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Supplements to the Monthly Vital Statistics Report: Advance Reports, 1991 and 1992

Series 24: Compilations of Data on Natality, Mortality, Marriage, Divorce, and Induced Terminations of Pregnancy No. 7

These supplements to the *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* present summary tabulations from final natality and mortality statistics for 1991 and 1992. Natality and mortality data are based on information from the standard certificates filed in all States and the District of Columbia. These reports were originally published in 1993–95. More detailed tabulations are published in *Vital Statistics of the United States* annual volumes.

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National Center for Health Statistics

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Monthly Vital Statistics Report

Final Data From the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991

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Births and birth rates

There were 4,110,907 babies born in the United States in 1991, a 1-percent decrease compared with the 1990 total of 4,158,212. Between 1986 and 1990, the annual number of births had increased steadily, by 11 percent overall. Provisional data indicate a 1-percent decline for 1992 (table 1 and figure 1).

The birth rate for 1991 was 16.3 live births per 1,000 total population—2 percent lower than the 1990 rate of 16.7—reversing the 7-percent increase of the previous 5-year period. The birth rate continued to decline in 1992 according to provisional data.

The fertility rate (the number of live births per 1,000 women 15–44 years old) declined 2 percent in 1990, to 69.6. Provisional data indicate an additional 1-percent decline in the fertility rate for 1992. Between 1986 and 1990, the fertility rate had increased 8 percent.

The pattern of change between 1990 and 1991 in birth rates varied considerably by age. Rates for women in their twenties and early thirties, who account for more than three-quarters of all births, decreased 1–2 percent. The only notable increases were observed for women 15–17 and 18–19 years old; there was a small increase for women 35–39 years old. Birth rates for other age groups were unchanged. (Basic data are shown in table 2.)

The rate for women 15–17 years of age increased 3 percent to 38.7 per 1,000, and the rate for women 18–19 years old increased 7 percent to 94.4 per 1,000. Between 1986 and 1991, these rates increased 27 percent for women 15–17 years and 19 percent for women aged 18–19 (tables 3 and 4, and figure 2). The rates for teenagers 15–17 years were very stable at 31–33 per 1,000 between 1977 and 1986, but have risen sharply since, by 3–8 percent annually. If the birth rate observed for this age group at its low point in 1986 (30.5) had remained in effect in 1991, there would have been 40,000 fewer births to young teenagers than the

Acknowledgments

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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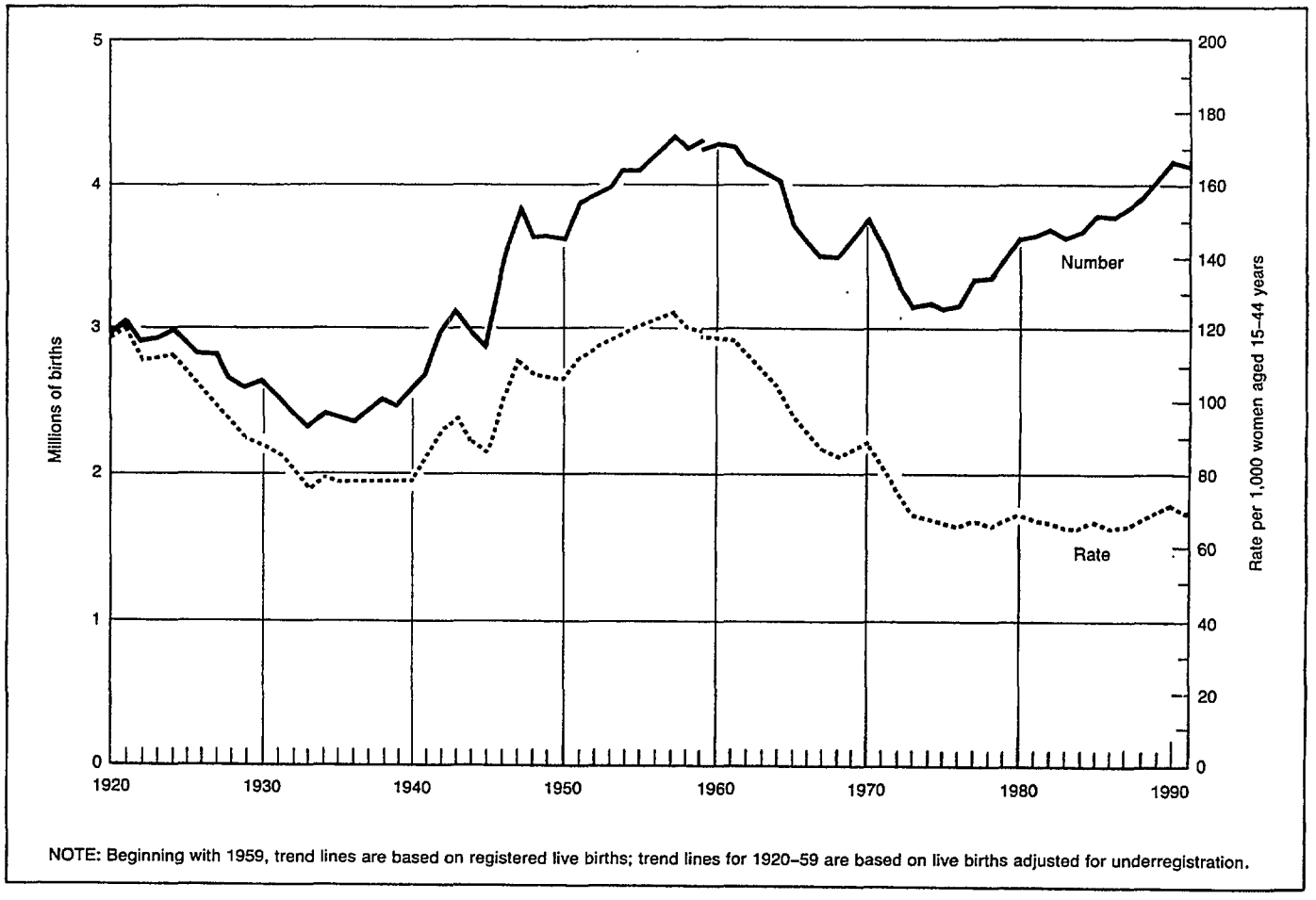
National Center for Health Statistics

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



NOTE: Beginning with 1959, trend lines are based on registered live births; trend lines for 1920–59 are based on live births adjusted for underregistration.

Figure 1. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1920–91

number reported in 1991 (188,226). Moreover, if the 1986 birth rate had been in effect during the period 1987–91, there would have been a total of 126,000 fewer births to these very young women.

The birth rate of 94.4 per 1,000 for women 18–19 years of age was higher than in any year since 1972 (96.9). The rates for older teenagers had been fairly stable at 77–82 per 1,000 from 1976 to 1988. The increases since 1988 have been 5–7 percent annually.

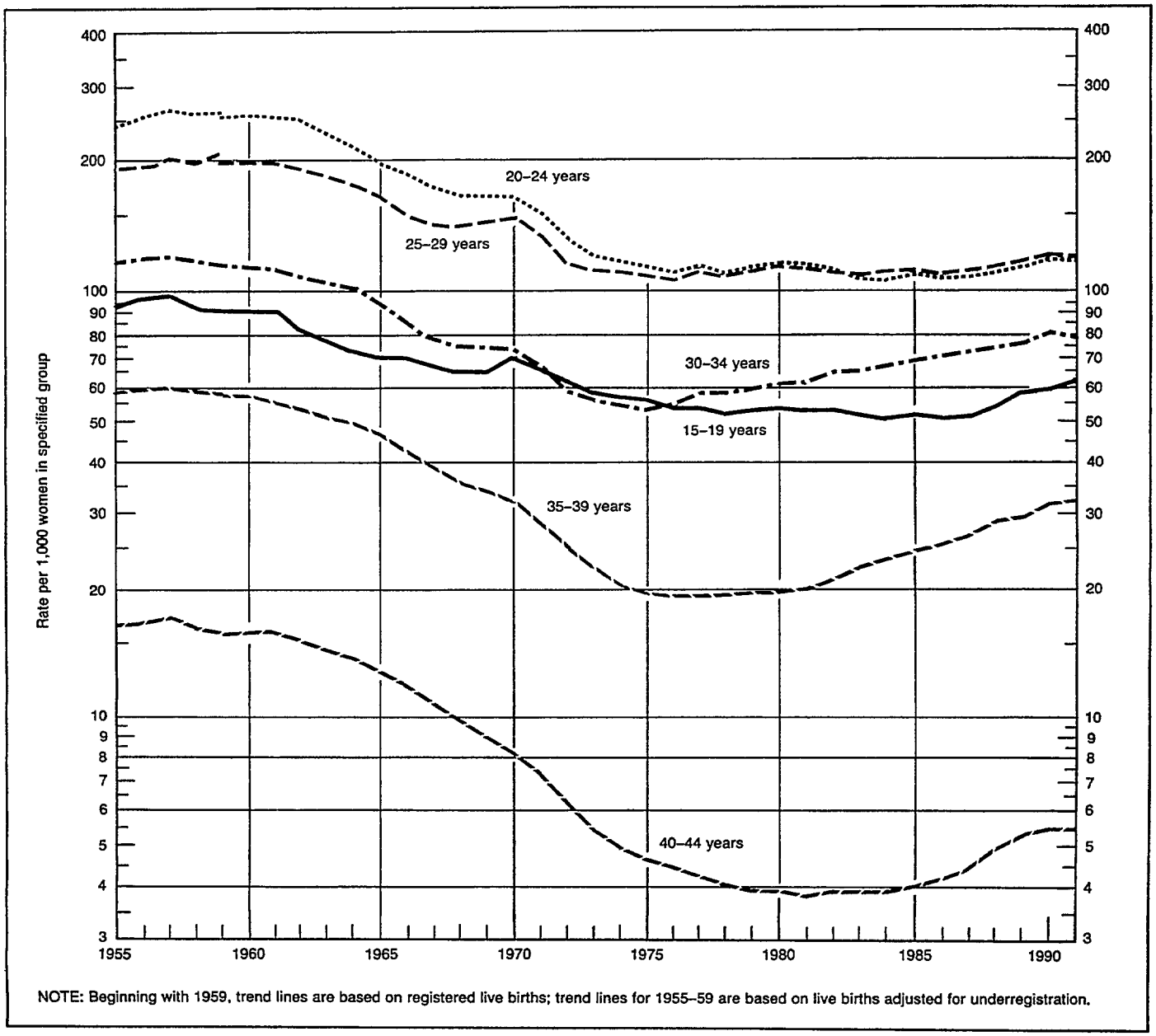
Women in their thirties had relatively large increases in birth rates in recent years. For these women, 1991 appears to mark a turning point. The rate for women 30–34 years old declined for only the second time in 15 years, by 2 percent, to 79.5 per 1,000; the rate for women 35–39 years increased just 1 percent to 32.0 (table 4). Prior to the recent increases in teenagers' birth rates, women in their thirties composed the only age group for whom birth rates had increased almost continuously since the mid- to late 1970's. The rate for women 30–34 years old increased 31 percent between 1980 and 1990, and 54 percent between 1975 and 1990. The rate for women aged 35–39 increased 60 percent between 1980 and 1990.

Not only did the birth rate decline for women in their early thirties, but the number of women in that age group increased only 1 percent (1). As a consequence, the number of births to women 30–34 years of age declined slightly in 1991 for the first time since 1973, when the trend to make up for previously postponed childbearing first began (2). The number of births to these women (884,862) was still more than double the number recorded in 1975 (375,500).

The number of births to women 35–39 years old continued to rise in 1991, a 4-percent increase compared with 1990, and the highest total (330,993) since 1962. This increase reflects not only the modest 1-percent rise in the birth rate but also the 3-percent increase in the number of women aged 35–39.

In 1991, birth rates for women in the peak childbearing age groups 20–24 and 25–29 years declined by 1 and 2 percent, respectively, to 115.7 and 118.2 per 1,000, respectively. Although the birth rate for women 40–44 years of age had risen from 3.9 to 5.5 births per 1,000 between 1984 and 1990, there was no change in the rate in 1991. The 7-percent increase in the number of births for this age group (to 52,095) was associated entirely with the 7-percent growth in the number of women 40–44 years old.

In accounting for recent trends in childbearing at older ages, it is important to review variations in childlessness, which has increased among women in their early to midthirties and continues to be relatively high. For example, at the end of 1991, 21 percent of 35-year-old women were childless, compared with 11 percent of



NOTE: Beginning with 1959, trend lines are based on registered live births; trend lines for 1955–59 are based on live births adjusted for underregistration.

Figure 2. Birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1955–91

women aged 35 years at the end of 1975. Nonetheless, survey data based on currently married women show that nearly two-thirds of those currently childless expect to have at least one child (3). This suggests that some birth rates, at least those for women in their late thirties having their first child, would continue to increase during the next few years. It is possible, however, that fertility impairments will limit the fulfillment of these expectations. More than one-third of childless wives aged 35–44 years in 1988 were reported to have impaired fertility (4). Women compensating for previously postponed childbearing are disproportionately well educated. For example, 47–52 percent of women in their thirties having their first child in 1991 were college graduates, compared with 34 percent of those aged 25–29 and just 7 percent of those 20–24 years old.

The continued large increase in birth rates for teenagers is associated in part with the growing proportion of teenagers who are sexually active. According to a recent report of sexual activity among high school students, 32–67 percent of women in grades 9–12 in 1990 were sexually experienced; of those who were sexually experienced, three-quarters were currently sexually active at the time of the survey (5). Pregnancy rates for teenagers increased during the years 1986–88, with relatively little change in the abortion rate (6). Thus, most of the rise in pregnancy rates among teenagers is reflected in increasing birth rates.

Another important factor in the rapid increase in birth rates for white teenagers is the growing proportion of white teenage births to Hispanic women in recent years. In 1991, 3 in 10 births

to white teenagers were to Hispanic women (see later section in text and related tables). Rates for Hispanic women have substantial impact on rates for white women, particularly because 97 percent of Hispanic mothers are reported as white on the birth certificate. In 1991, the rate for white teenagers was 52.8 per 1,000 15–19-year-olds. The corresponding rate for Hispanic teenagers was 106.7 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 42.7 for non-Hispanic white teenagers. The Hispanic teenage rate increased 6 percent between 1990 and 1991; the rate for non-Hispanic white teenagers rose less than 1 percent.

In addition to the disparity in rates for Hispanic and non-Hispanic white teenagers, there is also a disparity in the growth of the female teenage population. Between 1986 and 1991, the total white teenage population declined 11 percent; the number of Hispanic women 15–19 years of age increased 12 percent, and the number of non-Hispanic white teenagers declined 14 percent (1). In other words, the sustained increase in the white teenage birth rate since the mid-1980's reflects, in part, the combined impact of the much higher fertility of Hispanic compared with non-Hispanic white teenagers and the growing proportion of the white teenage population that is Hispanic. Fertility patterns among Hispanic women are discussed in detail later in this report.

Despite the increase in birth rates for teenagers and the decline in rates for women 20–34 years of age, the proportion of all births to teenagers remained at 13 percent in 1991, as it had since 1988. This apparent anomaly results from the continued decline in the teenaged population both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the population of childbearing age, and from wide disparities in population change for other ages during this period. The total number of women 15–44 years old increased 3 percent—from 57.4 to 59.1 million—between 1986 and 1991 (1). While the number of teenagers declined 9 percent—from 9.2 million in 1986 to 8.4 million in 1991—and the number of women 20–34 years old decreased 2 percent, the number of women 35–44 years old (all members of the post–World War II baby-boom generation) increased 18 percent.

As the smaller numbers of women under age 25 replace the much larger numbers of women 25–44 years of age during the next several years, the total number of births can be expected to decline unless there are more-than-compensating increases in birth rates for women in the principal childbearing age groups. The fact that rates for women in the age groups 20–34 years all declined in 1991 suggests that an increase in the number of births is unlikely. Additionally, the provisional estimate of the number of births in 1992 was 1 percent lower than the 1991 total.

Birth rates declined by 2–3 percent for first-, second-, and third-order births, and were unchanged for higher birth orders (tables 3 and 5, and figure 3). This, too, is a reversal of the pattern of increase reported for 1988–90. As a consequence of the 2-percent decrease in the first-birth rate, the number of first births fell in 1991, the first decline since 1986.

The only first-birth rates to increase were rates for women 15–17 and 18–19 years of age—with increases of 3 and 5 percent, respectively—and for women 35–39 years of age (1 percent). First-birth rates for women 20–34 years of age declined 1–2 percent. Rates for women in their forties were unchanged. The pattern of change for second-order rates was similar, except that increases in these rates for teenagers were greater (4–8 percent). There was also an increase in the second-order rate for women 40–44 years old.

Since 1986, when teenage birth rates began to rise, first-birth rates have increased substantially for teenagers compared with rates for women in their twenties, the peak childbearing ages. Between 1986 and 1991, the first-birth rate rose 24 percent for women 15–17 years old and 14 percent for older teenagers (18–19 years old), compared with increases of 5–11 percent for women in their twenties. First-birth rates also rose considerably for women in the 35–39-year and 40–44-year age groups (45–67 percent).

Second-order birth rates for teenagers also increased sharply between 1986 and 1991, by 46 percent for women 15–17 years old and 24 percent for women 18–19 years old. Increases in rates for women in their twenties were very modest (4 and 2 percent, respectively), and rates for women 35–44 years old rose sharply (by 38–75 percent).

Births by race—Since 1989, birth data compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) have been tabulated primarily by race of mother as reported directly on the birth certificate. Before 1989, birth tabulations were by race of child, as determined by an algorithm based on information reported for the mother and father. Children of mixed-racial parentage with one white parent were assigned the race of the other parent. When neither parent was white, the child was generally assigned the father's race. Other details of current and former procedures concerning the tabulations of births by race are described in the Technical notes. Changing the basis for tabulating birth data from race of child to race of mother generally results in more white births and fewer black births and births of other races.

In this report, the discussions of changes in rates and various other measures between 1991 and previous years are based on rates and measures computed by race of mother. Text references to white births and white mothers or black births and black mothers are all based on tabulations by race of mother.

In 1991, the fertility rate for white women was 67.0 live births per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age, 2 percent below the 1990 rate (68.3). The rate for black women also declined 2 percent, to 85.2 in 1991, compared with 86.8 in 1990. The 2-percent decline for white women is associated entirely with the 4-percent decrease in the birth rate for married white women; the rate for unmarried white women increased 5 percent between 1990 and 1991. The 2-percent reduction in the fertility rate for black women was due mostly to the decline in the birth rate for married black women (3 percent); the rate for unmarried black women also declined,

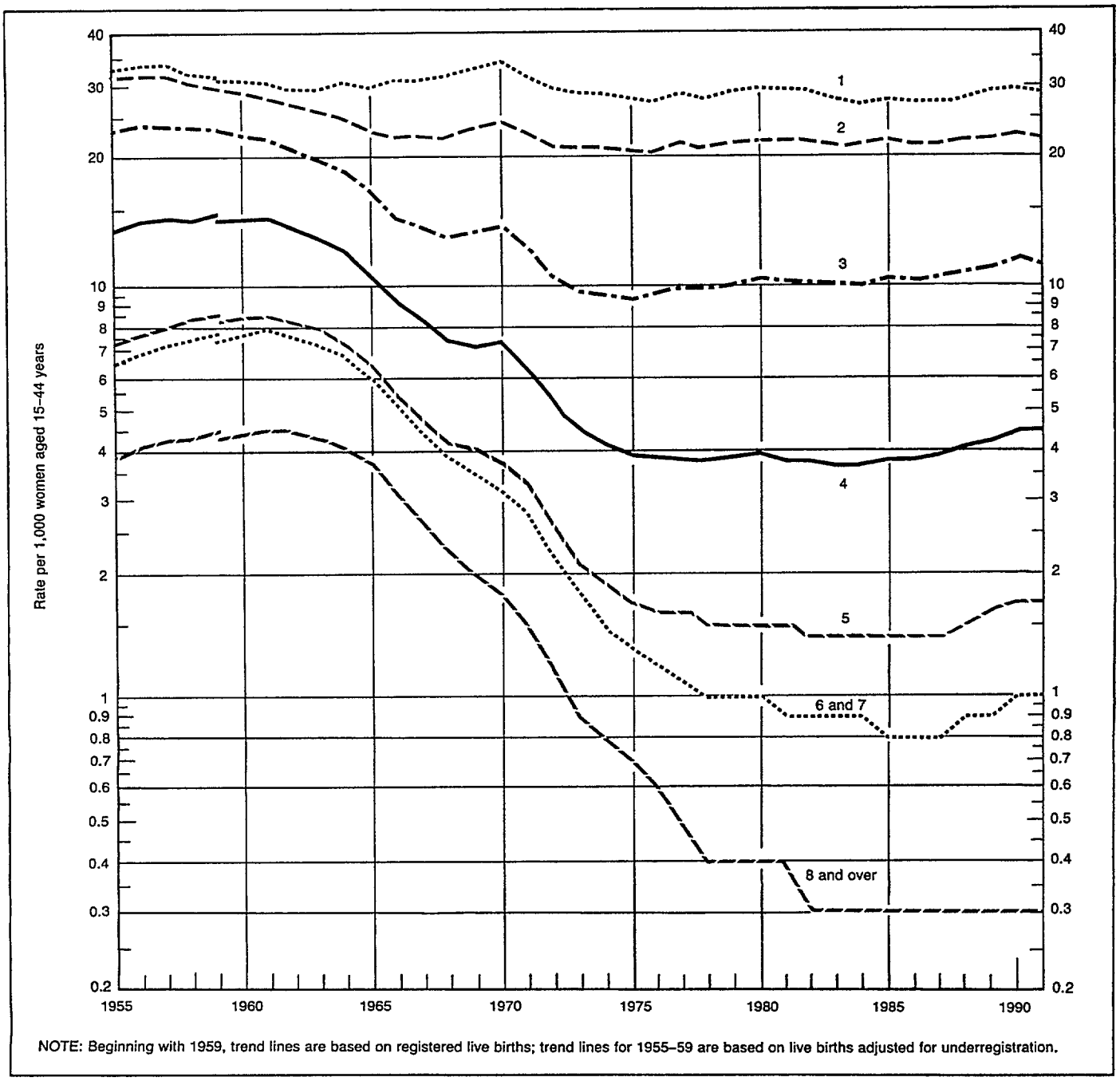


Figure 3. Birth rates by live-birth order: United States, 1955–91

by 1 percent. (See later section for discussion of births to unmarried women.)

Birth rates by race for women under age 25 years differ substantially, with rates for black women 1½–2 times greater than rates for white women. Birth rates rose at a faster pace for white than for black teenagers in 1991, by 4–7 percent compared with 2–4 percent. The birth rate for white women 20–24 years of age declined 1 percent, while the rate for black women in their early twenties increased less than 1 percent. Rates by age for white and black women 25–49 years old were very similar and changed little between 1990 and 1991 (by 1–2 percent).

Birth rates by live-birth order declined for both white and black women having their first, second, or third child. Rates for white women having their fourth- or higher-order birth were unchanged, as were rates for first- through fourth- and eighth-and-higher–order births to black women. Rates for fifth- and sixth-and-seventh–order births to black women rose 3–5 percent.

The large increases in birth rates for white teenagers reflected comparably large increases in rates for first- and second-order births for women 15–17 years old and first- through fourth-order rates for women 18–19 years old. Rates by live-birth order for

black teenagers generally tended to increase more as live-birth order increased from first- through fifth-order births.

Total fertility rate—The total fertility rate is a measure that indicates how many births 1,000 women would have if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the set of age-specific birth rates observed in a given calendar year. It is a hypothetical measure that shows the implications of current fertility levels for completed family size. The total fertility rate is age adjusted because it is computed from age-specific birth rates; it assumes the same number of women in each age group.

The total fertility rate in 1991 was 2,073.0, slightly lower than the rate in 1990 (2,081.0) (table 4). The total fertility rate had risen steadily between 1986 and 1990, from 1,837.5 to 2,081.0—a 13-percent rise. The small decline from 1990 to 1991 results mainly from the decline in rates for women 20–34 years old, which was only partly offset by increases in rates for teenagers. The level of 2,073.0 remains below (by 1 percent) the level considered necessary for a given generation to replace itself exactly in the population over the long run (2,100). The total fertility rate has not exceeded replacement level since 1971 (2,266.5).

The total fertility rate for white women in 1991 was 1,995.5—less than 1 percent below the rate for 1990—while the rate for black women in 1991, as in 1990, was 2,480.0.

Geographic division and State

The number of births declined in seven of the nine geographic divisions by up to 4 percent between 1990 and 1991. Declines were up to 2 percent in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, and Pacific divisions, and 4 percent in New England. The number of births increased very slightly in the West South Central and Mountain divisions. (See table 6 for 1991 data.) Births declined in all but nine States (Delaware, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, and Washington). The range of decline was considerable, with the largest reductions in the New England States (3–7 percent). Declines of 3–4 percent were also observed in North Dakota, Kansas, Florida, Arkansas, Wyoming, and Hawaii.

The birth rate per 1,000 total population declined in every geographic division by 2–4 percent. The largest consistent declines were measured in the New England and Pacific States, but reductions of 3 percent or more were also observed in 20 other States. The rate for the District of Columbia increased slightly; there was no change in the rate for Oklahoma.

There was a similar pattern of decline in fertility rates per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age. Rates fell by 1–3 percent in all divisions. Rates by State dropped by up to 6 percent in all but three States. The rate for the District of Columbia rose 3 percent; rates for New Jersey and New Mexico did not change. Six-percent declines were reported for New Hampshire and Wyoming.

Sex ratio

The 1991 sex ratio at birth declined to 1,046 from 1,050 in 1990 (table 7). This is the lowest ratio reported in the more than 50 years that these data have been available. Most of the change between 1990 and 1991 can be attributed to the decline in the ratio for white births (from 1,054 to 1,049). The ratio for black births increased slightly to 1,029 from 1,031.

Month of birth

In 11 of the 12 months of 1991, monthly birth and fertility rates were below the rates observed in 1990; only in December were the rates slightly higher. Continuing a pattern observed for many years, the peak months of occurrence of births in 1991 were July, August, and September (table 8). When the seasonal component is removed from the monthly birth and fertility rates, the underlying trends can be observed. Seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates for the first half of 1991 were, on average, higher than the rates for the second half of the year. Provisional data for 1992 suggest a strengthening of this pattern.

Day of week of birth

The increasing concentration of births on Tuesdays through Fridays with concomitant deficits on weekends and holidays, observed since 1980 when these data first became available, intensified for 1991. (See table 9 for 1991 data.) The index of occurrence of births suggests the magnitude of the pattern. The index is defined as the ratio of the average daily number of births for the year, multiplied by 100. Thus an index of 100.0 represents the average daily number of births in 1991—11,263. The index for births occurring on the peak day of occurrence, Tuesdays, was 109.2, 37 percent higher than the Sunday index of 79.7. In contrast, in 1980, Tuesday births exceeded Sundays' by 22 percent.

The concentration of deliveries on weekdays has been associated with the high rate of cesarean deliveries (23.5 percent of all births in 1991), and, in particular, repeat cesareans (35 percent of all cesareans in 1991) (7), which are more likely to be planned in advance and less likely to be scheduled for a weekend or holiday. In 1990, the Sunday index of occurrence for cesarean deliveries was 58.6 compared with 84.9 for vaginal deliveries.

The more recent (1989–91) increase in the weekend deficit cannot be attributed to cesarean delivery rates, which appear to have stabilized. The shortfall may be explained in part by the rise in inductions of labor, which increased by 5 percent between 1989 and 1990 (8,9).

Place of delivery

There was virtually no change in delivery-utilization patterns noted between 1990 and 1991. The proportion of births reported to have occurred in hospitals remained the same (98.9 percent). Similarly, the percent of all births that occurred in free-standing birthing centers (0.3 percent) and in residences (0.7 percent) was essentially the same as that of the previous year. (See table 10 for 1991 data.)

Most nonhospital births in 1991 occurred in residences (60 percent), about the same as in 1990 (59 percent). For 1991, as for the previous year, births occurred in residences at a higher rate for black mothers (73 percent) than for white mothers (58 percent compared with 57 percent for 1990).

Out-of-hospital births were more prevalent among white mothers (1.2 percent) than among black mothers (0.8 percent), reflecting white mothers' greater usage of birthing centers. The percent of nonhospital births occurring in birthing centers in 1991 (31.0) declined slightly from the 1990 level of 31.4 percent. Decreases in birthing center utilization were noted for both white (from 35.1 to 34.6 percent) and black mothers (from 10.3 to 9.7 percent).

Attendant at birth

The proportion of births attended by doctors of medicine (M.D.'s) and doctors of osteopathy (D.O.'s) declined to 94.8 percent of all births in 1991 compared with 95.3 percent in 1990 (table 10). This rate has been slowly declining since a high of 99.5 percent in 1974. Conversely, the growth in midwife-attended births observed throughout the 1980's continued. Total midwife deliveries accounted for 4.4 percent of all births in 1991 compared with 3.9 percent in 1990 and 1.7 percent in 1980. Between 1980 and 1991, the proportion of midwife-attended births increased in both hospital and nonhospital settings, but growth has been more pronounced among in-hospital births, which increased by 186 percent (from 1.4 to 4.0 percent), compared with births occurring in out-of-hospital settings, which increased by 50 percent (from 32.1 percent to 48.2 percent).

Physicians attended 95.6 percent of all hospital births, 33.6 percent of births in freestanding birthing centers, and 19.8 percent of deliveries in residences in 1991. The proportion of all physician-attended births delivered by D.O.'s increased to 3.5 percent, compared with 3.1 percent in 1990. Of all physician-attended births, D.O.'s delivered 3.4 percent of in-hospital and 12.3 percent of out-of-hospital births.

The proportion of births attended by midwives in freestanding birthing centers increased to 65 percent in 1991, compared with 58 percent in 1990. Certified nurse midwives delivered the vast majority (92 percent) of all midwife-attended births in 1991. Of midwife-attended births, certified nurse midwives attended almost all in-hospital births (98 percent) and a preponderance of births in freestanding birthing centers (67 percent). In comparison, 28 percent of the midwife-attended births occurring in residences, clinics, or doctors' offices were delivered by certified nurse midwives. These proportions are essentially unchanged from 1990.

The proportion of white births attended by midwives increased from 3.7 percent to 4.2 percent between 1990 and 1991; however, black mothers continue to be more likely than white mothers to be attended by a nurse midwife in hospital settings (4.8 percent compared with 3.6 percent). Conversely, white mothers are more likely to be attended by midwives in freestanding birthing centers (66 percent compared with 55 percent).

Age of father

The birth rate for men declined 2 percent in 1991, to 57.1 live births per 1,000 men 15–54 years old. From 1980 through 1991, this rate varied little, ranging from a low of 54.8 (1986) to a high of 58.4 (1990). Basic data are shown in tables 11 and 12.

Changes in birth rates by age of father were similar to those by age of mother. The rate for men 15–19 years of age increased 6 percent, and rates for men in age groups 25–29 through 40–44 years and 50–54 years fell 1–4 percent. The rates for men aged 20–24, 45–49, and 55 and over did not change. The rate for teenaged men has risen sharply since 1986, by 39 percent, even more rapidly than for teenaged women (24 percent).

The birth rates for white and black men each declined 2 percent in 1991, to 53.3 for white men and 83.4 for black men. Changes in rates for white and black men by age were very similar for age groups 15–19 through 40–44 years. Rates for white men 50–54 years old and white and black men 55 years old and older did not change. The rate for black men 50–54 years old fell 6 percent.

Weight at birth

The incidence of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces) increased to 7.1 percent in 1991 compared with 7.0 percent in 1990. This is the highest rate observed since 1978 (also 7.1 percent). The percent of low birthweight increased for both white (from 5.7 to 5.8 percent) and black births (from 13.3 to 13.6 percent). Most of the overall increase, and that for both white and black births, can be attributed to rises in low-birthweight levels among women in their thirties. Low birthweight and, in particular, very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams or 3 pounds 4 ounces)—the result of preterm birth, intrauterine growth retardation, or both—are strongly associated with neonatal mortality and morbidity and may be related to childhood developmental delays (10). (Data for 1991 are shown in table 13.)

Substantial increases in low-birthweight rates between 1990 and 1991 were noted for births to white mothers under 15 years of age (from 10.3 to 11.2 percent) and mothers 35–39 years of age (from 6.3 to 6.5 percent). Among black mothers, the largest increases were for mothers 30–34 years of age (14.3 to 15.1 percent), 35–39 years of age (15.3 to 16.0 percent), and 40–44 years of age (15.1 to 16.3 percent).

Traditionally, the youngest mothers, those under 15 years of age, have carried the greatest risk of bearing a low-birthweight child. This tendency has been observed among both white and black births. The current year marks a departure from this pattern for black mothers. For 1991, black mothers 35–39 and 40–44 years of age were more likely to bear a low-birthweight infant (16.0 percent and 16.3 percent, respectively) than were black mothers under 15 years of age (15.9 percent). Since 1989, the rate of increase for low birthweight for black births has been the most pronounced

(9–10 percent) for these older age groups. In comparison, rates of low birthweight for births to the youngest white mothers were at least 35 percent higher than those of any other age group (11.2 percent for mothers under 15 years and 8.3 percent for mothers 45–49 years), and rates for women 35–39 years of age were among the most favorable. Low-birthweight rates for births to white mothers 35–44 years old have been relatively stable since 1989. Levels for births to mothers 45–49 years old have dropped from 10.7 percent to 8.3 percent between 1989 and 1991.

Almost one-third of the 292,230 low-birthweight infants and 38 percent of the very-low-birthweight infants born in 1991 were black births, although black babies comprised only 17 percent of all births. Black mothers were 2–3 times as likely as white mothers to have a low-birthweight baby at every age group except the very youngest (under 15 years) and very oldest (45 years and older), where the risk was increased by 42 and 75 percent, respectively.

Prepregnancy weight and weight gain during pregnancy are major factors influencing infant birthweight (11). On average, black mothers gain at least 2 pounds less than white mothers during pregnancy (28.1 pounds compared with 30.6 pounds) and are much more likely to gain less than 21 pounds (9). Recommended weight gain for a mother of average proportions was 25–35 pounds in 1990 (12).

Low birthweight incidence varies according to length of gestation. Four out of 10 preterm (less than 37 completed weeks) births were low-birthweight infants, but only 3 of every 100 term (37–41 weeks) births and 2 of every 100 postterm (42 completed weeks or more) births were low birthweight. All of the increase in low birthweight for white births was observed among preterm births (38.9 percent in 1990 to 39.2 percent in 1991); however, low birthweight increased at each gestation period for black births (45.5–46.4 percent for preterm, 5.9–6.0 percent for term, and 4.3–4.6 percent for postterm). The racial disparity in low birthweight is more pronounced at term and postterm. Whereas low birthweight among black preterm births exceeded the rate for white preterm births by 18 percent, rates at term and postterm were 137 and 172 percent higher, respectively.

In 1991, 10.6 percent of all babies born weighed at least 4,000 grams (8 pounds 14 ounces). This condition, known as macrosomia, has been associated with increased risk of delivery by cesarean section and of infant morbidity (13,14). In 1991, macrosomia was twice as prevalent among white births (11.9 percent) as among black births (5.2 percent). Macrosomia has been associated with maternal diabetes and increased maternal weight gain (13,14). The differential between the races may be explained in part by higher diabetes rates and excessive weight gain among white mothers than among black mothers (8).

On average, in 1991, white babies weighed 250 grams (about 8 ounces) more than black babies at birth (median of 3,410 grams compared with 3,160 grams). The median birthweight was unchanged for white births from 1990, but for black births the median declined from 3,170 grams. The median weight at birth for all births decreased slightly from 3,370 grams in 1990 to 3,360 grams (approximately 7 pounds 7 ounces) in 1991. This is the lowest median reported since 1981 (also 3,360 grams).

Because rates of low birthweight tend to be higher for births to black mothers, the proportion of black births in a State has an important impact on overall State low-birthweight levels. Among the 51 reporting areas, the overall incidence of low birthweight ranged from 4.7 percent in Alaska to 15.4 percent in the District of Columbia (table 14). Decreases in low-birthweight levels of 5–13 percent were noted in Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming, and increases of 7–8 percent in Tennessee and Vermont. States with the highest incidence of black low birthweight (more than 14.0 percent) and at least 1,000 black births in 1990 either increased (District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and Nevada) or declined only slightly (Colorado and Wisconsin) from the previous year. Only Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Washington have reported steady decreases in low-birthweight levels for black infants since 1989. In Massachusetts, low-birthweight rates dropped from 11.0 to 10.2 percent during this period.

Multiple births

The number of babies born in multiple deliveries continued to rise in 1991, totaling 98,125—a 1-percent increase over the number reported for 1990 (96,893). In contrast, the number of single births decreased by 1 percent over this period (table 15). Accordingly, the ratio of multiple births per 1,000 live births increased to 23.9 in 1991, compared with 23.3 in 1990. This ratio has risen steadily since 1973 and is currently the highest reported in at least 50 years.

The number of twin births increased by 1 percent between 1990 and 1991 (93,865 and 94,779, respectively); the number of triplet and higher order plural deliveries rose by 10 percent (3,028 and 3,346). As a result, the proportion of multiple births that are twins (96.6 percent) continued to decline (96.9 percent in 1990) as the proportion of higher order multiple births (other than twins) increased.

Multiple-birth ratios increased for births to both white (from 22.9 to 23.4) and black mothers (from 27.0 to 27.8) between 1990 and 1991. The ratio consistently has been higher for black than for white births because of a higher black twin ratio—27.2 compared with 22.5. In 1991, 98.1 percent of all black multiple births were twins, compared with 96.2 percent of white multiple births. Twin ratios for black births were higher than those for white births at almost every age group, but the difference narrows as the mother's age increases.

Conversely, the higher order multiple-birth ratio, which relates the number of triplet and higher order plural births to 100,000 live births, was significantly higher for white births (89.6) than for black births (53.9). Ratios increased for both white and black births from 1990 (80.2 and 46.9, respectively). Although black teenaged

mothers were more likely to have a higher order multiple birth than were white teenaged mothers, white women 30–39 years old were more than twice as likely to have a higher order multiple birth as black women of the same age group (166.7 compared with 66.4).

For all births, the higher order multiple birth ratio was 81.4 in 1990, an increase of 12 percent over the previous year (72.8). Ratios are highest for births to women in their thirties who are almost 2 1/2 times as likely as women 20–29 years of age to have a higher order plural birth (149.4 and 61.4). The tendency for older women to have a greater proportion of higher order multiple births has been observed for many years, but in the 1980's this gap began to widen dramatically.

Between 1980 and 1991, the higher order multiple-birth ratio for women under age 20 increased by 4 percent (from 14.8 to 15.4) while the ratio for women 30–39 years old increased by 166 percent (from 56.1 to 149.4).

The rise in the multiple-birth ratio has been associated with the increased childbearing among older women and expanded use of fertility drugs. The racial differential in higher order multiple births and the increase in this ratio for women 30–39 years of age has been linked to more widespread use of fertility drugs among older white women (15).

Births to unmarried women

The three principal measures of childbearing by unmarried women increased by 3–5 percent in 1991, the seventh consecutive year of such increases. The number of births to unmarried mothers in 1991 was the highest number ever reported in the United States (1,213,769)—4 percent higher than in 1990 (1,165,384). This number has risen 82 percent since 1980 (665,747). The birth rate per 1,000 unmarried women 15–44 years old rose 3 percent to 45.2, compared with 43.8 in 1990. This rate increased 54 percent between 1980 (29.4) and 1991.

While nonmarital births and birth rates rose in 1991, the number of births and the birth rate for married women both declined; consequently, the proportion of all births that were to unmarried women increased in 1991 to 29.5 percent, compared with 28.0 percent in 1990. (See tables 16 and 17 for birth data for unmarried women.)

Nonmarital births increased much more for white than for black unmarried women, 6 percent compared with 2 percent. The number of white nonmarital births totaled 707,502 in 1991, more than double the number in 1980 (328,984). Births to black unmarried women numbered 463,750 in 1991, 45 percent more than in 1980 (318,799). The percent of all births to unmarried women was 21.8 percent for white women and 67.9 percent for black women.

The birth rate for white unmarried women in 1991 was 34.6 per 1,000 women 15–44 years old, 5 percent higher than in 1990 and nearly twice the 1980 rate (18.1). In contrast, the rate for black unmarried women declined 1 percent in 1991 to 89.5. The 1991 rate was 10 percent higher than the rate for 1980 (81.1). Because rates for white women have increased so sharply since 1980 with much more modest increases measured for black women, the racial differential in nonmarital birth rates declined substantially. In 1980, the rate for black women was 4.5 times the rate for white women; by 1991, this differential fell to 2.6.

Increases in nonmarital birth rates were 4–8 percent for teenagers and women aged 20–24 and 35 years and older. Rates for women 25–29 and 30–34 years old increased just 1 percent each. Overall, rates were highest for women 20–24 (68.0) and 18–19 (65.7) years old, followed by women 25–29 years old (56.5). Rates for young teenagers 15–17 years old and women 30–39 years old were 18–38 per 1,000. The increases in birth rates in 1991 brought each age-specific rate to the highest level ever reported during the 51-year period for which this information is available in the United States.

Increases in birth rates for white unmarried women were substantial for all women under 40 years. Rates increased by 7–10 percent for teenagers and women 20–24 years old, and by 4–5 percent for women in the 25–39-year age groups. In contrast, increases in rates for black unmarried women were much more limited. Rates rose by 2–3 percent for teenagers and women 20–24 years old and declined by 2–4 percent for women 25–29 and 30–34 years old. The rate for women 35–39 years old increased less than 1 percent; the rate for women 40 years and older rose 6 percent.

The pattern of increase in birth rates in 1991 differs somewhat from that observed in recent years in that the increases were much greater for women under 25 years old than for women 25–34 years old. The reverse had been true from 1980 through 1990.

Between 1980 and 1990, the proportion of nonmarital births occurring to women 25 years old and older had risen steadily from 24 to 34 percent; in 1991 it remained at 34 percent.

Levels of nonmarital childbearing differ greatly according to State of residence. The number and ratio of births to unmarried women for each State by race of mother are shown in table 18. Except for very small declines in Arkansas and Massachusetts, the numbers of nonmarital births increased in all States in 1991. The ratios per 1,000 total live births in all States were higher in 1991 than in 1990. This was the case for births to white mothers as well, with the exception of the ratio in the District of Columbia. Ratios for births to black unmarried mothers increased in all but three States (Maine, Utah, and Washington).

Interval since last live birth

The interval since the mother's last live birth is computed for all second and higher order births from the date of the last live birth and the date of the present birth (table 19).

In 1991, as in 1990, 14 percent of all second- and higher order births occurred within 18 months of the mother's previous birth—28 percent within 2 years, and 52 percent within 3 years. A substantial racial differential has been observed for many years in the occurrence of births within 18 months. In 1991, the proportion for black mothers was 21 percent compared with 12 percent for white mothers.

It has been noted previously that closely spaced births tend to be at disproportionate risk of low birthweight and other health complications even after controlling for age, education, and race of mother (16). Closely spaced births tend to occur more frequently to young women and to black women. For example, while 8 percent of all second-order births occurred to teenagers in 1991, 25 percent of all closely spaced second births were to teenage mothers. Babies born to teenage and black mothers are at greatly elevated risk of low birthweight. (See earlier section of this report.)

Educational attainment of mother

Educational attainment of the parents was reported on the birth certificates of 48 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City in 1991. Data were not available for Washington and the remainder of New York State. The proportion of mothers reported to have completed high school was 76 percent, unchanged from 1990. (Basic data are shown in tables 20 and 21.) There was a slight decline in this proportion for fathers, to 81 percent. The proportion of high school graduates for fathers may be overstated because data for fathers are based principally on information for births to married parents; when the parents are unmarried, information on the father is often not reported on the birth certificate. Because nonmarital births tend to be disproportionately to young mothers, it is likely that the fathers of these babies are young as well, and, therefore, have limited educational attainment.

In 1991, 18 percent of mothers giving birth were college graduates, a slight increase compared with 17 percent reported in 1990. Among mothers 30 years old and older, at least one-third were college graduates.

Among white mothers, there was a slight decline in the proportion of high school graduates—to 77 percent—but a slight increase in the proportion who were college graduates—to 20 percent. There was no change in these proportions for black mothers; 69 percent were high school graduates, and 7 percent were college graduates. The median number of years of school completed was 12.7 years by white mothers and 12.5 years by black mothers, both unchanged from 1991.

Births to Hispanic mothers

Hispanic origin of the parents was reported on the birth certificates of 49 States and the District of Columbia in 1991; only New Hampshire did not provide this information. According to data from the 1990 census, less than 0.1 percent of the Hispanic population resides in New Hampshire; the Hispanic reporting area is, therefore, essentially complete (17).

The text and tables 22–26 present data for births classified by Hispanic origin of the mother and by race of mother for the non-Hispanic population. Origin of the mother was very well reported in 1991; fewer than 1 percent of the birth certificates lacked this information. (See table 22 for basic data.)

The fertility of the Hispanic population, especially of Mexican women, continues to be the highest of any racial/ethnic group. The fertility rate for Hispanic women in 1991 was 108.1 births per 1,000 women 15–44 years old, 68 percent higher than the rate for non-Hispanic women as a group (64.4). Rates for white and black non-Hispanic women (60.0 and 86.8, respectively) were each far below the rate for Hispanic women. Moreover, while rates for white and black non-Hispanic women declined 2–4 percent in 1991, the rate for Hispanic women increased slightly.

The fertility rate for Mexican women increased 2 percent in 1991, to 121.6, while rates for Puerto Rican women (80.9), Cuban women (49.1), and "other" Hispanic women (99.3) were 2–7 percent lower (18,19). The relationship of the levels of rates by Hispanic subgroup has been stable for several years.

In 1991, 623,085 babies were born to Hispanic mothers, accounting for 15 percent of births in the United States. About two-thirds of Hispanic births in 1991 were to Mexican mothers, 10 percent were to Puerto Rican mothers, and 2 percent were to Cuban mothers. Except for gradual increases in the proportion of Mexican births, these proportions have not changed in recent years.

The Hispanic population continues to be highly concentrated geographically. Two States, California and Texas, together accounted for 60 percent of all Hispanic births (41 percent and 19 percent, respectively). New York, Florida, Illinois, Arizona, New Jersey, and New Mexico together accounted for 25 percent of U.S. Hispanic births. Additionally, Hispanic births accounted for 10 percent or more of the births in each of 14 States; at least 30 percent of births in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas were to Hispanic mothers.

The distribution of Hispanic births by race of mother has been stable since 1978, when the birth certificate data first became available. In 1991, 97 percent of Hispanic mothers were reported to be white, 2 percent black, and 1 percent of other races (table 23).

Birth rates by age, fertility rates, and total fertility rates by Hispanic origin for 1991 are shown in table 24. These rates by origin are based on birth data for the 49 States and the District of Columbia that reported Hispanic origin on the birth certificate. Birth rates for Hispanic women (except for Cuban women), particularly Mexican women, substantially exceed those for white and black non-Hispanic women at every age for women 20 years old and older. Hispanic, especially Mexican, women have high birth rates throughout the childbearing period. In contrast, birth rates for black non-Hispanic teenagers are higher than comparable rates for Hispanic women, but drop quickly at ages 25 years and older. Thus the differential between rates for Hispanic and non-Hispanic women increases as the age of the mother advances. For example, the birth rate for Hispanic women 25–29 years old was 152.8 per 1,000—33–38 percent higher than comparable rates for white and black non-Hispanic women (110.9 and 115.0, respectively).

The birth rates for Hispanic women 15–17 years of age are the only ones that did not exceed rates for all other groups. The rate for black non-Hispanic teenagers 15–17 years old was 22 percent higher than the rate for all Hispanic teenagers 15–17 years old, and 13 percent higher than the comparable rate for Mexican teenagers. Hispanic teenage birth rates were, however, substantially greater than rates for white non-Hispanic teenagers. As noted earlier in the section "Births and birth rates," the high fertility of Hispanic teenagers and the substantial growth in the Hispanic teenaged population compared with white non-Hispanic teenagers are both important factors in the overall level of the birth rate for white teenagers, as well as in the considerable increases in that rate in recent years.

Birth rates for Hispanic teenagers increased between 1990 and 1991 by 6 percent overall for women 15–19 years old. The pace of increase for Hispanic women 15–17 years of age was faster than for non-Hispanic teenagers (7 percent compared with 2 percent); for older teenagers, increases in rates were more similar for Hispanic and non-Hispanic teenagers (6–7 percent) (19). The birth rate for Hispanic women 20–24 years old rose 3 percent; for non-Hispanic women in the same age group, the birth rate declined 3 percent. Rates for Hispanic and non-Hispanic women 25–44 years of age declined by up to 4 percent. (See table 24 for 1991 rates.)

The total fertility rates indicate approximate levels of completed family size if current birth rates by age continue in the future. Hispanic women, especially Mexican women, continued to have elevated total fertility rates, reflecting the high age-specific birth rates of these women. The total fertility rate for Mexican women was 3,317.5—85 percent higher than the rate for white non-Hispanic women (1,796.0) and 31 percent above the rate for black non-Hispanic women (2,526.5). Rates for other Hispanic groups ranged from 1,385.5 for Cuban women to 2,817.0 for "other" Hispanic women.

Despite their elevated birth rates at all maternal ages, women under 20 years of age account for a disproportionate share of all Hispanic, and especially Mexican and Puerto Rican, births. In 1991, 17 percent of Hispanic, 18 percent of Mexican, and 22 percent of Puerto Rican births were to teenage mothers, compared with 7–10 percent of Cuban, Central and South American, and white non-Hispanic births and 23 percent of black non-Hispanic births. (See table 25 for basic data and table 26.)

The proportion of fourth- and higher-order births to Hispanic women continued to be very high, 15 percent, compared with 10 percent of non-Hispanic births. This disparity in high-order births results from the high teenage birth rates as well as from elevated birth rates throughout the childbearing period.

Childbearing by unmarried women has increased considerably for all Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups. Overall, 39 percent of Hispanic births and 28 percent of non-Hispanic births were nonmarital in 1991. The proportions of unmarried mothers among individual Hispanic origin groups were 20 percent for Cuban mothers, 35 percent for Mexican mothers, and 58 percent for Puerto Rican mothers.

The proportions of mothers who had completed high school continued to be considerably lower for Mexican (38 percent), Puerto Rican (58 percent), and Central and South American (55 percent) women than for Cuban (83 percent) and white (85 percent) and black (70 percent) non-Hispanic women. Much of this disparity is associated with the relatively low proportions of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Central and South American mothers who were born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, ranging from 5 percent (Central and South American) to 58 percent (Puerto Rican). Women born outside the United States may not have been exposed to a universal education system. Important differentials in childbearing for U.S. and foreign- or Puerto Rican–born women have been reported elsewhere (20,21).

Hispanic women (except Cubans) consistently have been less likely to begin prenatal care in the critical first trimester of pregnancy and more likely to receive care beginning in the third trimester or to have no care at all. This pattern was observed again in 1991.

In spite of the less advantageous status of many Hispanic women with respect to educational attainment and timely receipt of prenatal care, Hispanic infants as a group, and subgroups as well (except Puerto Rican infants) continue to have very favorable levels of low birthweight (weight of less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces), averaging 6.1 percent overall, compared with 5.7 percent for white non-Hispanic infants and 13.6 percent for black non-Hispanic infants. Levels of very low birthweight (birthweight of less than 1,500 grams or 3 pounds 4 ounces) are also low for the Hispanic subgroups, except Puerto Ricans. One factor that probably accounts for the relatively favorable low birthweight of Hispanic babies is the much lower incidence of smoking by their mothers (8,9).

Hispanic babies are generally less likely than non-Hispanic babies to have birthweights of 4,000 grams (8 pounds 14 ounces) or more. A possible explanation may be that Hispanic women are less likely to have excessive weight gain during pregnancy (9).

The maternal and infant health characteristics shown in table 26, as well as the other tables presenting data for the Hispanic population, provide data for Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and "other and unknown" Hispanic populations separately. The heterogeneity of the Hispanic population and the importance of distinguishing among the Hispanic subgroups are evident from these data.

American Indian and Asian or Pacific Islander births

The number of babies born to "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" mothers increased by 5 percent between 1990 and 1991. (The racial category "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" comprises primarily South-

East Asians and Asian Indians.) The number of Filipino births also rose, but at a slower pace (2 percent). Conversely, the number of births to all other racial groups (including white and black) declined by up to 4 percent. (Data for 1991 are shown in table 27.)

Between 1990 and 1991, fertility rates (defined as the number of live births per 1,000 women 15–44 years old) declined by 1 percent for American Indian women and by 3 percent for Asian/Pacific Islander women, reflecting decreases in age-specific rates at the peak childbearing ages for both groups (20–29 years of age for American Indian women and 25–34 years of age for Asian or Pacific Islander women). (See table 28 for 1991 rates.) Birth rates for American Indian teenagers 15–19 years of age increased by 5 percent, from 81.1 in 1990 to 85.0 in 1991. The Asian/Pacific Islander birth rate for teenagers 15–19 years old also increased, from 26.4 in 1990 to 27.4 in 1991, but remained much lower than the rates of other racial groups for this age group.

Although rates for Asian or Pacific Islander mothers largely reflect the patterns of "Other Asian/Pacific Islanders" who accounted for the majority (57 percent) of births in this category, it is important to note that the Asian or Pacific Islander category comprises groups with very different fertility patterns. For example, in 1990 the general fertility rate of Hawaiian women was more than twice those of Chinese and Japanese women. Teenage birth rates especially reflected this diversity, ranging from 4.7 per 1,000 for Chinese women to 120.9 per 1,000 for Hawaiian women (19).

Of all the racial groups (except black mothers), American Indian and Hawaiian mothers bear the highest risk profile. In 1991, one of every five American Indian births was to a mother under 20 years of age. The level of teenage childbearing among Hawaiians was similar (18.1 percent). In contrast, only 1.1 percent of Chinese and 2.7 percent of Japanese births were to teenaged mothers. Births to unmarried women, which are strongly associated with teenage childbearing, also were higher among American Indian (55.3 percent) and Hawaiian mothers (45.0 percent). Among the other racial or national origin groups, births to unmarried women ranged from 5.5 percent (Chinese) to 16.8 percent (Filipino). Inadequate levels of prenatal care also were high for American Indian women and, to a lesser extent, for Hawaiian women. Only 59.9 percent of American Indian mothers and 68.1 percent of Hawaiian mothers began care within the first 3 months of pregnancy. (See table 29.)

In spite of the numerous risk factors indicating adverse birth outcome, low-birthweight levels for American Indian (6.2 percent) and Hawaiian infants (6.7 percent) compared favorably with groups at much lower risk of poor outcome. Rates for the other racial/national origin groups ranged from 5.1 percent for Chinese to 7.3 for Filipino babies.

Sizable declines were noted in low birthweight levels for Hawaiian (from 7.2 to 6.7 percent) and Japanese births (from 6.2 to 5.9 percent) between 1990 and 1991. Although low-birthweight and very-low-birthweight incidence rose for Chinese births from 4.7 to 5.1 percent and from 0.5 to 0.7 percent, respectively, these rates continued to be lower than the rates of the other racial/ethnic groups. The levels of very low birthweight for American Indian, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, and "Other Asian/Pacific Islander" infants were 1.1 percent or less and virtually unchanged from 1990.

The proportion of macrosomic births (birthweight of 4,000 grams or more) was highest among American Indian births (12.6 percent), reflecting, at least in part, the higher rate of diabetes among American Indian mothers (19).

Month of pregnancy prenatal care began

In 1991, as in 1990, 76 percent of mothers began prenatal care in the crucial first trimester of pregnancy. The proportion increased from 68 percent to 75 percent between 1969 and 1978, but has been essentially unchanged since 1979. The proportion of mothers who received late or no prenatal care at all remained at 6 percent, as it has since 1983. (See table 30 for 1991 data).

There was a slight reduction in the substantial racial disparity in prenatal care for 1991. The proportion of black mothers who received care in the first trimester increased from 60 percent in 1990 to 62 percent in 1991, with no concurrent increase in the proportion of white mothers who received timely care from the previous year (79 percent). Increases among black mothers were noted for each age group, but the largest improvement was for mothers under 20 years of age. Although they were least likely to receive timely care (only 50 percent of black teenaged mothers began care in the first trimester in 1991), the proportion of black teenaged mothers who began care in the first 3 months of pregnancy increased by 4 percent between 1990 and 1991, and the percent who received late or no care decreased by 8 percent. Between 1989 and 1991, there was a 12-percent reduction in the proportion of black teenaged mothers who received late or no care. The proportion of mothers who received late or no care was essentially unchanged from 1990 for both white (5 percent) and black mothers (11 percent).

The risk of low birthweight is reduced among women who initiate prenatal care in the first trimester. In 1991, infants of mothers who delayed care until the final trimester or had no care were almost twice as likely to be low birthweight as those who had timely care (12.0 compared with 6.4 percent). For mothers who received no care at all, the risk more than tripled (21.8 percent).

The Kessner Index is accepted as a more sensitive measure of the adequacy of prenatal care received because it takes into account not only the timing of the first prenatal visit but also the number of visits and the length of gestation. Care is defined as "adequate," "intermediate," or "inadequate." The contrast between white and black women seen with initiation of care is even more apparent for adequacy of care. In 1991, 73 percent of white mothers and 52 percent of black

mothers received adequate care (tabular data not included in this report). Conversely, 6 percent of white mothers and 16 percent of black mothers received inadequate care. The Kessner Index indicated, as did the timing of care, improvements in care for black mothers, especially teenaged black mothers, between 1990 and 1991.

Number of prenatal visits

Among mothers who received prenatal care, there was a slight increase in the median number of prenatal visits made, to 12.1 in 1991 compared with 12.0 in 1990. This increase in the overall median is the first since 1987. The median increased for black mothers to 10.8 in 1991 from 10.6 in 1990. One factor influencing this change was the increase in the proportion of black mothers who began care within the first trimester—the earlier care is initiated, the greater the number of visits. Increases were noted for both married and unmarried black women at almost every stage of initiation of care. No change was observed in the median for white mothers (12.2 visits). (Basic data are shown in table 31.)

When analyzed by the month prenatal care began, racial differences in the number of prenatal visits largely disappear, reflecting the fact that black mothers in general begin care later in pregnancy than white mothers. Black mothers who began care in the first or second month of pregnancy had 12.5 median visits, compared with 12.8 for white mothers. For married white and black mothers beginning care within this period, there was no difference in the median—12.8 visits.

Period of gestation

The incidence of preterm birth, which accounts for a large proportion of infant morbidity and mortality, increased to 10.8 percent in 1991, compared with 10.6 percent in 1990. The proportion of babies born preterm (defined as less than 37 completed weeks of gestation), the etiology of which is largely undetermined, has been increasing steadily over the last decade. The latest figure represents a 15-percent increase over the level reported in 1981 (9.4 percent). (Data for 1991 are shown in table 32.)

The rise in the proportion of preterm births and the rise in low birthweight, with which it is strongly associated, primarily reflect increases in preterm births to white mothers. After rising slightly between 1989 and 1990 from 8.8 to 8.9 percent, this proportion increased to 9.1 percent in 1991. Increases were observed for births to white mothers in all age groups except for those under 15 years of age; however, as was also noted for low birthweight, the largest increase was among women in their thirties (8.6 percent to 8.9 percent).

Among black births, the proportion of preterm births in 1991 returned to the level reported in 1989 (18.9 percent) following a slight decline between 1989 and 1990 (18.8 percent), so the racial differential remained considerable. The risk of a preterm birth was substantially greater for black than for white babies regardless of the mother's age. The most favorable level for black mothers was at 20–29 years of age (18.0 percent), but this rate was only slightly lower than that for white mothers under 15 years of age (19.0 percent), the age group at most risk.

For white mothers, the risk of preterm birth was considerably higher at the youngest and oldest ages; white teenagers and mothers in their forties were much more likely to have a preterm birth than their counterparts in their twenties (11.9 and 11.2 percent, respectively, compared with 8.7 percent). White mothers 25–34 years old shared the least risk. However, for black mothers, the risk was more evenly distributed across the childbearing ages. Black mothers 20–29 years of age were only slightly less likely (18.0 percent) than black teenaged mothers (20.6 percent) to have a preterm birth. The rates for black mothers 30–39 years old (19.4 percent) were even more comparable to the teenage preterm level.

Although preterm births decrease as levels of prenatal care, education, and weight gain increase for both white and black mothers, the racial disparity persists even for mothers with similar levels of prenatal care, education, or weight gain. Black mothers who began care within the first trimester, had at least 16 years of education, or gained 26–35 pounds, were at at least twice the risk of a preterm birth as white mothers.

Apgar score

The Apgar score is a numerical expression of the physical condition of an infant at birth. It is a summary assessment of the heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex, irritability, and color of the newborn. Each of these factors is assigned a value from 0 to 2. The overall score is the sum of the 5 values, with a score of 10 being optimum. (Data for 1991 are shown in tables 33 and 34.)

The infant's long-term health status and survival chances are better assessed with the 5-minute than with the 1-minute Apgar score. The proportion of low 5-minute scores (scores less than 7) for births to mothers of all ages was 1.5 percent. When scores are analyzed by age of mother, the pattern that emerges is very similar to that for low birthweight. That is, babies born to younger and older mothers were more likely to have low scores than those born to mothers of other ages. A 5-minute score of less than 7, indicating that the baby is in some distress, ranged from 1.3 percent for births to mothers 25–34 years old to 3.3 percent for births to mothers under 15 years of age. The proportion of low 5-minute scores for births to mothers in their forties was 1.8 percent.

Black infants were more likely to have low 5-minute scores than white infants. Overall, 2.7 percent of black and 1.2 percent of white infants had 5-minute scores of less than 7. The differentials by age group within each racial group were fairly similar, except that black babies were more likely than white babies to have low scores in each age group.

The proportion of infants with a 1-minute Apgar score of 9–10 was decrease unchanged from the previous year (42.7 percent). As in past years, black infants were more likely than

white infants to have high 1-minute scores (45.0 percent compared with 42.1 percent).

Five-minute scores of 9–10 were reported for 89.7 percent of births in 1991, an increase over the level of 89.6 reported for 1990. The racial differential was reversed for 5-minute scores; white babies were more likely than black babies to have scores of 9 or 10 (90.2 percent compared with 87.7 percent).

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List of tables

Symbols

- - -	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
–	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
*	Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (estimate is based on fewer than 20 births in numerator or denominator)

Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race: United States, specified years 1940–55 and each year 1960–91

[Birth rates are live births per 1,000 population in specified group. Fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in specified group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning with 1970, excludes births to nonresidents of the United States]

Year	Number				Birth rate				Fertility rate			
			All other				All other				All other	
	All races	White	Total	Black	All races	White	Total	Black	All races	White	Total	Black
Registered births												
Race of mother:												
1991	4,110,907	3,241,273	869,634	682,602	16.3	15.4	21.1	21.9	69.6	67.0	81.5	85.2
1990	4,158,212	3,290,273	867,939	684,336	16.7	15.8	21.7	22.4	70.9	68.3	83.2	86.8
1989	4,040,958	3,192,355	848,603	673,124	16.4	15.4	21.6	22.3	69.2	66.4	82.7	86.2
Race of child:												
1990	4,158,212	3,225,343	932,869	724,576	16.7	15.5	23.3	23.8	70.9	66.9	89.4	91.9
1989	4,040,958	3,131,991	908,967	709,395	16.4	15.1	23.1	23.5	69.2	65.1	88.6	90.8
1988	3,909,510	3,046,162	863,348	671,976	16.0	14.8	22.5	22.6	67.3	63.4	85.9	87.0
1987	3,809,394	2,992,488	816,906	641,567	15.7	14.6	21.8	21.9	65.8	62.3	83.1	84.1
1986	3,756,547	2,970,439	786,108	621,221	15.6	14.6	21.4	21.5	65.4	62.1	81.9	82.6
1985	3,760,561	2,991,373	769,188	608,193	15.8	14.8	21.4	21.3	66.3	63.1	82.3	82.4
1984[1]	3,669,141	2,923,502	745,639	592,745	15.6	14.6	21.2	21.0	65.5	62.3	81.8	81.5
1983[1]	3,638,933	2,904,250	734,683	586,027	15.6	14.6	21.4	21.0	65.7	62.5	82.7	82.0
1982[1]	3,680,537	2,942,054	738,483	592,641	15.9	14.9	22.0	21.5	67.3	63.9	85.3	84.3
1981[1]	3,629,238	2,908,669	720,569	587,797	15.8	14.8	21.9	21.7	67.3	63.9	85.7	85.3
1980[1]	3,612,258	2,898,732	713,526	589,616	15.9	14.9	22.5	22.1	68.4	64.7	88.6	88.1
1979[1]	3,494,398	2,808,420	685,978	577,855	15.6	14.5	22.2	22.0	67.2	63.4	88.5	88.3
1978[1]	3,333,279	2,681,116	652,163	551,540	15.0	14.0	21.6	21.3	65.5	61.7	87.0	86.7
1977[1]	3,326,632	2,691,070	635,562	544,221	15.1	14.1	21.6	21.4	66.8	63.2	87.7	88.1
1976[1]	3,167,788	2,567,614	600,174	514,479	14.6	13.6	20.8	20.5	65.0	61.5	85.8	85.8
1975[1]	3,144,198	2,551,996	592,202	511,581	14.6	13.6	21.0	20.7	66.0	62.5	87.7	87.9
1974[1]	3,159,958	2,575,792	584,166	507,162	14.8	13.9	21.2	20.8	67.8	64.2	89.8	89.7
1973[1]	3,136,965	2,551,030	585,935	512,597	14.8	13.8	21.7	21.4	68.8	64.9	93.4	93.6
1972[1]	3,258,411	2,655,558	602,853	531,329	15.6	14.5	22.8	22.5	73.1	68.9	99.5	99.9
1971[2]	3,555,970	2,919,746	636,224	564,960	17.2	16.1	24.6	24.4	81.6	77.3	109.1	109.7
1970[2]	3,731,386	3,091,264	640,122	572,362	18.4	17.4	25.1	25.3	87.9	84.1	113.0	115.4
1969[2]	3,600,206	2,993,614	606,592	543,132	17.9	16.9	24.5	24.4	86.1	82.2	111.6	112.1
1968[2]	3,501,564	2,912,224	589,340	531,152	17.6	16.6	24.2	24.2	85.2	81.3	111.9	112.7
1967[3]	3,520,959	2,922,502	598,457	543,976	17.8	16.8	25.0	25.1	87.2	82.8	117.1	118.5
1966[2]	3,606,274	2,993,230	613,044	558,244	18.4	17.4	26.1	26.2	90.8	86.2	123.5	124.7
1965[2]	3,760,358	3,123,860	636,498	581,126	19.4	18.3	27.6	27.7	96.3	91.3	131.9	133.2
1964[2]	4,027,490	3,369,160	658,330	607,556	21.1	20.0	29.2	29.5	104.7	99.8	140.0	142.6
1963[2,4]	4,098,020	3,326,344	638,928	580,658	21.7	20.7	29.7	---	108.3	103.6	143.7	---
1962[2,4]	4,167,362	3,394,068	641,580	584,610	22.4	21.4	30.5	---	112.0	107.5	147.8	---
1961[2]	4,268,326	3,600,864	667,462	611,072	23.3	22.2	31.6	---	117.1	112.3	153.0	---
1960[2]	4,257,850	3,600,744	657,106	602,264	23.7	22.7	32.1	31.9	118.0	113.2	153.6	153.5
Births adjusted for underregistration												
Race of child:												
1955	4,097,000	3,485,000	613,000	---	25.0	23.8	34.5	---	118.3	113.7	154.3	---
1950	3,632,000	3,108,000	524,000	---	24.1	23.0	33.3	---	106.2	102.3	137.3	---
1945	2,858,000	2,471,000	388,000	---	20.4	19.7	26.5	---	85.9	83.4	106.0	---
1940	2,559,000	2,199,000	360,000	---	19.4	18.6	26.7	---	79.9	77.1	102.4	---

[1] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.
[3] Based on a 20- to 50-percent sample of births.
[4] Figures by race exclude data for New Jersey.

Table 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 1991

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother											
		Under 15 years	15–19 years										
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
All races														
Total	4,110,907	12,014	519,577	28,810	60,511	98,905	144,029	187,322	1,089,692	1,219,965	884,862	330,993	52,095	1,709
First child	1,666,328	11,469	387,157	26,624	52,724	79,561	104,803	123,445	512,854	443,345	231,785	69,683	9,792	243
Second child	1,314,335	425	103,330	1,869	6,757	16,233	31,030	47,441	357,796	425,853	312,133	101,802	12,739	257
Third child	671,602	22	22,245	125	638	2,377	6,411	12,694	148,862	217,882	195,296	76,537	10,513	245
Fourth child	262,381	7	3,762	11	56	244	996	2,455	47,121	81,518	82,572	40,251	6,904	246
Fifth child	98,571	3	508	3	5	20	105	375	13,506	28,907	32,350	18,935	4,203	159
Sixth child	40,704	–	80	–	2	8	17	53	3,538	10,489	14,141	9,800	2,536	120
Seventh child	18,117	–	9	–	1	1	1	6	820	3,835	6,373	5,287	1,691	102
Eighth child and over	18,155	–	7	–	–	1	1	5	288	2,170	5,362	6,697	3,317	314
Not stated	20,714	88	2,479	178	328	460	665	848	4,907	5,966	4,850	2,001	400	23
White														
Total	3,241,273	5,189	352,359	15,850	37,363	65,596	99,472	134,078	831,233	1,000,138	736,816	272,511	41,792	1,235
First child	1,339,216	4,993	275,735	15,019	33,930	55,596	77,001	94,189	415,286	377,459	197,852	59,502	8,202	187
Second child	1,058,100	151	62,996	703	3,039	8,711	18,884	31,659	275,699	357,222	265,484	85,743	10,596	209
Third child	522,430	10	10,606	41	199	922	2,851	6,593	102,090	174,464	163,378	63,198	8,492	192
Fourth child	191,741	3	1,372	2	15	80	323	952	26,882	59,555	65,782	32,502	5,463	182
Fifth child	66,581	2	134	–	–	10	24	100	6,259	18,607	23,795	14,482	3,190	112
Sixth child	26,170	–	25	–	2	2	6	15	1,329	5,784	9,767	7,276	1,908	81
Seventh child	11,066	–	5	–	1	1	1	2	256	1,779	4,008	3,736	1,222	60
Eighth child and over	11,158	–	6	–	–	1	1	4	121	892	2,992	4,541	2,415	191
Not stated	14,811	30	1,480	85	177	273	381	564	3,311	4,376	3,758	1,531	304	21
All other														
Total	869,634	6,825	167,218	12,960	23,148	33,309	44,557	53,244	258,459	219,827	148,046	58,482	10,303	474
First child	327,112	6,476	111,422	11,605	18,794	23,965	27,802	29,256	97,568	65,886	33,933	10,181	1,590	56
Second child	256,235	274	40,334	1,166	3,718	7,522	12,146	15,782	82,097	68,631	46,649	16,059	2,143	48
Third child	149,172	12	11,639	84	439	1,455	3,560	6,101	46,772	43,418	31,918	13,339	2,021	53
Fourth child	70,640	4	2,390	9	41	164	673	1,503	20,239	21,963	16,790	7,749	1,441	64
Fifth child	31,990	1	374	3	5	10	81	275	7,247	10,300	8,555	4,453	1,013	47
Sixth child	14,534	–	55	–	–	6	11	38	2,209	4,705	4,374	2,524	628	39
Seventh child	7,051	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	564	2,056	2,365	1,551	469	42
Eighth child and over	6,997	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	167	1,278	2,370	2,156	902	123
Not stated	5,903	58	999	93	151	187	284	284	1,596	1,590	1,092	470	96	2
Black[1]														
Total	682,602	6,419	150,956	12,032	21,248	30,291	40,020	47,365	218,918	163,052	99,637	37,362	6,064	194
First child	250,529	6,099	99,492	10,758	17,184	21,590	24,584	25,376	78,418	41,369	18,858	5,465	807	21
Second child	198,775	251	37,083	1,101	3,480	7,003	11,155	14,344	70,437	51,396	29,239	9,188	1,157	24
Third child	122,093	11	10,840	79	403	1,362	3,312	5,684	41,562	35,752	23,776	8,926	1,195	31
Fourth child	58,628	4	2,223	8	34	155	620	1,406	18,075	18,277	13,315	5,697	1,001	36
Fifth child	26,207	1	348	2	5	7	79	255	6,475	8,536	6,787	3,352	689	19
Sixth child	11,519	–	52	–	–	4	10	38	1,925	3,840	3,362	1,903	418	19
Seventh child	5,285	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	493	1,629	1,775	1,095	277	12
Eighth child and over	4,681	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	135	980	1,700	1,379	456	30
Not stated	4,885	53	913	84	142	170	260	257	1,398	1,273	825	357	64	2

[1]Included in All other.

Table 3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 1991

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race of mother	Age of mother										
			15–19 years								
	15–44 years[1]	10–14 years	Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
All races											
Total	69.6	1.4	62.1	38.7	94.4	115.7	118.2	79.5	32.0	5.5	0.2
First child	28.3	1.3	46.5	32.9	65.3	54.7	43.1	20.9	6.8	1.0	0.0
Second child	22.4	0.0	12.4	5.1	22.5	38.2	41.4	28.2	9.9	1.4	0.0
Third child	11.4	0.0	2.7	0.6	5.5	15.9	21.2	17.7	7.4	1.1	0.0
Fourth child	4.5	*	0.5	0.1	1.0	5.0	7.9	7.5	3.9	0.7	0.0
Fifth child	1.7	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	2.8	2.9	1.8	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0
White											
Total	67.0	0.8	52.8	30.7	83.5	109.0	118.8	80.5	31.8	5.2	0.2
First child	27.8	0.7	41.5	27.1	61.5	54.7	45.0	21.7	7.0	1.0	0.0
Second child	22.0	0.0	9.5	3.2	18.1	36.3	42.6	29.2	10.1	1.3	0.0
Third child	10.8	*	1.6	0.3	3.4	13.4	20.8	17.9	7.4	1.1	0.0
Fourth child	4.0	*	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.5	7.1	7.2	3.8	0.7	0.0
Fifth child	1.4	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.8	2.2	2.6	1.7	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.8	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
All other											
Total	81.5	3.9	98.4	70.3	137.2	144.1	115.2	75.0	32.8	6.8	0.4
First child	30.9	3.7	65.9	55.4	80.5	54.7	34.8	17.3	5.8	1.1	0.1
Second child	24.2	0.2	23.9	12.6	39.4	46.0	36.2	23.8	9.1	1.4	0.0
Third child	14.1	*	6.9	2.0	13.6	26.2	22.9	16.3	7.6	1.3	0.0
Fourth child	6.7	*	1.4	0.2	3.1	11.4	11.6	8.6	4.4	1.0	0.1
Fifth child	3.0	*	0.2	*	0.5	4.1	5.4	4.4	2.5	0.7	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	2.0	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.6	3.6	3.4	2.3	0.7	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.7	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.1
Black[2]											
Total	85.2	4.8	115.5	84.1	158.6	160.9	113.1	67.7	28.3	5.5	0.2
First child	31.5	4.6	76.6	65.9	91.2	58.0	28.9	12.9	4.2	0.7	0.0
Second child	25.0	0.2	28.5	15.4	46.6	52.1	35.9	20.0	7.0	1.1	0.0
Third child	15.4	*	8.3	2.5	16.4	30.7	25.0	16.3	6.8	1.1	0.0
Fourth child	7.4	*	1.7	0.3	3.7	13.4	12.8	9.1	4.4	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	3.3	*	0.3	*	0.6	4.8	6.0	4.6	2.6	0.6	*
Sixth and seventh child	2.1	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.8	3.8	3.5	2.3	0.6	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.0

[1] Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15–44 years.
[2] Included in All other.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race: United States, 1970–91

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970, 1980, and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race	Total fertility rate	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						
All races[1]											
1991	2,073.0	1.4	62.1	38.7	94.4	115.7	118.2	79.5	32.0	5.5	0.2
1990	2,081.0	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1989	2,014.0	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.2	0.2
1988	1,934.0	1.3	53.0	33.6	79.9	110.2	114.4	74.8	28.1	4.8	0.2
1987	1,872.0	1.3	50.6	31.7	78.5	107.9	111.6	72.1	26.3	4.4	0.2
1986	1,837.5	1.3	50.2	30.5	79.6	107.4	109.8	70.1	24.4	4.1	0.2
1985	1,844.0	1.2	51.0	31.0	79.6	108.3	111.0	69.1	24.0	4.0	0.2
1984[2]	1,806.5	1.2	50.6	31.0	77.4	106.8	108.7	67.0	22.9	3.9	0.2
1983[2]	1,799.0	1.1	51.4	31.8	77.4	107.8	108.5	64.9	22.0	3.9	0.2
1982[2]	1,827.5	1.1	52.4	32.3	79.4	111.6	111.0	64.1	21.2	3.9	0.2
1981[2]	1,812.0	1.1	52.2	32.0	80.0	112.2	111.5	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1980[2]	1,839.5	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1979[2]	1,808.0	1.2	52.3	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1978[2]	1,760.0	1.2	51.5	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1977[2]	1,789.5	1.2	52.8	33.9	80.9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1976[2]	1,738.0	1.2	52.8	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1975[2]	1,774.0	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1974[2]	1,835.0	1.2	57.5	37.3	88.7	117.7	111.5	53.8	20.2	4.8	0.3
1973[2]	1,879.0	1.2	59.3	38.5	91.2	119.7	112.2	55.6	22.1	5.4	0.3
1972[2]	2,010.0	1.2	61.7	39.0	96.9	130.2	117.7	59.8	24.8	6.2	0.4
1971[3]	2,266.5	1.1	64.5	38.2	105.3	150.1	134.1	67.3	28.7	7.1	0.4
1970[3]	2,480.0	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
White											
Race of mother:											
1991	1,995.5	0.8	52.8	30.7	83.5	109.0	118.8	80.5	31.8	5.2	0.2
1990	2,003.0	0.7	50.8	29.5	78.0	109.8	120.7	81.7	31.5	5.2	0.2
1989	1,931.0	0.7	47.9	28.1	72.9	106.9	117.8	78.1	29.7	4.9	0.2
Race of child:											
1990	1,963.0	0.7	49.3	28.6	75.6	107.2	118.8	80.4	30.9	5.1	0.2
1989	1,894.5	0.7	46.6	27.4	70.9	104.6	115.9	76.9	29.2	4.8	0.2
1988	1,822.5	0.6	43.2	25.3	67.8	101.6	113.0	74.3	27.2	4.4	0.2
1987	1,774.5	0.6	41.5	24.0	67.3	100.4	110.7	71.9	25.5	4.1	0.2
1986	1,747.5	0.6	41.5	23.3	68.7	101.0	109.2	69.8	23.5	3.7	0.2
1985	1,759.0	0.6	42.5	24.0	69.2	102.4	110.7	68.9	22.9	3.6	0.2
1984[2]	1,722.5	0.6	42.2	23.9	67.3	101.1	108.3	66.8	21.8	3.5	0.2
1983[2]	1,716.0	0.6	43.3	24.7	67.7	102.2	108.0	64.4	21.0	3.5	0.2
1982[2]	1,741.5	0.6	44.3	25.1	69.7	106.0	110.4	63.2	20.1	3.5	0.2
1981[2]	1,726.0	0.5	44.3	25.1	70.4	106.7	111.0	60.3	18.8	3.4	0.2
1980[2]	1,748.5	0.6	44.7	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
1979[2]	1,715.5	0.6	43.7	24.7	71.0	107.0	110.8	59.0	18.3	3.5	0.2
1978[2]	1,667.5	0.6	42.9	24.9	69.4	104.1	107.9	56.6	17.7	3.5	0.2
1977[2]	1,703.0	0.6	44.1	26.1	70.5	107.7	110.9	55.3	18.0	3.8	0.2
1976[2]	1,652.0	0.6	44.1	26.3	70.2	105.3	105.9	52.6	17.8	3.9	0.2
1975[2]	1,686.0	0.6	46.4	28.0	74.0	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2	0.2
1974[2]	1,748.5	0.6	47.9	28.7	77.3	113.0	111.8	52.9	18.9	4.4	0.2
1973[2]	1,783.0	0.6	49.0	29.2	79.3	114.4	112.3	54.4	20.7	4.9	0.3
1972[2]	1,906.5	0.5	51.0	29.3	84.3	124.8	117.4	58.4	23.3	5.6	0.3
1971[3]	2,160.5	0.5	53.6	28.5	92.3	144.9	134.0	65.4	26.9	6.4	0.4
1970[3]	2,385.0	0.5	57.4	29.2	101.5	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race: United States, 1970–91—Con.

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980, and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race	Total fertility rate	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						
Black											
Race of mother:											
1991	2,480.0	4.8	115.5	84.1	158.6	160.9	113.1	67.7	28.3	5.5	0.2
1990	2,480.0	4.9	112.8	82.3	152.9	160.2	115.5	68.7	28.1	5.5	0.3
1989	2,432.5	5.1	111.5	81.9	151.9	156.8	114.4	66.3	26.7	5.4	0.3
Race of child:											
1990	2,626.0	4.9	118.3	85.4	161.6	170.0	122.3	73.3	30.2	5.9	0.3
1989	2,564.0	5.2	116.2	84.4	159.4	165.2	120.9	70.6	28.6	5.8	0.3
1988	2,417.5	4.9	106.9	78.1	149.4	157.1	114.4	67.1	27.3	5.5	0.3
1987	2,306.5	4.8	101.1	74.2	141.4	149.2	110.2	64.4	26.2	5.2	0.2
1986	2,237.5	4.7	98.8	71.1	140.0	143.5	106.8	63.0	25.4	5.0	0.3
1985	2,206.0	4.6	97.9	70.7	136.4	140.7	105.9	61.4	25.5	4.9	0.3
1984[2]	2,161.0	4.4	96.1	70.4	131.3	137.8	103.8	60.0	24.8	5.0	0.3
1983[2]	2,153.0	4.1	95.8	70.6	130.2	137.5	103.7	59.3	24.6	5.3	0.3
1982[2]	2,198.0	4.1	96.4	70.8	132.4	141.3	106.9	60.5	24.6	5.4	0.4
1981[2]	2,205.5	4.1	96.5	70.4	134.4	142.5	107.6	60.3	24.2	5.6	0.3
1980[2]	2,266.0	4.3	100.0	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
1979[2]	2,263.2	4.6	101.7	75.7	140.4	146.3	108.2	60.7	24.7	6.1	0.4
1978[2]	2,218.0	4.4	100.9	75.0	139.7	143.8	105.4	58.3	24.3	6.1	0.4
1977[2]	2,251.0	4.7	104.7	79.6	142.9	144.4	106.4	57.5	25.4	6.6	0.5
1976[2]	2,187.0	4.7	104.9	80.3	142.5	140.5	101.6	53.6	24.8	6.8	0.5
1975[2]	2,243.0	5.1	111.8	85.6	152.4	142.8	102.2	53.1	25.6	7.5	0.5
1974[2]	2,298.5	5.0	116.5	90.0	158.7	146.7	102.2	54.1	27.0	7.6	0.6
1973[2]	2,411.0	5.4	123.1	96.0	166.6	153.1	103.9	58.1	29.4	8.6	0.6
1972[2]	2,601.0	5.1	129.8	99.5	179.5	165.0	112.4	64.0	33.4	9.8	0.7
1971[3]	2,902.0	5.1	134.5	99.4	192.6	186.6	128.0	74.8	38.9	11.6	0.9
1970[3]	3,099.5	5.2	140.7	101.4	204.9	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0

[1] Includes races other than white and black.
[2] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
[3] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 5. Birth rates by live-birth order and race: United States, 1970 and 1980–91

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970, 1980, and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Year and race	Total	Live-birth order						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over
All races								
1991	69.6	28.3	22.4	11.4	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.3
1990	70.9	29.0	22.8	11.7	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.3
1989	69.2	28.4	22.4	11.3	4.3	1.6	0.9	0.3
1988	67.3	27.6	22.0	10.9	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
1987	65.8	27.2	21.6	10.5	3.9	1.4	0.8	0.3
1986	65.4	27.2	21.6	10.3	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1985	66.3	27.6	22.0	10.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1984[1]	65.5	27.4	21.7	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1983[1]	65.7	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1982[1]	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.3
1981[1]	67.3	29.0	21.6	10.1	3.8	1.5	0.9	0.4
1980[1]	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.4
1970[2]	87.9	34.2	24.2	13.6	7.2	3.8	3.2	1.8
White								
Race of mother:								
1991	67.0	27.8	22.0	10.8	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1990	68.3	28.4	22.4	11.1	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1989	66.4	27.6	21.9	10.7	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.2
Race of child:								
1990	66.9	27.8	22.0	10.8	3.9	1.4	0.7	0.2
1989	65.1	27.1	21.5	10.5	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.2
1988	63.4	26.3	21.2	10.2	3.6	1.2	0.7	0.2
1987	62.3	26.0	21.0	9.8	3.4	1.1	0.6	0.2
1986	62.1	26.1	21.0	9.7	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.2
1985	63.2	26.6	21.5	9.7	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.2
1984[1]	62.3	26.5	21.1	9.4	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.2
1983[1]	62.5	26.8	20.9	9.4	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1982[1]	63.9	27.6	21.3	9.5	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.3
1981[1]	63.9	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.3
1980[1]	64.7	28.4	21.0	9.5	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
1970[2]	84.1	32.9	23.7	13.3	6.8	3.4	2.7	1.2
Black								
Race of mother:								
1991	85.2	31.5	25.0	15.4	7.4	3.3	2.1	0.6
1990	86.8	32.4	25.6	15.6	7.4	3.2	2.0	0.6
1989	86.2	32.9	25.4	15.3	7.1	3.0	1.9	0.6
Race of child:								
1990	91.9	34.6	27.1	16.4	7.7	3.3	2.1	0.6
1989	90.8	34.9	26.8	16.0	7.4	3.1	2.0	0.6
1988	87.0	33.7	25.9	15.1	6.9	2.9	1.8	0.5
1987	84.1	33.0	25.0	14.5	6.5	2.8	1.7	0.5
1986	82.6	32.6	24.6	14.1	6.4	2.7	1.7	0.5
1985	82.4	32.5	24.5	14.0	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.6
1984[1]	81.5	32.3	24.1	13.8	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.6
1983[1]	82.0	32.4	24.2	13.8	6.4	2.8	1.8	0.7
1982[1]	84.4	33.1	25.0	14.3	6.6	2.8	1.9	0.7
1981[1]	85.3	33.7	25.2	14.3	6.6	2.9	2.0	0.8
1980[1]	88.1	35.2	25.7	14.5	6.7	3.0	2.1	0.9
1970[2]	115.4	43.3	27.1	16.1	10.0	6.4	7.0	5.6

[1] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 6. Live births by race of mother, birth rates, and fertility rates, by division and State: United States, 1991

[By place of residence. Birth rates per 1,000 estimated population in each area; fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years estimated in each area]

Division and State	Number			Birth rate	Fertility rate
	All races[1]	White	Black		
United States	4,110,907	3,241,273	682,602	16.3	69.6
New England	192,564	170,420	16,361	14.6	60.9
Maine	16,753	16,447	81	13.6	58.4
New Hampshire	16,341	16,112	80	14.8	60.5
Vermont	7,965	7,854	29	14.0	58.1
Massachusetts	88,205	75,979	8,684	14.7	60.4
Rhode Island	14,734	12,945	1,142	14.7	62.2
Connecticut	48,566	41,083	6,345	14.8	63.1
Middle Atlantic	582,890	449,427	111,672	15.4	66.3
New York	292,633	216,707	62,162	16.2	68.4
New Jersey	121,406	92,800	23,722	15.6	67.0
Pennsylvania	168,851	139,920	25,788	14.1	62.6
East North Central	668,002	536,828	117,960	15.7	67.3
Ohio	165,795	137,682	26,356	15.2	65.1
Indiana	85,707	75,391	9,510	15.3	65.3
Illinois	194,231	145,452	43,245	16.8	72.0
Michigan	150,198	116,039	31,625	16.0	67.6
Wisconsin	72,071	62,264	7,224	14.5	63.3
West North Central	266,424	234,335	22,276	15.0	66.3
Minnesota	67,069	60,637	2,802	15.1	64.9
Iowa	38,989	37,112	1,158	13.9	63.5
Missouri	78,677	63,902	13,676	15.3	67.2
North Dakota	8,887	7,907	84	14.0	63.9
South Dakota	10,946	9,117	56	15.6	72.5
Nebraska	24,017	21,986	1,338	15.1	67.5
Kansas	37,839	33,674	3,162	15.2	67.9
South Atlantic	686,251	470,062	200,553	15.4	65.9
Delaware	11,190	8,113	2,853	16.5	68.7
Maryland	79,184	51,092	24,972	16.3	66.1
District of Columbia	11,776	1,605	9,238	19.7	74.1
Virginia	97,370	70,315	23,804	15.5	63.0
West Virginia	22,508	21,587	805	12.5	55.2
North Carolina	102,362	69,274	30,440	15.2	63.7
South Carolina	57,572	34,603	22,457	16.2	67.3
Georgia	110,288	68,280	40,260	16.7	67.2
Florida	194,001	145,193	45,724	14.6	68.4
East South Central	234,850	167,232	65,555	15.3	65.1
Kentucky	54,326	48,676	5,274	14.6	62.2
Tennessee	74,510	55,984	17,808	15.0	63.5
Alabama	62,810	40,655	21,651	15.4	65.7
Mississippi	43,204	21,917	20,822	16.7	71.5
West South Central	473,213	372,176	86,950	17.4	73.6
Arkansas	35,479	26,786	8,299	15.0	67.6
Louisiana	72,193	40,579	30,399	17.0	71.4
Oklahoma	47,795	37,522	5,162	15.1	66.8
Texas	317,746	267,289	43,090	18.3	76.1
Mountain	242,818	216,284	8,420	17.3	74.6
Montana	11,513	10,030	45	14.2	64.7
Idaho	16,821	16,326	55	16.2	73.1
Wyoming	6,703	6,308	65	14.6	63.2
Colorado	53,813	49,148	2,913	15.9	65.0
New Mexico	27,800	23,038	575	18.0	77.7
Arizona	68,109	58,511	2,521	18.2	79.9
Utah	36,033	34,181	180	20.4	88.1
Nevada	22,026	18,742	2,066	17.2	74.7
Pacific	763,895	624,509	52,855	19.1	80.5
Washington	79,711	70,610	3,083	15.9	67.3
Oregon	42,499	39,484	968	14.5	63.7
California	610,077	500,652	47,669	20.1	84.4
Alaska	11,686	7,885	518	20.5	82.9
Hawaii	19,922	5,878	617	17.6	75.7

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 7. Live births by sex and sex ratio, by race: United States, 1980–91

Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females	Male	Female	Males per 1,000 females
Race of mother												
1991	2,101,518	2,009,389	1,046	1,659,077	1,582,196	1,049	442,441	427,193	1,036	346,455	336,147	1,031
1990	2,129,495	2,028,717	1,050	1,688,088	1,602,185	1,054	441,407	426,532	1,035	347,082	337,254	1,029
1989	2,069,490	1,971,468	1,050	1,637,594	1,554,761	1,053	431,896	416,707	1,036	341,716	331,408	1,031
Race of child												
1990	2,129,495	2,028,717	1,050	1,654,928	1,570,415	1,054	474,567	458,302	1,035	367,455	357,121	1,029
1989	2,069,490	1,971,468	1,050	1,606,757	1,525,234	1,053	462,733	446,234	1,037	360,131	349,264	1,031
1988	2,002,424	1,907,086	1,050	1,562,675	1,483,487	1,053	439,749	423,599	1,038	341,441	330,535	1,033
1987	1,951,153	1,858,241	1,050	1,535,517	1,456,971	1,054	415,636	401,270	1,036	325,259	316,308	1,028
1986	1,924,868	1,831,679	1,051	1,523,914	1,446,525	1,053	400,954	385,154	1,041	315,788	305,433	1,034
1985	1,927,983	1,832,578	1,052	1,536,646	1,454,727	1,056	391,337	377,851	1,036	308,575	299,618	1,030
1984[1]	1,879,490	1,789,651	1,050	1,500,326	1,423,176	1,054	379,164	366,475	1,031	300,951	291,794	1,031
1983[1]	1,865,553	1,773,380	1,052	1,492,385	1,411,865	1,057	373,168	361,515	1,032	297,011	289,016	1,028
1982[1]	1,885,676	1,794,861	1,051	1,509,704	1,432,350	1,054	375,972	362,511	1,037	301,121	291,520	1,033
1981[1]	1,860,272	1,768,966	1,052	1,494,437	1,414,232	1,057	365,835	354,734	1,031	297,864	289,933	1,027
1980[1]	1,852,616	1,759,642	1,053	1,490,140	1,408,592	1,058	362,476	351,050	1,033	299,033	290,583	1,029

[1]Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

Table 8. Live births by race of mother and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1991

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population for specified month. Birth rates based on the total population. Fertility rates based on women aged 15–44 years]

Month	Number				Observed		Seasonally adjusted[1]	
	All races	White	All other		Birth rate	Fertility rate	Birth rate	Fertility rate
			Total	Black				
Total	4,110,907	3,241,273	869,634	682,602	16.3	69.6	...	...
January	335,172	261,002	74,170	58,810	15.7	67.0	16.5	70.4
February	309,130	242,759	66,371	52,407	16.1	68.4	16.4	69.8
March	344,079	272,359	71,720	56,341	16.1	68.7	16.4	69.7
April	335,626	267,509	68,117	53,251	16.3	69.2	16.7	71.0
May	353,131	282,495	70,636	55,151	16.5	70.5	16.6	71.0
June	334,265	265,336	68,929	53,869	16.1	68.9	15.8	67.5
July	362,913	285,951	76,962	60,765	16.9	72.3	16.3	69.5
August	366,786	288,046	78,740	61,944	17.1	73.1	16.2	69.0
September	356,016	280,984	75,032	58,813	17.1	73.3	16.1	69.0
October	348,934	275,193	73,741	57,530	16.2	69.5	16.3	69.8
November	323,635	253,491	70,144	54,646	15.5	66.7	16.0	68.7
December	341,220	266,148	75,072	59,075	15.9	68.0	16.5	70.7

[1]The method of seasonal adjustment, developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is described in the X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, Technical Paper No. 15 (1967 revision).

Table 9. Average number of live births and index of occurrence, by day of week: United States, 1991

Day of week	Average number of births	Index of occurrence[1]
Total	11,263	100.0
Sunday	8,975	79.7
Monday	11,562	102.7
Tuesday	12,301	109.2
Wednesday	12,053	107.0
Thursday	12,090	107.3
Friday	12,227	108.6
Saturday	9,612	85.3

[1]Index is the ratio of the average number of births on a given day of the week to the average daily number of births for the year, multiplied by 100.

Table 10. Live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race of mother: United States, 1991

Place of delivery and race of mother	All births	Attendant							
		Physician			Midwife			Other	Unspecified
		Total	Doctor of medicine	Doctor of osteopathy	Total	Certified nurse midwife	Other midwife		
All races[1]									
Total	4,110,907	3,892,053	3,757,348	134,705	182,457	167,704	14,753	31,123	5,274
In hospital[2]	4,064,153	3,879,723	3,746,484	133,239	160,731	158,068	2,663	19,544	4,155
Not in hospital	45,835	11,788	10,334	1,454	21,696	9,611	12,085	11,547	804
Freestanding birthing center	14,228	4,784	4,098	686	9,202	6,166	3,036	231	11
Clinic or doctor's office	1,010	553	426	127	285	117	168	145	27
Residence	27,480	5,324	4,735	589	11,592	3,229	8,363	9,911	653
Other	3,117	1,127	1,075	52	617	99	518	1,260	113
Not specified	919	542	530	12	30	25	5	32	315
White									
Total	3,241,273	3,077,205	2,965,804	111,401	137,489	123,645	13,844	23,231	3,348
In hospital[2]	3,202,287	3,068,457	2,958,366	110,091	116,714	114,660	2,054	14,509	2,607
Not in hospital	38,227	8,275	6,976	1,299	20,751	8,966	11,785	8,707	494
Freestanding birthing center	13,234	4,300	3,649	651	8,705	5,724	2,981	219	10
Clinic or doctor's office	856	456	336	120	272	113	159	109	19
Residence	22,139	2,955	2,462	493	11,183	3,046	8,137	7,607	394
Other	1,998	564	529	35	591	83	508	772	71
Not specified	759	473	462	11	24	19	5	15	247
Black									
Total	682,602	641,509	622,326	19,183	32,971	32,364	607	6,486	1,636
In hospital[2]	676,662	638,496	619,445	19,051	32,421	31,938	483	4,338	1,407
Not in hospital	5,794	2,949	2,818	131	545	421	124	2,132	168
Freestanding birthing center	563	247	221	26	308	285	23	7	1
Clinic or doctor's office	80	59	56	3	2	–	2	11	8
Residence	4,250	2,151	2,062	89	215	122	93	1,750	134
Other	901	492	479	13	20	14	6	364	25
Not specified	146	64	63	1	5	5	–	16	61

[1] Includes races other than white and black.
[2] Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.

Table 11. Live births by age of father, age of mother, and race of father: United States, 1991

Age of mother and race of father	Total	Age of father										
		Under 15 years	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years	55 years and over	Not stated
All races[1]	4,110,907	505	129,074	624,968	1,006,905	940,399	477,724	168,728	45,923	13,601	7,509	695,571
Under 15 years	12,014	110	2,346	849	182	38	19	7	–	2	2	8,459
15–19 years	519,577	287	97,970	159,383	36,434	7,996	2,002	637	209	70	83	214,506
20–24 years	1,089,692	77	25,987	377,868	324,127	85,965	21,190	6,188	2,010	689	491	245,100
25–29 years	1,219,965	18	2,187	71,595	525,135	367,399	90,167	24,274	6,740	2,091	1,356	129,003
30–34 years	884,862	9	450	12,443	103,550	413,896	212,957	54,406	13,564	4,002	2,138	67,447
35–39 years	330,993	2	118	2,472	15,793	60,179	140,675	63,696	15,449	4,438	2,290	25,881
40–44 years	52,095	2	16	350	1,636	4,837	10,549	19,194	7,421	2,068	1,043	4,979
45–49 years	1,709	–	–	8	48	89	165	326	530	241	106	196
White	2,897,365	315	93,458	501,692	854,966	805,136	400,796	137,570	36,189	10,037	5,091	52,115
Under 15 years	2,476	49	1,295	597	131	26	15	5	–	2	–	356
15–19 years	244,895	188	70,570	124,339	28,805	6,271	1,527	478	160	53	57	12,447
20–24 years	705,461	58	19,431	306,286	269,237	69,290	16,421	4,726	1,538	493	306	17,675
25–29 years	938,301	12	1,703	57,949	453,987	313,075	73,141	19,294	5,175	1,516	874	11,575
30–34 years	705,457	5	350	10,166	88,190	360,945	179,982	44,208	10,651	2,915	1,426	6,619
35–39 years	260,304	2	97	2,059	13,202	51,412	120,714	52,640	12,382	3,362	1,619	2,815
40–44 years	39,342	1	12	293	1,377	4,045	8,863	15,976	5,869	1,550	756	600
45–49 years	1,129	–	–	3	37	72	133	243	414	146	53	28
Black	416,814	146	28,886	97,722	107,708	82,367	44,780	18,836	6,328	2,451	1,724	25,866
Under 15 years	1,631	50	939	184	30	8	3	2	–	–	1	414
15–19 years	64,302	74	22,174	27,721	5,489	1,174	349	113	32	12	16	7,148
20–24 years	126,727	12	5,287	57,124	40,176	10,903	3,199	1,033	350	150	154	8,339
25–29 years	114,736	5	395	10,628	49,672	32,934	10,298	3,407	1,163	441	371	5,422
30–34 years	75,392	4	75	1,728	10,457	31,506	18,722	6,396	2,001	797	522	3,184
35–39 years	29,085	–	14	288	1,714	5,372	11,248	6,179	1,906	721	482	1,161
40–44 years	4,772	1	2	45	163	461	942	1,669	834	301	163	191
45–49 years	169	–	–	4	7	9	19	37	42	29	15	7

[1] Includes races other than white and black, and births with race of father not stated.

Table 12. Birth rates by age of father and race: United States, 1980–91

[Rates are live births per 1,000 men in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1980 and 1990 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for age of father not stated are distributed]

Year and race	Age of father									
	15–54 years[1]	15–19 years[2]	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years	55 years and over
All races[3]										
1991	57.1	24.8	88.0	114.7	95.1	51.8	20.2	7.5	2.7	0.4
1990	58.4	23.5	88.0	116.4	97.8	53.0	21.0	7.5	2.8	0.4
1989	57.2	21.9	85.4	114.3	94.8	51.3	20.4	7.4	2.7	0.6
1988	55.8	19.6	82.4	111.6	93.1	49.9	19.9	7.1	2.7	0.4
1987	55.0	18.3	80.5	109.9	91.2	48.6	19.0	6.9	2.6	0.4
1986	54.8	17.9	80.3	109.6	90.3	46.8	18.3	6.7	2.6	0.4
1985	55.6	18.0	81.2	112.3	91.1	47.3	18.1	6.6	2.5	0.4
1984	55.0	17.8	80.7	111.4	89.9	46.0	17.8	6.3	2.4	0.4
1983	55.1	18.2	82.7	113.0	89.0	45.2	17.4	6.4	2.3	0.4
1982	56.4	18.6	86.5	117.3	90.2	44.5	17.5	6.4	2.3	0.4
1981	56.3	18.4	88.4	119.1	88.7	43.3	17.0	6.2	2.3	0.4
1980	57.0	18.8	92.0	123.0	91.0	42.8	17.1	6.1	2.2	0.4
White										
Race of father:										
1991	53.3	19.1	78.4	111.5	93.6	49.7	18.5	6.5	2.2	0.3
1990	54.6	18.1	78.3	113.2	96.1	50.9	19.2	6.5	2.2	0.3
1989	53.3	16.7	75.9	110.8	93.0	49.1	18.7	6.3	2.1	0.4
Race of child:										
1990	53.8	17.8	77.2	111.7	94.9	50.1	18.9	6.3	2.1	0.3
1989	52.6	16.4	74.7	109.3	91.8	48.3	18.3	6.2	2.0	0.4
1988	51.5	14.6	72.6	107.0	90.0	46.9	17.7	5.9	2.0	0.2
1987	50.9	13.7	71.8	105.7	88.4	45.6	17.0	5.7	2.0	0.2
1986	51.0	13.5	72.3	105.8	87.7	43.8	16.3	5.6	1.9	0.3
1985	51.9	13.8	73.7	108.7	88.5	44.2	16.0	5.4	1.9	0.3
1984	51.2	13.8	73.4	107.7	87.0	43.0	15.7	5.2	1.8	0.3
1983	51.4	14.3	75.4	109.1	85.9	42.0	15.3	5.2	1.8	0.2
1982	52.5	14.7	79.2	113.1	86.6	41.2	15.4	5.2	1.8	0.3
1981	52.3	14.8	80.8	114.7	84.9	39.9	14.8	5.1	1.8	0.3
1980	52.9	15.2	84.0	118.4	86.9	39.2	14.7	5.0	1.8	0.3
Black										
Race of father:										
1991	83.4	58.0	158.5	143.3	100.1	58.8	29.4	14.2	6.7	1.4
1990	84.9	55.2	158.2	144.9	103.2	60.4	31.1	15.0	7.1	1.4
1989	84.1	52.9	153.4	143.5	101.4	59.9	31.1	14.9	6.9	2.7
Race of child:										
1990	86.3	55.9	160.6	147.3	105.0	61.5	31.8	15.3	7.2	1.5
1989	85.4	53.6	155.6	145.8	103.1	60.9	31.7	15.2	7.1	2.8
1988	82.0	48.7	146.1	140.2	101.6	59.0	31.1	14.6	7.1	1.4
1987	79.5	45.1	138.0	136.0	99.0	59.1	30.7	14.1	6.7	1.3
1986	78.3	43.1	133.1	133.5	98.9	59.0	29.6	13.8	6.9	1.3
1985	78.3	42.3	131.1	134.4	98.6	60.4	30.0	13.6	6.7	1.3
1984	77.6	41.2	129.5	133.9	99.6	59.3	29.7	13.5	6.2	1.3
1983	78.1	41.0	130.5	136.1	100.2	60.5	30.0	13.7	6.1	1.2
1982	80.4	40.7	134.8	142.8	105.0	62.1	30.1	14.1	6.1	1.2
1981	81.2	39.2	139.7	147.2	105.6	62.1	30.0	13.6	5.9	1.2
1980	83.8	40.4	146.6	154.2	110.8	62.8	31.5	13.8	6.0	1.2

[1]Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of father, to men aged 15–54 years.
[2]Rates computed by relating births of fathers under 20 years of age to men aged 15–19 years.
[3]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 13. Number and percent low birthweight and number of live births by birthweight, by age and race of mother: United States, 1991

Age and race of mother	Low birthweight[1]		Birthweight[2]												
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 500 grams	500–999 grams	1,000–1,499 grams	1,500–1,999 grams	2,000–2,499 grams	2,500–2,999 grams	3,000–3,499 grams	3,500–3,999 grams	4,000–4,499 grams	4,500–4,999 grams	5,000 grams or more	Not stated
All races[3]															
All ages	292,230	7.1	4,110,907	5,497	20,606	26,894	55,934	183,299	669,364	1,511,479	1,197,183	365,391	62,925	7,591	4,744
Under 15 years	1,641	13.7	12,014	31	188	188	306	928	3,022	4,651	2,254	384	31	5	26
15–19 years	48,195	9.3	519,577	932	3,648	4,770	9,050	29,795	108,739	204,907	124,687	28,090	3,862	397	700
15 years	3,305	11.5	28,810	81	295	390	658	1,881	6,697	11,350	6,133	1,143	114	19	49
16 years	6,335	10.5	60,511	119	522	627	1,149	3,918	13,564	23,874	13,545	2,715	360	27	91
17 years	9,451	9.6	98,905	166	739	975	1,786	5,785	21,286	39,364	23,070	4,924	621	64	125
18 years	13,266	9.2	144,029	240	993	1,296	2,469	8,268	29,795	57,048	34,597	7,954	1,064	121	184
19 years	15,838	8.5	187,322	326	1,099	1,482	2,988	9,943	37,397	73,271	47,342	11,354	1,703	166	251
20–24 years	78,527	7.2	1,089,692	1,467	5,284	6,931	14,716	50,129	192,180	415,717	303,169	84,283	13,054	1,454	1,308
25–29 years	76,335	6.3	1,219,965	1,421	5,238	6,836	14,422	48,418	182,881	446,210	373,549	117,031	20,336	2,381	1,242
30–34 years	57,908	6.6	884,862	1,113	4,042	5,254	11,343	36,156	126,763	309,885	276,649	93,440	17,090	2,171	956
35–39 years	25,076	7.6	330,993	464	1,858	2,450	5,119	15,185	47,660	112,333	100,959	36,329	7,206	999	431
40–44 years	4,391	8.4	52,095	66	329	449	951	2,596	7,826	17,225	15,430	5,667	1,305	176	75
45–49 years	157	9.2	1,709	3	19	16	27	92	293	551	486	167	41	8	6
White															
All ages	187,811	5.8	3,241,273	2,901	11,780	16,479	35,762	120,889	469,304	1,178,433	1,015,515	323,770	56,426	6,595	3,419
Under 15 years	580	11.2	5,189	6	68	73	121	312	1,094	2,048	1,198	235	21	2	11
15–19 years	26,703	7.6	352,359	446	1,852	2,560	4,970	16,875	65,118	138,885	94,773	22,867	3,253	311	449
15 years	1,490	9.4	15,850	26	125	156	292	891	3,120	6,278	3,996	846	81	13	26
16 years	3,142	8.4	37,363	49	258	325	581	1,929	7,288	14,812	9,680	2,098	274	20	49
17 years	5,238	8.0	65,596	94	391	546	963	3,244	12,441	26,008	17,316	3,946	516	52	79
18 years	7,548	7.6	99,472	123	507	707	1,373	4,838	18,286	39,380	26,604	6,537	910	90	117
19 years	9,285	6.9	134,078	154	571	826	1,761	5,973	23,983	52,407	37,177	9,440	1,472	136	178
20–24 years	48,437	5.8	831,233	704	2,813	4,056	8,974	31,890	130,713	314,570	250,691	73,167	11,537	1,238	880
25–29 years	51,389	5.1	1,000,138	754	3,040	4,317	9,643	33,635	135,051	362,181	324,734	105,292	18,461	2,095	935
30–34 years	40,009	5.4	736,816	656	2,530	3,481	7,828	25,514	95,467	255,371	243,104	84,654	15,527	1,937	747
35–39 years	17,573	6.5	272,511	290	1,252	1,677	3,559	10,795	35,956	91,317	87,566	32,441	6,456	866	336
40–44 years	3,018	7.2	41,792	42	212	307	646	1,811	5,717	13,659	13,079	4,989	1,134	140	56
45–49 years	102	8.3	1,235	3	13	8	21	57	188	402	370	125	37	6	5
Black															
All ages	92,350	13.6	682,602	2,460	8,194	9,507	18,088	54,101	162,760	256,477	134,665	29,926	4,602	707	1,115
Under 15 years	1,020	15.9	6,419	24	118	112	178	588	1,821	2,435	983	135	9	2	14
15–19 years	20,136	13.4	150,956	468	1,714	2,111	3,840	12,003	40,085	59,469	26,145	4,374	453	67	227
15 years	1,724	14.4	12,032	53	161	224	348	938	3,348	4,703	1,953	255	23	4	22
16 years	2,997	14.1	21,248	65	253	294	532	1,853	5,849	8,308	3,464	517	68	6	39
17 years	3,947	13.0	30,291	71	330	404	775	2,367	8,220	12,135	5,031	835	76	9	38
18 years	5,347	13.4	40,020	115	464	563	1,026	3,179	10,502	15,825	6,977	1,173	109	25	62
19 years	6,121	12.9	47,365	164	506	626	1,159	3,666	12,166	18,498	8,720	1,594	177	23	66
20–24 years	27,520	12.6	218,918	732	2,357	2,691	5,305	16,435	53,214	84,952	42,807	8,717	1,167	168	373
25–29 years	21,693	13.3	163,052	632	2,041	2,279	4,245	12,496	36,627	60,278	34,428	8,245	1,331	204	246
30–34 years	14,991	15.1	99,637	421	1,361	1,548	3,016	8,645	21,831	34,697	21,054	5,657	1,076	159	172
35–39 years	5,975	16.0	37,362	161	515	646	1,271	3,382	7,842	12,612	7,925	2,389	466	82	71
40–44 years	987	16.3	6,064	22	84	114	229	538	1,296	1,979	1,278	390	99	24	11
45–49 years	28	14.5	194	–	4	6	4	14	44	55	45	19	1	1	1

[1]Less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces).
[2]Equivalents of gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are shown in Technical notes.
[3]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 14. Number and percent of births of low birthweight, by race of mother: United States and each State, 1991

[By place of residence]

State	Number[1]			Percent[1]		
	All races[2]	White	Black	All races[2]	White	Black
United States	292,230	187,811	92,350	7.1	5.8	13.6
Alabama	5,469	2,625	2,817	8.7	6.5	13.0
Alaska	544	354	40	4.7	4.5	7.7
Arizona	4,367	3,590	320	6.4	6.2	12.8
Arkansas	2,904	1,733	1,144	8.2	6.5	13.8
California	35,465	25,569	6,011	5.8	5.1	12.6
Colorado	4,409	3,790	450	8.2	7.7	15.4
Connecticut	3,352	2,360	898	6.9	5.7	14.2
Delaware	882	454	414	7.9	5.6	14.5
District of Columbia	1,805	89	1,651	15.4	5.6	17.9
Florida	14,382	8,516	5,670	7.4	5.9	12.4
Georgia	9,460	4,177	5,159	8.6	6.1	12.8
Hawaii	1,353	332	71	6.8	5.7	11.5
Idaho	972	938	6	5.8	5.7	*
Illinois	15,138	8,315	6,442	7.8	5.7	14.9
Indiana	5,716	4,485	1,174	6.7	6.0	12.4
Iowa	2,210	2,032	128	5.7	5.5	11.1
Kansas	2,344	1,894	384	6.2	5.6	12.1
Kentucky	3,891	3,214	650	7.2	6.6	12.3
Louisiana	6,767	2,490	4,198	9.4	6.1	13.8
Maine	901	883	4	5.4	5.4	*
Maryland	6,391	2,876	3,315	8.1	5.6	13.3
Massachusetts	5,197	4,098	886	5.9	5.4	10.2
Michigan	11,669	6,681	4,826	7.8	5.8	15.3
Minnesota	3,568	2,933	408	5.3	4.8	14.6
Mississippi	4,197	1,434	2,733	9.7	6.5	13.1
Missouri	5,900	3,948	1,875	7.5	6.2	13.7
Montana	643	566	6	5.6	5.6	*
Nebraska	1,344	1,150	156	5.6	5.2	11.7
Nevada	1,588	1,199	317	7.2	6.4	15.3
New Hampshire	793	772	9	4.9	4.8	*
New Jersey	8,940	5,358	3,243	7.4	5.8	13.7
New Mexico	1,970	1,640	74	7.1	7.1	12.9
New York	22,925	13,494	8,517	7.9	6.2	13.7
North Carolina	8,612	4,427	3,970	8.4	6.4	13.1
North Dakota	429	366	9	4.8	4.6	*
Ohio	12,427	8,560	3,758	7.5	6.2	14.3
Oklahoma	3,130	2,205	608	6.6	5.9	11.8
Oregon	2,088	1,845	121	4.9	4.7	12.5
Pennsylvania	12,287	8,164	3,908	7.3	5.8	15.2
Rhode Island	872	689	134	6.0	5.4	12.0
South Carolina	5,279	2,195	3,048	9.2	6.3	13.6
South Dakota	590	473	6	5.4	5.2	*
Tennessee	6,547	3,863	2,634	8.8	6.9	14.8
Texas	22,381	16,139	5,721	7.1	6.0	13.3
Utah	2,172	2,049	25	6.0	6.0	13.9
Vermont	451	442	5	5.7	5.6	*
Virginia	7,017	3,918	2,929	7.2	5.6	12.3
Washington	4,059	3,375	343	5.1	4.8	11.2
West Virginia	1,539	1,427	107	6.8	6.6	13.3
Wisconsin	4,425	3,246	1,024	6.1	5.2	14.2
Wyoming	469	439	4	7.0	7.0	*

[1] Less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces).
[2] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 15. Live births by plurality of birth and race of mother, by age of mother: United States, 1991

Age of mother	All live births			Single live births			Live births in twin deliveries			Live births in triplet and higher order plural deliveries		
	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
All ages	4,110,907	3,241,273	682,602	4,012,782	3,165,323	663,641	94,779	73,045	18,593	3,346	2,905	368
Under 15 years	12,014	5,189	6,419	11,875	5,121	6,355	136	68	61	3	–	3
15–19 years	519,577	352,359	150,956	512,016	347,737	148,207	7,482	4,596	2,697	79	26	52
15 years	28,810	15,850	12,032	28,510	15,688	11,904	295	157	128	5	5	–
16 years	60,511	37,363	21,248	59,764	36,940	20,951	744	423	294	3	–	3
17 years	98,905	65,596	30,291	97,577	64,786	29,794	1,313	809	483	15	1	14
18 years	144,029	99,472	40,020	141,836	98,149	39,210	2,173	1,312	802	20	11	8
19 years	187,322	134,078	47,365	184,329	132,174	46,348	2,957	1,895	990	36	9	27
20–24 years	1,089,692	831,233	218,918	1,068,121	816,402	212,761	21,171	14,551	6,040	400	280	117
25–29 years	1,219,965	1,000,138	163,052	1,190,037	976,147	158,060	28,909	23,093	4,894	1,019	898	98
30–34 years	884,862	736,816	99,637	858,444	714,864	96,128	25,156	20,779	3,456	1,262	1,173	53
35–39 years	330,993	272,511	37,362	319,916	263,198	36,035	10,522	8,803	1,289	555	510	38
40–44 years	52,095	41,792	6,064	50,699	40,643	5,902	1,368	1,131	155	28	18	7
45–49 years	1,709	1,235	194	1,674	1,211	193	35	24	1	–	–	–

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 16. Numbers, rates, and ratios of births to unmarried women by age and race of mother: United States, 1991

Age of mother	Number				Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group				Ratio per 1,000 live births			
			All other				All other				All other	
	All races	White	Total	Black	All races	White	Total	Black	All races	White	Total	Black
All ages	1,213,769	707,502	506,267	463,750	[1]45.2	[1]34.6	[1]78.8	189.5	295.3	218.3	582.2	679.4
Under 15 years	10,968	4,346	6,622	6,298	---	---	---	---	912.9	837.5	970.3	981.1
15–19 years	357,483	207,035	150,448	139,325	44.8	32.8	90.3	108.5	688.0	587.6	899.7	923.0
15 years	25,083	12,615	12,468	11,701					870.6	795.9	962.0	972.5
16 years	49,049	27,150	21,899	20,402	30.9	21.8	66.3	80.4	810.6	726.7	946.0	960.2
17 years	74,039	43,058	30,981	28,714					748.6	656.4	930.1	947.9
18 years	98,118	58,132	39,986	36,902	65.7	49.6	125.0	148.7	681.2	584.4	897.4	922.1
19 years	111,194	66,080	45,114	41,606					593.6	492.8	847.3	878.4
20–24 years	429,094	251,228	177,866	163,532	68.0	51.5	124.4	147.5	393.8	302.2	688.2	747.0
25–29 years	234,593	136,727	97,866	89,198	56.5	44.6	90.1	100.9	192.3	136.7	445.2	547.1
30–34 years	123,901	72,484	51,417	46,370	38.1	31.1	55.8	60.1	140.0	98.4	347.3	465.4
35–39 years	48,353	29,607	18,746	16,357	18.0	15.2	25.1	25.6	146.1	108.6	320.5	437.8
40 years and over	9,377	6,075	3,302	2,670	[2]3.8	[2]3.2	[2]5.7	[2]5.4	174.3	141.2	306.4	426.7

[1]Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.
[2]Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.

NOTE: For 44 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported on the birth certificate; for 6 States, mother's marital status is inferred; see Technical notes.

Table 17. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980–91

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]

Year and race	Age of mother								
	15–44 years[1]	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years[2]
		Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
All races[3]									
1991[4]	45.2	44.8	30.9	65.7	68.0	56.5	38.1	18.0	3.8
1990[4]	43.8	42.5	29.6	60.7	65.1	56.0	37.6	17.3	3.6
1989[4]	41.6	40.1	28.7	56.0	61.2	52.8	34.9	16.0	3.4
1988[4]	38.5	36.4	26.4	51.5	56.0	48.5	32.0	15.0	3.2
1987[4]	36.0	33.8	24.5	48.9	52.6	44.5	29.6	13.5	2.9
1986[4]	34.2	32.3	22.8	48.0	49.3	42.2	27.2	12.2	2.7
1985[4]	32.8	31.4	22.4	45.9	46.5	39.9	25.2	11.6	2.5
1984[4,5]	31.0	30.0	21.9	42.5	43.0	37.1	23.3	10.9	2.5
1983[4,5]	30.3	29.5	22.0	40.7	41.8	35.5	22.4	10.2	2.6
1982[4,5]	30.0	28.7	21.5	39.6	41.5	35.1	21.9	10.0	2.7
1981[4,5]	29.5	27.9	20.9	39.0	41.1	34.5	20.8	9.8	2.6
1980[4,5]	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
1980[5,6]	28.4	27.5	20.7	38.7	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4	2.3
1975[5,6]	24.5	23.9	19.3	32.5	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1970[6,7]	26.4	22.4	17.1	32.9	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
White									
Race of mother:									
1991[4]	34.6	32.8	21.8	49.6	51.5	44.6	31.1	15.2	3.2
1990[4]	32.9	30.6	20.4	44.9	48.2	43.0	29.9	14.5	3.2
1989[4]	30.2	28.0	19.3	40.2	43.8	39.1	26.8	13.1	2.9
Race of child:									
1990[4]	31.8	29.5	19.8	43.3	46.5	41.7	28.9	14.0	3.1
1989[4]	29.2	27.2	18.7	38.9	42.4	37.9	25.9	12.7	2.8
1988[4]	26.5	24.5	17.1	35.7	38.0	34.2	23.4	11.7	2.6
1987[4]	24.5	22.5	15.8	33.5	35.6	31.0	21.5	10.4	2.3
1986[4]	23.2	21.3	14.5	32.7	33.3	29.4	19.5	9.4	2.1
1985[4]	21.8	20.3	14.2	30.4	30.8	27.5	17.7	8.7	1.9
1984[4,5]	20.1	18.9	13.5	27.3	27.7	24.6	16.2	8.1	1.9
1983[4,5]	19.2	18.4	13.4	25.8	26.3	22.9	15.4	7.5	1.9
1982[4,5]	18.7	17.6	12.9	24.7	25.7	22.2	14.7	7.2	2.0
1981[4,5]	18.1	16.9	12.4	24.1	25.0	21.5	13.6	7.0	1.8
1980[4,5]	17.6	16.2	11.8	23.6	24.4	20.7	13.6	6.8	1.8
1980[5,6]	16.2	15.9	11.7	22.8	22.4	17.3	10.5	5.3	1.4
1975[5,6]	12.4	12.0	9.6	16.5	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	1.5
1970[6,7]	13.9	10.9	7.5	17.6	22.5	21.1	14.2	7.6	2.0
Black									
Race of mother:									
1991[4]	89.5	108.5	80.4	148.7	147.5	100.9	60.1	25.6	5.4
1990[4]	90.5	106.0	78.8	143.7	144.8	105.3	61.5	25.5	5.1
1989[4]	90.7	104.5	78.9	140.9	142.4	102.9	60.5	24.9	5.0
Race of child:									
1990[4]	93.9	110.1	81.2	150.0	150.6	109.0	64.0	26.5	5.3
1989[4]	93.8	107.9	80.9	146.2	147.4	106.4	62.8	26.0	5.2
1988[4]	89.3	99.1	75.6	135.1	137.8	100.5	59.6	25.2	5.2
1987[4]	85.1	93.5	71.6	126.8	129.8	94.6	55.1	23.4	5.0
1986[4]	81.2	90.6	68.4	124.3	121.2	87.4	51.8	21.5	4.6
1985[4]	79.0	89.3	67.9	120.4	116.0	82.0	49.3	21.2	4.4
1984[4,5]	77.0	87.5	67.4	115.6	110.6	80.4	45.4	20.3	4.5
1983[4,5]	78.0	86.8	67.6	113.8	109.9	82.4	45.4	20.2	5.0
1982[4,5]	79.8	86.5	67.2	114.8	112.0	85.5	45.9	20.3	5.4
1981[4,5]	81.3	86.2	66.7	116.1	113.5	85.8	47.2	20.4	5.8
1980[4,5]	82.9	89.2	69.6	120.2	115.1	83.9	48.2	19.6	5.6
1980[5,6]	83.2	90.3	70.6	121.8	116.0	82.9	47.0	18.5	5.5
1975[5,6]	84.2	93.5	76.8	123.8	108.0	75.7	50.0	20.5	7.2
1970[6,7]	95.5	96.9	77.9	136.4	131.5	100.9	71.8	32.9	10.4

[1] Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.
[2] Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.
[4] Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States; see Technical notes.
[5] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
[6] Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see Technical notes.
[7] Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 18. Number and ratio of births to unmarried women, by race of mother: United States and each State, 1991

[By place of residence]

State	Number			Ratio per 1,000 live births		
	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
United States	1,213,769	707,502	463,750	295.3	218.3	679.4
Alabama	20,009	5,197	14,755	318.6	127.8	681.5
Alaska	3,148	1,482	178	269.4	188.0	343.6
Arizona	23,899	18,321	1,616	350.9	313.1	641.0
Arkansas	10,601	4,676	5,849	298.8	174.6	704.8
California[2]	204,229	164,995	30,287	334.8	329.6	635.4
Colorado	12,684	10,590	1,657	235.7	215.5	568.8
Connecticut[2]	13,581	8,792	4,450	279.6	214.0	701.3
Delaware	3,559	1,482	2,054	318.1	182.7	719.9
District of Columbia	7,806	198	7,145	662.9	123.4	773.4
Florida	64,101	32,159	31,414	330.4	221.5	687.0
Georgia	38,116	11,066	26,892	345.6	162.1	668.0
Hawaii	5,195	934	111	260.8	158.9	179.9
Idaho	2,924	2,767	13	173.8	169.5	*
Illinois	63,225	28,954	33,811	325.5	199.1	781.8
Indiana	24,294	16,974	7,224	283.5	225.1	759.6
Iowa	8,657	7,626	861	222.0	205.5	743.5
Kansas	8,746	6,452	2,048	231.1	191.6	647.7
Kentucky	13,796	10,017	3,726	253.9	205.8	706.5
Louisiana	27,694	6,795	20,705	383.6	167.5	681.1
Maine	4,180	4,087	21	249.5	248.5	259.3
Maryland	24,292	8,733	15,173	306.8	170.9	607.6
Massachusetts	22,873	16,691	5,414	259.3	219.7	623.4
Michigan[2]	40,941	17,830	22,720	272.6	153.7	718.4
Minnesota	14,984	11,319	2,090	223.4	186.7	745.9
Mississippi	18,317	3,302	14,848	424.0	150.7	713.1
Missouri	23,736	12,991	10,541	301.7	203.3	770.8
Montana	2,898	2,000	13	251.7	199.4	*
Nebraska	5,181	3,866	999	215.7	175.8	746.6
Nevada[2]	7,016	5,132	1,503	318.5	273.8	727.5
New Hampshire	2,996	2,953	33	183.3	183.3	412.5
New Jersey	31,972	15,993	15,611	263.3	172.3	658.1
New Mexico	10,445	7,549	329	375.7	327.7	572.2
New York[2]	99,738	55,752	42,118	340.8	257.3	677.6
North Carolina	32,340	11,096	20,357	315.9	160.2	668.8
North Dakota	1,952	1,376	13	219.6	174.0	*
Ohio	50,826	30,500	20,079	306.6	221.5	761.8
Oklahoma	12,973	7,548	3,545	271.4	201.2	686.7
Oregon	11,324	10,011	703	266.5	253.5	726.2
Pennsylvania	51,360	30,501	20,319	304.2	218.0	787.9
Rhode Island	4,073	3,065	757	276.4	236.8	662.9
South Carolina	20,000	5,484	14,466	347.4	158.5	644.2
South Dakota	2,720	1,516	10	248.5	166.3	*
Tennessee	24,026	10,868	13,027	322.5	194.1	731.5
Texas[2]	56,528	34,992	20,896	177.9	130.9	484.9
Utah	5,196	4,621	92	144.2	135.2	511.1
Vermont	1,811	1,776	17	227.4	226.1	*
Virginia	27,125	11,731	14,997	278.6	166.8	630.0
Washington	19,861	16,341	1,672	249.2	231.4	542.3
West Virginia	6,040	5,451	581	268.3	252.5	721.7
Wisconsin	18,235	11,579	5,971	253.0	186.0	826.6
Wyoming	1,546	1,371	39	230.6	217.3	600.0

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

[2] Marital status of mother is inferred: see Technical notes.

Table 19. Live births by interval since last live birth, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 1991

[Refers only to second- and higher-order births. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Interval since last live birth and race of mother	Total, second- and higher order births[1]	Live-birth order						
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and over
All races[2]								
All intervals	2,423,865	1,314,335	671,602	262,381	98,571	40,704	18,117	18,155
0 months (plural deliveries)	43,077	16,156	13,909	7,441	3,212	1,310	569	480
1–11 months	39,540	16,858	11,116	6,034	2,935	1,351	634	612
12–17 months	272,387	128,748	75,345	37,262	16,221	7,585	3,456	3,770
18–23 months	326,370	172,763	86,579	38,371	15,483	6,785	3,039	3,350
24–35 months	530,650	305,134	135,663	53,635	19,945	8,327	3,876	4,070
36–47 months	344,206	201,918	91,740	31,731	11,108	4,233	1,815	1,661
48–59 months	217,567	122,676	62,474	20,985	6,884	2,516	1,087	945
60–71 months	146,573	79,675	44,289	14,616	4,834	1,819	743	597
72 months or more	373,977	198,410	118,357	38,238	12,043	4,126	1,609	1,194
Not stated	129,518	71,997	32,130	14,068	5,906	2,652	1,289	1,476
White								
All intervals	1,887,246	1,058,100	522,430	191,741	66,581	26,170	11,066	11,158
0 months (plural deliveries)	33,198	13,196	10,959	5,463	2,181	798	340	261
1–11 months	23,598	11,528	6,577	3,095	1,347	577	253	221
12–17 months	191,695	98,702	52,617	23,649	9,215	4,006	1,700	1,806
18–23 months	254,602	141,258	66,642	27,790	10,495	4,436	1,833	2,148
24–35 months	433,545	257,824	108,975	41,217	14,312	5,840	2,580	2,797
36–47 months	283,672	170,204	75,093	24,774	8,142	3,036	1,269	1,154
48–59 months	175,972	100,529	50,787	16,384	5,122	1,783	744	623
60–71 months	116,821	63,628	36,012	11,328	3,582	1,331	525	415
72 months or more	284,371	149,724	92,250	28,966	8,641	2,875	1,096	819
Not stated	89,772	51,507	22,518	9,075	3,544	1,488	726	914
Black								
All intervals	427,188	198,775	122,093	58,628	26,207	11,519	5,285	4,681
0 months (plural deliveries)	8,447	2,392	2,512	1,761	935	464	210	173
1–11 months	13,561	4,435	3,959	2,571	1,373	649	288	286
12–17 months	65,775	23,432	19,267	11,624	5,917	2,911	1,334	1,290
18–23 months	56,652	23,896	16,423	8,808	4,038	1,835	887	765
24–35 months	74,462	34,843	21,427	10,055	4,503	1,884	950	800
36–47 months	46,174	23,433	13,207	5,644	2,307	886	386	311
48–59 months	32,311	16,929	9,269	3,699	1,386	574	235	219
60–71 months	23,519	12,579	6,637	2,661	988	365	161	128
72 months or more	73,723	40,623	21,257	7,512	2,698	989	371	273
Not stated	32,564	16,213	8,135	4,293	2,062	962	463	436

[1] Excludes not stated birth order.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 20. Live births by educational attainment of mother and of father and race: Total of 48 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1991

Years of school completed	Education and race of mother			Education and race of father		
	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1,2]	White	Black
Total	3,872,352	3,032,173	662,622	3,872,352	2,710,383	404,046
0–5 years	65,955	52,716	2,920	76,290	51,876	2,836
6 years	75,151	71,207	1,883	67,639	65,138	841
7 years	27,448	21,381	4,538	16,574	14,730	838
8 years	82,445	65,901	13,351	49,064	44,656	2,541
9 years	171,553	135,308	30,671	94,636	86,020	5,845
10 years	219,612	156,187	54,933	120,959	101,053	14,866
11 years	286,041	186,177	90,155	172,423	135,306	31,070
12 years	1,432,892	1,099,432	278,589	1,240,258	997,016	197,930
13 years	292,102	233,233	49,877	186,302	154,398	25,389
14 years	364,536	291,294	55,981	299,514	248,960	36,418
15 years	123,105	96,272	19,969	101,242	82,060	13,507
16 years	453,651	392,774	33,688	434,867	382,521	28,452
17 years or more	225,500	194,899	13,652	319,571	279,249	14,806
Not stated	52,361	35,392	12,415	693,013	67,400	28,707

[1] Includes races other than white and black.
[2] Includes births with race of father not stated.

NOTE: Excludes data for Washington and New York State (exclusive of New York City), which did not require reporting of educational attainment of mother and father.

Table 21. Live births by educational attainment of mother, by age and race of mother: Total of 48 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1991

Age and race of mother	Total	Years of school completed by mother					
		0–8 years	9–11 years	12 years	13–15 years	16 years or more	Not stated
All races[1]							
All ages	3,872,352	250,999	677,206	1,432,892	779,743	679,151	52,361
Under 15 years	11,625	8,895	2,268	–	–	–	462
15–19 years	498,459	52,378	267,748	151,981	18,825	–	7,527
15 years	27,818	9,684	17,354	–	–	–	780
16 years	58,165	9,155	46,728	1,272	–	–	1,010
17 years	94,929	9,447	71,211	12,515	254	–	1,502
18 years	138,106	11,208	69,182	52,648	3,170	–	1,898
19 years	179,441	12,884	63,273	85,546	15,401	–	2,337
20–24 years	1,036,044	68,232	221,516	492,356	200,374	40,441	13,125
25–29 years	1,145,053	57,719	113,407	440,273	285,827	233,129	14,698
30–34 years	823,371	38,953	52,077	255,288	195,514	270,532	11,007
35–39 years	307,688	19,405	16,971	80,925	69,223	116,587	4,577
40 years and over	50,112	5,417	3,219	12,069	9,980	18,462	965
White							
All ages	3,032,173	211,205	477,672	1,099,432	620,799	587,673	35,392
Under 15 years	4,975	3,782	974	–	–	–	219
15–19 years	335,888	41,772	174,703	102,313	12,537	–	4,563
15 years	15,195	5,671	9,130	–	–	–	394
16 years	35,677	6,666	27,637	776	–	–	598
17 years	62,622	7,952	45,505	8,015	192	–	958
18 years	94,757	9,848	47,020	34,669	2,085	–	1,135
19 years	127,637	11,635	45,411	58,853	10,260	–	1,478
20–24 years	785,648	61,179	166,448	365,920	150,718	32,816	8,567
25–29 years	933,220	50,835	85,265	352,637	232,724	201,522	10,237
30–34 years	681,144	33,505	36,799	206,336	160,389	236,214	7,901
35–39 years	251,541	15,979	11,375	63,146	56,455	101,305	3,281
40 years and over	39,757	4,153	2,108	9,080	7,976	15,816	624
Black							
All ages	662,622	22,692	175,759	278,589	125,827	47,340	12,415
Under 15 years	6,267	4,830	1,216	–	–	–	221
15–19 years	147,105	8,894	85,086	44,937	5,618	–	2,570
15 years	11,736	3,743	7,650	–	–	–	343
16 years	20,669	2,231	17,638	433	–	–	367
17 years	29,439	1,190	23,618	4,113	52	–	466
18 years	39,037	942	20,149	16,297	981	–	668
19 years	46,224	788	16,031	24,094	4,585	–	726
20–24 years	212,754	3,069	48,356	110,419	42,173	5,168	3,569
25–29 years	157,966	2,390	23,501	70,618	41,695	16,653	3,109
30–34 years	96,397	1,947	12,350	37,266	26,073	16,749	2,012
35–39 years	36,066	1,200	4,417	13,186	8,962	7,521	780
40 years and over	6,067	362	833	2,163	1,306	1,249	154

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for Washington and New York State (exclusive of New York City), which did not require reporting of educational attainment of mother.

Table 22. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, and each State, 1991

[By place of residence]

State	Origin of mother										
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic			
	All origins	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[1]	White	Black	Not stated
All reporting States	4,094,566	623,085	411,233	59,833	11,058	86,908	54,053	3,434,464	2,589,878	666,758	37,017
Alabama	62,810	400	218	97	13	37	35	62,396	40,296	21,616	14
Alaska	11,686	367	195	46	7	34	85	11,310	7,561	507	9
Arizona	68,109	20,552	19,737	153	28	360	274	47,499	38,214	2,482	58
Arkansas	35,479	379	298	9	4	23	45	35,092	26,425	8,288	8
California	610,077	258,005	214,335	2,129	902	30,000	10,639	349,122	242,274	46,756	2,950
Colorado	53,813	9,803	4,813	150	19	165	4,656	43,954	39,487	2,820	56
Connecticut	48,566	5,234	144	3,806	68	718	498	40,198	33,737	5,451	3,134
Delaware	11,190	407	118	248	3	19	19	10,772	7,725	2,831	11
District of Columbia	11,776	865	39	14	6	767	39	10,804	1,401	9,185	107
Florida	194,001	28,183	5,152	4,510	7,074	8,954	2,493	165,718	118,154	44,681	100
Georgia	110,288	2,587	1,592	253	94	427	221	107,403	65,513	40,173	298
Hawaii	19,922	2,230	318	628	15	47	1,222	17,685	5,224	597	7
Idaho	16,821	1,535	1,228	13	3	21	270	15,259	14,792	52	27
Illinois	194,231	25,727	19,272	3,208	193	1,144	1,910	167,013	119,739	41,996	1,491
Indiana	85,707	1,841	1,364	222	9	47	199	83,729	73,528	9,453	137
Iowa	38,989	732	448	20	6	24	234	38,215	36,371	1,148	42
Kansas	37,839	2,088	1,726	70	10	82	200	35,730	31,607	3,142	21
Kentucky	54,326	231	153	26	11	15	26	54,051	48,447	5,255	44
Louisiana	72,193	927	206	56	57	543	65	71,196	39,788	30,347	70
Maine	16,753	107	22	6	4	10	65	15,883	15,602	71	763
Maryland	79,184	2,477	405	262	65	1,572	173	74,284	47,821	23,883	2,423
Massachusetts	88,205	8,485	217	4,912	102	3,035	219	79,141	68,390	7,233	579
Michigan	150,198	4,397	2,644	404	60	219	1,070	139,862	106,234	31,261	5,939
Minnesota	67,069	1,262	878	80	16	83	205	62,664	57,059	2,368	3,143
Mississippi	43,204	137	54	11	–	20	52	43,049	21,771	20,815	18
Missouri	78,677	1,070	783	59	21	98	109	77,564	62,887	13,646	43
Montana	11,513	260	139	11	4	4	102	10,816	9,376	32	437
Nebraska	24,017	954	683	13	6	29	223	22,787	20,767	1,334	276
Nevada	22,026	3,679	2,899	69	99	349	263	18,315	15,143	2,043	32
New Jersey	121,406	17,500	1,286	8,569	908	5,170	1,567	103,542	76,192	22,697	364
New Mexico	27,800	12,592	3,030	37	50	51	9,424	15,208	10,563	550	–
New York	292,633	53,694	4,360	22,007	617	23,158	3,552	229,408	159,146	56,986	9,531
North Carolina	102,362	1,833	1,119	242	33	260	179	100,492	67,561	30,381	37
North Dakota	8,887	110	67	8	4	4	27	8,709	7,734	84	68
Ohio	165,795	2,554	1,104	964	33	121	332	163,029	135,107	26,227	212
Oklahoma	47,795	1,862	1,368	77	9	41	367	45,879	35,684	5,135	54
Oregon	42,499	3,285	2,925	49	16	144	151	39,192	36,324	956	22
Pennsylvania	168,851	5,956	438	3,995	91	491	941	162,593	134,279	25,296	302
Rhode Island	14,734	1,400	70	448	18	751	113	12,659	11,044	1,022	675
South Carolina	57,572	599	255	113	15	8	208	56,933	34,039	22,404	40
South Dakota	10,946	97	73	8	–	5	11	10,837	9,030	54	12
Tennessee	74,510	481	275	71	10	51	74	74,023	55,525	17,797	6
Texas	317,746	121,234	106,446	709	255	4,976	8,848	196,283	146,199	42,876	229
Utah	36,033	2,175	1,421	54	10	204	486	33,833	32,050	170	25
Vermont	7,965	31	5	11	2	2	11	7,003	6,918	23	931
Virginia	97,370	3,749	650	358	55	2,323	363	93,551	66,858	23,733	70
Washington	79,711	6,492	4,627	134	21	219	1,491	71,073	62,567	2,887	2,146
West Virginia	22,508	73	28	10	1	6	28	22,428	21,525	801	7
Wisconsin	72,071	1,950	1,283	477	11	69	110	70,076	60,374	7,154	45
Wyoming	6,703	497	323	7	0	8	159	6,202	5,826	59	4

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 23. Number and percent distribution of live births by race of mother, according to Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1991

Race	Origin of mother								
		Hispanic							
	All origins	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Not stated
	Number								
All races	4,094,566	623,085	411,233	59,833	11,058	86,908	54,053	3,434,464	37,017
White	3,225,161	606,624	408,619	57,144	10,739	79,875	50,247	2,589,878	28,659
Black	682,522	9,556	1,033	2,010	273	5,008	1,232	666,758	6,208
Other	186,883	6,905	1,581	679	46	2,025	2,574	177,828	2,150
	Percent distribution								
All races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	78.8	97.4	99.4	95.5	97.1	91.9	93.0	75.4	77.4
Black	16.7	1.5	0.3	3.4	2.5	5.8	2.3	19.4	16.8
Other	4.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.3	4.8	5.2	5.8

NOTE: Excludes New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin of mother on the birth certificate.

Table 24. Estimated birth and fertility rates, total fertility rates, and birth rates by age of mother, by Hispanic origin of mother, and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1991

Measure	Origin of mother								
		Hispanic					Non-Hispanic[1]		
	All origins[1]	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic[2]	Total[3]	White	Black
Birth rate[4]	16.3	26.7	29.2	21.0	10.1	26.5	15.0	13.7	22.3
Fertility rate[5]	69.6	108.1	121.6	80.9	49.1	99.3	64.4	60.0	86.8
Total fertility rate[6]	2,073.0	3,002.5	3,317.5	2,276.0	1,385.5	2,817.0	1,930.0	1,796.0	2,526.5
Birth rates by age of mother:[7]									
10–14 years	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.5	4.9
15–19 years	62.1	106.7	117.3	102.7	27.7	88.1	55.5	42.7	118.1
15–17 years	38.7	70.6	75.9	75.2	17.5	58.9	34.0	23.3	86.1
18–19 years	94.4	158.5	178.4	143.0	41.3	128.8	85.0	69.5	162.0
20–24 years	115.7	186.3	209.9	149.4	61.2	161.1	105.2	94.2	164.7
25–29 years	118.2	152.8	168.2	107.5	88.8	150.6	112.2	110.9	115.0
30–34 years	79.5	96.1	103.3	61.4	68.2	101.5	76.5	76.5	68.4
35–39 years	32.0	44.9	49.1	25.7	26.7	48.2	30.2	29.6	28.5
40–44 years	5.5	10.7	12.3	5.7	4.0	11.2	5.0	4.6	5.5
45–49 years	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2

[1] Includes origin not stated.
[2] Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.
[4] Rate per 1,000 total population.
[5] Rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years.
[6] Rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5.
[7] Rates per 1,000 women in specified group.

NOTE: Rates by Hispanic origin based on birth data for 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia. Excludes New Hampshire, which did not require reporting of Hispanic origin of mother on the birth certificate. See Technical notes for description of procedure for estimating populations for individual Hispanic groups.

Table 25. Live births by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1991

Age of mother	Origin of mother									
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
	All origins[1]	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black
All ages	4,094,566	623,085	411,233	59,833	11,058	86,908	54,053	3,434,464	2,589,878	666,758
Under 15 years	12,006	2,484	1,722	324	9	180	249	9,437	2,721	6,338
15-19 years	518,421	104,651	72,842	12,630	775	8,006	10,398	409,836	246,570	148,342
15 years	28,779	6,411	4,314	926	33	419	719	22,138	9,444	11,849
16 years	60,413	13,440	9,273	1,793	93	881	1,400	46,514	23,899	20,902
17 years	98,699	20,907	14,486	2,618	154	1,521	2,128	77,043	44,531	29,746
18 years	143,682	28,517	20,083	3,319	231	2,158	2,726	114,097	70,592	39,323
19 years	186,848	35,376	24,686	3,974	264	3,027	3,425	150,044	98,104	46,522
20-24 years	1,086,199	199,329	137,293	20,169	2,081	22,933	16,853	878,094	626,666	214,499
25-29 years	1,214,456	170,362	109,322	15,154	4,174	27,439	14,273	1,033,586	820,779	158,613
30-34 years	880,430	99,819	61,436	8,105	2,864	18,833	8,581	771,587	628,209	96,715
35-39 years	329,471	38,690	23,767	2,880	1,014	7,924	3,105	286,782	230,211	36,195
40-44 years	51,879	7,443	4,646	549	137	1,534	577	43,764	33,806	5,869
45-49 years	1,704	307	205	22	4	59	17	1,378	916	187

[1]Includes origin not stated.
[2]Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin of mother on the birth certificate.

Table 26. Percent of births with selected characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1991

Characteristic	Origin of mother									
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
	All origins[1]	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black
Births to mothers under 20 years	13.0	17.2	18.1	21.7	7.1	9.4	19.7	12.2	9.6	23.2
Fourth- and higher-order births	10.7	15.3	16.8	13.5	6.6	12.6	12.3	9.9	8.1	15.7
Births to unmarried mothers	29.6	38.5	35.3	57.5	19.5	43.1	37.9	28.0	18.0	68.2
Mothers with 12 years or more of education[3]	75.6	45.5	38.3	57.7	83.1	55.4	65.5	81.3	84.7	69.6
Mothers born in the United States	83.7	38.2	37.4	57.9	25.2	4.7	79.6	91.9	95.8	93.2
Mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester	76.2	61.0	58.7	65.0	85.4	63.4	65.6	78.9	83.7	61.9
Mothers who had late or no prenatal care	5.8	11.0	12.2	9.1	2.4	9.5	8.2	4.8	3.2	10.7
Preterm births[4]	10.8	11.0	10.6	13.5	9.7	10.9	11.1	10.8	8.7	19.0
Birthweight										
Births of very low birthweight[5]	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	3.0
Births of low birthweight[6]	7.1	6.1	5.6	9.4	5.6	5.9	7.2	7.3	5.7	13.6
Births of 4,000 grams or more[7]	10.6	9.3	9.9	6.7	10.7	9.4	8.1	10.8	12.5	5.1

[1]Includes origin not stated.
[2]Includes races other than white and black.
[3]Excludes data for New York State (exclusive of New York City) and Washington, which did not require reporting of educational attainment of mother.
[4]Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.
[5]Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 pounds 4 ounces).
[6]Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces).
[7]Equivalent to 8 pounds 14 ounces (macrosomic).

NOTE: Excludes New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin of mother on the birth certificate.

Table 27. Live births by age and specified race of mother: United States, 1991

Age of mother	All races[1]	White	Black	American Indian[2]	Asian or Pacific Islander				
					Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
All ages	4,110,907	3,241,273	682,602	38,841	22,498	8,500	5,888	26,227	82,259
Under 15 years	12,014	5,189	6,419	166	8	3	11	26	184
15–19 years	519,577	352,359	150,956	7,735	247	230	1,054	1,566	5,172
15 years	28,810	15,850	12,032	471	17	10	58	85	270
16 years	60,511	37,363	21,248	907	22	34	131	160	609
17 years	98,905	65,596	30,291	1,523	29	41	200	261	914
18 years	144,029	99,472	40,020	2,149	72	47	303	431	1,473
19 years	187,322	134,078	47,365	2,685	107	98	362	629	1,906
20–24 years	1,089,692	831,233	218,918	12,755	1,842	776	1,862	4,894	16,582
25–29 years	1,219,965	1,000,138	163,052	9,727	7,332	2,325	1,628	7,449	27,462
30–34 years	884,862	736,816	99,637	5,761	8,557	3,288	909	7,499	21,790
35–39 years	330,993	272,511	37,362	2,258	3,855	1,619	357	3,937	8,862
40–44 years	52,095	41,792	6,064	417	637	250	65	828	2,009
45–49 years	1,709	1,235	194	22	20	9	2	28	198

[1]Includes births of other races not shown separately.
[2]Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 28. Birth rates by age and specified race of mother: United States, 1991

[Birth rates by age of mother are live births per 1,000 women in specified group]

Measure	All races[1]	White	Black	American Indian[2]	Asian or Pacific Islander
Birth rate[3]	16.3	15.4	21.9	18.3	18.2
Fertility rate[4]	69.6	67.0	85.2	75.1	67.6
Birth rates by age of mother					
10–14 years	1.4	0.8	4.8	1.6	0.8
15–19 years	62.1	52.8	115.5	85.0	27.4
15–17 years	38.7	30.7	84.1	52.7	16.1
18–19 years	94.4	83.5	158.6	134.3	43.1
20–24 years	115.7	109.0	160.9	144.9	75.2
25–29 years	118.2	118.8	113.1	106.9	123.2
30–34 years	79.5	80.5	67.7	61.9	103.3
35–39 years	32.0	31.8	28.3	27.2	49.0
40–44 years	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.9	11.2
45–49 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1

[1]Includes births of other races not shown separately.
[2]Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.
[3]Rate per 1,000 total population.
[4]Rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.

Table 29. Percent of births with selected characteristics, by specified race of mother: United States, 1991

Characteristic	All races[1]	White	Black	American Indian[2]	Asian or Pacific Islander				
					Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
Births to mothers under 20 years	12.9	11.0	23.1	20.3	1.1	2.7	18.1	6.1	6.5
Fourth- and higher-order births	10.7	9.5	15.7	22.7	3.5	4.2	16.3	7.3	14.4
Births to unmarried mothers	29.5	21.8	67.9	55.3	5.5	9.8	45.0	16.8	13.5
Mothers with 12 years or more of education[3]	75.7	77.0	69.5	63.5	84.2	97.0	80.6	89.8	73.5
Mothers born in the United States	83.5	84.8	91.6	97.6	10.4	51.9	96.8	15.3	6.3
Mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester	76.2	79.5	61.9	59.9	82.3	87.7	68.1	77.1	71.9
Mothers who had late or no prenatal care	5.8	4.7	10.7	12.2	3.4	2.5	7.5	5.0	6.8
Preterm births[4]	10.8	9.1	18.9	11.9	7.4	7.5	11.2	10.9	10.8
Birthweight									
Births of very low birthweight[5]	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9
Births of low birthweight[6]	7.1	5.8	13.6	6.2	5.1	5.9	6.7	7.3	6.7
Births of 4,000 grams or more[7]	10.6	11.9	5.2	12.6	6.1	5.2	8.9	6.3	5.8

[1]Includes births of other races not shown separately.
[2]Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.
[3]Excludes data for New York State (exclusive of New York City) and Washington, which did not require reporting of educational attainment.
[4]Born prior to 37 weeks of gestation.
[5]Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 pounds 4 ounces).
[6]Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces).
[7]Equivalent to 8 pounds 14 ounces (macrosomic).

Table 30. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began and age and race of mother: United States, 1991

Age and race of mother	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began					
		1st and 2d months	3d month	4th–6th months	7th–9th months	No prenatal care	Not stated
All races[1]							
All ages	4,110,907	2,227,360	840,135	723,397	155,229	76,864	87,922
Under 15 years	12,014	2,577	2,085	4,737	1,457	721	437
15–19 years	519,577	169,952	116,465	164,554	38,426	16,889	13,291
15 years	28,810	7,228	6,004	10,672	2,801	1,231	874
16 years	60,511	17,225	13,271	20,956	5,105	2,198	1,756
17 years	98,905	30,356	22,401	32,581	7,584	3,405	2,578
18 years	144,029	47,588	32,307	45,413	10,461	4,666	3,594
19 years	187,322	67,555	42,482	54,932	12,475	5,389	4,489
20–24 years	1,089,692	503,437	236,580	244,894	54,577	25,515	24,689
25–29 years	1,219,965	737,607	242,009	165,327	33,026	17,980	24,016
30–34 years	884,862	572,089	169,484	97,352	18,566	10,410	16,961
35–39 years	330,993	210,630	63,192	38,346	7,384	4,361	7,080
40 years and over	53,804	31,068	10,320	8,187	1,793	988	1,448
White							
All ages	3,241,273	1,868,348	661,885	504,732	104,862	44,003	57,443
Under 15 years	5,189	1,247	959	1,893	604	311	175
15–19 years	352,359	122,362	82,489	106,234	24,249	9,457	7,568
15 years	15,850	4,304	3,506	5,485	1,535	614	406
16 years	37,363	11,213	8,645	12,417	3,002	1,185	901
17 years	65,596	21,196	15,643	20,710	4,683	1,930	1,434
18 years	99,472	34,531	23,328	30,149	6,781	2,607	2,076
19 years	134,078	51,118	31,367	37,473	8,248	3,121	2,751
20–24 years	831,233	407,265	183,175	172,784	37,382	14,767	15,860
25–29 years	1,000,138	633,999	196,769	119,683	23,266	10,296	16,125
30–34 years	736,816	496,225	139,315	70,662	12,920	5,912	11,782
35–39 years	272,511	181,166	51,075	27,585	5,144	2,595	4,946
40 years and over	43,027	26,084	8,103	5,891	1,297	665	987
Black							
All ages	682,602	268,107	139,339	180,699	40,336	30,063	24,058
Under 15 years	6,419	1,256	1,067	2,671	790	393	242
15–19 years	150,956	42,901	30,687	52,798	12,563	6,932	5,075
15 years	12,032	2,715	2,319	4,837	1,149	587	425
16 years	21,248	5,520	4,251	7,881	1,885	947	764
17 years	30,291	8,341	6,139	10,799	2,614	1,377	1,021
18 years	40,020	11,738	8,077	13,697	3,242	1,913	1,353
19 years	47,365	14,587	9,901	15,584	3,673	2,108	1,512
20–24 years	218,918	80,736	45,041	61,799	14,197	9,866	7,279
25–29 years	163,052	74,455	33,211	35,200	7,155	7,006	6,025
30–34 years	99,637	48,345	20,342	19,383	3,854	4,045	3,668
35–39 years	37,362	17,698	7,698	7,443	1,506	1,552	1,465
40 years and over	6,258	2,716	1,293	1,405	271	269	304

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 31. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and race of mother: United States, 1991

Number of prenatal visits and race of mother	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began: 1st and 2d months	3d month	4th–6th months	7th–9th months	No prenatal care	Not stated
All races[1]							
Total	4,110,907	2,227,360	840,135	723,397	155,229	76,864	87,922
No visits	76,864	...	...	...	...	76,864	...
1–2 visits	65,080	7,933	5,580	17,249	31,805	...	2,513
3–4 visits	124,217	14,527	13,470	50,943	42,652	...	2,625
5–6 visits	239,910	45,346	41,722	111,723	37,416	...	3,703
7–8 visits	396,045	119,166	93,906	157,162	22,019	...	3,792
9–10 visits	782,995	358,164	214,348	193,508	10,882	...	6,093
11–12 visits	1,054,983	693,506	248,255	104,430	3,971	...	4,821
13–14 visits	623,741	467,710	113,670	38,714	1,503	...	2,144
15–16 visits	410,334	318,153	65,199	24,408	1,011	...	1,563
17–18 visits	89,038	70,099	13,906	4,427	207	...	399
19 visits or more	130,402	101,641	18,563	8,975	450	...	773
Not stated	117,298	31,115	11,516	11,858	3,313	...	59,496
White							
Total	3,241,273	1,868,348	661,885	504,732	104,862	44,003	57,443
No visits	44,003	...	...	...	...	44,003	...
1–2 visits	38,426	4,960	3,202	9,152	19,866	...	1,246
3–4 visits	77,478	8,924	8,068	30,710	28,265	...	1,511
5–6 visits	162,003	31,484	28,397	73,853	25,946	...	2,323
7–8 visits	293,515	92,895	70,986	111,351	15,740	...	2,543
9–10 visits	614,432	294,089	169,094	139,253	7,738	...	4,258
11–12 visits	881,901	594,065	203,773	77,476	2,912	...	3,675
13–14 visits	531,738	406,676	93,432	28,926	1,088	...	1,616
15–16 visits	338,470	267,671	51,592	17,329	734	...	1,144
17–18 visits	74,606	59,647	11,232	3,276	145	...	306
19 visits or more	105,905	84,744	14,161	6,127	323	...	550
Not stated	78,796	23,193	7,948	7,279	2,105	...	38,271
Black							
Total	682,602	268,107	139,339	180,699	40,336	30,063	24,058
No visits	30,063	...	...	...	...	30,063	...
1–2 visits	22,910	2,570	2,115	7,286	9,816	...	1,123
3–4 visits	38,705	4,752	4,610	16,979	11,437	...	927
5–6 visits	62,982	11,184	10,797	30,713	9,113	...	1,175
7–8 visits	80,526	19,866	17,837	36,901	4,945	...	977
9–10 visits	129,910	46,849	34,480	44,693	2,466	...	1,422
11–12 visits	128,813	71,173	33,811	22,134	837	...	858
13–14 visits	69,453	44,661	15,922	8,138	340	...	392
15–16 visits	56,213	38,702	10,795	6,174	228	...	314
17–18 visits	11,203	8,024	2,125	945	38	...	71
19 visits or more	20,254	13,637	3,751	2,582	105	...	179
Not stated	31,570	6,689	3,096	4,154	1,011	...	16,620

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 32. Live births by period of gestation, birthweight, and race of mother: United States, 1991

Birthweight[1] and race of mother	All births	Period of gestation: Under 28 weeks	28–31 weeks	32–35 weeks	36 weeks	37–39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over	Not stated
All races[2]										
Total	4,110,907	29,304	49,690	208,895	152,193	1,715,825	919,682	557,969	434,195	43,154
Less than 500 grams	5,497	5,042	218	15	1	10	6	–	4	201
500–999 grams	20,606	15,019	4,159	594	58	166	75	33	31	471
1,000–1,499 grams	26,894	4,378	13,590	5,887	603	1,208	311	150	273	494
1,500–1,999 grams	55,934	1,474	11,427	26,675	4,566	7,849	1,289	694	1,152	808
2,000–2,499 grams	183,299	1,069	5,384	54,803	25,256	67,601	12,762	6,180	7,954	2,290
2,500–2,999 grams	669,364	1,571	5,599	54,316	54,571	345,680	101,543	49,823	49,081	7,180
3,000–3,499 grams	1,511,479	–	6,079	42,116	45,117	714,163	347,079	188,788	153,190	14,947
3,500–3,999 grams	1,197,183	–	3,078	19,323	17,463	450,561	330,569	212,470	152,894	10,825
4,000–4,499 grams	365,391	–	–	4,216	3,796	109,087	105,961	82,279	56,592	3,460
4,500–4,999 grams	62,925	–	–	638	605	16,433	17,794	15,467	11,323	665
5,000 grams or more	7,591	–	–	120	79	2,176	1,877	1,786	1,434	119
Not stated	4,744	751	156	192	78	891	416	299	267	1,694
White										
Total	3,241,273	15,766	29,363	138,530	109,514	1,342,873	755,251	467,150	351,008	31,818
Less than 500 grams	2,901	2,646	120	11	–	8	5	–	3	110
500–999 grams	11,780	8,394	2,505	373	39	111	48	24	16	270
1,000–1,499 grams	16,479	2,399	8,453	3,742	389	761	187	96	172	280
1,500–1,999 grams	35,762	648	7,108	17,488	3,046	5,036	811	460	710	455
2,000–2,499 grams	120,889	494	2,714	37,019	17,058	44,777	8,333	4,040	5,062	1,392
2,500–2,999 grams	469,304	731	2,771	35,520	38,906	244,111	72,545	35,986	34,065	4,669
3,000–3,499 grams	1,178,433	–	3,545	26,979	33,057	556,882	276,101	151,681	119,164	11,024
3,500–3,999 grams	1,015,515	–	2,044	13,503	13,369	378,966	284,416	184,477	129,925	8,815
4,000–4,499 grams	323,770	–	–	3,174	3,027	95,331	94,747	74,368	50,162	2,961
4,500–4,999 grams	56,426	–	–	497	502	14,375	16,063	14,150	10,248	591
5,000 grams or more	6,595	–	–	88	62	1,808	1,652	1,623	1,266	96
Not stated	3,419	454	103	136	59	709	343	245	215	1,155
Black										
Total	682,602	12,720	18,461	60,716	35,694	286,852	124,630	69,469	66,096	7,964
Less than 500 grams	2,460	2,280	93	4	–	3	1	–	1	78
500–999 grams	8,194	6,209	1,521	197	15	48	23	7	14	160
1,000–1,499 grams	9,507	1,852	4,700	1,926	197	403	109	42	88	190
1,500–1,999 grams	18,088	786	3,944	8,229	1,364	2,455	423	209	388	290
2,000–2,499 grams	54,101	546	2,465	15,665	7,095	19,346	3,822	1,866	2,561	735
2,500–2,999 grams	162,760	772	2,580	16,206	13,137	80,888	23,254	11,324	12,709	1,890
3,000–3,499 grams	256,477	–	2,222	12,694	9,910	119,417	53,878	28,582	27,186	2,588
3,500–3,999 grams	134,665	–	890	4,775	3,263	52,505	33,738	20,748	17,511	1,235
4,000–4,499 grams	29,926	–	–	837	607	9,896	7,966	5,622	4,718	280
4,500–4,999 grams	4,602	–	–	112	78	1,481	1,205	911	767	48
5,000 grams or more	707	–	–	24	14	265	154	118	117	15
Not stated	1,115	275	46	47	14	145	57	40	36	455

[1] Equivalents of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in the Technical notes.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 33. Live births by 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores, by race of mother: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1991

1-minute score and race of mother	Total	5-minute score											
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Not stated
All races[1]													
Total	3,183,084	2,396	6,491	2,990	3,064	4,546	8,733	19,237	48,537	227,817	2,397,369	434,592	27,312
0	2,515	997	354	220	198	165	127	106	76	79	134	36	23
1	19,698	780	4,713	952	1,266	1,508	1,863	2,167	2,089	2,189	1,989	72	110
2	21,511	182	838	1,213	729	1,300	2,178	3,243	3,590	4,126	3,864	153	95
3	27,166	54	248	232	467	715	1,977	3,828	5,386	6,819	7,126	239	75
4	38,275	23	61	98	122	384	1,181	4,020	7,592	11,408	12,916	382	88
5	58;743	9	26	61	68	95	646	3,325	10,741	19,336	23,595	789	52
6	100,932	9	24	30	38	101	158	1,587	11,062	37,719	48,287	1,854	63
7	272,221	29	28	52	53	82	205	389	5,890	78,406	180,760	6,242	85
8	1,265,946	132	67	63	59	124	219	366	1,470	65,365	1,152,964	44,897	220
9	1,322,165	170	96	45	34	40	131	163	571	2,107	964,810	353,688	310
10	26,379	6	3	1	1	–	4	2	4	28	270	26,017	43
Not stated	27,533	5	33	23	29	32	44	41	66	235	654	223	26,148
White													
Total	2,473,332	1,413	3,646	1,762	1,848	2,956	5,714	13,025	35,047	175,879	1,857,903	355,381	18,758
0	1,486	530	213	146	126	108	75	73	51	49	78	23	14
1	12,480	453	2,605	582	766	997	1,198	1,408	1,389	1,514	1,446	61	61
2	14,413	110	478	686	445	831	1,410	2,127	2,439	2,907	2,814	115	51
3	19,092	30	126	128	269	478	1,301	2,558	3,711	4,957	5,294	194	46
4	27,572	13	39	54	74	234	789	2,756	5,382	8,217	9,635	327	52
5	43,519	6	14	36	37	60	429	2,334	7,815	14,303	17,829	624	32
6	77,289	5	14	16	18	63	102	1,113	8,238	28,748	37,396	1,526	50
7	216,805	23	20	34	31	50	143	275	4,453	61,630	144,741	5,351	54
8	1,008,183	109	49	40	43	87	154	246	1,116	51,744	915,329	39,110	156
9	1,012,162	129	68	27	22	30	85	111	419	1,656	722,749	286,643	223
10	21,566	3	3	–	1	–	2	1	2	20	231	21,281	22
Not stated	18,765	2	17	13	16	18	26	23	32	134	361	126	17,997
Black													
Total	591,843	902	2,705	1,152	1,117	1,449	2,749	5,645	12,053	44,190	449,149	63,376	7,356
0	957	436	131	71	65	51	48	31	24	26	53	12	9
1	6,648	306	2,018	348	456	470	598	700	628	601	466	11	46
2	6,411	66	337	495	265	425	697	1,023	1,051	1,061	917	34	40
3	7,199	23	114	93	180	214	629	1,146	1,522	1,644	1,570	37	27
4	9,458	8	20	40	47	136	357	1,157	1,979	2,809	2,828	45	32
5	13,450	3	10	24	26	34	196	898	2,623	4,444	5,033	140	19
6	20,489	4	10	14	19	34	53	421	2,515	7,830	9,298	279	12
7	46,389	5	8	16	21	27	58	93	1,230	14,143	30,057	704	27
8	210,282	16	14	23	14	35	57	114	307	11,155	193,949	4,549	49
9	258,919	30	27	17	11	10	38	43	140	383	204,686	53,461	73
10	4,077	2	–	1	–	–	2	1	2	7	27	4,015	20
Not stated	7,564	3	16	10	13	13	16	18	32	87	265	89	7,002

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California and Texas which did not require reporting of either 1- or 5-minute Apgar score.

Table 34. Live births by 5-minute Apgar score and age and race of mother: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1991

Age and race of mother	Total	5-minute score											
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Not stated
All races[1]													
Total	3,183,084	2,396	6,491	2,990	3,064	4,546	8,733	19,237	48,537	227,817	2,397,369	434,592	27,312
Under 15 years	9,299	25	44	28	20	25	54	105	247	836	6,856	936	123
15–19 years	399,547	395	1,139	493	524	805	1,456	3,168	7,738	32,187	298,012	49,977	3,653
15 years	22,036	39	94	37	46	53	100	217	527	1,876	16,288	2,521	238
16 years	45,896	58	157	78	61	106	184	420	934	3,885	34,050	5,497	466
17 years	75,691	77	215	100	100	155	284	605	1,488	5,976	56,661	9,294	736
18 years	111,006	101	287	130	146	198	426	841	2,146	8,979	82,611	14,140	1,001
19 years	144,918	120	386	148	171	293	462	1,085	2,643	11,471	108,402	18,525	1,212
20–24 years	837,629	607	1,763	842	837	1,221	2,375	5,327	13,539	62,666	629,437	111,803	7,212
25–29 years	952,792	655	1,698	806	805	1,199	2,342	5,201	13,137	65,304	720,839	133,304	7,502
30–34 years	691,539	482	1,229	554	599	862	1,665	3,618	9,328	46,067	523,501	97,900	5,734
35–39 years	252,926	193	539	226	230	365	713	1,530	3,877	17,779	189,607	35,324	2,543
40–44 years	38,201	38	77	40	49	64	115	284	646	2,904	28,292	5,172	520
45–49 years	1,151	1	2	1	–	5	13	4	25	74	825	176	25
White													
Total	2,473,332	1,413	3,646	1,762	1,848	2,956	5,714	13,025	35,047	175,879	1,857,903	355,381	18,758
Under 15 years	3,259	7	9	7	7	8	18	33	85	322	2,377	355	31
15–19 years	254,859	179	541	260	271	443	836	1,855	4,739	21,148	187,956	34,593	2,038
15 years	10,731	13	36	10	20	19	46	98	257	973	7,771	1,385	103
16 years	25,840	22	66	32	31	44	94	230	507	2,308	18,875	3,388	243
17 years	46,766	32	112	52	48	86	158	347	915	3,762	34,595	6,262	397
18 years	72,470	56	141	72	72	118	262	513	1,348	5,997	53,373	9,936	582
19 years	99,052	56	186	94	100	176	276	667	1,712	8,108	73,342	13,622	713
20–24 years	620,034	324	937	450	495	759	1,503	3,441	9,499	46,887	463,207	87,893	4,639
25–29 years	776,681	407	976	503	504	838	1,609	3,719	10,045	53,029	586,570	113,113	5,368
30–34 years	577,788	339	761	367	387	599	1,163	2,649	7,194	37,780	437,662	84,572	4,315
35–39 years	209,144	133	369	148	156	262	496	1,124	2,979	14,394	156,764	30,364	1,955
40–44 years	30,709	23	51	27	28	43	79	202	491	2,267	22,764	4,340	394
45–49 years	858	1	2	–	–	4	10	2	15	52	603	151	18
Black													
Total	591,843	902	2,705	1,152	1,117	1,449	2,749	5,645	12,053	44,190	449,149	63,376	7,356
Under 15 years	5,774	17	34	20	13	17	34	68	158	488	4,288	551	86
15–19 years	132,611	208	580	226	236	334	582	1,237	2,811	10,032	100,813	14,083	1,469
15 years	10,626	26	57	27	24	34	52	116	256	846	7,985	1,080	123
16 years	18,666	36	87	44	30	54	80	182	405	1,460	14,125	1,953	210
17 years	26,651	43	98	48	46	66	118	246	535	2,007	20,335	2,797	312
18 years	35,148	44	141	55	69	75	158	300	739	2,696	26,680	3,820	371
19 years	41,520	59	197	52	67	105	174	393	876	3,023	31,688	4,433	453
20–24 years	190,254	264	785	373	323	432	812	1,756	3,689	13,890	145,078	20,618	2,234
25–29 years	140,210	221	695	281	276	325	658	1,337	2,727	10,067	106,723	15,100	1,800
30–34 years	85,350	130	433	175	184	229	450	841	1,791	6,567	64,317	9,049	1,184
35–39 years	32,199	49	156	67	69	94	186	342	742	2,645	23,975	3,393	481
40–44 years	5,275	13	22	9	16	17	26	62	129	491	3,826	564	100
45–49 years	170	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	6	10	129	18	2

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California and Texas, which did not require reporting of 5-minute Apgar score.

Technical notes

Source of data

Data shown in this report for 1991 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates in all States and the District of Columbia. The data are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP). In 1984 and earlier years, the VSCP included varying numbers of States that provided data based on 100 percent of their birth certificates. Data for States not in the VSCP were based on a 50-percent sample of birth certificates filed in those States. Information on sampling procedures and sampling errors for 1984 and earlier years is provided in the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States,* Volume I, Natality.

Race

Beginning with the 1989 data year, NCHS is tabulating its birth data primarily by race of the mother. In 1988 and prior years, births were tabulated by the race of the child, which was determined from the race of the parents as entered on the birth certificate. When the parents were of the same race, as was the case for 96.3 percent of births in 1991, the race of the child was the same as the race of the parents. When the parents were of different races and one parent was white, the child was assigned to the other parent's race. When the parents were of different races and neither parent was white, the child was assigned to the father's race, with one exception. If either parent was Hawaiian, the child was assigned to Hawaiian. If race was missing for one parent, the child was assigned the race of the parent for whom race was reported.

The most important factor influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of the mother was the recent revision of the birth certificate, effective with the 1989 data year. This revision includes many more health questions that are directly associated with the mother (for example, method of delivery, medical risk factors for this pregnancy, tobacco and alcohol use during pregnancy, and maternal weight gain). Additionally, many of the other items on the birth certificate for more than two decades also relate directly to the mother, for example, her education level and her receipt of prenatal care. In all these instances, it was deemed more appropriate to tabulate births by the mother's race.

A second factor has been the increasing incidence of interracial parentage. In 1991, 3.7 percent of births were to parents of different races, compared with just 1.0 percent in 1968. The majority of these births were to white mothers and fathers of another race. There have been two major consequences of the increasing interracial parentage. One is the effect on birth rates by race. Under the pre-1989 procedures, the number of white births had been arbitrarily limited to infants whose parents were both white (or one parent white if only one parent's race was reported). At the same time, the number of births of other races had been arbitrarily increased to include all births to white mothers and fathers of other races. Thus, if race of mother had been used, birth rates per 1,000 white women in a given age group would have been higher, and comparable rates for black women and women of other races would have been lower. The other consequence of increasing interracial parentage is its impact on the racial differential in various characteristics of births, particularly in cases where there is generally a large racial disparity, such as the incidence of low birthweight. In this instance, the racial differential is smaller when the data are tabulated by race of child than by race of mother. The same effect has been noted for characteristics such as nonmarital childbearing, preterm births, late or no prenatal care, and low educational attainment of mother.

The third factor influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of mother is the growing proportion of births with race of father not stated, 16 percent in 1991 compared with 7 percent in 1968. This reflects the increase in the proportion of births to unmarried women; in many such cases, no information is reported on the father. These births were already assigned the race of the mother because there was no alternative.

Tabulating all births by race of mother, therefore, provides for a more uniform approach, rather than a necessarily arbitrary combination of parental races. This topic has been discussed in greater detail in two recent papers (22,23).

This change in the tabulation of births by race presents challenges to those analyzing birth data by race, particularly trend data. The problem is likely to be acute for races other than white and black. To facilitate continuity and analysis of the data, all trend tables show data for both race of mother and race of child for 1989 and 1990. This makes it possible to distinguish the effects of this change from real changes in the data. The text in this report focuses on data tabulated by race of mother. When the trend in rates is discussed, the rates are those tabulated by race of mother. Rates and other measures tabulated by race of mother for years prior to 1989 will be published in a future report.

Population denominators

Birth and fertility rates for 1991 shown in tables 1, 3–5, 12, 24, and 28 are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 1991. The population estimates have been published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1) and are based on the 1990 census counts by race and age. These counts were modified to be consistent with Office of Management and Budget categories and historical categories for birth data and, in the case of age, to reflect age as of the census reference date. The modification procedures are described in detail in a census report (17).

Birth and fertility rates by month shown in table 8 are based on monthly population estimates also based on the 1991 census count. Rates for unmarried women shown in tables 16 and 17 are based on distributions of the population by marital status as of March 1991 (24), published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, which have been adjusted to July 1991 population levels

(1) by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS.

Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, shown in table 24, are based on estimates of the total Hispanic population as of July 1, 1991 (1). Detailed population figures are not available for individual Hispanic groups for 1991 from the Bureau of the Census. Therefore, to produce rates for the individual Hispanic groups, the 1990 census-based distribution of the population by detailed Hispanic group (17) within each age-of-woman category has been applied to the 1991 totals to develop an estimated number of women in each Hispanic group by age. It is believed that the basis for this procedure is valid (i.e., that the distributions of the Hispanic population by individual group in 1990 and 1991 are essentially the same). Birth data for New Hampshire are excluded from the rates by Hispanic origin because New Hampshire did not report this information on the birth certificate in 1991.

Computation of rates

In computing birth rates by live-birth order, births with birth order not stated were distributed in the same proportion as births of known live-birth order within each age-of-mother classification. This procedure is done separately by race. A similar process is followed for computing birth rates by age of father; births with age of father not stated are distributed first within each age-of-mother group.

In computing birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, births with origin of mother not stated are included with non-Hispanic births rather than being distributed. Thus, rates for the Hispanic population are underestimates of the true rates to the extent that the births with origin not stated (1.0 percent) were actually to Hispanic mothers. The population with origin not stated was imputed. The effect on the rates is believed to be small.

Births by marital status of mother

Beginning with 1980 data, national estimates of births to unmarried women have been derived from two sources. In 1991 marital status was reported directly on the birth certificates of 44 States and the District of Columbia; in the remaining 6 States (California, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, New York, and Texas), which lack such an item, marital status is inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames. This procedure represents a substantial departure from the method used before 1980 to prepare national estimates of births to unmarried women. The previous method assumed that the incidence of births to unmarried women in States with no direct question on marital status was the same as the incidence in reporting States in the same geographic division.

The current method represents an attempt to use related information on the birth certificate to improve the quality of national data as well as to provide data for the individual nonreporting States. An evaluation of this method and its validity for California (the largest nonreporting State) has been published (25). Because of the continued substantial increases in nonmarital childbearing throughout the 1980's, the data have been intensively evaluated by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS. There has been continuing concern that the current method might overstate the number of births to unmarried women because it incorporates data based on a comparison of surnames. This is because women who have retained their maiden surname after marriage and who are frequently older, well-educated women, would be classified as unmarried. The results of this evaluation have been generally similar in both the reporting States and the States using inferential data for all races combined. The results differed for white and black births. Births to unmarried white women increased 6 percent in the States providing inferential data but declined slightly in the States with a marital status item on the birth certificate. Conversely, births to unmarried black women declined slightly in the States providing inferential data, but increased 8 percent in the States reporting marital status directly on the birth certificate.

The 6-percent increase for white births in the States providing inferential data reflects the difference in proportions of nonmarital births between Hispanic women (97 percent of whom are reported as white) and non-Hispanic white women. The proportion nonmarital for Hispanic women is about double the proportion for non-Hispanic white women. Hispanic women account for about half of the births to white women in California, the largest State providing inferential data.

Birthweight

Birthweight is reported in some areas in pounds and ounces rather than in grams. However, the metric system has been used in tabulating and presenting the statistics to facilitate comparison with data published by other groups. Equivalents of the gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are as follows:

Less than 500 grams = 1 lb 1 oz or less
500–999 grams = 1 lb 2 oz–2 lb 3 oz
1,000–1,499 grams = 2 lb 4 oz–3 lb 4 oz
1,500–1,999 grams = 3 lb 5 oz–4 lb 6 oz
2,000–2,499 grams = 4 lb 7 oz–5 lb 8 oz
2,500–2,999 grams = 5 lb 9 oz–6 lb 9 oz
3,000–3,499 grams = 6 lb 10 oz–7 lb 11 oz
3,500–3,999 grams = 7 lb 12 oz–8 lb 13 oz
4,000–4,499 grams = 8 lb 14 oz–9 lb 14 oz
4,500–4,999 grams = 9 lb 15 oz–11 lb 0 oz
5,000 grams or more = 11 lb 1 oz or more

Period of gestation and birthweight

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes a new item, "clinical estimate of gestation," which is being compared with length of gestation computed from the date the last normal menstrual period (LMP) began when the latter appears to be inconsistent with birthweight. This is done for normal weight births of apparently short gestations and very low birthweight births reported to be full term. The clinical estimate was also used if the LMP date was not reported. The period of gestation for 4.3 percent of the births in 1991 was based on the clinical estimate of gestation. For 4 percent of these records,

the clinical estimate was used because the LMP date was not reported. For the remaining 96 percent, the clinical estimate was used because it was compatible with the reported birthweight, whereas the LMP–based gestation was not. In cases where the reported birthweight was inconsistent with both the LMP–computed gestation and the clinical estimate of gestation, the LMP–computed gestation was used and birthweight was reclassified as "not stated." This was necessary for only 566 births or 0.01 percent of all birth records in 1991. The levels of the adjustments made for the 1991 data are very similar to those for the 1990 data.

Computations of percents, percent distributions, and medians

Births with unknown live-birth order, attendant at birth, educational attainment of mother, nativity of mother, month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, birthweight, length of gestation, and 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores were subtracted from the figures for total births that were used as denominators before percents, percent distributions, and medians were computed. In the case of birth intervals, the percent distributions also exclude the second- or later-born child in a multiple delivery (interval of 0 months). Percent distributions and the median number of prenatal visits also exclude births to mothers who had no prenatal care. Computations of the median years of school completed and the median number of prenatal visits were based on ungrouped data. An asterisk is shown in place of any derived statistic based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator or denominator.

Random variation

Although the birth data in this report for births since 1985 are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of births involved. 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. More information on this topic is included in the Technical appendix of the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1989,* Volume I, Natality.

Related reports

Throughout this report, reference has been made to the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. This report describes birth rates and characteristics of births that have been based on data available on previous versions of the birth certificate. A second supplement to the *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* for 1991 birth data will be published and will present summary data on all the new topics included on the new birth certificate. Similar reports were published for 1989 (8) and 1990 (9).

The second supplement will include data on method of delivery, tobacco and alcohol use during pregnancy, maternal weight gain, obstetric procedures, medical risk factors, complications of labor and delivery, abnormal conditions of the newborn, and congenital anomalies of the child.

Many of the topics discussed in this report are covered in more analytic detail in other reports published by NCHS. Topics of reports published in the past 5 years include first births to older mothers (2), low birthweight (26), birth rates by educational attainment (27), births of Hispanic parentage (28), and twin births (29). Also available is a report evaluating inferred birth statistics for unmarried women in California (25).

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1993 — 342-358/80003

This report presents summary tabulations from the final natality statistics for 1991. More detailed tabulations for 1991 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I—Natality*. Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

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Monthly Vital Statistics Report

Final Data From the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992

by Stephanie J. Ventura, A.M.; Joyce A. Martin, M.P.H.; Selma M. Taffel; T.J. Mathews, M.S.; and Sally C. Clarke, Division of Vital Statistics

Contents

Highlights

Births in the United States declined for the second consecutive year in 1992, to 4,065,014. The most recent high point was the 1990 total, 4,158,212, which was the largest number reported since 1962. The 1992 birth rate was 15.9 live births per 1,000 population, and the fertility rate was 68.9 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years; these measures were 3–5 percent below the 1990 rates. Provisional data indicate that these measures of fertility continued to decline in 1993.

The birth rate for teenagers 15–17 years may have reached a turning point in 1992, with the rate declining 2 percent, following a 27-percent increase reported during 1986–91. Nevertheless, the 1992 rates for this age group were still almost as high as the rates reported nearly two decades ago. It appears that the teenage pregnancy rate may have fallen in 1992, based on recently reported declines in the teenage abortion rate combined with the declines in birth rates.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

The substantial increases in birth rates for women in their thirties measured since the mid- to late 1970's appear to have stopped. These rates have stabilized in 1991 and 1992. Still a record number of babies were born to women aged 30–34 years, nearly 900,000. Births to women aged 35–44 also were at record levels.

Birth rates for women in their twenties, the peak childbearing years, declined by 1 percent. These rates had fallen in the early 1980's and then increased, but the net effect was little change in rates from 1980 to 1992. The number of births to these women in 1992 was 3 percent below the 1991 total.

Wide disparities were reported in birth rates for racial and Hispanic subgroups. Generally, rates were highest for Hispanic (especially Mexican) and black women, followed by American Indian, Asian, and white women. The variations by age within each group were also substantial. Rates declined or changed little for most racial and Hispanic groups.

Births to unmarried mothers hit record levels again in 1992, but the increase from 1991 was the smallest since 1983. The 1992 total number was 1,224,876, and the birth rate was 45.2 per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years, unchanged from 1991. Thirty percent of U.S. births were to unmarried women, including 23 percent of white births and 68 percent of black births. The lowest proportions were among Asian women, 15 percent as a group. Among Hispanic women, the proportion was 39 percent.

More than 40 percent of women giving birth in 1992 had at least some college education and 19 percent were college graduates. There were wide variations in educational attainment for racial and Hispanic subgroups, with the proportions completing high school ranging from 46 percent of Hispanic women to 98 percent of Japanese women.

Weight gain during pregnancy provides important insights into the nutrition of pregnant women and is directly associated with infant birthweight. Median weight gain was 2.1 pounds higher for white than for black mothers, and very low weight gains of less than 16 pounds were nearly twice as frequent for black as for white mothers (15.8 percent compared with 8.3 percent). Among other racial groups, Chinese mothers were least likely to have a weight gain of less than 16 pounds (7.0 percent) and American Indian mothers were most likely (14.0 percent). Mothers in their late twenties and early thirties were at smallest risk of a very low weight gain, and mothers aged 40–49 were at highest risk.

Data on medical risk factors show that, of all racial and Hispanic-origin groups, American Indian mothers had the highest reported rates for anemia, diabetes, pregnancy-associated hypertension, and uterine bleeding; all of which complicate pregnancy and compromise pregnancy outcome. The rates for Chinese mothers were among the lowest for these factors, except for diabetes, for which their rate was comparable to the level for American Indians.

Cigarette smoking by pregnant women declined in 1992 for the third consecutive year, to 16.9 percent (1–3); 17.9 percent of white mothers and 13.8 percent of black mothers smoked during pregnancy. Asian and Hispanic women generally have much lower smoking rates, an average of 5–6 percent. The strong association between maternal cigarette smoking and reduced infant birthweight persists. In 1992, 11.5 percent of babies born to smokers weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth compared with 6.3 percent of births to nonsmokers. An estimated 40,000 fewer infants would have been born with low birthweight if their mothers did not smoke.

The proportion of mothers beginning prenatal care in the critical first trimester rose for the first time in more than a decade, to 78 percent in 1992. This is the highest level ever reported. The proportion whose care was delayed until the third trimester or who had no care at all fell to 5 percent.

Electronic fetal monitoring was used on more than 3,000,000 births, or 77 percent of the total in 1992, the third consecutive year of increase in this procedure, from 68 percent in 1989. Ultrasound was the second most commonly reported obstetric procedure, at 58 percent.

The proportion of births delivered by physicians in hospitals declined again in 1992, as it has since 1975, to 94.2 percent, while midwife-attended deliveries in hospitals rose to 4.4 percent of all births.

The national cesarean rate declined again in 1992, to 22.3 percent of all births compared with 22.8 percent in 1989. In 1992 the highest rates were for women aged 35–39 years having their first child and women in their forties having their first or second child. Teenagers were least likely to have a cesarean delivery.

The frequency of vaginal birth after a previous cesarean delivery continued to increase, to 22.6 percent of births to mothers with a previous cesarean, 20 percent higher than the rate of 18.9 percent in 1989. Forceps deliveries continued to decline in 1992 (4.3 percent of births), while vacuum extraction continued to increase (4.8 percent of births).

The steady decline in the average number of births on Saturdays and Sundays compared with the daily average continued in 1992, with the Sunday deficit increasing to 21 percent and the Saturday deficit, to 15 percent. The weekend deficit is far greater for cesarean births, particularly repeat cesareans, than for vaginal births. The growing deficit of both vaginal and cesarean deliveries on weekends is associated with the increased use of induction of labor on weekdays. There were 11 percent more births on Tuesdays, the peak day of occurrence, than the daily average.

The proportion of babies born preterm (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) declined slightly to 10.7 percent in 1992. All of the improvement occurred among black births, with the preterm rate declining from 18.9 to 18.4 percent, while the proportion for white births remained at 9.1 percent. The preterm level for black births was the lowest since 1987; between 1987 and 1991, this proportion had increased from 18.4 to 18.9 percent.

The incidence of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) remained at 7.1 percent in 1992, the highest level reported since 1978. There has been no improvement in this important predictor of infant survival. Black babies continue to be at twice the risk of low birthweight as white babies, 13.3 percent compared with 5.8 percent, although there was a small decline in the low birthweight rate for black infants (from 13.6 percent).

The rate of occurrence of Down's syndrome per 100,000 live births was twice as high for women aged 30–34 years as for teenagers, 56.0 compared with 28.9, and 12 times as high for women aged 40–49 years, 343.0. Congenital anomaly rates for live births were higher for black than for white births for only 4 of the 20 anomalies identified on birth certificates. The racial differential is particularly noticeable for polydactyly/syndactyly/adactyly (extra, malformed, or missing fingers or toes), for which the rate for black births was nearly four times the rate for white births, 217.3 compared with 58.8.

The number of plural births, especially triplets and higher-order plural births, increased in 1992, more than in any previous year. Most of the increase was among mothers aged 30 years and over and among white mothers.

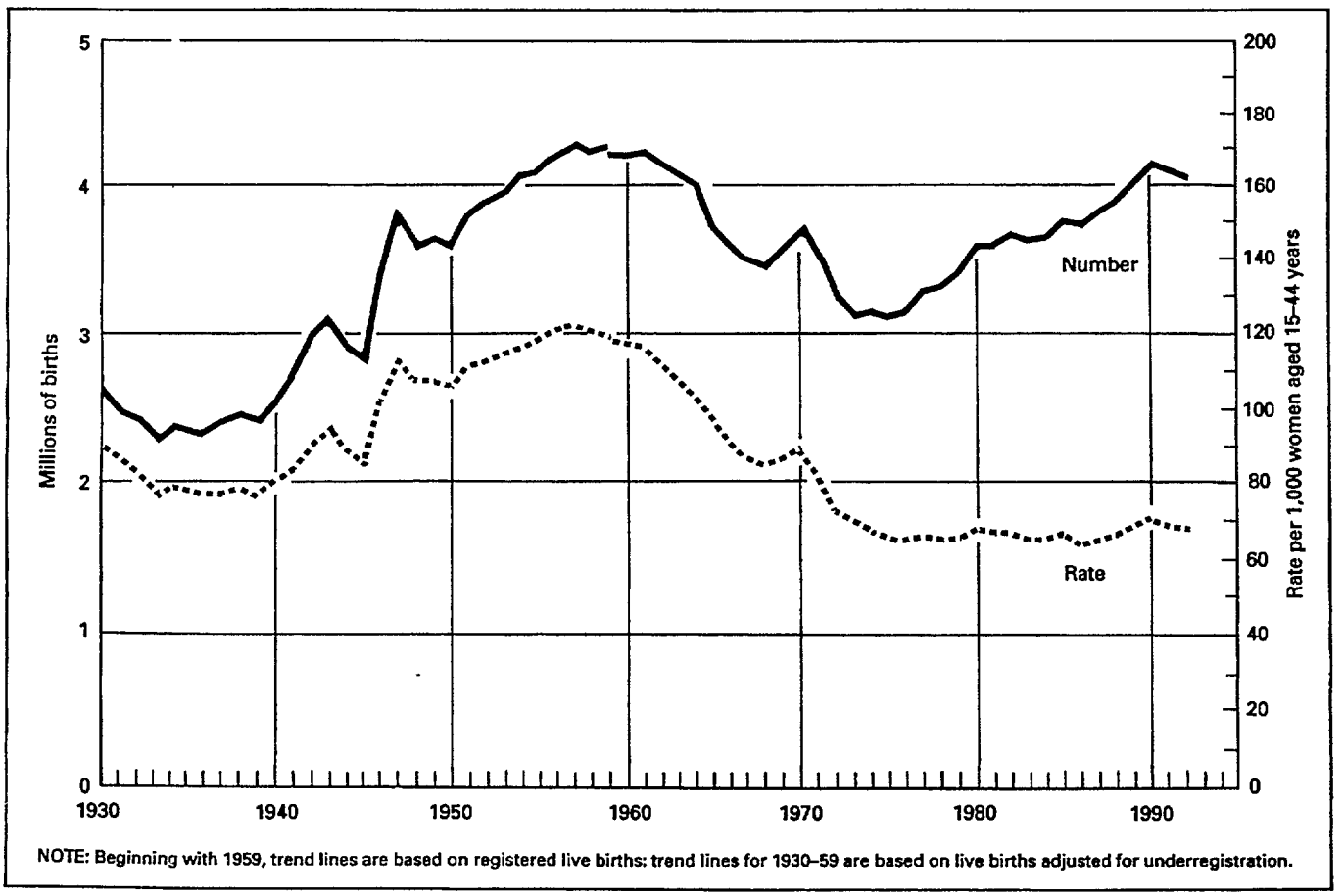
Introduction

This report, the annual release of national birth statistics, has been entirely redesigned for the 1992 data year. In the previous 3 years, birth statistics were published in two separate reports—one focusing on demographic characteristics and some limited maternal and infant health data and the other on the new maternal and infant health data items from the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. For 1992 these two reports have been fully integrated into one publication. Detailed data are shown in this report for American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, and Hispanic women, including births and birth rates, as well as the various maternal and infant health measures. In addition, all tables showing trends in births, birth rates, and characteristic of births present data tabulated by race of mother for all years beginning with 1980. Details of the tabulation of birth data by race are described in the "Technical notes."

Demographic characteristics

Births and birth rates

There were 4,065,014 babies born in the United States in 1992, 1 percent fewer than in 1991 (4,110,907). It was the second consecutive year of decline, also 1 percent between 1990 and 1991. During the latter half of the 1980's, U.S. births had increased by 11 percent, following a period from 1980 to 1985, during which the annual number of births varied by 2 percent or less (table 1 and figure 1). Provisional data for 1993 indicate that the



NOTE: Beginning with 1959, trend lines are based on registered live births: trend lines for 1930–59 are based on live births adjusted for underregistration.

Figure 1. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1930–92

number of births declined again, by about 1 percent.

The birth rate for 1992 was 15.9 live births per 1,000 total population, 2 percent lower than in 1991 (16.3) and 5 percent below the 1990 rate (16.7). The 1992 rate was lower than in any year since 1987; provisional data for 1993 suggest an additional decline of about 1 percent in the birth rate.

In 1992 the fertility rate was 68.9 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, a 1-percent decline from the rate for 1991 (69.6) and 3 percent lower than in 1990 (70.9). The 1990 rate had been the highest reported since 1972, following a steady period of increase amounting to 8 percent between 1986 and 1990. Provisional reports indicate that the fertility rate continued to fall in 1993, by about 1 percent.

Age of mother—Birth rates by age of mother declined 1–2 percent for teenagers 15–17 years and for women in age groups 20–24 and 25–29 years; rates for women in age groups 30–44 years increased 1–7 percent. Rates for young teenagers 10–14 years and women aged 18–19 and 45–49 years were virtually unchanged. (Numbers and rates by age and live-birth order are shown in tables 2–5.)

After a period of consistent annual increases in birth rates for teenagers 15–17 years from 1986 to 1991, amounting to 27 percent overall, it appears that 1992 may mark a turning point (table 4 and figure 2). The birth rate for teenagers 15–17 years declined 2 percent, to 37.8 per 1,000. This rate ranged between 31 and 34 per 1,000 during 1976–85, following a 12-per- cent decline from 1970 to 1976. The 1992 birth rate of 37.8, although lower than in 1991, was still higher than in any other year since 1973 (38.5).

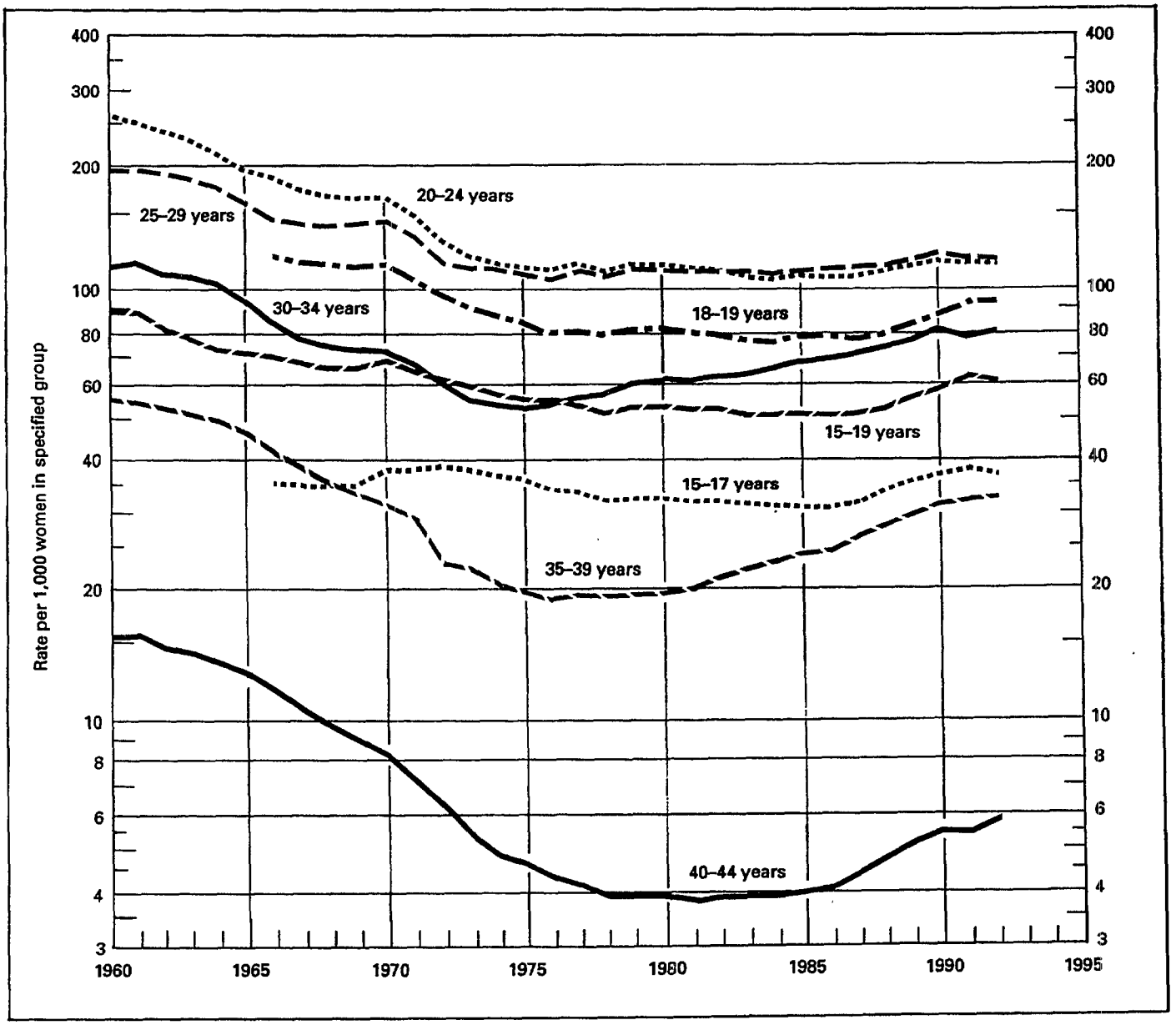


Figure 2. Birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1960–92

The 2-percent drop from 1991 to 1992 in the birth rate for teenagers 15–17 years was enough to produce a small decline in the number of births for this age group (187,549 in 1992); the decline in the number of births would have been larger had there not been a 2-percent increase in the number of teenagers between 1991 and 1992, reversing a 5-year period of decline in this population (4,5).

The birth rate for older teenagers increased less than 1 percent, to 94.5 per 1,000 in 1992. The rate for these young women had also risen sharply between 1986 and 1991, by 19 percent; between 1990 and 1991 alone, the rate increased 7 percent. After falling rapidly by 30 percent between 1970 and 1976, the rate for older teenagers had been fairly stable until the late 1980's, ranging from 77 to 82 per 1,000. The rate for 1992, as for 1991, was higher than in any year since 1972, when it was 96.9 (table 4).

Although the birth rate for women aged 18–19 rose slightly in 1992, the number of births to these women fell by 4 percent, to 317,866 in 1992. This reflected the 4-percent decline in the number of women in this age group; these women were born in 1973–74, when total births in the United States fell to historic low levels.

Birth rates for women in their twenties, the principal childbearing ages, declined by 1 percent in 1992. Rates for these women had declined 4–7 percent from 1980 to 1984 and then had risen by 8 percent between 1986 and 1991, resulting in little net change over the decade (table 4 and figure 2). The relative stability in the birth rates for these women is the main factor accounting for the small changes in the general fertility rate since 1980.

Women in their thirties have shown the longest-lasting and most persistent increase in birth rates. However, rates for women 30–34 years rose by just 1 percent in 1992, following a 2-percent decline in 1991. It appears that 1991 marked a turning point, halting the previous considerable annual increases in birth rates since the mid-1970's: The rate for women aged 30–34 years rose 31 percent between 1980 and 1990 and 54 percent from 1975 to 1990 (80.8), but then declined to 80.2 in 1992. Even the modest 1-percent increase between 1991 and 1992 was enough to produce a 1-percent increase in the number of births in 1992 to 895,271, the highest number ever recorded. The 1992 total was more than double the number reported in 1973 (369,976), when the trend to making up for previously delayed childbearing was just underway (6).

The birth rate for women aged 35–39 years increased 2 percent in 1992, to 32.5 per 1,000; the rate had increased just 1 percent in the previous year. The 3-percent overall rise from 1990 to 1992 follows a 60-percent increase over the period 1980–90, the sharpest rate of increase observed for any age group. The 3-percent increase in the number of women in this age group between 1991 and 1992 combined with the 2-percent rise in the birth rate produced a 4-percent increase in the number of births to these women in 1992, to 344,644, the highest annual total since 1961.

Birth rates for women in their forties, although much lower than for any other group (except teenagers under 15 years), have also risen substantially since 1980, by 50–51 percent. The rate for women aged 40–44 years was 5.9 in 1992, 7 percent higher than in 1991 (5.5). Reflecting mainly this increase as well as a slight increase in the number of women in this age group, the number of births to women aged 40–44 years rose 7 percent, to 55,702, the highest number since 1968.

The leveling off of the sharp rate of increase in teenage childbearing during the 1980's may reflect a similar leveling off since 1988 in the proportion of teenagers who are sexually active, especially among the younger teenagers (7). In addition, other survey data suggest that sexually-active teenagers are more likely to be using some contraception regularly (8).

According to recently published data, it appears that abortions among teenagers have also declined in recent years (9). Thus the decline in teenage birth rates in 1992 would indicate that the teenage pregnancy rate has declined as well, following increases from the mid- to late 1980's (10).

Another factor that has been linked to the rise in the teenage birth rate has been the growing proportion of white teenage births that are to Hispanic teenagers, 31 percent in 1992 (basic data in tables 2, 6, and 7). Hispanic women have much higher fertility than white non-Hispanic women at all ages, but particularly in the teenage years. For example, the rate for Hispanic teenagers 15–19 years was 107.1, and for white non-Hispanic teenagers it was 41.7. Although the birth rate for Hispanic teenagers had risen in recent years, just as it had for non-Hispanic teenagers, in 1992 the rate for Hispanic teenagers rose less than 1 percent, and for white non-Hispanic teenagers the rate declined 2 percent. The net effect of these modest changes was a decline in the teenage birth rate.

Since 1986, trends in the numbers of Hispanic and white non-Hispanic teenaged women have diverged. During this period the number of Hispanic teenagers 15–19 years rose 13 percent, while the number of white non-Hispanic teenagers fell 15 percent (4,5). These diverging trends have contributed to the rising proportion of the white teenage population that is Hispanic, from 11 percent in 1986 to 14 percent in 1992 (4,5). Because the birth rates for white teenagers are increasingly affected by the much higher birth rates for Hispanic than for non-Hispanic women, these population patterns will likely keep the number of births to U.S. teenagers at a high level.

Since 1988, teenagers have accounted for 13 percent of all births in each year. This proportion held steady in 1992 as a result of a combination of factors. Although birth rates for teenagers as well as for women in their twenties declined, these declines were only partially offset by small increases in rates for women aged 30 years and older. In addition, the teenage population that had been declining has begun to increase slightly for ages 15–17 years, while the number of women in their twenties has declined. The major increase in population among women of childbearing age is for those aged 35–49 years, which increased by up to 9 percent between 1991 and 1992, due to the continued aging of women in the "baby boom" generation (4,5).

The recent trends in childbearing at older ages reflect the patterns of childlessness among American women. About 1 in 5 women who were aged 35 years at the end of 1992 were childless. This

proportion has changed little during the early 1990's but has risen sharply from levels observed in the mid-1970's; the proportion was about 1 in 9 in 1975. Despite the high current levels of childlessness among women in their thirties, the majority of those who are currently married indicate in surveys that they expect to have at least one child (11). This would indicate that birth rates for all women in their thirties would continue to rise, albeit slowly. However, a factor which may be limiting the realization of the expectations of these women is the extent of fertility impairment. According to data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), one-third of childless wives aged 35–44 were reported to have impaired fertility in 1988 (12).

Women who are making up for previously postponed childbearing are disproportionately well-educated. (See also later section on educational attainment.) In 1992, 49 percent of women aged 30–49 years having their first child were college graduates, twice the proportion in the general population, which was 24 percent for women in this age group in 1992 (13).

It appears that as the smaller numbers of women under 25 years of age replace the much larger numbers of women aged 25–44 years, the total number of births will decline, unless birth rates for women in their twenties, the principal childbearing ages, increase considerably. This seems unlikely, however, because rates for women in their twenties have declined 2 percent since 1990, following a decade of relatively little net change. Moreover, the coming shifts in the numbers of women in each of the childbearing age groups are also likely to exert a downward pressure on the total number of births. The largest numbers of women are aged 30–44 years. As these women get older, their risk of giving birth—as measured by the birth rate—declines very sharply. In contrast, although women aged 20–29 have the highest birth rates, the number of women in their twenties will continue to decline over the next few years.

Live-birth order—Birth rates declined by 2 percent or less for first- through fourth-order births, while the rates for fifth-, sixth-seventh-, and eighth- and higher-order births were unchanged (tables 3 and 5). Between 1990 and 1992, rates for first-, second-, and fourth-order births declined 3–4 percent, reversing a pattern of increase from 1987 to 1990.

While the first-birth rate declined 2 percent overall, the declines were largest for women in age groups 15–24 years. The 3-percent drop in the first-birth rate for teenagers marks a reversal of the sharp upward trend in this rate from 1986 to 1991, when the rate rose 20 percent. The previous upward trend halted for both younger and older teenagers; the first-birth rate for teenagers 15–17 declined 3 percent following a 24-percent increase, while the rate for teenagers 18–19 years dropped 1 percent after a 14-percent increase. In the case of teenagers, the decline in the first-birth rate is particularly important, because it indicates that the proportion of teenagers who became mothers for the first time has declined.

First-birth rates for women in their thirties rose 1 percent in 1992. These rates had changed little in 1991 as well. Between 1986 and 1990, however, these rates had increased 20–43 percent. The slowdown in these rates is an important indication that the trend to making up for previously postponed childbearing has leveled off.

Second-order birth rates changed little, except for a 2-percent rise for women aged 18–19 and for women in their thirties. Changes in other rates specific for age and live-birth order were generally small for women aged 15–34 years.

Births by race—Beginning with this report, birth data compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) for 1980–88 have been retabulated by race of mother as reported directly on the birth certificate. This is to be consistent with data by race already available for the years since 1989 when NCHS first began to tabulate births by race of mother. Before 1989, birth tabulations had been by race of child, as determined by an algorithm based on information reported for the mother and the father. Details of current and former procedures for tabulating births by race are described in the "Technical notes."

In this report, discussion and analysis of changes in rates and various other measures are based on rates and measures computed by race of mother. Text references to white births and white mothers or black births and black mothers, for example, are used interchangeably for ease in writing. Births and detailed birth rates by age of mother and live-birth order are presented for American Indian (including Aleut and Eskimo) and Asian or Pacific Islander women for the first time in this report (tables 2–4 and 8). The subgroups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander category include Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian, and "Other" Asian persons. Trends in the numbers of births and birth and fertility rates for American Indian and Asian women for 1980–92 are shown in table 1.

The fertility rate for white women was 66.5 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, 1 percent lower than in 1991 and 3 percent below the 1990 rate of 68.3 (table 1). The rate for black women was 83.2 in 1992, 2 percent lower than in 1991 and 4 percent below the 1990 rate of 86.8. The rate for American Indian women increased by less than 1 percent, to 75.4. The fertility rate for Asian or Pacific Islander women declined 1 percent, to 67.2. Although fertility rates for white and black women in 1992 were very similar to the rates in 1980, this was not the case for American Indian and Asian women whose rates were 8–9 percent lower in 1992 than in 1980.

Although fertility rates for American Indian and Asian women have declined since 1980, there have been large increases in the numbers of births to these women, 34 percent and 102 percent, respectively. These disparate trends reflect the impact of the very large increases in the number of persons reported in these racial groups, 51–124 percent between 1980 and 1992 (4,5). Births to American Indian and Asian mothers, as well as births to Hispanic mothers, tend to be highly concentrated geographically (tables 8 and 9). For example, more than half the births to American Indian mothers were to residents of five States: Alaska, Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Similarly, residents of California, Hawaii, and New York accounted for 57 percent of all Asian or Pacific Islander births.

The 1-percent decline in the fertility rate for white women reflects mainly a 1-percent decline in the rate for white

married women; the rate for white unmarried women increased 2 percent. The 2-percent reduction in the fertility rate for black women reflects declines of 1 percent in rates for married and 3 percent for unmarried women.

Birth rates by race for women under 25 years of age differ substantially. Among teenagers, the rate was highest for black, 112.4 per 1,000 aged 15–19 years, followed by American Indian, 84.4; white, 51.8; and Asian or Pacific Islander teenagers, 26.6 (table 4). The disparity is greatest for teenagers 15–17 years, for whom the highest rate, 81.3 (black), was more than five times the lowest rate, 15.2 (Asian). Teenage birth rates for all racial groups show a very similar trend, however, in that rates increased considerably beginning in the mid-1980's, after declines in the earlier part of the decade. The impact of these variations in teenage birth rates is reflected in the proportions of all births in each racial group that are to teenage mothers (table 10).

The rates for women aged 20–24 years were highest for black and American Indian women, followed by white and Asian women. Rates by race are most similar at ages 25–29 years, ranging from 109 to 121 per 1,000.

Rates for women in their thirties show a reversal of the teenage pattern. The rate for Asian women aged 30–34 was highest, at 103.0, 27 percent above the rate for white women (81.4) and 53–63 percent above the rates for black and American Indian women (67.5 and 63.0, respectively). This pattern continued for women aged 35 years and older, with rates for Asian women at least 57 percent higher than rates for any other racial group. The tendency to make up for previously postponed childbearing is very evident among white women aged 30 years and older and Asian women 35–44 years. The disparities in birth rates by age for Asian or Pacific Islander subgroups have been reported elsewhere (14).

First-birth rates by race, although similar for all ages combined, differ sharply by age. Among teenagers, rates are highest for black and American Indian, followed by white teenagers. The first-birth rates for Asian teenagers are very low, one-third to one-half the rates for other racial groups. At ages 30 and older, the patterns shift completely. For example, the first-birth rate for Asian women aged 30–34 years, 36.0, was 64 percent higher than the rate for white women and more than four times the rate for American Indian women. The disparities in birth rates by age and birth order are again reflected in the widely varying proportions of teenage births and fourth- and higher-order births (table 10). These demographic measures provide important information on fertility patterns for Asian or Pacific Islander subgroups for whom birth rates can be computed only in census years.

Between 1991 and 1992, only the first-birth rate declined for white women, by 2 percent. Rates for all other orders were unchanged. For black women, however, the declines in rates by birth order extended from first- through fourth-order births (3 percent).

Hispanic origin—The fertility of Hispanic women, particularly Mexican women, continues to be the highest of any racial or ethnic group for whom rates can be reliably computed. In 1992 the Hispanic fertility rate was 108.6 per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, 69 percent higher than the rate for non-Hispanic women as a group (tables 7 and 11). Rates by race for non-Hispanic women were 60.2 for white women and 85.5 for black women. These levels are very similar to those reported for 1991; the rates for Hispanic and white non-Hispanic women increased by less than 1 percent, while the rate for black non-Hispanic women declined 1 percent. The levels and trends in rates for Hispanic subgroups varied widely. The rate for Mexican women, 116.0, was 5 percent lower than in 1991. The rate for Puerto Rican women increased 11 percent, to 89.9, while the rate for "Other" Hispanic women rose 8 percent, to 107.0. The rate for Cuban women increased from 49.1 to 50.3.

The Hispanic population is characterized by substantial geographic concentration as noted above. In 1992, 61 percent of Hispanic births were to California or Texas residents (table 9). Another 25 percent of Hispanic-origin births were to residents of Arizona, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York. Moreover, Hispanic mothers accounted for at least 30 percent of the births in four States: Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas.

Birth rates for Hispanic women were higher at each age than rates for non-Hispanic women. This pattern is also observed for Puerto Rican and "Other" Hispanic mothers under 25 years of age and for "Other" Hispanic women aged 25 and older. Rates for Cuban women under 30 years of age were well below those for other Hispanic or non-Hispanic groups; at ages 30 years and older, the rates are more comparable. The generally elevated age-birth order-specific birth rates for Hispanic women at all ages is the major factor behind the high proportions of births to teenage mothers (except Cubans) and the high proportions of births of fourth and higher order (table 11).

Birth rates for Hispanic women increased 1–2 percent in age groups 15–19 years through 40–44 years between 1991 and 1992. Age-specific rates generally increased for Puerto Rican, Cuban, and "Other" Hispanic women by at least 4 percent, while rates for Mexican women declined by 1–7 percent. Rates for non-Hispanic women by race generally declined for women under 25 years of age by up to 3 percent, while most rates for women aged 30–44 years rose 3–8 percent. The rates for women aged 25–29 years changed 1 percent or less.

Total fertility rate—The total fertility rate indicates the number of births that 1,000 women would have if they experienced during their childbearing years the age-specific birth rates observed in a given calendar year. It is a hypothetical measure that shows the potential impact of current fertility levels on completed family size. The total fertility rate is age adjusted because it is computed from age-specific birth rates; it assumes the same number of women in each age group.

The total fertility rate in 1992 was 2,065.0, less than 1 percent below the rate for 1991 (2,073.0). The rate has now declined for 2 years, following 4 consecutive years of increase amounting to 13 percent (table 4). The continued decline in the rate from 1990 to 1992 reflects the 1–2 percent reductions in

rates for women aged 20–34 years, which were only partially offset by increases in rates for younger and older women. The rate of 2,065 is still about 2 percent below the "replacement" level rate (2,100), which is the level considered necessary for a given generation to exactly replace itself in the population over the long run. The U.S. total fertility rate has been below replacement level for more than two decades.

Total fertility rates for white and Asian women were very similar, at 1,993.5 and 1,942.0, respectively. The rate was highest for black women, at 2,442.0, followed by the rate for American Indian women, 2,190.0 (table 4).

Between 1980 and 1992, the total fertility rates for white and black women each increased by 12 percent. The rate for American Indian women rose by 1 percent, while the rate for Asian women declined by 1 percent.

Hispanic women as a group had the highest total fertility rate of any racial or ethnic group for whom the rate can be computed; the rate in 1992 was 3,043.0 (table 11). There was wide variation in this measure for the Hispanic subgroups, ranging from 1,485.5 (Cuban) to 3,196.5 (Mexican). These levels and variations were observed in 1990–91 as well (14,15).

Births by State

The number of births declined in 37 States and the District of Columbia and increased in 13 States in 1992. (See tables 8 and 9 for 1992 data.) Numbers declined by up to 2 percent in 30 States. The number declined by 4–7 percent in Delaware, Maine, Michigan, and the District of Columbia.

The birth rate per 1,000 total population declined in 46 States and the District of Columbia. Changes in the other four States were 1 percent or less. The rate declined by 4–7 percent in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Vermont.

The fertility rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years also declined in most States. Declines were reported in 39 States and the District of Columbia. Rates increased in nine States, but most increases were 1 percent or less. Rates were unchanged in two States. Declines of 4–5 percent were reported for Delaware, Maine, Michigan, and the District of Columbia.

The numbers of births by race of mother and by Hispanic origin of mother for each State are shown in tables 8 and 9. It is apparent from these tables that births to American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic mothers are concentrated in relatively few States.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio is the number of male babies born per 1,000 female babies. This ratio was 1,050 in 1992 (table 10), a number around which it has fluctuated only slightly in the last 50 years. For specified racial categories, the sex ratio was highest for Asian or Pacific Islander mothers (1,065), intermediate for white (1,053) and black (1,036) mothers, and lowest for American Indian mothers (1,034). There were large disparities in the sex ratio for Asian subgroups, ranging from 1,049 for Japanese mothers to 1,083 for Filipino mothers. The sex ratio was generally higher for non-Hispanic (1,052) than for Hispanic women (1,041), but this was not always the case when detailed Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups were compared (table 11). The ratio for non-Hispanic white mothers (1,056) was higher than most Hispanic categories but lower than the ratios for Puerto Rican (1,057) and Cuban (1,079) mothers. The ratio for non-Hispanic black mothers (1,036) was lower than all Hispanic categories except mothers of "Other" or unknown Hispanic origin (1,030).

Month of birth

In 11 of the 12 months of 1992, monthly birth and fertility rates were below the rates observed in 1991; only in June were the rates slightly higher. Continuing a pattern observed for many years, the peak months of occurrence of births in 1992 were July, August, and September (table 12). When the seasonal component is removed from the monthly birth and fertility rates, the underlying trends can be observed. Like the 2 previous years, seasonally-adjusted birth and fertility rates for the first half of 1992 were, on average, higher than the rates for the second half of the year. Provisional data for 1993 suggest a continuation of this pattern. All months except June had the lowest seasonally-adjusted birth rates in at least 3 years, while August, September, and November showed the lowest rates since 1988.

Day of week of birth

Since 1980, the day of the week on which births occur has been tracked from entries on birth certificates. The daily pattern of births is measured by an index of occurrence. The index is defined as the ratio of the average number of births for a particular day of the week to the average daily number of births for the year, multiplied by 100. Thus, for the year 1992, the Sunday index of 78.8 (table 13) was obtained by relating the average number of births on Sundays (8,754) to the average daily number of births for the year (11,107) and multiplying by 100. The Sunday index of 78.8 is an indication that there were 21.2 percent fewer births on Sundays than the daily average.

From 1980 to 1991 there was a steady decline in births on Saturdays and Sundays. Between 1991 and 1992 this trend continued—the Sunday index declined from 79.7 to 78.8 and the Saturday index, from 85.3 to 84.8. In 1992, as in the past, Tuesday was the peak day of occurrence of births. The Tuesday index of 111.0 signifies that the average number of births on this day of the week was 11 percent higher than the daily average. These patterns are similar for white and black births, but the weekend deficit and concentration of births on weekdays are not as pronounced for black births (table 13).

The weekend deficit for cesarean deliveries, particularly repeat cesareans, is far more pronounced than for vaginal births. Although the Sunday deficit for vaginal births was 15 percent, the deficit for primary cesareans was 31 percent and for repeat cesareans, 60 percent. The Saturday deficit is similarly far higher for primary and repeat cesarean deliveries; for primary cesareans the deficit was 20 percent and for repeat cesareans, 54 percent, compared with 10 percent for vaginal births.

The growing deficit of vaginal births on weekends is associated with the increasing proportion that are induced

(from 9.1 percent in 1989 to 11.7 percent in 1992). This is because induction of labor is less likely on weekends than on weekdays. In 1992, 6 percent of vaginal births delivered on Sundays and 9 percent of those delivered on Saturdays were induced compared with 13 to 14 percent on Tuesdays through Fridays.

Part of the growing weekend deficit of births by cesarean delivery can also be explained by the rising trend in induction of labor. In 1992 a failed induction of labor preceded 14.3 percent of primary cesarean births, 13 percent higher than in 1989 (12.6 percent). Induction of labor preceding a primary cesarean is also less likely on weekends than on weekdays, similar to the daily pattern in induction found for vaginal births. Of the births by primary cesarean that occurred on Tuesdays through Fridays, labor was induced for approximately 15 to 16 percent compared with 10 percent on Sundays and 14 percent on Saturdays.

Births to unmarried women

In 1992, for the first time in 8 years, the rate of childbearing among unmarried women did not increase over the previous year (tables 14 and 15). The 1992 rate was 45.2 live births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years. During the period 1984–91 this rate had increased 46 percent, or about 7 percent per year.

Continuing a pattern that has been observed for several years, childbearing by unmarried women increased for white women, while declining or remaining unchanged for black women. The nonmarital birth rate for white women was 35.2 per 1,000, 2 percent higher than in 1991 (34.6). This rate has nearly doubled since 1980 (18.1).

The rate for unmarried black women was 86.5 per 1,000, 3 percent lower than in 1991 (89.5) and 7 percent above the 1980 level (81.1). Whereas in 1980, the nonmarital birth rate for black women was 4.5 times the rate for white women; by 1992 the racial differential was 2.5, reflecting the substantially greater increases for white than for black women.

There was no consistent pattern in the changes in nonmarital birth rates by age. Declines of less than 1 percent were reported for teenagers 15–19 years and women aged 30–34 years. The rate for women aged 20–24 years rose 1 percent and was unchanged for women aged 25–29 years. The birth rates for women aged 35–39 and 40–44 years increased 4–8 percent. The modest changes between 1991 and 1992 in rates for women under 35 years of age can be better appreciated when viewed in the context of the previous 7-year period, 1984–91, when nonmarital birth rates by age increased 49–65 percent, or 7–9 percent annually.

The nonmarital birth rate was highest for women aged 20–24 years (68.5), followed closely by women aged 18–19 (67.3) and 25–29 years (56.5). The rates for younger women 15–17 years and women aged 30–39 ranged from 19 to 38 per 1,000. Although most age-specific rates increased little or not at all, the modest increases in some rates brought them to the highest levels ever recorded in the United States (women aged 18–19, 20–24, and 35 years and older) (figure 3).

All birth rates for unmarried white women increased in 1992, except the rate for teenagers 15–17 years. The increases amounted to 1–4 percent for women under 35 years of age and 7–13 percent for older women. In contrast, most age-specific rates for black women declined, by 1–4 percent for women under 35 years of age. The rate for women aged 35–39 rose 1 percent and was unchanged for women in their forties.

The larger increases in 1992 in rates for women aged 35 and older—compared with younger women—somewhat resumes a pattern that had been observed from 1980 to 1990. As a consequence, the proportion of nonmarital births to teenagers has continued to decline, amounting to 30 percent in 1992. Women aged 25 and older accounted for 35 percent of the births.

The proportion of all births to unmarried mothers increased from 29.5 percent in 1991 to 30.1 percent in 1992. This measure, sometimes referred to as the ratio of births to unmarried women, is affected by trends in the number of births and the birth rate for married women as well as the trends in these measures for unmarried women. In 1992 total births and births to married women declined, while births to unmarried women rose; thus the proportion of all births that were to unmarried women continued to rise, although slightly.

The proportions of births to unmarried women vary widely by race and Hispanic origin (tables 10 and 11), but there was little or no change in these proportions in 1992. In that year, the percent of births to unmarried women was lowest for Asian women as a group, 15 percent. Within that group, Chinese and Japanese women had the lowest proportions of nonmarital births (6–10 percent), followed by "Other" Asian (15 percent), Filipino (17 percent), and Hawaiian women (46 percent). The proportion for white women was 23 percent; for American Indian women, 55 percent; and for black women, 68 percent.

Proportions were generally higher for Hispanic women, at 39 percent overall. Again, there was wide variation among the Hispanic subgroups—20 percent of Cuban births, 36–38 percent of Mexican and other Hispanic births, 44 percent of Central and South American births, and 58 percent of Puerto Rican births. In accounting for the high proportions of nonmarital births in some Hispanic subgroups, it should be kept in mind that births to unmarried women include births to women in consensual or common-law marriages because these women are not legally married. Common-law marriages are relatively frequent among Hispanic women (16). To some extent, the variations by race and Hispanic origin in the proportions of nonmarital births reflect comparable variations in teenage birth rates and in the proportions of births to teenaged mothers (tables 3, 4, 7, 10, and 11).

The number of nonmarital births in 1992 totaled 1,224,876, the highest number ever reported, but only a 1-percent increase over the 1991 number (1,213,769). Nonmarital births increased especially sharply during the 1980–91 period, because the 66–86 percent increases in rates for women aged 25–39 coincided with very large increases (42–99 percent) in the number of unmarried women in those age groups (17). Between 1991 and 1992, increases in rates were reported for women 18–24 and 35–44 years. However, the number of unmarried women aged 18–24 years (the ages when nonmarital birth rates are highest) declined 1 percent, while the number for those aged 35–44 years (ages

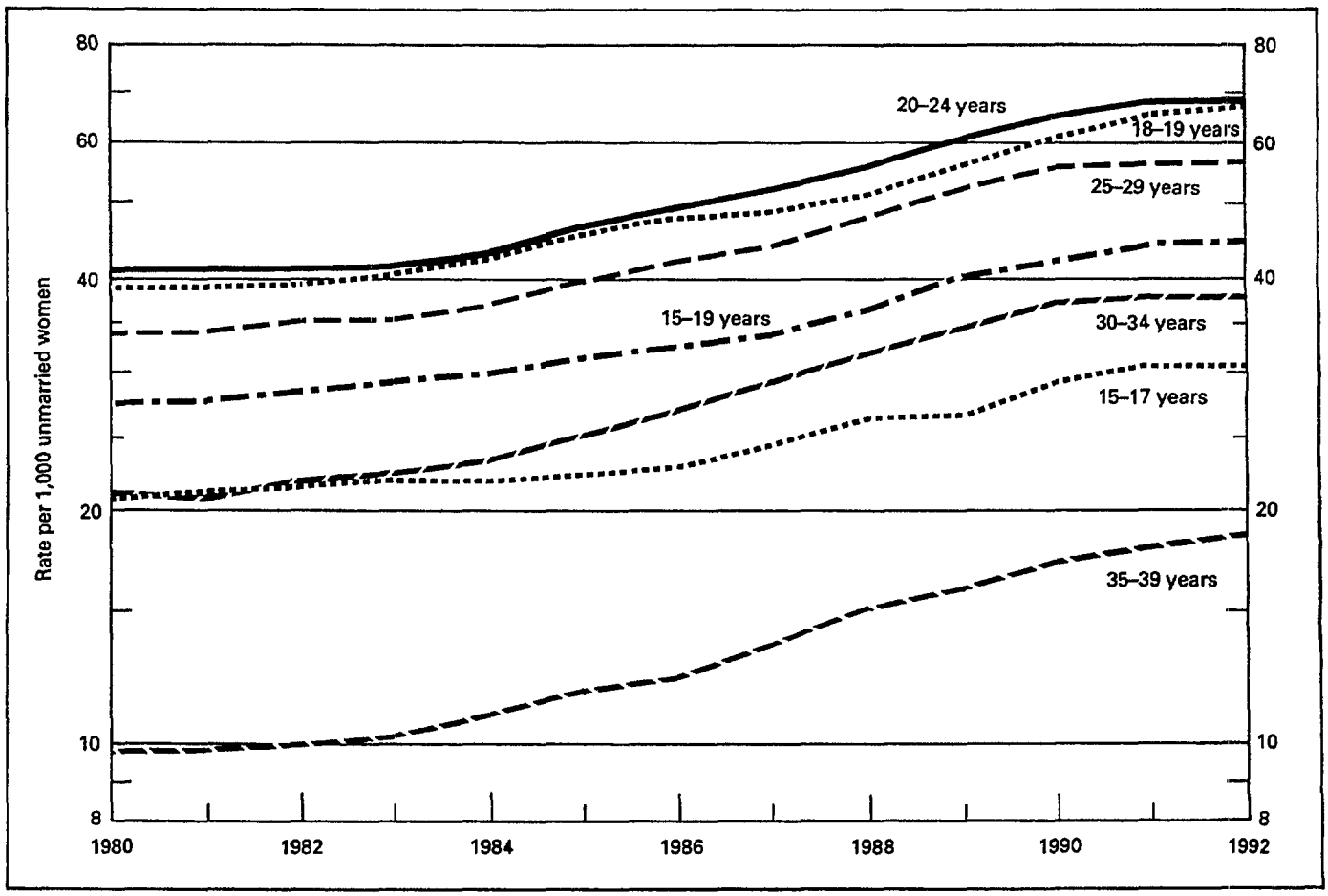


Figure 3. Birth rates for unmarried mothers by age of mother: United States, 1980–92

when rates are lowest) increased 2 percent. Thus, the number of nonmarital births rose only 1 percent in 1992 compared with previous annual increases of 7 percent from 1980 to 1991.

Levels of nonmarital childbearing vary widely by State. The number and percent of births to unmarried women by race for each State are shown in table 16. The numbers of nonmarital births increased in all but eight States and the District of Columbia. The percent of nonmarital births increased in all but four States for all races and for white births. For black births this percent rose in 35 States and the District of Columbia and declined in 15 States.

Age of father

The birth rate for men declined by 2 percent in 1992, to 55.8 live births per 1,000 men aged 15–54 years. This rate declined 4 percent between 1990 and 1992, after rising 7 percent between 1986 and 1990 (table 17).

Rates by age declined by up to 1 percent for men in age groups 15–19 through 35–39 years, and by 3 percent for men aged 45–49 years. The rate for men aged 40–44 years increased 1 percent, and the rates for men in age groups 50–54 and 55 years and over did not change. In the period 1986–90 rates by age of father had risen by 6–31 percent, with the largest increases reported for men in age groups 15–24 and 35–49 years.

The birth rate for white men declined 2 percent, to 52.2, and the rate for black men declined 3 percent, to 81.0. Rates by age for white men changed in the same pattern as rates for all races. All rates by age for black men, except for those aged 55 years and over, declined in 1992 by up to 3 percent. The declines in rates for both white and black men between 1990 and 1992 reversed the strong upward trends observed in rates between 1986 and 1990.

Educational attainment

Beginning with 1992 data, all 50 States and the District of Columbia reported information on the educational attainment of the mother. This important item is considered an indicator of socioeconomic status and has been correlated with various aspects of fertility behavior such as contraceptive use and receipt of prenatal care. Table 18 shows that more than three-fourths of mothers had 12 years or more of schooling (76 percent). The modal group was mothers whose completed education was high school (37 percent), followed by those with some college (21 percent) and college graduates (19 percent). Mothers giving birth in 1992 were slightly more educated than those who gave birth in 1991, with a higher percent having at least some college—40 percent in 1992 compared with 38 percent in 1991.

Women who gave birth in 1992 had educational attainment very similar to that of all women 15–49 years of age

(13), but there were differences within individual age groups. In age groups under 30 years, women who gave birth had less education than all women in general, both in terms of those having at least a high school diploma and those having at least some college. For example, for women aged 20–24 years who gave birth in 1992, 72 percent had at least a high school diploma, while 25 percent had at least some college compared with 86 and 52 percent, respectively, for all women in that age group. Childbearing by younger mothers would tend to limit their educational attainment. However, women who gave birth at 30 years of age and over had more education than all women of their respective ages. In 1992 approximately 60 percent of mothers in age categories of 30 years and over had completed at least some college compared with 51 percent of all women 30–49 years of age (tabular data not shown). This difference is partly because many women of these ages postponed childbearing to attain additional education (18).

Nearly 80 percent of white mothers had at least a high school diploma compared with 70 percent of black mothers. For white mothers the percent with at least a high school diploma increased with additional age, to a peak of 90 percent for those 30–34 years before declining slightly to 86 percent for mothers 40 years of age and over. The pattern by age for black women was similar to that for white women, with those 30–34 years of age having the highest proportion (85 percent) with at least a high school diploma. Overall, the median educational attainment was 12.8 years for white mothers compared with 12.5 years for black mothers.

Tables 10 and 11 show the percent of mothers who had completed 12 years or more of schooling for other racial groups and by detailed Hispanic origin. Mothers who had completed 12 years or more of schooling ranged from under two-thirds (64 percent) of American Indians to nearly all (98 percent) of Japanese women. The percent of mothers who had completed 12 years or more of schooling was much lower for those of Hispanic origin (46 percent) than for non-Hispanic women (82 percent). This finding reflects the fact that Hispanic women generally have low educational attainment. However, there were large differences in educational attainment among detailed Hispanic subgroups, ranging from 39 percent with 12 years or more of schooling for Mexican women to 84 percent for Cuban women.

Maternal life-style and health characteristics

Maternal weight gain

A large number of studies indicate that maternal weight gain has a profound effect on fetal growth and that an inadequate gain is associated with an increased risk of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams), intrauterine growth retardation, perinatal mortality, and shortened period of gestation (19,20). Information on maternal weight gain has been available from certificates of live birth since 1989. In 1992 the District of Columbia and all States except California included this item on their birth certificate (85 percent of all births in the United States). Data on weight gain by race and ethnicity of mother are presented in tables 19–24.

Liberalized guidelines on weight gain based on a woman's prepregnancy weight for height were issued in 1990 by the Institute of Medicine (IOM) of the National Academy of Sciences. The guidelines recommended that a mother of average size gain 25–35 pounds for optimum pregnancy outcome and that very young women and black women gain toward the upper limit of the range suggested for their weight and height (19). Between 1990 and 1992 the proportion of mothers gaining 26–35 pounds decreased (from 35.6 percent to 34.8 percent), with a concomitant rise in gains of more than 35 pounds (from 28.4 percent to 29.9 percent). However, coincident with this increase in higher gains, weight gains of less than 16 pounds—an amount associated with a greatly-elevated risk of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams)—rose from 9.2 percent to 9.7 percent. Because of this compensating shift in the weight gain distribution, median weight gain was almost unchanged, increasing from 30.4 pounds to 30.5 pounds. The median weight gain of white mothers also changed very little during this period, from 30.6 pounds to 30.7 pounds, but weight gain increased by 0.5 pounds for black mothers, from 28.1 pounds to 28.6 pounds (table 19).

White mothers are more likely than black mothers to gain 26–35 pounds (36.1 percent compared with 28.9 percent) and also more likely to gain 36 pounds or more (30.9 percent compared with 26.2 percent). Weight gains of less than 16 pounds are nearly twice as frequent for black than for white mothers (15.8 percent compared with 8.3 percent). Some of this racial disparity is explained by the generally shorter gestational age of black infants. However, for matched periods of gestation, there remain very substantial racial differentials in weight gain. On the average, white mothers gained 2.1 pounds more than black mothers in 1992—30.7 pounds compared with 28.6 pounds (table 19). According to a survey of women who gave birth in 1988, advice about weight gain differed substantially for white and black mothers. A significantly higher proportion of black than white mothers reported weight gain advice that did not conform to the standards for maternal weight gain at that time (21).

There are also substantial differences in weight gain among other racial groups (table 23). Only 7.0 percent of Chinese mothers gained less than 16 pounds in 1992 compared with 8.0 percent of Filipino, 8.9 percent of Hawaiian, 9.3 percent of Japanese, 11.5 percent of "Other" Asian or Pacific Islander, and 14.0 percent of American Indian mothers.

Large differences in weight gain are also apparent among mothers of Hispanic origin (tables 21 and 24). In 1992 information on weight gain for Hispanic-origin mothers was available from all States except California and New Hampshire, and from the District of Columbia. Cuban and Central and South American mothers are the least likely to gain less than 16 pounds (7.1 and 10.4 percent, respectively), and Mexican mothers, the most likely (13.0 percent); 11 percent of Puerto Rican and "Other" and unknown Hispanic-origin mothers had this low a weight gain.

Weight gain during pregnancy is also closely linked to maternal age, educational attainment, and marital status (data not shown in this report). Mothers in their

mid- to late twenties and early thirties are the least likely to gain less than 16 pounds (9 percent), while mothers aged 40–49 years are the most likely to have this minimal a weight gain (13 percent). Approximately 10 percent of teenagers and women in their mid- to late thirties and 11 percent of women in their early twenties gained less than 16 pounds. Weight gain increases with educational attainment, and gains of less than 16 pounds are nearly three times as common for women with less than a grade school education (14 percent) than for women with 16 years or more schooling (5 percent). Unmarried mothers are far more likely than married mothers to gain less than 16 pounds (13 percent compared with 8 percent).

Numerous studies have confirmed the positive relationship between weight gain and birthweight (19). As indicated in table 20, the percent low birthweight declines dramatically for both white and black births with added weight gain, regardless of period of gestation. Thus, for white births the incidence of low birthweight declined from 12.2 percent for gains of less than 16 pounds to 3.9 percent for gains of more than 45 pounds. The steep decline in low birthweight with added weight gain is slightly greater for black births, with low birthweight decreasing from 23.4 percent for gains of less than 16 pounds to 6.6 percent for gains of 46 pounds or more. However, for equivalent weight gain, the incidence of low birthweight is approximately twice as high for black births. Virtually similar declines in low birthweight with additional weight gain are apparent for births to Hispanic-origin mothers (table 22). The decline with added weight gain is particularly noticeable for Puerto Rican and Cuban births. The risk of low birthweight for Puerto Rican babies declined by 75 percent (from 17.8 percent to 4.5 percent) as weight gain increased from less than 16 pounds to 46 pounds or more; for Cuban mothers, low birthweight declined by 78 percent (from 15.3 percent to 3.4 percent) for comparable increases in weight gain.

A previous study (22) found that although cesarean rates generally rise with increased maternal weight gain, rates are about the same or lower than average when weight gain is less than 36 pounds.

Medical risk factors

Mothers with certain medical risk factors during pregnancy are more likely to have a cesarean delivery and other obstetric and delivery procedures. Adverse outcomes such as low birthweight, preterm birth, and congenital malformations have been associated with several medical risk factors (23).

The most frequently reported risk factors continue to be anemia (18.3 per 1,000 live births), diabetes (25.9), and pregnancy-associated hypertension (28.5) (table 25). Between 1989 and the current year, the reported diabetes rate has increased steadily, from 21.1 to 25.9. Also increasing fairly steadily over this period were hydramnios/oligohydramnios (5.7 to 7.9) and acute or chronic lung disease (3.0 to 4.2). The reported incidence of eclampsia, however, declined between 1989 and 1992, from 4.4 to 3.6. Rates for the other medical risk factors remained quite stable.

Young mothers under 20 years of age were at especially increased risk of anemia (26.8), hemoglobinopathy (0.8), eclampsia (5.6), and renal disease (2.9). Rates for these factors tended to decrease with advancing age and then rise slightly for mothers 40 years and older.

For the first year since this item has been reported, the rate for acute or chronic lung disease, which includes diseases such as asthma, pneumonia, and tuberculosis, was higher for the youngest mothers—those under 20 years of age—than for the oldest mothers—those aged 40 years and older. Although increases were noted for each age group over past years, the rise was most pronounced among teenage mothers. Levels for the oldest mothers remained high, resulting in rates that were elevated at either end of the age range. Pregnancy-associated hypertension and hydramnios/oligohydramnios followed a similar U-shaped pattern of occurrence.

Factors more directly associated with older age of the mother are cardiac disease, diabetes, chronic hypertension, incompetent cervix, and uterine bleeding. Rates for genital herpes increased steadily with age, but peaked at ages 35–39 years. Although rates for genital herpes were similar for black and white women (8.5 compared with 7.9 percent), reverse patterns by age were observed; rates increased with age for white mothers but decreased for black mothers.

Black mothers had disproportionately higher rates (67–105 percent) for anemia, chronic hypertension, and eclampsia compared with white mothers. Among older mothers, the racial disparity for chronic hypertension widened; black mothers 30 years and older were approximately three times as likely as white mothers of the same age to have this medical risk factor. Rates for pregnancy-associated hypertension were slightly lower among black mothers (27.7) compared with white mothers (29.2), but by 30–34 years of age, the risk for black mothers was 8 percent higher than that for white mothers. A similar pattern by age was observed for diabetes.

Eclampsia and incompetent cervix were associated with a substantially elevated risk of poor outcome. For 1992, infants born to mothers with eclampsia were three times as likely to be born preterm and more than six times as likely to be very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams). Thirty-nine percent of births to mothers with an incompetent cervix were preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) compared with 10.7 percent of all births; nearly one of every five were very low birthweight compared with one of every one hundred of all births.

The risk of a low (less than 2,500 grams) or very low birthweight or preterm birth was greater for black than for white mothers for each of the medical risk factors associated with these outcomes. Black mothers with chronic hypertension had a 53 percent greater likelihood of a preterm birth and were 64 percent more likely to have a low-birthweight baby compared with white mothers with this condition. The risk of very low birthweight— an even stronger indicator of poor outcome—for black mothers with eclampsia, renal disease, uterine bleeding, pregnancy associated hypertension, and incompetent cervix was between 61 and 131 percent higher for black than for white births.

The four most frequently reported medical risk factors are shown for other racial groups in table 26. Rates for all four factors (anemia, diabetes, pregnancy-associated hypertension, and uterine bleeding) were substantially higher for American Indian mothers than for any other racial or ethnic group. This pattern has been observed for several years (24). For example, the American Indian anemia rate of 57.0 per 1,000 was 82 percent higher than the rate for black mothers (31.3) and eight times as high as the rate of 6.8 for Japanese mothers. Among American Indian mothers, the incidence of pregnancy-associated hypertension was four times as high as for Chinese mothers (42.1 compared with 9.9).

Chinese mothers had the lowest reported levels of pregnancy-associated hypertension (9.9) and uterine bleeding (4.8) of all the racial groups and comparatively low levels of anemia (10.3). However, the Chinese diabetes rate of 41.4 was comparable to the high American Indian rate of 42.1. In fact, diabetes rates were elevated for each of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups in comparison with all racial groups except American Indian.

Hispanic mothers had rates of pregnancy-associated hypertension, diabetes, and uterine bleeding that compared favorably with those for white non-Hispanic mothers and may help to explain the similar levels of low birthweight (table 27). Among Hispanic subgroups, rates for diabetes and uterine bleeding were highest for Puerto Rican mothers, whereas, the rate for pregnancy-associated hypertension was the highest for Cuban and for "Other" and unknown Hispanic mothers. "Other" and unknown Hispanic mothers also had the highest level for anemia.

Tobacco use

In 1992, 16.9 percent of mothers were reported to have smoked during pregnancy, a 5-percent decline from the 1991 level (17.8 percent), and a 13-percent reduction from 1989 (19.5 percent) when this information first became available on the birth certificate. (Data for 1992 are shown in tables 23, 24, and 28–31.) These trends are comparable to those recently reported for women of reproductive age based on data from the National Health Interview Survey (25).

Cigarette smoking during pregnancy has been repeatedly associated with reduced infant birthweight, preterm delivery, and intrauterine growth retardation (26,27). All of these indicators of poor pregnancy outcome, in turn, are major predictors of infant mortality and infant and childhood morbidity. Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), which has been associated with low birthweight, has been directly linked in many studies to maternal smoking even after other factors have been considered (28). A very recently reported study also has associated infant and childhood asthma directly with maternal smoking during pregnancy (29). In that study it was also demonstrated that smoking, even in the earliest stages of pregnancy, will compromise the infant's health; there may be negative health consequences for the baby even if the mother discontinues smoking early in pregnancy.

Tobacco adversely affects pregnancy outcome in several ways. One of the most important of these is the passage of carbon monoxide from tobacco smoke into the fetal blood supply, thus depriving the growing infant of oxygen (27).

In 1992, 46 States and the District of Columbia—representing 76 percent of all U.S. births—reported maternal smoking on the birth certificate. California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota did not provide this information at all, or did not provide it in a comparable format.

Smoking during pregnancy was reported at a higher rate for white than for black mothers in 1992, 17.9 percent compared with 13.8 percent. This differential has been observed since 1989. Smoking rates for both white and black women declined between 1989 and 1992, by 12 and 19 percent, respectively. Smoking rates for Asian women are generally very low—2–7 percent for Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and "Other" Asian or Pacific Islander women. Hawaiian women however have a relatively high smoking rate, 18.5 percent, as do American Indian women, 22.5 percent (table 23). Data on tobacco use by Asian women (except Hawaiians) are somewhat compromised by the fact that California and New York do not report this information, and together they account for 44–63 percent of births in each Asian subgroup except Hawaiian. However, other studies have also shown low maternal smoking rates for Asian women (30,31).

Hispanic mothers also reported generally low rates of tobacco use, just 5.8 percent overall in 1992 (tables 24 and 29). Smoking rates ranged from 3 to 6 percent for Mexican, Cuban, and Central and South American mothers to 10–13 percent for Puerto Rican and "Other" and unknown Hispanic mothers. The incidence of smoking declined in all Hispanic subgroups. Data on smoking for Hispanic mothers are affected by the same limitation noted above for Asian women—the lack of information for California and New York births, which together account for about half of all Hispanic births. However, other studies corroborate the generally low smoking rates for Hispanic mothers (31,32).

Not only have Asian and Hispanic mothers had low smoking rates, but those who are foreign-born are even less likely to smoke than their U.S.-born counterparts. Three percent of foreign-born Asian mothers were reported as smokers compared with 13 percent of U.S.-born Asian mothers. Similarly, 3 percent of foreign- or Puerto Rican-born Hispanic mothers smoked compared with 9 percent of their U.S.-born counterparts (tabular data not shown).

Smoking rates vary considerably by maternal age. Among white mothers, the proportion smoking was highest for women aged 18–19 years (26 percent), followed by teenagers 15–17 years and women aged 20–24 years (23 percent). Smoking was least frequent among mothers aged 40 years and older (11 percent) (table 28). The pattern was quite different for black mothers, with smoking rates lowest for teenaged mothers (4–7 percent), increasing steadily to 21 percent for mothers in their thirties and then declining to 16 percent for mothers aged 40 and older. These variations by age and race have been observed for several years.

Smoking rates vary little by age among Hispanic women, with low overall smoking rates (table 29). Thus, for example, the proportion smoking varied

from 2 to 5 percent for Mexican and Central and South American mothers and 5–7 percent for Cuban mothers. Rates varied more for Puerto Rican women, 9–14 percent.

The steady decline since 1989 in maternal smoking for mothers of all ages has been observed within most age groups as well. Smoking rates declined for white and black women in all age groups through 30–34 years and for women 40–44 years. The rate for white women aged 35–39 years had declined through 1991 and was unchanged in 1992; for black women 35–39 years the rate increased continuously, by 8 percent from 1989 to 1992.

The decline from 1989 to 1992 in the proportion of mothers who smoke has been accompanied by a growing tendency among women who smoke to smoke fewer cigarettes (table 28). During this period there have been small but steady increases in the proportion of women who smoke half a pack of cigarettes (10 cigarettes) or less, from 58 to 62 percent. The proportion smoking 1–5 cigarettes has also increased from 19 to 21 percent.

As has been the case in previous years, white mothers in 1992 not only had higher smoking rates than black mothers, but those who smoked were heavier smokers. For example, among white smokers, 34 percent smoked 16 cigarettes or more per day compared with 19 percent of black mothers. Conversely, just 19 percent of white mothers smoked one to five cigarettes daily compared with 35 percent of black mothers.

Smoking rates vary in a distinctive pattern according to the mother's educational attainment (table 30). Women with 9–11 years of schooling had the highest smoking rate, at 31 percent overall; 38 percent of women aged 20 years and older in this education group were reported as smokers. The rate was lowest for college graduates, just 4 percent. The relationships between smoking status and educational attainment were similar for white and black mothers; however, white mothers had higher smoking rates than black mothers in each educational attainment subgroup, except those who are college graduates. The disparity by race was greatest among women with 9–11 years of schooling, with 36 percent of white mothers reported as smokers compared with 19 percent of black mothers.

Groups with the highest smoking rates also tend to be the heaviest smokers. For example, 40 percent of mothers with 9–11 years of education smoked at least half a pack of cigarettes daily compared with 26 percent of college graduates who smoked. This pattern was observed for white and black mothers, but the proportions of heavy smokers were substantially greater for white mothers.

Maternal smoking has been shown repeatedly to severely compromise infant birthweight (26,27). In 1992 babies born to smokers were at nearly twice the risk of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) as babies born to nonsmokers, 11.5 percent compared with 6.3 percent (table 31). These variations in low birthweight rates by smoking status were observed in 1989–91 as well (1–3). The effect of smoking on infant birthweight becomes more severe with advancing maternal age. Infants born to teenagers who smoked were at 12–26 percent greater risk of low birthweight. For births to mothers aged 20–24 years the disparity was 53 percent, while for mothers aged 25 years and older the risk of low birthweight was more than double for births to smokers.

The impact of smoking on birthweight was observed for white and black infants alike. The low-birthweight rates for white babies were 9.7 percent for births to smokers and 5.0 percent for births to nonsmokers. The proportions were much higher for black babies, but the disparity by smoking status was clear—22.1 percent of births to smokers and 11.9 percent of births to nonsmokers were low birthweight.

The percent low birthweight for births to women who smoke the fewest cigarettes, less than six per day, was still 41 percent higher than for births to nonsmokers, 8.9 percent compared with 6.3 percent. As the number of cigarettes smoked increases, the percent low birthweight is elevated (26,33). For example, in 1992 among white infants, the percent rose from 6.9 percent for births to the lightest smokers to 11.4 percent for births to mothers smoking at least one and one-half packs of cigarettes daily. Similarly, among black infants, the increase in low birthweight was from 15.2 percent for women smoking less than six cigarettes a day to 24.8 percent for the heaviest smokers. It is apparent that there is no level of cigarette smoking that is not harmful to the infant.

One way to evaluate the overall impact of smoking on low birthweight is to estimate the risk of low birthweight that is attributable to maternal smoking (the percent attributable risk) (34,35). Approximately 13 percent of the low-birthweight incidence in the United States in 1992 can be attributed to smoking during pregnancy. In other words, if no pregnant women had smoked during pregnancy, the proportion of low birthweight would have been about 6.1 percent rather than the actual level of 7.1 percent, and about 40,000 fewer babies would have been born with low birthweight in 1992.

Alcohol use during pregnancy

The use of alcohol during pregnancy is also a risk factor for poor pregnancy outcome. Studies have shown that heavy alcohol use causes a variety of adverse effects, the most severe of which is fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS). FAS is characterized by growth retardation, facial malformations, and dysfunctions of the central nervous system, including mental retardation and behavioral disorders (36). Additionally, maternal alcohol use has been shown to compromise infant birthweight, independent of factors such as maternal smoking and other maternal and infant characteristics (33,37).

In 1992 data on alcohol use were reported by 47 States and the District of Columbia, accounting for 78 percent of U.S. births. This information was not reported on the birth certificates for California, New York, and South Dakota.

Reported alcohol use declined for women in nearly all racial and Hispanic-origin groups in 1992, as it has since 1989 when the data first became available. In 1992, 2.6 percent of births were to mothers who reported drinking during pregnancy compared with 2.9 percent in 1991 and 4.1 percent in 1989. Black mothers were more likely than white mothers to report alcohol use (3.3 percent compared with 2.4 percent). The highest

reported use was among American Indian mothers (6.6 percent) and the lowest among Filipino, "Other" Asian, Cuban, and Central and South American mothers (0.7–0.9 percent) (tables 23–24, and 32). As was the case for data on maternal smoking, the data on maternal alcohol use for Asian and Hispanic women exclude information for California and New York residents who account for 44–63 percent of births in racial (except Hawaiian) and Hispanic subgroups. However, other studies indicate that alcohol use among Hispanics is about half that of black women (38).

Alcohol use during pregnancy is clearly substantially underreported on the birth certificate. Other studies have shown alcohol use during pregnancy of 20 percent or more, based on data from personal interviews and written questionnaires (39,40). It is believed that the underreporting on the birth certificate is a consequence of the way the question is framed, focusing on the number of drinks per week. Women who have had an occasional drink during pregnancy, perhaps once a month or less, may not consider this to be alcohol use for purposes of the question. Another factor that is probably causing underreporting is the stigma that is associated with alcohol use, especially during pregnancy (41).

The patterns of alcohol use by maternal age have changed little since this information first became available in 1989. The proportion reported as drinkers rose from 0.8 percent for mothers under 15 years of age, to 3.9 percent for mothers aged 35–39 years, and then declined slightly to 3.5 percent. These patterns were observed for both white and black women (table 32).

Among women who used alcohol in 1992, 61 percent reported one drink or less per week, 17 percent reported two drinks, 11 percent reported 3–4 drinks, and 12 percent reported five drinks or more. These figures were comparable to those observed in 1991 (3).

Alcohol use does not vary in a consistent way according to mother's educational attainment. The highest reported rate was among mothers with 9–11 years of schooling, 3.3 percent, followed by mothers who were college graduates, 2.8 percent (tabular data not shown).

Although maternal drinking is sharply underreported, the use that is reported is associated with an elevated rate of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams). The proportion low birthweight for babies born to drinkers was 12.9 percent compared with 7.0 percent for babies born to nondrinkers. Heavy drinking is linked to even greater rates of low birthweight. The percent low birthweight rose from 9.0 percent of births to women having one drink or less per week to 24.5 percent of births to women who had five drinks or more per week (tabular data not shown). In addition, studies have shown that when alcohol and tobacco are both used, the impact on infant birthweight is further worsened (33).

Medical services utilization

Prenatal care

The first notable advance in prenatal care utilization in more than a decade occurred in 1992. The proportion of mothers beginning prenatal care in the critical first trimester of pregnancy rose to 78 percent, the highest level ever reported. Since 1979, the percent of mothers receiving early care had remained essentially stable at around 76 percent. Further, the proportion of mothers delaying care until the third trimester, or who received no care at all, declined to 5 percent; it had been at 6 percent from 1983 to 1991. (See tables 34–36 for 1992 data.)

As in previous years, older mothers initiated care earlier than younger mothers. For 1992, 86 percent of mothers aged 30–39 years began care in the first trimester compared with only 59 percent of mothers under 20 years of age. Teenage mothers (15–19 years) also were at higher risk of delayed or no care (10 percent) than mothers in their thirties (3 percent).

Although distinct racial differences in the receipt of prenatal care persist, increases in early care were noted for both white and black mothers and reached the highest levels ever reported for both racial groups. The proportion of white mothers beginning care in the first trimester increased to 81 percent for 1992 compared with 79 percent for 1991. After deteriorating to 60 percent in 1989, the percent of black mothers receiving early care has been on the increase, rising to 64 percent for 1992. Improvements were noted for both races for each age group and for married and unmarried women.

Timely, adequate prenatal care is known to have a beneficial effect on birth outcome. As has been observed for earlier years, in 1992 mothers who initiated care early were less likely to have a low-birthweight infant (6.4 percent) than were mothers with late or no care (11.9 percent). Although it is likely that the comparative lack of adequate care of black mothers contributes to their much higher levels of low birthweight, racial differences in pregnancy outcome remain after controlling for the amount and timing of prenatal care, suggesting that these factors are limited predictors of outcome (42). Several studies have suggested that the content of care; that is, advice on weight gain and behavior modification and technological procedures performed may vary by race and contribute to the poorer birth outcomes of black infants (21,43,44).

The Kessner Index was developed to take into account both the timeliness and quantity of prenatal care, as well as the gestational age of the baby. Care is defined as "adequate," "intermediate," or "inadequate." For 1992, 70 percent of all mothers received adequate care and 7 percent received inadequate care. Although slight improvements over 1991 were found in the adequacy of prenatal care for both white and black mothers, racial differences remain substantial; 74 percent of white mothers—compared with 54 percent of black mothers—received adequate care in 1992. The proportion of black mothers receiving inadequate care (15 percent) was more than twice as high as that for white mothers (6 percent).

In spite of increases in the timeliness of care, there was no concurrent increase in the median number of prenatal visits from 1991, or any amelioration of the racial gap, as median was unchanged for white (12.2) and black mothers (10.7). However, this racial differential in the median number of prenatal visits dissipates considerably when examined by marital status and gestation. The median

visits for married black mothers with a birth of at least 37 completed weeks of gestation was 12.2 compared with 12.5 visits for white mothers.

The early receipt of prenatal care varied substantially among other racial and ethnic groups, ranging from 62 percent for American Indian mothers to 88 percent for Japanese mothers (tables 23 and 24). Overall, 64 percent of Hispanic mothers initiated care in the first trimester, but for specific Hispanic groups the range was from 62 percent for Mexican mothers to 87 percent for Cuban mothers.

Ten percent of all Hispanic mothers delayed care until the final trimester or received late or no prenatal care—levels similar to those for black and American Indian mothers. In contrast, 2–3 percent of Chinese, Japanese, Cuban, and white non-Hispanic mothers received late or no prenatal care.

The New England States, Iowa, Maryland, and Utah reported the highest proportions of mothers beginning care in the first trimester (85 to 89 percent) (table 35). Except for Maryland these States also had the lowest levels of mothers who had received late or no care (2–3 percent). The most elevated levels of late or no care for white mothers were reported in States with large Mexican populations—New Mexico and Texas (9 percent), Arizona (8 percent), and Nevada (7 percent). For States with at least 1,000 black births, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, the District of Columbia, and Pennsylvania reported the highest proportions of mothers with delayed or no care (14 to 17 percent). Increases in the early receipt of care and decreases in late or no care between 1991 and 1992 were observed for the vast majority of States.

Obstetric procedures

The most prevalent obstetric procedure in 1992, reported for over 3 million births, or 77 percent of all live births, was electronic fetal monitoring (EFM) (table 36). EFM usage in 1992 rose for the third consecutive year. All age groups experienced increases in EFM compared with 1991, again the third year for this to occur. Data from two surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics demonstrate that EFM usage rose substantially during the 1980's, from 45 percent in 1980 to 62 percent in 1988 (45).

In 1992 the difference in EFM usage between births that were low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) and those that were 2,500 grams or more was only 1 percent (76 and 77 percent, respectively). Sixty-eight percent of mothers who had repeat cesarean sections had EFM compared with 78 percent for primary cesarean sections and 86 percent for vaginal births after cesarean section (VBAC) (tabular data not shown). Hawaiian and white mothers had the highest (78 percent) and Filipino mothers had the lowest (68 percent) rates in EFM usage in 1992 (table 26). Among Hispanic-origin subgroups, the lowest rate was for Mexican mothers, 65 percent (table 27).

In 1992 just over 900,000 live births did not receive EFM, and according to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, "Currently available data support the conclusion that, within specified intervals, intermittent auscultation (listening to sounds within the body with or without a stethoscope) is equivalent to continuous electronic fetal monitoring in detecting fetal compromise" (46). Thus, these births did not necessarily run an additional risk of undetected fetal compromise. Intermittent auscultation in normal labor is now supported by several studies to be adequate (47).

Ultrasound screening during pregnancy can detect fetal growth retardation, placental abnormalities, multiple gestation pregnancies, and congenital anomalies (48,49). It can also expose pregnant women to the slight risk of false positive diagnosis of malformations. Recent studies have suggested that ultrasound usage might not improve perinatal outcome, maternal management, or maternal outcome (50).

According to data from birth certificates, 58 percent of mothers who had live births in 1992 received ultrasound, a 21-percent increase over 1989 (48 percent). Results from the 1988 National Maternal and Infant Health Survey show ultrasound usage at 63 percent (51), which suggests that there may be underreporting of ultrasound on the birth certificate. Chinese mothers had the lowest rates in ultrasound usage (48 percent) and white mothers had the highest (59 percent) (table 26). Data by Hispanic origin (table 27) show the rate for Mexican mothers to be lowest (at 40 percent) of all Hispanic groups.

Ultrasound is routinely used for needle guidance during amniocentesis and, in 1992, 85 percent of mothers who had amniocentesis also had ultrasound, while 57 percent of mothers who did not have amniocentesis had ultrasound (tabular data not shown). Sixty-three percent of all births by cesarean delivery and VBAC births received ultrasound, higher than the 55 percent for other vaginal births (tabular data not shown).

The overall rates of stimulation and induction of labor in 1992 were 129 and 114 per 1,000 live births, respectively. Mothers aged 25–29 years had the highest rate of stimulation of labor (132 per 1,000) and mothers aged 40–49 years had the lowest (121 per 1,000) (table 36). Induction of labor rates had a slightly larger range by age, from 98 for the youngest mothers to 127 for the oldest mothers. For both stimulation and induction of labor, white mothers had the highest rates while Filipino mothers had the lowest (table 26). Both of these procedures were more likely to be employed for births where infant birthweight was high. The range in rates between infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (low birthweight) and those over 4,000 grams for stimulation was from 85 to 138 per 1,000 live births and for induction, from 93 to 160 (tabular data not shown).

Amniocentesis, an invasive prenatal diagnostic procedure performed to detect genetic disorders, was reported for 32 of every 1,000 live births in 1992 (tables 26, 27, and 36). The rate of amniocentesis for the oldest age group (40–49 years) was 17 times the rate for the youngest age group (under 20 years)—192 compared with 11. Similar differences by age were observed for white mothers. For black mothers the difference between the oldest and youngest age groups was elevenfold (106 compared with 9). Japanese mothers had the highest rate (87 per 1,000 live births) while black mothers had the lowest rate (18 per 1,000). White non-Hispanic mothers had a rate nearly three times higher than Mexican mothers (38 compared with 14).

Tocolysis, which is used to avoid preterm birth, was the least prevalent (19 per 1,000 live births) of procedures identified on the birth certificate. However, over one-third of mothers who had tocolysis still delivered preterm. White mothers were more likely than black mothers to have received tocolysis (19 and 16, respectively). Among black and white mothers, rates by age were highest for mothers under 20 years of age (17 and 23, respectively).

Rates for the six selected procedures vary by the education of mother, birthweight and gestational age of the infant, and month prenatal care began (tabular data not shown). All of these procedures had higher rates for mothers with 12 years or more of education compared with mothers who had less schooling. The rates for amniocentesis showed the greatest difference between mothers with 12 years or more of education and mothers with less education (37 compared with 14). Mothers giving birth to low-birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) or preterm (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) infants were much more likely than those giving birth to normal birthweight or full-term births to have had amniocentesis (2.1 and 1.7 times greater) or tocolysis (5.0 and 4.4 times greater). The rates for all six of these procedures were higher for mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy as compared with mothers who began prenatal care later. For amniocentesis the rate was more than twice as high (36 compared with 17).

Complications of labor and/or delivery

Of the 15 reported complications of labor and/or delivery, 6 were reported at a rate greater than or equal to 30 per 1,000 live births in 1992: Meconium, moderate/heavy (61 per 1,000); fetal distress (42 per 1,000); breech/malpresentation (38 per 1,000); and cephalopelvic disproportion, premature rupture of membrane (PROM), and dysfunctional labor (30–33 per 1,000 (table 37).

For these six complications there were observable variations by race and Hispanic origin (tables 26 and 27). Black mothers had the highest rates of all races for meconium and fetal distress; Japanese mothers, for breech/ malpresentation; Filipino mothers, for cephalopelvic disproportion; and American Indian mothers had the highest rates of all races for PROM and dysfunctional labor. Japanese mothers had the lowest rates of all races for meconium; Hawaiian mothers, for fetal distress and dysfunctional labor; black mothers, for breech/malpresentation; American Indian mothers, for cephalopelvic disproportion; and Filipino mothers had the lowest rates of all races for PROM. By Hispanic origin, Cuban mothers had the highest rate for dysfunctional labor. Mexican mothers had the lowest rates for PROM, dysfunctional labor, and breech/malpresentation.

Distinctions by age of mother were observed in the rates of three of the six most prevalent complications (table 37). The highest rates of meconium and fetal distress were for the youngest (under 20 years of age) and oldest (40–49 years of age) mothers; the lowest rates were for mothers in the middle years of childbearing (25–34 years of age). The oldest mothers had the highest rates of breech/malpresentation, while the youngest mothers had the lowest rates.

Although not frequent, placenta previa is a serious complication and occurred in over 55,000 births between 1989 and 1992 (4 per 1,000 live births). Increasing age of mother and live-birth order have been shown to increase the risk of this complication (52). Data from birth certificates during this 4-year period also identify these two risk factors, particularly increasing age of mother (tabular data not shown).

Of the six most prevalent complications, four—breech/malpresentation, dysfunctional labor, PROM, and cephalopelvic disproportion—occurred more often to mothers with 13 years or more of education than for mothers with lower educational attainment; two—meconium and fetal distress— occurred more often to mothers with less than 13 years of education (data not shown here). The same pattern is observed for white mothers. For black mothers meconium was the only complication of the six most prevalent with a higher rate for mothers with less than 13 years of education.

Rates for four complications—meconium, prolonged labor, dysfunctional labor, and cephalopelvic disproportion—were lower for low-birthweight infants (less than 2,500 grams) than for infants weighing 2,500 grams or more. Of these four, rates were higher for dysfunctional labor and, particularly, cephalopelvic disproportion for mothers who gained more weight during pregnancy, regardless of the weight of the infant (data not shown here). Of the remaining 11 complications that had higher rates for low-birthweight infants, four—PROM, abruptio placenta, placenta previa, and seizures during labor—had rates at least four times those of infants weighing 2,500 grams or more. These same four complications, with considerable differences by birthweight, also had large differences (three to eight times as high) in rates for those born preterm (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) when compared with term births.

Attendant at birth and place of delivery

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth requested more detailed information on place of delivery and attendant at birth than formerly. Four years of information are now available for deliveries by certified nurse-midwives as distinguished from "Other" or lay midwives; for doctors of osteopathy (D.O.'s) separately from other medical doctors (M.D.'s); and for free-standing birthing centers, clinics or doctor's offices, and residences.

In 1992, as in all previous years, almost all births (94.2 percent) were attended by physicians (M.D.'s and D.O.'s) in a hospital setting (table 38), down slightly from 94.5 percent in 1991. There has been a steady decline in such births since 1975, the first year for which comparable data are available, when 98.4 percent of all births were physician-attended hospital births. Concomitantly, the proportion of all births attended by midwives in hospitals increased from 0.6 percent in 1975 to 3.9 percent in 1991 and to 4.4 percent in 1992. The overall proportion of births delivered in hospitals changed very little during this period—declining from 99.1 percent in 1975 to 98.9 percent in 1992, while out-of-hospital births increased from 0.9 percent to 1.1 percent of all births. The proportion of all births that were attended by physicians, midwives, and others in an out-of-hospital setting was relatively

stable from 1975 to 1992; declining from 0.4 percent to 0.3 percent of all births for physicians, and increasing from 0.3 percent to 0.5 percent for midwives and from 0.1 to 0.3 percent for other attendants.

Freestanding birthing centers are nonhospital facilities that provide maternity care for women judged to be at low risk of pregnancy-associated complications. Although only a small proportion of births are delivered in such sites (0.3 percent in 1992), there is considerable interest in this setting as an alternative to hospital delivery. A recent article concluded that birthing centers offer a safe and cost-effective alternative to hospital delivery for low-risk women (53). In 1992, 30.4 percent of the births in freestanding birthing centers were attended by physicians and 67.2 percent were attended by midwives.

Births in private residences (home births) comprised 0.6 percent of all births, essentially the same as in 1989–91 (0.7 percent). In 1992, 18.1 percent of home births were delivered by physicians; 43.4 percent, by midwives; and 38.5 percent, by other attendants.

In 1992, D.O.'s delivered 3.4 percent of all births, almost all in hospitals (99 percent). This was approximately the same proportion of births delivered by D.O.'s in 1991 (3.3 percent), but a somewhat higher percent than in 1989 (2.8 percent), the first year for which such information is available.

Certified nurse-midwives (CNM's) are registered nurses who have completed graduate-level programs in midwifery and have been certified by the American College of Nurse-Midwives (54). They provide prenatal care and manage the labor and delivery of women who have been determined to be at low risk of obstetrical complications. Because not all States license CNM's, some births delivered by CNM's have been classified in the "other midwife" category. It can be assumed that almost all births attended by other midwives in hospitals and birthing centers were delivered by CNM's. In 1992 midwives delivered 4.4 percent of hospital births and 67.2 percent of births in freestanding birthing centers. Both of these proportions have increased each year since 1989, when 3.1 percent of hospital births and 63.1 percent of freestanding birthing-center births were delivered by midwives. CNM's were identified as the attendant for 11.5 percent of home deliveries compared with 12.6 percent in 1989.

There are distinct differences in the population of women who deliver in hospitals, birthing centers, or private residences; and within each of these settings, there are also large dissimilarities by attendant. For example, mothers giving birth in hospitals, who closely mirror the characteristics of all women giving birth, tend to be younger than mothers giving birth in birthing centers or at home. Of hospital births, 13 percent were to teenagers and 32 percent were to mothers 30 years or older. By contrast, only 9 percent of the mothers delivering in birthing centers and 7 percent delivering at home were in their teens; 36 percent of the mothers delivering in birthing centers and 46 percent delivering at home were at least 30 years of age. Mothers who deliver in hospitals attended by midwives tend to be younger than mothers attended by physicians.

Although approximately the same proportion of mothers who delivered in a hospital, in a birthing center, or at home had at least 13 years of education (40–42 percent), mothers delivering in a birthing center or at home were more than twice as likely to have less than 8 years of schooling than mothers delivering in a hospital (16 percent compared with 6 percent). There is also considerable variation according to attendant in years of schooling completed. Mothers attended by physicians in hospitals are more likely to have completed 13 years or more of schooling than those attended by midwives in hospitals, but for out-of-hospital deliveries, mothers attended by midwives generally have higher levels of educational attainment than those delivered by physicians.

Other notable differences in the characteristics of women by attendant and place of delivery include the percent who are foreign born (higher for midwife- than for physician-attended births both in and out of hospitals); the proportion of mothers who are unmarried (higher for midwife- than for physician-attended births in hospitals, but higher for physicians than for midwives out of hospital); and the proportion of mothers who are black (higher for midwives than for physicians in hospitals, but far higher for physicians in a nonhospital setting).

Method of delivery

The overall rate of cesarean delivery (number of births delivered by cesarean per 100 total births) in 1992 was 22.3 percent (table 39). This is 0.5 percentage points, or 2.2 percent lower than the 1989 rate of 22.8 (table 40), the first year for which data on method of delivery are available from birth certificates.

Of the 888,622 cesarean births in 1992, 62 percent were primary or first cesareans, and 38 percent were repeat cesareans (table 39). These proportions are almost unchanged since 1989 (1–3 percent). Primary cesarean rates (first cesareans per 100 live births to women who had no previous cesarean) declined by 3 percent between 1989 and 1992, from 16.1 to 15.6 (table 40).

Among the national objectives for health promotion and disease prevention for the year 2000 are reductions in the overall cesarean rate to 15 or less, and in the primary cesarean rate to 12 or less (55). In 1992, as in 1991, no State had a cesarean rate as low as 15, and only 19 States had a cesarean rate of 20 or less (compared with 18 states in 1991). On the other hand, seven States had a primary cesarean rate of 12 or less compared with six States in 1991. (State data are not shown in this report.)

Both overall and primary cesarean rates increase rapidly with maternal age (table 39). In 1991 the overall cesarean rate for women in the oldest years of childbearing (40–49 years) was 31.7, almost double the rate of 16.1 for teenagers; the primary cesarean rate for the oldest mothers was 22.4 percent, 57 percent higher than the rate of 14.3 percent for the youngest mothers. Advanced maternal age appears to be an independent risk factor for cesarean delivery. Older mothers are more likely to deliver by cesarean regardless of race, Hispanic origin, parity, marital status, or educational attainment (22).

When age and birth order are considered together, rates were highest for women aged 40–49 years having their first (45.2 percent) or second child (36.0 percent) and for women 35–39

years having their first child (38.6 percent), while the lowest rates were for teenagers having a second- or higher-order birth (14.9 percent). For women 20 years or older, cesarean rates were highest for first-order births and declined for successive births (figure 4).

Vaginal birth after a previous cesarean delivery (VBAC) has become increasingly common in the United States, although still far below the frequency in many European countries (56). In 1992, 22.6 percent of women who had a previous cesarean delivered vaginally and 77.4 percent had a repeat cesarean. The VBAC rate (number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean) has risen at least 1 percentage point each year since 1989 when it was 18.9 percent (table 40). The year 2000 objective pertaining to VBAC is for a rate of 35 (55). In 1992 only four States had reached this objective, one less than in 1991. VBAC rates are highest for teenagers (26.3) and decline steadily with advancing age, to 17.1 for women aged 40–49 years.

There is little or no difference in cesarean and VBAC rates for white and black mothers. In 1992 the total cesarean rate was 22.5 for white mothers and 22.1 for black mothers; the primary rate was 15.7 for both racial groups, and the VBAC rate was 22.5 for white mothers compared with 22.4 for black mothers. However, there continue to be very substantial differences in rates among other racial groups, even when differences in the age distribution of mothers are considered (22). In 1992 the highest cesarean rate was for Filipino mothers (24.3), and the lowest was for American Indian (17.9), Hawaiian, and "Other" Asian or Pacific Islander mothers (18.0) (table 23). Mothers of Hispanic origin as a group were less likely to have a cesarean delivery (21.2 percent) than non-Hispanic white (22.8 percent) or non-Hispanic black mothers (22.2 percent). Cuban mothers had the highest rate of any Hispanic origin group (33.9), with rates for other Hispanic groups ranging from 20.5 for Mexican mothers to 22.5 for "Other" and unknown Hispanic mothers (table 24).

Cesarean and VBAC rates for the maternal medical risk factors, complications of labor and/or delivery, and obstetric procedures included on birth certificates are shown in table 41. Compared with the overall cesarean rate of 22.3, rates were at least 50 percent above this average for 6 of the 14 medical risk factors of pregnancy, ranging from 35.8 for diabetes to 51.0 for eclampsia. Even higher cesarean rates are evident for many complications of labor and delivery, with rates at least 50 percent more than average for 11 of the 15 complications tracked on birth certificates. Rates are particularly high for placenta previa (81.7), breech/malpresentation

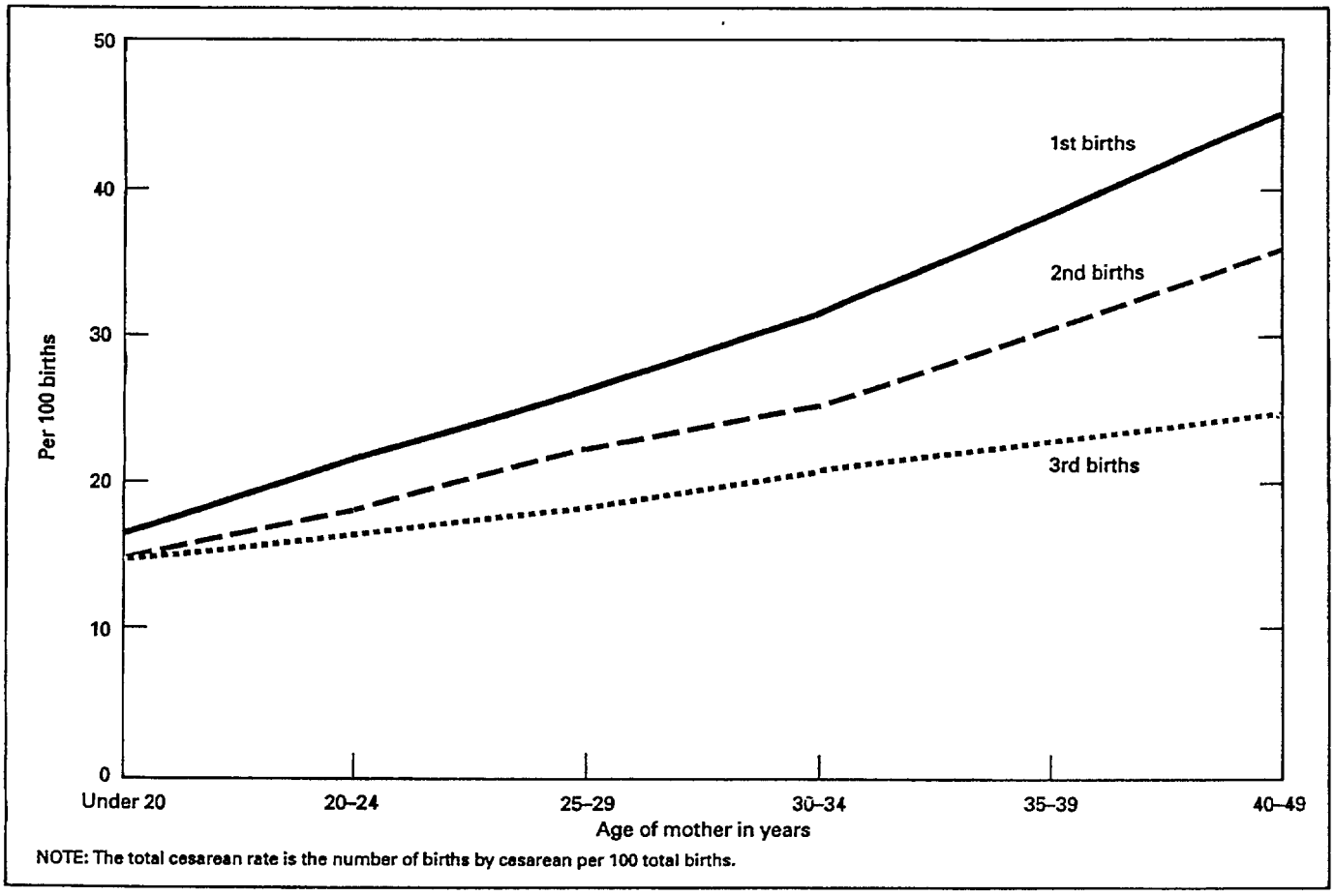


Figure 4. Total cesarean rates by age of mother an live-birth order: United States, 1992

(85.0), and cephalopelvic disproportion (97.8). Amniocentesis was the only obstetric procedure with a greatly elevated cesarean rate (35.6). The 1992 cesarean rates for almost all of these conditions and procedures are fairly close to those in 1989–91, and, as in previous years, generally quite similar for white and black mothers (1–3,22).

Since 1989 information on forceps deliveries has been available from live birth certificates. In 1992, 4.3 percent of births were delivered by forceps, 7 percent lower than the 1991 rate of 4.6 percent and 22 percent lower than the 1989 rate of 5.5 percent. Thus the decline in use of forceps during the 1980's (57), which was concomitant with the rise in cesarean delivery, continues unabated despite the slight decline in cesarean delivery since 1989.

Vacuum-extraction delivery increased steadily in the 1980's (57,58), and information available from live birth certificates since 1989 indicates that this trend has continued. In 1989, 3.5 percent of births were by vacuum extraction, rising to 4.8 percent in 1992, an increase of 37 percent.

In 1992, as in previous years, both forceps and vacuum-extraction delivery were far more common for white than for black births. Forceps were used in 4.6 percent of white compared with 3.0 percent of black births, and vacuum extraction was used in 5.2 percent of white compared with 3.0 percent of black births. Both modes of delivery increased sharply with added birthweight up to 4,000 grams, and then declined slightly for babies weighing 4,000 grams or more, reflecting the increased use of cesarean delivery for babies of high birthweight (tabular data not shown).

Infant health characteristics

Gestation

The proportion of infants born preterm (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) declined very slightly between 1991 and 1992, from 10.8 to 10.7 percent. Except for a decline in 1984, this proportion had risen steadily since 1981 (9.4 percent) (tables 42 and 43). Although the etiology of preterm delivery is largely unknown, it is a leading cause of newborn and infant mortality (59). The proportion of births born at term (37–41 weeks of gestation) increased from 75 to 79 percent between 1981 and 1992, concurrent with a decline in postterm births, which fell by almost 40 percent during this period (16 to 10 percent). This decrease is likely due, at least in part, to the rapid rise in inductions of labor (57).

All of the small improvement in the incidence of preterm births occurred among preterm births to black mothers, which declined from 18.9 to 18.4 percent. Decreases were noted among black births of 28–36 weeks of gestation, but there was no change in the proportion of births at the greatest risk of poor outcome, those born under 28 weeks of gestation. Declines of 2–4 percent were observed for preterm births to black mothers in each age group except the youngest mothers and those 35 years of age and older. Among black mothers, the risk of preterm birth was lowest for mothers aged 20–29 years (17.5 percent) and highest for mothers under 15 years (26.9 percent).

The incidence of preterm births for white mothers was unchanged, at 9.1 percent. The risk of an early birth varied widely by age of mother, with rates ranging from 8.1 percent for mothers 25–29 years to 18.4 percent for mothers under 15 years of age. White teenage mothers 15–19 years were as likely as mothers 40 years and older to have a preterm birth (11.6 percent).

Black mothers were twice as likely as white mothers not to have a full-term pregnancy (18.4 compared with 9.1 percent). However, as preterm severity rises so, too, does the racial disparity. Black mothers were 70 percent more likely than white mothers to deliver at 34–36 weeks of gestation (11.2 compared with 6.6 percent), 2.5 times as likely to deliver at 28–33 weeks (5.3 compared with 2.1 percent), and four times as likely to deliver at less than 28 weeks (1.9 compared with 0.5 percent).

The shorter the length of gestation, the greater the risk of an adverse outcome as measured by low birthweight. Of extremely preterm infants, or those born at less than 28 weeks of gestation, 95 percent were low birthweight compared with 64 percent of infants born at 28–33 weeks and 28 percent of infants with gestations of 34–36 weeks. Babies delivered at 34–36 weeks of gestation have been found to have little increased risk of morbidity or mortality when compared with term births (59).

Rates of preterm birth among other racial groups ranged from 7.0 percent for Chinese to 11.6 percent for American Indian mothers (table 23). The comparatively high proportion of preterm births among American Indians would seem to belie their overall favorable levels of low birthweight. However, a lower proportion of American Indian preterm infants (31 percent) were low birthweight than any of the other racial groups (for example, 40 percent of white preterm births and 47 percent of black preterm births).

Among Hispanic mothers, the proportion of births born preterm was the highest for Puerto Rican mothers (13.2 percent) and the lowest for Cuban mothers (10.0 percent) (table 24). The incidence of preterm birth was surprisingly high among Mexican mothers, at 10.4 percent, compared with white non-Hispanic mothers (8.7 percent), given the comparable levels of low birthweight of the two groups. However, as was the case for American Indian births, a relatively low proportion of Mexican preterm births were low birthweight (32 percent compared with 41 percent of white non-Hispanic preterm births) and, thus, were at less risk of poor outcome.

Weight at birth

The overall incidence of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) for 1992 was unchanged from the 1991 level of 7.1 percent, the highest level reported since 1978 (see tables 42–44 and figure 5). Low birthweight is a principal predictor of infant survival and potential morbidity (60,61). Following a high of 13.6 percent for 1991, the proportion low birthweight among black infants declined to 13.3 percent for 1992. No change was noted in the rate for white infants (5.8 percent). The incidence of very low birthweight (births of less than 1,500 grams) also was unchanged from 1991 (1.3 percent). The large racial disparity in very low birthweight was unabated as levels of very low birthweight among

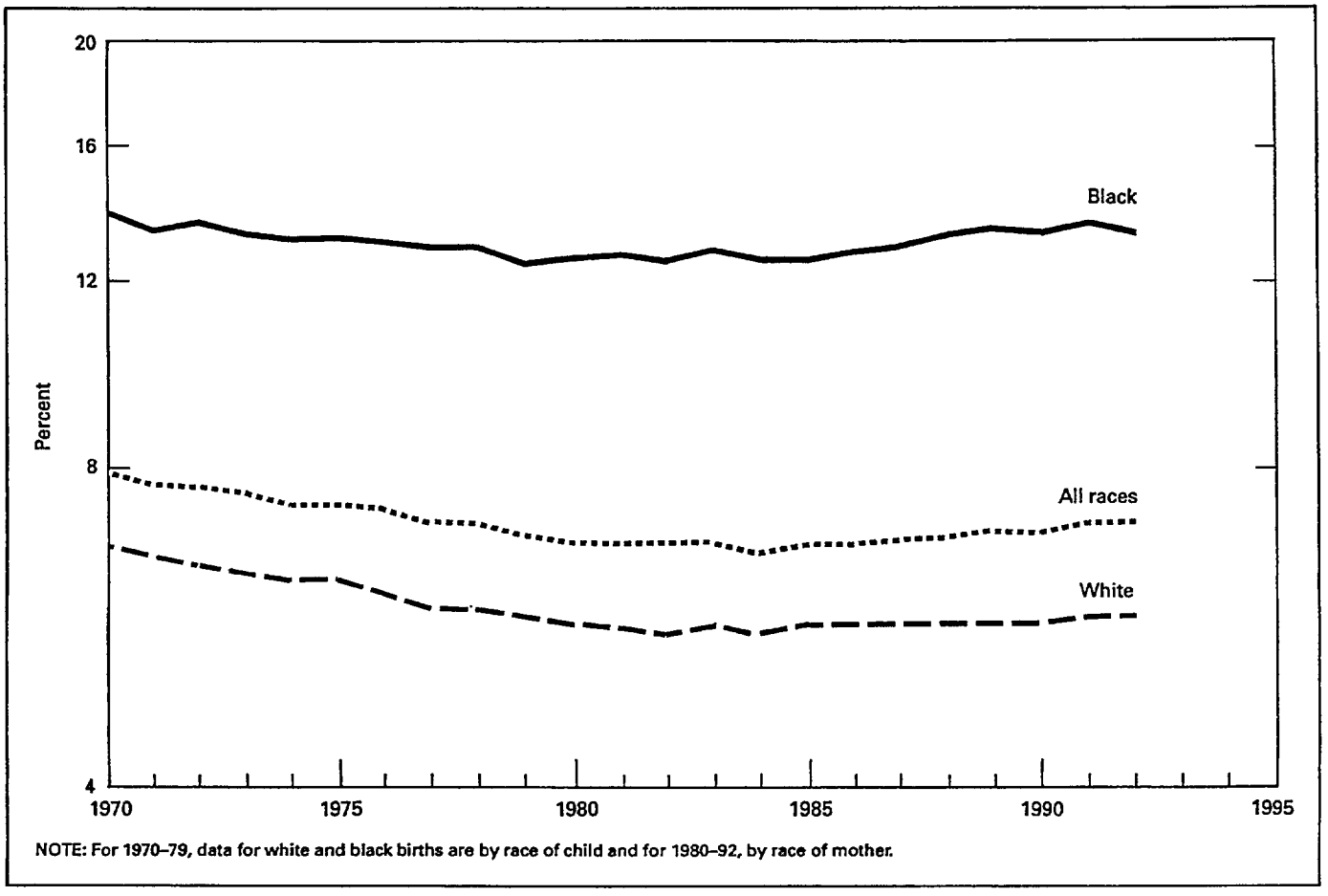


Figure 5. Percent low birthweight by race: United States, 1970–92

white (1.0 percent) and black births (3.0 percent) remained the same as in 1991.

The median birthweight for babies born in 1992 was 3,360 grams. The overall level was unchanged from 1991, the lowest median reported since 1981 (also 3,360). The median birthweight for white infants, at 3,410 grams, was also the same as the previous year. After a decline to 3,160 in 1991, the median birthweight for black babies returned to the level reported for 1990 (3,170).

There was essentially no change in patterns of low birthweight by age between 1991 and 1992. As in earlier years, the risk of low birthweight varied profoundly according to the age of the mother. Age-specific low-birthweight rates generally followed a U-shaped pattern, with the youngest and oldest mothers at the greatest risk, but with levels for mothers 40 years and older slightly lower than those for mothers under 20 years. Age-specific low-birthweight rates for births to white mothers followed a similar pattern, varying widely from 10.2 percent for the youngest and oldest mothers to 5.1 percent for mothers aged 25–29 years. Conversely, there was less variation in low birthweight risk between age groups for black mothers, with only a 33-percent difference between the highest and lowest rates (16.2 compared with 12.2 percent).

Some reasons for the higher rate of low birthweight among black infants are that they are much more likely to be born preterm (at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) and to have a lower weight gain during pregnancy. However, even for mothers with ideal weight gain and length of gestation, the risk of low birthweight for black infants is twice that for white infants (table 20).

There were no notable changes in low-birthweight levels for preterm (41.6 percent), term (37–41 weeks of gestation) (3.0 percent), or postterm births (42 weeks and over of gestation) (2.0 percent) from the previous year. As in prior years, the racial disparity in low birthweight was greater for term than for preterm births. Whereas, low birthweight among preterm black births (47.0 percent) was 18 percent higher than that for white births (39.7 percent), black babies born at term (5.8 percent) were more than twice as likely to be born low birthweight as white term births (2.5 percent).

Infants born to American Indian mothers have a relatively favorable level of low birthweight (6.2 percent), despite high levels of teenage childbearing and numerous other demographic and medical risk factors (see medical risk factors section). This is due, in part, to the comparatively modest levels of low birthweight among American Indian teenagers—the lowest of any other racial or ethnic group in 1992 (6.2 percent).

Among Asian or Pacific Islander births, low birthweight levels ranged from a low of 5.0 percent for Chinese births, the lowest level reported for any racial or ethnic group, to 7.4 percent for

Filipino births. The only notable change from the previous year was a rise in low birthweight among Japanese births, from 5.9 to 7.0 percent. The disparity in levels of low birthweight reflects the breadth of heterogeneity among Asian and Pacific Islanders.

Infants of Asian or Pacific Islander mothers born abroad were at a lower risk of low birthweight than those of their U.S.-born counterparts (6.2 percent compared with 7.3 percent). This pattern has been found for each of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups and may be attributed, in part, to lower levels of tobacco use during pregnancy (table 23).

Among all Hispanic mothers, the incidence of low birthweight in 1992 was unchanged from 1991 (6.1 percent). Rates of low birthweight for the Hispanic subgroups (except Cuban) were essentially unchanged, ranging from 5.6 percent for infants born to Mexican mothers to 9.2 percent for Puerto Rican infants (table 24). For Cuban babies low birthweight increased from 5.6 to 6.1 percent between 1991 and 1992.

The very favorable pregnancy outcome, as measured by low birthweight, for Mexican women is an anomaly. The prevalence of traditional risk factors, including elevated rates of teenage childbearing, low educational levels, and inadequate prenatal care, would appear to place Mexican infants at great peril. Some possible explanations are that low levels of tobacco and alcohol use and adequate nutrition during pregnancy among pregnant Mexican women may offset sociodemographic risks. Interestingly, the rate of low birthweight for Mexican mothers born outside of the United States (5.1 percent) is substantially lower than that of their U.S.-born counterparts (6.5 percent). This suggests that the protective practices of Mexican mothers born abroad, which contribute to their good birth outcomes, may not be sustained in the second generation of Mexican mothers. (14,62).

Among the 51 reporting areas, the rate of low birthweight for births to white mothers ranged from 4.3 percent for Alaska and 4.6 percent for the District of Columbia, to 7.3 percent for New Mexico and 8.0 percent for Colorado. For States with at least 1,000 black births, the lowest rates were reported for Rhode Island (9.3 percent) and Massachusetts (10.9 percent); the highest rates were reported in Colorado (16.9 percent) and the District of Columbia (16.4 percent) (table 16).

Interval since last live birth

Closely-spaced births are associated with higher levels of low birthweight and other adverse outcomes (63). For 1992, 13 percent of all second- and higher-order births occurred within the relatively short interval of 18 months from a previous live birth (tables 10 and 11); 9.1 percent of these births were low birthweight compared with 4.6 percent of infants born at 2 to 3 years of a previous live birth. The proportion of births occurring at the various intervals following the mother's last live birth has remained essentially stable since 1980. For 1992 about a quarter (27 percent) occurred within 2 years and about one-half (51 percent) within 3 years.

Black infants are more likely than white infants to be born at short intervals, reflecting the higher fertility and younger ages at the start of childbearing of black mothers. For 1992, 20 percent of black infants, compared with 12 percent of white, followed their mother's previous live birth by less than 18 months. When born at these shorter intervals, black infants are also more likely to be low birthweight than white infants (16.6 percent compared with 6.5 percent).

Apgar score

The Apgar score was developed by Virginia Apgar, M.D., in 1952 to measure the relative physical condition of babies just after delivery. There are five components to this score—heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and the color of the newborn—which are each assigned a value of 0, 1, or 2. The total score is the sum of the scores of the five components and ranges from 0 to 10, with 7 or greater indicating good to excellent physical condition. The scores are assessed at two separate intervals, 1 minute after birth and then again at 5 minutes after birth. The 1- and 5-minute scores are inherently different because the latter reflects any care the baby received in the first 5 minutes. The Apgar scores are used as predictors of the babies' chances of survival and of their long-term health with the 5-minute score generally regarded as the better of the two measures on which to do this. In 1992 all States except California and Texas reported information on Apgar score. These 48 States and the District of Columbia accounted for 77 percent of all U.S. births.

In 1992, 8.5 percent of babies had 1-minute Apgar scores that were considered low, less than 7 (table 23). Of these, 16 percent also had low 5-minute scores (tabular data not shown). Thus, 84 percent of babies with low 1-minute scores improved enough in the next 4 minutes to have 5-minute scores of 7 or higher. However, the percent that improved varied substantially by the severity of their initial physical condition, ranging from only 13 percent of babies with 1-minute scores of 0 to nearly all (98 percent) of babies with 1-minute scores of 6. Conversely, the physical conditions of less than 0.1 percent of babies that had good 1-minute scores deteriorated to the point where they had 5-minute scores less than 7. Altogether, 1.5 percent of babies had 5-minute Apgar scores that were less than 7.

The percent of babies having low 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores was highest for black mothers, intermediate for American Indian and white mothers, and lowest for Asian or Pacific Islander mothers. This is consistent with the fact that most Asian subgroups have fewer risk factors indicating adverse birth outcomes (for example, teenage births, tobacco and alcohol consumption during pregnancy, and inadequate weight gain) than other racial groups. The two Asian subgroups with the smallest percent of babies with low 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores were Chinese and Japanese mothers.

The findings regarding Apgar scores and Hispanic origin are similar to those for low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams); Hispanic infants tend to have good birth outcomes despite the economic and educational disadvantages of their mothers. Table 24 shows that the percent of Apgar scores less than 7 was lower for births to Hispanic mothers than for births to non-Hispanic mothers. Births to Cuban mothers had the lowest percent of babies with 1- and 5-minute Apgar

scores less than 7 of any Hispanic subgroup.

Abnormal conditions of the newborn

The abnormal conditions of the newborn with the highest rates per 1,000 live births in 1992 were assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes, 15 per 1,000; assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer, 8 per 1,000; and hyaline membrane disease/respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), 6 per 1,000 (table 45).

Data for 1989–92 suggest substantial underreporting on the birth certificate for fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS). Of over 15.2 million live births in 1989–92, there were only 2,112 reported cases of FAS, a rate of 0.14 cases per 1,000 live births. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Birth Defects Monitoring Program has estimated rates for FAS more than twice that derived from the birth certificate (64). FAS can be difficult to recognize because of the subtlety of facial malformations, the difficulty in detecting some types of central nervous system deficits, and because some of these infants are of normal birthweight (64). The identification of FAS often occurs after the birth certificate has been filed. Some physicians who suspect FAS do not make the diagnosis (65) because of the stigma associated with it. The related annual costs for FAS have been estimated to be $250 million, of which nearly 60 percent is attributable to mental retardation (66).

The rates for abnormal conditions in 1992, as in the previous 3 years, were higher for black births than for white births for all conditions except assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes and birth injuries. The highest rates by age for anemia, hyaline membrane disease/RDS, and assisted ventilation (both less than 30 minutes and 30 minutes or longer) were for the youngest mothers (under 20 years of age).

The highest rates of meconium aspiration syndrome (MAS), which is associated with increased neonatal morbidity and mortality (67), were for the oldest mothers (40–49 years of age). Of the 9,757 reported cases of MAS, 63 percent also had meconium moderate/heavy reported as a complication of labor and/or delivery (tabular data not shown). There is some debate about whether the pathology of MAS is more closely related to perinatal asphyxia than to meconium itself (68,69).

Only one abnormal condition, birth injury, had a lower rate among low-birthweight infants (less than 2,500 grams) compared with infants weighing 2,500 grams or more. The rate of hyaline membrane disease/RDS was far higher for low-birthweight infants than for those of higher weight (55 compared with 3 per 1,000 live births). There was a similar large difference in rates by birthweight for assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer (64 and 4 per 1,000 live births). The rates of hyaline membrane disease/RDS and assisted ventilation 30 minutes of longer also were far higher for preterm births (less than 37 completed weeks gestation) than for births with longer gestation (tabular data not shown).

Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes was the only condition with noticeable differences by education of mother (tabular data not shown here). Mothers with 0–8 years of education had a rate of 9.3 per 1,000 live births compared with 15.5 for mothers with more education. The lower level for mothers with 0–8 years of education is explained in part by the high proportion who were Hispanic (64 percent) and that the rate of this condition for these Hispanic mothers was 6.0 per 1,000. For non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black mothers with 0–8 years of education, the rates were 17.9 and 14.6 per 1,000, respectively.

Congenital anomalies

Congenital anomalies are the leading cause of infant mortality in the United States and are also a major contributor to childhood morbidity, long-term disability, and years of potential life lost (70). Since 1989, information for some of the most severe and common congenital anomalies has been available from a checkbox item on live birth certificates. The checkbox format replaced a previously open-ended question to improve completeness and uniformity of reporting. However, even this format does not ensure that all cases of anomalies will be reported. A recent study on the quality of reporting of congenital anomalies on the new birth certificate found that there is still substantial underreporting of some anomalies (71). In 1992 the District of Columbia and all States except New Mexico and New York included a question on congenital anomalies on their birth certificate. These areas included 92 percent of the births in the United States.

Because many of the congenital anomalies tracked on birth certificates occur relatively infrequently, congenital anomaly rates in this report are calculated per 100,000 live births. Small yearly changes in rates should be interpreted with caution; the number of births with a specific anomaly for any one year may be relatively small, and reporting practices in some areas vary from year to year. The terms "congenital anomalies" and "birth defects" are used interchangeably in this discussion.

For many of the anomalies reported on birth certificates, rates vary widely according to maternal age (table 46). For anencephalus, spina bifida/meningocele, hydrocephalus, microcephalus, omphalocele/gastroschisis, and "Other" gastrointestinal anomalies, rates are generally highest for teenagers and decline somewhat for births to older mothers. This pattern is consistent with the decrease in incidence of these anomalies with added educational attainment (data not shown).

More commonly, however, rates of congenital anomalies tend to increase for older mothers. Notable examples are Down's syndrome and "Other" chromosomal anomalies. The rate of Down's syndrome for teenagers is 28.9, but nearly doubles to 56.0 for women 30–34 years, and is 12 times as high for women aged 40–49 years (343.0) as for teenagers. For "Other" chromosomal anomalies rates are 3.5 to 4 times as high for women aged 40–49 years as for women less than 35 years of age.

Anencephalus and spina bifida/meningocele are two of a class of neural tube defects (NTD's) reported on birth certificates. NTD's are among the most frequently occurring birth defects that result in infant mortality and serious disability (72). In 1992 the rate of anencephalus was 13.2 per 100,000 live births, and the rate of spina bifida/meningocele, 22.8 per 100,000 live births (table 46), but these rates are probably an underestimation of

the true occurrence (73). As noted earlier, rates for these NTD's decline with added educational attainment. Other studies have shown that women of lower socioeconomic status are at increased risk of having children with NTD's and that nutritional factors might explain this link (74). The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has proposed that bread and grain products be fortified with folic acid to help women of childbearing age ingest sufficient folic acid for preventing NTD's (75).

Although the rate of infant mortality due to birth defects is slightly higher for black than for white births (70), congenital anomaly rates for live births are higher for black than for white births for only 4 of the 20 anomalies identified on birth certificates (microcephalus, omphalocele/gastroschisis, "Other" gastrointestinal anomalies, and polydactyly/syndactyly/adactyly). The racial differential is particularly noticeable for polydactyly/syndactyly/adactyly. For this group of anomalies the rate for black births was nearly four times as high as the rate for white births (217.3 compared with 58.8).

Multiple births

There were 99,255 babies born in plural deliveries in 1992, a 1-percent increase over the 98,125 reported for 1991. (See table 47 for 1992 data.) The number of live births in twin deliveries was essentially unchanged, at 95,372 compared with 94,779 for 1991, but the number of live births in higher-order multiple deliveries (triplets, quadruplets, and quintuplets) rose sharply, from 3,346 to 3,883 births, an increase of 16 percent. Increases were reported for live births in triplet (3,130 to 3,555), quadruplet (203 to 310) and quintuplet deliveries (22 to 26) from the previous year. The elevated frequency of plural births for 1992 is attributable to the rise of these births among mothers 30 years of age and older.

Modest increases of 2 percent were noted in the multiple birth ratio (23.9 to 24.4 multiple births per 1,000 live births) and twin birth ratio (23.1 to 23.5 twin births per 1,000 live births) over 1991, continuing the steady upward trend evident since 1972. (Because most multiple births are twins, the multiple birth ratio largely reflects the twinning ratio.) The higher-order multiple birth ratio, however, which relates the number of triplet and other higher-order multiple births per 100,000 live births, surpassed that of 1991 by 17 percent, rising from 81.4 to 95.5, the largest single-year increase in at least 20 years. This ratio has risen dramatically since 1972, climbing from 27.8 to 40.3 in 1982 and more than doubling over the latest 10-year period.

The multiple birth ratio increased between 1991 and 1992 for white mothers from 23.4 to 24.0 and for black mothers from 27.8 to 28.2. Although the black twin ratio remained higher than the white twin ratio in 1992 (27.6 compared with 23.0), the white higher-order multiple birth ratio (107.6) was twice as high as the black ratio (53.6). During the 1970's this ratio was actually higher for black than for white mothers, but by the early 1980's rates for white mothers began to exceed those for black mothers. The escalation in higher-order birth ratios has been associated with the increased use of fertility-enhancing drugs, especially among white mothers, and a shift toward older childbearing (76). A recent study has found that prescriptions for the drug most commonly prescribed for infertility had increased nearly twofold between 1973 and 1991, and that these drugs were most commonly prescribed for white females (77). Most of the increase among black women has been attributed to the upward shift in maternal age (76).

Mother and child are both at increased risk during a multiple pregnancy. Maternal risk is manifested in elevated rates of medical risk factors during pregnancy, such as anemia, hypertension, and eclampsia when compared with mothers of singletons. Mothers of multiple births also are much more likely to have a breech or other malpresentation and to deliver by cesarean section (78).

The risk to the infant in a multiple birth is evidenced by the very high rates of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) and preterm delivery (less than 37 completed weeks gestation) and the heightened risk of infant mortality and morbidity (79). The majority of multiple births are low birthweight or very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams), and the magnitude of risk increases as the number of births in the delivery rises. For 1992, 51 percent of all twins and 91 percent of all triplets and higher-order plural births were low birthweight compared with 6 percent of single births. The risk of being born at very low birthweight was 10 times as high for twin births as for single births (10 percent compared with 1 percent). Almost one of every three triplets, or other higher-order births, were very low birthweight (data not included in this report). The lower birthweight is due, in part, to the shorter gestational period of plural births (one-half of all plural births were preterm); but at each gestational period, plural births are more likely to be low birthweight (80).

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Symbols

- - -	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
—	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
*	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (see Technical notes)

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[1]Includes American Indian and Asian or Pacific Islander.
[2]Non-Hispanic origin only.
[3]Includes American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino and other Asian or Pacific Islander.

Table 1. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by race: United States, specified years 1940–55 and each year, 1960–92

[Birth rates are live births per 1,000 population in specified group. Fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in specified group. Population enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning with 1970, excludes births to nonresidents of the United States]

Year	Number					Birth rate					Fertility rate				
	All races[1]	White	Black	American Indian[2]	Asian or Pacific Islander	All races[1]	White	Black	American Indian[2]	Asian or Pacific Islander	All races[1]	White	Black	American Indian[2]	Asian or Pacific Islander
Registered births															
Race of mother:															
1992	4,065,014	3,201,678	673,633	39,453	150,250	15.9	15.0	21.3	18.4	18.0	68.9	66.5	83.2	75.4	67.2
1991	4,110,907	3,241,273	682,602	38,841	145,372	16.3	15.4	21.9	18.3	18.2	69.6	67.0	85.2	75.1	67.6
1990	4,158,212	3,290,273	684,336	39,051	141,635	16.7	15.8	22.4	18.9	19.0	70.9	68.3	86.8	76.2	69.6
1989	4,040,958	3,192,355	673,124	39,478	133,075	16.4	15.4	22.3	19.7	18.7	69.2	66.4	86.2	79.0	68.2
1988	3,909,510	3,102,083	638,562	37,088	129,035	16.0	15.0	21.5	19.3	19.2	67.3	64.5	82.6	76.8	70.2
1987	3,809,394	3,043,828	611,173	35,322	116,560	15.7	14.9	20.8	19.1	18.4	65.8	63.3	80.1	75.6	67.1
1986	3,756,547	3,019,175	592,910	34,169	107,797	15.6	14.8	20.5	19.2	18.0	65.4	63.1	78.9	75.9	66.0
1985	3,760,561	3,037,913	581,824	34,037	104,606	15.8	15.0	20.4	19.8	18.7	66.3	64.1	78.8	78.6	68.4
1984[3]	3,669,141	2,967,100	568,138	33,256	98,926	15.6	14.8	20.1	20.1	18.8	65.5	63.2	78.2	79.8	69.2
1983[3]	3,638,933	2,946,468	562,624	32,881	95,713	15.6	14.8	20.2	20.6	19.5	65.7	63.4	78.7	81.8	71.7
1982[3]	3,680,537	2,984,817	568,506	32,436	93,193	15.9	15.1	20.7	21.1	20.3	67.3	64.8	80.9	83.6	74.8
1981[3]	3,629,238	2,947,679	564,955	29,688	84,553	15.8	15.0	20.8	20.0	20.1	67.3	64.8	82.0	79.6	73.7
1980[3]	3,612,258	2,936,351	568,080	29,389	74,355	15.9	15.1	21.3	20.7	19.9	68.4	65.6	84.7	82.7	73.2
Race of child:															
1980[3]	3,612,258	2,898,732	589,616	36,797	---	15.9	14.9	22.1	---	---	68.4	64.7	88.1	---	---
1979[3]	3,494,398	2,808,420	577,855	34,269	---	15.6	14.5	22.0	---	---	67.2	63.4	88.3	---	---
1978[3]	3,333,279	2,681,116	551,540	33,160	---	15.0	14.0	21.3	---	---	65.5	61.7	86.7	---	---
1977[3]	3,326,632	2,691,070	544,221	30,500	---	15.1	14.1	21.4	---	---	66.8	63.2	88.1	---	---
1976[3]	3,167,788	2,567,614	514,479	29,009	---	14.6	13.6	20.5	---	---	65.0	61.5	85.8	---	---
1975[3]	3,144,198	2,551,996	511,581	27,546	---	14.6	13.6	20.7	---	---	66.0	62.5	87.9	---	---
1974[3]	3,159,958	2,575,792	507,162	26,631	---	14.8	13.9	20.8	---	---	67.8	64.2	89.7	---	---
1973[3]	3,136,965	2,551,030	512,597	26,464	---	14.8	13.8	21.4	---	---	68.8	64.9	93.6	---	---
1972[3]	3,258,411	2,655,558	531,329	27,368	---	15.6	14.5	22.5	---	---	73.1	68.9	99.9	---	---
1971[4]	3,555,970	2,919,746	564,960	27,148	---	17.2	16.1	24.4	---	---	81.6	77.3	109.7	---	---
1970[4]	3,731,386	3,091,264	572,362	25,864	---	18.4	17.4	25.3	---	---	87.9	84.1	115.4	---	---
1969[4]	3,600,206	2,993,614	543,132	24,008	---	17.9	16.9	24.4	---	---	86.1	82.2	112.1	---	---
1968[4]	3,501,564	2,912,224	531,152	24,156	---	17.6	16.6	24.2	---	---	85.2	81.3	112.7	---	---
1967[5]	3,520,959	2,922,502	543,976	22,665	---	17.8	16.8	25.1	---	---	87.2	82.8	118.5	---	---
1966[4]	3,606,274	2,993,230	558,244	23,014	---	18.4	17.4	26.2	---	---	90.8	86.2	124.7	---	---
1965[4]	3,760,358	3,123,860	581,126	24,066	---	19.4	18.3	27.7	---	---	96.3	91.3	133.2	---	---
1964[4]	4,027,490	3,369,160	607,556	24,382	---	21.1	20.0	29.5	---	---	104.7	99.8	142.6	---	---
1963[4,6]	4,098,020	3,326,344	580,658	22,358	---	21.7	20.7	---	---	---	108.3	103.6	---	---	---
1962[4,6]	4,167,362	3,394,068	584,610	21,968	---	22.4	21.4	---	---	---	112.0	107.5	---	---	---
1961[4]	4,268,326	3,600,864	611,072	21,464	---	23.3	22.2	---	---	---	117.1	112.3	---	---	---
1960[4]	4,257,850	3,600,744	602,264	21,114	---	23.7	22.7	31.9	---	---	118.0	113.2	153.5	---	---
Births adjusted for underregistration															
Race of child:															
1955	4,097,000	3,485,000	---	---	---	25.0	23.8	---	---	---	118.3	113.7	---	---	---
1950	3,632,000	3,108,000	---	---	---	24.1	23.0	---	---	---	106.2	102.3	---	---	---
1945	2,858,000	2,471,000	---	---	---	20.4	19.7	---	---	---	85.9	83.4	---	---	---
1940	2,559,000	2,199,000	---	---	---	19.4	18.6	---	---	---	79.9	77.1	---	---	---

[1]For 1960–91 includes births to races not shown separately; see Technical notes.
[2]Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.
[3]Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
[4]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.
[5]Based on a 20- to 50-percent sample of births.
[6]Figures by race exclude data for New Jersey.

Table 2. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 1992

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother											
		Under 15 years	15–19 years						20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years						
All races	4,065,014	12,220	505,415	29,267	60,136	98,146	138,663	179,203	1,070,490	1,179,264	895,271	344,644	55,702	2,008
First child	1,632,448	11,702	375,145	27,087	52,443	78,650	100,312	116,653	496,541	428,590	236,102	73,284	10,746	338
Second child	1,311,397	79	101,658	1,924	6,743	16,371	30,410	46,210	356,332	412,901	318,736	107,012	14,040	317
Third child	665,150	31	22,162	102	624	2,407	6,333	12,696	147,649	208,936	195,374	79,527	11,148	323
Fourth child	260,751	7	3,799	8	45	264	953	2,529	47,120	78,866	82,260	41,099	7,349	251
Fifth child	98,448	–	508	6	7	27	95	373	13,604	28,073	32,147	19,565	4,339	212
Sixth child	41,066	–	59	–	2	2	12	43	3,582	10,441	14,340	9,916	2,603	125
Seventh child	18,512	–	11	–	–	–	4	7	900	3,906	6,510	5,344	1,735	106
Eighth child and over	18,787	–	6	–	–	–	2	4	340	2,269	5,458	6,994	3,404	316
Not stated	18,455	79	2,067	140	272	425	542	688	4,422	5,282	4,344	1,903	338	20
White	3,201,678	5,367	342,739	15,966	37,256	65,564	95,949	128,004	814,422	964,586	745,510	282,617	44,866	1,571
First child	1,307,908	5,165	267,038	15,154	33,711	55,317	73,945	88,911	400,407	363,040	200,704	62,236	9,031	287
Second child	1,056,557	153	62,426	699	3,144	8,980	18,586	31,017	275,205	346,310	271,201	89,342	11,658	262
Third child	517,417	15	10,475	34	221	930	2,748	6,542	100,937	167,205	163,851	65,653	9,019	262
Fourth child	190,948	5	1,339	–	16	70	297	956	26,954	57,830	65,717	33,069	5,834	200
Fifth child	66,236	–	150	3	1	7	29	110	6,150	17,858	23,655	14,965	3,288	170
Sixth child	26,190	–	20	–	2	1	4	13	1,313	5,690	9,868	7,259	1,957	83
Seventh child	11,356	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	275	1,795	4,117	3,798	1,297	71
Eighth child and over	11,535	–	5	–	–	–	2	3	147	883	2,985	4,785	2,510	220
Not stated	13,531	29	1,283	76	161	259	337	450	3,034	3,975	3,412	1,510	272	16
Black	673,633	6,448	146,800	12,432	20,970	29,600	38,362	45,436	216,057	157,960	100,339	39,389	6,453	187
First child	246,250	6,157	96,530	11,133	17,073	21,002	23,269	24,053	76,803	40,467	19,487	5,919	866	21
Second child	196,016	227	36,033	1,167	3,398	6,855	10,872	13,741	69,387	49,382	29,615	10,045	1,297	30
Third child	120,452	14	10,878	63	367	1,391	3,355	5,702	41,344	34,395	23,398	9,082	1,307	34
Fourth child	58,038	1	2,271	6	23	184	600	1,458	18,028	17,521	13,225	5,941	1,026	25
Fifth child	26,459	–	328	3	6	18	64	237	6,608	8,470	6,786	3,501	747	19
Sixth child	11,860	–	37	–	–	1	7	29	1,973	3,882	3,517	2,008	425	18
Seventh child	5,483	–	8	–	–	–	3	5	545	1,707	1,802	1,127	284	10
Eighth child and over	5,086	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	168	1,122	1,821	1,487	460	27
Not stated	3,989	49	714	60	103	149	192	210	1,201	1,014	688	279	41	3
American Indian[1]	39,453	169	7,708	455	1,004	1,545	2,106	2,598	12,959	9,825	5,928	2,406	447	11
First child	12,834	161	5,516	428	885	1,204	1,460	1,539	4,354	1,798	772	202	28	3
Second child	10,404	6	1,683	24	99	294	516	750	4,330	2,711	1,231	392	47	4
Third child	7,215	–	398	1	15	35	105	242	2,612	2,324	1,327	489	65	–
Fourth child	4,274	1	62	–	2	1	15	44	1,082	1,567	1,065	422	74	1
Fifth child	2,327	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	382	799	713	351	71	1
Sixth child	1,163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	107	375	402	223	56	–
Seventh child	535	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	145	210	129	28	–
Eighth child and over	516	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	62	179	185	75	2
Not stated	185	1	39	2	3	11	10	13	56	44	29	13	3	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	150,250	236	8,168	414	906	1,437	2,246	3,165	27,052	46,893	43,494	20,232	3,936	239
First child	65,456	219	6,061	372	774	1,127	1,638	2,150	14,977	23,285	15,139	4,927	821	27
Second child	48,420	15	1,516	34	102	242	436	702	7,410	14,498	16,689	7,233	1,038	21
Third child	20,066	2	411	4	21	51	125	210	2,756	5,012	6,798	4,303	757	27
Fourth child	7,491	–	127	2	4	9	41	71	1,056	1,948	2,253	1,667	415	25
Fifth child	3,426	–	20	–	–	2	2	16	464	946	993	748	233	22
Sixth child	1,853	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	189	494	553	426	165	24
Seventh child	1,138	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	259	381	290	126	25
Eighth child and over	1,650	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	202	473	537	359	67
Not stated	750	–	31	2	5	6	3	15	131	249	215	101	22	1

[1] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 3. Birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 1992

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and race of mother	Age of mother										
			15–19 years								
	15–44 years[1]	10–14 years	Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
All races	68.9	1.4	60.7	37.8	94.5	114.6	117.4	80.2	32.5	5.9	0.3
First child	27.8	1.3	45.3	32.0	64.7	53.4	42.8	21.2	6.9	1.1	0.0
Second child	22.3	0.0	12.3	5.1	22.9	38.3	41.3	28.7	10.1	1.5	0.0
Third child	11.3	0.0	2.7	0.6	5.7	15.9	20.9	17.6	7.5	1.2	0.0
Fourth child	4.4	*	0.5	0.1	1.0	5.1	7.9	7.4	3.9	0.8	0.0
Fifth child	1.7	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	2.8	2.9	1.9	0.5	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0
White	66.5	0.8	51.8	30.1	83.8	108.2	118.4	81.4	32.2	5.7	0.2
First child	27.3	0.7	40.5	26.5	61.1	53.4	44.7	22.0	7.1	1.1	0.0
Second child	22.0	0.0	9.5	3.3	18.6	36.7	42.7	29.7	10.2	1.5	0.0
Third child	10.8	*	1.6	0.3	3.5	13.5	20.6	18.0	7.5	1.1	0.0
Fourth child	4.0	*	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.6	7.1	7.2	3.8	0.7	0.0
Fifth child	1.4	*	0.0	*	0.1	0.8	2.2	2.6	1.7	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.8	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
Black	83.2	4.7	112.4	81.3	157.9	158.0	111.2	67.5	28.8	5.6	0.2
First child	30.6	4.5	74.3	63.8	89.6	56.5	28.7	13.2	4.4	0.8	0.0
Second child	24.3	0.2	27.7	14.8	46.6	51.0	35.0	20.1	7.4	1.1	0.0
Third child	15.0	*	8.4	2.4	17.1	30.4	24.4	15.8	6.7	1.1	0.0
Fourth child	7.2	*	1.7	0.3	3.9	13.3	12.4	9.0	4.4	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	3.3	*	0.3	0.0	0.6	4.9	6.0	4.6	2.6	0.7	*
Sixth and seventh child	2.2	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.9	4.0	3.6	2.3	0.6	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.0
American Indian[2]	75.4	1.6	84.4	53.8	132.6	145.5	109.4	63.0	28.0	6.1	*
First child	24.6	1.5	60.7	45.3	85.0	49.1	20.1	8.2	2.4	0.4	*
Second child	20.0	*	18.5	7.5	35.9	48.8	30.3	13.1	4.6	0.6	*
Third child	13.8	*	4.4	0.9	9.8	29.5	26.0	14.2	5.7	0.9	*
Fourth child	8.2	*	0.7	*	1.7	12.2	17.5	11.4	4.9	1.0	*
Fifth child	4.5	*	*	*	*	4.3	8.9	7.6	4.1	1.0	*
Sixth and seventh child	3.3	*	*	*	*	1.5	5.8	6.5	4.1	1.2	*
Eighth child and over	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.7	1.9	2.2	1.0	*
Asian or Pacific Islander	67.2	0.7	26.6	15.2	43.1	74.6	121.0	103.0	50.6	11.0	0.9
First child	29.4	0.7	19.8	12.6	30.2	41.5	60.4	36.0	12.4	2.3	0.1
Second child	21.8	*	4.9	2.1	9.1	20.5	37.6	39.7	18.2	2.9	0.1
Third child	9.0	*	1.3	0.4	2.7	7.6	13.0	16.2	10.8	2.1	0.1
Fourth child	3.4	*	0.4	*	0.9	2.9	5.1	5.4	4.2	1.2	0.1
Fifth child	1.5	*	0.1	*	*	1.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	0.7	0.1
Sixth and seventh child	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	0.8	0.2
Eighth child and over	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.3

[1] Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15–44 years.
[2] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race: United States, 1970–92

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group enumerated as of April 1 for 1970, 1980, and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race	Total fertility rate	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						
All races[1]											
1992	2,065.0	1.4	60.7	37.8	94.5	114.6	117.4	80.2	32.5	5.9	0.3
1991	2,073.0	1.4	62.1	38.7	94.4	115.7	118.2	79.5	32.0	5.5	0.2
1990	2,081.0	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1989	2,014.0	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.2	0.2
1988	1,934.0	1.3	53.0	33.6	79.9	110.2	114.4	74.8	28.1	4.8	0.2
1987	1,872.0	1.3	50.6	31.7	78.5	107.9	111.6	72.1	26.3	4.4	0.2
1986	1,837.5	1.3	50.2	30.5	79.6	107.4	109.8	70.1	24.4	4.1	0.2
1985	1,844.0	1.2	51.0	31.0	79.6	108.3	111.0	69.1	24.0	4.0	0.2
1984[2]	1,806.5	1.2	50.6	31.0	77.4	106.8	108.7	67.0	22.9	3.9	0.2
1983[2]	1,799.0	1.1	51.4	31.8	77.4	107.8	108.5	64.9	22.0	3.9	0.2
1982[2]	1,827.5	1.1	52.4	32.3	79.4	111.6	111.0	64.1	21.2	3.9	0.2
1981[2]	1,812.0	1.1	52.2	32.0	80.0	112.2	111.5	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1980[2]	1,839.5	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1979[2]	1,808.0	1.2	52.3	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1978[2]	1,760.0	1.2	51.5	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1977[2]	1,789.5	1.2	52.8	33.9	80.9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1976[2]	1,738.0	1.2	52.8	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1975[2]	1,774.0	1.3	55.6	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1974[2]	1,835.0	1.2	57.5	37.3	88.7	117.7	111.5	53.8	20.2	4.8	0.3
1973[2]	1,879.0	1.2	59.3	38.5	91.2	119.7	112.2	55.6	22.1	5.4	0.3
1972[2]	2,010.0	1.2	61.7	39.0	96.9	130.2	117.7	59.8	24.8	6.2	0.4
1971[3]	2,266.5	1.1	64.5	38.2	105.3	150.1	134.1	67.3	28.7	7.1	0.4
1970[3]	2,480.0	1.2	68.3	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
White											
Race of mother:											
1992	1,993.5	0.8	51.8	30.1	83.8	108.2	118.4	81.4	32.2	5.7	0.2
1991	1,995.5	0.8	52.8	30.7	83.5	109.0	118.8	80.5	31.8	5.2	0.2
1990	2,003.0	0.7	50.8	29.5	78.0	109.8	120.7	81.7	31.5	5.2	0.2
1989	1,931.0	0.7	47.9	28.1	72.9	106.9	117.8	78.1	29.7	4.9	0.2
1988	1,856.5	0.6	44.4	26.0	69.6	103.7	114.8	75.4	27.7	4.5	0.2
1987	1,804.5	0.6	42.5	24.6	68.9	102.3	112.3	73.0	25.9	4.1	0.2
1986	1,776.0	0.6	42.3	23.8	70.1	102.7	110.8	70.9	23.9	3.8	0.2
1985	1,787.0	0.6	43.3	24.4	70.4	104.1	112.3	69.9	23.3	3.7	0.2
1984[2]	1,748.5	0.6	42.9	24.3	68.4	102.7	109.8	67.7	22.2	3.6	0.2
1983[2]	1,740.5	0.6	43.9	25.0	68.8	103.8	109.4	65.3	21.3	3.6	0.2
1982[2]	1,767.0	0.6	45.0	25.5	70.8	107.7	111.9	64.0	20.4	3.6	0.2
1981[2]	1,748.0	0.5	44.9	25.4	71.5	108.3	112.3	61.0	19.0	3.4	0.2
1980[2]	1,773.0	0.6	45.4	25.5	73.2	111.1	113.8	61.2	18.8	3.5	0.2
Race of child:											
1980[2]	1,748.5	0.6	44.7	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
1979[2]	1,715.5	0.6	43.7	24.7	71.0	107.0	110.8	59.0	18.3	3.5	0.2
1978[2]	1,667.5	0.6	42.9	24.9	69.4	104.1	107.9	56.6	17.7	3.5	0.2
1977[2]	1,703.0	0.6	44.1	26.1	70.5	107.7	110.9	55.3	18.0	3.8	0.2
1976[2]	1,652.0	0.6	44.1	26.3	70.2	105.3	105.9	52.6	17.8	3.9	0.2
1975[2]	1,686.0	0.6	46.4	28.0	74.0	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2	0.2
1974[2]	1,748.5	0.6	47.9	28.7	77.3	113.0	111.8	52.9	18.9	4.4	0.2
1973[2]	1,783.0	0.6	49.0	29.2	79.3	114.4	112.3	54.4	20.7	4.9	0.3
1972[2]	1,906.5	0.5	51.0	29.3	84.3	124.8	117.4	58.4	23.3	5.6	0.3
1971[3]	2,160.5	0.5	53.6	28.5	92.3	144.9	134.0	65.4	26.9	6.4	0.4
1970[3]	2,385.0	0.5	57.4	29.2	101.5	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race: United States, 1970–92—Con.

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group enumerated as of April 1 for 1970, 1980, and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race	Total fertility rate	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						
Black											
Race of mother:											
1992	2,442.0	4.7	112.4	81.3	157.9	158.0	111.2	67.5	28.8	5.6	0.2
1991	2,480.0	4.8	115.5	84.1	158.6	160.9	113.1	67.7	28.3	5.5	0.2
1990	2,480.0	4.9	112.8	82.3	152.9	160.2	115.5	68.7	28.1	5.5	0.3
1989	2,432.5	5.1	111.5	81.9	151.9	156.8	114.4	66.3	26.7	5.4	0.3
1988	2,298.0	4.9	102.7	75.7	142.7	149.7	108.2	63.1	25.6	5.1	0.3
1987	2,198.0	4.8	97.6	72.1	135.8	142.7	104.3	60.6	24.6	4.8	0.2
1986	2,135.5	4.7	95.8	69.3	135.1	137.3	101.1	59.3	23.8	4.8	0.3
1985	2,109.0	4.5	95.4	69.3	132.4	135.0	100.2	57.9	23.9	4.6	0.3
1984[2]	2,070.5	4.4	94.1	69.2	128.1	132.2	98.4	56.7	23.3	4.8	0.2
1983[2]	2,066.0	4.1	93.9	69.6	127.1	131.9	98.4	56.2	23.3	5.1	0.3
1982[2]	2,106.5	4.0	94.3	69.7	128.9	135.4	101.3	57.5	23.3	5.1	0.4
1981[2]	2,117.5	4.0	94.5	69.3	131.0	136.5	102.3	57.4	23.1	5.4	0.3
1980[2]	2,176.5	4.3	97.8	72.5	135.1	140.0	103.9	59.9	23.5	5.6	0.3
Race of child:											
1980[2]	2,266.0	4.3	100.0	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
1979[2]	2,263.2	4.6	101.7	75.7	140.4	146.3	108.2	60.7	24.7	6.1	0.4
1978[2]	2,218.0	4.4	100.9	75.0	139.7	143.8	105.4	58.3	24.3	6.1	0.4
1977[2]	2,251.0	4.7	104.7	79.6	142.9	144.4	106.4	57.5	25.4	6.6	0.5
1976[2]	2,187.0	4.7	104.9	80.3	142.5	140.5	101.6	53.6	24.8	6.8	0.5
1975[2]	2,243.0	5.1	111.8	85.6	152.4	142.8	102.2	53.1	25.6	7.5	0.5
1974[2]	2,298.5	5.0	116.5	90.0	158.7	146.7	102.2	54.1	27.0	7.6	0.6
1973[2]	2,411.0	5.4	123.1	96.0	166.6	153.1	103.9	58.1	29.4	8.6	0.6
1972[2]	2,601.0	5.1	129.8	99.5	179.5	165.0	112.4	64.0	33.4	9.8	0.7
1971[3]	2,902.0	5.1	134.5	99.4	192.6	186.6	128.0	74.8	38.9	11.6	0.9
1970[3]	3,099.5	5.2	140.7	101.4	204.9	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0
American Indian[4]											
Race of mother:											
1992	2,190.0	1.6	84.4	53.8	132.6	145.5	109.4	63.0	28.0	6.1	*
1991	2,169.0	1.6	85.0	52.7	134.3	144.9	106.9	61.9	27.2	5.9	0.4
1990	2,183.0	1.6	81.1	48.5	129.3	148.7	110.3	61.5	27.5	5.9	*
1989	2,247.0	1.5	82.7	51.6	128.9	152.4	114.2	64.8	27.4	6.4	*
1988	2,153.5	1.7	77.5	49.7	121.1	145.2	110.9	64.5	25.6	5.3	*
1987	2,099.0	1.7	77.2	48.8	122.2	140.0	107.9	63.0	24.4	5.6	*
1986	2,082.0	1.8	78.1	48.7	125.3	138.8	107.9	60.7	23.8	5.3	*
1985	2,128.0	1.7	79.2	47.7	124.1	139.1	109.6	62.6	27.4	6.0	*
1984[2]	2,136.0	1.7	81.5	50.7	124.7	142.4	109.2	60.5	26.3	5.6	*
1983[2]	2,180.5	1.9	84.2	55.2	121.4	145.5	113.7	58.9	25.5	6.4	*
1982[2]	2,213.0	1.4	83.5	52.6	127.6	148.1	115.8	60.9	26.9	6.0	*
1981[2]	2,090.0	2.1	78.4	49.7	121.5	141.2	105.6	58.9	25.2	6.6	*
1980[2]	2,162.5	1.9	82.2	51.5	129.5	143.7	106.6	61.8	28.1	8.2	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother and race: United States, 1970–92—Con.

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group enumerated as of April 1 for 1970, 1980, and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race	Total fertility rate	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											
Race of mother:											
1992	1,942.0	0.7	26.6	15.2	43.1	74.6	121.0	103.0	50.6	11.0	0.9
1991	1,956.0	0.8	27.4	16.1	43.1	75.2	123.2	103.3	49.0	11.2	0.8
1990	2,002.5	0.7	26.4	16.0	40.2	79.2	126.3	106.5	49.6	10.7	1.1
1989	1,947.5	0.6	25.6	15.0	40.4	78.8	124.0	102.3	47.0	10.2	1.0
1988	1,983.5	0.6	24.2	13.6	39.6	80.7	128.0	104.4	47.5	10.3	1.0
1987	1,886.0	0.6	22.4	12.6	37.0	79.7	122.7	97.0	44.2	9.5	1.1
1986	1,836.0	0.5	22.8	12.1	38.8	79.2	119.9	92.6	41.9	9.3	1.0
1985	1,885.0	0.4	23.8	12.5	40.8	83.6	123.0	93.6	42.7	8.7	1.2
1984[2]	1,892.0	0.5	24.2	12.6	40.7	86.7	124.3	92.4	40.6	8.7	1.0
1983[2]	1,943.5	0.5	26.1	12.9	44.5	94.0	126.2	93.3	39.4	8.2	1.0
1982[2]	2,015.5	0.4	29.4	14.0	50.8	98.9	130.9	94.4	39.2	8.8	1.1
1981[2]	1,976.0	0.3	28.5	13.4	49.5	96.4	129.1	93.4	38.0	8.6	0.9
1980[2]	1,953.5	0.3	26.2	12.0	46.2	93.3	127.4	96.0	38.3	8.5	0.7

[1]For 1970–91 includes births to races not shown separately; see Technical notes.
[2]Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
[3]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.
[4]Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 5. Birth rates by live-birth order and race of mother: United States, 1980–92

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, enumerated as of April 1 for 1980 and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Year and race of mother	Total	Live-birth order						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over
All races[1]								
1992	68.9	27.8	22.3	11.3	4.4	1.7	1.0	0.3
1991	69.6	28.3	22.4	11.4	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.3
1990	70.9	29.0	22.8	11.7	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.3
1989	69.2	28.4	22.4	11.3	4.3	1.6	0.9	0.3
1988	67.3	27.6	22.0	10.9	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
1987	65.8	27.2	21.6	10.5	3.9	1.4	0.8	0.3
1986	65.4	27.2	21.6	10.3	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1985	66.3	27.6	22.0	10.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1984[2]	65.5	27.4	21.7	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1983[2]	65.7	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1982[2]	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.3
1981[2]	67.3	29.0	21.6	10.1	3.8	1.5	0.9	0.4
1980[2]	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.4
White								
1992	66.5	27.3	22.0	10.8	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1991	67.0	27.8	22.0	10.8	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1990	68.3	28.4	22.4	11.1	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1989	66.4	27.6	21.9	10.7	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.2
1988	64.5	26.8	21.6	10.4	3.6	1.2	0.7	0.2
1987	63.3	26.5	21.3	10.0	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.2
1986	63.1	26.6	21.3	9.8	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.2
1985	64.1	27.0	21.8	9.9	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.2
1984[2]	63.2	26.8	21.4	9.6	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1983[2]	63.4	27.2	21.2	9.5	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1982[2]	64.8	28.0	21.6	9.6	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.3
1981[2]	64.8	28.4	21.1	9.5	3.4	1.2	0.8	0.3
1980[2]	65.6	28.8	21.3	9.6	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
Black								
1992	83.2	30.6	24.3	15.0	7.2	3.3	2.2	0.6
1991	85.2	31.5	25.0	15.4	7.4	3.3	2.1	0.6
1990	86.8	32.4	25.6	15.6	7.4	3.2	2.0	0.6
1989	86.2	32.9	25.4	15.3	7.1	3.0	1.9	0.6
1988	82.6	31.8	24.6	14.4	6.6	2.8	1.8	0.5
1987	80.1	31.2	23.8	13.9	6.3	2.7	1.7	0.5
1986	78.9	31.0	23.4	13.5	6.1	2.6	1.7	0.5
1985	78.8	31.0	23.4	13.4	6.1	2.6	1.7	0.5
1984[2]	78.1	30.9	23.0	13.2	6.0	2.6	1.7	0.6
1983[2]	78.7	31.1	23.1	13.2	6.1	2.7	1.8	0.6
1982[2]	80.9	31.7	23.9	13.8	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.7
1981[2]	82.0	32.3	24.2	13.7	6.3	2.8	1.9	0.8
1980[2]	84.9	33.7	24.7	14.0	6.5	2.9	2.1	0.9

[1] Includes races other than white and black.
[2] Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

Table 6. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Includes births with stated origin of mother only]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	All ages	Age of mother												
		Under 15 years	15–19 years						20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years						
Hispanic														
Total	643,271	2,715	107,421	6,911	14,069	21,679	29,075	35,687	203,943	174,834	104,527	41,540	7,954	337
First child	241,894	2,604	78,899	6,417	12,140	17,228	20,594	22,520	88,785	46,980	18,392	5,380	823	31
Second child	186,606	88	22,721	444	1,698	3,826	6,894	9,859	69,507	56,626	27,872	8,546	1,214	32
Third child	114,547	8	4,542	22	133	496	1,279	2,612	30,977	40,382	27,282	9,819	1,500	37
Fourth child	54,735	3	696	–	13	37	176	470	10,160	18,804	16,249	7,403	1,374	46
Fifth child	23,382	–	84	1	–	4	20	59	2,771	7,267	7,678	4,570	960	52
Sixth child	10,307	–	9	–	1	1	1	6	685	2,651	3,664	2,563	703	32
Seventh child	4,676	–	4	–	–	–	2	2	149	920	1,678	1,409	493	23
Eighth child and over	4,371	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	68	444	1,263	1,658	855	82
Not stated	2,753	12	465	27	84	87	108	159	841	760	449	192	32	2
Mexican	432,047	1,828	75,956	4,757	9,735	15,255	20,645	25,564	143,074	114,876	65,190	25,843	5,049	231
First child	159,943	1,763	56,082	4,419	8,451	12,218	14,732	16,262	61,882	27,816	9,413	2,582	391	14
Second child	122,052	55	16,098	317	1,154	2,648	4,882	7,097	49,356	36,413	15,264	4,286	560	20
Third child	77,645	6	3,119	15	92	333	886	1,793	21,937	28,233	17,634	5,859	839	18
Fourth child	39,206	2	461	–	9	23	102	327	7,091	13,842	11,764	5,116	898	32
Fifth child	17,435	–	49	1	–	3	8	37	1,931	5,440	5,837	3,444	697	37
Sixth child	7,869	–	7	–	1	1	1	4	465	1,962	2,850	2,013	549	23
Seventh child	3,641	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	99	681	1,328	1,136	378	17
Eighth child and over	3,519	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	309	1,004	1,359	729	69
Not stated	737	2	138	5	28	29	33	43	264	180	96	48	8	1
Puerto Rican	59,569	403	12,350	946	1,793	2,578	3,257	3,776	19,856	15,045	8,261	3,062	567	25
First child	22,813	384	8,478	865	1,484	1,942	2,119	2,068	7,518	4,118	1,716	524	71	4
Second child	17,519	11	2,804	65	256	498	848	1,137	6,485	4,803	2,509	781	123	3
Third child	10,450	1	698	2	16	88	201	391	3,633	3,209	2,023	746	137	3
Fourth child	4,576	1	147	–	1	10	40	96	1,323	1,524	1,026	458	95	2
Fifth child	1,866	–	20	–	–	1	5	14	423	663	447	249	61	3
Sixth child	762	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	110	283	221	113	28	5
Seventh child	325	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	31	110	99	62	21	–
Eighth child and over	287	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	8	69	93	88	24	4
Not stated	971	6	198	14	36	39	42	67	325	266	127	41	7	1
Cuban	11,472	22	797	44	88	135	222	308	2,106	4,113	3,149	1,087	195	3
First child	4,877	22	645	41	81	119	182	222	1,227	1,824	891	234	34	–
Second child	4,061	–	131	2	7	15	38	69	642	1,504	1,302	404	76	2
Third child	1,744	–	20	1	–	1	2	16	172	555	665	291	40	1
Fourth child	508	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	46	155	184	102	20	–
Fifth child	154	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	39	62	32	10	–
Sixth child	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	14	23	11	7	–
Seventh child	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	5	8	–
Eighth child and over	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	5	–	–
Not stated	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	14	8	3	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992—Con.

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Includes births with stated origin of mother only]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	All ages	Age of mother											
		Under 15 years	15–19 years						20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years						
Central and South American	89,031	199	8,342	463	973	1,610	2,275	3,021	22,866	27,848	19,667	8,452	1,593	64
First child	34,080	184	6,453	434	862	1,329	1,717	2,111	11,645	9,427	4,605	1,514	242	10
Second child	27,261	13	1,552	26	98	256	461	711	7,399	9,545	6,128	2,273	347	4
Third child	15,993	1	254	1	7	18	69	159	2,710	5,585	4,958	2,127	344	14
Fourth child	6,687	–	30	–	–	1	12	17	764	2,063	2,269	1,275	277	9
Fifth child	2,557	–	5	–	–	–	2	3	151	715	926	604	144	12
Sixth child	1,030	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	223	369	305	93	3
Seventh child	442	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	68	160	146	58	5
Eighth child and over	350	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	32	95	135	73	7
Not stated	631	1	48	2	6	6	14	20	147	190	157	73	15	–
Other and unknown Hispanic	51,152	263	9,976	701	1,480	2,101	2,676	3,018	16,041	12,952	8,260	3,096	550	14
First child	20,181	251	7,241	658	1,262	1,620	1,844	1,857	6,513	3,795	1,767	526	85	3
Second child	15,713	9	2,136	34	183	409	665	845	5,625	4,361	2,669	802	108	3
Third child	8,715	–	451	3	18	56	121	253	2,525	2,800	2,002	796	140	1
Fourth child	3,758	–	57	–	3	3	22	29	936	1,220	1,006	452	84	3
Fifth child	1,370	–	10	–	–	–	5	5	255	410	406	241	48	–
Sixth child	589	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	169	201	121	26	1
Seventh child	241	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	55	83	60	28	1
Eighth child and over	202	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	32	65	71	29	2
Not stated	383	3	81	6	14	13	19	29	99	110	61	27	2	–
Non-Hispanic														
Total[1]	3,365,862	9,397	393,248	22,128	45,527	75,595	108,262	141,736	854,646	987,714	775,855	296,828	46,553	1,621
First child	1,368,298	9,012	292,709	20,465	39,843	60,715	78,737	92,949	402,193	374,984	213,213	66,268	9,622	297
Second child	1,107,675	304	78,135	1,469	4,994	12,436	23,281	35,955	283,145	350,933	285,810	96,528	12,545	275
Third child	542,423	23	17,454	80	489	1,893	5,011	9,981	115,190	166,084	165,392	68,531	9,468	281
Fourth child	202,832	4	3,079	8	32	227	770	2,042	36,517	59,120	64,924	33,153	5,832	203
Fifth child	73,868	–	419	5	7	23	74	310	10,704	20,466	24,040	14,752	3,332	155
Sixth child	30,192	–	49	–	1	1	11	36	2,868	7,650	10,466	7,209	1,863	87
Seventh child	13,529	–	7	–	–	–	2	5	740	2,922	4,721	3,845	1,212	82
Eighth child and over	13,999	–	5	–	–	–	1	4	265	1,800	4,094	5,168	2,441	226
Not stated	13,046	54	1,391	101	161	300	375	454	3,024	3,755	3,195	1,374	238	15
White	2,527,207	2,689	234,338	9,086	23,211	43,771	66,535	91,735	605,526	779,761	630,853	236,747	36,090	1,203
First child	1,052,986	2,606	187,274	8,762	21,592	37,961	53,030	65,929	308,938	311,520	178,881	55,562	7,959	246
Second child	859,668	61	39,665	267	1,460	5,178	11,688	21,072	204,188	286,310	239,629	79,345	10,247	223
Third child	398,834	7	5,951	12	91	441	1,480	3,927	69,557	125,659	134,926	55,114	7,399	221
Fourth child	134,994	2	651	–	3	34	124	490	16,738	38,717	48,968	25,385	4,379	154
Fifth child	42,509	–	65	2	1	3	9	50	3,388	10,524	15,816	10,292	2,310	114
Sixth child	15,735	–	11	–	1	–	3	7	639	3,036	6,123	4,638	1,238	50
Seventh child	6,571	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	871	2,387	2,344	791	48
Eighth child and over	6,946	–	4	–	–	–	1	3	78	443	1,677	3,024	1,584	136
Not stated	8,964	13	717	43	63	154	200	257	1,870	2,681	2,446	1,043	183	11
Black	657,450	6,339	144,259	12,258	20,598	29,072	37,698	44,633	211,468	153,557	97,263	38,163	6,223	178
First child	240,364	6,062	94,750	10,978	16,763	20,594	22,838	23,577	74,918	39,184	18,863	5,724	842	21
Second child	191,637	222	35,519	1,153	3,350	6,768	10,722	13,526	67,964	48,088	28,819	9,753	1,245	27
Third child	117,638	14	10,751	63	364	1,374	3,309	5,641	40,632	33,493	22,651	8,798	1,265	34
Fourth child	56,675	1	2,250	6	23	184	593	1,444	17,774	17,091	12,792	5,759	984	24
Fifth child	25,897	–	327	3	6	18	64	236	6,527	8,302	6,594	3,401	727	19
Sixth child	11,581	–	36	–	–	1	7	28	1,947	3,790	3,434	1,948	410	16
Seventh child	5,354	–	7	–	–	–	2	5	536	1,666	1,768	1,099	269	9
Eighth child and over	4,982	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	163	1,107	1,792	1,449	445	25
Not stated	3,322	40	618	55	92	133	163	175	1,007	836	550	232	36	3

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not require reporting of Hispanic origin of mother.

Table 7. Estimated birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1992

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	Age of mother										
	15–44 years[1]	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						
Hispanic											
Total	108.6	2.6	107.1	71.4	159.7	190.6	154.4	96.8	45.6	10.9	0.6
First child	41.0	2.5	79.0	60.1	106.7	83.3	41.7	17.1	5.9	1.1	0.1
Second child	31.6	0.1	22.7	10.0	41.5	65.2	50.2	25.9	9.4	1.7	0.1
Third child	19.4	*	4.5	1.1	9.6	29.1	35.8	25.4	10.8	2.1	0.1
Fourth child	9.3	*	0.7	0.1	1.6	9.5	16.7	15.1	8.2	1.9	0.1
Fifth child	4.0	*	0.1	*	0.2	2.6	6.4	7.1	5.0	1.3	0.1
Sixth and seventh child	2.5	*	*	*	*	0.8	3.2	5.0	4.4	1.6	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.7	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.1
Mexican	116.0	2.5	108.8	---	---	202.3	166.3	99.1	47.7	11.8	0.8
First child	43.0	2.4	80.5	---	---	87.7	40.3	14.3	4.8	0.9	*
Second child	32.8	0.1	23.1	---	---	69.9	52.8	23.2	7.9	1.3	0.1
Third child	20.9	*	4.5	---	---	31.1	40.9	26.8	10.8	2.0	*
Fourth child	10.5	*	0.7	---	---	10.0	20.1	17.9	9.5	2.1	0.1
Fifth child	4.7	*	0.1	---	---	2.7	7.9	8.9	6.4	1.6	0.1
Sixth and seventh child	3.1	*	*	---	---	0.8	3.8	6.4	5.8	2.2	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.9	*	*	---	---	0.1	0.4	1.5	2.5	1.7	0.2
Puerto Rican	89.9	3.5	110.4	---	---	204.9	106.6	66.7	30.0	6.5	0.3
First child	35.0	3.4	77.0	---	---	78.9	29.7	14.1	5.2	0.8	*
Second child	26.9	*	25.5	---	---	68.1	34.6	20.6	7.8	1.4	*
Third child	16.0	*	6.3	---	---	38.1	23.1	16.6	7.4	1.6	*
Fourth child	7.0	*	1.3	---	---	13.9	11.0	8.4	4.6	1.1	*
Fifth child	2.9	*	0.2	---	---	4.4	4.8	3.7	2.5	0.7	*
Sixth and seventh child	1.7	*	*	---	---	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.7	0.6	*
Eighth child and over	0.4	*	*	---	---	*	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.3	*
Cuban	50.3	1.0	26.3	---	---	51.6	98.4	86.2	28.9	4.7	0.0
First child	21.4	1.0	21.3	---	---	30.2	43.8	24.5	6.2	0.8	*
Second child	17.8	*	4.3	---	---	15.8	36.1	35.7	10.8	1.8	*
Third child	7.7	*	0.7	---	---	4.2	13.3	18.3	7.8	1.0	*
Fourth child	2.2	*	*	---	---	1.1	3.7	5.0	2.7	0.5	*
Fifth child	0.7	*	*	---	---	*	0.9	1.7	0.8	*	*
Sixth and seventh child	0.4	*	*	---	---	*	0.5	0.8	*	*	*
Eighth child and over	*	*	*	---	---	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Hispanic[2]	107.0	2.5	112.1	---	---	172.9	157.8	106.6	50.3	12.5	0.5
First child	41.7	2.3	84.4	---	---	81.2	51.5	24.5	9.0	1.9	*
Second child	33.0	0.1	22.7	---	---	58.2	54.2	33.8	13.5	2.7	*
Third child	19.0	*	4.3	---	---	23.4	32.7	26.8	12.8	2.8	*
Fourth child	8.0	*	0.5	---	---	7.6	12.8	12.6	7.6	2.1	*
Fifth child	3.0	*	*	---	---	1.8	4.4	5.1	3.7	1.1	*
Sixth and seventh child	1.8	*	*	---	---	0.6	2.0	3.1	2.8	1.2	*
Eighth child and over	0.4	*	*	---	---	*	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Estimated birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1992—Con.

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	Age of mother										
	15–44 years[1]	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						
Non-Hispanic[3]											
Total[4]	64.4	1.2	54.4	33.2	85.5	104.7	112.7	78.4	31.2	5.4	0.2
First child	26.3	1.2	40.6	28.2	59.0	49.5	43.0	21.7	7.0	1.1	0.0
Second child	21.3	0.0	10.8	4.4	20.3	34.8	40.1	29.0	10.2	1.5	0.0
Third child	10.4	0.0	2.4	0.6	5.1	14.2	19.0	16.7	7.2	1.1	0.0
Fourth child	3.9	*	0.4	0.1	1.0	4.5	6.8	6.6	3.5	0.7	0.0
Fifth child	1.4	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.3	2.4	1.6	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.8	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
White	60.2	0.5	41.7	22.7	69.8	93.9	111.5	78.7	30.5	5.1	0.2
First child	25.2	0.4	33.4	20.5	52.6	48.0	44.7	22.5	7.2	1.1	0.0
Second child	20.5	0.0	7.1	2.1	14.5	31.7	41.0	30.0	10.3	1.5	0.0
Third child	9.5	*	1.1	0.2	2.4	10.8	18.0	16.9	7.1	1.0	0.0
Fourth child	3.2	*	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.6	5.6	6.1	3.3	0.6	0.0
Fifth child	1.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.5	1.5	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
Black	85.5	4.8	116.0	83.9	162.9	163.0	114.6	69.1	29.4	5.7	0.2
First child	31.4	4.7	76.5	65.8	92.2	58.0	29.4	13.5	4.4	0.8	0.0
Second child	25.0	0.2	28.7	15.3	48.2	52.6	36.1	20.6	7.5	1.1	0.0
Third child	15.4	*	8.7	2.5	17.8	31.4	25.1	16.2	6.8	1.2	0.0
Fourth child	7.4	*	1.8	0.3	4.0	13.8	12.8	9.2	4.5	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	3.4	*	0.3	0.0	0.6	5.1	6.2	4.7	2.6	0.7	*
Sixth and seventh child	2.2	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.9	4.1	3.7	2.4	0.6	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.7	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.0

[1] Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15–44 years.
[2] Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.
[3] Includes origin not stated.
[4] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Rates for Hispanic women based on birth data for 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia. Births for New Hampshire, which did not require reporting of Hispanic origin of mother, and births with origin not stated are included in the rates for non-Hispanic women. See Technical notes.

Table 8. Live births by race of mother, birth rates, and fertility rates: United States and each State, 1992

[By place of residence. Birth rates per 1,000 estimated population in each area; fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years estimated in each area]

State	Number					Birth rate	Fertility rate
	All races	White	Black	American Indian[1]	Asian or Pacific Islander		
United States	4,065,014	3,201,678	673,633	39,453	150,250	15.9	68.9
Alabama	62,260	40,180	21,522	80	478	15.0	64.8
Alaska	11,726	7,934	542	2,697	553	20.0	82.0
Arizona	68,829	59,432	2,448	5,911	1,038	18.0	80.4
Arkansas	34,820	26,289	8,152	162	217	14.5	66.2
California	601,730	492,487	46,509	3,215	59,519	19.5	83.1
Colorado	54,535	49,644	3,008	585	1,298	15.7	65.0
Connecticut	47,573	40,278	6,145	121	1,029	14.5	63.2
Delaware	10,656	7,901	2,553	29	173	15.4	65.2
District of Columbia	10,960	1,607	8,803	8	542	18.7	71.2
Florida	191,713	143,463	44,970	428	2,852	14.2	68.0
Georgia	111,116	68,819	40,382	89	1,826	16.4	66.9
Hawaii	19,864	5,738	685	183	13,258	17.2	75.2
Idaho	17,362	16,834	58	260	210	16.3	73.5
Illinois	191,396	142,842	42,923	264	5,367	16.5	71.4
Indiana	84,140	73,914	9,426	102	698	14.9	64.0
Iowa	38,469	36,567	1,184	162	556	13.7	63.2
Kansas	38,027	33,674	3,314	331	708	15.1	68.2
Kentucky	53,840	48,227	5,188	59	366	14.3	61.5
Louisiana	70,707	39,757	29,841	241	868	16.5	69.8
Maine	16,057	15,762	82	71	142	13.0	56.3
Maryland	77,815	49,619	25,426	135	2,635	15.8	65.3
Massachusetts	87,231	75,141	8,647	146	3,297	14.6	60.8
Michigan	144,089	112,169	29,742	755	1,423	15.3	65.2
Minnesota	65,607	59,187	2,916	1,239	2,265	14.7	63.7
Mississippi	42,681	21,704	20,524	187	266	16.3	70.2
Missouri	76,301	61,908	13,315	212	866	14.7	65.5
Montana	11,472	9,981	49	1,354	88	14.0	63.6
Nebraska	23,397	21,403	1,312	385	297	14.6	66.0
Nevada	22,374	18,962	2,163	380	869	16.7	73.6
New Hampshire	15,990	15,714	109	17	150	14.3	59.5
New Jersey	119,909	90,823	23,406	296	5,384	15.3	66.8
New Mexico	27,922	23,159	513	3,955	295	17.7	77.0
New York	287,887	212,579	60,990	1,066	13,252	15.9	68.1
North Carolina	103,967	70,772	30,333	1,549	1,313	15.2	64.7
North Dakota	8,811	7,831	75	810	95	13.9	63.6
Ohio	162,247	134,344	25,994	202	1,707	14.7	63.9
Oklahoma	47,557	37,305	5,164	4,410	678	14.8	66.5
Oregon	42,035	39,068	955	670	1,342	14.1	62.7
Pennsylvania	164,625	135,996	25,405	241	2,983	13.7	61.6
Rhode Island	14,500	12,673	1,186	123	518	14.5	62.5
South Carolina	56,192	33,977	21,604	81	530	15.6	65.5
South Dakota	11,018	9,110	79	1,749	80	15.6	73.0
Tennessee	73,614	55,279	17,510	116	709	14.6	62.5
Texas	320,845	270,198	43,016	678	6,953	18.1	76.1
Utah	37,200	35,317	245	748	890	20.5	88.5
Vermont	7,737	7,629	34	9	65	13.5	56.6
Virginia	97,198	70,137	23,854	125	3,082	15.2	62.6
Washington	79,450	70,081	3,145	1,662	4,562	15.4	66.1
West Virginia	22,170	21,248	815	9	98	12.3	54.6
Wisconsin	70,670	60,689	7,307	878	1,796	14.2	62.4
Wyoming	6,723	6,326	65	268	64	14.5	62.9

[1]Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

Table 9. Live births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia and each State, 1992

[By place of residence.]

State	All origins	Origin of mother									
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[1]	White	Black	Not stated
All reporting States	4,049,024	643,271	432,047	59,569	11,472	89,031	51,152	3,365,862	2,527,207	657,450	39,891
Alabama	62,260	444	260	86	10	48	40	61,801	39,774	21,488	15
Alaska	11,726	373	197	38	8	48	82	11,338	7,590	531	15
Arizona	68,829	21,862	21,017	164	31	369	281	46,907	37,790	2,399	60
Arkansas	34,820	472	381	22	6	28	35	34,336	25,828	8,133	12
California	601,730	263,525	222,060	2,110	850	30,241	8,264	334,523	228,252	45,510	3,682
Colorado	54,535	10,303	5,375	148	25	181	4,574	44,201	39,512	2,919	31
Connecticut	47,573	5,476	167	3,824	63	753	669	39,607	33,228	5,349	2,490
Delaware	10,656	426	173	189	3	34	27	10,204	7,504	2,502	26
District of Columbia	10,960	893	68	8	7	767	43	10,025	1,319	8,521	42
Florida	191,713	29,367	5,318	4,793	7,555	9,580	2,121	162,220	115,131	43,954	126
Georgia	111,116	2,932	1,876	280	98	441	237	107,967	65,794	40,279	217
Hawaii	19,864	2,241	361	658	12	52	1,158	17,618	5,084	654	5
Idaho	17,362	1,758	1,421	14	2	38	283	15,566	15,065	55	38
Illinois	191,396	27,333	21,015	3,260	210	1,068	1,780	163,601	115,760	42,346	462
Indiana	84,140	1,941	1,422	266	13	75	165	82,109	71,956	9,392	90
Iowa	38,469	853	496	18	4	47	288	37,586	35,724	1,167	30
Kansas	38,027	2,311	1,939	69	8	99	196	35,584	31,283	3,287	132
Kentucky	53,840	372	188	61	12	19	92	53,403	47,840	5,167	65
Louisiana	70,707	977	259	54	63	469	132	69,719	38,900	29,751	11
Maine	16,057	101	31	13	3	3	51	15,313	15,033	75	643
Maryland	77,815	2,980	1,547	164	47	1,023	199	73,582	46,492	24,549	1,253
Massachusetts	87,231	8,522	257	4,717	114	3,171	263	78,132	67,564	7,141	577
Michigan	144,089	4,302	2,701	410	65	183	943	134,557	102,987	29,463	5,230
Minnesota	65,607	1,377	935	77	9	81	275	57,143	52,515	2,132	7,087
Mississippi	42,681	141	61	14	1	13	52	42,522	21,554	20,515	18
Missouri	76,301	1,018	726	70	24	95	103	75,228	60,901	13,282	55
Montana	11,472	189	138	3	3	3	42	10,879	9,458	36	404
Nebraska	23,397	1,105	878	11	4	40	172	21,993	20,013	1,306	299
Nevada	22,374	4,116	3,262	95	90	389	280	18,220	14,901	2,127	38
New Jersey	119,909	17,609	1,420	8,432	944	5,805	1,008	101,978	74,348	22,103	322
New Mexico	27,922	12,957	3,386	33	55	64	9,419	14,964	10,331	489	1
New York	287,887	53,047	4,907	21,230	587	23,201	3,122	223,723	154,439	55,549	11,117
North Carolina	103,967	2,379	1,452	357	40	383	147	101,559	68,482	30,262	29
North Dakota	8,811	119	58	6	1	6	48	8,630	7,657	73	62
Ohio	162,247	2,583	1,127	1,008	42	137	269	159,455	131,703	25,880	209
Oklahoma	47,557	2,045	1,436	85	12	42	470	45,443	35,320	5,124	69
Oregon	42,035	3,561	3,209	47	15	173	117	38,453	35,577	943	21
Pennsylvania	164,625	5,949	502	4,016	77	529	825	158,425	130,265	24,987	251
Rhode Island	14,500	1,553	66	524	11	842	110	12,029	10,408	1,017	918
South Carolina	56,192	625	290	110	16	14	195	55,495	33,379	21,535	72
South Dakota	11,018	109	94	3	–	6	6	10,894	9,008	74	15
Tennessee	73,614	595	323	104	12	63	93	73,000	54,700	17,490	19
Texas	320,845	126,357	109,730	797	206	5,600	10,024	194,214	143,915	42,786	274
Utah	37,200	2,282	1,461	64	15	304	438	34,867	33,062	208	51
Vermont	7,737	30	14	8	2	1	5	6,775	6,672	32	932
Virginia	97,198	3,890	691	438	60	2,275	426	93,225	66,370	23,737	83
Washington	79,450	7,182	5,475	184	21	126	1,376	70,056	61,224	2,993	2,212
West Virginia	22,170	75	37	10	2	5	21	22,090	21,185	812	5
Wisconsin	70,670	2,132	1,455	471	14	86	106	68,468	58,558	7,265	70
Wyoming	6,723	482	385	6	–	11	80	6,235	5,852	61	6

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not require reporting Hispanic origin of mother.

Table 10. Total number of births, rates, and percent of births with selected demographic characteristics, by specified race of mother: United States, 1992

Characteristic	All races	White	Black	American Indian[1]	Asian or Pacific Islander					
					Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
					Number					
Births	4,065,014	3,201,678	673,633	39,453	150,250	25,061	9,098	5,883	28,959	81,249
					Rate					
Birth rate[2]	15.9	15.0	21.3	18.4	18.0	---	---	---	---	---
Fertility rate[3]	68.9	66.5	83.2	75.4	67.2	---	---	---	---	---
Total fertility rate[4]	2,065.0	1,993.5	2,442.0	2,190.0	1,942.0	---	---	---	---	---
Sex ratio[5]	1,050	1,053	1,036	1,034	1,065	1,065	1,049	1,064	1,083	1,062
					Percent					
Births to mothers under 20 years	12.7	10.9	22.7	20.0	5.6	1.0	2.6	18.4	5.6	6.4
Fourth- and higher-order births	10.8	9.6	16.0	22.4	10.4	3.2	3.8	15.4	7.2	14.2
Interval since last live birth of less than 18 months[6]	13.2	11.7	19.6	19.6	15.0	10.3	6.9	18.7	11.7	17.8
Births to unmarried mothers	30.1	22.6	68.1	55.3	14.7	6.1	9.8	45.7	16.8	14.9
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	76.4	77.7	70.0	64.1	81.0	84.8	97.6	81.4	90.7	74.3
Mothers born in the United States	83.0	84.2	91.8	95.9	14.8	9.1	49.1	97.5	14.3	6.8

[1]Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.
[2]Rate per 1,000 population.
[3]Rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years.
[4]Rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5.
[5]Male live births per 1,000 female live births.
[6]Refers only to second- and higher-order births.

Table 11. Total number of births, rates, and percent of births with selected demographic characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

Characteristic	Origin of mother									
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
	All origins[1]	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black
	Number									
Births	4,049,024	643,271	432,047	59,569	11,472	89,031	51,152	3,365,862	2,527,207	657,450
	Rate[3]									
Birth rate[4]	15.9	26.5	27.8	23.2	10.1	27.9		14.8	13.5	21.9
Fertility rate[5]	68.9	108.6	116.0	89.9	50.3	107.0		64.4	60.2	85.5
Total fertility rate[6]	2,065.0	3,043.0	3,196.5	2,644.5	1,485.5	3,076.0		1,941.0	1,810.5	2,514.0
Sex ratio[7]	1,050	1,041	1,040	1,057	1,079	1,040	1,030	1,052	1,056	1,036
	Percent									
Births to mothers under 20 years	12.8	17.1	18.0	21.4	7.1	9.6	20.0	12.0	9.4	22.9
Fourth- and higher-order births	10.8	15.2	16.6	13.3	6.6	12.5	12.1	10.0	8.2	16.0
Interval since last live birth of less than 18 months[8]	13.3	15.8	16.2	17.9	10.6	12.9	15.9	12.8	10.6	19.7
Births to unmarried mothers	30.2	39.1	36.3	57.5	20.2	43.9	37.6	28.5	18.5	68.3
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	76.4	45.9	38.7	59.0	84.4	56.4	65.3	82.1	85.5	70.2
Mothers born in the United States	82.9	37.5	36.4	58.9	27.7	5.6	80.2	91.6	95.6	93.0

[1] Includes origin not stated.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.
[3] Birth, fertility, and total fertility rates by Hispanic origin are estimated for the United States. Rates for Hispanic women are based on birth data for 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia. Births for New Hampshire, which did not require reporting of Hispanic origin, and births with origin not stated are included in the rates for non-Hispanic women. See Technical notes.
[4] Rate per 1,000 population.
[5] Rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years.
[6] Rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5.
[7] Male live births per 1,000 female live births.
[8] Refers only to second- and higher-order births.

Table 12. Live births by race of mother and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1992

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population for specified month. Birth rates based on the total population. Fertility rates based on women aged 15–44 years]

Month	Number			Observed		Seasonally adjusted[1]	
	All races[2]	White	Black	Birth rate	Fertility rate	Birth rate	Fertility rate
Total	4,065,014	3,201,678	673,633	15.9	68.9	...	...
January	334,045	260,383	57,934	15.5	66.8	16.3	70.0
February	315,448	247,679	52,932	15.7	67.5	16.1	69.1
March	339,518	269,301	54,687	15.8	67.9	16.0	69.0
April	333,373	266,064	51,880	16.0	68.9	16.2	69.8
May	344,137	273,894	54,302	16.0	68.9	16.0	69.2
June	339,664	269,004	54,988	16.3	70.2	16.0	69.0
July	359,112	283,028	59,917	16.6	71.8	16.0	69.0
August	348,949	274,646	58,254	16.1	69.8	15.3	66.2
September	347,547	273,412	57,821	16.6	71.8	15.8	68.2
October	343,546	269,701	57,537	15.8	68.7	15.9	68.8
November	321,943	251,225	55,233	15.3	66.5	15.8	68.7
December	337,732	263,341	58,148	15.6	67.5	16.0	69.6

[1] The method of seasonal adjustment, developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is described in The X–11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, Technical Paper No. 15 (1967 revision).
[2] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 13. Live births by day of week and index of occurrence by method of delivery, day of week, and race of mother: United States, 1992

Day of week and race of mother	Average number of births	Index of occurrence[1]				
		Method of delivery				
				Cesarean		
		Total[2]	Vaginal	Total	Primary	Repeat
All races[3]	11,107	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	8,754	78.8	84.9	58.0	69.0	39.9
Monday	11,398	102.6	101.0	108.3	99.7	122.5
Tuesday	12,333	111.0	108.5	120.0	116.1	126.4
Wednesday	11,957	107.7	105.8	114.1	111.7	118.0
Thursday	11,895	107.1	105.3	113.2	110.2	118.2
Friday	11,957	107.7	104.5	118.4	112.8	127.8
Saturday	9,420	84.8	89.9	67.4	80.0	46.5
White	8,748	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	6,722	76.8	83.1	55.7	67.1	37.2
Monday	9,030	103.2	101.5	109.3	100.1	124.2
Tuesday	9,804	112.1	109.4	121.1	117.1	127.6
Wednesday	9,475	108.3	106.5	114.5	112.2	118.2
Thursday	9,429	107.8	105.9	113.9	110.8	118.9
Friday	9,467	108.2	104.8	119.8	113.7	129.7
Saturday	7,280	83.2	88.5	65.2	78.6	43.4
Black	1,841	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	1,588	86.3	91.7	67.4	76.5	51.5
Monday	1,837	99.8	98.6	104.0	97.9	114.6
Tuesday	1,978	107.5	105.2	115.6	112.2	121.5
Wednesday	1,940	105.4	103.1	113.2	110.2	118.5
Thursday	1,925	104.6	102.8	110.6	108.5	114.4
Friday	1,940	105.4	103.4	112.2	108.7	118.3
Saturday	1,673	90.9	95.1	76.5	85.6	60.6

[1]Index is the ratio of the average number of births by a specified method of delivery on a given day of the week to the average daily number of births by a specified method of delivery for the year, multiplied by 100.
[2]Includes method of delivery not stated.
[3]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 14. Number, rate, and ratio of births to unmarried women by age and race of mother: United States, 1992

Age of mother	Number			Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group			Ratio per 1,000 live births		
	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
All ages	1,224,876	721,986	458,969	[2]45.2	[2]35.2	[2]86.5	301.3	225.5	681.3
Under 15 years	11,161	4,553	6,296	---	---	---	913.3	848.3	976.4
15–19 years	353,878	206,830	135,994	44.6	33.0	105.9	700.2	603.5	926.4
15 years	25,459	12,664	12,059				869.9	793.2	970.0
16 years	49,021	27,323	20,158	30.4	21.6	78.0	815.2	733.4	961.3
17 years	74,103	43,861	27,985				755.0	669.0	945.4
18 years	96,009	57,566	35,422	67.3	51.5	147.8	692.4	600.0	923.4
19 years	109,286	65,416	40,370				609.8	511.0	888.5
20–24 years	435,727	258,268	162,561	68.5	52.7	144.3	407.0	317.1	752.4
25–29 years	233,467	137,639	86,853	56.5	45.4	98.2	198.0	142.7	549.8
30–34 years	127,982	75,696	46,860	37.9	31.5	57.7	143.0	101.5	467.0
35–39 years	52,447	32,218	17,608	18.8	16.2	25.8	152.2	114.0	447.0
40 years and over	10,214	6,782	2,797	[3]4.1	[3]3.6	[3]5.4	177.0	146.0	421.2

[1]Includes races other than white and black.
[2]Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.
[3]Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.

NOTE: For 44 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported on the birth certificate; for 6 States, mother's marital status is inferred; see Technical notes.

Table 15. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980–92

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]

Year and race	Age of mother								
	15–44 years[1]	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years[2]
		Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
All races[3]									
1992[4]	45.2	44.6	30.4	67.3	68.5	56.5	37.9	18.8	4.1
1991[4]	45.2	44.8	30.9	65.7	68.0	56.5	38.1	18.0	3.8
1990[4]	43.8	42.5	29.6	60.7	65.1	56.0	37.6	17.3	3.6
1989[4]	41.6	40.1	28.7	56.0	61.2	52.8	34.9	16.0	3.4
1988[4]	38.5	36.4	26.4	51.5	56.0	48.5	32.0	15.0	3.2
1987[4]	36.0	33.8	24.5	48.9	52.6	44.5	29.6	13.5	2.9
1986[4]	34.2	32.3	22.8	48.0	49.3	42.2	27.2	12.2	2.7
1985[4]	32.8	31.4	22.4	45.9	46.5	39.9	25.2	11.6	2.5
1984[4,5]	31.0	30.0	21.9	42.5	43.0	37.1	23.3	10.9	2.5
1983[4,5]	30.3	29.5	22.0	40.7	41.8	35.5	22.4	10.2	2.6
1982[4,5]	30.0	28.7	21.5	39.6	41.5	35.1	21.9	10.0	2.7
1981[4,5]	29.5	27.9	20.9	39.0	41.1	34.5	20.8	9.8	2.6
1980[4,5]	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
1980[5,6]	28.4	27.5	20.7	38.7	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4	2.3
1975[5,6]	24.5	23.9	19.3	32.5	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1970[6,7]	26.4	22.4	17.1	32.9	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
White									
Race of mother:									
1992[4]	35.2	33.0	21.6	51.5	52.7	45.4	31.5	16.2	3.6
1991[4]	34.6	32.8	21.8	49.6	51.5	44.6	31.1	15.2	3.2
1990[4]	32.9	30.6	20.4	44.9	48.2	43.0	29.9	14.5	3.2
1989[4]	30.2	28.0	19.3	40.2	43.8	39.1	26.8	13.1	2.9
1988[4]	27.4	25.3	17.6	36.8	39.2	35.4	24.2	12.1	2.7
1987[4]	25.3	23.2	16.2	34.5	36.6	32.0	22.3	10.7	2.4
1986[4]	23.9	21.8	14.9	33.5	34.2	30.5	20.1	9.7	2.2
1985[4]	22.5	20.8	14.5	31.2	31.7	28.5	18.4	9.0	2.0
1984[4,5]	20.6	19.3	13.7	27.9	28.5	25.5	16.8	8.4	2.0
1983[4,5]	19.8	18.7	13.6	26.4	27.1	23.8	15.9	7.8	2.0
1982[4,5]	19.3	18.0	13.1	25.3	26.5	23.1	15.3	7.4	2.1
1981[4,5]	18.6	17.2	12.6	24.6	25.8	22.3	14.2	7.2	1.9
1980[4,5]	18.1	16.5	12.0	24.1	25.1	21.5	14.1	7.1	1.8
Race of child:									
1980[5,6]	16.2	15.9	11.7	22.8	22.4	17.3	10.5	5.3	1.4
1975[5,6]	12.4	12.0	9.6	16.5	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	1.5
1970[6,7]	13.9	10.9	7.5	17.6	22.5	21.1	14.2	7.6	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother and race: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980–92—Con.

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]

Year and race	Age of mother								
	15–44 years[1]	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years[2]
		Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
Black									
Race of mother:									
1992[4]	86.5	105.9	78.0	147.8	144.3	98.2	57.7	25.8	5.4
1991[4]	89.5	108.5	80.4	148.7	147.5	100.9	60.1	25.6	5.4
1990[4]	90.5	106.0	78.8	143.7	144.8	105.3	61.5	25.5	5.1
1989[4]	90.7	104.5	78.9	140.9	142.4	102.9	60.5	24.9	5.0
1988[4]	86.5	96.1	73.5	130.5	133.6	97.2	57.4	24.1	5.0
1987[4]	82.6	90.9	69.9	123.0	126.1	91.6	53.1	22.4	4.7
1986[4]	79.0	88.5	67.0	121.1	118.0	84.6	50.0	20.6	4.4
1985[4]	77.0	87.6	66.8	117.9	113.1	79.3	47.5	20.4	4.3
1984[4,5]	75.2	86.1	66.5	113.6	107.9	77.8	43.8	19.4	4.3
1983[4,5]	76.2	85.5	66.8	111.9	107.2	79.7	43.8	19.4	4.8
1982[4,5]	77.9	85.1	66.3	112.7	109.3	82.7	44.1	19.5	5.2
1981[4,5]	79.4	85.0	65.9	114.2	110.7	83.1	45.5	19.6	5.6
1980[4,5]	81.1	87.9	68.8	118.2	112.3	81.4	46.7	19.0	5.5
Race of child:									
1980[5,6]	83.2	90.3	70.6	121.8	116.0	82.9	47.0	18.5	5.5
1975[5,6]	84.2	93.5	76.8	123.8	108.0	75.7	50.0	20.5	7.2
1970[6,7]	95.5	96.9	77.9	136.4	131.5	100.9	71.8	32.9	10.4

[1]Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15–44 years.
[2]Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40–44 years.
[3]Includes races other than white and black.
[4]Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States; see Technical notes.
[5]Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.
[6]Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see Technical notes.
[7]Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

Table 16. Number and percent of births to unmarried women and number and percent of births of low birthweight, by race of mother: United States and each State, 1992

[By place of residence]

State	Births to unmarried women[1]						Low birthweight[2]					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	All races[3]	White	Black	All races[3]	White	Black	All races[3]	White	Black	All races[3]	White	Black
United States	1,224,876	721,986	458,969	30.1	22.6	68.1	287,493	185,662	89,517	7.1	5.8	13.3
Alabama	20,272	5,517	14,680	32.6	13.7	68.2	5,264	2,470	2,763	8.5	6.2	12.8
Alaska	3,215	1,505	191	27.4	19.0	35.2	577	344	58	4.9	4.3	10.7
Arizona	24,939	19,443	1,598	36.2	32.7	65.3	4,419	3,684	306	6.4	6.2	12.5
Arkansas	10,781	4,886	5,822	31.0	18.6	71.4	2,835	1,720	1,095	8.2	6.5	13.5
California	206,396	167,651	29,226	34.3	34.0	62.8	35,704	25,890	5,880	5.9	5.3	12.6
Colorado	12,971	10,801	1,686	23.8	21.8	56.1	4,632	3,964	509	8.5	8.0	16.9
Connecticut	13,657	8,934	4,347	28.7	22.2	70.7	3,264	2,324	857	6.9	5.8	14.0
Delaware	3,470	1,593	1,853	32.6	20.2	72.6	806	459	333	7.6	5.8	13.1
District of Columbia	7,334	244	6,828	66.9	15.2	77.6	1,556	73	1,438	14.3	4.6	16.4
Florida	65,491	33,993	30,963	34.2	23.7	68.9	14,239	8,596	5,408	7.4	6.0	12.0
Georgia	38,925	11,607	27,103	35.0	16.9	67.1	9,490	4,105	5,267	8.5	6.0	13.1
Hawaii	5,204	888	133	26.2	15.5	19.4	1,430	309	73	7.2	5.4	10.7
Idaho	3,179	3,016	21	18.3	17.9	36.2	955	922	5	5.5	5.5	*
Illinois	63,979	29,544	33,993	33.4	20.7	79.2	14,772	8,114	6,258	7.7	5.7	14.6
Indiana	24,786	17,461	7,237	29.5	23.6	76.8	5,635	4,422	1,165	6.7	6.0	12.4
Iowa	9,058	7,990	889	23.5	21.9	75.1	2,200	1,989	152	5.7	5.4	12.9
Kansas	9,224	6,789	2,180	24.3	20.2	65.8	2,451	2,007	383	6.4	6.0	11.6
Kentucky	14,181	10,455	3,659	26.3	21.7	70.5	3,681	3,050	611	6.8	6.3	11.8
Louisiana	28,452	7,350	20,899	40.2	18.5	70.0	6,620	2,477	4,080	9.4	6.2	13.7
Maine	4,063	3,980	30	25.3	25.3	36.6	808	793	5	5.0	5.0	*
Maryland	23,717	8,089	15,303	30.5	16.3	60.2	6,432	2,799	3,464	8.3	5.7	13.7
Massachusetts	22,618	16,368	5,446	25.9	21.8	63.0	5,185	4,019	940	6.0	5.4	10.9
Michigan	38,620	16,838	21,431	26.8	15.0	72.1	10,780	6,257	4,393	7.5	5.6	14.8
Minnesota	15,058	11,451	2,170	23.0	19.3	74.4	3,408	2,867	333	5.2	4.8	11.4
Mississippi	18,312	3,291	14,872	42.9	15.2	72.5	4,221	1,473	2,705	9.9	6.8	13.2
Missouri	24,049	13,340	10,474	31.5	21.5	78.7	5,587	3,701	1,811	7.3	6.0	13.6
Montana	3,032	2,076	17	26.4	20.8	*	688	600	5	6.0	6.0	*
Nebraska	5,290	4,019	954	22.6	18.8	72.7	1,315	1,124	155	5.6	5.3	11.8
Nevada	7,449	5,462	1,555	33.3	28.8	71.9	1,599	1,218	298	7.1	6.4	13.8
New Hampshire	3,068	3,000	54	19.2	19.1	49.5	841	821	9	5.3	5.2	*
New Jersey	31,631	15,821	15,385	26.4	17.4	65.7	8,664	5,136	3,143	7.2	5.7	13.5
New Mexico	11,023	8,003	298	39.5	34.6	58.1	2,013	1,696	68	7.2	7.3	13.3
New York	100,260	56,641	41,360	34.8	26.6	67.8	21,841	12,924	7,973	7.6	6.1	13.1
North Carolina	32,547	11,394	20,262	31.3	16.1	66.8	8,737	4,499	4,015	8.4	6.4	13.2
North Dakota	1,995	1,425	15	22.6	18.2	*	448	390	10	5.1	5.0	*
Ohio	51,317	31,024	20,051	31.6	23.1	77.1	11,920	8,190	3,600	7.4	6.1	13.9
Oklahoma	13,486	8,025	3,532	28.4	21.5	68.4	3,175	2,252	634	6.7	6.1	12.4
Oregon	11,343	10,059	676	27.0	25.7	70.8	2,175	1,938	104	5.2	5.0	10.9
Pennsylvania	51,959	31,183	20,181	31.6	22.9	79.4	11,799	7,897	3,689	7.2	5.8	14.5
Rhode Island	4,298	3,256	797	29.6	25.7	67.2	897	738	109	6.3	5.9	9.3
South Carolina	19,934	5,693	14,173	35.5	16.8	65.6	5,066	2,146	2,879	9.0	6.3	13.3
South Dakota	2,933	1,652	26	26.6	18.1	32.9	573	462	7	5.2	5.1	*
Tennessee	24,061	11,088	12,829	32.7	20.1	73.3	6,241	3,722	2,451	8.5	6.7	14.0
Texas	55,994	35,324	20,032	17.5	13.1	46.6	22,388	16,277	5,583	7.0	6.0	13.0
Utah	5,634	5,004	127	15.1	14.2	51.8	2,085	1,964	22	5.6	5.6	9.0
Vermont	1,811	1,774	13	23.4	23.3	*	431	422	6	5.6	5.5	*
Virginia	27,538	11,924	15,237	28.3	17.0	63.9	7,158	3,968	3,000	7.4	5.7	12.6
Washington	20,116	16,448	1,740	25.3	23.5	55.3	4,205	3,458	373	5.3	4.9	11.9
West Virginia	6,149	5,559	581	27.7	26.2	71.3	1,599	1,489	101	7.2	7.0	12.4
Wisconsin	18,444	11,685	6,007	26.1	19.3	82.2	4,193	3,046	982	5.9	5.0	13.4
Wyoming	1,613	1,423	33	24.0	22.5	50.8	491	457	9	7.3	7.2	*

[1] For 44 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported on the birth certificate; for 6 States, mother's marital status is inferred; see Technical notes.
[2] Less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).
[3] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 17. Birth rates by age and race of father: United States, 1980–92

[Rates are live births per 1,000 men in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1980 and 1990 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for age of father not stated are distributed]

Year and race of father	Age of father									
	15–54 years[1]	15–19 years[2]	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years	55 years and over
All races[3]										
1992	55.8	24.6	87.7	113.1	94.2	51.3	20.4	7.3	2.7	0.4
1991	57.1	24.8	88.0	114.7	95.1	51.8	20.2	7.5	2.7	0.4
1990	58.4	23.5	88.0	116.4	97.8	53.0	21.0	7.5	2.8	0.4
1989	57.2	21.9	85.4	114.3	94.8	51.4	20.4	7.4	2.7	0.6
1988	55.8	19.6	82.4	111.6	93.2	49.9	19.9	7.1	2.7	0.4
1987	55.0	18.3	80.5	109.9	91.2	48.6	19.0	6.9	2.6	0.4
1986	54.8	17.9	80.3	109.6	90.3	46.8	18.3	6.7	2.6	0.4
1985	55.6	18.0	81.2	112.3	91.1	47.3	18.1	6.6	2.5	0.4
1984[4]	55.0	17.8	80.7	111.4	89.9	46.0	17.8	6.3	2.4	0.4
1983[4]	55.1	18.2	82.6	113.0	89.1	45.2	17.4	6.4	2.3	0.4
1982[4]	56.4	18.6	86.5	117.3	90.3	44.5	17.5	6.4	2.3	0.4
1981[4]	56.3	18.4	88.4	119.1	88.7	43.3	17.0	6.2	2.3	0.4
1980[4]	57.0	18.8	92.0	123.1	91.0	42.8	17.1	6.1	2.2	0.3
White										
1992	52.2	18.9	78.2	110.1	93.2	49.3	18.8	6.4	2.2	0.3
1991	53.3	19.1	78.4	111.5	93.6	49.7	18.5	6.5	2.2	0.3
1990	54.6	18.1	78.3	113.2	96.1	50.9	19.2	6.5	2.2	0.3
1989	53.3	16.7	75.9	110.8	93.0	49.1	18.7	6.3	2.1	0.4
1988	52.2	14.8	73.7	108.3	91.2	47.6	18.1	6.1	2.1	0.3
1987	51.6	13.9	72.8	107.0	89.5	46.2	17.3	5.9	2.0	0.3
1986	51.7	13.8	73.3	107.0	88.7	44.4	16.6	5.7	2.0	0.3
1985	52.6	14.0	74.7	109.9	89.5	44.8	16.3	5.6	1.9	0.3
1984[4]	51.8	14.0	74.3	108.8	87.9	43.5	16.0	5.3	1.9	0.3
1983[4]	52.0	14.4	76.3	110.2	86.8	42.6	15.5	5.3	1.8	0.3
1982[4]	53.1	14.9	80.1	114.2	87.5	41.7	15.6	5.3	1.9	0.3
1981[4]	52.9	15.0	81.7	115.8	85.8	40.3	15.0	5.2	1.8	0.3
1980[4]	53.4	15.4	84.9	119.4	87.8	39.7	15.0	5.1	1.8	0.3
Black										
1992	81.0	57.4	158.0	140.1	96.8	56.9	28.4	13.9	6.2	1.4
1991	83.4	58.0	158.5	143.3	100.1	58.8	29.4	14.2	6.7	1.4
1990	84.9	55.2	158.2	144.9	103.2	60.4	31.1	15.0	7.1	1.4
1989	84.1	52.9	153.4	143.5	101.4	59.9	31.1	14.9	6.9	2.7
1988	80.7	48.1	144.1	137.9	100.0	58.0	30.6	14.3	6.9	1.4
1987	78.3	44.6	136.1	133.9	97.4	58.0	30.0	13.8	6.6	1.3
1986	77.2	42.6	131.4	131.6	97.4	58.0	29.1	13.5	6.7	1.3
1985	77.2	41.8	129.5	132.7	97.3	59.4	29.5	13.3	6.5	1.2
1984[4]	76.7	40.9	128.0	132.2	98.3	58.4	29.3	13.3	6.1	1.2
1983[4]	77.2	40.7	129.1	134.4	99.0	59.6	29.6	13.5	6.0	1.2
1982[4]	79.5	40.3	133.4	141.2	103.6	61.1	29.6	13.9	6.0	1.2
1981[4]	80.4	38.9	138.4	145.6	104.3	61.3	29.7	13.3	5.7	1.2
1980[4]	83.0	40.1	145.3	152.8	109.6	62.0	31.2	13.6	5.9	1.1

[1]Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of father, to men aged 15–54 years.
[2]Rates computed by relating births of fathers under 20 years of age to men aged 15–19 years.
[3]Includes races other than white and black.
[4]Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

Table 18. Live births by educational attainment of mother, by age and race of mother: United States, 1992

Age and race of mother	Total	Years of school completed by mother					
		0–8 years	9–11 years	12 years	13–15 years	16 years or more	Not stated
All races[1]							
All ages	4,065,014	259,238	683,287	1,468,019	834,965	754,963	64,542
Under 15 years	12,220	9,234	2,411	–	–	–	575
15–19 years	505,415	52,889	269,593	153,661	20,015	–	9,257
15 years	29,267	10,202	18,115	–	–	–	950
16 years	60,136	9,270	47,992	1,673	–	–	1,201
17 years	98,146	9,388	73,119	13,519	286	–	1,834
18 years	138,663	10,981	68,477	53,445	3,456	–	2,304
19 years	179,203	13,048	61,890	85,024	16,273	–	2,968
20–24 years	1,070,490	70,776	224,399	500,201	214,541	44,440	16,133
25–29 years	1,179,264	59,409	111,472	440,663	298,458	251,936	17,326
30–34 years	895,271	40,765	53,717	269,541	212,971	304,338	13,939
35–39 years	344,644	20,552	18,508	90,258	77,351	131,992	5,983
40 years and over	57,710	5,613	3,187	13,695	11,629	22,257	1,329
White							
All ages	3,201,678	218,804	484,604	1,132,244	666,637	654,504	44,885
Under 15 years	5,367	4,083	1,032	–	–	–	252
15–19 years	342,739	42,053	177,118	104,493	13,281	–	5,794
15 years	15,966	6,005	9,468	–	–	–	493
16 years	37,256	6,811	28,771	999	–	–	675
17 years	65,564	7,919	47,436	8,860	210	–	1,139
18 years	95,949	9,625	46,975	35,667	2,191	–	1,491
19 years	128,004	11,693	44,468	58,967	10,880	–	1,996
20–24 years	814,422	63,254	169,061	373,498	161,673	36,000	10,936
25–29 years	964,586	52,524	84,354	353,897	243,304	218,135	12,372
30–34 years	745,510	35,335	38,285	218,873	176,132	266,682	10,203
35–39 years	282,617	17,147	12,589	71,092	62,938	114,455	4,396
40 years and over	46,437	4,408	2,165	10,391	9,309	19,232	932
Black							
All ages	673,633	23,551	174,010	278,582	132,016	51,202	14,272
Under 15 years	6,448	4,855	1,293	–	–	–	300
15–19 years	146,800	9,204	84,369	44,238	5,997	–	2,992
15 years	12,432	3,939	8,068	–	–	–	425
16 years	20,970	2,210	17,677	616	–	–	467
17 years	29,600	1,208	23,516	4,214	63	–	599
18 years	38,362	988	19,530	16,040	1,104	–	700
19 years	45,436	859	15,578	23,368	4,830	–	801
20–24 years	216,057	3,433	48,231	109,942	44,675	5,852	3,924
25–29 years	157,960	2,511	22,396	69,549	42,708	17,367	3,429
30–34 years	100,339	1,976	12,333	38,395	27,103	18,056	2,476
35–39 years	39,389	1,255	4,635	14,088	9,973	8,482	956
40 years and over	6,640	317	753	2,370	1,560	1,445	195

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 19. Number of live births and percent distribution by weight gain during pregnancy and median weight gain, according to period of gestation and race of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

Period of gestation[1] and race of mother	All births	Weight gain during pregnancy									Median weight gain
		Less than 16 pounds	16–20 pounds	21–25 pounds	26–30 pounds	31–35 pounds	36–40 pounds	41–45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Not stated	
All gestational periods[2]	Number										Pounds
All races[3]	3,463,284	295,378	325,628	453,707	607,884	450,797	391,305	200,164	317,914	420,507	...
White	2,709,191	200,993	238,228	357,654	493,891	376,647	323,416	166,779	255,873	295,710	...
Black	627,124	82,256	73,432	78,217	91,633	58,797	55,348	27,561	53,681	106,199	...
Under 37 weeks											
All races[3]	373,834	54,485	47,417	49,564	55,592	35,779	30,153	14,894	25,952	59,998	...
White	245,207	29,881	29,414	34,020	39,125	26,595	22,086	11,132	18,773	34,181	...
Black	115,404	22,643	16,224	13,750	14,482	7,919	7,177	3,333	6,544	23,332	...
37–39 weeks											
All races[3]	1,457,420	121,493	141,394	201,480	266,331	192,680	162,897	81,021	123,053	167,071	...
White	1,134,983	83,292	103,522	157,899	215,045	159,648	133,071	66,693	97,766	118,047	...
Black	264,706	32,882	31,238	35,022	40,624	25,892	24,183	11,845	21,923	41,097	...
40 weeks and over											
All races[3]	1,614,087	118,373	136,025	201,781	284,761	221,560	197,578	103,937	168,363	181,709	...
White	1,317,169	87,182	104,788	165,132	238,784	189,767	167,751	88,703	138,917	136,145	...
Black	241,830	26,395	25,727	29,221	36,326	24,880	23,871	12,335	25,106	37,969	...
All gestation periods[2]	Percent distribution										
All races[3]	100.0	9.7	10.7	14.9	20.0	14.8	12.9	6.6	10.4	...	30.5
White	100.0	8.3	9.9	14.8	20.5	15.6	13.4	6.9	10.6	...	30.7
Black	100.0	15.8	14.1	15.0	17.6	11.3	10.6	5.3	10.3	...	28.6
Under 37 weeks											
All races[3]	100.0	17.4	15.1	15.8	17.7	11.4	9.6	4.7	8.3	...	26.8
White	100.0	14.2	13.9	16.1	18.5	12.6	10.5	5.3	8.9	...	28.4
Black	100.0	24.6	17.6	14.9	15.7	8.6	7.8	3.6	7.1	...	25.0
37–39 weeks											
All races[3]	100.0	9.4	11.0	15.6	20.6	14.9	12.6	6.3	9.5	...	30.4
White	100.0	8.2	10.2	15.5	21.1	15.7	13.1	6.6	9.6	...	30.6
Black	100.0	14.7	14.0	15.7	18.2	11.6	10.8	5.3	9.8	...	28.7
40 weeks and over											
All races[3]	100.0	8.3	9.5	14.1	19.9	15.5	13.8	7.3	11.8	...	30.9
White	100.0	7.4	8.9	14.0	20.2	16.1	14.2	7.5	11.8	...	31.0
Black	100.0	12.9	12.6	14.3	17.8	12.2	11.7	6.1	12.3	...	30.3

[1] Expressed in completed weeks.
[2] Includes births with period of gestation not stated.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of weight gain during pregnancy.

Table 20. Percent low birthweight by weight gain during pregnancy, period of gestation, and race of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

[Low birthweight is defined as weight of less than 2,500 grams (5lb 8 oz)]

Period of gestation[1] and race of mother	Total	Weight gain during pregnancy								
		Less than 16 pounds	16–20 pounds	21–25 pounds	26–30 pounds	31–35 pounds	36–40 pounds	41–45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Not stated
All gestational periods[2]										
All races[3]	7.3	15.3	10.9	7.3	5.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	10.9
White	5.9	12.2	9.2	6.3	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.9	8.4
Black	13.4	23.4	16.8	12.2	10.1	8.2	7.4	6.7	6.6	18.0
Under 37 weeks										
All races[3]	42.4	58.1	48.5	40.2	35.4	31.8	31.9	31.5	32.2	50.3
White	40.6	57.2	47.9	39.7	34.7	31.2	31.9	31.6	32.9	47.7
Black	47.0	60.5	50.3	42.2	37.9	34.5	32.9	32.2	31.2	55.1
37–39 weeks										
All races[3]	4.5	7.8	6.4	4.8	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	5.9
White	3.8	6.4	5.5	4.2	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	4.7
Black	7.6	11.7	9.4	7.5	6.5	5.7	5.0	4.5	4.6	9.3
40 weeks and over										
All races[3]	1.6	3.4	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.4
White	1.2	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.7
Black	3.6	6.3	4.7	3.6	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	4.7

[1]Expressed in completed weeks.
[2]Includes births with period of gestation not stated.
[3]Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of weight gain during pregnancy.

Table 21. Number of live births and percent distribution by weight gain during pregnancy and median weight gain, according to period of gestation, Hispanic orgin of mother, and race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

Period of gestation[1] and race of mother	All births	Weight gain during pregnancy									
		Total	Less than 16 pounds	16–20 pounds	21–25 pounds	26–30 pounds	31–35 pounds	36–40 pounds	41–45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Median weight gain
All gestational periods[2]	Number	Percent distribution									Pounds
All origins[3]	3,447,294	100.0	9.7	10.7	14.9	20.0	14.8	12.9	6.6	10.4	30.5
Hispanic	379,746	100.0	11.9	12.9	15.4	19.5	13.5	11.6	6.0	9.3	29.9
Mexican	209,987	100.0	13.0	13.8	15.7	18.9	13.1	11.1	5.8	8.6	28.8
Puerto Rican	57,459	100.0	11.3	12.2	15.1	18.8	13.4	11.8	6.3	11.1	30.2
Cuban	10,622	100.0	7.1	8.8	12.5	21.8	15.1	15.0	7.2	12.5	31.0
Central and South American	58,790	100.0	10.4	12.6	15.4	21.4	13.8	12.3	5.7	8.5	30.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	42,888	100.0	10.9	11.6	15.0	19.5	14.4	11.8	6.5	10.3	30.3
Non-Hispanic[4]	3,031,339	100.0	9.5	10.5	14.9	20.0	14.9	13.0	6.6	10.6	30.5
White	2,298,955	100.0	7.9	9.5	14.7	20.6	15.9	13.6	7.0	10.8	30.7
Black	611,940	100.0	15.9	14.1	15.0	17.5	11.3	10.6	5.3	10.3	28.5
Under 37 weeks											
All origins[3]	372,664	100.0	17.4	15.1	15.8	17.7	11.4	9.6	4.7	8.3	26.8
Hispanic	42,091	100.0	18.1	16.2	15.6	17.9	11.1	9.0	4.7	7.3	26.0
Mexican	22,621	100.0	19.0	16.7	15.5	17.1	10.9	9.2	4.8	6.9	25.8
Puerto Rican	7,538	100.0	18.1	16.3	16.0	16.9	11.2	8.8	4.5	8.2	25.9
Cuban	1,076	100.0	13.8	12.3	12.7	20.9	11.5	11.1	6.3	11.3	30.2
Central and South American	5,992	100.0	17.1	16.7	16.1	20.4	11.0	8.6	4.0	6.1	26.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	4,864	100.0	16.9	14.8	15.7	19.1	11.6	8.9	4.9	8.2	26.9
Non-Hispanic[4]	326,865	100.0	17.3	15.0	15.8	17.7	11.4	9.7	4.8	8.4	26.9
White	201,089	100.0	13.5	13.6	16.2	18.6	12.8	10.7	5.4	9.2	28.7
Black	113,315	100.0	24.6	17.6	14.9	15.7	8.6	7.8	3.6	7.1	24.9
37–39 weeks											
All origins[3]	1,450,935	100.0	9.4	11.0	15.6	20.6	14.9	12.6	6.3	9.5	30.4
Hispanic	164,140	100.0	11.6	13.2	15.9	20.0	13.6	11.4	5.7	8.6	29.5
Mexican	90,856	100.0	12.8	14.1	16.2	19.4	13.2	10.9	5.5	7.9	28.5
Puerto Rican	24,680	100.0	10.8	12.3	15.7	19.8	13.5	11.8	5.9	10.3	30.2
Cuban	4,795	100.0	6.7	9.1	13.4	22.8	15.2	14.9	6.8	11.1	30.8
Central and South American	25,283	100.0	10.1	12.8	15.5	22.2	14.2	12.2	5.2	7.9	30.1
Other and unknown Hispanic	18,526	100.0	10.8	12.1	15.7	19.3	14.6	11.3	6.7	9.5	30.1
Non-Hispanic[4]	1,272,664	100.0	9.2	10.7	15.6	20.7	15.1	12.7	6.3	9.6	30.4
White	959,307	100.0	7.7	9.8	15.5	21.3	16.0	13.3	6.7	9.8	30.6
Black	258,401	100.0	14.8	14.0	15.7	18.1	11.6	10.8	5.3	9.8	28.6
40 weeks and over											
All origins[3]	1,605,785	100.0	8.3	9.5	14.1	19.9	15.5	13.8	7.3	11.8	30.8
Hispanic	170,851	100.0	10.7	11.9	14.8	19.3	13.9	12.4	6.6	10.5	30.3
Mexican	95,483	100.0	11.9	12.9	15.2	18.8	13.5	11.7	6.3	9.7	30.0
Puerto Rican	24,385	100.0	10.0	10.9	14.4	18.5	13.8	12.6	7.1	12.7	30.6
Cuban	4,734	100.0	6.1	7.8	11.5	21.0	15.8	15.9	7.9	14.1	32.6
Central and South American	27,134	100.0	9.4	11.5	15.1	20.8	14.0	13.2	6.5	9.6	30.4
Other and unknown Hispanic	19,115	100.0	9.5	10.3	14.1	19.7	14.9	12.9	6.8	11.7	30.6
Non-Hispanic[4]	1,418,081	100.0	8.0	9.3	14.0	19.9	15.6	13.9	7.3	11.9	30.9
White	1,130,350	100.0	7.0	8.5	13.9	20.3	16.3	14.4	7.6	11.9	31.1
Black	235,504	100.0	13.0	12.7	14.4	17.8	12.2	11.7	6.0	12.3	30.2

[1]Expressed in completed weeks.
[2]Includes births with period of gestation not stated.
[3]Includes origin not stated.
[4]Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California and New Hampshire, which did not require reporting of either weight gain during pregnancy or Hispanic origin of mother.

Table 22. Percent low birthweight by weight gain during pregnancy and Hispanic origin of mother, and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

[Low birthweight is defined as weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz)]

Origin of mother	Total	Weight gain during pregnancy								
		Less than 16 pounds	16–20 pounds	21–25 pounds	26–30 pounds	31–35 pounds	36–40 pounds	41–45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Not stated
All origins[1]	7.3	15.3	10.9	7.3	5.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	10.9
Hispanic	6.7	11.8	8.4	6.3	5.1	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.8	8.6
Mexican	6.0	10.1	7.4	5.6	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	7.5
Puerto Rican	9.2	17.8	11.6	8.7	7.0	5.5	5.1	3.9	4.5	12.9
Cuban	6.2	15.3	9.7	6.2	4.7	5.0	3.9	4.4	3.4	12.3
Central and South American	5.9	10.7	7.4	5.5	4.9	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.5	7.9
Other and unknown Hispanic	7.5	14.1	10.2	7.2	6.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	9.6
Non-Hispanic[2]	7.4	15.8	11.2	7.4	5.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	11.5
White	5.8	12.3	9.4	6.3	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	8.3
Black	13.4	23.5	16.9	12.3	10.2	8.3	7.5	6.7	6.6	18.2

[1]Includes origin not stated.
[2]Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California and New Hampshire, which did not require reporting of either weight gain during pregnancy or Hispanic origin of mother.

Table 23. Percent of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by specified race of mother: United States, 1992

Characteristic	All races	White	Black	American Indian[1]	Asian or Pacific Islander				
					Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	77.7	80.8	63.9	62.1	76.6	83.8	88.2	69.9	78.7	72.8
Third trimester or no prenatal care	5.2	4.2	9.9	11.0	4.9	2.9	2.4	7.0	4.3	5.9
Smoker[2]	16.9	17.9	13.8	22.5	4.8	1.7	6.6	18.5	4.8	3.6
Drinker[3]	2.6	2.4	3.3	6.6	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.7	0.7	0.8
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs[4]	9.7	8.3	15.8	14.0	10.0	7.0	9.3	8.9	8.0	11.5
Cesarean delivery rate	22.3	22.5	22.1	17.9	19.8	20.8	19.5	18.0	24.3	18.0
Infant										
Preterm births[5]	10.7	9.1	18.4	11.6	9.9	7.0	7.9	11.4	10.9	10.5
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight[6]	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Low birthweight[7]	7.1	5.8	13.3	6.2	6.6	5.0	7.0	6.9	7.4	6.7
4,000 grams or more[8]	10.7	12.1	5.3	12.3	6.1	6.2	5.1	9.0	6.3	5.9
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7[9]	1.5	1.2	2.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1
1-minute Apgar score of less than 7[9]	8.5	7.9	11.0	8.8	6.4	4.8	4.9	6.8	7.5	6.6

[1]Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.
[2]Excludes data from California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use.
[3]Excludes data from California, New York, and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of alcohol use.
[4]Excludes data from California, which did not require reporting of weight gain.
[5]Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.
[6]Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz) or more.
[7]Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).
[8]Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz or more.
[9]Excludes data for California and Texas, which did not require reporting of either 1- or 5-minute Apgar score.

Table 24. Percent of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

Characteristic	All origins[1]	Origin of mother								
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	77.7	64.2	62.1	67.8	86.8	66.8	68.0	80.3	84.9	64.0
Third trimester or no prenatal care	5.2	9.5	10.5	8.0	2.1	7.9	7.5	4.4	2.8	9.8
Smoker[3]	16.9	5.8	4.3	12.7	5.9	2.6	10.1	18.2	19.7	13.8
Drinker[4]	2.6	1.2	1.0	2.6	0.9	0.8	2.0	2.7	2.5	3.3
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs[5]	9.7	11.9	13.0	11.3	7.1	10.4	10.9	9.5	7.9	15.9
Cesarean delivery rate	22.3	21.2	20.5	21.9	33.9	22.1	22.5	22.5	22.8	22.2
Infant										
Preterm births[6]	10.7	10.7	10.4	13.2	10.0	10.5	11.2	10.7	8.7	18.5
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight[7]	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	3.0
Low birthweight[8]	7.1	6.1	5.6	9.2	6.1	5.8	7.2	7.3	5.7	13.4
4,000 grams or more[9]	10.7	9.3	9.7	7.1	10.2	9.4	7.9	11.0	12.7	5.3
5-minute Apgar scores of less than 7[10]	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.6
1-minute Apgar scores of less than 7[10]	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.0	4.6	6.2	8.2	8.6	8.0	11.0

[1] Includes origin not stated.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.
[3] Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use.
[4] Excludes data from California, New York, and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of alcohol use.
[5] Excludes data from California, which did not require reporting of weight gain.
[6] Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.
[7] Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).
[8] Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).
[9] Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz or more.
[10] Excludes data for California and Texas, which did not require reporting of either 1- or 5-minute Apgar score.

NOTE: Excludes New Hampshire, which did not require reporting of Hispanic origin of mother.

Table 25. Live births with selected medical risk factors and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 1992

[Rates are number of live births with specified medical risk factor per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Medical risk factor and race of mother	All births[1]	Medical risk factor reported	Age of mother: All ages	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–49 years	Not stated
All races[2]	Number					Rate				Number
Anemia	4,065,014	71,942	18.3	26.8	22.0	15.5	14.2	14.1	14.8	123,515
Cardiac disease	4,065,014	15,544	3.9	2.3	2.9	4.0	5.2	5.8	6.4	123,515
Acute or chronic lung disease	4,065,014	16,593	4.2	5.3	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.9	123,515
Diabetes	4,065,014	102,253	25.9	8.9	16.4	25.6	35.3	50.6	69.6	123,515
Genital herpes[3,4]	3,588,024	28,747	8.2	5.6	7.1	7.9	9.9	11.6	10.5	78,494
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios[3]	3,908,869	29,860	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.5	9.2	11.0	116,158
Hemoglobinopathy[3]	3,908,869	2,160	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	116,158
Hypertension, chronic	4,065,014	25,964	6.6	2.7	4.0	5.9	8.6	14.4	24.5	123,515
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	4,065,014	112,419	28.5	33.4	28.6	27.3	26.0	30.4	37.8	123,515
Eclampsia	4,065,014	14,369	3.6	5.6	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.6	123,515
Incompetent cervix[3]	3,908,869	8,516	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.9	3.6	116,158
Previous infant 4,000+ grams[3]	3,908,869	38,793	10.2	1.6	6.3	11.0	15.2	18.4	21.4	116,158
Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant[3]	3,908,869	45,073	11.9	6.1	11.8	12.0	13.4	15.9	17.0	116,158
Renal disease	4,065,014	8,933	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	123,515
Rh sensitization[5]	4,026,987	24,832	6.4	4.9	5.9	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.1	124,509
Uterine bleeding[4]	3,744,169	29,159	8.0	6.1	7.2	8.0	9.1	9.6	10.4	85,870
White										
Anemia	3,201,678	47,424	15.3	22.4	18.2	13.1	12.7	12.6	13.1	95,836
Cardiac disease	3,201,678	12,924	4.2	2.2	3.0	4.2	5.5	6.0	6.5	95,836
Acute or chronic lung disease	3,201,678	12,327	4.0	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.5	5.3	95,836
Diabetes	3,201,678	81,610	26.3	9.9	17.2	25.5	34.1	48.2	66.0	95,836
Genital herpes[3,4]	2,795,677	23,295	8.5	4.6	6.7	8.2	10.7	13.1	12.2	57,467
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios[3]	3,065,875	22,765	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.1	7.2	9.0	10.3	89,928
Hemoglobinopathy[3]	3,065,875	770	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	*	89,928
Hypertension, chronic	3,201,678	17,936	5.8	2.3	3.6	5.2	7.3	11.8	19.9	95,836
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	3,201,678	90,686	29.2	34.4	30.2	28.1	26.2	30.2	37.2	95,836
Eclampsia	3,201,678	10,242	3.3	4.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.3	4.1	95,836
Incompetent cervix[3]	3,065,875	6,301	2.1	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.9	3.8	3.5	89,928
Previous infant 4,000+ grams[3]	3,065,875	34,926	11.7	1.8	7.2	12.2	16.8	20.5	23.8	89,928
Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant[3]	3,065,875	33,763	11.3	5.5	10.8	11.2	13.0	15.6	16.5	89,928
Renal disease	3,201,678	7,268	2.3	3.3	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.2	95,836
Rh sensitization[5]	3,168,004	22,375	7.3	5.9	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.1	8.2	96,760
Uterine bleeding[4]	2,931,480	24,098	8.4	6.5	7.6	8.3	9.5	9.9	11.0	63,392
Black										
Anemia	673,633	20,325	31.3	35.5	34.5	28.7	25.1	24.4	23.3	23,778
Cardiac disease	673,633	2,190	3.4	2.7	2.8	3.6	4.3	5.4	7.0	23,778
Acute or chronic lung disease	673,633	3,665	5.6	6.8	5.9	4.5	5.1	6.0	3.7	23,778
Diabetes	673,633	13,870	21.3	6.5	13.1	24.0	39.1	57.9	84.3	23,778
Genital herpes[3,4]	613,955	4,723	7.9	7.9	9.2	7.8	6.7	5.7	4.4	18,157
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios[3]	656,971	5,797	9.1	8.9	8.1	9.3	9.8	12.1	16.4	22,498
Hemoglobinopathy[3]	656,971	1,259	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	*	22,498
Hypertension, chronic	673,633	7,200	11.1	3.9	5.8	11.0	20.4	36.4	59.9	23,778
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	673,633	17,986	27.7	31.1	24.1	26.0	28.2	35.2	50.9	23,778
Eclampsia	673,633	3,587	5.5	7.8	4.9	4.3	4.8	6.2	8.3	23,778
Incompetent cervix[3]	656,971	1,945	3.1	1.2	2.4	3.9	5.0	5.4	4.5	22,498
Previous infant 4,000+ grams[3]	656,971	2,448	3.9	0.9	2.8	4.8	6.8	8.1	12.4	22,498
Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant[3]	656,971	9,424	14.9	7.5	15.5	17.5	18.5	19.5	19.3	22,498
Renal disease	673,633	1,336	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	*	23,778
Rh sensitization[5]	670,319	2,092	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.1	23,833
Uterine bleeding[4]	630,617	3,965	6.5	5.3	6.1	7.1	7.4	7.8	9.8	19,437

[1]Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified medical risk factor.
[2]Includes races other than white and black.
[3]New York City (but not New York State) reports this risk factor.
[4]Texas does not report this risk factor.
[5]Kansas does not report this risk factor.

Table 26. Number and rate of live births with selected medical risk factors, complications of labor, and obstetric procedures, by specified race of mother: United States, 1992

[Rates are number of live births with specified risk factors, complications, or procedures per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Medical risk factor, complication, and obstetric procedure	All races	White	Black	American Indian[1]	Asian or Pacific Islander					
					Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
Medical risk factors					Number					
Anemia	71,942	47,424	20,325	2,189	2,004	255	61	157	341	1,190
Diabetes	102,253	81,610	13,870	1,686	5,087	1,022	283	175	1,128	2,479
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	112,419	90,686	17,986	1,615	2,132	244	141	112	623	1,012
Uterine bleeding[2]	29,159	24,098	3,965	346	750	115	61	13	158	403
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium, moderate/heavy	240,705	175,207	55,024	2,516	7,958	1,253	317	347	1,623	4,418
Premature rupture of membrane	126,597	96,178	24,680	1,719	4,020	738	242	148	715	2,177
Dysfunctional labor	116,959	95,804	16,366	1,209	3,580	738	210	90	639	1,903
Breech/Malpresentation	149,063	123,531	19,068	1,414	5,050	862	362	229	997	2,600
Cephalopelvic disproportion[3,4]	117,118	95,401	15,887	958	4,872	897	312	223	1,228	2,212
Fetal distress[4]	153,484	114,623	32,645	1,446	4,770	761	264	157	1,063	2,525
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	126,433	107,788	11,629	943	6,073	1,502	782	194	1,299	2,296
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,076,276	2,439,042	503,787	29,500	103,947	17,252	6,377	4,579	19,641	56,098
Induction of labor	453,093	384,968	52,371	4,600	11,154	2,012	755	460	2,032	5,895
Ultrasound	2,305,538	1,862,716	345,894	22,331	74,597	11,970	5,125	3,375	14,530	39,597
Stimulation of labor	513,161	416,908	73,998	4,747	17,508	3,094	1,177	728	3,106	9,403
Medical risk factors					Rate					
Anemia	18.3	15.3	31.3	57.0	13.6	10.3	6.8	26.8	11.9	15.0
Diabetes	25.9	26.3	21.3	43.9	34.5	41.4	31.4	29.8	39.4	31.3
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	28.5	29.2	27.7	42.1	14.5	9.9	15.6	19.1	21.7	12.8
Uterine bleeding[2]	8.0	8.4	6.5	9.2	5.3	4.8	6.9	*	5.7	5.4
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium, moderate/heavy	60.9	56.2	84.3	65.4	54.0	50.8	35.1	59.1	56.6	55.8
Premature rupture of membrane	32.0	30.9	37.8	44.7	27.3	29.9	26.8	25.2	24.9	27.5
Dysfunctional labor	29.6	30.7	25.1	31.4	24.3	29.9	23.3	15.3	22.3	24.0
Breech/Malpresentation	37.7	39.6	29.2	36.7	34.2	34.9	40.1	39.0	34.8	32.8
Cephalopelvic disproportion[3,4]	33.3	34.8	26.6	25.6	35.3	38.8	36.1	38.4	44.5	30.3
Fetal distress[4]	41.9	39.9	53.3	38.2	33.8	32.0	29.8	27.0	38.0	33.7
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	31.7	34.3	17.7	24.4	41.0	60.6	86.6	33.0	45.2	28.8
Electronic fetal monitoring	772.5	777.0	767.6	762.9	701.9	696.2	706.0	780.1	682.8	704.4
Induction of labor	113.8	122.6	79.8	119.0	75.3	81.2	83.6	78.4	70.6	74.0
Ultrasound	579.0	593.4	527.0	577.5	503.7	483.0	567.4	575.0	505.1	497.2
Stimulation of labor	128.9	132.8	112.7	122.8	118.2	124.9	130.3	124.0	108.0	118.1

[1] Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.
[2] Texas does not report this risk factor.
[3] New York City (but not New York State) reports this complication.
[4] Texas does not report this complication.

Table 27. Number and rate of live births with selected medical risk factors, complications of labor, and obstetric procedures, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

[Rates are number of live births with specified risk factors, complications, or procedures per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Medical risk factor, complication, and obstetric procedure	All origins[1]	Origin of mother								
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total[2]	White	Black
						Number				
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	71,722	11,137	6,567	1,482	192	916	1,980	59,857	36,059	19,872
Diabetes	101,975	14,833	9,227	1,805	330	2,164	1,307	86,064	66,085	13,507
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	112,016	11,647	7,413	1,094	248	1,447	1,445	99,326	78,131	17,613
Uterine bleeding[3]	29,050	2,522	1,451	354	47	431	239	26,142	21,190	3,893
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium, moderate/heavy	239,817	38,002	23,718	4,123	600	6,376	3,185	199,399	135,791	53,702
Premature rupture of membrane	125,654	14,217	7,554	2,314	293	2,528	1,528	109,834	80,357	24,016
Dysfunctional labor	116,415	16,582	10,134	1,850	460	2,453	1,685	98,395	77,991	15,842
Breech/Malpresentation	148,385	19,144	12,373	1,977	443	2,677	1,674	127,754	102,996	18,583
Cephalopelvic disproportion[4,5]	116,421	12,645	7,886	1,350	379	1,816	1,214	102,730	81,617	15,581
Fetal distress[5]	152,891	18,289	11,066	2,024	373	3,198	1,628	133,162	95,281	31,953
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	125,543	10,409	5,749	1,202	326	1,722	1,410	112,781	94,739	11,297
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,062,950	426,591	274,278	45,972	8,334	61,363	36,644	2,608,043	1,988,575	492,004
Induction of labor	450,823	44,521	28,802	4,766	872	5,397	4,684	401,823	335,543	51,201
Ultrasound	2,293,115	266,658	168,512	31,596	5,247	34,895	26,408	2,003,375	1,572,467	338,335
Stimulation of labor	511,126	63,868	41,139	6,869	1,040	8,298	6,522	442,128	348,990	71,881
						Rate				
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	18.3	18.0	15.8	25.9	16.8	10.5	41.1	18.3	14.7	31.3
Diabetes	26.0	23.9	22.2	31.5	29.0	24.8	27.1	26.3	26.9	21.3
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	28.5	18.8	17.8	19.1	21.8	16.6	30.0	30.4	31.8	27.7
Uterine bleeding[3]	8.0	4.9	4.5	6.3	4.2	5.3	6.0	8.4	9.1	6.5
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium, moderate/heavy	60.9	60.9	56.5	71.9	52.7	73.2	65.5	60.8	55.1	84.3
Premature rupture of membrane	31.9	22.8	18.0	40.4	25.7	29.0	31.4	33.5	32.6	37.7
Dysfunctional labor	29.6	26.6	24.1	32.3	40.4	28.2	34.7	30.0	31.7	24.9
Breech/Malpresentation	37.7	30.7	29.5	34.5	38.9	30.7	34.4	39.0	41.8	29.2
Cephalopelvic disproportion[4,5]	33.3	25.3	24.7	25.3	34.3	23.3	31.1	34.7	36.9	26.7
Fetal distress[5]	41.9	35.9	34.6	35.8	33.3	39.1	40.4	42.9	40.8	53.4
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	31.7	16.5	13.6	20.9	28.6	19.7	28.3	34.2	38.2	17.6
Electronic fetal monitoring	772.3	678.1	648.1	800.0	730.0	703.6	735.9	790.4	801.8	767.5
Induction of labor	113.7	70.8	68.1	82.9	76.4	61.9	94.1	121.8	135.3	79.9
Ultrasound	578.2	423.9	398.2	549.8	459.6	400.1	530.3	607.1	634.0	527.8
Stimulation of labor	128.9	101.5	97.2	119.5	91.1	95.1	131.0	134.0	140.7	112.1

[1] Includes origin not stated.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.
[3] Texas does not report this factor.
[4] New York City (but not New York State) reports this complication.
[5] Texas does not report this complication.

NOTE: Excludes New Hampshire, which did not require reporting of Hispanic origin of mother.

Table 28. Number of live births by smoking status of mother, percent smokers, and percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked by mothers per day, according to age and race of mother: Total of 46 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

Smoking status, smoking measure, and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother								
		Under 15 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–49 years
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
All races[1]					Number					
Total	3,080,239	9,772	397,738	147,376	250,362	825,367	891,828	667,846	248,391	39,297
Smoker	506,023	652	71,812	22,401	49,411	163,134	139,729	94,014	32,295	4,387
Nonsmoker	2,486,246	8,831	315,174	120,870	194,304	639,953	726,855	553,655	208,190	33,588
Not stated	87,970	289	10,752	4,105	6,647	22,280	25,244	20,177	7,906	1,322
White										
Total	2,413,588	3,809	259,314	88,637	170,677	616,031	732,081	563,415	206,826	32,112
Smoker	420,713	531	62,506	19,379	43,127	138,063	114,596	76,046	25,480	3,491
Nonsmoker	1,925,482	3,148	189,921	66,784	123,137	461,887	597,346	470,766	174,866	27,548
Not stated	67,393	130	6,887	2,474	4,413	16,081	20,139	16,603	6,480	1,073
Black										
Total	556,629	5,704	127,181	54,642	72,539	183,265	127,147	78,324	30,055	4,953
Smoker	74,450	100	7,346	2,305	5,041	21,591	22,361	16,214	6,067	771
Nonsmoker	465,256	5,450	116,344	50,832	65,512	156,266	100,718	59,481	22,989	4,008
Not stated	16,923	154	3,491	1,505	1,986	5,408	4,068	2,629	999	174
					Percent					
Smoker[1]	16.9	6.9	18.6	15.6	20.3	20.3	16.1	14.5	13.4	11.6
White	17.9	14.4	24.8	22.5	25.9	23.0	16.1	13.9	12.7	11.2
Black	13.8	1.8	5.9	4.3	7.1	12.1	18.2	21.4	20.9	16.1
All races[1]					Percent distribution					
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–5 cigarettes	21.4	38.7	27.2	31.2	25.4	21.7	20.2	19.6	18.6	18.4
6–10 cigarettes	40.4	40.4	43.5	44	43.3	41.3	40	38.6	36.8	34.9
11–15 cigarettes	6.5	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.6	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.5	7.0
16–20 cigarettes	26.3	14.3	21	18	22.4	26	27.4	27.9	29.3	29.8
21–30 cigarettes	3.7	*	2.2	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.9	4.7	5.6	6.0
31–40 cigarettes	1.4	*	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.3
41 cigarettes or more	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
White										
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–5 cigarettes	18.7	34.6	24.3	28.3	22.5	18.6	17.3	17.2	16.3	16.2
6–10 cigarettes	39.9	42.3	44.2	45.0	43.8	41.2	39.1	37.4	35.2	33.9
11–15 cigarettes	7.2	5.2	5.6	4.7	6.0	7.0	7.7	7.9	7.1	7.6
16–20 cigarettes	28.3	16.3	22.6	19.3	24.1	28.2	29.7	29.9	31.3	31.2
21–30 cigarettes	4.2	*	2.4	2.0	2.5	3.6	4.5	5.3	6.4	6.9
31–40 cigarettes	1.5	*	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.7
41 cigarettes or more	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	*
Black										
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–5 cigarettes	35.4	57.1	48.0	52.1	46.2	39.2	34.1	29.9	27.0	27.1
6–10 cigarettes	42.9	31.9	38.4	35.5	39.8	42.6	44.1	44.1	43.0	38.9
11–15 cigarettes	3.0	*	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.5
16–20 cigarettes	16.0	*	9.9	9.0	10.3	13.8	16.3	19.1	21.8	24.2
21–30 cigarettes	1.5	*	0.8	*	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.9
31–40 cigarettes	0.9	*	0.7	*	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	*
41 cigarettes or more	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	*

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 29. Number of live births by smoking status of mother and percent of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race of mother for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 45 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

Origin of mother	Smoking status				Age of mother									
							15–19 years							
	Total	Smoker	Nonsmoker	Not stated	All ages	Under 15 years	Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–49 years
	Number				Percent smokers									
All origins[1]	3,064,249	502,897	2,473,412	87,940	16.9	6.9	18.5	15.6	20.0	20.3	16.1	14.5	13.4	11.5
Hispanic	324,649	18,081	294,919	11,649	5.8	3.4	5.8	5.3	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.0
Mexican	203,564	8,317	187,051	8,196	4.3	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.6
Puerto Rican	35,960	4,390	30,215	1,355	12.7	*	11.2	9.4	12.2	13.9	13.0	12.5	11.5	9.7
Cuban	10,022	590	9,350	82	5.9	*	6.6	*	6.1	6.3	5.2	6.4	6.9	*
Central and South American	35,508	890	33,724	894	2.6	*	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	*
Other and unknown Hispanic	39,595	3,894	34,579	1,122	10.1	*	9.5	8.5	10.1	11.3	9.8	9.1	10.3	10.2
Non-Hispanic[2]	2,714,613	480,240	2,161,480	72,893	18.2	7.4	20.6	17.5	22.2	22.3	17.2	15.2	14.1	12.3
White	2,063,552	396,714	1,613,497	53,341	19.7	20.9	29.9	28.3	30.4	26.2	17.4	14.7	13.5	12.1
Black	546,925	73,399	457,364	16,162	13.8	1.8	5.9	4.3	7.0	12.1	18.3	21.6	21.0	16.4

[1]Includes origin not stated.
[2]Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Indiana, New Hampshire, New York, and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of either Hispanic origin of mother or tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 30. Number of live births, percent of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, and percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked by mothers per day, according to educational attainment and race of mother: Total of 46 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

Smoking measure and race of mother	Total	Years of school completed by mother					
		0–8 years	9–11 years	12 years	13–15 years	16 years or more	Not stated
	Number						
All races[1]	3,080,239	144,221	515,655	1,143,580	646,489	581,145	49,149
White	2,413,588	116,035	350,357	877,591	520,880	514,397	34,328
Black	556,629	20,455	148,517	230,587	105,876	40,578	10,616
	Percent						
Smoker[1]	16.9	16.8	30.6	20.1	12.0	3.9	17.2
White	17.9	18.3	35.9	22.1	12.6	4.0	17.5
Black	13.8	11.4	19.3	13.5	10.1	4.7	20.3
All races[1]	Percent distribution						
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	61.9	55.9	60.5	61.2	64.8	73.9	63.7
11–20 cigarettes	32.8	35.6	33.5	33.8	30.7	22.5	30.8
21 cigarettes or more	5.4	8.5	6.0	5.1	4.4	3.6	5.6
White							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	58.6	53.5	56.3	58.0	62.3	73.0	59.9
11–20 cigarettes	35.5	37.3	37.0	36.5	32.8	23.1	33.7
21 cigarettes or more	5.9	9.2	6.8	5.5	4.9	3.8	6.5
Black							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	78.3	72.3	77.6	79.2	79.1	81.0	74.1
11–20 cigarettes	19.0	23.9	19.3	18.4	18.9	17.7	23.0
21 cigarettes or more	2.6	3.9	3.1	2.3	2.0	1.2	2.9

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 31. Percent low birthweight by smoking status, age, and race of mother: Total of 46 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

[Low birthweight is defined as weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz)]

Smoking status and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother								
		Under 15 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–49 years
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
All races[1]										
Total	7.3	13.4	9.6	10.5	9.1	7.4	6.3	6.6	7.7	8.7
Smoker	11.5	13.2	11.0	11.4	10.8	10.1	11.2	12.9	15.6	16.9
Nonsmoker	6.3	13.4	9.2	10.2	8.6	6.6	5.3	5.5	6.4	7.6
Not stated	9.1	14.2	11.8	13.1	11.1	9.4	8.2	8.0	9.7	9.2
White										
Total	5.9	9.9	7.9	8.5	7.5	6.0	5.2	5.5	6.5	7.4
Smoker	9.7	12.6	10.4	11.0	10.1	8.8	9.1	10.3	12.6	14.2
Nonsmoker	5.0	9.3	6.9	7.8	6.5	5.1	4.4	4.7	5.5	6.6
Not stated	7.2	*	9.8	10.3	9.6	7.3	6.5	6.4	8.3	7.9
Black										
Total	13.4	15.9	13.5	13.9	13.2	12.3	13.1	14.8	16.2	16.7
Smoker	22.1	*	16.7	16.1	17.0	18.8	22.4	25.7	28.6	29.1
Nonsmoker	11.9	16.0	13.2	13.6	12.8	11.3	10.9	11.6	12.8	14.3
Not stated	16.8	14.3	16.2	17.8	15.0	15.6	17.0	18.5	19.4	16.7

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York, and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 32. Number of live births by drinking status of mother, percent of mothers who drank during pregnancy, and percent distribution by average number of drinks per week, according to age and race of mother: Total of 47 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

Drinking status, drinking measure, and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother								
		Under 15 years	15–19 years			20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–49 years
			Total	15–17 years	18–19 years					
All races[1]					Number					
Total	3,164,379	9,973	409,406	151,457	257,949	850,586	916,905	683,809	253,578	40,122
Drinker	78,651	82	5,381	1,701	3,680	16,613	22,864	22,723	9,634	1,354
Nondrinker	2,993,122	9,586	392,528	145,397	247,131	810,132	867,819	639,965	235,712	37,380
Not stated	92,606	305	11,497	4,359	7,138	23,841	26,222	21,121	8,232	1,388
White										
Total	2,487,502	3,908	268,377	91,608	176,769	637,837	754,963	578,066	211,503	32,848
Drinker	57,494	46	3,744	1,169	2,575	11,059	16,150	17,725	7,659	1,111
Nondrinker	2,359,345	3,732	257,205	87,794	169,411	609,541	718,027	543,085	197,139	30,616
Not stated	70,663	130	7,428	2,645	4,783	17,237	20,786	17,256	6,705	1,121
Black										
Total	566,055	5,806	129,734	55,737	73,997	186,549	129,060	79,409	30,472	5,025
Drinker	18,262	30	1,251	398	853	4,756	5,906	4,412	1,711	196
Nondrinker	529,591	5,608	124,786	53,752	71,034	176,008	118,767	72,117	27,666	4,639
Not stated	18,202	168	3,697	1,587	2,110	5,785	4,387	2,880	1,095	190
					Percent					
Drinker[1]	2.6	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.4	3.9	3.5
White	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.7	3.5
Black	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	2.6	4.7	5.8	5.8	4.1
All races[1]					Percent distribution					
Drinker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 drink or less	60.7	62.7	59.6	59.3	59.7	58.3	60.1	62.6	62.3	58.1
2 drinks	16.5	*	17.0	17.3	16.8	16.2	16.2	16.5	16.8	19.0
3–4 drinks	10.5	*	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.6	10.7	9.9	9.9	9.9
5 drinks or more	12.3	*	12.3	12.3	12.3	13.9	13.0	11.0	11.0	12.9
White										
Drinker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 drink or less	67.9	*	64.0	62.2	64.8	65.4	69.2	69.1	67.9	62.6
2 drinks	15.2	*	14.9	17.0	14.0	14.9	14.3	15.6	16.2	18.6
3–4 drinks	8.5	*	10.1	9.8	10.2	9.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	9.0
5 drinks or more	8.4	*	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.5	8.4	7.2	7.4	9.8
Black										
Drinker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 drink or less	37.5	*	48.0	52.6	46.0	42.6	34.8	34.4	33.9	31.7
2 drinks	21.1	*	22.8	18.2	24.8	20.1	22.1	20.6	20.8	23.2
3–4 drinks	16.9	*	14.0	14.2	14.0	16.3	17.8	17.4	16.9	14.1
5 drinks or more	24.5	*	15.1	15.0	15.2	21.0	25.3	27.6	28.4	31.0

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, New York, and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of alcohol use during pregnancy.

Table 33. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began and percent of mothers beginning care in the first trimester and percent with late or no care, by age and race of mother: United States, 1992

Age and race of mother	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began									
		1st trimester			2d trimester	Late or no care				Percent	
		Total	1st and 2d months	3d month	4th–6th months	Total	7th–9th months	No care	Not stated	1st trimester	Late or no care
All races[1]	4,065,014	3,091,543	2,260,718	830,825	679,052	205,914	137,257	68,657	88,505	77.7	5.2
Under 15 years	12,220	5,057	2,748	2,309	4,695	2,026	1,370	656	442	42.9	17.2
15–19 years	505,415	292,992	177,586	115,406	151,518	47,838	33,294	14,544	13,067	59.5	9.7
15 years	29,267	14,216	8,040	6,176	10,513	3,595	2,489	1,106	943	50.2	12.7
16 years	60,136	32,093	18,565	13,528	19,825	6,510	4,631	1,879	1,708	54.9	11.1
17 years	98,146	55,639	33,034	22,605	30,366	9,510	6,555	2,955	2,631	58.3	10.0
18 years	138,663	81,180	49,218	31,962	41,016	13,046	9,040	4,006	3,421	60.0	9.6
19 years	179,203	109,864	68,729	41,135	49,798	15,177	10,579	4,598	4,364	62.8	8.7
20–24 years	1,070,490	744,811	509,673	235,138	230,864	70,154	47,917	22,237	24,661	71.2	6.7
25–29 years	1,179,264	958,007	725,886	232,121	152,789	45,003	29,001	16,002	23,465	82.9	3.9
30–34 years	895,271	757,955	588,469	169,486	92,931	26,763	16,832	9,931	17,622	86.4	3.0
35–39 years	344,644	287,523	222,368	65,155	37,962	11,512	7,211	4,301	7,647	85.3	3.4
40 years and over	57,710	45,198	33,988	11,210	8,293	2,618	1,632	986	1,601	80.6	4.7
White	3,201,678	2,541,435	1,887,486	653,949	471,778	130,561	91,717	38,844	57,904	80.8	4.2
Under 15 years	5,367	2,476	1,337	1,139	1,914	821	564	257	156	47.5	15.8
15–19 years	342,739	209,301	127,516	81,785	96,974	28,890	20,745	8,145	7,574	62.4	8.6
15 years	15,966	8,257	4,702	3,555	5,411	1,855	1,289	566	443	53.2	12.0
16 years	37,256	20,941	12,125	8,816	11,662	3,770	2,742	1,028	883	57.6	10.4
17 years	65,564	38,942	23,182	15,760	19,340	5,756	4,111	1,645	1,526	60.8	9.0
18 years	95,949	59,032	35,885	23,147	26,891	7,992	5,729	2,263	2,034	62.9	8.5
19 years	128,004	82,129	51,622	30,507	33,670	9,517	6,874	2,643	2,688	65.5	7.6
20–24 years	814,422	591,097	409,309	181,788	162,132	45,437	32,512	12,925	15,756	74.0	5.7
25–29 years	964,586	809,204	620,832	188,372	110,528	29,087	20,130	8,957	15,767	85.3	3.1
30–34 years	745,510	648,912	509,405	139,507	67,265	17,075	11,603	5,472	12,258	88.5	2.3
35–39 years	282,617	242,906	190,400	52,506	27,021	7,445	4,993	2,452	5,245	87.6	2.7
40 years and over	46,437	37,539	28,687	8,852	5,944	1,806	1,170	636	1,148	82.9	4.0
Black	673,633	415,144	277,970	137,174	170,148	64,024	36,527	27,497	24,317	63.9	9.9
Under 15 years	6,448	2,420	1,339	1,081	2,633	1,125	744	381	270	39.2	18.2
15–19 years	146,800	75,493	45,309	30,184	49,255	17,116	11,112	6,004	4,936	53.2	12.1
15 years	12,432	5,579	3,126	2,453	4,776	1,616	1,105	511	461	46.6	13.5
16 years	20,970	10,247	5,944	4,303	7,475	2,480	1,690	790	768	50.7	12.3
17 years	29,600	15,187	8,993	6,194	10,014	3,400	2,172	1,228	999	53.1	11.9
18 years	38,362	19,918	12,017	7,901	12,635	4,574	2,927	1,647	1,235	53.6	12.3
19 years	45,436	24,562	15,229	9,333	14,355	5,046	3,218	1,828	1,473	55.9	11.5
20–24 years	216,057	128,776	84,037	44,739	58,470	21,411	12,766	8,645	7,400	61.7	10.3
25–29 years	157,960	106,853	75,020	31,833	32,292	12,952	6,492	6,460	5,863	70.3	8.5
30–34 years	100,339	70,308	50,278	20,030	18,427	7,734	3,659	4,075	3,870	72.9	8.0
35–39 years	39,389	26,944	19,032	7,912	7,649	3,118	1,479	1,639	1,678	71.4	8.3
40 years and over	6,640	4,350	2,955	1,395	1,422	568	275	293	300	68.6	9.0

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 34. Percent of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester and percent of mothers with late or no prenatal care by race of mother: United States and each State, 1992

[By place of residence]

State	Percent beginning care in 1st trimester			Percent late[1] or no care		
	All races[2]	White	Black	All races[2]	White	Black
United States	77.7	80.8	63.9	5.2	4.2	9.9
Alabama	77.1	84.2	63.7	4.7	2.6	8.7
Alaska	83.1	85.8	81.7	3.0	2.2	*
Arizona	71.3	73.0	66.6	8.1	7.5	10.1
Arkansas	72.3	77.0	57.3	6.5	4.7	12.2
California	75.1	74.9	72.3	5.3	5.4	6.3
Colorado	79.0	80.1	67.6	4.9	4.5	8.8
Connecticut	87.5	89.8	72.8	2.6	1.9	7.0
Delaware	80.5	86.7	61.3	4.7	2.6	11.2
District of Columbia	56.9	87.0	52.3	13.9	3.1	16.0
Florida	77.9	82.2	64.4	4.6	3.5	8.0
Georgia	75.8	82.6	64.2	5.4	3.5	8.6
Hawaii	73.6	76.8	65.9	5.7	3.7	4.7
Idaho	76.6	76.8	69.6	5.2	5.1	*
Illinois	78.2	82.6	63.2	5.0	3.7	9.6
Indiana	78.3	80.4	61.7	4.9	4.2	10.4
Iowa	86.2	86.9	72.0	2.4	2.2	5.6
Kansas	83.6	85.0	71.3	3.2	2.8	7.0
Kentucky	80.1	81.6	65.8	4.2	3.7	8.4
Louisiana	76.3	85.5	63.9	5.8	2.7	10.1
Maine	87.3	87.4	80.2	1.8	1.8	*
Maryland	85.0	90.7	72.8	3.7	1.8	7.7
Massachusetts	87.2	89.1	74.4	2.1	1.7	5.2
Michigan	80.8	84.9	65.6	3.7	2.5	8.4
Minnesota	81.8	84.9	52.4	3.5	2.4	13.8
Mississippi	74.9	84.8	64.6	5.0	2.4	7.7
Missouri	80.5	84.0	64.0	4.2	2.9	10.6
Montana	78.2	80.9	81.3	4.2	3.2	*
Nebraska	82.3	83.7	66.4	3.2	2.8	7.9
Nevada	71.5	73.5	54.7	7.8	7.0	13.8
New Hampshire	87.3	87.5	72.8	2.1	2.0	*
New Jersey	81.5	86.1	62.7	4.6	2.8	11.8
New Mexico	61.7	64.6	53.3	9.9	8.6	12.7
New York	74.7	79.9	56.9	6.8	4.8	13.8
North Carolina	79.4	85.8	64.7	4.2	2.4	8.4
North Dakota	82.2	84.4	73.0	2.8	2.0	*
Ohio	82.3	85.3	66.4	3.9	2.7	10.1
Oklahoma	74.6	77.9	58.9	6.4	5.1	12.1
Oregon	78.7	79.3	65.7	4.0	3.8	8.3
Pennsylvania	79.6	84.3	54.8	5.2	3.1	16.9
Rhode Island	88.5	90.4	73.8	2.0	1.5	5.5
South Carolina	71.3	80.8	56.1	6.9	3.9	11.8
South Dakota	79.0	82.3	65.8	5.0	2.8	*
Tennessee	79.6	83.6	67.2	4.0	2.7	7.8
Texas	70.3	71.2	62.8	9.2	8.9	12.1
Utah	85.0	86.0	71.1	2.5	2.1	*
Vermont	84.5	84.7	75.0	2.7	2.6	*
Virginia	81.8	86.6	68.1	3.7	2.4	7.6
Washington	79.8	81.0	68.9	4.0	3.7	7.8
West Virginia	76.7	77.5	55.4	4.2	3.9	13.2
Wisconsin	82.0	85.8	60.2	3.6	2.5	10.7
Wyoming	79.0	79.8	66.2	4.3	3.9	*

[1] Care beginning in 3d trimester.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 35. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and median number of visits, by race of mother: United States, 1992

Number of prenatal visits and race of mother	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began							
		1st trimester			2d trimester	Late or no care			
		Total	1st and 2d months	3d month	4th–6th months	Total	7th–9th months	No care	Not stated
All races[1]	4,065,014	3,091,543	2,260,718	830,825	679,052	205,914	137,257	68,657	88,505
No visits	68,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,657	...
1–2 visits	57,562	11,875	7,038	4,837	15,075	28,116	28,116	...	2,496
3–4 visits	113,048	27,042	14,145	12,897	46,412	37,186	37,186	...	2,408
5–6 visits	226,732	85,814	45,735	40,079	103,601	33,514	33,514	...	3,803
7–8 visits	383,365	213,119	121,750	91,369	147,430	19,231	19,231	...	3,585
9–10 visits	773,103	574,674	364,255	210,419	182,298	9,893	9,893	...	6,238
11–12 visits	1,045,613	937,242	688,353	248,889	99,847	3,479	3,479	...	5,045
13–14 visits	634,613	594,440	480,643	113,797	36,658	1,211	1,211	...	2,304
15–16 visits	419,747	393,234	328,322	64,912	23,891	957	957	...	1,665
17–18 visits	92,312	87,415	72,883	14,532	4,333	147	147	...	417
19 visits or more	133,562	124,052	105,867	18,185	8,244	427	427	...	839
Not stated	116,700	42,636	31,727	10,909	11,263	3,096	3,096	...	59,705
Median number of visits	12.1	12.5	12.8	11.5	9.3	3.3	5.1	...	10.1
White	3,201,678	2,541,435	1,887,486	653,949	471,778	130,561	91,717	38,844	57,904
No visits	38,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,844	...
1–2 visits	33,481	6,968	4,232	2,736	7,752	17,512	17,512	...	1,249
3–4 visits	69,309	16,240	8,518	7,722	27,308	24,404	24,404	...	1,357
5–6 visits	152,151	59,055	31,510	27,545	67,973	22,828	22,828	...	2,295
7–8 visits	283,421	163,657	94,649	69,008	103,836	13,529	13,529	...	2,399
9–10 visits	605,692	463,432	297,567	165,865	130,858	6,955	6,955	...	4,447
11–12 visits	871,802	791,381	588,121	203,260	74,010	2,615	2,615	...	3,796
13–14 visits	540,020	509,646	415,823	93,823	27,706	923	923	...	1,745
15–16 visits	344,443	325,592	274,641	50,951	16,935	712	712	...	1,204
17–18 visits	76,845	73,229	61,353	11,876	3,199	108	108	...	309
19 visits or more	108,670	102,111	88,184	13,927	5,663	280	280	...	616
Not stated	77,000	30,124	22,888	7,236	6,538	1,851	1,851	...	38,487
Median number of visits	12.2	12.6	12.8	11.7	9.5	3.7	5.3	...	10.4
Black	673,633	415,144	277,970	137,174	170,148	64,024	36,527	27,497	24,317
No visits	27,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,497	...
1–2 visits	20,609	4,267	2,407	1,860	6,457	8,800	8,800	...	1,085
3–4 visits	36,386	9,134	4,778	4,356	16,127	10,238	10,238	...	887
5–6 visits	60,418	21,703	11,590	10,113	28,955	8,492	8,492	...	1,268
7–8 visits	77,967	37,858	20,589	17,269	34,781	4,402	4,402	...	926
9–10 visits	128,203	82,413	48,824	33,589	42,051	2,329	2,329	...	1,410
11–12 visits	128,245	105,691	71,143	34,548	20,938	659	659	...	957
13–14 visits	70,558	62,596	47,170	15,426	7,357	209	209	...	396
15–16 visits	58,424	51,901	40,838	11,063	5,948	212	212	...	363
17–18 visits	11,978	10,916	8,854	2,062	948	28	28	...	86
19 visits or more	20,388	17,791	14,153	3,638	2,293	122	122	...	182
Not stated	32,960	10,874	7,624	3,250	4,293	1,036	1,036	...	16,757
Median number of visits	10.7	12.2	12.6	11.0	8.8	2.0	4.7	...	8.3

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 36. Live births with selected obstetric procedures and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 1992

[Rates are number of live births with specified procedure per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Obstetric procedure and race of mother	All births[1]	Obstetric procedure reported	Age of mother							
			All ages	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–49 years	Not stated
All races[2]	Number		Rate							Number
Amniocentesis	4,065,014	126,433	31.7	11.0	13.3	16.2	29.6	152.4	191.6	82,847
Electronic fetal monitoring	4,065,014	3,076,276	772.5	780.3	776.0	775.6	769.4	753.7	736.8	82,847
Induction of labor	4,065,014	453,093	113.8	97.6	110.0	118.5	118.6	119.0	127.3	82,847
Stimulation of labor	4,065,014	513,161	128.9	128.1	129.4	131.8	128.1	121.9	120.7	82,847
Tocolysis	4,065,014	74,962	18.8	21.6	19.4	17.8	17.9	18.8	17.7	82,847
Ultrasound	4,065,014	2,305,538	579.0	561.3	574.2	584.6	586.1	583.8	571.7	82,847
White										
Amniocentesis	3,201,678	107,788	34.3	11.8	13.9	16.6	30.9	162.3	207.6	62,611
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,201,678	2,439,042	777.0	783.2	780.0	781.0	774.9	758.3	740.7	62,611
Induction of labor	3,201,678	384,968	122.6	108.8	120.1	126.4	125.2	125.6	134.1	62,611
Stimulation of labor	3,201,678	416,908	132.8	134.3	133.9	135.2	131.5	124.8	123.3	62,611
Tocolysis	3,201,678	60,761	19.4	23.3	20.2	18.2	18.2	19.3	18.5	62,611
Ultrasound	3,201,678	1,862,716	593.4	580.0	589.6	597.6	597.8	596.3	584.7	62,611
Black										
Amniocentesis	673,633	11,629	17.7	9.0	11.1	13.8	20.1	82.9	106.4	17,293
Electronic fetal monitoring	673,633	503,787	767.6	779.0	770.8	762.5	758.5	752.9	744.7	17,293
Induction of labor	673,633	52,371	79.8	73.6	76.8	82.2	86.4	90.0	104.2	17,293
Stimulation of labor	673,633	73,998	112.7	114.9	115.2	113.2	106.6	105.3	109.2	17,293
Tocolysis	673,633	10,611	16.2	16.9	16.0	15.9	16.4	15.5	11.5	17,293
Ultrasound	673,633	345,894	527.0	521.5	527.1	528.5	530.7	532.1	530.2	17,293

[1] Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified obstetric procedure.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 37. Live births with selected complications of labor and/or delivery and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 1992

[Rates are number of live births with specified complication per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Complication and race of mother	All births[1]	Complication reported	Age of mother: All ages	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–49 years	Not stated
All races[2]	Number					Rate				Number
Febrile	4,065,014	53,583	13.6	16.9	14.2	13.2	12.0	11.9	11.7	110,653
Meconium, moderate/heavy	4,065,014	240,705	60.9	65.8	61.6	58.8	58.8	62.7	66.8	110,653
Premature rupture of membrane	4,065,014	126,597	32.0	31.6	30.3	31.1	33.2	36.8	39.9	110,653
Abruptio placenta	4,065,014	23,061	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.9	7.1	8.4	110,653
Placenta previa	4,065,014	13,966	3.5	1.3	2.2	3.4	5.0	7.1	8.5	110,653
Other excessive bleeding	4,065,014	21,227	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.6	7.3	110,653
Seizures during labor	4,065,014	1,504	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	110,653
Precipitous labor	4,065,014	76,504	19.3	15.2	18.6	19.2	21.3	22.7	23.6	110,653
Prolonged labor	4,065,014	39,410	10.0	11.0	10.4	9.8	9.2	9.4	11.2	110,653
Dysfunctional labor	4,065,014	116,959	29.6	28.9	29.4	30.2	29.0	29.6	32.9	110,653
Breech/Malpresentation	4,065,014	149,063	37.7	29.5	32.4	38.2	43.1	48.1	53.0	110,653
Cephalopelvic disproportion[3,4]	3,588,024	117,118	33.3	31.4	32.2	35.6	33.1	32.5	34.6	74,661
Cord prolapse	4,065,014	9,842	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.1	110,653
Anesthetic complication[4]	3,744,169	1,613	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	80,157
Fetal distress[4]	3,744,169	153,484	41.9	47.4	42.2	40.2	39.3	43.5	53.6	80,157
White										
Febrile	3,201,678	39,626	12.7	15.3	13.4	12.6	11.4	11.4	11.1	85,619
Meconium, moderate/heavy	3,201,678	175,207	56.2	59.1	56.5	54.7	55.0	59.3	63.8	85,619
Premature rupture of membrane	3,201,678	96,178	30.9	29.9	29.1	29.9	32.0	35.8	40.0	85,619
Abruptio placenta	3,201,678	17,601	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.9	8.1	85,619
Placenta previa	3,201,678	10,839	3.5	1.2	2.1	3.3	4.7	6.8	8.0	85,619
Other excessive bleeding	3,201,678	16,489	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.4	6.3	7.2	85,619
Seizures during labor	3,201,678	1,085	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	*	85,619
Precipitous labor	3,201,678	57,609	18.5	13.6	16.9	18.4	20.8	22.7	23.3	85,619
Prolonged labor	3,201,678	32,116	10.3	11.8	11.0	10.1	9.3	9.7	11.4	85,619
Dysfunctional labor	3,201,678	95,804	30.7	31.1	31.3	31.1	29.6	30.1	33.6	85,619
Breech/Malpresentation	3,201,678	123,531	39.6	33.0	34.3	39.7	44.2	48.7	53.9	85,619
Cephalopelvic disproportion[3,4]	2,795,677	95,401	34.8	33.1	34.6	37.0	33.6	33.1	35.2	55,031
Cord prolapse	3,201,678	7,640	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.2	85,619
Anesthetic complication[4]	2,931,480	1,272	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	59,484
Fetal distress[4]	2,931,480	114,623	39.9	45.7	40.8	38.3	37.4	41.2	51.0	59,484
Black										
Febrile	673,633	11,090	17.0	20.6	17.1	15.7	14.7	14.3	12.2	21,271
Meconium, moderate/heavy	673,633	55,024	84.3	81.6	81.6	85.1	89.6	92.5	91.6	21,271
Premature rupture of membrane	673,633	24,680	37.8	34.9	35.0	38.5	43.5	46.8	43.0	21,271
Abruptio placenta	673,633	4,546	7.0	5.9	6.5	7.2	8.2	9.3	10.4	21,271
Placenta previa	673,633	2,301	3.5	1.5	2.5	3.9	6.4	7.5	9.0	21,271
Other excessive bleeding	673,633	2,761	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.2	5.2	5.6	4.7	21,271
Seizures during labor	673,633	367	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	*	21,271
Precipitous labor	673,633	14,421	22.1	18.0	23.2	23.1	24.1	22.9	21.2	21,271
Prolonged labor	673,633	5,077	7.8	8.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	6.9	8.6	21,271
Dysfunctional labor	673,633	16,366	25.1	24.7	23.6	26.2	26.1	26.8	29.3	21,271
Breech/Malpresentation	673,633	19,068	29.2	21.9	25.5	30.5	38.5	45.5	51.1	21,271
Cephalopelvic disproportion[3,4]	613,955	15,887	26.6	28.4	24.6	27.6	27.2	25.5	26.0	16,734
Cord prolapse	673,633	1,774	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.3	21,271
Anesthetic complication[4]	630,617	269	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	*	17,655
Fetal distress[4]	630,617	32,645	53.3	52.5	49.0	54.2	56.7	62.2	77.6	17,655

[1] Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified complication.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.
[3] New York City (but not New York State) reports this complication.
[4] Texas does not report this complication.

Table 38. Live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race of mother: United States, 1992

Place of delivery and race of mother	All births	Attendant							
		Physician			Midwife				
		Total	Doctor of medicine	Doctor of osteopathy	Total	Certified nurse midwife	Other midwife	Other	Unspecified
All races[1]									
Total	4,065,014	3,834,502	3,697,967	136,535	199,195	185,005	14,190	27,161	4,156
In hospital[2]	4,021,608	3,824,176	3,688,870	135,306	178,537	176,117	2,420	15,615	3,280
Not in hospital	43,017	10,214	8,996	1,218	20,645	8,878	11,767	11,512	646
Freestanding birthing center	13,255	4,032	3,413	619	8,900	5,715	3,185	315	8
Clinic or doctor's office	900	489	373	116	227	142	85	165	19
Residence	25,923	4,600	4,153	447	11,022	2,928	8,094	9,782	519
Other	2,939	1,093	1,057	36	496	93	403	1,250	100
Not specified	389	112	101	11	13	10	3	34	230
White									
Total	3,201,678	3,027,509	2,913,244	114,265	150,300	136,934	13,366	20,924	2,945
In hospital[2]	3,165,195	3,020,255	2,907,141	113,114	130,557	128,672	1,885	12,058	2,325
Not in hospital	36,182	7,171	6,030	1,141	19,735	8,255	11,480	8,849	427
Freestanding birthing center	12,448	3,728	3,115	613	8,418	5,297	3,121	299	3
Clinic or doctor's office	733	391	277	114	210	132	78	120	12
Residence	21,155	2,536	2,149	387	10,639	2,757	7,882	7,635	345
Other	1,846	516	489	27	468	69	399	795	67
Not specified	301	83	73	10	8	7	1	17	193
Black									
Total	673,633	631,740	613,482	18,258	36,131	35,581	550	4,731	1,031
In hospital[2]	668,303	629,106	610,916	18,190	35,601	35,176	425	2,732	864
Not in hospital	5,257	2,612	2,545	67	527	403	124	1,983	135
Freestanding birthing center	452	133	130	3	308	273	35	7	4
Clinic or doctor's office	80	60	59	1	5	5	–	8	7
Residence	3,839	1,912	1,858	54	195	106	89	1,630	102
Other	886	507	498	9	19	19	–	338	22
Not specified	73	22	21	1	3	2	1	16	32

[1] Includes races other than white and black.
[2] Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.

Table 39. Live births by method of delivery and rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by age and race of mother: United States, 1992

Age and race of mother	Births by method of delivery							Cesarean delivery rate		
		Vaginal		Cesarean						
	All births	Total	After previous cesarean	Total	Primary	Repeat	Not stated	Total[1]	Primary[2]	Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean[3]
All races[4]	4,065,014	3,100,710	97,549	888,622	554,662	333,960	75,682	22.3	15.6	22.6
Under 20 years	517,635	425,831	4,144	81,684	70,079	11,605	10,120	16.1	14.3	26.3
20–24 years	1,070,490	845,242	20,884	205,142	139,034	66,108	20,106	19.5	14.4	24.0
25–29 years	1,179,264	893,312	30,937	264,389	160,566	103,823	21,563	22.8	15.7	23.0
30–34 years	895,271	656,455	28,884	222,316	121,468	100,848	16,500	25.3	16.2	22.3
35–39 years	344,644	241,179	11,215	97,126	52,745	44,381	6,339	28.7	18.7	20.2
40–49 years	57,710	38,691	1,485	17,965	10,770	7,195	1,054	31.7	22.4	17.1
White	3,201,678	2,434,959	77,977	705,841	437,398	268,443	60,878	22.5	15.7	22.5
Under 20 years	348,106	285,976	2,311	54,931	47,992	6,939	7,199	16.1	14.5	25.0
20–24 years	814,422	641,411	15,045	157,357	108,225	49,132	15,654	19.7	14.7	23.4
25–29 years	964,586	730,143	25,248	216,583	131,322	85,261	17,860	22.9	15.7	22.8
30–34 years	745,510	547,531	24,579	184,000	99,312	84,688	13,979	25.2	16.0	22.5
35–39 years	282,617	198,666	9,554	78,646	42,087	36,559	5,305	28.4	18.2	20.7
40–49 years	46,437	31,232	1,240	14,324	8,460	5,864	881	31.4	22.0	17.5
Black	673,633	514,929	15,382	146,480	93,165	53,315	12,224	22.1	15.7	22.4
Under 20 years	153,248	125,665	1,713	24,918	20,489	4,429	2,665	16.5	14.2	27.9
20–24 years	216,057	170,062	5,130	42,108	26,646	15,462	3,887	19.8	13.9	24.9
25–29 years	157,960	117,430	4,524	37,583	21,996	15,587	2,947	24.2	16.3	22.5
30–34 years	100,339	71,045	2,893	27,432	15,466	11,966	1,862	27.9	18.5	19.5
35–39 years	39,389	26,465	974	12,190	7,112	5,078	734	31.5	21.8	16.1
40–49 years	6,640	4,262	148	2,249	1,456	793	129	34.5	26.1	15.7

[1]Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.
[2]Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean.
[3]Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.
[4]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 40. Live births by method of delivery and rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by age and race of mother: United States, 1989–92

Year and race of mother	Births by method of delivery							Cesarean delivery rate		
		Vaginal		Cesarean						
	All births	Total	After previous cesarean	Total	Primary	Repeat	Not stated	Total[1]	Primary[2]	Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean[3]
All races[4]										
1992	4,065,014	3,100,710	97,549	888,622	554,662	333,960	75,682	22.3	15.6	22.6
1991	4,110,907	3,100,891	90,690	905,077	569,195	335,882	104,939	22.6	15.9	21.3
1990[5]	4,110,563	3,111,421	84,299	914,096	575,066	339,030	85,046	22.7	16.0	19.9
1989[6]	3,798,734	2,793,463	71,019	826,955	521,873	305,082	178,316	22.8	16.1	18.9
White										
1992	3,201,678	2,434,959	77,977	705,841	437,398	268,443	60,878	22.5	15.7	22.5
1991	3,241,273	2,434,900	72,564	723,088	452,534	270,554	83,285	22.9	16.1	21.1
1990[5]	3,252,473	2,453,857	67,191	732,713	458,656	274,057	65,903	23.0	16.1	19.7
1989[6]	3,022,537	2,212,843	56,851	667,114	418,177	248,937	142,580	22.8	16.1	18.9
Black										
1992	673,633	514,929	15,382	146,480	93,165	53,315	12,224	22.1	15.7	22.4
1991	682,602	519,047	14,213	145,583	92,645	52,938	17,972	21.9	15.5	21.2
1990[5]	679,236	516,581	13,496	146,472	93,476	52,996	16,183	22.1	15.7	20.3
1989[6]	611,147	452,291	11,104	127,907	82,695	45,212	30,319	22.0	15.8	19.7

[1]Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.
[2]Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean.
[3]Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.
[4]Includes races other than white and black.
[5]Excludes Oklahoma, which did not require reporting of method of delivery.
[6]Excludes Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, and Okalahoma, which did not require reporting of method of delivery.

Table 41. Rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by selected medical risk factors, complications of labor and/or delivery, and obstetric procedures: United States, 1992

Medical risk factor, complication, and obstetric procedure	All births with specified condition and/or procedure	Cesarean delivery rate		Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean[3]
		Total[1]	Primary[2]	
Medical risk factors				
Anemia	71,942	24.7	17.1	23.0
Cardiac disease	15,544	25.4	18.2	24.6
Acute or chronic lung disease	16,593	26.8	19.2	24.8
Diabetes	102,253	35.8	25.9	17.6
Genital herpes[4,5]	28,747	42.6	36.8	24.8
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios[4]	29,860	41.7	36.4	19.0
Hemoglobinopathy[4]	2,160	27.9	21.5	25.7
Hypertension, chronic	25,964	40.2	31.3	15.8
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	112,419	40.0	35.2	16.5
Eclampsia	14,369	51.0	46.9	12.7
Incompetent cervix[4]	8,516	30.7	23.2	25.3
Renal disease	8,933	27.2	20.1	21.2
Rh sensitization[6]	24,832	23.7	16.5	25.1
Uterine bleeding[5]	29,159	32.2	25.1	22.2
Complications of labor and/or delivery				
Febrile	53,583	33.7	31.5	42.9
Meconium, moderate/heavy	240,705	22.2	19.2	42.5
Premature rupture of membrane	126,597	28.0	24.6	33.4
Abruptio placenta	23,061	58.2	53.9	15.8
Placenta previa	13,966	81.7	77.6	3.7
Other excessive bleeding	21,227	32.9	26.0	25.4
Seizures during labor	1,504	51.1	48.6	*
Precipitous labor (less than 3 hours)	76,504	1.8	1.3	83.8
Prolonged labor (more than 20 hours)	39,410	37.6	36.1	42.2
Dysfunctional labor	116,959	67.4	65.5	16.3
Breech/Malpresentation	149,063	85.0	83.5	4.6
Cephalopelvic disproportion[7,8]	117,118	97.8	97.5	1.0
Cord prolapse	9,842	64.6	62.2	12.4
Anesthetic complications[8]	1,613	53.5	43.9	11.3
Fetal distress[8]	153,484	60.7	58.5	19.4
Obstetric procedures				
Amniocentesis	126,433	35.6	24.7	18.0
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,076,276	21.6	15.7	26.9
Induction of labor	453,093	20.2	18.6	54.2
Stimulation of labor	513,161	15.9	14.5	61.9
Tocolysis	74,962	28.9	23.4	25.6
Ultrasound	2,305,538	24.5	17.3	22.4

[1]Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.
[2]Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean.
[3]Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.
[4]New York City (but not New York State) reports this risk factor.
[5]Texas does not report this risk factor.
[6] Kansas does not report this risk factor.
[7] New York City (but not New York State) reports this complication.
[8] Texas does not report this complication.

Table 42. Live births by birthweight and percent very low and low birthweight, by period of gestation and race of mother: United States, 1992

Birthweight[1] and race of mother	All births	Period of gestation[2]										
		Preterm					Term				Postterm	
		Total, under 37 weeks	Under 28 weeks	28–31 weeks	32–35 weeks	36 weeks	Total, 37–41 weeks	37–39 weeks	40 weeks	41 weeks	42 weeks and over	Not stated
						Number						
All races[3]	4,065,014	430,239	28,514	48,250	202,991	150,484	3,176,108	1,706,356	918,548	551,204	418,021	40,646
Less than 500 grams	5,437	5,235	5,015	204	15	1	13	7	3	3	2	187
500–999 grams	20,516	19,794	14,878	4,262	622	32	239	149	54	36	25	458
1,000–1,499 grams	26,475	24,190	4,159	13,425	6,028	578	1,544	1,136	259	149	268	473
1,500–1,999 grams	55,306	43,907	1,340	10,918	27,106	4,543	9,587	7,719	1,229	639	1,050	762
2,000–2,499 grams	179,759	85,176	946	4,960	54,250	25,020	85,179	66,595	12,325	6,259	7,170	2,234
2,500–2,999 grams	654,760	112,261	1,421	5,428	51,468	53,944	488,616	341,299	98,960	48,357	47,049	6,834
3,000–3,499 grams	1,490,769	90,828	–	6,024	40,259	44,545	1,239,288	708,781	344,550	185,957	146,948	13,705
3,500–3,999 grams	1,191,796	38,432	–	2,910	18,254	17,268	994,540	450,475	333,352	210,713	148,381	10,443
4,000–4,499 grams	365,543	7,918	–	–	4,116	3,802	299,835	110,647	107,579	81,609	54,545	3,245
4,500–4,999 grams	62,573	1,142	–	–	600	542	49,951	16,648	17,850	15,453	10,932	548
5,000 grams or more	7,597	210	–	–	99	111	5,861	2,140	1,976	1,745	1,405	121
Not stated	4,483	1,146	755	119	174	98	1,455	760	411	284	246	1,636
						Percent						
Very low birthweight[4]	1.3	11.5	86.6	37.2	3.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9
Low birthweight[5]	7.1	41.6	94.9	70.2	43.4	20.1	3.0	4.4	1.5	1.3	2.0	10.5
						Number						
White	3,201,678	288,718	15,184	29,102	135,643	108,789	2,546,260	1,335,455	751,652	459,153	336,680	30,020
Less than 500 grams	2,903	2,790	2,681	105	4	–	6	3	2	1	2	105
500–999 grams	11,599	11,175	8,155	2,617	388	15	163	101	35	27	14	247
1,000–1,499 grams	16,287	14,881	2,249	8,395	3,878	359	969	714	160	95	158	279
1,500–1,999 grams	35,795	28,449	603	6,983	17,770	3,093	6,248	5,069	785	394	653	445
2,000–2,499 grams	119,078	57,026	418	2,621	36,934	17,053	56,155	44,184	7,985	3,986	4,539	1,358
2,500–2,999 grams	459,142	76,220	689	2,788	34,143	38,600	345,770	240,640	70,390	34,740	32,629	4,523
3,000–3,499 grams	1,160,043	62,335	–	3,557	25,890	32,888	973,680	552,106	272,740	148,834	113,871	10,157
3,500–3,999 grams	1,007,943	27,935	–	1,968	12,827	13,140	846,271	379,023	285,405	181,843	125,294	8,443
4,000–4,499 grams	323,182	6,206	–	–	3,161	3,045	265,970	96,653	96,029	73,288	48,234	2,772
4,500–4,999 grams	55,933	898	–	–	460	438	44,746	14,582	16,042	14,122	9,826	463
5,000 grams or more	6,620	164	–	–	74	90	5,094	1,774	1,734	1,586	1,267	95
Not stated	3,153	639	389	68	114	68	1,188	606	345	237	193	1,133
						Percent						
Very low birthweight[4]	1.0	10.0	88.4	38.3	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2
Low birthweight[5]	5.8	39.7	95.3	71.4	43.5	18.9	2.5	3.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	8.4
						Number						
Black	673,633	122,455	12,484	17,312	58,059	34,600	479,286	283,799	125,278	70,209	64,427	7,465
Less than 500 grams	2,382	2,303	2,204	87	11	1	7	4	1	2	–	72
500–999 grams	8,291	8,043	6,301	1,515	213	14	66	45	17	4	6	176
1,000–1,499 grams	9,222	8,458	1,776	4,575	1,927	180	497	376	76	45	106	161
1,500–1,999 grams	17,365	13,794	693	3,585	8,261	1,255	2,958	2,346	399	213	357	256
2,000–2,499 grams	52,257	24,758	491	2,149	15,279	6,839	24,485	18,831	3,670	1,984	2,329	685
2,500–2,999 grams	157,560	30,842	670	2,378	14,979	12,815	112,897	79,331	22,510	11,056	12,106	1,715
3,000–3,499 grams	253,261	23,724	–	2,153	12,053	9,518	200,718	118,266	54,000	28,452	26,431	2,388
3,500–3,999 grams	136,237	8,500	–	822	4,425	3,253	108,920	52,664	34,893	21,363	17,575	1,242
4,000–4,499 grams	30,514	1,336	–	–	737	599	24,311	10,072	8,235	6,004	4,580	287
4,500–4,999 grams	4,719	190	–	–	106	84	3,678	1,483	1,249	946	800	51
5,000 grams or more	683	36	–	–	19	17	544	262	177	105	89	14
Not stated	1,142	471	349	48	49	25	205	119	51	35	48	418
						Percent						
Very low birthweight[4]	3.0	15.4	84.7	35.8	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.8
Low birthweight[5]	13.3	47.0	94.5	69.0	44.3	24.0	5.8	7.6	3.3	3.2	4.3	19.2

[1]Equivalents of the gram weights in pounds and ounces are shown in the Technical notes.
[2]Expressed in completed weeks.
[3]Includes races other than white and black.
[4]Less than 1,500 grams.
[5]Less than 2,500 grams.

Table 43. Percent of live births preterm and percent of live births of low birthweight by race of mother: United States, 1981–92

Year	Preterm[1]			Low birthweight[3]		
	All races[2]	White	Black	All races[2]	White	Black
1992	10.7	9.1	18.4	7.1	5.8	13.3
1991	10.8	9.1	18.9	7.1	5.8	13.6
1990	10.6	8.9	18.8	7.0	5.7	13.3
1989	10.6	8.8	18.9	7.0	5.7	13.5
1988	10.2	8.5	18.7	6.9	5.7	13.3
1987	10.2	8.5	18.4	6.9	5.7	13.0
1986	10.0	8.4	18.0	6.8	5.7	12.8
1985	9.8	8.2	17.8	6.8	5.7	12.6
1984[4]	9.4	7.9	17.1	6.7	5.6	12.6
1983[4]	9.6	8.0	17.7	6.8	5.7	12.8
1982[4]	9.5	8.0	17.4	6.8	5.6	12.6
1981[4]	9.4	7.9	17.3	6.8	5.7	12.7

[1]Births of less than 37 completed weeks gestation.
[2]Includes races other than white and black.
[3]Less than 2,500 grams.
[4]Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

Table 44. Number and percent low birthweight and number of live births by birthweight, by age and race of mother: United States, 1992

Age and race of mother	Low birthweight[1]		Birthweight[2]												
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 500 grams	500–999 grams	1,000–1,499 grams	1,500–1,999 grams	2,000–2,499 grams	2,500–2,999 grams	3,000–3,499 grams	3,500–3,999 grams	4,000–4,499 grams	4,500–4,999 grams	5,000 grams or more	Not stated
All races[3]															
All ages	287,493	7.1	4,065,014	5,437	20,516	26,475	55,306	179,759	654,760	1,490,769	1,191,796	365,543	62,573	7,597	4,483
Under 15 years	1,608	13.2	12,220	27	154	201	302	924	3,044	4,795	2,318	384	40	–	31
15–19 years	46,707	9.3	505,415	896	3,546	4,451	8,912	28,902	104,993	200,179	121,407	27,549	3,620	386	574
15 years	3,382	11.6	29,267	66	326	364	659	1,967	6,779	11,627	6,116	1,191	126	15	31
16 years	6,278	10.5	60,136	116	524	669	1,129	3,840	13,331	24,039	13,355	2,705	323	31	74
17 years	9,309	9.5	98,146	184	704	864	1,818	5,739	20,828	39,074	23,015	5,067	674	52	127
18 years	12,509	9.0	138,663	247	946	1,141	2,378	7,797	28,595	55,039	33,523	7,756	972	115	154
19 years	15,229	8.5	179,203	283	1,046	1,413	2,928	9,559	35,460	70,400	45,398	10,830	1,525	173	188
20–24 years	76,290	7.1	1,070,490	1,355	5,319	6,934	14,073	48,609	186,813	410,130	299,045	82,793	12,786	1,457	1,176
25–29 years	73,223	6.2	1,179,264	1,442	5,052	6,405	13,849	46,475	175,506	428,566	363,814	114,974	19,550	2,421	1,210
30–34 years	58,428	6.5	895,271	1,105	4,229	5,415	11,657	36,022	125,653	311,808	282,607	95,980	17,695	2,138	962
35–39 years	26,343	7.7	344,644	518	1,859	2,556	5,481	15,929	49,993	116,181	105,730	37,489	7,494	982	432
40–44 years	4,688	8.4	55,702	92	337	484	994	2,781	8,443	18,441	16,313	6,186	1,334	204	93
45–49 years	206	10.3	2,008	2	20	29	38	117	315	669	562	188	54	9	5
White															
All ages	185,662	5.8	3,201,678	2,903	11,599	16,287	35,795	119,078	459,142	1,160,043	1,007,943	323,182	55,933	6,620	3,153
Under 15 years	548	10.2	5,367	10	43	64	109	322	1,137	2,169	1,247	223	28	–	15
15–19 years	26,061	7.6	342,739	391	1,798	2,400	4,971	16,501	63,273	135,638	91,738	22,365	2,999	306	359
15 years	1,468	9.2	15,966	26	138	154	298	852	3,190	6,353	3,951	882	95	12	15
16 years	3,179	8.5	37,256	44	260	343	572	1,960	7,252	15,006	9,394	2,108	251	25	41
17 years	5,187	7.9	65,564	88	344	493	1,012	3,250	12,369	26,033	17,258	4,060	542	39	76
18 years	7,151	7.5	95,949	102	512	606	1,354	4,577	17,681	38,129	25,694	6,301	805	89	99
19 years	9,076	7.1	128,004	131	544	804	1,735	5,862	22,781	50,117	35,441	9,014	1,306	141	128
20–24 years	47,398	5.8	814,422	686	2,841	4,022	8,711	31,138	127,211	309,555	245,575	71,480	11,212	1,240	751
25–29 years	49,242	5.1	964,586	767	2,909	4,089	9,321	32,156	128,933	346,912	315,577	103,237	17,663	2,134	888
30–34 years	40,643	5.5	745,510	649	2,573	3,635	8,126	25,660	94,747	256,614	248,016	86,821	16,058	1,886	725
35–39 years	18,329	6.5	282,617	337	1,191	1,722	3,817	11,262	37,387	93,979	91,499	33,456	6,763	866	338
40–44 years	3,281	7.3	44,866	62	229	331	712	1,947	6,224	14,663	13,844	5,439	1,162	180	73
45–49 years	160	10.2	1,571	1	15	24	28	92	230	513	447	161	48	8	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. Number and percent low birthweight and number of live births by birthweight, by age and race of mother: United States, 1992—Con.

Age and race of mother	Low birthweight[1]		Birthweight[2]												
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 500 grams	500–999 grams	1,000–1,499 grams	1,500–1,999 grams	2,000–2,499 grams	2,500–2,999 grams	3,000–3,499 grams	3,500–3,999 grams	4,000–4,499 grams	4,500–4,999 grams	5,000 grams or more	Not stated
Black															
All ages	89,517	13.3	673,633	2,382	8,291	9,222	17,365	52,257	157,560	253,261	136,237	30,514	4,719	683	1,142
Under 15 years	1,021	15.9	6,448	16	107	135	183	580	1,797	2,458	1,004	143	10	–	15
15–19 years	19,403	13.2	146,800	491	1,676	1,939	3,716	11,581	38,170	58,170	25,958	4,337	500	68	194
15 years	1,838	14.8	12,432	40	181	200	349	1,068	3,369	4,929	1,983	270	26	3	14
16 years	2,933	14.0	20,970	71	253	307	531	1,771	5,647	8,277	3,512	499	63	6	33
17 years	3,874	13.1	29,600	93	346	354	755	2,326	7,822	11,831	5,070	839	104	12	48
18 years	5,047	13.2	38,362	142	412	506	969	3,018	9,923	15,144	6,836	1,208	133	21	50
19 years	5,711	12.6	45,436	145	484	572	1,112	3,398	11,409	17,989	8,557	1,521	174	26	49
20–24 years	26,264	12.2	216,057	642	2,377	2,712	4,934	15,599	51,209	84,167	43,735	8,940	1,193	164	385
25–29 years	20,647	13.1	157,960	636	1,956	2,092	3,966	11,997	35,178	58,090	34,047	8,216	1,313	202	267
30–34 years	14,760	14.7	100,339	421	1,516	1,548	2,992	8,283	21,494	34,933	21,672	5,995	1,131	157	197
35–39 years	6,359	16.2	39,389	156	568	682	1,355	3,598	8,289	13,260	8,430	2,437	466	77	71
40–44 years	1,033	16.0	6,453	20	87	112	213	601	1,378	2,122	1,356	433	105	14	12
45–49 years	30	16.1	187	–	4	2	6	18	45	61	35	13	1	1	1

[1] Less than 2,500 grams.
[2] Equivalents of gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are shown in Technical notes.
[3] Includes races other than white and black.

Table 45. Live births with selected abnormal conditions of the newborn and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 1992

[Rates are number of live births with specified abnormal condition per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Abnormal condition and race of mother	All births[1]	Abnormal condition reported	Age of mother: All ages	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–49 years	Not stated
All races[2]	Number		Rate							Number
Anemia	4,065,014	4,645	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	141,285
Birth injury[3]	3,633,541	7,451	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	107,048
Fetal alcohol syndrome[4,5]	3,838,199	460	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	136,859
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS	4,065,014	24,755	6.3	7.8	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.7	141,285
Meconium aspiration syndrome[5]	3,908,869	9,757	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.1	135,856
Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes[6]	3,777,127	54,838	15.1	16.4	15.1	14.6	14.6	15.4	16.3	133,522
Assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer[6]	3,777,127	28,409	7.8	9.8	7.9	7.2	7.1	8.2	9.7	133,522
Seizures	4,065,014	2,787	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	141,285
White										
Anemia	3,201,678	3,406	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	111,120
Birth injury[3]	2,834,936	6,428	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	81,941
Fetal alcohol syndrome[4,5]	3,005,186	256	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	107,693
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS	3,201,678	19,550	6.3	8.0	6.8	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.8	111,120
Meconium aspiration syndrome[5]	3,065,875	7,222	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	106,719
Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes[6]	2,989,099	43,711	15.2	16.8	15.3	14.7	14.7	15.4	16.8	106,228
Assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer[6]	2,989,099	21,442	7.4	9.6	7.6	6.8	6.7	7.9	9.6	106,228
Seizures	3,201,678	2,136	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	111,120
Black										
Anemia	673,633	1,036	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.9	*	25,120
Birth injury[3]	620,658	720	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	*	20,843
Fetal alcohol syndrome[4,5]	649,664	156	0.2	*	0.2	0.4	0.4	*	*	24,263
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS	673,633	4,637	7.2	7.8	7.0	6.5	7.5	7.2	8.2	25,120
Meconium aspiration syndrome[5]	656,971	2,085	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.7	3.9	24,238
Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes[6]	612,643	8,908	15.1	15.2	14.4	14.9	16.0	16.9	17.8	22,677
Assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer[3]	612,643	6,001	10.2	10.3	9.5	10.1	11.1	11.5	11.4	22,677
Seizures	673,633	548	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	*	25,120

[1] Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified condition.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.
[3] Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Texas do not report this condition.
[4] Wisconsin does not report this condition.
[5] New York City (but not New York State) reports this condition.
[6] New York State and New York City do not report this condition.

Table 46. Live births with selected congenital anomalies and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

[Rates are number of live births with specified congenital anomaly per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Congenital anomaly and race of mother	All births[1]	Congenital anomaly reported	Age of mother: All ages	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–49 years	Not stated
All races[2]	Number		Rate							Number
Anencephalus	3,749,205	479	13.2	15.5	14.6	11.8	12.7	10.0	*	131,973
Spina bifida/Meningocele	3,749,205	823	22.8	23.8	27.1	20.7	20.8	19.7	*	131,973
Hydrocephalus	3,749,205	956	26.4	29.4	29.6	24.7	22.8	22.3	54.5	131,973
Microcephalus	3,749,205	306	8.5	12.8	7.3	8.0	7.9	7.7	*	131,973
Other central nervous system anomalies	3,749,205	852	23.6	22.3	22.4	23.6	25.0	23.0	*	131,973
Heart malformations	3,749,205	4,343	120.1	103.4	118.8	116.7	120.2	149.8	193.7	131,973
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	3,749,205	4,734	130.9	140.0	129.4	123.3	129.9	140.7	189.7	131,973
Rectal atresia/stenosis	3,749,205	379	10.5	9.8	11.4	10.3	8.9	13.3	*	131,973
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia	3,749,205	509	14.1	13.4	12.0	14.0	15.0	17.3	*	131,973
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	3,749,205	870	24.1	48.3	30.1	18.3	14.4	13.0	*	131,973
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	3,749,205	1,118	30.9	34.9	32.9	28.8	29.7	28.0	*	131,973
Malformed genitalia	3,749,205	2,669	73.8	68.1	70.8	74.0	79.4	78.7	64.6	131,973
Renal agenesis	3,749,205	398	11.0	13.0	10.2	10.6	11.6	10.3	*	131,973
Other urogenital anomalies	3,749,205	4,135	114.3	101.5	111.8	114.5	116.6	131.7	139.2	131,973
Cleft lip/palate	3,749,205	3,089	85.4	83.4	85.5	85.6	82.3	93.4	98.9	131,973
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	3,749,205	3,033	83.8	120.0	92.7	76.9	66.9	65.0	96.8	131,973
Club foot	3,749,205	2,074	57.3	63.2	63.3	53.7	51.1	57.7	58.5	131,973
Diaphragmatic hernia	3,749,205	448	12.4	11.1	10.9	12.4	13.0	16.0	*	131,973
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies	3,749,205	6,779	187.4	185.3	177.8	184.2	194.2	208.1	228.0	131,973
Down's syndrome	3,749,205	1,811	50.1	28.9	36.1	35.5	56.0	115.1	343.0	131,973
Other chromosomal anomalies	3,749,205	1,523	42.1	42.1	38.7	36.6	37.0	67.7	151.3	131,973
White										
Anencephalus	2,965,940	393	13.7	17.4	15.0	12.0	13.1	11.3	*	104,463
Spina bifida/Meningocele	2,965,940	688	24.0	27.2	29.1	21.8	21.9	19.4	*	104,463
Hydrocephalus	2,965,940	789	27.6	30.7	31.6	24.6	24.6	23.8	64.8	104,463
Microcephalus	2,965,940	227	7.9	13.0	6.9	7.7	7.1	*	*	104,463
Other central nervous system anomalies	2,965,940	694	24.3	25.0	23.6	23.2	25.4	23.4	*	104,463
Heart malformations	2,965,940	3,551	124.1	107.1	124.6	118.5	124.4	152.0	192.1	104,463
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	2,965,940	3,912	136.7	158.6	138.1	127.9	131.2	139.8	197.0	104,463
Rectal atresia/stenosis	2,965,940	316	11.0	9.5	12.3	11.1	9.3	13.7	*	104,463
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia	2,965,940	435	15.2	15.8	14.1	14.9	15.1	17.0	*	104,463
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	2,965,940	674	23.6	55.6	30.1	17.5	13.1	13.3	*	104,463
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	2,965,940	876	30.6	37.6	31.6	28.0	30.3	27.1	*	104,463
Malformed genitalia	2,965,940	2,260	79.0	79.0	76.0	77.9	82.7	84.9	59.9	104,463
Renal agenesis	2,965,940	353	12.3	16.7	11.4	11.6	12.8	10.9	*	104,463
Other urogenital anomalies	2,965,940	3,610	126.2	119.1	123.7	124.1	127.3	143.5	147.2	104,463
Cleft lip/palate	2,965,940	2,707	94.6	104.0	97.6	93.4	88.5	93.8	94.8	104,463
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	2,965,940	1,682	58.8	70.8	58.4	58.6	54.4	55.8	64.8	104,463
Club foot	2,965,940	1,826	63.8	74.0	72.3	58.3	57.3	62.2	62.4	104,463
Diaphragmatic hernia	2,965,940	372	13.0	12.3	10.7	12.9	14.1	16.2	*	104,463
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies	2,965,940	5,515	192.7	191.8	178.9	188.4	201.8	220.3	229.5	104,463
Down's syndrome	2,965,940	1,567	54.8	33.8	39.5	38.8	60.2	118.8	359.2	104,463
Other chromosomal anomalies	2,965,940	1,262	44.1	45.5	40.9	39.0	38.6	67.5	147.2	104,463

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Live births with selected congenital anomalies and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992—Con.

[Rates are number of live births with specified congenital anomaly per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Congenital anomaly and race of mother	All births[1]	Congenital anomaly reported	Age of mother: All ages	Under 20 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–49 years	Not stated
Black	Number		Rate							Number
Anencephalus	612,130	64	10.9	*	10.9	*	*	*	*	22,620
Spina bifida/Meningocele	612,130	103	17.5	16.6	21.3	*	*	*	*	22,620
Hydrocephalus	612,130	130	22.1	23.0	23.4	25.1	*	*	*	22,620
Microcephalus	612,130	71	12.0	*	10.4	*	*	*	*	22,620
Other central nervous system anomalies	612,130	129	21.9	17.3	20.2	28.8	*	*	*	22,620
Heart malformations	612,130	634	107.5	97.9	101.2	113.6	101.9	162.4	*	22,620
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	612,130	597	101.3	96.5	96.5	103.3	112.6	104.2	*	22,620
Rectal atresia/stenosis	612,130	49	8.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	22,620
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia	612,130	52	8.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	22,620
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	612,130	169	28.7	33.1	30.1	27.3	26.1	*	*	22,620
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	612,130	191	32.4	27.4	36.8	31.7	30.8	*	*	22,620
Malformed genitalia	612,130	312	52.9	46.1	53.4	52.4	65.2	*	*	22,620
Renal agenesis	612,130	33	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	22,620
Other urogenital anomalies	612,130	371	62.9	61.2	63.3	62.0	60.4	64.4	*	22,620
Cleft lip/palate	612,130	221	37.5	36.7	37.9	33.2	32.0	70.5	*	22,620
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	612,130	1,281	217.3	240.4	230.4	207.3	187.3	137.9	*	22,620
Club foot	612,130	198	33.6	41.0	34.8	36.2	*	*	*	22,620
Diaphragmatic hernia	612,130	61	10.3	*	11.4	*	*	*	*	22,620
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies	612,130	882	149.6	152.6	158.8	138.0	152.9	119.5	*	22,620
Down's syndrome	612,130	167	28.3	16.6	22.8	18.4	33.2	95.0	*	22,620
Other chromosomal anomalies	612,130	183	31.0	27.4	27.0	27.3	27.3	67.4	*	22,620

[1] Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified congenital anomaly.
[2] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Excludes data for New Mexico and New York, which did not require reporting of congenital anomalies.

Table 47. Live births by plurality of birth and ratios, by age and race of mother: United States, 1992

Plurality and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother									
		Under 15 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						
	Number										
All live births[1]	4,065,014	12,220	505,415	187,549	317,866	1,070,490	1,179,264	895,271	344,644	55,702	2,008
White	3,201,678	5,367	342,739	118,786	223,953	814,422	964,586	745,510	282,617	44,866	1,571
Black	673,633	6,448	146,800	63,002	83,798	216,057	157,960	100,339	39,389	6,453	187
Live births in single deliveries[1]	3,965,759	12,095	498,105	185,194	312,911	1,049,288	1,150,057	867,375	332,754	54,148	1,937
White	3,124,687	5,312	338,341	117,434	220,907	799,767	941,430	722,142	272,639	43,556	1,500
Black	654,653	6,382	144,068	62,061	82,007	210,127	152,896	96,773	37,940	6,280	187
Live births in twin deliveries[1]	95,372	125	7,236	2,328	4,908	20,790	28,089	26,434	11,159	1,477	62
White	73,547	55	4,369	1,341	3,028	14,349	22,147	22,007	9,318	1,240	62
Black	18,619	66	2,699	932	1,767	5,834	4,966	3,487	1,401	166	–
Live births in triplet and other plural deliveries[1]	3,883	–	74	27	47	412	1,118	1,462	731	77	9
White	3,444	–	29	11	18	306	1,009	1,361	660	70	9
Black	361	–	33	9	24	96	98	79	48	7	–
	Ratio per 1,000 live births										
All multiple births[1]	24.4	10.2	14.5	12.6	15.6	19.8	24.8	31.2	34.5	27.9	35.4
White	24.0	10.2	12.8	11.4	13.6	18.0	24.0	31.3	35.3	29.2	45.2
Black	28.2	10.2	18.6	14.9	21.4	27.4	32.1	35.5	36.8	26.8	*
All twin births[1]	23.5	10.2	14.3	12.4	15.4	19.4	23.8	29.5	32.4	26.5	30.9
White	23.0	10.2	12.7	11.3	13.5	17.6	23.0	29.5	33.0	27.6	39.5
Black	27.6	10.2	18.4	14.8	21.1	27.0	31.4	34.8	35.6	25.7	*
	Ratio per 100,000 live births										
All higher-order multiple births[1,2]	95.5	*	14.6	14.4	14.8	38.5	94.8	163.3	212.1	138.2	*
White	107.6	*	8.5	*	*	37.6	104.6	182.6	233.5	156.0	*
Black	53.6	*	22.5	*	28.6	44.4	62.0	78.7	121.9	*	*

[1]Includes races other than white and black.
[2]Includes triplets and higher-order plural deliveries.

Technical notes

Source of data

Data shown in this report for 1992 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates in all States and the District of Columbia. The data are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP). In 1984 and earlier years, the VSCP included varying numbers of States that provided data based on 100 percent of their birth certificates. Data for States not in the VSCP were based on a 50-percent sample of birth certificates filed in those States. Information on sampling procedures and sampling errors for 1984 and earlier years is provided in the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Volume I, Natality.

Race

Beginning with the 1989 data year, NCHS has tabulated its birth data primarily by race of the mother. In 1988 and prior years, births were tabulated by the race of the child, which was determined from the race of the parents as entered on the birth certificate. When the parents were of the same race, as was the case for 96.1 percent of births in 1992, the race of the child was the same as the race of the parents. When the parents were of different races and one parent was white, the child was assigned to the other parent's race. When the parents were of different races and neither parent was white, the child was assigned to the father's race, with one exception. If either parent was Hawaiian, the child was assigned to Hawaiian. If race was missing for one parent, the child was assigned the race of the parent for whom race was reported.

The most important factor influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of the mother was the recent revision of the birth certificate, effective with the 1989 data year. This revision includes many more health questions that are directly associated with the mother (for example, method of delivery, medical risk factors for this pregnancy, tobacco and alcohol use during pregnancy, and maternal weight gain). Additionally, many of the other items on the birth certificate for more than two decades also relate directly to the mother, for example, age, education level, and receipt of prenatal care. In all these instances, it is more appropriate to tabulate births by the mother's race.

A second factor has been the increasing incidence of interracial parentage. In 1992, 3.9 percent of births were to parents of different races compared with just 1.4 percent in 1972. The majority of these births were to white mothers and fathers of another race. There have been two major consequences of the increasing interracial parentage. One is the effect on birth rates by race. Under the previous procedures, the number of white births had been arbitrarily limited to infants whose parents were both white (or one parent white if only one parent's race was reported). At the same time, the number of births of other races had been arbitrarily increased to include all births to white mothers and fathers of other races. Thus, if race of mother had been used, birth rates per 1,000 white women in a given age group would have been higher, while comparable rates for black women and women of other races would have been lower. The other consequence of increasing interracial parentage is its impact on the racial differential in various characteristics of births, particularly in cases where there is generally a large racial disparity, such as the incidence of low birthweight. In this instance, the racial differential is smaller when the data are tabulated by race of child rather than by race of mother. The same effect has been noted for characteristics such as nonmarital childbearing, preterm births, late or no prenatal care, and low educational attainment of mother.

The third factor influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of mother is the growing proportion of births with race of father not stated, 16 percent in 1992 compared with 9 percent in 1972. This reflects the increase in the proportion of births to unmarried women; in many such cases, no information is reported on the father. These births are already assigned the race of the mother because there is no alternative.

Tabulating all births by race of mother, therefore, provides for a more uniform approach, rather than a necessarily arbitrary combination of parental races. This topic is discussed in greater detail in two recent papers (81,82).

Trend data by race shown in this report have been retabulated by race of mother for all years beginning with the 1980 data year. The retabulation provides more uniform data to those analyzing birth data by race, particularly trend data. To facilitate continuity and analysis of the data, trend tables showing data for years prior to 1980 show data for both race of mother and race of child for 1980. This makes it possible to distinguish the effects of this change from real changes in the data. The text in this report focuses on data tabulated by race of mother. When the trend in rates is discussed, the rates are those tabulated by race of mother.

Population denominators

Birth and fertility rates for 1992 shown in tables 1, 3–5, 7, 10, 11, 14, and 15 are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 1992. The population estimates have been published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (5) and are based on the 1990 census counts by race and age, which were modified to be consistent with Office of Management and Budget categories and historical categories for birth data, and in the case of age, to reflect age as of the census reference date. The modification procedures are described in detail in a census report (83).

Birth and fertility rates by month shown in table 12 are based on monthly population estimates also based on the 1992 census count. Rates for unmarried women shown in tables 14 and 15 are based on distributions of the population by marital status as of March 1992 (17), published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, which have been adjusted to July 1992 population levels (5) by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS.

Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, shown in tables 7 and 11, are based on estimates of the total Hispanic population as of July 1, 1992

(5). Birth data for New Hampshire are excluded from the rates for the Hispanic origin population because this State did not report this information on the birth certificate in 1992.

Computation of rates

In computing birth rates by live-birth order, births with birth order not stated were distributed in the same proportion as births of known live-birth order within each age of mother classification. This procedure is done separately by race. A similar process is followed for computing birth rates by age of father; births with age of father not stated are distributed first within each age-of-mother group.

In computing birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, births with origin of mother not stated are included with non-Hispanic births rather than being distributed. In addition, all births to New Hampshire residents are assumed to be non-Hispanic. In 1990, 1.0 percent of the New Hampshire population was reported to be Hispanic (84). Thus, rates for the U.S. Hispanic population are underestimates of the true rates to the extent that the births with origin not stated (1.0 percent) were actually to Hispanic mothers and by the proportion of New Hampshire births that were to Hispanic mothers. The population with origin not stated was imputed. The effect on the rates is believed to be small.

Births by marital status of mother

Beginning with the 1980 data year, national estimates of births to unmarried women have been derived from two sources. In 1992, marital status was reported directly on the birth certificates of 44 States and the District of Columbia. In the remaining six States that lack such an item (California, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, New York, and Texas), marital status is inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames. This procedure represents a substantial departure from the method used before 1980 to prepare national estimates of births to unmarried women, which assumed that the incidence of births to unmarried women in States with no direct question on marital status was the same as the incidence in reporting States in the same geographic division.

The current method represents an attempt to use related information on the birth certificate to improve the quality of national data as well as to provide data for the individual nonreporting States. An evaluation of this method and its validity for California (the largest nonreporting State) has been published (85). Because of the continued substantial increases in nonmarital childbearing throughout the 1980's, the data have been intensively evaluated by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS. There has been continuing concern that the current method might overstate the number of births to unmarried women because it incorporates data based on a comparison of surnames. This is because women who have retained their maiden surname after marriage and who are frequently older, well-educated women, would be classified as unmarried. The results of this evaluation have been generally similar in both the reporting States and the States using inferential data for all races combined. The results differed for white and black births. Between 1991 and 1992, births to unmarried white women increased 1 percent in the States providing inferential data and 3 percent in the States with a marital status item on the birth certificate. Conversely, births to unmarried black women declined 3 percent in the States providing inferential data and declined slightly (0.2 percent) in the States reporting marital status directly on the birth certificate.

Texas births—The number of births to unmarried women in Texas is underreported. As a result of legislation passed in 1989, a birth is considered to have occurred to a married woman if the mother provides any information about the father, or if a paternity affidavit has been filed. The measurement of marital status for Texas births is expected to improve beginning with the 1994 data year, because a direct question on marital status has been added to the Texas birth certificate.

Birthweight

Birthweight is reported in some areas in pounds and ounces rather than in grams. However, the metric system has been used in tabulating and presenting the statistics to facilitate comparison with data published by other groups. Equivalents of the gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are as follows:

Less than 500 grams = 1 lb 1 oz or less
500–999 grams = 1 lb 2 oz-2 lb 3 oz
1,000–1,499 grams = 2 lb 4 oz-3 lb 4 oz
1,500–1,999 grams = 3 lb 5 oz-4 lb 6 oz
2,000–2,499 grams = 4 lb 7 oz-5 lb 8 oz
2,500–2,999 grams = 5 lb 9 oz-6 lb 9 oz
3,000–3,499 grams = 6 lb 10 oz-7 lb 11 oz
3,500–3,999 grams = 7 lb 12 oz-8 lb 13 oz
4,000–4,499 grams = 8 lb 14 oz-9 lb 14 oz
4,500–4,999 grams = 9 lb 15 oz-11 lb 0 oz
5,000 grams or more = 11 lb 1 oz or more

Period of gestation

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes a new item, "clinical estimate of gestation," that is being compared with length of gestation computed from the date the last normal menstrual period (LMP) began when the latter appears to be inconsistent with birthweight. This is done for normal weight births of apparently short gestations and very-low-birthweight births reported to be full term. The clinical estimate was also used if the LMP date was not reported. The period of gestation for 4.3 percent of the births in 1992 was based on the clinical estimate of gestation. For 96 percent of these records, the clinical estimate was used because the LMP date was not reported. For the remaining 4 percent, the clinical estimate was used because it was compatible with the reported birthweight, whereas the LMP-based gestation was not. In cases where the reported birthweight was inconsistent with both the LMP-computed gestation and the clinical estimate of gestation, the LMP-computed gestation was used and birthweight was reclassified as "not stated." This was necessary for fewer than 500 births, or 0.01 percent of all birth records in 1992. The levels of the adjustments made for the 1992 data are very comparable to those for the 1991 data.

Computations of percents, percent distributions, and medians

Births with unknown live-birth order, attendant at birth, educational attainment

of mother, nativity of mother, month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, birthweight, length of gestation, interval between births, and 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores were subtracted from the figures for total births that were used as denominators before percents, percent distributions, and medians were computed. For birth intervals, the percent distributions also exclude the second- or later-born child in a multiple delivery (interval of 0 months). Percent distributions and the median number of prenatal visits also exclude births to mothers who had no prenatal care. Computations of the median years of school completed and the median number of prenatal visits were based on ungrouped data. An asterisk is shown in place of any derived statistic based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator or denominator.

Random variation

Although the birth data in this report for births since 1985 are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of births involved. 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. More information on this topic is included in the Technical Appendix of the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1989,* Volume I, Natality.

Related reports

Many of the topics discussed in this report are covered in more analytic detail in other reports published by NCHS. Topics of reports published in the past 5 years include first births to older mothers (6), low birthweight (86), birth rates by educational attainment (18), twin births (80), and cesarean deliveries (22). Also available is a report evaluating inferred birth statistics for unmarried women in California (85).

Definitions of medical terms

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes several maternal and infant health items in checkbox format, including obstetric procedures, medical risk factors, complications of labor and/or delivery, abnormal conditions of the newborn, and congenital anomalies of the child (figure A). The following definitions are adapted and abbreviated from a set of definitions compiled by a committee of Federal and State health statistics officials for the Association for Vital Records and Health Statistics (87).

38a. MEDICAL RISK FACTORS FOR THIS PREGNANCY *(Check all that apply)*

- Anemia (Hct. <30/Hgb. <10) 01 ☐
- Cardiac disease 02 ☐
- Acute or chronic lung disease 03 ☐
- Diabetes 04 ☐
- Genital herpes 05 ☐
- Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios 06 ☐
- Hemoglobinopathy 07 ☐
- Hypertension, chronic 08 ☐
- Hypertension, pregnancy-associated 09 ☐
- Eclampsia 10 ☐
- Incompetent cervix 11 ☐
- Previous infant 4000+ grams 12 ☐
- Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant 13 ☐
- Renal disease 14 ☐
- Rh sensitization 15 ☐
- Uterine bleeding 16 ☐
- None 00 ☐
- Other _____ 17 ☐ *(Specify)*

38b. OTHER RISK FACTORS FOR THIS PREGNANCY *(Complete all items)*

- Tobacco use during pregnancy Yes ☐ No ☐
  - Average number cigarettes per day _____
- Alcohol use during pregnancy Yes ☐ No ☐
  - Average number drinks per week _____
- Weight gained during pregnancy _____ lbs.

39. OBSTETRIC PROCEDURES *(Check all that apply)*

- Amniocentesis 01 ☐
- Electronic fetal monitoring 02 ☐
- Induction of labor 03 ☐
- Stimulation of labor 04 ☐
- Tocolysis 05 ☐
- Ultrasound 06 ☐
- None 00 ☐
- Other _____ 07 ☐ *(Specify)*

40. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY *(Check all that apply)*

- Febrile (>100°F. or 38°C.) 01 ☐
- Meconium, moderate/heavy 02 ☐
- Premature rupture of membrane (>12 hours) 03 ☐
- Abruptio placenta 04 ☐
- Placenta previa 05 ☐
- Other excessive bleeding 06 ☐
- Seizures during labor 07 ☐
- Precipitous labor (<3 hours) 08 ☐
- Prolonged labor (>20 hours) 09 ☐
- Dysfunctional labor 10 ☐
- Breech/Malpresentation 11 ☐
- Cephalopelvic disproportion 12 ☐
- Cord prolapse 13 ☐
- Anesthetic complications 14 ☐
- Fetal distress 15 ☐
- None 00 ☐
- Other _____ 16 ☐ *(Specify)*

41. METHOD OF DELIVERY *(Check all that apply)*

- Vaginal 01 ☐
- Vaginal birth after previous C-section 02 ☐
- Primary C-section 03 ☐
- Repeat C-section 04 ☐
- Forceps 05 ☐
- Vacuum 06 ☐

42. ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE NEWBORN *(Check all that apply)*

- Anemia (Hct. <39/Hgb. <13) 01 ☐
- Birth injury 02 ☐
- Fetal alcohol syndrome 03 ☐
- Hyaline membrane disease/RDS 04 ☐
- Meconium aspiration syndrome 05 ☐
- Assisted ventilation <30 min 06 ☐
- Assisted ventilation ≥30 min 07 ☐
- Seizures 08 ☐
- None 00 ☐
- Other _____ 09 ☐ *(Specify)*

43. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF CHILD *(Check all that apply)*

- Anencephalus 01
- Spina bifida/Meningocele 02
- Hydrocephalus 03
- Microcephalus 04
- Other central nervous system anomalies *(Specify)* _____ 05
- Heart malformations 06
- Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies *(Specify)* _____ 07
- Rectal atresia/stenosis 08
- Tracheo-esophageal fistula/ Esophageal atresia 09
- Omphalocele/ Gastroschisis 10
- Other gastrointestinal anomalies *(Specify)* _____ 11
- Malformed genitalia 12
- Renal agenesis 13
- Other urogenital anomalies *(Specify)* _____ 14
- Cleft lip/palate 15
- Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly 16
- Club foot 17
- Diaphragmatic hernia 18
- Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies *(Specify)* _____ 19
- Down's syndrome 20
- Other chromosomal anomalies *(Specify)* _____ 21
- None 00
- Other _____ 22 *(Specify)*

Figure A. New maternal and infant health items from the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

Medical risk factors for this pregnancy

Anemia—Hemoglobin level of less than 10.0 g/dL during pregnancy, or a hematocrit of less than 30 percent during pregnancy.

Cardiac disease—Disease of the heart.

Acute or chronic lung disease— Disease of the lungs during pregnancy.

Diabetes—Metabolic disorder characterized by excessive discharge of urine and persistent thirst; includes juvenile onset, adult onset, and gestational diabetes during pregnancy.

Genital herpes—Infection of the skin of the genital area by herpes simplex virus.

Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios—Any noticeable excess (hydramnios) or lack (oligohydramnios) of amniotic fluid.

Hemoglobinopathy—A blood disorder caused by alteration in the genetically determined molecular structure of hemoglobin (for example, sickle cell anemia).

Hypertension, chronic—Blood pressure persistently greater than 140/90, diagnosed prior to onset of pregnancy or before the 20th week of gestation.

Hypertension, pregnancy-associated— An increase in blood pressure of at least 30 mm Hg systolic or 15 mm Hg diastolic on two measurements taken 6 hours apart after the 20th week of gestation.

Eclampsia—The occurrence of convulsions and/or coma unrelated to other cerebral conditions in women with signs and symptoms of pre-eclampsia.

Incompetent cervix—Characterized by painless dilation of the cervix in the second trimester or early in the third trimester of pregnancy, with premature expulsion of membranes through the cervix and ballooning of the membranes into the vagina, followed by rupture of the membranes and subsequent expulsion of the fetus.

Previous infant 4,000+ grams—The birthweight of a previous live-born child was over 4,000 grams (8 pounds 14 ounces).

Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant—Previous birth of an infant prior to term (before 37 completed weeks of gestation), or of an infant weighing less than the 10th percentile for gestational age using a standard weight for age chart.

Renal disease—Kidney disease.

Rh Sensitization—The process or state of becoming sensitized to the Rh factor as when an Rh-negative woman is pregnant with an Rh-positive fetus.

Uterine bleeding—Any clinically significant bleeding during the pregnancy, taking into consideration the stage of pregnancy; any second or third trimester bleeding of the uterus prior to the onset of labor.

Obstetric procedures

Amniocentesis—Surgical transabdominal perforation of the uterus to obtain amniotic fluid to be used in the detection of genetic disorders, fetal abnormalities, and fetal lung maturity.

Electronic fetal monitoring— Monitoring with external devices applied to the maternal abdomen or with internal devices with an electrode attached to the fetal scalp and a catheter through the cervix into the uterus, to detect and record fetal heart tones and uterine contractions.

Induction of labor—The initiation of uterine contractions before the spontaneous onset of labor by medical and/or surgical means for the purpose of delivery.

Stimulation of labor—Augmentation of previously established labor by use of oxytocin.

Tocolysis—Use of medications to inhibit preterm uterine contractions to extend the length of pregnancy and, therefore, avoid a preterm birth.

Ultrasound—Visualization of the fetus and the placenta by means of sound waves.

Complications of labor and/or delivery

Febrile—A fever greater than 100 degrees F. or 38 C. occurring during labor and/or delivery.

Meconium, moderate/heavy—Meconium consists of undigested debris from swallowed amniotic fluid, various products of secretion, excretion, and shedding by the gastrointestinal tract; moderate to heavy amounts of meconium in the amniotic fluid noted during labor and/or delivery.

Premature rupture of membranes (more than 12 hours)—Rupture of the membranes at any time during pregnancy and more than 12 hours before the onset of labor.

Abruptio placenta—Premature separation of a normally-implanted placenta from the uterus.

Placenta previa—Implantation of the placenta over or near the internal opening of the cervix.

Other excessive bleeding—The loss of a significant amount of blood from conditions other than abruptio placenta or placenta previa.

Seizures during labor—Maternal seizures occurring during labor from any cause.

Precipitous labor (less than 3 hours)—Extremely rapid labor and delivery lasting less than 3 hours.

Prolonged labor (more than 20 hours)—Abnormally slow progress of labor lasting more than 20 hours.

Dysfunctional labor—Failure to progress in a normal pattern of labor.

Breech/Malpresentation—At birth, the presentation of the fetal buttocks rather than the head, or other malpresentation.

Cephalopelvic disproportion—The relationship of the size, presentation and position of the fetal head to the maternal pelvis, which prevents dilation of the cervix and/or descent of the fetal head.

Cord prolapse—Premature expulsion of the umbilical cord in labor before the fetus is delivered.

Anesthetic complications—Any complication during labor and/or delivery brought on by an anesthetic agent or agents.

Fetal distress—Signs indicating fetal hypoxia (deficiency in amount of oxygen reaching fetal tissues).

Abnormal conditions of the newborn

Anemia—Hemoglobin level of less than 13.0 g/dL, or a hematocrit of less than 39 percent.

Birth injury—Impairment of the infant's body function or structure due to adverse influences that occurred at birth.

Fetal alcohol syndrome—A syndrome of altered prenatal growth and development occurring in infants born of

women who consumed excessive amounts of alcohol during pregnancy.

Hyaline membrane disease/RDS—A disorder primarily of prematurity, manifested clinically by respiratory distress and pathologically by pulmonary hyaline membranes and incomplete expansion of the lungs at birth.

Meconium aspiration syndrome—Aspiration of meconium by the fetus or newborn, affecting the lower respiratory system.

Assisted ventilation (less than 30 minutes)—A mechanical method of assisting respiration for newborns with respiratory failure.

Assisted ventilation (30 minutes or more)—Newborn placed on assisted ventilation for 30 minutes or longer.

Seizures— A seizure of any etiology.

Congenital anomalies of child

Anencephalus—Absence of the cerebral hemispheres.

Spina bifida/meningocele—Developmental anomaly characterized by defective closure of the bony encasement of the spinal cord, through which the cord and meninges may or may not protrude.

Hydrocephalus—Excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid within the ventricles of the brain with consequent enlargement of the cranium.

Microcephalus—A significantly small head.

Other central nervous system anomalies—Other specified anomalies of the brain, spinal cord, and nervous system.

Heart malformations—Congenital anomalies of the heart.

Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies—Other specified anomalies of the circulatory and respiratory systems.

Rectal atresia/stenosis—Congenital absence, closure, or narrowing of the rectum.

Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia—An abnormal passage between the trachea and the esophagus; esophageal atresia is the congenital absence or closure of the esophagus.

Omphalocele/Gastroschisis—An omphalocele is a protrusion of variable amounts of abdominal viscera from a midline defect at the base of the umbilicus. In gastroschisis, the abdominal viscera protrude through an abdominal wall defect, usually on the right side of the umbilical cord insertion.

Other gastrointestinal anomalies—Other specified congenital anomalies of the gastrointestinal system.

Malformed genitalia—Congenital anomalies of the reproductive organs.

Renal agenesis—One or both kidneys are completely absent.

Other urogenital anomalies—Other specified congenital anomalies of the organs concerned in the production and excretion of urine, together with organs of reproduction.

Cleft lip/palate—Cleft lip is a fissure or elongated opening of the lip; cleft palate is a fissure in the roof of the mouth. These are failures of embryonic development.

Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly—Polydactyly is the presence of more than five digits on either hands and/or feet; syndactyly is having fused or webbed fingers and/or toes; adactyly is the absence of fingers and/or toes.

Club foot—Deformities of the foot, which is twisted out of shape or position.

Diaphragmatic hernia—Herniation of the abdominal contents through the diaphragm into the thoracic cavity usually resulting in respiratory distress.

Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies—Other specified congenital anomalies of the muscles, skeleton, or skin.

Down's syndrome—The most common chromosomal defect with most cases resulting from an extra chromosome (trisomy 21).

Other chromosomal anomalies—All other chromosomal aberrations.

Method of delivery

Several rates are computed for method of delivery. The overall cesarean section rate or *total cesarean* rate is computed as the percent of all births that were delivered by cesarean section. The *primary cesarean* rate is a measure that relates the number of women having a first cesarean delivery to all women giving birth who have never had a cesarean delivery. The denominator for this rate includes all births less those with method of delivery classified as repeat cesarean, vaginal birth after previous cesarean, or method not stated. The rate for *vaginal birth after previous cesarean* (VBAC) delivery is computed by relating all VBAC deliveries to the sum of VBAC and repeat cesarean deliveries, that is, to women with a previous cesarean section.

This report presents summary tabulations from the final natality statistics for 1992. More detailed tabulations for 1992 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I—Natality*. Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

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Monthly Vital Statistics Report

Final Data From the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991

Selected contents

Highlights

In 1991 a record 2,169,518 deaths were registered in the United States, 1,519 more than the previous high of 2,167,999 deaths recorded in 1988 and 21,055 more deaths than in 1990. The death rate for 1991 was 860.3 deaths per 100,000 population compared with the rate of 863.8 in 1990 and 871.3 in 1989. Provisional data for 1992 suggest that the death rate is continuing to decline. The age-adjusted death rate, which eliminates the effects of the aging of the population, was at a record low of 513.7 per U.S. 100,000 standard million population, 1.2 percent below the 1990 rate of 520.2 and 12.3 percent below the 1980 rate of 585.8. The age-adjusted rate decreased for the white and black populations between 1990 and 1991.

For most of the 10-year age groups for males and females, death rates declined between 1990 and 1991, but rates increased slightly for males aged 5–14, 15–24, and 35–44 years and for females aged 35–44 years. Increases in mortality were more substantial for females aged 1–4 and 15–24 years. The cause of death contributing most to the increase in death rates for females aged 1–4 years was Accidents and adverse effects, and for those aged 15–24 years, Homicide and legal intervention.

In 1991 life expectancy at birth reached a record high of 75.5 years. Women currently are expected to outlive men by an average of 6.9 years, and white persons are expected to outlive black persons by an average of 7.0 years. White females continue to have the highest life expectancy at birth (79.6 years), followed by black females (73.8 years), white males (72.9 years), and black males (64.6 years). Although life expectancy for black males increased in 1991, it was still below the peak attained in 1984. The gain in life expectancy of only 0.1 year for the total population can primarily be explained by decreasing death rates for Diseases of heart and Accidents and adverse effects that were largely offset by increasing death rates for HIV infection and Homicide and legal intervention.

The ranking of the leading causes of death in 1991 changed for five

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

causes, most notably for Accidents and adverse effects, Human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV infection), and Homicide and legal intervention. The first three leading causes of death—Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (cancer); and Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)—accounted for 64 percent of deaths and were the three leading causes in previous years. In 1991 Accidents and adverse effects, the fourth leading cause between 1979 and 1990, was surpassed by Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions, the fifth leading cause between 1979 and 1990. HIV infection continued to climb, moving up from the 10th leading cause in 1990 to 9th in 1991, and Homicide and legal intervention moved from the 11th leading cause in 1990 to 10th in 1991.

Age-adjusted death rates for 8 of the 15 leading causes of death declined between 1990 and 1991, led by reductions for Accidents and adverse effects. Mortality for Motor vehicle accidents, a component of Accidents and adverse effects, declined by 8 percent between 1990 and 1991. Heart disease, the leading cause of death in the United States, and stroke, the third leading cause of death, continued their long-term declines.

Increases in age-adjusted death rates for leading causes of death between 1990 and 1991 were led by HIV infection and Homicide and legal intervention, with record high age-adjusted death rates for both causes. The age-adjusted death rate for HIV infection increased by 15 percent, and the rate for Homicide and legal intervention increased by 7 percent between 1990 and 1991. Age-adjusted death rates also increased for Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (2 percent).

The age-adjusted death rate for males was about 73 percent higher than that for females for all causes of death combined. For each of the 15 leading causes of death, male mortality was higher. The greatest sex differential was for HIV infection, where the age-adjusted rate for males was 7.4 times that for females. The smallest sex differential was for Diabetes mellitus, with a male-to-female ratio of 1.1.

Overall, age-adjusted death rates for the black population exceeded those of the white population by about 60 percent. Rates also were higher for most of the leading causes of death. The largest race differential continued to be for Homicide and legal intervention, for which the age-adjusted rate for the black population was about seven times that of the white population. The two leading causes that had lower rates for the black population were Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Suicide.

There were differences in the leading causes of death by age. Overall, the leading cause of death for age groups 1–4 and each age group through 25–44 years was Accidents and adverse effects. For ages 45–64 years Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues was the leading cause. For the age group 65 years and over the leading cause of death was Diseases of heart. The leading cause of death was the same for the white and black populations for all age groups except 15–24 and 25–44 years. For the white population Accidents and adverse effects was the leading cause for these two age groups. For the black population Homicide and legal intervention was the leading cause for those aged 15–24 years, and HIV infection was the leading cause for those aged 25–44 years.

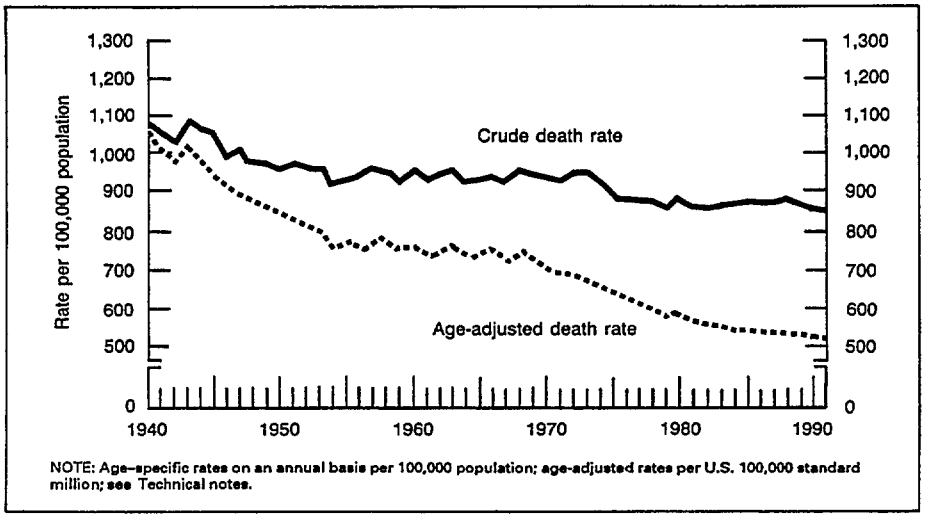
In 1991 there were differences in the leading causes of death between the Hispanic and the non-Hispanic white populations in an area comprised of 47 States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia. Although the two leading causes of death—heart disease and cancer—were the same for the two population groups, substantial differences exist in the ranking of other leading causes.

The infant mortality rate (8.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births) reached a record low in 1991. Among the leading causes of infant mortality, the causes contributing the most to the improvement in the rate were Congenital anomalies and Respiratory distress syndrome. An increasing infant mortality rate for Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight prevented the infant mortality rate from decreasing further. The decline in the rate occurred for white infants; the difference in the rate for black infants in 1990 and 1991 was not statistically significant. Neonatal mortality rates declined for white and black infants while postneonatal mortality rates did not change significantly from 1990. In 1991 the infant mortality rate for black infants remained at more than twice that for white infants.

Deaths and death rates

In 1991 a total of 2,169,518 deaths occurred in the United States, 21,055 more than in 1990 and 19,052 more than in 1989. Before 1991 the 1988 total of 2,167,999 deaths was the largest final number ever recorded. Although the number of deaths increased between 1990 and 1991, the death rate for 1991, 860.3 per 100,000 population, was 0.4 percent lower than the rate of 863.8 in 1990. In 1989 the death rate was 871.3. Provisional data for 1992 suggest that the death rate is continuing to decline (1).

Age-adjusted death rates are constructs that show what the level of mortality would be if no changes occurred in the age composition of the population from year to year. (For a discussion of age-adjusted death rates, see "Technical notes.") Thus, they are better indicators than unadjusted death rates for showing changes in the risk of death over a period of time when the age distribution of the population is changing. Also, they are better indicators of relative risk when comparisons of mortality are being made for sex or race subgroups of the population that have different age compositions. The age-adjusted death rate of 513.7 deaths per U.S. 100,000 standard million population in 1991 was a record low, about 1.2 percent below the rate of 520.2 for 1990 and 12.3 percent below the rate of 585.8 for 1980 (figure 1). Since 1980, the



NOTE: Age-specific rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per U.S. 100,000 standard million; see Technical notes.

Figure 1. Crude and age-adjusted death rates: United States, 1940–91

age-adjusted death rate has decreased every year except 1985 and 1988, years when major influenza outbreaks increased mortality in the United States (2,3).

Death rates by age, sex, and race

Between 1990 and 1991, death rates for both sexes combined declined for all of the 10-year age groups except 1–4, 15–24, and 35–44 years (table A). The largest decrease (5.7 percent) occurred for the age group under 1 year of age, and the largest increase (1.3 percent) occurred for those aged 1–4 years.

For the white population death rates declined between 1990 and 1991 for all age groups except 1–4, 25–34, and 35–44 years. The largest decrease (4.2 percent) occurred for those under 1 year of age, and the largest increase (1.5 percent) occurred for those aged 1–4 years. For the black population death rates declined for all age groups except those aged 1–4, 15–24, and 35–44 years. The largest decline occurred for the age group under 1 year (8.0 percent), and the largest increase occurred for those aged 15–24 years (9.4 percent).

The death rate for males also declined between 1990 and 1991 for all age groups except 5–14, 15–24, and 35–44 years. The largest decrease for males was for those under 1 year (5.4 percent), and the largest increase was for those aged 5–14 years (0.7 percent). The increase in death rates between 1990 and 1991 for males aged 35–44 years (0.4 percent) continued the increase begun between 1983 and 1984, a reversal of the downward trend for this age group since the late 1960's (figure 2 and table A).

For females age-specific rates have generally been decreasing since 1950. Between 1990 and 1991, death rates declined for all age groups except 1–4, 15–24, 25–34, and 35–44 years. The largest decreases in death rates between 1990 and 1991 occurred for females under 1 year (6.0 percent) and 5–14 years (5.2 percent). The largest increase was for 1–4 years (4.1 percent) and 15–24 years (2.0 percent). Accidents and adverse effects was the cause of death that contributed most to the increase in death rates for females aged 1–4 years, and Homicide and legal intervention was the cause for those aged 15–24 years.

Death rates for the younger population under 15 years of age are subject to substantial fluctuation from year to year because of the relatively small number of deaths occurring in these age groups. Death rates at these ages were very low compared with other ages.

Age-adjusted death rates for white males decreased by 2 percent between 1990 and 1991 and for white females by 1 percent. The age-adjusted death rate decreased by 1 percent for black males and females. Age-adjusted death rates have decreased almost every year since 1980 for white males and females, resulting in yet another set of record low rates in 1991. For black males, rates decreased between 1980 and 1982, increased between 1984 and 1988, and decreased between 1988 and 1991. However, the age-adjusted rate of 1,048.8 in 1991 was still greater than the record low of 1,035.4 in 1982. Rates for black females fluctuated between 1980 and 1987 but have decreased each year since 1988. The 1991 age-adjusted rate of 575.1 was a record low for black females.

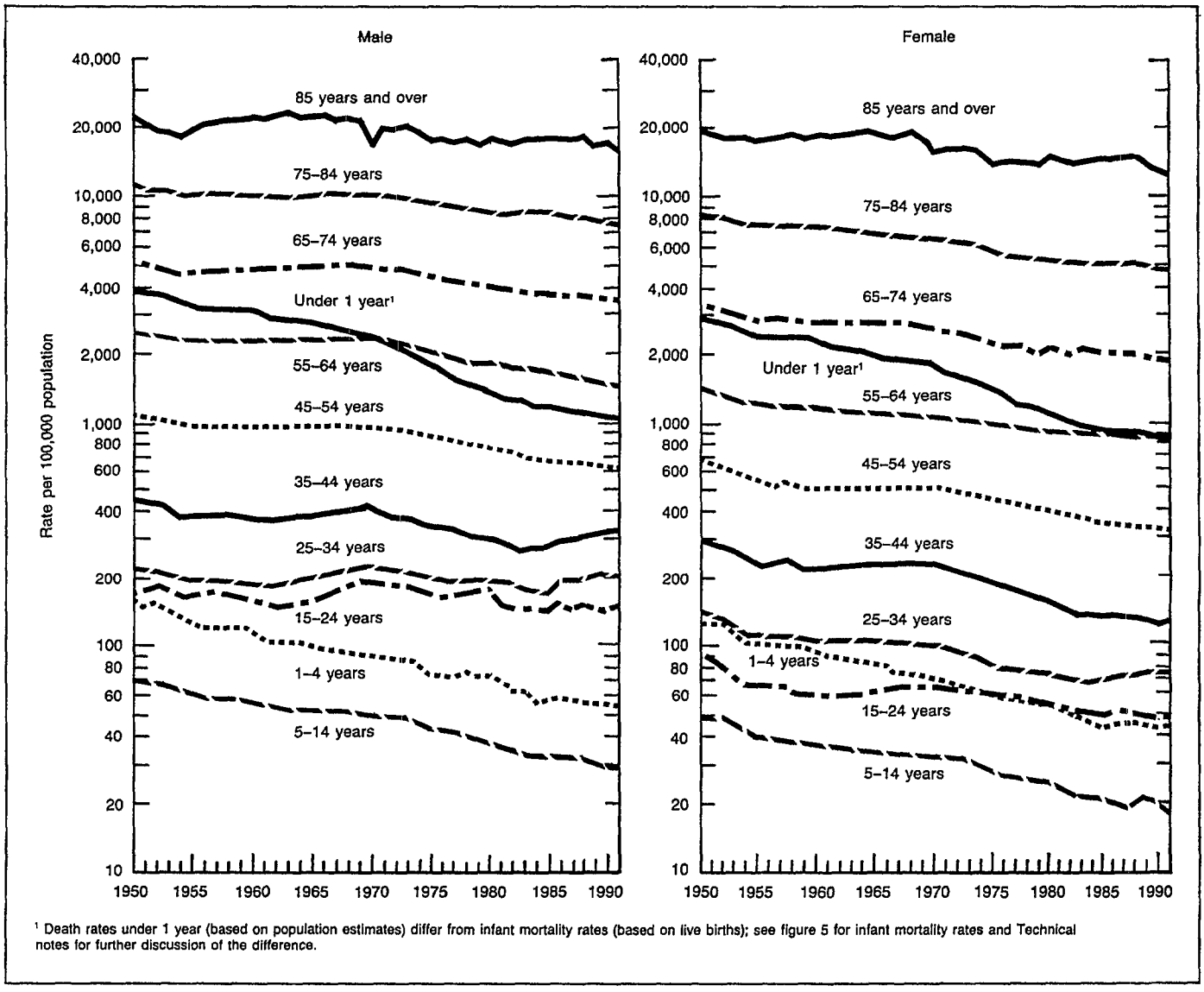
In 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for males of all races was 1.7 times that for females. In 1950 the male-to-female ratio was 1.5. The 1970 ratio (1.7) increased to 1.8 during the late 1970's until 1987 when the ratio again declined to 1.7. For 1991 the ratio between male and female age-adjusted death rates was 1.7 for the white population and 1.8 for the black population.

In 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for the black population was 1.6 times that for the white population, the same ratio that has prevailed since 1987. From 1960 through 1986, the ratio was 1.5.

Table A. Percent change in death rates between 1990 and 1991 by age, race, and sex: United States

Age	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
	Percent change				
All ages	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1
Under 1 year[1]	-5.7	-4.2	-8.0	-5.4	-6.0
1–4 years	1.3	1.5	3.8	-0.8	4.1
5–14 years	-1.7	-1.3	-0.6	0.7	-5.2
15–24 years	0.9	-1.3	9.4	0.4	2.0
25–34 years	-0.1	0.1	-1.0	-0.1	0.0
35–44 years	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.8
45–54 years	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-1.1
55–64 years	-1.3	-1.0	-3.4	-1.8	-0.7
65–74 years	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.5	-0.7
75–84 years	-2.0	-2.0	-0.4	-2.5	-1.7
85 years and over	-1.4	-1.5	-0.9	-1.4	-1.5

[1]Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table E



¹ Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see figure 5 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Figure 2. Death rates by age and sex: United States, 1950–91

Expectation of life at birth and at specified ages

In 1991 the average expectation of life at birth reached a record high of 75.5 years. This continued the general upward trend in life expectancy in the United States.

The expectation of life at birth for 1991 represents the average number of years that a group of infants would live if the infants were to experience throughout life the age-specific death rates prevailing in 1991. In 1991 life expectancy for females was 78.9 years compared with 72.0 years for males; both figures represent increases over 1990. The difference in life expectancy between the sexes was 6.9 years in 1991, smaller than the difference of 7.0 years in 1990. In contrast to widening from 1900 to 1972 (2.0 years in 1900, 5.5 years in 1950, and 6.5 years in 1960), the difference in life expectancy between the sexes narrowed between 1979 and 1988 (7.7 and 7.8 years throughout the period 1972–79, 7.1 years in 1984, and 6.9 years in 1988) and has subsequently fluctuated between 6.8 and 7.0 years.

Between 1990 and 1991, life expectancy for the white population increased from 76.1 years to a record high of 76.3 years, and for the black population, from 69.1 years to 69.3 years. Although the difference in life expectancy between the white and black populations narrowed from 7.6 years in 1970 to 5.7 years in 1982, it increased to 7.1 years in 1989 before declining to 7.0 years in 1990 and 1991.

Among the four race-sex groups, white females continued to have the highest life expectancy at birth (79.6 years), followed by black females (73.8 years), white males (72.9 years), and black males (64.6 years) (figure 3). Between 1990 and 1991, life expectancy increased for black males (from 64.5 years in 1990 to 64.6 years in 1991) and for black females (from 73.6 in 1990 to 73.8 in 1991). Life expectancy for black males declined every year from 1984 through 1989 but

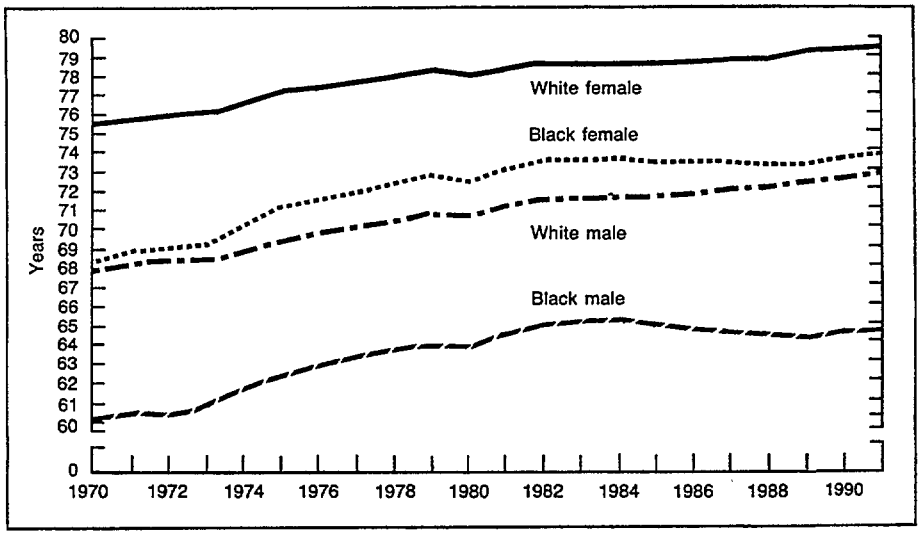


Figure 3. Life expectancy by sex: United States, 1970–91

increased in 1990 and 1991. However, life expectancy for black males was still 0.7 years below the peak life expectancy of 65.3 years attained in 1984. Before 1988 life expectancy for black females fluctuated, but life expectancy for black females increased from 1988 to 1991. Overall, the largest gain in life expectancy between 1980 and 1991 was for white males (2.2 years), followed by white females (1.5 years), black females (1.3 years), and black males (0.8 years).

The 1991 life table may be used to compare life expectancies at any age from birth onward. For example, a person who has reached age 65 years may look forward to living to an older age, on the average, than one who has reached 50 years. On the basis of mortality experienced in 1991, a person aged 50 years could expect to live an average of 29.2 more years for a total of 79.2 years, and a person aged 65 years could expect to live an average of 17.4 more years for a total of 82.4 years.

Cause of death

Deaths assigned to the 15 leading causes accounted for 86 percent of the total number of deaths in 1991 (table B). (For ranking procedures, see "Technical notes.") The ranking of 10 of the 15 leading causes of death for 1991, including the first 3, was unchanged from the list based on data for 1990. The rankings changed for five of the causes. Accidents and adverse effects, the fourth leading cause between 1979 and 1990, and Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions, the fifth leading cause between 1979 and 1990, switched rankings in 1991. HIV infection, the 10th leading cause in 1990, increased to 9th in 1991. Homicide and legal intervention increased in rank from 11th to 10th, and Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis decreased in rank from 9th to 11th.

In 1991 there were major differences in the leading causes of death by age. At the younger ages (age group 1–4 years and each age group through 25–44 years), Accidents and adverse effects was the leading cause, while at the older ages chronic diseases were the leading cause—Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues for those aged 45 to 64 years and Diseases of heart for those aged 65 years and over. Within broad age groups, the leading cause for the white and black populations was the same except for the age groups 15–24 and 25–44 years. For the age group 15–24 years, the leading cause for the white population was Accidents and adverse effects, while the leading cause for the black population was Homicide and legal intervention. For the age group 25–44 years the leading cause for the white population was Accidents and adverse effects, while the leading cause for the black population was HIV infection. For the age group 15–24 years and every age group through 65 years and over, Accidents and adverse effects ranked higher for the white population, while Homicide and legal intervention and HIV infection consistently

Table B. Death rates and percent of total deaths for the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1991

[Rates per 100,000 population. See table 7 for category numbers of causes of death]

Rank order[1]	*Cause of death* (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Rate*	*Percent of total deaths*
...	All causes	860.3	100.0
1	Diseases of heart	285.9	33.2
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	204.1	23.7
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	56.9	6.6
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	35.9	4.2
5	Accidents and adverse effects	35.4	4.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents	17.3	2.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	18.2	2.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza	30.9	3.6
7	Diabetes mellitus	19.4	2.3
8	Suicide	12.2	1.4
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	11.7	1.4
10	Homicide and legal intervention	10.5	1.2
11	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10.1	1.2
12	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	8.5	1.0
13	Septicemia	7.8	0.9
14	Atherosclerosis	6.9	0.8
15	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6.7	0.8
...	All other causes	117.4	13.7

[1]Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.

ranked higher for the black population for all age groups under 65 years.

Trends in mortality based on age-adjusted death rates are shown in figure 4 and table C for 14 of the 15 leading causes for all ages. Age-adjusted rates for Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period are not discussed because deaths from this cause occur mainly among infants under 1 year.

For eight of the leading causes of death, the age-adjusted death rates decreased between 1990 and 1991 (table C). These causes were Diseases of heart, Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, Cerebrovascular diseases, Accidents and adverse effects, Pneumonia and influenza, Suicide, Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and Atherosclerosis. The largest decline was for Accidents and adverse effects (5 percent). Motor vehicle accidents, a component of Accidents and adverse effects, declined by 8 percent between 1990 and 1991. The declines for Diseases of heart, Cerebrovascular diseases, and Atherosclerosis were consistent with the generally downward trends observed since 1950. Accidents and adverse effects has exhibited a general downward trend since 1968, while Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis has exhibited a downward trend since 1973. Pneumonia and influenza, which had a general downward trend for 1969–82, has shown an upward trend since the early 1980's, marked by the periodic effects of influenza outbreaks that have occurred since 1982 (3). There continued to be a decrease in the age-adjusted death rate for Atherosclerosis—a decrease of 4 percent occurred between 1990 and 1991—although it was not as large as the decrease as in previous years (10 percent between 1989 and 1990 and 14 percent between 1988 and 1989).

Increases in the age-adjusted death rates between 1990 and 1991 occurred for four of the leading causes of death—Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Diabetes mellitus; HIV infection; and Homicide and legal intervention. The largest increase for 1991, 15 percent, was for HIV infection, which showed a somewhat greater increase than in 1990 (13 percent) but a smaller increase than in 1989 (30 percent) or in 1988 (22 percent). The age-adjusted death rate for HIV infection, 11.3, was a new record high. The age-adjusted death rate for Diabetes mellitus showed a much smaller increase for 1991 and 1990 (1.0 percent for both years) compared with the 14-percent increase in 1989. Diabetes mortality decreased from the late 1960's throughout the 1970's and remained at a plateau until 1988. The age-adjusted death rate for Homicide and legal intervention increased by 7 percent between 1990 and 1991, and the age-adjusted rate was 1 percent greater than the previous record high of 10.8 in 1980. The age-adjusted death rate for Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions increased between 1990 and 1991 by 2 percent, continuing the long-term trend of increase for this cause of death.

The very large decrease in mortality for Atherosclerosis and the very large increase for Diabetes mellitus that occurred between 1988 and 1990 may be because almost all States implemented a revision of the death certificate patterned after the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death. A large majority of these States altered the medical certification of death and instructions in such a way that physicians may have changed the way in which they report causes of death (4,5).

Mortality levels for each of the 15 leading causes of death were higher for males than for females (table D). Ten of the leading causes of death showed differentials in which death rates for males were at least 1.5 times that for females. The age-adjusted death rate for HIV infection, in which the death rate for males was 7.4 times that for females, was the largest differential. Other large differentials were for Suicide (4.4); Homicide and legal intervention (3.8); Accidents and adverse effects (2.6); Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (2.3); Diseases of heart (1.9); Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (1.7); Pneumonia and influenza (1.7); Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and

Table C. Age-adjusted death rates for 1991 and percent changes in age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death from 1990 to 1991 and 1979 to 1991: United States

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Age-adjusted death rates for 1991	Percent change from— 1990 to 1991	Percent change from— 1979 to 1991
...	All causes	513.7	-1.2	-11.0
1	Diseases of heart	148.2	-2.5	-25.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	134.5	-0.4	2.8
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	26.8	-3.2	-35.6
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	20.1	2.0	37.7
5	Accidents and adverse effects	31.0	-4.6	-27.7
	Motor vehicle accidents	17.0	-8.1	-26.7
	All other accidents and adverse effects	13.9	-0.7	-29.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza	13.4	-4.3	19.6
7	Diabetes mellitus	11.8	0.9	20.4
8	Suicide	11.4	-0.9	-2.6
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	11.3	15.3	---
10	Homicide and legal intervention	10.9	6.9	6.9
11	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.3	-3.5	-30.8
12	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	4.3	–	–
13	Septicemia	4.1	–	78.3
14	Atherosclerosis	2.6	-3.7	-54.4
15	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period[2]	...	-4.0	-39.5

[1]Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.
[2]Inasmuch as deaths from this cause occur mainly among infants, percent changes are based on infant mortality rates instead of age-adjusted rates.

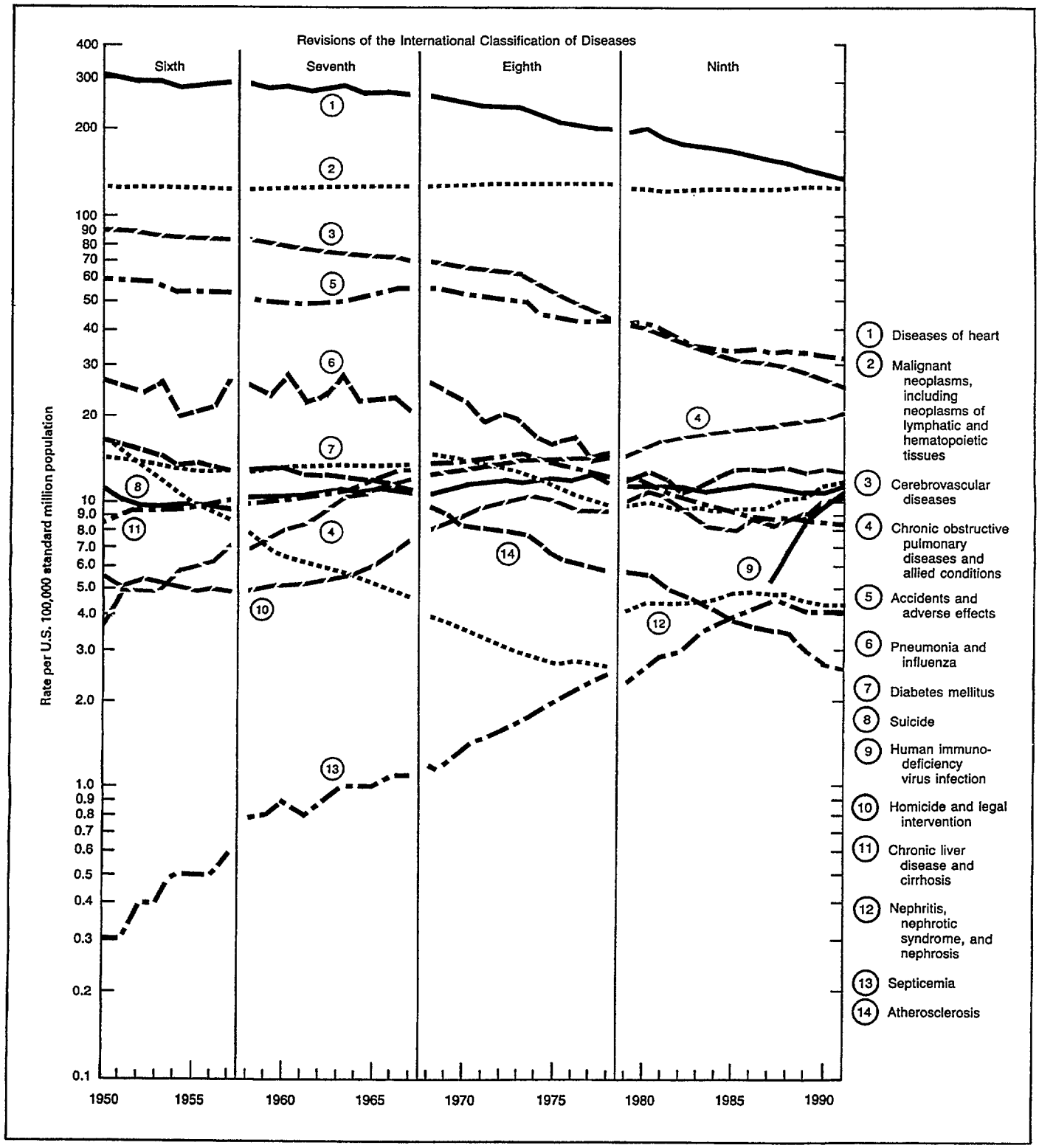


Figure 4. Age-adjusted rates for 14 of the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1950–91

Table D. Ratio of age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death by sex and race: United States, 1991

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Ratio of– Male to female	Ratio of– Black to white
...	All causes	1.73	1.60
1	Diseases of heart	1.89	1.47
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	1.47	1.37
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	1.19	1.89
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	1.74	0.83
5	Accidents and adverse effects	2.63	1.28
...	Motor vehicle accidents	2.39	0.98
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	2.94	1.69
6	Pneumonia and influenza	1.65	1.46
7	Diabetes mellitus	1.14	2.42
8	Suicide	4.37	0.57
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	7.44	3.42
10	Homicide and legal intervention	3.84	6.76
11	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	2.25	1.58
12	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1.54	2.78
13	Septicemia	1.31	2.71
14	Atherosclerosis	1.36	1.12
15	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period[2]	1.27	3.13

[1]Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.
[2]Inasmuch as deaths from this cause occur mainly among infants, ratios are based on infant mortality rates instead of age-adjusted death rates.

nephrosis (1.5); and Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (1.5). The smallest sex difference in mortality was for Diabetes mellitus, with a male-to-female ratio of 1.1.

For females the age-adjusted death rate for all causes combined decreased by 1 percent between 1990 and 1991. Decreases in rates occurred for nine of the leading causes of death—Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; Cerebrovascular diseases; Accidents and adverse effects; Pneumonia and influenza; Suicide; Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis; and Atherosclerosis. Increases in rates occurred for four leading causes including Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions, HIV infection, Homicide and legal intervention, and Septicemia. The rate for one cause, Diabetes mellitus, was unchanged.

For males the age-adjusted death rate for all causes combined declined by 2 percent between 1990 and 1991. Decreases occurred in the rates for 10 of the leading causes of death—Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; Cerebrovascular diseases; Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Accidents and adverse effects; Pneumonia and influenza; Suicide; Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; Septicemia; and Atherosclerosis. Increases in the age-adjusted death rate occurred for Diabetes mellitus, HIV infection, and Homicide and legal intervention. There was no change in the age-adjusted death rate for Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis. For males the largest increase was for HIV infection (14 percent). Between 1990 and 1991 the age-adjusted death rate for Motor vehicle accidents continued the decline observed between 1988 and 1990.

Mortality was higher for the black population than for the white population for most of the leading causes (table D). The largest differential was for Homicide and legal intervention, for which the age-adjusted death rate for the black population was 6.8 times that of the white population. Other causes for which the differential was large include HIV infection (3.4); Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (2.8); Septicemia (2.7); Diabetes mellitus (2.4); Cerebrovascular diseases (1.9); Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (1.6); Pneumonia and influenza (1.5); and Diseases of heart (1.5). Age-adjusted rates for the black population were lower than those for the white population for two leading causes of death—Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Suicide.

For the white population decreases in age-adjusted rates occurred for seven leading causes of death. The largest decrease was for Accidents and adverse effects (4.7 percent). Of the leading causes that increased for the white population, the largest increases were for HIV infection (12.5 percent) and Homicide and legal intervention (5.1 percent).

The increase in the death rate for the white population aged 1–4 years between 1990 and 1991 was primarily due to an increase in the rate for Accidents and adverse effects and Homicide and legal intervention; increase in the age-specific death rate for the white population aged 15–24 years was primarily due to increases in Homicide and legal intervention (from 9.9 to 10.8) for this age group. In contrast, for those aged 75–84 years the decrease in the death rate was primarily due to a decrease in the rate for Diseases of heart.

For the black population age-adjusted death rates were lower in 1991 than in 1990 for nine of the leading causes, including Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (10.2 percent); Atherosclerosis (6.5 percent); Pneumonia and influenza (5.6 percent); Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (4.6 percent); Cerebrovascular diseases (3.3 percent); Accidents and adverse effects (2.0 percent); Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (1.5 percent); Suicide (1.4 percent); and Diseases of heart (1.2 percent). Of the leading causes that increased for the black population, the largest increase was for HIV infection (19.8 percent). Other increases were for Homicide and legal intervention (6.1 percent), Diabetes mellitus (2.4 percent), and Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (1.2 percent).

The increase in the death rate for the black population aged 1–4 years between 1990 and 1991 was primarily due to an increase in the rate for Pneumonia and influenza and Accidents and adverse effects. The increase in the death rate for the black population aged 15–24 years reflected increases in Homicide and legal intervention (78.2–90.0, an increase of 15 percent). In contrast, the decrease in the death rate for the black population aged 55–64 years between 1990 and 1991 was primarily due to a decrease in the rate for Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues and Diseases of heart.

Despite increases in HIV infection and Homicide and legal intervention, the overall life expectancy improved to 75.5 years in 1991 primarily because of decreases in mortality from Diseases of heart and Accidents and adverse effects. (For discussion of contribution to change in life expectancy, see "Technical notes.") Among white males, life expectancy improved by 0.2 years between 1990 and 1991 because of decreases in Diseases of heart and Accidents and adverse effects, although rates for HIV infection increased. The improvement in life expectancy for white females also reflected decreases in Diseases of heart, but was limited to a gain of 0.2 years because of increases in Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues was the leading cause of death that principally contributed to the 0.1-year gain in life expectancy among black males. This gain occurred despite offsetting increases in HIV infection and Homicide and legal intervention. The life expectancy for black females improved, from 73.6 years in 1990 to 73.8 in 1991, in part, because of decreasing rates for Diseases of heart.

HIV infection

In 1991 there were 29,555 deaths due to HIV infection, 17.3 percent more than the 25,188 deaths recorded in 1990. Of these deaths, 62 percent (18,366 deaths) were for white males; 25 percent (7,440 deaths), for black males; 7 percent (1,997 deaths), for black females; and 5 percent (1,484 deaths) were for white females. The largest numbers for males and females were for the age groups 25–34 and 35–44 years. Although the numbers of deaths were greatest for white males, the age-adjusted death rates and almost all age-specific death rates were highest for black males, followed by white males, black females, and white females.

Overall, HIV infection was ranked as the ninth leading cause of death in 1991. For the black population it ranked 6th, and for the white population it ranked 10th among the leading causes of death. For males of all races combined, HIV infection was the 7th leading cause of death; while for females it did not rank among the 10 leading causes.

By age, HIV infection ranked among the 10 leading causes of death for ages 1–4, 5–14, 15–24, 25–44, and 45–64 years. HIV infection ranked seventh for ages 1–4 years, ninth for ages 5–14, sixth for ages 15–24 years, third for ages 25–44 years, and ninth for ages 45–64 years. Although HIV infection was the seventh leading cause for ages 1–4 years, the number of deaths due to this cause was relatively small—155 deaths, or 2 percent of deaths from all causes for that age group.

Hispanic deaths

Leading causes of death for all age groups combined for the Hispanic population differ by rank and cause from those for the non-Hispanic white population in an area comprised of 47 States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia (see "Technical notes"). Although the two leading causes of death—Diseases of heart and Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues—are the same for both groups, they accounted for 59 percent of all deaths in 1991 for the non-Hispanic white population but for only 43 percent of the deaths for the Hispanic population.

Major differences in leading causes of death between the two groups were as follows: Of the 10 leading causes of death for the Hispanic population, three—Homicide and legal intervention (5th leading cause), HIV infection (7th), and Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (10th)—were not among the 10 leading causes for the non-Hispanic white population. Conversely, 3 of the leading causes for the non-Hispanic white population were not among the 10 leading causes for the Hispanic population, including Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (4th), Suicide (8th), and Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (10th).

Differences in the ranking of the leading causes of death between the two population groups largely reflect differences in age composition between the two groups; within broad age groups, leading causes were similar. However, even within age categories some differences exist. Homicide and legal intervention consistently ranked higher for the Hispanic population than for the non-Hispanic white population for all age groups between 15–24 years and 45–64 years. HIV infection for the Hispanic population aged 1–14, 15–24, 25–44, and 45–64 years consistently ranked higher than for the non-Hispanic white population for these same age groups. Diabetes mellitus and Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis ranked higher for the Hispanic population aged 45–64 years and 65 years and over.

Drug-induced deaths

In 1991 a total of 10,388 persons died of drug-induced causes in the United States. The category drug-induced causes includes not only deaths from dependent and nondependent use of drugs (legal and illegal use), but also poisoning from medically prescribed and other drugs. It excludes accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use (for drug-induced causes, see "Technical notes"). The age-adjusted death rate for drug-induced causes in 1991 was

3.8 deaths per U.S. 100,000 standard million population. The rate increased by 35 percent from 1983 to 1988, then declined 14 percent between 1988 and 1990, and increased again in 1991 by 6 percent. The age-adjusted death rate for drug-induced causes for males was 1.9 times the rate for females, and the rate for the black population was 1.8 times that for the white population.

Alcohol-induced deaths

In 1991 a total of 19,233 persons died of alcohol-induced causes in the United States. The category alcohol-induced causes includes not only deaths from dependent and nondependent use of alcohol, but also accidental poisoning by alcohol. It excludes accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use (for alcohol-induced causes, see "Technical notes"). The age-adjusted death rate for alcohol-induced causes in 1991 was 6.8 deaths per U.S. 100,000 standard million population, which was lower than the rate of 7.2 for the previous year by 6 percent. The rate decreased by 20 percent from 1980 to 1986, increased by 9 percent from 1986 to 1989, and decreased by 7 percent from 1989 to 1991. The age-adjusted death rate for alcohol-induced causes for males was 3.4 times the rate for females, and the rate for the black population was 2.3 times the rate for the white population.

Marital status

About 90 percent of the persons 15 years of age and over who died in 1991 had been married. The proportion was larger for females (92 percent) than for males (87 percent) and for the white population (90 percent) than for the black population (80 percent). The proportion who were widowed at the time of death was considerably greater for women (57 percent) than for men (18 percent) but about the same for both major race groups—38 percent of the white population and 33 percent of the black population. Some of the differences between groups can be accounted for by differences in age composition.

Educational attainment

In an area comprised of 30 States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia, about 61 percent of the persons who died in 1991 had completed high school (see "Technical notes"). In the previous year about 60 percent of the persons 15 years of age and over who died had completed high school in an area comprised of 28 States and the District of Columbia. In 1991 the percent was the same for males and females (61 percent), but somewhat different for the white population (62 percent) compared with the black population (49 percent). The same proportion of white females and white males (62 percent) who died in 1991 had completed high school. The proportion who had completed 4 years of college was smaller for white females (9.1 percent) than for white males (13.2 percent). A similar proportion of black females (49 percent) and black males (48 percent) had completed high school. Slightly more black females (5.9 percent) than black males (5.2 percent) had completed 4 years of college at the time of death.

Infant mortality

A change in the tabulation by race of live births beginning with data for 1989 affects infant mortality rates by race, because counts of live births comprise the denominator of infant mortality rates. The tabulation of race for live births changed from race of child to race of mother. As a result, infant mortality rates by race after 1989 are not comparable with those of previous years. In general, changing the basis for tabulating birth data from race of child to race of mother results in more white births and fewer black births and births of other races. Therefore, infant mortality rates based on live births tabulated by race of mother tend to be lower for white infants and higher for black infants and infants of other races than they are when computed on the basis of live births tabulated by race of child. (For additional detail, see "Technical notes.")

There were 36,766 deaths of infants under 1 year of age (table E) in 1991 compared with 38,351 in the previous year. The infant mortality rate of 8.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births was the lowest final rate ever recorded for the United States (figure 5). It represented a decline of 3 percent from the rate of 9.2 for the previous year. The mortality rate for white infants declined 4 percent (7.6 in 1990 compared with 7.3 in 1991). The change in the rate for black infants (18.0 in 1990 compared with 17.6 in 1991) was not statistically significant.

In 1991 the infant mortality rate for black infants (17.6) was 2.4 times the rate for white infants (7.3), the same ratio as in the previous year. Historically, the ratio has been increasing (6).

Between 1990 and 1991 the neonatal mortality rate declined by 3.4 percent, from 5.8 to 5.6 deaths for infants under 28 days per 1,000 live births. For white infants the rate declined from 4.8 to 4.5, and for black infants the rate declined from 11.6 to 11.2. Neonatal mortality rates historically have declined for both races, although the declines have been more rapid for the white population (6).

The postneonatal mortality rate—deaths to infants 28 days—11 months per 1,000 live births—remained the same for 1991 at 3.4 deaths. For white infants the postneonatal mortality rate remained constant at 2.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, while for black infants the change in the rate was not significant. The historical trend for postneonatal mortality was of more rapid declines in postneonatal mortality for black than for white infants (6).

Among the 10 leading causes of infant death, the first 4—Congenital anomalies, Sudden infant death syndrome, Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight, and Respiratory distress syndrome—accounted for just over half (54 percent) of all infant deaths in 1991; and the remaining 6 causes accounted for only 15 percent of all infant deaths. The list of the 10 leading causes of infant death was unchanged in 1991, but the rankings for 2 of the leading causes of infant death changed slightly between 1990 and 1991. Pneumonia and influenza increased in rank from

Table E. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths and mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1991

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months) deaths per 100,000 live births in specified group. Beginning in 1989, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; see Technical notes]

Race and sex	Infant		Neonatal		Postneonatal	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All races[1]	36,766	894.4	22,978	559.0	13,788	335.4
Male	21,008	999.7	12,974	617.4	8,034	382.3
Female	15,758	784.2	10,004	497.9	5,754	286.4
White	23,657	729.9	14,698	453.5	8,959	276.4
Male	13,696	825.5	8,312	501.0	5,384	324.5
Female	9,961	629.6	6,386	403.6	3,575	226.0
Black	11,994	1,757.1	7,677	1,124.7	4,317	632.4
Male	6,714	1,937.9	4,351	1,255.9	2,363	682.1
Female	5,280	1,570.7	3,326	989.4	1,954	581.3

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

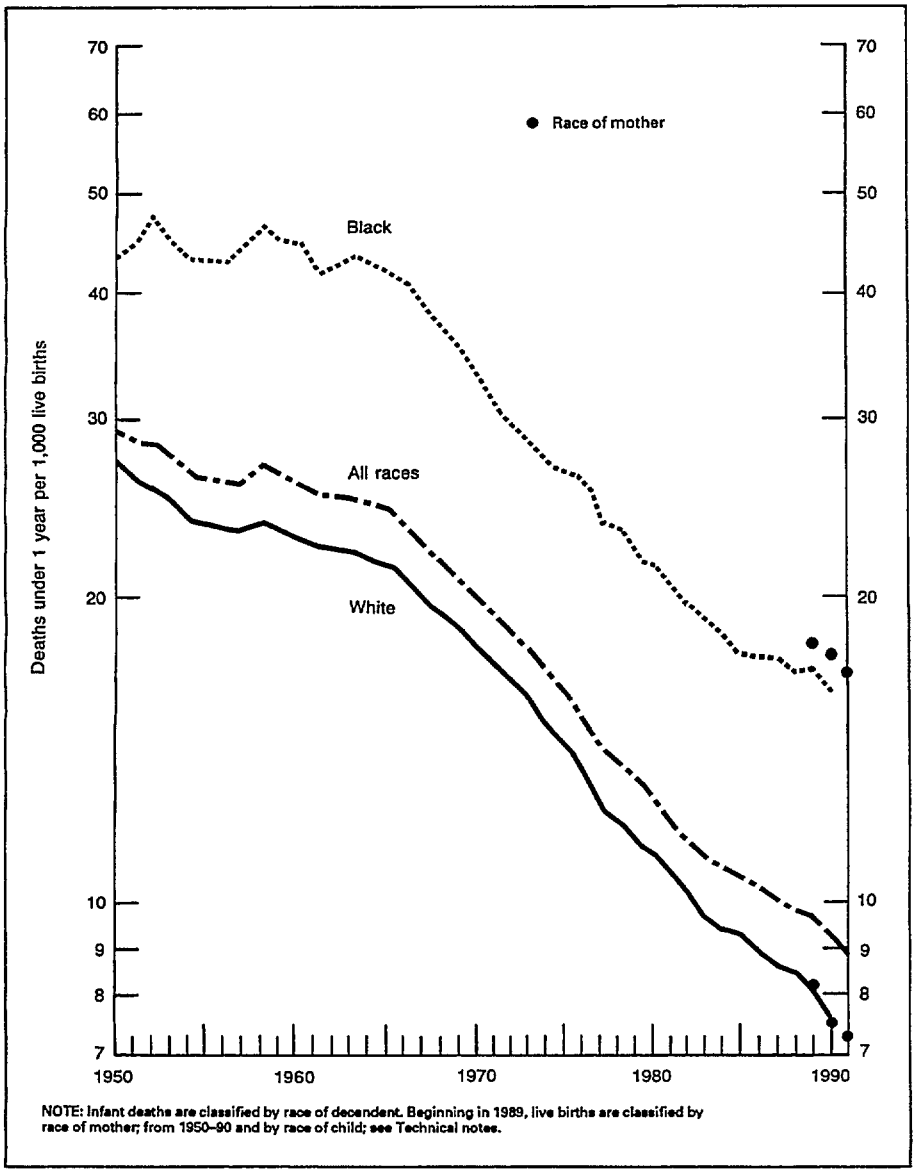


Figure 5. Infant mortality rates by race: United States, 1950–91

the 10th leading cause in 1990 to the 9th in 1991. Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia, the 9th leading cause in 1990, decreased to the 10th.

Between 1990 and 1991 the infant mortality rate decreased for 6 of the 10 leading causes of infant death, increased for 3 causes, and remained unchanged for 1 cause. The largest decreases were for Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (20 percent), Respiratory distress syndrome (9 percent), and Congenital anomalies and Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (6 percent each). Mortality rates for each of these causes of death have been declining over time (3,6). The three increases were for Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (4 percent), Accidents and adverse effects (4 percent), and Infections specific to the perinatal period (2 percent). The causes contributing the most to the improvement in the overall infant mortality rate were Congenital anomalies and Respiratory distress syndrome. The increasing rate for Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight was the principal cause preventing the infant mortality rate from decreasing more than it did.

Differences between infant mortality rates for white and black infants by cause are reflected in differences in ranking of the leading causes of infant death as well as in differences in cause-specific infant mortality rates. Congenital anomalies was the leading cause of death for white infants, followed by Sudden infant death syndrome, Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight, and Respiratory distress syndrome. Together these four causes accounted for 56 percent of white infant deaths. In contrast, for black infants the leading cause of death was Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight, followed by Sudden infant death syndrome, Congenital anomalies, and Respiratory distress syndrome. These four causes accounted for 50 percent of all black infant deaths.

Although the difference between black and white infant mortality rates

varied by cause, the risk was higher for black than for white infants for all the leading causes. Expressed as the ratio of the infant mortality rate for black infants to that for white infants, beginning with the highest ratio, the leading causes ranked are Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (4.4); Pneumonia and influenza (3.2); Respiratory distress syndrome and Infections specific to the perinatal period (2.6 each); Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (2.5); Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (2.3); Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (2.1); Sudden infant death syndrome and Accidents and adverse effects (2.1 each); and Congenital anomalies (1.2).

Hispanic infant mortality

The infant mortality rate was 7.5 deaths to Hispanic infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in an area comprised of 47 States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia. This was 6 percent higher than the rate of 7.1 for non-Hispanic white infants. Among specified subgroups of the Hispanic population, the mortality rate for Mexican infants was 7.5 deaths to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, 9.0 for Puerto Rican infants, and 5.9 for Cuban infants. Infant mortality rates by specified Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic origin may be somewhat understated (see "Technical notes").

Maternal mortality

In 1991, 323 women were reported to have died of maternal causes (table F) compared with 343 in 1990. As in previous years, the number does not include all deaths occurring to pregnant women, but only to those deaths assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (ICD-9 Nos. 630–676). The maternal mortality rate for 1991 was 7.9 deaths per 100,000 live births compared with a rate of 8.2 in 1990. The difference in the rate between the 2 years was not statistically significant.

Table F. Maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates by race: United States, 1991

[Maternal deaths are those assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, category numbers 630–676 of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*. Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group. Beginning in 1989, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; see Technical notes]

Race	Number	Rate
All races	323	7.9
White	187	5.8
All other	136	15.6
Black	125	18.3

Black women have a higher risk of maternal death than white women. In 1991 the maternal mortality rate for black women was 18.3, 3.2 times the rate of 5.8 for white women. The change in the tabulation by race of live births beginning with data for 1989 affects maternal mortality rates by race as it does infant mortality rates, because counts of live births comprise the denominator of maternal mortality rates (see "Technical notes").

Report of autopsy

For 1991 all States requested information on the death certificate as to whether autopsies were performed. They were reported as performed on 233,707 decedents, or 10.8 percent of the deaths that occurred in 1991, a reduction from the 11.2 percent reported for the previous year. This continues the downward trend in the percent of deaths autopsied. The percent autopsied for all causes of death combined was heavily influenced by the low rates for the three leading causes of death—Diseases of heart (7 percent); Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (3 percent); and Cerebrovascular diseases (3 percent). Among the 15 leading causes of death, the highest percents reported were for traumatic causes—Homicide and legal intervention (97 percent), Suicide (56 percent), and Accidents and adverse effects (50 percent). The highest percents for nontraumatic causes were for Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (23 percent), Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (16 percent), and HIV infection (10 percent).

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List of detailed tables

Table 1. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–91

[Age-specific rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning 1970, excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States]

Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
1991	2,169,518	1,121,665	1,047,853	1,868,904	956,497	912,407	300,614	165,168	135,446	269,525	147,331	122,194
1990	2,148,463	1,113,417	1,035,046	1,853,254	950,812	902,442	295,209	162,605	132,604	265,498	145,359	120,139
1989	2,150,466	1,114,190	1,036,276	1,853,841	950,852	902,989	296,625	163,338	133,287	267,642	146,393	121,249
1988	2,167,999	1,125,540	1,042,459	1,876,906	965,419	911,487	291,093	160,121	130,972	264,019	144,228	119,791
1987	2,123,323	1,107,958	1,015,365	1,843,067	953,382	889,685	280,256	154,576	125,680	254,814	139,551	115,263
1986	2,105,361	1,104,005	1,001,356	1,831,083	952,554	878,529	274,278	151,451	122,827	250,326	137,214	113,112
1985	2,086,440	1,097,758	988,682	1,819,054	950,455	868,599	267,386	147,303	120,083	244,207	133,610	110,597
1984	2,039,369	1,076,514	962,855	1,781,897	934,529	847,368	257,472	141,985	115,487	235,884	129,147	106,737
1983	2,019,201	1,071,923	947,278	1,765,582	931,779	833,803	253,619	140,144	113,475	233,124	127,911	105,213
1982	1,974,797	1,056,440	918,357	1,729,085	919,239	809,846	245,712	137,201	108,511	226,513	125,610	100,903
1981	1,977,981	1,063,772	914,209	1,731,233	925,490	805,743	246,748	138,282	108,466	228,560	127,296	101,264
1980	1,989,841	1,075,078	914,763	1,738,607	933,878	804,729	251,234	141,200	110,034	233,135	130,138	102,997
1979	1,913,841	1,044,959	868,882	1,676,145	910,137	766,008	237,696	134,822	102,874	220,818	124,433	96,385
1978	1,927,788	1,055,290	872,498	1,689,722	920,123	769,599	238,066	135,167	102,899	221,340	124,663	96,677
1977	1,899,597	1,046,243	853,354	1,664,100	912,670	751,430	235,497	133,573	101,924	220,076	123,894	96,182
1976	1,909,440	1,051,983	857,457	1,674,989	918,589	756,400	234,451	133,394	101,057	219,442	123,977	95,465
1975	1,892,879	1,050,819	842,060	1,660,366	917,804	742,562	232,513	133,015	99,498	217,932	123,770	94,162
1970	1,921,031	1,078,478	842,553	1,682,096	942,437	739,659	238,935	136,041	102,894	225,647	127,540	98,107
1960	1,711,982	975,648	736,334	1,505,335	860,857	644,478	206,647	114,791	91,856	196,010	107,701	88,309
1950	1,452,454	827,749	624,705	1,276,085	731,366	544,719	176,369	96,383	79,986	169,606	92,004	77,602
1940	1,417,269	791,003	626,266	1,231,223	690,901	540,322	186,046	100,102	85,944	178,743	95,517	83,226
	Death rate											
1991	860.3	912.1	811.0	886.2	926.2	847.7	728.3	837.9	628.1	864.9	998.7	744.5
1990	863.8	918.4	812.0	888.0	930.9	846.9	737.9	851.5	634.2	871.0	1,008.0	747.9
1989[1]	871.3	926.3	818.9	893.2	936.5	851.8	755.2	871.5	649.0	887.9	1,026.7	763.2
1988[1]	886.7	945.1	831.2	910.5	957.9	865.3	758.6	875.0	652.5	888.3	1,026.1	764.6
1987[1]	876.4	939.3	816.7	900.1	952.7	849.8	747.0	864.1	640.2	868.9	1,006.2	745.7
1986[1]	876.7	944.7	812.3	900.1	958.6	844.3	747.3	865.8	639.3	864.9	1,002.6	741.5
1985[1]	876.9	948.6	809.1	900.4	963.6	840.1	745.0	861.7	638.8	854.8	989.3	734.2
1984[1]	864.8	938.8	794.7	887.8	954.1	824.6	733.2	849.3	627.6	836.1	968.5	717.4
1983[1]	863.7	943.2	788.4	885.4	957.7	816.4	737.9	856.9	629.8	836.6	971.2	715.9
1982[1]	852.4	938.4	771.2	873.1	951.8	798.2	730.7	857.8	615.4	823.4	966.2	695.5
1981[1]	862.0	954.0	775.0	880.4	965.2	799.8	751.6	885.7	630.0	842.4	992.6	707.7
1980	878.3	976.9	785.3	892.5	983.3	806.1	791.7	936.5	660.6	875.4	1,034.1	733.3
1979	852.2	957.5	752.7	865.2	963.3	771.8	771.0	920.3	635.7	839.3	999.6	695.3
1978	868.0	977.5	764.5	880.2	982.7	782.7	790.0	943.2	651.0	855.1	1,016.8	709.5
1977	864.4	978.9	756.0	874.6	983.0	771.3	798.6	951.7	659.6	864.0	1,026.0	718.0
1976	877.6	993.8	767.6	887.7	997.3	783.1	812.1	969.8	668.6	875.0	1,041.6	724.5
1975	878.5	1,002.0	761.4	886.9	1,004.1	775.1	823.1	987.6	673.1	882.5	1,055.4	726.1
1970	945.3	1,090.3	807.8	946.3	1,086.7	812.6	936.4	1,115.9	775.3	999.3	1,186.6	829.2
1960	954.7	1,104.5	809.2	947.8	1,098.5	800.9	1,008.5	1,152.0	872.6	1,038.6	1,181.7	905.0
1950	963.8	1,106.1	823.5	945.7	1,089.5	803.3	1,119.4	1,251.1	993.5	---	---	---
1940	1,076.4	1,197.4	954.6	1,041.5	1,162.2	919.4	1,382.8	1,513.7	1,256.2	---	---	---
	Age-adjusted death rate[2]											
1991	513.7	669.9	386.5	486.8	634.4	366.3	672.8	890.2	502.1	780.7	1,048.8	575.1
1990	520.2	680.2	390.6	492.8	644.3	369.9	686.7	910.2	512.5	789.2	1,061.3	581.6
1989[1]	528.0	689.3	397.3	499.6	652.2	376.0	703.9	932.5	525.4	805.9	1,082.8	594.3
1988[1]	539.9	706.1	406.1	512.8	671.3	385.3	710.1	938.2	532.7	809.7	1,083.0	601.0
1987[1]	539.2	706.8	404.6	513.7	674.2	384.8	702.7	927.8	527.4	796.4	1,063.6	592.4
1986[1]	544.8	716.2	407.6	520.1	684.9	388.1	706.3	931.6	530.7	796.8	1,061.9	594.1
1985[1]	548.9	723.0	410.3	524.9	693.3	391.0	709.1	931.8	535.7	793.6	1,053.4	594.8
1984[1]	548.1	721.6	410.5	525.2	693.6	391.7	703.3	921.4	533.5	783.3	1,035.9	590.1
1983[1]	552.5	729.4	412.5	529.4	701.6	393.3	710.8	928.6	540.1	787.4	1,037.5	595.3
1982[1]	554.7	734.2	411.9	532.3	706.8	393.6	708.9	930.7	533.8	782.1	1,035.4	585.9
1981[1]	568.6	753.8	420.8	544.8	724.8	401.5	734.0	964.1	551.5	807.0	1,068.8	602.7
1980	585.8	777.2	432.6	559.4	745.3	411.1	774.2	1,015.1	582.6	842.5	1,112.8	631.1
1979	577.0	768.6	423.1	551.9	738.4	402.5	757.1	994.8	566.9	812.1	1,073.3	605.0
1978	595.0	791.4	437.4	569.5	761.1	416.4	780.0	1,021.0	585.8	831.8	1,093.9	622.7
1977	602.1	801.3	441.8	575.7	770.6	419.6	796.7	1,036.1	601.8	849.3	1,112.1	639.6
1976	618.5	820.9	455.0	591.3	789.3	432.5	818.5	1,063.4	618.3	870.5	1,138.3	654.5
1975	630.4	837.2	462.5	602.2	804.3	439.0	840.6	1,090.1	634.5	890.8	1,163.0	670.6
1970	714.3	931.6	532.5	679.6	893.4	501.7	983.4	1,231.4	770.8	1,044.0	1,318.6	814.4
1960	760.9	949.3	590.6	727.0	917.7	555.0	1,046.1	1,211.0	893.3	1,073.3	1,246.1	916.9
1950	841.5	1,001.6	688.4	800.4	963.1	645.0	1,225.7	1,358.5	1,095.7	---	---	---
1940	1,076.1	1,213.0	938.9	1,017.2	1,155.1	879.0	1,634.7	1,764.4	1,504.7	---	---	---

[1] Rates are revised and, therefore, may differ from those published in *Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics* for 1989 and earlier years; see Technical notes.
[2] For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 2. Deaths and death rates, by age, race, and sex: United States, 1991

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

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	2,169,518	1,121,665	1,047,853	1,868,904	956,497	912,407	300,614	165,168	135,446	269,525	147,331	122,194
Under 1 year	36,766	21,008	15,758	23,657	13,696	9,961	13,109	7,312	5,797	11,994	6,714	5,280
1–4 years	7,214	4,045	3,169	5,028	2,818	2,210	2,186	1,227	959	1,930	1,083	847
5–9 years	3,926	2,292	1,634	2,903	1,697	1,206	1,023	595	428	879	505	374
10–14 years	4,553	2,980	1,573	3,418	2,219	1,199	1,135	761	374	990	667	323
15–19 years	15,313	11,358	3,955	11,067	7,941	3,126	4,246	3,417	829	3,737	3,053	684
20–24 years	21,139	16,191	4,948	14,921	11,392	3,529	6,218	4,799	1,419	5,566	4,312	1,254
25–29 years	25,485	18,994	6,491	17,918	13,470	4,448	7,567	5,524	2,043	6,811	4,962	1,849
30–34 years	34,143	24,715	9,428	24,427	18,039	6,388	9,716	6,676	3,040	8,882	6,110	2,772
35–39 years	40,561	28,534	12,027	28,928	20,704	8,224	11,633	7,830	3,803	10,651	7,206	3,445
40–44 years	47,561	32,018	15,543	35,029	23,848	11,181	12,532	8,170	4,362	11,408	7,495	3,913
45–49 years	53,627	34,363	19,264	41,199	26,506	14,693	12,428	7,857	4,571	11,229	7,149	4,080
50–54 years	67,049	41,665	25,384	52,454	32,815	19,639	14,595	8,850	5,745	13,135	7,996	5,139
55–59 years	96,553	59,342	37,211	78,133	48,337	29,796	18,420	11,005	7,415	16,536	9,915	6,621
60–64 years	151,525	92,094	59,431	127,160	78,173	48,987	24,365	13,921	10,444	21,912	12,535	9,377
65–69 years	214,468	126,381	88,087	183,809	109,220	74,589	30,659	17,161	13,498	27,578	15,362	12,216
70–74 years	264,168	149,475	114,693	232,010	132,362	99,648	32,158	17,113	15,045	28,860	15,246	13,614
75–79 years	301,822	158,268	143,554	269,816	142,329	127,487	32,006	15,939	16,067	28,475	13,964	14,511
80–84 years	305,668	140,682	164,986	276,797	127,340	149,457	28,871	13,342	15,529	25,707	11,453	14,254
85 years and over	477,401	156,823	320,578	439,797	143,266	296,531	37,604	13,557	24,047	33,110	11,498	21,612
Not stated	576	437	139	433	325	108	143	112	31	135	106	29
	Rate											
All ages[1]	860.3	912.1	811.0	886.2	926.2	847.7	728.3	837.9	628.1	864.9	998.7	744.5
Under 1 year[2]	916.6	1,023.8	804.4	762.6	860.8	659.2	1,442.1	1,586.1	1,294.0	1,771.6	1,957.4	1,580.8
1–4 years	47.4	52.0	42.7	41.7	45.5	37.6	69.5	76.9	61.9	79.7	88.4	70.8
5–9 years	21.5	24.5	18.4	19.8	22.6	16.9	28.4	32.6	24.1	32.0	36.3	27.6
10–14 years	25.8	32.9	18.2	24.2	30.6	17.5	32.0	42.3	21.3	36.4	48.5	24.0
15–19 years	89.0	128.6	47.2	80.5	112.2	46.9	122.9	194.6	48.8	141.2	228.0	52.3
20–24 years	110.1	165.6	52.5	95.5	142.3	46.3	174.5	271.1	79.1	208.4	329.4	92.1
25–29 years	123.0	182.8	62.9	105.2	156.3	52.9	205.6	311.6	107.0	247.4	378.5	128.2
30–34 years	154.1	224.0	84.7	132.6	194.6	69.8	260.1	378.9	154.1	321.5	473.3	188.3
35–39 years	197.7	280.5	116.3	168.5	240.5	96.1	347.5	500.0	213.5	432.4	629.9	261.4
40–44 years	253.6	345.8	163.7	219.9	300.1	140.1	443.3	623.2	287.7	555.1	789.8	353.8
45–49 years	380.5	497.5	268.0	340.6	442.9	240.4	622.0	851.2	425.2	773.9	1,081.5	516.5
50–54 years	575.8	736.7	423.8	523.9	668.6	384.7	894.3	1,183.2	649.9	1,084.6	1,469.9	771.6
55–59 years	926.3	1,189.9	684.5	864.6	1,106.9	638.2	1,329.0	1,777.9	966.8	1,574.9	2,136.9	1,129.9
60–64 years	1,431.9	1,862.4	1,054.3	1,365.5	1,778.3	996.5	1,918.5	2,535.7	1,448.5	2,238.2	2,970.4	1,683.5
65–69 years	2,136.8	2,814.1	1,588.3	2,059.3	2,717.6	1,520.4	2,757.1	3,635.8	2,109.1	3,159.0	4,185.8	2,414.2
70–74 years	3,205.1	4,233.2	2,434.1	3,130.2	4,145.4	2,361.9	3,869.8	5,063.0	3,057.9	4,352.9	5,775.0	3,412.0
75–79 years	4,806.8	6,376.6	3,780.7	4,751.1	6,320.1	3,720.1	5,334.3	6,930.0	4,342.4	5,823.1	7,714.9	4,711.4
80–84 years	7,575.4	10,005.8	6,275.6	7,527.8	9,971.8	6,227.4	8,087.1	10,342.6	6,781.2	8,655.6	11,339.6	7,272.4
85 years and over	15,107.6	17,800.6	14,066.6	15,239.0	18,020.9	14,188.1	13,724.1	15,764.0	12,723.3	14,271.6	16,663.8	13,258.9

[1] Figures for age not stated are included in All ages but 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 tables E and 21–25 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Table 3. Abridged life table for the total population, 1991

[For explanation of the columns of the life table, see section 6 of *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1988, Volume II]

Age interval	Proportion dying	Of 100,000 born alive		Stationary population		Average remaining lifetime
Period of life between two 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	0.00893	100,000	893	99,240	7,553,121	75.5
1–5	0.00187	99,107	185	395,995	7,453,881	75.2
5–10	0.00108	98,922	107	494,319	7,057,886	71.3
10–15	0.00127	98,815	125	493,832	6,563,567	66.4
15–20	0.00442	98,690	436	492,461	6,069,735	61.5
20–25	0.00550	98,254	540	489,947	5,577,274	56.8
25–30	0.00613	97,714	599	487,071	5,087,327	52.1
30–35	0.00768	97,115	746	483,754	4,600,256	47.4
35–40	0.00992	96,369	956	479,590	4,116,502	42.7
40–45	0.01265	95,413	1,207	474,263	3,636,912	38.1
45–50	0.01884	94,206	1,775	466,917	3,162,649	33.6
50–55	0.02836	92,431	2,621	456,014	2,695,732	29.2
55–60	0.04538	89,810	4,076	439,446	2,239,718	24.9
60–65	0.06940	85,734	5,950	414,601	1,800,272	21.0
65–70	0.10184	79,784	8,125	379,485	1,385,671	17.4
70–75	0.14927	71,659	10,697	332,483	1,006,186	14.0
75–80	0.21599	60,962	13,167	272,695	673,703	11.1
80–85	0.32005	47,795	15,297	200,940	401,008	8.4
85 and over	1.00000	32,498	32,498	200,068	200,068	6.2

Table 4. Life expectancy at birth by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970–91

Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1991	75.5	72.0	78.9	76.3	72.9	79.6	71.5	67.3	75.5	69.3	64.6	73.8
1990	75.4	71.8	78.8	76.1	72.7	79.4	71.2	67.0	75.2	69.1	64.5	73.6
1989[1]	75.1	71.7	78.5	75.9	72.5	79.2	70.9	66.7	74.9	68.8	64.3	73.3
1988[1]	74.9	71.4	78.3	75.6	72.2	78.9	70.8	66.7	74.8	68.9	64.4	73.2
1987[1]	74.9	71.4	78.3	75.6	72.1	78.9	71.0	66.9	75.0	69.1	64.7	73.4
1986[1]	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.4	71.9	78.8	70.9	66.8	74.9	69.1	64.8	73.4
1985[1]	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	71.0	67.0	74.8	69.3	65.0	73.4
1984[1]	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	71.1	67.2	74.9	69.5	65.3	73.6
1983[1]	74.6	71.0	78.1	75.2	71.6	78.7	70.9	67.0	74.7	69.4	65.2	73.5
1982[1]	74.5	70.8	78.1	75.1	71.5	78.7	70.9	66.8	74.9	69.4	65.1	73.6
1981[1]	74.1	70.4	77.8	74.8	71.1	78.4	70.3	66.2	74.4	68.9	64.5	73.2
1980	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	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	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	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	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	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	68.0	63.7	72.4	66.8	62.4	71.3
1974	72.0	68.2	75.9	72.8	69.0	76.7	67.1	62.9	71.3	66.0	61.7	70.3
1973	71.4	67.6	75.3	72.2	68.5	76.1	66.1	62.0	70.3	65.0	60.9	69.3
1972[2]	71.2	67.4	75.1	72.0	68.3	75.9	65.7	61.5	70.1	64.7	60.4	69.1
1971	71.1	67.4	75.0	72.0	68.3	75.8	65.6	61.6	69.8	64.6	60.5	68.9
1970	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	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.6	61.1	66.3	---	---	---
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.8	59.1	62.9	---	---	---
1940	62.9	60.8	65.2	64.2	62.1	66.6	53.1	51.5	54.9	---	---	---

[1]Life table values are revised and, therefore, may differ from those published in *Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics* for 1989 and earlier years; see Technical notes.
[2]Deaths based on a 50-percent sample.

Table 5. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes in 1991 and selected components: United States, 1979, 1990, and 1991

[Age-specific rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, 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]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	
All causes	1991	860.3	916.6	47.4	23.6	100.1	139.1	224.4	468.8	1,181.0	2,618.5	5,890.0	15,107.6	513.7
	1990	863.8	971.9	46.8	24.0	99.2	139.2	223.2	473.4	1,196.9	2,648.6	6,007.2	15,327.4	520.2
	1979	852.2	1,332.9	64.2	31.5	114.8	133.0	229.8	589.7	1,338.0	2,929.0	6,496.6	14,962.4	577.0
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	1991	285.9	17.6	2.2	0.8	2.7	8.0	31.6	118.0	357.0	872.0	2,219.1	6,613.4	148.2
	1990	289.5	20.1	1.9	0.9	2.5	7.6	31.4	120.5	367.3	894.3	2,295.7	6,739.9	152.0
	1979	326.5	20.2	2.1	0.8	2.6	8.4	45.3	184.6	499.0	1,199.8	2,925.2	7,310.9	199.5
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease .390–398	1991	2.4	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	3.8	8.6	18.6	29.3	1.4
	1990	2.4	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.5	4.1	9.0	18.7	29.3	1.5
	1979	3.5	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	1.4	3.9	8.0	16.0	20.6	25.2	2.6
Hypertensive heart disease .402	1991	8.5	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.7	5.6	13.3	24.9	60.5	173.9	4.7
	1990	8.5	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.6	5.6	13.3	26.3	60.9	173.4	4.8
	1979	9.3	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.9	7.0	16.2	35.7	79.6	170.3	6.0
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	1991	1.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.7	8.1	24.2	0.5
	1990	1.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.8	8.1	22.6	0.5
	1979	1.6	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	1.4	5.1	16.8	50.9	0.9
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	1991	192.5	0.5	*	*	0.3	2.6	17.1	75.5	240.5	605.8	1,536.7	4,374.1	99.1
	1990	196.7	0.7	*	*	0.3	2.5	17.3	77.7	248.6	627.0	1,602.5	4,498.1	102.6
	1979	245.5	0.7	*	*	0.3	3.6	30.1	136.1	381.0	926.6	2,224.8	5,376.1	149.7
Acute myocardial infarction .410	1991	93.3	*	*	*	0.2	1.4	9.8	45.0	138.2	326.3	752.9	1,669.4	51.5
	1990	96.1	*	*	*	0.2	1.4	10.0	46.5	144.3	342.1	793.6	1,695.5	53.7
	1979	133.8	*	*	*	0.2	2.4	21.1	94.6	258.9	577.2	1,135.2	1,916.3	88.2
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	1991	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.1	2.5	4.4	8.0	21.8	0.8
	1990	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.3	2.7	4.5	8.6	21.2	0.9
	1979	2.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	2.0	4.8	8.2	15.3	30.2	1.5
Angina pectoris .413	1991	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.5	11.4	0.2
	1990	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.3	3.6	11.9	0.2
	1979	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.1	4.6	0.1
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	1991	97.5	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	7.0	29.2	99.4	273.9	772.2	2,671.5	46.6
	1990	98.8	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	7.0	29.7	101.3	279.0	796.7	2,769.4	47.8
	1979	109.4	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	8.4	39.3	117.0	340.3	1,072.2	3,424.9	59.9
Other diseases of endocardium .424	1991	5.4	0.5	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	4.1	12.7	47.6	152.8	2.5
	1990	5.2	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.6	4.5	13.3	46.0	140.2	2.5
	1979	2.9	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	4.3	11.6	27.5	47.1	1.8
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	1991	76.1	16.3	2.0	0.7	2.1	4.5	11.5	33.8	94.3	217.4	547.6	1,859.0	39.9
	1990	75.8	18.8	1.8	0.8	1.9	4.3	11.1	33.9	95.8	215.9	559.5	1,876.4	40.1
	1979	63.7	19.0	2.0	0.7	1.9	3.7	11.0	35.7	88.1	204.8	555.9	1,641.4	38.4
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1991	204.1	1.9	3.5	3.1	5.0	12.4	43.1	155.1	448.4	871.6	1,351.6	1,773.9	134.5
	1990	203.2	2.3	3.5	3.1	4.9	12.6	43.3	158.9	449.6	872.3	1,348.5	1,752.9	135.0
	1979	179.6	3.4	4.6	4.4	6.1	13.3	48.3	181.4	429.4	800.0	1,207.6	1,522.9	130.8
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	1991	3.3	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.8	3.8	9.7	13.4	16.7	21.2	2.4
	1990	3.4	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.8	3.7	10.1	14.1	17.0	23.1	2.4
	1979	3.8	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.6	11.8	16.3	18.1	23.7	3.0
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	1991	48.3	*	0.2	*	0.3	1.6	7.4	30.0	96.2	199.3	351.9	549.3	29.9
	1990	48.6	*	0.2	*	0.3	1.5	7.2	31.6	95.1	203.1	358.6	553.8	30.2
	1979	48.6	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.8	8.2	36.3	103.9	221.9	388.7	547.8	33.1
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	1991	59.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	7.0	46.9	163.2	300.0	352.9	265.3	41.1
	1990	58.9	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	7.2	48.8	166.5	298.1	344.1	252.9	41.4
	1979	45.9	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	9.8	56.0	140.9	231.0	238.1	170.3	35.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	1991	17.4	*	*	*	*	1.5	8.6	22.7	41.9	61.5	91.0	143.9	12.4
	1990	17.6	*	*	*	*	1.5	9.0	23.4	41.8	63.2	92.2	142.6	12.7
	1979	15.4	*	*	*	*	1.6	9.1	25.3	41.3	56.6	77.4	114.2	12.2
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	1991	23.4	*	*	*	0.3	1.4	3.9	10.9	33.9	93.0	196.1	302.7	13.6
	1990	23.1	*	*	*	0.3	1.4	4.0	11.3	34.3	94.0	193.8	292.2	13.6
	1979	20.2	*	*	*	0.5	1.6	4.7	14.5	35.6	88.3	176.0	252.0	13.6
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	1991	8.4	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.0	16.0	34.2	63.0	100.8	5.1
	1990	8.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	5.0	15.7	33.3	64.3	101.3	5.1
	1979	7.8	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.7	15.1	34.6	65.6	97.0	5.2
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	1991	24.6	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.6	8.4	22.3	53.5	95.1	142.6	203.0	17.0
	1990	24.2	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	3.6	8.4	21.8	52.7	93.1	143.7	203.7	16.9
	1979	21.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.3	3.7	8.6	24.0	49.8	86.4	130.2	175.8	16.4
Leukemia .204–208	1991	7.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.2	4.7	11.7	26.7	51.1	81.6	5.0
	1990	7.5	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.3	4.8	11.6	26.3	51.2	79.2	5.0
	1979	7.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.5	5.0	11.7	25.7	50.2	77.3	5.3
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	1991	12.2	*	*	0.2	0.9	1.9	3.6	8.6	22.2	48.5	86.2	106.2	7.9
	1990	11.7	*	*	0.2	0.8	2.0	3.3	8.4	21.7	47.1	83.7	104.1	7.7
	1979	9.1	*	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.8	3.0	8.6	19.5	39.5	63.1	66.0	6.7
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1991	56.9	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.9	6.4	18.3	46.4	139.6	479.4	1,587.7	26.8
	1990	57.9	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.2	6.5	18.7	48.0	144.4	499.3	1,633.9	27.7
	1979	75.5	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.6	9.1	26.4	68.1	226.9	793.8	2,264.9	41.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	1991	35.9	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.7	9.1	49.7	156.3	327.0	446.9	20.1
	1990	34.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.6	9.1	48.9	152.5	321.1	433.3	19.7
	1979	22.2	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	9.3	40.2	117.0	200.6	230.2	14.6
Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1991	35.4	24.0	17.5	10.2	42.0	34.5	29.9	27.7	31.2	44.5	98.3	258.4	31.0
	1990	37.0	23.6	17.3	10.4	43.9	37.0	31.3	29.4	34.3	46.6	100.3	257.1	32.5
	1979	46.9	31.5	26.5	16.1	62.6	45.7	38.4	39.4	43.5	58.8	117.8	276.0	42.9
Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1991	17.3	4.3	5.9	5.6	32.0	21.2	15.3	14.1	14.2	17.5	28.4	29.1	17.0
	1990	18.8	4.9	6.3	5.9	34.1	23.6	16.9	15.6	15.9	18.6	29.1	31.2	18.5
	1979	23.8	6.5	9.8	8.3	45.6	28.8	21.0	18.6	18.2	20.7	28.7	24.4	23.2
All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1991	18.2	19.6	11.6	4.6	9.9	13.2	14.7	13.6	17.0	27.0	69.9	229.3	13.9
	1990	18.2	18.6	11.1	4.5	9.8	13.4	14.4	13.8	18.3	28.0	71.2	225.9	14.0
	1979	23.1	25.0	16.7	7.7	17.0	16.9	17.4	20.8	25.2	38.1	89.2	251.6	19.6
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1991	30.9	15.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.8	3.7	6.8	17.8	55.9	238.5	1,080.5	13.4
	1990	32.0	16.1	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.8	3.8	7.0	18.6	59.1	253.5	1,140.0	14.0
	1979	20.1	33.0	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	3.2	7.1	16.4	47.8	184.2	694.9	11.2
Diabetes mellitus .250	1991	19.4	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.5	4.0	11.8	33.4	75.7	142.3	253.8	11.8
	1990	19.2	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.6	4.0	11.3	33.0	73.6	145.2	255.0	11.7
	1979	14.8	*	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.6	9.0	25.8	61.3	130.3	211.6	9.8
Suicide .E950–E959	1991	12.2	...	...	0.7	13.1	15.2	14.7	15.5	15.4	16.9	23.5	24.0	11.4
	1990	12.4	...	...	0.8	13.2	15.2	15.3	14.8	16.0	17.9	24.9	22.2	11.5
	1979	12.1	...	...	0.4	12.4	16.3	15.4	16.5	16.6	17.8	20.8	17.9	11.7
Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	1991	11.7	2.3	1.0	0.3	1.7	22.1	31.2	18.4	7.4	2.4	0.9	*	11.3
	1990	10.1	2.7	0.8	0.2	1.5	19.7	27.4	15.2	6.2	2.0	0.7	*	9.8
	1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1991	10.5	9.5	2.8	1.4	22.4	18.2	11.6	8.2	5.5	4.0	4.2	4.1	10.9
	1990	10.0	8.4	2.6	1.5	19.9	17.7	11.8	7.6	5.0	3.8	4.3	4.6	10.2
	1979	10.0	5.0	2.5	1.1	14.5	18.2	14.3	10.8	7.0	5.4	4.8	5.0	10.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	1991	10.1	*	*	*	0.1	2.0	9.1	17.3	28.8	34.0	33.4	23.1	8.3
	1990	10.4	*	*	*	0.1	2.1	9.7	18.0	29.9	34.9	34.1	23.4	8.6
	1979	13.2	1.0	*	*	0.2	3.4	13.9	31.0	40.9	41.8	28.3	18.1	12.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	1991	8.5	4.7	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.6	8.1	24.1	69.7	201.8	4.3
	1990	8.3	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.9	8.2	23.9	69.7	199.1	4.3
	1979	7.0	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.7	8.5	23.7	64.7	155.2	4.3
Septicemia .038	1991	7.8	6.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.5	3.0	7.9	20.7	61.2	183.3	4.1
	1990	7.7	6.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.5	3.1	8.0	20.9	60.2	183.7	4.1
	1979	3.6	7.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.2	4.9	12.4	29.7	70.3	2.3

Table 5. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes in 1991 and selected components: United States, 1979, 1990, and 1991—Con.

[Age-specific rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, 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]	*1–4 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*	
Atherosclerosis 440	1991	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	3.1	11.6	50.6	291.9	2.6
	1990	7.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	3.2	12.3	53.2	318.0	2.7
	1979	12.8	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.9	4.8	24.4	125.3	649.1	5.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–779	1991	6.7	413.6	0.9	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(4)
	1990	7.1	443.0	0.9	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(4)
	1979	10.4	680.7	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(4)

[1]Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but 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 tables E and 21–25 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for discussion of the difference
[3]For method of computation, see Technical notes.
[4]Because deaths from this cause occur primarily among infants, age-adjusted rates are not shown.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1991

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	All races[2], both sexes		
	All ages[3]		
...	All causes	2,169,518	860.3
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	720,862	285.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	514,657	204.1
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	143,481	56.9
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	90,650	35.9
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	89,347	35.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	43,536	17.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	45,811	18.2
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	77,860	30.9
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	48,951	19.4
8	Suicide .E950–E959	30,810	12.2
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	29,555	11.7
10	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	26,513	10.5
...	All other causes .Residual	396,832	157.4
	All races[2], both sexes		
	1–4 years		
...	All causes	7,214	47.4
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,665	17.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	902	5.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,763	11.6
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	871	5.7
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	526	3.5
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	428	2.8
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	332	2.2
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	207	1.4
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	155	1.0
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	140	0.9
9	Septicemia .038	91	0.6
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	76	0.5
...	All other causes .Residual	1,723	11.3
	All races[2], both sexes		
	5–14 years		
...	All causes	8,479	23.6
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,660	10.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	2,011	5.6
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,649	4.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,106	3.1
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	519	1.4
4	Congenital anomalies .740–759	487	1.4
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	281	0.8
6	Suicide .E950–E959	266	0.7
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	135	0.4
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	122	0.3
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	104	0.3
10	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	86	0.2
...	All other causes .Residual	1,713	4.8
	All races[2], both sexes		
	15–24 years		
...	All causes	36,452	100.1
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	15,278	42.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	11,664	32.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	3,614	9.9
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	8,159	22.4
3	Suicide .E950–E959	4,751	13.1
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,814	5.0
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	990	2.7
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	613	1.7
7	Congenital anomalies .740–759	449	1.2
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	256	0.7
9	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	219	0.6
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	209	0.6
...	All other causes .Residual	3,714	10.2
	All races[2], both sexes		
	25–44 years		
...	All causes	147,750	179.9
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	26,526	32.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	15,082	18.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	11,444	13.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	22,228	27.1
3	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	21,747	26.5
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	15,822	19.3
5	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	12,372	15.1
6	Suicide .E950–E959	12,281	14.9
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	4,449	5.4
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	3,343	4.1
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	2,211	2.7
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	2,203	2.7
...	All other causes .Residual	24,568	29.9
	All races[2], both sexes		
	45–64 years		
...	All causes	368,754	788.9
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	134,117	286.9
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	105,359	225.4
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	14,464	30.9
4	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	13,693	29.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	6,616	14.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	7,077	15.1
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	12,769	27.3
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	10,497	22.5
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	10,045	21.5
8	Suicide .E950–E959	7,224	15.5
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	6,286	13.4
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	5,476	11.7
...	All other causes .Residual	48,824	104.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1991—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	All races[2], both sexes		
	65 years and over		
...	All causes	1,563,527	4,924.0
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	597,267	1,881.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	354,768	1,117.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	125,139	394.1
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	76,412	240.6
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	68,962	217.2
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	36,528	115.0
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	26,444	83.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	7,044	22.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	19,400	61.1
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	17,963	56.6
9	Atherosclerosis .440	16,568	52.2
10	Septicemia .038	15,888	50.0
...	All other causes .Residual	227,588	716.7
	Male, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	1,121,665	912.1
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	359,814	292.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	272,380	221.5
3	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	59,730	48.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	29,947	24.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	29,783	24.2
4	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	56,714	46.1
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	50,485	41.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	36,214	29.4
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	26,046	21.2
8	Suicide .E950–E959	24,769	20.1
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	21,096	17.2
10	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	20,768	16.9
...	All other causes .Residual	193,649	157.5
	Male, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	4,045	52.0
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,566	20.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	491	6.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,075	13.8
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	469	6.0
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	288	3.7
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	235	3.0
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	178	2.3
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	125	1.6
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	84	1.1
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	74	1.0
9	Septicemia .038	53	0.7
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	39	0.5
...	All other causes .Residual	934	12.0
	Male, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	5,272	28.7
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,493	13.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,299	7.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,194	6.5
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	650	3.5
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	337	1.8
4	Congenital anomalies .740–759	263	1.4
5	Suicide .E950–E959	208	1.1
6	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	151	0.8
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	75	0.4
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	69	0.4
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	63	0.3
10	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	45	0.2
...	All other causes .Residual	918	5.0
	Male, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	27,549	148.0
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	11,534	62.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	8,468	45.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	3,066	16.5
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	6,923	37.2
3	Suicide .E950–E959	4,073	21.9
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,083	5.8
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	641	3.4
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	452	2.4
7	Congenital anomalies .740–759	258	1.4
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	151	0.8
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	117	0.6
10	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	105	0.6
...	All other causes .Residual	2,212	11.9
	Male, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	104,261	255.2
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	20,561	50.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	11,142	27.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	9,419	23.1
2	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	19,263	47.1
3	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	11,497	28.1
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	10,164	24.9
5	Suicide .E950–E959	9,836	24.1
6	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	9,770	23.9
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	3,135	7.7
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,762	4.3
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1,435	3.5
10	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,282	3.1
...	All other causes .Residual	15,556	38.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1991—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	Male, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	227,464	1,011.2
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	74,258	330.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	72,193	320.9
3	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	9,750	43.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	4,458	19.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	5,292	23.5
4	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	7,791	34.6
5	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	7,301	32.5
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	6,874	30.6
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	5,711	25.4
8	Suicide .E950–E959	5,496	24.4
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	5,129	22.8
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	3,386	15.1
...	All other causes .Residual	29,575	131.5
	Male, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	731,629	5,719.9
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	272,619	2,131.3
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	187,944	1,469.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	46,887	366.6
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	42,814	334.7
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	30,710	240.1
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	14,593	114.1
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	13,163	102.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,956	30.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	9,207	72.0
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	8,399	65.7
9	Septicemia .038	6,452	50.4
10	Atherosclerosis .440	6,075	47.5
...	All other causes .Residual	101,973	797.2
	Female, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	1,047,853	811.0
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	361,048	279.5
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	242,277	187.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	86,767	67.2
4	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	41,646	32.2
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	40,165	31.16
6	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	29,617	22.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	13,589	10.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	16,028	12.4
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	27,855	21.6
8	Septicemia .038	11,081	8.6
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	10,942	8.5
10	Atherosclerosis .440	10,784	8.3
...	All other causes .Residual	185,671	143.7
	Female, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	3,169	42.7
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,099	14.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	411	5.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	688	9.3
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	402	5.4
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	238	3.2
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	193	2.6
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	154	2.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	82	1.1
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	81	1.1
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	56	0.8
9	Septicemia .038	38	0.5
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	37	0.5
...	All other causes .Residual	789	10.6
	Female, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	3,207	18.3
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,167	6.7
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	712	4.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	455	2.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	456	2.6
3	Congenital anomalies .740–759	224	1.3
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	182	1.0
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	130	0.7
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	66	0.4
7	Suicide .E950–E959	58	0.3
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	47	0.3
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	41	0.2
9	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	41	0.2
...	All other causes .Residual	795	4.5
	Female, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	8,903	50.0
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,744	21.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,196	18.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	548	3.1
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1,236	6.9
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	731	4.1
4	Suicide .E950–E959	678	3.8
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	349	2.0
6	Congenital anomalies .740–759	191	1.1
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	161	0.9
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	114	0.6
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	105	0.6
10	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	97	0.5
...	All other causes .Residual	1,497	8.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1991—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	Female, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	43,489	105.3
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	12,064	29.2
2	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	5,965	14.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,940	9.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	2,025	4.9
3	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	4,325	10.5
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	2,602	6.3
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	2,484	6.0
6	Suicide .E950–E959	2,445	5.9
7	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,581	3.8
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	1,314	3.2
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	929	2.2
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	768	1.9
...	All other causes .Residual	9,012	21.8
	Female, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	141,290	582.6
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	61,924	255.4
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	31,101	128.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	6,673	27.5
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	5,895	24.3
5	Diabetes mellitus .250	4,916	20.3
6	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,943	16.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	2,158	8.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,785	7.4
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	3,196	13.2
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	2,090	8.6
9	Suicide .E950–E959	1,728	7.1
10	Septicemia .038	1,059	4.4
..	All other causes .Residual	18,765	77.4
	Female, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	831,898	4,387.0
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	324,648	1,712.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	166,824	879.7
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	78,252	412.7
4	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	38,252	201.7
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	33,598	177.2
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	21,935	115.7
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	13,281	70.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,088	16.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	10,193	53.8
8	Atherosclerosis .440	10,493	55.3
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	9,564	50.4
10	Septicemia .038	9,436	49.8
...	All other causes .Residual	125,615	662.4
	White, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	1,868,904	886.2
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	636,805	301.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	449,506	213.1
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	123,720	58.7
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	83,951	39.8
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	74,413	35.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	36,851	17.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	37,562	17.8
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	69,276	32.8
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	39,600	18.8
8	Suicide .E950–E959	27,996	13.3
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	21,386	10.1
10	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	19,850	9.4
...	All other causes .Residual	322,401	152.9
	White, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	5,028	41.7
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,943	16.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	684	5.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,259	10.4
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	650	5.4
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	416	3.4
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	226	1.9
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	210	1.7
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	134	1.1
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	88	0.7
8	Septicemia .038	64	0.5
8	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	64	0.5
10	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	57	0.5
...	All other causes .Residual	1,176	9.7
	White, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	6,321	22.0
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,747	9.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,577	5.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,170	4.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	913	3.2
3	Congenital anomalies .740–759	376	1.3
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	277	1.0
5	Suicide .E950–E959	228	0.8
6	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	190	0.7
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	112	0.4
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	66	0.2
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	65	0.2
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	63	0.2
...	All other causes .Residual	1,284	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1991—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	White, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	25,988	88.5
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	12,923	44.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	10,096	34.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	2,827	9.6
2	Suicide .E950–E959	4,078	13.9
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	3,166	10.8
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,470	5.0
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	659	2.2
6	Congenital anomalies .740–759	364	1.2
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	324	1.1
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	185	0.6
9	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	162	0.6
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	118	0.4
...	All other causes .Residual	2,539	8.6
	White, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	106,302	155.1
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	21,173	30.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	12,418	18.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	8,755	12.8
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	17,694	25.8
3	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	14,564	21.2
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	11,253	16.4
5	Suicide .E950–E959	10,943	16.0
6	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	5,965	8.7
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	3,249	4.7
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	2,119	3.1
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,631	2.4
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1,384	2.0
...	All other causes .Residual	16,327	23.8
	White, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	298,946	738.9
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	112,697	278.5
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	85,454	211.2
3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	11,204	27.7
4	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	11,197	27.7
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	5,554	13.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	5,643	13.9
5	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	10,265	25.4
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	8,608	21.3
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	7,343	18.1
8	Suicide .E950–E959	6,730	16.6
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	4,423	10.9
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	4,169	10.3
...	All other causes .Residual	36,856	91.1
	White, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	1,402,229	4,906.3
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	538,497	1,884.2
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	316,247	1,106.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	110,959	388.2
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	71,854	251.4
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	62,935	220.2
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	30,512	106.8
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	23,686	82.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	6,364	22.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	17,322	60.6
8	Atherosclerosis .440	15,297	53.5
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	15,021	52.6
10	Septicemia .038	13,370	46.8
...	All other causes .Residual	203,851	713.3
	White male, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	956,497	926.2
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	317,642	307.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	236,409	228.9
3	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	49,212	47.7
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	25,183	24.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	24,029	23.3
4	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	47,839	46.3
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	46,316	44.9
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	31,589	30.6
7	Suicide .E950–E959	22,452	21.7
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	18,366	17.8
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	17,473	16.9
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	13,789	13.4
...	All other causes .Residual	155,410	150.5
	White male, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	2,818	45.5
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,149	18.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	360	5.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	789	12.7
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	343	5.5
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	222	3.6
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	131	2.1
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	108	1.7
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	79	1.3
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	51	0.8
8	Septicemia .038	37	0.6
9	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	33	0.5
10	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	26	0.4
...	All other causes .Residual	639	10.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1991—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	White male, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	3,916	26.5
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,852	12.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,008	6.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	844	5.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	542	3.7
3	Congenital anomalies .740–759	202	1.4
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	177	1.2
5	Suicide .E950–E959	175	1.2
6	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	99	0.7
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	60	0.4
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	41	0.3
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	39	0.3
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	38	0.3
...	All other causes .Residual	691	4.7
	White male, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	19,333	128.2
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	9,693	64.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	7,287	48.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	2,406	16.0
2	Suicide .E950–E959	3,476	23.0
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	2,543	16.9
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	902	6.0
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	426	2.8
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	263	1.7
7	Congenital anomalies .740–759	207	1.4
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	109	0.7
9	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	88	0.6
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	60	0.4
...	All other causes .Residual	1,566	10.4
	White male, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	76,061	220.8
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	16,479	47.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	9,175	26.6
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	7,304	21.2
2	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	13,548	39.3
3	Suicide .E950–E959	8,748	25.4
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	8,527	24.8
5	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	8,163	23.7
6	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	4,620	13.4
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	2,405	7.0
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,118	3.2
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	954	2.8
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	916	2.7
...	All other causes .Residual	10,583	30.7
	White male, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	185,831	945.5
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	61,938	315.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	60,230	306.4
3	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	7,968	40.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,738	19.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	4,230	21.5
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	6,056	30.8
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	5,977	30.4
6	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	5,523	28.1
7	Suicide .E950–E959	5,111	26.0
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	4,171	21.2
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	3,920	19.9
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	2,553	13.0
...	All other causes .Residual	22,384	113.9
	White male, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	654,517	5,673.7
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	246,227	2,134.4
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	166,312	1,441.7
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	40,997	355.4
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	39,866	345.6
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	27,669	239.8
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	12,536	108.7
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	11,613	100.7
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,514	30.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	8,099	70.2
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	7,125	61.8
9	Atherosclerosis .440	5,573	48.3
10	Septicemia .038	5,389	46.7
...	All other causes .Residual	91,210	790.7
	White female, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	912,407	847.7
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	319,163	296.5
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	213,097	198.0
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	75,881	70.5
4	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	37,687	35.0
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	37,635	35.0
6	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	25,201	23.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	11,668	10.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	13,533	12.6
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	22,127	20.6
8	Atherosclerosis .440	9,948	9.2
9	Septicemia .038	9,072	8.4
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	8,762	8.1
...	All other causes .Residual	153,834	142.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1991—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	White female, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	2,210	37.6
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	794	13.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	324	5.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	470	8.0
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	307	5.2
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	194	3.3
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	102	1.7
5	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	95	1.6
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	55	0.9
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	37	0.6
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	31	0.5
8	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	31	0.5
10	Septicemia .038	27	0.5
...	All other causes .Residual	537	9.1
	White female, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	2,405	17.2
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	895	6.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	569	4.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	326	2.3
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	371	2.7
3	Congenital anomalies .740–759	174	1.2
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	100	0.7
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	91	0.7
6	Suicide .E950–E959	53	0.4
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	52	0.4
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	31	0.2
9	Benign neoplasms,carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	25	0.2
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	24	0.2
...	All other causes .Residual	589	4.2
	White female, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	6,655	46.6
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,230	22.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	2,809	19.6
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	421	2.9
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	623	4.4
3	Suicide .E950–E959	602	4.2
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	568	4.0
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	233	1.6
6	Congenital anomalies .740–759	157	1.1
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	76	0.5
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	74	0.5
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	61	0.4
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	58	0.4
...	All other causes .Residual	973	6.8
	White female, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	30,241	88.7
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	9,531	27.9
2	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	4,694	13.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,243	9.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,451	4.3
3	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	2,726	8.0
4	Suicide .E950–E959	2,195	6.4
5	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1,345	3.9
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	1,016	3.0
7	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,001	2.9
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	844	2.5
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	677	2.0
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	468	1.4
...	All other causes .Residual	5,744	16.8
	White female, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	113,115	543.7
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	52,467	252.2
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	23,516	113.0
3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	5,227	25.1
4	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	4,742	22.8
5	Diabetes mellitus .250	3,423	16.5
6	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,229	15.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,816	8.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,413	6.8
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	2,552	12.3
8	Suicide .E950–E959	1,619	7.8
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1,616	7.8
10	Septicemia .038	754	3.6
...	All other causes .Residual	13,970	67.2
	White female, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	747,712	4,387.5
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	292,270	1,715.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	149,935	879.8
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	69,962	410.5
4	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	35,266	206.9
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	31,988	187.7
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	17,976	105.5
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	12,073	70.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	2,850	16.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	9,223	54.1
8	Atherosclerosis .440	9,724	57.1
9	Septicemia .038	7,981	46.8
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	7,896	46.3
...	All other causes .Residual	112,641	661.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1991—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	Black, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	269,525	864.9
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	76,014	243.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	57,921	185.9
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	17,362	55.7
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	12,958	41.6
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	12,472	40.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	5,205	16.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	7,267	23.3
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	9,437	30.3
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	8,517	27.3
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	7,372	23.7
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	6,512	20.9
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	5,816	18.7
...	All other causes .Residual	55,144	176.9
	Black, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	1,930	79.7
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	641	26.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	185	7.6
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	456	18.8
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	184	7.6
3	Congenital anomalies .740–759	181	7.5
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	111	4.6
5	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	96	4.0
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	95	3.9
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	68	2.8
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	50	2.1
9	Anemias .280–285	31	1.3
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	24	1.0
...	All other causes .Residual	449	18.5
	Black, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	1,869	34.2
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	783	14.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	356	6.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	427	7.8
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	226	4.1
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	154	2.8
4	Congenital anomalies .740–759	89	1.6
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	80	1.5
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	54	1.0
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	42	0.8
8	Suicide .E950–E959	32	0.6
9	Anemias .280–285	27	0.5
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	23	0.4
...	All other causes .Residual	359	6.6
	Black, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	9,303	174.9
1	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	4,785	90.0
2	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,866	35.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,193	22.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	673	12.7
3	Suicide .E950–E959	479	9.0
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	296	5.6
5	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	282	5.3
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	282	5.3
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	82	1.5
8	Congenital anomalies .740–759	69	1.3
9	Anemias .280–285	66	1.2
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	66	1.2
...	All other causes .Residual	1,030	19.4
	Black, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	37,752	376.2
1	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	6,987	69.6
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	6,025	60.0
3	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	4,457	44.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	2,081	20.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	2,376	23.7
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	4,247	42.3
5	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	3,872	38.6
6	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,121	11.2
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	1,045	10.4
8	Suicide .E950–E959	1,035	10.3
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	769	7.7
10	Diabetes mellitus .250	549	5.5
...	All other causes .Residual	7,645	76.2
	Black, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	62,812	1,339.0
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	18,998	405.0
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	18,214	388.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	3,725	79.4
4	Diabetes mellitus .250	2,460	52.4
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,074	44.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	816	17.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,258	26.8
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	1,809	38.6
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	1,629	34.7
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	1,436	30.6
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1,181	25.2
10	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1,125	24.0
...	All other causes .Residual	10,161	216.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1991—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	Black, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	143,730	5,627.6
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	52,822	2,068.2
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	34,496	1,350.7
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	12,377	484.6
4	Diabetes mellitus .250	5,458	213.7
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	5,028	196.9
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	3,851	150.8
7	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	2,694	105.5
8	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,362	92.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	527	20.6
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,835	71.8
9	Septicemia .038	2,328	91.2
10	Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	1,525	59.7
...	All other causes .Residual	20,789	814.0
	Black male, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	147,331	998.7
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	37,454	253.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	32,094	217.5
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	10,628	72.0
4	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	8,821	59.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,771	25.6
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	5,050	34.2
5	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	7,685	52.1
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	7,440	50.4
7	*Pneumonia and influenza* .480–487	3,938	26.7
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	3,711	25.2
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	3,621	24.5
10	Diabetes mellitus .250	3,267	22.1
...	All other causes .Residual	28,672	194.3
	Black male, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	1,083	88.4
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	368	30.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	109	8.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	259	21.1
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	101	8.2
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	97	7.9
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	63	5.1
5	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	58	4.7
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	46	3.8
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	42	3.4
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	32	2.6
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	17	*
10	Anemias .280–285	16	*
...	All other causes .Residual	243	19.8
	Black male, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	1,172	42.4
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	552	19.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	236	8.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	316	11.4
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	150	5.4
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	84	3.0
4	Congenital anomalies .740–759	51	1.8
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	45	1.6
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	31	1.1
7	Suicide .E950–E959	28	1.0
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	24	0.9
9	Anemias .280–285	10	*
9	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	10	*
...	All other causes .Residual	187	6.8
	Black male, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	7,365	278.1
1	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	4,208	158.9
2	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,499	56.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	927	35.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	572	21.6
3	Suicide .E950–E959	435	16.4
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	192	7.3
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	183	6.9
6	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	144	5.4
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	49	1.9
8	Congenital anomalies .740–759	43	1.6
9	Anemias .280–285	41	1.5
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	39	1.5
...	All other causes .Residual	532	20.1
	Black male, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	25,773	548.9
1	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	5,537	117.9
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	4,877	103.9
3	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,414	72.7
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,556	33.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,858	39.6
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	2,737	58.3
5	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,723	36.7
6	Suicide .E950–E959	868	18.5
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	637	13.6
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	588	12.5
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	490	10.4
10	Diabetes mellitus .250	309	6.6
...	*All other causes* .Residual	4,593	97.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1991—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	Black male, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	37,595	1,797.9
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	11,151	533.3
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	10,773	515.2
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	2,026	96.9
4	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,504	71.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	572	27.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	932	44.6
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	1,492	71.4
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,098	52.5
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	1,086	51.9
8	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	910	43.5
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	829	39.6
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	765	36.6
...	All other causes .Residual	5,961	285.1
	Black male, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	67,523	6,876.1
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	23,130	2,355.4
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	19,298	1,965.2
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	5,009	510.1
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	2,498	254.4
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	2,473	251.8
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,834	186.8
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,305	132.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	348	35.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	957	97.5
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	1,152	117.3
9	Septicemia .038	966	98.4
10	Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	570	58.0
...	All other causes .Residual	9,288	945.8
	Black female, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	122,194	744.5
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	38,560	235.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	25,827	157.4
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	9,677	59.0
4	Diabetes mellitus .250	5,250	32.0
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,651	22.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,434	8.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	2,217	13.5
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	3,434	20.9
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	2,801	17.1
8	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	2,330	14.2
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	2,195	13.4
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	2,017	12.3
...	All other causes .Residual	26,452	161.2
	Black female, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	847	70.8
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	273	22.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	76	6.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	197	16.5
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	87	7.3
3	Congenital anomalies .740–759	80	6.7
4	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	49	4.1
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	48	4.0
6	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	38	3.2
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	26	2.2
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	18	*
9	Anemias .280–285	15	*
10	Septicemia .038	10	*
...	All other causes .Residual	203	17.0
	Black female, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	697	25.8
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	231	8.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	120	4.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	111	4.1
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	76	2.8
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	70	2.6
4	Congenital anomalies .740–759	38	1.4
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	35	1.3
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	23	0.9
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	18	*
8	Anemias .280–285	17	*
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	14	*
10	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	10	*
...	All other causes .Residual	165	6.1
	Black female, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	1,938	72.6
1	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	577	21.6
2	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	367	13.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	266	10.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	101	3.8
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	138	5.2
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	104	3.9
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	99	3.7
6	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	47	1.8
7	Suicide .E950–E959	44	1.6
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	36	1.3
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	33	1.2
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	27	1.0
...	All other causes .Residual	466	17.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1991—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	*Cause of death, race, sex, and age* (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Number*	*Rate*
	Black female, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	11,979	224.4
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	2,149	40.3
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	1,510	28.3
3	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042-*044	1,450	27.2
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960-E978	1,148	21.5
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800-E949	1,043	19.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810-E825	525	9.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826-E949	518	9.7
6	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	533	10.0
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	408	7.6
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	279	5.2
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	240	4.5
10	Suicide .E950-E959	167	3.1
...	All other causes .Residual	3,052	57.2
	Black female, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	25,217	970.3
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	8,225	316.5
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	7,063	271.8
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,699	65.4
4	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,362	52.4
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	607	23.4
6	Accidents and adverse effects .E800-E949	570	21.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810-E825	244	9.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826-E949	326	12.5
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	543	20.9
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	416	16.0
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	326	12.5
10	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042-*044	317	12.2
...	All other causes .Residual	4,089	157.3
	Black female, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	76,207	4,847.8
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	29,692	1,888.8
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	15,198	966.8
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	7,368	468.7
4	Diabetes mellitus .250	3,624	230.5
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	2,555	162.5
6	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	1,542	98.1
7	Septicemia .038	1,362	86.6
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	1,353	86.1
9	Accidents and adverse effects .E800-E949	1,057	67.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810-E825	179	11.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826-E949	878	55.9
10	Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	955	60.8
...	All other causes .Residual	11,501	731.6

[1]Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.
[2]Includes races other than black and white.
[3]Includes deaths under 1 year of age.

Table 7. Deaths from 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1991

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All ages*	*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*	*Not stated*
All causes	2,169,518	36,766	7,214	8,479	36,452	59,628	88,122	120,676	248,078	478,636	607,490	477,401	576
Shigellosis and amebiasis .004,006	15	3	3	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	4	1	–
Certain other intestinal infections .007–009	469	125	19	4	1	4	11	15	23	61	84	122	–
Tuberculosis .010–018	1,713	2	2	5	22	111	205	174	254	329	411	198	–
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .010–012	1,310	1	1	2	11	77	142	138	202	255	320	161	–
Other tuberculosis .013–018	403	1	1	3	11	34	63	36	52	74	91	37	–
Whooping cough .033	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas .034–035	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	–
Meningococcal infection .036	198	43	41	24	29	12	11	6	8	11	5	8	–
Septicemia .038	19,691	265	91	37	82	289	605	763	1,668	3,787	6,308	5,793	3
Acute poliomyelitis .045	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Measles .055	27	5	3	9	2	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis .070	1,840	6	3	4	32	109	293	255	340	439	293	66	–
Syphilis .090–097	93	25	1	1	1	5	3	5	7	13	16	16	–
All other infectious and parasitic diseases .001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041,*042–*044, 046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	36,346	394	252	187	741	10,078	13,123	5,409	2,488	1,775	1,226	662	11
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	514,657	77	526	1,106	1,814	5,319	16,909	39,922	94,195	159,313	139,401	56,054	21
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	8,278	1	–	6	19	66	318	979	2,047	2,446	1,725	670	1
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	121,781	7	27	19	122	668	2,922	7,729	20,209	36,423	36,291	17,358	6
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	149,119	4	4	8	44	315	2,761	12,074	34,288	54,834	36,397	8,382	8
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	43,849	–	1	–	13	649	3,363	5,851	8,800	11,236	9,389	4,546	1
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	58,944	–	1	4	96	581	1,542	2,811	7,117	16,999	20,226	9,566	1
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	21,180	2	14	38	27	82	422	1,288	3,369	6,255	6,499	3,184	–
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	61,916	41	290	539	690	1,545	3,307	5,748	11,246	17,384	14,710	6,414	2
Leukemia .204–208	18,945	20	176	414	485	608	847	1,217	2,458	4,872	5,269	2,579	–
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	30,645	2	13	78	318	805	1,427	2,225	4,661	8,864	8,895	3,355	2
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	6,994	60	76	73	103	195	291	386	787	1,589	2,097	1,337	–
Diabetes mellitus .250	48,951	1	8	34	122	658	1,553	3,034	7,011	13,834	14,675	8,019	2
Nutritional deficiencies .260–269	2,991	22	3	1	8	19	24	45	104	317	923	1,524	1
Anemias .280–285	4,121	29	47	56	94	197	174	166	253	579	1,195	1,331	–
Meningitis .320–322	887	128	39	35	29	54	82	62	96	147	140	75	–
Major cardiovascular diseases .390–448	916,342	881	397	384	1,286	4,518	15,579	36,474	88,833	196,338	295,237	276,291	124
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	720,862	704	332	281	990	3,425	12,397	30,374	74,985	159,401	228,882	208,984	107
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease. .390–398	5,951	6	4	4	23	104	221	374	803	1,564	1,923	925	–
Hypertensive heart disease .402	21,365	1	1	4	18	147	664	1,441	2,793	4,558	6,236	5,495	7
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	2,445	–	–	–	3	21	46	94	188	492	835	766	–
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	485,438	20	14	15	126	1,097	6,715	19,423	50,521	110,730	158,499	138,223	55
Acute myocardial infarction .410	235,255	8	7	5	73	615	3,842	11,584	29,038	59,648	77,657	52,754	24
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	3,300	1	1	–	6	26	125	284	528	803	829	690	7
Angina pectoris .413	1,064	–	–	–	–	1	12	35	73	217	366	359	1
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	245,819	11	6	10	47	455	2,736	7,520	20,882	50,062	79,647	84,420	23
Other diseases of endocardium .424	13,727	22	10	9	40	126	247	353	862	2,323	4,905	4,830	–
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	191,936	655	303	249	780	1,930	4,504	8,689	19,818	39,734	56,484	58,745	45
Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	9,524	2	3	2	13	56	193	412	880	2,070	3,145	2,746	2
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	143,481	159	57	86	219	813	2,530	4,720	9,744	25,523	49,445	50,171	14
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage .431–432	20,681	41	13	40	78	272	988	1,721	2,761	4,988	6,376	3,400	3

Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries .434.0,434.9	16,699	21	11	7	25	35	143	335	1,013	2,872	5,880	6,356	1
Cerebral embolism .434.1	633	–	–	2	3	4	10	17	37	155	211	194	–
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases .430,433,435–438	105,468	97	33	37	113	502	1,389	2,647	5,933	17,508	36,978	40,221	10
Atherosclerosis .440	17,420	1	–	–	2	8	41	157	642	2,126	5,219	9,223	1
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries .441–448	25,055	15	5	15	62	216	418	811	2,582	7,218	8,546	5,167	–
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis .466	633	68	18	5	4	9	8	19	46	81	159	216	–
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	77,860	607	207	135	256	759	1,444	1,738	3,738	10,223	24,595	34,144	14
Pneumonia .480–486	76,723	591	192	124	246	744	1,423	1,712	3,684	10,086	24,304	33,603	14
Influenza .487	1,137	16	15	11	10	15	21	26	54	137	291	541	–
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	90,650	59	51	122	209	331	687	2,337	10,432	28,561	33,728	14,123	10
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified .490–491	3,727	45	19	12	14	17	39	110	399	959	1,271	842	–
Emphysema .492	16,436	2	–	–	1	8	62	457	2,156	5,814	6,014	1,921	1
Asthma .493	5,106	5	30	106	183	280	386	510	737	1,155	1,161	553	–
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .494–496	65,381	7	2	4	11	26	200	1,260	7,140	20,633	25,282	10,807	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .531–533	6,117	6	5	2	6	39	151	270	587	1,230	2,064	1,757	–
Appendicitis .540–543	389	2	5	10	15	11	27	31	49	85	93	61	–
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia .550–553,560	6,106	88	31	10	20	48	90	163	340	972	2,045	2,299	–
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	25,429	15	4	6	38	858	3,591	4,450	6,047	6,222	3,450	730	18
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder .574–575	2,881	2	1	–	13	21	46	75	206	548	984	985	–
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	21,360	189	16	25	62	223	506	679	1,695	4,398	7,189	6,376	2
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome .580–581	320	5	5	2	3	7	15	13	24	54	99	93	–
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified .582–583,587	1,512	6	2	5	17	19	61	65	120	310	491	416	–
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause .584–586,588–589	19,528	178	9	18	42	197	430	601	1,551	4,034	6,599	5,867	2
Infections of kidney .590	1,219	8	5	1	9	17	33	45	70	167	415	449	–
Hyperplasia of prostate .600	428	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	10	60	167	188	–
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	323	...	...	3	97	150	68	5	...	...	...	...	–
Pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–638	54	...	...	1	20	18	14	1	...	...	...	...	–
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .640–676	269	...	...	2	77	132	54	4	...	...	...	...	–
Congenital anomalies .740–759	12,599	7,685	871	487	449	467	452	400	408	550	534	292	4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	16,781	16,591	140	27	10	3	5	2	2	–	–	1	–
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome .767–769	3,417	3,372	28	10	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–766,770–779	13,364	13,219	112	17	5	2	4	2	2	–	–	1	–
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions .780–799	24,342	6,268	336	142	659	1,617	1,973	1,407	1,613	2,618	3,490	4,136	83
All other diseases .Residual	177,873	1,723	879	1,049	1,728	3,774	7,415	8,827	15,637	32,306	53,454	51,052	29
Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	89,347	961	2,665	3,660	15,278	14,774	11,752	7,137	6,556	8,137	10,142	8,165	120
Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	43,536	174	902	2,011	11,664	9,093	5,989	3,632	2,984	3,193	2,932	919	43
All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	45,811	787	1,763	1,649	3,614	5,681	5,763	3,505	3,572	4,944	7,210	7,246	77
Suicide .E950–E959	30,810	...	...	266	4,751	6,514	5,767	3,983	3,241	3,084	2,426	758	20
Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	26,513	380	428	519	8,159	7,801	4,571	2,112	1,156	738	438	130	81
All other external causes .E980–E999	2,517	48	41	50	323	635	672	275	176	122	101	41	33

NOTE: Data for *042–*044 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection are shown in a separate table.

Table 8. Death rates for 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1991

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*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*
All causes	860.3	916.6	47.4	23.6	100.1	139.1	224.4	468.8	1,181.0	2,618.5	5,890.0	15,107.6
Shigellosis and amebiasis .004,006	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections .007–009	0.2	3.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.8	3.9
Tuberculosis .010–018	0.7	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	4.0	6.3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .010–012	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.4	3.1	5.1
Other tuberculosis .013–018	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2
Whooping cough .033	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas .034–035	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection .036	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Septicemia .038	7.8	6.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.5	3.0	7.9	20.7	61.2	183.3
Acute poliomyelitis .045	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles .055	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis .070	0.7	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.1
Syphilis .090–097	0.0	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other infectious and parasitic diseases .001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041,*042–*044, 046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	14.4	9.8	1.7	0.5	2.0	23.5	33.4	21.0	11.8	9.7	11.9	20.9
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	204.1	1.9	3.5	3.1	5.0	12.4	43.1	155.1	448.4	871.6	1,351.6	1,773.9
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	3.3	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.8	3.8	9.7	13.4	16.7	21.2
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	48.3	*	0.2	*	0.3	1.6	7.4	30.0	96.2	199.3	351.9	549.3
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	59.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	7.0	46.9	163.2	300.0	352.9	265.3
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	17.4	*	*	*	*	1.5	8.6	22.7	41.9	61.5	91.0	143.9
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	23.4	*	*	*	0.3	1.4	3.9	10.9	33.9	93.0	196.1	302.7
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	8.4	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.0	16.0	34.2	63.0	100.8
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	24.6	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.6	8.4	22.3	53.5	95.1	142.6	203.0
Leukemia .204–208	7.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.2	4.7	11.7	26.7	51.1	81.6
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	12.2	*	*	0.2	0.9	1.9	3.6	8.6	22.2	48.5	86.2	106.2
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	2.8	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.5	3.7	8.7	20.3	42.3
Diabetes mellitus .250	19.4	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.5	4.0	11.8	33.4	75.7	142.3	253.8
Nutritional deficiencies .260–269	1.2	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.7	8.9	48.2
Anemias .280–285	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	3.2	11.6	42.1
Meningitis .320–322	0.4	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.4
Major cardiovascular diseases .390–448	363.4	22.0	2.6	1.1	3.5	10.5	39.7	141.7	422.9	1,074.1	2,862.5	8,743.4
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	285.9	17.6	2.2	0.8	2.7	8.0	31.6	118.0	357.0	872.0	2,219.1	6,613.4
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease. .390–398	2.4	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	3.8	8.6	18.6	29.3
Hypertensive heart disease .402	8.5	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.7	5.6	13.3	24.9	60.5	173.9
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	1.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.7	8.1	24.2
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	192.5	0.5	*	*	0.3	2.6	17.1	75.5	240.5	605.8	1,536.7	4,374.1
Acute myocardial infarction .410	93.3	*	*	*	0.2	1.4	9.8	45.0	138.2	326.3	752.9	1,669.4
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.1	2.5	4.4	8.0	21.8
Angina pectoris .413	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.5	11.4
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	97.5	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	7.0	29.2	99.4	273.9	772.2	2,671.5
Other diseases of endocardium .424	5.4	0.5	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	4.1	12.7	47.6	152.8
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	76.1	16.3	2.0	0.7	2.1	4.5	11.5	33.8	94.3	217.4	547.6	1,859.0
Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	3.8	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	1.6	4.2	11.3	30.5	86.9
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	56.9	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.9	6.4	18.3	46.4	139.6	479.4	1,587.7
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage .431–432	8.2	1.0	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.5	6.7	13.1	27.3	61.8	107.6
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries .434.0,434.9	6.6	0.5	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	4.8	15.7	57.0	201.1

Cerebral embolism .434.1	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.8	2.0	6.1
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases .430,433,435–438	41.8	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.5	10.3	28.2	95.8	358.5	1,272.8
Atherosclerosis .440	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	3.1	11.6	50.6	291.9
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries .441–448	9.9	*	*	*	0.2	0.5	1.1	3.2	12.3	39.5	82.9	163.5
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis .466	0.3	1.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	1.5	6.8
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	30.9	15.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.8	3.7	6.8	17.8	55.9	238.5	1,080.5
Pneumonia .480–486	30.4	14.7	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.7	3.6	6.7	17.5	55.2	235.6	1,063.4
Influenza .487	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.8	17.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	35.9	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.7	9.1	49.7	156.3	327.0	446.9
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified .490–491	1.5	1.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.9	5.2	12.3	26.6
Emphysema .492	6.5	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.8	10.3	31.8	58.3	60.8
Asthma .493	2.0	*	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.0	3.5	6.3	11.3	17.5
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .494–496	25.9	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	4.9	34.0	112.9	245.1	342.0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .531–533	2.4	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.0	2.8	6.7	20.0	55.6
Appendicitis .540–543	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.9
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia .550–553,560	2.4	2.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	5.3	19.8	72.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	10.1	*	*	*	0.1	2.0	9.1	17.3	28.8	34.0	33.4	23.1
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder .574–575	1.1	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.0	9.5	31.2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	8.5	4.7	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.6	8.1	24.1	69.7	201.8
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome .580–581	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.9
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified .582–583,587	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.7	4.8	13.2
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause .584–586,588–589	7.7	4.4	*	*	0.1	0.5	1.1	2.3	7.4	22.1	64.0	185.7
Infections of kidney .590	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	4.0	14.2
Hyperplasia of prostate .600	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.6	5.9
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	0.1	...	...	*	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–638	0.0	...	...	*	0.1	*	*	*	...	...	...	...
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .640–676	0.1	...	...	*	0.2	0.3	0.1	*	...	...	...	...
Congenital anomalies .740–759	5.0	191.6	5.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.9	3.0	5.2	9.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	6.7	413.6	0.9	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome .767–769	1.4	84.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–766,770–779	5.3	329.6	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions .780–799	9.7	156.3	2.2	0.4	1.8	3.8	5.0	5.5	7.7	14.3	33.8	130.9
All other diseases .Residual	70.5	43.0	5.8	2.9	4.7	8.8	18.9	34.3	74.4	176.7	518.3	1,615.6
Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	35.4	24.0	17.5	10.2	42.0	34.5	29.9	27.7	31.2	44.5	98.3	258.4
Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	17.3	4.3	5.9	5.6	32.0	21.2	15.3	14.1	14.2	17.5	28.4	29.1
All other accidents and adverse effects .E800-E807,E826–E949	18.2	19.6	11.6	4.6	9.9	13.2	14.7	13.6	17.0	27.0	69.9	229.3
Suicide .E950–E959	12.2	...	...	0.7	13.1	15.2	14.7	15.5	15.4	16.9	23.5	24.0
Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	10.5	9.5	2.8	1.4	22.4	18.2	11.6	8.2	5.5	4.0	4.2	4.1
All other external causes .E980–E999	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3

[1]Figures for age not stated included in All ages but 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 tables E and 22–26 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

NOTE: Data for *042–*044 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection are shown in a separate table.

Table 9. Deaths from 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1991

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	2,169,518	1,121,665	1,047,853	1,868,904	956,497	912,407	300,614	165,168	135,446	269,525	147,331	122,194
Shigellosis and amebiasis .004,006	15	11	4	13	10	3	2	1	1	2	1	1
Certain other intestinal infections .007–009	469	215	254	363	157	206	106	58	48	96	53	43
Tuberculosis .010–018	1,713	1,048	665	978	593	385	735	455	280	619	390	229
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .010–012	1,310	841	469	754	474	280	556	367	189	467	319	148
Other tuberculosis .013–018	403	207	196	224	119	105	179	88	91	152	71	81
Whooping cough .033	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas .034–035	5	4	1	5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meningococcal infection .036	198	103	95	165	87	78	33	16	17	29	15	14
Septicemia .038	19,691	8,610	11,081	15,884	6,812	9,072	3,807	1,798	2,009	3,535	1,656	1,879
Acute poliomyelitis .045	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles .055	27	10	17	19	9	10	8	1	7	7	1	6
Viral hepatitis .070	1,840	1,132	708	1,487	930	557	353	202	151	221	124	97
Syphilis .090–097	93	52	41	44	27	17	49	25	24	48	24	24
All other infectious and parasitic diseases .001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041,*042–*044, 046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	36,346	29,914	6,432	25,047	21,318	3,729	11,299	8,596	2,703	10,889	8,273	2,616
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	514,657	272,380	242,277	449,506	236,409	213,097	65,151	35,971	29,180	57,921	32,094	25,827
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	8,278	5,464	2,814	6,830	4,405	2,425	1,448	1,059	389	1,274	933	341
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	121,781	64,324	57,457	104,449	54,994	49,455	17,332	9,330	8,002	14,951	7,957	6,994
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	149,119	95,676	53,443	131,320	83,342	47,978	17,799	12,334	5,465	16,057	11,181	4,876
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	43,849	266	43,583	38,478	228	38,250	5,371	38	5,333	4,843	34	4,809
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	58,944	34,158	24,786	49,792	28,492	21,300	9,152	5,666	3,486	8,442	5,354	3,088
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	21,180	13,468	7,712	19,150	12,300	6,850	2,030	1,168	862	1,818	1,049	769
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	61,916	33,047	28,869	55,199	29,470	25,729	6,717	3,577	3,140	5,903	3,170	2,733
Leukemia .204–208	18,945	10,194	8,751	17,064	9,165	7,899	1,881	1,029	852	1,609	869	740
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	30,645	15,783	14,862	27,224	14,013	13,211	3,421	1,770	1,651	3,024	1,547	1,477
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	6,994	3,179	3,815	6,136	2,783	3,353	858	396	462	777	354	423
Diabetes mellitus .250	48,951	21,096	27,855	39,600	17,473	22,127	9,351	3,623	5,728	8,517	3,267	5,250
Nutritional deficiencies .260–269	2,991	1,085	1,906	2,558	868	1,690	433	217	216	393	193	200
Anemias .280–285	4,121	1,758	2,363	3,180	1,305	1,875	941	453	488	883	420	463
Meningitis .320–322	887	442	445	618	306	312	269	136	133	245	123	122
Major cardiovascular diseases .390–448	916,342	441,689	474,653	806,302	387,808	418,494	110,040	53,881	56,159	99,043	47,654	51,389
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	720,862	359,814	361,048	636,805	317,642	319,163	84,057	42,172	41,885	76,014	37,454	38,560
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease .390–398	5,951	1,786	4,165	5,426	1,607	3,819	525	179	346	413	138	275
Hypertensive heart disease .402	21,365	8,995	12,370	15,409	6,218	9,191	5,956	2,777	3,179	5,639	2,635	3,004
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	2,445	996	1,449	1,714	682	1,032	731	314	417	695	298	397
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	485,438	249,736	235,702	439,156	226,684	212,472	46,282	23,052	23,230	41,154	19,966	21,188
Acute myocardial infarction .410	235,255	126,144	109,111	212,058	114,431	97,627	23,197	11,713	11,484	20,654	10,158	10,496
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	3,300	1,941	1,359	2,807	1,654	1,153	493	287	206	450	259	191
Angina pectoris .413	1,064	440	624	956	402	554	108	38	70	98	32	66
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	245,819	121,211	124,608	223,335	110,197	113,138	22,484	11,014	11,470	19,952	9,517	10,435
Other diseases of endocardium .424	13,727	5,829	7,898	12,746	5,361	7,385	981	468	513	858	398	460
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	191,936	92,472	99,464	162,354	77,090	85,264	29,582	15,382	14,200	27,255	14,019	13,236
Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	9,524	3,956	5,568	7,160	2,938	4,222	2,364	1,018	1,346	2,224	945	1,279
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	143,481	56,714	86,767	123,720	47,839	75,881	19,761	8,875	10,886	17,362	7,685	9,677
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage .431–432	20,681	9,430	11,251	16,768	7,421	9,347	3,913	2,009	1,904	3,242	1,654	1,588
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries .434.0,434.9	16,699	6,577	10,122	14,656	5,638	9,018	2,043	939	1,104	1,846	831	1,015

Cerebral embolism .434.1	633	229	404	573	204	369	60	25	35	53	23	30
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases .430,433,435–438	105,468	40,478	64,990	91,723	34,576	57,147	13,745	5,902	7,843	12,221	5,177	7,044
Atherosclerosis .440	17,420	6,636	10,784	15,981	6,033	9,948	1,439	603	836	1,306	543	763
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries .441–448	25,055	14,569	10,486	22,636	13,356	9,280	2,419	1,213	1,206	2,137	1,027	1,110
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis .466	633	288	345	560	248	312	73	40	33	57	31	26
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	77,860	36,214	41,646	69,276	31,589	37,687	8,584	4,625	3,959	7,372	3,938	3,434
Pneumonia .480–486	76,723	35,781	40,942	68,207	31,187	37,020	8,516	4,594	3,922	7,320	3,915	3,405
Influenza .487	1,137	433	704	1,069	402	667	68	31	37	52	23	29
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	90,650	50,485	40,165	83,951	46,316	37,635	6,699	4,169	2,530	5,816	3,621	2,195
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified .490–491	3,727	1,957	1,770	3,459	1,801	1,658	268	156	112	224	135	89
Emphysema .492	16,436	9,531	6,905	15,539	8,904	6,635	897	627	270	772	536	236
Asthma .493	5,106	1,927	3,179	3,915	1,388	2,527	1,191	539	652	1,043	472	571
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .494–496	65,381	37,070	28,311	61,038	34,223	26,815	4,343	2,847	1,496	3,777	2,478	1,299
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .531–533	6,117	2,928	3,189	5,456	2,558	2,898	661	370	291	547	302	245
Appendicitis .540–543	389	207	182	321	163	158	68	44	24	65	42	23
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia .550–553,560	6,106	2,244	3,862	5,296	1,868	3,428	810	376	434	753	347	406
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	25,429	16,269	9,160	21,386	13,789	7,597	4,043	2,480	1,563	3,464	2,137	1,327
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder .574–575	2,881	1,246	1,635	2,562	1,122	1,440	319	124	195	260	92	168
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	21,360	10,418	10,942	17,165	8,403	8,762	4,195	2,015	2,180	3,866	1,849	2,017
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome .580–581	320	154	166	259	129	130	61	25	36	59	25	34
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified .582–583,587	1,512	758	754	1,199	605	594	313	153	160	285	136	149
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause .584–586,588–589	19,528	9,506	10,022	15,707	7,669	8,038	3,821	1,837	1,984	3,522	1,688	1,834
Infections of kidney .590	1,219	327	892	1,041	274	767	178	53	125	161	50	111
Hyperplasia of prostate .600	428	428	...	372	372	...	56	56	...	50	50	...
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	323	...	323	187	...	187	136	...	136	125	...	125
Pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–638	54	...	54	25	...	25	29	...	29	27	...	27
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .640–676	269	...	269	162	...	162	107	...	107	98	...	98
Congenital anomalies .740–759	12,599	6,800	5,799	9,978	5,378	4,600	2,621	1,422	1,199	2,202	1,206	996
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	16,781	9,561	7,220	9,889	5,654	4,235	6,892	3,907	2,985	6,512	3,711	2,801
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome .767–769	3,417	2,059	1,358	2,182	1,334	848	1,235	725	510	1,167	686	481
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–766,770–779	13,364	7,502	5,862	7,707	4,320	3,387	5,657	3,182	2,475	5,345	3,025	2,320
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions .780–799	24,342	13,407	10,935	18,499	10,069	8,430	5,843	3,338	2,505	5,306	3,020	2,286
All other diseases .Residual	177,873	81,082	96,791	153,917	69,183	84,734	23,956	11,899	12,057	21,709	10,702	11,007
Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	89,347	59,730	29,617	74,413	49,212	25,201	14,934	10,518	4,416	12,472	8,821	3,651
Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	43,536	29,947	13,589	36,851	25,183	11,668	6,685	4,764	1,921	5,205	3,771	1,434
All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	45,811	29,783	16,028	37,562	24,029	13,533	8,249	5,754	2,495	7,267	5,050	2,217
Suicide .E950–E959	30,810	24,769	6,041	27,996	22,452	5,544	2,814	2,317	497	2,097	1,782	315
Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	26,513	20,768	5,745	12,782	9,581	3,201	13,731	11,187	2,544	12,958	10,628	2,330
All other external causes .E980–E999	2,517	1,765	752	1,951	1,366	585	566	399	167	508	360	148

NOTE: Data for *042–*044 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection are shown in a separate table.

Table 10. Death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1991

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All races*			*White*			*All other*					
							Total			*Black*		
	Both sexes	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
All causes	860.3	912.1	811.0	886.2	926.2	847.7	728.3	837.9	628.1	864.9	998.7	744.5
Shigellosis and amebiasis .004,006	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections .007–009	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Tuberculosis .010–018	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.8	2.3	1.3	2.0	2.6	1.4
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .010–012	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.5	2.2	0.9
Other tuberculosis .013–018	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Whooping cough .033	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas .034–035	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection .036	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*
Septicemia .038	7.8	7.0	8.6	7.5	6.6	8.4	9.2	9.1	9.3	11.3	11.2	11.4
Acute poliomyelitis .045	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles .055	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis .070	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Syphilis .090–097	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
All other infectious and parasitic diseases .001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041,*042–*044, 046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	14.4	24.3	5.0	11.9	20.6	3.5	27.4	43.6	12.5	34.9	56.1	15.9
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	204.1	221.5	187.5	213.1	228.9	198.0	157.8	182.5	135.3	185.9	217.5	157.4
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	3.3	4.4	2.2	3.2	4.3	2.3	3.5	5.4	1.8	4.1	6.3	2.1
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	48.3	52.3	44.5	49.5	53.3	45.9	42.0	47.3	37.1	48.0	53.9	42.6
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	59.1	77.8	41.4	62.3	80.7	44.6	43.1	62.6	25.3	51.5	75.8	29.7
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	17.4	0.2	33.7	18.2	0.2	35.5	13.0	0.2	24.7	15.5	0.2	29.3
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	23.4	27.8	19.2	23.6	27.6	19.8	22.2	28.7	16.2	27.1	36.3	18.8
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	8.4	11.0	6.0	9.1	11.9	6.4	4.9	5.9	4.0	5.8	7.1	4.7
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	24.6	26.9	22.3	26.2	28.5	23.9	16.3	18.1	14.6	18.9	21.5	16.7
Leukemia .204–208	7.5	8.3	6.8	8.1	8.9	7.3	4.6	5.2	4.0	5.2	5.9	4.5
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	12.2	12.8	11.5	12.9	13.6	12.3	8.3	9.0	7.7	9.7	10.5	9.0
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6
Diabetes mellitus .250	19.4	17.2	21.6	18.8	16.9	20.6	22.7	18.4	26.6	27.3	22.1	32.0
Nutritional deficiencies .260–269	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
Anemias .280–285	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.8
Meningitis .320–322	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
Major cardiovascular diseases .390–448	363.4	359.2	367.4	382.3	375.5	388.8	266.6	273.4	260.4	317.8	323.0	313.1
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	285.9	292.6	279.5	301.9	307.6	296.5	203.6	214.0	194.2	243.9	253.9	235.0
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease. .390–398	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.6	1.6	3.5	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.7
Hypertensive heart disease .402	8.5	7.3	9.6	7.3	6.0	8.5	14.4	14.1	14.7	18.1	17.9	18.3
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.4
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	192.5	203.1	182.4	208.2	219.5	197.4	112.1	116.9	107.7	132.1	135.3	129.1
Acute myocardial infarction .410	93.3	102.6	84.5	100.5	110.8	90.7	56.2	59.4	53.3	66.3	68.9	64.0
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.2
Angina pectoris .413	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	97.5	98.6	96.4	105.9	106.7	105.1	54.5	55.9	53.2	64.0	64.5	63.6
Other diseases of endocardium .424	5.4	4.7	6.1	6.0	5.2	6.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.8
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	76.1	75.2	77.0	77.0	74.7	79.2	71.7	78.0	65.8	87.5	95.0	80.6
Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	3.8	3.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	3.9	5.7	5.2	6.2	7.1	6.4	7.8
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	56.9	46.1	67.2	58.7	46.3	70.5	47.9	45.0	50.5	55.7	52.1	59.0
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage .431–432	8.2	7.7	8.7	8.0	7.2	8.7	9.5	10.2	8.8	10.4	11.2	9.7
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries .434.0,434.9	6.6	5.3	7.8	6.9	5.5	8.4	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.9	5.6	6.2

Cerebral embolism .434.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases .430,433,435–438	41.8	32.9	50.3	43.5	33.5	53.1	33.3	29.9	36.4	39.2	35.1	42.9
Atherosclerosis .440	6.9	5.4	8.3	7.6	5.8	9.2	3.5	3.1	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.6
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries .441–448	9.9	11.8	8.1	10.7	12.9	8.6	5.9	6.2	5.6	6.9	7.0	6.8
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis .466	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	30.9	29.4	32.2	32.8	30.6	35.0	20.8	23.5	18.4	23.7	26.7	20.9
Pneumonia .480–486	30.4	29.1	31.7	32.3	30.2	34.4	20.6	23.3	18.2	23.5	26.5	20.7
Influenza .487	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	35.9	41.1	31.1	39.8	44.9	35.0	16.2	21.2	11.7	18.7	24.5	13.4
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified .490–491	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
Emphysema .492	6.5	7.8	5.3	7.4	8.6	6.2	2.2	3.2	1.3	2.5	3.6	1.4
Asthma .493	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.3	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .494–496	25.9	30.1	21.9	28.9	33.1	24.9	10.5	14.4	6.9	12.1	16.8	7.9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .531–533	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.5
Appendicitis .540–543	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia .550–553,560	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	10.1	13.2	7.1	10.1	13.4	7.1	9.8	12.6	7.2	11.1	14.5	8.1
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder .574–575	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.1	8.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	12.4	12.5	12.3
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome .580–581	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified .582–583,587	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause .584–586,588–589	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.5	9.3	9.3	9.2	11.3	11.4	11.2
Infections of kidney .590	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7
Hyperplasia of prostate .600	0.2	0.3	...	0.2	0.4	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.2	0.3	...
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	0.1	...	0.3	0.1	...	0.2	0.3	...	0.6	0.4	...	0.8
Pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–638	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.2
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .640–676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.2	0.3	...	0.5	0.3	...	0.6
Congenital anomalies .740–759	5.0	5.5	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.3	6.3	7.2	5.6	7.1	8.2	6.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	6.7	7.8	5.6	4.7	5.5	3.9	16.7	19.8	13.8	20.9	25.2	17.1
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome .767–769	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	3.0	3.7	2.4	3.7	4.6	2.9
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–766,770–779	5.3	6.1	4.5	3.7	4.2	3.1	13.7	16.1	11.5	17.2	20.5	14.1
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions .780–799	9.7	10.9	8.5	8.8	9.8	7.8	14.2	16.9	11.6	17.0	20.5	13.9
All other diseases .Residual	70.5	65.9	74.9	73.0	67.0	78.7	58.0	60.4	55.9	69.7	72.5	67.1
Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	35.4	48.6	22.9	35.3	47.7	23.4	36.2	53.4	20.5	40.0	59.8	22.2
Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	17.3	24.4	10.5	17.5	24.4	10.8	16.2	24.2	8.9	16.7	25.6	8.7
All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	18.2	24.2	12.4	17.8	23.3	12.6	20.0	29.2	11.6	23.3	34.2	13.5
Suicide .E950–E959	12.2	20.1	4.7	13.3	21.7	5.2	6.8	11.8	2.3	6.7	12.1	1.9
Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	10.5	16.9	4.4	6.1	9.3	3.0	33.3	56.8	11.8	41.6	72.0	14.2
All other external causes .E980–E999	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.6	2.4	0.9

NOTE: Data for *042–*044 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection are shown in a separate table.

Table 11. Age-adjusted death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1991

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All races*			*White*			*All other*					
							Total			*Black*		
	Both sexes	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
All causes	513.7	669.9	386.5	486.8	634.4	366.3	672.8	890.2	502.1	780.7	1,048.8	575.1
Shigellosis and amebiasis .004,006	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections .007–009	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tuberculosis .010–018	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.8	2.6	1.1	2.0	3.0	1.2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .010–012	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.5	2.5	0.8
Other tuberculosis .013–018	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Whooping cough .033	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas .034–035	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection .036	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*
Septicemia .038	4.1	4.7	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.1	8.0	9.6	6.7	9.5	11.6	7.9
Acute poliomyelitis .045	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles .055	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis .070	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6
Syphilis .090–097	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
All other infectious and parasitic diseases .001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041,*042–*044, 046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	13.3	22.8	4.2	10.7	19.0	2.6	27.3	44.9	12.1	35.5	58.9	15.6
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	134.5	165.0	112.6	131.3	159.5	111.2	156.7	207.4	121.2	179.3	242.4	136.3
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	2.4	3.7	1.3	2.1	3.2	1.2	3.9	6.6	1.7	4.5	7.8	2.0
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	29.9	38.7	23.0	28.4	36.7	21.8	40.8	54.1	30.9	45.0	60.6	33.7
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	41.1	60.1	26.5	40.5	58.1	26.8	45.2	74.1	23.9	52.9	88.4	27.4
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	12.4	0.1	22.7	12.2	0.1	22.5	13.5	0.2	23.8	15.8	0.3	27.6
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	13.6	17.1	12.2	12.8	15.7	11.8	20.0	29.3	14.8	23.3	35.7	16.6
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	5.1	7.8	3.1	5.2	8.0	3.1	4.7	6.6	3.3	5.3	7.7	3.7
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	17.0	21.4	13.6	17.2	21.5	13.7	16.1	20.7	12.7	18.3	24.2	14.0
Leukemia .204–208	5.0	6.3	3.9	5.0	6.3	4.0	4.4	5.6	3.5	4.8	6.3	3.8
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	7.9	9.8	6.4	7.9	9.8	6.4	8.1	10.1	6.6	9.2	11.6	7.5
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.1
Diabetes mellitus .250	11.8	12.6	11.1	10.5	11.5	9.6	21.7	20.8	22.2	25.4	24.6	25.7
Nutritional deficiencies .260–269	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.6
Anemias .280–285	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.3
Meningitis .320–322	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
Major cardiovascular diseases .390–448	185.0	243.6	138.5	177.2	235.9	130.4	237.0	297.5	191.4	272.9	345.4	219.8
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	148.2	201.0	106.3	143.1	196.1	100.7	182.2	234.0	143.1	210.9	272.7	165.5
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease. .390–398	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5
Hypertensive heart disease .402	4.7	5.5	4.1	3.5	4.1	3.0	13.8	16.1	11.8	16.9	20.3	14.2
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.8
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	99.1	138.7	68.0	98.8	139.7	66.4	99.0	127.6	77.6	112.0	144.5	88.3
Acute myocardial infarction .410	51.5	72.5	34.8	51.4	73.2	34.0	51.1	65.8	40.1	57.9	74.6	45.8
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.9
Angina pectoris .413	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	46.6	64.7	32.6	46.4	65.1	31.8	46.6	60.0	36.5	52.5	67.8	41.4
Other diseases of endocardium .424	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.0
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	39.9	52.2	29.9	36.5	47.9	27.1	64.5	85.0	49.0	76.4	101.9	57.7
Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	5.2	5.6	4.8	6.3	6.9	5.8
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	26.8	29.4	24.7	24.7	26.9	22.8	41.7	48.2	36.9	46.8	54.9	41.0
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage .431–432	5.1	5.8	4.5	4.3	4.9	3.9	9.6	11.8	7.9	10.5	13.0	8.6
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries .434.0,434.9	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.5	4.2	5.1	3.5	4.8	5.8	4.0
Cerebral embolism .434.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases .430,433,435–438	18.6	20.2	17.5	17.4	18.7	16.4	27.8	31.2	25.3	31.4	35.8	28.3
Atherosclerosis .440	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.9	3.5	2.5
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries .441–448	5.4	8.0	3.5	5.4	8.2	3.3	5.3	6.7	4.3	6.0	7.4	5.0
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis .466	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	13.4	17.5	10.6	12.8	16.6	10.2	16.8	23.2	12.2	18.7	26.2	13.5
Pneumonia .480–486	13.2	17.3	10.4	12.5	16.4	10.0	16.7	23.1	12.1	18.5	26.0	13.4
Influenza .487	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	20.1	27.0	15.5	20.6	27.4	16.1	15.2	22.8	10.1	17.1	25.9	11.3
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified .490–491	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4
Emphysema .492	3.8	5.2	2.8	4.0	5.4	3.0	2.1	3.5	1.1	2.3	3.9	1.2
Asthma .493	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .494–496	14.1	19.4	10.5	14.5	19.9	11.1	9.5	15.4	5.6	10.6	17.5	6.2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .531–533	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.1
Appendicitis .540–543	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia .550–553,560	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	8.3	11.7	5.2	7.8	11.2	4.8	10.7	15.0	7.3	12.3	17.4	8.2
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder .574–575	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	4.3	5.4	3.5	3.7	4.7	3.0	8.8	10.6	7.4	10.3	12.8	8.6
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome .580–581	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified .582–583,587	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause .584–586,588–589	3.9	4.9	3.2	3.3	4.3	2.7	8.0	9.7	6.7	9.4	11.7	7.8
Infections of kidney .590	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Hyperplasia of prostate .600	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.1	0.3	...
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.2	0.3	...	0.6	0.4	...	0.8
Pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–638	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.2
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .640–676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.2	0.3	...	0.5	0.3	...	0.6
Congenital anomalies .740–759	4.7	5.1	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.2	5.0	5.4	4.5	5.5	6.2	5.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	6.4	7.2	5.7	4.9	5.5	4.3	11.7	13.0	10.2	14.8	16.6	12.9
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome .767–769	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.2
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–766,770–779	5.1	5.6	4.6	3.8	4.2	3.4	9.6	10.6	8.5	12.1	13.6	10.7
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions .780–799	7.2	9.1	5.3	6.2	8.0	4.5	11.9	15.1	9.1	14.2	18.4	10.8
All other diseases .Residual	38.5	45.9	32.5	36.2	43.2	30.6	52.1	63.8	43.2	61.1	75.9	50.1
Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	31.0	45.3	17.2	30.3	43.9	17.0	35.3	54.3	18.7	38.9	61.0	19.9
Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	17.0	24.1	10.1	17.2	24.2	10.4	16.3	24.7	8.9	16.8	26.2	8.7
All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	13.9	21.2	7.2	13.0	19.7	6.6	19.0	29.7	9.8	22.0	34.8	11.2
Suicide .E950–E959	11.4	18.8	4.3	12.1	19.9	4.8	6.9	12.1	2.3	6.9	12.5	1.9
Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	10.9	17.3	4.5	6.2	9.4	3.0	33.3	56.7	11.5	41.9	72.5	13.9
All other external causes .E980–E999	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.6	2.4	0.9

NOTE: Data for *042–*044 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection are shown in a separate table.

Table 12. Deaths and death rates from 16 selected subcategories of Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, by race and sex: United States, 1991

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All races*			*White*			*All other*					
							Total			*Black*		
	Both sexes	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
	Number											
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues[1] .140–208	514,657	272,380	242,277	449,506	236,409	213,097	65,151	35,971	29,180	57,921	32,094	25,827
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus .150	9,968	7,427	2,541	7,865	5,873	1,992	2,103	1,554	549	1,987	1,465	522
Malignant neoplasm of stomach .151	14,225	8,569	5,656	11,407	6,868	4,539	2,818	1,701	1,117	2,338	1,422	916
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus .153,154	56,243	27,773	28,470	49,556	24,613	24,943	6,687	3,160	3,527	5,974	2,769	3,205
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas .157	25,536	12,375	13,161	22,216	10,802	11,414	3,320	1,573	1,747	2,933	1,379	1,554
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung .162	143,758	91,690	52,068	126,872	80,028	46,844	16,886	11,662	5,224	15,201	10,545	4,656
Malignant melanoma of skin .172	6,451	4,017	2,434	6,308	3,951	2,357	143	66	77	119	52	67
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri .180	4,514	...	4,514	3,386	...	3,386	1,128	...	1,128	983	...	983
Malignant neoplasms of body of uterus and of uterus, part unspecified .179,182	5,925	...	5,925	4,943	...	4,943	982	...	982	913	...	913
Malignant neoplasm of ovary .183.0	13,028	...	13,028	11,810	...	11,810	1,218	...	1,218	1,045	...	1,045
Malignant neoplasm of prostate .185	33,564	33,564	...	27,971	27,971	...	5,593	5,593	...	5,299	5,299	...
Malignant neoplasm of bladder .188	10,406	7,027	3,379	9,492	6,517	2,975	914	510	404	841	471	370
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs .189	10,774	6,441	4,333	9,658	5,783	3,875	1,116	658	458	977	578	399
Malignant neoplasm of brain and other unspecified parts of nervous system .191,192	11,952	6,431	5,521	11,133	6,002	5,131	819	429	390	681	350	331
Hodgkin's disease .201	1,625	928	697	1,422	806	616	203	122	81	184	110	74
Malignant lymphoma other than Hodgkin's disease .200,202	19,700	10,157	9,543	18,173	9,336	8,837	1,527	821	706	1,260	670	590
Multiple myeloma and other immunoproliferative neoplasms .203	9,320	4,698	4,622	7,629	3,871	3,758	1,691	827	864	1,580	767	813
	Rate											
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues[1] .140–208	204.1	221.5	187.5	213.1	228.9	198.0	157.8	182.5	135.3	185.9	217.5	157.4
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus .150	4.0	6.0	2.0	3.7	5.7	1.9	5.1	7.9	2.5	6.4	9.9	3.2
Malignant neoplasm of stomach .151	5.6	7.0	4.4	5.4	6.7	4.2	6.8	8.6	5.2	7.5	9.6	5.6
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus .153,154	22.3	22.6	22.0	23.5	23.8	23.2	16.2	16.0	16.4	19.2	18.8	19.5
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas .157	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.6	8.0	8.0	8.1	9.4	9.3	9.5
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung .162	57.0	74.6	40.3	60.2	77.5	43.5	40.9	59.2	24.2	48.8	71.5	28.4
Malignant melanoma of skin .172	2.6	3.3	1.9	3.0	3.8	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri .180	1.8	...	3.5	1.6	...	3.1	2.7	...	5.2	3.2	...	6.0
Malignant neoplasms of body of uterus and of uterus, part unspecified .179,182	2.3	...	4.6	2.3	...	4.6	2.4	...	4.6	2.9	...	5.6
Malignant neoplasm of ovary .183.0	5.2	...	10.1	5.6	...	11.0	3.0	...	5.6	3.4	...	6.4
Malignant neoplasm of prostate .185	13.3	27.3	...	13.3	27.1	...	13.5	28.4	...	17.0	35.9	...
Malignant neoplasm of bladder .188	4.1	5.7	2.6	4.5	6.3	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.7	3.2	2.3
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs .189	4.3	5.2	3.4	4.6	5.6	3.6	2.7	3.3	2.1	3.1	3.9	2.4
Malignant neoplasm of brain and other unspecified parts of nervous system .191,192	4.7	5.2	4.3	5.3	5.8	4.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.0
Hodgkin's disease .201	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Malignant lymphoma other than Hodgkin's disease .200,202	7.8	8.3	7.4	8.6	9.0	8.2	3.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.6
Multiple myeloma and other immunoproliferative neoplasms .203	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.0	5.1	5.2	5.0

[1] Includes figures for subcategories not shown.

Table 13. Deaths and death rates by 10-year age groups and age-adjusted death rates for Human immunodeficiency virus infection, by race and sex: United States, 1990–91

[Age-specific rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; Human immunodeficiency virus infection deaths are those assigned to category numbers *042–*044 introduced in the United States in 1987; see Technical notes]

Year, race, and sex	Age												Age-adjusted rate[3]
	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	
1991	Number												
All races	29,555	91	155	104	613	9,488	12,259	4,728	1,558	447	92	10	...
Male	26,046	44	74	63	452	8,209	11,054	4,318	1,393	364	58	7	...
Female	3,509	47	81	41	161	1,279	1,205	410	165	83	34	3	...
White	19,850	21	57	62	324	6,315	8,249	3,310	1,113	317	68	8	...
Male	18,366	12	26	39	263	5,783	7,765	3,134	1,037	255	40	6	...
Female	1,484	9	31	23	61	532	484	176	76	62	28	2	...
All other	9,705	70	98	42	289	3,173	4,010	1,418	445	130	24	2	...
Male	7,680	32	48	24	189	2,426	3,289	1,184	356	109	18	1	...
Female	2,025	38	50	18	100	747	721	234	89	21	6	1	...
Black	9,437	70	95	42	282	3,080	3,907	1,378	431	125	21	2	...
Male	7,440	32	46	24	183	2,342	3,195	1,147	345	104	17	1	...
Female	1,997	38	49	18	99	738	712	231	86	21	4	1	...
1990													
All races	25,188	106	123	84	541	8,483	10,265	3,812	1,314	369	66	12	...
Male	22,386	48	62	45	412	7,433	9,284	3,565	1,191	289	42	4	...
Female	2,802	58	61	39	129	1,050	981	247	123	80	24	8	...
White	17,255	30	46	28	312	5,619	7,080	2,848	950	274	52	8	...
Male	16,106	18	19	15	256	5,196	6,716	2,742	880	220	35	1	...
Female	1,149	12	27	13	56	423	364	106	70	54	17	7	...
All other	7,933	76	77	56	229	2,864	3,185	964	364	95	14	4	...
Male	6,280	30	43	30	156	2,237	2,568	823	311	69	7	3	...
Female	1,653	46	34	26	73	627	617	141	53	26	7	1	...
Black	7,730	76	76	54	226	2,802	3,100	930	353	90	14	4	...
Male	6,097	30	42	29	153	2,180	2,493	789	303	65	7	3	...
Female	1,633	46	34	25	73	622	607	141	50	25	7	1	...
1991	Rate												
All races	11.7	2.3	1.0	0.3	1.7	22.1	31.2	18.4	7.4	2.4	0.9	*	11.3
Male	21.2	2.1	1.0	0.3	2.4	38.3	56.9	34.4	14.0	4.5	1.5	*	20.1
Female	2.7	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.9	6.0	6.1	3.1	1.5	0.8	0.5	*	2.7
White	9.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.1	17.8	24.9	15.0	6.1	1.9	0.7	*	9.0
Male	17.8	*	0.4	0.3	1.7	32.3	46.9	28.8	11.8	3.5	1.1	*	16.7
Female	1.4	*	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.0	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	*	1.3
All other	23.5	7.7	3.1	0.6	4.1	42.8	64.9	39.1	16.8	6.7	2.5	*	23.5
Male	39.0	6.9	3.0	0.7	5.4	68.6	114.3	70.9	30.5	13.5	*	*	40.0
Female	9.4	8.5	3.2	*	2.9	19.2	21.9	11.9	6.0	1.9	*	*	9.1
Black	30.3	10.3	3.9	0.8	5.3	55.8	86.5	51.8	21.2	8.1	2.7	*	30.8
Male	50.4	9.3	3.8	0.9	6.9	90.0	152.7	95.2	38.9	16.5	*	*	52.9
Female	12.2	11.4	4.1	*	3.7	25.3	29.4	15.9	7.5	2.3	*	*	12.0
1990													
All races	10.1	2.7	0.8	0.2	1.5	19.7	27.4	15.2	6.2	2.0	0.7	*	9.8
Male	18.5	2.4	0.8	0.3	2.2	34.5	50.2	29.1	12.0	3.7	1.1	*	17.7
Female	2.2	3.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	4.9	5.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	*	2.1
White	8.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.0	15.7	22.4	13.2	5.1	1.7	0.6	*	8.0
Male	15.8	*	*	*	1.7	28.8	42.5	25.8	10.0	3.1	1.0	*	15.0
Female	1.1	*	0.5	*	0.4	2.4	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	*	*	1.1
All other	19.8	9.3	2.6	0.8	3.3	39.1	55.1	27.7	14.0	5.1	*	*	19.7
Male	32.9	7.2	2.8	0.9	4.4	64.0	95.4	51.2	27.2	8.9	*	*	33.6
Female	7.9	11.4	2.3	0.8	2.1	16.3	20.0	7.5	3.6	2.4	*	*	7.6
Black	25.4	11.9	3.3	1.0	4.2	51.0	73.1	35.9	17.5	6.0	*	*	25.7
Male	42.3	9.3	3.6	1.1	5.7	84.1	127.1	67.1	34.5	10.6	*	*	44.2
Female	10.2	14.6	3.0	0.9	2.7	21.4	26.6	10.0	4.4	2.8	*	*	9.9

[1]Figures for age not stated included in All ages but 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 tables E and 21–25 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.
[3]For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 14. Deaths and death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States, 1991

[Rates per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area. Numbers after cause of death are category numbers of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*]

Race, sex, and area	*Diseases of heart (390–398, 402, 404–429)*		*Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140–208)*		*Cerebrovascular diseases (430–438)*		*Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949)*		*Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E825)*		*Suicide (E950–E959)*	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States	720,862	285.9	514,657	204.1	143,481	56.9	89,347	35.4	43,536	17.3	30,810	12.2
Male	359,814	292.6	272,380	221.5	56,714	46.1	59,730	48.6	29,947	24.4	24,769	20.1
Female	361,048	279.5	242,277	187.5	86,767	67.2	29,617	22.9	13,589	10.5	6,041	4.7
White	636,805	301.9	449,506	213.1	123,720	58.7	74,413	35.3	36,851	17.5	27,996	13.3
Male	317,642	307.6	236,409	228.9	47,839	46.3	49,212	47.7	25,183	24.4	22,452	21.7
Female	319,163	296.5	213,097	198.0	75,881	70.5	25,201	23.4	11,668	10.8	5,544	5.2
All other	84,057	203.6	65,151	157.8	19,761	47.9	14,934	36.2	6,685	16.2	2,814	6.8
Male	42,172	214.0	35,971	182.5	8,875	45.0	10,518	53.4	4,764	24.2	2,317	11.8
Female	41,885	194.2	29,180	135.3	10,886	50.5	4,416	20.5	1,921	8.9	497	2.3
Black	76,014	243.9	57,921	185.9	17,362	55.7	12,472	40.0	5,205	16.7	2,097	6.7
Male	37,454	253.9	32,094	217.5	7,685	52.1	8,821	59.8	3,771	25.6	1,782	12.1
Female	38,560	235.0	25,827	157.4	9,677	59.0	3,651	22.2	1,434	8.7	315	1.9
New England	37,817	286.5	29,516	223.6	7,071	53.6	3,368	25.5	1,482	11.2	1,300	9.8
Maine	3,702	299.8	2,937	237.8	663	53.7	400	32.4	196	15.9	177	14.3
New Hampshire	2,723	246.4	2,243	203.0	557	50.4	292	26.4	153	13.8	130	11.8
Vermont	1,467	258.7	1,117	197.0	265	46.7	175	30.9	91	16.0	92	16.2
Massachusetts	17,115	285.4	13,805	230.2	3,267	54.5	1,401	23.4	614	10.2	489	8.2
Rhode Island	3,247	323.4	2,370	236.1	567	56.5	283	28.2	93	9.3	82	8.2
Connecticut	9,563	290.6	7,044	214.0	1,752	53.2	817	24.8	335	10.2	330	10.0
Middle Atlantic	130,587	345.7	86,678	229.4	20,232	53.6	11,287	29.9	4,806	12.7	3,494	9.2
New York	63,768	353.1	38,500	213.2	8,571	47.5	5,161	28.6	2,226	12.3	1,584	8.8
New Jersey	23,366	301.1	18,179	234.3	4,021	51.8	2,047	26.4	857	11.0	513	6.6
Pennsylvania	43,453	363.3	29,999	250.8	7,640	63.9	4,079	34.1	1,723	14.4	1,397	11.7
East North Central	129,407	305.1	90,264	212.8	25,121	59.2	14,280	33.7	6,706	15.8	4,844	11.4
Ohio	34,994	319.9	24,232	221.5	6,152	56.2	3,633	33.2	1,656	15.1	1,237	11.3
Indiana	16,796	299.4	12,027	214.4	3,603	64.2	2,071	36.9	1,047	18.7	703	12.5
Illinois	35,664	309.0	24,412	211.5	6,870	59.5	3,822	33.1	1,667	14.4	1,189	10.3
Michigan	27,608	294.7	19,252	205.5	5,179	55.3	3,037	32.4	1,513	16.2	1,142	12.2
Wisconsin	14,345	289.5	10,341	208.7	3,317	66.9	1,717	34.7	823	16.6	573	11.6
West North Central	54,920	308.3	37,765	212.0	11,942	67.0	6,826	38.3	3,108	17.4	2,230	12.5
Minnesota	10,680	241.0	8,389	189.3	2,854	64.4	1,472	33.2	598	13.5	511	11.5
Iowa	9,663	345.7	6,360	227.5	2,093	74.9	1,103	39.5	503	18.0	335	12.0
Missouri	17,783	344.8	11,803	228.8	3,418	66.3	2,165	42.0	1,023	19.8	714	13.8
North Dakota	1,813	285.5	1,369	215.6	440	69.3	206	32.4	98	15.4	74	11.7
South Dakota	2,328	331.2	1,513	215.2	458	65.1	305	43.4	146	20.8	95	13.5
Nebraska	5,136	322.4	3,186	200.0	1,086	68.2	606	38.0	300	18.8	191	12.0
Kansas	7,517	301.3	5,145	206.2	1,593	63.8	969	38.8	440	17.6	310	12.4
South Atlantic	129,546	291.6	95,758	215.6	26,728	60.2	16,834	37.9	8,563	19.3	5,827	13.1
Delaware	1,926	283.2	1,520	223.5	355	52.2	224	32.9	106	15.6	79	11.6
Maryland	11,739	241.5	9,759	200.8	2,216	45.6	1,316	27.1	708	14.6	429	8.8
District of Columbia	1,865	311.9	1,547	258.7	339	56.7	200	33.4	66	11.0	34	5.7
Virginia	15,716	250.0	12,007	191.0	3,308	52.6	2,142	34.1	965	15.4	793	12.6
West Virginia	7,075	392.8	4,627	256.9	1,186	65.9	885	49.1	431	23.9	240	13.3
North Carolina	18,955	281.4	13,366	198.4	4,600	68.3	2,792	41.4	1,407	20.9	844	12.5
South Carolina	9,525	267.6	6,770	190.2	2,413	67.8	1,690	47.5	897	25.2	420	11.8
Georgia	16,518	249.4	11,593	175.0	3,723	56.2	2,782	42.0	1,466	22.1	893	13.5
Florida	46,227	348.2	34,569	260.4	8,588	64.7	4,803	36.2	2,517	19.0	2,095	15.8
East South Central	50,242	327.4	33,441	217.9	10,324	67.3	7,559	49.3	4,019	26.2	2,016	13.1
Kentucky	11,941	321.6	8,537	229.9	2,342	63.1	1,683	45.3	821	22.1	490	13.2
Tennessee	15,495	312.8	10,570	213.4	3,408	68.8	2,198	44.4	1,161	23.4	662	13.4
Alabama	13,175	322.2	8,812	215.5	2,809	68.7	2,206	53.9	1,225	30.0	539	13.2
Mississippi	9,631	371.6	5,522	213.0	1,765	68.1	1,472	56.8	812	31.3	325	12.5
West South Central	70,781	260.7	50,375	185.6	15,043	55.4	10,668	39.3	5,417	20.0	3,532	13.0
Arkansas	8,207	346.0	5,607	236.4	2,132	89.9	1,228	51.8	639	26.9	283	11.9
Louisiana	12,440	292.6	8,881	208.9	2,433	57.2	1,787	42.0	869	20.4	558	13.1
Oklahoma	10,808	340.4	6,819	214.8	2,048	64.5	1,417	44.6	680	21.4	442	13.9
Texas	39,326	226.7	29,068	167.5	8,430	48.6	6,236	35.9	3,229	18.6	2,249	13.0

Table 14. Deaths and death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States, 1991—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area. Numbers after cause of death are category numbers of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*]

Race, sex, and area	Diseases of heart (390–398, 402, 404–429)		Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140–208)		Cerebrovascular diseases (430–438)		Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949)		Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E825)		Suicide (E950–E959)	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Mountain	29,202	208.1	23,150	164.9	6,227	44.4	5,643	40.2	2,916	20.8	2,526	18.0
Montana	1,943	240.5	1,643	203.3	501	62.0	393	48.6	181	22.4	161	19.9
Idaho	2,338	225.0	1,713	164.9	569	54.8	460	44.3	252	24.3	165	15.9
Wyoming	910	197.8	708	153.9	202	43.9	214	46.5	111	24.1	87	18.9
Colorado	6,137	181.7	5,207	154.2	1,365	40.4	1,194	35.4	586	17.4	563	16.7
New Mexico	3,094	199.9	2,352	151.9	640	41.3	871	56.3	431	27.8	283	18.3
Arizona	8,790	234.4	7,165	191.1	1,788	47.7	1,509	40.2	814	21.7	662	17.7
Utah	2,783	157.2	1,973	111.5	684	38.6	516	29.2	269	15.2	286	16.2
Nevada	3,207	249.8	2,389	186.1	478	37.2	486	37.9	272	21.2	319	24.8
Pacific	88,360	220.8	67,710	169.2	20,793	52.0	12,882	32.2	6,519	16.3	5,041	12.6
Washington	11,193	223.1	9,191	183.2	2,808	56.0	1,632	32.5	768	15.3	692	13.8
Oregon	7,201	246.4	6,213	212.6	1,948	66.7	1,089	37.3	500	17.1	453	15.5
California	67,448	222.0	50,144	165.1	15,386	50.6	9,517	31.3	5,009	16.5	3,716	12.2
Alaska	470	82.5	503	88.2	88	15.4	[1]360	[1]63.2	[1]102	[1]17.9	[1]73	[1]12.8
Hawaii	2,048	180.4	1,659	146.2	563	49.6	284	25.0	140	12.3	107	9.4

[1]Data for Alaska are in error for selected causes because NCHS did not receive changes resulting from emended records.

NOTE: Caution should be used in comparing crude death rates by State. Death rates are affected by the population composition of the area.

Table 15. Deaths by age for specified Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic origin, and sex: Total of 47 reporting States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia, 1991

[For a listing of reporting States, see Technical notes]

Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic origin, and sex	Total	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	Not stated
All origins	2,058,417	34,681	6,819	8,109	34,384	55,084	80,808	113,225	235,486	456,686	579,132	453,448	555
Male	1,064,439	19,841	3,821	5,061	25,919	40,382	55,283	71,202	143,919	263,786	285,728	149,076	421
Female	993,978	14,840	2,998	3,048	8,465	14,702	25,525	42,023	91,567	192,900	293,404	304,372	134
Hispanic	72,021	4,304	890	864	4,282	5,510	5,567	5,723	9,268	12,567	13,324	9,635	87
Male	42,964	2,421	478	541	3,476	4,442	4,172	3,764	5,674	7,203	6,789	3,923	81
Female	29,057	1,883	412	323	806	1,068	1,395	1,959	3,594	5,364	6,535	5,712	6
Mexican	42,641	3,057	622	612	3,098	3,389	3,182	3,339	5,465	7,517	7,188	5,121	51
Male	25,857	1,719	332	381	2,579	2,769	2,372	2,179	3,318	4,300	3,689	2,169	50
Female	16,784	1,338	290	231	519	620	810	1,160	2,147	3,217	3,499	2,952	1
Puerto Rican	5,770	371	83	81	279	595	719	605	799	912	779	540	7
Male	3,508	207	47	55	207	446	561	391	495	513	389	191	6
Female	2,262	164	36	26	72	149	158	214	304	399	390	349	1
Cuban	7,443	63	15	14	65	240	370	490	1,017	1,485	2,199	1,483	2
Male	4,299	32	10	8	48	203	317	369	706	938	1,133	533	2
Female	3,144	31	5	6	17	37	53	121	311	547	1,066	950	–
Central and South American	4,235	270	56	64	383	614	496	405	529	517	555	343	3
Male	2,466	147	29	37	308	504	362	243	294	231	200	108	3
Female	1,769	123	27	27	75	110	134	162	235	286	355	235	–
Other and unknown Hispanic	11,932	543	114	93	457	672	800	884	1,458	2,136	2,603	2,148	24
Male	6,834	316	60	60	334	520	560	582	861	1,221	1,378	922	20
Female	5,098	227	54	33	123	152	240	302	597	915	1,225	1,226	4
Non-Hispanic[1]	1,972,864	29,835	5,871	7,191	29,827	49,058	74,505	106,625	224,473	441,255	562,528	441,448	248
Male	1,013,900	17,118	3,313	4,485	22,232	35,550	50,592	66,839	137,105	254,833	277,287	144,370	176
Female	958,964	12,717	2,558	2,706	7,595	13,508	23,913	39,786	87,368	186,422	285,241	297,078	72
White	1,701,137	18,018	3,885	5,194	20,436	33,856	53,663	82,647	185,730	383,985	506,605	406,962	156
Male	864,703	10,518	2,201	3,232	14,876	24,833	36,845	52,076	114,515	223,487	250,170	131,848	102
Female	836,434	7,500	1,684	1,962	5,560	9,023	16,818	30,571	71,215	160,498	256,435	275,114	54
Black	244,057	10,840	1,751	1,734	8,368	13,779	18,982	21,602	34,933	51,564	49,955	30,462	87
Male	133,313	6,072	981	1,087	6,609	9,711	12,601	13,381	20,437	28,052	23,645	10,667	70
Female	110,744	4,768	770	647	1,759	4,068	6,381	8,221	14,496	23,512	26,310	19,795	17
Not stated[2]	13,532	542	58	54	275	516	736	877	1,745	2,864	3,280	2,365	220
Male	7,575	302	30	35	211	390	519	599	1,140	1,750	1,652	783	164
Female	5,957	240	28	19	64	126	217	278	605	1,114	1,628	1,582	56

[1]Includes races other than white and black.
[2]Includes deaths that occurred in States that did not report Hispanic origin on the death certificate.

Table 16. Deaths for the 10 leading causes of death for Hispanic and white non-Hispanic origin, for specified age groups: Total of 47 reporting States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia, 1991

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes. For a listing of reporting States, see Technical notes]

Hispanic			White non-Hispanic		
Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number
	All ages[1]			All ages[1]	
...	All causes	72,021	...	All causes	1,701,137
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	17,391	1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	581,726
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	13,474	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	414,839
3	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	6,568	3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	115,237
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,902	4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	78,956
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	2,666	5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	64,446
4	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	3,864		Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	31,510
5	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	3,602	...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	32,936
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	2,609	6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	63,228
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	2,578	7	Diabetes mellitus .250	35,448
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	2,146	8	Suicide .E950–E959	25,316
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	2,046	9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	18,136
10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	1,810	10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	15,654
...	All other causes .Residual	15,933	...	All other causes .Residual	288,151
	1–14 years			1–14 years	
...	All causes	1,754	...	All causes	9,079
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	729	1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,781
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	394	...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,786
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	335	...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,995
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	200	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,070
3	Congenital anomalies .740–759	160	3	Congenital anomalies .740–759	808
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	139	4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	332
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	66	5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	316
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	31	6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	212
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	17	7	Suicide .E950–E959	208
7	Suicide .E950–E959	17	8	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	107
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	15	9	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	85
10	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	14	10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	83
...	All other causes .Residual	366	...	All other causes .Residual	2,077
	15–24 years			15–24 years	
...	All causes	4,282	...	All causes	20,436
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,651	1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	10,785
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,252	...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	8,489
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	399	...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	2,296
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1,431	2	Suicide .E950–E959	3,530
3	Suicide .E950–E959	402	3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1,427
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	193	4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,204
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	85	5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	555
6	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	71	6	Congenital anomalies .740–759	303
7	Congenital anomalies .740–759	47	7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	208
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	26	8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	162
9	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	17	9	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	125
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	16	10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	100
...	All other causes .Residual	343	...	All other causes .Residual	2,037

See footnote at end of table.

Table 16. Deaths for the 10 leading causes of death for Hispanic and white non-Hispanic origin, for specified age groups: Total of 47 reporting States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia, 1991—Con.

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes. For a listing of reporting States, see Technical notes]

Hispanic			White non-Hispanic		
Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number
	25–44 years			25–44 years	
...	All causes	11,077	...	All causes	87,519
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,455	1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	17,664
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,470	...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	10,542
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	985	...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	7,122
2	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	1,941	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	15,549
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1,617	3	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	10,376
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,150	4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	9,962
5	Suicide .E950–E959	697	5	Suicide .E950–E959	9,768
6	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	655	6	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	3,763
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	528	7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	2,508
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	238	8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,780
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	124	9	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,440
10	Diabetes mellitus .250	108	10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1,101
...	All other causes .Residual	1,564	...	All other causes .Residual	13,608
	45–64 years			45–64 years	
...	All causes	14,991	...	All causes	268,377
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	4,276	1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	103,070
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	3,630	2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–42904	77,047
3	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	1,027	3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	10,474
4	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	871	4	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	9,766
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	486	...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	4,811
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	385	...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	4,955
5	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	796	5	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	8,994
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	737	6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	7,126
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	498	7	Diabetes mellitus .250	6,292
8	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	307	8	Suicide .E950–E959	6,177
9	Suicide .E950–E959	274	9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	3,687
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	234	10	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	3,251
...	All other causes .Residual	2,341	...	All other causes .Residual	32,493
	65 years and over			65 years and over	
...	All causes	35,526	...	All causes	1,297,552
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	12,895	1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	493,436
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	7,641	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	293,902
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	2,769	3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	104,166
4	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,752	4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	67,737
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1,586	5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	57,810
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	1,326	6	Diabetes mellitus .250	27,619
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	683	7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	21,941
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	243	...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	5,796
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	440	...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	16,145
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	581	8	Atherosclerosis .440	14,253
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	469	9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	13,870
10	Septicemia .038	371	10	Septicemia .038	12,432
...	All other causes .Residual	5,453	...	All other causes .Residual	190,386

[1]Includes deaths under 1 year of age.

Table 17. Deaths and age-adjusted death rates for drug-induced causes, by race and sex: United States, 1979–91

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For listing of drug-induced causes, 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
	Number											
1991	10,388	6,593	3,795	8,204	5,129	3,075	2,184	1,464	720	2,037	1,385	652
1990	9,463	5,897	3,566	7,603	4,646	2,957	1,860	1,251	609	1,703	1,155	548
1989	10,710	6,895	3,815	8,336	5,249	3,087	2,374	1,646	728	2,236	1,570	666
1988	10,917	7,004	3,913	8,409	5,234	3,175	2,508	1,770	738	2,395	1,700	695
1987	9,796	6,146	3,650	7,547	4,600	2,947	2,249	1,546	703	2,101	1,465	636
1986	9,976	6,284	3,692	7,948	4,885	3,063	2,028	1,399	629	1,906	1,335	571
1985	8,663	5,342	3,321	6,946	4,172	2,774	1,717	1,170	547	1,600	1,107	493
1984	7,892	4,640	3,252	6,309	3,587	2,722	1,583	1,053	530	1,480	997	483
1983	7,492	4,145	3,347	6,187	3,378	2,809	1,305	767	538	1,194	724	470
1982	7,310	4,130	3,180	5,991	3,251	2,740	1,319	879	440	1,212	822	390
1981	7,106	3,835	3,271	5,863	3,042	2,821	1,243	793	450	1,152	751	401
1980	6,900	3,771	3,129	5,814	3,088	2,726	1,086	683	403	1,006	648	358
1979	7,101	3,656	3,445	6,116	3,077	3,039	985	579	406	897	540	357
	Age-adjusted death rate[1]											
1991	3.8	5.0	2.7	3.6	4.6	2.6	5.2	7.5	3.2	6.6	9.7	3.9
1990	3.6	4.6	2.6	3.3	4.2	2.5	4.6	6.7	2.8	5.7	8.4	3.4
1989[2]	4.1	5.4	2.8	3.7	4.8	2.6	6.0	8.9	3.4	7.5	11.4	4.1
1988[2]	4.2	5.6	2.9	3.8	4.9	2.7	6.6	10.0	3.6	8.3	12.9	4.4
1987[2]	3.8	5.0	2.7	3.4	4.3	2.5	6.0	9.0	3.5	7.4	11.3	4.1
1986[2]	4.0	5.2	2.8	3.7	4.7	2.7	5.6	8.4	3.2	6.9	10.5	3.7
1985[2]	3.5	4.5	2.6	3.3	4.0	2.5	4.9	7.2	2.9	5.9	8.9	3.3
1984[2]	3.2	3.9	2.6	3.0	3.5	2.5	4.6	6.7	2.9	5.5	8.2	3.3
1983[2]	3.1	3.6	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.5	4.0	5.1	3.0	4.6	6.1	3.3
1982[2]	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.5	4.1	5.8	2.6	4.7	6.9	2.8
1981[2]	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.7	4.0	5.5	2.7	4.6	6.6	2.9
1980	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.6	3.7	4.9	2.5	4.1	5.8	2.7
1979	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.3	2.6	3.7	4.9	2.7

[1]For method of computation, see Technical notes.
[2]Rates are revised and, therefore, may differ from those published in *Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics* for 1989 and earlier years; see Technical notes.

Table 18. Deaths and age-adjusted death rates for alcohol-induced causes, by race and sex: United States, 1979–91

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For listing of alcohol-induced causes, 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
	Number											
1991	19,233	14,467	4,766	14,825	11,286	3,539	4,408	3,181	1,227	3,883	2,816	1,067
1990	19,757	14,842	4,915	14,904	11,334	3,570	4,853	3,508	1,345	4,337	3,172	1,165
1989	19,810	14,960	4,850	14,832	11,307	3,525	4,978	3,653	1,325	4,400	3,263	1,137
1988	18,872	14,206	4,666	14,035	10,681	3,354	4,837	3,525	1,312	4,294	3,159	1,135
1987	17,819	13,461	4,358	13,361	10,172	3,189	4,458	3,289	1,169	4,055	3,028	1,027
1986	17,425	12,986	4,439	13,198	9,864	3,334	4,227	3,122	1,105	3,853	2,862	991
1985	17,741	13,216	4,525	13,216	9,922	3,294	4,525	3,294	1,231	4,114	3,030	1,084
1984	17,606	12,995	4,611	13,384	9,986	3,398	4,222	3,009	1,213	3,776	2,710	1,066
1983	17,400	12,812	4,588	13,288	9,863	3,425	4,112	2,949	1,163	3,708	2,668	1,040
1982	17,541	12,903	4,638	13,527	10,042	3,485	4,014	2,861	1,153	3,603	2,573	1,030
1981	18,660	13,600	5,060	14,199	10,441	3,758	4,461	3,159	1,302	4,000	2,858	1,142
1980	19,765	14,447	5,318	14,815	10,936	3,879	4,950	3,511	1,439	4,451	3,170	1,281
1979	18,951	13,788	5,163	14,334	10,513	3,821	4,617	3,275	1,342	4,132	2,953	1,179
	Age-adjusted death rate[1]											
1991	6.8	10.9	3.2	6.0	9.7	2.7	11.8	19.2	5.9	13.9	22.9	6.8
1990	7.2	11.4	3.4	6.2	9.9	2.8	13.6	22.0	6.8	16.1	26.6	7.7
1989[2]	7.3	11.7	3.4	6.2	9.9	2.8	14.3	23.3	6.9	16.6	27.7	7.8
1988[2]	7.1	11.3	3.3	5.9	9.5	2.7	14.3	23.2	7.0	16.6	27.3	7.9
1987[2]	6.8	10.9	3.2	5.8	9.2	2.6	13.5	22.2	6.5	15.9	26.7	7.3
1986[2]	6.7	10.6	3.3	5.7	9.0	2.7	13.1	21.6	6.2	15.3	25.5	7.1
1985[2]	7.0	11.0	3.4	5.8	9.2	2.8	14.6	23.5	7.2	16.8	27.7	8.0
1984[2]	7.0	10.9	3.5	5.9	9.3	2.9	14.0	22.2	7.3	15.7	25.4	8.0
1983[2]	7.0	10.9	3.5	6.0	9.3	2.9	14.0	22.3	7.3	15.8	25.4	8.0
1982[2]	7.2	11.2	3.6	6.2	9.7	3.0	14.2	22.4	7.4	15.7	25.1	8.1
1981[2]	7.8	12.0	4.1	6.6	10.2	3.3	16.3	25.6	8.7	17.9	28.5	9.3
1980	8.4	13.0	4.3	6.9	10.8	3.5	18.8	29.5	10.0	20.4	32.4	10.6
1979	8.2	12.6	4.3	6.8	10.6	3.5	18.1	28.3	9.7	19.2	30.4	10.1

[1]For method of computation, see Technical notes.
[2]Rates are revised and, therefore, may differ from those published in *Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics* for 1989 and earlier years; see Technical notes.

Table 19. Deaths and percent distribution of deaths for ages 15 years and over, according to marital status, race, and sex: United States, 1991

Marital status	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number[1]											
Total	2,116,483	1,090,903	1,025,580	1,833,465	935,742	897,723	283,018	155,161	127,857	253,597	138,256	115,341
Never married	228,749	143,755	84,994	175,904	106,729	69,175	52,845	37,026	15,819	48,841	34,021	14,820
Ever married	1,877,631	939,819	937,812	1,650,802	824,123	826,679	226,829	115,696	111,133	201,550	101,908	99,642
Married	915,112	642,378	272,734	810,333	570,100	240,233	104,779	72,278	32,501	89,990	62,103	27,887
Widowed	781,331	194,000	587,331	689,627	168,357	521,270	91,704	25,643	66,061	83,397	23,360	60,037
Divorced	181,188	103,441	77,747	150,842	85,666	65,176	30,346	17,775	12,571	28,163	16,445	11,718
Not stated	10,103	7,329	2,774	6,759	4,890	1,869	3,344	2,439	905	3,206	2,327	879
	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
Never married	10.9	13.3	8.3	9.6	11.5	7.7	18.9	24.2	12.5	19.5	25.0	12.9
Ever married	89.1	86.7	91.7	90.4	88.5	92.3	81.1	75.8	87.5	80.5	75.0	87.1
Married	43.4	59.3	26.7	44.4	61.2	26.8	37.5	47.3	25.6	35.9	45.7	24.4
Widowed	37.1	17.9	57.4	37.8	18.1	58.2	32.8	16.8	52.0	33.3	17.2	52.5
Divorced	8.6	9.5	7.6	8.3	9.2	7.3	10.9	11.6	9.9	11.2	12.1	10.2

[1]Excludes figures for age not stated.
[2]Denominators of percent distribution exclude deaths of persons of unknown marital status.

Table 20. Deaths and percent distribution of deaths for ages 15 years and over, according to educational attainment, race, and sex: Total of 28 States and the District of Columbia, 1990, and total of 30 States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia, 1991

Years of school completed	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1991	Number[1]											
Total	1,491,899	767,759	724,140	1,318,811	672,484	646,327	173,088	95,275	77,813	151,331	82,759	68,572
0–8 years	369,325	183,299	186,026	318,667	156,654	162,013	50,658	26,645	24,013	44,068	23,465	20,603
9–11 years	186,162	102,632	83,530	156,163	85,430	70,733	29,999	17,202	12,797	27,671	15,797	11,874
12 years	541,005	267,173	273,832	487,252	237,223	250,029	53,753	29,950	23,803	47,541	26,250	21,291
13–15 years	167,404	85,419	81,985	152,629	77,355	75,274	14,775	8,064	6,711	12,454	6,630	5,824
16 years or more	151,558	90,936	60,622	140,908	84,924	55,984	10,650	6,012	4,638	7,697	3,953	3,744
Not stated	76,445	38,300	38,145	63,192	30,898	32,294	13,253	7,402	5,851	11,900	6,664	5,236
1990												
Total	1,297,793	671,396	626,397	1,148,207	588,615	559,592	149,586	82,781	66,805	129,434	71,054	58,380
0–8 years	322,606	161,461	161,145	279,843	138,759	141,084	42,763	22,702	20,061	36,613	19,697	16,916
9–11 years	165,998	92,191	73,807	140,065	77,255	62,810	25,933	14,936	10,997	23,699	13,549	10,150
12 years	456,176	226,618	229,558	410,295	201,058	209,237	45,881	25,560	20,321	40,234	22,203	18,031
13–15 years	144,345	73,938	70,407	131,626	66,855	64,771	12,719	7,083	5,636	10,651	5,775	4,876
16 years or more	129,624	77,776	51,848	120,505	72,609	47,896	9,119	5,167	3,952	6,501	3,284	3,217
Not stated	79,044	39,412	39,632	65,873	32,079	33,794	13,171	7,333	5,838	11,736	6,546	5,190
1991	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
0–8 years	26.1	25.1	27.1	25.4	24.4	26.4	31.7	30.3	33.4	31.6	30.8	32.5
9–11 years	13.2	14.1	12.2	12.4	13.3	11.5	18.8	19.6	17.8	19.8	20.8	18.7
12 years	38.2	36.6	39.9	38.8	37.0	40.7	33.6	34.1	33.1	34.1	34.5	33.6
13–15 years	11.8	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.3	9.2	9.2	9.3	8.9	8.7	9.2
16 years or more	10.7	12.5	8.8	11.2	13.2	9.1	6.7	6.8	6.4	5.5	5.2	5.9
1990												
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
0–8 years	26.5	25.5	27.5	25.9	24.9	26.8	31.3	30.1	32.9	31.1	30.5	31.8
9–11 years	13.6	14.6	12.6	12.9	13.9	11.9	19.0	19.8	18.0	20.1	21.0	19.1
12 years	37.4	35.9	39.1	37.9	36.1	39.8	33.6	33.9	33.3	34.2	34.4	33.9
13–15 years	11.8	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.0	12.3	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.2
16 years or more	10.6	12.3	8.8	11.1	13.0	9.1	6.7	6.8	6.5	5.5	5.1	6.0

[1]Excludes figures for age not stated.
[2]Denominators of percent distribution exclude deaths of persons of unknown educational attainment.

Table 21. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–91

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group. Beginning in 1989, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; 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
Race of mother[1]						**Infant mortality rate**						
1991	8.9	10.0	7.8	7.3	8.3	6.3	15.1	16.5	13.6	17.6	19.4	15.7
1990	9.2	10.3	8.1	7.6	8.5	6.6	15.5	17.0	14.0	18.0	19.6	16.2
1989	9.8	10.8	8.8	8.1	9.0	7.1	16.3	17.6	15.0	18.6	20.0	17.2
Race of child[2]												
1990	9.2	10.3	8.1	7.7	8.7	6.7	14.4	15.8	13.1	17.0	18.5	15.3
1989	9.8	10.8	8.8	8.2	9.2	7.2	15.2	16.4	14.0	17.7	19.0	16.3
1988	10.0	11.0	8.9	8.5	9.5	7.4	15.0	16.2	13.8	17.6	19.0	16.1
1987	10.1	11.2	8.9	8.6	9.6	7.6	15.4	16.9	13.9	17.9	19.6	16.0
1986	10.4	11.5	9.1	8.9	10.0	7.8	15.7	17.3	14.0	18.0	20.0	16.0
1985	10.6	11.9	9.3	9.3	10.6	8.0	15.8	17.2	14.4	18.2	19.9	16.5
1984	10.8	11.9	9.6	9.4	10.5	8.3	16.1	17.3	14.8	18.4	19.8	16.9
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
1979	13.1	14.5	11.6	11.4	12.8	9.9	19.8	21.5	18.1	21.8	23.7	19.8
1978	13.8	15.3	12.2	12.0	13.4	10.6	21.1	23.1	18.9	23.1	25.4	20.8
1977	14.1	15.8	12.4	12.3	13.9	10.7	21.7	23.7	19.6	23.6	25.9	21.3
1976	15.2	16.8	13.6	13.3	14.8	11.7	23.5	25.5	21.4	25.5	27.8	23.2
1975	16.1	17.9	14.2	14.2	15.9	12.3	24.2	26.2	22.2	26.2	28.3	24.0
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
1950	29.2	32.8	25.5	26.8	30.2	23.1	44.5	48.9	39.9	43.9	48.3	39.4
1940	47.0	52.5	41.3	43.2	48.3	37.8	73.8	82.2	65.2	72.9	81.1	64.6
Race of mother[1]						**Neonatal mortality rate**						
1991	5.6	6.2	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.0	9.5	10.5	8.5	11.2	12.6	9.9
1990	5.8	6.5	5.2	4.8	5.4	4.2	9.9	10.8	8.9	11.6	12.7	10.4
1989	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.1	5.7	4.6	10.3	11.1	9.5	11.9	12.8	11.0
Race of child[2]												
1990	5.8	6.5	5.2	4.9	5.5	4.3	9.2	10.0	8.3	10.9	12.0	9.8
1989	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	4.7	9.6	10.3	8.9	11.3	12.2	10.4
1988	6.3	6.9	5.7	5.4	5.9	4.8	9.7	10.5	8.8	11.5	12.5	10.4
1987	6.5	7.1	5.8	5.5	6.1	4.9	10.0	11.0	9.0	11.7	12.9	10.5
1986	6.7	7.4	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.1	10.1	11.1	9.1	11.7	13.0	10.5
1985	7.0	7.8	6.1	6.1	6.9	5.3	10.3	11.3	9.4	12.1	13.2	10.9
1984	7.0	7.7	6.3	6.2	6.8	5.5	10.2	11.0	9.5	11.8	12.7	10.9
1983	7.3	8.0	6.5	6.4	7.1	5.7	10.8	11.7	9.7	12.4	13.6	11.2
1982	7.7	8.5	6.9	6.8	7.5	6.0	11.3	12.4	10.3	13.1	14.3	11.8
1981	8.0	8.8	7.2	7.1	7.8	6.3	11.8	12.8	10.9	13.4	14.6	12.3
1980	8.5	9.3	7.6	7.5	8.3	6.6	12.5	13.5	11.5	14.1	15.3	12.8
1979	8.9	9.8	7.9	7.9	8.8	6.9	12.9	13.9	11.8	14.3	15.5	13.1
1978	9.5	10.5	8.4	8.4	9.3	7.4	14.0	15.5	12.4	15.5	17.2	13.7
1977	9.9	11.0	8.7	8.7	9.8	7.6	14.7	16.0	13.3	16.1	17.6	14.5
1976	10.9	12.0	9.7	9.7	10.7	8.5	16.3	17.7	14.9	17.9	19.5	16.3
1975	11.6	12.9	10.2	10.4	11.7	9.0	16.8	18.2	15.3	18.3	19.8	16.8
1970	15.1	17.0	13.1	13.8	15.5	11.9	21.4	23.9	18.9	22.8	25.4	20.1
1960	18.7	21.2	16.1	17.2	19.7	14.7	26.9	30.0	23.6	27.8	31.1	24.5
1950	20.5	23.3	17.5	19.4	22.2	16.4	27.5	30.8	24.2	27.8	31.1	24.4
1940	28.8	32.6	24.7	27.2	30.9	23.3	39.7	44.9	34.5	39.9	44.8	34.9
Race of mother[1]						**Postneonatal mortality rate**						
1991	3.4	3.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.3	5.6	6.0	5.1	6.3	6.8	5.8
1990	3.4	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.4	5.7	6.2	5.1	6.4	6.9	5.9
1989	3.6	4.0	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.5	6.0	6.5	5.5	6.7	7.2	6.2
Race of child[2]												
1990	3.4	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.4	5.3	5.7	4.8	6.1	6.5	5.5
1989	3.6	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5	5.6	6.1	5.2	6.4	6.8	5.9
1988	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.6	2.7	5.4	5.7	5.0	6.2	6.6	5.8
1987	3.6	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.6	2.7	5.4	5.9	4.9	6.1	6.8	5.5
1986	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	2.7	5.6	6.2	4.9	6.3	7.0	5.6
1985	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	2.7	5.5	6.0	5.0	6.1	6.7	5.6
1984	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.8	5.8	6.3	5.3	6.5	7.1	5.9
1983	3.9	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.7	2.9	6.0	6.6	5.4	6.8	7.4	6.1
1982	3.8	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.8	5.9	6.5	5.3	6.6	7.3	5.9
1981	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.0	6.0	6.5	5.4	6.6	7.1	6.0
1980	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.0	6.6	7.2	6.0	7.3	7.9	6.6
1979	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.0	6.9	7.6	6.3	7.5	8.2	6.7
1978	4.3	4.7	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.2	7.0	7.6	6.5	7.6	8.2	7.0
1977	4.2	4.8	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.1	7.0	7.7	6.3	7.6	8.3	6.8
1976	4.3	4.8	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.2	7.2	7.8	6.5	7.6	8.4	6.9
1975	4.5	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.3	7.5	8.0	6.9	7.9	8.5	7.2
1970	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	9.5	10.3	8.6	9.9	10.8	8.9
1960	7.3	8.1	6.5	5.7	6.3	4.9	16.4	17.8	14.8	16.5	18.0	14.9
1950	8.7	9.4	8.0	7.4	8.0	6.7	16.9	18.1	15.7	16.1	17.2	15.0
1940	18.3	19.9	16.6	16.0	17.5	14.5	34.1	37.3	30.7	33.0	36.4	29.7

[1] Infant deaths based on race of decedent, and live births based on race of mother; see Technical notes.
[2] Infant deaths based on race of decedent, and live births based on race of child; see Technical notes.

Table 22. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for 61 selected causes by race: United States, 1991

[Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes. Beginning in 1989, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All races*[1]	*White*	*Black*	*All races*[1]	*White*	*Black*
	Number			Rate		
All causes	36,766	23,657	11,994	894.4	729.9	1,757.1
Certain intestinal infections .008–009	125	60	62	3.0	1.9	9.1
Whooping cough .033	–	–	–	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection .036	43	34	9	1.0	1.0	*
Septicemia .038	265	148	106	6.4	4.6	15.5
Viral diseases .045–079	156	109	42	3.8	3.4	6.2
Congenital syphilis .090	24	4	20	0.6	*	2.3
Remainder of infectious and parasitic diseases .001,007, 010–032,034–035,037,039–041,*042–*044,080–088,091–139	255	121	128	6.2	3.7	18.8
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	77	57	14	1.9	1.8	*
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	60	48	12	1.5	1.5	*
Diseases of thymus gland .254	3	3	–	*	*	*
Cystic fibrosis .277.0	13	13	–	*	*	*
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs .280–289	100	66	28	2.4	2.0	4.1
Meningitis .320–322	128	71	49	3.1	2.2	7.2
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs .323–389	509	382	112	12.4	11.8	16.4
Acute upper respiratory infections .460–465	44	34	9	1.1	1.0	*
Bronchitis and bronchiolitis .466,490–491	113	79	30	2.7	2.4	4.4
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	607	346	234	14.8	10.7	34.3
Pneumonia .480–486	591	334	230	14.4	10.3	33.7
Influenza .487	16	12	4	*	*	*
Remainder of diseases of respiratory system .470–478,492–519	358	236	117	8.7	7.3	17.1
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia .550–553,560	88	56	29	2.1	1.7	4.2
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis .535,555–558	124	68	53	3.0	2.1	7.8
Remainder of diseases of digestive system .520–534,536–543,562–579	178	118	58	4.3	3.6	8.5
Congenital anomalies .740–759	7,685	5,864	1,524	186.9	180.9	223.3
Anencephalus and similar anomalies .740	483	400	54	11.7	12.3	7.9
Spina bifida .741	52	43	8	1.3	1.3	*
Congenital hydrocephalus .742.3	170	126	38	4.1	3.9	5.6
Other congenital anomalies of central nervous system and eye .742.0–742.2,742.4–742.9,743	335	238	86	8.1	7.3	12.6
Congenital anomalies of heart .745–746	2,384	1,826	480	58.0	56.3	70.3
Other congenital anomalies of circulatory system .747	492	346	121	12.0	10.7	17.7
Congenital anomalies of respiratory system .748	1,036	769	226	25.2	23.7	33.1
Congenital anomalies of digestive system .749–751	117	82	32	2.8	2.5	4.7
Congenital anomalies of genitourinary system .752–753	433	343	76	10.5	10.6	11.1
Congenital anomalies of musculoskeletal system .754–756	523	408	92	12.7	12.6	13.5
Down's syndrome .758.0	120	94	20	2.9	2.9	2.9
Other chromosomal anomalies .758.1–758.9	899	705	162	21.9	21.8	23.7
All other and unspecified congenital anomalies .744,757,759	641	484	129	15.6	14.9	18.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	16,591	9,771	6,447	403.6	301.5	944.5
Newborn affected by maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy .760	197	86	103	4.8	2.7	15.1
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy .761	1,536	988	519	37.4	30.5	76.0
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes .762	962	643	290	23.4	19.8	42.5
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery .763	88	56	30	2.1	1.7	4.4
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition .764	28	18	9	0.7	*	*
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight .765	4,139	2,097	1,957	100.7	64.7	286.7
Disorders relating to long gestation and high birthweight .766	–	–	–	*	*	*
Birth trauma .767	204	132	67	5.0	4.1	9.8
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia .768	599	397	190	14.6	12.2	27.8
Fetal distress in liveborn infant .768.2–768.4	161	119	37	3.9	3.7	5.4
Birth asphyxia .768.5–768.9	438	278	153	10.7	8.6	22.4
Respiratory distress syndrome .769	2,569	1,622	898	62.5	50.0	131.6
Other respiratory conditions of newborn .770	2,696	1,572	1,065	65.6	48.5	156.0
Infections specific to the perinatal period .771	881	556	304	21.4	17.2	44.5
Neonatal hemorrhage .772	329	196	128	8.0	6.0	18.8
Hemolytic disease of newborn, due to isoimmunization, and other perinatal jaundice .773–774	44	30	14	1.1	0.9	*
Syndrome of "infant of a diabetic mother" and neonatal diabetes mellitus .775.0–775.1	9	8	1	*	*	*
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn .776.0	3	1	2	*	*	*
All other and ill-defined conditions originating in the perinatal period .775.2–775.9,776.1–779	2,307	1,369	870	56.1	42.2	127.5
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions .780–799	6,268	4,075	1,963	152.5	125.7	287.6
Sudden infant death syndrome .798.0	5,349	3,572	1,589	130.1	110.2	232.8
Symptoms, signs, and all other ill-defined conditions .780–797,798.1–799	919	503	374	22.4	15.5	54.8

See footnote at end of table.

Table 22. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for 61 selected causes by race: United States, 1991—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes. Beginning in 1989, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All races*[1]	*White*	*Black*	*All races*[1]	*White*	*Black*
	Number			Rate		
Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	961	638	276	23.4	19.7	40.4
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction of respiratory tract or suffocation .E911–E912	130	89	33	3.2	2.7	4.8
Accidental mechanical suffocation .E913	273	170	86	6.6	5.2	12.6
Other accidental causes and adverse effects .E800–E910,E914–E949	558	379	157	13.6	11.7	23.0
Homicide .E960–E969	380	207	159	9.2	6.4	23.3
Child battering and other maltreatment .E967	154	87	62	3.7	2.7	9.1
Other homicide .E960–E966,E968–E969	226	120	97	5.5	3.7	14.2
All other causes .Residual	1,611	1,049	513	39.2	32.4	75.2

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Data for *042–*044 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection are shown in a separate table.

Table 23. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of infant death: United States, 1991

[Rates per 100,000 live births. Beginning in 1989, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	*Cause of death* (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Number*	*Rate*
	All races[2]		
...	All causes	36,766	894.4
1	Congenital anomalies .740–759	7,685	186.9
2	Sudden infant death syndrome .798.0	5,349	130.1
3	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight .765	4,139	100.7
4	Respiratory distress syndrome .769	2,569	62.5
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy .761	1,536	37.4
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes .762	962	23.4
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800-E949	961	23.4
8	Infections specific to the perinatal period .771	881	21.4
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	607	14.8
10	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia .768	599	14.6
...	All other causes .Residual	11,478	279.2
	White		
...	All causes	23,657	729.9
1	Congenital anomalies .740–759	5,864	180.9
2	Sudden infant death syndrome .798.0	3,572	110.2
3	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight .765	2,097	64.7
4	Respiratory distress syndrome .769	1,622	50.0
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy .761	988	30.5
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes .762	643	19.8
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800-E949	638	19.7
8	Infections specific to the perinatal period .771	556	17.2
9	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia .768	397	12.2
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	346	10.7
...	All other causes .Residual	6,934	213.9
	Black		
...	All causes	11,994	1,757.1
1	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight .765	1,957	286.7
2	Sudden infant death syndrome .798.0	1,589	232.8
3	Congenital anomalies .740–759	1,524	223.3
4	Respiratory distress syndrome .769	898	131.6
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy .761	519	76.0
6	Infections specific to the perinatal period .771	304	44.5
7	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes .762	290	42.5
8	Accidents and adverse effects .E800-E949	276	40.4
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	234	34.3
10	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia .768	190	27.8
...	All other causes .Residual	4,213	617.2

[1]Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.
[2]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 24. Total deaths and death rates, and infant and neonatal deaths and mortality rates for the United States, each division, and State; and by race and sex for the United States, 1991

Race, sex, and area	Total deaths		Infant deaths (under 1 year)		Neonatal deaths (under 28 days)	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]
United States	2,169,518	860.3	36,766	8.9	22,978	5.6
Male	1,121,665	912.1	21,008	10.0	12,974	6.2
Female	1,047,853	811.0	15,758	7.8	10,004	5.0
White	1,868,904	886.2	23,657	7.3	14,698	4.5
Male	956,497	926.2	13,696	8.3	8,312	5.0
Female	912,407	847.7	9,961	6.3	6,386	4.0
All other	300,614	728.3	13,109	15.1	8,280	9.5
Male	165,168	837.9	7,312	16.5	4,662	10.5
Female	135,446	628.1	5,797	13.6	3,618	8.5
Black	269,525	864.9	11,994	17.6	7,677	11.2
Male	147,331	998.7	6,714	19.4	4,351	12.6
Female	122,194	744.5	5,280	15.7	3,326	9.9
New England	114,704	869.1	1,314	6.8	916	4.8
Maine	11,226	909.0	113	6.7	74	4.4
New Hampshire	8,413	761.4	99	6.1	64	3.9
Vermont	4,563	804.8	46	5.8	31	3.9
Massachusetts	53,075	885.2	579	6.6	401	4.5
Rhode Island	9,398	936.1	118	8.0	82	5.6
Connecticut	28,029	851.7	359	7.4	264	5.4
Middle Atlantic	360,698	954.8	5,350	9.2	3,593	6.2
New York	167,549	927.8	2,753	9.4	1,886	6.4
New Jersey	70,492	908.4	1,054	8.7	698	5.7
Pennsylvania	122,657	1,025.5	1,543	9.1	1,009	6.0
East North Central	377,578	890.2	6,577	9.8	4,187	6.3
Ohio	100,190	915.9	1,559	9.4	962	5.8
Indiana	50,148	893.9	781	9.1	486	5.7
Illinois	104,123	902.0	2,083	10.7	1,376	7.1
Michigan	79,980	853.8	1,555	10.4	1,003	6.7
Wisconsin	43,137	870.6	599	8.3	360	5.0
West North Central	162,997	915.1	2,314	8.7	1,354	5.1
Minnesota	35,309	796.7	503	7.5	298	4.4
Iowa	27,353	978.6	313	8.0	172	4.4
Missouri	50,885	986.5	806	10.2	496	6.3
North Dakota	5,576	878.1	72	8.1	41	4.6
South Dakota	6,644	945.1	103	9.4	59	5.4
Nebraska	14,725	924.4	182	7.6	96	4.0
Kansas	22,505	902.0	335	8.9	192	5.1
South Atlantic	398,464	897.0	7,005	10.2	4,582	6.7
Delaware	5,928	871.8	132	11.8	88	7.9
Maryland	38,427	790.7	726	9.2	478	6.0
District of Columbia	7,075	1,183.1	247	21.0	176	14.9
Virginia	49,129	781.6	965	9.9	642	6.6
West Virginia	19,964	1,108.5	185	8.2	112	5.0
North Carolina	58,880	874.0	1,106	10.8	724	7.1
South Carolina	29,966	841.7	649	11.3	404	7.0
Georgia	52,802	797.3	1,255	11.4	828	7.5
Florida	136,293	1,026.5	1,740	9.0	1,130	5.8
East South Central	147,382	960.3	2,429	10.3	1,516	6.5
Kentucky	35,346	952.0	486	8.9	289	5.3
Tennessee	46,309	935.0	744	10.0	463	6.2
Alabama	40,063	979.8	705	11.2	461	7.3
Mississippi	25,664	990.1	494	11.4	303	7.0
West South Central	220,401	811.8	4,032	8.5	2,339	4.9
Arkansas	25,048	1,056.0	363	10.2	176	5.0
Louisiana	38,283	900.4	761	10.5	475	6.6
Oklahoma	30,275	953.5	460	9.6	249	5.2
Texas	126,795	730.8	2,448	7.7	1,439	4.5
Mountain	100,912	719.0	1,962	8.1	1,077	4.4
Montana	7,014	868.1	81	7.0	38	3.3
Idaho	7,719	742.9	146	8.7	89	5.3
Wyoming	3,159	686.7	53	7.9	22	3.3
Colorado	22,588	668.9	451	8.4	248	4.6
New Mexico	11,270	728.0	225	8.1	138	5.0
Arizona	29,548	787.9	584	8.6	338	5.0
Utah	9,651	545.3	220	6.1	109	3.0
Nevada	9,963	775.9	202	9.2	95	4.3
Pacific	286,382	715.5	5,783	7.6	3,414	4.5
Washington	37,073	738.8	600	7.5	313	3.9
Oregon	25,015	856.1	309	7.3	172	4.0
California	215,284	708.6	4,623	7.6	2,795	4.6
Alaska	2,200	386.0	104	8.9	41	3.5
Hawaii	6,810	600.0	147	7.4	93	4.7

[1]Per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area.
[2]Per 1,000 live births in each race-sex group and area. Beginning in 1989, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; see Technical notes.

NOTE: Caution should be used in comparing crude death rates by State. Death rates are affected by the population of the area.

Table 25. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths and mortality rates, by specified Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic origin: Total of 47 reporting States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia, 1991

[Rates per 1,000 live births in specified group. Live births based on race and Hispanic origin of mother; see Technical notes. For a listing of reporting States, see Technical notes]

Age	All origins	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic			Not stated[3]
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic[1]	Total[2]	White	Black	
	Number									
Under 1 year	34,681	4,304	3,057	371	63	813	29,835	18,018	10,840	542
Under 28 days	21,604	2,661	1,879	232	44	506	18,507	11,087	6,903	436
28 days–11 months	13,077	1,643	1,178	139	19	307	11,328	6,931	3,937	106
	Rate									
Under 1 year	[4]8.9	7.5	7.5	9.0	5.9	6.8	9.0	7.1	17.5	...
Under 28 days	[4]5.5	4.6	4.6	5.7	4.1	4.3	5.6	4.4	11.1	...
28 days–11 months	[4]3.3	2.8	2.9	3.4	*	2.6	3.4	2.7	6.3	...

[1]Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.
[2]Includes races other than white and black.
[3]Includes infant deaths that occurred in States that did not report Hispanic origin on the death certificate.
[4]Figures for origin not stated included in All origins but not distributed among origin groups.

Table 26. Maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates for selected causes by race: United States, 1991

[Maternal deaths are those assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, category numbers 630–676 of the *Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975*. Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group. Beginning in 1989, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black
	Number				Rate			
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	323	187	136	125	7.9	5.8	15.6	18.3
Pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–638	54	25	29	27	1.3	0.8	3.3	4.0
Ectopic pregnancy .633	33	17	16	15	0.8	*	*	*
Spontaneous abortion .634	8	4	4	4	*	*	*	*
Legally induced abortion .635	5	1	4	4	*	*	*	*
Illegally induced abortion .636	1	–	1	1	*	*	*	*
Other pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–632,637–638	7	3	4	3	*	*	*	*
Direct obstetric causes .640–646,651–676	253	155	98	89	6.2	4.8	11.3	13.0
Hemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth .640–641,666	36	22	14	13	0.9	0.7	*	*
Toxemia of pregnancy .642.4–642.9,643	65	35	30	27	1.6	1.1	3.4	4.0
Obstructed labor .660	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*
Complications of the puerperium .670–676	99	65	34	30	2.4	2.0	3.9	4.4
Other direct obstetric causes .642.0–642.3,644–646,651–659,661–665,667–669	53	33	20	19	1.3	1.0	2.3	*
Indirect obstetric causes .647–648	16	7	9	9	*	*	*	*
Delivery in a completely normal case .650	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*

Table 27. Number of autopsies and percent of deaths for which autopsies were reported for 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1991

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death (Ninth Revision International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Total deaths	Reported autopsy	
			Number	Percent
...	All causes	2,169,518	233,707	10.8
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	720,862	53,073	7.4
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	514,657	16,342	3.2
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	143,481	4,893	3.4
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	90,650	3,733	4.1
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	89,347	44,509	49.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	43,536	22,653	52.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	45,811	21,856	47.7
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	77,860	5,260	6.8
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	48,951	2,066	4.2
8	Suicide .E950–E959	30,810	17,097	55.5
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	29,555	2,805	9.5
10	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	26,513	25,770	97.2
11	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	25,429	4,010	15.8
12	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	21,360	904	4.2
13	Septicemia .038	19,691	1,655	8.4
14	Atherosclerosis .440	17,420	442	2.5
15	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	16,781	3,895	23.2
...	All other causes .Residual	296,151	69,906	23.6

[1]Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.

Symbols

- - -	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
–	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
*	Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (estimate is based on fewer than 20 deaths in numerator or denominator)

Technical notes

Nature and sources of data

Data shown in this report are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The U.S. Standard Certificate of Death was revised in 1989; for additional details see the 1989 revision of the U.S. standard certificates and reports, and the Technical Appendix from Vital Statistics of the United States, vol II (5,7).

Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the States and provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP) and from copies of the original certificates received by NCHS from the State registration offices. In 1991 all the States and the District of Columbia participated in this program and submitted part or all of the mortality data for 1991 on computer tape to NCHS. The 31 States in the VSCP that submitted precoded medical data for all deaths on computer tapes are Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In 1991 Delaware, Idaho, Maine, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming contracted with a private company to provide NCHS with precoded medical data. Kansas continued to provide the medical data for Alaska. The remaining 19 VSCP States, New York City, and the District of Columbia submitted copies of the original certificates from which NCHS coded the medical data. For 1991 all States submitted precoded demographic data for all deaths.

Data for the entire United States refer to events occurring within the United States. Data shown for geographic areas are by place of residence. Beginning with 1970, mortality statistics exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. All data exclude fetal deaths.

Cause-of-death classification

The mortality statistics presented here were compiled in accordance with the World Health Organization (WHO) regulations, which specify that member nations classify causes of death by the current Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death (8). Causes of death for 1979–91 were classified according to the manual. For earlier years, causes of death were classified according to the revisions then in use—1968–78, Eighth Revision; 1958–67, Seventh Revision; and 1949–57, Sixth Revision. 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 among revisions require consideration of comparability ratios and, where available, estimates of their standard errors. Comparability ratios between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions, between the Seventh and Eighth Revisions, and between the Sixth and Seventh Revisions may be found in other NCHS reports (9–11).

Besides specifying the classification, WHO regulations outline the form of medical certification and the procedures to be used in coding cause of death. Cause-of-death data presented in this publication were coded by procedures outlined in annual issues of the NCHS Instruction Manual (12–14).

Prior to data for 1968, mortality medical data were based on manual coding of an underlying cause of death for each certificate in accordance with WHO rules. Effective with data year 1968, NCHS converted to computerized coding of the underlying cause and manual coding of all causes (multiple causes) on the death certificate. In this system, called Automated Classification of Medical Entities (ACME) (15), the multiple cause codes serve as inputs to the computer software that employs WHO rules to select the underlying cause. Many States also have implemented ACME and provide multiple cause and underlying cause data to NCHS in electronic form.

Beginning with data year 1990, another computer system was implemented. This system, called Mortality Medical Indexing, Classification, and Retrieval (MICAR) (16,17), automates coding multiple causes of death. In addition, MICAR can provide more detailed information on the conditions reported on death certificates than is available through the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) code structure. In the first year of implementation, only about 5 percent (94,372) of the Nation's death records were coded using MICAR with subsequent processing through ACME. For 1991 approximately 26 percent (573,416) of the Nation's death records were coded using MICAR. The following States implemented MICAR on at least a portion of their 1991 data: Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, and Washington. NCHS expanded the use of MICAR to code at least a portion of the records from the following States: Alabama, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and New York City. The remainder of the national file was processed by either NCHS or the States using only the ACME system.

In this report tabulations of cause-of-death statistics are based solely on the underlying cause of death. The underlying cause is defined by WHO as the disease or injury that initiated the sequence of events leading directly to death, or as the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced the fatal injury. It is selected from the conditions entered by the physician in the cause-of-death section of the death certificate. When more than one cause or condition is entered by the physician, the underlying cause is determined by the sequence of conditions on the certificate, provisions of the ICD, and associated selection rules.

Generally, more medical information is reported on death certificates than is directly reflected in the underlying cause of death.

Codes for HIV infection

Beginning with data for 1987, NCHS introduced category numbers *042–*044 for classifying and coding Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) 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). Deaths classified to HIV infection for 1990–91 are shown in table 13. They are included, but not shown separately, in the category "All other infectious and parasitic diseases" in the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death and in the category "Remainder of infectious and parasitic diseases" in the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Deaths. Before 1987 deaths involving HIV infection were classified to "Deficiency of cell-mediated immunity" (ICD-9 No. 279.1), contained in the category "All other diseases"; to "Pneumocystosis" (ICD-9 No. 136.3), contained in the category "All other infectious and parasitic diseases"; to "Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues"; and classified to a number of other causes. As a consequence, cause-of-death data beginning with 1987 are not strictly comparable with data for previous years.

For data years 1983–86, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and HIV infection, when reported on the death certificate, were assigned to the category "Deficiency of cell-mediated immunity" (ICD-9 No. 279.1). Because the selection rules for underlying cause of death were developed before the identification of AIDS, other conditions mentioned on the death certificate and not category No. 279.1 were often selected as the underlying cause of death during this period. Also, this category was not uniquely specific for HIV conditions. As mentioned in more detail in previous reports for 1984–86 (18–20) the number of death certificates that had mention of conditions coded to ICD-9 No. 279.1 was 2,943 for 1984; 6,040 for 1985; and 10,900 for 1986. It is believed that HIV infection was involved in most of these deaths.

Drug-induced deaths

Causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality include ICD-9 No. 292, Drug psychoses; No. 304, Drug dependence; Nos. 305.2–305.9, Nondependent use of drugs, not including alcohol and tobacco; Nos. E850–E858, Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals; Nos. E950.0–E950.5, Suicide by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals; No. E962.0, Assault from poisoning by drugs and medicaments; and Nos. E980.0–E980.5, Poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted. Drug-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use.

Alcohol-induced deaths

Causes of death attributable to alcohol-induced mortality include ICD-9 No. 291, Alcoholic psychoses; No. 303, Alcohol dependence syndrome; No. 305.0, Nondependent abuse of alcohol; No. 357.5, Alcoholic polyneuropathy; No. 425.5, Alcoholic cardiomyopathy; No. 535.3, Alcoholic gastritis; Nos. 571.0–571.3, Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, specified as alcoholic; No. 790.3, Excessive blood level of alcohol; No. E860, Accidental poisoning by alcohol, not elsewhere classified. Alcohol-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use.

Educational attainment

Beginning with the 1989 data year, mortality data on educational attainment are tabulated from information reported on the death certificate. As a result of the revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death (5), this item was added to the certificates of numerous States. Mortality data on educational attainment for 1991 are based on deaths to residents of the 30 States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia whose data were at least 90 percent complete on a place-of-occurrence basis. These 30 States are Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The reporting area for 1990 included all of the areas for 1991 except Indiana, Louisiana, and New York State (excluding New York City).

Quality of reporting of cause-of-death

One index of the quality of reporting causes of death is the proportion of death certificates coded to the Ninth Revision, Chapter XVI, Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions (ICD-9 Nos. 780–799). Although deaths occur for which the underlying causes are impossible to determine, this proportion indicates the care and consideration given to the certification by the medical certifier. This proportion also may be used as a rough measure of the specificity of the medical diagnoses made by the certifier in various areas. In 1991, 1.12 percent of all reported deaths in the United States were assigned to Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions, the same as 1990. However, trends in the percent of deaths assigned to this category vary by age. Although the percent of deaths from this cause for all ages combined generally has remained stable since 1980, decreases have occurred for the age group 55–64 years since 1983; and for 10-year age groups from 15 to 44 years since 1988. Between 1990 and 1991, the percent increased for all age groups, except for those 15–44 and 55–64 years.

Population bases for computing rates

The population used for computing death rates shown in this report (furnished by the U.S. Bureau of the

Census) represents the population residing in the specified area. Death rates for 1991 are based on population estimates as of July 1, 1991 (21,22). The estimates are based on the 1990 census counts. Death rates and life table values for 1981–89 shown in this and the comparable report for 1990 (3) have been recomputed, based on revised populations for those years that are consistent with the 1990 census levels (21).

Infant mortality rates shown in figure 5 and tables E and 21–25 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 figure 2 and tables A, 2, 5, 8, and 13 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 mid-year population of infants 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. Because of differences in the denominators, infant death rates may differ from infant mortality rates.

Race for infant and maternal mortality rates

Beginning with the 1989 data year, the method of tabulating live births by race was changed from race of child to race of mother. This change affects infant and maternal mortality rates because live births comprise the denominator of these rates. In 1989–91, as in previous years, infant and maternal deaths continue to be tabulated by the race of the decedent.

As noted in detail in the Technical Appendix from Vital Statistics of the United States (23), beginning with 1989, live births are tabulated primarily by race of mother, as reported directly on the birth certificate. Before 1989 birth tabulations were by race of child, as determined statistically by an algorithm based on race as reported for the mother and father. Briefly, in cases of mixed parentage where only one parent was white, the child was assigned to the other parent's race. When neither parent was white, the child was assigned the race of the father, except if either parent was Hawaiian, the child was assigned to Hawaiian. If race was not reported for one parent, the child was assigned the race of the parent for whom race was given.

The change in tabulating live births by race reflects three factors over the past two decades—the topical content of the birth certificate has been expanded to include considerable health and demographic information related to the mother, the increasing incidence of interracial parentage, and the growing proportion of births for which no information on the father is reported.

Quantitatively, the change in the basis for tabulating live births by race results in more white births and fewer black births and births of other races. Consequently, infant and maternal mortality rates under the new tabulating procedure tend to be about 2 percent lower for white infants and about 5 percent higher for black infants than they are when computed by the previous method of tabulating live births by race of child. Rates for most other minority races also are higher when computed by race of mother as noted in detail in the Technical Appendix from Vital Statistics of the United States (7).

The change in tabulating race of live births presents challenges to those analyzing infant and maternal mortality data, particularly trend data. To facilitate continuity and ease of interpretation, all rates for 1989 and 1990 are shown based on live births tabulated by race of mother and race of child. This will make it possible to distinguish the effects of this change from real changes in the data. The text in this report focuses on live birth data tabulated by race of mother except where trends beginning before 1989 are discussed. In the latter case, the analysis is based on data tabulated by race of child.

Infant mortality rates for specified race may be biased, because of inconsistencies in reporting race between the birth and death certificates for the same infant. Estimates of reporting bias have been made by comparing rates based on the linked file of infant deaths and live births with those where the race of infant death is based on information from the death certificate and are shown in the Technical Appendix from Vital Statistics of the United States (7).

Cause-of-death rankings

The cause-of-death rankings shown in figure 4 and tables B–D, 5, 6, 16, and 27 are based on the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death and HIV infection (ICD-9 Nos. *042–*044) the cause-of-death ranking for infants in table 23 is based on the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death and HIV infection. HIV infection was added to the lists of rankable causes effective with data year 1987.

The group titles Major cardiovascular diseases and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions are not ranked from the List of 72 Selected Causes; 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. In addition, category titles that begin with the words "Other" and "All Other" are not ranked to determine the leading causes of death. When one of the titles that represents a subtotal is ranked (for example, Tuberculosis), its component parts are not ranked (in this case, Tuberculosis of respiratory system and Other tuberculosis).

Age-adjusted rates

Age-adjusted death rates are used to make comparisons of relative mortality risks across groups and over time. However, they should be viewed as constructs or indexes rather than as direct or actual measures of mortality

risk. Statistically, they are weighted averages of the age-specific death rates, where the weights represent the fixed population proportions by age (24). 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 U.S. standard million population (relative age distribution of 1940 enumerated population of the U.S. totaling 1,000,000 (25)). By using the same standard population, the rates for the total population and for each race-sex group were adjusted separately. The age-adjusted rates were based on 10-year age groups. It is important not to compare age-adjusted death rates with crude rates.

Random variation

Although the mortality data in this report (except data for 1972) are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of deaths involved. 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 confidence interval, as follows:

If N is the number of registered deaths in the population and R is the corresponding rate, the chances are 19 in 20 (approximate 95-percent confidence interval) that

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

   covers the "true" number of events.

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

   covers the "true" rate.

If the rate R_1 corresponding to N_1 events is compared with the rate R_2 corresponding to N_2 events, the difference between the two rates may be regarded as statistically significant if it exceeds

3. $2\sqrt{\dfrac{R_1^2}{N_1} + \dfrac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$

Additional information on random variation may be found in the Technical Appendix from *Vital Statistics of the United States* (7).

Infant and maternal mortality rates—Comparisons made in the text among infant, neonatal, postneonatal, and maternal mortality rates, unless otherwise specified, are statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance. Lack of comment in the text about any two rates does not mean that the difference was tested and found not to be significant at this level.

Rates, proportions, and ratios

Beginning with 1989 data, an asterisk is shown in place of a rate based on fewer than 20 deaths. These rates have a relative standard error of 23 percent or more and are, therefore, considered statistically unreliable. For age-adjusted death rates, this criterion is applied to the sum of the age-specific deaths.

Life tables

U.S. abridged life tables are constructed by reference to a standard life table (26).

Causes of death contributing to changes in life expectancy

Causes of death contributing to changes in life expectancy were estimated using a life table partitioning technique. The method partitions changes into component additive parts. This method identifies the causes of death having the greatest influence, positive or negative, on changes in life expectancy (27,28).

Hispanic origin

For 1991 mortality data for the Hispanic-origin population are based on deaths to residents of 47 States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia whose data were at least 90 percent complete on a place-of-occurrence basis and considered to be sufficiently comparable to be used for analysis. Data include all States except New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which were excluded because their death certificates did not include an item to identify Hispanic or ethnic origin. Data for New York City are excluded for 1991 because more than 10 percent of its death certificates were classified to "unknown origin." Because about a third of the deaths to Puerto Ricans are accounted for by New York City, the resulting mortality data may not be comparable with that of previous years.

Infant mortality rates for the Hispanic-origin population are based on numbers of resident infant deaths reported to be of Hispanic-origin and numbers of resident live births by Hispanic origin of mother for the same 47 States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia. In computing infant mortality rates, deaths and live births of unknown origin are not distributed among the specified Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups. Because the percent of infant deaths of unknown origin was 1.6 and the percent of live births of unknown origin was 0.8 for the 47 States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia for 1991, infant mortality rates shown in this report by specified Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic origin may be underestimated.

Infant mortality rates by Hispanic origin may be biased, because of inconsistencies in reporting Hispanic origin between the birth and death certificates for the same infant. Estimates of reporting bias have been made by comparing rates based on the linked file of infant deaths and live births with those where the race of infant death is based on information from the death certificate (7).

Small numbers of infant deaths for specific Hispanic-origin groups can result in infant mortality rates subject to relatively large random variation (see the "Random variation" section).

In 1990 the 47 States, New York State (excluding New York City), and the District of Columbia accounted for about 91 percent of the Hispanic population in the United States, including about 99 percent of the Mexican population, 63 percent of the Puerto Rican population, 94 percent of the Cuban population, and 83 percent of the "Other Hispanic" population (29).

Computation of percent distributions

Deaths of persons of unknown marital status and unknown educational attainment were subtracted from figures for total deaths used as denominators before percent distributions were computed.

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This report represents summary tabulations from the final mortality statistics for 1991. More detailed tabulations for 1991 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1991* Volume II—Mortality. Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

Suggested citation

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Monthly Vital Statistics Report

Final Data From the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992

by Kenneth D. Kochanek, M.A. and Bettie L. Hudson, Division of Vital Statistics

Selected contents

Highlights

In 1992 a record 2,175,613 deaths were registered in the United States, 6,095 more than the previous high of 2,169,518 deaths recorded in 1991 and 27,150 more deaths than in 1990. The death rate for 1992 was 852.9 deaths per 100,000 population compared with the rate of 860.3 in 1991 and 863.8 in 1990. Provisional data indicate that the death rate increased in 1993. The age-adjusted death rate, which eliminates the distorting effects of the aging of the population, was at a record low of 504.5 per 100,000 U.S. standard million population, 1.8 percent below the 1991 rate of 513.7 and 13.9 percent below the 1980 rate of 585.8. The age-adjusted rate decreased for the white and black populations between 1991 and 1992.

For most of the 10-year age groups for males and females, death rates declined between 1991 and 1992, but rates increased for ages 35–44 years. The cause of death contributing most to the increase in death rates for males and females aged 35–44 years was Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

In 1992 life expectancy at birth reached a record high of 75.8 years. Women currently are expected to outlive men by an average of 6.8 years, and white persons are expected to outlive black persons by an average of 6.9 years. White females continue to have the highest life expectancy at birth (79.8 years), followed by black females (73.9 years), white males (73.2 years), and black males (65.0 years). Although life expectancy for black males increased in 1992, it was still below the peak attained in 1984. The gain in life expectancy of 0.3 year for the total population can be explained primarily by decreasing death rates for Diseases of heart and Accidents and adverse effects, despite increases in death rates for HIV infection and Diabetes mellitus.

NOTE: This report has been reprinted to correct errors. Changes appear in shaded areas on pages 17, 20, 21, 26, 29, 51, and 57. Please discard original report dated December 8, 1994.

Acknowledgments

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

The ranking of the leading causes of death for the total population in 1992 changed for two causes, HIV infection and Suicide. The first seven leading causes of death—Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (cancer); Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke); Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Accidents and adverse effects; Pneumonia and influenza; and Diabetes mellitus—accounted for 77.5 percent of deaths and were the seven leading causes in the previous year. HIV infection continued to climb, moving up from the ninth leading cause in 1991 to eighth in 1992. Suicide dropped from the eighth leading cause between 1982 and 1991, to the ninth leading cause in 1992.

Age-adjusted death rates for 11 of the leading causes of death for the total population declined between 1991 and 1992, led by reductions for Atherosclerosis, Accidents and adverse effects, and Pneumonia and influenza. Mortality for Motor vehicle accidents, a component of Accidents and adverse effects, declined by 7 percent between 1991 and 1992. Heart disease, the leading cause of death in the United States, and stroke, the third leading cause of death, continued their long-term declines.

Increases in age-adjusted death rates for leading causes of death between 1991 and 1992 were led by HIV infection, with a record high age-adjusted death rate. The age-adjusted death rate for HIV infection increased by 11.5 percent between 1991 and 1992, a marked slowing from the previous year. The age-adjusted death rate also increased for Diabetes mellitus (1 percent).

Mortality from drug-induced deaths increased sharply between 1991 and 1992, while age-adjusted death rates for alcohol-induced causes remained unchanged. Rates from firearm injuries—reported for the first time in this report—declined after increasing steadily from 1987.

The age-adjusted death rate for males was about 72 percent higher than that for females for all causes of death combined. For each of the 15 leading causes of death, male mortality was higher. The greatest sex differential was for HIV infection, where the age-adjusted rate for males was 7.0 times that for females. The smallest sex differential was for Diabetes mellitus, with a male-to-female ratio of 1.1.

Overall, age-adjusted death rates for the black population exceeded those of the white population by about 61 percent. Rates also were higher for most of the leading causes of death. The largest race differential continued to be for Homicide and legal intervention, for which the age-adjusted rate for the black population was 6.5 times that of the white population. The two leading causes that had lower rates for the black population were Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Suicide.

Leading causes of death differed by age. Overall, the leading cause of death for the age group 1–4 years and each age group through 25–44 years was Accidents and adverse effects. For ages 45–64, Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues was the leading cause. For the age group 65 years and over, the leading cause of death was Diseases of heart. The leading cause of death was the same for the white and black populations for all age groups except 15–24 years and 25–44 years. For the white population, Accidents and adverse effects was the leading cause for these two age groups. For the black population, Homicide and legal intervention was the leading cause for those 15–24 years of age, and HIV infection was the leading cause for those aged 25–44 years.

In 1992 leading causes of death differed between the Hispanic and the non-Hispanic white populations in an area comprised of 48 States and the District of Columbia. Although the two leading causes of death—Diseases of heart and cancer—were the same for the two population groups, substantial differences exist in the ranking of other leading causes.

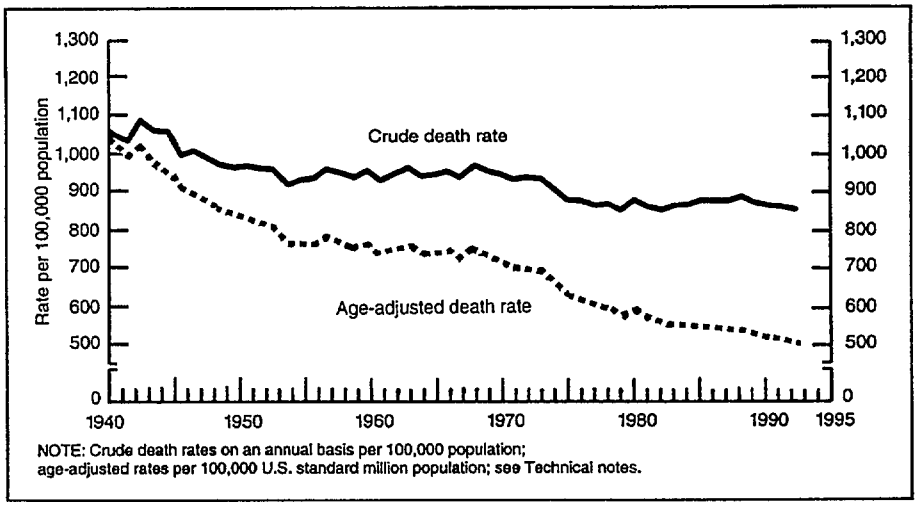
The infant mortality rate (8.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births) reached a record low in 1992. Among the leading causes of infant mortality, the causes contributing the most to the improvement in the rate were Respiratory distress syndrome and Sudden infant death syndrome. An increasing infant mortality rate for Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes prevented the infant mortality rate from decreasing further. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates declined for white and black infants between 1991 and 1992. In 1992 the infant mortality rate for black infants remained at more than twice that for white infants.

The mortality data in this report can be used to monitor the health of the Nation and to identify groups at greatest risk for death from specific diseases and injuries. Differences in death rates by race may reflect differences in factors such as socioeconomic status, access to medical care, and the prevalence of specific risks.

Deaths and death rates

In 1992 a total of 2,175,613 deaths occurred in the United States, 6,095 more than in 1991 and 27,150 more than in 1990. Before 1992 the 1991 total of 2,169,518 deaths was the largest final number ever recorded. Although the number of deaths increased between 1991 and 1992, the death rate for 1992, 852.9 per 100,000 population, was 0.9 percent lower than the rate of 860.3 in 1991. In 1990 the death rate was 863.8. The provisional death rate for 1993 (879.3) was up from 1992 (1).

Age-adjusted death rates are constructs that show what the level of mortality would be if no changes occurred in the age composition of the population from year to year. (For a discussion of age-adjusted death rates, see "Technical notes.") Thus, they are better indicators than unadjusted death rates for showing changes in the risk of death over a period of time when the age distribution of the population is changing. Also, they are better indicators of relative risk when comparisons of mortality are being made for sex or race subgroups of the population that have different age compositions. The age-adjusted death rate of 504.5 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard million population in 1992 was a record low, 1.8 percent below the rate of 513.7 for 1991 and 13.9 percent below the rate of 585.8 for 1980 (figure 1). Since 1980 the age-adjusted death rate has decreased every year except 1985 and 1988, years when major influenza outbreaks increased mortality in the United States (2,3).



NOTE: Crude death rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes.

Figure 1. Crude and age-adjusted death rates: United States, 1940–1992

Death rates by age, sex, and race

Between 1991 and 1992, death rates for both sexes combined declined for all of the 10-year age groups except 35–44 years (table A). The largest decrease (8.0 percent) occurred for the age group 1–4 years, and the only increase (2.0 percent) occurred for those aged 35–44 years.

For the white population, death rates declined between 1991 and 1992 for all age groups except 35–44 years. The largest decrease (8.6 percent) occurred for those 1–4 years of age, and the only increase (2.1 percent) occurred for those aged 35–44 years. For the black population, death rates declined for all age groups except those aged under 1 year, 35–44 years, and 85 years and over. The largest decline occurred for the age group 1–4 years (8.2 percent), and the largest increase occurred for those aged under 1 year and 35–44 years (0.8 percent).

The death rate for males also declined between 1991 and 1992 for all age groups except 35–44 years. The largest decrease for males was for those 1–4 years (7.7 percent), and the only increase was for those aged 35–44 years (2.3 percent). The increase in death rates between 1991 and 1992 for males aged 35–44 years continued the increase begun between 1983 and 1984, a reversal of the downward trend for this age group since the late 1960's (figure 2 and table A).

For females age-specific rates have generally been decreasing since 1950. Between 1991 and 1992, death rates declined for all age groups except 35–44 years. The largest decrease in death rates between 1991 and 1992 occurred for females 1–4 years (8.7 percent). The only increase was for 35–44 years (1.1 percent).

Death rates for the younger population under 15 years of age are subject to substantial fluctuation from year to year because of the relatively small number of deaths occurring in these age groups. Death rates at these ages were very low compared with other ages.

Age-adjusted death rates for white males and black males decreased by 2.1 percent between 1991 and 1992. The age-adjusted death rate decreased by 1.7 percent for white females and 1.2 percent for black females. Age-adjusted death rates have decreased almost every year since 1980 for white males and females, resulting in yet another set of record low rates in 1992. For black males, rates decreased between 1980 and 1982, increased between 1984 and 1988, and decreased between 1988 and 1992, resulting in a record low rate of 1,026.9 in 1992. Rates for black females fluctuated between 1980 and 1987 but have decreased each year since 1988. The 1992 age-adjusted rate of 568.4 was a record low for black females.

In 1992 the age-adjusted death rate for males of all races was 1.7 times that for females. In 1950 the male-to-female ratio was 1.5. The 1970 ratio (1.7) increased to 1.8 during the late 1970's until 1987 when the ratio again declined to 1.7. For 1992 the ratio between male and female age-adjusted death rates was 1.7 for the white population and 1.8 for the black population.

In 1992 the age-adjusted death rate for the black population was 1.6 times that for the white population, the same ratio that has prevailed since 1987. For 1960–86, the ratio was 1.5.

Table A. Percent change in death rates between 1991 and 1992 by age, race, and sex: United States

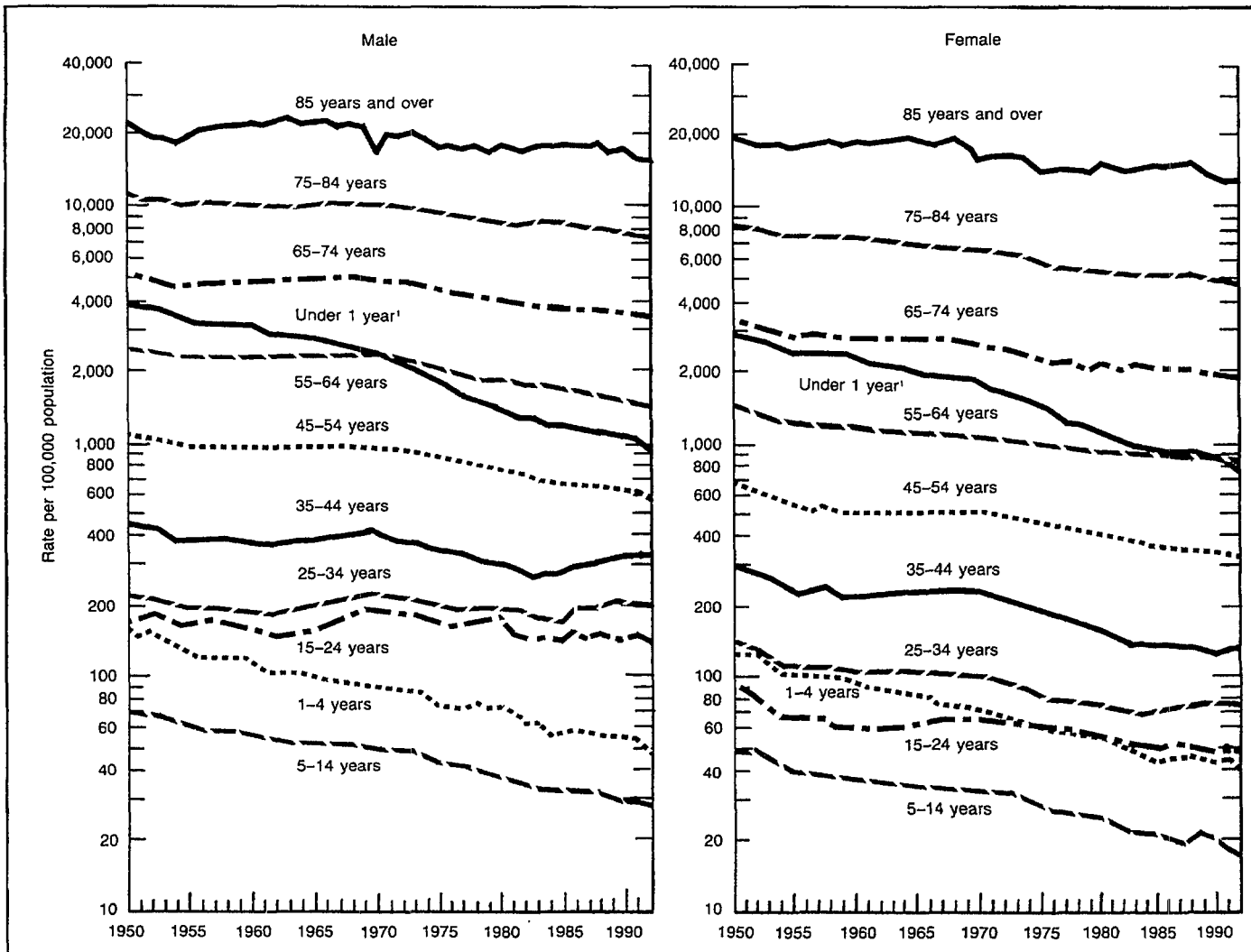
Age	Total[1]	White	Black	Male	Female
	Percent change				
All ages	–0.9	–0.7	–1.7	–1.2	–0.6
Under 1 year[2]	–5.6	–8.0	0.8	–6.6	–4.2
1–4 years	–8.0	–8.6	–8.2	–7.7	–8.7
5–14 years	–4.7	–6.4	–1.5	–5.2	–4.4
15–24 years	–4.5	–5.4	–3.7	–4.2	–5.6
25–34 years	–0.9	–0.7	–1.9	–1.0	–0.9
35–44 years	2.0	2.1	0.8	2.3	1.1
45–54 years	–2.7	–2.7	–2.4	–2.2	–3.7
55–64 years	–2.5	–2.9	–0.8	–2.8	–2.1
65–74 years	–1.1	–1.0	–2.0	–1.9	–0.3
75–84 years	–1.9	–1.8	–3.5	–2.7	–1.5
85 years and over	–0.9	–0.9	0.0	–0.3	–1.2

[1]Includes races other than white and black.
[2]Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table E for 1992 infant mortality rates and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Expectation of life at birth and at specified ages

In 1992 the average expectation of life at birth reached a record high of 75.8 years. This continued the general upward trend in life expectancy in the United States.

The expectation of life at birth for 1992 represents the average number of years that a group of infants would live if the infants were to experience throughout life the age-specific death rates prevailing in 1992. In 1992 life expectancy for females was 79.1 years compared with 72.3 years for males; both figures represent increases over 1991. The difference in life expectancy between the sexes was



¹ Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see figure 5 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Figure 2. Death rates by age and sex: United States, 1950–92

6.8 years in 1992, smaller than the difference of 6.9 years in 1991. In contrast to widening from 1900 to 1972 (2.0 years in 1900, 5.5 years in 1950, and 6.5 years in 1960), the difference in life expectancy between the sexes narrowed between 1979 and 1988 (7.7 and 7.8 years throughout the period 1972–79, 7.1 years in 1984, and 6.9 years in 1988) and has subsequently fluctuated between 6.8 and 7.0 years.

Between 1991 and 1992, life expectancy for the white population increased from 76.3 years to a record high of 76.5 years, and for the black population, from 69.3 years to 69.6 years. Although the difference in life expectancy between the white and black populations narrowed from 7.6 years in 1970 to 5.7 years in 1982, it increased to 7.1 years in 1989 before declining to 7.0 years in 1990 and 1991, and 6.9 years in 1992.

Among the four race-sex groups (figure 3), white females continued to have the highest life expectancy at birth (79.8 years), followed by black females (73.9 years), white males (73.2 years), and black males (65.0 years). Between 1991 and 1992, life expectancy increased for black males (from 64.6 years in 1991 to 65.0 years in 1992) and for black females (from 73.8 in 1991 to 73.9 in 1992). Black males experienced an unprecedented decline in life expectancy every year for 1984–89 (4), but an annual increase in 1990, 1991, and 1992. However, life expectancy for black males was still 0.3 year below the peak life expectancy of 65.3 years attained in 1984. Before 1988 life expectancy for black females fluctuated, but life expectancy for black females increased from 1988 to 1992. Overall, the largest gain in life expectancy between 1980 and 1992 was for white males (2.5 years), followed by white females (1.7 years), black females (1.4 years), and black males (1.2 years).

The 1992 life table may be used to compare life expectancies at any age from birth onward. For example, a person who has reached age 65 years may look forward to living to an older age, on the average, than one who has reached 50 years. On the basis of mortality experienced in 1992, a person aged 50 years could expect to live an average of 29.3 more years for a total of 79.3 years, and a

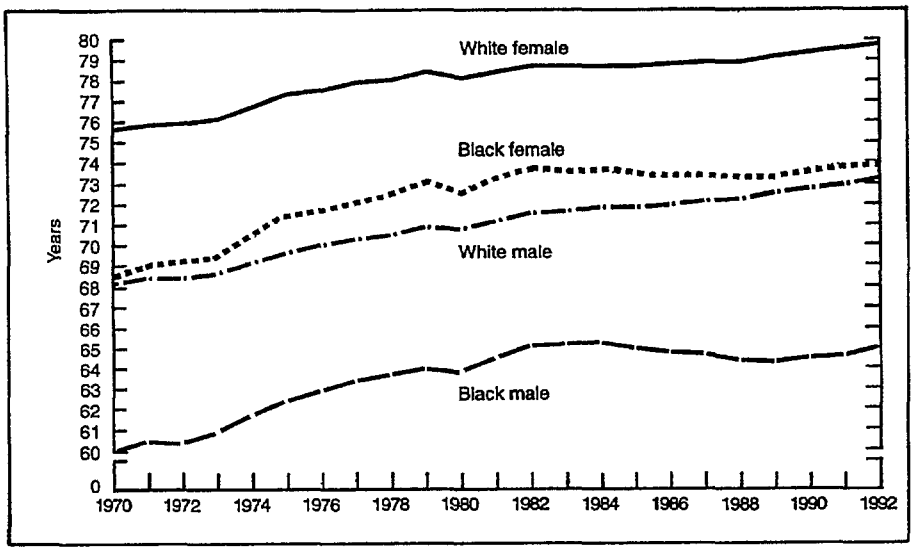


Figure 3. Life expectancy by sex: United States, 1970–1992

person aged 65 years could expect to live an average of 17.5 more years for a total of 82.5 years.

Cause of death

Deaths assigned to the 15 leading causes of death for the total population accounted for 86 percent of the total number of deaths in 1992 (table B). (For ranking procedures, see "Technical notes.") The ranking of 13 of the 15 leading causes of death for 1992 was unchanged from the list based on data for 1991. The rankings changed for only two of the causes. Suicide, the eighth leading cause between 1982 and 1991, and HIV infection, the ninth leading cause in 1991, switched rankings in 1992.

In 1992 the leading causes of death differed substantially by age. At the younger ages (the age group 1–4 years and each age group through 25–44 years), Accidents and adverse effects was the leading cause, while at the older ages chronic diseases were the leading causes—Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues for those aged 45–64 years and Diseases of heart for those aged 65 years and over. Within broad age groups for the white and black populations, the leading cause was the same except for the age groups 15–24 and 25–44 years. For the age group 15–24 years, the leading cause for the white population was Accidents and adverse effects, while the leading cause for the black population was Homicide and legal intervention. For the age group 25–44 years, the leading cause for the white population was Accidents and adverse effects, while the leading cause for the black population was HIV infection. For the age group 15–24 years and every age group through 65 years and over, Accidents and adverse effects ranked higher for the white population, while Homicide and legal intervention and HIV infection consistently ranked higher for the black population for all age groups under 65 years.

Trends in mortality based on age-adjusted death rates are shown in figure 4 and table C for 14 of the 15 leading causes of death for the total population for all ages. Age-adjusted rates for Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period are not discussed because deaths from this cause occur mainly among infants under 1 year.

For 11 of the leading causes of death for the total population, the age-adjusted death rates decreased between 1991 and 1992 (table C). These causes were Diseases of heart, Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, Cerebrovascular diseases, Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions, Accidents and adverse effects, Pneumonia and influenza, Suicide, Homicide and legal intervention, Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, Septicemia, and Atherosclerosis. The largest declines were for Atherosclerosis (7.7 percent), Pneumonia and influenza (5.2 percent), and Accidents and adverse effects (5.2 percent). Motor vehicle accidents, a component of Accidents and adverse effects, declined by 7.1 percent between 1991 and 1992. The declines for Diseases of heart, Cerebrovascular diseases, and Atherosclerosis were consistent with the generally downward trends observed since 1950. Accidents and adverse effects has exhibited a general downward trend since 1968,

Table B. Death rates and percent of total deaths for the 15 leading causes of death for the total population: United States, 1992

[Rates per 100,000 population]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Rate	Percent of total deaths
...	All causes	852.9	100.0
1	Diseases of heart	281.4	33.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	204.1	23.9
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	56.4	6.6
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	36.0	4.2
5	Accidents and adverse effects	34.0	4.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents	16.1	1.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	18.0	2.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza	29.7	3.5
7	Diabetes mellitus	19.6	2.3
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	13.2	1.5
9	Suicide	12.0	1.4
10	Homicide and legal intervention	10.0	1.2
11	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	9.9	1.2
12	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	8.7	1.0
13	Septicemia	7.7	0.9
14	Atherosclerosis	6.6	0.8
15	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	6.2	0.7
...	All other causes	117.6	13.8

[1]Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.

Table C. Age-adjusted death rates for 1992 and percent changes in age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death for the total population from 1991 to 1992 and 1979 to 1992: United States

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Age-adjusted death rates for 1992	Percent change from– 1991 to 1992	Percent change from– 1979 to 1992
...	All causes	504.5	-1.8	-12.6
1	Diseases of heart	144.3	-2.6	-27.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	133.1	-1.0	1.8
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	26.2	-2.2	-37.0
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	19.9	-1.0	36.3
5	Accidents and adverse effects	29.4	-5.2	-31.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents	15.8	-7.1	-31.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	13.7	-1.4	-30.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza	12.7	-5.2	13.4
7	Diabetes mellitus	11.9	0.8	21.4
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	12.6	11.5	---
9	Suicide	11.1	-2.6	-5.1
10	Homicide and legal intervention	10.5	-3.7	2.9
11	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.0	-3.6	-33.3
12	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	4.3	–	–
13	Septicemia	4.0	-2.4	73.9
14	Atherosclerosis	2.4	-7.7	-57.9
15	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period[2]	---	-5.2	-42.6

[1]Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.
[2]Inasmuch as deaths from this cause occur mainly among infants, percent changes are based on infant mortality rates instead of age-adjusted rates.

In 1988, HIV infection increased 21.8 percent; in 1989, 29.9 percent; in 1990, 12.6 percent; and in 1991, 15.3 percent. The age-adjusted death rate for HIV infection, 12.6, was a new record high. The age-adjusted death rate for Diabetes mellitus showed a much smaller increase for 1992, 1991, and 1990 (1.0 percent for each year) compared with the abrupt 14 percent increase in 1989. Diabetes mellitus mortality decreased from the late 1960's throughout the 1970's and remained at a plateau until 1988. The age-adjusted death rate for Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis remained unchanged between 1991 and 1992.

The very large decrease in mortality for Atherosclerosis and the very large increase for Diabetes mellitus that occurred between 1988 and 1989 may be because almost all States implemented a revision of the death certificate patterned after the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death. A large majority of these States altered the medical certification of death and instructions in such a way that physicians may have changed the way in which they report causes of death (5–7).

Mortality levels for each of the 15 leading causes of death for the total population were higher for males than for females (table D). Ten of the leading causes of death showed differentials in which death rates for males were at least 1.5 times those for females. The age-adjusted death rate for HIV infection, in which the death rate for males was 7.0 times that for females, was the largest differential. Other large differentials were for Suicide (4.3); Homicide and legal intervention (4.0); Accidents and adverse effects (2.6); Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (2.4); Diseases of heart (1.9); Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (1.7); Pneumonia and influenza (1.7); Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (1.5); and Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (1.5). The smallest sex difference in mortality was for Diabetes mellitus, with a male-to-female ratio of 1.1.

For females the age-adjusted death rate for all causes combined decreased by 1.6 percent between 1991 and 1992. The rates for eight of the leading causes of death for the total population decreased for females, including Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; Cerebrovascular diseases; Accidents and adverse effects; Pneumonia and influenza; Homicide; Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; and Atherosclerosis. Increases in rates occurred for two leading causes—HIV infection and Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis. The rate for four causes, Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions, Diabetes mellitus, Suicide, and Septicemia were unchanged.

The increase in the death rate for the female population aged 35–44 years between 1991 and 1992 was primarily due to an increase in the rate for HIV infection. Decreases in death rates for ages 1–4, 5–14, 15–24, and 25–34 years were primarily due to decreases in the rates for Accidents and adverse effects; while decreases for ages 65–74, 75–84, and 85 years and over were due to decreases in the rates for Diseases of heart.

For males the age-adjusted death rate for all causes combined declined by 2.1 percent between 1991 and 1992. The rates for 11 of the leading causes of death for the total population decreased for males, including Diseases of heart; Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; Cerebrovascular diseases; Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Accidents and adverse effects; Pneumonia and influenza; Suicide; Homicide and legal intervention; Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; Septicemia; and Atherosclerosis. Increases in the age-adjusted death rate occurred for Diabetes mellitus; HIV infection; and Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis. For males the largest increase was for HIV infection (10.9 percent). Between 1991 and 1992 the age-adjusted death rate for Motor vehicle accidents, a component of Accidents and adverse effects, continued the decline observed between 1988 and 1991.

The increase in the death rate for the male population aged 35–44 years between 1991 and 1992 was primarily due to an increase in the rate for HIV infection. Decreases in death rates for ages 1–4, 5–14, 15–24, and 25–34 years were primarily due to decreases in the rates for Accidents and adverse effects;

Table D. Ratio of age-adjusted death rates for 15 leading causes of death for the total population by sex and race: United States, 1992

Rank order[1]	Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Ratio of– Male to female	Ratio of– Black to white
...	All causes	1.72	1.61
1	Diseases of heart	1.88	1.48
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	1.45	1.37
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	1.18	1.86
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	1.70	0.81
5	Accidents and adverse effects	2.63	1.27
...	Motor vehicle accidents	2.35	1.03
...	All other accidents and adverse effects	2.97	1.57
6	Pneumonia and influenza	1.69	1.44
7	Diabetes mellitus	1.14	2.41
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	6.97	3.69
9	Suicide	4.28	0.58
10	Homicide and legal intervention	3.98	6.46
11	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	2.42	1.48
12	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1.53	2.76
13	Septicemia	1.28	2.71
14	Atherosclerosis	1.33	1.08
15	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period[2]	1.22	3.21

[1]Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.
[2]Inasmuch as deaths from these causes occur mainly among infants, ratios are based on infant mortality rates instead of age-adjusted death rates.

while decreases for ages 45–54 years and each age group through 85 years and over were due to decreases in the rates for Diseases of heart.

Mortality was higher for the black population than for the white population for most of the leading causes of death for the total population (table D). The largest differential was for Homicide and legal intervention, for which the age-adjusted death rate for the black population was 6.5 times that of the white population. Other causes for which the differential was large include HIV infection (3.7); Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (2.8); Septicemia (2.7); Diabetes mellitus (2.4); Cerebrovascular diseases (1.9); Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (1.5); and Diseases of heart (1.5). Age-adjusted rates for the black population were lower than those for the white population for two leading causes of death—Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions and Suicide.

For the white population, decreases in age-adjusted rates occurred for 10 of the total population's leading causes of death. The largest decrease was for Atherosclerosis (7.7 percent). Only one leading cause increased for the white population, HIV infection (8.9 percent).

The increase in the death rate for the white population aged 35–44 years between 1991 and 1992 was primarily due to an increase in the rate for HIV infection. Decreases in the death rates for the white population aged 1–4, 5–14, 15–24, and 25–34 years were primarily due to decreases in the rates for Accidents and adverse effects; while decreases for ages 65–74, 75–84, and 85 years and over were due to decreases in the rates for Diseases of heart.

For the black population, age-adjusted death rates were lower in 1992 than in 1991 for 11 of the total population's leading causes of death. The largest decrease was for Atherosclerosis (10.3 percent). The only leading cause that increased for the black population was HIV infection (17.5 percent).

The increase in the death rate for the black population aged 35–44 years between 1991 and 1992 was primarily due to an increase in the rate for HIV infection. Decreases in the death rates for the black population aged 1–4, 5–14, 15–24, and 25–34 years between 1991 and 1992 were primarily due to a decrease in the rate for Accidents and adverse effects; while decreases for ages 55–64, 65–74, and 75–84 years were due to decreases in the rates for Diseases of heart.

Despite increases in HIV infection and Diabetes mellitus, the overall life expectancy improved to 75.8 years in 1992 primarily because of decreases in mortality from Diseases of heart and Accidents and adverse effects. (For discussion of contribution to change in life expectancy, see "Technical notes.") Among white males, life expectancy improved by 0.3 year between 1991 and 1992 because of decreases in Diseases of heart and Accidents and adverse effects although rates for HIV infection increased. The improvement in life expectancy for white females also reflected decreases in Diseases of heart but was limited to a gain of 0.2 year because of increases in Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues and Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. For black males, improvements in mortality from Accidents and adverse effects and Diseases of heart were the causes of death that principally contributed to the 0.4-year gain in life expectancy. This gain occurred despite offsetting increases in HIV infection. The life expectancy for black females improved by 0.1 year, in part, because of decreasing rates for Diseases of heart.

The life expectancy for white males was 8.2 years higher than that for black males in 1992. Specific causes of death with much lower mortality for white males influenced this difference. The causes of death contributing the most to this difference were Homicide and legal intervention and Diseases of heart. The life expectancy for white females was 5.9 years higher than that for black females in 1992. The causes of death contributing the most to this difference were Diseases of heart and Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.

HIV infection

In 1992 a total of 33,566 deaths were reported as due to HIV infection, 13.6 percent more than the 29,555 deaths in 1991. Of these deaths, 60 percent (20,161 deaths) were for white males; 27 percent (8,925) for black males; 7 percent (2,453) for black females; and 5 percent (1,760 deaths) were for white females. The

largest numbers for males and females were for the age groups 25–34 and 35–44 years. Although the numbers of deaths were greatest for white males, the age-adjusted death rates and almost all age-specific death rates were highest for black males, followed by white males, black females, and white females.

Overall, HIV infection was ranked as the eighth leading cause of death in 1992. For the black population, it ranked sixth; and for the white population, it ranked ninth among the leading causes of death. For males of all races combined, HIV infection was the seventh leading cause of death; while for females, it did not rank among the 10 leading causes.

By age HIV infection ranked among the 10 leading causes of death for ages 1–4, 5–14, 15–24, 25–44, and 45–64 years. HIV infection ranked seventh for ages 1–4 years, seventh for ages 5–14 years, sixth for ages 15–24 years, second for ages 25–44 years, and eighth for ages 45–64 years. Although HIV infection was the seventh leading cause for ages 1–4 years, the number of deaths due to this cause was relatively small—161 deaths, or 2 percent of deaths from all causes for that age group.

Hispanic deaths

Leading causes of death for all age groups combined for the Hispanic population differ by rank and cause from those for the non-Hispanic white population in an area comprised of 48 States and the District of Columbia (see "Technical notes"). Although the two leading causes of death—Diseases of heart and Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues—are the same for both groups, they accounted for 59 percent of all deaths in 1992 for the non-Hispanic white population but for only 43 percent of the deaths for the Hispanic population.

Major differences in leading causes of death between the two groups were as follows: Of the 10 leading causes of death for the Hispanic population, two—Homicide and legal intervention (5th leading cause), and Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (10th)—were not among the 10 leading causes for the non-Hispanic white population. Conversely, two of the leading causes for the non-Hispanic white population were not among the 10 leading causes for the Hispanic population, including Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (fourth) and Suicide (eighth).

Differences in the ranking of the leading causes of death between the two population groups largely reflect differences in age composition between the two groups; that is, the Hispanic population has a greater proportion of young persons, and, accordingly, a larger proportion of deaths due to causes that are more prevalent at younger ages. Within broad age groups, leading causes were more similar between the two population groups. However, even within age categories some differences exist. Homicide and legal intervention consistently ranked higher for the Hispanic population than for the non-Hispanic white population for all age groups between 15–24 years and 45–64 years. HIV infection for the Hispanic population aged 1–14, 15–24, 25–44, and 45–64 years consistently ranked higher than that for the non-Hispanic white population for these same age groups. Diabetes mellitus and Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis ranked higher for the Hispanic population aged 45–64 years and 65 years and over.

Firearm deaths

Beginning with this report, deaths from firearm injuries are shown. The category includes firearm deaths that were accidents, suicides, and homicides, as well as those for which the manner of death could not be determined (for firearm deaths, see "Technical notes").

In 1992 a total of 37,776 persons died from firearm injuries in the United States. This number was 1.4 percent lower than the 38,317 deaths in 1991. Firearm suicide and homicide, the two major component causes, accounted for 48 and 47 percent, respectively, of all firearm injury deaths in 1992.

Of the 37,776 firearm injury deaths in 1992, 59 percent were for white males, 25 percent for black males, 10 percent for white females, and 3.5 percent for black females. The largest number of deaths for this cause for males and females were for age groups 15–24 and 25–34 years. Although the numbers of deaths were highest for white males, the age-adjusted and age-specific death rates for firearm injuries were highest for black males, followed by white males, black females, and white females.

In 1992 the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries was 14.9 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard million population, compared with a rate of 15.2 in 1991. The rate decreased by 14.2 percent between 1980 and 1985 but increased every year between 1987 and 1991. The age-adjusted death rate decreased between 1991 and 1992 for white males, white females, and black males, while remaining unchanged for black females. The rate for males was 6.3 times the rate for females, and the rate for the black population was 3.0 times that of the white population.

In 1992 the age-specific death rate years for firearm homicide deaths peaked at ages 15–24 years for white and black males, while the firearm suicide deaths peaked at ages 75–84 years.

Drug-induced deaths

In 1992 a total of 11,703 persons died of drug-induced causes in the United States. The category drug-induced causes includes not only deaths from dependent and nondependent use of drugs (legal and illegal use), but also poisoning from medically prescribed and other drugs. It excludes accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use (for drug-induced causes, see "Technical notes"). The age-adjusted death rate for drug-induced causes in 1992 was 4.3 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard million population. The rate increased by 35 percent from 1983 to 1988, then declined 14 percent between 1988 and 1990, and increased by 19 percent from 1990 to 1992. The age-adjusted death rate for drug-induced causes for males was 2.1 times the rate for females, and the rate for the black population was 1.7 times that for the white population.

Alcohol-induced deaths

In 1992 a total of 19,568 persons died of alcohol-induced causes in the United States. The category alcohol-induced causes includes not only deaths from dependent and nondependent use of alcohol, but also accidental poisoning by

alcohol. It excludes accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use (for alcohol-induced causes, see "Technical notes"). The age-adjusted death rate for alcohol-induced causes in 1992 was 6.8 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard million population, the same rate as in 1991. The rate decreased by 20 percent from 1980 to 1986, increased by 9 percent from 1986 to 1989, and then decreased by 7 percent from 1989 to 1991. The age-adjusted death rate for alcohol-induced causes for males was 3.5 times the rate for females, and the rate for the black population was 2.2 times the rate for the white population.

Marital status

About 90 percent of the persons 15 years of age and over who died in 1992 had been married. The proportion was larger for females (92 percent) than for males (87 percent) and for the white population (90 percent) than for the black population (80 percent). The proportion who were widowed at the time of death was considerably greater for women (57 percent) than for men (18 percent), but about the same for both major race groups—38 percent of the white population and 33 percent of the black population. Some of the differences between groups can be accounted for by differences in age composition.

Educational attainment

In an area comprised of 42 States and the District of Columbia, about 60 percent of the persons who died in 1992 had completed high school (see "Technical notes"). In 1992 the percent was the same for males and females (60 percent), but somewhat different for the white population (62 percent) compared with the black population (47 percent). The same proportion of white females and white males (62 percent) who died in 1992 had completed high school. The proportion who had completed 4 years of college was smaller for white females (9.3 percent) than for white males (13.6 percent). A similar proportion of black females and black males had completed high school (47 percent). Slightly more black females (6.2 percent) than black males (5.2 percent) had completed 4 years of college at the time of death.

Infant mortality

There were 34,628 deaths of infants under 1 year of age (table E) in 1992 compared with 36,766 in the previous year. The infant mortality rate of 8.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births was the lowest final rate ever recorded for the United States (figure 5). It represented a decline of 4.5 percent from the rate of 8.9 for the previous year. The mortality rate for white infants declined 5.5 percent (7.3 in 1991 compared with 6.9 in 1992); and the rate for black infants declined 4.5 percent (17.6 in 1991 compared with 16.8 in 1992).

In 1992 the infant mortality rate for black infants (16.8) was 2.4 times the rate for white infants (6.9), the same ratio as in the previous year. Historically, the ratio has been increasing (8).

Between 1991 and 1992 the neonatal mortality rate declined by 3.6 percent, from 5.6 to 5.4 deaths for infants under 28 days per 1,000 live births. For white infants the rate declined from 4.5 to 4.3, and for black infants the rate declined from 11.2 to 10.8. Neonatal mortality rates historically have declined for both races although the declines have been more rapid for the white population (8).

The postneonatal mortality rate—deaths to infants 28 days to 11 months per 1,000 live births—declined by 8.8 percent, from 3.4 to 3.1 deaths. For white infants the postneonatal mortality rate declined from 2.8 to 2.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, and for black infants the rate declined from 6.3 to 6.0. The historical trend for postneonatal mortality was of more rapid declines in postneonatal mortality for black than for white infants (8).

Among the 10 leading causes of infant death, the first 4—Congenital anomalies, Sudden infant death syndrome, Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight, and Respiratory distress syndrome—accounted for just over half (53 percent) of all infant deaths in 1992; and the remaining 6 causes accounted for only 16 percent of all infant deaths. The list of the 10 leading causes of infant death was unchanged between 1991 and 1992, but the rankings for 4 of the leading causes of infant death changed slightly between 1991 and 1992. Infections specific to the perinatal period, the eighth leading cause in 1991, and Accidents and adverse effects, the seventh leading cause in 1991, switched rankings in 1992. Pneumonia and influenza, the 9th leading cause in 1991, and Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia, the 10th leading cause in 1991, also switched rankings in 1992.

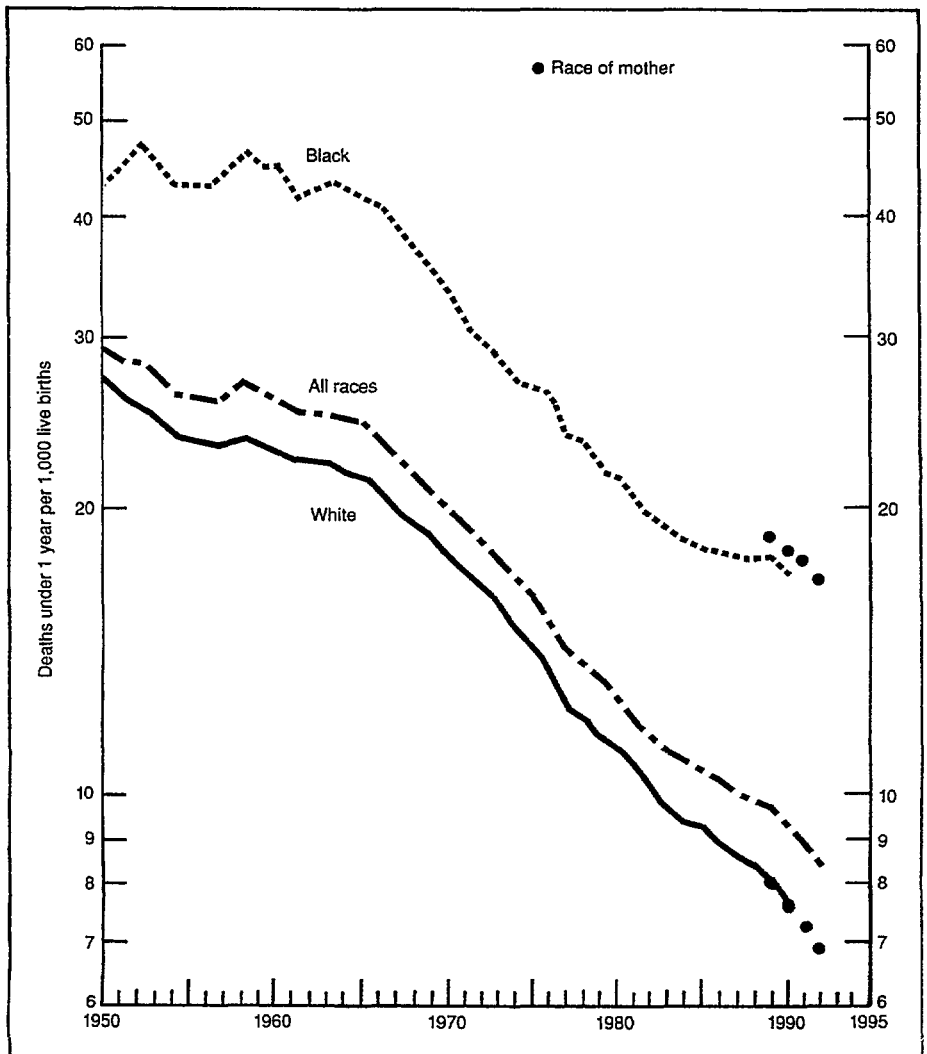
Between 1991 and 1992 the infant mortality rate decreased for 6 of the 10 leading causes of infant death, increased for 3 causes, and remained unchanged for 1 cause. The largest decreases were for Respiratory distress syndrome (18.7 percent), Accidents and adverse effects (14.1 percent), and Sudden infant death syndrome (7.5 percent). Mortality rates for Respiratory distress syndrome and Accidents and adverse effects have been declining over time (3,8). The three increases were for Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (4.3 percent); Infections specific to the perinatal period (3.7 percent); and Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (3.4 percent). The causes

Table E. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths and mortality rates, by race and sex: United States, 1992

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days to 11 months) deaths per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Race and sex	Infant		Neonatal		Postneonatal	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All races[1]	34,628	851.9	21,849	537.5	12,779	314.4
Male	19,545	938.7	12,157	583.9	7,388	354.8
Female	15,083	760.6	9,692	488.8	5,391	271.9
White	22,164	692.3	13,915	434.6	8,249	257.6
Male	12,625	769.0	7,744	471.7	4,881	297.3
Female	9,539	611.5	6,171	395.6	3,368	215.9
Black	11,348	1,684.6	7,296	1,083.1	4,052	601.5
Male	6,298	1,837.6	4,056	1,183.5	2,242	654.2
Female	5,050	1,526.1	3,240	979.1	1,810	547.0

[1] Includes races other than white and black.



NOTES: Infant deaths are classified by race of decedent. Beginning in 1989, live births are classified by race of mother and from 1950-90, by race of child; see Technical notes.

Figure 5. Infant mortality rates by race: United States, 1950–92

contributing the most to the improvement in the overall infant mortality rate were Respiratory distress syndrome and Sudden infant death syndrome. The increasing rate for Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes was the principal cause preventing the infant mortality rate from decreasing more than it did.

Differences between infant mortality rates for white and black infants by cause are reflected in differences in ranking of the leading causes of infant death as well as in differences in cause-specific infant mortality rates. Congenital anomalies was the leading cause of death for white infants, followed by Sudden infant death syndrome, Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight, and Respiratory distress syndrome. Together these four causes accounted for 55 percent of white infant deaths. In contrast, for black infants the leading cause of death was Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight, followed by Congenital anomalies, Sudden infant death syndrome, and Respiratory distress syndrome. These four causes accounted for 50 percent of all black infant deaths.

Although the difference between black and white infant mortality rates varied by cause, the risk was higher for black than for white infants for all the leading causes. Expressed as the ratio of the infant mortality rate for black infants to that for white infants, beginning with the highest ratio, the leading causes ranked are Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (5.0); Pneumonia and influenza (2.9); Respiratory distress syndrome and Infections specific to the perinatal period (2.5 each); Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (2.3); Sudden infant death syndrome, Accidents and adverse effects, and Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (2.2 each); Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (2.1); and Congenital anomalies (1.2).

Beginning with this report, the live birth data used as denominators for calculating infant mortality rates have been retabulated by race of mother for the years 1980–88. This change makes these rates consistent with those for the years since 1989 when the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) began to tabulate births by race of mother. Before 1989 infant mortality rates had been calculated with live births tabulated by race of child (For additional detail, see "Technical notes.")

Hispanic infant mortality

The infant mortality rate was 6.8 deaths to Hispanic infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in an area comprised of 48 States and the District of Columbia. This was the same as the rate for non-Hispanic white infants. Among specified subgroups of the Hispanic population, the mortality rate for Mexican infants was 6.8 deaths to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, 7.8 for Puerto Rican infants, and 6.2 for Cuban infants. Infant mortality rates by specified Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic origin may be somewhat understated (see "Technical notes").

Maternal mortality

In 1992, 318 women were reported to have died of maternal causes (table F), compared with 323 in 1991. As in previous years, the number does not include all deaths occurring to pregnant women, but only to those deaths assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (ICD–9 Nos. 630–676). The maternal mortality rate for 1992 was

Table F. Maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates, by race: United States, 1992

[Maternal deaths are those assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, category numbers 630–676 *Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975*. Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Race	Number	Rate
All races	318	7.8
White	161	5.0
All other	157	18.2
Black	140	20.8

7.8 deaths per 100,000 live births, compared with a rate of 7.9 in 1991. The difference in the rate between the 2 years was not statistically significant.

Black women have a higher risk of maternal death than white women. In 1992 the maternal mortality rate for black women was 20.8, 4.2 times the rate of 5.0 for white women. The change in the tabulation by race of live births beginning with data for 1989 affects maternal mortality rates by race as it does infant mortality rates because counts of live births comprise the denominator of maternal mortality rates (see "Technical notes").

Report of autopsy

For 1992 all States requested information on the death certificate as to whether autopsies were performed. They were reported as performed on 224,071 decedents, or 10.3 percent of the deaths that occurred in 1992, a reduction from the 10.8 percent reported for the previous year. This continues the downward trend in the percent of deaths autopsied. The percent autopsied for all causes of death combined was heavily influenced by the low rates for the three leading causes of death—Diseases of heart (7 percent); Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (3 percent); and Cerebrovascular diseases (3 percent). Among the 15 leading causes of death, the highest percents reported were for traumatic causes—Homicide and legal intervention (97 percent), Suicide (56 percent), and Accidents and adverse effects (49 percent). The highest percents for nontraumatic causes were for Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (22 percent) and Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (15 percent).

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List of detailed tables

Table 1. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–92

[Crude rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning 1970, excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies in reporting race on the death certificate; see Technical notes]

Year	*All races*[1]			*White*			*Black*			*American Indian*[2]			*Asian or Pacific Islander*[3]		
	Both sexes	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
							Number								
1992	2,175,613	1,122,336	1,053,277	1,873,781	956,957	916,824	269,219	146,630	122,589	8,953	5,181	3,772	23,660	13,568	10,092
1991	2,169,518	1,121,665	1,047,853	1,868,904	956,497	912,407	269,525	147,331	122,194	8,621	4,948	3,673	22,173	12,727	9,446
1990	2,148,463	1,113,417	1,035,046	1,853,254	950,812	902,442	265,498	145,359	120,139	8,316	4,877	3,439	21,127	12,211	8,916
1989	2,150,466	1,114,190	1,036,276	1,853,841	950,852	902,989	267,642	146,393	121,249	8,614	5,066	3,548	20,042	11,688	8,354
1988	2,167,999	1,125,540	1,042,459	1,876,906	965,419	911,487	264,019	144,228	119,791	7,917	4,617	3,300	18,963	11,155	7,808
1987	2,123,323	1,107,958	1,015,365	1,843,067	953,382	889,685	254,814	139,551	115,263	7,602	4,432	3,170	17,689	10,496	7,193
1986	2,105,361	1,104,005	1,001,356	1,831,083	952,554	878,529	250,326	137,214	113,112	7,301	4,365	2,936	16,514	9,795	6,719
1985	2,086,440	1,097,758	988,682	1,819,054	950,455	868,599	244,207	133,610	110,597	7,154	4,181	2,973	15,887	9,441	6,446
1984	2,039,369	1,076,514	962,855	1,781,897	934,529	847,368	235,884	129,147	106,737	6,949	4,117	2,832	14,483	8,627	5,856
1983	2,019,201	1,071,923	947,278	1,765,582	931,779	833,803	233,124	127,911	105,213	6,839	4,064	2,775	13,554	8,126	5,428
1982	1,974,797	1,056,440	918,357	1,729,085	919,239	809,846	226,513	125,610	100,903	6,679	3,974	2,705	12,430	7,564	4,866
1981	1,977,981	1,063,772	914,209	1,731,233	925,490	805,743	228,560	127,296	101,264	6,608	4,016	2,592	11,475	6,908	4,567
1980	1,989,841	1,075,078	914,763	1,738,607	933,878	804,729	233,135	130,138	102,997	6,923	4,193	2,730	11,071	6,809	4,262
1979	1,913,841	1,044,959	868,882	1,676,145	910,137	766,008	220,818	124,433	96,385	6,728	4,171	2,557	---	---	---
1978	1,927,788	1,055,290	872,498	1,689,722	920,123	769,599	221,340	124,663	96,677	6,959	4,343	2,616	---	---	---
1977	1,899,597	1,046,243	853,354	1,664,100	912,670	751,430	220,076	123,894	96,182	6,454	4,019	2,435	---	---	---
1976	1,909,440	1,051,983	857,457	1,674,989	918,589	756,400	219,442	123,977	95,465	6,300	3,883	2,417	---	---	---
1975	1,892,879	1,050,819	842,060	1,660,366	917,804	742,562	217,932	123,770	94,162	6,166	3,838	2,328	---	---	---
1970	1,921,031	1,078,478	842,553	1,682,096	942,437	739,659	225,647	127,540	98,107	5,675	3,391	2,284	---	---	---
1960	1,711,982	975,648	736,334	1,505,335	860,857	644,478	196,010	107,701	88,309	4,528	2,658	1,870	---	---	---
1950	1,452,454	827,749	624,705	1,276,085	731,366	544,719	169,606	92,004	77,602	4,440	2,497	1,943	---	---	---
1940	1,417,269	791,003	626,266	1,231,223	690,901	540,322	178,743	95,517	83,226	4,791	2,527	2,264	---	---	---
							Death rate								
1992	852.9	901.6	806.5	880.0	917.2	844.3	850.5	977.5	736.2	417.7	487.7	348.9	283.1	332.7	235.8
1991	860.3	912.1	811.0	886.2	926.2	847.7	864.9	998.7	744.5	407.2	471.2	343.9	277.3	325.6	231.1
1990	863.8	918.4	812.0	888.0	930.9	846.9	871.0	1,008.0	747.9	402.8	476.4	330.4	283.3	334.3	234.3
1989	871.3	926.3	818.9	893.2	936.5	851.8	887.9	1,026.7	763.2	430.5	510.7	351.3	280.9	334.5	229.4
1988	886.7	945.1	831.2	910.5	957.9	865.3	888.3	1,026.1	764.6	411.7	485.0	339.9	282.0	339.0	227.4
1987	876.4	939.3	816.7	900.1	952.7	849.8	868.9	1,006.2	745.7	410.7	483.8	339.0	278.9	338.3	222.0
1986	876.7	944.7	812.3	900.1	958.6	844.3	864.9	1,002.6	741.5	409.5	494.9	325.9	276.2	335.1	219.9
1985	876.9	948.6	809.1	900.4	963.6	840.1	854.8	989.3	734.2	416.4	492.5	342.5	283.4	344.6	224.9
1984	864.8	938.8	794.7	887.8	954.1	824.6	836.1	968.5	717.4	419.6	502.7	338.4	275.9	336.5	218.1
1983	863.7	943.2	788.4	885.4	957.7	816.4	836.6	971.2	715.9	428.5	515.1	343.9	276.1	339.1	216.1
1982	852.4	938.4	771.2	873.1	951.8	798.2	823.4	966.2	695.5	434.5	522.9	348.1	271.3	338.3	207.4
1981	862.0	954.0	775.0	880.4	965.2	799.8	842.4	992.6	707.7	445.6	547.9	345.6	272.3	336.2	211.5
1980	878.3	976.9	785.3	892.5	983.3	806.1	875.4	1,034.1	733.3	487.4	597.1	380.1	296.9	375.3	222.5
1979	852.2	957.5	752.7	865.2	963.3	771.8	839.3	999.6	695.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
1978	868.0	977.5	764.5	880.2	982.7	782.7	855.1	1,016.8	709.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
1977	864.4	978.9	756.0	874.6	983.0	771.3	864.0	1,026.0	718.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	877.6	993.8	767.6	887.7	997.3	783.1	875.0	1,041.6	724.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	878.5	1,002.0	761.4	886.9	1,004.1	775.1	882.5	1,055.4	726.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1970	945.3	1,090.3	807.8	946.3	1,086.7	812.6	999.3	1,186.6	829.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960	954.7	1,104.5	809.2	947.8	1,098.5	800.9	1,038.6	1,181.7	905.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
1950	963.8	1,106.1	823.5	945.7	1,089.5	803.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1940	1,076.4	1,197.4	954.6	1,041.5	1,162.2	919.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–92—Con.

[Crude rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Beginning 1970, excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies in reporting race on the death certificate; see Technical notes]

Year	*All races*[1]			*White*			*Black*			*American Indian*[2]			*Asian or Pacific Islander*[3]		
	Both sexes	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*	*Both sexes*	*Male*	*Female*
	Age-adjusted death rate[4]														
1992	504.5	656.0	380.3	477.5	620.9	359.9	767.5	1,026.9	568.4	453.1	579.6	343.1	285.8	364.1	220.5
1991	513.7	669.9	386.5	486.8	634.4	366.3	780.7	1,048.8	575.1	441.8	562.6	335.9	283.2	360.2	218.3
1990	520.2	680.2	390.6	492.8	644.3	369.9	789.2	1,061.3	581.6	445.1	573.1	335.1	297.6	377.8	228.9
1989	528.0	689.3	397.3	499.6	652.2	376.0	805.9	1,082.8	594.3	475.7	622.8	353.4	295.8	378.9	225.2
1988	539.9	706.1	406.1	512.8	671.3	385.3	809.7	1,083.0	601.0	456.3	585.7	343.2	300.2	385.4	226.5
1987	539.2	706.8	404.6	513.7	674.2	384.8	796.4	1,063.6	592.4	456.7	580.8	351.3	297.0	386.2	221.3
1986	544.8	716.2	407.6	520.1	684.9	388.1	796.8	1,061.9	594.1	451.4	591.6	328.4	296.7	385.3	220.3
1985	548.9	723.0	410.3	524.9	693.3	391.0	793.6	1,053.4	594.8	468.2	602.6	353.3	305.7	396.9	228.5
1984	548.1	721.6	410.5	525.2	693.6	391.7	783.3	1,035.9	590.1	476.9	614.2	347.3	299.4	386.0	223.0
1983	552.5	729.4	412.5	529.4	701.6	393.3	787.4	1,037.5	595.3	485.9	634.0	360.1	298.9	388.6	218.0
1982	554.7	734.2	411.9	532.3	706.8	393.6	782.1	1,035.4	585.9	494.3	634.6	371.6	293.6	389.2	212.8
1981	568.6	753.8	420.8	544.8	724.8	401.5	807.0	1,068.8	602.7	514.0	676.7	368.5	293.2	382.3	213.9
1980	585.8	777.2	432.6	559.4	745.3	411.1	842.5	1,112.8	631.1	564.1	732.5	414.1	315.6	416.6	224.6
1979	577.0	768.6	423.1	551.9	738.4	402.5	812.1	1,073.3	605.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
1978	595.0	791.4	437.4	569.5	761.1	416.4	831.8	1,093.9	622.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
1977	602.1	801.3	441.8	575.7	770.6	419.6	849.3	1,112.1	639.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	618.5	820.9	455.0	591.3	789.3	432.5	870.5	1,138.3	654.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	630.4	837.2	462.5	602.2	804.3	439.0	890.8	1,163.0	670.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
1970	714.3	931.6	532.5	679.6	893.4	501.7	1,044.0	1,318.6	814.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960	760.9	949.3	590.6	727.0	917.7	555.0	1,073.3	1,246.1	916.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
1950	841.5	1,001.6	688.4	800.4	963.1	645.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1940	1,076.1	1,213.0	938.9	1,017.2	1,155.1	879.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1]For 1940–91 includes deaths among races not shown separately; see Technical notes.
[2]Includes deaths among Aleuts and Eskimos.
[3]Includes deaths among Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, and other Asian or Pacific Islander.
[4]For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 2. Deaths and death rates, by age, race, and sex: United States, 1992

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies in reporting race on the death certificate; see Technical notes]

Age	All races			White			Black			American Indian[1]			Asian or Pacific Islander[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number														
All ages	2,175,613	1,122,336	1,053,277	1,873,781	956,957	916,824	269,219	146,630	122,589	8,953	5,181	3,772	23,660	13,568	10,092
Under 1 year	34,628	19,545	15,083	22,164	12,625	9,539	11,348	6,298	5,050	393	221	172	723	401	322
1–4 years	6,764	3,809	2,955	4,685	2,690	1,995	1,799	965	834	127	67	60	153	87	66
5–9 years	3,739	2,231	1,508	2,690	1,605	1,085	894	529	365	54	33	21	101	64	37
10–14 years	4,454	2,849	1,605	3,299	2,093	1,206	982	633	349	61	48	13	112	75	37
15–19 years	14,411	10,747	3,664	10,308	7,440	2,868	3,583	2,923	660	206	155	51	314	229	85
20–24 years	20,137	15,460	4,677	14,033	10,696	3,337	5,399	4,246	1,153	279	212	67	426	306	120
25–29 years	24,314	18,032	6,282	17,051	12,825	4,226	6,559	4,695	1,864	293	228	65	411	284	127
30–34 years	34,167	24,863	9,304	24,450	18,210	6,240	8,836	6,083	2,753	378	253	125	503	317	186
35–39 years	42,089	29,641	12,448	30,127	21,690	8,437	10,965	7,308	3,657	403	272	131	594	371	223
40–44 years	49,201	33,354	15,847	35,886	24,726	11,160	12,213	7,949	4,264	366	246	120	736	433	303
45–49 years	56,533	36,622	19,911	43,451	28,343	15,108	11,753	7,493	4,260	431	280	151	898	506	392
50–54 years	68,497	42,649	25,848	53,689	33,681	20,008	13,252	8,021	5,231	487	308	179	1,069	639	430
55–59 years	94,582	58,083	36,499	75,750	47,042	28,708	16,727	9,824	6,903	668	392	276	1,437	825	612
60–64 years	146,409	88,797	57,612	122,213	74,994	47,219	21,669	12,380	9,289	719	408	311	1,808	1,015	793
65–69 years	211,071	124,228	86,843	180,788	107,427	73,361	27,011	14,946	12,065	818	454	364	2,454	1,401	1,053
70–74 years	266,845	149,937	116,908	234,117	132,273	101,844	29,124	15,580	13,544	849	457	392	2,755	1,627	1,128
75–79 years	301,736	158,257	143,479	270,238	142,422	127,816	27,875	13,782	14,093	799	422	377	2,824	1,631	1,193
80–84 years	308,116	141,640	166,476	279,507	128,484	151,023	25,260	11,253	14,007	721	354	367	2,628	1,549	1,079
85 years and over	487,446	161,236	326,210	448,984	147,419	301,565	33,856	11,646	22,210	900	370	530	3,706	1,801	1,905
Not stated	474	356	118	351	272	79	114	76	38	1	1	–	8	7	1
	Death rate														
All ages[3]	852.9	901.6	806.5	880.0	917.2	844.3	850.5	977.5	736.2	417.7	487.7	348.9	283.1	332.7	235.8
Under 1 year[4]	865.7	956.6	770.8	701.8	780.9	618.7	1,786.0	1,957.9	1,609.7	939.2	1,057.5	821.2	439.8	477.7	400.2
1–4 years	43.6	48.0	39.0	38.1	42.6	33.3	73.2	77.6	68.7	72.0	74.7	69.3	26.9	29.9	23.8
5–9 years	20.4	23.7	16.8	18.3	21.3	15.2	32.1	37.5	26.6	25.1	30.1	19.8	15.4	19.1	11.5
10–14 years	24.6	30.7	18.2	22.8	28.2	17.2	35.3	44.9	25.4	28.3	44.0	*	16.9	22.2	11.3
15–19 years	84.3	122.4	44.0	75.6	106.0	43.3	135.5	218.4	50.5	110.8	163.7	55.9	49.7	70.6	27.6
20–24 years	105.7	159.4	50.1	91.0	135.4	44.3	200.7	321.0	84.3	149.7	218.0	75.2	57.4	80.8	33.1
25–29 years	120.5	178.0	62.5	103.2	153.3	51.9	241.3	361.7	131.3	160.2	245.2	72.4	53.8	75.4	32.8
30–34 years	153.5	224.0	83.3	132.4	195.8	68.1	316.0	464.4	185.2	203.2	275.3	132.8	61.4	79.9	44.1
35–39 years	199.5	282.8	117.2	171.2	245.5	96.3	427.0	609.6	267.1	240.8	334.0	152.4	77.6	101.5	55.8
40–44 years	261.6	359.1	166.5	226.3	312.2	140.6	570.7	803.2	370.7	257.3	355.9	164.1	110.4	139.6	85.0
45–49 years	368.0	485.7	254.6	328.6	432.5	226.5	762.4	1,065.7	508.0	391.5	522.4	267.3	184.9	219.6	153.5
50–54 years	568.2	728.1	417.1	518.6	663.4	379.3	1,054.9	1,419.3	757.0	577.6	759.7	408.9	295.2	366.5	229.0
55–59 years	902.1	1,156.5	668.2	835.1	1,071.5	613.4	1,579.0	2,103.6	1,165.4	997.2	1,229.3	786.3	500.4	620.6	396.8
60–64 years	1,402.2	1,815.2	1,038.2	1,334.9	1,729.7	979.7	2,204.1	2,924.3	1,659.5	1,303.7	1,574.4	1,063.8	729.6	948.4	563.3
65–69 years	2,114.8	2,775.4	1,577.7	2,042.6	2,688.5	1,511.0	3,075.9	4,029.1	2,378.8	1,819.9	2,219.3	1,486.3	1,189.4	1,576.7	896.4
70–74 years	3,146.8	4,109.3	2,419.9	3,073.0	4,012.4	2,356.4	4,278.6	5,724.9	3,315.3	2,541.5	3,145.9	2,076.5	1,872.3	2,486.2	1,380.5
75–79 years	4,705.9	6,202.4	3,716.8	4,662.2	6,148.8	3,672.7	5,596.3	7,502.0	4,482.7	3,434.9	4,410.5	2,753.2	3,001.3	3,882.7	2,290.5
80–84 years	7,429.1	9,726.0	6,186.1	7,391.0	9,700.5	6,146.1	8,400.8	10,969.8	7,070.5	5,133.1	6,753.1	4,168.6	5,156.3	6,461.7	3,997.0
85 years and over	14,972.9	17,740.4	13,901.0	15,104.2	17,956.2	14,015.9	14,278.6	16,717.1	13,264.1	7,726.0	9,381.3	6,878.7	10,841.3	12,628.8	9,561.8

[1]Includes deaths among Aleuts and Eskimos.
[2]Includes deaths among Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, and other Asian or Pacific Islander.
[3]Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but not distributed among age groups.
[4]Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see tables E and 24–28 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

Corrected data appear in shaded area.

Table 3. Abridged life table for the total population, 1992

[For explanation of the columns of the life table, see section 6 of *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1989,* Volume II, Mortality, Part A]

Age interval	*Proportion dying*	*Of 100,000 born alive*		*Stationary population*		*Average remaining lifetime*
Period of life between two 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	$\overset{o}{e}_x$
0–1	0.00851	100,000	851	99,275	7,577,757	75.8
1–5	0.00172	99,149	171	396,195	7,478,482	75.4
5–10	0.00102	98,978	101	494,615	7,082,287	71.6
10–15	0.00121	98,877	120	494,152	6,587,672	66.6
15–20	0.00418	98,757	413	492,848	6,093,520	61.7
20–25	0.00528	98,344	519	490,448	5,600,672	56.9
25–30	0.00601	97,825	588	487,654	5,110,224	52.2
30–35	0.00765	97,237	744	484,369	4,622,570	47.5
35–40	0.01001	96,493	966	480,187	4,138,201	42.9
40–45	0.01305	95,527	1,247	474,740	3,658,014	38.3
45–50	0.01822	94,280	1,718	467,420	3,183,274	33.8
50–55	0.02799	92,562	2,591	456,739	2,715,854	29.3
55–60	0.04421	89,971	3,978	440,481	2,259,115	25.1
60–65	0.06800	85,993	5,848	416,137	1,818,634	21.1
65–70	0.10084	80,145	8,082	381,393	1,402,497	17.5
70–75	0.14673	72,063	10,574	334,799	1,021,104	14.2
75–80	0.21189	61,489	13,029	275,667	686,305	11.2
80–85	0.31480	48,460	15,255	204,369	410,638	8.5
85 and over	1.00000	33,205	33,205	206,269	206,269	6.2

Table 4. Life expectancy at birth by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970–92

Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1992	75.8	72.3	79.1	76.5	73.2	79.8	71.8	67.7	75.7	69.6	65.0	73.9
1991	75.5	72.0	78.9	76.3	72.9	79.6	71.5	67.3	75.5	69.3	64.6	73.8
1990	75.4	71.8	78.8	76.1	72.7	79.4	71.2	67.0	75.2	69.1	64.5	73.6
1989	75.1	71.7	78.5	75.9	72.5	79.2	70.9	66.7	74.9	68.8	64.3	73.3
1988	74.9	71.4	78.3	75.6	72.2	78.9	70.8	66.7	74.8	68.9	64.4	73.2
1987	74.9	71.4	78.3	75.6	72.1	78.9	71.0	66.9	75.0	69.1	64.7	73.4
1986	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.4	71.9	78.8	70.9	66.8	74.9	69.1	64.8	73.4
1985	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	71.0	67.0	74.8	69.3	65.0	73.4
1984	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	71.1	67.2	74.9	69.5	65.3	73.6
1983	74.6	71.0	78.1	75.2	71.6	78.7	70.9	67.0	74.7	69.4	65.2	73.5
1982	74.5	70.8	78.1	75.1	71.5	78.7	70.9	66.8	74.9	69.4	65.1	73.6
1981	74.1	70.4	77.8	74.8	71.1	78.4	70.3	66.2	74.4	68.9	64.5	73.2
1980	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	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	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	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	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	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	68.0	63.7	72.4	66.8	62.4	71.3
1974	72.0	68.2	75.9	72.8	69.0	76.7	67.1	62.9	71.3	66.0	61.7	70.3
1973	71.4	67.6	75.3	72.2	68.5	76.1	66.1	62.0	70.3	65.0	60.9	69.3
1972[1]	71.2	67.4	75.1	72.0	68.3	75.9	65.7	61.5	70.1	64.7	60.4	69.1
1971	71.1	67.4	75.0	72.0	68.3	75.8	65.6	61.6	69.8	64.6	60.5	68.9
1970	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	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.6	61.1	66.3	---	---	---
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.8	59.1	62.9	---	---	---
1940	62.9	60.8	65.2	64.2	62.1	66.6	53.1	51.5	54.9	---	---	---

[1]Deaths based on a 50-percent sample.

Table 5. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death for the total population in 1992 and selected components: United States, 1979, 1991, and 1992

[Age-specific rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, 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]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	
All causes	1992	852.9	865.7	43.6	22.5	95.6	137.8	228.8	456.1	1,151.7	2,588.9	5,775.5	14,972.9	504.5
	1991	860.3	916.6	47.4	23.6	100.1	139.1	224.4	468.8	1,181.0	2,618.5	5,890.0	15,107.6	513.7
	1979	852.2	1,332.9	64.2	31.5	114.8	133.0	229.8	589.7	1,338.0	2,929.0	6,496.6	14,962.4	577.0
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	1992	281.4	17.9	1.8	0.8	2.7	8.1	31.8	114.6	346.5	847.9	2,147.3	6,513.5	144.3
	1991	285.9	17.6	2.2	0.8	2.7	8.0	31.6	118.0	357.0	872.0	2,219.1	6,618.4	148.2
	1979	326.5	20.2	2.1	0.8	2.6	8.4	45.3	184.6	499.0	1,199.8	2,925.2	7,310.9	199.5
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease .390–398	1992	2.2	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.5	8.0	17.5	27.2	1.3
	1991	2.4	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	3.8	8.6	18.6	29.3	1.4
	1979	3.5	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	1.4	3.9	8.0	16.0	20.6	25.2	2.6
Hypertensive heart disease .402	1992	8.6	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.8	5.5	13.9	25.4	58.1	175.2	4.8
	1991	8.5	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.7	5.6	13.3	24.9	60.5	173.9	4.7
	1979	9.3	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.9	7.0	16.2	35.7	79.6	170.3	6.0
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	1992	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.1	2.6	8.0	24.8	0.5
	1991	1.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.7	8.1	24.2	0.5
	1979	1.6	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	1.4	5.1	16.8	50.9	0.9
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	1992	188.2	0.5	*	*	0.3	2.6	17.0	72.3	230.2	585.8	1,480.3	4,285.8	95.7
	1991	192.5	0.5	*	*	0.3	2.6	17.1	75.5	240.5	605.8	1,536.7	4,374.1	99.1
	1979	245.5	0.7	*	*	0.3	3.6	30.1	136.1	381.0	926.6	2,224.8	5,376.1	149.7
Acute myocardial infarction .410	1992	89.9	*	*	*	0.2	1.5	9.7	42.7	131.1	310.5	715.1	1,622.4	49.1
	1991	93.3	*	*	*	0.2	1.4	9.8	45.0	138.2	326.3	752.9	1,669.4	51.5
	1979	133.8	*	*	*	0.2	2.4	21.1	94.6	258.9	577.2	1,135.2	1,916.3	88.2
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	1992	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.0	2.3	4.0	7.7	21.8	0.7
	1991	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.1	2.5	4.4	8.0	21.8	0.8
	1979	2.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	2.0	4.8	8.2	15.3	30.2	1.5
Angina pectoris .413	1992	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.9	3.5	10.9	0.2
	1991	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.5	11.4	0.2
	1979	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.1	4.6	0.1
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	1992	96.6	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	7.0	28.5	96.4	270.3	754.1	2,630.7	45.7
	1991	97.5	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	7.0	29.2	99.4	273.9	772.2	2,671.5	46.6
	1979	109.4	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	8.4	39.3	117.0	340.3	1,072.2	3,424.9	59.9
Other diseases of endocardium .424	1992	5.6	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	4.2	12.8	48.8	158.2	2.6
	1991	5.4	0.5	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	4.1	12.7	47.6	152.8	2.5
	1979	2.9	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	4.3	11.6	27.5	47.1	1.8
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	1992	75.8	17.0	1.7	0.7	2.1	4.6	11.7	33.7	93.7	213.3	534.6	1,842.2	39.4
	1991	76.1	16.3	2.0	0.7	2.1	4.5	11.5	33.8	94.3	217.4	547.6	1,859.0	39.9
	1979	63.7	19.0	2.0	0.7	1.9	3.7	11.0	35.7	88.1	204.8	555.9	1,641.4	38.4
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1992	204.1	2.4	3.1	3.0	5.0	12.5	42.3	150.3	437.8	873.4	1,350.9	1,787.3	133.1
	1991	204.1	1.9	3.5	3.1	5.0	12.4	43.1	155.1	448.4	871.6	1,351.6	1,773.9	134.5
	1979	179.6	3.4	4.6	4.4	6.1	13.3	48.3	181.4	429.4	800.0	1,207.6	1,522.9	130.8
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	1992	3.2	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.5	9.3	13.3	15.6	21.3	2.3
	1991	3.3	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.8	3.8	9.7	13.4	16.7	21.2	2.4
	1979	3.8	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.6	11.8	16.3	18.1	23.7	3.0

Corrected data appear in shaded area.

Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	1992	48.2	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.5	7.4	29.4	94.3	199.1	347.7	547.9	29.6
	1991	48.3	*	0.2	*	0.3	1.6	7.4	30.0	96.2	199.3	351.9	549.3	29.9
	1979	48.6	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.8	8.2	36.3	103.9	221.9	388.7	547.8	33.1
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	1992	59.3	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	7.1	44.8	159.8	302.9	357.0	268.2	40.8
	1991	59.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	7.0	46.9	163.2	300.0	352.9	265.3	41.1
	1979	45.9	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	9.8	56.0	140.9	231.0	238.1	170.3	35.2
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	1992	17.0	*	*	*	*	1.4	8.1	22.0	38.9	61.7	88.1	142.2	12.0
	1991	17.4	*	*	*	*	1.5	8.6	22.7	41.9	61.5	91.0	143.9	12.4
	1979	15.4	*	*	*	*	1.6	9.1	25.3	41.3	56.6	77.4	114.2	12.2
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	1992	23.5	*	*	*	0.3	1.4	4.0	10.7	33.2	93.2	195.3	309.1	13.5
	1991	23.4	*	*	*	0.3	1.4	3.9	10.9	33.9	93.0	196.1	302.7	13.6
	1979	20.2	*	*	*	0.5	1.6	4.7	14.5	35.6	88.3	176.0	252.0	13.6
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	1992	8.5	*	*	0.1	*	0.2	1.0	5.1	15.7	33.6	64.5	104.0	5.1
	1991	8.4	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.0	16.0	34.2	63.0	100.8	5.1
	1979	7.8	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	5.7	15.1	34.6	65.6	97.0	5.2
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	1992	24.7	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.0	3.5	8.2	21.9	53.0	94.4	145.0	207.8	16.9
	1991	24.6	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.6	8.4	22.3	53.5	95.1	142.6	203.0	17.0
	1979	21.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.3	3.7	8.6	24.0	49.8	86.4	130.2	175.8	16.4
Leukemia .204–208	1992	7.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.1	4.6	11.8	26.5	51.0	81.4	4.9
	1991	7.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.2	4.7	11.7	26.7	51.1	81.6	5.0
	1979	7.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.5	5.0	11.7	25.7	50.2	77.3	5.3
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	1992	12.2	*	*	0.2	0.9	2.1	3.5	8.4	21.6	48.8	86.7	105.4	7.9
	1991	12.2	*	*	0.2	0.9	1.9	3.6	8.6	22.2	48.5	86.2	106.2	7.9
	1979	9.1	*	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.8	3.0	8.6	19.5	39.5	63.1	66.0	6.7
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1992	56.4	4.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.9	6.5	17.5	46.4	135.3	468.2	1,566.0	26.2
	1991	56.9	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.9	6.4	18.3	46.4	139.6	479.4	1,587.7	26.8
	1979	75.5	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.6	9.1	26.4	68.1	226.9	793.8	2,264.9	41.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	1992	36.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.8	8.3	48.3	155.5	326.5	460.9	19.9
	1991	35.9	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.7	9.1	49.7	156.3	327.0	446.9	20.1
	1979	22.2	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	9.3	40.2	117.0	200.6	230.2	14.6
Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1992	34.0	20.5	15.9	9.3	37.8	32.5	30.1	27.3	30.6	44.2	96.3	254.8	29.4
	1991	35.4	24.0	17.5	10.2	42.0	34.5	29.9	27.7	31.2	44.5	98.3	258.4	31.0
	1979	46.9	31.5	26.5	16.1	62.6	45.7	38.4	39.4	43.5	58.8	117.8	276.0	42.9
Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1992	16.1	4.0	5.5	5.2	28.5	19.4	14.6	13.6	13.7	17.6	27.6	27.4	15.8
	1991	17.3	4.3	5.9	5.6	32.0	21.2	15.3	14.1	14.2	17.5	28.4	29.1	17.0
	1979	23.8	6.5	9.8	8.3	45.6	28.8	21.0	18.6	18.2	20.7	28.7	24.4	23.2
All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1992	18.0	16.5	10.4	4.1	9.3	13.1	15.5	13.7	16.8	26.6	68.7	227.4	13.7
	1991	18.2	19.6	11.6	4.6	9.9	13.2	14.7	13.6	17.0	27.0	69.9	229.3	13.9
	1979	23.1	25.0	16.7	7.7	17.0	16.9	17.4	20.8	25.2	38.1	89.2	251.6	19.6
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1992	29.7	15.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.5	3.4	6.0	16.5	55.3	227.1	1,022.8	12.7
	1991	30.9	15.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.8	3.7	6.8	17.8	55.9	238.5	1,080.5	13.4
	1979	20.1	33.0	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	3.2	7.1	16.4	47.8	184.2	694.9	11.2
Diabetes mellitus .250	1992	19.6	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.0	11.7	34.0	75.7	142.9	253.8	11.9
	1991	19.4	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.5	4.0	11.8	33.4	75.7	142.3	253.8	11.8
	1979	14.8	*	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.6	9.0	25.8	61.3	130.3	211.6	9.8
Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	~~1992~~	~~13.2~~	~~2.5~~	~~1.0~~	~~0.3~~	~~1.6~~	~~24.6~~	~~35.6~~	~~20.3~~	~~8.5~~	~~2.8~~	~~0.8~~	*	~~12.6~~
	1991	11.7	2.3	1.0	0.3	1.7	22.1	31.2	18.4	7.4	2.4	0.9	*	11.3
	1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Suicide .E950–E959	1992	12.0	...	...	0.9	13.0	14.5	15.1	14.7	14.8	16.5	22.8	21.9	11.1
	1991	12.2	...	...	0.7	13.1	15.2	14.7	15.5	15.4	16.9	23.5	24.0	11.4
	1979	12.1	...	...	0.4	12.4	16.3	15.4	16.5	16.6	17.8	20.8	17.9	11.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Corrected data appear in shaded area.

Table 5. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death for the total population in 1992 and selected components: United States, 1979, 1991, and 1992—Con.

[Age-specific rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, 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]	*1–4 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*	
Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	1992	10.0	8.1	2.8	1.6	22.2	17.3	11.2	7.5	4.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	10.5
	1991	10.5	9.5	2.8	1.4	22.4	18.2	11.6	8.2	5.5	4.0	4.2	4.1	10.9
	1979	10.0	5.0	2.5	1.1	14.5	18.2	14.3	10.8	7.0	5.4	4.8	5.0	10.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. 571	1992	9.9	0.6	*	*	0.1	1.8	9.0	16.7	27.6	33.9	32.3	24.2	8.0
	1991	10.1	*	*	*	0.1	2.0	9.1	17.3	28.8	34.0	33.4	23.1	8.3
	1979	13.2	1.0	*	*	0.2	3.4	13.9	31.0	40.9	41.8	28.3	18.1	12.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis 580–589	1992	8.7	4.7	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.6	8.2	24.6	70.4	207.0	4.3
	1991	8.5	4.7	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.6	8.1	24.1	69.7	201.8	4.3
	1979	7.0	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.7	8.5	23.7	64.7	155.2	4.3
Septicemia 038	1992	7.7	5.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	3.1	7.8	21.1	58.5	178.5	4.0
	1991	7.8	6.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.5	3.0	7.9	20.7	61.2	183.3	4.1
	1979	3.6	7.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.2	4.9	12.4	29.7	70.3	2.3
Atherosclerosis. 440	1992	6.6	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	2.9	11.0	46.5	278.1	2.4
	1991	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	3.1	11.6	50.6	291.9	2.6
	1979	12.8	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.9	4.8	24.4	125.3	649.1	5.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–779	1992	6.2	389.0	0.7	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(4)
	1991	6.7	413.6	0.9	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(4)
	1979	10.4	680.7	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(4)

[1]Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but 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 tables E and 24–28 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for discussion of the difference.
[3]For method of computation, see Technical notes.
[4]Because deaths from this cause occur primarily among infants, age-adjusted rates are not shown.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1992

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	All races,[2] both sexes		
	All ages[3]		
...	All causes	2,175,613	852.9
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	717,706	281.4
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	520,578	204.1
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	143,769	56.4
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	91,938	36.0
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	86,777	34.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	40,982	16.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	45,795	18.0
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	75,719	29.7
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	50,067	19.6
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	33,566	13.2
9	Suicide .E950–E959	30,484	12.0
10	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	25,488	10.0
...	All other causes .Residual	399,521	156.6
	1–4 years		
...	All causes	6,764	43.6
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,467	15.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	860	5.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,607	10.4
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	856	5.5
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	479	3.1
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	430	2.8
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	286	1.8
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	188	1.2
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	161	1.0
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	113	0.7
9	Septicemia .038	77	0.5
10	Anemias .280–285	65	0.4
...	All other causes .Residual	1,642	10.6
	5–14 years		
...	All causes	8,193	22.5
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,388	9.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,904	5.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,484	4.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,105	3.0
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	587	1.6
4	Congenital anomalies .740–759	448	1.2
5	Suicide .E950–E959	314	0.9
6	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	284	0.8
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	104	0.3
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	104	0.3
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	100	0.3
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	97	0.3
...	All other causes .Residual	1,662	4.6
	15–24 years		
...	All causes	34,548	95.6
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	13,662	37.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	10,305	28.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	3,357	9.3
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	8,019	22.2
3	Suicide .E950–E959	4,693	13.0
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,809	5.0
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	968	2.7
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	578	1.6
7	Congenital anomalies .740–759	450	1.2
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	229	0.6
9	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	197	0.5
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	189	0.5
...	All other causes .Residual	3,754	10.4
	25–44 years		
...	All causes	149,771	181.9
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	25,808	31.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	14,071	17.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	11,737	14.3
2	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	24,629	29.9
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	22,185	26.9
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	16,121	19.6
5	Suicide .E950–E959	12,181	14.8
6	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	11,803	14.3
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	4,373	5.3
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	3,387	4.1
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	2,258	2.7
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	2,004	2.4
...	All other causes .Residual	25,022	30.4
	45–64 years		
...	All causes	366,021	757.2
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	132,815	274.7
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	103,929	215.0
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	14,500	30.0
4	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	13,882	28.7
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	6,597	13.6
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	7,285	15.1
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	12,372	25.6
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	10,349	21.4
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	10,312	21.3
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	7,360	15.2
9	Suicide .E950–E959	7,123	14.7
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	5,098	10.5
...	All other causes .Residual	48,281	99.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	65 years and over		
...	All causes	1,575,214	4880.6
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	595,314	1844.5
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	362,060	1121.8
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	125,392	388.5
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	78,182	242.2
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	67,489	209.1
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	37,328	115.7
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	26,633	82.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	7,053	21.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	19,580	60.7
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	18,711	58.0
9	Atherosclerosis .440	15,995	49.6
10	Septicemia .038	15,884	49.2
...	All other causes .Residual	232,226	719.5
	Male, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	1,122,336	901.6
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	357,545	287.2
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	274,838	220.8
3	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	57,862	46.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	27,982	22.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	29,880	24.0
4	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	56,645	45.5
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	50,465	40.5
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	35,465	28.5
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	29,325	23.6
8	Suicide .E950–E959	24,457	19.6
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	21,672	17.4
10	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	20,115	16.2
...	All other causes .Residual	193,947	155.8
	Male, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	3,809	48.0
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,513	19.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	487	6.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,026	12.9
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	460	5.8
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	248	3.1
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	242	3.0
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	151	1.9
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	95	1.2
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	88	1.1
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	62	0.8
9	Anemias .280–285	39	0.5
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	35	0.4
...	All other causes .Residual	876	11.0
	Male, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	5,080	27.2
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,280	12.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,230	6.6
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,050	5.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	637	3.4
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	375	2.0
4	Congenital anomalies .740–759	238	1.3
5	Suicide .E950–E959	232	1.2
6	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	160	0.9
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	67	0.4
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	55	0.3
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	54	0.3
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	51	0.3
...	All other causes .Residual	931	5.0
	Male, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	26,207	141.8
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	10,253	55.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	7,438	40.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	2,815	15.2
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	6,891	37.3
3	Suicide .E950–E959	4,044	21.9
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,084	5.9
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	626	3.4
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	419	2.3
7	Congenital anomalies .740–759	280	1.5
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	126	0.7
9	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	118	0.6
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	106	0.6
...	All other causes .Residual	2,260	12.2
	Male, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	105,890	258.3
1	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	21,509	52.5
2	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	19,981	48.7
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	10,327	25.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	9,654	23.5
3	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	11,729	28.6
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	10,095	24.6
5	Suicide .E950–E959	9,782	23.9
6	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	9,311	22.7
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	3,204	7.8
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,766	4.3
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,347	3.3
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1,291	3.1
...	All other causes .Residual	15,875	38.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	Male, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	226,151	970.1
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	73,229	314.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	71,501	306.7
3	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	9,926	42.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	4,409	18.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	5,517	23.7
4	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	7,859	33.7
5	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	7,303	31.3
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	6,751	29.0
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	6,682	28.7
8	Suicide .E950–E959	5,385	23.1
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	5,363	23.0
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	3,165	13.6
...	All other causes .Residual	28,987	124.3
	Male, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	735,298	5,638.1
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	271,214	2,079.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	191,204	1,466.1
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	46,722	358.3
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	42,961	329.4
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	30,374	232.9
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	14,865	114.0
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	13,335	102.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,970	30.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	9,365	71.8
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	8,811	67.6
9	Septicemia .038	6,425	49.3
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	5,936	45.5
...	All other causes .Residual	103,451	793.2
	Female, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	1,053,277	806.5
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	360,161	275.8
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	245,740	188.2
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	87,124	66.7
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	41,473	31.8
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	40,254	30.8
6	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	28,915	22.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	13,000	10.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	15,915	12.2
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	28,395	21.7
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	11,346	8.7
9	Septicemia .038	11,140	8.5
10	Atherosclerosis .440	10,503	8.0
...	All other causes .Residual	188,226	144.1
	Female, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	2,955	39.0
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	954	12.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	373	4.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	581	7.7
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	396	5.2
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	231	3.0
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	188	2.5
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	135	1.8
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	93	1.2
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	73	1.0
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	51	0.7
9	Septicemia .038	44	0.6
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	28	0.4
...	All other causes .Residual	762	10.1
	Female, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	3,113	17.5
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,108	6.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	674	3.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	434	2.4
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	468	2.6
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	212	1.2
4	Congenital anomalies .740–759	210	1.2
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	124	0.7
6	Suicide .E950–E959	82	0.5
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	50	0.3
8	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	46	0.3
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	45	0.3
10	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	37	0.2
...	All other causes .Residual	731	4.1
	Female, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	8,341	47.2
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,409	19.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	2,867	16.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	542	3.1
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1,128	6.4
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	725	4.1
4	Suicide .E950–E959	649	3.7
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	342	1.9
6	Congenital anomalies .740–759	170	1.0
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	159	0.9
8	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	110	0.6
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	103	0.6
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	83	0.5
...	All other causes .Residual	1,463	8.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	Female, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	43,881	106.1
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	12,090	29.2
2	Accidents and adverse effects. E800–E949	5,827	14.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	3,744	9.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	2,083	5.0
3	Diseases of heart. 390–398,402,404–429	4,392	10.6
4	Human immunodeficiency virus infection *042–*044	3,120	7.5
5	Homicide and legal intervention. E960–E978	2,492	6.0
6	Suicide E950–E959	2,399	5.8
7	Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	1,621	3.9
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. 571	1,169	2.8
9	Diabetes mellitus. 250	911	2.2
10	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	713	1.7
...	All other causes . . . . . .Residual	9,147	22.1
	Female, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	139,870	558.8
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	61,314	245.0
2	Diseases of heart. 390–398,402,404–429	30,700	122.7
3	Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	6,641	26.5
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 490–496	5,621	22.5
5	Diabetes mellitus. 250	4,949	19.8
6	Accidents and adverse effects. E800–E949	3,956	15.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	2,188	8.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	1,768	7.1
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. 571	3,046	12.2
8	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	1,933	7.7
9	Suicide E950–E959	1,738	6.9
10	Septicemia 038	1,112	4.4
...	All other causes . . . . . .Residual	18,860	75.4
	Female, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	839,916	4,366.9
1	Diseases of heart. 390–398,402,404–429	324,100	1,685.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	170,856	888.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	78,670	409.0
4	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	37,115	193.0
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 490–496	35,221	183.1
6	Diabetes mellitus. 250	22,463	116.8
7	Accidents and adverse effects. E800–E949	13,298	69.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	3,083	16.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	10,215	53.1
8	Atherosclerosis 440	10,187	53.0
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis 580–589	9,900	51.5
10	Septicemia 038	9,459	49.2
...	All other causes . . . . . .Residual	128,647	668.9
	Total white, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	1,873,781	880.0
1	Diseases of heart. 390–398,402,404–429	633,487	297.5
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	454,531	213.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	124,371	58.4
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 490–496	85,231	40.0
5	Accidents and adverse effects. E800–E949	72,392	34.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	34,439	16.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	37,953	17.8
6	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	67,456	31.7
7	Diabetes mellitus. 250	40,442	19.0
8	Suicide E950–E959	27,611	13.0
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection *042–*044	21,921	10.3
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. 571	21,286	10.0
...	All other causes . . . . . .Residual	325,053	152.7
	White, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	4,685	38.1
1	Accidents and adverse effects. E800–E949	1,794	14.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	627	5.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	1,167	9.5
2	Congenital anomalies. 740–759	613	5.0
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	388	3.2
4	Homicide and legal intervention. E960–E978	224	1.8
5	Diseases of heart. 390–398,402,404–429	179	1.5
6	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	116	0.9
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period. 760–779	64	0.5
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection *042–*044	60	0.5
9	Septicemia 038	53	0.4
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplams of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature 210–239	51	0.4
...	All other causes . . . . . .Residual	1,143	9.3
	White, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	5,989	20.6
1	Accidents and adverse effects. E800–E949	2,501	8.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	1,472	5.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	1,029	3.5
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	904	3.1
3	Congenital anomalies. 740–759	343	1.2
4	Homicide and legal intervention. E960–E978	295	1.0
5	Suicide E950–E959	271	0.9
6	Diseases of heart. 390–398,402,404–429	188	0.6
7	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplams of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature 210–239	82	0.3
8	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	80	0.3
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection *042–*044	55	0.2
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 490–496	50	0.2
...	All other causes . . . . . .Residual	1,220	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Corrected data appear in shaded area.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	White, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	24,341	83.7
1	Accidents and adverse effects. E800–E949	11,450	39.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	8,811	30.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	2,639	9.1
2	Suicide E950–E959	3,935	13.5
3	Homicide and legal intervention. E960–E978	3,179	10.9
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	1,467	5.0
5	Diseases of heart. 390–398,402,404–429	629	2.2
6	Congenital anomalies 740–759	369	1.3
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection *042–*044	290	1.0
8	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	164	0.6
9	Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	147	0.5
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 490–496	107	0.4
...	All other causes . . . . . .Residual	2,604	9.0
	White, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	107,514	157.1
1	Accidents and adverse effects. E800–E949	20,874	30.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	11,597	16.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	9,277	13.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	17,516	25.6
3	Human immunodeficiency virus infection *042–*044	15,973	23.3
4	Diseases of heart. 390–398,402,404–429	11,383	16.6
5	Suicide E950–E959	10,786	15.8
6	Homicide and legal intervention. E960–E978	5,787	8.5
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. 571	3,275	4.8
8	Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	2,113	3.1
9	Diabetes mellitus. 250	1,678	2.5
10	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	1,250	1.8
...	All other causes . . . . . .Residual	16,879	24.7
	White, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	295,103	706.0
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	110,992	265.5
2	Diseases of heart. 390–398,402,404–429	83,776	200.4
3	Accidents and adverse effects. E800–E949	11,217	26.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	5,422	13.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	5,795	13.9
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 490–496	10,887	26.0
5	Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	10,378	24.8
6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. 571	8,474	20.3
7	Diabetes mellitus. 250	7,506	18.0
8	Suicide E950–E959	6,687	16.0
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection *042–*044	5,090	12.2
10	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	3,884	9.3
...	All other causes . . . . . .Residual	36,212	86.6
	White, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	1,413,634	4,871.2
1	Diseases of heart. 390–398,402,404–429	536,801	1,849.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	323,161	1,113.6
3	Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	111,531	384.3
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 490–496	73,483	253.2
5	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	61,601	212.3
6	Diabetes mellitus. 250	31,146	107.3
7	Accidents and adverse effects. E800–E949	23,921	82.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	6,373	22.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	17,548	60.5
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis 580–589	15,747	54.3
9	Atherosclerosis 440	14,809	51.0
10	Septicemia 038	13,288	45.8
...	All other causes . . . . . .Residual	208,146	717.2
	White male, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	956,957	917.2
1	Diseases of heart. 390–398,402,404–429	315,483	302.4
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	238,499	228.6
3	Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	48,073	46.1
4	Accidents and adverse effects. E800–E949	47,879	45.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	23,415	22.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	24,464	23.4
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 490–496	46,355	44.4
6	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	30,951	29.7
7	Suicide E950–E959	22,126	21.2
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection *042–*044	20,161	19.3
9	Diabetes mellitus. 250	17,951	17.2
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. 571	13,910	13.3
...	All other causes . . . . . .Residual	155,569	149.1
	White male, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	2,690	42.6
1	Accidents and adverse effects. E800–E949	1,136	18.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	379	6.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	757	12.0
2	Congenital anomalies. 740–759	339	5.4
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	207	3.3
4	Homicide and legal intervention. E960–E978	133	2.1
5	Diseases of heart. 390–398,402,404–429	89	1.4
6	Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	56	0.9
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period. 760–779	36	0.6
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection *042–*044	32	0.5
9	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature 210–239	27	0.4
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions. 490–496	22	0.3
...	All other causes . . . . . .Residual	613	9.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	White male, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	3,698	24.7
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,680	11.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	946	6.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	734	4.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	524	3.5
3	Suicide .E950–E959	196	1.3
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	185	1.2
5	Congenital anomalies .740–759	179	1.2
6	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	107	0.7
7	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	42	0.3
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	40	0.3
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	38	0.3
10	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	30	0.2
...	All other causes .Residual	677	4.5
	White male, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	18,136	121.5
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	8,546	57.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	6,313	42.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	2,233	15.0
2	Suicide .E950–E959	3,392	22.7
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	2,604	17.5
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	889	6.0
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	401	2.7
6	Congenital anomalies .740–759	228	1.5
7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	225	1.5
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	93	0.6
9	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	90	0.6
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	54	0.4
...	All other causes .Residual	1,614	10.8
	White male, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	77,451	225.0
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	16,294	47.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	8,550	24.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	7,744	22.5
2	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	14,738	42.8
3	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	8,690	25.2
4	Suicide .E950–E959	8,648	25.1
5	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	8,064	23.4
6	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	4,496	13.1
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	2,476	7.2
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,121	3.3
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,033	3.0
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	801	2.3
...	All other causes .Residual	11,090	32.2
	White male, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	184,060	904.2
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	60,943	299.4
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	59,438	292.0
3	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	7,980	39.2
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,603	17.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	4,377	21.5
4	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	6,045	29.7
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	5,896	29.0
6	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	5,630	27.7
7	Suicide .E950–E959	5,063	24.9
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	4,764	23.4
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	4,080	20.0
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	2,345	11.5
...	All other causes .Residual	21,876	107.5
	White male, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	658,025	5,598.2
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	244,958	2,084.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	169,321	1,440.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	41,110	349.7
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	39,990	340.2
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	27,398	233.1
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	12,773	108.7
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	11,825	100.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,531	30.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	8,294	70.6
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	7,508	63.9
9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	5,357	45.6
10	Septicemia .038	5,333	45.4
...	All other causes .Residual	92,452	786.5
	White female, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	916,824	844.3
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	318,004	292.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	216,032	199.0
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	76,298	70.3
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	38,876	35.8
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	36,505	33.6
6	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	24,513	22.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	11,024	10.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	13,489	12.4
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	22,491	20.7
8	Atherosclerosis .440	9,737	9.0
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	9,119	8.4
10	Septicemia .038	9,057	8.3
...	All other causes .Residual	156,192	143.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	White female, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	1,995	33.3
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	658	11.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	248	4.1
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	410	6.8
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	274	4.6
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	181	3.0
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	91	1.5
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	90	1.5
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	60	1.0
7	Septicemia .038	32	0.5
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	28	0.5
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	28	0.5
10	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	24	0.4
...	All other causes .Residual	529	8.8
	White female, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	2,291	16.2
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	821	5.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	526	3.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	295	2.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	380	2.7
3	Congenital anomalies .740–759	164	1.2
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	110	0.8
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	81	0.6
6	Suicide .E950–E959	75	0.5
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	42	0.3
8	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	40	0.3
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	24	0.2
10	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	20	0.1
...	All other causes .Residual	534	3.8
	White female, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	6,205	43.9
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,904	20.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	2,498	17.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	406	2.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	578	4.1
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	575	4.1
4	Suicide .E950–E959	543	3.8
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	228	1.6
6	Congenital anomalies .740–759	141	1.0
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	71	0.5
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	65	0.5
9	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	57	0.4
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	53	0.4
10	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium .630–676	53	0.4
...	All other causes .Residual	990	7.0
	White female, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	30,063	88.4
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	9,452	27.8
2	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	4,580	13.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,047	9.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,533	4.5
3	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	2,693	7.9
4	Suicide .E950–E959	2,138	6.3
5	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1,291	3.8
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	1,235	3.6
7	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	992	2.9
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	799	2.3
9	Diabetes mellitus .250	645	1.9
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	449	1.3
...	All other causes .Residual	5,789	17.0
	White female, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	111,043	517.8
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	51,554	240.4
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	22,833	106.5
3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	4,991	23.3
4	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	4,748	22.1
5	Diabetes mellitus .250	3,426	16.0
6	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,237	15.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,819	8.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,418	6.6
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	2,429	11.3
8	Suicide .E950–E959	1,624	7.6
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1,539	7.2
10	Septicemia .038	774	3.6
...	All other causes .Residual	13,888	64.8
	White female, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	755,609	4,376.3
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	291,843	1,690.3
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	153,840	891.0
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	70,421	407.9
4	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	34,203	198.1
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	33,493	194.0
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	18,373	106.4
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	12,096	70.1
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	2,842	16.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	9,254	53.6
8	Atherosclerosis .440	9,478	54.9
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	8,239	47.7
10	Septicemia .038	7,955	46.1
...	All other causes .Residual	115,668	669.9

Corrected data appear in shaded area.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	Total black, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	269,219	850.5
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	75,600	238.8
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	58,401	184.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	17,044	53.8
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	12,318	38.9
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	11,820	37.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	5,071	16.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	6,749	21.3
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	11,378	35.9
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	8,653	27.3
8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	7,074	22.3
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	6,176	19.5
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	5,857	18.5
...	All other causes .Residual	54,898	173.4
	Black, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	1,799	73.2
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	574	23.3
...	Motorvehicle accidents .E810–E825	191	7.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	383	15.6
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	208	8.5
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	185	7.5
4	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	100	4.1
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	95	3.9
6	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	62	2.5
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	56	2.3
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	43	1.7
9	Anemias .280–285	40	1.6
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	28	1.1
...	All other causes .Residual	408	16.6
	Black, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	1,876	33.7
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	738	13.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	356	6.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	382	6.9
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	260	4.7
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	159	2.9
4	Congenital anomalies .740–759	91	1.6
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	82	1.5
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	47	0.8
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	47	0.8
8	Suicide .E950–E959	34	0.6
9	Anemias .280–285	33	0.6
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	19	*
...	All other causes .Residual	366	6.6
	Black, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	8,982	168.4
1	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	4,625	86.7
2	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,684	31.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,117	20.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	567	10.6
3	Suicide .E950–E959	536	10.0
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	305	5.7
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	286	5.4
6	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	276	5.2
7	Anemias .280–285	86	1.6
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	80	1.5
9	Congenital anomalies .740–759	70	1.3
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	57	1.1
...	All other causes .Residual	977	18.3
	Black, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	38,573	377.3
1	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	8,456	82.7
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	5,713	55.9
3	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	4,363	42.7
4	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	4,065	39.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,932	18.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	2,133	20.9
5	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	4,034	39.5
6	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,174	11.5
7	Suicide .E950–E959	1,085	10.6
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	927	9.1
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	705	6.9
10	Diabetes mellitus .250	549	5.4
...	All other causes .Residual	7,502	73.4
	Black, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	63,401	1,309.9
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	19,244	397.6
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	18,358	379.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	3,625	74.9
4	Diabetes mellitus .250	2,509	51.8
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,225	46.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	910	18.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,315	27.2
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	2,213	45.7
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	1,584	32.7
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	1,341	27.7
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1,080	22.3
10	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1,018	21.0
...	All other causes .Residual	10,204	210.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	Black, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	143,126	5,516.1
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	52,149	2,009.8
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	34,609	1,333.8
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	12,118	467.0
4	Diabetes mellitus .250	5,540	213.5
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	4,938	190.3
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	4,028	155.2
7	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	2,699	104.0
8	Septicemia .038	2,419	93.2
9	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,267	87.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	516	19.9
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,751	67.5
10	Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	1,598	61.6
...	All other causes .Residual	20,761	800.1
	Black male, all ages[3]		
...	All causes	146,630	977.5
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	37,040	246.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	32,155	214.4
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	10,131	67.5
4	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	8,925	59.5
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	8,238	54.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,607	24.0
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	4,631	30.9
6	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	7,421	49.5
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	3,822	25.5
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	3,569	23.8
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	3,469	23.1
10	Diabetes mellitus .250	3,271	21.8
...	All other causes .Residual	28,589	190.6
	Black male, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	965	77.6
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	319	25.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	85	6.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	234	18.8
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	102	8.2
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	95	7.6
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	56	4.5
4	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	56	4.5
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	31	2.5
7	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	27	2.2
8	Anemias .280–285	25	2.0
9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	21	1.7
10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	13	*
...	All other causes .Residual	220	17.7
	Black male, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	1,162	41.2
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	497	17.6
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	231	8.2
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	266	9.4
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	166	5.9
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	83	2.9
4	Congenital anomalies .740–759	50	1.8
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	45	1.6
6	Suicide .E950–E959	29	1.0
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	28	1.0
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	26	0.9
9	Anemias .280–285	20	0.7
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	11	*
...	All other causes .Residual	207	7.3
	Black male, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	7,169	269.4
1	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	4,107	154.4
2	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,328	49.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	862	32.4
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	466	17.5
3	Suicide .E950–E959	478	18.0
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	198	7.4
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	192	7.2
6	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	152	5.7
7	Anemias .280–285	50	1.9
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	50	1.9
9	Congenital anomalies .740–759	44	1.7
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	29	1.1
...	All other causes .Residual	541	20.3
	Black male, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	26,035	542.8
1	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	6,590	137.4
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	4,590	95.7
3	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,046	63.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,405	29.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,641	34.2
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	2,767	57.7
5	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,758	36.7
6	Suicide .E950–E959	908	18.9
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	623	13.0
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	592	12.3
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	457	9.5
10	Diabetes mellitus .250	297	6.2
...	All other causes .Residual	4,407	91.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	Black male, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	37,718	1,747.3
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	11,022	510.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	10,743	497.7
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,979	91.7
4	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	1,866	86.4
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,661	76.9
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	654	30.3
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,007	46.7
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,134	52.5
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	1,083	50.2
8	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	833	38.6
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	768	35.6
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	734	34.0
...	All other causes .Residual	5,895	273.1
	Black male, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	67,207	6727.0
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	22,820	2284.2
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	19,383	1940.1
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	4,773	477.8
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	2,531	253.3
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	2,434	243.6
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,809	181.1
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,254	125.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	348	34.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	906	90.7
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	1,170	117.1
9	Septicemia .038	1,011	101.2
10	Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	602	60.3
...	All other causes .Residual	9,420	942.9
...	**Black female, all ages[3]**		
...	All causes	122,589	736.2
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	38,560	231.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	26,246	157.6
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	9,623	57.8
4	Diabetes mellitus .250	5,382	32.3
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,582	21.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,464	8.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	2,118	12.7
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	3,252	19.5
7	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	2,707	16.3
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	2,453	14.7
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	2,288	13.7
10	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	2,187	13.1
...	All other causes .Residual	26,309	158.0
	Black female, 1–4 years		
...	All causes	834	68.7
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	255	21.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	106	8.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	149	12.3
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	106	8.7
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	90	7.4
4	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	44	3.6
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	39	3.2
6	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	35	2.9
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	25	2.1
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	22	1.8
9	Anemias .280–285	15	*
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	15	*
...	All other causes .Residual	188	15.5
	Black female, 5–14 years		
...	All causes	714	26.0
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	241	8.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	125	4.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	116	4.2
2	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	94	3.4
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	76	2.8
4	Congenital anomalies .740–759	41	1.5
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	37	1.3
6	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	21	0.8
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	19	*
8	Anemias .280–285	13	*
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	8	*
10	Septicemia .038	6	*
...	All other causes .Residual	158	5.7
	Black female, 15–24 years		
...	All causes	1,813	67.8
1	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	518	19.4
2	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	356	13.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	255	9.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	101	3.8
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	124	4.6
4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	107	4.0
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	94	3.5
6	Suicide .E950–E959	58	2.2
7	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	53	2.0
8	Anemias .280–285	36	1.3
9	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	30	1.1
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	28	1.0
...	All other causes .Residual	409	15.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups, by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death, race, sex, and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rate
	Black female, 25–44 years		
...	All causes	12,538	231.1
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	2,276	41.9
2	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	1,866	34.4
3	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	1,596	29.4
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1,123	20.7
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,019	18.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	527	9.7
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	492	9.1
6	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	582	10.7
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	304	5.6
8	Diabetes mellitus .250	252	4.6
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	248	4.6
10	Suicide .E950–E959	177	3.3
...	All other causes .Residual	3,095	57.0
	Black female, 45–64 years		
...	All causes	25,683	957.7
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	8,501	317.0
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	7,336	273.6
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,646	61.4
4	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,375	51.3
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	573	21.4
6	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	564	21.0
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	256	9.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	308	11.5
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	501	18.7
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	369	13.8
9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	347	12.9
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	346	12.9
...	All other causes .Residual	4,125	153.8
	Black female, 65 years and over		
...	All causes	75,919	4,757.9
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	29,329	1,838.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . .140–208	15,226	954.2
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	7,345	460.3
4	Diabetes mellitus .250	3,731	233.8
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–489	2,504	156.9
6	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	1,529	95.8
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	1,497	93.8
8	Septicemia .038	1,408	88.2
9	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,013	63.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	168	10.5
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	845	53.0
10	Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	996	62.4
...	All other causes .Residual	11,341	710.7

[1] Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.
[2] Includes races other than black and white.
[3] Includes deaths under 1 year of age.

Table 7. Deaths from 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1992

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All ages	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	Not stated
All causes	2,175,613	34,628	6,764	8,193	34,548	58,481	91,290	125,030	240,991	477,916	609,852	487,446	474
Shigellosis and amebiasis .004,006	14	1	1	1	–	–	–	4	–	2	1	4	–
Certain other intestinal infections .007–009	529	130	16	2	3	4	19	10	22	64	121	138	–
Tuberculosis .010–018	1,705	5	6	4	13	102	198	160	242	378	382	215	–
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .010–012	1,315	1	2	1	8	64	133	121	198	296	320	171	–
Other tuberculosis .013–018	390	4	4	3	5	38	65	39	44	82	62	44	–
Whooping cough .033	5	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas .034–035	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	–
Meningococcal infection .036	201	34	39	16	40	6	15	13	10	9	11	8	–
Septicemia .038	19,667	225	77	45	86	275	589	851	1,631	3,895	6,179	5,810	4
Acute poliomyelitis .045	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles .055	4	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis .070	2,001	9	2	3	26	128	336	287	321	453	356	80	–
Syphilis .090–097	91	12	–	1	3	4	6	6	12	15	17	15	–
All other infectious and parasitic diseases .001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041, *042–*044,046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	40,396	361	244	210	721	11,023	15,068	6,307	2,679	1,792	1,294	684	13
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	520,578	95	479	1,105	1,809	5,303	16,882	41,206	91,609	161,225	142,648	58,187	30
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	8,107	1	1	1	23	54	319	960	1,949	2,453	1,651	695	–
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	122,873	11	14	26	125	645	2,945	8,062	19,741	36,751	36,710	17,836	7
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	151,269	3	5	9	43	303	2,819	12,281	33,448	55,921	37,699	8,732	6
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	43,365	1	–	2	6	610	3,249	6,025	8,150	11,386	9,303	4,628	5
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	60,050	1	3	4	98	590	1,591	2,924	6,953	17,198	20,622	10,063	3
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	21,643	2	16	36	18	75	417	1,391	3,289	6,199	6,810	3,386	4
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	62,887	39	249	534	707	1,497	3,282	5,993	11,086	17,420	15,311	6,765	4
Leukemia .204–208	19,272	36	174	422	481	655	848	1,263	2,467	4,889	5,387	2,650	–
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	31,112	1	17	71	308	874	1,412	2,307	4,526	9,008	9,155	3,432	1
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	7,070	62	61	97	101	197	321	438	757	1,571	2,075	1,390	–
Diabetes mellitus .250	50,067	4	4	26	133	658	1,600	3,203	7,109	13,976	15,091	8,261	2
Nutritional deficiencies .260–269	3,135	22	5	6	7	22	33	60	103	333	900	1,644	–
Anemias .280–285	4,246	48	65	62	127	199	222	170	224	616	1,134	1,379	–
Meningitis .320–322	798	126	32	32	31	41	84	66	91	119	118	58	–
Major cardiovascular diseases .390–448	913,908	897	347	363	1,256	4,497	15,996	37,637	86,241	192,844	293,300	280,424	106
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	717,706	716	286	284	968	3,423	12,698	31,413	72,516	156,529	226,738	212,047	88
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease .390–398	5,702	2	7	6	36	101	222	385	731	1,482	1,845	884	1
Hypertensive heart disease .402	21,853	1	–	1	20	166	712	1,506	2,902	4,696	6,140	5,704	5
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	2,492	–	–	–	3	12	43	78	229	475	844	808	–
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	480,051	21	9	15	105	1,099	6,789	19,820	48,169	108,143	156,309	139,526	46
Acute myocardial infarction .410	229,383	19	7	7	59	624	3,868	11,703	27,435	57,323	75,504	52,819	15
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	3,179	–	–	–	3	15	133	275	485	744	809	710	5
Angina pectoris .413	1,003	–	–	1	1	3	10	28	70	170	365	355	–
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	246,486	2	2	7	42	457	2,778	7,814	20,179	49,906	79,631	85,642	26
Other diseases of endocardium .424	14,359	10	8	19	38	86	256	398	881	2,359	5,153	5,151	–
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	193,249	682	262	243	766	1,959	4,676	9,226	19,604	39,374	56,447	59,974	36
Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	10,265	3	2	2	16	67	186	411	937	2,199	3,402	3,039	1
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	143,769	166	50	64	197	796	2,591	4,791	9,709	24,972	49,437	50,983	13

Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage	.431–432	21,118	41	19	26	78	276	1,016	1,795	2,751	5,068	6,518	3,528	2
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries	.434.0,434.9	15,583	21	5	3	9	41	141	296	907	2,577	5,528	6,054	1
Cerebral embolism	.434.1	630	–	–	–	–	5	11	21	33	144	231	185	–
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases	.430,433,435–438	106,438	104	26	35	110	474	1,423	2,679	6,018	17,183	37,160	41,216	10
Atherosclerosis	.440	16,831	–	–	–	1	9	48	162	614	2,034	4,909	9,052	2
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	.441–448	25,337	12	9	13	74	202	473	860	2,465	7,110	8,814	5,303	2
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	.466	577	92	16	7	1	15	14	20	35	84	140	153	–
Pneumonia and influenza	.480–487	75,719	600	188	104	229	654	1,350	1,645	3,453	10,212	23,981	33,296	7
Pneumonia	.480–486	74,713	592	182	99	221	647	1,331	1,627	3,409	10,092	23,702	32,804	7
Influenza	.487	1,006	8	6	5	8	7	19	18	44	120	279	492	–
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	.490–496	91,938	45	63	100	189	278	701	2,274	10,098	28,705	34,473	15,004	8
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	.490–491	3,664	33	20	7	10	15	40	103	375	985	1,238	838	–
Emphysema	.492	16,363	1	2	–	3	8	75	416	2,052	5,897	5,930	1,979	–
Asthma	.493	4,964	9	38	88	168	232	373	495	692	1,164	1,097	608	–
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	.494–496	66,947	2	3	5	8	23	213	1,260	6,979	20,659	26,208	11,579	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	.531–533	6,128	7	3	4	9	45	145	251	524	1,234	2,090	1,814	2
Appendicitis	.540–543	413	4	2	9	16	17	25	25	41	102	98	74	–
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	.550–553,560	6,073	77	21	22	27	49	90	134	329	935	1,992	2,397	–
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	.571	25,263	24	9	3	32	765	3,608	4,569	5,780	6,264	3,414	789	6
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder	.574–575	2,915	2	–	2	5	22	50	100	196	571	979	988	–
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	.580–589	22,162	189	17	20	56	236	480	725	1,724	4,540	7,431	6,740	4
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome	.580–581	304	5	5	4	6	5	8	6	37	60	105	63	–
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified	.582–583,587	1,503	3	2	2	7	32	52	72	106	290	497	439	1
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause	.584–586,588–589	20,355	181	10	14	43	199	420	647	1,581	4,190	6,829	6,238	3
Infections of kidney	.590	1,083	1	1	2	2	12	35	39	64	150	338	439	–
Hyperplasia of prostate	.600	397	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	52	143	194	–
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	.630–676	318	...	...	1	110	139	67	1	...	...	...	...	–
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	.630–638	52	...	...	1	15	24	12	–	...	...	...	...	–
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	.640–676	266	...	...	–	95	115	55	1	...	...	...	...	–
Congenital anomalies	.740–759	12,491	7,449	856	448	450	466	479	387	469	572	599	316	–
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	.760–779	15,730	15,562	113	31	2	5	7	2	–	3	1	2	2
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome	.767–769	2,929	2,883	25	12	2	2	3	–	–	1	–	–	1
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	.760–766,770–779	12,801	12,679	88	19	–	3	4	2	–	2	1	2	1
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	.780–799	23,430	5,838	258	128	634	1,433	1,764	1,297	1,614	2,561	3,395	4,450	58
All other diseases	..Residual	180,901	1,517	907	1,004	1,713	3,811	7,716	9,270	14,946	32,614	54,076	53,309	18

Table 7. Deaths from 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1992—Con.

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All ages*	*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*	*Not stated*
Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	86,777	819	2,467	3,388	13,662	13,798	12,010	7,485	6,397	8,165	10,172	8,296	118
Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	40,982	160	860	1,904	10,305	8,229	5,842	3,721	2,876	3,247	2,913	893	32
All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	45,795	659	1,607	1,484	3,357	5,569	6,168	3,764	3,521	4,918	7,259	7,403	86
Suicide. E950–E959	30,484	. . .	. . .	314	4,693	6,172	6,009	4,018	3,105	3,038	2,408	714	13
Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	25,488	326	430	587	8,019	7,343	4,460	2,046	992	692	404	135	54
All other external causes. E980–E999	2,906	41	34	45	341	762	909	324	165	127	91	38	29

NOTE: Data for *042–*044 Human immunodeficiency virus infection are shown in a separate table.

Table 8. Death rates for 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1992

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*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*
All causes	852.9	865.7	43.6	22.5	95.6	137.8	228.8	456.1	1,151.7	2,588.9	5,775.5	14,972.9
Shigellosis and amebiasis .004,006	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections .007–009	0.2	3.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.1	4.2
Tuberculosis .010–018	0.7	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	2.0	3.6	6.6
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .010–012	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.6	3.0	5.3
Other tuberculosis .013–018	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4
Whooping cough .033	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas .034–035	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection .036	0.1	0.8	0.3	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Septicemia .038	7.7	5.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	3.1	7.8	21.1	58.5	178.5
Acute poliomyelitis .045	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles .055	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis .070	0.8	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.5	3.4	2.5
Syphilis .090–097	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other infectious and parasitic diseases .001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041, *042–*044,046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	15.8	9.0	1.6	0.6	2.0	26.0	37.8	23.0	12.8	9.7	12.3	21.0
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	204.1	2.4	3.1	3.0	5.0	12.5	42.3	150.3	437.8	873.4	1,350.9	1,787.3
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	3.2	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.5	9.3	13.3	15.6	21.3
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	48.2	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.5	7.4	29.4	94.3	199.1	347.7	547.9
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	59.3	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	7.1	44.8	159.8	302.9	357.0	268.2
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	17.0	*	*	*	*	1.4	8.1	22.0	38.9	61.7	88.1	142.2
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	23.5	*	*	*	0.3	1.4	4.0	10.7	33.2	93.2	195.3	309.1
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	8.5	*	*	0.1	*	0.2	1.0	5.1	15.7	33.6	64.5	104.0
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	24.7	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.0	3.5	8.2	21.9	53.0	94.4	145.0	207.8
Leukemia .204–208	7.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.1	4.6	11.8	26.5	51.0	81.4
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	12.2	*	*	0.2	0.9	2.1	3.5	8.4	21.6	48.8	86.7	105.4
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	2.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.6	3.6	8.5	19.7	42.7
Diabetes mellitus .250	19.6	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.0	11.7	34.0	75.7	142.9	253.8
Nutritional deficiencies .260–269	1.2	0.5	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.8	8.5	50.5
Anemias .280–285	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	3.3	10.7	42.4
Meningitis .320–322	0.3	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.8
Major cardiovascular diseases .390–448	358.3	22.4	2.2	1.0	3.5	10.6	40.1	137.3	412.1	1,044.6	2,777.7	8,613.8
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	281.4	17.9	1.8	0.8	2.7	8.1	31.8	114.6	346.5	847.9	2,147.3	6,513.5
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease .390–398	2.2	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.5	8.0	17.5	27.2
Hypertensive heart disease .402	8.6	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.8	5.5	13.9	25.4	58.1	175.2
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.1	2.6	8.0	24.8
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	188.2	0.5	*	*	0.3	2.6	17.0	72.3	230.2	585.8	1,480.3	4,285.8
Acute myocardial infarction .410	89.9	*	*	*	0.2	1.5	9.7	42.7	131.1	310.5	715.1	1,622.4
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.0	2.3	4.0	7.7	21.8
Angina pectoris .413	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.9	3.5	10.9
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	96.6	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	7.0	28.5	96.4	270.3	754.1	2,630.7
Other diseases of endocardium .424	5.6	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	4.2	12.8	48.8	158.2
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	75.8	17.0	1.7	0.7	2.1	4.6	11.7	33.7	93.7	213.3	534.6	1,842.2
Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	4.0	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.5	1.5	4.5	11.9	32.2	93.3
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	56.4	4.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.9	6.5	17.5	46.4	135.3	468.2	1,566.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Death rates for 72 selected causes by age: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*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*
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage .431–432	8.3	1.0	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.5	6.5	13.1	27.5	61.7	108.4
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries .434.0,434.9	6.1	0.5	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.1	4.3	14.0	52.4	186.0
Cerebral embolism .434.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.2	5.7
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases .430,433,435–438	41.7	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	3.6	9.8	28.8	93.1	351.9	1,266.0
Atherosclerosis .440	6.6	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	2.9	11.0	46.5	278.1
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries .441–448	9.9	*	*	*	0.2	0.5	1.2	3.1	11.8	38.5	83.5	162.9
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis .466	0.2	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	4.7
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	29.7	15.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.5	3.4	6.0	16.5	55.3	227.1	1,022.8
Pneumonia .480–486	29.3	14.8	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.5	3.3	5.9	16.3	54.7	224.5	1,007.6
Influenza .487	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.7	2.6	15.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	36.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.8	8.3	48.3	155.5	326.5	460.9
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified .490–491	1.4	0.8	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.8	5.3	11.7	25.7
Emphysema .492	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.5	9.8	31.9	56.2	60.8
Asthma .493	1.9	*	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.8	3.3	6.3	10.4	18.7
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .494–496	26.2	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	4.6	33.4	111.9	248.2	355.7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .531–533	2.4	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.5	6.7	19.8	55.7
Appendicitis .540–543	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.3
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia .550–553,560	2.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.6	5.1	18.9	73.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	9.9	0.6	*	*	0.1	1.8	9.0	16.7	27.6	33.9	32.3	24.2
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder .574–575	1.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	3.1	9.3	30.3
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	8.7	4.7	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.6	8.2	24.6	70.4	207.0
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome .580–581	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.9
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified .582–583,587	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.6	4.7	13.5
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause .584–586,588–589	8.0	4.5	*	*	0.1	0.5	1.1	2.4	7.6	22.7	64.7	191.6
Infections of kidney .590	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	3.2	13.5
Hyperplasia of prostate .600	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.4	6.0
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	0.1	...	...	*	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–638	0.0	...	...	*	*	0.1	*	*	...	...	...	...
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .640–676	0.1	...	...	*	0.3	0.3	0.1	*	...	...	...	...
Congenital anomalies .740–759	4.9	186.2	5.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.2	3.1	5.7	9.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	6.2	389.0	0.7	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome 767–769	1.1	72.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–766,770–779	5.0	317.0	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions .780–799	9.2	145.9	1.7	0.4	1.8	3.4	4.4	4.7	7.7	13.9	32.2	136.7
All other diseases .Residual	70.9	37.9	5.8	2.8	4.7	9.0	19.3	33.8	71.4	176.7	512.1	1,637.5

Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	34.0	20.5	15.9	9.3	37.8	32.5	30.1	27.3	30.6	44.2	96.3	254.8
Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	16.1	4.0	5.5	5.2	28.5	19.4	14.6	13.6	13.7	17.6	27.6	27.4
All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	18.0	16.5	10.4	4.1	9.3	13.1	15.5	13.7	16.8	26.6	68.7	227.4
Suicide. E950–E959	12.0	. . .	. . .	0.9	13.0	14.5	15.1	14.7	14.8	16.5	22.8	21.9
Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	10.0	8.1	2.8	1.6	22.2	17.3	11.2	7.5	4.7	3.7	3.8	4.1
All other external causes. E980–E999	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.8	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2

[1]Figures for age not stated included in "All ages" but 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 tables E and 24–28 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

NOTE: Data for *042–*044 Human immunodeficiency virus infection are shown on a separate table.

Table 9. Deaths from 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1992

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	2,175,613	1,122,336	1,053,277	1,873,781	956,957	916,824	301,832	165,379	136,453	269,219	146,630	122,589
Shigellosis and amebiasis .004,006	14	12	2	10	8	2	4	4	–	2	2	–
Certain other intestinal infections .007–009	529	255	274	430	205	225	99	50	49	94	47	47
Tuberculosis .010–018	1,705	1,059	646	994	602	392	711	457	254	612	400	212
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .010–012	1,315	853	462	780	488	292	535	365	170	463	323	140
Other tuberculosis .013–018	390	206	184	214	114	100	176	92	84	149	77	72
Whooping cough .033	5	3	2	4	3	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas .034–035	5	2	3	4	2	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Meningococcal infection .036	201	98	103	167	79	88	34	19	15	31	18	13
Septicemia .038	19,667	8,527	11,140	15,792	6,735	9,057	3,875	1,792	2,083	3,607	1,668	1,939
Acute poliomyelitis .045	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles .055	4	2	2	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis .070	2,001	1,249	752	1,614	1,015	599	387	234	153	256	155	101
Syphilis .090–097	91	60	31	43	23	20	48	37	11	46	36	10
All other infectious and parasitic diseases .001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041, *042–*044,046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	40,396	33,057	7,339	27,106	23,023	4,083	13,290	10,034	3,256	12,855	9,698	3,157
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	520,578	274,838	245,740	454,531	238,499	216,032	66,047	36,339	29,708	58,401	32,155	26,246
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	8,107	5,366	2,741	6,676	4,283	2,393	1,431	1,083	348	1,248	949	299
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	122,873	64,996	57,877	105,107	55,440	49,667	17,766	9,556	8,210	15,090	7,999	7,091
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	151,269	95,382	55,887	133,129	83,000	50,129	18,140	12,382	5,758	16,338	11,198	5,140
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	43,365	297	43,068	38,053	256	37,797	5,312	41	5,271	4,816	37	4,779
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	60,050	34,821	25,229	50,613	28,953	21,660	9,437	5,868	3,569	8,688	5,538	3,150
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	21,643	13,741	7,902	19,667	12,575	7,092	1,976	1,166	810	1,748	1,008	740
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	62,887	33,456	29,431	56,166	30,012	26,154	6,721	3,444	3,277	5,898	3,035	2,863
Leukemia .204–208	19,272	10,609	8,663	17,405	9,595	7,810	1,867	1,014	853	1,587	840	747
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	31,112	16,170	14,942	27,715	14,385	13,330	3,397	1,785	1,612	2,988	1,551	1,437
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	7,070	3,256	3,814	6,191	2,843	3,348	879	413	466	778	360	418
Diabetes mellitus .250	50,067	21,672	28,395	40,442	17,951	22,491	9,625	3,721	5,904	8,653	3,271	5,382
Nutritional deficiencies .260–269	3,135	1,089	2,046	2,642	872	1,770	493	217	276	445	195	250
Anemias .280–285	4,246	1,825	2,421	3,241	1,349	1,892	1,005	476	529	947	450	497
Meningitis .320–322	798	402	396	569	280	289	229	122	107	204	107	97
Major cardiovascular diseases .390–448	913,908	439,307	474,601	803,996	385,803	418,193	109,912	53,504	56,408	98,295	46,966	51,329
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	717,706	357,545	360,161	633,487	315,483	318,004	84,219	42,062	42,157	75,600	37,040	38,560
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease .390–398	5,702	1,714	3,988	5,161	1,537	3,624	541	177	364	431	131	300
Hypertensive heart disease .402	21,853	9,211	12,642	15,685	6,312	9,373	6,168	2,899	3,269	5,854	2,724	3,130
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	2,492	1,024	1,468	1,743	701	1,042	749	323	426	707	294	413
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	480,051	246,913	233,138	434,078	224,109	209,969	45,973	22,804	23,169	40,397	19,507	20,890

Acute myocardial infarction .410	229,383	123,121	106,262	206,629	111,528	95,101	22,754	11,593	11,161	20,104	9,970	10,134
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	3,179	1,770	1,409	2,699	1,495	1,204	480	275	205	428	237	191
Angina pectoris .413	1,003	433	570	912	394	518	91	39	52	82	35	47
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	246,486	121,589	124,897	223,838	110,692	113,146	22,648	10,897	11,751	19,783	9,265	10,518
Other diseases of endocardium .424	14,359	6,051	8,308	13,251	5,512	7,739	1,108	539	569	984	467	517
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	193,249	92,632	100,617	163,569	77,312	86,257	29,680	15,320	14,360	27,227	13,917	13,310
Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	10,265	4,285	5,980	7,750	3,228	4,522	2,515	1,057	1,458	2,327	969	1,358
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	143,769	56,645	87,124	124,371	48,073	76,298	19,398	8,572	10,826	17,044	7,421	9,623
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage .431–432	21,118	9,639	11,479	17,325	7,682	9,643	3,793	1,957	1,836	3,139	1,627	1,512
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries .434.0,434.9	15,583	6,061	9,522	13,615	5,199	8,416	1,968	862	1,106	1,760	753	1,007
Cerebral embolism .434.1	630	233	397	562	207	355	68	26	42	56	19	37
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases .430,433,435–438	106,438	40,712	65,726	92,869	34,985	57,884	13,569	5,727	7,842	12,089	5,022	7,067
Atherosclerosis .440	16,831	6,328	10,503	15,493	5,756	9,737	1,338	572	766	1,209	504	705
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries .441–448	25,337	14,504	10,833	22,895	13,263	9,632	2,442	1,241	1,201	2,115	1,032	1,083
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis .466	577	282	295	500	239	261	77	43	34	71	38	33
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	75,719	35,465	40,254	67,456	30,951	36,505	8,263	4,514	3,749	7,074	3,822	3,252
Pneumonia .480–486	74,713	35,127	39,586	66,502	30,637	35,865	8,211	4,490	3,721	7,034	3,804	3,230
Influenza .487	1,006	338	668	954	314	640	52	24	28	40	18	22
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	91,938	50,465	41,473	85,231	46,355	38,876	6,707	4,110	2,597	5,857	3,569	2,288
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified .490–491	3,664	1,819	1,845	3,421	1,685	1,736	243	134	109	204	115	89
Emphysema .492	16,363	9,422	6,941	15,405	8,745	6,660	958	677	281	831	585	246
Asthma .493	4,964	1,869	3,095	3,789	1,362	2,427	1,175	507	668	1,036	433	603
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .494–496	66,947	37,355	29,592	62,616	34,563	28,053	4,331	2,792	1,539	3,786	2,436	1,350
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .531–533	6,128	2,924	3,204	5,452	2,539	2,913	676	385	291	568	323	245
Appendicitis .540–543	413	244	169	326	196	130	87	48	39	76	41	35
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia .550–553,560	6,073	2,241	3,832	5,291	1,879	3,412	782	362	420	724	326	398
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	25,263	16,487	8,776	21,286	13,910	7,376	3,977	2,577	1,400	3,315	2,181	1,134
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder .574–575	2,915	1,252	1,663	2,589	1,140	1,449	326	112	214	275	92	183
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	22,162	10,816	11,346	17,903	8,784	9,119	4,259	2,032	2,227	3,889	1,850	2,039
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome .580–581	304	143	161	252	119	133	52	24	28	44	18	26
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis, and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified .582–583,587	1,503	776	727	1,200	611	589	303	165	138	279	152	127
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause .584–586,588–589	20,355	9,897	10,458	16,451	8,054	8,397	3,904	1,843	2,061	3,566	1,680	1,886
Infections of kidney .590	1,083	327	756	946	277	669	137	50	87	119	44	75
Hyperplasia of prostate .600	397	397	...	358	358	...	39	39	...	36	36	...
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	318	...	318	161	...	161	157	...	157	140	...	140
Pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–638	52	...	52	25	...	25	27	...	27	26	...	26
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .640–676	266	...	266	136	...	136	130	...	130	114	...	114
Congenital anomalies .740–759	12,491	6,625	5,866	9,890	5,254	4,636	2,601	1,371	1,230	2,167	1,152	1,015
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	15,730	8,817	6,913	9,168	5,128	4,040	6,562	3,689	2,873	6,176	3,469	2,707
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome .767–769	2,929	1,699	1,230	1,898	1,098	800	1,031	601	430	960	560	400

Table 9. Deaths from 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–766,770–779	12,801	7,118	5,683	7,270	4,030	3,240	5,531	3,088	2,443	5,216	2,909	2,307
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780–799	23,430	12,580	10,850	17,959	9,424	8,535	5,471	3,156	2,315	4,976	2,856	2,120
All other diseases . . . . . .Residual	180,901	82,152	98,749	156,775	70,166	86,609	24,126	11,986	12,140	21,648	10,671	10,977
Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	86,777	57,862	28,915	72,392	47,879	24,513	14,385	9,983	4,402	11,820	8,238	3,582
Motor vehicle accidents E810–E825	40,982	27,982	13,000	34,439	23,415	11,024	6,543	4,567	1,976	5,071	3,607	1,464
All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	45,795	29,880	15,915	37,953	24,464	13,489	7,842	5,416	2,426	6,749	4,631	2,118
Suicide E950–E959	30,484	24,457	6,027	27,611	22,126	5,485	2,873	2,331	542	2,143	1,803	340
Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	25,488	20,115	5,373	12,468	9,456	3,012	13,020	10,659	2,361	12,318	10,131	2,187
All other external causes E980–E999	2,906	2,115	791	2,239	1,602	637	667	513	154	599	460	139

NOTE: Data for *042–*044 Human immunodeficiency virus infection are shown in a separate table.

Table 10. Death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1992

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	852.9	901.6	806.5	880.0	917.2	844.3	716.0	821.1	619.9	850.5	977.5	736.2
Shigellosis and amebiasis .004,006	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections .007–009	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tuberculosis .010–018	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.9	2.7	1.3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .010–012	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.5	2.2	0.8
Other tuberculosis .013–018	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Whooping cough .033	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas .034–035	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection .036	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*
Septicemia .038	7.7	6.9	8.5	7.4	6.5	8.3	9.2	8.9	9.5	11.4	11.1	11.6
Acute poliomyelitis .045	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles .055	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis .070	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
Syphilis .090–097	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*
All other infectious and parasitic diseases .001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041, *042–*044,046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	15.8	26.6	5.6	12.7	22.1	3.8	31.5	49.8	14.8	40.6	64.7	19.0
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	204.1	220.8	188.2	213.5	228.6	199.0	156.7	180.4	135.0	184.5	214.4	157.6
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	3.2	4.3	2.1	3.1	4.1	2.2	3.4	5.4	1.6	3.9	6.3	1.8
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	48.2	52.2	44.3	49.4	53.1	45.7	42.1	47.4	37.3	47.7	53.3	42.6
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	59.3	76.6	42.8	62.5	79.5	46.2	43.0	61.5	26.2	51.6	74.7	30.9
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	17.0	0.2	33.0	17.9	0.2	34.8	12.6	0.2	23.9	15.2	0.2	28.7
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	23.5	28.0	19.3	23.8	27.7	19.9	22.4	29.1	16.2	27.4	36.9	18.9
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	8.5	11.0	6.1	9.2	12.1	6.5	4.7	5.8	3.7	5.5	6.7	4.4
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	24.7	26.9	22.5	26.4	28.8	24.1	15.9	17.1	14.9	18.6	20.2	17.2
Leukemia .204–208	7.6	8.5	6.6	8.2	9.2	7.2	4.4	5.0	3.9	5.0	5.6	4.5
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	12.2	13.0	11.4	13.0	13.8	12.3	8.1	8.9	7.3	9.4	10.3	8.6
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5
Diabetes mellitus .250	19.6	17.4	21.7	19.0	17.2	20.7	22.8	18.5	26.8	27.3	21.8	32.3
Nutritional deficiencies .260–269	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
Anemias .280–285	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
Meningitis .320–322	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Major cardiovascular diseases .390–448	358.3	352.9	363.4	377.6	369.8	385.1	260.7	265.7	256.2	310.5	313.1	308.2
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	281.4	287.2	275.8	297.5	302.4	292.9	199.8	208.8	191.5	238.8	246.9	231.6
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease 390–398	2.2	1.4	3.1	2.4	1.5	3.3	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.8
Hypertensive heart disease .402	8.6	7.4	9.7	7.4	6.0	8.6	14.6	14.4	14.9	18.5	18.2	18.8

Table 10. Death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Hypertensive heart and renal disease 404	1.0	0.8	1.1	0 8	0 7	1.0	1.8	1 6	1 9	2 2	2 0	2 5
Ischemic heart disease 410–414	188.2	198.4	178.5	203 9	214.8	193.4	109.1	113 2	105 2	127 6	130 0	125 4
Acute myocardial infarction 410	89.9	98.9	81.4	97 0	106.9	87.6	54 0	57 6	50.7	63 5	66 5	60 9
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease 411	1.2	1.4	1 1	1.3	1.4	1 1	1 1	1 4	0 9	1 4	1 6	1.1
Angina pectoris 413	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0 4	0.5	0.2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 2	0.3
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease 412,414	96.6	97.7	95 6	105.1	106 1	104 2	53.7	54 1	53.4	62 5	61.8	63 2
Other diseases of endocardium 424	5 6	4 9	6 4	6.2	5 3	7 1	2 6	2.7	2 6	3 1	3.1	3 1
All other forms of heart disease 415–423,425–429	75 8	74.4	77.0	76.8	74.1	79.4	70.4	76.1	65.2	86 0	92 8	79 9
Hypertension with or without renal disease . . . 401,403	4.0	3 4	4.6	3.6	3 1	4 2	6 0	5.2	6.6	7 4	6 5	8 2
Cerebrovascular diseases 430–438	56.4	45 5	66 7	58 4	46 1	70.3	46 0	42.6	49 2	53 8	49 5	57.8
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage 431–432	8.3	7 7	8.8	8.1	7.4	8.9	9.0	9 7	8.3	9 9	10.8	9 1
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries 434.0,434 9	6 1	4.9	7.3	6 4	5.0	7.8	4.7	4 3	5.0	5 6	5 0	6.0
Cerebral embolism 434.1	0.2	0 2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0 1	0.2	0 2	*	0.2
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases 430,433,435–438	41 7	32.7	50.3	43.6	33.5	53.3	32.2	28.4	35.6	38.2	33 5	42 4
Atherosclerosis 440	6.6	5.1	8.0	7.3	5.5	9.0	3 2	2.8	3.5	3 8	3 4	4 2
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries 441–448	9.9	11.7	8.3	10.8	12.7	8.9	5 8	6.2	5 5	6 7	6 9	6 5
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis 466	0.2	0 2	0 2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0 2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pneumonia and influenza 480–487	29.7	28 5	30.8	31.7	29.7	33.6	19.6	22.4	17.0	22 3	25.5	19.5
Pneumonia 480–486	29.3	28.2	30.3	31.2	29.4	33.0	19 5	22.3	16.9	22 2	25.4	19.4
Influenza 487	0.4	0 3	0 5	0.4	0 3	0.6	0.1	0 1	0.1	0 1	*	0 1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490–496	36.0	40.5	31 8	40 0	44 4	35.8	15.9	20 4	11 8	18 5	23 8	13 7
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified 490–491	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1 6	1.6	0 6	0 7	0 5	0 6	0.8	0.5
Emphysema 492	6.4	7 6	5 3	7.2	8.4	6 1	2 3	3.4	1.3	2.6	3.9	1 5
Asthma 493	1.9	1 5	2.4	1.8	1.3	2 2	2 8	2.5	3.0	3.3	2 9	3 6
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 494–496	26.2	30 0	22 7	29.4	33.1	25.8	10.3	13.9	7 0	12 0	16.2	8.1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum 531–533	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.8	2 2	1.5
Appendicitis 540–543	0.2	0 2	0.1	0.2	0 2	0.1	0.2	0 2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia . 550–553,560	2.4	1.8	2 9	2.5	1 8	3 1	1.9	1 8	1 9	2 3	2.2	2 4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	9 9	13.2	6 7	10.0	13.3	6 8	9.4	12.8	6.4	10 5	14 5	6 8
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder 574–575	1.1	1 0	1 3	1 2	1.1	1 3	0.8	0.6	1.0	0 9	0.6	1 1
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis. .580–589	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 4	8 4	8.4	10.1	10 1	10.1	12.3	12 3	12.2
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome 580–581	0 1	0.1	0.1	0 1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0 1	0.1	*	0 2

nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified .582–583,587	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause .584–586,588–589	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	9.3	9.2	9.4	11.3	11.2	11.3
Infections of kidney .590	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Hyperplasia of prostate .600	0.2	0.3	...	0.2	0.3	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.2	...
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.4	...	0.7	0.4	...	0.8
Pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–638	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.2
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .640–676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.6	0.4	...	0.7
Congenital anomalies .740–759	4.9	5.3	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.3	6.2	6.8	5.6	6.8	7.7	6.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	6.2	7.1	5.3	4.3	4.9	3.7	15.6	18.3	13.1	19.5	23.1	16.3
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome .767–769	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.4	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.7	2.4
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–766,770–779	5.0	5.7	4.4	3.4	3.9	3.0	13.1	15.3	11.1	16.5	19.4	13.9
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions .780–799	9.2	10.1	8.3	8.4	9.0	7.9	13.0	15.7	10.5	15.7	19.0	12.7
All other diseases .Residual	70.9	66.0	75.6	73.6	67.2	79.8	57.2	59.5	55.1	68.4	71.1	65.9
Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	34.0	46.5	22.1	34.0	45.9	22.6	34.1	49.6	20.0	37.3	54.9	21.5
Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	16.1	22.5	10.0	16.2	22.4	10.2	15.5	22.7	9.0	16.0	24.0	8.8
All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	18.0	24.0	12.2	17.8	23.4	12.4	18.6	26.9	11.0	21.3	30.9	12.7
Suicide .E950–E959	12.0	19.6	4.6	13.0	21.2	5.1	6.8	11.6	2.5	6.8	12.0	2.0
Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	10.0	16.2	4.1	5.9	9.1	2.8	30.9	52.9	10.7	38.9	67.5	13.1
All other external causes .E980–E999	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.6	2.5	0.7	1.9	3.1	0.8

NOTE: Data for *042–*044 Human immunodeficiency virus infection are shown in a separate table.

Table 11. Age-adjusted death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1992

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	504.5	656.0	380.3	477.5	620.9	359.9	660.2	871.0	495.0	767.5	1,026.9	568.4
Shigellosis and amebiasis .004,006	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections .007–009	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tuberculosis .010–018	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.9	3.0	1.1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .010–012	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	2.0	0.6	1.4	2.4	0.7
Other tuberculosis .013–018	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Whooping cough .033	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas .034–035	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection .036	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*
Septicemia .038	4.0	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.1	8.0	9.3	6.9	9.5	11.4	8.1
Acute poliomyelitis .045	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles .055	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis .070	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6
Syphilis .090–097	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*
All other infectious and parasitic diseases .001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041, *042–*044,046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	14.7	24.8	4.8	11.5	20.2	2.9	31.2	50.8	14.1	40.9	67.3	18.3
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	133.1	162.6	111.8	129.9	157.3	110.3	154.6	203.8	120.5	177.5	238.1	136.6
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	2.3	3.5	1.2	2.1	3.1	1.2	3.7	6.5	1.5	4.3	7.7	1.7
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	29.6	38.3	22.6	28.0	36.3	21.4	40.8	54.0	31.0	44.6	59.6	33.8
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	40.8	58.5	27.1	40.2	56.7	27.4	44.7	72.3	24.6	52.7	86.7	28.5
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	12.0	0.2	21.9	11.8	0.2	21.7	13.0	0.2	22.9	15.4	0.3	27.0
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	13.5	17.0	12.1	12.7	15.6	11.7	20.1	29.5	14.7	23.6	36.2	16.6
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	5.1	7.8	3.1	5.2	8.0	3.1	4.4	6.4	2.9	5.0	7.3	3.4
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	16.9	21.0	13.6	17.1	21.2	13.7	15.9	19.5	13.1	18.2	23.0	14.7
Leukemia .204–208	4.9	6.4	3.9	5.0	6.5	3.9	4.2	5.4	3.4	4.7	6.0	3.7
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	7.9	9.8	6.3	7.9	9.8	6.3	7.8	9.8	6.3	9.0	11.4	7.2
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.0
Diabetes mellitus .250	11.9	12.7	11.1	10.5	11.6	9.6	21.8	20.8	22.2	25.3	24.2	25.8
Nutritional deficiencies .260–269	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8
Anemias .280–285	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	2.4
Meningitis .320–322	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Major cardiovascular diseases .390–448	180.4	236.5	135.6	172.8	229.1	127.6	229.9	287.3	186.9	265.3	333.6	215.3
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	144.3	195.1	103.8	139.2	190.3	98.1	177.2	226.7	140.1	205.4	264.1	162.4
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease .390–398	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.6
Hypertensive heart disease .402	4.8	5.5	4.1	3.5	4.1	3.0	13.9	16.2	11.9	17.2	20.4	14.7
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.8
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	95.7	133.8	65.7	95.5	134.8	64.1	95.1	122.5	74.7	107.3	138.2	84.9

Acute myocardial infarction .410	49.1	69.1	33.2	49.0	69.7	32.4	48.6	63.2	37.9	55.2	71.6	43.4
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.7	0.8
Angina pectoris .413	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	45.7	63.4	31.9	45.5	63.9	31.1	45.3	57.6	36.0	50.7	64.6	40.6
Other diseases of endocardium .424	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.7	3.3	2.2
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	39.4	51.2	29.8	36.0	47.0	26.9	63.1	82.4	48.5	75.0	99.3	57.2
Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	5.3	5.7	5.1	6.4	6.9	6.0
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	26.2	28.6	24.2	24.2	26.3	22.5	39.9	45.4	35.6	45.0	52.0	39.9
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage .431–432	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.4	5 0	3.9	9.1	11.2	7.5	10.0	12.5	8.1
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries .434.0,434.9	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.8	4.5	3.3	4.4	5.2	3.8
Cerebral embolism .434.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases .430,433,435–438	18.4	19.7	17.3	17.2	18.5	16.2	26.8	29.7	24.7	30.5	34.2	27.8
Atherosclerosis .440	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.6	3.2	2.2
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries .441–448	5.4	7.8	3.6	5.4	7.9	3.5	5.2	6.7	4.1	5.8	7.4	4.7
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis .466	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	12.7	16.7	9.9	12.1	15.8	9.7	15.7	22.2	11.1	17.4	25.0	12.2
Pneumonia .480–486	12.5	16.5	9.8	11.9	15.6	9.5	15.6	22.1	11.0	17.3	24.9	12.1
Influenza .487	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	19.9	26.4	15.5	20.4	26.8	16.1	14.7	21.8	9.9	16.6	24.8	11.2
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified .490–491	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4
Emphysema .492	3.7	5.0	2.7	3.9	5.2	2.9	2.1	3.7	1.1	2.4	4.1	1.2
Asthma .493	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.5
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .494–496	14.0	19.2	10.6	14.6	19.6	11.2	9.2	14.7	5.5	10.3	16.8	6.2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .531–533	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.6	2.3	1.0
Appendicitis .540–543	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia .550–553,560	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	8.0	11.6	4.8	7.7	11.1	4.6	10.3	15.0	6.4	11.4	17.2	6.9
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder .574–575	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	4.3	5.5	3.6	3.7	4.8	3.0	8.8	10.5	7.6	10.2	12.5	8.7
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome .580–581	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis, and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified .582–583,587	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause .584–586,588–589	4.0	5.0	3.3	3.4	4.4	2.8	8.0	9.5	7.0	9.4	11.4	8.0
Infections of kidney .590	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hyperplasia of prostate .600	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.2	...
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	0.1	...	0.3	0.1	...	0.2	0.4	...	0.7	0.4	...	0.9
Pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–638	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.1
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .640–676	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.6	0.3	...	0.7
Congenital anomalies .740–759	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.1	5.1	5.4	4.8	5.6	6.1	5.2

Table 11. Age-adjusted death rates for 72 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 1992—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)		All races			White		All other					
							Total			Black		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	760–779	6.0	6.6	5.4	4.4	4.9	4.0	12.0	13.3	10.6	14.9	16.6	13.2
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome	767–769	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.7	1.9
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	760–766,770–779	4.9	5.4	4.4	3.5	3.8	3.2	10.1	11.1	9.0	12.6	13.9	11.3
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	780–799	6.7	8.4	5.0	5.8	7.2	4.3	11.2	14.5	8.4	13.5	17.5	10.1
All other diseases	Residual	38.1	45.4	32.3	35.9	42.7	30.4	51.2	62.5	42.7	59.9	74.3	49.3
Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E949	29.4	43.1	16.4	28.8	41.9	16.1	33.4	50.9	18.3	36.5	56.7	19.3
Motor vehicle accidents	E810–E825	15.8	22.3	9.5	15.9	22.2	9.6	15.7	23.4	9.0	16.3	25.0	8.7
All other accidents and adverse effects	E800–E807,E826–E949	13.7	20.8	7.0	12.9	19.7	6.5	17.7	27.5	9.3	20.2	31.7	10.5
Suicide	E950–E959	11.1	18.4	4.3	11.8	19.5	4.6	6.9	11.8	2.5	6.9	12.4	2.1
Homicide and legal intervention	E960–E978	10.5	16.7	4.2	6.1	9.3	2.8	31.0	53.0	10.5	39.4	68.1	13.0
All other external causes	E980–E999	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	2.5	0.7	1.8	3.1	0.8

NOTE: Data for *042–*044 Human immunodeficiency virus infection are shown in a separate table.

Table 12. Deaths and death rates for 16 selected subcategories of Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, by race and sex: United States, 1992

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
Malignant neoplasms[1]	520,578	274,838	245,740	454,531	238,499	216,032	66,047	36,339	29,708	58,401	32,155	26,246
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus .150	10,239	7,653	2,586	8,196	6,163	2,033	2,043	1,490	553	1,897	1,373	524
Malignant neoplasm of stomach .151	13,630	8,004	5,626	10,827	6,385	4,442	2,803	1,619	1,184	2,213	1,273	940
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus .153,154	56,494	28,042	28,452	49,715	24,767	24,948	6,779	3,275	3,504	5,996	2,854	3,142
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas .157	26,071	12,672	13,399	22,519	10,980	11,539	3,552	1,692	1,860	3,180	1,503	1,677
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung .162	145,943	91,405	54,538	128,719	79,728	48,991	17,224	11,677	5,547	15,472	10,530	4,942
Malignant melanoma of skin .172	6,568	4,045	2,523	6,423	3,972	2,451	145	73	72	110	53	57
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri .180	4,641	...	4,641	3,433	...	3,433	1,208	...	1,208	1,068	...	1,068
Malignant neoplasms of body of uterus and of uterus, part unspecified .179,182	6,064	...	6,064	5,096	...	5,096	968	...	968	889	...	889
Malignant neoplasm of ovary .183.0	13,182	...	13,182	11,947	...	11,947	1,235	...	1,235	1,043	...	1,043
Malignant neoplasm of prostate .185	34,240	34,240	...	28,430	28,430	...	5,810	5,810	...	5,485	5,485	...
Malignant neoplasm of bladder .188	10,707	7,123	3,584	9,766	6,593	3,173	941	530	411	848	469	379
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs .189	10,936	6,618	4,318	9,901	5,982	3,919	1,035	636	399	900	539	361
Malignant neoplasms of brain and other and unspecified parts of nervous system .191,192	11,941	6,432	5,509	11,132	6,014	5,118	809	418	391	680	351	329
Hodgkin's disease .201	1,639	949	690	1,466	847	619	173	102	71	163	92	71
Malignant lymphoma other than Hodgkin's disease .200,202	20,179	10,542	9,637	18,608	9,673	8,935	1,571	869	702	1,282	704	578
Multiple myeloma and other immunoproliferative neoplasms .203	9,294	4,679	4,615	7,641	3,865	3,776	1,653	814	839	1,543	755	788
	Rate											
Malignant neoplasms[1]	204.1	220.8	188.2	213.5	228.6	199.0	156.7	180.4	135.0	184.5	214.4	157.6
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus .150	4.0	6.1	2.0	3.8	5.9	1.9	4.8	7.4	2.5	6.0	9.2	3.1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach .151	5.3	6.4	4.3	5.1	6.1	4.1	6.6	8.0	5.4	7.0	8.5	5.6
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus .153,154	22.1	22.5	21.8	23.3	23.7	23.0	16.1	16.3	15.9	18.9	19.0	18.9
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas .157	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	10.0	10.0	10.1
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung .162	57.2	73.4	41.8	60.5	76.4	45.1	40.9	58.0	25.2	48.9	70.2	29.7
Malignant melanoma of skin .172	2.6	3.2	1.9	3.0	3.8	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri .180	1.8	...	3.6	1.6	...	3.2	2.9	...	5.5	3.4	...	6.4
Malignant neoplasms of body of uterus and of uterus, part unspecified .179,182	2.4	...	4.6	2.4	...	4.7	2.3	...	4.4	2.8	...	5.3
Malignant neoplasm of ovary .183.0	5.2	...	10.1	5.6	...	11.0	2.9	...	5.6	3.3	...	6.3
Malignant neoplasm of prostate .185	13.4	27.5	...	13.4	27.2	...	13.8	28.8	...	17.3	36.6	...
Malignant neoplasm of bladder .188	4.2	5.7	2.7	4.6	6.3	2.9	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.3
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs .189	4.3	5.3	3.3	4.7	5.7	3.6	2.5	3.2	1.8	2.8	3.6	2.2
Malignant neoplasms of brain and other and unspecified parts of nervous system .191,192	4.7	5.2	4.2	5.2	5.8	4.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0
Hodgkin's disease .201	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Malignant lymphoma other than Hodgkin's disease .200,202	7.9	8.5	7.4	8.7	9.3	8.2	3.7	4.3	3.2	4.1	4.7	3.5
Multiple myeloma and other immunoproliferative neoplasms .203	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.9	5.0	4.7

[1] Includes figures for subcategories not shown.

Table 13. Deaths and death rates by 10-year age groups and age-adjusted death rates for Human immunodeficiency virus infection, by race and sex: United States, 1991–92

[Age-specific rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. Human immunodeficiency virus infecition deaths are those assigned to category numbers *042–*044, which were introduced in the United States in 1987; see Technical notes]

Year, race, and sex	Age												Age-adjusted rate[3]
	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	
1992	Number												
All races	33,566	100	161	104	578	10,426	14,203	5,575	1,785	519	88	14	...
Male	29,325	47	88	67	419	8,965	12,544	5,104	1,578	431	63	6	...
Female	4,241	53	73	37	159	1,461	1,659	471	207	88	25	8	...
White	21,921	27	60	55	290	6,784	9,189	3,906	1,184	343	65	11	...
Male	20,161	14	32	40	225	6,161	8,577	3,677	1,087	286	50	5	...
Female	1,760	13	28	15	65	623	612	229	97	57	15	6	...
All other	11,645	73	101	49	288	3,642	5,014	1,669	601	176	23	3	...
Male	9,164	33	56	27	194	2,804	3,967	1,427	491	145	13	1	...
Female	2,481	40	45	22	94	838	1,047	242	110	31	10	2	...
Black	11,378	73	100	47	286	3,556	4,900	1,624	589	171	23	3	...
Male	8,925	33	56	26	192	2,724	3,866	1,385	481	142	13	1	...
Female	2,453	40	44	21	94	832	1,034	239	108	29	10	2	...
1991													
All races	29,555	91	155	104	613	9,488	12,259	4,728	1,558	447	92	10	...
Male	26,046	44	74	63	452	8,209	11,054	4,318	1,393	364	58	7	...
Female	3,509	47	81	41	161	1,279	1,205	410	165	83	34	3	...
White	19,850	21	57	62	324	6,315	8,249	3,310	1,113	317	68	8	...
Male	18,366	12	26	39	263	5,783	7,765	3,134	1,037	255	40	6	...
Female	1,484	9	31	23	61	532	484	176	76	62	28	2	...
All other	9,705	70	98	42	289	3,173	4,010	1,418	445	130	24	2	...
Male	7,680	32	48	24	189	2,426	3,289	1,184	356	109	18	1	...
Female	2,025	38	50	18	100	747	721	234	89	21	6	1	...
Black	9,437	70	95	42	282	3,080	3,907	1,378	431	125	21	2	...
Male	7,440	32	46	24	183	2,342	3,195	1,147	345	104	17	1	...
Female	1,997	38	49	18	99	738	712	231	86	21	4	1	...
1992	Rate												
All races	13.2	2.5	1.0	0.3	1.6	24.6	35.6	20.3	8.5	2.8	0.8	*	12.6
Male	23.6	2.3	1.1	0.4	2.3	42.2	63.5	38.1	15.9	5.3	1.6	*	22.3
Female	3.2	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.9	6.9	8.2	3.4	1.9	0.9	0.4	*	3.2
White	10.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.0	19.4	27.5	16.6	6.5	2.1	0.7	*	9.8
Male	19.3	*	0.5	0.3	1.5	34.9	51.2	31.6	12.5	3.9	1.4	*	18.1
Female	1.6	*	0.5	*	0.5	3.6	3.7	1.9	1.0	0.6	*	*	1.6
All other	27.6	8.7	3.2	0.7	4.1	48.8	77.7	43.5	22.3	8.8	2.3	*	27.3
Male	45.5	7.7	3.4	0.7	5.5	78.6	131.6	80.8	41.3	17.4	*	*	46.3
Female	11.3	9.6	2.9	0.6	2.7	21.5	30.5	11.7	7.3	2.7	*	*	10.8
Black	35.9	11.5	4.1	0.8	5.4	64.5	104.1	58.0	28.8	11.0	2.9	*	36.2
Male	59.5	10.3	4.5	0.9	7.2	104.5	176.7	109.2	54.0	22.1	*	*	61.8
Female	14.7	12.7	3.6	0.8	3.5	28.6	41.0	15.6	9.4	3.2	*	*	14.3
1991													
All races	11.7	2.3	1.0	0.3	1.7	22.1	31.2	18.4	7.4	2.4	0.9	*	11.3
Male	21.2	2.1	1.0	0.3	2.4	38.3	56.9	34.4	14.0	4.5	1.5	*	20.1
Female	2.7	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.9	6.0	6.1	3.1	1.5	0.8	0.5	*	2.7
White	9.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.1	17.8	24.9	15.0	6.1	1.9	0.7	*	9.0
Male	17.8	*	0.4	0.3	1.7	32.3	46.9	28.8	11.8	3.5	1.1	*	16.7
Female	1.4	*	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.0	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	*	1.3
All other	23.5	7.7	3.1	0.6	4.1	42.8	64.9	39.1	16.8	6.7	2.5	*	23.5
Male	39.0	6.9	3.0	0.7	5.4	68.6	114.3	70.9	30.5	13.5	*	*	40.0
Female	9.4	8.5	3.2	*	2.9	19.2	21.9	11.9	6.0	1.9	*	*	9.1
Black	30.3	10.3	3.9	0.8	5.3	55.8	86.5	51.8	21.2	8.1	2.7	*	30.8
Male	50.4	9.3	3.8	0.9	6.9	90.0	152.7	95.2	38.9	16.5	*	*	52.9
Female	12.2	11.4	4.1	*	3.7	25.3	29.4	15.9	7.5	2.3	*	*	12.0

[1]Figures for age not stated included in "All ages" but 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 tables E and 24–28 for infant mortality rates, and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.
[3]For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 14. Deaths and death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each division, and State; and, by race and sex for the United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area. Numbers after causes of death are category numbers of the *Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975*]

Race, sex, and area	All causes		Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042–*044)		Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140–208)		Diabetes mellitus (250)		Diseases of heart (390–398, 402, 404–429)		Cerebrovascular diseases (430–438)		Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490–496)		Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949)		Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E825)		Suicide (E950–E959)		Homicide (E960–E978)	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States	2,175,613	852.9	33,566	13.2	520,578	204.1	50,067	19.6	717,706	281.4	143,769	56.4	91,938	36.0	86,777	34.0	40,982	16.1	30,484	12.0	25,488	10.0
Male	1,122,336	901.6	29,325	23.6	274,838	220.8	21,672	17.4	357,545	287.2	56,645	45.5	50,465	40.5	57,862	46.5	27,982	22.5	24,457	19.6	20,115	16.2
Female	1,053,277	806.5	4,241	3.2	245,740	188.2	28,395	21.7	360,161	275.8	87,124	66.7	41,473	31.8	28,915	22.1	13,000	10.0	6,027	4.6	5,373	4.1
White	1,873,781	880.0	21,921	10.3	454,531	213.5	40,442	19.0	633,487	297.5	124,371	58.4	85,231	40.0	72,392	34.0	34,439	16.2	27,611	13.0	12,468	5.9
Male	956,957	917.2	20,161	19.3	238,499	228.6	17,951	17.2	315,483	302.4	48,073	46.1	46,355	44.4	47,879	45.9	23,415	22.4	22,126	21.2	9,456	9.1
Female	916,824	844.3	1,760	1.6	216,032	199.0	22,491	20.7	318,004	292.9	76,298	70.3	38,876	35.8	24,513	22.6	11,024	10.2	5,485	5.1	3,012	2.8
All other	301,832	716.0	11,645	27.6	66,047	156.7	9,625	22.8	84,219	199.8	19,398	46.0	6,707	15.9	14,385	34.1	6,543	15.5	2,873	6.8	13,020	30.9
Male	165,379	821.1	9,164	45.5	36,339	180.4	3,721	18.5	42,062	208.8	8,572	42.6	4,110	20.4	9,983	49.6	4,567	22.7	2,331	11.6	10,659	52.9
Female	136,453	619.9	2,481	11.3	29,708	135.0	5,904	26.8	42,157	191.5	10,826	49.2	2,597	11.8	4,402	20.0	1,976	9.0	542	2.5	2,361	10.7
Black	269,219	850.5	11,378	35.9	58,401	184.5	8,653	27.3	75,600	238.8	17,044	53.8	5,857	18.5	11,820	37.3	5,071	16.0	2,143	6.8	12,318	38.9
Male	146,630	977.5	8,925	59.5	32,155	214.4	3,271	21.8	37,040	246.9	7,421	49.5	3,569	23.8	8,238	54.9	3,607	24.0	1,803	12.0	10,131	67.5
Female	122,589	736.2	2,453	14.7	26,246	157.6	5,382	32.3	38,560	231.6	9,623	57.8	2,288	13.7	3,582	21.5	1,464	8.8	340	2.0	2,187	13.1
New England	116,100	879.8	1,285	9.7	30,221	229.0	2,646	20.1	37,692	285.6	7,262	55.0	4,965	37.6	3,247	24.6	1,398	10.6	1,279	9.7	511	3.9
Maine	11,158	902.5	49	4.0	2,940	237.8	320	25.9	3,462	280.0	746	60.3	628	50.8	405	32.8	212	17.1	157	12.7	30	2.4
New Hampshire	8,545	766.3	32	2.9	2,283	204.7	240	21.5	2,684	240.7	557	50.0	407	36.5	254	22.8	115	10.3	137	12.3	22	2.0
Vermont	4,796	839.4	18	*	1,166	204.1	125	21.9	1,585	277.4	288	50.4	242	42.4	170	29.8	84	14.7	80	14.0	20	3.5
Massachusetts	53,878	899.1	702	11.7	14,182	236.7	1,195	19.9	17,068	284.8	3,332	55.6	2,151	35.9	1,296	21.6	562	9.4	534	8.9	227	3.8
Rhode Island	9,469	945.6	81	8.1	2,517	251.4	228	22.8	3,234	323.0	586	58.5	377	37.6	227	22.7	93	9.3	73	7.3	32	3.2
Connecticut	28,254	861.6	403	12.3	7,133	217.5	538	16.4	9,659	294.6	1,753	53.5	1,160	35.4	895	27.3	332	10.1	298	9.1	180	5.5
Middle Atlantic	360,721	951.1	9,415	24.8	86,799	228.9	8,215	21.7	131,124	345.7	19,892	52.5	13,041	34.4	10,989	29.0	4,486	11.8	3,434	9.1	3,622	9.6
New York	166,333	918.5	6,495	35.9	38,624	213.3	2,967	16.4	64,110	354.0	8,323	46.0	5,843	32.3	4,854	26.8	2,017	11.1	1,532	8.5	2,438	13.5
New Jersey	70,868	906.2	1,926	24.6	17,867	228.5	2,103	26.9	23,809	304.5	3,878	49.6	2,421	31.0	2,021	25.8	832	10.6	513	6.6	402	5.1
Pennsylvania	123,520	1,029.7	994	8.3	30,308	252.7	3,145	26.2	43,205	360.2	7,691	64.1	4,777	39.8	4,114	34.3	1,637	13.6	1,389	11.6	782	6.5
East North Central	372,523	872.0	2,764	6.5	90,591	212.1	9,714	22.7	126,139	295.3	24,882	58.2	15,231	35.7	13,272	31.1	6,055	14.2	4,685	11.0	3,814	8.9
Ohio	99,120	899.3	615	5.6	24,320	220.7	2,900	26.3	34,023	308.7	6,109	55.4	4,373	39.7	3,357	30.5	1,471	13.3	1,194	10.8	676	6.1
Indiana	49,964	883.0	264	4.7	12,028	212.6	1,255	22.2	16,706	295.2	3,570	63.1	2,269	40.1	1,932	34.1	954	16.9	695	12.3	406	7.2
Illinois	102,118	879.3	1,113	9.6	24,621	212.0	2,392	20.6	34,463	296.8	6,779	58.4	3,866	33.3	3,511	30.2	1,514	13.0	1,142	9.8	1,429	12.3
Michigan	79,079	838.3	586	6.1	18,297	204.6	2,125	22.5	26,695	285.1	5,105	54.1	3,085	32.7	2,864	30.6	1,439	15.3	1,068	11.3	1,059	11.2
Wisconsin	42,242	846.1	192	3.8	10,925	206.8	1,042	20.9	14,052	281.5	3,319	66.5	1,638	32.8	1,588	31.8	677	13.6	586	11.7	244	4.9
West North Central	161,841	903.1	840	4.7	37,998	212.0	3,451	19.3	54,071	301.7	11,922	66.5	7,042	39.3	6,607	36.9	3,048	17.0	2,069	11.5	1,011	5.6
Minnesota	35,037	784.1	170	3.8	8,547	191.3	776	17.4	10,250	229.4	2,821	63.1	1,498	33.5	1,487	33.3	637	14.3	513	11.5	144	3.2
Iowa	26,593	948.8	58	2.1	6,433	229.5	506	18.1	9,179	327.5	2,033	72.5	1,172	41.8	1,020	36.4	470	16.8	287	10.2	52	1.9
Missouri	50,988	982.3	415	8.0	11,810	227.5	1,081	20.8	17,747	341.9	3,451	66.5	2,220	42.8	2,134	41.1	1,002	19.3	626	12.1	567	10.9
North Dakota	5,697	898.5	7	*	1,363	215.0	143	22.6	1,902	300.0	481	75.9	234	36.9	232	36.6	96	15.1	65	10.3	12	*
South Dakota	6,697	945.4	7	*	1,573	222.0	164	23.2	2,294	323.8	481	67.9	301	42.5	304	42.9	151	21.3	79	11.2	19	*
Nebraska	14,644	915.0	55	3.4	3,239	202.4	266	16.6	5,276	329.6	1,029	64.3	667	41.7	559	34.9	267	16.7	188	11.7	61	3.8
Kansas	22,185	882.0	128	5.1	5,033	200.1	515	20.5	7,423	295.1	1,626	64.6	950	37.8	871	34.6	425	16.9	311	12.4	156	6.2
South Atlantic	403,989	895.9	7,312	16.2	97,550	216.3	9,263	20.5	130,439	289.3	26,745	59.3	17,219	38.2	16,274	36.1	8,053	17.9	5,798	12.9	5,242	11.6
Delaware	5,941	859.9	65	9.4	1,544	223.5	207	30.0	1,844	266.9	324	46.9	248	35.9	247	35.8	132	19.1	88	12.7	37	5.4
Maryland	38,891	790.9	762	15.5	9,951	202.4	1,106	22.5	11,878	241.6	2,106	42.8	1,448	29.4	1,286	26.2	634	12.9	461	9.4	647	13.2
District of Columbia	7,110	1,214.9	512	87.5	1,527	260.9	173	29.6	1,838	314.1	336	57.4	165	28.2	185	31.6	59	10.1	34	5.8	389	66.5
Virginia	49,363	772.0	586	9.2	12,008	187.8	963	15.1	15,500	242.4	3,390	53.0	2,057	32.2	1,939	30.3	872	13.6	812	12.7	568	8.9
West Virginia	19,720	1,090.2	38	2.1	4,614	255.1	545	30.1	6,927	382.9	1,091	60.3	982	54.3	845	46.7	426	23.6	240	13.3	131	7.2
North Carolina	59,611	872.0	686	10.0	13,944	204.0	1,426	20.9	18,990	277.8	4,576	66.9	2,402	35.1	2,717	39.7	1,314	19.2	860	12.6	816	11.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Corrected data appear in shaded area.

Table 14. Deaths and death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each division, and State; and, by race and sex for the United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in each race-sex group and area. Numbers after causes of death are category numbers of the *Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975*]

Race, sex, and area	All causes		Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042–*044)		Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140–208)		Diabetes mellitus (250)		Diseases of heart (390–398, 402, 404–429)		Cerebrovascular diseases (430–438)		Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490–496)		Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949)		Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E825)		Suicide (E950–E959)		Homicide (E960–E978)	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
South Carolina	30,638	850.4	390	10.8	6,992	194.1	781	21.7	9,654	268.0	2,494	69.2	1,259	34.9	1,549	43.0	798	22.1	465	12.9	438	12.2
Georgia	52,992	782.4	1,162	17.2	11,797	174.2	984	14.5	16,483	243.4	3,684	54.4	2,112	31.2	2,634	38.9	1,366	20.2	811	12.0	835	12.3
Florida	139,723	1,036.3	3,111	23.1	35,173	260.9	3,078	22.8	47,325	351.0	8,744	64.9	6,546	48.6	4,872	36.1	2,452	18.2	2,027	15.0	1,381	10.2
East South Central	146,220	941.4	790	5.1	33,925	218.4	3,146	20.3	48,819	314.3	10,495	67.6	5,954	38.3	7,468	48.1	3,939	25.4	1,999	12.9	1,785	11.5
Kentucky	35,033	933.3	130	3.5	8,549	227.7	817	21.8	11,778	313.8	2,312	61.6	1,697	45.2	1,660	44.2	822	21.9	493	13.1	212	5.6
Tennessee	46,576	926.8	279	5.6	10,773	214.4	1,002	19.9	15,015	298.8	3,699	73.6	1,922	38.2	2,208	43.9	1,203	23.9	650	12.9	570	11.3
Alabama	39,352	951.1	224	5.4	9,043	218.6	852	20.6	12,896	311.7	2,756	66.6	1,456	35.2	2,065	49.9	1,085	26.2	523	12.6	546	13.2
Mississippi	25,259	965.9	157	6.0	5,560	212.6	475	18.2	9,130	349.1	1,728	66.1	879	33.6	1,535	58.7	829	31.7	333	12.7	457	17.5
West South Central	222,216	806.3	3,255	11.8	51,579	187.1	6,052	22.0	71,756	260.4	15,293	55.5	8,968	32.5	10,287	37.3	5,350	19.4	3,552	12.9	3,706	13.4
Arkansas	24,956	1,042.3	90	3.8	5,847	244.2	514	21.5	8,237	344.0	2,023	84.5	940	39.3	1,141	47.7	603	25.2	293	12.2	304	12.7
Louisiana	37,642	879.7	574	13.4	8,857	207.0	1,193	27.9	12,155	284.1	2,418	56.5	1,268	29.6	1,775	41.5	896	20.9	529	12.4	791	18.5
Oklahoma	30,510	951.9	193	6.0	6,773	211.3	574	17.9	10,869	339.1	2,153	67.2	1,377	43.0	1,266	39.5	653	20.4	472	14.7	252	7.9
Texas	129,108	730.1	2,398	13.6	30,102	170.2	3,771	21.3	40,495	229.0	8,699	49.2	5,383	30.4	6,105	34.5	3,198	18.1	2,258	12.8	2,359	13.3
Mountain	102,963	716.0	1,071	7.4	23,783	165.4	2,416	16.8	29,436	204.7	6,426	44.7	5,816	40.4	5,678	39.5	2,790	19.4	2,544	17.7	1,059	7.4
Montana	7,068	859.5	18	*	1,707	207.6	160	19.5	1,907	231.9	497	60.4	456	55.5	407	49.5	180	21.9	153	18.6	39	4.7
Idaho	7,877	739.0	32	3.0	1,802	169.1	190	17.8	2,325	218.1	630	59.1	429	40.2	476	44.7	236	22.1	168	15.8	42	3.9
Wyoming	3,298	709.7	13	*	747	160.7	68	14.6	902	194.1	243	52.3	230	49.5	237	51.0	134	28.8	84	18.1	21	4.5
Colorado	22,440	647.7	373	10.8	4,954	143.0	437	12.6	6,169	178.1	1,430	41.3	1,414	40.8	1,146	33.1	557	16.1	598	17.3	218	6.3
New Mexico	11,176	706.5	102	6.4	2,490	157.4	370	23.4	2,966	187.5	602	38.1	535	33.8	823	52.0	404	25.5	303	19.2	162	10.2
Arizona	31,055	810.3	340	8.9	7,444	194.2	659	17.2	9,315	243.1	1,824	47.6	1,696	44.3	1,622	42.3	796	20.8	653	17.0	368	9.6
Utah	9,772	539.5	59	3.3	1,961	108.3	359	19.8	2,750	151.8	701	38.7	420	23.2	555	30.6	271	15.0	256	14.1	51	2.8
Nevada	10,277	769.0	134	10.0	2,678	200.4	173	12.9	3,102	232.1	499	37.3	636	47.6	412	30.8	212	15.9	329	24.6	158	11.8
Pacific	289,040	709.2	6,834	16.8	68,132	167.2	5,164	12.7	88,230	216.5	20,852	51.2	13,702	33.6	12,955	31.8	5,863	14.4	5,124	12.6	4,738	11.6
Washington	38,162	742.1	447	8.7	9,462	184.0	811	15.8	11,183	217.5	2,918	56.7	2,088	40.6	1,718	33.4	722	14.0	694	13.5	301	5.9
Oregon	25,760	866.9	227	7.6	6,314	212.5	561	18.9	7,288	245.3	2,102	70.7	1,255	42.2	1,088	36.6	446	15.0	488	16.4	160	5.4
California	215,847	698.6	6,029	19.5	50,083	162.1	3,574	11.6	67,105	217.2	15,167	49.1	10,081	32.6	9,498	30.7	4,461	14.4	3,723	12.1	4,194	13.6
Alaska	2,303	391.8	20	3.4	518	88.1	47	8.0	518	88.1	108	18.4	89	15.1	358	60.9	109	18.5	90	15.3	41	7.0
Hawaii	6,968	602.9	111	9.6	1,755	151.9	171	14.8	2,136	184.8	557	48.2	189	16.4	293	25.4	125	10.8	129	11.2	42	3.6

NOTE: Caution should be used in comparing crude death rates by State. Death rates are affected by the population composition of the area.

Table 15. Deaths by age according to specified Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic origin, and sex: Total of 48 States and the District of Columbia, 1992

[For a listing of States, see Technical notes]

Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic origin, and sex	Total	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	Not stated
All origins	2,136,558	34,117	6,661	8,061	33,999	57,666	89,941	122,905	236,625	469,370	598,807	477,954	452
Male	1,102,513	19,260	3,753	4,988	25,818	42,307	62,088	77,958	144,215	269,214	294,491	158,079	342
Female	1,034,045	14,857	2,908	3,073	8,181	15,359	27,853	44,947	92,410	200,156	304,316	319,875	110
Hispanic	82,395	4,376	908	943	4,700	6,955	7,558	7,049	10,354	14,436	14,398	10,641	77
Male	49,434	2,420	509	565	3,876	5,556	5,743	4,736	6,303	8,267	7,127	4,259	73
Female	32,961	1,956	399	378	824	1,399	1,815	2,313	4,051	6,169	7,271	6,382	4
Mexican	44,483	2,925	612	599	3,205	3,637	3,563	3,492	5,651	7,965	7,319	5,454	61
Male	26,971	1,621	341	357	2,686	2,997	2,677	2,285	3,395	4,543	3,726	2,285	58
Female	17,512	1,304	271	242	519	640	886	1,207	2,256	3,422	3,593	3,169	3
Puerto Rican	10,481	466	105	104	402	1,164	1,576	1,317	1,436	1,634	1,462	815	–
Male	6,452	237	57	61	317	851	1,224	910	880	955	672	288	–
Female	4,029	229	48	43	85	313	352	407	556	679	790	527	–
Cuban	8,109	71	15	22	66	272	402	529	1,022	1,718	2,287	1,701	4
Male	4,563	44	9	15	53	232	337	375	689	1,085	1,138	583	3
Female	3,546	27	6	7	13	40	65	154	333	633	1,149	1,118	1
Central and South American	6,080	325	58	88	459	881	799	638	714	819	787	510	2
Male	3,524	162	31	51	378	707	580	406	385	358	306	158	2
Female	2,556	163	27	37	81	174	219	232	329	461	481	352	–
Other and unknown Hispanic	13,242	589	118	130	568	1,001	1,218	1,073	1,531	2,300	2,543	2,161	10
Male	7,924	356	71	81	442	769	925	760	954	1,326	1,285	945	10
Female	5,318	233	47	49	126	232	293	313	577	974	1,258	1,216	–
Non-Hispanic[1]	2,026,890	28,921	5,669	7,056	28,930	49,767	80,741	113,908	223,257	449,474	577,475	461,494	198
Male	1,038,336	16,369	3,196	4,390	21,660	36,057	55,140	71,870	135,988	257,803	283,912	151,822	129
Female	988,554	12,552	2,473	2,666	7,270	13,710	25,601	42,038	87,269	191,671	293,563	309,672	69
White	1,734,220	16,996	3,671	4,900	19,024	33,373	56,274	86,895	181,420	388,221	519,071	424,260	115
Male	878,144	9,755	2,115	3,032	13,832	24,634	39,137	55,206	111,853	224,289	255,773	138,442	76
Female	856,076	7,241	1,556	1,868	5,192	8,739	17,137	31,689	69,567	163,932	263,298	285,818	39
Black	262,047	10,903	1,747	1,844	8,784	14,933	22,494	24,288	37,476	54,797	51,826	32,876	79
Male	142,575	6,036	942	1,150	7,011	10,431	14,772	15,029	21,644	29,787	24,401	11,322	50
Female	119,472	4,867	805	694	1,773	4,502	7,722	9,259	15,832	25,010	27,425	21,554	29
Not stated[2]	27,273	820	84	62	369	944	1,642	1,948	3,014	5,460	6,934	5,819	177
Male	14,743	471	48	33	282	694	1,205	1,352	1,924	3,144	3,452	1,998	140
Female	12,530	349	36	29	87	250	437	596	1,090	2,316	3,482	3,821	37

[1] Includes races other than white and black.
[2] Includes deaths that occurred in States that did not report Hispanic origin on the death certificate.

Table 16. Deaths for the 10 leading causes of death for Hispanic and white non-Hispanic origin, for specified age groups: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes. For a listing of States, see Technical notes]

Hispanic			White non-Hispanic		
Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number
	All ages[1]			All ages[1]	
...	All causes	82,395	...	All causes	1,734,220
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	19,829	1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	592,263
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	15,215	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	426,022
3	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	6,969	3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	116,920
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	3,857	4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	81,126
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	3,112	5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	63,185
4	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	4,474	...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	29,605
5	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	4,338	...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	33,580
6	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	4,106	6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	62,799
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	3,044	7	Diabetes mellitus .250	36,380
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	2,450	8	Suicide .E950–E959	25,142
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	2,415	9	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	18,240
10	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	1,870	10	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	16,721
...	All other causes .Residual	17,685	...	All other causes .Residual	295,422
	1–14 years			1–14 years	
...	All causes	1,851	...	All causes	8,571
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	649	1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	3,546
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	352	...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,701
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	297	...	All othera accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,845
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	213	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,036
3	Congenital anomalies .740–759	192	3	Congenital anomalies .740–759	748
4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	155	4	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	364
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	50	5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	303
6	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	48	6	Suicide .E950–E959	241
7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	45	7	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	147
8	Suicide .E950–E959	28	8	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	106
9	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	23	9	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	75
10	Septicemia .038	17	10	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	70
10	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	17	...	All other causes .Residual	1,935
...	All other causes .Residual	414			
	15–24 years			15–24 years	
...	All causes	4,700	...	All causes	19,024
1	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1,732	1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	9,528
2	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,624	...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	7,374
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,210	...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	2,154
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	414	2	Suicide .E950–E959	3,396
3	Suicide .E950–E959	425	3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	1,412
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	216	4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,195
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	91	5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	529
6	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	83	6	Congenital anomalies .740–759	315
7	Congenital anomalies .740–759	44	7	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	193
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	27	8	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	134
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	24	9	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	117
10	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	20	10	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	90
...	All other causes .Residual	414	...	All other causes .Residual	2,115

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Deaths for the 10 leading causes of death for Hispanic and white non-Hispanic origin, for specified age groups: Total of 48 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992—Con.

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes. For a listing of States, see Technical notes]

Hispanic			White non-Hispanic		
Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number	Rank order	Cause of death and age (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Number
	25–44 years			25–44 years	
...	All causes	14,513	...	All causes	89,647
1	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	3,354	1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	17,372
2	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,851	...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	9,770
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,507	...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	7,602
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,344	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	15,567
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	2,025	3	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	12,116
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1,410	4	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	10,124
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	854	5	Suicide .E950–E959	9,721
6	Suicide .E950–E959	747	6	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	3,635
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	552	7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	2,621
8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	288	8	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1,765
9	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	175	9	Diabetes mellitus .250	1,483
10	Diabetes mellitus .250	142	10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1,023
...	All other causes .Residual	2,115	...	All other causes .Residual	14,220
	45–64 years			45–64 years	
...	All causes	17,403	...	All causes	268,315
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	4,740	1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	102,871
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	4,325	2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	76,602
3	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	1,169	3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	10,286
4	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	966	4	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	9,874
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	492	...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	4,766
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	474	...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	5,108
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	911	5	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	9,204
6	Diabetes mellitus .250	889	6	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	7,061
7	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	847	7	Diabetes mellitus .250	6,421
8	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	315	8	Suicide .E950–E959	6,205
9	Suicide .E950–E959	288	9	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	3,980
10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	277	10	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	3,473
...	All other causes .Residual	2,676	...	All other causes .Residual	32,338
	65 years and over			65 years and over	
...	All causes	39,475	...	All causes	1,331,552
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	14,430	1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	504,298
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	8,616	2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	305,276
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	2,906	3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	105,681
4	Diabetes mellitus .250	2,003	4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	70,123
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	1,817	5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	57,756
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	1,377	6	Diabetes mellitus .250	28,380
7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	727	7	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	22,440
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	252	...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	5,915
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	475	...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	16,525
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	720	8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	14,744
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	513	9	Atherosclerosis .440	13,932
10	Atherosclerosis .440	400	10	Septicemia .038	12,529
...	All other causes .Residual	5,966	...	All other causes .Residual	196,393

[1]Includes deaths under 1 year of age.

Table 17. Deaths from injury by firearms by age, race, and sex: United States, 1992

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975), race,[1] and sex	*All ages*	*Under 1 year*	*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*	*Age not stated*
Injury by firearms (E922,E955.0–E955.4, E965.0–E965.4,E970,E985.0–E985.4):												
All races, both sexes	37,776	12	883	10,506	9,056	6,239	3,644	2,620	2,505	1,816	468	27
Male	32,425	8	664	9,407	7,733	5,168	2,997	2,214	2,151	1,629	430	24
Female	5,351	4	219	1,099	1,323	1,071	647	406	354	187	38	3
White, both sexes	26,120	6	533	5,489	5,609	4,598	3,025	2,341	2,326	1,731	444	18
Male	22,208	5	403	4,830	4,763	3,778	2,463	1,980	2,002	1,557	410	17
Female	3,912	1	130	659	846	820	562	361	324	174	34	1
Black, both sexes	10,906	6	317	4,728	3,273	1,507	547	257	165	77	21	8
Male	9,581	3	234	4,318	2,824	1,283	477	216	137	65	18	6
Female	1,325	3	83	410	449	224	70	41	28	12	3	2
Accident caused by firearm missile (E922):												
All races, both sexes	1,409	1	215	519	257	156	92	74	50	31	12	2
Male	1,238	1	176	476	226	138	80	61	44	23	11	2
Female	171	–	39	43	31	18	12	13	6	8	1	–
White, both sexes	1,071	1	150	354	202	131	81	67	44	29	10	2
Male	936	1	120	324	177	118	69	55	38	22	10	2
Female	135	–	30	30	25	13	12	12	6	7	–	–
Black, both sexes	300	–	60	149	45	20	11	7	5	2	1	–
Male	267	–	51	137	39	16	11	6	5	1	1	–
Female	33	–	9	12	6	4	–	1	–	1	–	–
Suicide by firearms (E955.0–E955.4):												
All races, both sexes	18,169	...	175	3,073	3,358	3,079	2,289	1,960	2,166	1,643	424	2
Male	15,802	...	137	2,756	2,904	2,588	1,902	1,684	1,907	1,524	398	2
Female	2,367	...	38	317	454	491	387	276	259	119	26	–
White, both sexes	16,606	...	150	2,559	2,958	2,821	2,159	1,874	2,088	1,587	408	2
Male	14,408	...	115	2,288	2,547	2,357	1,793	1,609	1,840	1,472	385	2
Female	2,198	...	35	271	411	464	366	265	248	115	23	–
Black, both sexes	1,281	...	20	404	341	207	100	77	69	49	14	–
Male	1,145	...	18	370	305	187	85	66	58	45	11	–
Female	136	...	2	34	36	20	15	11	11	4	3	–
Homicide and legal intervention by firearms (E965.0–E965.4, E970):												
All races, both sexes	17,790	11	473	6,782	5,329	2,923	1,247	568	271	133	30	23
Male	15,042	7	335	6,054	4,507	2,385	1,002	452	185	76	19	20
Female	2,748	4	138	728	822	538	245	116	86	57	11	3
White, both sexes	8,134	5	222	2,493	2,357	1,582	770	385	176	106	24	14
Male	6,610	4	160	2,143	1,962	1,258	589	302	109	57	13	13
Female	1,524	1	62	350	395	324	181	83	67	49	11	1
Black, both sexes	9,235	6	229	4,129	2,870	1,265	435	170	91	26	6	8
Male	8,088	3	158	3,768	2,464	1,069	380	141	74	19	6	6
Female	1,147	3	71	361	406	196	55	29	17	7	–	2
Injury by firearms, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted (E985.0–E985.4):												
All races, both sexes	408	–	20	132	112	81	16	18	18	9	2	–
Male	343	–	16	121	96	57	13	17	15	6	2	–
Female	65	–	4	11	16	24	3	1	3	3	–	–
White, both sexes	309	–	11	83	92	64	15	15	18	9	2	–
Male	254	–	8	75	77	45	12	14	15	6	2	–
Female	55	–	3	8	15	19	3	1	3	3	–	–
Black, both sexes	90	–	8	46	17	15	1	3	–	–	–	–
Male	81	–	7	43	16	11	1	3	–	–	–	–
Female	9	–	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1]All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 18. Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for injury by firearms, by age, race, and sex: United States, 1992

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975), race,[1] and sex	*All ages[2]*	*Under 1 year[3]*	*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*	*Age-adjusted rate[4]*
Injury by firearms (E922,E955.0–E955.4, E965.0–E965.4,E970,E985.0–E985.4):												
All races, both sexes	14.8	*	1.7	29.1	21.3	15.6	13.3	12.5	13.6	17.2	14.4	14.9
Male	26.0	*	2.5	50.9	36.4	26.1	22.4	22.3	26.5	40.6	47.3	25.9
Female	4.1	*	0.9	6.2	6.2	5.3	4.6	3.7	3.4	2.9	1.6	4.1
White, both sexes	12.3	*	1.3	18.9	16.0	13.7	12.8	12.8	14.1	18.1	14.9	11.8
Male	21.3	*	1.9	32.4	27.0	22.6	21.2	22.7	27.5	42.8	49.9	20.4
Female	3.6	*	0.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.5	2.9	1.6	3.6
Black, both sexes	34.5	*	3.9	88.6	59.4	32.0	19.6	12.6	10.6	9.6	8.9	35.1
Male	63.9	*	5.8	162.3	108.3	58.6	37.6	24.3	21.3	22.7	*	64.5
Female	8.0	*	2.1	15.3	15.4	8.9	4.6	3.6	3.1	*	*	8.0
Accident caused by firearm missile (E922):												
All races, both sexes	0.6	*	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	*	0.6
Male	1.0	*	0.7	2.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	*	1.1
Female	0.1	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
White, both sexes	0.5	*	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	*	0.6
Male	0.9	*	0.6	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	*	1.0
Female	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
Black, both sexes	0.9	*	0.7	2.8	0.8	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	1.0
Male	1.8	*	1.3	5.1	1.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.8
Female	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
Suicide by firearms (E955.0–E955.4):												
All races, both sexes	7.1	...	0.3	8.5	7.9	7.7	8.3	9.4	11.7	15.6	13.0	6.6
Male	12.7	...	0.5	14.9	13.7	13.1	14.2	17.0	23.5	38.0	43.8	11.8
Female	1.8	...	0.1	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.1	1.7
White, both sexes	7.8	...	0.4	8.8	8.5	8.4	9.2	10.3	12.7	16.6	13.7	7.1
Male	13.8	...	0.5	15.3	14.4	14.1	15.4	18.4	25.2	40.4	46.9	12.5
Female	2.0	...	0.2	1.9	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	1.9	1.1	1.9
Black, both sexes	4.0	...	0.2	7.6	6.2	4.4	3.6	3.8	4.4	6.1	*	4.1
Male	7.6	...	*	13.9	11.7	8.5	6.7	7.4	9.0	15.7	*	7.8
Female	0.8	...	*	1.3	1.2	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	0.8
Homicide and legal intervention by firearms (E965.0–E965.4, E970):												
All races, both sexes	7.0	*	0.9	18.8	12.6	7.3	4.5	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	7.5
Male	12.1	*	1.3	32.8	21.2	12.1	7.5	4.6	2.3	1.9	*	12.8
Female	2.1	*	0.5	4.1	3.9	2.7	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	*	2.2
White, both sexes	3.8	*	0.5	8.6	6.7	4.7	3.3	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	4.1
Male	6.3	*	0.8	14.4	11.1	7.5	5.1	3.5	1.5	1.6	*	6.6
Female	1.4	*	0.3	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	*	1.5
Black, both sexes	29.2	*	2.9	77.4	52.0	26.9	15.5	8.3	5.8	3.3	*	29.8
Male	53.9	*	3.9	141.6	94.5	48.8	30.0	15.8	11.5	*	*	54.3
Female	6.9	*	1.8	13.5	14.0	7.8	3.6	2.5	*	*	*	7.0
Injury by firearms, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted (E985.0–E985.4):												
All races, both sexes	0.2	*	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
Male	0.3	*	*	0.7	0.5	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
Female	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.0
White, both sexes	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
Male	0.2	*	*	0.5	0.4	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
Female	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
Black, both sexes	0.3	*	*	0.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
Male	0.5	*	*	1.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5
Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

[2] Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but are not distributed among age groups.

[3] Death rates under 1 year (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see tables E and 24–28 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for further discussion of the difference.

[4] For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Corrected data appear in shaded areas.

Table 19. Deaths and age-adjusted death rates for injury by firearms, by race and sex: United States, 1979–92

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U. S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For listing of injury by firearms, 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
	Number											
1992	37,776	32,425	5,351	26,120	22,208	3,912	11,656	10,217	1,439	10,906	9,581	1,325
1991	38,317	32,882	5,435	26,455	22,448	4,007	11,862	10,434	1,428	11,025	9,733	1,292
1990	37,155	31,736	5,419	26,299	22,249	4,050	10,856	9,487	1,369	10,175	8,922	1,253
1989	34,776	29,596	5,180	25,023	21,149	3,874	9,753	8,447	1,306	9,077	7,904	1,173
1988	33,989	28,674	5,315	24,892	20,884	4,008	9,097	7,790	1,307	8,475	7,272	1,203
1987	32,895	27,569	5,326	24,789	20,687	4,102	8,106	6,882	1,224	7,586	6,452	1,134
1986	33,373	28,084	5,289	25,339	21,240	4,099	8,034	6,844	1,190	7,494	6,413	1,081
1985	31,566	26,382	5,184	24,507	20,389	4,118	7,059	5,993	1,066	6,565	5,584	981
1984	31,331	26,229	5,102	24,419	20,356	4,063	6,912	5,873	1,039	6,449	5,494	955
1983	31,099	25,945	5,154	24,038	19,911	4,127	7,061	6,034	1,027	6,589	5,647	942
1982	32,957	27,517	5,440	25,071	20,710	4,361	7,886	6,807	1,079	7,415	6,410	1,005
1981	34,050	28,343	5,707	25,237	20,846	4,391	8,813	7,497	1,316	8,324	7,109	1,215
1980	33,780	28,322	5,458	24,849	20,714	4,135	8,931	7,608	1,323	8,505	7,265	1,240
1979	33,019	27,476	5,543	24,234	20,039	4,195	8,785	7,437	1,348	8,304	7,031	1,273
	Age-adjusted death rate[1]											
1992	14.9	25.9	4.1	11.8	20.4	3.6	28.0	50.9	6.6	35.1	64.5	8.0
1991	15.2	26.4	4.2	12.0	20.7	3.7	29.0	52.9	6.6	35.9	66.4	8.0
1990	14.6	25.4	4.2	11.9	20.5	3.7	26.9	48.9	6.5	33.4	61.5	7.8
1989	13.7	23.7	4.1	11.4	19.5	3.6	24.5	44.3	6.3	30.0	54.9	7.4
1988	13.4	23.0	4.2	11.3	19.3	3.7	23.3	41.6	6.4	28.2	51.0	7.6
1987	13.0	22.3	4.2	11.3	19.2	3.8	21.3	38.0	6.2	25.7	46.4	7.3
1986	13.3	22.9	4.3	11.7	19.9	3.9	21.7	39.0	6.1	25.8	47.1	7.0
1985	12.7	21.8	4.2	11.4	19.4	3.9	19.7	35.4	5.7	23.2	42.2	6.5
1984	12.8	22.0	4.2	11.6	19.6	3.9	19.8	35.9	5.7	23.2	42.6	6.5
1983	12.9	22.1	4.3	11.5	19.4	4.0	20.8	37.9	5.7	24.2	44.6	6.5
1982	13.9	23.8	4.6	12.2	20.5	4.3	23.9	44.0	6.2	27.8	51.7	7.1
1981	14.6	24.9	4.9	12.5	21.0	4.4	27.5	50.0	7.8	31.9	58.6	8.7
1980	14.8	25.3	4.8	12.4	21.1	4.2	29.1	53.0	8.1	33.5	61.8	9.1
1979	14.6	24.9	4.9	12.2	20.6	4.3	29.9	54.5	8.6	33.6	61.5	9.5

[1]For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 20. Deaths and age-adjusted death rates for drug-induced causes, by race and sex: United States, 1979–92

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U. S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For listing of drug-induced causes, 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
	Number											
1992	11,703	7,766	3,937	9,360	6,124	3,236	2,343	1,642	701	2,148	1,533	615
1991	10,388	6,593	3,795	8,204	5,129	3,075	2,184	1,464	720	2,037	1,385	652
1990	9,463	5,897	3,566	7,603	4,646	2,957	1,860	1,251	609	1,703	1,155	548
1989	10,710	6,895	3,815	8,336	5,249	3,087	2,374	1,646	728	2,236	1,570	666
1988	10,917	7,004	3,913	8,409	5,234	3,175	2,508	1,770	738	2,395	1,700	695
1987	9,796	6,146	3,650	7,547	4,600	2,947	2,249	1,546	703	2,101	1,465	636
1986	9,976	6,284	3,692	7,948	4,885	3,063	2,028	1,399	629	1,906	1,335	571
1985	8,663	5,342	3,321	6,946	4,172	2,774	1,717	1,170	547	1,600	1,107	493
1984	7,892	4,640	3,252	6,309	3,587	2,722	1,583	1,053	530	1,480	997	483
1983	7,492	4,145	3,347	6,187	3,378	2,809	1,305	767	538	1,194	724	470
1982	7,310	4,130	3,180	5,991	3,251	2,740	1,319	879	440	1,212	822	390
1981	7,106	3,835	3,271	5,863	3,042	2,821	1,243	793	450	1,152	751	401
1980	6,900	3,771	3,129	5,814	3,088	2,726	1,086	683	403	1,006	648	358
1979	7,101	3,656	3,445	6,116	3,077	3,039	985	579	406	897	540	357
	Age-adjusted death rate[1]											
1992	4.3	5.9	2.8	4.1	5.5	2.7	5.5	8.3	3.1	6.8	10.6	3.6
1991	3.8	5.0	2.7	3.6	4.6	2.6	5.2	7.5	3.2	6.6	9.7	3.9
1990	3.6	4.6	2.6	3.3	4.2	2.5	4.6	6.7	2.8	5.7	8.4	3.4
1989	4.1	5.4	2.8	3.7	4.8	2.6	6.0	8.9	3.4	7.5	11.4	4.1
1988	4.2	5.6	2.9	3.8	4.9	2.7	6.6	10.0	3.6	8.3	12.9	4.4
1987	3.8	5.0	2.7	3.4	4.3	2.5	6.0	9.0	3.5	7.4	11.3	4.1
1986	4.0	5.2	2.8	3.7	4.7	2.7	5.6	8.4	3.2	6.9	10.5	3.7
1985	3.5	4.5	2.6	3.3	4.0	2.5	4.9	7.2	2.9	5.9	8.9	3.3
1984	3.2	3.9	2.6	3.0	3.5	2.5	4.6	6.7	2.9	5.5	8.2	3.3
1983	3.1	3.6	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.5	4.0	5.1	3.0	4.6	6.1	3.3
1982	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.5	4.1	5.8	2.6	4.7	6.9	2.8
1981	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.7	4.0	5.5	2.7	4.6	6.6	2.9
1980	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.6	3.7	4.9	2.5	4.1	5.8	2.7
1979	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.3	2.6	3.7	4.9	2.7

[1]For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 21. Deaths and age-adjusted death rates for alcohol-induced causes, by race and sex: United States, 1979–92

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U. S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For listing of alcohol-induced causes, 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
	Number											
1992	19,568	14,926	4,642	15,143	11,701	3,442	4,425	3,225	1,200	3,809	2,800	1,009
1991	19,233	14,467	4,766	14,825	11,286	3,539	4,408	3,181	1,227	3,883	2,816	1,067
1990	19,757	14,842	4,915	14,904	11,334	3,570	4,853	3,508	1,345	4,337	3,172	1,165
1989	19,810	14,960	4,850	14,832	11,307	3,525	4,978	3,653	1,325	4,400	3,263	1,137
1988	18,872	14,206	4,666	14,035	10,681	3,354	4,837	3,525	1,312	4,294	3,159	1,135
1987	17,819	13,461	4,358	13,361	10,172	3,189	4,458	3,289	1,169	4,055	3,028	1,027
1986	17,425	12,986	4,439	13,198	9,864	3,334	4,227	3,122	1,105	3,853	2,862	991
1985	17,741	13,216	4,525	13,216	9,922	3,294	4,525	3,294	1,231	4,114	3,030	1,084
1984	17,606	12,995	4,611	13,384	9,986	3,398	4,222	3,009	1,213	3,776	2,710	1,066
1983	17,400	12,812	4,588	13,288	9,863	3,425	4,112	2,949	1,163	3,708	2,668	1,040
1982	17,541	12,903	4,638	13,527	10,042	3,485	4,014	2,861	1,153	3,603	2,573	1,030
1981	18,660	13,600	5,060	14,199	10,441	3,758	4,461	3,159	1,302	4,000	2,858	1,142
1980	19,765	14,447	5,318	14,815	10,936	3,879	4,950	3,511	1,439	4,451	3,170	1,281
1979	18,951	13,788	5,163	14,334	10,513	3,821	4,617	3,275	1,342	4,132	2,953	1,179
	Age-adjusted death rate[1]											
1992	6.8	11.0	3.1	6.1	9.9	2.6	11.6	18.9	5.6	13.4	22.3	6.3
1991	6.8	10.9	3.2	6.0	9.7	2.7	11.8	19.2	5.9	13.9	22.9	6.8
1990	7.2	11.4	3.4	6.2	9.9	2.8	13.6	22.0	6.8	16.1	26.6	7.7
1989	7.3	11.7	3.4	6.2	9.9	2.8	14.3	23.3	6.9	16.6	27.7	7.8
1988	7.1	11.3	3.3	5.9	9.5	2.7	14.3	23.2	7.0	16.6	27.3	7.9
1987	6.8	10.9	3.2	5.8	9.2	2.6	13.5	22.2	6.5	15.9	26.7	7.3
1986	6.7	10.6	3.3	5.7	9.0	2.7	13.1	21.6	6.2	15.3	25.5	7.1
1985	7.0	11.0	3.4	5.8	9.2	2.8	14.6	23.5	7.2	16.8	27.7	8.0
1984	7.0	10.9	3.5	5.9	9.3	2.9	14.0	22.2	7.3	15.7	25.4	8.0
1983	7.0	10.9	3.5	6.0	9.3	2.9	14.0	22.3	7.3	15.8	25.4	8.0
1982	7.2	11.2	3.6	6.2	9.7	3.0	14.2	22.4	7.4	15.7	25.1	8.1
1981	7.8	12.0	4.1	6.6	10.2	3.3	16.3	25.6	8.7	17.9	28.5	9.3
1980	8.4	13.0	4.3	6.9	10.8	3.5	18.8	29.5	10.0	20.4	32.4	10.6
1979	8.2	12.6	4.3	6.8	10.6	3.5	18.1	28.3	9.7	19.2	30.4	10.1

[1]For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 22. Deaths and percent distribution of deaths for ages 15 years and over, by marital status, race, and sex: United States, 1992

Marital status	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number[1]											
Total	2,125,554	1,093,546	1,032,008	1,840,592	937,672	902,920	284,962	155,874	129,088	254,082	138,129	115,953
Never married	229,905	145,083	84,822	175,904	107,506	68,398	54,001	37,577	16,424	49,880	34,539	15,341
Ever married	1,885,953	941,468	944,485	1,658,137	825,463	832,674	227,816	116,005	111,811	201,205	101,404	99,801
Married	914,788	640,577	274,211	809,721	568,202	241,519	105,067	72,375	32,692	89,437	61,536	27,901
Widowed	784,019	194,150	589,869	692,989	169,070	523,919	91,030	25,080	65,950	82,489	22,769	59,720
Divorced	187,146	106,741	80,405	155,427	88,191	67,236	31,719	18,550	13,169	29,279	17,099	12,180
Not stated	9,696	6,995	2,701	6,551	4,703	1,848	3,145	2,292	853	2,997	2,186	811
	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
Never married	10.9	13.4	8.2	9.6	11.5	7.6	19.2	24.5	12.8	19.9	25.4	13.3
Ever married	89.1	86.6	91.8	90.4	88.5	92.4	80.8	75.5	87.2	80.1	74.6	86.7
Married	43.2	59.0	26.6	44.1	60.9	26.8	37.3	47.1	25.5	35.6	45.3	24.2
Widowed	37.1	17.9	57.3	37.8	18.1	58.1	32.3	16.3	51.4	32.9	16.7	51.9
Divorced	8.8	9.8	7.8	8.5	9.5	7.5	11.3	12.1	10.3	11.7	12.6	10.6

[1]Excludes figures for age not stated.
[2]Denominators of percent distribution exclude deaths of persons of unknown marital status.

Table 23. Deaths and percent distribution of deaths for ages 15 years and over, by educational attainment, race, and sex: Total of 42 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1992

Years of school completed	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number[1]											
Total	1,783,993	920,323	863,670	1,547,201	790,282	756,919	236,792	130,041	106,751	209,710	114,467	95,243
0–8 years	430,537	215,145	215,392	361,705	178,796	182,909	68,832	36,349	32,483	60,914	32,614	28,300
9–11 years	236,577	128,480	108,097	195,494	105,189	90,305	41,083	23,291	17,792	38,112	21,448	16,664
12 years	620,922	307,869	313,053	552,389	269,495	282,894	68,533	38,374	30,159	60,716	33,714	27,002
13–15 years	201,240	102,801	98,439	181,992	92,188	89,804	19,248	10,613	8,635	16,378	8,832	7,546
16 years or more	182,588	109,692	72,896	168,338	101,786	66,552	14,250	7,906	6,344	10,599	5,334	5,265
Not stated	112,129	56,336	55,793	87,283	42,828	44,455	24,846	13,508	11,338	22,991	12,525	10,466
	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
0–8 years	25.8	24.9	26.7	24.8	23.9	25.7	32.5	31.2	34.0	32.6	32.0	33.4
9–11 years	14.2	14.9	13.4	13.4	14.1	12.7	19.4	20.0	18.6	20.4	21.0	19.7
12 years	37.1	35.6	38.8	37.8	36.1	39.7	32.3	32.9	31.6	32.5	33.1	31.9
13–15 years	12.0	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.3	12.6	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.9
16 years or more	10.9	12.7	9.0	11.5	13.6	9.3	6.7	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.2	6.2

[1]Excludes figures for age not stated.
[2]Denominators of percent distribution exclude deaths of persons of unknown educational attainment.

Table 24. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–92

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days to 11 months) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group. Beginning in 1980, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; 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
Race of mother[1]						Infant mortality rate						
1992	8.5	9.4	7.6	6.9	7.7	6.1	14.4	15.7	13.1	16.8	18.4	15.3
1991	8.9	10.0	7.8	7.3	8.3	6.3	15.1	16.5	13.6	17.6	19.4	15.7
1990	9.2	10.3	8.1	7.6	8.5	6.6	15.5	17.0	14.0	18.0	19.6	16.2
1989	9.8	10.8	8.8	8.1	9.0	7.1	16.3	17.6	15.0	18.6	20.0	17.2
1988	10.0	11.0	8.9	8.4	9.4	7.3	16.1	17.3	14.8	18.5	20.0	17.0
1987	10.1	11.2	8.9	8.5	9.5	7.5	16.5	18.1	14.8	18.8	20.6	16.8
1986	10.4	11.5	9.1	8.8	9.9	7.7	16.7	18.5	14.9	18.9	20.9	16.8
1985	10.6	11.9	9.3	9.2	10.4	7.9	16.8	18.3	15.3	19.0	20.8	17.2
1984	10.8	11.9	9.6	9.3	10.4	8.2	17.1	18.4	15.7	19.2	20.7	17.6
1983	11.2	12.3	10.0	9.6	10.7	8.5	17.8	19.4	16.1	20.0	22.0	18.0
1982	11.5	12.8	10.2	9.9	11.1	8.7	18.3	20.1	16.5	20.5	22.5	18.4
1981	11.9	13.1	10.7	10.3	11.5	9.1	18.8	20.4	17.2	20.8	22.5	19.0
1980	12.6	13.9	11.2	10.9	12.1	9.5	20.2	21.9	18.4	22.2	24.2	20.2
Race of child[2]												
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
1979	13.1	14.5	11.6	11.4	12.8	9.9	19.8	21.5	18.1	21.8	23.7	19.8
1978	13.8	15.3	12.2	12.0	13.4	10.6	21.1	23.1	18.9	23.1	25.4	20.8
1977	14.1	15.8	12.4	12.3	13.9	10.7	21.7	23.7	19.6	23.6	25.9	21.3
1976	15.2	16.8	13.6	13.3	14.8	11.7	23.5	25.5	21.4	25.5	27.8	23.2
1975	16.1	17.9	14.2	14.2	15.9	12.3	24.2	26.2	22.2	26.2	28.3	24.0
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
1950	29.2	32.8	25.5	26.8	30.2	23.1	44.5	48.9	39.9	43.9	48.3	39.4
1940	47.0	52.5	41.3	43.2	48.3	37.8	73.8	82.2	65.2	72.9	81.1	64.6
Race of mother[1]						Neonatal mortality rate						
1992	5.4	5.8	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.0	9.2	10.0	8.3	10.8	11.8	9.8
1991	5.6	6.2	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.0	9.5	10.5	8.5	11.2	12.6	9.9
1990	5.8	6.5	5.2	4.8	5.4	4.2	9.9	10.8	8.9	11.6	12.7	10.4
1989	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.1	5.7	4.6	10.3	11.1	9.5	11.9	12.8	11.0
1988	6.3	6.9	5.7	5.3	5.8	4.7	10.3	11.2	9.4	12.1	13.1	10.9
1987	6.5	7.1	5.8	5.4	6.0	4.8	10.7	11.7	9.6	12.3	13.5	11.1
1986	6.7	7.4	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.1	10.8	11.8	9.7	12.3	13.6	11.0
1985	7.0	7.8	6.1	6.0	6.8	5.2	11.0	12.0	10.0	12.6	13.8	11.4
1984	7.0	7.7	6.3	6.1	6.7	5.4	10.9	11.7	10.1	12.3	13.2	11.4
1983	7.3	8.0	6.5	6.3	7.0	5.6	11.4	12.5	10.3	12.9	14.2	11.6
1982	7.7	8.5	6.9	6.7	7.4	5.9	12.0	13.2	10.9	13.6	14.9	12.3
1981	8.0	8.8	7.2	7.0	7.7	6.2	12.5	13.5	11.5	14.0	15.2	12.8
1980	8.5	9.3	7.6	7.4	8.2	6.5	13.2	14.3	12.1	14.6	15.9	13.3
Race of child[2]												
1980	8.5	9.3	7.6	7.5	8.3	6.6	12.5	13.5	11.5	14.1	15.3	12.8
1979	8.9	9.8	7.9	7.9	8.8	6.9	12.9	13.9	11.8	14.3	15.5	13.1
1978	9.5	10.5	8.4	8.4	9.3	7.4	14.0	15.5	12.4	15.5	17.2	13.7
1977	9.9	11.0	8.7	8.7	9.8	7.6	14.7	16.0	13.3	16.1	17.6	14.5
1976	10.9	12.0	9.7	9.7	10.7	8.5	16.3	17.7	14.9	17.9	19.5	16.3
1975	11.6	12.9	10.2	10.4	11.7	9.0	16.8	18.2	15.3	18.3	19.8	16.8
1970	15.1	17.0	13.1	13.8	15.5	11.9	21.4	23.9	18.9	22.8	25.4	20.1
1960	18.7	21.2	16.1	17.2	19.7	14.7	26.9	30.0	23.6	27.8	31.1	24.5
1950	20.5	23.3	17.5	19.4	22.2	16.4	27.5	30.8	24.2	27.8	31.1	24.4
1940	28.8	32.6	24.7	27.2	30.9	23.3	39.7	44.9	34.5	39.9	44.8	34.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–92—Con.

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days to 11 months) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group. Beginning in 1980, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; 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
Race of mother [1]	Postneonatal mortality rate											
1992	3.1	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.2	5.2	5.7	4.8	6.0	6.5	5.5
1991	3.4	3.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.3	5.6	6.0	5.1	6.3	6.8	5.8
1990	3.4	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.4	5.7	6.2	5.1	6.4	6.9	5.9
1989	3.6	4.0	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.5	6.0	6.5	5.5	6.7	7.2	6.2
1988	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.6	5.7	6.1	5.4	6.5	6.9	6.1
1987	3.6	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.6	5.8	6.3	5.2	6.4	7.1	5.8
1986	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.6	5.9	6.6	5.2	6.6	7.3	5.8
1985	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	2.7	5.8	6.3	5.3	6.4	7.0	5.8
1984	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.8	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.2
1983	3.9	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.7	2.9	6.4	7.0	5.8	7.0	7.8	6.3
1982	3.8	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.8	6.3	6.9	5.6	6.9	7.6	6.1
1981	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.8	2.9	6.3	6.8	5.8	6.8	7.4	6.3
1980	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.0	7.0	7.6	6.3	7.6	8.3	6.9
Race of child [2]												
1980	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.0	6.6	7.2	6.0	7.3	7.9	6.6
1979	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.0	6.9	7.6	6.3	7.5	8.2	6.7
1978	4.3	4.7	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.2	7.0	7.6	6.5	7.6	8.2	7.0
1977	4.2	4.8	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.1	7.0	7.7	6.3	7.6	8.3	6.8
1976	4.3	4.8	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.2	7.2	7.8	6.5	7.6	8.4	6.9
1975	4.5	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.3	7.5	8.0	6.9	7.9	8.5	7.2
1970	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	9.5	10.3	8.6	9.9	10.8	8.9
1960	7.3	8.1	6.5	5.7	6.3	4.9	16.4	17.8	14.8	16.5	18.0	14.9
1950	8.7	9.4	8.0	7.4	8.0	6.7	16.9	18.1	15.7	16.1	17.2	15.0
1940	18.3	19.9	16.6	16.0	17.5	14.5	34.1	37.3	30.7	33.0	36.4	29.7

[1] Infant deaths based on race of decedent; live births based on race of mother; see Technical notes.
[2] Infant deaths based on race of decedent; live births based on race of child; see Technical notes.

Table 25. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for 61 selected causes, by race: United States, 1992

[Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All races*[1]	*White*	*Black*	*All races*[1]	*White*	*Black*
	Number			Rate		
All causes	34,628	22,164	11,348	851.9	692.3	1,684.6
Certain intestinal infections .008–009	130	65	63	3.2	2.0	9.4
Whooping cough .033	4	3	1	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection .036	34	29	5	0.8	0.9	*
Septicemia .038	225	126	97	5.5	3.9	14.4
Viral diseases .045–079	134	80	49	3.3	2.5	7.3
Congenital syphilis .090	12	3	9	*	*	*
Remainder of infectious and parasitic diseases .001,007, 010–032,034–035,037,039–041,*042–*044,080–088,091–139	242	97	138	6.0	3.0	20.5
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	95	81	12	2.3	2.5	*
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	62	47	12	1.5	1.5	*
Diseases of thymus gland .254	5	4	1	*	*	*
Cystic fibrosis .277.0	8	8	–	*	*	*
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs .280–289	112	68	35	2.8	2.1	5.2
Meningitis .320–322	126	80	39	3.1	2.5	5.8
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs .323–389	404	307	75	9.9	9.6	11.1
Acute upper respiratory infections .460–465	60	44	16	1.5	1.4	*
Bronchitis and bronchiolitis .466,490–491	125	75	46	3.1	2.3	6.8
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	600	357	216	14.8	11.2	32.1
Pneumonia .480–486	592	350	216	14.6	10.9	32.1
Influenza .487	8	7	–	*	*	*
Remainder of diseases of respiratory system .470–478,492–519	331	202	117	8.1	6.3	17.4
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia .550–553,560	77	47	25	1.9	1.5	3.7
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis .535,555–558	104	61	39	2.6	1.9	5.8
Remainder of diseases of digestive system .520–534,536–543,562–579	194	123	68	4.8	3.8	10.1
Congenital anomalies .740–759	7,449	5,666	1,477	183.2	177.0	219.3
Anencephalus and similar anomalies .740	429	367	42	10.6	11.5	6.2
Spina bifida .741	54	46	6	1.3	1.4	*
Congenital hydrocephalus .742.3	180	142	36	4.4	4.4	5.3
Other congenital anomalies of central nervous system and eye .742.0–742.2,742.4–742.9,743	351	266	68	8.6	8.3	10.1
Congenital anomalies of heart .745–746	2,337	1,762	484	57.5	55.0	71.8
Other congenital anomalies of circulatory system .747	439	322	103	10.8	10.1	15.3
Congenital anomalies of respiratory system .748	988	759	199	24.3	23.7	29.5
Congenital anomalies of digestive system .749–751	108	72	32	2.7	2.2	4.8
Congenital anomalies of genitourinary system .752–753	473	369	84	11.6	11.5	12.5
Congenital anomalies of musculoskeletal system .754–756	507	393	92	12.5	12.3	13.7
Down's syndrome .758.0	117	94	20	2.9	2.9	3.0
Other chromosomal anomalies .758.1–758.9	882	649	186	21.7	20.3	27.6
All other and unspecified congenital anomalies .744,757,759	584	425	125	14.4	13.3	18.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	15,562	9,058	6,125	382.8	282.9	909.2
Newborn affected by maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy .760	191	90	95	4.7	2.8	14.1
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy .761	1,461	963	466	35.9	30.1	69.2
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes .762	993	659	298	24.4	20.6	44.2
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery .763	65	45	15	1.6	1.4	*
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition .764	44	29	14	1.1	0.9	*
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight .765	4,035	1,926	2,025	99.3	60.2	300.6
Disorders relating to long gestation and high birthweight .766	–	–	–	*	*	*
Birth trauma .767	207	142	60	5.1	4.4	8.9
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia .768	613	404	185	15.1	12.6	27.5
Fetal distress in liveborn infant .768.2–768.4	173	116	48	4.3	3.6	7.1
Birth asphyxia .768.5–768.9	440	288	137	10.8	9.0	20.3
Respiratory distress syndrome .769	2,063	1,321	705	50.8	41.3	104.7
Other respiratory conditions of newborn .770	2,446	1,427	965	60.2	44.6	143.3
Infections specific to the perinatal period .771	901	573	306	22.2	17.9	45.4
Neonatal hemorrhage .772	312	178	129	7.7	5.6	19.1
Hemolytic disease of newborn, due to isoimmunization, and other perinatal jaundice .773–774	31	24	5	0.8	0.7	*
Syndrome of "infant of a diabetic mother" and neonatal diabetes mellitus .775.0–775.1	10	5	4	*	*	*
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn .776.0	5	4	1	*	*	*
All other and ill-defined conditions originating in the perinatal period .775.2–775.9,776.1–779	2,185	1,268	852	53.8	39.6	126.5
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions .780–799	5,838	3,778	1,837	143.6	118.0	272.7
Sudden infant death syndrome .798.0	4,891	3,239	1,471	120.3	101.2	218.4
Symptoms, signs, and all other ill-defined conditions .780–797,798.1–799	947	539	366	23.3	16.8	54.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for 61 selected causes, by race: United States, 1992—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group. For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)		All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
		Number			Rate		
Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E949	819	533	251	20.1	16.6	37.3
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction of respiratory tract or suffocation	E911–E912	103	63	39	2.5	2.0	5.8
Accidental mechanical suffocation	E913	229	136	73	5.6	4.2	10.8
Other accidental causes and adverse effects	E800–E910,E914–E949	487	334	139	12.0	10.4	20.6
Homicide	E960–E969	326	189	128	8.0	5.9	19.0
Child battering and other maltreatment	E967	133	77	53	3.3	2.4	7.9
Other homicide	E960–E966,E968–E969	193	112	75	4.7	3.5	11.1
All other causes	Residual	1,550	1,033	467	38.1	32.3	69.3

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Data for *042–*044 Human immunodeficiency virus infection are shown in a separate table.

Table 26. Deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of infant death, by race: United States, 1992

[Rates per 100,000 live births]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)		Number	Rate
	All races[2]			
...	All causes		34,628	851.9
1	Congenital anomalies	740–759	7,449	183.2
2	Sudden infant death syndrome	798.0	4,891	120.3
3	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	765	4,035	99.3
4	Respiratory distress syndrome	769	2,063	50.8
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	761	1,461	35.9
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	762	993	24.4
7	Infections specific to the perinatal period	771	901	22.2
8	Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E949	819	20.1
9	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	768	613	15.1
10	Pneumonia and influenza	480–487	600	14.8
...	All other causes	Residual	10,803	265.8
	White			
...	All causes		22,164	692.3
1	Congenital anomalies	740–759	5,666	177.0
2	Sudden infant death syndrome	798.0	3,239	101.2
3	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	765	1,926	60.2
4	Respiratory distress syndrome	769	1,321	41.3
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	761	963	30.1
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	762	659	20.6
7	Infections specific to the perinatal period	771	573	17.9
8	Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E949	533	16.6
9	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	768	404	12.6
10	Pneumonia and influenza	480–487	357	11.2
...	All other causes	Residual	6,523	203.7
	Black			
...	All causes		11,348	1,684.6
1	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	765	2,025	300.6
2	Congenital anomalies	740–759	1,477	219.3
3	Sudden infant death syndrome	798.0	1,471	218.4
4	Respiratory distress syndrome	769	705	104.7
5	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	761	466	69.2
6	Infections specific to the perinatal period	771	306	45.4
7	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	762	298	44.2
8	Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E949	251	37.3
9	Pneumonia and influenza	480–487	216	32.1
10	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	768	185	27.5
...	All other causes	Residual	3,948	586.1

[1]Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.
[2]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 27. Infant and neonatal deaths and mortality rates, by race for the United States, each division and State; and by sex for the United States, 1992

[Rates per 1,000 live births in specified group. Live births based on race of mother, see Technical notes]

Race, sex, and area	Infant deaths						Neonatal deaths					
	All races		White		Black		All races		White		Black	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States	34,628	8.5	22,164	6.9	11,348	16.8	21,849	5.4	13,915	4.3	7,296	10.8
Male	19,545	9.4	12,625	7.7	6,298	18.4	12,157	5.8	7,744	4.7	4,056	11.8
Female	15,083	7.6	9,539	6.1	5,050	15.3	9,692	4.9	6,171	4.0	3,240	9.8
New England	1,277	6.8	1,008	6.0	241	14.9	896	4.7	700	4.2	176	10.9
Maine	90	5.6	87	5.5	1	*	57	3.5	55	3.5	–	*
New Hampshire	94	5.9	91	5.8	3	*	54	3.4	52	3.3	2	*
Vermont	56	7.2	56	7.3	–	*	31	4.0	31	4.1	–	*
Massachusetts	569	6.5	435	5.8	116	13.4	416	4.8	322	4.3	82	9.5
Rhode Island	107	7.4	88	6.9	15	*	78	5.4	61	4.8	14	*
Connecticut	361	7.6	251	6.2	106	17.2	260	5.5	179	4.4	78	12.7
Middle Atlantic	5,012	8.8	2,988	6.8	1,918	17.5	3,354	5.9	2,064	4.7	1,223	11.1
New York	2,532	8.8	1,510	7.1	961	15.8	1,691	5.9	1,044	4.9	605	9.9
New Jersey	1,002	8.4	535	5.9	438	18.7	679	5.7	382	4.2	280	12.0
Pennsylvania	1,478	9.0	943	6.9	519	20.4	984	6.0	638	4.7	338	13.3
East North Central	6,220	9.5	3,874	7.4	2,263	19.6	3,965	6.1	2,471	4.7	1,438	12.5
Ohio	1,530	9.4	1,056	7.9	467	18.0	956	5.9	665	4.9	286	11.0
Indiana	792	9.4	594	8.0	191	20.3	502	6.0	369	5.0	128	13.6
Illinois	1,927	10.1	1,052	7.4	849	19.8	1,242	6.5	703	4.9	519	12.1
Michigan	1,463	10.2	783	7.0	657	22.1	961	6.7	497	4.4	451	15.2
Wisconsin	508	7.2	389	6.4	99	13.5	304	4.3	237	3.9	54	7.4
West North Central	2,096	8.0	1,601	7.0	384	17.3	1,263	4.8	976	4.2	241	10.9
Minnesota	463	7.1	369	6.2	51	17.5	293	4.5	236	4.0	37	12.7
Iowa	309	8.0	280	7.7	23	19.4	181	4.7	166	4.5	12	*
Missouri	649	8.5	429	6.9	212	15.9	398	5.2	258	4.2	137	10.3
North Dakota	69	7.8	58	7.4	–	*	44	5.0	40	5.1	–	*
South Dakota	102	9.3	70	7.7	–	*	56	5.1	44	4.8	–	*
Nebraska	172	7.4	143	6.7	26	19.8	91	3.9	79	3.7	12	*
Kansas	332	8.7	252	7.5	72	21.7	200	5.3	153	4.5	43	13.0
South Atlantic	6,651	9.8	3,319	7.1	3,262	16.4	4,432	6.5	2,190	4.7	2,186	11.0
Delaware	92	8.6	46	5.8	46	18.0	63	5.9	35	4.4	28	11.0
Maryland	761	9.8	332	6.7	419	16.5	521	6.7	232	4.7	282	11.1
District of Columbia	215	19.6	21	13.1	194	22.0	141	12.9	16	*	125	14.2
Virginia	919	9.5	485	6.9	422	17.7	615	6.3	307	4.4	299	12.5
West Virginia	203	9.2	190	8.9	12	*	124	5.6	118	5.6	5	*
North Carolina	1,038	10.0	514	7.3	499	16.5	712	6.8	350	4.9	341	11.2
South Carolina	586	10.4	241	7.1	345	16.0	386	6.9	160	4.7	226	10.5
Georgia	1,146	10.3	491	7.1	644	15.9	745	6.7	297	4.3	440	10.9
Florida	1,691	8.8	999	7.0	681	15.1	1,125	5.9	675	4.7	440	9.8
East South Central	2,306	9.9	1,246	7.5	1,050	16.2	1,418	6.1	719	4.3	693	10.7
Kentucky	447	8.3	381	7.9	66	12.7	246	4.6	206	4.3	40	7.7
Tennessee	695	9.4	386	7.0	305	17.4	420	5.7	212	3.8	204	11.7
Alabama	655	10.5	306	7.6	349	16.2	432	6.9	203	5.1	229	10.6
Mississippi	509	11.9	173	8.0	330	16.1	320	7.5	98	4.5	220	10.7
West South Central	3,932	8.3	2,645	7.1	1,220	14.2	2,363	5.0	1,597	4.3	728	8.4
Arkansas	360	10.3	227	8.6	132	16.2	207	5.9	130	4.9	76	9.3
Louisiana	668	9.4	275	6.9	389	13.0	402	5.7	166	4.2	234	7.8
Oklahoma	417	8.8	293	7.9	87	16.8	242	5.1	169	4.5	52	10.1
Texas	2,487	7.8	1,850	6.8	612	14.2	1,512	4.7	1,132	4.2	366	8.5
Mountain	1,870	7.6	1,574	7.2	143	16.7	1,019	4.1	879	4.0	63	7.4
Montana	86	7.5	67	6.7	2	*	34	3.0	29	2.9	–	*
Idaho	152	8.8	148	8.8	3	*	91	5.2	90	5.3	1	*
Wyoming	60	8.9	57	9.0	–	*	27	4.0	24	3.8	–	*
Colorado	413	7.6	356	7.2	44	14.6	230	4.2	197	4.0	24	8.0
New Mexico	211	7.6	157	6.8	15	*	109	3.9	87	3.8	5	*
Arizona	577	8.4	465	7.8	41	16.7	331	4.8	270	4.5	21	8.6
Utah	220	5.9	213	6.0	2	*	132	3.5	129	3.7	1	*
Nevada	151	6.7	111	5.9	36	16.6	65	2.9	53	2.8	11	*
Pacific	5,264	7.0	3,909	6.4	867	16.7	3,139	4.2	2,319	3.8	548	10.6
Washington	538	6.8	448	6.4	50	15.9	292	3.7	243	3.5	36	11.4
Oregon	298	7.1	266	6.8	22	23.0	159	3.8	142	3.6	10	*
California	4,201	7.0	3,119	6.3	782	16.8	2,564	4.3	1,898	3.9	495	10.6
Alaska	101	8.6	58	7.3	7	*	47	4.0	26	3.3	3	*
Hawaii	126	6.3	18	*	6	*	77	3.9	10	*	4	*

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Caution should be used in comparing infant mortality rates by State.

Table 28. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths and mortality rates, by specified Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic origin: Total of 48 States and the District of Columbia, 1992

[Rates per 1,000 live births in specified group. Live births based on race and Hispanic origin of mother; see Technical notes. For a listing of States, see Technical notes]

Age	All origins	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic			Not stated[3]
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic[1]	Total[2]	White	Black	
	Number									
Under 1 year	34,117	4,376	2,925	466	71	914	28,921	16,996	10,903	820
Under 28 days	21,553	2,751	1,803	311	49	588	18,124	10,585	6,959	678
28 days to 11 months	12,564	1,625	1,122	155	22	326	10,797	6,411	3,944	142
	Rate									
Under 1 year[4]	8.5	6.8	6.8	7.8	6.2	6.5	8.7	6.8	16.7	...
Under 28 days[4]	5.4	4.3	4.2	5.2	4.3	4.2	5.5	4.2	10.7	...
28 days to 11 months[4]	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.3	3.3	2.6	6.0	...

[1]Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.
[2]Includes races other than white and black.
[3]Includes infant deaths that occurred in States that did not report Hispanic origin on the death certificate.
[4]Figures for origin not stated included in "All origins" but not distributed among origin groups.

Table 29. Maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates for selected causes, by race: United States, 1992

[Maternal deaths are those assigned to Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, category numbers 630–676 of the *Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975.* Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	All races	White	All other		All races	White	All other	
			Total	Black			Total	Black
	Number				Rate			
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium .630–676	318	161	157	140	7.8	5.0	18.2	20.8
Pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–638	52	25	27	26	1.3	0.8	3.1	3.9
Ectopic pregnancy .633	28	13	15	14	0.7	*	*	*
Spontaneous abortion .634	9	6	3	3	*	*	*	*
Legally induced abortion .635	5	3	2	2	*	*	*	*
Illegally induced abortion .636	2	1	1	1	*	*	*	*
Other pregnancy with abortive outcome .630–632,637–638	8	2	6	6	*	*	*	*
Direct obstetric causes .640–646,651–676	249	126	123	107	6.1	3.9	14.2	15.9
Hemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth .640–641,666	39	16	23	18	1.0	*	2.7	*
Toxemia of pregnancy .642.4–642.9,643	53	24	29	28	1.3	0.7	3.4	4.2
Obstructed labor .660	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*
Complications of the puerperium .670–676	95	49	46	40	2.3	1.5	5.3	5.9
Other direct obstetric causes .642.0–642.3,644–646,651–659,661–665,667–669	62	37	25	21	1.5	1.2	2.9	3.1
Indirect obstetric causes .647–648	17	10	7	7	*	*	*	*
Delivery in a completely normal case .650	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*

Table 30. Number of autopsies and percent of deaths for which autopsies were reported for 15 leading causes of death: United States,1992

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Rank order[1]	Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	Total deaths	Reported autopsy	
			Number	Percent
...	All causes	2,175,613	224,071	10.3
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	717,706	51,258	7.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	520,578	14,888	2.9
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	143,769	4,820	3.4
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	91,938	3,395	3.7
5	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	86,777	42,782	49.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	40,982	20,804	50.8
...	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800,E807,E826–E949	45,795	21,978	48.0
6	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	75,719	4,994	6.6
7	Diabetes mellitus .250	50,067	1,942	3.9
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection .*042–*044	33,566	2,483	7.4
9	Suicide .E950–E959	30,484	17,121	56.2
10	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	25,488	24,759	97.1
11	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	25,263	3,681	14.6
12	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	22,162	846	3.8
13	Septicemia .038	19,667	1,442	7.3
14	Atherosclerosis .440	16,831	439	2.6
15	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–779	15,730	3,478	22.1
...	All other causes .Residual	299,868	66,547	22.2

[1]Rank based on number of deaths; see Technical notes.

Technical notes

Nature and sources of data

Data in this report are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The U.S. Standard Certificate of Death was revised in 1989; for additional details see the 1989 revision of the U.S. standard certificates and reports (6) and Technical Appendix of *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1989,* Volume II, Mortality, Part A (9).

Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the States and provided to the NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP) and from copies of the original certificates received by NCHS from the State registration offices. In 1992 all the States and the District of Columbia participated in this program and submitted part or all of the mortality data for 1992 on computer tape to NCHS. The 32 States in the VSCP that submitted precoded medical data for all deaths on computer tapes are Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In 1992 Delaware, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming contracted with a private company to provide NCHS with precoded medical data. Kansas continued to provide the medical data for Alaska. Iowa provided precoded medical data for Idaho. The remaining 18 VSCP States, New York City, and the District of Columbia submitted copies of the original certificates from which NCHS coded the medical data. For 1992 all States submitted precoded demographic data for all deaths.

Data for the entire United States refer to events occurring within the United States. Data shown for geographic areas are by place of residence. Beginning with 1970 mortality statistics exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. All data exclude fetal deaths.

Race

Quality of race data—A number of studies have been conducted on the reliability of race reported on the death certificate by comparing race on the death certificate with that reported on another data collection instrument, such as the census or a survey. Differences may arise because of differences in who provides race information on the compared records. Race information on the death certificate is reported by the funeral director as provided by an informant or in the absence of an informant, on the basis of observation. In contrast, race on the census or on the Current Population Survey is self-reported and, therefore, may be considered more valid. A high level of agreement between the death certificate and the census or survey report is essential to assure unbiased death rates by race.

Results from several studies (10–12) show that persons self-reported as American Indian or Asian on census or survey records were sometimes reported as white on the death certificate. The net effect of misclassification is an underestimation of deaths and death rates for the smaller minority races.

Other races and race not stated — Beginning in 1992 all records coded as "Other races" (0.01 percent of the total deaths) were assigned to the specified nonwhite race of the previous record. Records for which race was unknown, not stated, or not classifiable (0.26 percent of the total deaths) were assigned the racial designation of the previous record.

Cause-of-death classification

The mortality statistics presented here were compiled in accordance with the World Health Organization (WHO) regulations, which specify that member nations classify causes of death by the current *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death* (13). Causes of death for 1979–92 were classified according to the manual. For earlier years causes of death were classified according to the revisions then in use—1968–78, Eighth Revision; 1958–67, Seventh Revision; and 1949–57, Sixth Revision. 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 among revisions require consideration of comparability ratios and, where available, estimates of their standard errors. Comparability ratios between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions, between the Seventh and Eighth Revisions, and between the Sixth and Seventh Revisions may be found in other NCHS reports (14–16).

Besides specifying the classification, WHO regulations outline the form of medical certification and the procedures to be used in coding cause of death. Cause-of-death data presented in this publication were coded by procedures outlined in annual issues of the *NCHS Instruction Manual* (17–19).

Prior to data for 1968, mortality medical data were based on manual coding of an underlying cause of death for each certificate in accordance with WHO rules. Effective with data year 1968, NCHS converted to computerized coding of the underlying cause and manual coding of all causes (multiple causes) on the death certificate. In this system, called Automated Classification of Medical Entities (ACME) (20), the multiple cause codes serve as inputs to the computer software that employs WHO rules to select the underlying cause. Many States also have implemented ACME and provide multiple cause and underlying cause data to NCHS in electronic form.

Beginning with data year 1990, another computer system was implemented. This system, called Mortality Medical Indexing, Classification, and Retrieval (MICAR) (21,22), automates coding multiple causes of death. In addition, MICAR can provide more detailed information on the conditions reported on death certificates than is available through the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) code structure. In the first year of implementation, only about 5 percent (94,372) of the Nation's death records were coded using MICAR with subsequent processing through ACME. For 1992 approximately 35 percent (800,000) of the Nation's death records were multiple-cause coded using MICAR. In addition to the four States that implemented MICAR in 1991 (Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, and Wash-

ington), on at least a portion of their data, the following States implemented MICAR beginning with 1992 data: Georgia, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Vermont. NCHS expanded the use of MICAR to code most of the records from the following States: Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and New York City. The remainder of the national file was processed by either NCHS or the States using only the ACME system.

In this report tabulations of cause-of-death statistics are based solely on the underlying cause of death. The underlying cause is defined by WHO as the disease or injury that initiated the sequence of events leading directly to death or as the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced the fatal injury. It is selected from the conditions entered by the physician in the cause-of-death section of the death certificate. When more than one cause or condition is entered by the physician, the underlying cause is determined by the sequence of conditions on the certificate, provisions of the ICD, and associated selection rules. Generally, more medical information is reported on death certificates than is directly reflected in the underlying cause of death.

Codes for HIV infection

Beginning with data for 1987, NCHS introduced category numbers *042–*044 for classifying and coding Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) 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). Deaths classified to HIV infection for 1991–92 are in table 13. They are included, but not shown separately, in the category "All other infectious and parasitic diseases" in the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death and in the category "Remainder of infectious and parasitic diseases" in the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Deaths. Before 1987 deaths involving HIV infection were classified to "Deficiency of cell-mediated immunity" (ICD–9 No. 279.1), contained in the category "All other diseases"; to "Pneumocystosis" (ICD–9 No. 136.3), contained in the category "All other infectious and parasitic diseases"; to "Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues"; and to a number of other causes. As a consequence, cause-of-death data beginning with 1987 are not strictly comparable with data for previous years.

For data years 1983–86, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and HIV infection when reported on the death certificate were assigned to the category "Deficiency of cell-mediated immunity" (ICD–9 No. 279.1). Because the selection rules for underlying cause of death were developed before the identification of AIDS, other conditions mentioned on the death certificate rather than category No. 279.1 were often selected as the underlying cause of death during this period. Also, this category was not uniquely specific for HIV conditions. As mentioned in more detail in previous reports for 1984–86 (23–25), the number of death certificates that had mention of conditions coded to ICD–9 No. 279.1 was 2,943 for 1984, 6,040 for 1985, and 10,900 for 1986. It is believed that HIV infection was involved in most of these deaths.

Firearm deaths

Causes of death attributable to firearm mortality include ICD–9 No. E922, Accident caused by firearm missile; Nos. E955.0–E955.4, Suicide and self-inflicted injury by firearms; Nos. E965.0–E965.4 and E970, Assault by firearms and legal intervention; and Nos. E985.0–E985.4, Injury by firearms, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted. Injury by firearm causes exclude explosives and other causes indirectly related to firearms.

Drug-induced deaths

Causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality include ICD–9 No. 292, Drug psychoses; No. 304, Drug dependence; Nos. 305.2–305.9, Nondependent use of drugs, not including alcohol and tobacco; nos. E850–E858, Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals; Nos. E950.0–E950.5, Suicide by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals; No. E962.0, Assault from poisoning by drugs and medicaments; and Nos. E980.0–E980.5, Poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biologicals, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted. Drug-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use.

Alcohol-induced deaths

Causes of death attributable to alcohol-induced mortality include ICD–9 No. 291, Alcoholic psychoses; No. 303, Alcohol dependence syndrome; No. 305.0, Nondependent abuse of alcohol; No. 357.5, Alcoholic polyneuropathy; No. 425.5, Alcoholic cardiomyopathy; No. 535.3, Alcoholic gastritis; Nos. 571.0–571.3, Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, specified as alcoholic; No. 790.3, Excessive blood level of alcohol; and No. E860, Accidental poisoning by alcohol, not elsewhere classified. Alcohol-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use.

Educational attainment

Beginning with the 1989 data year, mortality data on educational attainment are being tabulated from information reported on the death certificate. As a result of the revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death (6), an item indicating educational attainment was added to the certificates of numerous States. Mortality data on educational attainment for 1992 are based on deaths to residents of the 42 States and the District of Columbia whose data were approximately 80 percent or more complete on a place-of-occurrence basis. These 42 States are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Quality of reporting of cause of death

One index of the quality of reporting causes of death is the proportion of death certificates coded to the Ninth Revision; Chapter XVI; Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions (ICD–9 Nos. 780–799). Although deaths occur for which the underlying causes are impossible to determine, this proportion indicates the care and consideration given to the certification by the medical certifier. This proportion also may be used as a rough measure of the specificity of the medical diagnoses made by the certifier in various areas. In 1992, 1.08 percent of all reported deaths in the United States were assigned to Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions (ICD–9 Nos. 780–799), compared with 1.12 percent in 1991. However, trends in the percent of deaths assigned to this category vary by age. Although the percent of deaths from this cause for all ages combined generally has remained stable since 1980, decreases have occurred for 10-year age groups from 25 to 44 years since 1988. Between 1991 and 1992 the percent decreased for all age groups, except for those 15–24 years, 55–64 years, and 85 years and over.

Population bases for computing rates

The population used for computing death rates in this report (furnished by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) represents the population residing in the specified area. Death rates for 1992 are based on population estimates as of July 1, 1992 (26,27). The estimates are based on the 1990 census counts. The 1990 census counts by race were modified to be consistent with U.S. Office of Management and Budget categories and historical categories for death data (28).

Infant mortality rates in figure 5 and tables E and 24–28 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 in figure 2 and tables A, 2, 5, 8, and 13 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 midyear population of infants 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. Because of differences in the denominators, infant death rates may differ from infant mortality rates.

Race for infant and maternal mortality rates

Beginning with the 1989 data year, the method of tabulating live births by race was changed from race of child to race of mother. This change affects infant and maternal mortality rates because live births comprise the denominator of these rates. In 1989–92, as in previous years, infant and maternal deaths continue to be tabulated by the race of the decedent.

As noted in detail in the Technical Appendix to *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1989,* Volume I, Natality (29), beginning with 1989, live births are tabulated primarily by race of mother, as reported directly on the birth certificate. Before 1989 birth tabulations were by race of child, as determined statistically by an algorithm based on race as reported for the mother and father. Briefly, in cases of mixed parentage where only one parent was white, the child was assigned to the other parent's race. When neither parent was white, the child was assigned the race of the father, except if either parent was Hawaiian, the child was assigned to Hawaiian. If race was not reported for one parent, the child was assigned the race of the parent for whom race was given.

The change in tabulating live births by race reflects three factors over the past two decades—the topical content of the birth certificate has been expanded to include considerable health and demographic information related to the mother, the increasing incidence of interracial parentage, and the growing proportion of births for which no information on the father is reported.

Quantitatively, the change in the basis for tabulating live births by race results in more white births and fewer black births and births of other races. Consequently, infant and maternal mortality rates under the new tabulating procedure tend to be about 2 percent lower for white infants and about 5 percent higher for black infants than they are when computed by the previous method of tabulating live births by race of child. Rates for most other minority races also are higher when computed by race of mother (9).

Trend data by race in this report have been retabulated by race of mother for all years beginning with the 1980 data year. The retabulation provides more uniform data to those analyzing infant and maternal mortality data, particularly trend data. To facilitate continuity and ease of interpretation, rates for 1980 show data for race of mother and race of child. This will make it possible to distinguish the effects of this change from real changes in the data. The text in this report focuses on live birth data tabulated by race of mother except where trends beginning before 1980 are discussed. In the latter case, the analysis is based on data tabulated by race of child.

Infant mortality rates for specified race may be biased, because of inconsistencies in reporting race between the birth and death certificates for the same infant. Estimates of reporting bias have been made by comparing rates based on the linked file of infant deaths and live births with those where the race of infant death is based on information from the death certificate (9).

Cause-of-death rankings

The cause-of-death rankings in figure 4 and tables B–D, 5, 6, 16, and 30 are based on the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death and HIV infection (ICD–9 Nos. *042–*044); the cause-of-death ranking for infants in table 26 is based on the List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death and HIV infection. HIV infection was added to the lists of rankable causes effective with data year 1987.

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

Age-adjusted death rates

Age-adjusted death rates are used to make comparisons of relative mortality risks across groups and over time. However, they should be viewed as constructs or indexes rather than as direct or actual measures of mortality risk. Statistically, they are weighted averages of the age-specific death rates, where the weights represent the fixed population proportions by age (30). 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 U.S. standard million population (relative age distribution of 1940 enumerated population of the United States totaling 1,000,000 (31)). By using the same standard population, the rates for the total population and for each race-sex group were adjusted separately. The age-adjusted rates were based on 10-year age groups. It is important not to compare age-adjusted death rates with crude rates.

Random variation

Although the mortality data in this report (except data for 1972) are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of deaths involved. 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 confidence interval, as follows:

If N is the number of registered deaths in the population and R is the corresponding rate, the chances are 19 in 20 (approximate 95-percent confidence interval) 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_1 corresponding to N_1 events is compared with the rate R_2 corresponding to N_2 events, the difference between the two rates may be regarded as statistically significant if it exceeds

3. $2\sqrt{\frac{R_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$

Additional information on random variation may be found in the Technical Appendix of *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1989* (9).

Infant and maternal mortality rates—Comparisons made in the text among infant, neonatal, postneonatal, and maternal mortality rates, unless otherwise specified, are statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance. Lack of comment in the text about any two rates does not mean that the difference was tested and found not to be significant at this level.

Rates, proportions, and ratios

Beginning with 1989 data, an asterisk is shown in place of a rate based fewer than 20 deaths. These rates have a relative standard error of 23 percent or more and are, therefore, considered statistically unreliable. For age-adjusted death rates, this criterion is applied to the sum of the age-specific deaths.

Life tables

U.S. abridged life tables are constructed by reference to a standard life table (32).

Causes of death contributing to changes in life expectancy

Causes of death contributing to changes in life expectancy were estimated using a life table partitioning technique. The method partitions changes into component additive parts. This method identifies the causes of death having the greatest influence, positive or negative, on changes in life expectancy (4,33).

Hispanic origin

For 1992 mortality data for the Hispanic-origin population are based on deaths to residents of 48 States and the District of Columbia whose data were approximately 80 percent or more complete on a place-of-occurrence basis and considered to be sufficiently comparable to be used for analysis. Data include all States except New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which were excluded because their death certificates did not include an item to identify Hispanic or ethnic origin.

Infant mortality rates for the Hispanic-origin population are based on numbers of resident infant deaths reported to be of Hispanic origin and numbers of resident live births by Hispanic origin of mother for the same 48 States and the District of Columbia. In computing infant mortality rates, deaths and live births of unknown origin are not distributed among the specified Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups. Because the percent of infant deaths of unknown origin was 2.4 and the percent of live births of unknown origin was 1.0 for the 48 States and the District of Columbia for 1992, infant mortality rates in this report by specified Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic origin may be underestimated.

Infant mortality rates by Hispanic origin may be biased, because of inconsistencies in reporting Hispanic origin between the birth and death certificates for the same infant. Estimates of reporting bias have been made by comparing rates based on the linked file of infant deaths and live births with those where the race of infant death is based on information from the death certificate (9).

Small numbers of infant deaths for specific Hispanic-origin groups can result in infant mortality rates subject to rela-

tively large random variation (see "Random variation").

In 1990 the 48 States and the District of Columbia accounted for 99.6 percent of the Hispanic population in the United States, including about 99.5 percent of the Mexican population, 99.7 percent of the Puerto Rican population, 99.8 percent of the Cuban population, and 99.6 percent of the "Other Hispanic" population (34).

Computation of percent distributions

Deaths of persons of unknown marital status and unknown educational attainment were subtracted from figures for total deaths used as denominators before percent distributions were computed.

Symbols

- - -	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
—	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
*	Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision (estimate is based on fewer than 20 deaths in numerator or denominator)

This report presents summary tabulations from the final mortality statistics for 1992. More detailed tabulations for 1992 will be published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1992 Volume II—Mortality*. Prior to the publication of that volume, the National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

This report has been reprinted to correct errors. Changes appear in shaded areas on pages 17, 20, 21, 26, 29, 51, and 57. Please discard original report dated December 8, 1994.

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