	136	220	258	279	325	312	317	337
Department of Defense	–	53	86	125	127	129	159	129	112	103
Agency for International Development	–	30	40	71	78	94	117	115	120	111
Department of Housing and Urban Development	–	–	–	–	–	107	196	258	171	171
Office of Personnel Management	–	7	12	21	34	58	98	108	212	226
Other departments	–	4	4	7	7	7	7	8	8	7
Activity										
Research	84	657	937	1,142	1,275	1,311	1,361	1,561	1,589	1,650
Public Health Service	83	634	900	1,093	1,221	1,259	1,284	1,508	1,544	1,615
Department of Veterans Affairs	1	6	10	15	10	6	7	6	5	6
Department of Defense	–	17	27	34	44	46	70	47	40	29
Education and prevention	26	367	396	486	528	518	576	619	658	633
Public Health Service	25	301	298	351	391	378	395	445	492	477
Department of Veterans Affairs	1	16	27	31	34	22	31	31	31	31
Department of Defense	–	16	26	28	19	18	27	22	12	12
Agency for International Development	–	30	40	71	78	94	117	115	120	111
Other	–	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	3	2
Medical care	81	470	794	1,187	1,642	2,061	2,523	3,051	3,462	3,840
Health Care Financing Administration:										
Medicaid (Federal share)	70	330	490	670	870	1,080	1,290	1,490	1,640	1,800
Medicare	5	30	55	110	180	280	385	500	600	690
Public Health Service	–	27	103	144	274	323	397	613	664	757
Department of Veterans Affairs	6	56	99	174	214	251	287	275	281	300
Department of Defense	–	20	33	63	64	65	62	60	60	62
Office of Personnel Management	–	7	12	21	34	58	98	108	212	226
Other	–	–	2	5	4	4	4	5	5	5
Cash assistance	13	113	170	249	360	608	866	1,098	1,111	1,251
Social Security Administration:										
Disability Insurance	10	95	145	210	295	390	505	600	640	710
Supplemental Security Income	3	18	25	39	65	111	165	240	300	370
Department of Housing and Urban Development	–	–	–	–	–	107	196	258	171	171

– Quantity zero.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Preliminary figures.
[2]Prior to 1995 the Social Security Administration was part of the Department of Health and Human Services.

NOTES: These data include revisions and differ from the previous edition 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.

SOURCE: Budget Office, Public Health Service. Unpublished data.

Table 135. Health care coverage for persons under 65 years of age, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1989, 1993, 1994, and 1995

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

Characteristic	Private insurance				Medicaid				Not covered[1]			
	1989	1993[2]	1994	1995[3]	1989	1993[2]	1994	1995[3]	1989	1993[2]	1994	1995[3]
						Number in millions						
Total[4]	164.6	160.1	161.1	163.9	12.6	20.2	21.5	23.2	34.1	39.7	41.8	39.1
						Percent of population						
Total, age adjusted[4]	76.6	71.3	70.1	71.0	6.4	9.7	10.2	10.9	15.7	17.3	17.8	16.5
Total, crude[4]	76.8	71.6	70.5	71.3	5.9	9.0	9.4	10.1	15.9	17.8	18.3	17.0
Age												
Under 15 years	71.7	65.6	63.0	64.7	11.4	18.9	19.8	20.7	15.9	14.8	16.1	14.2
Under 5 years	68.1	60.5	57.9	59.7	13.3	25.0	25.8	27.6	17.0	14.0	15.1	13.2
5–14 years	73.6	68.3	65.8	67.3	10.4	15.6	16.7	17.1	15.3	15.2	16.6	14.7
15–44 years	76.6	70.6	69.9	70.8	4.4	6.4	6.7	7.2	18.1	21.6	22.0	20.7
45–64 years	83.3	80.7	80.5	80.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.6	10.6	12.3	12.2	11.5
Sex[5]												
Male	76.9	71.5	70.6	71.6	5.2	8.2	8.6	9.0	16.4	18.3	18.8	17.6
Female	76.2	71.1	69.7	70.4	7.6	11.2	11.7	12.8	14.9	16.3	16.9	15.5
Race[5]												
White	79.7	75.1	73.6	74.2	4.5	7.1	7.7	8.6	14.5	16.2	16.9	15.7
Black	59.2	51.1	52.0	52.9	17.1	23.3	23.9	25.3	22.0	23.2	21.5	20.1
Hispanic origin and race[5]												
All Hispanic	50.6	48.6	48.7	47.2	10.5	16.2	17.4	20.0	31.3	34.2	32.9	31.5
Mexican American	46.5	44.6	45.8	43.5	9.5	14.8	16.1	18.4	38.1	39.5	37.2	36.4
Puerto Rican	43.8	45.8	49.1	48.2	21.9	30.3	32.8	33.5	21.4	21.0	17.4	16.7
Cuban	66.7	68.6	63.6	62.2	7.0	15.0	8.4	12.7	20.7	16.9	27.4	24.3
Other Hispanic	58.5	56.4	52.2	51.7	8.4	12.2	14.7	17.7	23.0	31.1	31.5	29.9
White, non-Hispanic	83.0	78.6	77.4	78.2	3.6	5.8	6.2	6.9	12.1	13.9	14.6	13.4
Black, non-Hispanic	59.3	51.5	52.4	53.5	17.1	23.2	23.8	24.9	21.8	23.0	21.1	19.9
Family income[5]												
Less than $14,000	34.6	26.0	24.7	24.3	26.6	37.2	38.0	40.8	37.3	35.3	35.0	33.5
$14,000–$24,999	71.4	60.1	54.0	55.7	4.8	10.5	12.3	13.6	21.4	27.5	30.4	28.0
$25,000–$34,999	87.9	80.9	78.4	75.4	1.2	2.4	3.5	4.8	9.3	13.8	15.6	17.2
$35,000–$49,999	92.4	89.4	88.5	87.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.4	5.6	7.8	8.7	8.3
$50,000 or more	95.7	93.9	92.7	93.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	3.2	4.6	5.6	4.6
Geographic region[5]												
Northeast	83.4	76.2	74.8	75.1	5.8	9.3	10.2	11.1	10.3	14.3	14.7	13.8
Midwest	81.9	77.7	77.3	77.4	7.1	9.9	9.4	9.8	10.7	11.7	12.3	12.0
South	71.8	66.1	65.3	65.9	5.7	9.3	10.2	11.2	20.0	21.9	21.4	20.1
West	72.1	68.1	65.4	68.2	7.2	10.4	11.0	11.6	19.1	19.0	21.2	18.4
Location of residence[5]												
Within MSA[6]	77.2	71.6	70.7	71.9	6.4	9.8	10.2	10.6	15.1	16.9	17.5	15.9
Outside MSA[6]	74.3	70.5	68.1	67.2	6.5	9.3	10.2	12.1	17.8	18.5	19.2	19.2

[1]Includes persons not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, or military plans. Estimates of persons lacking health care coverage based on the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) are slightly higher than those based on the March Current Population Survey (CPS) (table 150). The NHIS questions ask about health insurance coverage over the previous month whereas the CPS asks about coverage over the previous calendar year. These differences result in higher estimates of Medicaid and other health insurance coverage and correspondingly lower estimates of persons without health care coverage in the CPS compared with the NHIS.
[2]July 1 to Dec. 31, 1993. The questionnaire changed in 1993 compared with previous years.
[3]January 1 to June 30, 1995, preliminary data.
[4]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[5]Age adjusted.
[6]Metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because the percent with other types of health insurance (for example, Medicare, military) is not shown, and because persons with both private insurance and Medicaid appear in both columns.

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 136. Health care coverage for persons 65 years of age and over, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1989, 1993, 1994, and 1995

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

Characteristic	Medicare and private insurance				Medicare and Medicaid				Medicare only[1]			
	1989	1993[2]	1994	1995[3]	1989	1993[2]	1994	1995[3]	1989	1993[2]	1994	1995[3]
	Number in millions											
Total[4]	21.5	23.7	23.3	22.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.1
	Percent of population											
Total, age adjusted[4]	73.5	75.5	75.1	72.0	5.7	5.2	5.3	7.0	16.8	15.3	14.8	16.2
Total, crude[4]	73.5	75.4	75.1	72.1	5.7	5.3	5.4	7.1	16.9	15.4	14.8	16.2
Age												
65–74 years	74.2	76.0	74.9	71.6	5.0	4.6	4.5	6.1	15.5	14.2	14.4	16.3
75 years and over	72.3	74.5	75.3	72.8	6.8	6.4	6.9	8.6	19.0	17.2	15.4	16.0
75–84 years	74.1	76.5	77.3	74.1	6.4	5.8	5.8	8.1	17.4	15.6	14.4	15.0
85 years and over	64.8	66.7	67.4	68.2	8.5	8.5	11.0	10.3	26.1	23.7	19.5	19.2
Sex[5]												
Male	73.9	76.5	75.8	72.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.6	17.2	15.7	15.8	17.3
Female	73.4	74.7	74.7	71.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	8.8	16.4	15.0	13.9	15.3
Race[5]												
White	77.3	79.1	78.8	75.6	4.5	4.2	4.4	5.5	14.7	13.2	12.9	14.8
Black	39.3	43.6	42.4	40.1	16.5	13.3	14.9	22.2	37.9	36.2	34.5	31.3
Hispanic origin and race[5]												
All Hispanic	38.8	38.1	49.2	33.8	20.4	23.6	19.5	27.9	24.1	31.7	23.2	28.4
Mexican American	33.5	30.2	41.8	24.1	23.5	15.7	22.0	25.1	26.7	45.8	29.5	37.3
Puerto Rican	*18.5	*6.3	48.4	41.3	*30.6	*21.9	17.5	26.6	*27.6	59.0	28.3	28.5
Cuban	45.7	59.0	55.9	41.7	*20.6	39.7	*24.8	44.1	*23.7	*3.2	12.9	*14.1
Other Hispanic	49.5	42.6	56.3	40.3	13.0	*19.1	12.9	19.8	19.2	27.9	17.9	25.1
White, non-Hispanic	78.5	80.9	80.3	77.8	3.9	3.4	3.7	4.4	14.4	12.4	12.3	14.0
Black, non-Hispanic	39.3	43.8	42.9	39.9	16.3	13.2	14.4	22.3	38.0	36.1	34.6	31.4
Family income[5]												
Less than $14,000	64.8	58.3	59.0	54.9	11.4	14.1	15.0	19.6	21.5	24.3	22.8	23.1
$14,000–$24,999	81.2	82.8	82.5	79.5	2.6	1.6	2.0	3.4	13.4	13.1	12.3	13.7
$25,000–$34,999	80.0	85.7	83.5	80.6	2.4	1.5	1.4	2.1	12.5	9.4	9.5	12.1
$35,000–$49,999	80.3	83.6	83.9	80.9	*1.9	*2.1	*2.0	*1.4	10.2	9.4	9.3	11.4
$50,000 or more	76.5	81.3	79.1	78.4	*1.1	*2.4	*1.4	*2.0	12.6	8.5	8.4	10.4
Geographic region[5]												
Northeast	73.1	79.0	75.5	72.8	4.0	3.5	4.3	5.1	18.0	12.1	15.6	16.9
Midwest	79.6	81.7	82.4	81.4	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.9	14.1	12.3	11.3	11.4
South	70.6	70.8	69.8	69.1	7.7	7.4	7.7	9.8	18.3	19.0	18.1	17.1
West	71.4	71.7	74.0	63.5	7.6	5.7	6.1	8.2	16.0	16.3	12.7	20.2
Location of residence[5]												
Within MSA[6]	73.6	75.2	75.3	71.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	6.6	16.8	15.1	14.4	15.9
Outside MSA[6]	73.4	76.3	74.5	72.6	7.2	5.8	6.3	8.5	16.8	15.9	15.9	17.0

* Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.
[1]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.
[2]July 1 to Dec. 31, 1993. The questionnaire changed in 1993 compared with previous years.
[3]January 1 to June 30, 1995, preliminary data.
[4]Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.
[5]Age adjusted.
[6]Metropolitan statistical area.

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 1995, 5.5 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 137. Health maintenance organizations (HMO's) and enrollment, according to model type, geographic region, and Federal program: United States, selected years 1976–96

[Data are based on a census of health maintenance organizations]

Plans and enrollment	*1976*	*1980*	*1985*[1]	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*
Plans						Number					
All plans	174	235	478	604	572	553	555	551	540	550	628
Model type:[2]											
Individual practice association[3]	41	97	244	385	360	346	340	332	319	323	366
Group[4]	122	138	234	219	212	168	166	150	117	107	122
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39	49	69	104	120	140
Geographic region:											
Northeast	29	55	81	118	115	116	111	102	101	99	111
Midwest	52	72	157	183	160	157	165	169	159	154	181
South	23	45	141	172	176	163	161	167	173	190	217
West	70	63	99	131	121	117	118	113	107	107	119
Enrollment[5]						Number of persons in millions					
Total	6.0	9.1	21.0	31.9	33.0	34.0	36.1	38.4	42.2	46.2	52.5
Model type:[2]											
Individual practice association[3]	0.4	1.7	6.4	13.5	13.7	13.6	14.7	15.3	16.1	17.4	21.7
Group[4]	5.6	7.4	14.6	18.3	19.3	17.1	16.5	15.4	13.6	12.9	13.5
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3.3	4.9	7.7	12.5	15.9	17.2
Federal program:[6]											
Medicaid[7]	- - -	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.6	3.5	8.5
Medicare	- - -	0.4	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.7
						Percent of HMO enrollees					
Model type:[2]											
Individual practice association[3]	6.6	18.7	30.4	42.5	41.6	40.1	40.7	39.8	38.2	37.6	41.4
Group[4]	93.4	81.3	69.6	57.5	58.4	50.2	45.9	40.1	32.2	27.9	25.8
Mixed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.8	13.5	20.1	29.6	34.5	32.8
Federal program:[6]											
Medicaid[7]	- - -	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.4	6.1	10.0	16.2
Medicare	- - -	4.3	5.1	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	8.0	7.0
						Percent of population enrolled in HMO's					
Total	2.8	4.0	8.9	13.0	13.4	13.6	14.3	15.1	16.1	17.7	19.9
Geographic region:											
Northeast	2.0	3.1	7.9	13.8	14.6	15.4	16.1	18.0	19.5	20.9	23.8
Midwest	1.5	2.8	9.7	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.7	14.4	16.2
South	0.4	0.8	3.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.8	8.4	9.4	11.2	13.2
West	9.7	12.2	17.3	22.6	23.2	23.8	24.7	25.1	26.4	29.0	30.7

- - - Data not available.

[1]Increases partly due to changes in reporting methods (see Appendix I, InterStudy).

[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 6.0 million on Jan. 1, 1996, is not included in this table. See Appendix II, Health maintenance organization.

[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 1976–80, December 31 in 1985, and January 1 in 1989–96. Medicaid enrollment in 1989 and 1990 are as of June 30. HMO's in Guam are included starting in 1995. Data shown in this table include pure HMO enrollment only and differ from data in Table 149 which includes both pure and open-ended enrollment for 1994–96. See Appendix II, Health maintenance organization.

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. 1–6, 1991–1996; 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 138. Medicare enrollees and expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of service: United States and other areas, selected years 1967–95

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of service	*1967*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*[1]
Enrollees					Number in millions				
Total[2]	19.5	20.5	25.0	28.5	31.1	34.2	36.3	36.9	37.5
Hospital insurance	19.5	20.4	24.6	28.1	30.6	33.7	35.9	36.5	37.1
Supplementary medical insurance	17.9	19.6	23.9	27.4	30.0	32.6	34.6	35.2	35.7
Expenditures					Amount in millions				
Total	$4,737	$7,493	$16,316	$36,822	$72,294	$110,984	$150,370	$164,862	$184,204
Total hospital insurance[3]	3,430	5,281	11,581	25,577	48,414	66,997	94,391	104,545	117,604
Inpatient hospital	3,034	4,827	10,877	24,116	44,940	59,451	76,402	81,517	89,130
Skilled nursing facility	282	246	278	395	548	2,575	5,780	7,596	9,541
Home health agency	29	51	160	540	1,913	3,666	10,049	12,559	15,503
Hospice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	43	358	1,059	1,421	2,002
Administrative expenses[4]	77	157	266	526	970	947	1,101	1,452	1,236
Total supplementary medical insurance	1,307	2,212	4,735	11,245	23,880	43,987	55,979	60,317	66,600
Physician	1,128	1,790	3,416	8,187	17,312	29,609	34,688	36,900	40,457
Outpatient hospital	33	114	643	1,897	4,319	8,482	12,418	14,034	15,405
Home health agency	10	34	95	234	38	74	118	154	182
Group practice prepayment	19	26	80	203	720	2,827	4,743	5,480	6,883
Independent laboratory	7	11	39	114	558	1,476	2,012	2,050	2,046
Administrative expenses[4]	110	237	462	610	933	1,519	2,000	1,699	1,627
					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	80.7	78.0	75.8
Skilled nursing facility	8.2	4.7	2.4	1.5	1.1	3.8	6.1	7.3	8.1
Home health agency	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.1	4.0	5.5	10.9	12.0	13.2
Hospice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.7
Administrative expenses[4]	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1
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	63.0	61.2	60.7
Outpatient hospital	2.5	5.2	13.6	16.9	18.1	19.3	20.6	23.3	23.1
Home health agency	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Group practice prepayment	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	3.0	6.4	8.9	9.1	10.3
Independent laboratory	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	2.3	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.1
Administrative expenses[4]	8.4	10.7	9.8	5.4	3.9	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.4

. . . Category not applicable.
[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 139. 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 1977–94

[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	1993	1994	1977	1987	1993	1994	1977	1987	1993	1994	1977	1987	1993	1994
Total	23.8	29.4	32.5	32.8	570	754	825	830	$1,332	$3,025	$4,263	$4,740	$ 759	$2,281	$3,519	$3,934
Age																
65–66 years	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	533	700	799	819	1,075	2,214	2,798	3,014	573	1,550	2,238	2,467
67–68 years	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.8	511	667	745	749	1,173	2,536	3,405	3,735	599	1,691	2,539	2,799
69–70 years	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	531	705	768	773	1,211	2,700	3,642	3,929	643	1,902	2,799	3,039
71–72 years	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.5	555	740	797	801	1,228	2,904	3,907	4,281	681	2,150	3,117	3,430
73–74 years	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.3	576	762	814	810	1,319	3,048	4,193	4,629	759	2,322	3,414	3,747
75–79 years	4.5	5.7	6.4	6.4	597	787	854	857	1,430	3,312	4,671	5,174	853	2,608	3,993	4,435
80–84 years	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.4	623	828	889	890	1,549	3,496	5,157	5,823	965	2,894	4,585	5,184
85 years and over	2.1	3.0	3.6	3.7	652	841	906	910	1,636	3,708	5,609	6,416	1,068	3,119	5,083	5,841
Sex and age																
Male	9.6	11.8	13.1	13.3	546	712	784	790	1,505	3,432	4,689	5,125	821	2,443	3,678	4,047
65–66 years	- - -	1.8	1.8	1.8	- - -	640	744	764	- - -	2,560	3,155	3,404	- - -	1,639	2,350	2,600
67–68 years	- - -	1.6	1.7	1.7	- - -	623	704	711	- - -	2,955	3,861	4,121	- - -	1,841	2,721	2,929
69–70 years	- - -	1.5	1.7	1.7	- - -	667	732	737	- - -	3,116	4,170	4,383	- - -	2,078	3,056	3,230
71–72 years	- - -	1.3	1.5	1.5	- - -	711	762	767	- - -	3,399	4,388	4,800	- - -	2,416	3,346	3,682
73–74 years	- - -	1.2	1.3	1.4	- - -	735	781	779	- - -	3,587	4,744	5,125	- - -	2,635	3,709	3,992
75–79 years	- - -	2.2	2.5	2.6	- - -	764	830	831	- - -	3,775	5,260	5,738	- - -	2,883	4,368	4,767
80–84 years	- - -	1.3	1.5	1.5	- - -	806	869	872	- - -	3,997	5,783	6,451	- - -	3,222	5,028	5,524
85 years and over	- - -	0.8	1.0	1.0	- - -	808	871	875	- - -	4,227	6,259	7,106	- - -	3,417	5,454	6,217
Female	14.2	17.6	19.4	19.5	586	782	853	857	1,223	2,778	3,999	4,499	717	2,173	3,412	3,857
65–66 years	- - -	2.2	2.1	2.1	- - -	750	846	866	- - -	1,970	2,530	2,719	- - -	1,477	2,143	2,353
67–68 years	- - -	2.0	2.1	2.1	- - -	702	778	781	- - -	2,236	3,068	3,444	- - -	1,569	2,389	2,690
69–70 years	- - -	1.9	2.1	2.1	- - -	734	796	802	- - -	2,404	3,257	3,599	- - -	1,765	2,594	2,887
71–72 years	- - -	1.8	2.0	2.0	- - -	762	824	827	- - -	2,557	3,566	3,910	- - -	1,950	2,941	3,235
73–74 years	- - -	1.7	1.8	1.9	- - -	781	838	832	- - -	2,687	3,817	4,287	- - -	2,099	3,199	3,567
75–79 years	- - -	3.5	3.8	3.8	- - -	802	871	875	- - -	3,032	4,297	4,815	- - -	2,433	3,743	4,212
80–84 years	- - -	2.4	2.8	2.8	- - -	839	899	900	- - -	3,244	4,830	5,491	- - -	2,722	4,346	4,943
85 years and over	- - -	2.2	2.6	2.7	- - -	854	919	924	- - -	3,518	5,375	6,168	- - -	3,004	4,942	5,698
Geographic region[4]																
Northeast	5.7	6.6	7.0	7.1	613	793	859	866	1,426	3,171	4,692	5,290	874	2,513	4,030	4,582
Midwest	6.3	7.4	7.9	8.0	541	756	869	883	1,401	2,969	3,881	4,247	757	2,246	3,374	3,751
South	7.5	9.6	10.9	11.1	556	768	861	870	1,198	2,893	4,300	4,842	666	2,221	3,702	4,211
West	3.8	5.2	6.0	6.1	632	726	710	692	1,341	3,222	4,293	4,657	848	2,339	3,049	3,222

- - - Data not available.
[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.

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

Table 140. Medicaid recipients and medical vendor payments, according to basis of eligibility: United States, selected fiscal years 1972–95

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Basis of eligibility	*1972*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Recipients				Number in millions					
All recipients	17.6	22.0	21.6	21.8	25.3	31.2	33.4	35.1	36.3
				Percent of recipients[1]					
Aged (65 years and over)	18.8	16.4	15.9	14.0	12.7	12.0	11.6	11.5	11.4
Blind and disabled	9.8	11.2	13.5	13.8	14.7	14.4	15.0	15.6	16.1
Adults in families with dependent children[2]	17.8	20.6	22.6	25.3	23.8	22.6	22.4	21.6	21.0
Children under age 21[3]	44.5	43.6	43.2	44.7	44.4	48.8	48.7	49.0	47.3
Other Title XIX[4]	9.0	8.2	6.9	5.6	3.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7
Vendor payments[5]				Amount in billions					
All payments	$ 6.3	$ 12.2	$ 23.3	$ 37.5	$ 64.9	$ 91.5	$101.8	$107.9	$120.1
				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	31.8	31.0	30.9	30.4
Blind and disabled	22.2	25.7	32.7	35.9	37.6	37.2	38.0	39.1	41.1
Adults in families with dependent children[2]	15.3	16.8	13.9	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.4	12.6	11.2
Children under age 21[3]	18.1	17.9	13.4	11.8	14.0	16.1	16.2	16.0	15.0
Other Title XIX[4]	13.9	4.0	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Vendor payments per recipient[5]					Amount				
All recipients	$ 358	$ 556	$1,079	$1,719	$2,568	$2,937	$3,042	$3,080	$3,311
Aged (65 years and over)	580	1,206	2,540	4,605	6,717	7,759	8,168	8,264	8,868
Blind and disabled	807	1,276	2,618	4,459	6,564	7,578	7,706	7,735	8,435
Adults in families with dependent children[2]	307	455	662	860	1,429	1,762	1,813	1,791	1,777
Children under age 21[3]	145	228	335	452	811	971	1,013	1,007	1,047
Other Title XIX[4]	555	273	398	657	1,062	1,814	1,856	2,165	2,380

[1]Recipients included in more than one category for 1980 and 1985. From 1990 to 1995 between 0.2 and 2.5 percent of recipients have unknown basis of eligibility.
[2]Includes adults in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program.
[3]Includes children in the AFDC program.
[4]Includes some participants in Supplemental Security Income program and other people deemed medically needy in participating States.
[5]Payments exclude disproportionate share hospital payments ($19 billion in 1995) and payments to health maintenance organizations and Medicare ($11 billion in 1995).

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. Medicaid recipients and medical vendor payments, according to type of service: United States, selected fiscal years 1972–95

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Type of service	*1972*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*
Recipients				Number in millions					
All recipients	17.6	22.0	21.6	21.8	25.3	31.2	33.4	35.1	36.3
				Percent of recipients					
Inpatient general hospitals	16.1	15.6	17.0	15.7	18.2	18.6	17.6	16.7	15.3
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	0.4	0.5	0.4
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6
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	69.6	71.0	69.2	65.6
Dental	13.6	17.9	21.5	21.4	18.0	18.4	18.5	18.1	17.6
Other practitioner	9.1	12.1	15.0	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.6	15.4	15.2
Outpatient hospital	29.6	33.8	44.9	46.2	49.0	48.7	49.2	47.2	46.1
Clinic	2.8	4.9	7.1	9.7	11.1	13.3	14.5	15.0	14.7
Laboratory and radiological	20.0	21.5	14.9	29.1	35.5	38.0	38.8	38.3	36.0
Home health	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.5
Prescribed drugs	63.3	64.3	63.4	63.8	68.5	70.9	71.5	69.8	65.4
Family planning	. . .	5.5	5.2	7.5	6.9	8.2	7.6	7.3	6.9
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	8.7	11.7	16.0	17.8	18.4	18.2
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.4	0.9	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.4
Other care	14.4	13.2	11.9	15.5	20.3	22.3	24.3	28.4	31.5
Vendor payments[1]				Amount in billions					
All payments	$ 6.3	$ 12.2	$ 23.3	$ 37.5	$ 64.9	$ 91.5	$ 101.8	$ 107.9	$ 120.1
				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	25.9	25.3	24.2	21.9
Inpatient mental hospitals	1.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.1
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	3.1	8.5	12.6	11.3	9.3	8.7	7.7	8.6
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.7	25.0	24.9	24.2
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	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.1
Dental	2.7	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Other practitioner	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8
Outpatient hospital	5.8	3.0	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.5
Clinic	0.7	3.2	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6
Laboratory and radiological	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Home health	0.4	0.6	1.4	3.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	6.5	7.8
Prescribed drugs	8.1	6.7	5.7	6.2	6.8	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.1
Family planning	. . .	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other care	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.5	3.7	4.4	4.7	6.0	7.7
Vendor payments per recipient[1]				Amount					
Total payment per recipient	$ 358	$ 556	$ 1,079	$ 1,719	$ 2,568	$ 2,937	$ 3,042	$ 3,080	$ 3,311
Inpatient general hospitals	903	983	1,742	2,753	3,630	4,091	4,366	4,462	4,735
Inpatient mental hospitals	2,825	6,045	11,742	19,867	18,548	28,460	28,965	24,024	29,847
Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities	- - -	5,507	16,438	32,102	50,048	56,517	59,149	52,269	68,613
Nursing facilities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,970	15,796	16,424	17,424
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	282	293	296	309
Dental	71	86	99	98	130	149	156	153	160
Other practitioner	37	48	61	75	96	114	179	192	178
Outpatient hospital	70	50	113	178	269	349	378	383	397
Clinic	82	358	209	337	602	684	714	714	804
Laboratory and radiological	23	27	38	53	80	88	88	88	90
Home health	229	204	847	2,094	4,733	5,276	5,249	5,124	5,740
Prescribed drugs	46	58	96	166	256	308	333	363	413
Family planning	. . .	55	72	119	151	197	212	201	206
Early and periodic screening	. . .	. . .	. . .	45	67	104	143	152	177
Rural health clinic	. . .	. . .	. . .	81	154	182	194	199	174
Other care	44	80	172	274	465	573	584	656	807

- - - Data not available.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Payments exclude disproportionate share hospital payments ($19 billion in 1995) and payments to health maintenance organizations and Medicare ($11 billion in 1995).

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 142. Department of Veterans Affairs health care expenditures and use, and persons treated according to selected characteristics: United States, selected fiscal years 1970–95

[Data are compiled by Department of Veterans Affairs]

	1970	1980	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Health care expenditures				Amount in millions					
All expenditures[1]	$1,689	$ 5,981	$10,949	$11,500	$12,400	$13,682	$14,612	$15,401	$16,126
				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	54.1	57.5	56.9	55.8	54.8	53.8	52.3
Outpatient care	14.0	19.1	23.3	25.3	25.8	27.1	28.0	28.4	30.1
Department of Veterans Affairs nursing homes and domiciliaries	4.3	5.1	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3
Community nursing homes	1.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3
All other[2]	9.1	9.6	13.3	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.0
Health care use				Number in thousands					
Inpatient hospital stays[3]	787	1,248	1,028	1,029	984	935	920	907	879
Outpatient visits	7,312	17,971	22,629	22,602	23,035	23,902	24,236	25,158	27,527
Department of Veterans Affairs nursing homes and domiciliary stays	32	28	44	46	48	50	51	49	52
Community nursing home stays	15	29	32	29	29	25	27	29	27
Inpatients[4]									
Total	- - -	- - -	617	598	574	564	556	547	527
				Percent distribution					
Total	- - -	- - -	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Veterans with service-connected disability	- - -	- - -	38.2	38.9	39.1	39.0	39.4	39.1	39.3
Veterans without service-connected disability	- - -	- - -	61.1	60.3	60.0	60.1	59.6	60.0	59.9
Low income	- - -	- - -	53.9	54.8	55.4	55.7	55.2	56.6	56.2
Exempt[5]	- - -	- - -	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	0.9	0.8
Other[6]	- - -	- - -	4.2	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.8
Unknown	- - -	- - -	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonveterans	- - -	- - -	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
Outpatients[4]				Number in thousands					
Total	- - -	- - -	2,597	2,564	2,557	2,639	2,684	2,714	2,790
				Percent distribution					
Total	- - -	- - -	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Veterans with service-connected disability	- - -	- - -	37.6	38.3	38.5	37.8	37.4	37.4	37.5
Veterans without service-connected disability	- - -	- - -	50.3	49.8	50.1	50.9	50.6	50.5	50.5
Low income	- - -	- - -	39.9	41.1	42.1	42.4	41.5	42.6	42.2
Exempt[5]	- - -	- - -	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	1.0	0.9
Other[6]	- - -	- - -	5.2	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.6	4.2
Unknown	- - -	- - -	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.2
Nonveterans	- - -	- - -	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.3	12.0	12.1	12.0

- - - Data not available.

[1]Health care expenditures exclude construction, medical administration, and miscellaneous operating expenses.

[2]Includes miscellaneous benefits and services, contract hospitals, education and training, subsidies to State veterans hospitals, nursing homes, and domiciliaries, and the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

[3]One-day dialysis patients were included in fiscal year 1980. Interfacility transfers were included beginning in fiscal year 1990.

[4]Individuals.

[5]Prisoner of war, exposed to Agent Orange, and so forth. Prior to fiscal year 1994, veterans who reported exposure to Agent Orange were classified as Exempt. Beginning in fiscal year 1994, those veterans reporting Agent Orange exposure but not treated for it were means tested and placed in the low income or other group depending on income.

[6]Financial means-tested veterans who receive medical care subject to copayments according to income level.

NOTES: In 1970 and 1980, fiscal year ends June 30; for all other years fiscal year ends September 30. The veteran population was estimated at 26.2 million in 1995 with 34 percent age 65 or over, compared with 11 percent in 1980. Twenty-eight percent had served during World War II, 17 percent during the Korean conflict, 32 percent during the Vietnam era, 6 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 143. 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, Health Care Financing Administration.

NOTE: Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary. Estimates prepared by the Office of National Health Statistics.

Table 144. Physician service expenditures by geographic division and State and average annual percent change: United States, selected years 1980–93

[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, Health Care Financing Administration.

NOTE: Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary. Estimates prepared by the Office of National Health Statistics.

Table 145. Expenditures for purchases of prescription drugs by geographic division and State and average annual percent change: United States, selected years 1980–93

[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 expenditures are 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 sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary. Estimates prepared by the Office of National Health Statistics.

Table 146. State mental health agency per capita expenditures for mental health services, and average annual percent change 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	8.7
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

- - - Data not available.
[1]Puerto Rico is included in U.S. total.
[2]Guam is included in U.S. total.
[3]Data for 1981 not comparable with 1983–93 data for Minnesota. Average annual percent change is for 1983–93.
[4]Transfer of St. Elizabeths Hospital from National Institute of Mental Health to 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: Supplemental report fiscal year 1993. Mar. 1996.

Table 147. Medicare enrollees, payments per enrollee, and short-stay hospital utilization by geographic division and State: United States, 1990 and 1994

[Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration]

Geographic division and State	Enrollment in thousands	Payments per enrollee		Short-stay hospital utilization: Discharges per 1,000 enrollees		Short-stay hospital utilization: Average length of stay in days	
	1994	1990	1994[1]	1990	1994[1]	1990	1994
United States	36,190	$3,012	$4,375	316	345	8.8	7.5
New England	2,019	3,083	4,497	299	320	10.4	7.7
Maine	198	2,410	3,464	301	322	9.3	7.6
New Hampshire	152	2,558	3,414	292	281	9.2	7.6
Vermont	82	2,297	3,182	281	283	9.7	7.6
Massachusetts	924	3,443	5,147	326	350	10.0	7.6
Rhode Island	166	2,833	4,148	299	312	10.0	8.1
Connecticut	497	3,043	4,426	252	287	10.4	8.1
Middle Atlantic	5,813	3,413	4,917	327	354	11.4	9.8
New York	2,601	3,525	4,855	299	334	13.1	11.2
New Jersey	1,158	3,008	4,531	330	354	11.7	10.2
Pennsylvania	2,053	3,496	5,212	361	379	9.5	8.0
East North Central	6,140	3,068	4,045	330	345	8.6	7.2
Ohio	1,649	3,268	3,982	351	350	8.6	7.1
Indiana	805	2,819	3,945	337	345	8.3	6.9
Illinois	1,605	3,080	4,324	336	374	8.9	7.3
Michigan	1,331	3,290	4,307	307	328	8.9	7.6
Wisconsin	752	2,489	3,246	306	310	7.7	6.8
West North Central	2,757	2,560	3,578	323	334	7.8	6.6
Minnesota	625	2,186	3,394	283	334	6.7	5.7
Iowa	470	2,375	3,080	320	322	8.1	6.6
Missouri	821	2,966	4,191	346	349	8.6	7.3
North Dakota	101	2,534	3,218	338	327	7.2	6.3
South Dakota	114	2,264	2,952	344	356	7.2	6.1
Nebraska	247	2,319	2,926	300	281	7.6	6.3
Kansas	378	2,782	3,847	346	348	7.7	6.5
South Atlantic	6,807	2,935	4,390	303	341	8.8	7.4
Delaware	99	3,024	4,712	315	326	9.3	8.1
Maryland	596	3,665	4,997	345	362	9.4	7.5
District of Columbia	80	4,024	5,655	321	376	11.6	10.1
Virginia	803	2,726	3,748	343	348	8.9	7.3
West Virginia	326	2,648	3,798	370	420	8.2	7.1
North Carolina	1,001	2,479	3,465	303	314	9.6	8.0
South Carolina	497	2,287	3,777	276	319	9.4	8.3
Georgia	819	3,046	4,402	373	378	7.9	6.9
Florida	2,584	3,090	5,027	256	326	8.6	7.1
East South Central	2,356	2,940	4,262	385	398	8.2	7.1
Kentucky	578	2,884	3,862	381	396	8.3	7.2
Tennessee	754	2,982	4,441	363	375	8.3	7.1
Alabama	633	3,106	4,454	400	413	8.1	7.0
Mississippi	391	2,681	4,189	407	423	7.8	7.4
West South Central	3,497	3,120	4,628	350	351	8.1	7.2
Arkansas	416	2,764	3,719	376	366	8.1	7.0
Louisiana	572	3,722	5,468	399	399	7.9	7.2
Oklahoma	481	2,812	4,098	361	355	8.0	7.0
Texas	2,029	3,099	4,703	328	333	8.2	7.2
Mountain	1,896	2,644	3,806	274	290	7.0	5.9
Montana	128	2,517	3,114	342	306	6.6	5.9
Idaho	146	2,216	3,045	260	274	6.2	5.2
Wyoming	58	2,626	3,537	342	315	6.7	5.6
Colorado	413	2,524	3,935	264	302	7.3	6.0
New Mexico	205	2,512	3,110	298	301	6.8	6.0
Arizona	578	2,934	4,442	274	292	7.0	5.9
Utah	182	2,370	3,443	236	238	6.3	5.4
Nevada	187	2,922	4,306	248	291	8.1	7.0
Pacific	4,905	2,873	4,657	258	341	7.2	6.0
Washington	676	2,515	3,401	262	269	6.7	5.3
Oregon	469	2,047	3,285	244	305	6.2	5.2
California	3,582	3,079	5,219	262	366	7.3	6.1
Alaska	33	3,223	3,687	260	269	7.7	6.3
Hawaii	146	2,044	3,069	208	301	10.1	9.1

[1]These data are not comparable with 1990 data because they do not include Medicare managed care enrollees. In 1994, 12 percent or more of Medicare enrollees were members of a managed care plan in Minnesota, Florida, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Washington, and 24 percent or more in Arizona, California, Oregon, and Hawaii.

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 148. Medicaid recipients, payments per recipient, and recipients per 100 persons below the poverty level by geographic division and State: United States, selected fiscal years 1980–95

[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	
	1995	1980	1990	1995	1989–90	1994–95
United States	36,282	$1,079	$ 2,568	$3,311	75	96
New England:						
Maine	153	903	3,248	4,965	88	132
New Hampshire	97	1,603	5,423	4,880	53	126
Vermont	100	1,102	2,530	3,210	108	183
Massachusetts[1]	728	1,302	4,622	5,460	103	115
Rhode Island	135	1,255	[2]3,778	4,973	[2]163	124
Connecticut	380	1,615	4,829	5,588	167	111
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	3,035	1,985	5,099	7,276	95	97
New Jersey	790	1,119	4,054	4,828	83	117
Pennsylvania	1,230	846	2,449	3,766	88	84
East North Central:						
Ohio	1,533	1,001	2,566	3,644	98	107
Indiana	559	1,726	3,859	3,359	45	86
Illinois	1,552	1,137	2,271	3,608	69	102
Michigan	1,168	1,101	2,094	2,918	85	93
Wisconsin	460	1,619	3,179	4,118	95	104
West North Central:						
Minnesota	473	1,814	3,709	5,386	70	95
Iowa	304	1,290	2,589	3,406	80	93
Missouri	695	918	2,002	2,932	63	106
North Dakota	61	1,489	3,955	4,839	58	88
South Dakota	74	1,575	3,368	4,120	51	70
Nebraska	168	1,526	2,595	3,609	61	109
Kansas	256	1,319	2,524	3,250	71	78
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	79	920	3,004	4,128	68	117
Maryland	414	1,030	3,300	4,873	74	78
District of Columbia	138	1,330	2,629	3,843	86	106
Virginia	681	1,125	2,596	2,690	53	98
West Virginia	389	520	1,443	3,009	80	119
North Carolina	1,084	1,065	2,531	2,928	66	111
South Carolina	496	868	2,343	2,902	52	79
Georgia	1,147	1,075	3,190	2,681	64	118
Florida	1,735	783	2,273	2,768	55	78
East South Central:						
Kentucky	641	721	2,089	3,035	81	100
Tennessee	1,466	1,071	1,896	1,891	67	148
Alabama	539	812	1,731	2,698	43	68
Mississippi	520	688	1,354	2,436	67	92
West South Central:						
Arkansas	353	1,055	2,267	3,893	55	93
Louisiana	785	1,080	2,247	3,449	58	80
Oklahoma	394	1,046	2,516	2,680	56	72
Texas	2,562	1,369	1,928	2,562	47	74
Mountain:						
Montana	99	1,361	2,793	3,300	47	85
Idaho	115	1,182	2,973	3,129	36	74
Wyoming	51	1,300	2,036	3,328	[1]59	98
Colorado	294	1,175	2,705	3,619	45	87
New Mexico	287	800	2,120	2,491	39	68
Arizona[3]	494	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73
Utah	160	1,387	2,279	2,895	72	99
Nevada	105	1,781	3,161	3,322	37	59
Pacific:						
Washington	639	1,044	2,128	2,285	98	101
Oregon	452	964	2,283	2,937	74	118
California	5,017	798	1,795	2,097	88	91
Alaska	68	1,554	3,562	3,698	70	129
Hawaii	52	1,020	2,252	4,983	73	79

- - - Data not available.
[1]Data for categorically eligible blind Medicaid recipients in 1990 are estimated by the Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, HCFA.
[2]Data 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 ($19 billion in 1995) and payments to health maintenance organizations and Medicare ($11 billion in 1995).

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 149. Persons enrolled in health maintenance organizations (HMO's) by geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1980–96

[Data are based on a census of health maintenance organizations]

Geographic division and State	Number in thousands	Percent of population					
	1996	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995	1996
United States	59,091	4.0	7.9	13.5	17.3	19.4	22.3
New England:							
Maine	119	0.4	0.3	2.6	5.1	7.0	9.5
New Hampshire	254	1.2	5.6	9.6	14.2	18.5	21.9
Vermont	78	–	–	6.4	11.2	12.5	13.4
Massachusetts	2,369	2.9	13.7	26.5	34.5	39.0	39.0
Rhode Island	235	3.7	9.1	20.6	26.6	19.6	23.7
Connecticut	979	2.4	7.1	19.9	21.2	21.2	29.8
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	5,342	5.5	8.0	15.1	23.4	26.6	29.2
New Jersey	1,829	2.0	5.6	12.3	11.4	14.7	23.0
Pennsylvania	3,310	1.2	5.0	12.5	18.3	21.5	27.4
East North Central:							
Ohio	2,053	2.2	6.7	13.3	15.2	16.3	18.5
Indiana	571	0.5	3.6	6.1	7.4	8.3	9.9
Illinois	2,342	1.9	7.1	12.6	16.2	17.2	20.0
Michigan	2,128	2.4	9.9	15.2	18.3	20.5	22.2
Wisconsin	1,418	8.5	17.8	21.7	22.4	24.0	27.6
West North Central:							
Minnesota	1,329	9.9	22.2	16.4	25.4	26.5	28.6
Iowa	138	0.2	4.8	10.1	4.6	4.5	4.9
Missouri	1,279	2.3	6.0	8.2	15.0	18.5	24.0
North Dakota	8	0.4	2.5	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.2
South Dakota	20	–	–	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8
Nebraska	175	1.1	1.8	5.1	6.9	8.6	10.8
Kansas	162	–	3.3	7.9	5.2	4.7	6.3
South Atlantic:							
Delaware	213	–	3.9	17.5	16.6	18.4	29.3
Maryland	1,577	2.0	4.8	14.2	24.5	29.5	30.9
District of Columbia[1]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Virginia	587	–	1.1	6.1	7.2	7.7	8.7
West Virginia	127	0.7	1.7	3.9	4.1	5.8	7.0
North Carolina	809	0.6	1.6	4.8	6.7	8.3	11.1
South Carolina	337	0.2	1.0	1.9	3.6	5.5	9.0
Georgia	692	0.1	2.9	4.8	6.7	7.6	9.4
Florida	3,285	1.5	5.6	10.6	15.7	18.8	23.0
East South Central:							
Kentucky	596	0.9	1.6	5.7	10.6	16.1	15.3
Tennessee	733	–	1.8	3.7	11.0	12.2	13.9
Alabama	340	0.3	0.9	5.3	6.2	7.3	7.9
Mississippi	32	–	–	–	0.1	0.7	1.2
West South Central:							
Arkansas	381	–	0.1	2.2	5.4	3.8	15.2
Louisiana	478	0.6	0.9	5.4	7.5	7.2	11.0
Oklahoma	340	–	2.1	5.5	7.1	7.6	10.3
Texas	2,347	0.6	3.4	6.9	9.1	12.0	12.3
Mountain:							
Montana	26	–	–	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.9
Idaho	44	1.2	–	1.8	1.1	1.4	3.7
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colorado	980	6.9	10.8	20.0	22.2	23.3	25.8
New Mexico	260	1.4	2.0	12.7	12.7	15.1	15.5
Arizona	1,208	6.0	10.3	16.2	22.5	25.8	29.0
Utah	603	0.6	8.8	13.9	23.4	25.1	30.1
Nevada	287	–	5.8	8.5	11.9	15.9	18.7
Pacific:							
Washington	1,305	9.4	8.7	14.6	21.0	18.7	23.2
Oregon	1,435	12.0	14.0	24.7	29.6	40.0	44.8
California	12,994	16.8	22.5	30.7	33.7	36.0	40.3
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	263	15.3	18.1	21.6	21.1	21.0	21.6

– Quantity zero.
- - - Data not available.
[1]Data for the District of Columbia (DC) are not included because a high proportion of the enrollees of DC-based HMO's live in Maryland and Virginia.

NOTES: Data for 1980–90 are for pure HMO enrollment at midyear. Data for 1994–96 are for pure and open-ended enrollment as of January 1 and differ from data in Table 137, which includes pure HMO enrollment only. In 1990 open-ended enrollment accounted for 3 percent of HMO enrollment compared with 10 percent in 1996. See Appendix II, Health maintenance organization.

SOURCE: The InterStudy Edge, Managed care: A decade in review 1980–1990. The InterStudy Competitive Edge, vols 4–6, issue 1, 1994–1996. St. Paul, Minnesota (Copyrights 1991, 1994–1996: Used with the permission of InterStudy).

Table 150. Persons without health care coverage by geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1987–95

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

Geographic division and State	Number in thousands	Percent of population					
	1995	1987	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995
United States	40,582	12.9	13.9	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.4
New England:							
Maine	166	8.4	11.2	11.1	11.1	13.1	13.5
New Hampshire	114	10.1	9.9	12.6	12.5	11.9	10.0
Vermont	79	9.8	9.5	9.5	11.9	8.6	13.2
Massachusetts	671	6.3	9.1	10.6	11.7	12.5	11.1
Rhode Island	124	6.8	11.1	9.5	10.3	11.5	12.9
Connecticut	289	6.4	6.9	8.2	10.0	10.4	8.8
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	2,779	11.6	12.1	13.9	13.9	16.0	15.2
New Jersey	1,121	7.9	10.0	13.3	13.7	13.0	14.2
Pennsylvania	1,195	7.2	10.1	8.7	10.8	10.6	9.9
East North Central:							
Ohio	1,336	9.2	10.3	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.9
Indiana	716	13.4	10.7	11.0	11.9	10.5	12.6
Illinois	1,294	9.7	10.9	13.2	12.6	11.4	11.0
Michigan	938	8.4	9.4	10.0	11.2	10.8	9.7
Wisconsin	391	6.5	6.7	9.1	8.7	8.9	7.3
West North Central:							
Minnesota	370	6.6	8.9	8.1	10.1	9.5	8.0
Iowa	327	7.3	8.1	10.3	9.2	9.7	11.3
Missouri	756	10.5	12.7	14.4	12.2	12.2	14.6
North Dakota	53	7.7	6.3	8.2	13.4	8.4	8.3
South Dakota	67	13.7	11.6	15.1	13.0	10.0	9.4
Nebraska	149	9.6	8.5	9.4	11.9	10.7	9.0
Kansas	316	10.3	10.8	10.9	12.7	12.9	12.4
South Atlantic:							
Delaware	112	10.5	13.9	11.2	13.4	13.5	15.7
Maryland	783	9.8	12.7	11.3	13.5	12.6	15.3
District of Columbia	96	15.6	19.2	21.7	20.7	16.4	17.3
Virginia	862	10.4	15.7	14.6	13.0	12.0	13.5
West Virginia	276	13.5	13.8	15.4	18.3	16.2	15.3
North Carolina	996	13.3	13.8	13.9	14.0	13.3	14.3
South Carolina	546	11.1	16.2	17.2	16.9	14.2	14.6
Georgia	1,301	13.0	15.3	19.1	18.4	16.2	17.9
Florida	2,628	17.4	18.0	19.8	19.6	17.2	18.3
East South Central:							
Kentucky	567	15.2	13.2	14.6	12.5	15.2	14.6
Tennessee	814	14.5	13.7	13.6	13.2	10.2	14.8
Alabama	595	15.8	17.4	16.8	17.2	19.2	13.5
Mississippi	531	17.1	19.9	19.4	17.9	17.8	19.7
West South Central:							
Arkansas	454	20.7	17.4	19.9	19.7	17.4	17.9
Louisiana	885	17.1	19.7	22.3	23.9	19.2	20.5
Oklahoma	615	18.1	18.6	22.0	23.6	17.8	19.2
Texas	4,615	21.1	21.1	23.1	21.8	24.2	24.5
Mountain:							
Montana	111	15.5	14.0	9.4	15.3	13.6	12.7
Idaho	161	15.3	15.2	16.5	14.8	14.0	14.0
Wyoming	77	11.4	12.5	11.7	15.0	15.4	15.9
Colorado	564	13.8	14.7	12.7	12.6	12.4	14.8
New Mexico	463	22.7	22.2	19.8	22.0	23.1	25.6
Arizona	885	18.4	15.5	15.5	20.2	20.2	20.4
Utah	235	12.4	9.0	11.8	11.3	11.5	11.7
Nevada	292	15.9	16.5	23.0	18.1	15.7	18.7
Pacific:							
Washington	676	13.0	11.4	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.4
Oregon	403	15.0	12.4	13.6	14.7	13.1	12.5
California	6,601	16.8	19.1	20.0	19.7	21.1	20.6
Alaska	79	16.2	15.4	16.8	13.3	13.3	12.5
Hawaii	106	7.5	7.3	6.1	11.1	9.2	8.9

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 persons lacking health care coverage based on the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) (table 135) are slightly higher than those based on the March Current Population Survey (CPS). The NHIS questions ask about health insurance coverage over the previous month whereas the CPS asks about coverage over the previous calender year. These differences result in higher estimates of Medicaid and other health insurance coverage and correspondingly lower estimates of persons without health care coverage in the CPS compared with the NHIS.

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

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 41–45 States and for the remaining 5–9 States that lacked the item, marital status was inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames and from other information concerning the father.

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. In 1990, 99 percent of birth records included information on mother's origin.

Tobacco use—Information on tobacco use during pregnancy became available for the first time in 1989 with 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; and in 1994 and 1995, for 46 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City.

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. In 1993 Connecticut and in 1994 New York and West Virginia were added to the mortality reporting area for education, increasing the number of reporting States in 1993 to 43 and the District of Columbia and in 1994 to 45 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 1993–95. Only Oklahoma did not provide this information in 1993–95. Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the 1990 reporting area encompassed 99.6 percent of the U.S. Hispanic population. In 1990, more than 99 percent of death records included information on origin of decedent.

Alaska data—For 1995, the number of deaths occurring in Alaska is in error for selected causes because NCHS did not receive changes resulting from amended records and because of errors in processing the cause of death data. Differences are concentrated among selected causes of death, principally Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions (ICD–9 Nos. 780–799) and external causes.

For more information, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Technical Appendix, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1992*, Vol. I, Natality, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 96–1100 and Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 96–1101, Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995.

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 of the United States. The first and second cycles, conducted in 1973 and 1976, excluded most women who had never been married. The third, fourth, and fifth cycles, conducted in 1982, 1988, and 1995, included all women ages 15–44 years.

The purpose of the survey is to provide national data on factors affecting birth and pregnancy rates, adoption, and maternal and infant health. These factors include sexual activity, marriage, divorce and remarriage, unmarried cohabitation, contraception and sterilization, infertility, breastfeeding, pregnancy loss, low birthweight, and use of medical care for family planning and infertility.

Interviews are conducted in person by professional female interviewers using a standardized questionnaire. In 1973–1988, the average interview length was about 1 hour. In 1995 the average interview lasted about 1 hour and 45 minutes. In all cycles black women were sampled at higher rates than white women, so that detailed statistics for black women could be produced.

Interviewing for Cycle 1 of the NSFG was conducted from June 1973 to February 1974. Counties and independent

cities of the United States were sampled to form a frame of primary sampling units (PSU's), and 101 PSU's were selected. From these 101 PSU's, 10,879 women 15–44 years of age were selected; 9,797 of these were interviewed. Most never-married women were excluded from the 1973 NSFG.

Interviewing for Cycle 2 of the NSFG was conducted from January to September 1976. From 79 PSU's, 10,202 eligible women were identified; of these, 8,611 were interviewed. Again, most never-married women were excluded from the sample for the 1976 NSFG.

Interviewing for Cycle 3 of the NSFG was conducted from August 1982 to February 1983. The sample design was similar to that in Cycle 2: 31,027 households were selected in 79 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. For the first time in the NSFG, Cycle 3 included women of all marital statuses.

Interviewing for Cycle 4 was conducted between January and August 1988. The sample was obtained from households that had been interviewed in the National Health Interview Survey in the 18 months between October 1, 1985 and March 31, 1987. For the first time, women living in Alaska and Hawaii were included so that the survey covered women from the noninstitutionalized population of the entire United States. The sample was drawn from 156 PSU's; 10,566 eligible women ages 15–44 years were sampled. Interviews were completed with 8,450 women.

Between July and November of 1990, 5,686 women were interviewed by telephone in the first NSFG telephone reinterview. The average length of interview in 1990 was 20 minutes. The response rate for the 1990 telephone reinterview was 68 percent of those responding to the 1988 survey and still eligible for the 1990 survey.

Interviewing for Cycle 5 of the NSFG was conducted between January and October of 1995. The sample was obtained from households that had been interviewed in 198 PSU's in the National Health Interview Survey in 1993. Of the 13,795 eligible women in the sample, 10,847 were interviewed. For the first time, Hispanic as well as black women were sampled at a higher rate than other women.

In order to make national estimates from the sample for the millions of women ages 15–44 years in the United States, data for the interviewed sample women were (a) inflated by the reciprocal of the probability of selection at each stage of sampling (for example, if there was a 1 in 5,000 chance that a woman would be selected for the sample, her sampling weight was 5,000), (b) adjusted for nonresponse, and (c) forced to agree with benchmark population values based on data from the Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (this last step is called ''poststratification.'')

Quality control procedures for selecting and training interviewers, coding, editing, and processing the data, were built into the NSFG to minimize nonsampling error.

More information on the methodology of the NSFG is available in the following reports: French DK. National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle I: Sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimation. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(76). 1978; Grady WR. National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle II: Sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimation. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(87). 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 SL. National Survey of Family Growth: Design, estimation, and inference. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(109). 1991; Goksel H, Judkins DR, Mosher WD. Nonresponse adjustments for a telephone follow-up to a National In-Person Survey. Journal of Official Statistics 8(4):417–32. 1992; Kelly JE, Mosher WD, Duffer AP, Kinsey SH. Plan and operation of the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth. Vital Health Stat 1(36). 1997. Potter FJ, Iannacchione VG, Mosher WD, et al. National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle 5: Design, estimation, and inference. Vital Health Stat 2. Forthcoming.

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 80 percent for the 1994 Year 2000 Supplement, which included questions about cigarette smoking and use of such preventive services as mammography.

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 1994 there was a sample of 116,179 persons.

In 1995 the NHIS sample was redesigned again. Major design changes included increasing the number of primary sampling units from 198 to 358 and oversampling both the black and Hispanic populations to improve the precision of

the statistics. The sample was designed so that a typical NHIS sample for the data collection years 1995–2004 will consist of approximately 7,000 segments. The expected sample of 44,000 occupied respondent households will yield a probability sample of about 106,000 persons. In 1995 there was a sample of 102,467 persons. The 1995 data on health insurance in tables 135 and 136 are based on sampling during the first 6 months of 1995, yielding a sample size of 54,052.

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 Immunization Provider Record Check Study

The National Immunization Provider Record Check Study (NIPRCS) was initiated in 1994 to provide a more accurate estimate of vaccination coverage levels. The objective of the study was to collect provider data on vaccinations for all children 19–35 months of age who reported receiving 1 or more doses of any vaccine during the 1994 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Of the 2,651 children age 19–35 months in the 1994 NHIS, vaccination information was obtained for 92 percent. Subsequent to the NHIS interview, vaccination providers were contacted to collect vaccine-specific information. Seventy-four percent of children had at least one provider who returned a questionnaire with vaccination information. Data were combined with reports obtained from household respondents to produce provider-adjusted estimates for 1994.

For further information, see: Peak RR and Cadell DM. Overview of the National Immunization Provider Record Check Study. Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods. Alexandria, Virginia. American Statistical Association. 1996.

National Immunization Survey

The National Immunization Survey (NIS) is a continuing nationwide telephone sample survey among children 19–35 months of age. Estimates of vaccine-specific coverage are available for national, State, and 28 urban areas considered to be high-risk for under-vaccination.

The NIS uses a two-phase sample design. First, a random-digit-dialing (RDD) sample of telephone numbers is drawn. When households with age-eligible children are contacted, the interviewer collects information on the vaccinations received by all age-eligible children. In 1995, 69 percent of households with age-eligible children completed vaccination interviews, yielding data for 31,997 children. The interviewer also collects information on the vaccination providers. In the second phase, all vaccination providers are contacted by mail. In 1995 vaccination information from providers' records was obtained for 52 percent of all children who were eligible for provider followup. Providers' responses are combined with information obtained from the households to provide a more accurate estimate of vaccination coverage levels. Final estimates are adjusted for noncoverage of nontelephone households.

A description of the survey design and the methods used in estimation are presented in: Massey JT. Estimating the response rate in a two stage telephone survey. Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods. Alexandria, Virginia: American Statistical Association. 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 111 million civilian noninstitutionalized adults 18–79 years of age in the United States at that time. The sample areas consisted of 42 primary sampling units (PSU's) from the 1,900 geographic units.

The NHES II (1963–65) and NHES III (1966–70) examined probability samples of the nation's noninstitutionalized children between the ages of 6 and 11 years (NHES II) and 12 and 17 years (NHES III) focusing on factors related to growth and development. Both cycles were multistage, stratified probability samples of clusters of households in land-based segments and used the same 40 PSU's. NHES II sampled 7,417 children with a response rate of 96 percent. NHES III sampled 7,514 youth with a response rate of 90 percent.

For more information on NHES I, see: Gordon T, Miller HW. Cycle I of the Health Examination Survey: Sample and response, United States, 1960–62. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 11(1). 1974. For more information on NHES II, see: Plan, operation, and response results of a program of children's examinations. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(5). 1967. For more information on NHES III, see: Schaible, WL. Quality control in a National Health Examination Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(44). 1972.

In 1971 a nutrition surveillance component was added and the survey name was changed to the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). In NHANES I, conducted from 1971 to 1974, a major purpose was to measure and monitor indicators of the nutrition and health status of the American people through dietary intake data, biochemical tests, physical measurements, and clinical assessments for evidence of nutritional deficiency. Detailed examinations were given by dentists, ophthalmologists, and dermatologists with an assessment of need for treatment. In addition, data were obtained for a subsample of adults on overall health care needs and behavior, and more detailed examination data were collected on cardiovascular, respiratory, arthritic, and hearing conditions.

The NHANES I target population was the civilian noninstitutionalized population 1–74 years of age residing in the coterminous United States, except for people residing on any of the reservation lands set aside for the use of American Indians. The sample design was a multistage,

stratified probability sample of clusters of persons in land-based segments. The sample areas consisted of 65 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 to 1980, the nutrition component was expanded from the one fielded for NHANES I. In the medical area primary emphasis was placed on diabetes, kidney and liver functions, allergy, and speech pathology. The NHANES II target population was the civilian noninstitutionalized population 6 months–74 years of age residing in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

NHANES II 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. Over the 6-year period, 39,695 persons were selected for the survey, of which 30,818 (77.6 percent) were examined in the mobile examination center.

The NHANES III target population is the civilian noninstitutionalized population 2 months of age and over. The sample design provides for oversampling among children 2–35 months of age, persons 70 years of age and over, black Americans, and Mexican Americans. Race is reported for the household by the respondent.

Although some of the specific health areas have changed from earlier NHANES surveys, the following goals of the NHANES III are similar to those of earlier NHANES surveys:

- 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. Data were collected on facilities and resident characteristics by questionnaires mailed to the facilities.

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). The 1992 sample contained 1,500 agencies. These agencies were revisited during the 1993 survey (excluding 48 agencies which were out of scope for the survey). In 1994, agencies identified in 1992–93 were revisited with 100 newly identified agencies added to the sample.

The sample design for 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 current 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 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 PSU's used by the National Health Interview Survey. Within PSU's, hospitals were stratified or arrayed by abstracting status (whether subscribing to a commercial abstracting service) and within abstracting status arrayed by type of service and bed size. Within these strata and arrays, a systematic sampling scheme with probability proportional to the number of discharges annually was used to select hospitals. The rates for systematic sampling of discharges within hospitals vary inversely with probability of hospital selection within PSU. Discharge records from hospitals submitting data via commercial abstracting services and selected State data systems (approximately 34 percent of sample hospitals in 1994) 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 1994 the hospital sample was updated by continuing the sampling process among hospitals that were NHDS-eligible for the sampling frame in 1994 but not in 1991. The additional hospitals were added at the end of the list for the strata where they belonged, and the systematic sampling was continued as if the additional hospitals had been present during the initial sample selection. Hospitals

that were no longer NHDS-eligible were deleted. A similar updating process occurred in 1991.

The basic unit of estimation for NHDS is the sample patient abstract. The estimation procedure involves inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponding hospitals and missing abstracts, and ratio adjustments to fixed totals. In 1994 of the 525 hospitals selected for the survey, 512 were within the scope of the survey, and 478 participated in the survey. Data were abstracted from about 277,000 medical records. In 1995, 525 hospitals were selected, 508 were within scope, 466 participated, and 263,000 medical records were abstracted.

For more detailed information on the design of NHDS and the magnitude of sampling errors associated with NHDS estimates, see: Graves EJ, Gillum BS. 1994 Summary: and Graves EJ, Owings MF. 1995 Summary: National Hospital Discharge Survey. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no. 278 and (forthcoming). Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1996 and 1997; 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 four National Nursing Home Surveys. The first survey was conducted from August 1973 to April 1974; the second survey from May 1977 to December 1977; the third from August 1985 to January 1986; and the fourth from July 1995 to December 1995.

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. Excluded were personal or domiciliary care homes. The sample of 1,220 homes was selected from a sampling frame of 20,479 nursing and related care homes. The frame consisted of all homes in the 1982 NMFI; homes identified in the 1982 Complement Survey of 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.

The scope of the 1995 NNHS was similar to the 1985 and the 1973–74 NNHS in that it included only nursing homes that provided some level of nursing care. Homes providing only personal or domiciliary care were excluded. The sample of 1,500 homes was selected from a sampling frame of 17,500 nursing homes. The frame consisted of an updated version of the 1991 National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI). Data were obtained from about 1,400 nursing homes and 8,000 current residents. Data on current residents were provided by a staff member familiar with the care received by residents and from information contained in resident’s medical records.

Statistics for all four 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. For more information on the 1995 NNHS, see: Strahan G. An overview of nursing homes and their current

residents: Data from the 1995 National Nursing Home Survey. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 280. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1997.

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. Patient encounters with physicians engaged in prepaid practices (Health Maintenance Organizations, Independent Practice Organizations (IPA's) and other prepaid practices) are included in NAMCS. Excluded are visits to hospital-based physicians, visits to specialists in anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology, and visits to physicians who are principally engaged in teaching, research, or administration. Telephone contacts and nonoffice visits are excluded, also.

A multistage probability design is employed. The first-stage sample consists of 84 primary sampling units (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 1994 survey a sample of 3,499 physicians was selected. The physician response rate for 1994 was 70 percent providing data on 33,598 patient records. For the 1995 survey a sample of 3,724 physicians was selected. The physician response rate for 1995 was 73 percent providing data on 36,875 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: Schappert SM. National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1994 summary and Woodwell DA. National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1995 summary: Advance data from vital and health statistics; nos 273 and 286. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1996 and 1997.

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 1994 and 1995 the hospital response rate for NHAMCS was 95 and 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. In 1994 the number of Patient Record forms completed for ED's was 26,547 and for OPD's was 29,095. In 1995 the number of Patient Record forms completed for ED's was 21,911 and for OPD's was 28,393.

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, 26 in 1994, and 23 in 1995. The number of areas reporting mumps was 50 in 1989–95.

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, 1995. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 44(53), Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, GA, Oct. 1996, 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 11 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 over, 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 1995 survey is the 15th 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. Since October 1992, the survey has been sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

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 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 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. The second set, called the 1994-B estimates, was based on the new questionnaire and editing methodology. A description of this new methodology can be found in Advance Report 10, available from SAMHSA. Because of the 1994 changes, many of the estimates from the 1994-A and earlier NHSDA's are not comparable with estimates from the 1994-B and 1995 NHSDA's. To be able to describe long term trends in drug use accurately, an adjustment procedure was developed and applied to the pre-1994 estimates. This adjustment uses the 1994 split sample design to estimate the magnitude of the impact of the new methodology for each drug category. The adjusted estimates are presented in this volume of *Health, United States, 1996*. A description of the adjustment method can be found in Advance Report Number 18, Appendix A, available from SAMHSA.

The 1995 survey employed a multistage probability sample design. Young people (age 12 to 34 years), black persons, and Hispanics were oversampled. The sample included 17,747 respondents. The screening and interview response rates were 94.2 percent and 80.6 percent, respectively.

For more information on the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, see: Preliminary Estimates from the 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, Advance Report Number 10; Population Estimates 1995; Main Findings, 1994; Preliminary Estimates from the 1995 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, Advance Report Number 18; 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. 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. 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 77 percent was obtained in the 1995 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 1 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. These historical estimates are available in Advance Report 16, available from SAMHSA.

For further information, see: The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), Annual Data, 1994, Series I, Numbers 14-A and 14-B; Historical Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Advance Report Number 16; Preliminary Estimates from the 1995 Drug Abuse Warning Network, Advance Report Number 17; or write: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Room 16C-06, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

The Uniform Facilities Data Set

The Uniform Facilities Data Set (UFDS) (formerly, the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey — NDATUS) is part of the Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS) conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. UFDS is a census of all known drug and alcohol abuse treatment and prevention facilities in the United States. It seeks information from all free-standing facilities that treat only substance abuse, and from specialty substance abuse units within health care institutions (for example, hospitals). UFDS solicits data concerning provider and client characteristics for a specific reference day (generally, October 1) including number of individuals in treatment, primary substance of abuse, types of services, and source of revenue. Both public and private providers are included.

Treatment facilities contacted through UFDS are identified from the National Facility Register (NFR), which lists providers who receive State and Federal funding. Listings of private providers are not complete for all States. (Beginning in 1995 an effort was initiated to augment NFR with additional public and private providers.) In 1992 and 1993 the response rates were 82 percent and 91 percent, respectively. The final response rate increased in 1993 due to a follow-up telephone interview of initial non-responders to the mail survey.

For further information on UFDS, contact: Office of Applied Studies (OAS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Room 16–105, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; or visit the OAS statistical information section of the SAMHSA home page: http://www.samhsa.gov.

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 (IMHO) and general hospital mental health services (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.

IMHO and GHMHS are the primary sources 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-04, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. For further information on mental health, see: Center for Mental Health Services, *Mental Health, United States, 1996.* Manderscheid RW, Sonnenschein MA, eds. DHHS Pub. No. (SMA)96–3098. Washington: Public Health Service. 1996.

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 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.

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-and-sex-specific group included in the SEER Program.

For further information, see: National Cancer Institute, *Cancer Statistics Review, 1973–93* by L. Gloeckler Ries, et al. Public Health Service. Bethesda, MD, 1996; or visit the SEER home page: http://www-seer.ims.nci.nih.gov.

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. 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 the Future Study, 1975–1995, vol. I, secondary students. NIH Pub. No. 96–4139. Washington: Public Health Service. 1996.

Health Care Financing Administration

Office of the Actuary

Estimates of National Health Expenditures

Estimates of expenditures for health (National Health Accounts) are compiled annually by type of expenditure and source of funds.

Estimates of expenditures for health services come from an array of sources. The American Hospital Association (AHA) data on hospital finances are the primary source for estimates relating to hospital care. The salaries of physicians and dentists on the staffs of hospitals, hospital outpatient clinics, hospital-based home health agencies, and nursing home care provided in the hospital setting are considered to be components of hospital care. Expenditures for home health care, and for services of health professionals (for example, doctors, chiropractors, private duty nurses, therapists, and podiatrists) are estimated primarily using a combination of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' Service 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 drug transactions. Expenditures for other medical nondurables and vision products and other medical durables purchased in retail outlets are based on estimates of personal consumption expenditures prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Those durable and nondurable products provided to

inpatients in hospitals or nursing homes, and those provided by licensed professionals or through home health agencies are excluded here, but are included with the expenditure estimates of the provider service category.

Nursing home expenditures cover care rendered in establishments providing inpatient nursing and health-related personal care through active treatment programs for medical and health-related conditions. These establishments cover skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities, including those for the mentally retarded, excluding hospital-based nursing homes. Spending estimates are based upon data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census Service Annual Survey, and the quinquennial Census of Service Industries.

Expenditures for construction include the erection or renovation of hospitals, nursing homes, medical clinics, and medical research facilities, but does not include 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 is the U.S. Bureau of the Census' *Government Finances*. Federal and State-local expenditures for education and training of medical personnel are excluded from these measures where they are separable. For the private financing of health care, data on the financial experience of health insurance organizations come from special Health Care Financing Administration analyses of private health insurers. Information on out-of-pocket spending from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey, the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey conducted by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, and from private surveys conducted by the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association are used to develop estimates of direct spending by customers.

For more specific information on definitions, sources and methods used in the National Health Accounts, see: National Health Accounts: Lessons from the U.S. Experience, by Lazenby HC, Levit KR, Waldo DR, et al. Health Care Financing Review, vol 14 no 4. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington: Public Health Service. 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. 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. 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.

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 Review: Medicare and Medicaid Statistical Supplement, 1995*, HCFA Pub. No. 0374, Health Care Financing Administration, Baltimore, MD. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1995.

Online Survey Certification and Reporting Database

The Online Survey Certification and Reporting (OSCAR) database has been maintained by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) since 1992. OSCAR is an updated version of the Medicare and Medicaid Automated Certification System that has been in existence since 1972. OSCAR is an administrative database containing detailed information on all Medicare and Medicaid health care providers in addition to all currently certified Medicare and Medicaid nursing home facilities in the United States and Territories. (Data for the territories are not shown in this report.) The purpose of the nursing home facility survey certification process is to ensure that nursing facilities meet the current HCFA long-term care requirements and thus can participate in serving Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries. Included in the OSCAR database are all certified nursing facilities, certified hospital-based nursing homes, and certified units for other types of nursing home facilities (for example, life care communities or board and care homes). Facilities not included in OSCAR are all noncertified facilities (that is, facilities that are only licensed by the State and are limited to private payment sources), and nursing homes which are part of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Also excluded are nursing homes that are intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. Approximately 4,000 nursing homes, which account for about 100,000 beds, are non-certified and not included in OSCAR in 1995.

Information on the number of beds, residents, and resident characteristics are collected during an inspection of all certified facilities. All certified nursing homes are inspected by representatives of the State survey agency (generally the Department of Health) at least once every 15 months. The information present on OSCAR is based on each facility's own administrative record system in addition to interviews with key administrative staff members.

For more information, see: HCFA: OSCAR data users reference guide, 1995, available from HCFA, Health Standards and Quality Bureau, HCFA/HSQB S2-11-07, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244.

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. 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 1996 CPS sample is located in 754 sample areas, with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. In an average month during 1996, the number of housing units or living quarters eligible for interview was about 50,000; of these about 7 percent were, for various reasons,

unavailable for interview. In 1994 major changes to 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, Feb. 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 and for the 1980's, 1.5 million.

For more information, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. population estimated by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1990–96, release PPL-57, March 1997; or visit the Census Bureau home page: http://www.census.gov.

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 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 250,000 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. BLS includes all the State samples in the national sample.

Establishments included in the survey are instructed in a mailed questionnaire to provide summary totals of all entries for the previous calendar year to its Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 200 form). Additionally, from the selected establishments, approximately 550,000 injuries and illnesses with days away from work are sampled in order to obtain demographic and detailed case characteristic information. An occupational injury is any injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation, that results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. An occupational illness is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. Lost workday cases are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both. The response rate is about 92 percent.

For more information, see: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics, 1993. BLS Bulletin 2478, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC, Aug. 1996.

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 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 2490, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, Apr. 1997; 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, Apr. 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*, Jan. 1996, vol 43 no 1, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. Jan. 1996.

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 008C12, 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 attainment 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 and in 1994, 4,668 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, 1994*, EPA-454/R-95-014, Research Triangle Park, NC, Oct. 1995, or write: 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. Hyattsville, 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 1994*, United Nations, New York, NY. 1994.

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 WHO.

Selected life table functions are calculated from the application of a uniform methodology to national mortality data provided to WHO, in order to enhance their value for international comparisons. The life table procedure used by WHO may often lead to discrepancies with national figures published by countries, due to differences in methodology or degree of age detail maintained in calculations.

The international comparability of estimates published in the *World Health Statistics Annual* is affected by the same problems 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 1995*, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. 1995.

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 American Hospital Association 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, Maryland. 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, *1994/95 Survey of Predoctoral Dental Educational Institutions*. 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 1994, 5,606 hospitals reported data, a response rate of 85 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 1994 survey 32 percent of the responding hospitals used this reporting period; the remaining hospitals used various reporting periods.

For more information on the AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals, see: American Hospital Association, *Hospital Stat, 1995–96 Edition*. Chicago. 1995.

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.*, 1996/97 ed. Chicago. 1997.

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 specialty and/or sub-specialty. In 1996 the response rate to the GQ was 83 percent. Other data sources are the institutional profile system, the premedical students questionnaire, the minority student opportunities in medicine questionnaire, the faculty roster system, data from the Medical College Admission Test, and one-time surveys developed for special projects.

For more information, see: Association of American Medical Colleges Data Book: *1996 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire Survey Results: All Schools Summary*. Washington: 1996.

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 Review*, 1995, 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 use 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 semiannually 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 long-term leave, or a transfer from another service of the same organization or another organization. See related *Mental disorder; Mental health organization; Mental health services type*.

Admission—The American Hospital Association defines admissions as patients, excluding newborns, accepted for inpatient services during the survey reporting period. See related *Days of care; Discharge; Patient*.

Age—Age is reported as age at last birthday, that is, age in completed years, often calculated by subtracting date of birth from the reference date, with the reference date being the date of the examination, interview, or other contact with an individual.

Age adjustment—Age adjustment, using the direct method, is the application of age-specific rates in a population of interest to a standardized age distribution in order to eliminate differences in observed rates that result from age differences in population composition. This adjustment is usually done when comparing two or more populations at one point in time or one population at two or more points in time.

Age-adjusted death rates are calculated by the direct method as follows:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i \times (p_i / P)$$

where r_i = age-specific death rate for the population of interest

p_i = standard population in age group i

$P = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i$ for the age groups that comprise the age range of the rate being age adjusted

n = total number of age groups over the age range of the age adjusted rate.

Mortality data—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 two exceptions. First, age-adjusted death rates for black males and black females in 1950 are based on nine age groups, with under 1 year and 1–4 years of age combined as one group and 75–84 years and 85 years of age and over combined as one group. Second, age-adjusted death rates by educational attainment for the age group 25–64 years are based on four 10-year age groups (25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, and 55–64 years).

The rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75 years is age adjusted to the U.S. standard million population (table I) and is based on eight age groups (under 1 year, 1–14 years, 15–24 years, and 10-year age groups through 65–74 years).

Maternal mortality rates for 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. See related *Rate: Death and related rates; Years of potential life lost*.

National Health Interview Survey—Data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) are age adjusted to

Table I. Standard million age distribution used to adjust death rates to the U.S. population in 1940

Age	*Standard million*
All ages	1,000,000
Under 1 year	15,343
1–4 years	64,718
5–14 years	170,355
15–24 years	181,677
25–34 years	162,066
35–44 years	139,237
45–54 years	117,811
55–64 years	80,294
65–74 years	48,426
75–84 years	17,303
85 years and over	2,770

Table II. Numbers of live births and mother's age groups used to adjust maternal mortality rates to live births in the United States in 1970

Mother's age	*Number*
All ages	3,731,386
Under 20 years	656,460
20–24 years	1,418,874
25–29 years	994,904
30–34 years	427,806
35 years and over	233,342

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, No. 499. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1973.

Table III. Populations and age groups used to age adjust NCHS survey data

Population, survey, and age	*Number in thousands*
U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population in 1970 NHIS, NHDS, NAMCS, and NHAMCS	
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
65–74 years	12,224
75 years and over	6,889
NHIS smoking data	
18 years and over	130,158
25 years and over	107,694
18–24 years	22,464
25–34 years	24,430
35–44 years	22,614
45–64 years	41,537
65 years and over	19,113
U.S. resident population in 1980 NHES and NHANES	
6–11 years	20,834
6–8 years	9,777
9–11 years	11,057
12–17 years	23,410
12–14 years	10,945
15–17 years	12,465
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.

the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population shown in table III. The 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population is derived as follows: Civilian noninstitutionalized population = civilian population on July 1, 1970 - institutionalized population. Institutionalized population = (1 - proportion of total population not institutionalized on April 1, 1970) x total population on July 1, 1970.

Most of the data from the NHIS (except as noted below and in table III) are age adjusted using four age groups: under 15 years, 15–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. NHIS data on health care coverage are age adjusted for the population under 65 years of age using three age groups: under 15 years, 15–44 years, and 45–64 years; and for the population 65 years and over using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. NHIS data on smoking in the population 18 years and over are age adjusted using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. NHIS data on smoking in the population 25 years and over are age adjusted using four age groups: 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

Health Care Surveys—Data from the three health care surveys, the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), and National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) are age adjusted to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population using five age groups: under 15 years, 15–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over (table III).

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey — 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 five age groups for adults: 20–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65–74 years (table III). Data for children aged 6–11 years and 12–17 years are age adjusted within each group using two subgroups. 6–8 years and 9–11 years; and 12–14 years and 15–17 years (table III).

AIDS—See *Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome*.

Air quality standards—See *National ambient air quality standards*.

Air pollution—See *Pollutant*.

Alcohol abuse treatment clients—See *Substance abuse treatment clients*.

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. See related *Days of care; Discharge; Patient*.

Bed—Any bed that is set up and staffed for use by inpatients is counted as a bed in a facility. 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 reporting period. In the Health Care Financing Administration's Online Survey Certification and Reporting database, all beds in certified facilities are counted on the day of certification inspection. The World Health Organization defines a hospital bed as one regularly maintained and staffed for the accommodation and full-time care of a succession of inpatients and situated in a part of the hospital where continuous medical care for inpatients is provided. The Center for Mental Health Services counts the number of beds set up and staffed for use in inpatient and residential treatment services on the last day of the survey reporting period. See related *Hospital; Mental health organization; Mental health service type; Occupancy rate*.

Birth cohort—A birth cohort consists of all persons born within a given period of time, such as a calendar year.

Birth rate—See *Rate: Birth and related rates*.

Birthweight—The first weight of the newborn obtained after birth. Low birthweight is defined as less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces. Very low birthweight is defined as less than 1,500 grams or 3 pounds 4 ounces. Before 1979 low birthweight was defined as 2,500 grams or less and very low birthweight as 1,500 grams or less.

Cause of death—For the purpose of national mortality statistics, every death is attributed to one underlying condition, based on information reported on the death certificate and utilizing the international rules for selecting the underlying cause of death from the reported conditions. Beginning with 1979 the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD-9) has been used for coding cause of death. Data from earlier time periods were coded using the appropriate revision of the ICD for that time period. (See tables IV and V.) Changes in classification of causes of death in successive revisions of the ICD may introduce discontinuities in cause-of-death statistics over time. For further discussion, see Technical Appendix in National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 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, HIV infection, and Alzheimer's disease. 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*.

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

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.

Cohort fertility—Cohort fertility refers to the fertility of the same women at successive ages. Women born during a 12-month period comprise a birth cohort. Cohort fertility for birth cohorts of women is measured by central birth rates, which represent the number of births occurring to women of an exact age divided by the number of women of that exact age. Cumulative birth rates by a given exact age represent the total childbearing experience of women in a cohort up to that age. Cumulative birth rates are sums of central birth rates for specified cohorts and show the number of children ever born up to the indicated age. For example, the cumulative birth rate for women exactly 30 years of age as of January 1, 1960 is the sum of the central birth rates for the 1930 birth cohort for the years 1944 (when its members were age 14) through 1959 (when they were age 29). Cumulative birth rates are also calculated for specific birth orders at each exact age of woman. The percent of women who have not had at least one live birth by a certain age is found by subtracting the cumulative first birth rate for women of that age from 1,000 and dividing by 10. For method of calculation, see Heuser RL. *Fertility tables for birth cohorts by color: United States, 1917–73*. Rockville, Maryland. NCHS. 1976. See related *Rate, Birth and related rates*.

Community hospitals—See *Hospital*.

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,

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
Meningococcal infection	. . .	. . .	. . .	036
Septicemia	. . .	. . .	. . .	038
Human immunodeficiency virus infection[1]	. . .	. . .	. . .	*042–*044
Malignant neoplasms	140–205	140–205	140–209	140–208
Colorectal	153–154	153–154	153–154	153, 154
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura	. . .	. . .	158, 163.0	158, 163
Respiratory system	160–164	160–164	160–163	160–165
Breast	170	170	174	174–175
Prostate	177	177	185	185
Benign neoplasms	. . .	. . .	. . .	210–239
Diabetes mellitus	260	260	250	250
Anemias	. . .	. . .	. . .	280–285
Meningitis	. . .	. . .	. . .	320–322
Alzheimer's disease	. . .	. . .	. . .	331.0
Diseases of heart	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
Atherosclerosis	. . .	. . .	. . .	440
Pneumonia and influenza	480–483, 490–493	480–483, 490–493	470–474, 480–486	480–487
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	241, 501, 502, 527.1	241, 501, 502, 527.1	490–493, 519.3	490–496
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	. . .	. . .	515.1	500
Asbestosis	. . .	. . .	515.2	501
Silicosis	. . .	. . .	515.0	502
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	581	581	571	571
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	. . .	. . .	. . .	580–589
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	640–689	640–689	630–678	630–676
Congenital anomalies	. . .	. . .	. . .	740–759
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	. . .	. . .	. . .	760–779
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	. . .	. . .	. . .	761
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	. . .	. . .	. . .	762
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	. . .	. . .	. . .	765
Birth trauma	. . .	. . .	. . .	767
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	. . .	. . .	. . .	768
Respiratory distress syndrome	. . .	. . .	. . .	769
Infections specific to the perinatal period	. . .	. . .	. . .	771
Sudden infant death syndrome	. . .	. . .	. . .	798.0
Unintentional injuries[2]	E800–E962	E800–E962	E800–E949	E800–E949
Motor vehicle-related injuries[2]	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
Firearm-related injuries	. . .	. . .	E922, E955, E965, E970, E985	E922, E955.0–E955.4, E965.0–E965.4, E970, E985.0–E985.4

. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Categories for coding human immunodeficiency virus infection were introduced in 1987. The * indicates codes are not part of the Ninth Revision.
[2]In the public health community, the term ''unintentional injuries'' is preferred to ''accidents and adverse effects'' and ''motor vehicle-related injuries'' to ''motor vehicle accidents.''

emphysema, and arthritis). The National Nursing Home Survey uses a specific list of chronic conditions, also disregarding time of onset. See related *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 Domestic 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 and 1994 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 and related rates*.

Dental visit—The National Health Interview Survey considers dental visits to be visits to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, including services by a technician or hygienist acting under the dentist's supervision. Services provided to hospital inpatients are not included. Dental visits are based on a 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. See related *Admission; Average length of stay; Days of care; Patient*.

Domiciliary care homes—See *Nursing home*.

Drug abuse treatment clients—See *Substance abuse treatment clients*.

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

Gestation—For the National Vital Statistics System and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Abortion Surveillance, the period of gestation is defined as beginning with the first day of the last normal menstrual period and ending with the day of birth or day of termination of pregnancy. See related *Abortion; Fetal death; Live birth*.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)— GDP is the market value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the suppliers (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of the rest of the world. See related *Consumer Price Index; Health expenditures, national*.

Health 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.

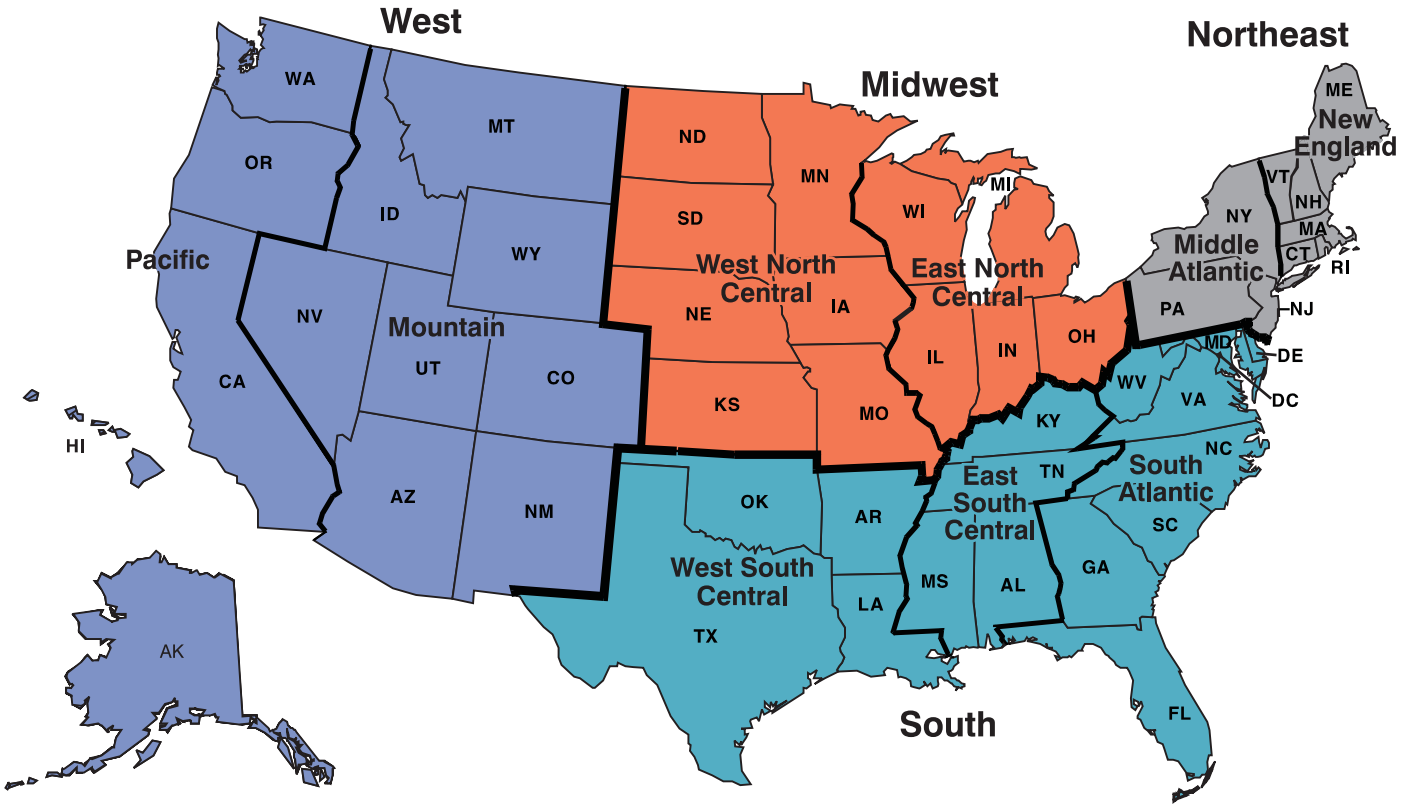

Figure I. Geographic regions and divisions of the United States

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). Pure HMO enrollees use only the prepaid capitated health services of the HMO's panel of medical care providers. Open-ended HMO enrollees use the prepaid HMO health services but in addition may receive medical care from providers who are not part of the HMO's panel. There is usually a substantial deductible, copayment, or coinsurance associated with the use of nonpanel providers. These open-ended products are governed by State HMO regulations. HMO model types are:

Group—An HMO that delivers health services through a physician group that is controlled by the HMO unit or an HMO that contracts with one or more independent group practices to provide health services.

Individual practice association (IPA)—An HMO that contracts directly with physicians in independent practice, and/or contracts with one or more associations of physicians in independent practice, and/or contracts with one or more multispecialty group practices. The plan is predominantly organized around solo-single-specialty practices.

Mixed—An HMO that combines features of group and IPA. This category was introduced in mid-1990 because 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 include all those with an average length of stay for all patients of less than 30 days (short-stay) or hospitals whose specialty is general (medical or surgical) or children's general. Federal hospitals and hospital units of institutions and hospitals with fewer than six beds staffed for patient use are excluded. See related *Average length of stay; Bed; Days of care; Emergency department; Outpatient department; Patient*.

Community hospitals traditionally included all non-Federal short-stay hospitals except facilities for the mentally retarded. In the revised definition the following additional sites are excluded: hospital units of institutions, and alcoholism and chemical dependency facilities.

Federal hospitals are operated by the Federal Government.

General hospitals provide diagnostic, treatment, and surgical services for patients with a variety of medical conditions. According to the World Health Organization, these hospitals provide medical and nursing care for more than one category of medical discipline (for example, general medicine, specialized medicine, general surgery, specialized surgery, and obstetrics). Excluded are hospitals, usually in rural areas, that provide a more limited range of care.

Nonprofit hospitals are operated by a church or other nonprofit organization.

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 National Health Interview Survey defines short-stay hospitals as any hospital or hospital department in which the type of service provided is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; or osteopathic.

Specialty hospitals, such as psychiatric, tuberculosis, chronic disease, rehabilitation, maternity, and alcoholic or narcotic, provide a particular type of service to the majority of their patients.

Hospital-based physician—See *Physician*.

Hospital days—See *Days of care*.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection—Mortality coding: Beginning with data for 1987, NCHS introduced category numbers *042-*044 for classifying and coding HIV infection as a cause of death. HIV infection was formerly referred to as human T-cell lymphotropic virus-III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus (HTLV-III/LAV) infection. The asterisk before the category numbers indicates that these codes are not part of the *Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases* (ICD-9). Before 1987 deaths involving HIV infection were classified to Deficiency of cell-mediated immunity (ICD-9 No. 279.1) contained in the title All other diseases; to Pneumocystosis (ICD-9 No. 136.3) contained in the title All other infectious and parasitic diseases; to Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; and to a number of other causes. Therefore, beginning with 1987, death statistics for HIV infection are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years.

Morbidity coding: The National Hospital Discharge Survey codes diagnosis data using the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM). Discharges with diagnosis of HIV as shown in *Health, United States*, have at least one HIV diagnosis listed on the face sheet of the medical record and are not limited to the first-listed diagnosis. During 1984 and 1985 only data for AIDS (ICD–9–CM 279.19) were included. Beginning with data for 1986, discharges with the following diagnoses were included: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and associated conditions, and positive serological or viral culture findings for HIV (ICD–9–CM 042–044, 279.19, and 795.8). 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

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

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 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 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

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
Large intestine and rectum	153–154, 197.5
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	162, 197.0, 197.3
Breast	174–175, 198.81
Prostate	185
Diabetes	250
Psychoses	293–299
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	320–389
Diseases of the circulatory system	390–459
Diseases of heart	391–392.0, 393–398, 402, 404, 410–416, 420–429
Ischemic heart disease	410–414
Acute myocardial infarction	410
Congestive heart failure	428.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438
Diseases of the respiratory system	460–519
Bronchitis	466.0, 490–491
Pneumonia	466.1, 480–487.0
Asthma	493
Hyperplasia of prostate	600
Decubitus ulcers	707.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	710–739
Osteoarthritis	715
Intervertebral disc disorders	722
Injuries and poisoning	800–999
Fracture, all sites	800–829
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	820

attached. Each product of such a birth is considered live born. See related *Gestation; Rate: Birth and related rates*.

Live-birth order—In the National Vital Statistics System this item from the birth certificate refers to the total number of live births the mother has had, including the present birth as recorded on the birth certificate. Fetal deaths are excluded. See related *Live birth*.

Low birthweight—See *Birthweight*.

Major activity (or usual activity)—This is the principal activity of a person or of his or her age-sex group. For children 1–5 years of age, the major activity refers to ordinary play with other children; for children 5–17 years of age, the major activity refers to school attendance; for adults 18–69 years of age, the major activity usually refers to a job, housework, or school attendance; for persons 70 years of age and over, the major activity refers to the capacity for independent living (bathe, shop, dress, or eat without needing the help of another person). 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

Table VIII. Codes for surgical categories from the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*

Surgical category	*Code numbers*
Myringotomy	20.0
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	28.2–28.3
Coronary angioplasty	36.0
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	36.1
Cardiac catheterization	37.21–37.23
Pacemaker insertion or replacement	37.7–37.8
Carotid endarterectomy	38.12
Appendectomy, excluding incidental	47.0
Cholecystectomy	51.2
Prostatectomy	60.2–60.6
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	66.2–66.3
Hysterectomy	68.3–68.7, 68.9
Procedures to assist delivery	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 and facial)	79.0–79.5
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[1] (Prior to 1989)	81.5–81.6
(Beginning in 1990)	81.40, 81.51–81.53
Mastectomy	85.4

[1]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 large or small intestine without biopsy	45.11–45.13, 45.21–45.24
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
Arteriography using contrast material	88.4
Angiocardiography using contrast material	88.5
Diagnostic ultrasound	88.7
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (in 1985)	88.99, 89.15, 89.29, 89.39
(Beginning in 1990)	88.91–88.97
Radioisotope scan	92.0–92.1

are single (never married), divorced, or widowed. The Abortion Surveillance Reports of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention classified separated people as unmarried before 1978.

Maternal mortality rate—See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Medicaid—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, disproportionate share hospital payments, cost sharing or enrollment fees collected from recipients or a third party, and administration and training costs.

Medicare—This is a nationwide health insurance program providing health insurance protection to people 65 years of age and over, people entitled to social security disability payments for 2 years or more, and people with end-stage renal disease, regardless of income. The program was enacted July 30, 1965, as Title XVIII, *Health Insurance for the Aged of the Social Security Act*, and became effective on July 1, 1966. It consists of two separate but coordinated programs, hospital insurance (Part A) and supplementary medical insurance (Part B). See related *Health expenditures, national; Health maintenance organization; Medicaid*.

Mental health 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 DSM-IIIR/ICD–9–CM 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. Excluded are private office-based practices of psychiatrists, psychologists, and other mental health providers; psychiatric services of all types of hospitals or outpatient clinics operated by Federal agencies other than the Department of Veterans Affairs (for example, Public Health Service, Indian Health Service, Department of Defense, and Bureau of Prisons); general hospitals that have no separate psychiatric services, but admit psychiatric patients to nonpsychiatric units; and psychiatric services of schools,

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

colleges, halfway houses, community residential organizations, local and county jails, State prisons, and other human service providers. The major types of mental health organizations are described below.

Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics provide only outpatient services on either a regular or emergency basis. 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—In the Online Survey Certification and Reporting database, a nursing home is a facility that is certified and meets the Health Care Financing Administration's long-term care requirements for Medicare and Medicaid eligibility. In the National Master Facility Inventory and the National Nursing Home Survey a nursing home is an establishment with three or more beds that provides nursing or personal care services to the aged, infirm, or chronically ill. The following definitions of nursing home types apply to data collected in National Nursing Home Surveys through 1977.

Nursing care homes must employ one or more full-time registered or licensed practical nurses and must provide nursing care to at least half the residents.

Personal care homes with nursing have some but fewer than half the residents receiving nursing care. In addition, such homes must employ one or more registered or licensed practical nurses or must provide administration of medications and treatments in accordance with physicians' orders, supervision of self-administered medications, or three or more personal services.

Personal care homes without nursing have no residents who are receiving nursing care. These homes provide administration of medications and treatments in accordance with physicians' orders, supervision of self-administered medications, or three or more personal services.

Domiciliary care homes primarily provide supervisory care but also provide one or two personal services.

Nursing homes are certified by the Medicare and/or Medicaid program. The following definitions of certification levels apply to data collected in National Nursing Home Surveys of 1973–74, 1977, and 1985.

Skilled nursing facilities provide the most intensive nursing care available outside of a hospital. Facilities certified by Medicare provide posthospital care to eligible Medicare enrollees. Facilities certified by Medicaid as skilled nursing facilities provide skilled nursing services on a daily basis to individuals eligible for Medicaid benefits.

Intermediate care facilities are certified by the Medicaid program to provide health-related services on a regular basis to Medicaid eligibles who do not require hospital or skilled nursing facility care but do require institutional care above the level of room and board.

Not certified facilities are not certified as providers of care by Medicare or Medicaid.

See related *Nursing care; Resident*.

Nursing home expenditures—See *Health expenditures, national*.

Occupancy rate—The National Master Facility Inventory and American Hospital Association define hospital occupancy rate as the average daily census divided by the average number of hospital beds during a reporting period. Average daily census is defined by the American Hospital Association as the average number of inpatients, excluding newborns, receiving care each day during a reporting period. The occupancy rate for facilities other than hospitals is calculated as the number of residents reported at the time of the interview divided by the number of beds reported. In the Online Survey Certification and Reporting database, occupancy is the total number of residents on the day of certification inspection divided by the total number of beds on the day of certification.

Office—In the National 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 standards; Pollutant*.

Patient—A patient is a person who is formally admitted to the inpatient service of a hospital for observation, care, diagnosis, or treatment. See related *Admission; Average length of stay; Days of care; Discharge; Hospital*.

Percent change—See *Average annual rate of change*.

Perinatal mortality rate, ratio—See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Personal care homes with or without nursing—See *Nursing home*.

Personal health care expenditures—See *Health expenditures, national*.

Physician—Physicians, through self-reporting, are classified by the American Medical Association and others as licensed doctors of medicine or osteopathy, as follows:

Active (or professionally active) physicians are currently practicing medicine, for a minimum of 20 hours per week. Excluded are physicians who are inactive, practicing medicine less than 20 hours per week, have unknown addresses, or specialties not classified (when specialty information is presented).

Federal physicians are employed by the Federal Government; non-Federal or civilian physicians are not.

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 and doctors of osteopathy); place of education (U.S. medical graduates and international medical graduates); activity status (professionally active and inactive); employment setting (Federal and non-Federal); area of specialty; and geographic area. See related *Office; Physician specialty*.

Physician 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. The resident population is also the denominator for selected population-based rates that use numerator data from the National Health Provider Inventory (National Master Facility Inventory) and National Nursing Home Survey.

Civilian population is the resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces. However, families of members of the Armed Forces are included. This population is the denominator in rates calculated for the NCHS National Hospital Discharge Survey.

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; National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey; and the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Postneonatal mortality rate—See *Rate: Death and related rates*.

Poverty level—Poverty statistics are based on definitions originally developed by the Social Security Administration. These include a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition. Families or individuals with income below their appropriate thresholds are classified as below the poverty level. These thresholds are updated annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U). For example, the average poverty threshold for a family of four was $15,569 in 1995 and $13,359 in 1990. See related *Consumer Price Index*.

Preliminary data—See *National Vital Statistics System* in Appendix I and related *Rate: Death and related rates*.

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. Tables in *Health, United States* that show operations or diagnostic procedure data include all operations or procedures up to a maximum of four 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. Selected diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures are listed with their ICD–9–CM code numbers in table IX. For a complete listing of nonsurgical procedures, as defined by NHDS, 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. 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*.

Proprietary hospitals—See *Hospital*.

Psychiatric hospitals—See *Hospital; Mental health organization*.

Public expenditures—See *Health expenditures, national*.

Race—Beginning in 1976 the Federal Government’s data systems classified individuals into the following racial groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, black, and white. Depending on the data source, the classification by race may be based on self-classification or on observation by an interviewer or other persons filling out the questionnaire. Starting in 1989, data from the National Vital Statistics System for newborn infants and fetal deaths are tabulated according to race of mother, and trend data by race shown in this report have been retabulated by race of mother for all years, beginning with 1980. 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 5-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 *Cohort fertility; 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).

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 region and division*.

Registered hospitals—See *Hospital*.

Registered nursing education—Registered nursing data are shown by level of educational preparation. Baccalaureate education requires at least 4 years of college or university; associate degree programs are based in community colleges and are usually 2 years in length; and diploma programs are based in hospitals and are usually 3 years in length.

Registration area—The United States has separate registration areas for birth, death, marriage, and divorce statistics. In general, registration areas correspond to States and include two separate registration areas for the District of Columbia and New York City. All States have adopted laws that require 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 1993–94 the reporting area for Hispanic origin of decedent on the death certificate included 49 States and the District of Columbia. See related *Registration area; National Vital Statistics System* in Appendix I.

Resident—In the Online Survey Certification and Reporting database, all residents in certified facilities are counted on the day of certification inspection. In the National Nursing Home Survey, a resident is a person on the roster of the nursing home as of the night before the survey. Included are all residents for whom beds are maintained even though they may be on overnight leave or in a hospital. See related *Nursing home*.

Resident population—See *Population*.

Residential treatment care—See *Mental health service type*.

Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children—See *Mental health organization*.

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.

Substance abuse treatment clients—In the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Uniform Facilities Data Set substance abuse treatment clients have been admitted to treatment and have been seen on a scheduled appointment basis at least once in the month before the survey reference date or were inpatients on the survey reference date. Types of treatment include 24-hour detoxification, 24-hour rehabilitation or residential care, and outpatient care.

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 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. Starting with *Health, United States, 1996–97*, YPLL is presented for persons under 75 years of age because the average life expectancy in the United States is over 75 years. YPLL-75 is calculated using the following eight groups: under 1 year, 1–14 years, 15–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65–74 years. The number of deaths for each age group is multiplied by the years of life lost, calculated as the difference between age 75 years and the midpoint of the age group. For the eight age groups the midpoints are 0.5, 7.5, 19.5, 29.5, 39.5, 49.5, 59.5, and 69.5. For example, the death of a person 15–24 years of age counts as 55.5 years of life lost. Years of potential life lost is derived by summing years of life lost over all age groups. In *Health, United States, 1995*, and earlier editions, YPLL was presented for persons under 65 years of age. For more information, See Centers for Disease Control. *MMWR*. Vol 35 no 25S, suppl. 1986.

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