Vol. 43, No. 13 • October 23, 1995

Monthly Vital Statistics Report

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

Annual Summary of Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: United States, 1994

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Highlights

The provisional number of live births for 1994 decreased 1 percent from the number reported for 1993. The birth rate per 1,000 population and the fertility rate per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age also decreased in 1994, continuing the decline observed since 1990. The birth rate for 1994 (15.0) was the lowest since 1978, while the fertility rate (65.8) was the lowest since 1987. The rate of natural increase per 1,000 population in 1994 was the lowest since 1978.

In 1994 the provisional number of marriages increased for the first time following consecutive declines from 1991 through 1993. The marriage rate per 1,000 population for 1994 (9.1) increased from the rate reported for 1993 (9.0) but was lower than any rate for 1965–92.

The provisional number of divorces increased from 1993 to 1994, while the divorce rate remained unchanged in 1994 (4.6). In general the divorce rate has remained stable since the late 1980's.

The provisional age-adjusted death rate in 1994 decreased 1 percent from the 1993 rate. In 1994 the infant mortality rate dropped by 4 percent to 7.9 per 1,000 live births, the lowest rate in U.S. history, thus continuing the long-term downward trend. Life expectancy at birth increased slightly from that of the previous year to 75.7 years in 1994.

Among leading causes of death, mortality from heart disease, homicide, and certain perinatal conditions decreased between 1993 and 1994, while mortality from Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection increased significantly. Among major causes of infant death, the infant mortality rates from Respiratory distress syndrome and Sudden infant death syndrome showed a significant decrease.

Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis replaced Homicide and legal intervention as the 10th leading cause of death in 1994. Accidents and adverse effects was the leading cause of death for the younger age groups: 1–4, 5–14, and 15–24 years.

In 1994 the age-adjusted death rate for the Hispanic population was 16 percent lower than that for the white population.

Although the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries did not decrease significantly for the total population, it decreased by 9 percent for black males. Furthermore, mortality decreased by 6 percent for firearm homicide but did not change significantly for firearm suicide and accidents.

Provisional data for HIV infection indicate a 9-percent increase in the estimated number of deaths between 1993 and 1994, continuing the consistently upward trend in mortality from this cause. HIV infection remained the eighth leading cause of death for the total population but was the leading cause of death for those in the age group 25–44 years.

Acknowledgments

This report and the *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (volume 43, numbers 1–12) were prepared in the Division of Vital Statistics. The authors listed above made similar contributions to the monthly issues (numbers 1–12). Mortality Surveillance System: Kenneth Kochanek. State maps: Gopal Singh, Linda Pickle, and David Johnson. Statistical support: Joyce Arbertha. Computer programming support: Charles Royer. Consultation with State vital statistics offices: The Registration Methods and the Technical Services branches. Produced in the Division of Data Services: Editor, Patricia Keaton-Williams; graphic artist, Gail Frazier; and typesetter, Jacqueline M. Davis.

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

All data for 1993 and 1994 in this report are provisional. Data for all other years are final unless specified as provisional.

Births

An estimated 3,979,000 babies were born in the United States during 1994, a decline of 1 percent from the 4,039,000 births estimated for 1993. The birth rate was 15.3 live births per 1,000 population, 3 percent lower than the provisional 1993 rate of 15.7 (table A). The fertility rate of 67.1 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years was 2 percent lower than the 1993 rate of 68.3 (table B and figure 1). The birth and fertility rates—which increased dramatically in the 1940's and 1950's, declined in the 1960's and early 1970's, and increased again in the late 1980's—have been declining in the 1990's. The 1994 birth rate is the lowest rate since 1978 (15.0), while the fertility rate is the lowest rate since 1987 (65.8).

The monthly birth rates in 1994 were lower than those reported for 10 months of 1993 and were higher than those reported for January and August of 1993 (table B). The fertility rates show the same pattern as the birth rates. The seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates in 1994 were slightly higher for the first half of the year than those for the latter part of the year (table C).

Changes in the annual number of births are affected by two factors—changes in age-specific birth rates and changes in the number and age composition of women in the childbearing ages. According to estimates prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1), there was less than a 1-percent increase in the number of women in the childbearing ages (15–44 years) between 1993 and 1994; but during that same period, there was a 2-percent decrease in the number of women aged 20–29, the peak childbearing years. The 2-percent decline in the fertility rate between 1993 and 1994 was consistent with the aging of the baby-boom women into their forties. The 1994 estimated total fertility rate was 2,050. The total fertility rate indicates the number of births that 1,000 women would have if they experienced a given set of age-specific birth rates during their childbearing years.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census projects that the total number of women in the childbearing ages will increase only slightly between 1994 and 1995 and that the number of women in the peak childbearing ages will drop by 2 percent (2). Thus, unless some age-specific birth rates increase, the annual number of births should continue to decline.

Provisional data by place of residence indicate that the birth rates per 1,000 population decreased by 1 to 5 percent between 1993 and 1994 for all geographic divisions. Birth rates rose in 8 States and the District of Columbia, fell in 40 States, and remained the same in 2 States. Between 1993 and 1994 the

Table A. Vital statistics rates: United States, 1987–94

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

Rate	1994 (prov.)	1993 (prov.)	1992 (prov.)	1992 (final)	1991 (final)	1990 (final)	1989 (final)	1988 (final)	1987 (final)
Birth	15.3	15.7	16.0	15.9	16.3	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.7
Death	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.8
Natural increase	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.7	7.1	6.9
Marriage	9.1	9.0	9.3	- - -	[1]9.4	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.9
Divorce	4.6	4.6	4.8	- - -	[1]4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
Infant mortality	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.1

[1]Data are provisional; see Technical notes.

Table B. Provisional number of live births, birth rates, and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1993 and 1994

[Data are provisional. Rates on an annual basis. Birth rates per 1,000 population, and fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years. Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published]

Month	Number 1994	Number 1993	Birth rate 1994	Birth rate 1993	Fertility rate 1994	Fertility rate 1993
Total	3,979,000	4,039,000	15.3	15.7	67.1	68.3
January	352,000	325,000	16.0	14.9	69.9	64.7
February	294,000	308,000	14.8	15.6	64.8	68.0
March	350,000	360,000	15.9	16.5	69.6	71.7
April	302,000	328,000	14.1	15.5	62.0	67.5
May	329,000	335,000	14.9	15.3	65.3	66.8
June	319,000	321,000	14.9	15.2	65.5	66.1
July	346,000	357,000	15.6	16.3	68.6	71.2
August	392,000	367,000	17.7	16.7	77.7	73.0
September	329,000	356,000	15.3	16.8	67.4	73.3
October	340,000	344,000	15.3	15.6	67.3	68.4
November	313,000	316,000	14.5	14.8	64.1	64.9
December	314,000	323,000	14.1	14.7	62.3	64.3

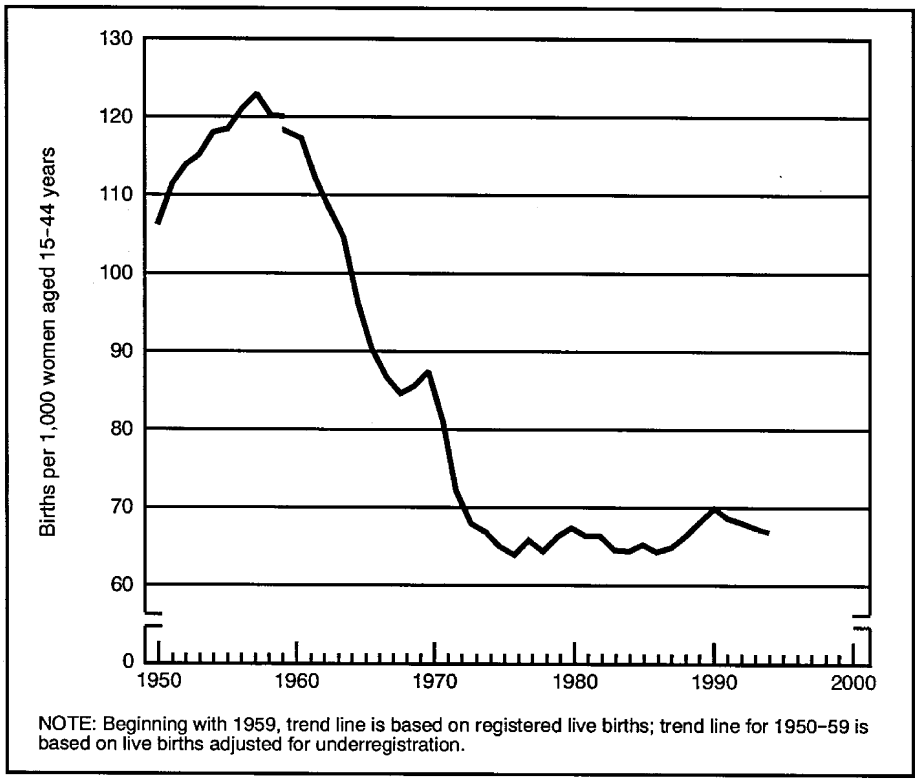

Figure 1. Fertility rates: United States, 1950–94

provisional number of births decreased in 34 States and in the District of Columbia and increased in 16 States.

Natural increase

During 1994 an estimated 1,693,000 persons were added to the population as a result of natural increase, the excess of births over deaths. The rate of natural increase was 6.5 persons per 1,000 population, 6 percent lower than the rate for 1993 (6.9) and the lowest rate since 1978 (6.3). The decline was due to a decrease in the birth rate and no change in the death rate.

Marriages

The estimated number of couples that married in the United States in 1994 (2,362,000) was 1 percent higher than the estimated number that married in 1993 (2,334,000) and was the first increase after consecutive declines from 1991 through 1993. The marriage rate for 1994 (9.1 per 1,000 population) was slightly higher than the rate for 1993 (9.0) but was lower than any rate for 1965–92.

For 1950–94 the marriage rate cycled up and down a few times because of demographic and behavioral changes. The marriage rate dropped from 11.1 in 1950 to a low of 8.4 in 1958, remained low into the early 1960's, and then increased to a relative peak of 10.9 in 1972 (figure 2). After reaching this level, the rate declined to 9.9 in 1976–77 before ascending to 10.6 in 1980–82. The trend in the marriage rate since the early 1980's generally has been declining. One reason for the recent decline in the marriage rate is that the majority of the very large baby-boom cohort (people born between 1946 and 1964) have aged past their twenties and early thirties, which are the peak marriage years. In addition, it has been estimated that the percent of adults expected to marry has dropped from 95 to 90 percent (3).

The general decline reflected in the marriage rate per 1,000 population is also evident in rates for the population eligible to marry, unmarried men and women 15 years of age and over. These rates have been declining for more than 20 years and were lower in 1994 than in 1993. The marriage rate per 1,000 unmarried women 15 years of age and over in 1994 (51.5) was 2 percent lower than the rate in 1993 (52.3). The decline in the comparable marriage rate for unmarried men was 3 percent, from 61.4 in 1993 to 59.5 in 1994.

The prevalence of marriage for men and women at ages in which they are most likely to marry is measured by the marriage rate per 1,000 unmarried men and women 15–44 years of age. In 1990 this age range included all but about 10 percent of the marriages performed in that year (4). The marriage rates in 1994 for unmarried men and women 15–44 years of age (74.3 and 84.0, respectively) declined 3 percent from 1993 (76.8 and 86.8, respectively).

The marriage rate for unmarried women 15 years of age and over was lower than the comparable rate for men. However, for unmarried women 15–44 years of age, the finding was reversed: The marriage rate was higher than the comparable rate for men in the same age group. This disparity was accounted for by differences in the unmarried

Table C. Provisional seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates by month: United States, 1993 and 1994

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

Month	Birth rate		Fertility rate	
	1994	1993	1994	1993
January	16.7	15.7	73.4	68.1
February	15.1	16.0	66.1	69.6
March	16.1	16.8	70.6	73.1
April	14.5	15.9	63.5	69.1
May	15.0	15.5	65.8	67.7
June	14.6	14.9	64.2	65.1
July	15.0	15.7	65.8	68.4
August	16.7	15.8	73.4	69.0
September	14.4	15.7	63.4	68.6
October	15.4	15.7	67.6	68.6
November	15.0	15.3	66.1	66.9
December	14.7	15.1	64.8	65.9

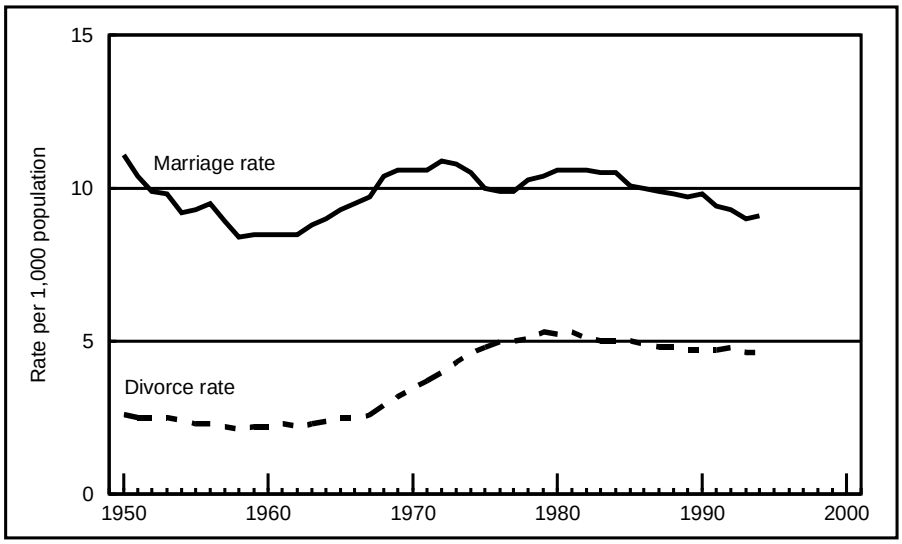

Figure 2. Marriage and divorce rates: United States, 1950–94

populations. There were more unmarried women than unmarried men 15 years of age and over, and this resulted in a lower marriage rate for women. However, the surplus for women was limited to age categories of 45 years and over. When the age range was restricted to 15–44 years, the unmarried population for women was less than that of the unmarried population for men, which resulted in a higher marriage rate for these women.

As in previous years, more couples married during the summer months than during the winter months (table D). In 1994 the months with the highest number of marriages were June and August, each with 262,000. May and October had the next highest number of marriages, each with 232,000. The months with the fewest number of marriages were January (107,000), March (147,000), and February (156,000). Only three months (March, July, and December) had fewer marriages in 1994 than in 1993. In 1994 the marriage rate ranged from 4.9 in January to 12.2 in June.

Twenty-eight States and the District of Columbia had more marriages in 1994 than in 1993, while the remaining 22 States had fewer marriages (table 2). Areas with percent increases of more than 10 percent were the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, and North Carolina. The only State with a decline of more than 10 percent was West Virginia. As usual the marriage rate for Nevada (96.3) was the highest of any State and more than 10 times the national average in 1994. Other States with high rates were Arkansas (15.6), Tennessee (15.5), Hawaii (15.2), South Carolina (13.9), and Idaho (13.4). The State with the lowest marriage rate in 1994 was West Virginia (6.0), followed by Pennsylvania (6.3), the District of Columbia (6.3), California (6.5), and New Jersey and Connecticut, (each with 6.7).

Divorces

Approximately 1,191,000 divorces were granted in the United States in 1994, 4,000 more than in 1993 (1,187,000) but 2 percent fewer than the all-time high of 1,215,000 in 1992. The-divorce rate per 1,000 population in 1994 was the same as the 1993 rate (4.6), which continued a general leveling of the divorce rate since the late 1980's (figure 2). During the 1950's and early 1960's, the divorce rate was low and varied between 2.1 and 2.6. Beginning with 1967 the divorce rate increased almost yearly, until it peaked at 5.3 in 1979. The rate was 5.3 again in 1981 but then began to decline and reached 4.8 by 1987. Since 1987 the rate has changed very little with slightly lower rates in 1993 and 1994.

The divorce rate per 1,000 married women 15 years and over, an estimate for the divorce rate per 1,000 married couples, was also unchanged between 1993 and 1994 (20.5). This rate peaked in 1979, declined in the early and mid-1980's, and recently leveled off.

The length of time between a couple separating and ultimately obtaining a divorce is dictated by State laws regulating separation periods, the complexity of the particular divorce, and the time needed to process the divorce complaint through the court system. For these reasons couples cannot choose to divorce on a specific date. Differences between the number of divorces granted each month are mostly random. For 1994 February had the lowest number (88,000) (table E), which was among the lowest monthly divorce estimates in several years. May had the most divorces of any month in 1994 (104,000) followed by March, June, and December, each with 103,000. Divorce rates ranged from 4.8 in June to 4.4 in January, February, and July.

Of the 46 States and the District of Columbia that reported provisional divorce data in 1993 and 1994, 26 States and the District of Columbia had more divorces granted in 1994 than in 1993, while 20 States had fewer divorces

Table D. Provisional number of marriages and marriage rates, by month: United States, 1993 and 1994

[Data are provisional. Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population. Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published]

Month	*Number*		*Rate*	
	1994	*1993*	*1994*	*1993*
Total	2,362,000	2,334,000	9.1	9.0
January	107,000	103,000	4.9	4.8
February	156,000	154,000	8.0	7.9
March	147,000	157,000	6.8	7.3
April	175,000	174,000	8.3	8.3
May	232,000	221,000	10.5	10.1
June	262,000	252,000	12.2	11.9
July	222,000	235,000	10.0	10.7
August	262,000	254,000	11.8	11.6
September	224,000	218,000	10.4	10.3
October	232,000	218,000	10.5	9.9
November	171,000	162,000	7.9	7.6
December	173,000	185,000	7.8	8.4

Table E. Provisional number of divorces and divorce rates, by month: United States, 1993 and 1994

[Data are provisional; include reported annulments. Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population. Data are estimated for some States; see Technical notes. Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published]

Month	Number		Rate	
	1994	1993	1994	1993
Total	1,191,000	1,187,000	4.6	4.6
January	97,000	92,000	4.4	4.2
February	88,000	87,000	4.4	4.4
March	103,000	113,000	4.7	5.2
April	100,000	98,000	4.7	4.6
May	104,000	103,000	4.7	4.7
June	103,000	101,000	4.8	4.8
July	98,000	100,000	4.4	4.6
August	99,000	100,000	4.5	4.6
September	99,000	101,000	4.6	4.8
October	99,000	102,000	4.5	4.7
November	98,000	94,000	4.5	4.4
December	103,000	96,000	4.7	4.4

granted in 1994 than in 1993 (table 2). Most of the changes between numbers from 1993 to 1994 were small: Only two areas (the District of Columbia and Mississippi) had increases of more than 10 percent, and only two areas (Connecticut and Vermont) had declines of more than 10 percent. States with the highest divorce rates were Nevada (9.0), Arkansas (7.1), Oklahoma (6.7), Tennessee (6.6), and Wyoming (6.5). As in previous years, States in the Northeast had the lowest divorce rates: Massachusetts (2.4), Connecticut (2.8), New Jersey (3.0), Rhode Island (3.2), New York (3.3), and Pennsylvania (3.3). California, Indiana, and Louisiana did not report provisional divorce data in 1994.

Deaths

During 1994 an estimated 2,286,000 deaths occurred in the United States, 1 percent higher than the number estimated for 1993 (2,268,000). The estimated number of deaths in 1994 is the highest number ever reported in the United States. The provisional death rate for 1994 was 876.9 deaths per 100,000 population, slightly lower than the provisional rate of 879.3 for 1993. The small but significant decrease in the death rate between 1993 and 1994 primarily reflects lower mortality from heart disease, homicide, and certain perinatal conditions. The provisional age-adjusted death rate decreased by 1 percent from the 1993 rate of 514.0 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard million population to 508.4 in 1994 (figure 3). Age-adjusted death rates control for changes and variations in the age composition of the population; therefore, they are better indicators than crude death rates for showing changes in mortality risk over time and for showing differences between race-sex groups within the population.

Unadjusted monthly death rates per 1,000 population were higher for January, February, August, September, and October 1994 than for the same months in 1993. The rate for November 1994 was the same as the rate for November 1993. For all other months of 1994, death rates were lower than those for the previous year (table F).

Death rates by race and sex, and by age

Among the major race-sex groups, age-adjusted death rates decreased from 1993 to 1994 for white males and black females. Changes in the age-adjusted death rates for white females and black males from 1993 to 1994 were not statistically significant. The lowest estimated age-adjusted death rate was for white females (364.5 deaths per 100,000 population), followed by black females (568.8), white males (620.1), and black males (1,034.1). Between 1993 and 1994 provisional death rates by age decreased for the following age groups: 45–54 years, 65–74 years, and 85 years and over. Changes in death rates between the two years for the other age groups were not statistically significant (table G).

Expectation of life

The expectation of life at birth in 1994 was 75.7 years, an increase of 0.2 years compared with life expectancy in 1993, but slightly lower than the record high of 75.8 years in 1992. Provisional data show that for the white population, life expectancy at birth increased from 1993 to 1994 by 0.2 years for males and 0.1 years for females. For the black population, life expectancy at birth increased 0.2 years for males and 0.4 years for females. The expectation of life at birth for a given year represents the average number of years that a group of infants would be expected to live if, throughout

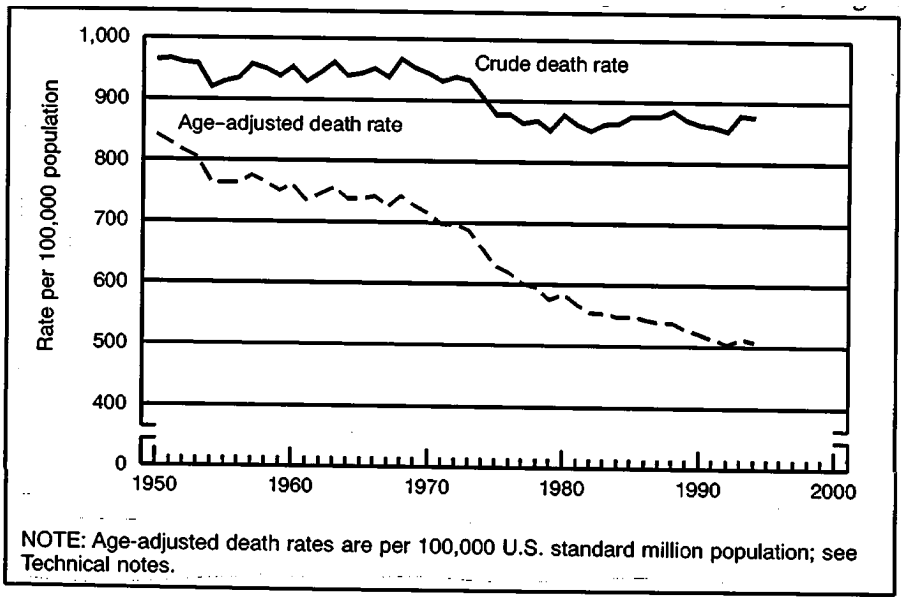

Figure 3. Crude and age-adjusted death rates: United States, 1950–94

Table F. Provisional number of deaths and death rates, by month: United States, 1993 and 1994

[Data are provisional. Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population. Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published]

Month	Number		Rate	
	1994	1993	1994	1993
Total	2,286,000	2,268,000	8.8	8.8
January	224,000	198,000	10.2	9.1
February	204,000	187,000	10.3	9.5
March	199,000	217,000	9.0	10.0
April	182,000	196,000	8.5	9.3
May	186,000	185,000	8.4	8.5
June	176,000	178,000	8.2	8.4
July	184,000	184,000	8.3	8.4
August	190,000	180,000	8.6	8.2
September	178,000	174,000	8.3	8.2
October	190,000	188,000	8.6	8.5
November	182,000	180,000	8.5	8.5
December	190,000	202,000	8.5	9.2

life, they experienced the age-specific death rates prevailing during the year of their births.

Major causes of death

The 15 leading causes of death in 1994 accounted for 85 percent of all deaths in the United States (table H). (For ranking procedures see Technical notes.) The leading causes of death for 1984–94 generally have not changed, but the order has often varied. For 1994 the 1st nine and the 12th–15th leading causes of death were the same causes and were in the same order as the leading causes for 1993. The only changes in the ranking were as follows: Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, the 11th leading cause of death in 1993, became the 10th leading cause of death in 1994; Homicide and legal intervention, the 10th leading cause of death in 1993, became the 11th leading cause of death in 1994.

For most leading causes, age-adjusted death rates are better indicators than crude death rates for showing changes in mortality risk over time with the exception of the category Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, which occurs mainly among infants. Therefore, age-adjusted rates are used to depict trends for 14 of the 15 leading causes of death (figure 4). Among these 14 causes, age-adjusted death rates were lower in 1994 than they were in 1993 for 2 leading causes: Diseases of heart and Homicide and legal intervention. Mortality from Diseases of heart has generally shown a consistently downward trend since 1950. The age-adjusted death rate for Homicide and legal intervention decreased by 8 percent between 1993 and 1994, continuing the downward trend that started in 1992. For 1987–91 mortality from Homicide and legal intervention had risen at an average rate of more than 5 percent per year.

The age-adjusted death rate was higher in 1994 than in 1993 for only one of the leading causes of death: Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. The age-adjusted rate for HIV infection has increased consistently since 1987, the year in which HIV infection was added to the list of rankable causes. (For more information on HIV infection, see the following section entitled ''HIV infection.'') For 11 of the leading causes of death, including Cerebrovascular diseases, Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions, Accidents and adverse effects, Diabetes mellitus, and Suicide, provisional data did not indicate statistically significant changes between 1993 and 1994. Although the age-adjusted death rate for Pneumonia and influenza in 1994 did not differ significantly from that in 1993 (a year with excess influenza mortality), the rate for 1994 remained at a relatively high level—3 percent higher than the rate for 1992 (5,6).

For the other leading cause of death, Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, which occurs mainly among infants under 1 year of age, age-adjusted death rates are not shown. Changes in mortality for this cause are measured by the infant mortality rate per 100,000 live births. The infant mortality rate for Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period for 1994 (351.3 infant deaths per 100,000 live births) was 10 percent lower than the rate for 1993 (389.7).

In 1994 the leading causes of death differed substantially by age (table 11). For the younger age groups 1–4, 5–14, and 15–24 years, Accidents and adverse effects was the leading cause of death. HIV infection was the leading cause of death for the age group 25–44 years. 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. At ages below 25 years, Homicide and legal

Table G. Estimated death rates by age and percent difference: United States, 1993 and 1994

[Data are provisional; estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Figures may differ from those previously published. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Age	1994	1993	Percent difference
All ages[1]	876.9	879.3	–0.3
Under 1 year[2]	811.1	848.7	–4.4
1–4 years	44.5	44.5	–
5–14 years	22.7	23.6	–3.8
15–24 years	99.6	97.6	2.0
25–34 years	141.0	142.6	–1.1
35–44 years	239.5	234.9	2.0
45–54 years	452.3	464.6	–2.6
55–64 years	1,139.0	1,156.6	–1.5
65–74 years	2,590.9	2,629.8	–1.5
75–84 years	5,909.7	5,930.4	–0.3
85 years and over	15,312.6	15,523.3	–1.4

[1]Figures for age not stated are included in ''All ages'' but are not distributed among age groups.
[2]Death rates for ''Under 1 year'' (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table 17 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for discussion of the difference.

Table H. Estimated deaths, death rates, and percent of total deaths for the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1994

[Data are provisional; estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population. Figures may differ from those previously published. Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. See table 10 for category numbers of causes of death. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Rank	*Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)*	*Number*	*Death rate*	*Percent of total deaths*
. . .	All causes	2,286,000	876.9	100.0
1	Diseases of heart	734,090	281.6	32.1
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	536,860	206.0	23.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	154,350	59.2	6.8
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	101,870	39.1	4.5
5	Accidents and adverse effects	90,140	34.6	3.9
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents	42,170	16.2	1.8
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects	47,980	18.4	2.1
6	Pneumonia and influenza	82,090	31.5	3.6
7	Diabetes mellitus	55,390	21.2	2.4
8	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	41,930	16.1	1.8
9	Suicide	32,410	12.4	1.4
10	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	25,730	9.9	1.1
11	Homicide and legal intervention	23,730	9.1	1.0
12	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	23,630	9.1	1.0
13	Septicemia	19,940	7.6	0.9
14	Atherosclerosis	17,980	6.9	0.8
15	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	14,110	5.4	0.6
. . .	All other causes	331,500	127.2	14.5

intervention ranked between the second and fourth leading cause of death, while for the age groups 5–14, 15–24, and 25–44 years, Suicide ranked between the third and fifth leading cause of death.

In 1994 the patterns in leading causes of death also varied by sex (table 11). For the total male and female populations, four of the five leading causes of death were the same. However, while Accidents and adverse effects was the fourth leading cause of death for males, it was not among the top five causes for females. Similarly, while Pneumonia and influenza was the fifth leading cause of death for females, it did not rank among the five leading causes of death for males. The sex patterns in leading causes of death also differed according to age. Not only did the relative rankings of the leading causes of death vary by sex for a given age group, but the causes of death representing the list of top five causes also differed. For example, HIV infection was the leading cause of death for males aged 25–44 years but was the third leading cause of death for females in the same age group. Furthermore, while Suicide was the fourth leading cause of death for males aged 25–44 years, it was not among the five leading causes of death for females aged 25–44 years.

HIV infection

The estimated total number of deaths due to HIV infection during 1994 was 41,930 with a range of 43,150 to 40,710 (approximate 95-percent confidence interval based on sampling variability). This number was about 9 percent higher than the estimated number of deaths due to HIV infection in 1993, which was 38,500 with a range of 37,330 to 39,670. This increase, however, was smaller than the 15-percent increase in the provisional number of HIV infection deaths between 1992 and 1993 (7). Of the approximately 41,930 HIV infection deaths in 1994, 54 percent were for white males, 29 percent for black males, 7 percent for white females, and 9 percent for black females. The largest numbers of deaths from this cause for males and females were for the age groups 25–34 and 35–44 years. Although the numbers of deaths were highest for white males, the age-adjusted and age-specific death rates were generally highest for black males, followed by black females, white males, and white females.

The age-adjusted death rate for HIV infection increased from 14.1 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard million population in 1993 to 15.1 in 1994. It increased for each race-sex group except for white males. The change for white males was not statistically significant. The percent increase in the age-adjusted death rates between 1993 and 1994 was larger for white females (26.3) than for black females (23.6) and black males (16.4). The rank for this leading cause of death in 1994 was eighth, the same as in 1993. The estimated numbers of deaths and death rates for HIV infection are in table 13.

Hispanic mortality

The 1994 Hispanic mortality data from the Current Mortality Sample (CMS) are based on deaths to residents of 49 States and the District of Columbia. Data in table 14 excluded Oklahoma because it did not include the Hispanic origin item on its death certificate. The provisional age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the Hispanic population can be compared with those for the white population, which closely approximate the rates for the non-Hispanic white population. The crude death rate for the Hispanic population was 60 percent lower than that for the white population. This difference reflects the lower age-specific mortality for the older age groups and the younger age composition of the Hispanic population compared with that of the white population. The age-adjusted death rate, which controls for age-compositional differences, was 16 percent lower for the Hispanic population than for the white population. The ratio of the age-adjusted death rate for the Hispanic population to that for the white population was 0.88 for males and 0.77 for females. Mortality of Hispanics may be somewhat understated because of net underreporting of Hispanic origin on the death certificate (see Technical notes).

Within the Hispanic population, the age-adjusted death rate for males was 1.9 times that for females. The male-to-female ratio differed substantially by age. Hispanic males experienced three to five times higher death rates than Hispanic females for ages 15–44 years. The ratio was 1.2 to 1.4 at ages below 15 years and 1.3 to 1.7 at ages 65 years and beyond.

Firearm mortality

According to the provisional data from the CMS, the estimated total number of deaths due to firearm injuries

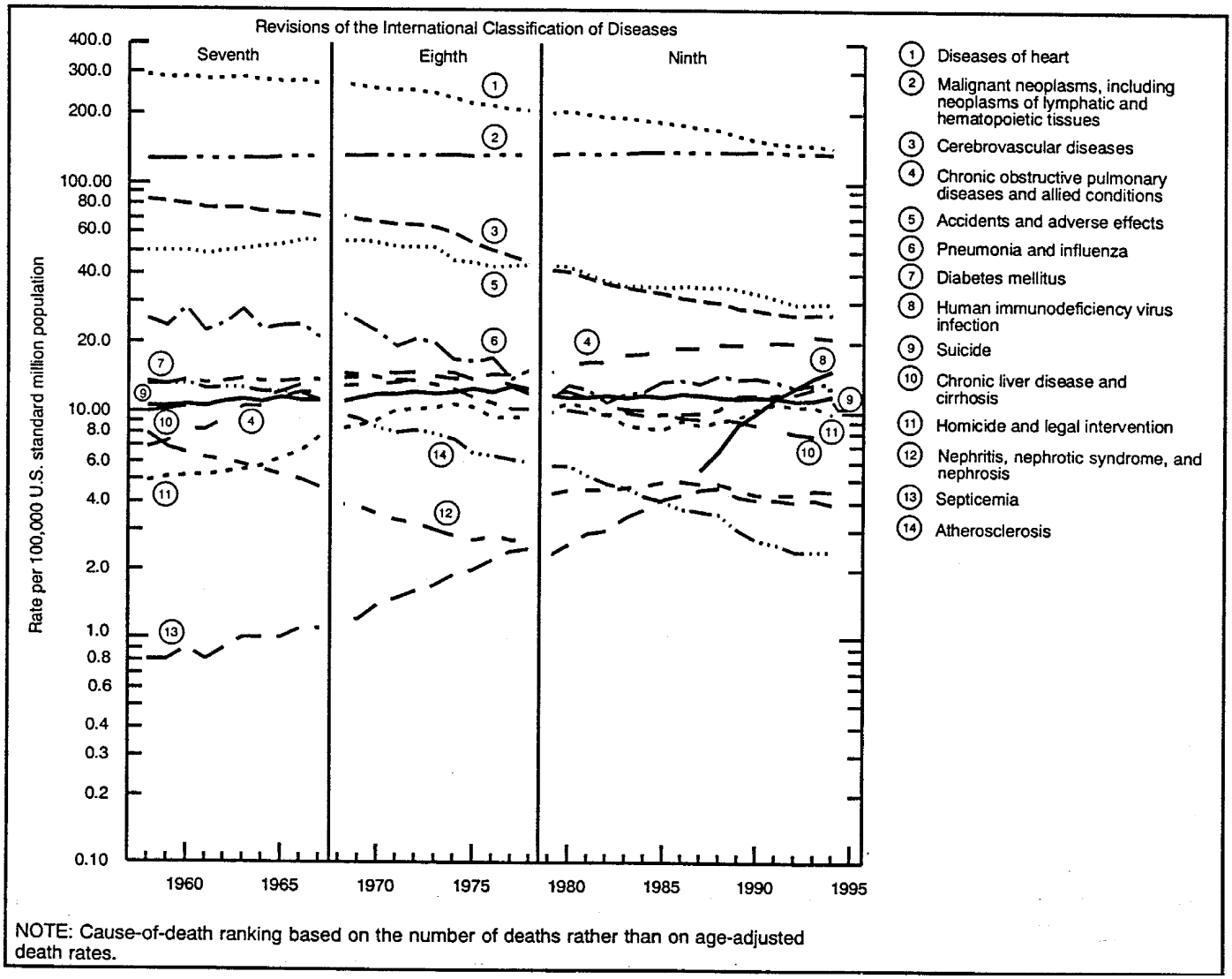

Figure 4. Age-adjusted death rates for 14 of the 15 leading causes of death: United States, 1958–94

during 1994 was 39,720 with a range of 38,530 to 40,910 (approximate 95-percent confidence interval based on sampling variability). This number was not significantly different from the estimated number of deaths due to firearm injuries in 1993, which was 40,230 with a range of 39,040 to 41,420. Firearm suicide and homicide, the two major components, accounted for 52 and 43 percent of all firearm injury deaths in 1994, respectively.

Of the estimated 39,720 firearm injury deaths in 1994, 60 percent were for white males, 23 percent for black males, 10 percent for white females, and 3 percent for black females. The largest numbers of firearm deaths for males and females were for the age groups 15–24 and 25–34 years. Although the numbers of deaths were highest for white males, the age-adjusted and almost all age-specific death rates for firearm injuries were highest for black males, followed by white males, black females, and white females.

In 1994 the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries was 15.4 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard million population, compared with a rate of 15.7 in 1993. The change in the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries between 1993 and 1994 was not statistically significant. The age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries decreased by 9 percent for black males but did not change significantly between the two years for the other race-sex groups.

Between 1993 and 1994 the age-adjusted death rate decreased by 6 percent for firearm homicide but did not change significantly for firearm suicide and accidents. The estimated numbers of deaths and death rates for firearm injury are in tables 15 and 16, respectively.

Infant mortality

In 1994, 31,400 infant deaths were reported in the United States (table J). The infant mortality rate for 1994 was 791.7 per 100,000 live births, 4 percent lower than the rate of 828.8 for 1993. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in the United States (figure 5). For 1994 the estimated infant mortality rate for infants under 28 days of age was 495.3 deaths per 100,000 live births, 8 percent lower than the rate of 537.9 for 1993. For infants aged 28 days–11 months, the infant mortality rate in 1994 was 296.3, compared with a rate of 291.3 in 1993. Between 1993 and 1994 the change in the mortality rate for infants aged 28 days–11 months was not statistically significant. Among the causes of infant death in table 18, the infant mortality rates decreased between 1993 and 1994 for

Table J. Provisional deaths under 1 year and infant mortality rates, by month: United States, 1993 and 1994

[Data are provisional. Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 live births. Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published]

Month	Number		Rate	
	1994	1993	1994	1993
Total	31,400	33,300	7.9	8.3
January	2,500	2,800	7.3	8.4
February	2,900	2,700	9.5	8.7
March	2,700	3,000	8.0	8.7
April	2,500	2,800	7.9	8.6
May	2,700	2,900	8.2	8.8
June	2,500	2,700	7.9	8.4
July	2,600	2,700	7.5	7.7
August	2,800	2,700	7.7	7.8
September	2,500	2,600	7.8	7.5
October	2,600	2,800	7.7	8.0
November	2,500	2,600	7.8	8.1
December	2,500	2,800	7.7	8.6

Respiratory distress syndrome and Sudden infant death syndrome.

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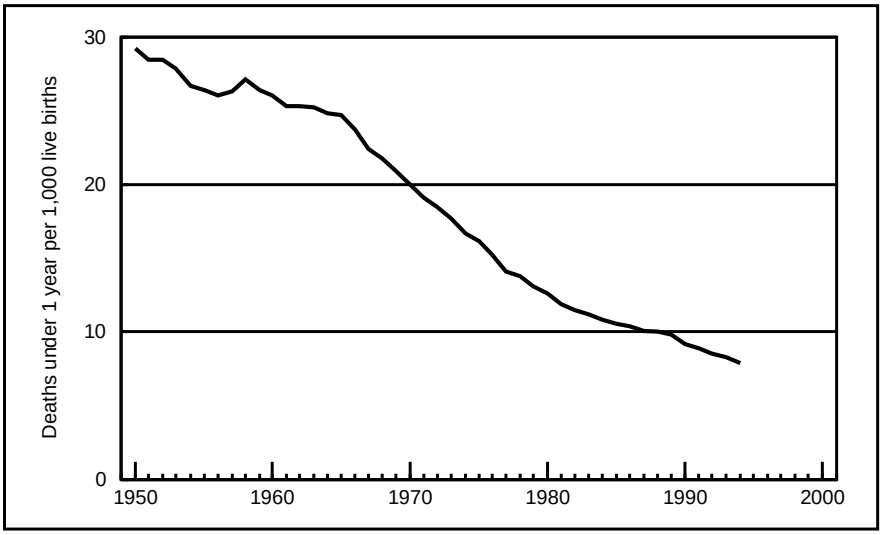

Figure 5. Infant mortality rates: United States, 1950–94

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 (100 or fewere estimated deaths in numerator)

Table 1. Provisional number of live births and birth rates: Each division and State, 1993 and 1994

[Data are estimates by State of residence; see Technical notes. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published. Rates per 1,000 population in specified area]

Area	Live births			
	1994		1993	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New England	175,080	13.2	183,678	13.9
Maine	14,320	11.5	15,027	12.1
New Hampshire	14,605	12.8	14,952	13.3
Vermont	7,158	12.3	7,286	12.6
Massachusetts	83,449	13.8	86,317	14.4
Rhode Island	13,440	13.5	14,275	14.3
Connecticut	42,108	12.9	45,821	14.0
Middle Atlantic	553,536	14.5	560,516	14.7
New York	279,187	15.4	278,307	15.3
New Jersey	117,289	14.8	123,020	15.6
Pennsylvania	157,060	13.0	159,189	13.2
East North Central	643,455	14.9	645,299	15.0
Ohio	162,059	14.6	156,748	14.1
Indiana	83,381	14.5	84,644	14.8
Illinois	189,228	16.1	191,042	16.3
Michigan	139,931	14.7	143,576	15.1
Wisconsin	68,856	13.5	69,289	13.8
West North Central	251,531	13.8	258,692	14.3
Minnesota	64,681	14.2	63,761	14.1
Iowa	35,926	12.7	37,044	13.2
Missouri	75,366	14.3	77,424	14.8
North Dakota	8,639	13.5	8,746	13.8
South Dakota	10,615	14.7	10,830	15.1
Nebraska	23,032	14.2	22,847	14.2
Kansas	33,272	13.0	38,040	15.0
South Atlantic	661,731	14.3	673,147	14.7
Delaware	10,361	14.7	10,555	15.1
Maryland	71,553	14.3	75,526	15.2
District of Columbia	9,669	17.0	9,780	16.9
Virginia	95,865	14.6	95,161	14.7
West Virginia	21,554	11.8	22,044	12.1
North Carolina	101,911	14.4	100,597	14.5
South Carolina	50,907	13.9	53,997	14.8
Georgia	108,908	15.4	112,400	16.2
Florida	191,003	13.7	193,087	14.1
East South Central	231,741	14.6	231,361	14.7
Kentucky	51,926	13.6	52,256	13.8
Tennessee	75,688	14.6	73,613	14.4
Alabama	60,745	14.4	63,332	15.1
Mississippi	43,382	16.3	42,160	16.0
West South Central	470,975	16.6	481,374	17.2
Arkansas	34,571	14.1	34,248	14.1
Louisiana	68,454	15.9	69,819	16.3
Oklahoma	45,682	14.0	46,711	14.5
Texas	322,268	17.5	330,596	18.3
Mountain	243,362	16.0	246,110	16.7
Montana	11,032	12.9	11,450	13.6
Idaho	17,358	15.3	17,162	15.6
Wyoming	6,385	13.4	6,662	14.2
Colorado	54,144	14.8	54,817	15.4
New Mexico	27,981	16.9	27,658	17.1
Arizona	66,143	16.2	70,770	18.0
Utah	38,808	20.3	36,462	19.6
Nevada	21,511	14.8	21,129	15.2
Pacific	734,658	17.6	733,461	17.8
Washington	79,296	14.8	71,437	13.6
Oregon	42,276	13.7	42,195	13.9
California	581,763	18.5	589,685	18.9
Alaska	12,079	19.9	10,555	17.6
Hawaii	19,244	16.3	19,589	16.7

Table 2. Provisional number of marriages and divorces and rates: Each division and State, 1993 and 1994

[Data are by State of occurrence. Divorces include reported annulments. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published. Rates per 1,000 population in specified area]

Area	Marriages[1]				Divorces			
	1994		1993		1994		1993	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New England	105,080	7.9	93,919	7.1	39,646	3.0	42,645	3.2
Maine	10,872	8.8	10,899	8.8	5,433	4.4	5,282	4.3
New Hampshire	9,818	8.6	9,611	8.5	5,041	4.4	5,035	4.5
Vermont	5,831	10.1	6,027	10.5	2,316	4.0	2,766	4.8
Massachusetts	49,695	8.2	37,468	6.2	14,530	2.4	16,002	2.7
Rhode Island	6,976	7.0	7,123	7.1	3,231	3.2	3,361	3.4
Connecticut	21,888	6.7	22,791	7.0	9,095	2.8	10,199	3.1
Middle Atlantic	277,903	7.3	281,547	7.4	123,134	3.2	121,352	3.2
New York	149,615	8.2	151,477	8.3	59,195	3.3	56,729	3.1
New Jersey	52,776	6.7	53,391	6.8	23,899	3.0	24,784	3.1
Pennsylvania	75,512	6.3	76,679	6.4	40,040	3.3	39,839	3.3
East North Central	342,917	7.9	337,935	7.9	[2]149,571	[2]4.0	[2]151,515	[2]4.1
Ohio	92,797	8.4	88,864	8.0	49,968	4.5	51,243	4.6
Indiana	50,282	8.7	49,764	8.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Illinois	92,719	7.9	91,579	7.8	43,398	3.7	43,228	3.7
Michigan	70,751	7.5	71,222	7.5	38,727	4.1	39,183	4.1
Wisconsin	36,368	7.2	36,506	7.2	17,478	3.4	17,861	3.5
West North Central	144,968	8.0	146,416	8.1	77,334	4.2	77,825	4.3
Minnesota	32,510	7.1	31,444	7.0	16,217	3.6	16,848	3.7
Iowa	22,732	8.0	25,006	8.9	10,930	3.9	10,903	3.9
Missouri	44,223	8.4	44,133	8.4	26,324	5.0	26,582	5.1
North Dakota	4,791	7.5	4,892	7.7	2,201	3.4	2,233	3.5
South Dakota	7,451	10.3	7,427	10.4	3,022	4.2	2,890	4.0
Nebraska	12,347	7.6	12,397	7.7	6,547	4.0	6,334	3.9
Kansas	20,914	8.2	21,117	8.3	12,093	4.7	12,035	4.8
South Atlantic	442,502	9.5	435,994	9.5	233,820	5.0	233,149	5.1
Delaware	5,066	7.2	5,015	7.2	3,385	4.8	3,120	4.5
Maryland	43,385	8.7	42,323	8.5	17,439	3.5	16,968	3.4
District of Columbia	3,616	6.3	3,029	5.2	2,244	3.9	1,941	3.4
Virginia	69,256	10.6	68,411	10.5	30,016	4.6	29,463	4.5
West Virginia	10,946	6.0	13,056	7.2	9,179	5.0	9,690	5.3
North Carolina	51,934	7.3	47,099	6.8	36,292	5.1	34,927	5.0
South Carolina	50,872	13.9	52,547	14.4	15,301	4.2	15,110	4.1
Georgia	62,879	8.9	61,577	8.9	37,001	5.2	38,349	5.5
Florida	144,548	10.4	142,937	10.4	82,963	5.9	83,581	6.1
East South Central	189,891	12.0	181,726	11.6	97,706	6.1	95,346	6.1
Kentucky	47,322	12.4	45,544	12.0	22,211	5.8	21,840	5.8
Tennessee	80,030	15.5	73,052	14.3	34,167	6.6	33,199	6.5
Alabama	40,179	9.5	39,476	9.4	26,116	6.2	27,047	6.5
Mississippi	22,360	8.4	23,654	8.9	15,212	5.7	13,260	5.0
West South Central	299,488	10.5	288,756	10.3	[2]138,386	[2]5.7	[2]138,168	[2]5.8
Arkansas	38,169	15.6	36,440	15.0	17,458	7.1	16,734	6.9
Louisiana	41,750	9.7	36,179	8.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oklahoma	29,297	9.0	30,495	9.4	21,855	6.7	22,784	7.1
Texas	190,272	10.4	185,642	10.3	99,073	5.4	98,650	5.5
Mountain	270,841	17.8	254,803	17.2	88,761	5.8	[2]76,806	[2]5.7
Montana	6,895	8.1	7,019	8.4	4,153	4.9	4,320	5.1
Idaho	15,234	13.4	13,966	12.7	7,075	6.2	6,928	6.3
Wyoming	4,825	10.1	4,603	9.8	3,071	6.5	3,065	6.5
Colorado	34,367	9.4	34,036	9.5	18,795	5.1	19,138	5.4
New Mexico	12,159	7.4	12,618	7.8	9,882	6.0	9,944	6.2
Arizona	36,711	9.0	38,789	9.9	23,725	5.8	24,523	6.2
Utah	20,325	10.7	20,588	11.1	8,999	4.7	8,888	4.8
Nevada	140,325	96.3	123,184	88.7	13,061	9.0	- - -	- - -
Pacific	295,057	7.1	294,621	7.1	[2]54,616	[2]5.3	[2]51,454	[2]5.1
Washington	43,557	8.2	43,393	8.3	29,976	5.6	27,415	5.2
Oregon	25,186	8.2	24,322	8.0	16,307	5.3	15,970	5.3
California	202,827	6.5	203,897	6.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Alaska	5,560	9.2	5,515	9.2	3,354	5.5	3,193	5.3
Hawaii	17,927	15.2	17,494	14.9	4,979	4.2	4,876	4.2

[1]Data are either marriages reported or marriage licenses issued; see Technical notes.
[2]Excludes figures for State(s) shown below as not available.

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

Table 3. Provisional number of deaths and infant deaths and provisional death rates and infant mortality rates: Each division and State, 1993 and 1994

[Data are estimates by State of residence; see Technical notes. Figures include revisions and, therefore, may differ from those previously published. Rates for deaths at all ages are per 1,000 population in specified area. Rates for deaths under 1 year are infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births]

Area	Deaths (all ages)				Infant deaths (under 1 year)			
	1994		1993		1994		1993	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New England	117,309	8.8	120,492	9.1	1,061	6.1	1,139	6.2
Maine	11,386	9.2	11,479	9.3	90	6.3	99	6.6
New Hampshire	8,907	7.8	8,919	7.9	96	6.6	72	4.8
Vermont	4,573	7.9	4,868	8.5	48	6.7	36	4.9
Massachusetts	54,558	9.0	56,460	9.4	473	5.7	484	5.6
Rhode Island	9,333	9.4	9,709	9.7	81	6.0	121	8.5
Connecticut	28,552	8.7	29,057	8.9	273	6.5	327	7.1
Middle Atlantic	368,716	9.7	369,956	9.7	4,487	8.1	4,673	8.3
New York	167,977	9.2	170,203	9.4	2,366	8.5	2,312	8.3
New Jersey	72,575	9.2	72,776	9.2	923	7.9	980	8.0
Pennsylvania	128,164	10.6	126,977	10.5	1,198	7.6	1,381	8.7
East North Central	394,562	9.1	387,135	9.0	5,705	8.9	6,046	9.4
Ohio	105,603	9.5	100,678	9.1	1,435	8.9	1,386	8.8
Indiana	53,290	9.3	52,210	9.1	793	9.5	790	9.3
Illinois	107,611	9.2	107,563	9.2	1,725	9.1	1,975	10.3
Michigan	83,312	8.8	82,651	8.7	1,200	8.6	1,338	9.3
Wisconsin	44,746	8.8	44,033	8.7	552	8.0	557	8.0
West North Central	169,968	9.3	172,679	9.6	1,948	7.7	2,056	7.9
Minnesota	36,417	8.0	36,236	8.0	435	6.7	474	7.4
Iowa	26,352	9.3	28,612	10.2	253	7.0	236	6.4
Missouri	55,985	10.6	56,305	10.8	607	8.1	656	8.5
North Dakota	6,107	9.6	5,925	9.3	54	6.3	62	7.1
South Dakota	6,851	9.5	6,863	9.6	125	11.8	114	10.5
Nebraska	14,732	9.1	15,401	9.6	181	7.9	202	8.8
Kansas	23,524	9.2	23,337	9.2	293	8.8	312	8.2
South Atlantic	428,629	9.2	423,762	9.3	5,899	8.9	6,350	9.4
Delaware	6,185	8.8	6,116	8.7	73	7.0	88	8.3
Maryland	40,600	8.1	43,087	8.7	638	8.9	709	9.4
District of Columbia	6,921	12.1	6,713	11.6	194	20.1	181	18.5
Virginia	53,829	8.2	51,773	8.0	766	8.0	812	8.5
West Virginia	20,221	11.1	19,929	11.0	146	6.8	204	9.3
North Carolina	64,512	9.1	62,580	9.0	1,019	10.0	1,032	10.3
South Carolina	31,570	8.6	31,404	8.6	453	8.9	510	9.4
Georgia	56,377	8.0	55,851	8.1	1,057	9.7	1,140	10.1
Florida	148,414	10.6	146,309	10.7	1,553	8.1	1,674	8.7
East South Central	156,124	9.8	154,664	9.8	2,109	9.1	2,318	10.0
Kentucky	37,407	9.8	36,921	9.7	401	7.7	462	8.8
Tennessee	49,645	9.6	49,628	9.7	668	8.8	726	9.9
Alabama	42,138	10.0	41,540	9.9	601	9.9	629	9.9
Mississippi	26,934	10.1	26,575	10.1	439	10.1	501	11.9
West South Central	237,175	8.4	234,665	8.4	3,672	7.8	3,950	8.2
Arkansas	26,667	10.9	26,371	10.9	276	8.0	324	9.5
Louisiana	40,418	9.4	40,117	9.3	652	9.5	686	9.8
Oklahoma	32,452	10.0	32,574	10.1	430	9.4	430	9.2
Texas	137,638	7.5	135,603	7.5	2,314	7.2	2,510	7.6
Mountain	113,122	7.4	108,143	7.3	1,811	7.4	1,796	7.3
Montana	7,346	8.6	7,502	8.9	91	8.2	91	7.9
Idaho	8,552	7.5	8,345	7.6	127	7.3	128	7.5
Wyoming	3,512	7.4	3,544	7.5	51	8.0	54	8.1
Colorado	24,416	6.7	23,722	6.7	358	6.6	413	7.5
New Mexico	12,305	7.4	11,861	7.3	250	8.9	256	9.3
Arizona	34,677	8.5	32,090	8.2	567	8.6	497	7.0
Utah	10,545	5.5	10,193	5.5	233	6.0	217	6.0
Nevada	11,769	8.1	10,886	7.8	134	6.2	140	6.6
Pacific	300,700	7.2	296,347	7.2	4,807	6.5	4,912	6.7
Washington	39,648	7.4	41,986	8.0	432	5.4	494	6.9
Oregon	27,303	8.8	27,275	9.0	294	7.0	282	6.7
California	224,082	7.1	217,559	7.0	3,884	6.7	3,925	6.7
Alaska	2,431	4.0	2,247	3.8	71	5.9	79	7.5
Hawaii	7,236	6.1	7,280	6.2	126	6.5	132	6.7

Table 4. Provisional number of deaths and death rates, by age, race, and sex: United States, 1994

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Figures may differ from those previously published. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Age	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
All ages	2,286,000	1,167,310	1,118,450	1,965,630	991,800	973,830	320,130	175,510	144,620	282,650	153,910	128,740
Under 1 year	31,400	17,800	13,590	20,420	11,420	9,000	10,970	6,380	4,590	9,730	5,750	3,980
1–4 years	7,060	4,190	2,870	4,690	2,820	1,870	2,370	1,370	1,000	2,010	1,100	910
5–14 years	8,530	5,060	3,470	6,000	3,500	2,500	2,530	1,560	970	2,040	1,270	770
15–24 years	35,810	27,620	8,190	25,210	19,160	6,050	10,600	8,460	2,140	9,240	7,400	1,840
25–34 years	58,310	42,690	15,620	41,190	30,650	10,540	17,120	12,040	5,080	15,130	10,600	4,530
35–44 years	99,790	69,640	30,150	71,040	50,260	20,780	28,750	19,380	9,370	26,440	17,830	8,610
45–54 years	135,110	85,300	49,810	103,860	66,100	37,760	31,250	19,200	12,050	27,720	17,120	10,600
55–59 years	96,060	59,950	36,110	76,560	48,220	28,340	19,500	11,730	7,770	17,070	10,320	6,750
60–64 years	143,330	86,480	56,850	118,970	72,670	46,300	24,360	13,810	10,550	21,400	12,090	9,310
65–69 years	209,290	122,990	86,300	178,840	106,120	72,720	30,450	16,870	13,580	26,790	14,940	11,850
70–74 years	275,510	154,460	121,050	240,730	135,760	104,970	34,780	18,700	16,080	31,000	16,430	14,570
75–79 years	313,570	162,680	150,890	279,760	146,110	133,650	33,810	16,570	17,240	29,530	14,310	15,220
80–84 years	332,070	152,280	179,790	301,460	138,310	163,150	30,610	13,970	16,640	27,010	11,990	15,020
85 years and over	539,310	175,770	363,540	496,480	160,420	336,060	42,830	15,350	27,480	37,350	12,650	24,700
Not stated	630	400	230	420	280	140	210	120	90	190	110	80
	Rate											
All ages[1]	876.9	918.6	839.3	908.0	934.4	882.6	729.7	838.3	630.6	865.2	993.5	749.5
Under 1 year[2]	811.1	898.5	719.4	671.5	732.1	607.7	1,323.3	1,515.4	1,125.0	1,573.5	1,831.2	1,308.2
1–4 years	44.5	51.6	37.1	37.4	43.8	30.6	71.7	81.6	61.5	80.4	86.8	73.8
5–14 years	22.7	26.3	18.9	20.1	22.8	17.2	32.9	40.0	25.6	35.2	43.2	26.9
15–24 years	99.6	150.5	46.5	87.7	129.9	43.2	147.5	235.1	59.7	171.3	274.3	68.0
25–34 years	141.0	206.5	75.5	121.6	179.1	62.8	229.2	337.7	130.1	277.3	410.9	157.5
35–44 years	239.5	337.3	143.5	204.4	288.6	119.9	416.2	599.4	255.2	524.5	759.0	319.8
45–54 years	452.3	584.6	326.0	405.6	523.1	291.2	732.5	982.1	521.2	900.0	1,227.2	629.5
55–59 years	878.4	1,143.2	634.4	811.4	1,054.5	582.8	1,300.0	1,748.1	937.3	1,537.8	2,119.1	1,083.5
60–64 years	1,421.6	1,824.5	1,064.2	1,356.1	1,741.9	1,006.3	1,861.0	2,431.3	1,423.8	2,174.8	2,851.4	1,662.5
65–69 years	2,099.2	2,733.1	1,577.4	2,034.1	2,654.3	1,516.9	2,584.9	3,360.6	2,005.9	2,957.0	3,870.5	2,278.8
70–74 years	3,151.9	4,075.5	2,445.0	3,070.5	3,969.6	2,375.4	3,860.2	5,054.1	3,022.6	4,466.9	5,888.9	3,510.8
75–79 years	4,769.9	6,127.3	3,850.2	4,702.6	6,052.6	3,781.8	5,409.6	6,875.5	4,477.9	5,917.8	7,611.7	4,893.9
80–84 years	7,632.0	9,824.5	6,418.8	7,608.8	9,795.3	6,398.0	7,868.9	10,123.2	6,629.5	8,547.5	11,205.6	7,152.4
85 years and over	15,312.6	17,935.7	14,301.3	15,471.5	18,126.6	14,460.4	13,683.7	16,157.9	12,605.5	14,094.3	16,644.7	13,138.3

[1]Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but are not distributed among age groups.

[2]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table 17 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for discussion of the difference.

Table 5. Death rates by age, race, and sex and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1985–94

[Data for 1993 and 1994 are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths; for all other years, data are final. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. Rates based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures may differ from those previously published. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Race,[1] sex, and year	*All ages[2]*	*Under 1 year[3]*	*1–4 years*	*5–14 years*	*15–24 years*	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65–74 years*	*75–84 years*	*85 years and over*	*Age-adjusted rate[4]*
All races, both sexes													
1994	876.9	811.1	44.5	22.7	99.6	141.0	239.5	452.3	1,139.0	2,590.9	5,909.7	15,312.6	508.4
1993	879.3	848.7	44.5	23.6	97.6	142.6	234.9	464.6	1,156.6	2,629.8	5,930.4	15,523.3	514.0
1992[5]	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[5]	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[5]	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
1989[5]	871.3	1,027.9	49.8	25.7	97.6	140.0	222.2	480.1	1,224.3	2,693.8	6,083.3	15,409.6	528.0
1988[5]	886.7	1,035.7	51.5	26.1	100.0	137.1	220.2	490.5	1,253.8	2,771.7	6,262.1	15,934.5	539.9
1987[5]	876.4	1,037.2	52.1	25.9	97.8	134.7	214.6	501.9	1,256.6	2,789.4	6,232.2	15,559.6	539.2
1986[5]	876.7	1,051.1	52.4	26.2	100.9	133.4	213.3	508.2	1,268.7	2,833.3	6,300.9	15,589.8	544.8
1985[5]	876.9	1,088.1	51.8	26.5	94.9	124.4	207.7	519.3	1,294.2	2,862.8	6,398.7	15,712.4	548.9
1980[5]	878.3	1,288.3	63.9	30.6	115.4	135.5	227.9	584.0	1,346.3	2,994.9	6,692.6	15,980.3	585.8
1970[5]	945.3	2,142.4	84.5	41.3	127.7	157.4	314.5	730.0	1,658.8	3,582.7	8,004.4	16,344.9	714.3
1960[5]	954.7	2,696.4	109.1	46.6	106.3	146.4	299.4	756.0	1,735.1	3,822.1	8,745.2	19,857.5	760.9
All races, male													
1994	918.6	898.5	51.6	26.3	150.5	206.5	337.3	584.6	1,466.6	3,346.8	7,490.1	17,935.7	657.4
1993	927.2	965.1	49.0	27.4	144.1	211.4	327.9	602.7	1,480.1	3,414.8	7,719.5	18,099.4	667.7
1992[5]	901.6	956.6	48.0	27.2	141.8	202.0	318.7	591.7	1,481.5	3,374.4	7,482.7	17,740.4	656.0
1991[5]	912.1	1,023.8	52.0	28.7	148.0	204.0	311.6	605.2	1,524.7	3,438.7	7,689.0	17,800.6	669.9
1990[5]	918.4	1,082.8	52.4	28.5	147.4	204.3	310.4	610.3	1,553.4	3,491.5	7,888.6	18,056.6	680.2
1989[5]	926.3	1,133.4	54.8	30.5	142.4	204.4	307.5	622.4	1,595.6	3,558.4	7,957.3	18,018.7	689.3
1988[5]	945.1	1,145.0	57.1	31.2	146.8	199.5	302.0	632.8	1,635.0	3,682.2	8,237.0	18,711.0	706.1
1987[5]	939.3	1,150.3	58.0	32.2	142.7	195.0	292.4	647.5	1,648.7	3,717.1	8,241.0	18,211.9	706.8
1986[5]	944.7	1,174.0	58.4	32.0	148.5	194.9	288.6	656.1	1,669.9	3,786.6	8,360.4	18,350.8	716.2
1985[5]	948.6	1,219.9	58.5	31.8	138.9	179.6	278.9	671.6	1,711.4	3,856.3	8,501.6	18,614.1	723.0
1980[5]	976.9	1,428.5	72.6	36.7	172.3	196.1	299.2	767.3	1,815.1	4,105.2	8,816.7	18,801.1	777.2
1970[5]	1,090.3	2,410.0	93.2	50.5	188.5	215.3	402.6	958.5	2,282.7	4,873.8	10,010.2	17,821.5	931.6
1960[5]	1,104.5	3,059.3	119.5	55.7	152.1	187.9	372.8	992.2	2,309.5	4,914.4	10,178.4	21,186.3	949.3
All races, female													
1994	839.3	719.4	37.1	18.9	46.5	75.5	143.5	326.0	842.6	1,989.4	4,920.7	14,301.3	384.5
1993	833.7	727.2	39.7	19.6	49.2	73.7	143.5	332.6	864.4	2,008.9	4,825.6	14,511.6	387.5
1992[5]	806.5	770.8	39.0	17.5	47.2	73.5	140.5	326.4	854.7	1,971.4	4,731.1	13,901.0	380.3
1991[5]	811.0	804.4	42.7	18.3	50.0	74.2	139.0	338.8	872.8	1,976.8	4,801.4	14,066.6	386.5
1990[5]	812.0	855.7	41.0	19.3	49.0	74.2	137.9	342.7	878.8	1,991.2	4,883.1	14,274.3	390.6
1989[5]	818.9	917.0	44.5	20.6	50.9	75.7	138.9	344.5	893.8	2,020.1	4,966.6	14,395.1	397.3
1988[5]	831.2	921.1	45.5	20.6	51.5	74.8	140.4	355.0	915.6	2,063.8	5,091.0	14,850.7	406.1
1987[5]	816.7	918.7	45.8	19.2	51.2	74.5	139.0	363.6	909.4	2,069.4	5,044.7	14,514.4	404.6
1986[5]	812.3	922.9	46.2	20.0	51.9	72.1	140.1	368.1	914.0	2,095.8	5,088.2	14,494.1	407.6
1985[5]	809.1	950.6	44.8	21.0	49.6	69.4	138.7	375.2	925.6	2,096.9	5,162.1	14,553.9	410.3
1980[5]	785.3	1,141.7	54.7	24.2	57.5	75.9	159.3	412.9	934.3	2,144.7	5,440.1	14,746.9	432.6
1970[5]	807.8	1,863.7	75.4	31.8	68.1	101.6	231.1	517.2	1,098.9	2,579.7	6,676.6	15,518.0	532.5
1960[5]	809.2	2,321.3	98.4	37.3	61.3	106.6	229.4	526.7	1,196.4	2,871.8	7,633.1	19,008.4	590.6
White, both sexes													
1994	908.0	671.5	37.4	20.1	87.7	121.6	204.4	405.6	1,073.8	2,522.7	5,864.4	15,471.5	480.7
1993	908.3	704.7	39.6	21.9	84.3	125.2	199.8	416.6	1,088.9	2,553.9	5,891.3	15,658.6	486.0
1992[5]	880.0	701.8	38.1	20.6	83.7	118.6	197.3	412.0	1,086.2	2,519.2	5,739.6	15,104.2	477.5
1991[5]	886.2	762.6	41.7	22.0	88.5	119.4	193.2	423.6	1,118.8	2,545.1	5,842.4	15,239.0	486.8
1990[5]	888.0	795.7	41.1	22.3	89.7	119.3	192.8	427.2	1,129.6	2,573.1	5,963.2	15,465.0	492.8
1989[5]	893.2	842.7	43.7	23.8	89.5	120.6	190.9	431.5	1,154.3	2,612.1	6,030.2	15,548.3	499.6
1988[5]	910.5	861.9	46.2	24.1	93.3	118.1	189.6	442.5	1,185.0	2,696.0	6,213.1	16,128.4	512.8
1987[5]	900.1	864.9	46.8	24.3	92.4	117.3	185.7	455.3	1,192.2	2,715.3	6,189.8	15,743.4	513.7
1986[5]	900.1	885.8	47.0	24.6	97.5	116.5	185.8	461.7	1,203.0	2,763.5	6,259.3	15,763.6	520.1
1985[5]	900.4	931.3	46.6	25.0	91.9	109.5	182.1	474.1	1,226.5	2,789.2	6,356.1	15,937.5	524.9
1980[5]	892.5	1,099.9	57.9	29.1	112.0	118.4	197.2	531.6	1,276.7	2,921.1	6,664.9	16,220.0	559.4
1970[5]	946.3	1,869.7	75.1	39.1	115.8	129.9	267.0	666.2	1,577.1	3,490.1	8,043.3	16,889.7	679.6
1960[5]	947.8	2,357.7	95.2	43.9	99.1	123.6	260.4	692.3	1,632.8	3,739.8	8,827.2	20,354.5	727.0
White, male													
1994	934.4	732.1	43.8	22.8	129.9	179.1	288.6	523.1	1,382.4	3,260.7	7,433.9	18,126.6	620.1
1993	943.9	794.7	44.3	26.1	121.7	186.2	282.2	540.7	1,391.3	3,334.7	7,672.1	18,229.2	631.2
1992[5]	917.2	780.9	42.6	24.7	121.5	175.7	277.1	533.3	1,398.5	3,287.0	7,440.9	17,956.2	620.9
1991[5]	926.2	860.8	45.5	26.5	128.2	176.1	269.1	544.6	1,443.7	3,349.7	7,641.5	18,020.9	634.4
1990[5]	930.9	896.1	45.9	26.4	131.3	176.1	268.2	548.7	1,467.2	3,397.7	7,844.9	18,268.3	644.3
1989[5]	936.5	940.7	48.3	28.4	128.6	177.0	263.4	556.0	1,504.1	3,455.1	7,913.4	18,241.7	652.2
1988[5]	957.9	964.2	51.5	29.2	135.8	172.6	259.5	568.6	1,546.7	3,588.1	8,196.7	19,020.8	671.3
1987[5]	952.7	964.9	52.4	30.2	134.2	170.3	251.6	586.4	1,567.0	3,626.3	8,212.2	18,486.0	674.2
1986[5]	958.6	993.8	52.6	30.1	143.1	171.0	250.1	595.4	1,586.3	3,702.1	8,333.5	18,628.8	684.9
1985[5]	963.6	1,056.5	52.8	30.1	134.2	158.8	243.1	611.7	1,625.8	3,770.7	8,486.1	18,980.1	693.3
1980[5]	983.3	1,230.3	66.1	35.0	167.0	171.3	257.4	698.9	1,728.5	4,035.7	8,829.8	19,097.3	745.3
1970[5]	1,086.7	2,113.2	83.6	48.0	170.8	176.6	343.5	882.9	2,202.6	4,810.1	10,098.8	18,551.7	893.4
1960[5]	1,098.5	2,694.1	104.9	52.7	143.7	163.2	332.6	932.2	2,225.2	4,848.4	10,299.6	21,750.0	917.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Death rates by age, race, and sex and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1985–94—Con.

[Data for 1993 and 1994 are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths; for all other years, data are final. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. Rates based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures may differ from those previously published. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Race,[1] sex, and year	*All ages[2]*	*Under 1 year[3]*	*1–4 years*	*5–14 years*	*15–24 years*	*25–34 years*	*35–44 years*	*45–54 years*	*55–64 years*	*65–74 years*	*75–84 years*	*85 years and over*	*Age-adjusted rate[4]*
White, female													
1994	882.6	607.7	30.6	17.2	43.2	62.8	119.9	291.2	788.7	1,928.7	4,878.4	14,460.4	364.5
1993	874.0	611.0	34.6	17.6	44.9	62.9	117.1	295.7	810.1	1,929.2	4,787.9	14,669.1	366.1
1992[5]	844.3	618.7	33.3	16.2	43.9	60.5	117.3	294.0	799.2	1,909.1	4,696.4	14,015.9	359.9
1991[5]	847.7	659.2	37.6	17.2	46.6	61.7	117.3	306.0	821.9	1,909.4	4,752.8	14,188.1	366.3
1990[5]	846.9	690.0	36.1	17.9	45.9	61.5	117.4	309.3	822.7	1,923.5	4,839.1	14,400.6	369.9
1989[5]	851.8	739.5	38.8	19.0	48.4	63.1	118.5	310.8	837.5	1,948.5	4,910.6	14,526.1	376.0
1988[5]	865.3	754.1	40.7	18.7	48.8	62.7	120.1	320.4	858.7	1,995.9	5,040.4	15,019.1	385.3
1987[5]	849.8	760.3	40.9	18.0	48.7	63.4	120.2	328.5	855.3	2,002.5	5,000.5	14,681.4	384.8
1986[5]	844.3	772.6	41.0	18.7	50.1	61.0	122.1	332.8	859.3	2,031.8	5,044.2	14,647.4	388.1
1985[5]	840.1	799.3	40.0	19.5	48.1	59.4	121.9	341.7	869.1	2,027.1	5,111.6	14,745.4	391.0
1980[5]	806.1	962.5	49.3	22.9	55.5	65.4	138.2	372.7	876.2	2,066.6	5,401.7	14,979.6	411.1
1970[5]	812.6	1,614.6	66.1	29.9	61.6	84.1	193.3	462.9	1,014.9	2,470.7	6,698.7	15,980.2	501.7
1960[5]	800.9	2,007.7	85.2	34.7	54.9	85.0	191.1	458.8	1,078.9	2,779.3	7,696.6	19,477.7	555.0
Black, both sexes													
1994	865.2	1,573.5	80.4	35.2	171.3	277.3	524.5	900.0	1,837.6	3,611.9	6,937.4	14,094.3	772.0
1993	874.9	1,695.4	70.3	33.2	177.4	270.9	518.3	939.5	1,892.0	3,709.3	6,840.9	14,958.8	786.6
1992[5]	850.5	1,786.0	73.2	33.7	168.4	279.2	492.3	893.7	1,879.9	3,601.1	6,652.0	14,278.6	767.5
1991[5]	864.9	1,771.6	79.7	34.2	174.9	284.5	488.2	915.3	1,894.9	3,674.3	6,893.4	14,271.6	780.7
1990[5]	871.0	1,925.9	76.8	34.4	159.9	287.5	484.1	921.4	1,961.2	3,718.0	6,923.5	14,394.6	789.2
1989[5]	887.9	2,007.5	81.6	36.3	150.7	285.7	492.4	944.7	2,012.9	3,835.6	7,098.6	14,420.5	805.9
1988[5]	888.3	2,017.0	81.8	37.2	145.2	280.1	489.8	946.0	2,039.3	3,851.4	7,251.1	14,427.6	809.7
1987[5]	868.9	2,017.8	83.1	34.8	135.0	267.0	472.7	942.3	2,005.2	3,840.6	7,142.9	14,049.0	796.4
1986[5]	864.9	2,018.7	84.6	35.4	126.5	262.3	459.1	945.6	2,041.8	3,844.9	7,172.6	14,187.6	796.8
1985[5]	854.8	2,026.2	80.7	35.5	115.9	238.0	438.4	950.0	2,082.4	3,878.2	7,267.4	13,679.5	793.6
1980[5]	875.4	2,356.6	97.6	39.0	138.3	269.5	489.9	1,087.6	2,146.6	3,932.9	7,382.6	13,610.8	842.5
1970[5]	999.3	3,835.6	140.0	55.5	212.4	381.2	724.9	1,383.8	2,570.6	4,719.4	7,860.7	11,300.5	1,044.0
1960[5]	1,038.6	4,740.9	190.9	64.5	157.9	333.0	659.0	1,391.7	2,899.1	4,880.2	7,549.9	13,828.4	1,073.3
Black, male													
1994	993.5	1,831.2	86.8	43.2	274.3	410.9	759.0	1,227.2	2,459.9	4,717.3	8,915.3	16,644.7	1,034.1
1993	1,004.7	1,962.3	76.6	35.4	282.8	409.5	732.4	1,277.3	2,537.8	4,760.7	8,969.1	18,169.0	1,051.1
1992[5]	977.5	1,957.9	77.6	41.2	269.4	413.3	697.2	1,223.3	2,493.8	4,746.7	8,744.5	16,717.1	1,026.9
1991[5]	998.7	1,957.4	88.4	42.4	278.1	425.5	702.4	1,256.8	2,533.9	4,850.7	9,013.1	16,663.8	1,048.8
1990[5]	1,008.0	2,112.4	85.8	41.2	252.2	430.8	699.6	1,261.0	2,618.4	4,946.1	9,129.5	16,954.9	1,061.3
1989[5]	1,026.7	2,172.1	90.0	43.5	234.5	425.6	718.1	1,311.5	2,699.9	5,129.7	9,163.3	16,751.5	1,082.8
1988[5]	1,026.1	2,189.6	92.1	43.7	222.4	417.4	706.7	1,296.9	2,712.7	5,147.7	9,454.6	16,643.1	1,083.0
1987[5]	1,006.2	2,226.8	92.0	43.9	203.2	396.3	683.4	1,277.3	2,667.3	5,143.0	9,275.3	16,415.6	1,063.6
1986[5]	1,002.6	2,251.8	92.2	43.1	189.8	391.3	661.0	1,278.2	2,723.1	5,130.3	9,290.8	16,471.4	1,061.9
1985[5]	989.3	2,219.9	90.1	42.3	173.6	351.9	630.2	1,292.9	2,779.8	5,172.4	9,262.3	15,774.2	1,053.4
1980[5]	1,034.1	2,586.7	110.5	47.4	209.1	407.3	689.8	1,479.9	2,873.0	5,131.1	9,231.6	16,098.8	1,112.8
1970[5]	1,186.6	4,298.9	150.5	67.1	320.6	559.5	956.6	1,777.5	3,256.9	5,803.2	9,454.9	12,222.3	1,318.6
1960[5]	1,181.7	5,306.8	208.5	75.1	212.0	402.5	762.0	1,624.8	3,316.4	5,798.7	8,605.1	14,844.8	1,246.1
Black, female													
1994	749.5	1,308.2	73.8	26.9	68.0	157.5	319.8	629.5	1,358.4	2,826.7	5,806.1	13,138.3	568.8
1993	757.8	1,417.5	64.0	31.0	72.4	146.5	332.3	659.4	1,393.1	2,967.7	5,650.0	13,633.7	583.1
1992[5]	736.2	1,609.7	68.7	26.0	67.8	158.8	314.4	620.5	1,405.4	2,796.6	5,483.0	13,264.1	568.4
1991[5]	744.5	1,580.8	70.8	25.8	72.6	158.6	303.5	633.2	1,399.7	2,854.1	5,707.3	13,258.9	575.1
1990[5]	747.9	1,735.5	67.6	27.5	68.7	159.5	298.6	639.4	1,452.6	2,865.7	5,688.3	13,309.5	581.6
1989[5]	763.2	1,839.8	72.9	29.0	68.0	161.0	298.6	640.6	1,478.3	2,936.0	5,930.2	13,509.2	594.3
1988[5]	764.6	1,834.0	71.2	30.6	69.3	157.8	304.8	655.3	1,513.3	2,948.1	5,991.4	13,461.1	601.0
1987[5]	745.7	1,804.3	74.1	25.6	68.1	151.8	293.4	665.2	1,484.6	2,931.7	5,905.2	12,997.2	592.4
1986[5]	741.5	1,781.5	76.8	27.5	64.5	148.1	288.0	671.6	1,505.0	2,940.3	5,928.3	13,144.9	594.1
1985[5]	734.2	1,821.4	71.1	28.6	59.6	137.6	276.5	667.6	1,532.5	2,967.8	6,078.0	12,703.0	594.8
1980[5]	733.3	2,123.7	84.4	30.5	70.5	150.0	323.9	768.2	1,561.0	3,057.4	6,212.1	12,367.2	631.1
1970[5]	829.2	3,368.8	129.4	43.8	111.9	231.0	533.0	1,043.9	1,986.2	3,860.9	6,691.5	10,706.6	814.4
1960[5]	905.0	4,162.2	173.3	53.8	107.5	273.2	568.5	1,177.0	2,510.9	4,064.2	6,730.0	13,052.6	916.9

[1]All races 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 for "Under 1 year" (based on population data) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table 17 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for discussion of the difference.

[4]For method of computation, see Technical notes.

[5]Data are final; see Technical notes.

Table 6. Provisional abridged life table for the total population: United States, 1994

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. For further discussion, see Technical notes]

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	0.00771	100,000	771	99,343	7,569,265	75.7
1–5	0.00176	99,229	175	396,506	7,469,922	75.3
5–10	0.00096	99,054	95	495,011	7,073,416	71.4
10–15	0.00129	98,959	128	494,547	6,578,405	66.5
15–20	0.00435	98,831	430	493,180	6,083,858	61.6
20–25	0.00555	98,401	546	490,667	5,590,678	56.8
25–30	0.00592	97,855	579	487,826	5,100,011	52.1
30–35	0.00800	97,276	778	484,481	4,612,185	47.4
35–40	0.01057	96,498	1,020	480,085	4,127,704	42.8
40–45	0.01356	95,478	1,295	474,383	3,647,619	38.2
45–50	0.01803	94,183	1,698	466,981	3,173,236	33.7
50–55	0.02779	92,485	2,570	456,404	2,706,255	29.3
55–60	0.04308	89,915	3,874	440,447	2,249,851	25.0
60–65	0.06892	86,041	5,930	416,183	1,809,404	21.0
65–70	0.10014	80,111	8,022	381,366	1,393,221	17.4
70–75	0.14698	72,089	10,596	334,876	1,011,855	14.0
75–80	0.21451	61,493	13,191	275,292	676,979	11.0
80–85	0.32209	48,302	15,558	202,826	401,687	8.3
85 and over	1.00000	32,744	32,744	198,861	198,861	6.1

Table 7. Average length of life in years by race and sex: United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980–94

[Data for 1993 and 1994 are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths; for all other years, data are final. For further discussion, see Technical notes]

Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1994	75.7	72.3	79.0	76.4	73.2	79.6	71.7	67.5	75.8	69.6	64.9	74.1
1993	75.5	72.1	78.9	76.3	73.0	79.5	71.5	67.4	75.5	69.3	64.7	73.7
1992[1]	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[1]	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[1]	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[1]	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	69.5	65.3	73.6	68.1	63.8	72.5
1970[1]	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	65.3	61.3	69.4	64.1	60.0	68.3
1960[1]	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.6	61.1	66.3	- - -	- - -	- - -
1950[1]	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.8	59.1	62.9	- - -	- - -	- - -

[1]Data are final; see Technical notes.

Table 8. Provisional number of deaths for the 10 leading causes of death for the total population by age, race, and sex: United States, 1994

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of the asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death,[1] race,[2] and sex (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*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*
All causes:												
All races, both sexes	2,286,000	31,400	15,600	35,810	58,310	99,790	135,110	239,400	484,790	645,630	539,310	630
Male	1,167,310	17,800	9,250	27,620	42,690	69,640	85,300	146,430	277,450	314,960	175,770	400
Female	1,118,450	13,590	6,350	8,190	15,620	30,150	49,810	92,970	207,340	330,670	363,540	230
White, both sexes	1,965,630	20,420	10,700	25,210	41,190	71,040	103,860	195,530	419,570	581,220	496,480	420
Male	991,800	11,420	6,320	19,160	30,650	50,260	66,100	120,890	241,880	284,420	160,420	280
Female	973,830	9,000	4,380	6,050	10,540	20,780	37,760	74,640	177,690	296,800	336,060	140
Black, both sexes	282,650	9,730	4,050	9,240	15,130	26,440	27,720	38,480	57,790	56,540	37,350	190
Male	153,910	5,750	2,370	7,400	10,600	17,830	17,120	22,410	31,370	26,300	12,650	110
Female	128,740	3,980	1,680	1,840	4,530	8,610	10,600	16,070	26,430	30,250	24,700	80
Diseases of heart (390–398,402,404–429):												
All races, both sexes	734,090	790	590	860	3,080	12,680	32,760	68,860	153,000	231,680	229,680	90
Male	361,600	460	280	530	2,050	9,340	24,290	47,240	93,920	113,880	69,580	30
Female	372,500	330	320	340	1,030	3,350	8,470	21,620	59,080	117,800	160,100	60
White, both sexes	647,490	620	390	580	2,010	9,080	25,520	56,270	132,210	209,020	211,750	50
Male	318,960	330	130	350	1,410	6,900	19,660	39,640	82,910	103,940	63,680	10
Female	328,530	280	260	240	600	2,180	5,860	16,630	49,300	105,070	148,070	40
Black, both sexes	77,060	140	190	250	990	3,370	6,440	11,080	18,700	20,260	15,600	40
Male	37,240	90	130	150	580	2,270	4,060	6,640	9,770	8,690	4,850	20
Female	39,820	50	60	100	420	1,110	2,380	4,440	8,930	11,580	10,750	20
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140–208):												
All races, both sexes	536,860	60	1,570	1,720	5,140	16,800	42,730	90,440	165,130	150,310	62,930	30
Male	283,620	60	850	1,070	2,610	7,840	21,190	50,850	92,430	78,840	27,870	10
Female	253,240	–	720	650	2,530	8,960	21,530	39,580	72,690	71,470	35,060	20
White, both sexes	467,780	60	1,200	1,380	4,160	13,360	34,640	75,800	144,780	135,310	57,070	20
Male	245,090	60	670	840	2,070	6,130	16,970	42,410	80,420	70,540	24,970	–
Female	222,680	–	530	530	2,090	7,230	17,670	33,400	64,360	64,770	32,110	20
Black, both sexes	60,550	–	280	280	880	2,990	7,130	12,660	17,940	13,080	5,300	10
Male	33,950	–	130	180	490	1,490	3,840	7,320	10,660	7,250	2,600	10
Female	26,600	–	150	100	400	1,510	3,290	5,340	7,280	5,840	2,700	–
Cerebrovascular diseases (430–438):												
All races, both sexes	154,350	110	100	140	1,000	2,680	5,230	9,710	25,740	52,970	56,670	–
Male	60,380	50	80	60	460	1,520	2,740	5,430	13,140	22,190	14,700	–
Female	93,970	60	20	80	540	1,150	2,500	4,280	12,600	30,780	41,970	–
White, both sexes	133,920	40	90	100	680	1,600	3,550	7,310	21,050	47,130	52,380	–
Male	51,620	20	70	50	320	920	1,880	4,220	10,880	19,650	13,600	–
Female	82,300	10	20	50	360	680	1,660	3,090	10,160	27,480	38,780	–
Black, both sexes	17,700	50	10	40	280	1,000	1,430	2,110	4,030	5,070	3,670	–
Male	7,350	20	10	10	100	550	730	1,110	1,940	2,100	760	–
Female	10,350	20	–	30	180	450	700	1,000	2,080	2,970	2,910	–
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490–496):												
All races, both sexes	101,870	50	140	190	320	700	2,630	9,880	30,460	39,430	18,060	10
Male	54,150	50	110	120	150	330	1,350	5,250	16,980	20,980	8,800	10
Female	47,730	–	30	80	170	370	1,280	4,630	13,480	18,450	9,260	–
White, both sexes	94,160	40	40	110	150	550	2,050	8,700	28,400	37,100	17,010	–
Male	49,350	40	20	60	80	240	1,030	4,560	15,590	19,520	8,210	–
Female	44,810	–	20	40	80	310	1,020	4,140	12,810	17,590	8,800	–
Black, both sexes	6,690	10	100	90	150	140	520	1,090	1,810	1,860	910	10
Male	4,040	10	90	50	70	80	300	620	1,190	1,140	480	10
Female	2,650	–	10	30	90	50	220	470	620	720	430	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Provisional number of deaths for the 10 leading causes of death for the total population by age, race, and sex: United States, 1994—Con.

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of the asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death,[1] race,[2] and sex (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*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*
Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949):												
All races, both sexes	90,140	980	6,270	14,000	12,690	12,790	8,140	6,800	7,700	11,240	9,430	110
Male	58,790	510	3,800	10,530	9,880	9,780	5,840	4,570	4,520	5,630	3,640	80
Female	31,350	470	2,460	3,470	2,810	3,010	2,300	2,220	3,180	5,610	5,790	30
White, both sexes	74,490	550	4,370	11,600	10,350	10,100	6,650	5,390	6,580	10,030	8,790	90
Male	48,060	300	2,600	8,680	8,160	7,690	4,820	3,650	3,850	4,920	3,320	80
Female	26,430	250	1,770	2,920	2,200	2,410	1,830	1,730	2,740	5,100	5,470	10
Black, both sexes	12,530	350	1,590	1,810	1,790	2,210	1,210	1,120	880	1,060	510	10
Male	8,700	200	990	1,440	1,320	1,740	820	760	530	640	270	–
Female	3,830	150	590	370	470	470	390	370	350	420	240	10
Pneumonia and influenza (480–487):												
All races, both sexes	82,090	450	190	280	650	1,440	1,830	3,660	10,820	25,990	36,740	20
Male	37,470	240	100	180	470	950	1,180	2,210	6,290	12,890	12,940	10
Female	44,620	210	90	100	180	490	650	1,450	4,530	13,100	23,800	10
White, both sexes	72,860	280	110	220	360	990	1,370	2,910	9,130	23,520	33,960	–
Male	32,510	150	50	130	280	660	910	1,680	5,330	11,570	11,750	–
Female	40,340	130	60	90	80	330	460	1,220	3,800	11,960	22,210	–
Black, both sexes	7,620	140	70	50	270	430	420	640	1,420	1,920	2,230	20
Male	4,060	70	50	40	170	270	240	460	780	1,000	960	10
Female	3,560	70	20	10	100	160	180	180	640	920	1,260	10
Diabetes mellitus (250):												
All races, both sexes	55,390	–	30	130	570	1,870	3,470	7,720	15,620	16,770	9,210	–
Male	24,410	–	10	70	290	1,160	2,080	4,080	7,370	6,690	2,660	–
Female	30,980	–	20	60	280	710	1,380	3,640	8,250	10,080	6,560	–
White, both sexes	44,490	–	30	70	420	1,340	2,460	5,600	12,400	14,050	8,120	–
Male	20,270	–	10	40	230	890	1,580	3,150	6,100	5,820	2,440	–
Female	24,230	–	20	30	190	450	870	2,460	6,290	8,230	5,680	–
Black, both sexes	9,860	–	–	60	140	520	890	1,880	2,970	2,400	1,000	–
Male	3,600	–	–	30	60	270	430	790	1,090	750	170	–
Female	6,260	–	–	30	80	250	460	1,090	1,870	1,640	830	–
Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042–*044):												
All races, both sexes	41,930	440		660	11,680	18,580	7,740		2,830			–
Male	35,340	160		460	9,740	15,690	6,820		2,480			–
Female	6,590	290		200	1,950	2,890	920		350			–
White, both sexes	25,240	230		310	7,120	11,150	4,640		1,800			–
Male	22,510	90		250	6,230	10,070	4,220		1,640			–
Female	2,730	130		60	880	1,080	420		160			–
Black, both sexes	16,180	220		340	4,380	7,240	2,990		1,020			–
Male	12,360	60		210	3,330	5,440	2,500		820			–
Female	3,830	150		140	1,050	1,800	490		200			–
Suicide (E950–E959):												
All races, both sexes	32,410	. . .	390	5,350	6,610	6,430	3,940	3,050	3,040	2,620	950	40
Male	26,710	. . .	300	4,770	5,530	5,240	2,900	2,420	2,500	2,200	800	40
Female	5,700	. . .	100	570	1,080	1,190	1,040	620	540	410	150	–
White, both sexes	28,850	. . .	330	4,370	5,560	5,790	3,690	2,840	2,820	2,530	900	20
Male	23,760	. . .	240	3,910	4,650	4,710	2,730	2,280	2,330	2,130	760	20
Female	5,090	. . .	80	470	910	1,080	960	560	490	400	140	–
Black, both sexes	2,350	. . .	30	710	600	460	170	150	130	40	50	10
Male	2,080	. . .	30	620	550	400	140	120	120	40	40	10
Female	280	. . .	–	80	50	50	30	30	10	–	10	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Provisional number of deaths for the 10 leading causes of death for the total population by age, race, and sex: United States, 1994—Con.

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of the asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death,[1] race,[2] and sex (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*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*
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571):												
All races, both sexes	25,730	30	–	30	680	3,560	5,190	5,520	6,280	3,620	800	10
Male	17,100	10	–	30	440	2,690	3,860	3,760	3,980	1,990	330	10
Female	8,630	20	–	–	240	870	1,330	1,760	2,310	1,620	470	–
White, both sexes	21,700	10	–	30	500	2,720	3,950	4,770	5,580	3,360	770	10
Male	14,530	–	–	30	330	2,130	2,990	3,380	3,530	1,810	320	10
Female	7,170	10	–	–	170	580	960	1,390	2,050	1,540	450	–
Black, both sexes	3,220	20	–	–	110	700	1,020	540	580	220	20	–
Male	2,110	10	–	–	70	510	720	280	380	140	–	–
Female	1,100	10	–	–	40	190	300	260	200	80	20	–
All other causes (Residual):												
All races, both sexes	430,890	28,840	5,940	12,440	15,870	22,260	21,450	31,510	66,560	110,900	114,800	310
Male	207,760	16,410	3,570	9,800	11,060	15,110	13,030	18,560	35,970	49,600	34,430	210
Female	223,130	12,430	2,370	2,640	4,800	7,140	8,420	12,950	30,580	61,300	80,380	100
White, both sexes	354,640	18,790	3,960	6,440	9,880	14,340	15,350	24,480	56,370	99,100	105,710	220
Male	165,130	10,510	2,430	4,820	6,880	9,910	9,300	14,530	30,750	44,470	31,350	160
Female	189,510	8,280	1,530	1,620	2,990	4,430	6,040	9,950	25,620	54,630	74,350	70
Black, both sexes	68,910	8,980	1,610	5,620	5,530	7,370	5,510	6,420	9,140	10,580	8,060	90
Male	38,410	5,330	890	4,670	3,880	4,800	3,340	3,670	4,740	4,520	2,510	50
Female	30,500	3,650	720	950	1,660	2,570	2,160	2,740	4,400	6,060	5,550	40

[1]The leading causes of death are for all ages, both sexes, and all races combined.

[2]All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 9. Provisional age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 10 leading causes of death for the total population by race and sex: United States, 1994

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of the asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death,[1] race,[2] and sex (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All ages[3]*	*Under 1 year[4]*	*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[5]*
All causes:												
All races, both sexes	876.9	811.1	29.2	99.6	141.0	239.5	452.3	1,139.0	2,590.9	5,909.7	15,312.6	508.4
Male	918.6	898.5	33.8	150.5	206.5	337.3	584.6	1,466.6	3,346.8	7,490.1	17,935.7	657.4
Female	839.3	719.4	24.3	46.5	75.5	143.5	326.0	842.6	1,989.4	4,920.7	14,301.3	384.5
White, both sexes	908.0	671.5	25.2	87.7	121.6	204.4	405.6	1,073.8	2,522.7	5,864.4	15,471.5	480.7
Male	934.4	732.1	29.0	129.9	179.1	288.6	523.1	1,382.4	3,260.7	7,433.9	18,126.6	620.1
Female	882.6	607.7	21.2	43.2	62.8	119.9	291.2	788.7	1,928.7	4,878.4	14,460.4	364.5
Black, both sexes	865.2	1,573.5	48.8	171.3	277.3	524.5	900.0	1,837.6	3,611.9	6,937.4	14,094.3	772.0
Male	993.5	1,831.2	56.3	274.3	410.9	759.0	1,227.2	2,459.9	4,717.3	8,915.3	16,644.7	1,034.1
Female	749.5	1,308.2	41.0	68.0	157.5	319.8	629.5	1,358.4	2,826.7	5,806.1	13,138.3	568.8
Diseases of heart (390–398,402,404–429):												
All races, both sexes	281.6	20.4	1.1	2.4	7.4	30.4	109.7	327.6	817.7	2,120.6	6,521.3	140.0
Male	284.6	23.2	1.0	2.9	9.9	45.2	166.5	473.2	1,132.9	2,708.2	7,100.0	188.0
Female	279.5	17.5	1.2	1.9	5.0	15.9	55.4	195.9	566.9	1,753.0	6,298.2	101.4
White, both sexes	299.1	20.4	0.9	2.0	5.9	26.1	99.7	309.0	794.9	2,109.0	6,598.6	135.3
Male	300.5	21.2	0.6	2.4	8.2	39.6	155.6	453.3	1,117.7	2,716.7	7,195.5	183.5
Female	297.8	18.9	1.3	1.7	3.6	12.6	45.2	175.7	535.1	1,727.0	6,371.3	96.1
Black, both sexes	235.9	22.6	2.3	4.6	18.1	66.9	209.1	529.1	1,168.8	2,485.9	5,886.8	197.0
Male	240.4	*	3.1	5.6	22.5	96.6	291.0	728.9	1,469.2	2,945.8	6,381.6	251.9
Female	231.8	*	*	*	14.6	41.2	141.3	375.3	955.1	2,222.6	5,718.1	156.7
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues (140–208):												
All races, both sexes	206.0	*	2.9	4.8	12.4	40.3	143.1	430.3	882.5	1,375.8	1,786.8	132.1
Male	223.2	*	3.1	5.8	12.6	38.0	145.2	509.3	1,115.0	1,874.9	2,843.9	161.5
Female	190.0	*	2.8	3.7	12.2	42.6	140.9	358.7	697.5	1,063.5	1,379.2	110.6
White, both sexes	216.1	*	2.8	4.8	12.3	38.4	135.3	416.3	870.5	1,365.3	1,778.4	129.0
Male	230.9	*	3.1	5.7	12.1	35.2	134.3	485.0	1,084.1	1,843.7	2,821.5	155.7
Female	201.8	*	2.6	3.8	12.5	41.7	136.3	352.9	698.6	1,064.6	1,381.7	109.6
Black, both sexes	185.3	*	3.4	5.2	16.1	59.3	231.5	604.6	1,121.3	1,604.9	2,000.0	176.0
Male	219.2	*	3.1	6.7	19.0	63.4	275.3	803.5	1,603.0	2,457.6	3,421.1	240.4
Female	154.8	*	3.7	*	13.9	56.1	195.4	451.4	778.6	1,120.9	1,436.2	131.9
Cerebrovascular diseases (430–438):												
All races, both sexes	59.2	2.8	*	0.4	2.4	6.4	17.5	46.2	137.6	484.9	1,609.0	26.7
Male	47.5	*	*	*	2.2	7.4	18.8	54.4	158.5	527.7	1,500.0	29.1
Female	70.5	*	*	*	2.6	5.5	16.4	38.8	120.9	458.0	1,651.1	24.8
White, both sexes	61.9	*	*	*	2.0	4.6	13.9	40.1	126.6	475.5	1,632.3	24.8
Male	48.6	*	*	*	1.9	5.3	14.9	48.3	146.7	513.6	1,536.7	27.1
Female	74.6	*	*	*	2.1	3.9	12.8	32.7	110.3	451.7	1,668.7	22.9
Black, both sexes	54.2	*	*	*	5.1	19.8	46.4	100.8	251.9	622.1	1,384.9	44.2
Male	47.4	*	*	*	*	23.4	52.3	121.8	291.7	711.9	1,000.0	49.3
Female	60.2	*	*	*	6.3	16.7	41.6	84.5	222.5	570.1	1,547.9	40.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490–496):												
All races, both sexes	39.1	*	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.7	8.8	47.0	162.8	360.9	512.8	20.9
Male	42.6	*	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.6	9.3	52.6	204.8	498.9	898.0	27.0
Female	35.8	*	*	*	0.8	1.8	8.4	42.0	129.3	274.6	364.3	16.9
White, both sexes	43.5	*	*	0.4	0.4	1.6	8.0	47.8	170.8	374.3	530.1	21.4
Male	46.5	*	*	*	*	1.4	8.2	52.1	210.2	510.2	927.7	27.1
Female	40.6	*	*	*	*	1.8	7.9	43.7	139.0	289.1	378.7	17.6
Black, both sexes	20.5	*	*	*	2.7	2.8	16.9	52.1	113.1	228.2	343.4	18.0
Male	26.1	*	*	*	*	*	21.5	68.1	178.9	386.4	631.6	26.9
Female	15.4	*	*	*	*	*	13.1	39.7	66.3	138.2	228.7	12.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Provisional age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 10 leading causes of death for the total population by race and sex: United States, 1994—Con.

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of the asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death,[1] race,[2] and sex (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All ages[3]*	*Under 1 year[4]*	*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[5]*
Accidents and adverse effects (E800–E949):												
All races, both sexes	34.6	25.3	11.7	39.0	30.7	30.7	27.3	32.4	41.2	102.9	267.7	29.8
Male	46.3	25.7	13.9	57.4	47.8	47.4	40.0	45.8	54.5	133.9	371.4	42.8
Female	23.5	24.9	9.4	19.7	13.6	14.3	15.1	20.1	30.5	83.5	227.8	17.3
White, both sexes	34.4	18.1	10.3	40.3	30.5	29.1	26.0	29.6	39.6	101.2	273.9	28.9
Male	45.3	19.2	11.9	58.9	47.7	44.2	38.1	41.7	51.9	128.6	375.1	41.3
Female	24.0	16.9	8.6	20.8	13.1	13.9	14.1	18.3	29.7	83.8	235.4	16.8
Black, both sexes	38.4	56.5	19.1	33.5	32.8	43.8	39.3	53.5	55.0	130.1	192.5	37.2
Male	56.2	63.7	23.5	53.4	51.2	74.1	58.8	83.4	79.7	216.9	355.3	57.0
Female	22.3	49.2	14.4	13.7	16.3	17.5	23.2	31.3	37.4	80.6	127.7	20.5
Pneumonia and influenza (480–487):												
All races, both sexes	31.5	11.6	0.4	0.8	1.6	3.5	6.1	17.4	57.8	237.9	1,043.2	13.1
Male	29.5	12.1	*	1.0	2.3	4.6	8.1	22.1	75.9	306.5	1,320.4	16.8
Female	33.5	11.1	*	*	0.9	2.3	4.3	13.1	43.5	194.9	936.3	10.4
White, both sexes	33.7	9.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	2.8	5.4	16.0	54.9	237.3	1,058.3	12.5
Male	30.6	9.6	*	0.9	1.6	3.8	7.2	19.2	71.9	302.4	1,327.7	15.9
Female	36.6	8.8	*	*	*	1.9	3.5	12.9	41.2	196.6	955.7	10.2
Black, both sexes	23.3	22.6	*	*	4.9	8.5	13.6	30.6	88.8	235.6	841.5	17.4
Male	26.2	*	*	*	6.6	11.5	17.2	50.5	117.3	339.0	1,263.2	24.7
Female	20.7	*	*	*	*	5.9	10.7	15.2	68.4	176.6	670.2	12.6
Diabetes mellitus (250):												
All races, both sexes	21.2	*	*	0.4	1.4	4.5	11.6	36.7	83.5	153.5	261.5	12.7
Male	19.2	*	*	*	1.4	5.6	14.3	40.9	88.9	159.1	271.4	13.9
Female	23.2	*	*	*	1.4	3.4	9.0	33.0	79.2	150.0	258.1	11.6
White, both sexes	20.6	*	*	*	1.2	3.9	9.6	30.8	74.6	141.8	253.0	11.2
Male	19.1	*	*	*	1.3	5.1	12.5	36.0	82.2	152.1	275.7	12.7
Female	22.0	*	*	*	1.1	2.6	6.7	26.0	68.3	135.3	244.4	9.8
Black, both sexes	30.2	*	*	*	2.6	10.3	28.9	89.8	185.6	294.5	377.4	27.8
Male	23.2	*	*	*	*	11.5	30.8	86.7	163.9	254.2	223.7	25.7
Female	36.4	*	*	*	*	9.3	27.3	92.1	200.0	314.8	441.5	28.9
Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042–*044):												
All races, both sexes	16.1	0.8		1.8	28.2	44.6	25.9		5.2			15.1
Male	27.8	0.5		2.5	47.1	76.0	46.7		10.6			25.9
Female	4.9	1.0		1.1	9.4	13.8	6.0		1.1			4.8
White, both sexes	11.7	0.5		1.1	21.0	32.1	18.1		3.8			10.9
Male	21.2	*		1.7	36.4	57.8	33.4		7.9			19.5
Female	2.5	0.6		*	5.2	6.2	3.2		0.6			2.4
Black, both sexes	49.5	2.5		6.3	80.3	143.6	97.1		21.4			49.4
Male	79.8	*		7.8	129.1	231.6	179.2		42.1			82.3
Female	22.3	3.4		5.2	36.5	66.9	29.1		7.1			21.5
Suicide (E950–E959):												
All races, both sexes	12.4	. . .	0.7	14.9	16.0	15.4	13.2	14.5	16.2	24.0	27.0	11.6
Male	21.0	. . .	1.1	26.0	26.7	25.4	19.9	24.2	30.2	52.3	81.6	19.7
Female	4.3	. . .	*	3.2	5.2	5.7	6.8	5.6	5.2	6.1	5.9	3.9
White, both sexes	13.3	. . .	0.8	15.2	16.4	16.7	14.4	15.6	17.0	25.5	28.0	12.2
Male	22.4	. . .	1.1	26.5	27.2	27.0	21.6	26.1	31.4	55.7	85.9	20.6
Female	4.6	. . .	*	3.4	5.4	6.2	7.4	5.9	5.3	6.6	6.0	4.2
Black, both sexes	7.2	. . .	*	13.1	11.0	9.1	5.5	7.2	8.1	*	*	7.3
Male	13.4	. . .	*	23.0	21.3	17.0	10.0	13.2	18.0	*	*	13.7
Female	1.6	. . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Provisional age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 10 leading causes of death for the total population by race and sex: United States, 1994—Con.

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of the asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death,[1] race,[2] and sex (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*All ages[3]*	*Under 1 year[4]*	*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[5]*
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571):												
All races, both sexes	9.9	*	*	*	1.6	8.5	17.4	26.3	33.6	33.1	22.7	7.9
Male	13.5	*	*	*	2.1	13.0	26.5	37.7	48.0	47.3	33.7	11.6
Female	6.5	*	*	*	1.2	4.1	8.7	16.0	22.2	24.1	18.5	4.6
White, both sexes	10.0	*	*	*	1.5	7.8	15.4	26.2	33.5	33.9	24.0	7.5
Male	13.7	*	*	*	1.9	12.2	23.7	38.7	47.6	47.3	36.2	11.2
Female	6.5	*	*	*	1.0	3.3	7.4	14.7	22.3	25.3	19.4	4.3
Black, both sexes	9.9	*	*	*	2.0	13.9	33.1	25.8	36.3	27.0	*	10.5
Male	13.6	*	*	*	*	21.7	51.6	30.7	57.1	47.5	*	15.6
Female	6.4	*	*	*	*	7.1	17.8	22.0	21.4	*	*	6.5
All other causes (Residual):												
All races, both sexes	165.3	745.2	11.1	34.6	38.4	53.4	71.8	149.9	355.7	1,015.1	3,259.5	98.3
Male	163.5	828.4	13.0	53.4	53.5	73.2	89.3	185.9	433.9	1,179.5	3,513.3	120.9
Female	167.4	658.0	9.1	15.0	23.2	34.0	55.1	117.4	293.4	912.2	3,162.1	78.1
White, both sexes	163.8	617.9	9.3	22.4	29.2	41.3	60.0	134.4	338.9	999.9	3,294.2	86.9
Male	155.6	673.7	11.2	32.7	40.2	56.9	73.6	166.2	414.5	1,162.3	3,542.4	105.4
Female	171.8	559.1	7.4	11.6	17.8	25.6	46.6	105.1	278.1	897.9	3,199.2	70.7
Black, both sexes	210.9	1,450.7	19.4	104.1	101.4	146.2	178.9	306.6	571.3	1,298.2	3,041.5	186.8
Male	248.0	1,697.5	21.1	173.1	150.4	204.3	239.4	402.9	712.8	1,532.2	3,302.6	246.0
Female	177.5	1,196.7	17.6	35.1	57.7	95.5	128.3	231.6	470.6	1,163.1	2,952.1	136.3

[1]The leading causes of death are for all ages, both sexes, and all races combined. Cause-of-death ranking is based on the number of deaths rather than on age-adjusted death rates.

[2]All races includes races other than white and black.

[3]Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but are not distributed among age groups.

[4]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table 17 for infant mortality rates and Technical notes for discussion of the difference.

[5]For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 10. Provisional age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death for the total population in 1994 and selected components: United States, 1993 and 1994

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Figures may differ from those previously published. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death[1] *(Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)*	*Year*	*Age*											*Age-adjusted rate*[4]
		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*	
All causes	1994	876.9	811.1	29.2	99.6	141.0	239.5	452.3	1,139.0	2,590.9	5,909.7	15,312.6	508.4
	1993	879.3	848.7	29.8	97.6	142.6	234.9	464.6	1,156.6	2,629.8	5,930.4	15,523.3	514.0
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	1994	281.6	20.4	1.1	2.4	7.4	30.4	109.7	327.6	817.7	2,120.6	6,521.3	140.0
	1993	286.9	18.4	0.9	2.6	7.3	30.9	113.1	342.7	854.2	2,174.0	6,658.9	144.7
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease .390–398	1994	2.1	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.1	3.0	7.5	17.8	27.8	1.2
	1993	2.2	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.4	3.4	7.8	16.8	27.9	1.3
Hypertensive heart disease .402	1994	9.1	*	*	*	0.5	1.8	5.5	11.9	24.4	64.6	201.6	4.8
	1993	9.0	*	*	*	*	1.7	5.7	12.8	27.1	64.3	183.4	4.9
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	1994	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.1	3.4	6.4	23.0	0.5
	1993	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.8	2.4	9.5	29.4	0.5
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	1994	187.0	*	*	*	2.1	15.7	69.4	217.4	564.6	1,451.0	4,239.4	92.4
	1993	190.0	*	*	*	2.6	16.4	71.5	225.6	583.3	1,479.2	4,339.6	95.2
Acute myocardial infarction .410	1994	86.6	*	*	*	1.2	8.3	39.9	122.8	293.5	674.2	1,571.6	46.2
	1993	88.1	*	*	*	1.3	9.5	41.4	128.0	300.6	683.1	1,611.2	47.6
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	1994	1.1	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.8	1.9	3.2	5.6	25.0	0.6
	1993	1.1	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.8	1.8	4.3	7.1	18.7	0.7
Angina pectoris .413	1994	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.8	2.9	9.1	0.1
	1993	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	2.3	10.1	0.2
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	1994	99.0	*	*	*	0.9	7.1	28.7	92.3	267.3	768.2	2,633.7	45.5
	1993	100.4	*	*	*	1.3	6.5	29.1	95.3	277.5	786.8	2,699.3	46.8
Other diseases of endocardium .424	1994	5.6	*	*	*	0.4	0.7	1.5	3.6	12.3	44.9	159.0	2.5
	1993	5.8	*	*	*	0.3	0.7	0.9	4.3	12.8	50.7	166.2	2.6
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	1994	76.8	20.2	1.0	1.9	4.1	11.7	31.9	90.6	205.4	535.9	1,870.8	38.6
	1993	78.8	18.1	0.8	2.1	4.0	11.6	33.4	95.8	220.9	553.6	1,912.4	40.3
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	1994	206.0	*	2.9	4.8	12.4	40.3	143.1	430.3	882.5	1,375.8	1,786.8	132.1
	1993	205.8	2.8	2.7	4.9	12.5	41.5	152.1	430.7	887.7	1,352.5	1,793.4	133.2
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	1994	3.2	*	*	*	*	0.6	3.6	9.4	12.9	16.9	17.6	2.2
	1993	3.4	*	*	*	0.3	1.0	4.0	9.6	13.7	16.6	18.7	2.4
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	1994	48.8	*	*	*	1.8	7.7	29.7	93.5	200.0	345.5	551.1	29.6
	1993	47.9	*	*	0.4	1.5	7.3	31.2	93.5	201.7	329.2	540.2	29.5
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	1994	59.2	*	*	*	0.8	5.9	39.5	154.2	309.3	365.8	266.0	40.1
	1993	60.7	*	*	*	0.6	6.9	45.2	157.3	312.9	372.6	269.5	41.4
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	1994	16.6	*	*	*	1.0	7.6	21.2	36.7	59.3	91.1	132.3	11.5
	1993	17.1	*	*	*	1.5	7.7	21.0	39.6	60.2	88.2	155.2	11.9
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	1994	23.8	*	*	0.4	1.3	3.5	11.3	31.3	91.9	200.6	310.9	13.4
	1993	23.6	*	*	*	1.3	3.6	11.4	31.5	91.7	200.9	299.8	13.4
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	1994	8.4	*	*	*	*	0.7	4.9	16.2	32.7	63.4	102.2	5.0
	1993	8.6	*	*	*	*	1.2	5.7	14.8	34.6	65.4	97.4	5.2
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	1994	25.3	*	1.3	2.0	3.6	8.2	20.4	53.3	97.3	153.1	211.0	17.0
	1993	24.8	*	1.3	1.9	3.4	7.8	21.5	52.4	97.4	145.0	211.0	16.9
Leukemia .204–208	1994	7.7	*	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.2	4.1	12.7	27.3	51.0	77.8	5.0
	1993	7.3	*	0.9	1.4	1.3	2.1	3.9	10.8	26.8	48.3	87.3	4.7
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	1994	12.9	*	0.2	0.5	2.2	3.9	8.3	23.1	51.8	88.4	118.1	8.2
	1993	12.4	*	*	0.7	2.4	3.9	8.2	21.2	48.8	86.3	114.3	7.9
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	1994	59.2	2.8	*	0.4	2.4	6.4	17.5	46.2	137.6	484.9	1,609.0	26.7
	1993	58.1	*	0.2	0.6	1.8	5.6	17.6	46.1	137.6	472.3	1,634.6	26.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Provisional age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death for the total population in 1994 and selected components: United States, 1993 and 1994—Con.

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Figures may differ from those previously published. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death[1] *(Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)*	*Year*	*Age*											*Age-adjusted rate*[4]
		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*	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions 490–496	1994	39.1	*	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.7	8.8	47.0	162.8	360.9	512.8	20.9
	1993	39.2	*	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.0	8.4	51.8	165.7	364.1	485.0	21.3
Accidents and adverse effects E800–E949	1994	34.6	25.3	11.7	39.0	30.7	30.7	27.3	32.4	41.2	102.9	267.7	29.8
	1993	34.4	18.9	11.9	37.2	32.4	30.3	28.2	31.4	40.7	96.8	279.6	29.6
Motor vehicle accidents. E810–E825	1994	16.2	7.2	5.7	29.4	17.9	16.0	13.0	14.7	16.7	27.9	28.1	16.0
	1993	15.9	3.3	5.3	27.5	19.3	14.9	13.5	13.6	15.2	29.1	32.9	15.5
All other accidents and adverse effects E800–E807,E826–E949	1994	18.4	18.1	6.0	9.5	12.8	14.7	14.2	17.6	24.5	75.1	239.4	13.8
	1993	18.5	15.3	6.6	9.7	13.1	15.4	14.7	17.8	25.5	67.6	246.7	14.1
Pneumonia and influenza. 480–487	1994	31.5	11.6	0.4	0.8	1.6	3.5	6.1	17.4	57.8	237.9	1,043.2	13.1
	1993	31.7	11.7	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.9	6.4	18.4	55.7	241.0	1,089.9	13.2
Diabetes mellitus 250	1994	21.2	*	*	0.4	1.4	4.5	11.6	36.7	83.5	153.5	261.5	12.7
	1993	21.4	*	*	0.4	1.1	4.4	12.2	35.4	83.3	151.1	294.2	12.6
Human immunodeficiency virus infection *042–*044	1994	16.1	0.8		1.8	28.2	44.6	25.9	5.2				15.1
	1993	14.9	0.7		1.8	27.6	40.5	23.8	4.8				14.1
Suicide E950–E959	1994	12.4	. . .	0.7	14.9	16.0	15.4	13.2	14.5	16.2	24.0	27.0	11.6
	1993	12.1	. . .	0.6	13.8	14.9	14.5	14.1	14.2	18.2	23.4	25.5	11.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 571	1994	9.9	*	*	*	1.6	8.5	17.4	26.3	33.6	33.1	22.7	7.9
	1993	9.6	*	*	*	1.6	9.8	16.6	26.9	29.8	32.3	16.9	7.8
Homicide and legal intervention E960–E978	1994	9.1	8.0	1.7	21.6	15.4	10.6	5.9	4.5	3.3	3.4	4.8	9.7
	1993	9.9	7.4	2.2	22.5	18.0	10.9	6.7	4.2	2.8	4.0	*	10.5
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis 580–589	1994	9.1	3.9	*	*	0.4	1.1	2.7	8.4	25.5	72.9	212.4	4.4
	1993	9.1	3.6	*	*	0.6	1.2	3.1	8.9	25.0	72.0	216.4	4.5
Septicemia 038	1994	7.6	4.7	0.2	*	0.5	1.7	2.6	7.6	21.0	57.1	173.8	3.9
	1993	7.9	4.8	0.3	*	0.8	1.1	3.2	8.5	21.9	57.8	184.3	4.1
Atherosclerosis 440	1994	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	2.9	10.6	43.7	295.0	2.4
	1993	6.6	*	*	*	*	*	0.7	2.7	12.1	44.5	274.6	2.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760–779	1994	5.4	359.9	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(5)
	1993	6.1	399.0	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(5)

[1]The leading causes of death are for all ages combined. Cause-of-death ranking is based on the number of deaths rather than on the age-adjusted death rates.
[2]Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but are not distributed among age groups.
[3]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see table 18 for infant mortality rates by cause and Technical notes for discussion of the difference.
[4]For method of computation, see Technical notes.
[5]Because deaths from this cause occur primarily among infants, age-adjusted rates are not shown. See section, "Major causes of death."

Table 11. Provisional number of deaths and death rates for the five leading causes of death in specified age groups, by sex: United States, 1994

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Rank[1]	*Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975), sex, and age*	*Number*	*Rate*
	All ages[2], both sexes		
. . .	All causes	2,286,000	876.9
1	Diseases of heart . . . 390–398,402,404–429	734,090	281.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . 140–208	536,860	206.0
3	Cerebrovascular diseases . . . 430–438	154,350	59.2
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . 490–496	101,870	39.1
5	Accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E949	90,140	34.6
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents . . . E810–E825	42,170	16.2
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E807,E826–E949	47,980	18.4
. . .	All other causes	668,440	256.4
	1–4 years		
. . .	All causes	7,060	44.5
1	Accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E949	2,900	18.3
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents . . . E810–E825	1,080	6.8
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E807,E826–E949	1,810	11.4
2	Congenital anomalies . . . 740–759	830	5.2
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . 140–208	490	3.1
4	Homicide and legal intervention . . . E960–E978	430	2.7
5	Diseases of heart . . . 390–398,402,404–429	230	1.5
. . .	All other causes	2,180	13.7
	5–14 years		
. . .	All causes	8,530	22.7
1	Accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E949	3,370	9.0
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents . . . E810–E825	1,960	5.2
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E807,E826–E949	1,410	3.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . 140–208	1,080	2.9
3	Homicide and legal intervention . . . E960–E978	490	1.3
4	Suicide . . . E950–E959	390	1.0
5	Diseases of heart . . . 390–398,402,404–429	370	1.0
. . .	All other causes	2,830	7.5
	15–24 years		
. . .	All causes	35,810	99.6
1	Accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E949	14,000	39.0
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents . . . E810–E825	10,580	29.4
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E807,E826–E949	3,420	9.5
2	Homicide and legal intervention . . . E960–E978	7,770	21.6
3	Suicide . . . E950–E959	5,350	14.9
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . 140–208	1,720	4.8
5	Diseases of heart . . . 390–398,402,404–429	860	2.4
. . .	All other causes	6,110	17.0
	25–44 years		
. . .	All causes	158,090	190.4
1	Human immunodeficiency virus infection . . . *042–*044	30,260	36.5
2	Accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E949	25,480	30.7
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents . . . E810–E825	14,070	16.9
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E807,E826–E949	11,410	13.7
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . 140–208	21,940	26.4
4	Diseases of heart . . . 390–398,402,404–429	15,770	19.0
5	Suicide . . . E950–E959	13,030	15.7
. . .	All other causes	51,610	62.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Provisional number of deaths and death rates for the five leading causes of death in specified age groups, by sex: United States, 1994—Con.

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Rank[1]	*Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975), sex, and age*	*Number*	*Rate*
	45–64 years		
. . .	All causes	374,510	735.9
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	133,160	261.7
2	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	101,620	199.7
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	14,940	29.4
4	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	14,930	29.3
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	6,990	13.7
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	7,950	15.6
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	12,510	24.6
. . .	All other causes	97,350	191.3
	65 years and over		
. . .	All causes	1,669,720	5,035.6
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	614,370	1,852.9
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	378,370	1,141.1
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	135,380	408.3
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	87,940	265.2
5	Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	73,560	221.8
. . .	All other causes	380,100	1,146.3
	Male, all ages[2]		
. . .	All causes	1,167,310	918.6
1	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	361,600	284.6
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	283,620	223.2
3	Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	60,380	47.5
4	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	58,790	46.3
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	28,470	22.4
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	30,320	23.9
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	54,150	42.6
. . .	All other causes	348,770	274.5
	Male, 1–4 years		
. . .	All causes	4,190	51.6
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	1,780	21.9
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	660	8.1
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	1,120	13.8
2	Congenital anomalies .740–759	480	5.9
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	270	3.3
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	270	3.3
5	Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	120	1.5
. . .	All other causes	1,270	15.7
	Male, 5–14 years		
. . .	All causes	5,060	26.3
1	Accidents and adverse effects .E800–E949	2,020	10.5
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents .E810–E825	1,110	5.8
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects .E800–E807,E826–E949	910	4.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	580	3.0
3	Homicide and legal intervention .E960–E978	310	1.6
4	Suicide .E950–E959	300	1.6
5	Congenital anomalies .740–759	230	1.2
. . .	All other causes	1,620	8.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Provisional number of deaths and death rates for the five leading causes of death in specified age groups, by sex: United States, 1994—Con.

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Rank[1]	*Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975), sex, and age*		*Number*	*Rate*
	Male, 15–24 years			
. . .	All causes		27,620	150.5
1	Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E949	10,530	57.4
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents	E810–E825	7,570	41.3
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects	E800–E807,E826–E949	2,960	16.1
2	Homicide and legal intervention	E960–E978	6,790	37.0
3	Suicide	E950–E959	4,770	26.0
4	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	140–208	1,070	5.8
5	Diseases of heart	390–398,402,404–429	530	2.9
. . .	All other causes		3,930	21.4
	Male, 25–44 years			
. . .	All causes		112,330	271.8
1	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	*042–*044	25,420	61.5
2	Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E949	19,660	47.6
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents	E810–E825	10,280	24.9
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects	E800–E807,E826–E949	9,380	22.7
3	Diseases of heart	390–398,402,404–429	11,390	27.6
4	Suicide	E950–E959	10,770	26.1
5	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	140–208	10,450	25.3
. . .	All other causes		34,640	83.8
	Male, 45–64 years			
. . .	All causes		231,730	943.0
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	140–208	72,050	293.2
2	Diseases of heart	390–398,402,404–429	71,530	291.1
3	Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E949	10,410	42.4
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents	E810–E825	4,640	18.9
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects	E800–E807,E826–E949	5,770	23.5
4	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	*042–*044	8,870	36.1
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438	8,170	33.2
. . .	All other causes		60,700	247.0
	Male, 65 years and over			
. . .	All causes		768,180	5,700.8
1	Diseases of heart	390–398,402,404–429	277,380	2,058.5
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	140–208	199,140	1,477.8
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438	50,030	371.3
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	490–496	46,770	347.1
5	Pneumonia and influenza	480–487	32,120	238.4
. . .	All other causes		162,740	1,207.7
	Female, all ages[2]			
. . .	All causes		1,118,450	839.3
1	Diseases of heart	390–398,402,404–429	372,500	279.5
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	140–208	253,240	190.0
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438	93,970	70.5
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	490–496	47,730	35.8
5	Pneumonia and influenza	480–487	44,620	33.5
. . .	All other causes		306,380	229.9
	Female, 1–4 years			
. . .	All causes		2,870	37.1
1	Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E949	1,120	14.5
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents	E810–E825	420	5.4
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects	E800–E807,E826–E949	690	8.9
2	Congenital anomalies	740–759	340	4.4
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	140–208	230	3.0
4	Homicide and legal intervention	E960–E978	160	2.1
5	Human immunodeficiency virus infection	*042–*044	120	1.5
. . .	All other causes		900	11.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Provisional number of deaths and death rates for the five leading causes of death in specified age groups, by sex: United States, 1994—Con.

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For explanation of procedures for selecting leading causes of death, see Technical notes. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Rank[1]	*Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975), sex, and age*	*Number*	*Rate*
	Female, 5–14 years		
. . .	All causes	3,470	18.9
1	Accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E949	1,350	7.4
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents . . . E810–E825	850	4.6
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E807,E826–E949	500	2.7
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . 140–208	500	2.7
3	Diseases of heart . . . 390–398,402,404–429	210	1.1
4	Homicide and legal intervention . . . E960–E978	180	1.0
5	Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature . . . 210–239	100	*
5	Suicide . . . E950–E959	100	*
5	Congenital anomalies . . . 740–759	100	*
. . .	All other causes	940	5.1
	Female, 15–24 years		
. . .	All causes	8,190	46.5
1	Accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E949	3,470	19.7
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents . . . E810–E825	3,020	17.2
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E807,E826–E949	460	2.6
2	Homicide and legal intervention . . . E960–E978	980	5.6
3	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . 140–208	650	3.7
4	Suicide . . . E950–E959	570	3.2
5	Diseases of heart . . . 390–398,402,404–429	340	1.9
. . .	All other causes	2,180	12.4
	Female, 25–44 years		
. . .	All causes	45,760	109.8
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . 140–208	11,500	27.6
2	Accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E949	5,820	14.0
. . .	Motor vehicle accidents . . . E810–E825	3,790	9.1
. . .	All other accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E807,E826–E949	2,030	4.9
3	Human immunodeficiency virus infection . . . *042–*044	4,840	11.6
4	Diseases of heart . . . 390–398,402,404–429	4,380	10.5
5	Homicide and legal intervention . . . E960–E978	2,300	5.5
. . .	All other causes	16,920	40.6
	Female, 45–64 years		
. . .	All causes	142,780	542.6
1	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . 140–208	61,120	232.3
2	Diseases of heart . . . 390–398,402,404–429	30,090	114.4
3	Cerebrovascular diseases . . . 430–438	6,780	25.8
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . 490–496	5,900	22.4
5	Diabetes mellitus . . . 250	5,020	19.1
. . .	All other causes	33,870	128.7
	Female, 65 years and over		
. . .	All causes	901,540	4,580.1
1	Diseases of heart . . . 390–398,402,404–429	336,990	1,712.0
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . 140–208	179,230	910.5
3	Cerebrovascular diseases . . . 430–438	85,350	433.6
4	Pneumonia and influenza . . . 480–487	41,440	210.5
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . 490–496	41,180	209.2
. . .	All other causes	217,350	1,104.2

[1]Cause-of-death ranking based on the number of deaths; see Technical notes.
[2]Includes deaths under 1 year of age.

Table 12. Provisional number of deaths and death rates for 72 selected causes: United States, 1993 and 1994

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population. Figures may differ from those previously published. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Number*		*Rate*	
	1994	*1993*	*1994*	*1993*
All causes	2,286,000	2,268,000	876.9	879.3
Shigellosis and amebiasis .004,006	10	–	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections .007–009	750	580	0.3	0.2
Tuberculosis .010–018	1,590	1,670	0.6	0.6
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .010–012	1,230	1,340	0.5	0.5
Other tuberculosis .013–018	360	330	0.1	0.1
Whooping cough .033	20	10	*	*
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas .034–035	–	–	*	*
Meningococcal infection .036	300	280	0.1	0.1
Septicemia .038	19,940	20,420	7.6	7.9
Acute poliomyelitis .045	–	–	*	*
Measles .055	10	–	*	*
Viral hepatitis .070	2,830	2,530	1.1	1.0
Syphilis .090–097	100	100	*	*
All other infectious and parasitic diseases[1] .001–003,005,020–032,037,039–041,*042–*044, 046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	48,500	45,860	18.6	17.8
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .140–208	536,860	530,870	206.0	205.8
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx .140–149	8,220	8,650	3.2	3.4
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum .150–159	127,170	123,640	48.8	47.9
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs .160–165	154,260	156,560	59.2	60.7
Malignant neoplasm of breast .174–175	43,340	44,060	16.6	17.1
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs .179–187	62,140	60,850	23.8	23.6
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs .188–189	21,970	22,150	8.4	8.6
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites .170–173,190–199	66,040	64,030	25.3	24.8
Leukemia .204–208	20,050	18,950	7.7	7.3
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .200–203	33,660	31,990	12.9	12.4
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .210–239	6,970	7,110	2.7	2.8
Diabetes mellitus .250	55,390	55,110	21.2	21.4
Nutritional deficiencies .260–269	3,210	3,320	1.2	1.3
Anemias .280–285	4,160	4,530	1.6	1.8
Meningitis .320–322	940	820	0.4	0.3
Major cardiovascular diseases .390–448	945,210	944,630	362.6	366.3
Diseases of heart .390–398,402,404–429	734,090	739,860	281.6	286.9
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease .390–398	5,540	5,590	2.1	2.2
Hypertensive heart disease .402	23,840	23,270	9.1	9.0
Hypertensive heart and renal disease .404	2,610	2,740	1.0	1.1
Ischemic heart disease .410–414	487,490	489,970	187.0	190.0
Acute myocardial infarction .410	225,690	227,090	86.6	88.1
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease .411	2,870	2,960	1.1	1.1
Angina pectoris .413	900	930	0.3	0.4
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .412,414	258,030	258,990	99.0	100.4
Other diseases of endocardium .424	14,510	15,070	5.6	5.8
All other forms of heart disease .415–423,425–429	200,100	203,210	76.8	78.8
Hypertension with or without renal disease .401,403	11,680	11,510	4.5	4.5
Cerebrovascular diseases .430–438	154,350	149,740	59.2	58.1
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage .431–432	21,160	21,280	8.1	8.3
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries .434.0,434.9	15,030	15,850	5.8	6.1
Cerebral embolism .434.1	920	490	0.4	0.2
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases .430,433,435–438	117,230	112,110	45.0	43.5
Atherosclerosis .440	17,980	17,090	6.9	6.6
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries .441–448	27,100	26,430	10.4	10.2
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis .466	540	560	0.2	0.2
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	82,090	81,730	31.5	31.7
Pneumonia .480–486	80,840	80,680	31.0	31.3
Influenza .487	1,250	1,050	0.5	0.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .490–496	101,870	101,090	39.1	39.2
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified .490–491	3,610	3,590	1.4	1.4
Emphysema .492	17,270	17,990	6.6	7.0
Asthma .493	5,680	5,190	2.2	2.0
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions .494–496	75,310	74,320	28.9	28.8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .531–533	6,030	5,550	2.3	2.2
Appendicitis .540–543	320	450	0.1	0.2
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia .550–553,560	5,980	5,790	2.3	2.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis .571	25,730	24,730	9.9	9.6
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder .574–575	2,620	2,670	1.0	1.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis .580–589	23,630	23,500	9.1	9.1
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome .580–581	240	330	0.1	0.1

[1]Includes data for Human immunodeficiency virus infection (category numbers *042–*044); see table 13 and Technical notes.

Table 12. Provisional number of deaths and death rates for 72 selected causes: United States, 1993 and 1994—Con.

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population. Figures may differ from those previously published. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, information on standard errors of the estimates, and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*Number*		*Rate*	
	1994	*1993*	*1994*	*1993*
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified . . . 582–583,587	1,600	1,570	0.6	0.6
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause . . . 584–586,588–589	21,780	21,600	8.4	8.4
Infections of kidney . . . 590	1,030	990	0.4	0.4
Hyperplasia of prostate . . . 600	530	570	0.2	0.2
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . 630–676	340	300	0.1	0.1
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . . 630–638	60	60	*	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . 640–676	280	240	0.1	0.1
Congenital anomalies . . . 740–759	11,930	12,100	4.6	4.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . 760–779	14,110	15,820	5.4	6.1
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome . . . 767–769	2,380	3,110	0.9	1.2
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . 760–766,770–779	11,730	12,700	4.5	4.9
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions . . . 780–799	26,560	26,310	10.2	10.2
All other diseases . . . Residual	206,110	199,340	79.1	77.3
Accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E949	90,140	88,630	34.6	34.4
Motor vehicle accidents . . . E810–E825	42,170	40,880	16.2	15.9
All other accidents and adverse effects . . . E800–E807,E826–E949	47,980	47,750	18.4	18.5
Suicide . . . E950–E959	32,410	31,230	12.4	12.1
Homicide and legal intervention . . . E960–E978	23,730	25,470	9.1	9.9
All other external causes . . . E980–E999	3,240	3,270	1.2	1.3

Table 13. Provisional number of deaths and death rates for Human immunodeficiency virus infection, by age, race, and sex and age-adjusted rates by race and sex: United States, 1993 and 1994

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Figures may differ from those previously published. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes. Data are based on deaths assigned to category numbers *042–*044; see Technical notes]

	All races[1]				*White*				*Black*			
	1994		*1993*		*1994*		*1993*		*1994*		*1993*	
Sex and age	*Number*	*Rate*[2]	*Number*	*Rate*[2]	*Number*	*Rate*[2]	*Number*	*Rate*[2]	*Number*	*Rate*[2]	*Number*	*Rate*[2]
Both sexes												
All ages	41,930	16.1	38,500	14.9	25,240	11.7	24,660	11.5	16,180	49.5	13,450	41.8
Under 15 years	440	0.8	370	0.7	230	0.5	160	0.4	220	2.5	210	2.4
15–24 years	660	1.8	640	1.8	310	1.1	310	1.1	340	6.3	320	6.0
25–34 years	11,680	28.2	11,560	27.6	7,120	21.0	7,800	22.7	4,380	80.3	3,650	66.4
35–44 years	18,580	44.6	16,530	40.5	11,150	32.1	10,220	30.0	7,240	143.6	6,140	125.8
45–54 years	7,740	25.9	6,820	23.8	4,640	18.1	4,490	18.2	2,990	97.1	2,260	77.2
55 years and over	2,830	5.2	2,580	4.8	1,800	3.8	1,680	3.5	1,020	21.4	870	18.5
Not stated	–	. . .	–	. . .	–	. . .	–	. . .	–	. . .	–	. . .
Age-adjusted rate[3]	. . .	15.1	. . .	14.1	. . .	10.9	. . .	10.8	. . .	49.4	. . .	41.8
Male												
All ages	35,340	27.8	33,290	26.4	22,510	21.2	22,530	21.4	12,360	79.8	10,440	68.4
Under 15 years	160	0.5	190	0.7	90	*	80	*	60	*	90	*
15–24 years	460	2.5	440	2.4	250	1.7	270	1.8	210	7.8	170	6.4
25–34 years	9,740	47.1	9,840	47.0	6,230	36.4	7,030	40.5	3,330	129.1	2,730	105.1
35–44 years	15,690	76.0	14,470	71.5	10,070	57.8	9,470	55.4	5,440	231.6	4,870	214.3
45–54 years	6,820	46.7	6,060	43.3	4,220	33.4	4,160	34.2	2,500	179.2	1,840	138.7
55 years and over	2,480	10.6	2,300	9.9	1,640	7.9	1,520	7.3	820	42.1	750	39.1
Not stated	–	. . .	–	. . .	–	. . .	–	. . .	–	. . .	–	. . .
Age-adjusted rate[3]	. . .	25.9	. . .	24.8	. . .	19.5	. . .	19.8	. . .	82.3	. . .	70.7
Female												
All ages	6,590	4.9	5,210	3.9	2,730	2.5	2,130	1.9	3,830	22.3	3,010	17.8
Under 15 years	290	1.0	190	0.7	130	0.6	70	*	150	3.4	110	2.5
15–24 years	200	1.1	200	1.1	60	*	40	*	140	5.2	160	6.0
25–34 years	1,950	9.4	1,720	8.2	880	5.2	770	4.5	1,050	36.5	930	32.1
35–44 years	2,890	13.8	2,060	10.0	1,080	6.2	750	4.4	1,800	66.9	1,270	48.7
45–54 years	920	6.0	760	5.2	420	3.2	330	2.6	490	29.1	420	26.3
55 years and over	350	1.1	280	0.9	160	0.6	160	0.6	200	7.1	110	3.9
Not stated	–	. . .	–	. . .	–	. . .	–	. . .	–	. . .	–	. . .
Age-adjusted rate[3]	. . .	4.8	. . .	3.8	. . .	2.4	. . .	1.9	. . .	21.5	. . .	17.4

[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]For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 14. Provisional number of deaths and death rates by age and sex, and age-adjusted death rates by sex for Hispanic origin: United States, 1994

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Age	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All ages[1]	94,810	365.0	56,890	432.0	37,920	296.1
Under 1 year[2]	4,450	694.2	2,480	753.8	1,970	629.4
1–4 years	940	38.5	560	44.9	380	31.8
5–14 years	960	19.7	540	21.7	420	17.7
15–24 years	5,170	114.4	4,370	184.9	810	37.6
25–34 years	7,460	151.5	5,950	227.5	1,500	65.0
35–44 years	9,300	252.9	7,130	381.5	2,170	120.0
45–54 years	8,340	390.6	5,610	541.0	2,730	248.6
55–64 years	11,620	861.4	7,180	1,137.9	4,450	618.9
65–74 years	17,150	1,903.4	9,760	2,464.6	7,380	1,464.3
75–84 years	16,430	4,076.9	8,300	5,389.6	8,140	3,282.3
85 years and over	12,940	10,606.6	4,980	12,450.0	7,960	9,707.3
Not stated	50	. . .	40	. . .	10	. . .
Age-adjusted rate[3]	. . .	404.3	. . .	543.9	. . .	282.4

[1]Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but are not distributed among age groups.
[2]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see Technical notes for discussion of the difference.
[3]For method of computation, see Technical notes.

NOTE: Hispanic data exclude figures for Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin on the death certificate.

Table 15. Provisional number of deaths for injury by firearms by age, race, and sex: United States, 1994

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Because of rounding of estimates, figures may not add to totals. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Cause of death, race,[1] and sex (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*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	39,720	–	890	11,240	9,130	6,810	3,770	2,540	2,560	2,090	640	60
Male	34,190	–	690	10,100	7,730	5,700	3,120	2,140	2,200	1,880	570	60
Female	5,530	–	200	1,140	1,400	1,110	650	400	350	210	70	–
White, both sexes	28,150	–	530	6,090	6,010	5,080	3,190	2,300	2,310	2,020	580	50
Male	24,020	–	380	5,380	5,060	4,250	2,610	1,920	2,010	1,830	530	50
Female	4,130	–	150	710	950	820	580	370	300	190	60	–
Black, both sexes	10,550	–	320	4,770	2,770	1,590	540	250	210	50	50	10
Male	9,320	–	280	4,360	2,390	1,340	470	220	180	30	40	10
Female	1,230	–	40	400	380	240	70	30	30	20	10	–
Accident caused by firearm missile (E922):												
All races, both sexes	1,610	–	230	600	310	200	130	50	60	20	–	–
Male	1,450	–	200	560	270	190	110	40	60	20	–	–
Female	160	–	30	40	40	10	20	10	–	–	–	–
White, both sexes	1,130	–	120	360	230	160	120	50	60	20	–	–
Male	1,000	–	100	320	200	150	110	40	60	20	–	–
Female	120	–	20	40	30	10	10	10	–	–	–	–
Black, both sexes	390	–	80	200	70	30	10	–	–	–	–	–
Male	370	–	70	200	70	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	20	–	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
Suicide by firearms (E955.0–E955.4):												
All races, both sexes	20,540	. . .	180	3,760	3,850	3,560	2,460	1,940	2,240	1,930	610	10
Male	17,920	. . .	150	3,370	3,320	3,040	1,990	1,690	2,010	1,770	570	10
Female	2,620	. . .	30	390	530	520	470	240	230	160	40	–
White, both sexes	18,610	. . .	150	3,090	3,380	3,260	2,330	1,830	2,120	1,880	560	10
Male	16,190	. . .	120	2,770	2,880	2,770	1,900	1,590	1,900	1,730	530	10
Female	2,420	. . .	30	320	500	490	430	240	220	160	30	–
Black, both sexes	1,460	. . .	30	530	300	210	120	110	100	20	50	–
Male	1,320	. . .	30	460	290	200	80	110	100	20	40	–
Female	140	. . .	–	70	10	10	30	–	–	–	10	–
Homicide and legal intervention by firearms (E965.0–E965.4,E970):												
All races, both sexes	17,190	–	410	6,740	4,920	3,020	1,150	540	250	100	10	50
Male	14,510	–	290	6,020	4,110	2,470	1,000	390	130	50	–	50
Female	2,680	–	120	710	810	550	150	150	120	50	10	–
White, both sexes	8,090	–	200	2,530	2,370	1,630	710	400	130	70	10	40
Male	6,590	–	120	2,170	1,950	1,330	590	280	50	40	–	40
Female	1,500	–	80	350	410	300	120	120	80	30	10	–
Black, both sexes	8,640	–	190	4,000	2,410	1,340	410	140	110	30	–	10
Male	7,570	–	160	3,670	2,030	1,110	380	110	80	10	–	10
Female	1,070	–	30	330	370	230	30	30	30	20	–	–
Injury by firearms, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted (E985.0–E985.4):												
All races, both sexes	380	–	70	150	40	40	30	10	–	40	10	–
Male	300	–	50	150	30	10	10	10	–	40	–	–
Female	80	–	10	–	10	30	10	–	–	–	10	–
White, both sexes	320	–	50	110	40	30	30	10	–	40	10	–
Male	240	–	40	110	30	–	10	10	–	40	–	–
Female	80	–	10	–	10	30	10	–	–	–	10	–
Black, both sexes	50	–	10	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Male	50	–	10	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Female	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1]All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 16. Provisional age-specific and age-adjusted death rates for injury by firearms by race and sex: United States, 1994

[Data are provisional, estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard million population; see Technical notes. For method of computation and information on standard errors of the estimates; see Technical notes]

Cause of death, race,[1] and sex (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	*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	15.2	*	1.7	31.3	22.1	16.3	12.6	12.1	13.7	19.1	18.2	15.4
Male	26.9	*	2.5	55.0	37.4	27.6	21.4	21.4	26.5	44.7	58.2	26.9
Female	4.1	*	0.8	6.5	6.8	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	*	4.2
White, both sexes	13.0	*	1.2	21.2	17.7	14.6	12.5	12.6	13.9	20.4	18.1	12.6
Male	22.6	*	1.7	36.5	29.6	24.4	20.7	22.0	27.1	47.8	59.9	21.7
Female	3.7	*	0.7	5.1	5.7	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.1	*	3.7
Black, both sexes	32.3	*	3.9	88.3	50.8	31.5	17.5	11.9	13.1	*	*	33.4
Male	60.2	*	6.7	161.6	92.6	57.0	33.7	24.1	27.1	*	*	61.4
Female	7.2	*	*	14.8	13.2	8.9	*	*	*	*	*	7.2
Accident caused by firearm missile (E922):												
All races, both sexes	0.6	*	0.4	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	*	*	*	*	0.7
Male	1.1	*	0.7	3.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	*	*	*	*	1.2
Female	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
White, both sexes	0.5	*	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.6
Male	0.9	*	*	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	*	*	*	*	1.0
Female	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
Black, both sexes	1.2	*	*	3.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.2
Male	2.4	*	*	7.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.4
Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
Suicide by firearms (E955.0–E955.4):												
All races, both sexes	7.9	. . .	0.3	10.5	9.3	8.5	8.2	9.2	12.0	17.7	17.3	7.3
Male	14.1	. . .	0.5	18.4	16.1	14.7	13.6	16.9	24.2	42.1	58.2	13.1
Female	2.0	. . .	*	2.2	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	*	1.9
White, both sexes	8.6	. . .	0.4	10.7	10.0	9.4	9.1	10.0	12.7	19.0	17.5	7.8
Male	15.3	. . .	0.6	18.8	16.8	15.9	15.0	18.2	25.6	45.2	59.9	13.9
Female	2.2	. . .	*	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	*	2.1
Black, both sexes	4.5	. . .	*	9.8	5.5	4.2	3.9	5.3	*	*	*	4.6
Male	8.5	. . .	*	17.0	11.2	8.5	*	12.1	*	*	*	8.9
Female	0.8	. . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.8
Homicide and legal intervention by firearms (E965.0–E965.4,E970):												
All races, both sexes	6.6	*	0.8	18.8	11.9	7.2	3.9	2.6	1.3	*	*	7.3
Male	11.4	*	1.1	32.8	19.9	12.0	6.9	3.9	1.6	*	*	12.3
Female	2.0	*	0.5	4.0	3.9	2.6	1.0	1.4	1.2	*	*	2.1
White, both sexes	3.7	*	0.5	8.8	7.0	4.7	2.8	2.2	0.8	*	*	4.1
Male	6.2	*	0.6	14.7	11.4	7.6	4.7	3.2	*	*	*	6.6
Female	1.4	*	*	2.5	2.4	1.7	0.9	1.3	*	*	*	1.4
Black, both sexes	26.4	*	2.3	74.1	44.2	26.6	13.3	6.7	6.9	*	*	27.4
Male	48.9	*	3.8	136.0	78.7	47.3	27.2	12.1	*	*	*	49.8
Female	6.2	*	*	12.2	12.9	8.5	*	*	*	*	*	6.3
Injury by firearms, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted (E985.0–E985.4):												
All races, both sexes	0.1	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
Male	0.2	*	*	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0
White, both sexes	0.1	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
Male	0.2	*	*	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
Black, both sexes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
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 for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see Technical notes for discussion of the difference.
[4]For method of computation, see Technical notes.

Table 17. Infant mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1980–94

[Rates per 1,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths are based on race of decedent, while live births are based on 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
Provisional												
1994	7.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1993	8.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1992	8.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1991	8.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Final												
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

Table 18. Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates, by age and for 10 selected causes of death: United States, 1991–94

[Provisional data for 1992–94 are estimated from a 10-percent sample of deaths. Rates per 100,000 live births. Figures may differ from those previously published. For information on standard errors of the estimates and further discussion, see Technical notes]

Age and cause of death (Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)	1994		1993		1992		1991
	Number (prov.)	Rate (prov.)	Number (prov.)	Rate (prov.)	Rate (prov.)	Rate (final)	Rate (final)
Total, under 1 year	31,400	791.7	33,300	828.8	848.7	851.9	894.4
Under 28 days	19,640	495.3	21,590	537.9	538.6	537.5	559.0
28 days–11 months	11,750	296.3	11,690	291.3	309.7	314.4	335.4
Certain gastrointestinal diseases .008–009,535,555–558	260	6.6	200	5.0	8.3	5.8	6.1
Pneumonia and influenza .480–487	450	11.3	460	11.4	17.6	14.8	14.8
Congenital anomalies .740–759	6,780	171.0	6,770	167.6	183.6	183.2	186.9
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight .765	3,870	97.6	4,110	101.8	92.8	99.3	100.7
Birth trauma .767	220	5.5	150	3.7	4.2	5.1	5.0
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia .768	550	13.9	700	17.3	17.6	15.1	14.6
Respiratory distress syndrome .769	1,570	39.6	2,230	55.2	58.3	50.8	62.5
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period .760–764,766,770–779	7,710	194.5	8,460	209.5	209.3	212.6	220.9
Sudden infant death syndrome .798.0	4,180	105.4	4,930	122.1	114.1	120.3	130.1
All other causes .Residual	5,790	146.0	5,250	130.0	137.4	144.9	152.9

Technical notes

Nature and sources of data

All data for 1993 and 1994 in this report are provisional. Data for all other years are final unless specified as provisional. Data in this report include only events occurring within the United States. Beginning with 1970 final birth and mortality statistics exclude data for births and deaths to nonresidents of the United States.

Provisional birth, death, and infant death figures for each State in tables 1 and 3 are from monthly estimates by State of residence. These estimates are derived by applying adjustment ratios to the actual counts of certificates for all events occurring in the State and received in registration offices during a 1-month period regardless of date of the event. The adjustment ratios for each data year represent the observed relationship between final State occurrence and residence figures for the three most recent years for which final data were available and are expressed as a single ratio for each State. As in previous years, provisional State marriage and divorce figures are based on the actual count of all events occurring in the State (State of occurrence) that were received in the registration offices during the 1-month period.

Figures for births, deaths, and infant deaths for California in tables 1 and 3 contain adjustments for varying lengths of State reporting periods. Figures for Texas for all events in tables 1–3 are also adjusted for varying lengths of State reporting periods. The figures for both States are adjusted by the ratio between the number of days in the data month and the number of days in the State reporting period. The adjusted figures for California in tables 1 and 3 and for Texas in tables 1–3 are included in the U.S. totals.

Provisional U.S. data for births, deaths, and infant deaths in this report are based on the State estimates by State of residence (described earlier) and, in effect, exclude events to nonresidents of the United States. Events to nonresidents of the United States are included in all marriage and divorce figures. Provisional totals for all events for the United States include estimates for State data shown as not available.

Delay in the receipt of certificates in a registration office may result in a low count for a given month followed by a high count for the month(s) in which the delayed records are received. Although this occasionally may result in large fluctuations in State counts for a given event, the effect on provisional monthly totals for the United States is usually small. Data include revisions received from the States and, therefore, may differ from those previously published.

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

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

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

covers the "true" number of events.

2. $R - 2\dfrac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$ 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

$$2\sqrt{\frac{R_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$$

Additional information on random variation in numbers of events, rates, and ratios may be found in the technical appendixes of *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1990, volumes I and II.

Natality

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

Marriages

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

Provisional marriage data are shown for the areas reporting marriage data monthly. Marriage figures for the entire United States are estimated from a summary of the monthly reports.

Divorces

Provisional divorce data, including reported annulments, are shown for the areas reporting divorce data monthly. Divorce figures for the entire United States for 1993 and 1994 are estimated from a summary of the monthly reports. Indiana and Louisiana do not report divorces on a provisional basis. California did not report provisional numbers of divorces for 1993 and 1994.

Mortality

Monthly estimates of deaths for the entire United States are based on monthly reports; they are not adjusted for observed differences from final monthly figures. All mortality data exclude fetal deaths.

Current Mortality Sample

Estimated deaths and death rates for 1993 and 1994 by age, race, sex, and cause and provisional life table figures were derived from the Current Mortality Sample (CMS). The CMS is a 10-percent systematic sample of death certificates received each month in the vital statistics offices in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the independent registration area of New York City. The sample for each of these areas consists of one-

tenth of the death certificates received in the office between a given date and the same date of the following month. All death certificates received during the 1-month period are sampled regardless of the month or year in which the death occurred. As a result the monthly sample is not strictly comparable to a sample on a month-of-occurrence basis. The proportions of death certificates received in the samples for each month of 1994, representing deaths occurring in the current month and those occurring in other months, are in table I.

Because of the way in which death certificates are processed in California, this State contributes a high proportion of the certificates for deaths not occurring in the sample month. For the sample exclusive of California, the percent of the sample deaths occurring in the current month constitutes 69 percent of the total as opposed to 63 percent of the entire sample. As for the year of occurrence, 96 percent of the 228,689 transcripts in the 1994 sample were for deaths occurring in 1994 and 4 percent for deaths occurring in 1993.

Correction for bias and adjustment to provisional counts—The sample data are corrected for cause-of-death bias and adjusted to provisional counts of deaths and infant deaths using rules and methodology described in the annual summary for 1978 (8). As a result the estimates in this report may differ from those published earlier. The CMS is selected at a specified time each month. Complete information concerning the underlying cause of death is sometimes not available in the State offices when the sample is drawn but is available later when copies of the final death certificates are processed. As a result estimates based on sample counts for certain causes are recurringly biased estimates of final counts.

Table I. Percent of death certificates received in the sample each month by month of occurrence: United States, 1994

Month	Deaths occurring in— Same month	Previous month	All other months
January	68.5	25.6	5.9
February	54.2	28.9	16.9
March	63.4	26.6	10.0
April	63.8	27.7	8.6
May	62.6	26.1	11.3
June	61.6	28.7	9.7
July	63.6	26.5	9.9
August	62.5	25.3	12.1
September	63.7	25.5	10.9
October	63.7	24.5	11.8
November	65.2	25.4	9.4
December	64.7	26.9	8.4

The data for 1994 were adjusted for bias based on the experience of three years—1990, 1991, and 1992 or on the most recent of the three years (1992). If for a given cause the sample count departed from one-tenth of the final count by more than would be expected on the basis of sampling variability alone, the sample deaths for this cause were corrected by using an adjusted weight. For all causes without an adjusted weight, a weight of 10 was used. The adjusted weights that were applied to the 1994 sample for ages 1 year and over and for ages under 1 year are in table II.

The 1993 cause-of-death data in this report were adjusted for bias using data for 1989, 1990, and 1991. Therefore, the adjusted weights for 1994 data are not the same as those used for 1993 (7).

Sampling variability—Because the estimates of deaths and death rates for 1993 and 1994 presented in this report (except total deaths and deaths under 1 year for the United States and geographic subdivisions) are based on a sample of the death certificates, they are subject to sampling variability. The estimated relative standard errors in this report are measures of the sampling errors of the estimated numbers of deaths (or of the estimated death rates) expressed as percents of the estimates. The chances are about two in three that the percent difference between an estimate and the result of a complete count is less than the percent shown. The chances are about 19 in 20 that the percent difference is less than twice the percent shown. Figures based on 100 or fewer estimated deaths have relative standard errors of 30 percent or more and are therefore considered unreliable. Rates based on 100 or fewer estimated deaths are replaced by an asterisk.

Two methods are used for estimating relative standard errors—one for the ratio estimates for the causes of death corrected for bias and the other for estimates for the remaining causes of death or for given age-race-sex groups.

The relative standard error of a ratio estimate for a given cause of death corrected for bias for ages 1 year and over or for under 1 year is computed as follows:

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

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

where X = the estimated number of resident deaths (or estimated death rate) from a given cause corrected for bias

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

D = the total number of death certificates in the sample for the specified year (228,689 for 1994)

Y = the final number of resident deaths from the given cause in the three years used for bias correction combined

M = the final number of all resident deaths in the three years used for bias correction combined (6,493,594 for 1990–92)

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

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

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

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

N = the provisional count of deaths for the specified year (2,286,000 for 1994)

For easy reference, the relative standard errors due to sampling for estimates for a given age-race-sex group or for a given cause of death not requiring a correction for bias are in table III.

Unless otherwise specified comparisons made in the text between death rates based on the CMS were statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance.

Table II. Causes of death corrected for bias and adjusted weights for "1 year and over" and for "Under 1 year:" United States, 1994

[For explanation of asterisk preceding cause-of-death codes, see Technical notes]

Cause of death[1] *(Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1975)*		*Adjusted weight*
1 year and over		
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010–012	11.29
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	*042–*044	10.38
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx	140–149	10.60
Malignant neoplasm of breast	174–175	9.80
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites	170–173,190–199	9.76
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	200–203	9.74
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature	210–239	9.06
Hypertension with or without renal disease	401,403	10.81
Hypertensive heart and renal disease	404	11.83
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease	411	10.67
Other myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	412,414	10.15
All other forms of heart disease	415–423,425–429	9.84
Atherosclerosis	440	10.30
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	441–448	10.26
Asthma	493	10.86
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause	584–586,588–589	9.51
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	13.31
Congenital anomalies	740–759	10.73
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	760–779	. . .
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome	767–769	7.23
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	760–766,770–779	7.23
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	780–799	6.18
All other diseases	Residual	10.09
All other accidents and adverse effects	E800–E807,E826–E949	10.34
Suicide	E950–E959	10.56
All other external causes	E980–E999	13.21
Under 1 year		
All other infectious and parasitic diseases excluding Human immunodeficiency virus infection	001–003,005,020–032,037, 039–041,046–054,056–066,071–088,098–139	14.81
Major cardiovascular diseases	390–448	. . .
Diseases of heart	390–398,402,404–429	. . .
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease	390–398	11.82
Hypertensive heart disease	402	11.82
Hypertensive heart and renal disease	404	11.82
Ischemic heart disease	410–414	. . .
Acute myocardial infarction	410	11.82
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease	411	11.82
Angina pectoris	413	11.82
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	412,414	11.82
Other diseases of endocardium	424	11.82
All other forms of heart disease	415–423,425–429	11.82
Hypertension with or without renal disease	401,403	11.82
Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438	. . .
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage	431–432	11.82
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries	434.0,434.9	11.82
Cerebral embolism	434.1	11.82
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases	430,433,435–438	11.82
Atherosclerosis	440	11.82
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	441–448	11.82
Sudden infant death syndrome	798.0	11.43
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions excluding Sudden infant death syndrome	780–797,798.1–799	4.63
All other diseases	Residual	11.41

[1]Causes of death eligible to have an adjusted weight were those that had 100 deaths or more based on final data and 10 sample deaths or more for each of the data years used for the ratio.

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

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

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.

Cause-of-death classification

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

Causes of death for 1979–94 were classified according to the Ninth Revision (9). For years before 1979, causes of death were classified according to the revision then in use. Changes in classification of causes of death due to these revisions may result in discontinuities in cause-of-death trends. Consequently, cause-of-death comparisons between revisions require consideration of the comparability ratios and, where available, estimates of their standard errors. Information about comparability ratios between the Eighth and Ninth revisions can be found in the *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (10).

For information about comparability ratios between the Seventh and Eighth revisions, see *Vital and Health Statistics*, series 2, number 66 (11).

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

Causes of death for data presented in this publication were coded by procedures outlined in issues of part 2a of the *NCHS Instruction Manual* (12).

Codes for HIV infection—Beginning with data for 1987, the National Center for Health Statistics introduced category numbers *042–*044 for classifying and coding Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. The asterisks before the

category numbers indicate that these codes are not part of the *Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases* (ICD–9). In table 13 estimated deaths and death rates for HIV infection are shown for 1993 and 1994 by age, race, and sex. These estimates are based on data from the CMS and therefore are subject to the sampling variability discussed earlier. Deaths classified to these categories also are included in All other infectious and parasitic diseases in the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death (table 12).

Cause-of-death ranking

Cause-of-death ranking is based on the number of deaths for 1994 classified according to the List of 72 Selected Causes of Death and the category Human immunodeficiency virus infection (*042–*044). HIV infection was added to the list of rankable causes effective with data year 1987. The groups of causes entitled Major cardiovascular diseases and Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions are not ranked. In addition category titles that begin with the words ''Other'' and ''All other'' are not ranked. 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).

Life tables

U.S. abridged life tables are constructed by reference to a standard life table (13). For explanation of the columns of the life table, see *Vital Statistics of the United States* (14).

Hispanic origin

For 1994 provisional mortality data for the Hispanic-origin population are based on deaths to residents of 49 States and the District of Columbia whose data were approximately 80 percent or more complete on a place-of-occurrence basis and considered sufficiently comparable to use for analysis. Data include all States except Oklahoma, which was excluded because its death certificates did not include an item to identify Hispanic or ethnic origin.

In 1990, 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 (15).

Quality of data on Hispanic origin— A recent study (16) compared the reliability of Hispanic origin reported on 43,520 death certificates with that reported on a total of 12 Current Population Surveys (CPS's) conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the years 1979–85. In this study agreement was 89.7 percent for any report of Hispanic origin. The ratio of Hispanic-origin deaths for CPS's divided by Hispanic-origin deaths for death certificates was 1.07 percent, indicating net underreporting of Hispanic origin on death certificates as compared with self reports on the surveys. The sample was too small to assess the reliability of specified Hispanic groups.

Infant mortality

Infant mortality rates in figure 5 and tables A, J, 17, and 18 are the most commonly used index for measuring the risk of dying during the first year of life. The rates 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. 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 affected infant and maternal mortality rates because live births comprise the denominator of both of these rates. Trend data by race for years before 1989 in this report have been retabulated to show rates based on births by race of mother. This retabulation provides more uniform data for analysis and facilitates continuity and ease of interpretation.

In contrast to infant mortality rates based on live births, infant death rates in tables G, 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, and 16 are based on the estimated population under 1 year of age. Infant death rates that appear in tabulations of age-specific death rates are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in a calendar year by the estimated mid-year population of persons under 1 year of age (based on 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 (17).

Seasonal adjustment

The method of seasonal adjustment used for birth and fertility rates is described in *The X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program* (18).

Rates

Rates are on an annual basis and, except for infant mortality rates, are per 1,000 or 100,000 estimated population residing in the United States.

Infant mortality rates are infant deaths for the specified period (monthly and annually) per 1,000 or 100,000 live births. Births used for computing monthly rates are adjusted for monthly variation in the number of births; births used to compute 12-month rates do not contain this adjustment. Births used for computing infant mortality rates are not corrected for observed differences between provisional and final monthly figures as described in the natality section. The 1994 infant mortality rate was calculated using the unadjusted number of live births (3,964,925).

Age-adjusted death rates are used to compare 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, in which the weights represent the fixed population proportions by age. See chapter 5 of an earlier report (19). The age-adjusted death rates presented in this report were computed by the direct method, that is, by applying age-specific death rates to the U.S. standard million population (20). See also chapter 10 of an earlier report (19). The age-adjusted rates were based on 10-year

age groups except those by specified causes. The age-adjusted rates by specified cause in tables 9, 10, 13, and 16 were based on age groups in the given table. It is important not to compare age-adjusted rates with crude rates.

Population bases for computing rates

The annual populations used for computing rates in this report (furnished by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) represent the population residing in the specified area. Populations for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990 were enumerated as of April 1; all other annual populations were estimated as of July 1. Monthly populations were estimated as of the first of the month except for the female population aged 15–44 years, which was estimated as of the 15th of the month.

The estimated populations used for 1993 and 1994 provisional data are based on the 1990 census enumeration and are comparable to those used for final data.

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Suggested citation

Singh GK, Mathews TJ, Clarke SC, et al. Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths: United States, 1994. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 43 no 13. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1995.

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

To receive this publication regularly, contact the National Center for Health Statistics by calling 301-436-8500
E-mail:nchsquery@nch10a.em.cdc.gov
Internet:http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww/nchshome.htm

DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 96–1120
5-1570 (10/95)

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