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Annual Summary of Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: United States, 1985

The provisional number of live births for 1985 was slightly higher than the number reported for 1984 and was the highest number observed since 1965. However, because the number of births increased at approximately the same rate as the population, the birth rate per 1,000 population in 1985 was unchanged from the rate for 1984. The fertility rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years was also virtually unchanged from the 1984 rate. In recent years, birth and fertility rates have been relatively stable.

In 1985 the provisional number of marriages and the marriage rate per 1,000 population decreased from the comparable figures for 1984. The decline in the marriage rate followed a period of fairly steady rates from 1980–84 and brings the marriage rate to its lowest level since 1977.

Both the number of divorces and the divorce rate per 1,000 population increased slightly between 1984 and 1985. During the 1980's the divorce rate has been relatively stable in contrast with the rapid rise in the rate during the 1970's.

The provisional number of deaths increased in 1985, reflecting the continued increase in the proportion of the population 65 years of age and over and the influenza outbreak in the first quarter of the year. The age-adjusted death rate and life expectancy at birth remained at about the same levels as in 1984. The difference in the infant mortality rate between 1984 and 1985 was not statistically significant, indicating that the slowing in the rate of decline in infant mortality observed since 1981 is continuing. Age-adjusted death rates declined in 1985 for Cerebrovascular diseases and Accidents and adverse effects. Rates increased for Pneumonia and influenza; Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis; and for Septicemia.

Births

An estimated 3,749,000 babies were born in the United States during 1985, a 1-percent increase over the provisional estimate for 1984 (3,697,000). The birth rate was 15.7 live births per 1,000 population, unchanged from the 1984 rate (table A). The fertility rate was 66.1 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, just slightly above the estimated fertility rate of 66.0 in 1984 (table B).

The 1-percent increase in the number of births brought the annual total to the highest level observed since 1965 (3,760,358). However, because the increase in the number of births since 1979 has been about the same as the increase in the U.S. population, the birth rate has remained within a narrow range of 15.5–15.9 during this period. Similarly, the fertility rate has changed very little since 1973 (figure 1).

The seasonally adjusted monthly birth rates in 1985 were

Table A. Vital statistics rates: United States, 1978–85

[Infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births; all other rates per 1,000 population]

Rate	1985 (prov.)	1984 (prov.)	1983 (prov.)	1983 (final)	1982 (final)	1981 (final)	1980 (final)	1979 (final)	1978 (final)
Birth	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.6	15.0
Death	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.7
Natural increase	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.3
Marriage	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.3
Divorce	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.1
Infant mortality	10.6	[a]10.7	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.9	12.6	13.1	13.8

[a]Revised.

Table B. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by month: United States,1984 and 1985

[Rates on an annual basis. Birth rates per 1,000 population and fertility rates per 1,000 women 15–44 years. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published]

Month	Number		Birth rate		Fertility rate	
	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984
Total	3,749,000	3,697,000	15.7	15.7	66.1	66.0
January	314,000	314,000	15.6	15.8	65.5	66.7
February	280,000	289,000	15.4	15.5	64.7	65.5
March	302,000	291,000	15.0	14.6	63.0	61.5
April	312,000	302,000	16.0	15.6	67.2	65.9
May	300,000	296,000	14.9	14.8	62.5	62.4
June	324,000	297,000	16.6	15.4	69.6	64.8
July	335,000	336,000	16.5	16.8	69.5	70.9
August	334,000	323,000	16.5	16.1	69.2	67.9
September	329,000	329,000	16.8	17.0	70.5	71.5
October	318,000	316,000	15.7	15.8	65.9	66.5
November	297,000	292,000	15.1	15.0	63.5	63.3
December	304,000	311,000	14.9	15.5	62.6	65.3

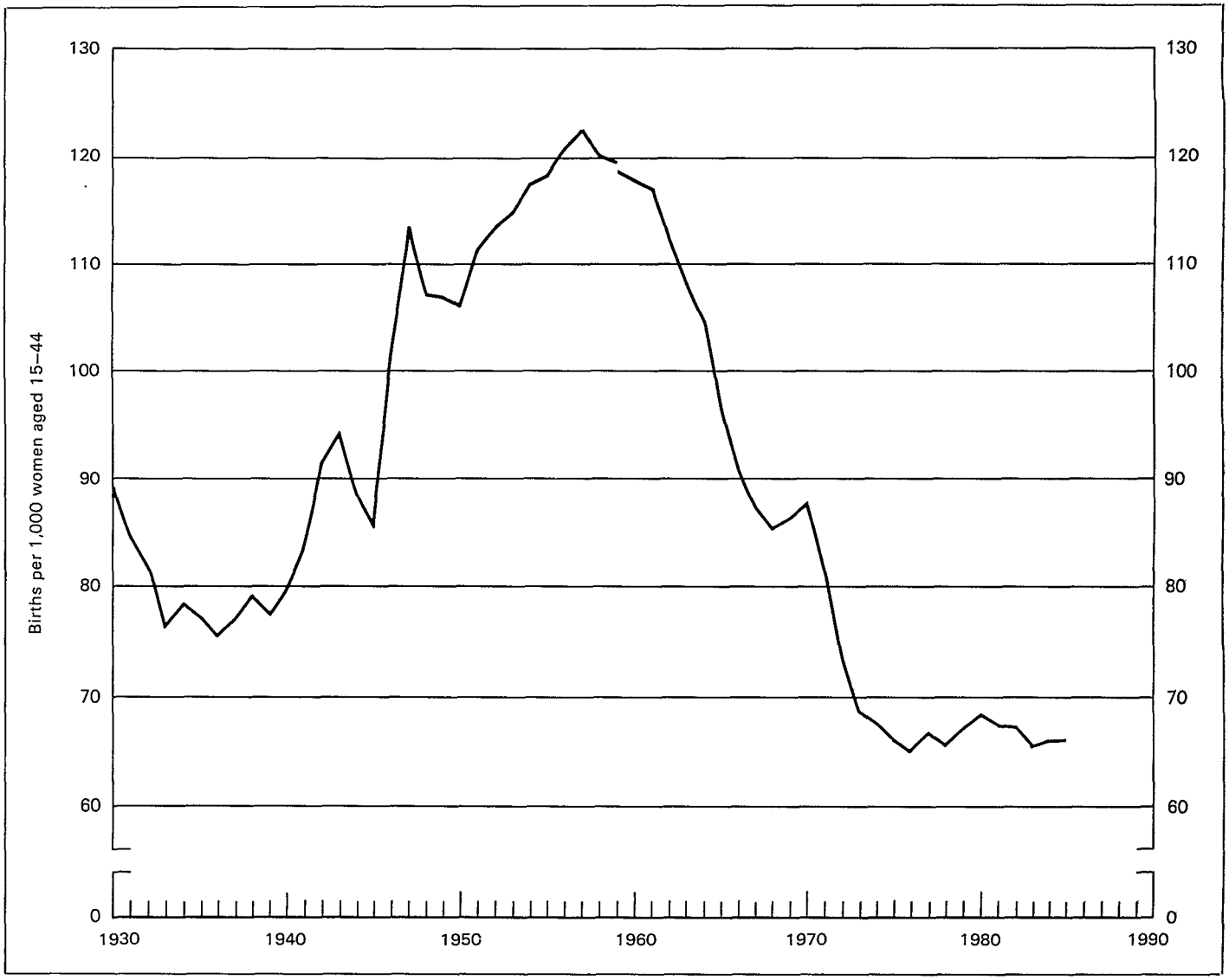

Figure 1. Fertility rates: United States, 1930–85

higher than in 1984 for 6 months, lower for 4 months, and unchanged for 2 months (January and February). The seasonally adjusted fertility rates in 1985 were higher for 5 months, lower for 6 months, and essentially unchanged for 1 month (October). There was no consistent pattern in the seasonally adjusted rates (table C).

Changes in the annual number of births are affected by two factors: trends in age-specific birth rates and changes in the number of women in the childbearing ages. Between 1984 and 1985, the general fertility rate was virtually unchanged, indicating that changes in age-specific birth rates probably were modest. In recent years, increases in these rates have occurred primarily among women in their thirties while declines have been measured for women aged 15–29 years, the ages during which more than three-quarters of childbearing typically occurs in the United States.

The total number of women in the childbearing ages increased between 1984 and 1985, but only by 1 percent overall; changes in the number of women at various ages were not uniform. The number of female teenagers 15–19 years of age declined in 1985 by 1 percent, while the number of women in their early twenties fell 2 percent. These are the ages of women to which nearly half of all births occur annually in the United States. Increases of 1–4 percent in the number of women were measured for age groups 25–29 through 40–44 years, with the largest increases observed for women aged 35–39 years (4 percent).[1] There were 3 percent increases for women aged 30–34 and 40–44 years. Rates of childbearing for women in the age groups 35–44 years, however, tend to be very low.

According to projections prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the total number of women in the childbearing ages will increase again by about 1 percent between 1985 and 1986 and then stabilize through the late 1980's.[2] The number of women aged 15–24 years will continue to decline, however, as those born during the low birth years of the early to mid 1970's reach the childbearing ages. During the next several years, therefore, increases in the number of births will require increases in the birth rates for at least some age groups.

Provisional data by place of occurrence indicate that there were increases in the number of births between 1984 and 1985 of 1 percent in two geographic divisions (East North Central and West South Central), 3 percent in four geographc divisions (New England, Middle Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific), and 5 percent in the South Atlantic Division. There was a 1-percent decline in the West North Central Division and no change in the East South Central Division.

Birth rates per 1,000 population increased 1–3 percent in six divisions and decreased 1 percent in two divisions (West North Central and East South Central). The rate stayed the same in the West South Central Division. The largest increase was in the South Atlantic (3 percent).

Between 1984 and 1985, the provisional number of births increased in 31 States and the District of Columbia, declined in 13 States, and was unchanged in 6 States. Birth rates increased in 26 States and the District of Columbia, declined in 16 States, and were unchanged in 8 States.

Table C. Seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1984 and 1985

[Rates on an annual basis. Birth rates per 1,000 population and fertility rates per 1,000 women 15–44 years. For method of seasonal adjustment, see Technical notes. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published]

Month	Birth rate		Fertility rate	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
January	16.3	16.3	68.6	69.0
February	15.7	15.7	66.0	66.4
March	15.2	14.9	64.1	62.7
April	16.6	15.9	69.8	69.2
May	15.3	15.4	64.4	64.8
June	16.4	15.5	69.1	65.6
July	15.7	16.0	66.2	67.6
August	15.6	15.1	65.4	63.8
September	15.6	15.9	65.8	67.0
October	15.7	15.6	65.7	65.8
November	15.5	15.3	64.9	64.5
December	15.2	15.7	64.0	66.1

Natural increase

During 1985 an estimated 1,665,000 persons were added to the population as a result of natural increase, the excess of births over deaths. The rate of natural increase was 7.0 persons per 1,000 population, unchanged from the 1984 rate. Neither the birth nor death rate per 1,000 population changed from 1984 to 1985.

Marriages

According to provisional statistics, the national marriage rate fell 3 percent between 1984 and 1985, from 10.5 to 10.2 per 1,000 population (table A). The 1985 marriage rate is the lowest since 1977 (9.9). The drop in the marriage rate follows a period of fairly steady rates from 1980–84. The marriage rate, recorded since 1867, has varied between a high of 16.4 in 1946 and a low of 7.9 in the depression year of 1932 (figure 2).

Like the marriage rate, the number of marriages fell between 1984 and 1985, from 2,487,000 to 2,425,000, a drop of 2 percent (table D). Despite the drop, the number of marriages in 1985 was the fourth greatest annual total in U.S. history.

As usual, more couples married in June than in any other month (tables D and E). The June marriage rate, 14.3 per 1,000 population, was more than twice the January marriage rate, 6.4.

Marriage rates were lowest, on average, in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States and highest in the West South Central and Mountain States. Marriage rates ranged from lows of 7.5 in Pennsylvania and 7.6 in Nebraska and West Virginia to highs of 13.1 in Texas, 14.5 in Hawaii, 15.8 in South Carolina, and 114.2 in Nevada. Between 1984 and

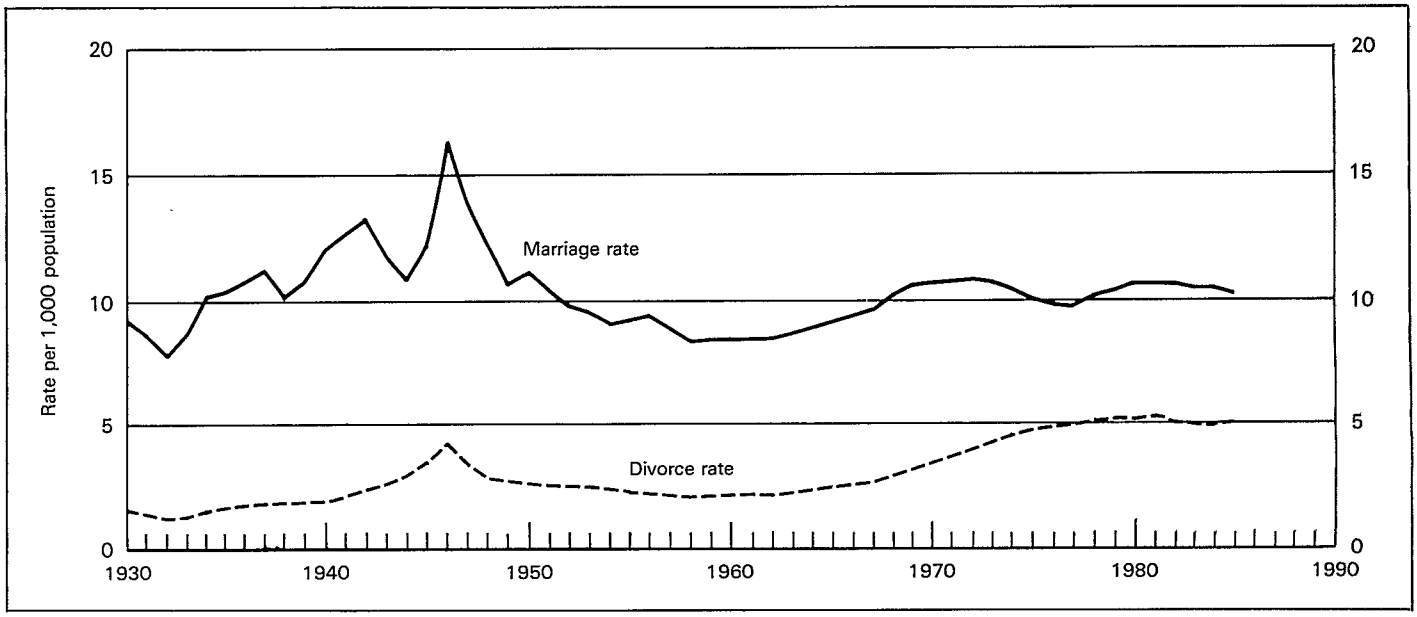

Figure 2. Marriage and divorce rates: United States, 1930–85

Table D. Marriages and marriage rates, by month: United States, 1984 and 1985

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published]

Month	Number		Rate	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Total	2,425,000	2,487,000	10.2	10.5
January	129,000	128,000	6.4	6.4
February	146,000	164,000	8.0	8.8
March	157,000	153,000	7.8	7.7
April	174,000	173,000	8.9	9.0
May	238,000	230,000	11.8	11.5
June	280,000	305,000	14.3	15.8
July	235,000	229,000	11.6	11.5
August	255,000	265,000	12.6	13.3
September	235,000	249,000	12.0	12.9
October	206,000	201,000	10.2	10.0
November	182,000	194,000	9.3	10.0
December	187,000	196,000	9.2	9.8

Table E. Marriage rates, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, by month: United States, 1984 and 1985

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 women 15–44 years. For method of seasonal adjustment, see Technical notes. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published]

Month	Unadjusted for seasonal variation		Adjusted for seasonal variation	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Total	42.8	44.4	. . .	. . .
January	27.0	27.2	41.7	41.4
February	33.7	37.1	47.3	49.3
March	32.7	32.4	40.7	41.2
April	37.5	37.8	40.5	40.2
May	49.6	48.5	44.3	44.2
June	60.2	66.6	42.1	46.3
July	48.7	48.3	42.5	45.6
August	52.9	55.9	41.7	44.1
September	50.3	54.2	45.5	50.6
October	42.8	42.3	42.8	41.2
November	38.9	42.0	43.5	45.6
December	38.6	41.2	40.8	44.1

1985 marriage rates fell in 40 States and the District of Columbia, rose in 6 States, and remained steady in 4 States.

Divorces

Both the divorce rate and the number of divorces rose between 1984 and 1985. The 1985 divorce rate, 5.0 per 1,000 population, was 2 percent above the 1984 rate, 4.9 (table A). Since reaching an all-time high of 5.3 in 1979 and 1981, the divorce rate has fluctuated between 4.9 and 5.0 each year. This relative stability of the divorce rate in the 1980's contrasts with the rapid rise in the divorce rate during the 1970's (figure 2).

The number of divorces in 1985, 1,187,000, was 3 percent above the number in 1984, 1,155,000 (table F). The number of divorces in 1985 was the third highest total in history. The highest annual total, 1,213,000, was recorded in 1981.

Like marriage rates, divorce rates were highest in the Mountain and West South Central States. Divorce rates were lowest in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Divorce rates ranged from lows of 3.3 per 1,000 population in Connecticut and Minnesota to highs of 8.0 in Oklahoma and 14.4 in Nevada. Between 1984 and 1985 the divorce rate rose in 24 States, fell in 17 States and the District of Columbia, and remained steady in 7 States.

Table F. Divorces and divorce rates, by month: United States, 1984 and 1985

[Includes reported annulments. Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population. Data are estimated; see Technical notes. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published]

Month	Number		Rate	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Total	1,187,000	1,155,000	5.0	4.9
January	96,000	92,000	4.7	4.6
February	85,000	88,000	4.7	4.7
March	96,000	91,000	4.8	4.6
April	97,000	90,000	4.9	4.6
May	101,000	105,000	5.0	5.3
June	100,000	103,000	5.1	5.3
July	112,000	100,000	5.5	5.0
August	109,000	97,000	5.4	4.9
September	98,000	97,000	5.0	5.0
October	101,000	100,000	5.0	5.0
November	92,000	93,000	4.7	4.8
December	100,000	99,000	4.9	4.9

Deaths

During 1985 an estimated 2,084,000 deaths occurred in the United States, the greatest number ever recorded. The provisional death rate for 1985 was 874.8 deaths per 100,000 population, approximately 1 percent higher than the provisional rate for 1984 (866.8). The record number of deaths in 1985 is consistent with a general increase in the size of the population, especially for ages 65 years and over, and with the influenza outbreak during the early part of the year.[3] However, as a result of the continued decline in the death rates for most age groups, the provisional age-adjusted death rate for 1985 of 545.9 was the lowest ever recorded in the United States, although the difference between that rate and the provisional age-adjusted death rate recorded in 1984 (547.7) was not statistically significant (figure 3). Age-adjusted death rates control for changes and variations in the age composition of the population; therefore, they are better indicators than crude death rates for showing

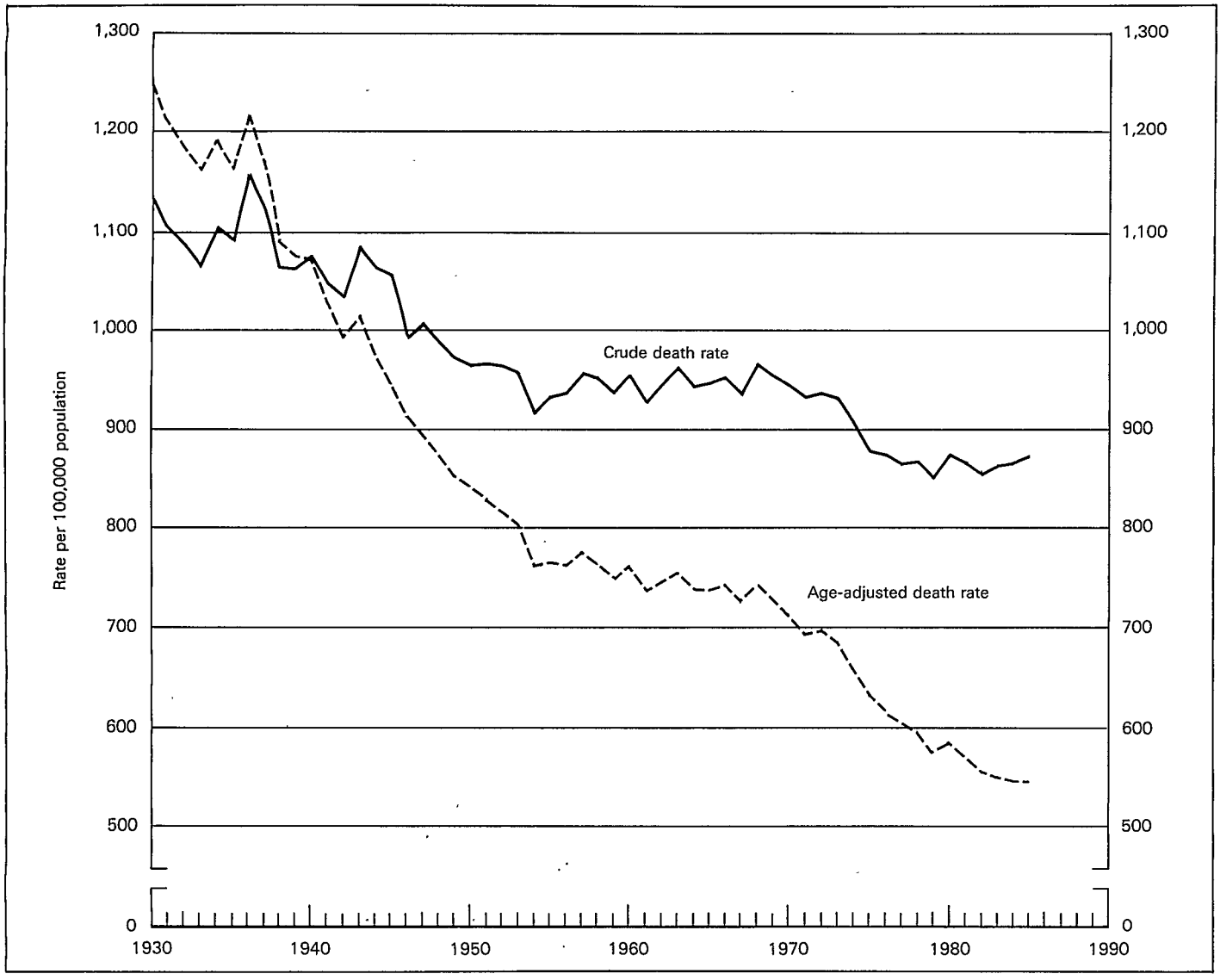

Figure 3. Crude and age-adjusted death rates: United States, 1930–85

changes in mortality risk over time and between race-sex groups within the population.

Unadjusted death rates were somewhat higher for January, February, April, July, and October in 1985 than for the same months in 1984. Rates for March, September, and November were approximately the same; for the remaining months of 1985, death rates were lower than for the previous year (table G).

Death rates by race and sex, and by age

Race and sex differentials—Age-adjusted death rates for the major race-sex groups generally showed no statistically significant changes between 1984 and 1985. White females had the lowest estimated age-adjusted death rate (390.0 deaths per 100,000 population), followed by black females (584.6), white males (689.5), and black males (1,028.9).

Age differentials—Between 1984 and 1985, provisional death rates decreased for persons aged 45–54 years, and increased for those aged 5–14 years and 85 years of age and over. Death rates for other age groups did not change significantly between the two successive years (table H). These results differ from those reported previously for 1985[4] and are the consequence of differences in the methodology for producing the data as well as changes in the populations on which the rates are based (see Technical notes).

Expectation of life

The expectation of life at birth in 1985 was 74.7, the same as the provisional record high attained in 1984. Provisional data showed that among the white population, from 1984 to 1985, life expectancy at birth declined by 0.1 year for females and remained the same for males. Among the black population, life expectancy at birth decreased by 0.2 year for males, but remained the same for females. The expectation of life at birth represents the average number of years that a group of infants would be expected to live if, throughout life, they were to experience the age-specific death rates prevailing during the year of their birth.

Table G. Deaths and death rates, by month: United States, 1984 and 1985

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published]

Month	Number		Rate	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Total	2,084,000	2,047,000	8.7	8.7
January	192,000	184,000	9.6	9.3
February	186,000	171,000	10.2	9.2
March	186,000	183,000	9.2	9.2
April	181,000	174,000	9.3	9.0
May	167,000	169,000	8.3	8.5
June	162,000	165,000	8.3	8.5
July	170,000	164,000	8.4	8.2
August	160,000	162,000	7.9	8.1
September	163,000	161,000	8.3	8.3
October	169,000	166,000	8.4	8.3
November	166,000	166,000	8.5	8.5
December	181,000	183,000	8.9	9.1

Table H. Death rates by age for 1984 and 1985 and percent difference between 1984 and 1985: United States

[Based on a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Age	1985	1984	Percent difference
All ages[1]	874.8	866.8	0.9
Under 1 year[2]	1,055.2	[a]1,079.7	−2.2
1–4 years	51.1	50.1	2.0
5–14 years	27.9	25.1	11.2
15–24 years	94.8	98.5	−3.8
25–34 years	122.3	123.1	−0.6
35–44 years	210.5	205.5	2.4
45–54 years	516.3	531.7	−2.9
55–64 years	1,284.7	1,289.6	−0.4
65–74 years	2,839.1	2,864.4	−0.9
75–84 years	6,411.3	6,416.5	−0.1
85 years and over	15,486.3	14,890.1	4.0

[1]Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but are not distributed among age groups.
[2]Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table 10 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.
[a]Revised.

Major causes of death

The 15 leading causes of death in 1985 accounted for 88 percent of all deaths in the United States (table J). The leading causes of death for 1979 through 1985 have been the same, but the order has often varied. In 1985, however, the order of the leading causes remained as it was in 1984.

For most causes, age-adjusted death rates are better indicators than crude death rates for showing changes in mortality risk over time. Such rates are used to depict trends for 13 of the 15 leading causes of death. For the other two leading causes of death, which occur mainly among infants under 1 year of age (Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period and Congenital anomalies), age-adjusted death rates are not shown. Changes in mortality for these two causes are measured by the infant mortality rate per 100,000 live births. The difference in the infant mortality rate for Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period for 1985 (484.3 infant deaths per 100,000 live births) and the 1984 rate (509.3) was not statistically significant. Similarly, the difference in the 1985 rate for Congenital anomalies (236.7) and the 1984 rate (230.0) was not statistically significant.

Age-adjusted death rates were lower in 1985 than in 1984 for two leading causes: Cerebrovascular diseases and Accidents and adverse effects. The age-adjusted death rate for Cerebrovascular diseases has generally declined since 1950 (figure 4). Within Accidents and adverse effects, the age-adjusted death rate for Motor vehicle accidents also declined in 1985, consistent with the downward pattern observed since 1979, but interrupted in 1984.

Table J. Death rates and percent of total deaths for the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1985

[Based on a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population. See table 8 for category numbers of causes of death. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Rank	*Cause of death* (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Death rate*	*Percent of total deaths*
...	All causes	874.8	100.0
1	Diseases of heart	325.0	37.2
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	191.7	22.0
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	64.0	7.3
4	Accidents and adverse effects	38.6	4.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents	18.8	2.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	19.7	2.3
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	31.2	3.6
6	Pneumonia and influenza	27.9	3.2
7	Diabetes mellitus	16.2	1.9
8	Suicide	12.0	1.4
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.2	1.3
10	Atherosclerosis	9.9	1.1
11	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	9.4	1.1
12	Homicide and legal intervention	8.1	0.9
13	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	7.6	0.9
14	Septicemia	7.1	0.8
15	Congenital anomalies	5.5	0.6
...	All other causes	109.4	12.5

Age-adjusted rates increased between 1984 and 1985 for three leading causes: Pneumonia and influenza; Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis; and Septicemia. Contributing to the increase in the age-adjusted rate for Pneumonia and influenza was a widespread outbreak of influenza in early 1985.

For the remaining eight leading causes of death, provisional data did not indicate a statistically significant change between 1984 and 1985.

Infant mortality

In 1985 an estimated 39,500 infants died in the United States. There was no statistically significant difference between the estimated infant mortality rate for 1985 of 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births and the 1984 revised provisional estimate of 10.7. The absence of a statistically significant change in the provisional infant mortality rate between 1984 and 1985 is consistent with the slowing in the rate of decline in infant mortality since 1981, following two decades of sustained decline (figure 5). Individually, none of the causes of infant mortality changed significantly between 1984 and 1985.

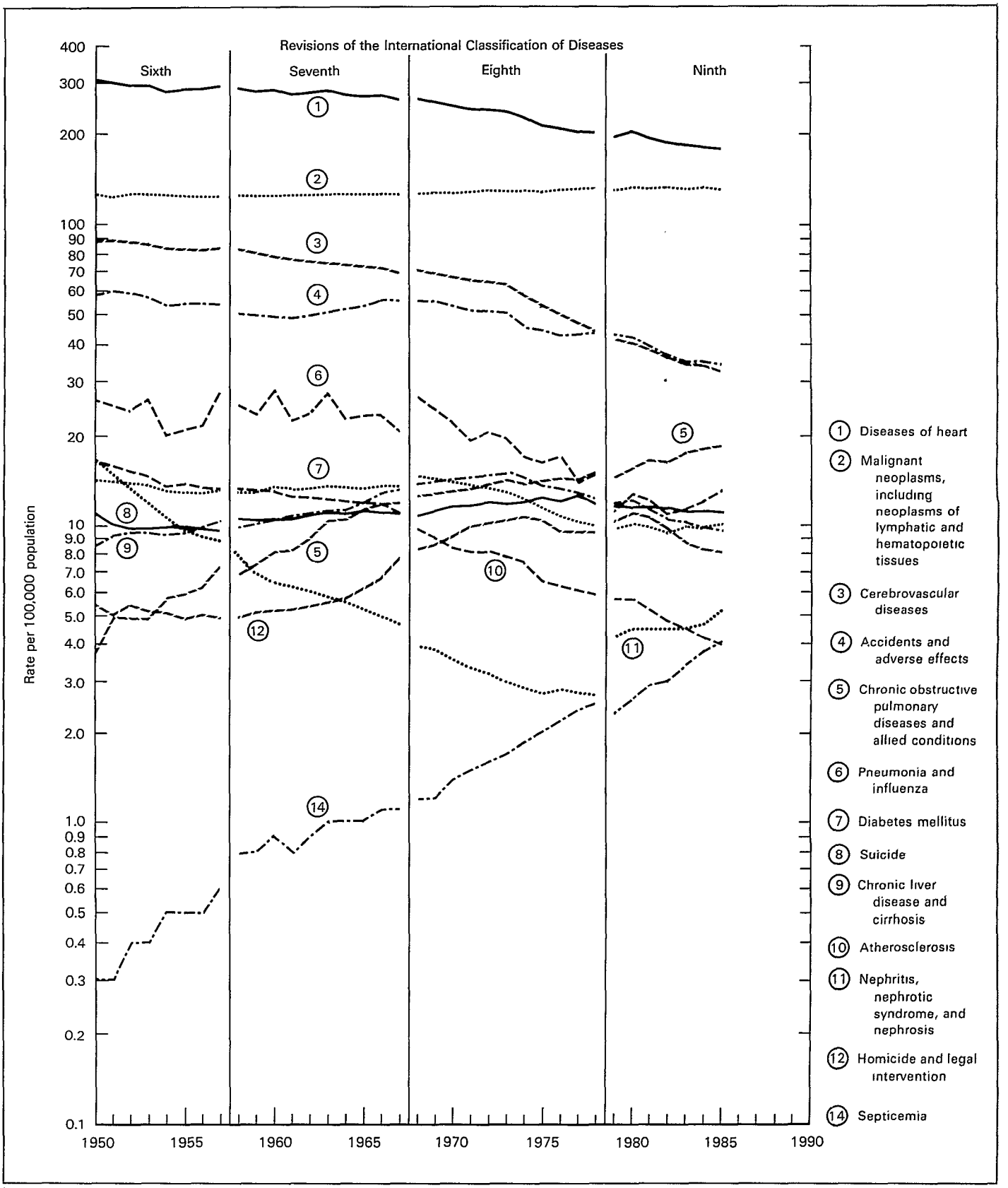

Figure 4. Age-adjusted death rates for 13 of the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1950–85

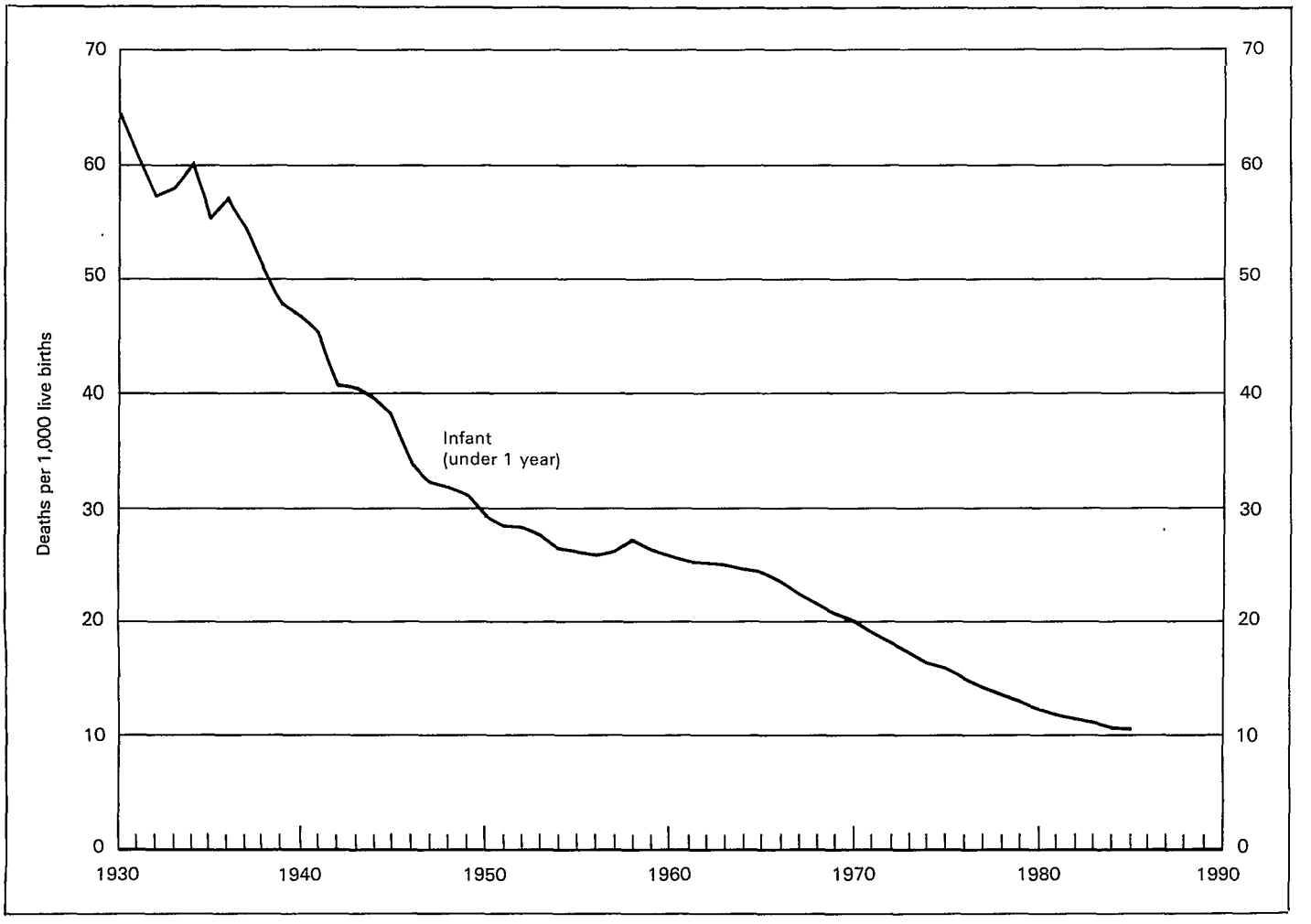

Figure 5. Infant mortality rates: United States, 1930–85

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[16]U.S. Bureau of the Census: Estimates of coverage of the population by sex, race, and age—Demographic analysis. *1970 Census of Population and Housing.* Evaluation and Research Program. PHC (E)–4. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

[17]U.S. Bureau of the Census: Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1984. *Current Population Reports.* Series P–25, No. 965. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1985.

[18]U.S. Bureau of the Census: Effect of changing birth rates upon infant mortality rates. *Vital Statistics—Special Reports.* Vol. 19, No. 21. U.S. Department of Commerce. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Nov. 10, 1944.

Table 1. Live births and birth rates: Each reporting area, 1984 and 1985

[By place of occurrence. Rates per 1,000 population in specified area. Number of events reported; see Technical notes]

Area	Live births			
	1985		1984	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New England	173,127	13.7	168,430	13.4
Maine	16,211	13.9	16,513	14.3
New Hampshire	15,724	15.8	12,656	13.0
Vermont	7,925	14.8	7,419	14.0
Massachusetts	82,872	14.2	79,386	13.7
Rhode Island	13,517	14.0	13,219	13.7
Connecticut	36,878	11.6	39,237	12.4
Middle Atlantic	521,643	14.0	508,461	13.7
New York	256,049	14.4	251,062	14.2
New Jersey	103,308	13.7	97,488	13.0
Pennsylvania	162,286	13.7	159,911	13.4
East North Central	626,650	15.0	622,585	15.0
Ohio	160,898	15.0	159,939	14.9
Indiana	80,774	14.7	79,134	14.4
Illinois	177,803	15.4	175,907	15.3
Michigan	134,090	14.8	134,517	14.8
Wisconsin	73,085	15.3	73,088	15.3
West North Central	275,155	15.7	277,090	15.8
Minnesota	66,270	15.8	65,788	15.8
Iowa	42,084	14.6	42,611	14.6
Missouri	77,186	15.3	78,517	15.7
North Dakota	12,717	18.6	12,738	18.6
South Dakota	12,253	17.3	12,383	17.5
Nebraska	25,688	16.0	26,483	16.5
Kansas	38,957	15.9	38,570	15.8
South Atlantic	601,687	15.0	573,718	14.5
Delaware	9,843	15.8	9,487	15.5
Maryland	60,019	13.7	58,790	13.5
District of Columbia	20,541	32.8	19,123	30.7
Virginia	83,184	14.6	79,342	14.1
West Virginia	25,589	13.2	25,059	12.8
North Carolina	89,859	14.4	86,705	14.1
South Carolina	49,300	14.7	48,215	14.6
Georgia	99,792	16.7	91,761	15.7
Florida	163,560	14.4	155,236	14.1
East South Central	223,449	14.8	223,670	14.9
Kentucky	51,710	13.9	51,964	14.0
Tennessee	70,547	14.8	70,407	14.9
Alabama	58,807	14.6	58,604	14.7
Mississippi	42,385	16.2	42,695	16.4
West South Central	483,106	18.2	476,252	18.2
Arkansas	35,079	14.9	33,440	14.2
Louisiana	81,136	18.1	83,195	18.6
Oklahoma	51,910	15.7	53,425	16.2
Texas	314,981	19.2	306,192	19.2
Mountain	236,406	18.5	230,474	18.4
Montana	13,236	16.0	13,846	16.8
Idaho	17,492	17.4	17,072	17.1
Wyoming	8,838	17.4	9,026	17.7
Colorado	55,319	17.1	54,471	17.1
New Mexico	28,904	19.9	26,285	18.5
Arizona	58,829	18.5	54,821	18.0
Utah	38,431	23.4	39,677	24.0
Nevada	15,357	16.4	15,276	16.8
Pacific	618,184	17.6	599,121	17.5
Washington	76,205	17.3	73,605	16.9
Oregon	40,448	15.1	39,536	14.8
California	470,733	17.9	455,075	17.8
Alaska	12,570	24.1	12,247	24.5
Hawaii	18,228	17.3	18,658	18.0

All data are by State of occurrence rather than by State of residence and should be interpreted accordingly.

Table 2. Marriages, divorces, and rates: Each reporting area, 1984 and 1985

[By place of occurrence. Includes reported annulments. Rates per 1,000 population in specified area. Number of events reported; see Technical notes]

Area	Marriages[1]				Divorces			
	1985		1984		1985		1984	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New England	114,855	9.1	115,388	9.2	47,319	3.7	44,668	3.6
Maine	11,257	9.7	12,430	10.8	6,243	5.4	5,864	5.1
New Hampshire	11,159	11.2	11,363	11.6	4,941	5.0	4,808	4.9
Vermont	5,622	10.5	5,375	10.1	2,282	4.3	2,173	4.1
Massachusetts	51,648	8.9	53,198	9.2	19,794	3.4	16,957	2.9
Rhode Island	7,963	8.2	7,942	8.3	3,589	3.7	3,640	3.8
Connecticut	27,206	8.6	25,080	8.0	10,470	3.3	11,226	3.6
Middle Atlantic	315,466	8.5	323,648	8.7	137,410	3.7	130,125	3.5
New York	164,864	9.3	168,860	9.5	68,310	3.8	61,075	3.4
New Jersey	61,915	8.2	62,192	8.3	29,295	3.9	28,469	3.8
Pennsylvania	88,687	7.5	92,596	7.8	39,805	3.4	40,581	3.4
East North Central[2]	365,658	8.8	384,412	9.2	156,254	4.3	161,082	4.5
Ohio	94,176	8.8	98,708	9.2	53,208	5.0	53,492	5.0
Indiana	52,688	9.6	52,705	9.6	---	---	---	---
Illinois	97,909	8.5	102,504	8.9	48,431	4.2	48,926	4.2
Michigan	80,813	8.9	89,391	9.9	37,735	4.2	42,112	4.6
Wisconsin	40,072	8.4	41,104	8.6	16,880	3.5	16,552	3.5
West North Central	157,251	9.0	169,958	9.7	73,882	4.2	74,306	4.2
Minnesota	34,458	8.2	36,873	8.9	13,750	3.3	14,696	3.5
Iowa	24,720	8.6	26,960	9.3	10,578	3.7	10,406	3.6
Missouri	49,014	9.7	54,148	10.8	25,393	5.0	25,038	5.0
North Dakota	5,467	8.0	5,806	8.5	2,300	3.4	2,258	3.3
South Dakota	7,836	11.1	8,035	11.4	2,567	3.6	2,506	3.5
Nebraska	12,185	7.6	13,341	8.3	6,465	4.0	6,487	4.0
Kansas	23,571	9.6	24,795	10.2	12,829	5.2	12,915	5.3
South Atlantic	443,595	11.0	447,108	11.3	210,757	5.2	208,231	5.3
Delaware	5,345	8.6	5,463	8.9	2,981	4.8	2,908	4.7
Maryland	47,069	10.7	46,815	10.8	16,202	3.7	15,817	3.6
District of Columbia	5,040	8.1	5,488	8.8	2,829	4.5	2,874	4.6
Virginia	66,670	11.7	65,976	11.7	24,220	4.2	24,837	4.4
West Virginia	14,649	7.6	15,456	7.9	9,990	5.2	9,491	4.9
North Carolina	50,575	8.1	52,123	8.5	30,273	4.8	29,125	4.7
South Carolina	52,776	15.8	55,882	16.9	13,628	4.1	13,753	4.2
Georgia	73,541	12.3	75,817	13.0	33,042	5.5	34,084	5.8
Florida	127,930	11.3	124,088	11.3	77,592	6.8	75,342	6.9
East South Central	172,440	11.4	172,856	11.5	86,301	5.7	86,060	5.7
Kentucky	46,949	12.6	44,006	11.8	18,774	5.0	17,369	4.7
Tennessee	54,942	11.5	55,205	11.7	30,210	6.3	30,684	6.5
Alabama	45,816	11.4	47,487	11.9	25,137	6.3	25,483	6.4
Mississippi	24,733	9.5	26,158	10.1	12,180	4.7	12,524	4.8
West South Central[3]	319,824	12.1	318,965	12.2	143,733	6.5	137,629	6.4
Arkansas	30,496	12.9	31,427	13.4	16,171	6.9	15,553	6.6
Louisiana	39,666	8.9	41,295	9.3	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma	35,896	10.9	38,612	11.7	26,360	8.0	24,002	7.3
Texas	213,766	13.1	207,631	13.0	101,202	6.2	98,074	6.1
Mountain	233,165	18.2	232,226	18.5	85,959	6.7	82,175	6.5
Montana	7,179	8.7	7,677	9.3	4,261	5.2	4,407	5.3
Idaho	12,542	12.5	12,518	12.5	6,223	6.2	6,033	6.0
Wyoming	5,355	10.5	5,723	11.2	3,799	7.5	3,700	7.2
Colorado	33,938	10.5	34,630	10.9	19,172	5.9	18,413	5.8
New Mexico	14,585	10.1	15,171	10.7	9,027	6.2	9,205	6.5
Arizona	35,567	11.2	31,506	10.3	21,410	6.7	19,796	6.5
Utah	17,077	10.4	17,579	10.6	8,580	5.2	8,134	4.9
Nevada	106,922	114.2	107,422	117.9	13,487	14.4	12,487	13.7
Pacific	314,542	9.0	315,294	9.2	177,649	5.1	202,823	5.9
Washington	44,514	10.1	44,730	10.3	25,563	5.8	27,313	6.3
Oregon	22,414	8.3	22,594	8.4	15,848	5.9	15,463	5.8
California	226,113	8.6	226,560	8.8	127,406	4.8	151,387	5.7
Alaska	6,182	11.9	6,519	13.0	3,996	7.7	3,904	7.8
Hawaii	15,319	14.5	14,891	14.3	4,836	4.6	4,756	4.6

[1]Data are either marriages reported or marriage licenses issued; see Technical notes.
[2]Divorce data exclude figures for Indiana.
[3]Divorce data exclude figures for Louisiana.

All data are by State of occurrence rather than by State of residence and should be interpreted accordingly.

Table 3. Deaths, death rates, and infant deaths: Each reporting area, 1984 and 1985

[By place of occurrence. Rates for deaths at all ages are per 1,000 population in specified area. Number of events reported; see Technical notes]

Area	Deaths (all ages)				Infant deaths (under 1 year)	
	1985		1984		1985	1984
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Number
New England	117,601	9.3	119,326	9.5	1,593	1,568
Maine	11,351	9.8	10,796	9.3	144	119
New Hampshire	8,311	8.3	7,749	7.9	106	106
Vermont	4,800	9.0	4,455	8.4	58	68
Massachusetts	54,935	9.4	59,104	10.2	755	739
Rhode Island	9,829	10.2	9,589	10.0	128	142
Connecticut	28,375	8.9	27,633	8.8	402	394
Middle Atlantic	365,307	9.8	357,533	9.6	5,658	5,490
New York	171,089	9.6	168,852	9.5	2,810	2,789
New Jersey	69,966	9.3	66,477	8.8	1,033	908
Pennsylvania	124,252	10.5	122,204	10.3	1,815	1,793
East North Central	364,866	8.8	359,072	8.6	6,595	6,750
Ohio	98,371	9.2	96,937	9.0	1,656	1,598
Indiana	48,430	8.8	47,195	8.6	837	868
Illinois	99,381	8.6	98,151	8.5	1,993	2,073
Michigan	77,191	8.5	75,515	8.3	1,474	1,507
Wisconsin	41,493	8.7	41,274	8.7	635	704
West North Central	165,110	9.4	160,979	9.2	2,631	2,548
Minnesota	34,797	8.3	33,525	8.1	634	571
Iowa	27,051	9.4	26,093	9.0	356	322
Missouri	54,109	10.8	52,332	10.4	811	815
North Dakota	5,979	8.7	5,897	8.6	126	116
South Dakota	6,610	9.3	6,417	9.1	103	112
Nebraska	14,934	9.3	14,973	9.3	263	276
Kansas	21,630	8.8	21,742	8.9	338	336
South Atlantic	362,837	9.0	351,942	8.9	7,055	6,971
Delaware	5,491	8.8	5,098	8.3	130	89
Maryland	35,928	8.2	34,875	8.0	574	618
District of Columbia	8,158	13.0	8,302	13.3	454	393
Virginia	44,521	7.8	43,899	7.8	926	898
West Virginia	19,672	10.2	19,114	9.8	268	288
North Carolina	53,377	8.5	51,496	8.4	1,086	1,099
South Carolina	25,780	7.7	25,340	7.7	691	659
Georgia	47,712	8.0	47,303	8.1	1,074	1,221
Florida	122,198	10.8	116,515	10.6	1,852	1,706
East South Central	141,136	9.3	139,034	9.3	2,757	2,894
Kentucky	34,299	9.2	33,449	9.0	555	567
Tennessee	45,525	9.6	45,570	9.7	876	921
Alabama	37,322	9.3	37,551	9.4	763	812
Mississippi	23,990	9.2	22,464	8.6	563	594
West South Central	210,703	7.9	208,816	8.0	5,051	5,160
Arkansas	24,067	10.2	23,478	10.0	380	340
Louisiana	37,121	8.3	36,549	8.2	967	1,037
Oklahoma	29,195	8.8	29,258	8.9	605	605
Texas	120,320	7.4	119,531	7.5	3,099	3,178
Mountain	89,167	7.0	88,021	7.0	2,268	2,273
Montana	6,626	8.0	6,644	8.1	109	103
Idaho	6,877	6.8	6,649	6.6	134	135
Wyoming	3,087	6.1	3,000	5.9	70	67
Colorado	20,636	6.4	20,941	6.6	588	599
New Mexico	9,552	6.6	9,806	6.9	280	265
Arizona	25,344	8.0	24,384	8.0	562	543
Utah	9,348	5.7	9,295	5.6	394	407
Nevada	7,697	8.2	7,302	8.0	131	154
Pacific	269,668	7.7	261,830	7.7	5,956	5,705
Washington	35,579	8.1	35,212	8.1	778	690
Oregon	24,030	8.9	23,229	8.7	409	415
California	201,901	7.7	195,430	7.6	4,479	4,245
Alaska	2,054	3.9	1,993	4.0	125	147
Hawaii	6,104	5.8	5,966	5.7	165	208

All data are by State of occurrence rather than by State of residence and should be interpreted accordingly.

Table 4. Deaths and death rates, by age, race, and sex: United States, 1985

[Based on a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Due to rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Age	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
All ages	2,084,000	1,097,800	986,640	1,819,150	950,570	868,580	265,290	147,230	118,060	243,050	133,950	109,100
Under 1 year	39,500	22,550	16,920	28,280	16,340	11,940	11,190	6,210	4,980	10,230	5,660	4,570
1–4 years	7,300	4,150	3,150	5,340	3,130	2,210	1,960	1,020	940	1,700	870	830
5–14 years	9,460	5,780	3,680	7,160	4,450	2,710	2,300	1,330	970	1,960	1,150	810
15–24 years	37,480	28,180	9,300	29,840	22,360	7,480	7,640	5,820	1,820	6,630	5,100	1,530
25–34 years	51,370	37,500	13,870	38,120	28,170	9,950	13,250	9,330	3,920	11,980	8,440	3,540
35–44 years	66,850	44,630	22,220	50,430	33,690	16,740	16,420	10,940	5,480	15,070	10,040	5,030
45–54 years	116,640	73,470	43,170	91,830	58,260	33,570	24,810	15,210	9,600	22,900	14,170	8,730
55–59 years	113,240	70,770	42,470	93,600	59,210	34,390	19,640	11,560	8,080	18,200	10,740	7,460
60–64 years	173,690	106,350	67,340	147,710	91,400	56,310	25,980	14,950	11,030	24,080	13,860	10,220
65–69 years	217,630	131,360	86,270	189,480	115,270	74,210	28,150	16,090	12,060	26,180	14,930	11,250
70–74 years	264,860	151,520	113,340	233,910	134,920	98,990	30,950	16,600	14,350	28,390	15,070	13,320
75–79 years	287,130	151,960	135,170	257,820	136,870	120,950	29,310	15,090	14,220	26,910	13,560	13,350
80–84 years	278,600	127,990	150,610	254,270	116,510	137,760	24,330	11,480	12,850	22,260	10,220	12,040
85 years and over	419,680	140,950	278,730	390,570	129,530	261,040	29,110	11,420	17,690	26,330	9,980	16,350
Not stated	1,040	640	400	790	460	330	250	180	70	230	160	70
	Rate											
All ages[1]	874.8	945.1	804.9	897.2	960.1	837.1	737.5	858.3	627.5	841.4	979.0	717.6
Under 1 year[2]	1,055.2	1,178.0	927.1	930.0	1,046.7	806.8	1,600.0	1,762.0	1,435.2	1,817.1	2,000.0	1,643.9
1–4 years	51.1	56.7	45.1	46.1	52.6	39.1	72.6	74.6	70.5	79.3	80.0	78.5
5–14 years	27.9	33.3	22.2	26.1	31.6	20.3	35.5	40.5	30.4	37.3	43.2	31.3
15–24 years	94.8	141.2	47.5	91.2	135.0	46.3	111.7	171.3	52.9	118.1	184.8	53.7
25–34 years	122.3	178.7	65.9	107.5	157.5	56.6	202.5	301.3	113.7	232.3	348.5	129.4
35–44 years	210.5	285.5	137.7	184.0	247.2	121.5	377.3	547.3	232.8	452.4	662.7	277.0
45–54 years	516.3	670.3	371.2	469.6	608.0	336.7	817.5	1,104.6	579.4	953.0	1,315.7	658.4
55–59 years	998.9	1,315.4	712.9	936.9	1,241.0	658.9	1,458.1	1,901.3	1,093.4	1,653.0	2,148.0	1,241.3
60–64 years	1,579.4	2,077.1	1,145.8	1,506.6	1,993.5	1,078.9	2,177.7	2,799.6	1,676.3	2,452.1	3,157.2	1,882.1
65–69 years	2,307.8	3,087.9	1,666.7	2,246.1	3,016.7	1,608.0	2,832.0	3,715.9	2,149.7	3,146.6	4,135.7	2,383.5
70–74 years	3,501.1	4,715.8	2,604.3	3,433.3	4,654.0	2,529.1	4,110.2	5,286.6	3,268.8	4,499.2	5,841.1	3,571.0
75–79 years	5,225.3	7,117.6	4,022.9	5,189.6	7,113.8	3,973.4	5,561.7	7,151.7	4,500.0	6,088.2	7,883.7	4,944.4
80–84 years	8,368.9	11,100.6	6,921.4	8,331.3	11,085.6	6,884.6	8,783.4	11,145.6	7,342.9	9,553.6	12,166.7	8,080.5
85 years and over	15,486.3	18,210.6	14,389.8	15,787.0	18,637.4	14,681.7	12,282.7	14,455.7	11,196.2	12,843.9	15,353.8	11,678.6

[1] Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but are not distributed among age groups.
[2] Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table 10 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Table 5. Death rates by age, race, and sex and age-adjusted death rates by race and sex: United States, 1960, 1970, and 1980–85

[For 1984 and 1985, based on a 10-percent sample of deaths; for all other years, based on final data. Data for 1970 and 1980–83 exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. For method of computation of age-adjusted rates, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Race, sex, and year	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	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	Age-adjusted rate
All races													
1985	874.8	1,055.2	51.1	27.9	94.8	122.3	210.5	516.3	1,284.7	2,839.1	6,411.3	15,486.3	545.9
1984	866.8	[a]1,079.7	50.1	25.1	98.5	123.1	205.5	531.7	1,289.6	2,864.4	6,416.5	14,890.1	547.7
1983[3]	862.8	1,107.3	55.9	26.9	96.0	121.4	201.9	535.7	1,299.5	2,874.3	6,441.5	15,168.0	550.5
1982[3]	852.0	1,164.2	57.6	28.3	101.0	125.2	207.4	549.7	1,297.9	2,885.2	6,329.8	15,048.3	553.8
1981[3]	862.4	1,207.3	60.2	29.4	107.1	132.1	221.3	573.5	1,322.1	2,922.3	6,429.9	15,379.7	568.2
1980[3]	878.3	1,288.3	63.9	30.6	115.4	135.5	227.9	584.0	1,346.3	2,994.9	6,692.6	15,980.3	585.8
1970[3]	945.3	2,142.4	84.5	41.3	127.7	157.4	314.5	730.0	1,658.8	3,582.7	8,004.4	16,344.9	714.3
1960[3]	954.7	2,696.4	109.1	46.6	106.3	146.4	299.4	756.0	1,735.1	3,822.1	8,745.2	19,857.5	760.9
Male													
1985	945.1	1,178.0	56.7	33.3	141.2	178.7	285.5	670.3	1,686.9	3,788.4	8,514.3	18,210.6	717.4
1984	945.8	1,175.7	56.7	30.6	144.0	179.5	269.6	691.4	1,702.8	3,859.4	8,472.7	18,033.7	721.3
1983[3]	942.6	1,223.7	63.3	32.5	140.4	174.6	265.8	694.5	1,725.6	3,885.4	8,539.1	17,977.4	725.3
1982[3]	938.0	1,291.5	63.3	34.1	149.2	180.6	272.6	720.4	1,736.1	3,929.2	8,391.4	17,782.0	733.1
1081[3]	954.5	1,331.8	67.3	35.7	158.3	190.6	291.9	751.7	1,774.7	3,994.6	8,519.6	18,138.2	753.3
1980[3]	976.9	1,428.5	72.6	36.7	172.3	196.1	299.2	767.3	1,815.1	4,105.2	8,816.7	18,801.1	777.2
1970[3]	1,090.3	2,410.0	93.2	50.5	188.5	215.3	402.6	958.5	2,282.7	4,873.8	10,010.2	17,821.5	931.6
1960[3]	1,104.5	3,059.3	119.5	55.7	152.1	187.9	372.8	992.2	2,309.5	4,914.4	10,178.4	21,186.3	949.3
Female													
1985	804.9	927.1	45.1	22.2	47.5	65.9	137.7	371.2	927.8	2,095.1	5,162.2	14,389.8	408.3
1984	792.0	974.6	43.2	19.4	52.2	67.4	143.6	381.0	924.2	2,092.0	5,197.0	13,614.1	409.5
1983[3]	787.4	985.4	48.3	21.0	50.7	68.9	140.2	386.0	923.8	2,092.3	5,200.0	14,010.6	411.5
1982[3]	770.7	1,030.8	51.6	22.3	51.6	70.4	144.4	389.9	913.9	2,084.7	5,120.7	13,895.2	411.2
1981[3]	775.4	1,076.7	52.8	22.8	54.8	74.3	153.2	406.9	925.2	2,100.6	5,201.0	14,202.5	420.4
1980[3]	785.3	1,141.7	54.7	24.2	57.5	75.9	159.3	412.9	934.3	2,144.7	5,440.1	14,746.9	432.6
1970[3]	807.8	1,863.7	75.4	31.8	68.1	101.6	231.1	517.2	1,098.9	2,579.7	6,677.6	15,518.0	532.5
1960[3]	809.2	2,321.3	98.4	37.3	61.3	106.6	229.4	526.7	1,196.4	2,871.8	7,633.1	19,008.4	590.6
White													
1985	897.2	930.0	46.1	26.1	91.2	107.5	184.0	469.6	1,219.1	2,776.5	6,385.2	15,787.0	523.2
1984	890.2	914.2	45.9	23.6	96.6	109.7	178.4	489.7	1,223.3	2,799.5	6,403.3	15,218.9	525.6
1983[3]	884.6	948.1	50.8	25.6	93.2	107.6	177.8	490.8	1,233.0	2,808.0	6,415.6	15,477.4	528.0
1982[3]	872.9	1,018.5	52.8	27.0	98.3	110.2	182.7	504.0	1,233.3	2,822.3	6,329.3	15,296.9	531.8
1981[3]	880.3	1,062.0	54.3	28.0	104.6	116.2	192.5	524.9	1,255.7	2,855.9	6,423.4	15,628.0	544.6
1980[3]	892.5	1,099.9	57.9	29.1	112.0	118.4	197.2	531.6	1,276.7	2,921.1	6,664.9	16,220.0	559.4
1970[3]	946.3	1,869.7	75.1	39.1	115.8	129.9	267.0	666.2	1,577.1	3,490.1	8,043.3	16,889.7	679.6
1960[3]	947.8	2,357.7	95.2	43.9	99.1	123.6	260.4	692.3	1,632.8	3,739.8	8,827.2	20,354.5	727.0
White, male													
1985	960.1	1,046.7	52.6	31.6	135.0	157.5	247.2	608.0	1,609.8	3,723.1	8,517.0	18,637.4	689.5
1984	961.8	997.4	52.1	28.4	141.9	160.5	234.2	633.4	1,622.3	3,783.4	8,511.2	18,511.5	694.6
1983[3]	957.4	1,052.9	57.3	31.1	137.0	154.8	232.9	636.5	1,642.9	3,816.1	8,556.9	18,443.3	698.4
1982[3]	951.8	1,135.5	58.2	32.5	145.6	158.7	238.6	659.9	1,654.6	3,859.8	8,444.7	18,123.1	706.0
1981[3]	965.1	1,182.0	60.5	34.2	154.5	167.3	252.4	686.5	1,692.0	3,926.9	8,565.2	18,454.0	724.4
1980[3]	983.3	1,230.3	66.1	35.0	167.0	171.3	257.4	698.9	1,728.5	4,035.7	8,829.8	19,097.3	745.3
1970[3]	1,086.7	2,113.2	83.6	48.0	170.8	176.6	343.5	882.9	2,202.6	4,810.1	10,098.8	18,551.7	893.4
1960[3]	1,098.5	2,694.1	104.9	52.7	143.7	163.2	332.6	932.2	2,225.2	4,848.4	10,299.6	21,750.0	917.7
White, female													
1985	837.1	806.8	39.1	20.3	46.3	56.6	121.5	336.7	868.8	2,030.7	5,128.0	14,681.7	390.0
1984	822.1	826.5	39.4	18.6	50.1	58.4	123.4	351.6	866.6	2,031.4	5,161.7	13,909.5	391.4
1983[3]	815.3	837.6	43.9	19.7	48.3	60.1	123.4	351.0	867.8	2,024.7	5,162.2	14,278.3	392.7
1982[3]	797.9	895.2	47.0	21.2	49.5	61.3	127.7	355.1	859.8	2,022.9	5,100.7	14,123.9	393.3
1981[3]	799.6	935.4	47.7	21.6	53.2	64.7	133.6	370.9	869.4	2,032.8	5,176.3	14,438.2	401.4
1980[3]	806.1	962.5	49.3	22.9	55.5	65.4	138.2	372.7	876.2	2,066.6	5,401.7	14,979.6	411.1
1970[3]	812.6	1,614.6	66.1	29.9	61.6	84.1	193.3	462.9	1,014.9	2,470.7	6,698.7	15,980.2	501.7
1960[3]	800.9	2,007.7	85.2	34.7	54.9	85.0	191.1	458.8	1,078.9	2,779.3	7,696.6	19,477.7	555.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Death rates by age, race, and sex and age-adjusted death rates by race and sex: United States, 1960, 1970, and 1980–85—Con.

[For 1984 and 1985, based on a 10-percent sample of deaths; for all other years, based on final data. Data for 1970 and 1980–83 exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. For method of computation of age-adjusted rates, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Race, sex, and year	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	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	Age-adjusted rate
All other													
1985	737.5	1,600.0	72.6	35.5	111.7	202.5	377.3	817.5	1,796.1	3,383.5	6,671.6	12,282.7	694.8
1984	732.6	1,792.6	68.1	31.8	107.9	197.0	378.0	809.4	1,817.7	3,441.2	6,548.5	11,476.6	694.5
1983[3]	736.6	1,802.0	78.5	32.7	109.4	198.6	357.6	838.7	1,841.1	3,464.5	6,695.1	11,796.8	703.1
1982[3]	728.9	1,745.5	78.4	34.3	114.4	210.3	367.1	868.2	1,840.0	3,458.5	6,343.4	12,159.6	704.6
1981[3]	755.0	1,786.5	87.3	35.6	120.0	226.2	408.2	921.0	1,890.8	3,531.9	6,478.6	12,547.9	732.6
1980[3]	791.7	2,148.5	91.4	37.4	133.6	239.1	428.9	967.7	1,954.9	3,671.0	6,984.3	13,227.1	774.2
1970[3]	938.4	3,597.1	134.1	53.7	203.6	348.7	664.3	1,290.9	2,431.1	4,488.4	7,511.2	10,750.3	983.4
1960[3]	1,008.5	4,626.4	190.8	64.3	158.2	318.6	633.4	1,342.9	2,774.6	4,784.9	7,631.1	13,907.6	1,046.1
All other, male													
1985	858.3	1,762.0	74.6	40.5	171.3	301.3	547.3	1,104.6	2,321.4	4,376.2	8,461.8	14,455.7	909.8
1984	851.9	1,967.7	76.6	40.4	154.2	290.5	513.9	1,107.0	2,376.6	4,554.0	8,081.4	13,782.1	908.5
1983[3]	854.9	1,976.3	89.5	38.7	157.2	292.9	495.5	1,117.4	2,431.9	4,521.8	8,398.0	13,478.4	916.3
1982[3]	854.8	1,921.1	85.7	41.2	167.8	313.0	509.5	1,176.7	2,457.7	4,571.7	7,918.1	14,386.4	928.4
1981[3]	889.4	1,934.3	98.8	43.0	178.5	338.8	567.5	1,255.7	2,522.6	4,626.0	8,056.0	14,685.9	964.3
1980[3]	936.5	2,350.2	103.0	44.9	201.6	357.8	594.2	1,309.1	2,606.3	4,747.2	8,688.5	15,774.9	1,015.1
1970[3]	1,115.9	4,020.0	144.7	65.0	304.6	504.1	873.5	1,646.1	3,046.6	5,474.4	8,981.0	11,405.2	1,231.4
1960[3]	1,152.0	5,189.4	207.3	75.2	213.8	386.4	729.2	1,551.0	3,151.5	5,664.0	8,662.6	15,238.7	1,211.0
All other, female													
1985	627.5	1,435.2	70.5	30.4	52.9	113.7	232.8	579.4	1,367.9	2,642.0	5,513.2	11,196.2	524.7
1984	624.0	1,609.0	59.5	22.9	62.2	113.8	263.2	562.9	1,363.4	2,617.0	5,561.8	10,331.2	526.2
1983[3]	629.2	1,618.9	67.2	26.5	62.4	115.1	240.8	607.5	1,359.4	2,682.6	5,607.8	10,944.5	535.2
1982[3]	614.5	1,560.7	71.0	27.3	61.7	119.1	245.4	615.7	1,346.8	2,637.3	5,329.5	11,130.5	529.3
1981[3]	633.0	1,634.5	75.6	28.2	62.8	127.3	272.4	646.1	1,383.1	2,715.2	5,463.9	11,371.7	549.4
1980[3]	660.6	1,944.1	79.5	29.8	68.0	135.7	288.3	687.8	1,423.1	2,856.2	5,863.3	11,922.3	582.6
1970[3]	775.3	3,169.4	123.3	42.3	108.8	215.7	490.5	979.4	1,886.9	3,675.6	6,392.6	10,288.9	770.8
1960[3]	872.6	4,067.1	174.4	53.4	106.1	260.0	547.3	1,144.9	2,409.7	3,981.4	6,708.4	12,871.2	893.3
Black													
1985	841.4	1,817.1	79.3	37.3	118.1	232.3	452.4	953.0	2,029.8	3,730.0	7,284.4	12,843.9	779.0
1984	830.5	2,033.0	76.3	34.2	115.4	223.0	445.4	933.6	2,034.0	3,767.9	7,140.3	12,009.9	773.7
1983[3]	830.5	2,032.9	85.3	34.5	114.4	226.1	417.2	956.6	2,059.7	3,773.6	7,215.8	12,320.9	777.9
1982[3]	819.2	1,963.2	84.9	36.9	118.7	240.4	429.9	987.3	2,053.9	3,769.2	6,773.3	12,792.4	778.7
1981[3]	841.7	1,992.7	93.6	37.7	124.3	255.9	470.5	1,041.1	2,094.4	3,816.3	6,904.8	13,073.7	803.9
1980[3]	875.4	2,356.6	97.6	39.0	138.3	269.5	489.9	1,087.6	2,146.6	3,932.9	7,382.6	13,610.8	842.5
1970[3]	999.3	3,835.6	140.0	55.5	212.4	381.2	724.9	1,383.8	2,570.6	4,719.4	7,860.7	11,300.5	1,044.0
1960[3]	1,038.6	4,740.9	190.9	64.5	157.9	333.0	659.0	1,391.7	2,899.1	4,880.2	7,594.9	13,828.4	1,073.3
Black, male													
1985	979.0	2,000.0	80.0	43.2	184.8	348.5	662.7	1,315.7	2,619.8	4,846.5	9,289.1	15,353.8	1,028.9
1984	963.4	2,221.8	84.2	43.7	163.2	329.2	608.9	1,291.1	2,656.6	4,991.7	8,869.0	14,707.7	1,016.1
1983[3]	963.3	2,243.4	96.8	40.9	165.0	335.8	586.5	1,287.3	2,713.1	4,949.3	9,100.0	14,155.6	1,019.6
1982[3]	960.4	2,168.9	93.4	44.4	175.4	360.3	606.7	1,352.1	2,758.1	5,040.1	8,477.2	15,117.9	1,035.0
1981[3]	991.6	2,164.8	105.3	45.2	186.7	387.1	667.9	1,432.5	2,804.1	5,046.3	8,635.1	15,396.4	1,067.7
1980[3]	1,034.1	2,586.7	110.5	47.4	209.1	407.3	689.8	1,479.9	2,873.0	5,131.1	9,231.6	16,098.8	1,112.8
1970[3]	1,186.6	4,298.9	150.5	67.1	320.6	559.5	956.6	1,777.5	3,256.9	5,803.2	9,454.9	12,222.3	1,318.6
1960[3]	1,181.7	5,306.8	208.5	75.1	212.0	402.5	762.0	1,624.8	3,316.4	5,798.7	8,605.1	14,844.8	1,246.1
Black, female													
1985	717.6	1,643.9	78.5	31.3	53.7	129.4	277.0	658.4	1,545.5	2,907.7	6,059.7	11,678.6	584.6
1984	711.1	1,841.3	68.3	24.5	69.1	129.7	309.3	641.0	1,525.6	2,881.7	6,095.1	10,729.9	586.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Death rates by age, race, and sex and age-adjusted death rates by race and sex: United States, 1960, 1970, and 1980–85—Con.

[For 1984 and 1985, based on a 10-percent sample of deaths; for all other years, based on final data. Data for 1970 and 1980–83 exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. For method of computation of age-adjusted rates, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Race, sex, and year	*All ages*[1]	*Under 1 year*[2]	*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*	*Age-adjusted rate*
Black, female—Con.													
1983[3]	711.2	1,818.6	73.6	28.0	65.6	130.0	276.1	685.8	1,526.3	2,930.6	6,064.6	11,329.5	590.4
1982[3]	692.4	1,760.1	76.4	29.4	63.5	134.8	282.7	693.1	1,498.3	2,863.0	5,708.5	11,660.0	581.4
1981[3]	707.3	1,823.4	81.6	30.0	64.0	141.1	306.1	723.9	1,527.9	2,929.7	5,822.3	11,933.0	599.1
1980[3]	733.3	2,123.7	84.4	30.5	70.5	150.0	323.9	768.2	1,561.0	3,057.4	6,212.1	12,367.2	631.1
1970[3]	829.2	3,368.8	129.4	43.8	111.9	231.0	533.0	1,043.9	1,986.2	3,860.9	6,691.5	10,706.6	814.4
1960[3]	905.0	4,162.2	173.3	53.8	107.5	273.2	568.5	1,177.0	2,510.9	4,064.2	6,730.0	13,052.6	916.9

[1]Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but are not distributed among age groups.
[2]Death rates under 1 year (based on population) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table 10 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.
[3]Data are final; see Technical notes.
[a]Revised.

Table 6. Provisional abridged life table for the total population: United States, 1985

[Based on a 10-percent sample of deaths; see Technical notes. For explanation of the columns of the life table, see Section 6 of *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1981, Volume II, Part A]

Age interval	*Proportion dying*	*Of 100,000 born alive*		*Stationary population*		*Average remaining lifetime*
Period of life between 2 exact ages stated in years (1)	*Proportion of persons alive at beginning of age interval dying during interval* (2)	*Number living at beginning of age interval* (3)	*Number dying during age interval* (4)	*In the age interval* (5)	*In this and all subsequent age intervals* (6)	*Average number of years of life remaining at beginning of age interval* (7)
x *to* x + n	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nd_x$	$_nL_x$	T_x	$\mathring{e}_x$
0–1	0.0108	100,000	1,078	99,079	7,472,466	74.7
1–5	0.0020	98,922	199	395,222	7,373,387	74.5
5–10	0.0013	98,723	130	493,261	6,978,165	70.7
10–15	0.0014	98,593	143	492,688	6,484,904	65.8
15–20	0.0038	98,450	377	491,395	5,992,216	60.9
20–25	0.0055	98,073	541	489,040	5,500,821	56.1
25–30	0.0056	97,532	547	486,291	5,011,781	51.4
30–35	0.0066	96,985	642	483,358	4,525,490	46.7
35–40	0.0087	96,343	841	479,732	4,042,132	42.0
40–45	0.0128	95,502	1,221	474,675	3,562,400	37.3
45–50	0.0198	94,281	1,863	467,089	3,087,725	32.8
50–55	0.0315	92,418	2,912	455,267	2,620,636	28.4
55–60	0.0488	89,506	4,372	437,228	2,165,369	24.2
60–65	0.0763	85,134	6,496	410,310	1,728,141	20.3
65–70	0.1096	78,638	8,617	372,578	1,317,831	16.8
70–75	0.1620	70,021	11,346	322,727	945,253	13.5
75–80	0.2327	58,675	13,655	260,070	622,526	10.6
80–85	0.3479	45,020	15,664	186,152	362,456	8.1
85 and over	1.0000	29,356	29,356	176,304	176,304	6.0

Table 7. Average length of life in years by race and sex: United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975–85

[For 1984 and 1985, based on a 10-percent sample of deaths; for all other years, based on final data. For further discussion, see Technical notes]

							All other					
	All races			*White*			*Total*			*Black*		
Year	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
1985	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	71.2	67.2	75.2	69.5	65.3	73.7
1984	74.7	71.1	78.3	75.3	71.8	78.8	71.3	67.3	75.2	69.7	65.5	73.7
1983[1]	74.6	71.0	78.1	75.2	71.7	78.7	71.1	67.2	74.9	69.6	65.4	73.6
1982[1]	74.5	70.9	78.1	75.1	71.5	78.7	71.0	66.8	75.0	69.4	65.1	73.7
1981[1]	74.2	70.4	77.8	74.8	71.1	78.4	70.3	66.1	74.4	68.9	64.5	73.2
1980[1]	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	69.5	65.3	73.6	68.1	63.8	72.5
1979[1]	73.9	70.0	77.8	74.6	70.8	78.4	69.8	65.4	74.1	68.5	64.0	72.9
1978[1]	73.5	69.6	77.3	74.1	70.4	78.0	69.3	65.0	73.5	68.1	63.7	72.4
1977[1]	73.3	69.5	77.2	74.0	70.2	77.9	68.9	64.7	73.2	67.7	63.4	72.0
1976[1]	72.9	69.1	76.8	73.6	69.9	77.5	68.4	64.2	72.7	67.2	62.9	71.6
1975[1]	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	68.0	63.7	72.4	66.8	62.4	71.3
1970[1]	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	65.3	61.3	69.4	64.1	60.0	68.3
1960[1]	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.6	61.1	66.3	---	---	---
1950[1]	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.8	59.1	62.9	---	---	---

[1] Data are final; see Technical notes.

Table 8. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes and selected components: United States, 1984 and 1985

[Based on a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Year*	*Age*											*Age-adjusted rate*[3]
		All ages[1]	*Under 1 year*[2]	*1–14 years*	*15–24 years*	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65–74 years*	*75–84 years*	*85 years and over*	
All causes	1985	874.8	1,055.2	34.8	94.8	122.3	210.5	516.3	1,284.7	2,839.1	6,411.3	15,486.3	545.9
	1984	866.8	[a]1,079.7	32.5	98.5	123.1	205.5	531.7	1,289.6	2,864.4	6,416.5	14,890.1	547.7
Diseases of heart 390–398,402,404–429	1985	325.0	28.1	1.3	2.5	8.0	40.2	155.5	437.4	1,087.4	2,727.0	7,333.6	181.7
	1984	324.4	20.1	1.3	2.5	8.0	37.1	160.5	444.7	1,110.6	2,752.3	7,125.7	183.3
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.....390–398	1985	2.6	-	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.9	5.0	11.2	19.2	21.8	1.8
	1984	2.9	-	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.5	6.6	11.0	21.7	19.8	2.0
Hypertensive heart disease 402	1985	8.6	-	-	0.1	0.3	1.8	5.8	14.3	29.8	67.9	153.1	5.2
	1984	8.7	-	-	0.0	0.2	1.7	5.7	13.9	32.6	70.1	152.2	5.3
Hypertensive heart and renal disease...404	1985	1.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	2.9	12.1	32.8	0.6
	1984	1.3	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	4.1	12.4	35.9	0.7
Ischemic heart disease.....410–414	1985	226.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	3.0	25.5	106.9	310.4	782.2	1,920.6	4,995.2	126.6
	1984	228.8	0.5	-	0.2	2.6	22.6	113.3	319.0	798.0	1,978.1	4,915.1	129.1
Acute myocardial infarction.....410	1985	115.7	0.8	-	0.2	1.9	16.1	65.3	192.1	458.0	976.0	1,791.1	69.7
	1984	118.5	0.5	-	0.1	1.7	14.4	73.1	202.4	473.6	1,012.4	1,736.4	72.4
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease 411	1985	1.6	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	3.3	5.4	10.9	23.6	1.0
	1984	1.6	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	1.3	3.2	6.4	11.5	21.3	1.0
Angina pectoris 413	1985	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.5	2.0	3.2	6.6	0.2
	1984	0.4	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	7.9	0.3
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart *disease* 412,414	1985	108.8	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.1	39.8	114.4	316.9	930.5	3,173.8	55.5
	1984	108.3	-	-	0.1	0.8	8.0	38.5	112.8	315.8	951.4	3,149.6	55.3
Other diseases of endocardium.....424	1985	4.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.5	3.6	13.4	37.3	96.3	2.2
	1984	3.8	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	3.8	13.0	39.7	69.9	2.2
All other forms of heart disease 415–423,425–429	1985	82.0	27.0	1.2	1.9	3.9	11.6	39.0	102.8	248.0	670.1	2,034.7	45.4
	1984	78.8	19.5	1.2	1.9	4.3	11.1	37.3	100.4	251.9	630.3	1,932.3	44.1
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of *lymphatic and hematopoietic* tissues 140–208	1985	191.7	4.3	3.8	4.8	12.7	46.0	165.4	448.2	837.8	1,261.9	1,569.4	132.5
	1984	191.6	2.5	3.4	5.5	12.6	44.5	172.4	450.8	830.0	1,272.7	1,559.1	133.1
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx.....140–149	1985	3.5	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	4.3	10.3	14.8	16.4	20.7	2.6
	1984	3.6	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	4.5	10.1	16.8	17.6	19.4	2.7
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum.....150–159	1985	48.9	-	0.2	0.2	2.1	7.4	31.7	100.9	213.0	371.0	545.8	31.5
	1984	48.8	-	0.1	0.4	1.5	7.2	33.6	102.1	208.9	376.9	539.3	31.6
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs 160–165	1985	52.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	8.4	52.2	155.7	265.3	285.4	195.6	38.3
	1984	52.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	7.5	54.8	156.1	265.0	287.0	184.7	38.5
Malignant neoplasm of breast 174–175	1985	16.9	-	-	0.1	1.1	8.4	23.3	46.5	62.1	86.9	119.9	12.7
	1984	17.0	-	-	0.0	1.7	9.7	24.7	43.8	60.4	87.1	129.8	12.8
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs 179–187	1985	20.8	-	0.1	0.4	1.2	4.0	12.2	32.5	88.0	175.1	263.1	12.9
	1984	20.6	-	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.5	12.4	34.7	85.3	175.9	258.4	12.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes and selected components: United States, 1984 and 1985—Con.

[Based on a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Year*	*Age*											*Age-adjusted rate*[3]
		All ages[1]	*Under 1 year*[2]	*1–14 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*	
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs 188–189	1985	8.0	-	0.2	-	0.1	1.2	5.6	14.6	34.7	63.7	89.7	5.1
	1984	7.9	-	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	5.8	15.1	33.9	60.4	95.7	5.0
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites..... 170–173,190–199	1985	23.5	3.5	1.4	1.6	4.0	8.2	24.0	56.6	89.8	137.4	180.8	17.1
	1984	23.4	0.8	1.5	2.0	3.9	8.8	23.1	53.4	92.3	140.3	180.3	17.0
Leukemia 204–208	1985	7.3	0.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.9	4.6	10.2	26.5	52.2	71.6	5.0
	1984	7.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.6	5.4	13.4	24.7	54.9	78.9	5.3
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 200–203	1985	10.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.5	4.3	7.4	21.0	43.7	73.9	82.3	7.3
	1984	10.3	-	0.1	0.9	1.8	3.4	8.1	22.1	42.6	72.7	72.6	7.2
Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	1985	64.0	2.9	0.2	0.7	2.4	7.2	21.8	55.3	171.7	592.4	1,849.8	32.3
	1984	65.6	3.3	0.2	0.7	2.3	7.7	24.8	58.2	181.7	628.0	1,796.6	33.9
Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	1985	38.6	19.0	15.1	48.1	35.2	32.0	31.2	36.5	50.9	102.6	257.6	34.3
	1984	40.1	23.6	14.3	50.5	38.4	32.1	33.3	37.3	50.8	109.7	270.4	35.6
Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	1985	18.8	4.8	7.1	35.3	20.8	16.9	13.9	16.5	19.1	27.7	25.8	18.3
	1984	19.6	4.1	6.7	36.5	23.0	18.1	16.3	15.9	18.5	29.5	20.6	19.2
All other accidents and adverse effects..... E800–E807,E826–E949	1985	19.7	13.9	8.0	12.9	14.4	15.1	17.3	20.1	31.8	74.9	231.7	16.0
	1984	20.4	19.5	7.6	14.0	15.4	13.9	16.9	21.4	32.4	80.3	250.2	16.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions..... 490–496	1985	31.2	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.5	10.6	48.3	142.5	292.0	373.1	18.6
	1984	29.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	2.0	9.5	46.6	147.3	265.9	336.9	18.0
Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	1985	27.9	17.9	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.9	6.6	19.0	56.0	235.9	1,018.1	13.2
	1984	25.0	17.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.9	7.0	17.2	53.0	220.8	853.0	12.2
Diabetes mellitus 250	1985	16.2	-	0.1	0.3	1.5	4.9	8.4	27.5	63.7	129.1	222.9	10.1
	1984	15.6	-	0.0	0.3	1.4	4.1	9.7	26.8	61.3	124.2	212.8	9.9
Suicide..... E950–E959	1985	12.0	...	0.6	12.0	15.9	13.6	15.6	15.9	17.4	23.5	17.3	11.2
	1984	12.3	...	0.6	12.2	16.1	14.3	16.9	16.3	18.5	21.9	17.2	11.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	1985	11.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.7	9.9	21.7	34.5	36.0	35.6	19.9	9.6
	1984	11.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.5	10.3	22.6	35.5	38.0	33.6	9.3	9.8
Atherosclerosis..... 440	1985	9.9	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.9	4.8	16.2	79.6	460.1	4.0
	1984	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	3.9	17.5	87.2	490.7	4.1
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis..... 580–589	1985	9.4	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.3	3.1	9.3	31.3	82.8	222.1	5.2
	1984	8.5	6.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.7	2.9	9.9	25.4	76.5	196.3	4.7
Homicide and legal intervention ... E960–E978	1985	8.1	9.4	1.5	11.5	14.3	11.0	7.7	6.2	4.0	4.2	4.4	8.1
	1984	8.3	9.6	1.2	11.8	14.4	11.3	8.5	5.3	4.4	5.6	5.2	8.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period..... 760–779	1985	7.6	483.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	(4)
	1984	8.0	513.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	(4)
Septicemia 038	1985	7.1	10.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	3.1	8.1	22.3	60.6	152.0	4.1
	1984	6.4	9.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.4	3.5	8.2	19.9	52.0	129.8	3.8
Congenital anomalies 740–759	1985	5.5	236.2	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.7	4.1	6.6	(4)
	1985	5.6	231.8	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	(4)

[1] Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but are not distributed among age groups.
[2] Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table 11 for infant mortality rates by cause and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.
[3] For method of computation, see Technical notes.
[4] Because deaths from these causes occur primarily among infants, age-adjusted rates are not shown, see table 11.
[a] Revised.

Table 9. Deaths and death rates for 72 selected causes: United States, 1984 and 1985

[Based on a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Number*		*Rate*	
	1985	*1984*	*1985*	*1984*
All causes	2,084,000	2,047,000	874.8	866.8
Shigellosis and amebiasis 004,006	50	40	0.0	0.0
Certain other intestinal infections 007–009	390	320	0.2	0.1
Tuberculosis 010–018	1,690	1,800	0.7	0.8
Tuberculosis of respiratory system 010–012	1,270	1,330	0.5	0.6
Other tuberculosis 013–018	420	470	0.2	0.2
Whooping cough 033	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas 034–035	10	40	0.0	0.0
Meningococcal infection 036	180	300	0.1	0.1
Septicemia 038	17,040	15,030	7.1	6.4
Acute poliomyelitis 045	-	-	-	-
Measles 055	-	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis 070	1,050	800	0.4	0.3
Syphilis 090–097	50	60	0.0	0.0
All other infectious and parasitic diseases 001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041,046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	6,990	6,250	2.9	2.6
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 140–208	457,670	452,470	191.7	191.6
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx 140–149	8,320	8,500	3.5	3.6
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum 150–159	116,830	115,240	48.9	48.8
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs 160–165	125,230	123,880	52.5	52.5
Malignant neoplasm of breast 174–175	40,300	40,100	16.9	17.0
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs 179–187	49,550	48,710	20.8	20.6
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs 188–189	19,000	18,590	8.0	7.9
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites 170–173,190–199	56,130	55,320	23.5	23.4
Leukemia 204–208	17,310	17,800	7.3	7.5
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 200–203	24,990	24,330	10.5	10.3
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature 210–239	6,450	6,810	2.7	2.9
Diabetes mellitus 250	38,620	36,830	16.2	15.6
Nutritional deficiencies 260–269	2,600	2,630	1.1	1.1
Anemias 280–285	3,410	3,240	1.4	1.4
Meningitis 320–322	1,170	1,100	0.5	0.5
Major cardiovascular diseases 390–448	980,550	975,190	410.7	412.9
Diseases of heart 390–398,402,404–429	775,890	766,130	325.0	324.4
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease 390–398	6,180	6,880	2.6	2.9
Hypertensive heart disease 402	20,420	20,580	8.6	8.7
Hypertensive heart and renal disease 404	2,860	3,070	1.2	1.3
Ischemic heart disease 410–414	540,800	540,380	226.5	228.8
Acute myocardial infarction 410	276,220	279,810	115.7	118.5
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease 411	3,790	3,730	1.6	1.6
Angina pectoris 413	950	1,030	0.4	0.4
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease 412,414	259,850	255,810	108.8	108.3
Other diseases of endocardium 424	9,760	9,020	4.1	3.8
All other forms of heart disease 415–423,425–429	195,870	186,200	82.0	78.8
Hypertension with or without renal disease 401,403	7,380	6,920	3.1	2.9
Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	152,710	155,010	64.0	65.6
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage 431–432	20,020	19,880	8.4	8.4
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral artieries 434.0,434.9	24,230	24,790	10.1	10.5
Cerebral embolism 434.1	730	890	0.3	0.4
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases 430,433,435–438	107,730	109,450	45.1	46.3
Atherosclerosis 440	23,580	24,550	9.9	10.4
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries 441–448	20.990	22,580	8.8	9.6
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis 466	580	520	0.2	0.2
Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	66,630	59,020	27.9	25.0
Pneumonia 480–486	64,720	57,710	27.1	24.4
Influenza 487	1,910	1,310	0.8	0.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490–496	74,420	70,270	31.2	29.8
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified 490–491	3,630	3,370	1.5	1.4
Emphysema 492	14,180	13,430	5.9	5.7
Asthma 493	3,760	3,790	1.6	1.6
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 494–496	52,850	49,680	22.1	21.0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum 531–533	6,600	6,780	2.8	2.9
Appendicitis 540–543	420	570	0.2	0.2
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia 550–553,560	5,050	5,550	2.1	2.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	26,770	26,750	11.2	11.3
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder 574–575	2,880	3,260	1.2	1.4

Table 9. Deaths and death rates for 72 selected causes: United States, 1984 and 1985—Con.

[Based on a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Number*		*Rate*	
	1985	*1984*	*1985*	*1984*
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis 580–589	22,560	20,050	9.4	8.5
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome 580–581	320	320	0.1	0.1
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified 582–583,587	1,640	1,750	0.7	0.7
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause 584–586,588–589	20,600	17,980	8.6	7.6
Infections of kidney 590	1,920	1,820	0.8	0.8
Hyperplasia of prostate 600	540	530	0.2	0.2
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 630–676	350	220	0.1	0.1
Pregnancy with abortive outcome 630–638	70	30	0.0	0.0
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium 640–676	280	190	0.1	0.1
Congenital anomalies 740–759	13,230	13,120	5.5	5.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–779	18,250	18,930	7.6	8.0
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome 767–769	5,170	5,230	2.2	2.2
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–766,770–779	13,070	13,700	5.5	5.8
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780–799	32,410	31,920	13.6	13.5
All other diseases ..... Residual	150,900	138,240	63.2	58.5
Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	92,070	94,610	38.6	40.1
Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	44,930	46,380	18.8	19.6
All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	47,140	48,230	19.7	20.4
Suicide E950–E959	28,620	29,060	12.0	12.3
Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	19,420	19,530	8.1	8.3
All other external causes E980–E999	2,970	3,170	1.2	1.3

Table 10. Infant mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1960, 1970, and 1980–85

[Final data for 1970–83 exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Rates per 1,000 live births in specified group. For further discussion, see Technical notes]

Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Provisional												
1985	10.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	[a]10.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1983	10.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1982	11.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Final												
1983	11.2	12.3	10.0	9.7	10.8	8.6	16.8	18.3	15.2	19.2	21.1	17.2
1982	11.5	12.8	10.2	10.1	11.2	8.9	17.3	18.9	15.5	19.6	21.5	17.7
1981	11.9	13.1	10.7	10.5	11.7	9.2	17.8	19.2	16.3	20.0	21.7	18.3
1980	12.6	13.9	11.2	11.0	12.3	9.6	19.1	20.7	17.5	21.4	23.3	19.4
1970	20.0	22.4	17.5	17.8	20.0	15.4	30.9	34.2	27.5	32.6	36.2	29.0
1960	26.0	29.3	22.6	22.9	26.0	19.6	43.2	47.9	38.5	44.3	49.1	39.4

[a]Revised.

Table 11. Infant mortality rates for 10 selected causes of death: United States, 1982–85

[Provisional data for 1983–85 based on a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 live births. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*1985* (*prov.*)	*1984*[1] (*prov.*)	*1983* (*prov.*)	*1983* (*final*)	*1982* (*final*)
Total, under 1 year	1,057.0	1,068.8	1,090.6	1,116.5	1,152.0
Certain gastrointestinal diseases 008–009,535,555–558	4.8	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.6
Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	17.9	17.2	21.3	21.1	20.5
Congenital anomalies 740–759	236.7	230.0	231.6	240.0	245.2
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight 765	83.3	94.1	92.7	91.6	98.3
Birth trauma 767	7.5	9.0	11.9	12.2	16.8
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia 768	28.4	26.4	31.8	32.9	40.5
Respiratory distress syndrome 769	100.7	104.8	101.3	101.2	109.7
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–764,766,770–779	264.5	275.0	282.0	288.5	296.8
Sudden infant death syndrome 798.0	129.6	132.9	130.1	145.8	143.4
All other causes Residual	183.9	171.5	181.0	175.8	173.3

[1]Figures are revised and, therefore, may differ from those published previously.

Technical notes

Nature and sources of data

All data for 1984 and 1985 in this report are provisional. Data for all other years are final. Data for the United States as a whole refer to events occurring within the United States; other data refer to events within the reporting areas shown.

Beginning with 1970, final birth and mortality statistics exclude data for births and deaths to nonresidents of the United States. Data for nonresidents are included in provisional data for 1984 and 1985. All mortality figures exclude fetal deaths.

Provisional or estimated figures for births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, except data estimated from the Current Mortality Sample, summarize data from monthly reports of the numbers of birth, marriage, divorce, and death certificates received in registration offices between two dates a month apart regardless of the month or year when the events occurred. Delay in the receipt of certificates in a registration office may result in a low count for a given month, followed by a high count for the month(s) in which the delayed records are received. While this occasionally may result in large fluctuations in State counts for a given event, the effect on provisional monthly totals for the United States is usually small.

While the counts in this report are not subject to sampling variability (except the Current Mortality Sample, see below), they may be affected by random variation. When the number of events is small (perhaps less than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. Such infrequent events may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. For this distribution, a simple approximation may be used to estimate the random variation, as follows.

If N is the number of events in the population and R is the corresponding rate, the chances are 19 in 20 that

1. $N - 2\sqrt{N}$ and $N + 2\sqrt{N}$

   covers the "true" number of events.

2. $R - 2\frac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$ and $R + 2\frac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$

   covers the "true" rate.

If the rate R corresponding to N events is compared with the rate S corresponding to M events, the difference between the two rates may be regarded as statistically significant if it exceeds

$$\sqrt{\frac{R^2}{N} + \frac{S^2}{M}}$$

Additional information on random variation in numbers of events, rates, and ratios may be found in the Technical appendixes of *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1981,* Volumes I and II.

Natality

Monthly estimates of births for the entire United States are based on the monthly reports adjusted for observed differences from final monthly figures. State figures are not adjusted in this manner.

Marriages

Monthly estimates of marriages for the entire United States are based on the monthly reports adjusted for observed differences from final monthly figures. State figures are not adjusted in this manner. For most States, data represent marriages performed. For New Mexico, New York City, and some counties of Arizona, data are marriage licenses issued.

Divorces

Provisional divorce data, including reported annulments, are shown for the areas reporting divorce data monthly. Divorce figures for the United States for 1984 and 1985 are estimated from a summary of monthly reports from 48 States and the District of Columbia. These areas contained over 95 percent of the population of the United States as enumerated in 1980.

Mortality

Current mortality sample

Deaths and death rates for 1984 and 1985 by cause, age, race, and sex were estimated from the Current Mortality Sample. The Current Mortality Sample is a 10-percent systematic sample of death certificates received each month in the vital statistics offices in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the independent registration area of New York City. The sample for each of these areas consists of one-tenth of the death certificates received in the office between a given date and the same date of the following month. All death certificates received during the 1-month period are sampled regardless of the month or year in which the death occurred. As a result, the monthly sample is not strictly comparable to a sample on a month-of-occurrence basis. The proportions of death certificates received in the samples for each month of 1985 representing deaths occurring in the current month and those occurring in other months are shown in table I.

Because of the way in which death certificates are processed in California, this State contributes a high proportion of the certificates for deaths not occurring in the sample month. For the sample exclusive of California, the percent of the sample deaths occurring in the current month constitutes about 79 per-

Table I. Percent of death certificates received in the sample each month by month of occurrence: United States, 1985

Month	Deaths occurring in—		
	Same month	Previous month	All other months
January	74.3	17.4	8.4
February	70.6	21.5	7.9
March	69.0	21.0	9.9
April	70.4	21.6	7.9
May	75.5	18.2	6.3
June	70.5	20.9	8.6
July	72.8	20.6	6.7
August	75.5	18.8	5.7
September	71.9	19.8	8.3
October	76.2	18.4	5.4
November	72.9	20.3	6.8
December	74.1	20.8	5.1

cent of the total as opposed to 73 percent of the entire sample. As for the year of occurrence, 96.9 percent of the 208,905 transcripts in the 1985 sample were for deaths occurring in 1985 and 3.1 percent for deaths occurring in 1984.

Correction for bias and adjustment to provisional counts—The Current Mortality Sample is selected at a specified time each month. Complete information concerning the underlying cause of death is sometimes not available in the State offices when the sample is drawn but is available later when copies of the final death certificates are processed. As a result, estimates based on sample counts for certain causes are recurringly biased estimates of final counts.

The sample data in this report are corrected using rules and methodology described in the annual summary for 1978.[5] The data for 1985 are adjusted for bias based on the experience of three years—1981, 1982, and 1983. If for a given cause the sample count for these years departs from one-tenth of the final count by more than would be expected on the basis of sampling variability alone, the sample deaths for this cause are corrected by using an adjusted weight. For all causes without an adjusted weight, a weight of 10 is used. The adjusted weights that were applied to the 1985 sample for all ages and for ages under 1 year are shown in table II.

The 1984 cause-of-death data in this report were adjusted for bias using data for 1980, 1981, and 1982. Therefore, the adjusted weights for 1985 data are not the same as those used in 1984.[6]

Sampling variability—Because the estimates of deaths and death rates presented in this report (with the exception of total deaths and deaths under 1 year) are based on a sample of the death certificates, they are subject to sampling variability. The estimated relative standard error shown in this report is a measure of the sampling error of the estimated number of deaths (or of the estimated death rate) expressed as a percent of the estimate. The chances are about two out of three that the percent difference between an estimate and the result of a complete count is less than the percent shown. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percent differences is less than twice the percent shown.

Two methods are used for estimating relative standard errors—one for the ratio estimates for the causes of death corrected for bias and the other for estimates for the remaining causes of death or for given age-race-sex groups. The relative standard error of a ratio estimate for a given cause of death corrected for bias for all ages is computed as follows:

$$V = 300\sqrt{\frac{1}{10}\left(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{D}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{Y}-\frac{1}{M}\right)}$$

Table II. Causes of death corrected for bias and adjusted weights for all ages and for under 1 year: United States, 1985

Cause of death[1] (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Adjusted weight*
All ages	
All other infectious and parasitic diseases 001–003, 005,020-032,037,039–041,046–054,056–066, 071–088,098–139	10.72
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx 140–149	10.43
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites 170–173,190–199	9.61
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature 210–239	9.03
Diabetes mellitus 250	10.22
Hypertensive heart and renal disease 404	11.12
Acute myocardial infarction 410	10.09
Angina pectoris 413	13.50
Other diseases of endocardium 424	10.64
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified 582–583,587	11.22
Hyperplasia of prostate 600	12.44
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780–799	7.71
All other diseases ..... Residual	10.12
Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	10.29
Suicide E950–E959	10.38
All other external causes E980–E999	11.37
Under 1 year	
All other infectious and parasitic diseases 001–003, 005,020–032,037,039–041,046–054,056–066, 071–088,098–139	13.66
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites 170–173,190–199	18.68
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease ... 390–398	11.52
Hypertensive heart disease 402	11.52
Hypertensive heart and renal disease 404	11.52
Acute myocardial infarction 410	11.52
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease 411	11.52
Angina pectoris 413	11.52
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease 412,414	11.52
Other diseases of endocardium 424	11.52
All other forms of heart disease 415–423,425–429	11.52
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780–799	9.53
Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	15.83

[1]Causes of death eligible to have an adjusted weight were those that had 50 or more deaths based on final data for 1983.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

where V = relative standard error (in percent) of the estimate X

X = the estimated number of deaths (or estimated death rate) from a given cause or age-race-sex group

x = the number of deaths in the sample from the given cause

D = 208,905, the total number of death certificates in the sample for 1985

Y = the final number of deaths from the given cause in the three years—1981, 1982, and 1983 combined

M = 5,971,979, the final count of all deaths occurring in the three years—1981, 1982, and 1983 combined

The relative standard errors for the remaining estimates for given causes of death not requiring a correction for bias or for a given age-race-sex group are computed as follows:

$$V = 300\sqrt{\frac{1}{X} - \frac{1}{N}}$$

where V = the relative standard error (in percent) of the estimate X

X = the estimated number of deaths from a given cause or for an age-race-sex group

N = 2,084,000, the provisional number of registered deaths in 1985

The relative standard error due to sampling may be obtained by using the above formula where X is the estimated number of deaths for a given group. For easy reference, the relative standard errors ascribable to sampling for estimates based on several levels in the number of deaths are shown in table III.

Table III. Relative standard errors for estimated numbers of deaths from the Current Mortality Sample expressed as a percent of the estimate

Estimated number of deaths	*Relative standard error (as percent)*	*Estimated number of deaths*	*Relative standard error (as percent)*
10	94.9	900	10.0
20	67.1	1,000	9.5
50	42.4	2,000	6.7
100	30.0	5,000	4.2
200	21.2	10,000	3.0
300	17.3	20,000	2.1
400	15.0	50,000	1.3
500	13.4	100,000	0.9
600	12.2	200,000	0.6
700	11.3	500,000	0.4
800	10.6	1,000,000	0.2

Cause-of-death classification

The mortality statistics presented here are compiled in accordance with World Health Organization regulations, which specify that member nations classify causes of death in accordance with the current revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death.

Causes of death for 1979–85 were classified according to the Ninth Revision.[7] For years prior to 1979 causes of death were classified according to the revision then in use. Changes in classification of causes of death due to these revisions may result in discontinuities in cause-of-death trends. Consequently, cause-of-death comparisons between revisions require consideration of the comparability ratios and, where available, estimates of their standard errors. For information about comparability ratios between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions, see *Monthly Vital Statistics Report,* Volume 28, Number 11 Supplement.[8]

For information about comparability ratios between the Seventh and Eighth Revisions, see *Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 2, Number 66.[9] For a list of other reports on the effects of revisions of the international lists on mortality statistics tabulated by cause, see *Vital Statistics—Special Reports,* Volume 51, Number 4.[10]

Besides specifying the classification, the World Health Organization regulations outline the form of medical certification and the coding procedures to be used. In general, when more than one cause of death is reported, the cause designated by the certifying physician as the underlying cause of death is the cause tabulated.

Causes of death for data presented in this publication were coded by procedures outlined in issues of Part 2a of the *NCHS Instruction Manual.*[11]

Cause-of-death ranking

Cause-of-death ranking is based on the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death, 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—Major cardiovascular diseases and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions—are not ranked. In addition, category titles that begin with the words "Other" and "All other" are not ranked. The remaining category titles are ranked according to the number of deaths for 1985 to determine the leading causes of death. When one of the titles that represents a subtotal is ranked (for example, Tuberculosis), its component parts (in this case, Tuberculosis of respiratory system and Other tuberculosis) are not ranked.

Age-adjusted rates

The age-adjusted rates presented in this report were computed by the direct method, that is, by applying the age-specific death rates for a given cause of death to the standard population

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

distributed by age. The total population as enumerated in 1940 was selected as the standard. The age-adjusted rates were based on 10-year age groups. Rates by specified cause for 1984 and 1985 were based on the same 10-year age groups except that the age group 1–14 years was used instead of 1–4 years and 5–14 years. It is important not to compare age-adjusted death rates with crude rates.

Life tables

U.S. abridged life tables are constructed by reference to a standard life table.[12]

Infant mortality

Infant mortality rates shown in figure 5 and tables A, 10, and 11 are the most commonly used index for measuring the risk of dying during the first year of life; they are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in a calendar year by the number of live births registered for the same period, and are presented as rates per 1,000 or per 100,000 live births. Infant mortality rates use the number of live births in the denominator to approximate the population at risk of dying before the first birthday.

In contrast to infant mortality rates based on live births, infant death rates shown in tables H, 4, 5, and 8 are based on the estimated population under 1 year of age. Infant death rates that appear in tabulations of age-specific death rates are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in a calendar year by the estimated mid-year population of persons under 1 year of age (estimated from births occurring in the 12-month period ending with June), and are presented as rates per 100,000 population in this age group. Due to differences in the denominators, infant death rates may differ from infant mortality rates.

Seasonal adjustment

The method of seasonal adjustment used for birth, fertility, and marriage rates is described in *The X–11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program.*[13] Marriage rates were also adjusted for monthly variation in the specified days of the week (Sundays, Mondays, and so forth) because marriages are more likely on some days than on others.

Population bases for computing rates

The populations used for computing rates shown in this report (furnished by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) represent the population residing in the specified area. Populations for 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980 were enumerated as of April 1; all other populations were estimated as of July 1.

The populations for 1985 were published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in the *Current Population Reports,* Series P–25.[1,14]

Due to changes in the methodology for producing intercensal population estimates, the populations used for computing rates for 1985 are not consistent with the populations used for 1984.[1] For all 10-year age-race-sex groups, except 85 years and over, the difference between the 1984 populations used in this report and populations for 1984 produced by the same methodology used to compute the 1985 populations is 1 percent or less. For the age group 85 years and over the differences are about 2 percent for the white population and about 3 percent for the black population.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has conducted extensive research to evaluate the coverage of the U.S. population (including undercount and overcount and misstatement of age, race, and sex) in the last four decennial censuses—1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.[15–17] These evaluative studies indicate that there is differential coverage in the censuses among the population groups; that is, some age, race, and sex groups are more completely enumerated than others. To the extent that the estimates of net census undercounts and overcounts are valid, that the net undercounts and overcounts are substantial, and that they vary among subgroups of the population, net census undercounts and overcounts can have consequences for vital statistics measures.[16]

Infant and maternal mortality rates are based on live births. For an explanation of the method used in computing infant mortality rates adjusted for changing numbers of births, see *Vital Statistics—Special Reports,* Volume 19, Number 21.[18]

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Symbols

- - -	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
Z	Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
*	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision

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