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Deaths: Final Data for 2005

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Abstract

Objectives—This report presents final 2005 data on U.S. deaths, death rates, life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality, and trends by selected characteristics such as age, sex, Hispanic origin, race, marital status, educational attainment, injury at work, state of residence, and cause of death.

Methods—This report presents descriptive tabulations of information reported on death certificates, which are completed by funeral directors, attending physicians, medical examiners, and coroners. The original records are filed in the state registration offices. Statistical information is compiled into a national database through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Causes of death are processed in accordance with the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10).

Results—In 2005, a total of 2,448,017 deaths were reported in the United States. The age-adjusted death rate was 798.8 deaths per 100,000 standard population, representing a decrease of 0.2 percent from the 2004 rate and a record low historical figure. Life expectancy at birth remained the same as that in 2004—77.8 years. Age-specific death rates decreased for the age group 65–74 years but increased for the age groups 15–24 years, 25–34 years, and 45–54 years. The 15 leading causes of death in 2005 remained the same as in 2004. Heart disease and cancer continued to be the leading and second leading causes of death, together accounting for almost one-half of all deaths. The infant mortality rate in 2005 was 6.87 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Conclusions—Generally, mortality patterns in 2005, such as the age-adjusted death rate declining to a record historical low, were consistent with long-term trends. Life expectancy in 2005 remained the same as that in 2004.

Keywords: deaths • mortality • cause of death • life expectancy • vital statistics • ICD–10

Highlights

Mortality experience in 2005

- In 2005, a total of 2,448,017 resident deaths were registered in the United States.
- The age-adjusted death rate, which takes the aging of the population into account, was 798.8 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population.
- Life expectancy at birth was 77.8 years.
- The 15 leading causes of death in 2005 were the following:
  - Diseases of heart (heart disease)
  - Malignant neoplasms (cancer)
  - Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)
  - Chronic lower respiratory diseases
  - Accidents (unintentional injuries)
  - Diabetes mellitus (diabetes)
  - Alzheimer's disease

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

Influenza and pneumonia
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (kidney disease)
Septicemia
Intentional self-harm (suicide)
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (hypertension)
Parkinson's disease
Assault (homicide)

- In 2005, the infant mortality rate was 6.87 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
- The 10 leading causes of infant death were the following:
  Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities (congenital malformations)
  Disorders relating to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (low birthweight)
  Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
  Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (maternal complications)
  Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (cord and placental complications)
  Accidents (unintentional injuries)
  Respiratory distress of newborn
  Bacterial sepsis of newborn
  Neonatal hemorrhage
  Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn

Trends

- The age-adjusted death rate in 2005 was a record low.
- Life expectancy was 77.8 years, the same as that in 2004. Life expectancies remained unchanged for the total population and for the white population, whereas life expectancy for the black population increased by 0.1 year. Life expectancy for white males, white females, and black males remained at 2004 levels, whereas life expectancy for black females increased by 0.2 year.
- Among the 15 leading causes of death, age-adjusted death rates decreased significantly from 2004 to 2005 for the top three leading causes—heart disease, cancer, and stroke—as long-term decreasing trends for these causes continued. Significant increases occurred for chronic lower respiratory diseases, unintentional injuries, Alzheimer's disease, influenza and pneumonia, hypertension, Parkinson's disease, and homicide.
- Differences in mortality between men and women continued to narrow as the age-adjusted death rate for men was 40.4 percent greater than that for women (down from 40.7 percent greater in 2004), whereas the difference between male and female life expectancy remained at 5.2 years more for females in 2005.
- Differences in mortality between the black and white populations persisted. The age-adjusted death rate was 1.3 times greater, the infant mortality rate was 2.4 times greater, and the maternal mortality rate was 3.3 times greater for the black population than for the white population. Life expectancy for the white population exceeded that for the black population by 5.1 years.
- The postneonatal mortality rate increased 3.1 percent between 2004 and 2005 and contributed to the observed, but not statistically significant, increase in the infant mortality rate.

Introduction

This report presents detailed 2005 data on deaths and death rates according to a number of social, demographic, and medical characteristics. These data provide information on mortality patterns among residents of the United States by such variables as age, sex, Hispanic origin, race, marital status, educational attainment, injury at work, state of residence, and cause of death. Information on these mortality patterns is important for understanding changes in the health and well-being of the U.S. population (1). Preliminary data for 2005 were presented in the *Health E-Stats* "Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2005" using a 99 percent (demographic file) sample of U.S. deaths weighted to independent control totals (2). Findings of the preliminary data for 2005 were also summarized in *QuickStats* in October 2007 (3,4). The findings in this report, based on the final mortality file, are generally consistent with those based on preliminary data; the final mortality file incorporates some modifications to the preliminary file as described in the "Technical Notes." Separate companion reports will present additional details on leading causes of death, injury-related deaths, and life expectancy in the United States (5–7).

Mortality data in this report can be used to monitor and evaluate the health status of the United States in terms of current mortality levels and long-term mortality trends, as well as identify segments of the U.S. population at greater risk of death from specific diseases and injuries. Differences in death rates among various demographic subpopulations, including racial and ethnic groups, may reflect subpopulation differences in factors such as socioeconomic status, access to medical care, and the prevalence of specific risk factors of a particular subpopulation.

Methods

Data in this report are based on information from all resident death certificates filed in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. More than 99 percent of deaths occurring in this country are believed to be registered (8). Tables showing data by state also provide information for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Marianas). Cause-of-death statistics presented in this report are classified in accordance with the ICD–10 (9). (A discussion of the cause-of-death classification is provided in the "Technical Notes.")

Mortality data on specific demographic and medical characteristics except educational attainment cover all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Educational attainment data are provided for 31 states. Details on reporting areas for educational attainment are provided in the "Technical Notes."

Measures of mortality in this report include the number of deaths; crude, age-specific, and age-adjusted death rates; infant, neonatal, postneonatal, and maternal mortality rates; life expectancy; and rate ratios. Changes in death rates from 2004 to 2005 and differences in death rates across demographic groups in 2005 are tested for statistical significance. Unless otherwise specified, reported differences are sta-

tistically significant. Additional information on these statistical methods, random variation and relative standard error, the computation of derived statistics and rates, population denominators, and the definition of terms is presented in the "Technical Notes."

The populations used to calculate death rates for 2000–2005 and the intercensal period 1991–1999 shown in this report were produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau and are consistent with the 2000 census. Reflecting the new guidelines issued in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the 2000 census included an option for persons to report more than one race as appropriate for themselves and household members (10); see "Technical Notes." The 1997 OMB guidelines also provided for the reporting of Asian persons separately from Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders (NHOPI). Under the prior OMB standards (issued in 1977), data for those who were Asian or Pacific Islander (API) were collected as a single group (11). Most death certificates currently collect only one race for the decedent in the same categories as specified in the 1977 OMB guidelines (that is, death certificate data do not report Asians separately from NHOPI). Death certificate data by race (the source of the numerators for death rates) are thus currently incompatible with the population data collected in the 2000 census and postcensal estimates (the denominators for the rates). To produce death rates by race for 2000–2005 and revised intercensal rates for the 1991–1999 period, the reported population data for multiple-race persons had to be "bridged" back to single-race categories. In addition, the 2000 census counts were modified to be consistent with the 1977 OMB race categories—that is, to report the data for Asian persons and NHOPI as a combined category, API, and to reflect age as of the census reference date (12). The procedures used to produce the bridged populations are described in separate publications (13,14). The bridged population data is anticipated to be used over the next few years for computing population-based rates by race. Beginning with deaths occurring in 2003, some states allowed for multiple-race reporting on the death certificate. Multiple-race data for these states are bridged back to single-race categories; see "Technical Notes." Once all states are collecting data on race according to the 1997 OMB guidelines, the use of the bridged race algorithm is expected to be discontinued.

Readers should keep in mind that the population data used to compile death rates by race shown in this report are based on special estimation procedures. They are not true counts. This is the case even for the 2000 populations. The estimation procedures used to develop these populations contain some error. Smaller population groups are affected much more than larger populations (13). Over the next several years, additional information will be incorporated in the estimation procedures, possibly resulting in further revisions of the population estimates; see "Technical Notes."

Data presented in this report and other mortality tabulations are available on the NCHS website at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm. Availability of mortality microdata is described in the "Technical Notes" of this report.

Results and Discussion

Deaths and death rates

In 2005, a total of 2,448,017 resident deaths were registered in the United States, which is 50,402 more than in 2004. The crude death rate for 2005, 825.9 deaths per 100,000 population, was 1.2 percent more than the 2004 rate (816.5 deaths per 100,000 population) (Tables 1 and A).

The age-adjusted death rate in 2005 was 798.8 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population, a record low value that was 0.2 percent lower than the 2004 rate of 800.8 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population (Tables 1 and A). Age-adjusted death rates are constructs that show what the level of mortality would be if no changes occurred in the age composition of the population from year to year. (For a discussion of age-adjusted death rates, see "Technical Notes.") Thus, the age-adjusted death rates are better indicators than

Table A. Percentage change in death rates and age-adjusted death rates between 2004 and 2005, by age, race, and sex: United States

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[Based on death rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population and age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes"]

Age	All races[1]			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Percent change								
All ages									
Crude	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.5
Age adjusted	–0.2	–0.5	–0.2	–0.1	–0.4	–0.1	–1.1	–1.3	–1.1
Under 1 year[2]	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.3	2.1	1.6	2.6
1–4 years	–1.7	3.1	–8.1	0.0	5.1	–6.1	–6.7	–3.9	–10.3
5–14 years	–3.0	–3.1	–2.8	–3.2	–4.5	–1.5	–1.3	3.8	–8.1
15–24 years	1.6	2.7	–2.1	0.9	1.9	–2.1	2.7	4.7	–4.7
25–34 years	2.3	2.8	0.9	2.8	3.0	2.1	–0.1	0.8	–2.2
35–44 years	–0.1	–0.2	0.1	0.2	–0.3	0.7	–1.2	–0.4	–2.3
45–54 years	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.0	–0.1	–0.7	0.8
55–64 years	–0.4	0.2	–1.3	–0.3	0.2	–1.2	–1.1	–0.3	–2.2
65–74 years	–1.3	–1.2	–1.4	–1.2	–1.2	–1.3	–1.8	–1.9	–1.9
75–84 years	–0.3	–0.7	0.0	–0.2	–0.7	0.1	–0.6	–0.6	–0.7
85 years and over	–0.2	–0.9	0.1	0.1	–0.6	0.4	–1.9	–4.4	–0.8

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

[2]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births).

unadjusted (crude) death rates for examining changes in the risk of death over a period of time when the age distribution of the population is changing. Also, age-adjusted death rates are better indicators of relative risk when comparing mortality across geographic areas or between sex or race subgroups of the population that have different age compositions; see "Technical Notes." Since 1980, the age-adjusted death rate has decreased every year except in 1983, 1985, 1988, 1993, and 1999. These were years in which influenza outbreaks contributed to increased mortality in the United States (15–18). Between 1980 and 2005, the age-adjusted death rate declined 23.1 percent (Figure 1 and Table 1).

Race—In 2005, age-adjusted death rates for the major race groups (Table 1) were the following:

- White population, 785.3 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population
- Black population, 1,016.5
- American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) population, 663.4
- Asian or Pacific Islander (API) population, 440.2

Rates for the AIAN and API populations should be interpreted with caution because of reporting problems with respect to correct identification of race on both the death certificate and in population censuses and surveys. The net effect of the reporting problems for the AIAN rate is approximately 30 percent understated and for the API rate is approximately 7 percent understated (19).

In 2005, the age-adjusted death rate for the black population was 1.3 times that for the white population (Table B); that is, the average risk of death for the black population was about 30 percent higher than that for the white population. The ratio shown to one decimal place has remained constant since 1997 (Table 1). Between 1960 and 1982, rates for the black and white populations declined by similar percentages (22.6 percent for the black population and 26.5 percent for the white population). From 1982 to 1988, rates diverged (20), increasing 5.2 percent for the black population and decreasing 1.7 percent for the white population. The disparity in age-adjusted death rates between the black and white populations reached its widest point in 1989. Since then, rates for the black and white populations have tended toward convergence. Death rates declined by 10.6 percent for the black population and by 7.0 percent for the white population between 1989 and 1997, and they have declined by 10.8 percent for the black population and by 8.2 percent for the white population since 1997.

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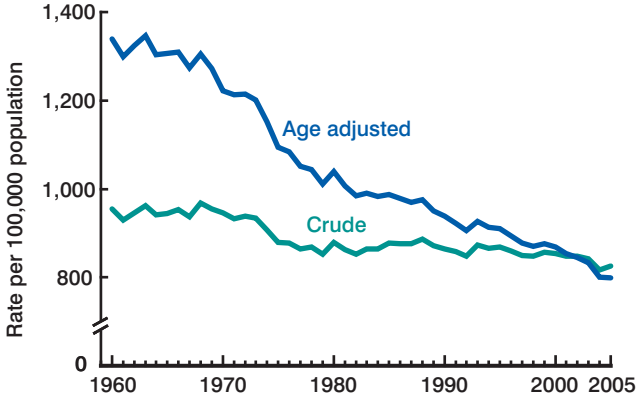

NOTE: Crude death rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes."
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

Figure 1. Crude and age-adjusted death rates: United States, 1960–2005

Between 2004 and 2005, decreases in age-adjusted death rates were observed for white males and for both black males and females. In order of relative magnitude of decrease, the reductions from 2004 were 1.3 percent for black males, 1.1 percent for black females, and 0.4 percent for white males (Tables A and 1).

Age-adjusted death rates have generally declined between 1980 and 2005 for white males and females. However, increases were observed for both white males and white females in 1983, 1985, 1988, and 1993. In addition, the age-adjusted death rate for white females increased in 1995 and 1999. For black males, age-adjusted death rates tended to decrease except for a period of increase between 1983 and 1988; rates for black females decreased between 1980 and 2005, although with considerable variability in direction of change from year to year (Table 1).

Hispanic origin—Problems of race and Hispanic-origin classification affect Hispanic death rates and the comparison of rates for the Hispanic and the non-Hispanic population; see "Technical Notes." Mortality for Hispanics is somewhat understated because of net underreporting of Hispanic origin on the death certificate. Hispanic origin on the death certificate is underreported by an estimated 5 percent (19); see "Technical Notes." The age-adjusted death rate for the Hispanic population in 2005 did not change significantly from the rate in 2004 (Tables C and 2). The age-adjusted death rate for the total non-Hispanic population decreased by 0.2 percent relative to the rate in 2004. The rate for the non-Hispanic white population also decreased, but not significantly. The age-adjusted death rate for the non-Hispanic black population declined 1.0 percent from the rate in the previous year.

Among Hispanic males, the age-adjusted death rate increased by 1.4 percent between 2004 and 2005. The age-adjusted death rate declined 0.4 percent for non-Hispanic white males and 1.3 percent for non-Hispanic black males. Rates for Hispanic females were not significantly different. The rate for non-Hispanic black females declined 1.0 percent, whereas the non-Hispanic white female age-adjusted death rate remained statistically unchanged (Tables C and 2).

In 2005, the age-adjusted death rate (Table 2) was 27.3 percent lower for the Hispanic population than the rate for the non-Hispanic population. Similarly, the age-adjusted death rate for the Hispanic population was 25.8 percent lower than the rate for the non-Hispanic white population and considerably lower (42.9 percent) than the rate for the non-Hispanic black population. The large differences in mortality between the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations are partly a function of the Hispanic population's lower age-specific death rates, particularly at older ages (Table 4). Part of the difference is also attributable to underreporting of Hispanic origin on the death certificate. In addition, there are various hypotheses that have been proposed to explain Hispanic's favorable mortality outcomes. The most prevalent hypotheses include the healthy migrant effect, which argues that Hispanic immigrants are selected for their good health and robustness; and, the "salmon bias" effect, which posits that U.S. residents of Hispanic origin may return to their country of origin to die or when ill (21,22).

Within the Hispanic population, the age-adjusted death rate for males was 1.5 times the rate for females (Table 2). The corresponding male-female ratios were 1.4 for the non-Hispanic white population and 1.5 for the non-Hispanic black population.

Table B. Percentage of total deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 2005, percentage change in age-adjusted death rates from 2004 to 2005, and ratio of age-adjusted death rates by race and sex in 2005, for the 15 leading causes of death for the total population: United States

Click here for spreadsheet version

[Death rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population: age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Rank[1]	Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Number	Percent of total deaths	2005 crude death rate	Age-adjusted death rate				
					2005	Percent change 2004 to 2005	Ratio: Male to female	Ratio: Black to white	Ratio: Hispanic[2] to non-Hispanic white
. . .	All causes	2,448,017	100.0	825.9	798.8	–0.2	1.4	1.3	0.7
1	Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	652,091	26.6	220.0	211.1	–2.7	1.5	1.3	0.7
2	Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	559,312	22.8	188.7	183.8	–1.1	1.4	1.2	0.7
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	143,579	5.9	48.4	46.6	–6.8	1.0	1.5	0.8
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	130,933	5.3	44.2	43.2	5.1	1.3	0.7	0.4
5	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	117,809	4.8	39.7	39.1	3.7	2.2	1.0	0.8
6	Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	75,119	3.1	25.3	24.6	0.4	1.3	2.1	1.6
7	Alzheimer's disease (G30)	71,599	2.9	24.2	22.9	5.0	0.7	0.8	0.6
8	Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	63,001	2.6	21.3	20.3	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.8
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	43,901	1.8	14.8	14.3	0.7	1.4	2.3	0.9
10	Septicemia (A40–A41)	34,136	1.4	11.5	11.2	0.0	1.2	2.2	0.8
11	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03, X60–X84, Y87.0)	32,637	1.3	11.0	10.9	0.0	4.1	0.4	0.4
12	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70, K73–K74)	27,530	1.1	9.3	9.0	0.0	2.1	0.8	1.6
13	Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	24,902	1.0	8.4	8.0	3.9	1.0	2.6	1.0
14	Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	19,544	0.8	6.6	6.4	4.9	2.2	0.4	0.6
15	Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1)	18,124	0.7	6.1	6.1	3.4	3.8	5.7	2.8
. . .	All other causes (residual)	433,800	17.7	146.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Rank based on number of deaths. See "Technical Notes."

[2]Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys.

Table C. Percentage change in death rates and age-adjusted death rates between 2004 and 2005, by age, Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States

Click here for spreadsheet version

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race. Data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Age	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Percent change														
All ages															
Crude	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.7	4.1	3.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.6
Age-adjusted	–0.2	–0.5	–0.2	0.7	1.4	–0.1	–0.2	–0.5	–0.2	–0.1	–0.4	0.0	–1.0	–1.3	–1.0
Under 1 year[3]	1.1	1.1	1.0	4.6	5.3	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	–0.3	0.1	–0.8	2.1	1.7	2.5
1–4 years	–1.7	3.1	–8.1	5.9	9.9	0.8	–3.6	1.2	–10.0	–2.2	3.1	–9.0	–6.6	–3.8	–9.9
5–14 years	–3.0	–3.1	–2.8	–4.9	–8.4	0.0	–1.7	–1.0	–2.0	–1.9	–2.8	–0.8	–1.6	3.3	–8.3
15–24 years	1.6	2.7	–2.1	6.1	4.4	15.1	0.7	2.4	–4.2	–0.5	1.0	–4.7	2.7	4.9	–4.9
25–34 years	2.3	2.8	0.9	4.7	5.8	0.5	2.1	2.5	1.2	2.6	2.4	3.0	–0.3	0.7	–2.6
35–44 years	–0.1	–0.2	0.1	0.1	–1.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	–1.1	–0.4	–2.1
45–54 years	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.4	–0.1	3.9	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.0	0.1	–0.5	0.9
55–64 years	–0.4	0.2	–1.3	–1.1	0.2	–3.4	–0.2	0.3	–1.1	–0.2	0.3	–1.0	–0.9	-0.2	–2.0
65–74 years	–1.3	–1.2	–1.4	0.9	1.8	–0.4	–1.3	–1.3	–1.4	–1.2	–1.3	–1.3	–1.7	–1.7	–1.8
75–84 years	–0.3	–0.7	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	–0.2	–0.7	0.0	–0.1	–0.6	0.2	–0.5	–0.5	–0.6
85 years and over	–0.2	–0.9	0.1	–0.5	2.1	–2.0	0.0	–0.9	0.3	0.2	–0.6	0.5	–1.9	–4.6	–0.7

[1]Figures for origin not stated are included in "All origins" but not distributed among specified origins.

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births).

The age-adjusted death rates in 2005 for selected Hispanic subgroups (Table 5), in order of relative magnitude, were the following:

- Puerto Rican population, 822.5 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population
- Mexican population, 582.2
- Cuban population, 531.3
- Central and South American, 416.3

The difference between the age-adjusted rate of the Puerto Rican and other Hispanic subgroup populations (listed above) and the difference between the Mexican and Central and South American populations are statistically significant. The difference between the age-adjusted rates of the Cuban population and the Mexican or the Central and South American populations are not statistically significant; however, this is a function of the large statistical variation in age-specific death rates for some of the Hispanic subgroups, reflecting their relatively small population sizes.

Death rates by age and sex

The only statistically significant drop in age-specific death rates between 2004 and 2005 occurred among those aged 65–74 years (1.3 percent) (Table A and Figure 2). Between 2004 and 2005, an increase in age-specific death rates was observed for the age groups 15–24 years, 25–34 years, and 45–54 years.

The death rates for males declined between 2004 and 2005 for age groups 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. There were increases in age-specific death rates among males in age groups 15–24 years and 25–34 years in 2005. The largest statistically significant decrease for males occurred among those aged 65–74 years (1.2 percent), and the largest statistically significant increase for males occurred among those aged 25–34 years (2.8 percent). For females, death rates declined for the age groups 1–4 years, 55–64 years, and 65–74 years. The largest drop in the age-specific rates for females occurred among those aged 1–4 years (8.1 percent), and the only statistically significant increase for females occurred for those aged 45–54 years (1.8 percent).

Race—Age-specific death rates declined for white males for the following age groups in 2005: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. The largest decrease was for those aged 65–74 years (1.2 percent). Rates for white males increased for age groups 25–34 years (3.0 percent) and 45–54 years (1.1 percent). Rates for the black male population in 2005 decreased for age groups 65–74 years and 85 years and over. The largest statistically significant decrease for black males was noted for those in the 85 years and over age group (4.4 percent). The only statistically significant increase for black males was for those aged 15–24 years (4.7 percent). For white females, the death rate decreased in 2005 for age groups 55–64 years and 65–74 years. The largest decrease for white females was observed for those aged 65–74 years (1.3 percent), whereas the only statistically significant increase was for those aged 45–54 years (2.0 percent). Age-specific rates for black females decreased for age groups 55–64 years and 65–74 years. The largest decrease for black females was observed for those aged 55–64 years (2.2 percent), but there were no significant increases in age-specific death rates between 2004 and 2005.

Hispanic origin—For the Hispanic-origin population, between 2004 and 2005 (Table C), the age-specific death rate increased for three age groups: under 1 year (4.6 percent), 15–24 years (6.1 percent), and 25–34 years (4.7 percent). There were no significant decreases in

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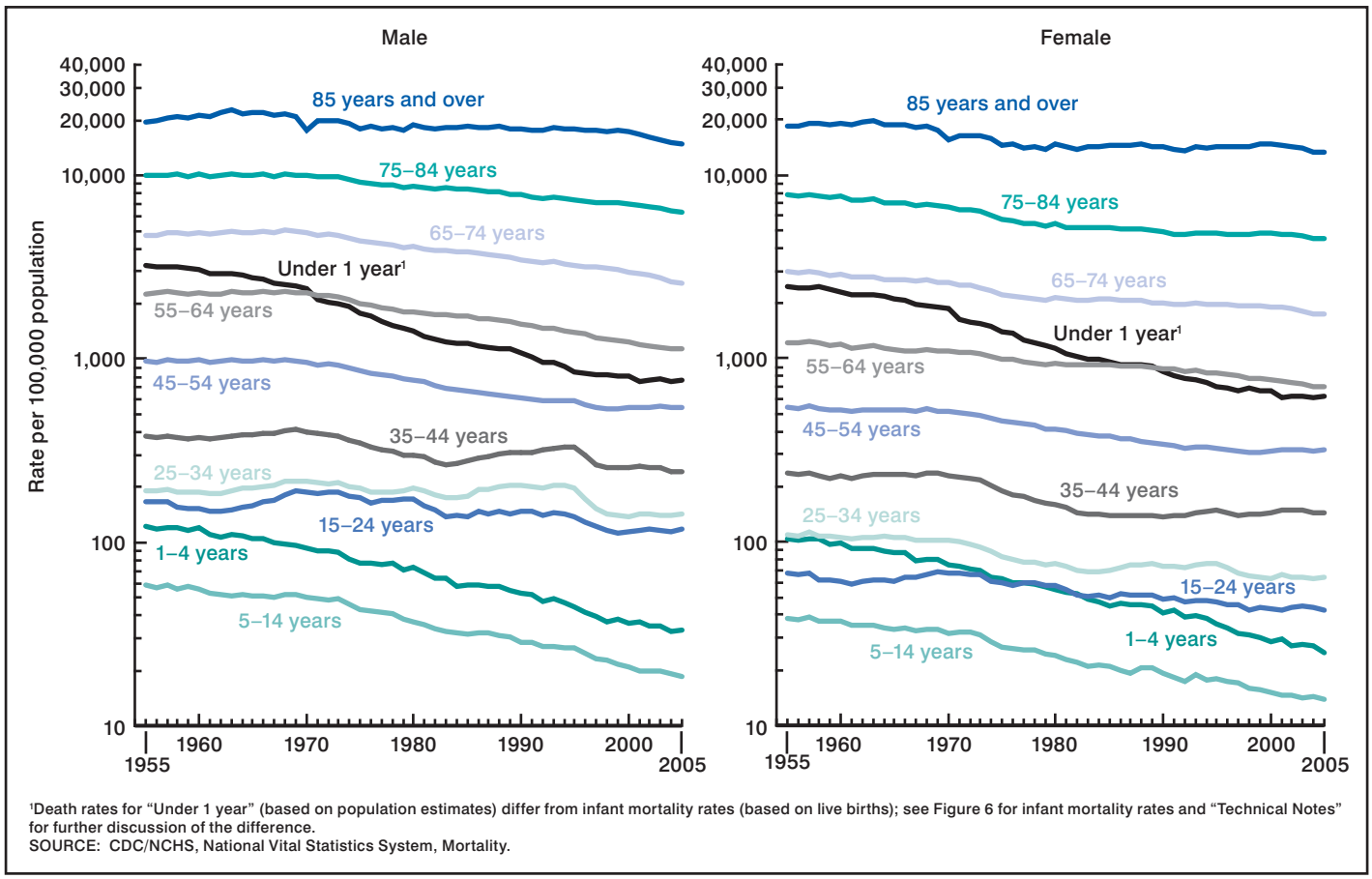

[1]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see Figure 6 for infant mortality rates and "Technical Notes" for further discussion of the difference.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

Figure 2. Death rates by age and sex: United States, 1955–2005

age-specific death rates for Hispanics between 2004 and 2005. Rates for Hispanic males increased for the same three age groups: under 1 year (5.3 percent), 15–24 years (4.4 percent), and 25–34 years (5.8 percent). For Hispanic females, the only significant change in age-specific rates from 2004 to 2005 was for the age group 15–24 years, with an increase of 15.1 percent.

Expectation of life at birth and at specified ages

Life expectancy at birth represents the average number of years that a group of infants would live if the infants were to experience throughout life the age-specific death rates present in the year of birth. The life table methodology used to calculate the life expectancies shown in this report was revised beginning with the 1997 data year; see "Technical Notes." The revised methodology provides values similar to the method used before 1997 but is more comparable with decennial life table methods, provides more accurate estimates, and provides more age detail. In 2005, life expectancy at birth for the U.S. population was 77.8 years, the same as in 2004 (Tables 6–8). The trend in U.S. life expectancy since 1900 is one of gradual improvement.

In 2005, life expectancy was 80.4 years for females and 75.2 years for males. Both expectancies are the same as those in 2004. From 1900 to the late 1970s, the sex gap in life expectancy widened from 2.0 years to 7.8 years (Figure 3; data prior to 1975 are not shown). Since its peak in the 1970s, the sex gap has been narrowing (Figure 3). The difference in life expectancy between the sexes was 5.2 years in 2005.

Between 2004 and 2005, life expectancy increased 0.1 year for the black population to a record high of 73.2 years. Life expectancy for the white population remained the same as that in 2004—78.3 years. The difference in life expectancy between the white and black populations in 2005 was 5.1 years, which was a 0.1-year decrease from the 2004 gap between the two races and was the smallest gap ever recorded. The white-black gap has been narrowing gradually from a peak of 7.1 years in 1989 to the current record low (Figure 3). This resumed a long-term decline in the white-black difference in life expectancy that was interrupted in the period from 1982 to 1989, when the gap widened.

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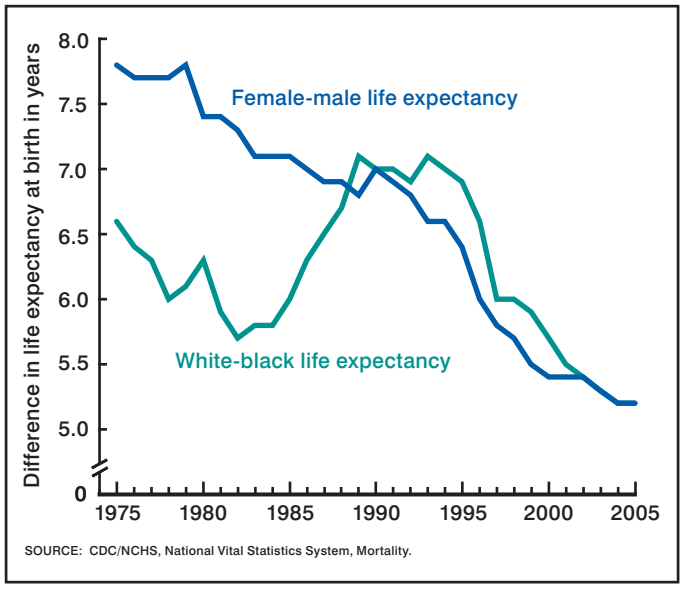

Figure 3. Difference in life expectancy between males and females and between the black and white populations: United States, 1975–2005

Among the four major race-sex groups (Tables 7, 8, and Figure 4), white females continued to have the highest life expectancy at birth (80.8 years), followed by black females (76.5 years), white males (75.7 years), and black males (69.5 years). Life expectancies remained unchanged from 2004 for white males, white females, and black males. Between 2004 and 2005, the only gain in life expectancy among the four race-sex groups was for black females (0.2 year). Life expectancy for black males declined every year from 1984 to 1989 and then resumed the long-term trend of increase from 1990 to 1992 and from 1994 to 2004 (Table 8). For white females, life expectancy increased most years from 1970 to 1998. In 1999, life expectancy for white females fell below 1998's record high level, but in 2000, life expectancy for this population began to rise once more. Life expectancy for black females increased between 1988 and 1992, 1993 and 1994, and 1995 and 1998. In 1999, life expectancy for black females declined as it did for white females, only to begin to climb again in 2000.

Life tables shown in this report may be used to compare life expectancies at selected ages from birth to 100 years. For example, a person who has reached 65 years of age will live to an older age, on average, than a person who has reached 50 years. On the basis of mortality experienced in 2005, a person aged 50 years could expect to live an average of 30.9 more years for a total of 80.9 years. A person aged 65 years could expect to live an average of 18.7 more years for a total of 83.7 years, and a person aged 85 years could expect to live an average of 6.8 more years for a total of 91.8 years (Tables 6 and 7).

Leading causes of death

The 15 leading causes of death in 2005 accounted for 82.3 percent of all deaths in the United States (Table B). Causes of death are ranked according to the number of deaths. For ranking procedures, see "Technical Notes." In rank order, the 15 leading causes in 2005 were 1) Diseases of heart (heart disease), 2) Malignant neoplasms (cancer), 3) Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), 4) Chronic lower

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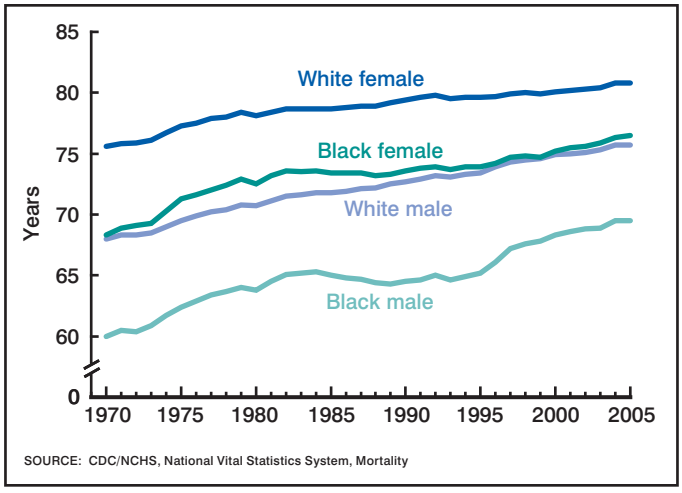

Figure 4. Life expectancy by race and sex: United States, 1970–2005

respiratory diseases, 5) Accidents (unintentional injuries), 6) Diabetes mellitus (diabetes), 7) Alzheimer's disease, 8) Influenza and pneumonia, 9) Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (kidney disease), 10) Septicemia, 11) Intentional self-harm (suicide), 12) Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, 13) Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (hypertension), 14) Parkinson's disease, and 15) Assault (homicide). The 15 leading causes of death in 2005 retained the same ranking as in 2004.

The age pattern of mortality can vary greatly by cause of death, and as a result, changes in crude death rates over time can be significantly influenced by the changing composition of the population. In contrast, age-adjusted death rates eliminate the influence of such shifts in the population age structure. Therefore, age-adjusted death rates are better indicators than crude rates for showing changes in mortality over time and among causes of death. Consequently, age-adjusted death rates are used to depict trends for leading causes of death (Figure 5).

Between 2004 and 2005, the number of deaths increased by 2.1 percent (50,402 more deaths). However, the age-adjusted death rate for all causes in the United States continued to decline, decreasing 0.2 percent from 2004 to 2005. This reduction in the risk of dying has been driven mostly by net decreases in the leading causes of death including heart disease, cancer, and stroke.

Among the 15 leading causes of death, the age-adjusted death rate declined significantly for 3 of the 15 leading causes of death (Table B). Long-term decreasing trends for heart disease, cancer, and stroke (the three leading causes of death) continued in 2005, with decreases relative to 2004 of 2.7 percent (heart disease), 1.1 percent (cancer), and 6.8 percent (stroke). Except for a relatively small increase in 1993, mortality from heart disease, the leading cause of death, has steadily declined since 1980 (Figure 5). The age-adjusted death rate for cancer, the second leading cause of death, has shown a gradual but consistent downward trend since 1993 (Figure 5). The rate for stroke, the third leading cause of death, declined 6.8 percent between 2004 and 2005. At least part of this decline (perhaps as much as one-third) is due to changes in coding rules. The change in coding rules was implemented to eliminate conflicting instructions on selecting an underlying cause. The result of the change is that it shifts some records from stroke deaths to Multi-infarct deaths; see "Technical Notes" for more detail. Stroke has generally declined since 1958, with one exception: an increase of 2.6 percent between the years 1992 and 1995 (Figure 5).

The age-adjusted death rates for the following seven leading causes of death increased significantly between 2004 and 2005: chronic lower respiratory diseases (5.1 percent), unintentional injuries (3.7 percent), Alzheimer's disease (5.0 percent), influenza and pneumonia (2.5

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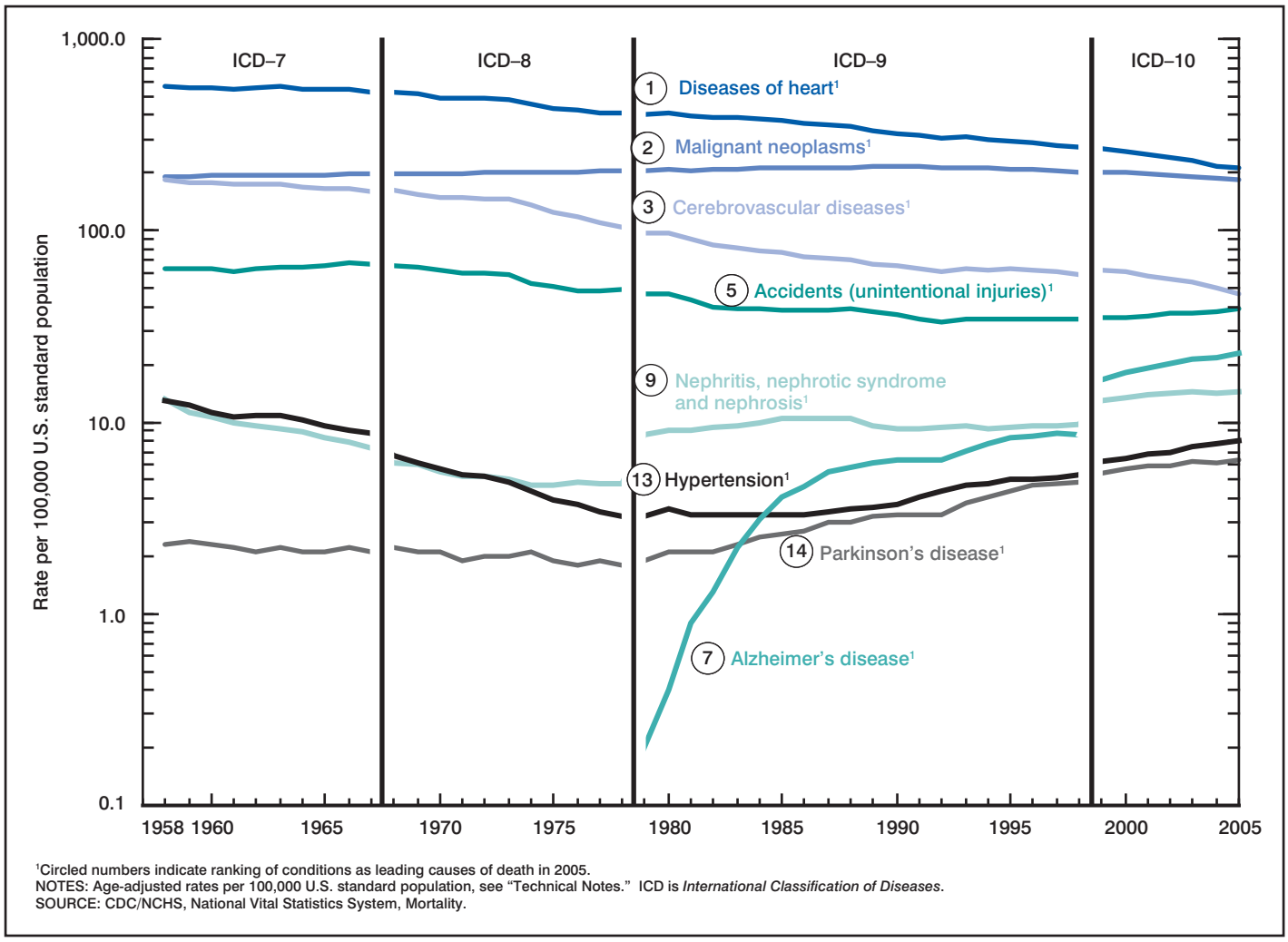

[1]Circled numbers indicate ranking of conditions as leading causes of death in 2005.
NOTES: Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population, see "Technical Notes." ICD is *International Classification of Diseases*.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

Figure 5. Age-adjusted death rates for selected leading causes of death: United States, 1958–2005

percent), hypertension (3.9 percent), Parkinson's disease (4.9 percent), and homicide (3.4 percent). The death rate for unintentional injuries generally declined by about one-half from a 40-year high in 1966 (67.6 deaths per 100,000 standard population) to a low of 33.2 in 1992. From then on, the rate has tended to increase gradually to current levels (Figure 5). Similarly, the age-adjusted death rate for hypertension declined sharply in 1978 to a low of 3.2 deaths per 100,000 standard population. After a period of little variation during the 1980s, the rate started a gradual but constant rise to current levels.

In contrast to the pattern for unintentional injuries and hypertension, the mortality trend for Alzheimer's disease is one of rapid increase (Figure 5). From 1979 to 1998, the rate for Alzheimer's disease increased dramatically because of improvements in diagnosis, awareness of the condition within the medical community, and other unidentified factors (23). The transition from ICD–9 to ICD–10 brought substantial changes to the coding and selection rules for this condition, which created a major disruption in the time series trend for Alzheimer's disease between 1998 and 1999 (Figure 5). The large increase between 1998 and 1999 is at least partly due to the ICD transition (24). Evaluating the observed change poses a problem because the comparability ratio (representing the net effect of the new revision on cause-of-death statistics) for Alzheimer's disease may be understated (24–27). The age-adjusted death rate for Parkinson's disease increased by 4.9 percent from 2004 to 2005 and has generally been increasing for almost three decades (28).

Although mortality from human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease has not been on the list of 15 leading causes of death since 1997 (29), it is still considered a major public health problem. In 2005, a total of 12,543 persons died from HIV disease (Table 10). The age-adjusted death rate (4.2 deaths per 100,000 standard population; Table 16) declined for the 10th consecutive year, decreasing 6.7 percent between 2004 and 2005, the largest decrease since 1999. The age-adjusted death rate for this cause reached its highest point of 16.3 deaths per 100,000 standard population in 1995 and declined by an average of 12.7 percent every year since then (30), and the rate of decline in mortality for this cause of death has slowed from an average of 33.0 percent per year (1995–1998) to an average of 3.3 percent per year (1998–2005).

Changes in mortality levels by age and cause of death have an important effect on changes in life expectancy. Life expectancy at birth for all races, males, and females did not change between 2004 and 2005, remaining at 77.8 years (all races), 75.2 years (males), and 80.4 years (females) (Table 8). Despite reductions in heart disease, cancer, and stroke, life expectancy did not change for the population as a whole or for males and females because of offsetting increases in mortality from chronic lower respiratory diseases, unintentional injuries, Alzheimer's disease, influenza and pneumonia, and homicide (data not shown). (For discussion of contributions to the change in life expectancy, see "Technical Notes.")

The relative risk of death in one population group compared with another can be expressed as a ratio. Ratios based on age-adjusted death rates show that males have higher rates than females for 12 of the 15 leading causes of death (Table B), with rates for males being at least two times those for females for 5 leading causes. The largest ratio (4.1) was for suicide. Other large ratios were evident for homicide (3.8), Parkinson's disease (2.2), unintentional injuries (2.2), chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (2.1), heart disease (1.5), and cancer (1.4).

The difference in life expectancy between males and females did not change between 2004 and 2005, remaining at 5.2 years higher for females. The lack of change in the difference between male and female life expectancies was an outcome of offsetting improvements in mortality from specific causes of death for both sexes. For example, males experienced greater improvements than females in mortality from heart disease, influenza and pneumonia, chronic lower respiratory diseases, and HIV disease, whereas females experienced greater improvements in mortality from cancer, diabetes, unintentional injuries, and homicide (data not shown).

The age-adjusted death rates for the black population were at least 1.3 times those for the white population for 7 of the 15 leading causes of death (Table B). The largest ratio was for homicide (5.7). Other causes for which the ratio was high included hypertension (2.6), kidney disease (2.3), septicemia (2.2), diabetes (2.1), stroke (1.5), and heart disease (1.3). For five of the leading causes, age-adjusted death rates were lower for the black population than those for the white population. The smallest black-to-white ratios were for suicide and Parkinson's disease (0.4 each); that is, the risk of dying from suicide or Parkinson's disease for the white population is more than double the risk for the black population. Other conditions with a low black-to-white ratio were chronic lower respiratory diseases (0.7), Alzheimer's disease (0.8), and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (0.8).

The difference in life expectancy between the black and white populations narrowed from 5.2 years greater life expectancy for the white population in 2004 to 5.1 years in 2005. The narrowing in the black-white life expectancy gap was primarily due to greater improvements in mortality for the black population than for the white population. In particular, the black population gained ground on the white population because of improvements in death rates for heart disease, cancer, diabetes, HIV disease, and influenza and pneumonia (data not shown).

Age-adjusted death rates were lower for the Hispanic population for 11 of the 15 leading causes of death relative to the non-Hispanic white population (Table B). The smallest ratio was for chronic lower respiratory diseases and suicide (0.4 each). Other causes for which the ratio was considerably smaller included heart disease and cancer (0.7 each), Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease (0.6 each), and stroke, unintentional injuries, influenza and pneumonia, and septicemia (0.8 each). Age-adjusted death rates for the Hispanic population were greater than those for the non-Hispanic white population for 3 of the 15 leading causes of death. The largest ratio was for homicide (2.8), followed by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (1.6) and diabetes (1.6).

Leading causes of death for the total population and for specific subpopulations are examined in more detail in a separate *National Vital Statistics Report* on leading causes by age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex (6).

Cataclysmic storms

Mortality due to cataclysmic storms increased substantially between 2004 and 2005. In 2005, 874 deaths were reported compared with 63 deaths in 2004. In 2005, the age-adjusted death rate was 0.3 deaths per 100,000 standard population (data not shown). This increase largely reflects those deaths directly attributed to Hurricane Katrina in August 2005, as well as Hurricane Rita in

September and a tornado in Indiana in November. (For more information about deaths due to cataclysmic storms see "Technical Notes.")

Injury mortality by mechanism and intent

In 2005, a total of 173,753 deaths were classified as injury related (Table 18). Injury data are presented using the external cause of injury mortality matrix for ICD–10. The matrix was jointly conceived by the International Collaborative Effort on Injury Statistics and the Injury Control and Emergency Health Services section of the American Public Health Association (31,32). The two essential dimensions of the ICD codes for injuries form the basis for this framework: the mechanism of the injury and the manner or intent of the injury. The mechanism involves the circumstances of the injury (e.g., fall, motor vehicle accident, poisoning). The manner or intent of the injury involves whether the injury was inflicted purposefully or not (in some cases, intent cannot be determined) and, when intentional, whether the injury was self-inflicted (suicide) or inflicted upon another person (assault). In the list of 113 selected causes of death, the focus is on manner or intent, with subcategories showing selected mechanisms. The matrix has two distinct advantages for the analysis of injury mortality data. First, it contains a comprehensive list of mechanisms, and second, data can be displayed by mechanism with subcategories of intent (as in Table 18) or vice versa. Four major mechanisms of injury in 2005—motor-vehicle traffic, poisoning, firearm, and fall—accounted for 73.4 percent of all injury deaths.

Motor vehicle traffic—In 2005, motor vehicle traffic-related injuries resulted in 43,667 deaths, accounting for 25.1 percent of all injury deaths (Table 18). The slight decrease in the age-adjusted death rate for motor vehicle traffic-related injuries from 2004 (33) to 2005 (14.7 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 14.6) was not statistically significant.

Poisoning—In 2005, 32,691 deaths occurred as the result of poisonings, accounting for 18.8 percent of all injury deaths (Table 18). The majority of poisoning deaths were either unintentional (72.2 percent) or suicides (17.6 percent). However, a substantial proportion (9.9 percent) of poisonings was of undetermined intent. From 2004 to 2005, the age-adjusted death rate for poisoning increased by 6.8 percent from 10.3 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 11.0. Unintentional poisoning death rates in the United States have increased each year from 1999 to 2005 (data prior to 2005 are not shown).

Firearm—In 2005, 30,694 persons died from firearm injuries in the United States (Tables 18–20), accounting for 17.7 percent of all injury deaths in 2005. Firearm suicide and homicide, the two major component causes, accounted for 55.4 percent (suicide) and 40.2 percent (homicide) of all firearm injury deaths in 2005. From 2004 to 2005, the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries increased by 2.0 percent from 10.0 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 10.2 (Tables 18–20). In 2005, males had a firearm-related age-adjusted death rate that was 6.8 times the rate for females, and the black population had a rate that was 2.2 times the rate for the white population. The non-Hispanic white population had a rate that was 1.2 times the rate for the Hispanic population, and the non-Hispanic black population had a rate that was 2.6 times the rate for the Hispanic population (Tables 19 and 20).

Falls—In 2005, 20,426 persons died as the result of falls, accounting for 11.8 percent of all injury deaths (Table 18). The overwhelming majority (96.2 percent) of fall-related deaths were unintentional. From 2004 (33) to 2005, the age-adjusted death rate for falls increased by 1.5 percent from 6.5 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 6.6; however, this was not a statistically significant difference.

More detailed information on injury deaths, including data by age, race, Hispanic origin, sex, and state are presented in a separate report (7). This separate report also presents data describing the nature of injury sustained and type of poison.

Drug-induced mortality

In 2005, a total of 33,541 persons died of drug-induced causes in the United States (Tables 21 and 22). The category "drug-induced causes" includes not only deaths from dependent and nondependent use of either legal or illegal drugs, but also includes poisoning from medically prescribed and other drugs. The category excludes unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use. Also excluded are newborn deaths due to mother's drug use. (For a list of drug-induced causes, see "Technical Notes.") In 2005, the age-adjusted death rate for drug-induced causes for males was 1.8 times the rate for females. The age-adjusted death rate for the white population was 1.1 times the rate for the black population (Table 21). The rate for the non-Hispanic white population was 1.9 times the rate of the Hispanic population, and the rate for the non-Hispanic black population was 1.7 times the rate of the Hispanic population (Table 22). Between 2004 and 2005, the age-adjusted death rate for drug-induced causes increased 8.7 percent from 10.4 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 11.3 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population. Between 2004 and 2005, the age-adjusted death rate for drug-induced causes among the major ethnic-race-sex groups increased by 8.6 percent for white males, 7.4 percent for white females, 10.5 percent for black males, 9.1 percent for black females, and 12.4 percent for Hispanic males. For Hispanic females, the age-adjusted death rate increased 2.9 percent, but this was not statistically significant.

Alcohol-induced mortality

In 2005, a total of 21,634 persons died of alcohol-induced causes in the United States (Tables 23 and 24). The category "alcohol-induced causes" includes not only deaths from dependent and nondependent use of alcohol but also accidental poisoning by alcohol. The category excludes unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use as well as deaths due to fetal alcohol syndrome. (For a list of alcohol-induced causes, see "Technical Notes.") In 2005, the age-adjusted death rate for alcohol-induced causes for males was 3.2 times the rate for females, and the rate for the Hispanic population was 1.3 times the rate for the non-Hispanic white population (Tables 23 and 24). Between 2004 and 2005, the age-adjusted death rate for alcohol-induced causes for the total population remained unchanged statistically (7.0 per 100,000 U.S. standard population). Among the major race-sex groups, the rate significantly changed for black males, and among the major race-ethnic-sex groups, the rate decreased significantly for black males (7.3 percent) and non-Hispanic black males (7.2 percent), while increasing significantly for Hispanic males (7.3 percent).

Marital status

For those aged 15 years and over, the number of deaths in 2005 was 929,991 for persons who were married; 908,645 for those widowed; 300,290 for those divorced; and 257,695 for those never married (Table 25); see "Technical Notes." Those who never married had the highest age-adjusted death rate, followed by widowed persons, then divorced persons, and then married persons. The never-married group had an age-adjusted death rate 63.2 percent higher than the ever married and 2.2 times the rate for the currently married. Age-adjusted death rates for widowed persons were 93.8 percent higher than those for persons currently married at the time of death. Divorced persons had a rate 92.8 percent higher than those for persons married at the time of death.

For all age groups 15 years and over, death rates for married persons were much lower than rates for never-married persons. For those aged 15–24 years, divorced persons had the highest death rate, whereas, for those aged 25–34 years, widowed persons had the highest death rate. For those aged 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 75 years and over, those who never married had the highest death rates. For those aged 65–74 years, divorced persons had the highest death rate.

For each marital status group in 2005, males had higher age-adjusted death rates than females, ranging from 30.6 percent greater for the never-married to 76.7 percent greater for those married at the time of death.

Educational attainment

Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates are shown by educational attainment for age groups in the range of 25–64 years (Table 26). In the 31 reporting states, a total of 148,051 decedents aged 25–64 years had completed 12 years of education, compared with 103,913 who had completed 13 years or more and 73,090 who had completed fewer than 12 years. For the total population, and for males and females separately, mortality is inversely associated with educational attainment; that is, the average risk of death decreases markedly with increasing educational attainment. The age-adjusted death rate for those with less than 12 years of education was 650.4 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population–36.2 percent higher than the rate of 477.6 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population for those with 12 years of education and 3.2 times the rate for those with 13 years of education or more.

Rates are shown only for those aged 25–64 years because persons under age 25 may not have completed their education. Rates are not shown for those aged 65 years and over because of misreporting of educational attainment on the death certificate; see "Technical Notes." Data on educational attainment must be interpreted with caution because of misreporting on the death certificate and biases that result from differences between the classification of educational attainment on the death certificate and in census surveys; see "Technical Notes."

Injury at work

For persons aged 15 years and over, deaths due to injuries at work accounted for a total of 5,113 deaths reported on the death certificates (Table 27). Rates were lowest for age groups 15–24 years and 65 years and over. The risk of work-related death was much greater for males than for females; the age-adjusted death rate for males was 4.1 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population compared with 0.4 for females, resulting in a mortality ratio of about 10 to 1. The age-adjusted rate for the white population (2.3) was slightly higher than the rate for the black population (2.0). The male-to-female ratio was 10.5 for the white population and 10.0 for the black population.

The number of deaths due to injury at work decreased by 44 deaths between 2004 to 2005. The age-adjusted death rate of injury at work for the population aged 15 years and over decreased 4.5 percent between 2004 and 2005 (Table 28). For specific sex and race groups, the age-adjusted death rate decreased for white males (4.5 percent) and increased for white females (33.3 percent), but it did not change significantly for black males and was unchanged for black females.

State of residence

Mortality patterns vary considerably by state (Table 29). The state with the highest age-adjusted death rate in 2005 was Mississippi (1,026.9 deaths per 100,000 standard population), with a rate 28.6 percent above the national average. The state with the lowest age-adjusted death rate was Hawaii (609.0 deaths per 100,000 standard population), with a rate 23.8 percent below the national average.

Variations in mortality by state are associated with differences in socioeconomic status, race, and ethnic composition as well as differences in risk for specific causes of death (34).

Infant mortality

In 2005, a total of 28,440 deaths occurred for children under 1 year (Table D)—504 more deaths over the number in 2004. In 2005, the infant mortality rate was 6.87 deaths per 1,000 live births, the neonatal mortality rate (deaths to infants aged 0–27 days per 1,000 live births) was 4.54 deaths, and the postneonatal mortality rate (deaths to infants aged 28 days–1 year per 1,000 live births) was 2.34 deaths (see "Technical Notes" for information on alternative data sources) (Table 30 and Figure 6). The changes in the infant and neonatal mortality rates between 2004 and 2005 were not statistically significant; however, the postneonatal mortality rate increased 3.1 percent from 2.27 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2004 to 2.34 deaths in 2005 for all races combined. Rates also increased significantly for male postneonates for all races combined (4.0 percent) and white postneonates (3.7 percent).

The 10 leading causes of infant death in 2005 accounted for 68.1 percent of all infant deaths in the United States (Table E). In rank order, the 10 leading causes were 1) Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (congenital malformations); 2) Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (low birthweight); 3) Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS); 4) Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (maternal complications); 5) Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (cord and placental complications); 6) Accidents (unintentional injuries); 7) Respiratory distress of newborn; 8) Bacterial sepsis of newborn; 9) Neonatal hemorrhage; and 10) Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn. The 10 leading causes remained nearly the same as those in 2004 with the following exceptions: in 2005, cord and

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Table D. Number of infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths and mortality rates, by sex: United States, 2004–2005

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Infant age and sex	2005		2004		Percent change[1] from 2004 to 2005
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Infant					
Total	28,440	6.87	27,936	6.79	1.2
Male	16,018	7.56	15,718	7.47	1.2
Female	12,422	6.15	12,218	6.09	1.0
Neonatal					
Total	18,770	4.54	18,593	4.52	0.4
Male	10,444	4.93	10,390	4.94	-0.2
Female	8,326	4.12	8,203	4.09	0.7
Postneonatal					
Total	9,670	2.34	9,343	2.27	3.1
Male	5,574	2.63	5,328	2.53	4.0
Female	4,096	2.03	4,015	2.00	1.5

[1]Percentage change based on a comparison of the 2005 and 2004 mortality rates.

placental complications and unintentional injuries exchanged positions with each other relative to their positions in 2004 (33), and necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn replaced diseases of the circulatory system as the 10th leading cause of death among infants.

Changes in rates by cause of death among the 10 leading causes were statistically significant for one condition, necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn, which increased 23.4 percent between 2004 and 2005 (Table E). This relatively large increase is due to a change in coding rules that results in necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn being selected as the underlying cause more often than was previously the case; see "Technical Notes."

The ratio of the male-to-female infant mortality rates (1.2) and the black-to-white infant mortality rates (2.4) were the same in 2005 as they were in 2004. Race cited on the death certificate is considered to be relatively accurate for white and black infants (19). However, for other race groups, race may be misreported on the death certificate (35); consequently, the reader is directed to the forthcoming report using data from the linked file of live births and infant deaths for better measures of race and infant mortality (36). (See "Technical Notes.")

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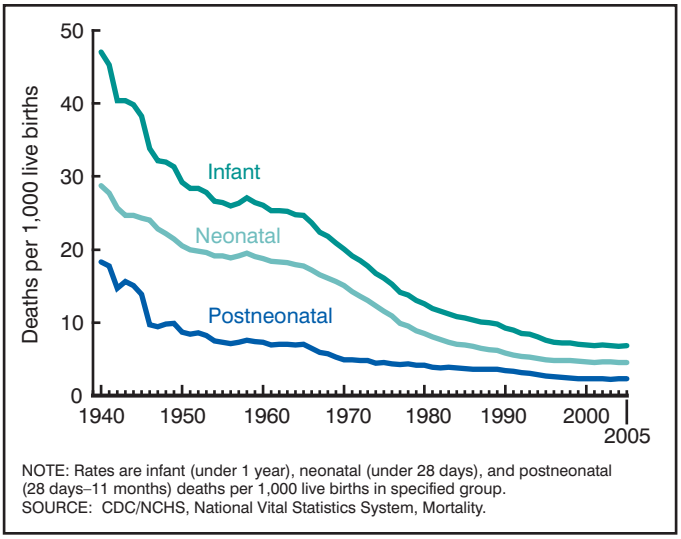

NOTE: Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

Figure 6. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates: United State, 1940–2005

Hispanic infant mortality—In 2005, the infant mortality rate was 5.81 deaths per 1,000 live births for Hispanic infants and 5.71 deaths per 1,000 live births for non-Hispanic white infants (data not shown). Among Hispanic subgroups, the infant mortality rate was 7.66 deaths per 1,000 live births for Puerto Rican, 5.92 for Mexican, 3.80 for Cuban, and 3.00 for Central and South American infants. Increases between 2004 and 2005 for Central and South American infants largely reflect improvements in identification; see "Technical Notes." None of the other Hispanic infant mortality rates changed by a statistically significant amount from 2004 to 2005. Infant mortality rates by specified Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic origin are somewhat understated and are better measured using data from the linked file of live births and infant deaths (35); see "Technical Notes."

Maternal mortality

In 2005, a total of 623 women were reported to have died of maternal causes (Tables 33 and 34). As in previous years, the number of maternal deaths does not include all deaths occurring to pregnant women but only those deaths reported on the death certificate that were assigned to causes related to or aggravated by pregnancy or pregnancy management (ICD–10 codes A34, O00–O95, and O98–O99). Furthermore, the number excludes deaths occurring more than 42 days after the termination of pregnancy and deaths of pregnant women due to external causes (unintentional injuries, homicides, and suicides) (9). An increasing number of states are adopting a separate item on the death certificate indicating pregnancy status of the decedent to improve measurement; see "Technical Notes." The number of areas with such an item has increased from 16 states in 1996 to 31 states and the District of Columbia in 2005.

The maternal mortality rate for 2005 was 15.1 deaths per 100,000 live births. Black women have a substantially higher risk of maternal death than white women. The maternal mortality rate for black women was 36.5 deaths per 100,000 live births, roughly 3.3 times the rate for white women (11.1 deaths per 100,000 live births).

Table E. Number of infant deaths, percentage of total infant deaths, and infant mortality rates for 2005, and percentage change in infant mortality rates from 2004 to 2005 for the 10 leading causes of infant death in 2005: United States

[Rates are infant deaths per 100,000 live births]

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Rank[1]	Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Number	Percent of total deaths	Rate	Percent change[2] from 2004 to 2005
. . .	All causes	28,440	100.0	687.2	1.2
1	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	5,552	19.5	134.2	–1.8
2	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (P07)	4,714	16.6	113.9	0.9
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	2,230	7.8	53.9	–1.3
4	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	1,776	6.2	42.9	2.9
5	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	1,110	3.9	26.8	5.9
6	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59)	1,083	3.8	26.2	2.3
7	Respiratory distress of newborn (P22)	860	3.0	20.8	–2.3
8	Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	834	2.9	20.2	0.5
9	Neonatal hemorrhage (P50–P52,P54)	665	2.3	16.1	7.3
10	Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn (P77)	546	1.9	13.2	23.4
. . .	All other causes (residual)	9,070	31.9	219.2	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Rank based on number of deaths; see "Technical Notes."

[2]Percentage change based on a comparison of the 2005 infant mortality rate with the 2004 infant mortality rate.

NOTE: ICD is *International Classification of Diseases*.

Hispanic maternal mortality—The maternal mortality rate for Hispanic women was 9.6 deaths per 100,000 live births. The non-Hispanic white maternal mortality rate was 11.7 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. The difference between the Hispanic and non-Hispanic white rates was not statistically significant. As with other statistics involving Hispanic origin, these should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes."

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List of Detailed Tables

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Table 1. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980–2005

[Crude rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified age group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Beginning with 1970, data exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards]

Year	All races[1]			White[2]			Black[2]			American Indian or Alaska Native[2,3]			Asian or Pacific Islander[2,4]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number														
2005	2,448,017	1,207,675	1,240,342	2,098,097	1,028,152	1,069,945	292,808	149,108	143,700	13,918	7,607	6,311	43,194	22,808	20,386
2004	2,397,615	1,181,668	1,215,947	2,056,643	1,007,266	1,049,377	287,315	145,970	141,345	13,124	7,134	5,990	40,533	21,298	19,235
2003	2,448,288	1,201,964	1,246,324	2,103,714	1,025,650	1,078,064	291,300	148,022	143,278	13,147	7,106	6,041	40,127	21,186	18,941
2002	2,443,387	1,199,264	1,244,123	2,102,589	1,025,196	1,077,393	290,051	146,835	143,216	12,415	6,750	5,665	38,332	20,483	17,849
2001	2,416,425	1,183,421	1,233,004	2,079,691	1,011,218	1,068,473	287,709	145,908	141,801	11,977	6,466	5,511	37,048	19,829	17,219
2000	2,403,351	1,177,578	1,225,773	2,071,287	1,007,191	1,064,096	285,826	145,184	140,642	11,363	6,185	5,178	34,875	19,018	15,857
1999	2,391,399	1,175,460	1,215,939	2,061,348	1,005,335	1,056,013	285,064	145,703	139,361	11,312	6,092	5,220	33,675	18,330	15,345
1998	2,337,256	1,157,260	1,179,996	2,015,984	990,190	1,025,794	278,440	143,417	135,023	10,845	5,994	4,851	31,987	17,659	14,328
1997	2,314,245	1,154,039	1,160,206	1,996,393	986,884	1,009,509	276,520	144,110	132,410	10,576	5,985	4,591	30,756	17,060	13,696
1996	2,314,690	1,163,569	1,151,121	1,992,966	991,984	1,000,982	282,089	149,472	132,617	10,127	5,563	4,564	29,508	16,550	12,958
1995	2,312,132	1,172,959	1,139,173	1,987,437	997,277	990,160	286,401	154,175	132,226	9,997	5,574	4,423	28,297	15,933	12,364
1994	2,278,994	1,162,747	1,116,247	1,959,875	988,823	971,052	282,379	153,019	129,360	9,637	5,497	4,140	27,103	15,408	11,695
1993	2,268,553	1,161,797	1,106,756	1,951,437	988,329	963,108	282,151	153,502	128,649	9,579	5,434	4,145	25,386	14,532	10,854
1992	2,175,613	1,122,336	1,053,277	1,873,781	956,957	916,824	269,219	146,630	122,589	8,953	5,181	3,772	23,660	13,568	10,092
1991	2,169,518	1,121,665	1,047,853	1,868,904	956,497	912,407	269,525	147,331	122,194	8,621	4,948	3,673	22,173	12,727	9,446
1990	2,148,463	1,113,417	1,035,046	1,853,254	950,812	902,442	265,498	145,359	120,139	8,316	4,877	3,439	21,127	12,211	8,916
1989	2,150,466	1,114,190	1,036,276	1,853,841	950,852	902,989	267,642	146,393	121,249	8,614	5,066	3,548	20,042	11,688	8,354
1988	2,167,999	1,125,540	1,042,459	1,876,906	965,419	911,487	264,019	144,228	119,791	7,917	4,617	3,300	18,963	11,155	7,808
1987	2,123,323	1,107,958	1,015,365	1,843,067	953,382	889,685	254,814	139,551	115,263	7,602	4,432	3,170	17,689	10,496	7,193
1986	2,105,361	1,104,005	1,001,356	1,831,083	952,554	878,529	250,326	137,214	113,112	7,301	4,365	2,936	16,514	9,795	6,719
1985	2,086,440	1,097,758	988,682	1,819,054	950,455	868,599	244,207	133,610	110,597	7,154	4,181	2,973	15,887	9,441	6,446
1984	2,039,369	1,076,514	962,855	1,781,897	934,529	847,368	235,884	129,147	106,737	6,949	4,117	2,832	14,483	8,627	5,856
1983	2,019,201	1,071,923	947,278	1,765,582	931,779	833,803	233,124	127,911	105,213	6,839	4,064	2,775	13,554	8,126	5,428
1982	1,974,797	1,056,440	918,357	1,729,085	919,239	809,846	226,513	125,610	100,903	6,679	3,974	2,705	12,430	7,564	4,866
1981	1,977,981	1,063,772	914,209	1,731,233	925,490	805,743	228,560	127,296	101,264	6,608	4,016	2,592	11,475	6,908	4,567
1980	1,989,841	1,075,078	914,763	1,738,607	933,878	804,729	233,135	130,138	102,997	6,923	4,193	2,730	11,071	6,809	4,262
1970	1,921,031	1,078,478	842,553	1,682,096	942,437	739,659	225,647	127,540	98,107	5,675	3,391	2,284	---	---	---
1960	1,711,982	975,648	736,334	1,505,335	860,857	644,478	196,010	107,701	88,309	4,528	2,658	1,870	---	---	---
1950	1,452,454	827,749	624,705	1,276,085	731,366	544,719	169,606	92,004	77,602	4,440	2,497	1,943	---	---	---
1940	1,417,269	791,003	626,266	1,231,223	690,901	540,322	178,743	95,517	83,226	4,791	2,527	2,264	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980–2005—Con.

[Crude rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified age group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Beginning with 1970, data exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards]

Year	All races[1]			White[2]			Black[2]			American Indian or Alaska Native[2,3]			Asian or Pacific Islander[2,4]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Death rate														
2005	825.9	827.2	824.6	873.7	864.5	882.8	749.4	799.2	703.9	440.3	481.9	398.8	307.7	333.9	282.8
2004	816.5	817.6	815.4	863.2	854.2	871.9	744.3	792.6	700.3	416.8	453.8	380.0	297.2	321.1	274.6
2003	841.9	840.3	843.4	890.1	877.6	902.3	763.6	813.7	717.9	422.6	457.6	387.7	303.9	330.0	279.2
2002	847.3	846.6	848.0	895.7	884.0	907.0	768.4	816.7	724.4	403.6	439.6	367.7	299.5	331.4	269.7
2001	848.5	846.4	850.4	895.1	881.9	907.9	773.5	823.9	727.7	392.1	424.2	360.2	303.8	335.0	274.4
2000	854.0	853.0	855.0	900.2	887.8	912.3	781.1	834.1	733.0	380.8	415.6	346.1	296.6	332.9	262.3
1999	857.0	859.2	854.9	901.4	892.1	910.4	788.1	847.4	734.3	399.3	431.8	367.1	296.8	333.2	262.5
1998	847.3	856.4	838.5	889.5	887.3	891.6	782.3	848.2	722.6	397.8	441.9	354.2	293.8	335.4	254.9
1997	848.8	864.6	833.6	889.1	893.3	885.0	789.9	867.1	720.1	402.7	458.2	347.7	294.1	336.8	253.9
1996	859.2	882.8	836.7	896.0	907.1	885.3	819.7	915.3	733.3	399.5	441.5	358.0	294.4	340.2	251.1
1995	868.3	900.8	837.2	901.8	921.0	883.2	846.2	960.2	743.2	409.4	459.4	360.1	294.6	341.4	250.4
1994	866.1	904.2	829.7	897.8	922.6	873.8	849.0	970.2	739.7	408.2	468.8	348.3	294.6	344.0	247.7
1993	872.8	915.0	832.5	902.7	931.8	874.6	864.6	992.2	749.6	419.8	479.6	360.7	288.0	338.1	240.3
1992	848.1	896.1	802.4	875.8	912.2	840.8	841.8	967.6	728.6	406.6	474.1	340.0	282.1	331.1	235.3
1991	857.6	908.8	808.7	883.2	922.7	845.2	861.4	994.8	741.4	405.3	468.9	342.7	278.7	326.9	232.4
1990	863.8	918.4	812.0	888.0	930.9	846.9	871.0	1,008.0	747.9	402.8	476.4	330.4	283.3	334.3	234.3
1989	871.3	926.3	818.9	893.2	936.5	851.8	887.9	1,026.7	763.2	430.5	510.7	351.3	280.9	334.5	229.4
1988	886.7	945.1	831.2	910.5	957.9	865.3	888.3	1,026.1	764.6	411.7	485.0	339.9	282.0	339.0	227.4
1987	876.4	939.3	816.7	900.1	952.7	849.8	868.9	1,006.2	745.7	410.7	483.8	339.0	278.9	338.3	222.0
1986	876.7	944.7	812.3	900.1	958.6	844.3	864.9	1,002.6	741.5	409.5	494.9	325.9	276.2	335.1	219.9
1985	876.9	948.6	809.1	900.4	963.6	840.1	854.8	989.3	734.2	416.4	492.5	342.5	283.4	344.6	224.9
1984	864.8	938.8	794.7	887.8	954.1	824.6	836.1	968.5	717.4	419.6	502.7	338.4	275.9	336.5	218.1
1983	863.7	943.2	788.4	885.4	957.7	816.4	836.6	971.2	715.9	428.5	515.1	343.9	276.1	339.1	216.1
1982	852.4	938.4	771.2	873.1	951.8	798.2	823.4	966.2	695.5	434.5	522.9	348.1	271.3	338.3	207.4
1981	862.0	954.0	775.0	880.4	965.2	799.8	842.4	992.6	707.7	445.6	547.9	345.6	272.3	336.2	211.5
1980	878.3	976.9	785.3	892.5	983.3	806.1	875.4	1,034.1	733.3	487.4	597.1	380.1	296.9	375.3	222.5
1970	945.3	1,090.3	807.8	946.3	1,086.7	812.6	999.3	1,186.6	829.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960	954.7	1,104.5	809.2	947.8	1,098.5	800.9	1,038.6	1,181.7	905.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
1950	963.8	1,106.1	823.5	945.7	1,089.5	803.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1940	1,076.4	1,197.4	954.6	1,041.5	1,162.2	919.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980–2005—Con.

[Crude rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified age group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Beginning with 1970, data exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards]

Year	All races[1]			White[2]			Black[2]			American Indian or Alaska Native[2,3]			Asian or Pacific Islander[2,4]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Age-adjusted death rate[5]														
2005	798.8	951.1	677.6	785.3	933.2	666.5	1,016.5	1,252.9	845.7	663.4	775.3	567.7	440.2	534.4	369.3
2004	800.8	955.7	679.2	786.3	936.9	666.9	1,027.3	1,269.4	855.3	650.0	758.1	557.9	443.9	534.7	375.5
2003	832.7	994.3	706.2	817.0	973.9	693.1	1,065.9	1,319.1	885.6	685.0	797.0	592.1	465.7	562.7	392.7
2002	845.3	1,013.7	715.2	829.0	992.9	701.3	1,083.3	1,341.4	901.8	677.4	794.2	581.1	474.4	578.4	395.9
2001	854.5	1,029.1	721.8	836.5	1,006.1	706.7	1,101.2	1,375.0	912.5	686.7	798.9	594.0	492.1	597.4	412.0
2000	869.0	1,053.8	731.4	849.8	1,029.4	715.3	1,121.4	1,403.5	927.6	709.3	841.5	604.5	506.4	624.2	416.8
1999	875.6	1,067.0	734.0	854.6	1,040.0	716.6	1,135.7	1,432.6	933.6	780.9	925.9	668.2	519.7	641.2	427.5
1998	870.6	1,069.4	724.7	849.3	1,042.0	707.3	1,127.8	1,430.5	921.6	770.4	943.9	640.5	522.4	646.9	426.7
1997	878.1	1,088.1	725.6	855.7	1,059.1	707.8	1,139.8	1,458.8	922.1	774.0	974.8	625.3	531.8	660.2	432.6
1996	894.1	1,115.7	733.0	869.0	1,082.9	713.6	1,178.4	1,524.2	940.3	763.6	924.8	641.7	543.2	676.1	439.6
1995	909.8	1,143.9	739.4	882.3	1,107.5	718.7	1,213.9	1,585.7	955.9	771.2	932.0	643.9	554.8	693.4	446.7
1994	913.5	1,155.5	738.6	885.6	1,118.7	717.5	1,216.9	1,592.8	954.6	764.8	953.3	618.8	562.7	702.5	452.1
1993	926.1	1,177.3	745.9	897.0	1,138.9	724.1	1,241.2	1,632.2	969.5	796.4	1,006.3	641.6	565.8	709.9	450.4
1992	905.6	1,158.3	725.5	877.7	1,122.4	704.1	1,206.7	1,587.8	942.5	759.0	970.4	599.4	558.5	697.3	445.8
1991	922.3	1,180.5	738.2	893.2	1,143.1	716.1	1,235.4	1,626.1	963.3	763.9	970.6	608.3	566.2	703.4	453.2
1990	938.7	1,202.8	750.9	909.8	1,165.9	728.8	1,250.3	1,644.5	975.1	716.3	916.2	561.8	582.0	716.4	469.3
1989	950.5	1,215.0	761.8	920.2	1,176.6	738.8	1,275.5	1,670.1	998.1	761.6	999.8	586.3	581.3	729.6	458.4
1988	975.7	1,250.7	781.0	947.6	1,215.9	759.1	1,284.3	1,677.6	1,006.8	718.6	917.4	563.6	584.2	732.0	451.0
1987	970.0	1,246.1	774.2	943.4	1,213.4	753.3	1,263.1	1,650.3	989.7	719.8	899.3	583.7	577.3	732.4	448.1
1986	978.6	1,261.7	778.7	952.8	1,230.5	758.1	1,266.7	1,650.1	994.4	720.8	926.7	549.3	576.4	730.5	445.4
1985	988.1	1,278.1	784.5	963.6	1,249.8	764.3	1,261.2	1,634.5	994.4	731.7	926.1	577.2	586.5	755.4	456.7
1984	982.5	1,271.4	779.8	959.7	1,245.9	760.7	1,236.7	1,600.8	976.9	761.7	946.0	567.9	574.4	724.7	443.1
1983	990.0	1,284.5	783.3	967.3	1,259.4	763.9	1,240.5	1,600.7	980.7	757.3	945.0	605.5	565.1	718.8	428.8
1982	985.0	1,279.9	776.6	963.6	1,255.9	758.7	1,221.3	1,580.4	960.1	757.0	940.1	604.4	550.4	738.2	410.3
1981	1,007.1	1,308.2	792.7	984.0	1,282.2	773.6	1,258.4	1,626.6	986.6	784.6	1,030.2	588.0	544.7	710.3	405.3
1980	1,039.1	1,348.1	817.9	1,012.7	1,317.6	796.1	1,314.8	1,697.8	1,033.3	867.0	1,111.5	662.4	589.9	786.5	425.9
1970	1,222.6	1,542.1	971.4	1,193.3	1,513.7	944.0	1,518.1	1,873.9	1,228.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
1960	1,339.2	1,609.0	1,105.3	1,311.3	1,586.0	1,074.4	1,577.5	1,811.1	1,369.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
1950	1,446.0	1,674.2	1,236.0	1,410.8	1,642.5	1,198.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1940	1,785.0	1,976.0	1,599.4	1,735.3	1,925.2	1,550.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

--- Data not available.

[1]For 1940–1991, data includes deaths among races not shown separately; beginning in 1992, records coded as other races and records for which race was unknown, not stated, or not classifiable were assigned to the race of previous record; see "Technical Notes."

[2]Multiple-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005, by 15 states in 2004, and by 7 states in 2003; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[3]Includes Aleuts and Eskimos.

[4]Includes Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, and Other Asian or Pacific Islander.

[5]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

Table 2. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 1997–2005

[Crude rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and are estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Year	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]			Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
							Number								
2005	2,448,017	1,207,675	1,240,342	131,161	73,788	57,373	2,312,028	1,131,013	1,181,015	1,967,142	954,402	1,012,740	289,163	147,010	142,153
2004	2,397,615	1,181,668	1,215,947	122,416	68,544	53,872	2,269,583	1,109,848	1,159,735	1,933,382	938,143	995,239	283,859	144,022	139,837
2003	2,448,288	1,201,964	1,246,324	122,026	68,119	53,907	2,319,476	1,129,927	1,189,549	1,979,465	956,194	1,023,271	287,968	146,136	141,832
2002	2,443,387	1,199,264	1,244,123	117,135	65,703	51,432	2,318,269	1,129,090	1,189,179	1,981,973	957,645	1,024,328	286,573	144,802	141,771
2001	2,416,425	1,183,421	1,233,004	113,413	63,317	50,096	2,295,244	1,115,683	1,179,561	1,962,810	945,967	1,016,843	284,343	143,971	140,372
2000	2,403,351	1,177,578	1,225,773	107,254	60,172	47,082	2,287,846	1,112,704	1,175,142	1,959,919	944,781	1,015,138	282,676	143,297	139,379
1999	2,391,399	1,175,460	1,215,939	103,740	57,991	45,749	2,279,325	1,112,718	1,166,607	1,953,197	944,913	1,008,284	281,979	143,883	138,096
1998	2,337,256	1,157,260	1,179,996	98,406	55,821	42,585	2,230,127	1,096,677	1,133,450	1,912,802	931,844	980,958	275,264	141,627	133,637
1997	2,314,245	1,154,039	1,160,206	95,460	54,348	41,112	2,209,450	1,094,541	1,114,909	1,895,461	929,703	965,758	273,381	142,241	131,140
							Death rate								
2005	825.9	827.2	824.6	307.3	334.4	278.2	911.2	912.6	910.0	981.8	970.6	992.6	774.4	825.7	727.6
2004	816.5	817.6	815.4	296.2	321.1	269.7	899.4	900.9	898.0	967.8	957.4	977.7	768.8	818.7	723.4
2003	841.9	840.3	843.4	305.8	330.7	279.3	924.4	922.9	925.9	993.6	979.1	1,007.6	788.8	840.6	741.6
2002	847.3	846.6	848.0	302.2	328.7	274.0	928.8	928.0	929.5	997.5	983.9	1,010.6	792.8	842.3	748.0
2001	848.5	846.4	850.4	306.8	332.9	279.0	926.2	923.6	928.6	991.1	975.6	1,006.1	798.1	849.7	751.2
2000	854.0	853.0	855.0	303.8	331.3	274.6	929.6	928.1	931.0	993.2	978.5	1,007.3	805.5	859.5	756.7
1999	857.0	859.2	854.9	305.7	332.6	277.2	929.9	932.2	927.8	990.7	979.6	1,001.3	812.1	872.8	757.3
1998	847.3	856.4	838.5	303.9	336.0	270.0	916.0	925.3	907.1	972.9	969.2	976.5	805.6	873.7	744.1
1997	848.8	864.6	833.6	309.0	343.2	272.9	913.9	930.4	898.3	967.4	970.6	964.3	813.5	892.9	741.9
							Age-adjusted death rate[4]								
2005	798.8	951.1	677.6	590.7	717.0	485.3	812.5	966.7	690.3	796.6	945.4	677.7	1,034.5	1,275.3	860.5
2004	800.8	955.7	679.2	586.7	706.8	485.9	814.1	971.1	691.4	797.1	949.0	677.5	1,044.7	1,291.5	869.4
2003	832.7	994.3	706.2	621.2	748.1	515.8	844.5	1,008.0	717.2	826.1	984.0	702.1	1,083.2	1,341.1	899.8
2002	845.3	1,013.7	715.2	629.3	766.7	518.3	856.5	1,026.5	725.8	837.5	1,002.2	709.9	1,099.2	1,360.6	915.3
2001	854.5	1,029.1	721.8	658.7	802.5	544.2	864.0	1,039.8	730.9	842.9	1,012.8	713.5	1,116.5	1,393.7	925.5
2000	869.0	1,053.8	731.4	665.7	818.1	546.0	877.9	1,063.8	740.0	855.5	1,035.4	721.5	1,137.0	1,422.0	941.2
1999	875.6	1,067.0	734.0	676.4	830.5	555.9	883.9	1,076.4	741.9	859.8	1,045.5	722.3	1,150.1	1,449.4	946.0
1998	870.6	1,069.4	724.7	665.4	833.6	536.9	878.4	1,078.2	732.4	854.1	1,046.7	712.8	1,141.8	1,448.2	932.9
1997	878.1	1,088.1	725.6	669.3	840.5	538.8	885.3	1,096.4	732.6	859.7	1,063.2	712.5	1,154.3	1,476.7	934.2

[1]Figures for origin not stated are included in "All origins" but are not distributed among specified origins.

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]Multiple-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005, by 15 states in 2004, and by 7 states in 2003; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[4]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

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Table 3. Number of deaths and death rates by age, race, and sex: United States, 2005

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Year	All races[1]			White[2]			Black[2]			American Indian or Alaska Native[2,3]			Asian or Pacific Islander[2,4]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
								Number							
All ages	2,448,017	1,207,675	1,240,342	2,098,097	1,028,152	1,069,945	292,808	149,108	143,700	13,918	7,607	6,311	43,194	22,808	20,386
Under 1 year	28,440	16,018	12,422	18,514	10,471	8,043	8,695	4,867	3,828	357	196	161	874	484	390
1–4 years	4,756	2,765	1,991	3,408	1,996	1,412	1,097	623	474	100	62	38	151	84	67
5–9 years	2,837	1,556	1,281	2,018	1,109	909	663	361	302	46	27	19	110	59	51
10–14 years	3,765	2,297	1,468	2,692	1,640	1,052	880	548	332	64	37	27	129	72	57
15–19 years	13,703	9,886	3,817	10,268	7,299	2,969	2,839	2,189	650	282	180	102	314	218	96
20–24 years	20,531	15,623	4,908	15,142	11,493	3,649	4,532	3,520	1,012	353	259	94	504	351	153
25–29 years	19,568	14,242	5,326	14,079	10,323	3,756	4,647	3,334	1,313	364	264	100	478	321	157
30–34 years	22,357	15,041	7,316	16,024	10,909	5,115	5,389	3,509	1,880	356	248	108	588	375	213
35–39 years	31,420	20,011	11,409	23,177	15,031	8,146	7,048	4,247	2,801	497	306	191	698	427	271
40–44 years	53,365	33,298	20,067	40,407	25,793	14,614	11,138	6,379	4,759	726	471	255	1,094	655	439
45–49 years	79,383	49,279	30,104	60,286	38,117	22,169	16,714	9,765	6,949	874	524	350	1,509	873	636
50–54 years	104,147	65,193	38,954	79,938	50,765	29,173	21,035	12,483	8,552	1,053	636	417	2,121	1,309	812
55–59 years	127,478	77,988	49,490	101,212	62,213	38,999	22,656	13,614	9,042	1,075	678	397	2,535	1,483	1,052
60–64 years	147,823	87,441	60,382	121,006	72,059	48,947	22,760	13,097	9,663	1,165	663	502	2,892	1,622	1,270
65–69 years	172,236	98,412	73,824	143,202	82,421	60,781	24,368	13,358	11,010	1,202	624	578	3,464	2,009	1,455
70–74 years	226,119	124,395	101,724	193,160	107,129	86,031	27,350	14,258	13,092	1,285	673	612	4,324	2,335	1,989
75–79 years	307,888	159,114	148,774	270,366	141,070	129,296	30,903	14,718	16,185	1,263	611	652	5,356	2,715	2,641
80–84 years	378,777	176,121	202,656	340,454	159,158	181,296	31,095	13,351	17,744	1,170	533	637	6,058	3,079	2,979
85 years and over	703,169	238,796	464,373	642,539	218,990	423,549	48,952	14,856	34,096	1,684	614	1,070	9,994	4,336	5,658
Not stated	255	199	56	205	166	39	47	31	16	2	1	1	1	1	–
								Rate							
All ages[4]	825.9	827.2	824.6	873.7	864.5	882.8	749.4	799.2	703.9	440.3	481.9	398.8	307.7	333.9	282.8
Under 1 year[5]	692.5	762.3	619.4	579.1	640.0	515.3	1,311.2	1,437.2	1,179.7	818.9	882.4	752.9	430.8	464.5	395.3
1–4 years	29.4	33.4	25.1	27.0	30.9	22.9	41.8	46.7	36.7	59.2	72.4	45.6	19.2	20.8	17.5
5–9 years	14.5	15.6	13.4	13.3	14.2	12.3	21.1	22.6	19.6	17.4	20.1	*	12.0	12.8	11.1
10–14 years	18.1	21.5	14.4	16.7	19.8	13.4	25.2	30.9	19.3	22.0	25.1	18.7	13.9	15.2	12.6
15–19 years	65.1	91.6	37.2	62.5	86.5	37.2	83.6	127.2	38.8	93.6	117.5	68.9	33.9	45.7	21.4
20–24 years	97.6	143.9	48.2	91.5	133.8	45.8	143.1	220.4	64.5	121.8	173.4	66.9	49.0	67.1	30.2
25–29 years	97.5	138.7	54.4	89.3	126.5	49.4	162.0	239.1	89.1	145.4	201.5	83.8	40.3	54.8	26.1
30–34 years	111.4	148.1	73.7	101.7	135.1	66.6	197.3	270.7	131.0	156.6	211.7	98.0	43.2	56.3	30.7
35–39 years	149.6	189.4	109.3	138.3	176.1	99.0	254.1	323.9	191.5	222.8	270.6	173.7	56.3	70.5	42.7
40–44 years	233.4	292.7	174.7	217.8	276.4	158.6	379.3	463.8	304.8	305.7	400.1	212.9	96.2	118.9	74.9
45–49 years	353.1	443.7	264.6	326.6	413.4	239.9	602.7	755.9	469.0	394.2	486.4	307.0	146.7	179.0	117.6
50–54 years	520.8	666.0	381.6	480.7	616.6	347.5	914.9	1,184.8	686.6	570.2	712.6	437.0	239.6	317.5	171.7
55–59 years	734.6	925.7	554.3	689.7	864.0	521.9	1,254.6	1,667.1	914.1	729.8	950.2	522.7	348.9	441.1	269.5
60–64 years	1,136.9	1,410.0	887.9	1,085.7	1,341.8	847.6	1,812.2	2,380.7	1,369.2	1,158.8	1,383.0	954.4	578.2	695.8	475.6
65–69 years	1,700.0	2,084.2	1,364.7	1,649.5	2,016.7	1,322.9	2,466.3	3,174.7	1,940.8	1,662.7	1,830.6	1,513.0	889.1	1,115.6	694.4
70–74 years	2,657.6	3,267.0	2,164.0	2,618.1	3,208.8	2,129.8	3,514.3	4,509.2	2,833.5	2,467.2	2,869.6	2,137.5	1,440.6	1,805.1	1,164.6
75–79 years	4,154.0	5,103.4	3,464.7	4,128.9	5,065.8	3,435.6	5,161.7	6,579.2	4,316.0	3,372.6	3,750.3	3,081.7	2,354.3	2,918.7	1,963.8
80–84 years	6,712.9	8,147.4	5,822.0	6,731.9	8,169.0	5,831.3	7,547.7	9,376.2	6,581.9	4,777.5	5,401.8	4,356.2	4,071.9	5,038.8	3,397.9
85 years and over	13,798.6	14,889.4	13,297.7	14,021.1	15,156.5	13,498.3	13,083.1	13,809.8	12,789.9	7,505.1	8,419.0	7,065.0	8,565.5	9,839.1	7,792.5

[1]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2005, multiple-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[2]Includes Aleuts and Eskimos. [3]Includes Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, and Other Asian or Pacific Islander.

[4]Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but not distributed among age groups. [5]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see "Technical Notes."

Table 4. Number of deaths and death rates by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, age, and sex: United States, 2005

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Year	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]			Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
								Number							
All ages	2,448,017	1,207,675	1,240,342	131,161	73,788	57,373	2,312,028	1,131,013	1,181,015	1,967,142	954,402	1,012,740	289,163	147,010	142,153
Under 1 year	28,440	16,018	12,422	5,724	3,192	2,532	22,488	12,701	9,787	13,026	7,418	5,608	8,335	4,665	3,670
1–4 years	4,756	2,765	1,991	1,041	610	431	3,701	2,147	1,554	2,404	1,408	996	1,065	606	459
5–9 years	2,837	1,556	1,281	474	258	216	2,354	1,294	1,060	1,561	860	701	645	354	291
10–14 years	3,765	2,297	1,468	594	354	240	3,161	1,937	1,224	2,120	1,303	817	855	531	324
15–19 years	13,703	9,886	3,817	2,323	1,759	564	11,351	8,106	3,245	7,989	5,568	2,421	2,793	2,155	638
20–24 years	20,531	15,623	4,908	3,514	2,845	669	16,958	12,729	4,229	11,694	8,699	2,995	4,451	3,460	991
25–29 years	19,568	14,242	5,326	3,257	2,597	660	16,248	11,596	4,652	10,883	7,765	3,118	4,559	3,268	1,291
30–34 years	22,357	15,041	7,316	3,154	2,363	791	19,132	12,629	6,503	12,943	8,601	4,342	5,291	3,438	1,853
35–39 years	31,420	20,011	11,409	3,722	2,624	1,098	27,610	17,322	10,288	19,504	12,443	7,061	6,948	4,172	2,776
40–44 years	53,365	33,298	20,067	5,154	3,521	1,633	48,016	29,635	18,381	35,282	22,276	13,006	10,982	6,279	4,703
45–49 years	79,383	49,279	30,104	6,206	4,199	2,007	72,919	44,896	28,023	54,109	33,926	20,183	16,504	9,622	6,882
50–54 years	104,147	65,193	38,954	7,363	4,795	2,568	96,436	60,148	36,288	72,560	45,934	26,626	20,794	12,324	8,470
55–59 years	127,478	77,988	49,490	7,709	4,842	2,867	119,383	72,867	46,516	93,451	57,313	36,138	22,417	13,447	8,970
60–64 years	147,823	87,441	60,382	8,380	5,112	3,268	139,110	82,100	57,010	112,627	66,916	45,711	22,520	12,949	9,571
65–69 years	172,236	98,412	73,824	9,513	5,410	4,103	162,349	92,752	69,597	133,683	76,971	56,712	24,098	13,198	10,900
70–74 years	226,119	124,395	101,724	11,909	6,574	5,335	213,820	117,581	96,239	181,275	100,546	80,729	27,068	14,105	12,963
75–79 years	307,888	159,114	148,774	14,156	7,383	6,773	293,224	151,423	141,801	256,164	133,639	122,525	30,563	14,530	16,033
80–84 years	378,777	176,121	202,656	14,854	7,156	7,698	363,389	168,702	194,687	325,548	151,969	173,579	30,756	13,193	17,563
85 years and over	703,169	238,796	464,373	22,058	8,143	13,915	680,266	230,371	449,895	620,246	210,795	409,451	48,481	14,690	33,791
Not stated	255	199	56	56	51	5	113	77	36	73	52	21	38	24	14
								Rate							
All ages[4]	825.9	827.2	824.6	307.3	334.4	278.2	911.2	912.6	910.0	981.8	970.6	992.6	774.4	825.7	727.6
Under 1 year[5]	692.5	762.3	619.4	614.1	670.2	555.4	708.4	781.7	631.6	562.6	625.7	496.5	1,323.9	1,451.5	1,190.8
1–4 years	29.4	33.4	25.1	28.9	33.2	24.5	29.4	33.3	25.3	26.2	29.9	22.2	42.5	47.6	37.2
5–9 years	14.5	15.6	13.4	12.0	12.8	11.2	15.1	16.2	13.9	13.5	14.5	12.4	21.8	23.6	20.0
10–14 years	18.1	21.5	14.4	15.4	17.9	12.7	18.6	22.2	14.8	16.8	20.1	13.3	25.9	31.6	19.9
15–19 years	65.1	91.6	37.2	67.1	98.6	33.6	64.6	90.0	37.9	60.4	82.0	37.6	86.2	131.3	39.9
20–24 years	97.6	143.9	48.2	94.2	139.6	39.5	98.0	144.3	49.8	89.3	130.1	46.8	147.6	227.8	66.2
25–29 years	97.5	138.7	54.4	80.8	115.8	36.9	101.3	144.5	58.1	90.7	128.2	52.4	168.3	248.7	92.5
30–34 years	111.4	148.1	73.7	83.0	115.1	45.3	117.5	155.9	79.5	106.0	140.0	71.6	204.6	280.3	136.3
35–39 years	149.6	189.4	109.3	109.8	145.1	69.5	156.8	197.9	116.1	143.4	182.0	104.4	263.2	334.8	199.2
40–44 years	233.4	292.7	174.7	171.7	224.7	113.8	241.8	302.1	182.9	224.0	283.2	165.0	389.7	476.2	313.6
45–49 years	353.1	443.7	264.6	256.1	339.5	169.1	363.5	454.9	275.0	333.9	420.7	248.0	616.8	772.6	481.1
50–54 years	520.8	666.0	381.6	398.8	522.2	276.8	531.3	678.1	391.0	486.6	622.6	353.5	935.4	1,211.4	702.6
55–59 years	734.6	925.7	554.3	549.3	712.8	395.9	748.5	940.7	567.0	699.3	872.9	531.6	1,281.3	1,701.2	935.2
60–64 years	1,136.9	1,410.0	887.9	859.4	1,118.0	631.0	1,156.7	1,429.2	907.5	1,101.0	1,354.3	864.3	1,846.9	2,427.3	1,395.5
65–69 years	1,700.0	2,084.2	1,364.7	1,276.5	1,596.8	1,009.5	1,729.7	2,116.2	1,391.0	1,675.1	2,042.8	1,346.2	2,511.2	3,232.7	1,977.0
70–74 years	2,657.6	3,267.0	2,164.0	2,067.5	2,611.5	1,645.2	2,695.5	3,306.7	2,199.0	2,652.5	3,242.9	2,162.2	3,572.9	4,585.9	2,880.6
75–79 years	4,154.0	5,103.4	3,464.7	3,196.2	3,987.7	2,627.7	4,207.6	5,163.4	3,513.2	4,179.8	5,122.3	3,481.1	5,236.9	6,672.3	4,382.4
80–84 years	6,712.9	8,147.4	5,822.0	5,186.4	6,265.6	4,470.5	6,784.5	8,239.6	5,884.1	6,803.0	8,261.3	5,892.3	7,641.2	9,492.7	6,664.8
85 years and over	13,798.6	14,889.4	13,297.7	9,436.7	10,140.5	9,068.4	13,990.9	15,121.2	13,475.2	14,222.4	15,401.3	13,683.1	13,239.1	13,978.1	12,941.6

[1]Figures for origin not stated are included in "All origins" but not distributed among specified origins. [2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2005, multiple-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[4]Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but not distributed among age groups. [5]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see "Technical Notes."

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Table 5. Number of deaths and death rates by age, and age-adjusted death rates by specified Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates for all origins—Hispanic, non-Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black—are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; populations used for computing death rates for Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other and unknown Hispanic are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to resident population control totals. The control totals are 2000-based population estimates for the United States for July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex	All ages	Under 1 year[1]	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 not stated	Age-adjusted rate[2]
	Number													
All origins	2,448,017	28,440	4,756	6,602	34,234	41,925	84,785	183,530	275,301	398,355	686,665	703,169	255	. . .
Male	1,207,675	16,018	2,765	3,853	25,509	29,283	53,309	114,472	165,429	222,807	335,235	238,796	199	. . .
Female	1,240,342	12,422	1,991	2,749	8,725	12,642	31,476	69,058	109,872	175,548	351,430	464,373	56	. . .
Hispanic	131,161	5,724	1,041	1,068	5,837	6,411	8,876	13,569	16,089	21,422	29,010	22,058	56	. . .
Male	73,788	3,192	610	612	4,604	4,960	6,145	8,994	9,954	11,984	14,539	8,143	51	. . .
Female	57,373	2,532	431	456	1,233	1,451	2,731	4,575	6,135	9,438	14,471	13,915	5	. . .
Mexican	74,646	4,107	785	779	4,208	4,287	5,352	7,868	9,199	11,889	15,566	10,580	26	. . .
Male	43,409	2,295	459	448	3,378	3,365	3,749	5,246	5,703	6,678	7,923	4,141	24	. . .
Female	31,237	1,812	326	331	830	922	1,603	2,622	3,496	5,211	7,643	6,439	2	. . .
Puerto Rican	16,099	485	62	99	446	616	1,165	1,995	2,544	2,929	3,336	2,417	5	. . .
Male	8,912	263	38	59	324	449	785	1,355	1,549	1,635	1,605	846	4	. . .
Female	7,187	222	24	40	122	167	380	640	995	1,294	1,731	1,571	1	. . .
Cuban	12,525	61	9	9	83	120	306	620	1,059	2,173	4,049	4,034	2	. . .
Male	6,523	37	6	5	57	90	223	425	723	1,325	2,173	1,457	2	. . .
Female	6,002	24	3	4	26	30	83	195	336	848	1,876	2,577	-	. . .
Central and South American	13,011	453	85	96	657	888	1,119	1,537	1,576	2,099	2,469	2,032	-	. . .
Male	6,825	254	47	53	533	686	764	942	901	1,027	1,016	602	-	. . .
Female	6,186	199	38	43	124	202	355	595	675	1,072	1,453	1,430	-	. . .
Other and unknown Hispanic	14,880	618	100	85	443	500	934	1,549	1,711	2,332	3,590	2,995	23	. . .
Male	8,119	343	60	47	312	370	624	1,026	1,078	1,319	1,822	1,097	21	. . .
Female	6,761	275	40	38	131	130	310	523	633	1,013	1,768	1,898	2	. . .
Non-Hispanic[3]	2,312,028	22,488	3,701	5,515	28,309	35,380	75,626	169,355	258,493	376,169	656,613	680,266	113	. . .
Male	1,131,013	12,701	2,147	3,231	20,835	24,225	46,957	105,044	154,967	210,333	320,125	230,371	77	. . .
Female	1,181,015	9,787	1,554	2,284	7,474	11,155	28,669	64,311	103,526	165,836	336,488	449,895	36	. . .
White[4]	1,967,142	13,026	2,404	3,681	19,683	23,826	54,786	126,669	206,078	314,958	581,712	620,246	73	. . .
Male	954,402	7,418	1,408	2,163	14,267	16,366	34,719	79,860	124,229	177,517	285,608	210,795	52	. . .
Female	1,012,740	5,608	996	1,518	5,416	7,460	20,067	46,809	81,849	137,441	296,104	409,451	21	. . .
Black[4]	289,163	8,335	1,065	1,500	7,244	9,850	17,930	37,298	44,937	51,166	61,319	48,481	38	. . .
Male	147,010	4,665	606	885	5,615	6,706	10,451	21,946	26,396	27,303	27,723	14,690	24	. . .
Female	142,153	3,670	459	615	1,629	3,144	7,479	15,352	18,541	23,863	33,596	33,791	14	. . .
Origin not stated[5]	4,828	228	14	19	88	134	283	606	719	764	1,042	845	86	. . .
Male	2,874	125	8	10	70	98	207	434	508	490	571	282	71	. . .
Female	1,954	103	6	9	18	36	76	172	211	274	471	563	15	. . .

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Number of deaths and death rates by age, and age-adjusted death rates by specified Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates for all origins—Hispanic, non-Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black—are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; populations used for computing death rates for Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other and unknown Hispanic are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to resident population control totals. The control totals are 2000-based population estimates for the United States for July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex	All ages	Under 1 year[1]	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 not stated	Age-adjusted rate[2]
	Rate[6]													
All origins[7]	825.9	692.5	29.4	16.3	81.4	104.4	193.3	432.0	906.9	2,137.1	5,260.0	13,798.6	. . .	798.8
Male	827.2	762.3	33.4	18.6	117.8	143.4	243.0	547.8	1,131.0	2,612.2	6,349.8	14,889.4	. . .	951.1
Female	824.6	619.4	25.1	13.9	42.7	64.1	143.6	319.9	698.5	1,736.3	4,520.0	13,297.7	. . .	677.6
Hispanic	307.3	614.1	28.9	13.7	81.2	81.9	138.9	317.8	676.4	1,621.4	3,977.8	9,436.7	. . .	590.7
Male	334.4	670.2	33.2	15.3	120.4	115.5	182.0	417.4	875.8	2,029.4	4,856.8	10,140.5	. . .	717.0
Female	278.2	555.4	24.5	12.0	36.6	41.1	90.6	216.4	493.9	1,291.6	3,365.8	9,068.4	. . .	485.3
Mexican	265.7	591.5	30.2	14.2	86.8	80.4	134.6	306.1	664.7	1,720.4	3,920.9	8,818.1	. . .	582.2
Male	293.8	651.5	34.3	15.8	128.9	114.1	174.4	391.4	836.7	2,094.8	5,248.3	*	. . .	716.4
Female	234.5	529.8	25.8	12.5	37.2	38.7	87.8	213.1	497.7	1,399.8	3,106.4	8,613.1	. . .	472.7
Puerto Rican	436.6	819.9	25.9	14.0	69.8	107.5	214.7	475.0	939.4	1,841.9	5,369.5	*	. . .	822.5
Male	496.5	*	31.1	17.0	102.2	152.8	296.0	712.9	1,148.6	2,453.7	*	*	. . .	989.7
Female	379.8	*	*	11.1	37.9	59.8	136.9	278.4	731.9	1,400.6	*	*	. . .	690.2
Cuban	792.6	*	*	*	52.9	58.3	109.2	372.9	699.0	1,533.4	3,512.0	7,955.2	. . .	531.3
Male	825.9	*	*	*	*	87.4	145.8	477.1	991.1	1,854.4	4,137.3	*	. . .	667.1
Female	759.3	*	*	*	*	*	65.2	252.7	427.7	1,206.9	2,988.7	*	. . .	419.1
Central and South American	178.7	380.2	16.7	9.0	53.8	61.7	85.3	178.6	382.4	946.7	2,473.6	*	. . .	416.3
Male	186.0	424.9	19.2	10.2	82.9	85.1	114.5	225.1	502.7	1,243.2	*	*	. . .	441.7
Female	171.3	335.1	14.4	7.9	21.4	31.9	55.0	134.6	289.9	770.6	2,469.6	*	. . .	389.2
Other and unknown Hispanic	728.7	*	64.5	23.4	136.3	178.2	333.9	614.3	1,068.0	2,164.4	6,519.3	*	. . .	916.2
Male	784.5	*	71.5	23.8	178.7	260.2	443.5	877.9	1,588.0	2,583.6	*	*	. . .	1,081.9
Female	671.4	*	*	22.9	87.1	93.9	222.9	386.5	685.6	1,786.9	*	*	. . .	804.3
Non-Hispanic[3]	911.2	708.4	29.4	16.9	81.2	109.5	201.8	443.2	924.0	2,172.1	5,327.5	13,990.9	. . .	812.5
Male	912.6	781.7	33.3	19.4	116.9	150.2	252.9	560.5	1,148.7	2,649.4	6,428.1	15,121.2	. . .	966.7
Female	910.0	631.6	25.3	14.4	43.8	68.9	151.6	330.3	714.6	1,768.0	4,581.2	13,475.2	. . .	690.3
White[4]	981.8	562.6	26.2	15.2	74.8	98.4	186.7	407.1	873.5	2,126.0	5,330.0	14,222.4	. . .	796.6
Male	970.6	625.7	29.9	17.4	105.8	134.1	236.1	517.2	1,079.6	2,584.5	6,420.4	15,401.3	. . .	945.4
Female	992.6	496.5	22.2	12.9	42.2	62.1	137.0	298.7	677.2	1,729.6	4,579.7	13,683.1	. . .	677.7
Black[4]	774.4	1,323.9	42.5	24.0	115.8	186.0	328.5	761.4	1,513.6	2,979.6	6,218.3	13,239.1	. . .	1,034.5
Male	825.7	1,451.5	47.6	27.8	177.7	264.0	407.5	969.9	1,993.8	3,814.1	7,771.1	13,978.1	. . .	1,275.3
Female	727.6	1,190.8	37.2	20.0	52.6	114.1	258.5	582.4	1,127.1	2,383.1	5,338.1	12,941.6	. . .	860.5

. . . Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

[1]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see "Technical Notes."

[2]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

[3]Includes races other than white and black.

[4]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2005, multiple-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[5]Includes deaths for which Hispanic origin was not reported on the death certificate.

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

[7]Figures for origin not stated are included in "All origins" but not distributed among specified origins.

Table 6. Abridged life table for the total population, 2005

[For explanation of the columns of the life table, see *National Vital Statistics Reports*, "United States Life Tables, 2004," Volume 56, Number 9]

Age	Probability of dying between ages x to $x+n$	Number surviving to age x	Number dying between ages x to $x+n$	Person-years lived between ages x to $x+n$	Total number of person-years lived above age x	Expectancy of life at age x
	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nd_x$	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0–1	0.006879	100,000	688	99,398	7,784,998	77.8
1–5	0.001174	99,312	117	396,970	7,685,600	77.4
5–10	0.000727	99,196	72	495,784	7,288,630	73.5
10–15	0.000898	99,124	89	495,452	6,792,846	68.5
15–20	0.003251	99,035	322	494,460	6,297,395	63.6
20–25	0.004869	98,713	481	492,387	5,802,935	58.8
25–30	0.004865	98,232	478	489,966	5,310,547	54.1
30–35	0.005551	97,754	543	487,457	4,820,581	49.3
35–40	0.007433	97,211	723	484,370	4,333,124	44.6
40–45	0.011588	96,489	1,118	479,837	3,848,755	39.9
45–50	0.017540	95,371	1,673	472,927	3,368,918	35.3
50–55	0.025802	93,698	2,418	462,770	2,895,990	30.9
55–60	0.036299	91,280	3,313	448,575	2,433,221	26.7
60–65	0.055819	87,967	4,910	428,282	1,984,646	22.6
65–70	0.082066	83,057	6,816	399,173	1,556,364	18.7
70–75	0.125036	76,241	9,533	358,595	1,157,191	15.2
75–80	0.188740	66,708	12,590	303,365	798,596	12.0
80–85	0.288884	54,117	15,634	232,350	495,231	9.2
85–90	0.420212	38,484	16,171	151,473	262,881	6.8
90–95	0.575974	22,312	12,851	77,357	111,408	5.0
95–100	0.733375	9,461	6,938	27,543	34,051	3.6
100 and over	1.000000	2,523	2,523	6,508	6,508	2.6

Table 7. Life expectancy at selected ages by race and sex: United States, 2005

Exact age in years	All races[1]			White[2]			Black[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
0	77.8	75.2	80.4	78.3	75.7	80.8	73.2	69.5	76.5
1	77.4	74.7	79.9	77.7	75.2	80.2	73.2	69.6	76.4
5	73.5	70.8	76.0	73.8	71.3	76.3	69.3	65.7	72.5
10	68.5	65.9	71.0	68.9	66.3	71.3	64.4	60.8	67.6
15	63.6	61.0	66.1	63.9	61.4	66.4	59.5	55.9	62.7
20	58.8	56.2	61.2	59.1	56.6	61.5	54.7	51.2	57.8
25	54.1	51.6	56.4	54.4	52.0	56.6	50.1	46.8	53.0
30	49.3	47.0	51.5	49.6	47.3	51.8	45.5	42.3	48.2
35	44.6	42.3	46.7	44.9	42.6	46.9	40.9	37.9	43.5
40	39.9	37.7	41.9	40.1	38.0	42.2	36.4	33.4	38.9
45	35.3	33.2	37.3	35.6	33.5	37.5	32.0	29.2	34.4
50	30.9	28.9	32.7	31.1	29.1	32.9	27.9	25.2	30.2
55	26.7	24.8	28.3	26.8	24.9	28.4	24.1	21.6	26.2
60	22.6	20.8	24.0	22.6	20.9	24.1	20.5	18.2	22.3
65	18.7	17.2	20.0	18.8	17.2	20.0	17.2	15.2	18.7
70	15.2	13.8	16.3	15.2	13.8	16.2	14.2	12.4	15.3
75	12.0	10.8	12.8	11.9	10.7	12.8	11.4	10.0	12.3
80	9.2	8.2	9.7	9.1	8.1	9.7	9.0	7.9	9.7
85	6.8	6.1	7.2	6.7	6.0	7.1	7.1	6.2	7.5
90	5.0	4.4	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.7
95	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.6	4.2	3.7	4.3
100	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.2

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

[2]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

Table 8. Life expectancy at birth by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–2005

[Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards]

Year	All races[1]			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
2005	77.8	75.2	80.4	78.3	75.7	80.8	73.2	69.5	76.5
2004	77.8	75.2	80.4	78.3	75.7	80.8	73.1	69.5	76.3
2003	77.4	74.7	80.0	77.9	75.3	80.4	72.6	68.9	75.9
2002	77.3	74.5	79.9	77.7	75.1	80.3	72.3	68.8	75.6
2001	77.2	74.4	79.8	77.7	75.0	80.2	72.2	68.6	75.5
2000	77.0	74.3	79.7	77.6	74.9	80.1	71.9	68.3	75.2
1999	76.7	73.9	79.4	77.3	74.6	79.9	71.4	67.8	74.7
1998	76.7	73.8	79.5	77.3	74.5	80.0	71.3	67.6	74.8
1997	76.5	73.6	79.4	77.1	74.3	79.9	71.1	67.2	74.7
1996	76.1	73.1	79.1	76.8	73.9	79.7	70.2	66.1	74.2
1995	75.8	72.5	78.9	76.5	73.4	79.6	69.6	65.2	73.9
1994	75.7	72.4	79.0	76.5	73.3	79.6	69.5	64.9	73.9
1993	75.5	72.2	78.8	76.3	73.1	79.5	69.2	64.6	73.7
1992	75.8	72.3	79.1	76.5	73.2	79.8	69.6	65.0	73.9
1991	75.5	72.0	78.9	76.3	72.9	79.6	69.3	64.6	73.8
1990	75.4	71.8	78.8	76.1	72.7	79.4	69.1	64.5	73.6
1989	75.1	71.7	78.5	75.9	72.5	79.2	68.8	64.3	73.3
1988	74.9	71.4	78.3	75.6	72.2	78.9	68.9	64.4	73.2
1987	74.9	71.4	78.3	75.6	72.1	78.9	69.1	64.7	73.4
1986	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.4	71.9	78.8	69.1	64.8	73.4
1985	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	69.3	65.0	73.4
1984	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	69.5	65.3	73.6
1983	74.6	71.0	78.1	75.2	71.6	78.7	69.4	65.2	73.5
1982	74.5	70.8	78.1	75.1	71.5	78.7	69.4	65.1	73.6
1981	74.1	70.4	77.8	74.8	71.1	78.4	68.9	64.5	73.2
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	68.1	63.8	72.5
1979	73.9	70.0	77.8	74.6	70.8	78.4	68.5	64.0	72.9
1978	73.5	69.6	77.3	74.1	70.4	78.0	68.1	63.7	72.4
1977	73.3	69.5	77.2	74.0	70.2	77.9	67.7	63.4	72.0
1976	72.9	69.1	76.8	73.6	69.9	77.5	67.2	62.9	71.6
1975	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	66.8	62.4	71.3
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	64.1	60.0	68.3
1960	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	---	---	---
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	---	---	---
1940	62.9	60.8	65.2	64.2	62.1	66.6	---	---	---

--- Data not available.

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

[2]Multiple-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005, by 15 states in 2004, and by 7 states in 2003; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

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Table 9. Death rates by age and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death in 2005: United States, 1999–2005

[Rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992) and year	Age												Age-adjusted rate[3]
	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	
All causes													
2005	825.9	692.5	29.4	16.3	81.4	104.4	193.3	432.0	906.9	2,137.1	5,260.0	13,798.6	798.8
2004	816.5	685.2	29.9	16.8	80.1	102.1	193.5	427.0	910.3	2,164.6	5,275.1	13,823.5	800.8
2003	841.9	700.0	31.5	17.0	81.5	103.6	201.6	433.2	940.9	2,255.0	5,463.1	14,593.3	832.7
2002	847.3	695.0	31.2	17.4	81.4	103.6	202.9	430.1	952.4	2,314.7	5,556.9	14,828.3	845.3
2001	848.5	683.4	33.3	17.3	80.7	105.2	203.6	428.9	964.6	2,353.3	5,582.4	15,112.8	854.5
2000	854.0	736.7	32.4	18.0	79.9	101.4	198.9	425.6	992.2	2,399.1	5,666.5	15,524.4	869.0‘
1999	857.0	736.0	34.2	18.6	79.3	102.2	198.0	418.2	1,005.0	2,457.3	5,714.5	15,554.6	875.6
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)													
2005	220.0	8.7	0.9	0.6	2.7	8.1	28.9	89.7	214.8	518.9	1,460.8	4,778.4	211.1
2004	222.2	10.3	1.2	0.6	2.5	7.9	29.3	90.2	218.8	541.6	1,506.3	4,895.9	217.0
2003	235.6	11.0	1.2	0.6	2.7	8.2	30.7	92.5	233.2	585.0	1,611.1	5,278.4	232.3
2002	241.7	12.4	1.1	0.6	2.5	7.9	30.5	93.7	241.5	615.9	1,677.2	5,466.8	240.8
2001	245.8	11.9	1.5	0.7	2.5	8.0	29.6	92.9	246.9	635.1	1,725.7	5,664.2	247.8
2000	252.6	13.0	1.2	0.7	2.6	7.4	29.2	94.2	261.2	665.6	1,780.3	5,926.1	257.6
1999	259.9	13.8	1.2	0.7	2.8	7.6	30.2	95.7	269.9	701.7	1,849.9	6,063.0	266.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)													
2005	188.7	1.8	2.3	2.5	4.1	9.0	33.2	118.6	326.9	742.7	1,274.8	1,637.7	183.8
2004	188.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	4.1	9.1	33.4	119.0	333.4	755.1	1,280.4	1,653.3	185.8
2003	191.5	1.9	2.5	2.6	4.0	9.4	35.0	122.2	343.0	770.3	1,302.5	1,698.2	190.1
2002	193.2	1.8	2.6	2.6	4.3	9.7	35.8	123.8	351.1	792.1	1,311.9	1,723.9	193.5
2001	194.4	1.6	2.7	2.5	4.3	10.1	36.8	126.5	356.5	802.8	1,315.8	1,765.6	196.0
2000	196.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	4.4	9.8	36.6	127.5	366.7	816.3	1,335.6	1,819.4	199.6
1999	197.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	4.5	10.0	37.1	127.6	374.6	827.1	1,331.5	1,805.8	200.8
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)													
2005	48.4	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.4	5.2	15.0	33.0	101.1	359.0	1,141.8	46.6
2004	51.1	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	5.4	14.9	34.3	107.8	386.2	1,245.9	50.0
2003	54.2	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.5	5.5	15.0	35.6	112.9	410.7	1,370.1	53.5
2002	56.4	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.4	5.4	15.1	37.2	120.3	431.0	1,445.9	56.2
2001	57.4	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.5	5.5	15.1	38.0	123.4	443.9	1,500.2	57.9
2000	59.6	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.5	5.8	16.0	41.0	128.6	461.3	1,589.2	60.9
1999	60.0	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	5.7	15.2	40.6	130.8	469.8	1,614.8	61.6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)													
2005	44.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.0	9.4	42.0	160.5	385.6	637.2	43.2
2004	41.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.0	8.4	40.4	153.8	366.7	601.7	41.1
2003	43.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.1	8.7	43.3	163.2	383.0	635.1	43.3
2002	43.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.2	8.7	42.4	163.0	386.7	637.6	43.5
2001	43.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.2	8.5	44.1	167.9	379.8	644.7	43.7
2000	43.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.1	8.6	44.2	169.4	386.1	648.6	44.2
1999	44.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.0	8.5	47.5	177.2	397.8	646.0	45.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Death rates by age and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death in 2005: United States, 1999–2005—Con.

[Rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992) and year	Age												Age-adjusted rate[3]
	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)													
2005	39.7	26.4	10.3	6.0	37.4	34.9	38.6	43.2	35.8	46.3	106.1	279.5	39.1
2004	38.1	25.8	10.3	6.5	37.0	32.6	37.3	40.7	33.2	44.0	103.7	276.7	37.7
2003	37.6	23.6	10.9	6.4	37.1	31.5	37.8	38.8	32.9	44.1	101.9	278.9	37.3
2002	37.0	23.5	10.5	6.6	38.0	31.5	37.2	36.6	31.4	44.2	101.3	275.4	36.9
2001	35.7	24.2	11.2	6.9	36.1	29.9	35.4	34.1	30.3	42.8	100.9	276.4	35.7
2000	34.8	23.1	11.9	7.3	36.0	29.5	34.1	32.6	30.9	41.9	95.1	273.5	34.9
1999	35.1	22.3	12.4	7.6	35.3	29.6	33.8	31.8	30.6	44.6	100.5	282.4	35.3
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)													
2005	25.3	*	*	0.1	0.5	1.5	4.7	13.4	37.2	86.8	177.2	312.1	24.6
2004	24.9	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.6	13.4	37.1	87.2	176.9	307.0	24.5
2003	25.5	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.6	13.9	38.5	90.8	181.1	317.5	25.3
2002	25.4	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.8	13.7	37.7	91.4	182.8	320.6	25.4
2001	25.1	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.3	13.6	37.8	91.4	181.4	321.8	25.3
2000	24.6	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.3	13.1	37.8	90.7	179.5	319.7	25.0
1999	24.5	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.4	4.3	12.9	38.3	91.8	178.0	317.2	25.0
Alzheimer's disease (G30)													
2005	24.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.1	20.5	177.3	861.6	22.9
2004	22.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.9	19.7	168.7	818.8	21.8
2003	21.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.0	20.9	164.4	802.4	21.4
2002	20.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.9	19.7	158.1	752.3	20.2
2001	18.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.1	18.7	147.5	710.3	19.1
2000	17.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.0	18.7	139.6	667.7	18.1
1999	16.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.9	17.4	129.5	601.3	16.5
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)													
2005	21.3	6.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.1	5.1	11.3	35.5	142.2	593.9	20.3
2004	20.3	6.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.0	4.6	10.8	34.6	139.3	582.6	19.8
2003	22.4	8.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.2	5.2	11.2	37.3	151.1	666.1	22.0
2002	22.8	6.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.2	4.8	11.2	37.5	156.9	696.6	22.6
2001	21.8	7.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.2	4.6	10.7	36.3	148.5	685.6	22.0
2000	23.2	7.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.4	4.7	11.9	39.1	160.3	744.1	23.7
1999	22.8	8.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.4	4.6	11.0	37.2	157.0	751.8	23.5
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)													
2005	14.8	3.9	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.7	4.8	13.6	39.3	110.3	288.3	14.3
2004	14.5	4.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.8	5.0	13.6	38.6	108.4	286.6	14.2
2003	14.6	4.5	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.8	4.9	13.6	40.1	109.5	293.1	14.4
2002	14.2	4.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.7	4.7	13.0	39.2	109.1	288.6	14.2
2001	13.9	3.3	*	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.7	4.6	13.0	40.2	104.2	287.7	14.0
2000	13.2	4.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	4.4	12.8	38.0	100.8	277.8	13.5
1999	12.7	4.4	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	4.0	12.0	37.1	97.6	268.9	13.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 9. Death rates by age and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death in 2005: United States, 1999–2005—Con.

[Rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992) and year	Age												Age-adjusted rate[3]
	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	
Septicemia (A40–A41)													
2005	11.5	7.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.9	5.2	12.9	32.6	81.4	187.3	11.2
2004	11.4	6.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.9	5.4	12.9	32.4	81.6	186.7	11.2
2003	11.7	6.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.1	5.3	13.1	32.6	85.0	202.5	11.6
2002	11.7	7.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.9	5.2	12.6	34.7	86.5	203.0	11.7
2001	11.3	7.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.8	5.0	12.3	32.8	82.3	205.9	11.4
2000	11.1	7.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.9	4.9	11.9	31.0	80.4	215.7	11.3
1999	11.0	7.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.8	4.6	11.4	31.2	79.4	220.7	11.3
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)													
2005	11.0	. . .	. . .	0.7	10.0	12.4	14.9	16.5	13.9	12.6	16.9	16.9	10.9
2004	11.0	. . .	. . .	0.7	10.3	12.7	15.0	16.6	13.8	12.3	16.3	16.4	10.9
2003	10.8	. . .	. . .	0.6	9.7	12.7	14.9	15.9	13.8	12.7	16.4	16.9	10.8
2002	11.0	. . .	. . .	0.6	9.9	12.6	15.3	15.7	13.6	13.5	17.7	18.0	10.9
2001[4]	10.8	. . .	. . .	0.7	9.9	12.8	14.7	15.2	13.1	13.3	17.4	17.5	10.7
2000	10.4	. . .	. . .	0.7	10.2	12.0	14.5	14.4	12.1	12.5	17.6	19.6	10.4
1999	10.5	. . .	. . .	0.6	10.1	12.7	14.3	13.9	12.2	13.4	18.1	19.3	10.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)													
2005	9.3	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	6.1	17.7	23.5	27.2	29.0	19.7	9.0
2004	9.2	*	*	*	*	0.8	6.3	18.0	22.6	27.7	28.8	19.7	9.0
2003	9.5	*	*	*	*	0.9	6.8	18.3	23.0	29.5	30.0	20.1	9.3
2002	9.5	*	*	*	0.1	0.9	7.0	18.0	22.9	29.4	31.4	21.4	9.4
2001	9.5	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	7.4	18.5	22.7	30.0	30.2	22.2	9.5
2000	9.4	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	7.5	17.7	23.8	29.8	31.0	23.1	9.5
1999	9.4	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	7.3	17.4	23.7	30.6	31.9	23.2	9.6
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)													
2005	8.4	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.7	6.4	17.7	55.6	210.0	8.0
2004	7.9	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.7	6.3	17.1	52.6	198.5	7.7
2003	7.5	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.5	6.3	16.9	51.7	188.9	7.4
2002	7.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.3	5.7	16.0	48.2	180.4	7.0
2001	6.8	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.4	5.8	15.5	47.7	171.9	6.8
2000	6.4	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.8	2.3	5.9	15.1	45.5	162.9	6.5
1999	6.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.7	2.2	5.5	15.2	43.6	152.1	6.2
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)													
2005	6.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.4	13.0	71.2	143.7	6.4
2004	6.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.2	12.0	67.5	135.8	6.1
2003	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.3	12.7	67.8	138.2	6.2
2002	5.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.2	12.2	63.9	135.2	5.9
2001	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.2	11.7	64.6	134.2	5.9
2000	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	11.5	61.9	131.9	5.7
1999	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	11.0	58.2	124.4	5.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Death rates by age and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death in 2005: United States, 1999–2005—Con.

[Rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992) and year	Age												Age-adjusted rate[3]
	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	
Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)													
2005	6.1	7.5	2.3	0.8	13.0	11.8	7.1	4.8	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	6.1
2004	5.9	8.0	2.4	0.8	12.2	11.2	6.8	4.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	5.9
2003	6.1	8.5	2.4	0.8	13.0	11.3	7.0	4.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	6.0
2002	6.1	7.5	2.7	0.9	12.9	11.2	7.2	4.8	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	6.1
2001[4]	7.1	8.2	2.7	0.8	13.3	13.1	9.5	6.3	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.4	7.1
2000	6.0	9.2	2.3	0.9	12.6	10.4	7.1	4.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	5.9
1999	6.1	8.7	2.5	1.1	12.9	10.5	7.1	4.6	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	6.0

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision, see "Technical Notes."

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Figures for age not stated included in "All ages" but 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."

[3]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

[4]Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes" from *National Vital Statistics Reports*, "Deaths: Final Data for 2001," Volume 52, Number 3.

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Table 10. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2005

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All ages	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Not stated
All causes	2,448,017	28,440	4,756	6,602	34,234	41,925	84,785	183,530	275,301	398,355	686,665	703,169	255
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	30	–	–	–	1	2	2	2	6	3	9	5	–
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	10	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	2	2	2	–	–
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	5,667	10	12	10	3	11	32	104	253	829	2,070	2,333	–
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	648	2	3	1	18	21	38	79	91	116	165	114	–
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	480	2	1	–	9	11	28	62	62	81	129	95	–
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	168	–	2	1	9	10	10	17	29	35	36	19	–
Whooping cough (A37)	31	28	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	123	17	11	7	29	8	8	18	10	4	6	5	–
Septicemia (A40–A41)	34,136	302	85	81	148	311	840	2,211	3,912	6,073	10,626	9,544	3
Syphilis (A50–A53)	47	–	–	1	–	4	5	6	8	4	13	6	–
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	6	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–
Measles (B05)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	5,529	–	–	1	14	61	509	2,314	1,377	648	482	123	–
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	12,543	2	2	13	159	1,318	4,363	4,516	1,612	438	104	15	1
Malaria (B50–B54)	6	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05,A20–A36,A42–A44,A48– A49, A54–A79,A81–A82,A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04, B06–B09,B25–B49,B55–B99)	7,727	169	63	64	86	130	403	1,364	1,273	1,309	1,785	1,081	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	559,312	75	377	1,000	1,717	3,601	14,566	50,405	99,240	138,446	166,421	83,455	9
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	7,773	–	1	2	24	54	258	1,123	1,936	1,835	1,673	867	–
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	13,499	–	–	1	3	35	316	1,510	3,100	3,682	3,581	1,271	–
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	11,514	–	–	–	20	115	448	1,103	1,783	2,615	3,470	1,960	–
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	53,252	1	–	4	47	305	1,297	4,343	8,153	11,792	16,254	11,054	2
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	16,076	8	21	16	30	89	380	2,515	3,438	3,747	4,176	1,655	1
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	32,760	–	–	2	3	64	565	2,744	5,984	8,288	10,147	4,962	1
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	3,797	–	–	–	–	3	64	423	916	1,156	914	320	1
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	159,292	–	3	1	16	133	2,323	12,624	31,363	48,390	49,032	15,404	3
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	8,345	–	1	3	40	216	524	1,197	1,575	1,748	2,031	1,010	–
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	41,491	1	–	–	12	356	2,497	6,232	8,646	8,113	9,382	6,252	–
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	3,924	–	–	–	14	168	622	958	796	575	518	273	–
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	7,096	–	–	–	4	22	146	568	1,468	1,808	1,955	1,125	–
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	14,787	–	–	3	18	83	413	1,682	3,048	3,569	4,031	1,940	–
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	28,905	–	1	–	1	3	24	395	2,154	5,764	11,666	8,897	–
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	12,517	8	16	30	17	49	294	1,277	2,514	3,143	3,510	1,659	–
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	13,253	–	–	–	–	15	122	523	1,482	2,772	4,859	3,480	–
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	13,152	18	84	324	234	379	948	1,943	2,839	2,943	2,633	807	–
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	55,028	24	128	335	655	811	1,498	3,687	7,623	12,487	18,109	9,671	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2005—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All ages	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Not stated
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	1,272	–	–	11	61	116	118	168	184	205	304	105	–
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	20,873	1	6	48	127	222	566	1,410	2,925	4,626	7,111	3,831	–
Leukemia (C91–C95)	21,623	22	120	275	466	461	680	1,419	2,662	4,673	6,832	4,013	–
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	11,200	–	–	–	1	11	131	688	1,842	2,969	3,846	1,712	–
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	60	1	2	1	–	1	3	2	10	14	16	10	–
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31,C37–C41, C44–C49,C51– C52,C57–C60,C62–C63,C66,C68–C69, C73–C80,C97)	62,851	15	122	279	579	701	1,827	5,558	10,422	14,019	18,480	10,848	1
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	13,710	59	52	76	93	162	368	729	1,318	2,350	4,594	3,909	–
Anemias (D50–D64)	4,624	19	23	26	103	157	189	253	304	494	1,193	1,863	–
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	75,119	1	2	38	202	617	2,045	5,691	11,301	16,183	23,136	15,903	–
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	3,183	5	3	4	3	19	38	118	157	353	915	1,568	–
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	3,003	5	2	3	3	18	36	113	149	333	866	1,475	–
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	180	–	1	1	–	1	2	5	8	20	49	93	–
Meningitis (G00,G03)	669	57	32	26	28	32	74	118	106	74	76	45	1
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	19,544	–	–	–	3	4	7	66	434	2,414	9,294	7,322	–
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	71,599	–	–	–	–	2	10	80	648	3,813	23,139	43,906	1
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	856,030	503	217	367	1,391	4,041	15,852	46,928	79,896	124,366	256,362	326,066	41
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	652,091	358	151	252	1,119	3,249	12,688	38,103	65,208	96,729	190,693	243,504	37
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	3,365	1	1	4	9	27	82	191	354	613	1,114	969	–
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	29,282	2	–	3	36	328	1,368	3,293	3,954	3,806	6,370	10,119	3
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	3,172	–	–	–	5	33	83	189	240	426	908	1,288	–
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	445,687	13	7	14	151	1,014	6,860	25,310	46,799	70,121	134,435	160,935	28
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	151,004	11	2	7	68	392	2,734	10,070	18,553	26,674	45,449	47,041	3
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	3,565	–	1	1	3	11	82	351	515	606	935	1,060	–
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	291,118	2	4	6	80	611	4,044	14,889	27,731	42,841	88,051	112,834	25
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	62,799	1	–	–	16	182	1,420	5,884	9,565	10,246	16,286	19,182	17
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	228,319	1	4	6	64	429	2,624	9,005	18,166	32,595	71,765	93,652	8
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	170,585	342	143	231	918	1,847	4,295	9,120	13,861	21,763	47,866	70,193	6
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	1,209	4	–	3	8	28	78	173	198	234	328	155	–
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	864	21	17	30	34	53	84	132	110	132	155	96	–
Heart failure (I50)	58,933	27	6	11	42	94	316	1,087	2,610	5,888	17,331	31,521	–
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	109,579	290	120	187	834	1,672	3,817	7,728	10,943	15,509	30,052	38,421	6
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	24,902	2	–	3	22	84	406	1,166	1,954	3,306	7,256	10,703	–
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	143,579	126	62	95	196	546	2,260	6,381	10,028	18,839	46,859	58,183	4
Atherosclerosis (I70)	11,841	–	1	–	2	6	31	193	440	1,008	3,387	6,773	–
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	23,617	17	3	17	52	156	467	1,085	2,266	4,484	8,167	6,903	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 10. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2005—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All ages	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Not stated
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	13,843	1	–	4	34	114	329	758	1,456	2,870	4,971	3,306	–
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	9,774	16	3	13	18	42	138	327	810	1,614	3,196	3,597	–
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	4,813	26	6	5	36	132	332	620	641	713	1,128	1,174	–
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	63,001	265	110	106	172	354	934	2,183	3,422	6,623	18,563	30,267	2
Influenza (J10–J11)	1,812	19	19	20	12	11	19	45	66	137	482	982	–
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	61,189	246	91	86	160	343	915	2,138	3,356	6,486	18,081	29,285	2
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	404	51	16	4	4	6	15	15	19	26	78	170	–
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	283	50	14	4	3	3	13	15	13	17	53	98	–
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	121	1	2	–	1	3	2	–	6	9	25	72	–
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	130,933	33	56	104	148	258	890	3,977	12,747	29,910	50,333	32,473	4
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	866	25	12	3	5	6	15	27	73	119	205	376	–
Emphysema (J43)	14,002	2	1	–	–	8	77	444	1,677	3,749	5,400	2,643	1
Asthma (J45–J46)	3,884	4	37	97	131	207	369	595	520	475	709	740	–
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	112,181	2	6	4	12	37	429	2,911	10,477	25,567	44,019	28,714	3
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	1,007	–	1	1	–	–	3	22	69	175	447	288	1
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	17,279	17	8	13	43	66	172	476	833	1,741	5,558	8,352	–
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39, J67,J70–J98)	27,056	303	94	61	110	181	474	1,360	2,676	5,373	9,466	6,955	3
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	3,478	2	1	1	8	25	108	281	376	544	1,040	1,092	–
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	439	2	4	12	9	9	19	33	57	76	110	108	–
Hernia (K40–K46)	1,639	43	4	2	2	5	39	83	181	210	454	616	–
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	27,530	10	1	2	23	311	2,688	7,517	7,126	5,066	3,781	1,002	3
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	12,928	–	–	–	7	217	1,806	4,490	3,721	1,844	747	94	2
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	14,602	10	1	2	16	94	882	3,027	3,405	3,222	3,034	908	1
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	3,072	–	–	4	8	16	42	113	217	448	1,055	1,169	–
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	43,901	159	16	23	91	285	742	2,028	4,141	7,320	14,403	14,693	–
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	137	6	2	2	–	3	4	6	15	17	43	39	–
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	867	2	1	2	11	21	30	48	93	132	252	275	–
Renal failure (N17–N19)	42,868	151	13	19	79	261	705	1,973	4,025	7,165	14,102	14,375	–
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	29	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	8	6	6	4	–
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	767	6	4	2	9	14	26	51	53	100	239	263	–
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	525	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	52	171	292	–
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	120	–	–	–	1	5	7	13	9	23	33	29	–
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	760	. . .	. . .	–	183	312	207	54	3	1	–	–	–
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	33	. . .	. . .	–	6	14	11	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	727	. . .	. . .	–	177	298	196	52	3	1	–	–	–
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	14,549	14,423	58	26	18	6	6	6	2	–	1	–	3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	10,410	5,552	522	396	504	436	517	693	716	338	408	327	1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	31,999	3,589	233	155	775	1,178	2,052	2,831	2,199	2,390	5,088	11,436	73

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2005—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All ages	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Not stated
All other diseases (residual)	217,632	1,198	612	857	2,060	3,159	8,118	17,122	21,108	27,236	56,700	79,449	13
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	117,809	1,083	1,664	2,415	15,753	13,997	16,919	18,339	10,853	8,632	13,854	14,243	57
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	48,441	147	646	1,547	11,288	7,638	7,295	7,101	4,918	3,353	3,168	1,329	11
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2, V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83– V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	45,343	146	617	1,447	10,908	7,239	6,748	6,397	4,454	3,110	2,991	1,280	6
Other land transport accidents (V01,V05–V06, V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3, V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2– V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3, V89.9)	1,241	1	27	50	192	162	210	267	138	81	84	25	4
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99,Y85)	1,857	–	2	50	188	237	337	437	326	162	93	24	1
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	69,368	936	1,018	868	4,465	6,359	9,624	11,238	5,935	5,279	10,686	12,914	46
Falls (W00–W19)	19,656	16	34	32	236	295	607	1,181	1,451	2,319	5,957	7,526	2
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	789	1	22	52	203	130	114	108	67	44	33	15	–
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	3,582	64	493	253	649	385	497	492	266	193	180	92	18
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	3,197	34	204	222	168	224	334	497	398	390	468	254	4
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	23,618	20	21	51	2,484	4,386	6,729	6,983	2,007	435	317	179	6
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae (W20–W31,W35–W64, W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	18,526	801	244	258	725	939	1,343	1,977	1,746	1,898	3,731	4,848	16
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	32,637	. . .	. . .	272	4,212	4,990	6,550	6,991	4,210	2,344	2,200	860	8
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms (X72–X74)	17,002	. . .	. . .	84	1,962	2,269	2,855	3,472	2,470	1,669	1,649	571	1
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	15,635	. . .	. . .	188	2,250	2,721	3,695	3,519	1,740	675	551	289	7
Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	18,124	306	375	341	5,466	4,752	3,109	2,060	862	440	283	109	21
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms (*U01.4,X93–X95)	12,352	6	37	187	4,499	3,780	2,010	1,097	405	201	97	24	9
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92, X96–Y09,Y87.1)	5,772	300	338	154	967	972	1,099	963	457	239	186	85	12
Legal intervention (Y35,Y89.0)	414	–	–	1	83	110	124	56	30	7	3	–	–
Events of undetermined intent (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,742	104	69	64	484	742	1,194	1,314	424	157	106	74	10
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent (Y22–Y24)	221	–	3	12	77	35	28	28	23	10	3	2	–
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34, Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,521	104	66	52	407	707	1,166	1,286	401	147	103	72	10
Operations of war and their sequelae (Y36,Y89.1)	27	–	–	–	3	3	4	1	3	2	10	1	–
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,653	19	16	16	29	70	144	287	364	487	759	462	–

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death considered to be of public health concern were not provided by the following states—Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

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Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2005

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the, *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
All causes	825.9	692.5	29.4	16.3	81.4	104.4	193.3	432.0	906.9	2,137.1	5,260.0	13,798.6
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.8	4.4	15.9	45.8
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.3	2.2
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.9
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.3	*
Whooping cough (A37)	0.0	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.5	7.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.9	5.2	12.9	32.6	81.4	187.3
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.9	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.2	5.4	4.5	3.5	3.7	2.4
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.2	*	*	*	0.4	3.3	9.9	10.6	5.3	2.3	0.8	*
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05,A20–A36,A42–A44,A48– A49, A54–A79,A81–A82,A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04, B06–B09,B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.6	4.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	3.2	4.2	7.0	13.7	21.2
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	188.7	1.8	2.3	2.5	4.1	9.0	33.2	118.6	326.9	742.7	1,274.8	1,637.7
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.6	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.6	6.4	9.8	12.8	17.0
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	3.6	10.2	19.8	27.4	24.9
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	3.9	*	*	*	0.0	0.3	1.0	2.6	5.9	14.0	26.6	38.5
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	18.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	3.0	10.2	26.9	63.3	124.5	216.9
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.4	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.9	5.9	11.3	20.1	32.0	32.5
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	11.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.3	6.5	19.7	44.5	77.7	97.4
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	3.0	6.2	7.0	6.3
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	53.7	*	*	*	*	0.3	5.3	29.7	103.3	259.6	375.6	302.3
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.8	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	1.2	2.8	5.2	9.4	15.6	19.8
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	14.0	*	*	*	*	0.9	5.7	14.7	28.5	43.5	71.9	122.7
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.4	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	5.4
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.4	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.3	4.8	9.7	15.0	22.1
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.0	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.9	4.0	10.0	19.1	30.9	38.1
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	9.8	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.9	7.1	30.9	89.4	174.6
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.2	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.7	3.0	8.3	16.9	26.9	32.6
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.5	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.2	4.9	14.9	37.2	68.3
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.4	*	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.2	4.6	9.4	15.8	20.2	15.8
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	18.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.0	3.4	8.7	25.1	67.0	138.7	189.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the, *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.4	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.3	2.1
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.0	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	3.3	9.6	24.8	54.5	75.2
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.6	3.3	8.8	25.1	52.3	78.7
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.6	6.1	15.9	29.5	33.6
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31,C37–C41, C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60,C62–C63,C66,C68–C69, C73–C80,C97)	21.2	*	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.7	4.2	13.1	34.3	75.2	141.6	212.9
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.6	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.7	4.3	12.6	35.2	76.7
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.6	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.7	9.1	36.6
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	25.3	*	*	0.1	0.5	1.5	4.7	13.4	37.2	86.8	177.2	312.1
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.9	7.0	30.8
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.8	6.6	28.9
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.8
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	6.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.4	13.0	71.2	143.7
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	24.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.1	20.5	177.3	861.6
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	288.8	12.2	1.3	0.9	3.3	10.1	36.1	110.5	263.2	667.2	1,963.8	6,398.5
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	220.0	8.7	0.9	0.6	2.7	8.1	28.9	89.7	214.8	518.9	1,460.8	4,778.4
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	3.3	8.5	19.0
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.9	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	3.1	7.8	13.0	20.4	48.8	198.6
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.3	7.0	25.3
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	150.4	*	*	*	0.4	2.5	15.6	59.6	154.2	376.2	1,029.8	3,158.1
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	50.9	*	*	*	0.2	1.0	6.2	23.7	61.1	143.1	348.2	923.1
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.8	1.7	3.3	7.2	20.8
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	98.2	*	*	*	0.2	1.5	9.2	35.0	91.4	229.8	674.5	2,214.2
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	21.2	*	*	*	*	0.5	3.2	13.9	31.5	55.0	124.8	376.4
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	77.0	*	*	*	0.2	1.1	6.0	21.2	59.8	174.9	549.7	1,837.8
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	57.6	8.3	0.9	0.6	2.2	4.6	9.8	21.5	45.7	116.8	366.7	1,377.4
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.5	3.0
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.5	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.9
Heart failure (I50)	19.9	0.7	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.6	8.6	31.6	132.8	618.6
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	37.0	7.1	0.7	0.5	2.0	4.2	8.7	18.2	36.0	83.2	230.2	754.0
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	8.4	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.7	6.4	17.7	55.6	210.0
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	48.4	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.4	5.2	15.0	33.0	101.1	359.0	1,141.8
Atherosclerosis (I70)	4.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	1.4	5.4	25.9	132.9
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	8.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.6	7.5	24.1	62.6	135.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the, *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	4.7	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.8	4.8	15.4	38.1	64.9
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	3.3	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.7	8.7	24.5	70.6
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	1.6	0.6	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.1	3.8	8.6	23.0
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	21.3	6.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.1	5.1	11.3	35.5	142.2	593.9
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.6	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	3.7	19.3
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	20.6	6.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.1	5.0	11.1	34.8	138.5	574.7
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	0.1	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	3.3
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	0.1	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.9
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	44.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.0	9.4	42.0	160.5	385.6	637.2
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	0.3	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	7.4
Emphysema (J43)	4.7	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.0	5.5	20.1	41.4	51.9
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.3	*	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.5	5.4	14.5
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	37.8	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	6.9	34.5	137.2	337.2	563.5
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.9	3.4	5.7
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.8	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.7	9.3	42.6	163.9
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30– J39, J67,J70–J98)	9.1	7.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.2	8.8	28.8	72.5	136.5
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.2	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	2.9	8.0	21.4
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.1
Hernia (K40–K46)	0.6	1.0	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	3.5	12.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	9.3	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	6.1	17.7	23.5	27.2	29.0	19.7
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.4	*	*	*	*	0.5	4.1	10.6	12.3	9.9	5.7	1.8
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	4.9	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.0	7.1	11.2	17.3	23.2	17.8
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.4	8.1	22.9
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.8	3.9	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.7	4.8	13.6	39.3	110.3	288.3
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.8
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.9	5.4
Renal failure (N17–N19)	14.5	3.7	*	*	0.2	0.7	1.6	4.6	13.3	38.4	108.0	282.1
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.8	5.2
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.3	5.7
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.6
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.3	. . .	. . .	*	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	*	*	*	*
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	0.0	. . .	. . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	. . .	. . .	*	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	*	*	*	*
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.9	351.2	0.4	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.5	135.2	3.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.8	3.1	6.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.8	87.4	1.4	0.4	1.8	2.9	4.7	6.7	7.2	12.8	39.0	224.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the, *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
All other diseases . . . . . (residual)	73.4	29.2	3.8	2.1	4.9	7.9	18.5	40.3	69.5	146.1	434.3	1,559.1
Accidents (unintentional injuries) . . . . . .(V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	39.7	26.4	10.3	6.0	37.4	34.9	38.6	43.2	35.8	46.3	106.1	279.5
Transport accidents . . . . . .(V01–V99,Y85)	16.3	3.6	4.0	3.8	26.8	19.0	16.6	16.7	16.2	18.0	24.3	26.1
Motor vehicle accidents. . . . . .(V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2, V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83– V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	25.9	18.0	15.4	15.1	14.7	16.7	22.9	25.1
Other land transport accidents. . . . . .(V01,V05–V06, V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3, V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2– V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3, V89.9)	0.4	*	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . .(V90–V99,Y85)	0.6	*	*	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	23.4	22.8	6.3	2.1	10.6	15.8	21.9	26.5	19.6	28.3	81.9	253.4
Falls . . . . . .(W00–W19)	6.6	*	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.8	4.8	12.4	45.6	147.7
Accidental discharge of firearms. . . . . .(W32–W34)	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	*
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . .(W65–W74)	1.2	1.6	3.0	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.8
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.1	3.6	5.0
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	8.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.9	10.9	15.3	16.4	6.6	2.3	2.4	3.5
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae. . . (W20–W31,W35–W64, W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	6.3	19.5	1.5	0.6	1.7	2.3	3.1	4.7	5.8	10.2	28.6	95.1
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	11.0	. . .	. . .	0.7	10.0	12.4	14.9	16.5	13.9	12.6	16.9	16.9
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	5.7	. . .	. . .	0.2	4.7	5.7	6.5	8.2	8.1	9.0	12.6	11.2
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	5.3	. . .	. . .	0.5	5.3	6.8	8.4	8.3	5.7	3.6	4.2	5.7
Assault (homicide). . . . . .(*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	6.1	7.5	2.3	0.8	13.0	11.8	7.1	4.8	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.1
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.2	*	0.2	0.5	10.7	9.4	4.6	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92, X96–Y09,Y87.1)	1.9	7.3	2.1	0.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7
Legal intervention . . . . . .(Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.6	2.5	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.8	2.7	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.5
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34, Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.5	2.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.8	2.7	3.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.4
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	0.9	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.6	5.8	9.1

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Figures for age not stated included in "All ages" but 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."

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following states—Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

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Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on the ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	2,448,017	1,207,675	1,240,342	2,098,097	1,028,152	1,069,945	349,920	179,523	170,397	292,808	149,108	143,700
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	30	11	19	24	9	15	6	2	4	5	2	3
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	10	3	7	10	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	5,667	2,209	3,458	5,271	2,044	3,227	396	165	231	324	131	193
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	648	392	256	376	226	150	272	166	106	153	94	59
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	480	291	189	273	160	113	207	131	76	115	73	42
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	168	101	67	103	66	37	65	35	30	38	21	17
Whooping cough (A37)	31	19	12	23	13	10	8	6	2	5	4	1
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	3	2	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	123	68	55	101	53	48	22	15	7	17	11	6
Septicemia (A40–A41)	34,136	15,322	18,814	27,194	12,172	15,022	6,942	3,150	3,792	6,221	2,786	3,435
Syphilis (A50–A53)	47	32	15	16	10	6	31	22	9	30	21	9
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	6	4	2	6	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles (B05)	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	5,529	3,612	1,917	4,395	2,934	1,461	1,134	678	456	872	530	342
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	12,543	9,189	3,354	5,361	4,379	982	7,182	4,810	2,372	7,022	4,684	2,338
Malaria (B50–B54)	6	4	2	2	1	1	4	3	1	3	2	1
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05,A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49, A54–A79,A81–A82,A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04, B06–B09,B25–B49,B55–B99)	7,727	4,216	3,511	6,427	3,519	2,908	1,300	697	603	976	524	452
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	559,312	290,422	268,890	482,132	250,478	231,654	77,180	39,944	37,236	63,165	32,726	30,439
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	7,773	5,273	2,500	6,409	4,247	2,162	1,364	1,026	338	1,080	841	239
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	13,499	10,611	2,888	11,783	9,364	2,419	1,716	1,247	469	1,468	1,075	393
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	11,514	6,752	4,762	8,711	5,107	3,604	2,803	1,645	1,158	1,973	1,162	811
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	53,252	26,843	26,409	44,994	22,782	22,212	8,258	4,061	4,197	6,884	3,344	3,540
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	16,076	10,548	5,528	12,735	8,278	4,457	3,341	2,270	1,071	2,118	1,483	635
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	32,760	16,147	16,613	28,092	13,958	14,134	4,668	2,189	2,479	3,783	1,756	2,027
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	3,797	2,983	814	3,060	2,388	672	737	595	142	680	548	132
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	159,292	90,187	69,105	139,442	78,379	61,063	19,850	11,808	8,042	16,567	9,887	6,680
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	8,345	5,283	3,062	8,146	5,184	2,962	199	99	100	124	57	67
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	41,491	375	41,116	34,663	311	34,352	6,828	64	6,764	5,858	56	5,802
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	3,924	. . .	3,924	2,982	. . .	2,982	942	. . .	942	783	. . .	783
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	7,096	. . .	7,096	5,742	. . .	5,742	1,354	. . .	1,354	1,180	. . .	1,180
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	14,787	. . .	14,787	13,199	. . .	13,199	1,588	. . .	1,588	1,217	. . .	1,217
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	28,905	28,905	. . .	23,597	23,597	. . .	5,308	5,308	. . .	4,823	4,823	. . ..

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on the ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis . (C64–C65)	12,517	7,783	4,734	11,091	6,888	4,203	1,426	895	531	1,155	723	432
Malignant neoplasm of bladder. . . . . (C67)	13,253	9,190	4,063	12,100	8,523	3,577	1,153	667	486	961	546	415
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system . . . . . (C70–C72)	13,152	7,317	5,835	12,079	6,715	5,364	1,073	602	471	793	440	353
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue . . . . . (C81–C96)	55,028	30,031	24,997	48,703	26,707	21,996	6,325	3,324	3,001	5,046	2,633	2,413
Hodgkin's disease . . . . . (C81)	1,272	684	588	1,095	582	513	177	102	75	145	85	60
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. . . . . (C82–C85)	20,873	11,131	9,742	18,970	10,118	8,852	1,903	1,013	890	1,392	752	640
Leukemia . . . . . (C91–C95)	21,623	12,231	9,392	19,414	11,034	8,380	2,209	1,197	1,012	1,718	911	807
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms. . . . . (C88,C90)	11,200	5,945	5,255	9,171	4,937	4,234	2,029	1,008	1,021	1,785	882	903
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue. . . . . (C96)	60	40	20	53	36	17	7	4	3	6	3	3
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms . . . . . .(C17,C23–C24,C26–C31,C37–C41, C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60,C62–C63,C66,C68–C69, C73–C80,C97)	62,851	32,194	30,657	54,604	28,050	26,554	8,247	4,144	4,103	6,672	3,352	3,320
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior . . . . . (D00–D48)	13,710	6,820	6,890	12,249	6,161	6,088	1,461	659	802	1,151	499	652
Anemias . . . . . (D50–D64)	4,624	1,787	2,837	3,499	1,288	2,211	1,125	499	626	1,032	456	576
Diabetes mellitus . . . . . (E10–E14)	75,119	36,538	38,581	59,755	29,628	30,127	15,364	6,910	8,454	12,970	5,730	7,240
Nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E40–E64)	3,183	1,116	2,067	2,677	924	1,753	506	192	314	430	156	274
Malnutrition . . . . . (E40–E46)	3,003	1,059	1,944	2,518	875	1,643	485	184	301	412	149	263
Other nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E50–E64)	180	57	123	159	49	110	21	8	13	18	7	11
Meningitis. . . . . (G00,G03)	669	353	316	496	262	234	173	91	82	143	76	67
Parkinson's disease. . . . . (G20–G21)	19,544	11,247	8,297	18,496	10,649	7,847	1,048	598	450	711	412	299
Alzheimer's disease. . . . . (G30)	71,599	20,559	51,040	66,191	18,990	47,201	5,408	1,569	3,839	4,620	1,292	3,328
Major cardiovascular diseases. . . . . (I00–I78)	856,030	405,780	450,250	737,248	348,454	388,794	118,782	57,326	61,456	100,099	47,584	52,515
Diseases of heart. . . . . (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	652,091	322,841	329,250	564,796	279,324	285,472	87,295	43,517	43,778	74,159	36,343	37,816
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases. . . . . (I00–I09)	3,365	1,044	2,321	3,029	926	2,103	336	118	218	227	81	146
Hypertensive heart disease . . . . . (I11)	29,282	13,219	16,063	21,686	9,408	12,278	7,596	3,811	3,785	6,923	3,459	3,464
Hypertensive heart and renal disease . . . . . (I13)	3,172	1,369	1,803	2,186	886	1,300	986	483	503	889	432	457
Ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I20–I25)	445,687	232,115	213,572	390,421	203,924	186,497	55,266	28,191	27,075	46,027	22,933	23,094
Acute myocardial infarction . . . . . (I21–I22)	151,004	80,079	70,925	132,364	70,791	61,573	18,640	9,288	9,352	15,536	7,527	8,009
Other acute ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I24)	3,565	1,823	1,742	2,924	1,480	1,444	641	343	298	558	296	262
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease .(I20,I25)	291,118	150,213	140,905	255,133	131,653	123,480	35,985	18,560	17,425	29,933	15,110	14,823
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described. . . . . (I25.0)	62,799	34,453	28,346	51,717	28,155	23,562	11,082	6,298	4,784	9,576	5,372	4,204
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. . . . . (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	228,319	115,760	112,559	203,416	103,498	99,918	24,903	12,262	12,641	20,357	9,738	10,619
Other heart diseases . . . . . (I26–I51)	170,585	75,094	95,491	147,474	64,180	83,294	23,111	10,914	12,197	20,093	9,438	10,655
Acute and subacute endocarditis . . . . . (I33)	1,209	695	514	949	553	396	260	142	118	229	124	105

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on the ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	864	439	425	661	344	317	203	95	108	164	73	91
Heart failure (I50)	58,933	23,026	35,907	52,570	20,414	32,156	6,363	2,612	3,751	5,609	2,275	3,334
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	109,579	50,934	58,645	93,294	42,869	50,425	16,285	8,065	8,220	14,091	6,966	7,125
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	24,902	9,458	15,444	19,254	7,018	12,236	5,648	2,440	3,208	4,953	2,128	2,825
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	143,579	56,586	86,993	121,868	47,194	74,674	21,711	9,392	12,319	17,541	7,519	10,022
Atherosclerosis (I70)	11,841	4,472	7,369	10,845	4,093	6,752	996	379	617	844	312	532
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	23,617	12,423	11,194	20,485	10,825	9,660	3,132	1,598	1,534	2,602	1,282	1,320
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	13,843	8,168	5,675	12,156	7,203	4,953	1,687	965	722	1,304	719	585
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	9,774	4,255	5,519	8,329	3,622	4,707	1,445	633	812	1,298	563	735
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	4,813	2,156	2,657	3,936	1,723	2,213	877	433	444	796	388	408
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	63,001	28,052	34,949	55,540	24,425	31,115	7,461	3,627	3,834	5,780	2,729	3,051
Influenza (J10–J11)	1,812	657	1,155	1,710	609	1,101	102	48	54	69	32	37
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	61,189	27,395	33,794	53,830	23,816	30,014	7,359	3,579	3,780	5,711	2,697	3,014
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	404	172	232	351	147	204	53	25	28	41	17	24
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	283	123	160	240	101	139	43	22	21	32	15	17
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	121	49	72	111	46	65	10	3	7	9	2	7
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	130,933	62,435	68,498	120,884	56,911	63,973	10,049	5,524	4,525	8,229	4,464	3,765
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	866	361	505	784	315	469	82	46	36	54	33	21
Emphysema (J43)	14,002	7,264	6,738	12,987	6,618	6,369	1,015	646	369	815	509	306
Asthma (J45–J46)	3,884	1,315	2,569	2,714	843	1,871	1,170	472	698	1,016	411	605
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	112,181	53,495	58,686	104,399	49,135	55,264	7,782	4,360	3,422	6,344	3,511	2,833
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	1,007	965	42	953	915	38	54	50	4	47	43	4
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	17,279	8,760	8,519	15,338	7,759	7,579	1,941	1,001	940	1,620	825	795
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30– J39, J67,J70–J98)	27,056	13,168	13,888	23,860	11,574	12,286	3,196	1,594	1,602	2,481	1,209	1,272
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	3,478	1,722	1,756	2,995	1,453	1,542	483	269	214	363	211	152
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	439	247	192	373	208	165	66	39	27	55	33	22
Hernia (K40–K46)	1,639	646	993	1,456	568	888	183	78	105	152	66	86
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	27,530	17,937	9,593	24,003	15,679	8,324	3,527	2,258	1,269	2,530	1,656	874
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	12,928	9,425	3,503	11,205	8,250	2,955	1,723	1,175	548	1,169	801	368
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	14,602	8,512	6,090	12,798	7,429	5,369	1,804	1,083	721	1,361	855	506
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	3,072	1,363	1,709	2,655	1,193	1,462	417	170	247	325	135	190
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	43,901	21,268	22,633	34,806	17,137	17,669	9,095	4,131	4,964	8,075	3,645	4,430
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	137	67	70	114	60	54	23	7	16	18	6	12
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	867	444	423	686	350	336	181	94	87	161	81	80

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Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on the ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Renal failure (N17–N19)	42,868	20,745	22,123	33,983	16,715	17,268	8,885	4,030	4,855	7,891	3,558	4,333
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	29	12	17	23	12	11	6	–	6	5	–	5
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	767	236	531	660	204	456	107	32	75	89	27	62
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	525	525	. . .	483	483	. . .	42	42	. . .	30	30	. . ..
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	120	. . .	120	98	. . .	98	22	. . .	22	19	. . .	19
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	760	. . .	760	453	. . .	453	307	. . .	307	267	. . .	267
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	33	. . .	33	15	. . .	15	18	. . .	18	13	. . .	13
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	727	. . .	727	438	. . .	438	289	. . .	289	254	. . .	254
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	14,549	8,187	6,362	8,906	5,026	3,880	5,643	3,161	2,482	5,050	2,828	2,222
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	10,410	5,447	4,963	8,254	4,321	3,933	2,156	1,126	1,030	1,719	891	828
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	31,999	14,647	17,352	26,595	11,861	14,734	5,404	2,786	2,618	4,798	2,475	2,323
All other diseases (residual)	217,632	88,869	128,763	188,445	76,187	112,258	29,187	12,682	16,505	24,843	10,603	14,240
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	117,809	76,375	41,434	100,406	64,600	35,806	17,403	11,775	5,628	13,652	9,329	4,323
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	48,441	34,086	14,355	40,647	28,568	12,079	7,794	5,518	2,276	5,842	4,237	1,605
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2, V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83– V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	45,343	31,631	13,712	38,041	26,508	11,533	7,302	5,123	2,179	5,491	3,957	1,534
Other land transport accidents (V01,V05–V06, V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3, V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2– V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3, V89.9)	1,241	957	284	970	738	232	271	219	52	204	163	41
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99,Y85)	1,857	1,498	359	1,636	1,322	314	221	176	45	147	117	30
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	69,368	42,289	27,079	59,759	36,032	23,727	9,609	6,257	3,352	7,810	5,092	2,718
Falls (W00–W19)	19,656	10,154	9,502	18,113	9,246	8,867	1,543	908	635	1,027	602	425
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	789	683	106	601	516	85	188	167	21	154	138	16
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	3,582	2,818	764	2,819	2,191	628	763	627	136	556	471	85
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	3,197	1,886	1,311	2,351	1,392	959	846	494	352	746	442	304
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	23,618	15,884	7,734	20,163	13,561	6,602	3,455	2,323	1,132	2,986	2,015	971
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae (W20–W31,W35–W64, W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	18,526	10,864	7,662	15,712	9,126	6,586	2,814	1,738	1,076	2,341	1,424	917
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	32,637	25,907	6,730	29,527	23,478	6,049	3,110	2,429	681	1,992	1,621	371
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms (X72–X74)	17,002	14,916	2,086	15,681	13,730	1,951	1,321	1,186	135	1,009	911	98

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on the ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	15,635	10,991	4,644	13,846	9,748	4,098	1,789	1,243	546	983	710	273
Assault (homicide). . . . . .(*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	18,124	14,376	3,748	8,770	6,457	2,313	9,354	7,919	1,435	8,669	7,412	1,257
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	12,352	10,561	1,791	5,266	4,177	1,089	7,086	6,384	702	6,703	6,067	636
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92, X96–Y09,Y87.1)	5,772	3,815	1,957	3,504	2,280	1,224	2,268	1,535	733	1,966	1,345	621
Legal intervention . . . . . .(Y35,Y89.0)	414	401	13	289	277	12	125	124	1	112	111	1
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,742	2,861	1,881	3,917	2,327	1,590	825	534	291	685	453	232
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . (Y22–Y24)	221	178	43	175	141	34	46	37	9	36	28	8
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34, Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,521	2,683	1,838	3,742	2,186	1,556	779	497	282	649	425	224
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	27	27	–	21	21	–	6	6	–	6	6	–
Complications of medical and surgical care . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,653	1,220	1,433	2,170	1,014	1,156	483	206	277	434	181	253

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following states—Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All origins			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	2,448,017	1,207,675	1,240,342	131,161	73,788	57,373	2,312,028	1,131,013	1,181,015
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	30	11	19	4	3	1	26	8	18
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	10	3	7	4	1	3	6	2	4
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	5,667	2,209	3,458	190	65	125	5,469	2,141	3,328
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	648	392	256	94	66	28	551	325	226
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	480	291	189	56	36	20	423	255	168
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	168	101	67	38	30	8	128	70	58
Whooping cough (A37)	31	19	12	12	8	4	19	11	8
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	3	2	1	1	1	–	2	1	1
Meningococcal infection (A39)	123	68	55	16	12	4	107	56	51
Septicemia (A40–A41)	34,136	15,322	18,814	1,704	838	866	32,354	14,442	17,912
Syphilis (A50–A53)	47	32	15	1	1	–	46	31	15
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	6	4	2	1	1	–	5	3	2
Measles (B05)	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	5,529	3,612	1,917	795	521	274	4,714	3,076	1,638
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	12,543	9,189	3,354	1,645	1,309	336	10,813	7,811	3,002
Malaria (B50–B54)	6	4	2	–	–	–	6	4	2
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49,A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	7,727	4,216	3,511	773	452	321	6,938	3,753	3,185
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	559,312	290,422	268,890	26,156	13,896	12,260	532,383	276,084	256,299
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	7,773	5,273	2,500	314	236	78	7,445	5,026	2,419
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	13,499	10,611	2,888	481	391	90	12,997	10,203	2,794
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	11,514	6,752	4,762	1,272	744	528	10,223	5,997	4,226
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	53,252	26,843	26,409	2,542	1,350	1,192	50,629	25,445	25,184
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	16,076	10,548	5,528	1,807	1,185	622	14,236	9,339	4,897
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	32,760	16,147	16,613	1,748	872	876	30,976	15,262	15,714
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	3,797	2,983	814	183	165	18	3,605	2,811	794
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	159,292	90,187	69,105	4,490	2,878	1,612	154,578	87,168	67,410
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	8,345	5,283	3,062	168	105	63	8,169	5,171	2,998
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	41,491	375	41,116	1,942	6	1,936	39,490	369	39,121
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	3,924	. . .	3,924	447	. . .	447	3,469	. . .	3,469
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	7,096	. . .	7,096	389	. . .	389	6,693	. . .	6,693
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	14,787	. . .	14,787	739	. . .	739	14,041	. . .	14,041
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	28,905	28,905	. . .	1,300	1,300	. . .	27,566	27,566	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	12,517	7,783	4,734	780	482	298	11,719	7,286	4,433
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	13,253	9,190	4,063	435	317	118	12,803	8,861	3,942
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	13,152	7,317	5,835	771	431	340	12,364	6,877	5,487
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	55,028	30,031	24,997	3,110	1,719	1,391	51,861	28,283	23,578
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	1,272	684	588	126	78	48	1,141	602	539
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	20,873	11,131	9,742	1,118	593	525	19,734	10,529	9,205
Leukemia (C91–C95)	21,623	12,231	9,392	1,272	747	525	20,329	11,471	8,858
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	11,200	5,945	5,255	588	296	292	10,603	5,646	4,957

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All origins			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	60	40	20	6	5	1	54	35	19
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31, C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60, C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	62,851	32,194	30,657	3,238	1,715	1,523	59,519	30,420	29,099
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	13,710	6,820	6,890	572	306	266	13,118	6,501	6,617
Anemias (D50–D64)	4,624	1,787	2,837	184	81	103	4,431	1,703	2,728
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	75,119	36,538	38,581	6,665	3,296	3,369	68,325	33,178	35,147
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	3,183	1,116	2,067	139	59	80	3,034	1,052	1,982
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	3,003	1,059	1,944	132	57	75	2,861	997	1,864
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	180	57	123	7	2	5	173	55	118
Meningitis (G00,G03)	669	353	316	63	33	30	602	317	285
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	19,544	11,247	8,297	726	418	308	18,804	10,823	7,981
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	71,599	20,559	51,040	2,201	764	1,437	69,315	19,764	49,551
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	856,030	405,780	450,250	39,010	20,368	18,642	815,443	384,533	430,910
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	652,091	322,841	329,250	29,555	15,900	13,655	621,260	306,197	315,063
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	3,365	1,044	2,321	162	47	115	3,200	995	2,205
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	29,282	13,219	16,063	1,483	772	711	27,701	12,389	15,312
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	3,172	1,369	1,803	199	96	103	2,963	1,266	1,697
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	445,687	232,115	213,572	21,774	11,953	9,821	423,007	219,626	203,381
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	151,004	80,079	70,925	7,529	4,145	3,384	143,235	75,793	67,442
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	3,565	1,823	1,742	90	46	44	3,461	1,769	1,692
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	291,118	150,213	140,905	14,155	7,762	6,393	276,311	142,064	134,247
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	62,799	34,453	28,346	3,491	2,246	1,245	59,053	32,029	27,024
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	228,319	115,760	112,559	10,664	5,516	5,148	217,258	110,035	107,223
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	170,585	75,094	95,491	5,937	3,032	2,905	164,389	71,921	92,468
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	1,209	695	514	80	58	22	1,127	636	491
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	864	439	425	74	40	34	789	399	390
Heart failure (I50)	58,933	23,026	35,907	1,721	735	986	57,140	22,255	34,885
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	109,579	50,934	58,645	4,062	2,199	1,863	105,333	48,631	56,702
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	24,902	9,458	15,444	1,314	547	767	23,543	8,890	14,653
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	143,579	56,586	86,993	6,830	3,188	3,642	136,548	53,319	83,229
Atherosclerosis (I70)	11,841	4,472	7,369	397	175	222	11,431	4,295	7,136
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	23,617	12,423	11,194	914	558	356	22,661	11,832	10,829
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	13,843	8,168	5,675	477	328	149	13,344	7,822	5,522
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	9,774	4,255	5,519	437	230	207	9,317	4,010	5,307
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	4,813	2,156	2,657	281	126	155	4,520	2,024	2,496
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	63,001	28,052	34,949	3,085	1,506	1,579	59,804	26,482	33,322
Influenza (J10–J11)	1,812	657	1,155	55	26	29	1,752	631	1,121
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	61,189	27,395	33,794	3,030	1,480	1,550	58,052	25,851	32,201
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	404	172	232	19	7	12	385	165	220
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	283	123	160	17	6	11	266	117	149
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	121	49	72	2	1	1	119	48	71
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	130,933	62,435	68,498	3,457	1,839	1,618	127,253	60,462	66,791
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	866	361	505	44	19	25	820	342	478

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All origins			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Emphysema (J43)	14,002	7,264	6,738	301	181	120	13,678	7,067	6,611
Asthma (J45–J46)	3,884	1,315	2,569	248	106	142	3,626	1,205	2,421
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	112,181	53,495	58,686	2,864	1,533	1,331	109,129	51,848	57,281
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	1,007	965	42	21	19	2	985	945	40
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	17,279	8,760	8,519	591	317	274	16,660	8,423	8,237
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	27,056	13,168	13,888	1,591	779	812	25,434	12,369	13,065
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	3,478	1,722	1,756	175	92	83	3,293	1,624	1,669
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	439	247	192	25	12	13	413	234	179
Hernia (K40–K46)	1,639	646	993	86	28	58	1,553	618	935
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	27,530	17,937	9,593	3,555	2,561	994	23,882	15,302	8,580
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	12,928	9,425	3,503	1,805	1,508	297	11,067	7,870	3,197
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	14,602	8,512	6,090	1,750	1,053	697	12,815	7,432	5,383
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	3,072	1,363	1,709	225	102	123	2,841	1,257	1,584
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	43,901	21,268	22,633	2,329	1,186	1,143	41,510	20,045	21,465
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	137	67	70	11	8	3	126	59	67
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	867	444	423	63	27	36	804	417	387
Renal failure (N17–N19)	42,868	20,745	22,123	2,254	1,151	1,103	40,552	19,557	20,995
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	29	12	17	1	–	1	28	12	16
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	767	236	531	50	20	30	716	215	501
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	525	525	. . .	18	18	. . .	506	506	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	120	. . .	120	9	. . .	9	111	. . .	111
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	760	. . .	760	129	. . .	129	630	. . .	630
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	33	. . .	33	2	. . .	2	31	. . .	31
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	727	. . .	727	127	. . .	127	599	. . .	599
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	14,549	8,187	6,362	2,816	1,612	1,204	11,594	6,503	5,091
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	10,410	5,447	4,963	1,896	996	900	8,479	4,431	4,048
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	31,999	14,647	17,352	1,857	1,135	722	29,884	13,353	16,531
All other diseases (residual)	217,632	88,869	128,763	10,250	5,110	5,140	207,024	83,561	123,463
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	117,809	76,375	41,434	11,464	8,612	2,852	105,967	67,494	38,473
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	48,441	34,086	14,355	6,358	4,787	1,571	41,957	29,209	12,748
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04, V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0, V89.2)	45,343	31,631	13,712	6,103	4,570	1,533	39,125	26,982	12,143

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All origins			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other land transport accidents . . . . . (V01, V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11, V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9, V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	1,241	957	284	153	134	19	1,081	816	265
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	1,857	1,498	359	102	83	19	1,751	1,411	340
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	69,368	42,289	27,079	5,106	3,825	1,281	64,010	38,285	25,725
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	19,656	10,154	9,502	1,064	689	375	18,551	9,442	9,109
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	789	683	106	95	86	9	692	595	97
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	3,582	2,818	764	518	430	88	3,047	2,375	672
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	3,197	1,886	1,311	211	125	86	2,971	1,751	1,220
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	23,618	15,884	7,734	2,018	1,603	415	21,488	14,198	7,290
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	18,526	10,864	7,662	1,200	892	308	17,261	9,924	7,337
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	32,637	25,907	6,730	2,188	1,841	347	30,338	23,974	6,364
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	17,002	14,916	2,086	824	756	68	16,124	14,110	2,014
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	15,635	10,991	4,644	1,364	1,085	279	14,214	9,864	4,350
Assault (homicide) . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	18,124	14,376	3,748	3,520	3,008	512	14,504	11,288	3,216
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	12,352	10,561	1,791	2,453	2,211	242	9,835	8,296	1,539
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . . (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	5,772	3,815	1,957	1,067	797	270	4,669	2,992	1,677
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	414	401	13	81	81	–	333	320	13
Events of undetermined intent . . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,742	2,861	1,881	325	219	106	4,388	2,621	1,767
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	221	178	43	27	21	6	192	156	36
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,521	2,683	1,838	298	198	100	4,196	2,465	1,731
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	27	27	–	2	2	–	25	25	–
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,653	1,220	1,433	160	61	99	2,484	1,152	1,332

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white[1]			Non-Hispanic black[2]			Origin not stated[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	1,967,142	954,402	1,012,740	289,163	147,010	142,153	4,828	2,874	1,954
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	20	6	14	5	2	3	–	–	–
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	6	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	5,082	1,978	3,104	318	129	189	8	3	5
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	283	162	121	150	92	58	3	1	2
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	219	127	92	113	71	42	1	–	1
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	64	35	29	37	21	16	2	1	1
Whooping cough (A37)	11	5	6	5	4	1	–	–	–
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	86	42	44	17	11	6	–	–	–
Septicemia (A40–A41)	25,496	11,337	14,159	6,159	2,755	3,404	78	42	36
Syphilis (A50–A53)	15	9	6	30	21	9	–	–	–
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	5	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles (B05)	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	3,603	2,413	1,190	856	518	338	20	15	5
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	3,755	3,095	660	6,908	4,600	2,308	85	69	16
Malaria (B50–B54)	2	1	1	3	2	1	–	–	–
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49,A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	5,662	3,071	2,591	960	514	446	16	11	5
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	456,133	236,659	219,474	62,510	32,363	30,147	773	442	331
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	6,096	4,012	2,084	1,068	832	236	14	11	3
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	11,295	8,969	2,326	1,458	1,065	393	21	17	4
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	7,455	4,372	3,083	1,949	1,147	802	19	11	8
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	42,479	21,443	21,036	6,804	3,301	3,503	81	48	33
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	10,950	7,107	3,843	2,087	1,460	627	33	24	9
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	26,366	13,102	13,264	3,743	1,740	2,003	36	13	23
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	2,877	2,224	653	673	542	131	9	7	2
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	134,924	75,500	59,424	16,437	9,794	6,643	224	141	83
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	7,973	5,074	2,899	123	57	66	8	7	1
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	32,736	305	32,431	5,804	56	5,748	59	–	59
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	2,538	. . .	2,538	776	. . .	776	8	. . .	8
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	5,360	. . .	5,360	1,165	. . .	1,165	14	. . .	14
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	12,472	. . .	12,472	1,204	. . .	1,204	7	. . .	7
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	22,319	22,319	. . .	4,771	4,771	. . .	39	39	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	10,312	6,404	3,908	1,141	713	428	18	15	3
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	11,669	8,207	3,462	947	536	411	15	12	3
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	11,313	6,289	5,024	781	434	347	17	9	8
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	45,619	25,000	20,619	4,988	2,604	2,384	57	29	28
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	968	504	464	141	81	60	5	4	1
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	17,852	9,527	8,325	1,379	744	635	21	9	12
Leukemia (C91–C95)	18,152	10,289	7,863	1,697	902	795	22	13	9
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	8,599	4,649	3,950	1,766	874	892	9	3	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white[1]			Non-Hispanic black[2]			Origin not stated[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	48	31	17	5	3	2	–	–	–
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31, C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60, C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	51,380	26,332	25,048	6,591	3,311	3,280	94	59	35
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	11,670	5,850	5,820	1,142	493	649	20	13	7
Anemias (D50–D64)	3,314	1,208	2,106	1,024	452	572	9	3	6
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	53,159	26,365	26,794	12,835	5,666	7,169	129	64	65
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	2,537	865	1,672	426	153	273	10	5	5
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	2,385	818	1,567	408	146	262	10	5	5
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	152	47	105	18	7	11	–	–	–
Meningitis (G00,G03)	433	228	205	141	75	66	4	3	1
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	17,767	10,232	7,535	705	409	296	14	6	8
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	63,958	18,208	45,750	4,579	1,283	3,296	83	31	52
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	698,139	328,004	370,135	99,000	47,004	51,996	1,577	879	698
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	535,101	263,311	271,790	73,302	35,874	37,428	1,276	744	532
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	2,866	878	1,988	225	80	145	3	2	1
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	20,219	8,644	11,575	6,825	3,402	3,423	98	58	40
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1,989	791	1,198	879	426	453	10	7	3
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	368,505	191,862	176,643	45,435	22,608	22,827	906	536	370
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	124,831	66,629	58,202	15,359	7,437	7,922	240	141	99
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	2,829	1,431	1,398	551	292	259	14	8	6
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	240,845	123,802	117,043	29,525	14,879	14,646	652	387	265
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	48,146	25,849	22,297	9,442	5,281	4,161	255	178	77
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	192,699	97,953	94,746	20,083	9,598	10,485	397	209	188
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	141,522	61,136	80,386	19,938	9,358	10,580	259	141	118
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	870	496	374	226	122	104	2	1	1
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	591	306	285	161	72	89	1	–	1
Heart failure (I50)	50,835	19,666	31,169	5,570	2,261	3,309	72	36	36
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	89,226	40,668	48,558	13,981	6,903	7,078	184	104	80
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	17,949	6,474	11,475	4,906	2,108	2,798	45	21	24
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	115,074	44,038	71,036	17,378	7,448	9,930	201	79	122
Atherosclerosis (I70)	10,443	3,920	6,523	840	310	530	13	2	11
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	19,572	10,261	9,311	2,574	1,264	1,310	42	33	9
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	11,684	6,877	4,807	1,288	707	581	22	18	4
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	7,888	3,384	4,504	1,286	557	729	20	15	5
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	3,659	1,603	2,056	785	380	405	12	6	6
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	52,431	22,903	29,528	5,716	2,697	3,019	112	64	48
Influenza (J10–J11)	1,654	585	1,069	67	31	36	5	–	5
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	50,777	22,318	28,459	5,649	2,666	2,983	107	64	43
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	334	141	193	40	17	23	–	–	–
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	225	96	129	31	15	16	–	–	–
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	109	45	64	9	2	7	–	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	117,337	55,015	62,322	8,136	4,406	3,730	223	134	89
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	738	296	442	54	33	21	2	–	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white[1]			Non-Hispanic black[2]			Origin not stated[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Emphysema (J43)	12,675	6,430	6,245	810	505	305	23	16	7
Asthma (J45–J46)	2,475	743	1,732	1,002	403	599	10	4	6
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	101,449	47,546	53,903	6,270	3,465	2,805	188	114	74
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	931	895	36	47	43	4	1	1	–
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	14,739	7,430	7,309	1,606	819	787	28	20	8
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	22,272	10,794	11,478	2,459	1,195	1,264	31	20	11
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	2,818	1,361	1,457	358	207	151	10	6	4
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	348	196	152	55	33	22	1	1	–
Hernia (K40–K46)	1,372	540	832	151	66	85	–	–	–
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	20,428	13,088	7,340	2,495	1,634	861	93	74	19
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	9,372	6,714	2,658	1,154	790	364	56	47	9
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	11,056	6,374	4,682	1,341	844	497	37	27	10
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	2,427	1,087	1,340	324	135	189	6	4	2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	32,492	15,953	16,539	8,017	3,612	4,405	62	37	25
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	103	52	51	18	6	12	–	–	–
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	623	323	300	161	81	80	–	–	–
Renal failure (N17–N19)	31,743	15,566	16,177	7,834	3,525	4,309	62	37	25
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	23	12	11	4	–	4	–	–	–
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	610	184	426	89	27	62	1	1	–
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	464	464	. . .	30	30	. . .	1	1	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	89	. . .	89	19	. . .	19	–	. . .	–
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	327	. . .	327	265	. . .	265	1	. . .	1
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	14	. . .	14	13	. . .	13	–	. . .	–
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	313	. . .	313	252	. . .	252	1	. . .	1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	6,216	3,495	2,721	4,837	2,712	2,125	139	72	67
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	6,412	3,352	3,060	1,656	856	800	35	20	15
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	24,697	10,691	14,006	4,612	2,366	2,246	258	159	99
All other diseases (residual)	178,181	71,058	107,123	24,604	10,478	14,126	358	198	160
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	88,970	56,021	32,949	13,393	9,130	4,263	378	269	109
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	34,349	23,830	10,519	5,739	4,158	1,581	126	90	36
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04, V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0, V89.2)	32,002	21,992	10,010	5,394	3,883	1,511	115	79	36

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white[1]			Non-Hispanic black[2]			Origin not stated[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other land transport accidents . . . . . (V01, V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9, V10–V11, V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8– V19.9,V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9, V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9, V87.9, V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	815	601	214	200	160	40	7	7	–
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	1,532	1,237	295	145	115	30	4	4	–
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	54,621	32,191	22,430	7,654	4,972	2,682	252	179	73
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	17,042	8,560	8,482	1,001	583	418	41	23	18
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	508	432	76	150	134	16	2	2	–
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	2,305	1,763	542	543	463	80	17	13	4
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	2,147	1,270	877	731	433	298	15	10	5
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	18,126	11,949	6,177	2,920	1,959	961	112	83	29
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20– W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	14,493	8,217	6,276	2,309	1,400	909	65	48	17
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	27,305	21,605	5,700	1,953	1,592	361	111	92	19
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	14,829	12,947	1,882	997	901	96	54	50	4
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	12,476	8,658	3,818	956	691	265	57	42	15
Assault (homicide). . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	5,325	3,515	1,810	8,522	7,288	1,234	100	80	20
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	2,871	2,018	853	6,600	5,977	623	64	54	10
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . . (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	2,454	1,497	957	1,922	1,311	611	36	26	10
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	208	196	12	112	111	1	–	–	–
Events of undetermined intent . . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	3,583	2,099	1,484	675	447	228	29	21	8
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	148	121	27	36	28	8	2	1	1
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	3,435	1,978	1,457	639	419	220	27	20	7
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	19	19	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,009	952	1,057	428	177	251	9	7	2

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

[2]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[3]Includes deaths for which Hispanic origin was not reported on the death certificate.

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following states—Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	825.9	827.2	824.6	873.7	864.5	882.8	621.8	663.2	583.4	749.4	799.2	703.9
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Whooping cough (A37)	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.5	10.5	12.5	11.3	10.2	12.4	12.3	11.6	13.0	15.9	14.9	16.8
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.5	1.2	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.7
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.2	6.3	2.2	2.2	3.7	0.8	12.8	17.8	8.1	18.0	25.1	11.5
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05,A20–A36,A42–A44,A48– A49, A54–A79,A81–A82,A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04, B06–B09,B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.2
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	188.7	198.9	178.8	200.8	210.6	191.1	137.1	147.6	127.5	161.7	175.4	149.1
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.6	3.6	1.7	2.7	3.6	1.8	2.4	3.8	1.2	2.8	4.5	1.2
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.6	7.3	1.9	4.9	7.9	2.0	3.0	4.6	1.6	3.8	5.8	1.9
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	3.9	4.6	3.2	3.6	4.3	3.0	5.0	6.1	4.0	5.0	6.2	4.0
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	18.0	18.4	17.6	18.7	19.2	18.3	14.7	15.0	14.4	17.6	17.9	17.3
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.4	7.2	3.7	5.3	7.0	3.7	5.9	8.4	3.7	5.4	7.9	3.1
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.7	11.7	11.7	8.3	8.1	8.5	9.7	9.4	9.9
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.3	2.0	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.7	2.9	0.6
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	53.7	61.8	45.9	58.1	65.9	50.4	35.3	43.6	27.5	42.4	53.0	32.7
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.8	3.6	2.0	3.4	4.4	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	14.0	0.3	27.3	14.4	0.3	28.3	12.1	0.2	23.2	15.0	0.3	28.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.6	1.2	. . .	2.5	1.7	. . .	3.2	2.0	. . .	3.8
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.4	. . .	4.7	2.4	. . .	4.7	2.4	. . .	4.6	3.0	. . .	5.8
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.0	. . .	9.8	5.5	. . .	10.9	2.8	. . .	5.4	3.1	. . .	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	9.8	19.8	. . .	9.8	19.8	. . .	9.4	19.6	. . .	12.3	25.8	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.2	5.3	3.1	4.6	5.8	3.5	2.5	3.3	1.8	3.0	3.9	2.1
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.5	6.3	2.7	5.0	7.2	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.9	2.0
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.4	5.0	3.9	5.0	5.6	4.4	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.7
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	18.6	20.6	16.6	20.3	22.5	18.1	11.2	12.3	10.3	12.9	14.1	11.8
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.0	7.6	6.5	7.9	8.5	7.3	3.4	3.7	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.1
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.3	8.4	6.2	8.1	9.3	6.9	3.9	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.9	4.0
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.6	4.7	4.4
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31,C37–C41, C44–C49,C51– C52,C57–C60,C62–C63,C66,C68–C69, C73–C80, C97)	21.2	22.1	20.4	22.7	23.6	21.9	14.7	15.3	14.0	17.1	18.0	16.3
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.0	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.2
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.8
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	25.3	25.0	25.7	24.9	24.9	24.9	27.3	25.5	28.9	33.2	30.7	35.5
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.3
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.3
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	6.6	7.7	5.5	7.7	9.0	6.5	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.5
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	24.2	14.1	33.9	27.6	16.0	38.9	9.6	5.8	13.1	11.8	6.9	16.3
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	288.8	277.9	299.3	307.0	293.0	320.8	211.1	211.8	210.4	256.2	255.0	257.2
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	220.0	221.1	218.9	235.2	234.9	235.5	155.1	160.8	149.9	189.8	194.8	185.2
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.9	9.1	10.7	9.0	7.9	10.1	13.5	14.1	13.0	17.7	18.5	17.0
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.2
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	150.4	159.0	142.0	162.6	171.5	153.9	98.2	104.1	92.7	117.8	122.9	113.1
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	50.9	54.8	47.2	55.1	59.5	50.8	33.1	34.3	32.0	39.8	40.3	39.2
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.3
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	98.2	102.9	93.7	106.2	110.7	101.9	63.9	68.6	59.7	76.6	81.0	72.6
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	21.2	23.6	18.8	21.5	23.7	19.4	19.7	23.3	16.4	24.5	28.8	20.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	77.0	79.3	74.8	84.7	87.0	82.4	44.3	45.3	43.3	52.1	52.2	52.0
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	57.6	51.4	63.5	61.4	54.0	68.7	41.1	40.3	41.8	51.4	50.6	52.2
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Heart failure (I50)	19.9	15.8	23.9	21.9	17.2	26.5	11.3	9.6	12.8	14.4	12.2	16.3
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	37.0	34.9	39.0	38.9	36.0	41.6	28.9	29.8	28.1	36.1	37.3	34.9
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	8.4	6.5	10.3	8.0	5.9	10.1	10.0	9.0	11.0	12.7	11.4	13.8
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	48.4	38.8	57.8	50.7	39.7	61.6	38.6	34.7	42.2	44.9	40.3	49.1
Atherosclerosis (I70)	4.0	3.1	4.9	4.5	3.4	5.6	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.6
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	8.0	8.5	7.4	8.5	9.1	8.0	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.7	6.9	6.5
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	4.7	5.6	3.8	5.1	6.1	4.1	3.0	3.6	2.5	3.3	3.9	2.9
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.9	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.6
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	21.3	19.2	23.2	23.1	20.5	25.7	13.3	13.4	13.1	14.8	14.6	14.9
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	20.6	18.8	22.5	22.4	20.0	24.8	13.1	13.2	12.9	14.6	14.5	14.8
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	44.2	42.8	45.5	50.3	47.9	52.8	17.9	20.4	15.5	21.1	23.9	18.4
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Emphysema (J43)	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.4	5.6	5.3	1.8	2.4	1.3	2.1	2.7	1.5
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.0
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	37.8	36.6	39.0	43.5	41.3	45.6	13.8	16.1	11.7	16.2	18.8	13.9
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.8	6.0	5.7	6.4	6.5	6.3	3.4	3.7	3.2	4.1	4.4	3.9
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30– J39, J67,J70–J98)	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.9	9.7	10.1	5.7	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.2
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hernia (K40–K46)	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	9.3	12.3	6.4	10.0	13.2	6.9	6.3	8.3	4.3	6.5	8.9	4.3
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.4	6.5	2.3	4.7	6.9	2.4	3.1	4.3	1.9	3.0	4.3	1.8
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	4.9	5.8	4.0	5.3	6.2	4.4	3.2	4.0	2.5	3.5	4.6	2.5
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.8	14.6	15.0	14.5	14.4	14.6	16.2	15.3	17.0	20.7	19.5	21.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Renal failure (N17–N19)	14.5	14.2	14.7	14.2	14.1	14.2	15.8	14.9	16.6	20.2	19.1	21.2
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.4	...	0.2	0.4	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.2	...
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	...	0.1	0.0	...	0.1	0.0	...	0.1	*	...	*
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.3	...	0.5	0.2	...	0.4	0.5	...	1.1	0.7	...	1.3
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	0.0	...	0.0	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	...	0.5	0.2	...	0.4	0.5	...	1.0	0.7	...	1.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.9	5.6	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.2	10.0	11.7	8.5	12.9	15.2	10.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.2	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.8	10.0	11.5	11.1	10.0	12.2	9.6	10.3	9.0	12.3	13.3	11.4
All other diseases (residual)	73.4	60.9	85.6	78.5	64.1	92.6	51.9	46.9	56.5	63.6	56.8	69.7
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	39.7	52.3	27.5	41.8	54.3	29.5	30.9	43.5	19.3	34.9	50.0	21.2
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.3	23.3	9.5	16.9	24.0	10.0	13.8	20.4	7.8	15.0	22.7	7.9
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2, V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.3	21.7	9.1	15.8	22.3	9.5	13.0	18.9	7.5	14.1	21.2	7.5
Other land transport accidents (V01,V05–V06, V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3, V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99,Y85)	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	23.4	29.0	18.0	24.9	30.3	19.6	17.1	23.1	11.5	20.0	27.3	13.3
Falls (W00–W19)	6.6	7.0	6.3	7.5	7.8	7.3	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.1
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	*
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.4	2.3	0.5	1.4	2.5	0.4
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.5
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	8.0	10.9	5.1	8.4	11.4	5.4	6.1	8.6	3.9	7.6	10.8	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . (W20–W31,W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	6.3	7.4	5.1	6.5	7.7	5.4	5.0	6.4	3.7	6.0	7.6	4.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	11.0	17.7	4.5	12.3	19.7	5.0	5.5	9.0	2.3	5.1	8.7	1.8
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	5.7	10.2	1.4	6.5	11.5	1.6	2.3	4.4	0.5	2.6	4.9	0.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . . .(*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	5.3	7.5	3.1	5.8	8.2	3.4	3.2	4.6	1.9	2.5	3.8	1.3
Assault (homicide). . . . . .(*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	6.1	9.8	2.5	3.7	5.4	1.9	16.6	29.3	4.9	22.2	39.7	6.2
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.2	7.2	1.2	2.2	3.5	0.9	12.6	23.6	2.4	17.2	32.5	3.1
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92, X96–Y09,Y87.1)	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.0	4.0	5.7	2.5	5.0	7.2	3.0
Legal intervention . . . . . .(Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.5	*	0.3	0.6	*
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.4	1.1
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34, Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.7	2.3	1.1
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following states—Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	825.9	827.2	824.6	307.3	334.4	278.2	911.2	912.6	910.0
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.9	1.5	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	2.2	1.7	2.6
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Whooping cough (A37)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.5	10.5	12.5	4.0	3.8	4.2	12.8	11.7	13.8
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.9	2.5	1.3
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.2	6.3	2.2	3.9	5.9	1.6	4.3	6.3	2.3
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49, A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8, A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.7	3.0	2.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	188.7	198.9	178.8	61.3	63.0	59.5	209.8	222.8	197.5
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.6	3.6	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	2.9	4.1	1.9
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.6	7.3	1.9	1.1	1.8	0.4	5.1	8.2	2.2
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	3.9	4.6	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.6	4.0	4.8	3.3
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	18.0	18.4	17.6	6.0	6.1	5.8	20.0	20.5	19.4
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.4	7.2	3.7	4.2	5.4	3.0	5.6	7.5	3.8
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	11.1	11.1	11.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	12.2	12.3	12.1
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.3	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	*	1.4	2.3	0.6
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	53.7	61.8	45.9	10.5	13.0	7.8	60.9	70.3	51.9
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.8	3.6	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.2	4.2	2.3
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	14.0	0.3	27.3	4.5	*	9.4	15.6	0.3	30.1
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.6	1.0	. . .	2.2	1.4	. . .	2.7
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.4	. . .	4.7	0.9	. . .	1.9	2.6	. . .	5.2
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.0	. . .	9.8	1.7	. . .	3.6	5.5	. . .	10.8
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	9.8	19.8	. . .	3.0	5.9	. . .	10.9	22.2	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.2	5.3	3.1	1.8	2.2	1.4	4.6	5.9	3.4
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.5	6.3	2.7	1.0	1.4	0.6	5.0	7.1	3.0
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.4	5.0	3.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	4.9	5.5	4.2
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	18.6	20.6	16.6	7.3	7.8	6.7	20.4	22.8	18.2
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.0	7.6	6.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	7.8	8.5	7.1
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.3	8.4	6.2	3.0	3.4	2.5	8.0	9.3	6.8
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.8	4.1	3.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	4.2	4.6	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31, C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60, C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	21.2	22.1	20.4	7.6	7.8	7.4	23.5	24.5	22.4
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.6	4.7	4.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	5.2	5.2	5.1
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.6	1.2	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.4	2.1
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	25.3	25.0	25.7	15.6	14.9	16.3	26.9	26.8	27.1
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.5
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.4
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	0.1
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	6.6	7.7	5.5	1.7	1.9	1.5	7.4	8.7	6.1
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	24.2	14.1	33.9	5.2	3.5	7.0	27.3	15.9	38.2
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	288.8	277.9	299.3	91.4	92.3	90.4	321.4	310.3	332.0
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	220.0	221.1	218.9	69.2	72.1	66.2	244.9	247.1	242.8
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.7
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.9	9.1	10.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	10.9	10.0	11.8
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.3
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	150.4	159.0	142.0	51.0	54.2	47.6	166.7	177.2	156.7
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	50.9	54.8	47.2	17.6	18.8	16.4	56.5	61.2	52.0
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	98.2	102.9	93.7	33.2	35.2	31.0	108.9	114.6	103.4
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	21.2	23.6	18.8	8.2	10.2	6.0	23.3	25.8	20.8
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	77.0	79.3	74.8	25.0	25.0	25.0	85.6	88.8	82.6
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	57.6	51.4	63.5	13.9	13.7	14.1	64.8	58.0	71.2
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Heart failure (I50)	19.9	15.8	23.9	4.0	3.3	4.8	22.5	18.0	26.9
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	37.0	34.9	39.0	9.5	10.0	9.0	41.5	39.2	43.7
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	8.4	6.5	10.3	3.1	2.5	3.7	9.3	7.2	11.3
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	48.4	38.8	57.8	16.0	14.4	17.7	53.8	43.0	64.1
Atherosclerosis (I70)	4.0	3.1	4.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	4.5	3.5	5.5
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	8.0	8.5	7.4	2.1	2.5	1.7	8.9	9.5	8.3
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	4.7	5.6	3.8	1.1	1.5	0.7	5.3	6.3	4.3
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	3.3	2.9	3.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.7	3.2	4.1
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.9
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	21.3	19.2	23.2	7.2	6.8	7.7	23.6	21.4	25.7
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.9
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	20.6	18.8	22.5	7.1	6.7	7.5	22.9	20.9	24.8
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	0.2
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	44.2	42.8	45.5	8.1	8.3	7.8	50.2	48.8	51.5
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Emphysema (J43)	4.7	5.0	4.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	5.4	5.7	5.1
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.3	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.9
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	37.8	36.6	39.0	6.7	6.9	6.5	43.0	41.8	44.1
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.4	0.8	0.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.8	6.0	5.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	6.6	6.8	6.3
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	9.1	9.0	9.2	3.7	3.5	3.9	10.0	10.0	10.1
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hernia (K40–K46)	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	9.3	12.3	6.4	8.3	11.6	4.8	9.4	12.3	6.6
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.4	6.5	2.3	4.2	6.8	1.4	4.4	6.4	2.5
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	4.9	5.8	4.0	4.1	4.8	3.4	5.1	6.0	4.1
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.8	14.6	15.0	5.5	5.4	5.5	16.4	16.2	16.5
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.1
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Renal failure (N17–N19)	14.5	14.2	14.7	5.3	5.2	5.3	16.0	15.8	16.2
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.4	. . .	*	*	. . .	0.2	0.4	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	*	. . .	*	0.0	. . .	0.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.3	. . .	0.5	0.3	. . .	0.6	0.2	. . .	0.5
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	0.0	. . .	0.0	*	. . .	*	0.0	. . .	0.0
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.5	0.3	. . .	0.6	0.2	. . .	0.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.9	5.6	4.2	6.6	7.3	5.8	4.6	5.2	3.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.5	3.7	3.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.8	10.0	11.5	4.4	5.1	3.5	11.8	10.8	12.7
All other diseases (residual)	73.4	60.9	85.6	24.0	23.2	24.9	81.6	67.4	95.1
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	39.7	52.3	27.5	26.9	39.0	13.8	41.8	54.5	29.6
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.3	23.3	9.5	14.9	21.7	7.6	16.5	23.6	9.8
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04, V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.3	21.7	9.1	14.3	20.7	7.4	15.4	21.8	9.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other land transport accidents . . . . . (V01, V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11, V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9, V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	*	0.4	0.7	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	*	0.7	1.1	0.3
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	23.4	29.0	18.0	12.0	17.3	6.2	25.2	30.9	19.8
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	6.6	7.0	6.3	2.5	3.1	1.8	7.3	7.6	7.0
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	*	0.3	0.5	0.1
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.4	1.2	1.9	0.5
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.9
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	8.0	10.9	5.1	4.7	7.3	2.0	8.5	11.5	5.6
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20– W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	6.3	7.4	5.1	2.8	4.0	1.5	6.8	8.0	5.7
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	11.0	17.7	4.5	5.1	8.3	1.7	12.0	19.3	4.9
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	5.7	10.2	1.4	1.9	3.4	0.3	6.4	11.4	1.6
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	5.3	7.5	3.1	3.2	4.9	1.4	5.6	8.0	3.4
Assault (homicide) . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	6.1	9.8	2.5	8.2	13.6	2.5	5.7	9.1	2.5
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.2	7.2	1.2	5.7	10.0	1.2	3.9	6.7	1.2
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . . (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	1.9	2.6	1.3	2.5	3.6	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.3
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.4	*	0.1	0.3	*
Events of undetermined intent . . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.7	2.1	1.4
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.7	2.0	1.3
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	981.8	970.6	992.6	774.4	825.7	727.6
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	2.5	2.0	3.0	0.9	0.7	1.0
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	*
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	12.7	11.5	13.9	16.5	15.5	17.4
Syphilis (A50–A53)	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.8	2.5	1.2	2.3	2.9	1.7
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	1.9	3.1	0.6	18.5	25.8	11.8
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49, A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8, A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	227.7	240.7	215.1	167.4	181.8	154.3
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	3.0	4.1	2.0	2.9	4.7	1.2
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	5.6	9.1	2.3	3.9	6.0	2.0
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	3.7	4.4	3.0	5.2	6.4	4.1
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	21.2	21.8	20.6	18.2	18.5	17.9
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.5	7.2	3.8	5.6	8.2	3.2
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	13.2	13.3	13.0	10.0	9.8	10.3
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.4	2.3	0.6	1.8	3.0	0.7
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	67.3	76.8	58.2	44.0	55.0	34.0
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	4.0	5.2	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	16.3	0.3	31.8	15.5	0.3	29.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.5	2.1	. . .	4.0
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.7	. . .	5.3	3.1	. . .	6.0
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	6.2	. . .	12.2	3.2	. . .	6.2
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	11.1	22.7	. . .	12.8	26.8	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	5.1	6.5	3.8	3.1	4.0	2.2
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	5.8	8.3	3.4	2.5	3.0	2.1
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	5.6	6.4	4.9	2.1	2.4	1.8
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	22.8	25.4	20.2	13.4	14.6	12.2
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	8.9	9.7	8.2	3.7	4.2	3.3
Leukemia (C91–C95)	9.1	10.5	7.7	4.5	5.1	4.1
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	4.3	4.7	3.9	4.7	4.9	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue . . . . . (C96)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms . . . . . (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31, C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60, C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	25.6	26.8	24.5	17.7	18.6	16.8
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior . . . . . (D00–D48)	5.8	5.9	5.7	3.1	2.8	3.3
Anemias . . . . . (D50–D64)	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.9
Diabetes mellitus . . . . . (E10–E14)	26.5	26.8	26.3	34.4	31.8	36.7
Nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E40–E64)	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.4
Malnutrition . . . . . (E40–E46)	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.3
Other nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E50–E64)	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*
Meningitis. . . . . (G00,G03)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Parkinson's disease. . . . . (G20–G21)	8.9	10.4	7.4	1.9	2.3	1.5
Alzheimer's disease. . . . . (G30)	31.9	18.5	44.8	12.3	7.2	16.9
Major cardiovascular diseases. . . . . (I00–I78)	348.4	333.6	362.8	265.1	264.0	266.1
Diseases of heart . . . . (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	267.1	267.8	266.4	196.3	201.5	191.6
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases . . . . . (I00–I09)	1.4	0.9	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.7
Hypertensive heart disease . . . . . (I11)	10.1	8.8	11.3	18.3	19.1	17.5
Hypertensive heart and renal disease . . . (I13)	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
Ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I20–I25)	183.9	195.1	173.1	121.7	127.0	116.8
Acute myocardial infarction . . . . . (I21–I22)	62.3	67.8	57.0	41.1	41.8	40.5
Other acute ischemic heart diseases . . (I24)	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. . . . . (I20,I25)	120.2	125.9	114.7	79.1	83.6	75.0
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described . . . . . (I25.0)	24.0	26.3	21.9	25.3	29.7	21.3
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease . (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	96.2	99.6	92.9	53.8	53.9	53.7
Other heart diseases . . . . . (I26–I51)	70.6	62.2	78.8	53.4	52.6	54.2
Acute and subacute endocarditis . . . . (I33)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis . . . . . (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Heart failure . . . . . (I50)	25.4	20.0	30.5	14.9	12.7	16.9
All other forms of heart disease . . (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	44.5	41.4	47.6	37.4	38.8	36.2
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease . . . . . (I10,I12)	9.0	6.6	11.2	13.1	11.8	14.3
Cerebrovascular diseases. . . . . (I60–I69)	57.4	44.8	69.6	46.5	41.8	50.8
Atherosclerosis . . . . . (I70)	5.2	4.0	6.4	2.2	1.7	2.7
Other diseases of circulatory system . . (I71–I78)	9.8	10.4	9.1	6.9	7.1	6.7
Aortic aneurysm and dissection . . . . . (I71)	5.8	7.0	4.7	3.4	4.0	3.0
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries . . . . . (I72–I78)	3.9	3.4	4.4	3.4	3.1	3.7
Other disorders of circulatory system . . (I80–I99)	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Influenza and pneumonia . . . . . (J10–J18)	26.2	23.3	28.9	15.3	15.1	15.5
Influenza . . . . . (J10–J11)	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pneumonia . . . . . (J12–J18)	25.3	22.7	27.9	15.1	15.0	15.3
Other acute lower respiratory infections . . (J20–J22)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis . . . . (J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection . . . . . (J22)	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*
Chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . . (J40–J47)	58.6	56.0	61.1	21.8	24.7	19.1
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . . (J40–J42)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Emphysema (J43)	6.3	6.5	6.1	2.2	2.8	1.6
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.2	0.8	1.7	2.7	2.3	3.1
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	50.6	48.4	52.8	16.8	19.5	14.4
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	7.4	7.6	7.2	4.3	4.6	4.0
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	11.1	11.0	11.2	6.6	6.7	6.5
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.8
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hernia (K40–K46)	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	10.2	13.3	7.2	6.7	9.2	4.4
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.7	6.8	2.6	3.1	4.4	1.9
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	5.5	6.5	4.6	3.6	4.7	2.5
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	16.2	16.2	16.2	21.5	20.3	22.5
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Renal failure (N17–N19)	15.8	15.8	15.9	21.0	19.8	22.1
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.5	. . .	0.1	0.2	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	*	. . .	*
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.3	0.7	. . .	1.4
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	*	. . .	*	*	. . .	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.3	0.7	. . .	1.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	3.1	3.6	2.7	13.0	15.2	10.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.2	3.4	3.0	4.4	4.8	4.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	12.3	10.9	13.7	12.4	13.3	11.5
All other diseases (residual)	88.9	72.3	105.0	65.9	58.9	72.3
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	44.4	57.0	32.3	35.9	51.3	21.8
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	17.1	24.2	10.3	15.4	23.4	8.1
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04, V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0, V89.2)	16.0	22.4	9.8	14.4	21.8	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other land transport accidents . . . . . (V01, V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9, V10–V11, V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8– V19.9,V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9, V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9, V87.9, V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	27.3	32.7	22.0	20.5	27.9	13.7
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	8.5	8.7	8.3	2.7	3.3	2.1
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	*
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.5	2.6	0.4
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.0	2.4	1.5
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	9.0	12.2	6.1	7.8	11.0	4.9
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20– W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	7.2	8.4	6.2	6.2	7.9	4.7
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	13.6	22.0	5.6	5.2	8.9	1.8
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	7.4	13.2	1.8	2.7	5.1	0.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	6.2	8.8	3.7	2.6	3.9	1.4
Assault (homicide) . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	2.7	3.6	1.8	22.8	40.9	6.3
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	1.4	2.1	0.8	17.7	33.6	3.2
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . . (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	1.2	1.5	0.9	5.1	7.4	3.1
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.2	*	0.3	0.6	*
Events of undetermined intent . . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.2
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.4	1.1
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Figures for origin not stated are included in "All origins" but not distributed among specified origins.

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following states—Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

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Table 16. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	798.8	951.1	677.6	785.3	933.2	666.5	850.2	1,030.4	715.4	1,016.5	1,252.9	845.7
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	*
Whooping cough (A37)	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.2	12.3	10.4	10.2	11.2	9.4	17.6	19.8	16.2	22.6	25.8	20.5
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.8	2.4	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.1	2.4	3.0	1.8	2.6	3.4	1.9
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.2	6.2	2.3	2.2	3.6	0.8	13.4	19.4	8.3	19.4	28.2	12.0
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05,A20–A36,A42–A44,A48– A49, A54–A79,A81–A82,A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04, B06–B09,B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.5	3.1	2.0	2.5	3.0	1.9	2.9	3.6	2.4	3.1	3.9	2.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	183.8	225.1	155.6	182.6	222.3	155.2	188.5	241.5	154.6	222.7	293.7	179.6
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.5	3.9	1.4	2.4	3.6	1.4	3.1	5.3	1.4	3.5	6.5	1.4
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.4	7.9	1.7	4.5	8.0	1.6	4.0	6.9	1.9	5.0	8.8	2.3
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	3.8	5.2	2.7	3.3	4.5	2.4	7.1	10.2	5.0	7.2	10.6	4.9
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	17.5	20.9	14.8	16.9	20.3	14.3	20.7	24.7	17.8	24.8	30.2	21.2
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.2	7.7	3.2	4.8	7.1	3.0	7.8	11.9	4.5	7.0	11.3	3.8
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.8	12.3	9.5	10.6	12.2	9.3	11.7	13.0	10.6	13.6	15.3	12.3
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.2	2.2	0.5	1.2	2.1	0.5	1.7	3.3	0.6	2.3	4.6	0.8
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	52.6	69.0	40.5	53.1	68.7	41.5	48.6	69.9	33.9	58.4	86.4	40.0
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.7	4.0	1.8	3.1	4.5	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	13.5	0.3	24.1	13.1	0.3	23.4	15.5	0.4	26.7	19.3	0.5	32.8
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.4	1.1	. . .	2.2	2.0	. . .	3.6	2.5	. . .	4.4
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.3	. . .	4.1	2.2	. . .	3.8	3.3	. . .	5.7	4.2	. . .	7.1
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	4.8	. . .	8.6	5.0	. . .	9.0	3.8	. . .	6.6	4.3	. . .	7.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	9.5	24.5	. . .	8.8	22.6	. . .	14.7	39.5	. . .	19.1	53.3	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.1	5.9	2.7	4.2	6.0	2.8	3.4	5.1	2.3	4.0	6.0	2.6
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.3	7.5	2.2	4.5	7.9	2.2	3.1	4.7	2.1	3.7	5.7	2.6
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.3	5.3	3.5	4.7	5.7	3.8	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.5	3.2	2.0
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	18.2	23.5	14.3	18.5	24.0	14.5	15.3	19.2	12.5	17.6	22.5	14.3
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	6.9	8.7	5.5	7.2	9.1	5.8	4.5	5.6	3.7	4.7	6.0	3.8
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.1	9.6	5.4	7.4	10.0	5.6	5.3	6.9	4.1	5.9	7.8	4.7
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.7	4.7	3.0	3.5	4.4	2.8	5.1	6.2	4.4	6.5	8.1	5.5
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31,C37–C41, C44–C49,C51– C52,C57–C60,C62–C63,C66,C68–C69, C73–C80, C97)	20.6	24.8	17.5	20.7	24.9	17.5	19.9	23.8	17.1	23.2	28.4	19.6
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.5	5.5	3.8	4.6	5.7	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.4	4.1	4.6	3.9
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.2
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	24.6	28.4	21.6	22.5	26.5	19.3	38.8	41.5	36.4	46.9	50.8	43.8
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	6.4	9.8	4.4	6.8	10.4	4.6	3.1	4.8	2.1	3.0	4.9	1.9
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	22.9	18.5	25.1	23.7	19.0	26.1	16.2	13.5	17.5	19.4	16.4	20.7
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	277.3	329.5	235.6	271.0	323.2	229.0	306.9	358.2	267.0	367.9	435.3	317.4
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	211.1	260.9	172.3	207.8	258.0	168.2	224.2	269.4	189.9	271.3	329.8	228.3
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.4	10.1	8.5	7.9	8.3	7.2	18.5	21.2	16.0	24.1	28.4	20.4
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.5	2.9	2.2	3.2	3.8	2.8
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	144.4	187.4	111.7	143.8	187.7	110.0	144.5	179.0	118.9	171.3	213.9	140.9
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	49.1	63.6	37.8	49.1	64.1	37.2	48.4	58.5	41.0	57.6	69.7	48.8
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.6	1.5
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	94.2	122.4	73.0	93.6	122.3	72.0	94.4	118.5	76.7	111.8	141.6	90.5
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	20.3	26.6	15.0	19.1	25.0	14.0	27.8	37.0	20.7	34.5	46.9	25.3
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	73.9	95.8	58.0	74.5	97.3	57.9	66.6	81.4	56.0	77.3	94.7	65.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 16. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	55.2	61.5	49.9	54.1	60.2	49.0	58.0	65.5	52.0	71.9	83.0	63.4
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Heart failure (I50)	18.9	19.9	18.0	18.9	20.0	18.1	17.4	18.1	16.6	21.7	23.0	20.4
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	35.6	40.7	31.3	34.5	39.5	30.4	39.7	46.4	34.5	49.0	58.6	41.9
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.0	6.6	7.1	14.8	15.7	14.0	18.4	19.9	17.1
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	46.6	46.9	45.6	44.7	44.7	44.0	56.9	60.4	53.6	65.2	70.5	60.7
Atherosclerosis (I70)	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.3
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	7.8	10.0	6.1	7.6	10.0	5.9	8.1	10.0	6.7	9.6	11.7	8.0
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	4.6	6.5	3.1	4.6	6.6	3.1	4.2	5.7	3.1	4.6	6.0	3.6
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.9	4.3	3.6	5.0	5.6	4.5
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	20.3	23.9	17.9	20.2	23.6	18.0	20.0	25.1	16.8	21.7	26.9	18.4
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	19.7	23.3	17.3	19.6	23.0	17.3	19.7	24.8	16.5	21.5	26.6	18.2
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	43.2	51.2	38.1	45.4	52.8	40.7	26.3	37.6	19.6	30.6	44.1	22.8
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Emphysema (J43)	4.6	5.8	3.8	4.9	6.0	4.1	2.7	4.3	1.6	3.1	4.9	1.9
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.5	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.3
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	37.0	44.1	32.5	39.2	45.8	35.0	21.0	30.8	15.1	24.3	36.3	17.5
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	*	0.2	0.5	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.6	7.6	4.4	5.6	7.6	4.4	5.4	7.5	4.2	6.4	9.0	4.9
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30– J39, J67,J70–J98)	8.9	10.6	7.7	9.0	10.7	7.8	7.9	9.9	6.8	8.7	10.7	7.5
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	0.9
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hernia (K40–K46)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	9.0	12.4	5.8	9.2	12.7	6.0	7.4	10.5	4.8	7.7	11.5	4.8
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.2	6.4	2.2	4.3	6.6	2.3	3.4	5.2	2.0	3.5	5.4	1.9
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	4.7	6.0	3.6	4.9	6.2	3.7	3.9	5.3	2.8	4.2	6.1	2.8
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.3	17.5	12.3	12.9	16.2	10.8	23.4	26.3	21.5	29.7	34.1	26.9
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Renal failure (N17–N19)	14.0	17.1	12.0	12.6	15.8	10.5	22.9	25.7	21.0	29.0	33.3	26.3
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.5	...	0.2	0.5	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.1	0.4	...
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	...	0.1	0.0	...	0.1	0.0	...	0.1	*	...	*
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.3	...	0.5	0.2	...	0.4	0.5	...	1.0	0.7	...	1.3
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	0.0	...	0.0	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	...	0.5	0.2	...	0.4	0.5	...	0.9	0.6	...	1.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.9	5.4	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.4	8.6	9.4	7.7	10.5	11.5	9.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.4	11.1	9.4	10.0	10.6	9.1	11.6	13.2	10.1	14.6	17.1	12.5
All other diseases (residual)	70.5	70.5	68.6	69.7	69.5	67.9	72.2	74.5	69.3	87.7	91.5	83.5
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	39.1	54.2	25.0	40.1	55.2	25.8	34.1	49.9	20.9	38.7	58.1	22.8
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.2	23.4	9.3	16.7	23.9	9.7	14.2	21.3	7.9	15.4	24.1	8.0
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2, V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83– V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.2	21.7	8.9	15.6	22.2	9.2	13.3	19.7	7.6	14.5	22.5	7.6
Other land transport accidents (V01,V05–V06, V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3, V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2– V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3, V89.9)	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99,Y85)	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	22.9	30.9	15.7	23.4	31.4	16.1	19.9	28.6	12.9	23.3	34.0	14.8
Falls (W00–W19)	6.4	8.3	4.9	6.7	8.6	5.2	3.9	5.6	2.8	3.7	5.2	2.6
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	*
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.4	2.3	0.5	1.4	2.5	0.4
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.1	1.6
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	7.9	10.7	5.1	8.4	11.3	5.5	6.4	9.2	3.9	8.2	11.9	4.9
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae (W20–W31,W35–W64, W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	6.1	8.2	4.2	6.0	8.1	4.1	6.3	8.6	4.3	7.5	10.6	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 16. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All races			White[1]			All other					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	10.9	18.0	4.4	12.0	19.6	4.9	5.6	9.3	2.4	5.2	9.2	1.9
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	5.7	10.5	1.4	6.3	11.5	1.6	2.4	4.6	0.4	2.7	5.3	0.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	5.2	7.5	3.0	5.7	8.1	3.3	3.2	4.7	1.9	2.5	3.9	1.4
Assault (homicide). . . . . .(*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	6.1	9.6	2.5	3.7	5.3	1.9	15.6	27.1	4.8	21.1	37.3	6.1
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.2	7.0	1.2	2.2	3.5	0.9	11.6	21.3	2.3	16.0	29.8	3.0
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92, X96–Y09,Y87.1)	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.0	4.0	5.8	2.5	5.1	7.5	3.1
Legal intervention . . . . . .(Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.4	*	0.3	0.6	*
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.2
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34, Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.7	2.4	1.1
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following states—Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	798.8	951.1	677.6	590.7	717.0	485.3	812.5	966.7	690.3
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Whooping cough (A37)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.2	12.3	10.4	8.3	9.3	7.5	11.3	12.5	10.6
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.8	2.4	1.2	2.9	3.8	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.1
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.2	6.2	2.3	4.7	7.5	1.9	4.2	6.1	2.3
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49,A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.5	3.1	2.0	2.9	3.4	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.0
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	183.8	225.1	155.6	122.8	152.7	101.9	188.2	230.2	159.4
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.5	3.9	1.4	1.4	2.3	0.7	2.6	4.0	1.5
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.4	7.9	1.7	2.3	4.2	0.8	4.6	8.2	1.7
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	3.8	5.2	2.7	5.9	8.0	4.3	3.6	5.0	2.6
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	17.5	20.9	14.8	12.4	15.2	10.4	17.8	21.3	15.1
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.2	7.7	3.2	8.3	11.7	5.4	5.0	7.4	3.0
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.8	12.3	9.5	8.6	9.4	7.8	10.9	12.5	9.6
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.9	1.9	*	1.3	2.3	0.5
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	52.6	69.0	40.5	22.4	33.3	14.4	54.8	71.6	42.5
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.7	4.0	1.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	2.9	4.2	1.9
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	13.5	0.3	24.1	8.2	*	15.0	13.9	0.3	24.8
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.4	1.6	. . .	3.1	1.3	. . .	2.4
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.3	. . .	4.1	1.8	. . .	3.2	2.3	. . .	4.1
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	4.8	. . .	8.6	3.3	. . .	6.0	4.9	. . .	8.8
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	9.5	24.5	. . .	7.4	18.5	. . .	9.6	24.9	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.1	5.9	2.7	3.7	5.1	2.6	4.1	5.9	2.7
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.3	7.5	2.2	2.4	4.2	1.1	4.5	7.7	2.3
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.3	5.3	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.4	4.5	5.5	3.6
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, ematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	18.2	23.5	14.3	13.7	16.9	11.3	18.4	23.9	14.4
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	6.9	8.7	5.5	5.3	6.3	4.6	7.0	8.9	5.6
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.1	9.6	5.4	4.9	6.5	3.8	7.2	9.8	5.5
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.7	4.7	3.0	2.9	3.4	2.5	3.7	4.7	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue . . . . . (C96)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms . . . . . (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31, C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60, C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	20.6	24.8	17.5	14.8	17.5	12.8	21.0	25.3	17.9
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior . . . . . (D00–D48)	4.5	5.5	3.8	2.6	3.2	2.2	4.6	5.7	3.9
Anemias . . . . . (D50–D64)	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Diabetes mellitus . . . . . (E10–E14)	24.6	28.4	21.6	33.6	37.3	30.5	24.0	27.9	21.1
Nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E40–E64)	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Malnutrition . . . . . (E40–E46)	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E50–E64)	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	0.1
Meningitis. . . . . (G00,G03)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Parkinson's disease. . . . . (G20–G21)	6.4	9.8	4.4	4.3	6.3	3.1	6.5	10.0	4.4
Alzheimer's disease. . . . . (G30)	22.9	18.5	25.1	13.8	12.5	14.5	23.3	18.8	25.7
Major cardiovascular diseases. . . . . (I00–I78)	277.3	329.5	235.6	207.2	246.6	175.4	281.5	334.8	239.0
Diseases of heart . . . . (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	211.1	260.9	172.3	157.3	192.4	129.1	214.5	265.5	174.8
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases . . . . . (I00–I09)	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3
Hypertensive heart disease . . . . . .(I11)	9.4	10.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	6.4	9.6	10.2	8.6
Hypertensive heart and renal disease . . .(I13)	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I20–I25)	144.4	187.4	111.7	118.0	148.4	94.1	146.0	189.9	112.7
Acute myocardial infarction . . . . . (I21–I22)	49.1	63.6	37.8	40.4	51.1	32.1	49.7	64.5	38.1
Other acute ischemic heart diseases . .(I24)	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.0
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. . . . . (I20,I25)	94.2	122.4	73.0	77.2	96.7	61.6	95.1	123.9	73.6
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described . . . . . .(I25.0)	20.3	26.6	15.0	17.3	24.4	11.6	20.4	26.6	15.1
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease . . . . . .(I20,I25.1–I25.9)	73.9	95.8	58.0	59.9	72.4	50.1	74.7	97.3	58.4
Other heart diseases . . . . . (I26–I51)	55.2	61.5	49.9	30.2	34.5	26.6	56.8	63.3	51.3
Acute and subacute endocarditis . . . .(I33)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis . . . . . (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Heart failure . . . . . .(I50)	18.9	19.9	18.0	10.1	10.7	9.6	19.4	20.4	18.5
All other forms of heart disease . . (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	35.6	40.7	31.3	19.6	23.1	16.6	36.7	42.0	32.3
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease . . . . . (I10,I12)	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.1	6.9	7.2	8.1	7.8	8.0
Cerebrovascular diseases. . . . . (I60–I69)	46.6	46.9	45.6	35.7	38.0	33.5	47.1	47.3	46.2
Atherosclerosis . . . . . .(I70)	3.8	3.9	3.7	2.4	2.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.7
Other diseases of circulatory system . . (I71–I78)	7.8	10.0	6.1	4.7	6.6	3.3	7.9	10.3	6.2
Aortic aneurysm and dissection . . . . . .(I71)	4.6	6.5	3.1	2.3	3.6	1.4	4.7	6.7	3.2
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries . . . . . (I72–I78)	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.4	3.0	1.9	3.2	3.5	3.0
Other disorders of circulatory system . . . (I80–I99)	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5
Influenza and pneumonia . . . . . .(J10–J18)	20.3	23.9	17.9	16.8	19.6	14.8	20.5	24.1	18.1
Influenza. . . . . .(J10–J11)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Pneumonia . . . . . .(J12–J18)	19.7	23.3	17.3	16.6	19.3	14.5	19.9	23.5	17.5
Other acute lower respiratory infections . .(J20–J22)	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis . . . .(J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection . . . . . (J22)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . .(J40–J47)	43.2	51.2	38.1	19.3	25.1	15.4	44.8	52.9	39.6
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . .(J40–J42)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Emphysema (J43)	4.6	5.8	3.8	1.7	2.4	1.1	4.8	6.1	4.0
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.6
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	37.0	44.1	32.5	16.4	21.6	12.9	38.4	45.5	33.8
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.9	0.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.6	7.6	4.4	3.4	4.6	2.6	5.7	7.8	4.5
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	8.9	10.6	7.7	7.9	9.0	7.1	9.0	10.7	7.7
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.0
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hernia (K40–K46)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	9.0	12.4	5.8	13.9	20.4	7.9	8.5	11.7	5.7
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.2	6.4	2.2	6.4	11.3	2.0	3.9	5.9	2.2
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	4.7	6.0	3.6	7.5	9.1	5.9	4.5	5.8	3.5
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.3	17.5	12.3	12.0	14.4	10.3	14.5	17.7	12.4
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Renal failure (N17–N19)	14.0	17.1	12.0	11.6	14.0	10.0	14.1	17.3	12.1
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.5	. . .	*	*	. . .	0.2	0.5	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	*	. . .	*	0.0	. . .	0.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.3	. . .	0.5	0.3	. . .	0.6	0.3	. . .	0.5
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	0.0	. . .	0.0	*	. . .	*	0.0	. . .	0.0
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.5	0.3	. . .	0.6	0.2	. . .	0.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.2	4.7	3.6	5.0	5.5	4.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.4	11.1	9.4	5.7	6.9	4.6	10.7	11.4	9.7
All other diseases (residual)	70.5	70.5	68.6	46.8	49.2	43.7	72.0	71.9	70.1
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	39.1	54.2	25.0	31.3	45.3	17.0	39.8	55.1	25.9
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.2	23.4	9.3	15.4	22.4	8.1	16.2	23.3	9.5
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04, V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.2	21.7	8.9	14.7	21.3	7.8	15.1	21.6	9.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other land transport accidents . . . . . (V01, V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11, V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9, V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	*	0.4	0.6	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	*	0.7	1.1	0.2
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	22.9	30.9	15.7	16.0	23.0	8.9	23.6	31.7	16.4
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	6.4	8.3	4.9	5.0	6.6	3.5	6.4	8.3	5.1
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	*	0.3	0.5	0.1
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.4	1.2	1.9	0.5
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.8
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	7.9	10.7	5.1	5.2	7.9	2.3	8.4	11.3	5.5
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20– W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	6.1	8.2	4.2	3.8	5.6	2.2	6.2	8.4	4.4
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	10.9	18.0	4.4	5.6	9.4	1.8	11.6	19.1	4.7
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . (X72–X74)	5.7	10.5	1.4	2.2	4.0	0.3	6.1	11.3	1.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	5.2	7.5	3.0	3.5	5.4	1.5	5.5	7.9	3.2
Assault (homicide) . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	6.1	9.6	2.5	7.5	12.1	2.4	5.8	9.1	2.5
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . .(*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.2	7.0	1.2	5.1	8.5	1.2	4.0	6.7	1.2
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . .(*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	1.9	2.6	1.3	2.4	3.6	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.3
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	0.3	*
Events of undetermined intent . . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.6	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.7	2.1	1.3
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . .(Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.6	2.0	1.3
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	796.6	945.4	677.7	1,034.5	1,275.3	860.5
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	*
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	10.2	11.2	9.5	23.0	26.3	20.9
Syphilis (A50–A53)	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.5	2.1	1.0	2.6	3.5	1.9
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	1.8	3.0	0.6	19.8	28.8	12.3
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49, A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8, A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.4	2.9	1.9	3.2	4.0	2.6
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	187.0	227.3	159.1	226.8	299.0	183.0
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.5	3.7	1.5	3.6	6.6	1.4
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.6	8.3	1.6	5.1	9.0	2.4
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	3.0	4.2	2.2	7.3	10.8	5.0
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	17.2	20.7	14.5	25.2	30.7	21.6
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	4.5	6.6	2.8	7.1	11.4	3.8
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.7	12.4	9.4	13.9	15.6	12.5
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.2	2.1	0.5	2.3	4.6	0.8
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	55.5	71.4	43.7	59.6	88.1	40.9
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	3.3	4.8	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	13.5	0.3	24.0	19.7	0.5	33.5
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.1	. . .	2.1	2.6	. . .	4.5
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.2	. . .	3.9	4.3	. . .	7.2
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.1	. . .	9.2	4.4	. . .	7.4
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	8.9	22.8	. . .	19.4	54.1	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.2	6.0	2.8	4.1	6.1	2.6
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.7	8.2	2.3	3.7	5.7	2.6
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.9	5.9	4.0	2.6	3.3	2.0
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	18.7	24.4	14.6	17.9	23.0	14.5
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.3	9.3	5.8	4.8	6.1	3.8
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.5	10.1	5.6	6.0	8.0	4.8
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.5	4.5	2.8	6.6	8.2	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31, C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60, C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	21.1	25.3	17.9	23.6	28.9	20.0
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.7	5.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.0
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.3	1.2	1.3	3.4	3.5	3.3
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	21.5	25.6	18.4	47.7	51.7	44.6
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.7
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	7.0	10.6	4.7	3.0	5.0	1.9
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	24.2	19.4	26.7	19.7	16.7	20.9
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	274.5	327.8	231.7	373.9	442.6	322.5
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	210.7	262.2	170.3	275.6	335.1	231.9
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	8.0	8.4	7.2	24.4	28.9	20.8
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	0.8	0.8	0.7	3.3	3.9	2.8
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	145.2	190.2	110.7	173.7	216.9	142.8
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	49.7	65.1	37.4	58.5	70.9	49.5
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.0	2.6	1.6
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	94.4	123.7	72.4	113.2	143.4	91.7
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	19.1	24.9	14.1	34.9	47.5	25.7
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	75.3	98.7	58.2	78.3	95.9	66.0
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	55.6	61.9	50.3	73.4	84.8	64.7
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Heart failure (I50)	19.4	20.5	18.5	22.1	23.5	20.7
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	35.5	40.6	31.3	50.1	59.9	42.8
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	7.0	6.6	7.0	18.8	20.3	17.4
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	45.0	44.8	44.4	66.3	71.8	61.7
Atherosclerosis (I70)	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	7.8	10.2	6.1	9.8	11.8	8.2
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	4.7	6.8	3.2	4.7	6.1	3.6
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	3.1	3.4	2.9	5.1	5.7	4.6
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.7	3.1	2.4
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	20.4	23.8	18.1	22.1	27.3	18.7
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	19.7	23.1	17.5	21.8	27.0	18.5
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	47.2	54.7	42.5	31.1	44.8	23.2
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Emphysema (J43)	5.1	6.3	4.4	3.1	5.0	1.9
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.1	2.7	3.4
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	40.8	47.4	36.6	24.7	36.7	17.7
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.7	7.7	4.5	6.5	9.2	4.9
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	9.0	10.8	7.8	8.9	10.9	7.6
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.9
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hernia (K40–K46)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	8.7	11.8	5.8	7.8	11.7	4.9
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.0	5.9	2.3	3.5	5.5	2.0
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	4.6	5.8	3.6	4.3	6.2	2.9
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	12.9	16.2	10.7	30.3	34.8	27.4
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5
Renal failure (N17–N19)	12.6	15.8	10.5	29.6	33.9	26.8
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.5	. . .	0.1	0.4	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	*	. . .	*
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.3	0.7	. . .	1.3
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	*	. . .	*	*	. . .	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.3	0.6	. . .	1.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	3.7	4.1	3.3	10.6	11.7	9.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.9	4.2	3.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.4	10.9	9.4	14.6	16.9	12.5
All other diseases (residual)	71.1	70.8	69.3	89.4	93.3	85.2
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	41.0	56.2	26.8	39.5	59.2	23.3
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.6	23.8	9.8	15.8	24.7	8.2
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04, V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.5	22.0	9.4	14.8	23.1	7.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other land transport accidents . . . . . (V01, V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9, V10–V11, V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8– V19.9,V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9, V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9, V87.9, V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	24.3	32.4	17.0	23.7	34.5	15.1
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	6.8	8.7	5.3	3.7	5.2	2.6
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	*
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.4	2.6	0.4
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.0	1.3	0.7	2.3	3.1	1.6
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	9.0	12.0	6.0	8.3	12.1	5.1
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20– W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	6.2	8.3	4.3	7.6	10.7	5.3
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	12.9	21.2	5.3	5.4	9.4	1.9
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	6.9	12.6	1.7	2.8	5.4	0.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	6.1	8.6	3.6	2.6	4.0	1.4
Assault (homicide) . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	2.7	3.5	1.8	21.8	38.5	6.2
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	1.4	2.1	0.9	16.6	30.9	3.1
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . . (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	1.2	1.5	0.9	5.2	7.6	3.1
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.2	*	0.3	0.6	*
Events of undetermined intent . . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.6	1.2
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.2
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Figures for origin not stated are included in "All origins" but not distributed among specified origins.

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following states—Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 18. Number of deaths, death rates, and age–adjusted death rates for injury deaths, according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2005

[Totals for selected causes of death differ from those shown in other tables that utilize standard mortality tabulation lists, see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005. Rates are per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figures in brackets [ ] apply to the code or range of codes preceding them. For explanation of asterisks(*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (based on ICD–10,1992)	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
All injury (*U01–*U03,V01–Y36,Y85–Y87,Y89)	173,753	58.6	57.8
Unintentional (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	117,809	39.7	39.1
Suicide (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	32,637	11.0	10.9
Homicide (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	18,124	6.1	6.1
Undetermined (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,742	1.6	1.6
Legal intervention/war (Y35–Y36,Y89[.0,.1])	441	0.1	0.1
Cut/pierce (W25–W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	2,795	0.9	0.9
Unintentional (W25–W29,W45)	90	0.0	0.0
Suicide (X78)	590	0.2	0.2
Homicide (X99)	2,097	0.7	0.7
Undetermined (Y28)	18	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.4)	–	*	*
Drowning (W65–W74,X71,X92,Y21)	4,248	1.4	1.4
Unintentional (W65–W74)	3,582	1.2	1.2
Suicide (X71)	375	0.1	0.1
Homicide (X92)	49	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y21)	242	0.1	0.1
Fall (W00–W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	20,426	6.9	6.6
Unintentional (W00–W19)	19,656	6.6	6.4
Suicide (X80)	683	0.2	0.2
Homicide (Y01)	18	*	*
Undetermined (Y30)	69	0.0	0.0
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3,X00–X19,X76–X77,X97–X98, Y26–Y27,Y36.3)[2]	3,736	1.3	1.2
Unintentional (X00–X19)	3,299	1.1	1.1
Suicide (X76–X77)	160	0.1	0.0
Homicide (*U01.3,X97–X98)	157	0.1	0.1
Undetermined (Y26–Y27)	120	0.0	0.0
Legal intervention/war (Y36.3)	–	*	*
Fire/flame (X00–X09,X76,X97,Y26)	3,626	1.2	1.2
Unintentional (X00–X09)	3,197	1.1	1.1
Suicide (X76)	160	0.1	0.0
Homicide (X97)	149	0.1	0.1
Undetermined (Y26)	120	0.0	0.0
Hot object/substance (X10–X19,X77,X98,Y27)	110	0.0	0.0
Unintentional (X10–X19)	102	0.0	0.0
Suicide (X77)	–	*	*
Homicide (X98)	8	*	*
Undetermined (Y27)	–	*	*
Firearm (*U01.4,W32–W34,X72–X74,X93–X95,Y22–Y24,Y35.0)	30,694	10.4	10.2
Unintentional (W32–W34)	789	0.3	0.3
Suicide (X72–X74)	17,002	5.7	5.7
Homicide (*U01.4,X93–X95)	12,352	4.2	4.2
Undetermined (Y22–Y24)	221	0.1	0.1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.0)	330	0.1	0.1
Machinery (W24,W30–W31)[3]	755	0.3	0.2
All transport (*U01.1,V01–V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1)	47,894	16.2	16.0
Unintentional (V01–V99)	47,717	16.1	15.9
Suicide (X82)	113	0.0	0.0
Homicide (*U01.1,Y03)	38	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y32)	26	0.0	0.0
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	–	*	*
Motor vehicle traffic (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2,V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6],V20–V28 [.3–.9],V29–V79[.4–.9],V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1,V83–V86[.0–.3],V87[.0–.8],V89.2)[3]	43,667	14.7	14.6
Occupant (V30–V79[.4–.9],V83–V86[.0–.3])[3]	19,125	6.5	6.4
Motorcyclist (V20–V28[.3–.9],V29[.4–.9])[3]	4,296	1.4	1.5
Pedal cyclist (V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6])[3]	700	0.2	0.2
Pedestrian (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2)[3]	4,917	1.7	1.6
Other (V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1)[3]	12	*	*
Unspecified (V87[.0–.8],V89.2)[3]	14,617	4.9	4.9
Pedal cyclist, other (V10–V11,V12–V14[.0–.2],V15–V18,V19[.0–.3,.8,.9])[3]	227	0.1	0.1
Pedestrian, other (V01,V02–V04[.0],V05,V06,V09[.0,.1,.3,.9])[3]	1,157	0.4	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Number of deaths, death rates, and age–adjusted death rates for injury deaths, according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2005—Con.

[Totals for selected causes of death differ from those shown in other tables that utilize standard mortality tabulation lists, see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005. Rates are per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figures in brackets [ ] apply to the code or range of codes preceding them. For explanation of asterisks(*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (based on ICD–10,1992)	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
Other land transport (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3],V80[.0–.2,.6–.9], V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9],X82,Y03,Y32)	1,710	0.6	0.6
Unintentional (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3],V80(.0–.2,.6–.9), V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9])	1,533	0.5	0.5
Suicide (X82)	113	0.0	0.0
Homicide (Y03)	38	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y32)	26	0.0	0.0
Other transport (*U01.1,V90–V99,Y36.1)	1,133	0.4	0.4
Unintentional (V90–V99)	1,133	0.4	0.4
Homicide (*U01.1)	–	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	–	*	*
Natural/environmental (W42–W43,W53–W64,W92–W99,X20–X39,X51–X57)[3]	2,462	0.8	0.8
Overexertion (X50)[3]	11	*	*
Poisoning (*U01[.6–.7,X40–X49,X60–X69,X85–X90,Y10–Y19,Y35.2)	32,691	11.0	11.0
Unintentional (X40–X49)	23,618	8.0	7.9
Suicide (X60–X69)	5,744	1.9	1.9
Homicide (*U01[.6–.7],X85–X90)	89	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y10–Y19)	3,240	1.1	1.1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.2)	–	*	*
Struck by or against (W20–W22,W50–W52,X79,Y00,Y04,Y29,Y35.3)	1,095	0.4	0.4
Unintentional (W20–W22,W50–W52)	880	0.3	0.3
Suicide (X79)	–	*	*
Homicide (Y00,Y04)	209	0.1	0.1
Undetermined (Y29)	5	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.3)	1	*	*
Suffocation (W75–W84,X70,X91,Y20)	13,920	4.7	4.6
Unintentional (W75–W84)	5,900	2.0	1.9
Suicide (X70)	7,248	2.4	2.4
Homicide (X91)	633	0.2	0.2
Undetermined (Y20)	139	0.0	0.0
Other specified, classifiable (*U01[.0,.2,.5],*U03.0,W23,W35–W41,W44,W49, W85–W91,X75,X81,X96,Y02,Y05–Y07,Y25,Y31,Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8],Y85)	2,108	0.7	0.7
Unintentional (W23,W35–W41,W44,W49,W85–W91,Y85)	1,479	0.5	0.5
Suicide (*U03.0,X75,X81)	328	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2,.5],X96,Y02,Y05–Y07)	220	0.1	0.1
Undetermined (Y25,Y31)	16	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8])	65	0.0	0.0
Other specified, not elsewhere classified (*U01.8,*U02,X58,X83,Y08,Y33, Y35.6,Y86–Y87,Y89[.0–.1])	2,023	0.7	0.7
Unintentional (X58,Y86)	1,020	0.3	0.3
Suicide (X83,Y87.0)	228	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01.8,*U02,Y08,Y87.1)	548	0.2	0.2
Undetermined (Y33,Y87.2)	185	0.1	0.1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.6,Y89[.0,.1])	42	0.0	0.0
Unspecified (*U01.9,*U03.9,X59,X84,Y09,Y34,Y35.7,Y36.9,Y89.9)	8,895	3.0	2.9
Unintentional (X59)	6,551	2.2	2.1
Suicide (*U03.9,X84)	166	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01.9,Y09)	1,714	0.6	0.6
Undetermined (Y34,Y89.9)	461	0.2	0.2
Legal intervention/war (Y35.7,Y36.9)	3	*	*

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

– Quantity zero.

[1]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

[2]Codes *U01.3 and Y36.3 cannot be divided separately into the subcategories shown below; therefore, subcategories may not add to the total.

[3]Intent of death is unintentional.

NOTE: ICD is *International Classification of Diseases*.

Table 19. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for injury by firearms, by race and sex: United States, 1999–2005

[Rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. A listing of *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

Year	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
2005	30,694	26,657	4,037	21,958	18,788	3,170	8,736	7,869	867	7,984	7,226	758
2004	29,569	25,498	4,071	21,442	18,223	3,219	8,127	7,275	852	7,448	6,709	739
2003	30,136	26,124	4,012	21,763	18,647	3,116	8,373	7,477	896	7,659	6,882	777
2002	30,242	26,098	4,144	21,902	18,714	3,188	8,340	7,384	956	7,623	6,798	825
2001	29,573	25,480	4,093	21,760	18,527	3,233	7,813	6,953	860	7,184	6,438	746
2000	28,663	24,582	4,081	20,945	17,750	3,195	7,718	6,832	886	7,054	6,284	770
1999	28,874	24,700	4,174	21,143	17,942	3,201	7,731	6,758	973	7,017	6,184	833
	Rate											
2005	10.4	18.3	2.7	9.1	15.8	2.6	15.5	29.1	3.0	20.4	38.7	3.7
2004	10.1	17.6	2.7	9.0	15.5	2.7	14.7	27.3	3.0	19.3	36.4	3.7
2003	10.4	18.3	2.7	9.2	16.0	2.6	15.4	28.6	3.2	20.1	37.8	3.9
2002	10.5	18.4	2.8	9.3	16.1	2.7	15.6	28.7	3.4	20.2	37.8	4.2
2001	10.4	18.2	2.8	9.4	16.2	2.7	14.9	27.6	3.2	19.3	36.4	3.8
2000	10.2	17.8	2.8	9.1	15.6	2.7	15.0	27.8	3.3	19.3	36.1	4.0
1999	10.3	18.1	2.9	9.2	15.9	2.8	15.4	28.0	3.7	19.4	36.0	4.4
	Age-adjusted rate[2]											
2005	10.2	18.3	2.7	8.9	15.7	2.6	14.5	26.9	2.9	19.4	36.4	3.6
2004	10.0	17.7	2.7	8.8	15.4	2.7	13.8	25.5	2.9	18.4	34.5	3.6
2003	10.3	18.4	2.7	9.0	16.0	2.6	14.4	26.4	3.1	19.0	35.6	3.8
2002	10.4	18.6	2.8	9.2	16.2	2.7	14.6	26.9	3.3	19.3	36.0	4.1
2001	10.3	18.5	2.8	9.2	16.3	2.7	14.0	25.9	3.1	18.4	34.5	3.8
2000	10.2	18.1	2.8	9.0	15.9	2.7	14.1	26.0	3.2	18.4	34.2	3.9
1999	10.3	18.4	2.9	9.1	16.2	2.7	14.4	26.3	3.6	18.4	34.1	4.3

[1]Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005, by 15 states in 2004, and by 7 states in 2003; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."
[2]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Causes of death attributable to injury by firearms include ICD–10 codes *U01.4, W32–W34, X72–X74, X93–X95, Y22–Y24, and Y35.0.

Table 20. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for injury by firearms, by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 1999–2005

[Rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. A listing of *International Classification Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

Year	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]			Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
							Number								
2005	30,694	26,657	4,037	3,469	3,144	325	27,103	23,406	3,697	18,521	15,672	2,849	7,865	7,122	743
2004	29,569	25,498	4,071	3,278	2,973	305	26,189	22,436	3,753	18,200	15,283	2,917	7,347	6,620	727
2003	30,136	26,124	4,012	3,319	2,998	321	26,710	23,036	3,674	18,457	15,670	2,787	7,566	6,794	772
2002	30,242	26,098	4,144	3,143	2,834	309	26,944	23,127	3,817	18,762	15,881	2,881	7,494	6,681	813
2001	29,573	25,480	4,093	3,087	2,774	313	26,341	22,573	3,768	18,676	15,760	2,916	7,063	6,323	740
2000	28,663	24,582	4,081	2,891	2,582	309	25,637	21,881	3,756	18,042	15,160	2,882	6,958	6,193	765
1999	28,874	24,700	4,174	2,878	2,549	329	25,877	22,050	3,827	18,260	15,384	2,876	6,933	6,114	819
							Rate								
2005	10.4	18.3	2.7	8.1	14.2	1.6	10.7	18.9	2.8	9.2	15.9	2.8	21.1	40.0	3.8
2004	10.1	17.6	2.7	7.9	13.9	1.5	10.4	18.2	2.9	9.1	15.6	2.9	19.9	37.6	3.8
2003	10.4	18.3	2.7	8.3	14.6	1.7	10.6	18.8	2.9	9.3	16.0	2.7	20.7	39.1	4.0
2002	10.5	18.4	2.8	8.1	14.2	1.6	10.8	19.0	3.0	9.4	16.3	2.8	20.7	38.9	4.3
2001	10.4	18.2	2.8	8.3	14.6	1.7	10.6	18.7	3.0	9.4	16.3	2.9	19.8	37.3	4.0
2000	10.2	17.8	2.8	8.2	14.2	1.8	10.4	18.3	3.0	9.1	15.7	2.9	19.8	37.1	4.2
1999	10.3	18.1	2.9	8.5	14.6	2.0	10.6	18.5	3.0	9.3	15.9	2.9	20.0	37.1	4.5
							Age-adjusted rate[4]								
2005	10.2	18.3	2.7	7.6	13.3	1.6	10.5	18.8	2.8	8.8	15.3	2.7	20.0	37.7	3.7
2004	10.0	17.7	2.7	7.5	13.1	1.5	10.2	18.2	2.9	8.7	15.1	2.8	19.0	35.7	3.7
2003	10.3	18.4	2.7	7.8	13.6	1.6	10.5	18.8	2.8	8.8	15.6	2.7	19.7	36.8	3.9
2002	10.4	18.6	2.8	7.6	13.4	1.6	10.7	19.1	3.0	9.0	16.0	2.8	19.8	37.0	4.2
2001	10.3	18.5	2.8	7.8	13.7	1.7	10.5	18.8	3.0	9.1	16.0	2.8	18.9	35.4	3.9
2000	10.2	18.1	2.8	7.8	13.6	1.8	10.3	18.4	3.0	8.8	15.5	2.8	18.9	35.2	4.1
1999	10.3	18.4	2.9	8.2	14.2	2.0	10.5	18.7	3.0	8.9	15.8	2.8	19.0	35.2	4.4

[1]Figures for origin not stated are included in "All origins" but not distributed among specified origins.

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005, by 15 states in 2004, and by 7 states in 2003; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[4]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Causes of death attributable to injury by firearms include ICD–10 codes *U01.4, W32–W34, X72–X74, X93–X95, Y22–Y24, and Y35.0.

Table 21. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for drug-induced causes, by race and sex: United States, 1999–2005

[Rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. A listing of *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

Year	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
2005	33,541	21,208	12,333	28,804	18,152	10,652	4,737	3,056	1,681	4,098	2,677	1,421
2004	30,711	19,362	11,349	26,474	16,634	9,840	4,237	2,728	1,509	3,633	2,352	1,281
2003	28,723	18,426	10,297	24,683	15,824	8,859	4,040	2,602	1,438	3,527	2,303	1,224
2002	26,040	16,734	9,306	22,146	14,170	7,976	3,894	2,564	1,330	3,463	2,307	1,156
2001	21,705	14,253	7,452	18,195	11,882	6,313	3,510	2,371	1,139	3,165	2,163	1,002
2000	19,720	13,137	6,583	16,388	10,857	5,531	3,332	2,280	1,052	3,034	2,094	940
1999	19,128	12,885	6,243	15,714	10,506	5,208	3,414	2,379	1,035	3,100	2,191	909
	Rate											
2005	11.3	14.5	8.2	12.0	15.3	8.8	8.4	11.3	5.8	10.5	14.3	7.0
2004	10.5	13.4	7.6	11.1	14.1	8.2	7.6	10.2	5.2	9.4	12.8	6.3
2003	9.9	12.9	7.0	10.4	13.5	7.4	7.4	9.9	5.1	9.2	12.7	6.1
2002	9.0	11.8	6.3	9.4	12.2	6.7	7.3	10.0	4.8	9.2	12.8	5.8
2001	7.6	10.2	5.1	7.8	10.4	5.4	6.7	9.4	4.2	8.5	12.2	5.1
2000	7.0	9.5	4.6	7.1	9.6	4.7	6.5	9.3	3.9	8.3	12.0	4.9
1999	6.9	9.4	4.4	6.9	9.3	4.5	6.8	9.9	3.9	8.6	12.7	4.8
	Age-adjusted rate[2]											
2005	11.3	14.4	8.1	11.9	15.1	8.7	8.7	12.1	5.8	11.2	15.8	7.2
2004	10.4	13.3	7.6	11.1	13.9	8.1	8.0	11.1	5.3	10.1	14.3	6.6
2003	9.9	12.8	7.0	10.4	13.4	7.4	7.8	10.7	5.2	9.9	14.1	6.4
2002	9.0	11.7	6.3	9.4	12.1	6.7	7.6	10.8	4.9	9.9	14.2	6.1
2001	7.6	10.1	5.1	7.8	10.2	5.3	7.1	10.3	4.3	9.2	13.6	5.4
2000	7.0	9.5	4.6	7.1	9.4	4.7	6.9	10.1	4.1	9.0	13.5	5.2
1999	6.8	9.4	4.4	6.8	9.2	4.4	7.2	10.8	4.1	9.3	14.3	5.1

[1]Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005, by 15 states in 2004, and by 7 states in 2003; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[2]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality include ICD–10 codes D52.1, D59.0, D59.2, D61.1, D64.2, E06.4, E16.0, E23.1, E24.2, E27.3, E66.1, F11.0–F11.5, F11.7–F11.9, F12.0–F12.5, F12.7–F12.9, F13.0–F13.5, F13.7–F13.9, F14.0–F14.5, F14.7–F14.9, F15.0–F15.5, F15.7–F15.9, F16.0–F16.5, F16.7–F16.9, F17.0, F17.3–F17.5, F17.7–F17.9, F18.0–F18.5, F18.7–F18.9, F19.0–F19.5, F19.7–F19.9, G21.1, G24.0, G25.1, G25.4, G25.6, G44.4, G62.0, G72.0, I95.2, J70.2–J70.4, L10.5, L27.0–L27.1, M10.2, M32.0, M80.4, M81.4, M83.5, M87.1, R78.1–R78.5, X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14.

Table 22. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for drug-induced causes, by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 1999–2005

[Rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. A listing of *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

Year	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]			Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
							Number								
2005	33,541	21,208	12,333	2,596	1,969	627	30,809	19,140	11,669	26,186	16,170	10,016	4,019	2,612	1,407
2004	30,711	19,362	11,349	2,257	1,671	586	28,339	17,605	10,734	24,201	14,952	9,249	3,577	2,309	1,268
2003	28,723	18,426	10,297	2,358	1,800	558	26,199	16,497	9,702	22,245	13,959	8,286	3,466	2,256	1,210
2002	26,040	16,734	9,306	2,137	1,647	490	23,756	14,978	8,778	19,949	12,478	7,471	3,404	2,264	1,140
2001	21,705	14,253	7,452	1,731	1,335	396	19,799	12,778	7,021	16,367	10,465	5,902	3,099	2,113	986
2000	19,720	13,137	6,583	1,700	1,348	352	17,835	11,656	6,179	14,585	9,439	5,146	2,977	2,050	927
1999	19,128	12,885	6,243	1,965	1,605	360	16,966	11,136	5,830	13,644	8,831	4,813	3,030	2,134	896
							Rate								
2005	11.3	14.5	8.2	6.1	8.9	3.0	12.1	15.4	9.0	13.1	16.4	9.8	10.8	14.7	7.2
2004	10.5	13.4	7.6	5.5	7.8	2.9	11.2	14.3	8.3	12.1	15.3	9.1	9.7	13.1	6.6
2003	9.9	12.9	7.0	5.9	8.7	2.9	10.4	13.5	7.6	11.2	14.3	8.2	9.5	13.0	6.3
2002	9.0	11.8	6.3	5.5	8.2	2.6	9.5	12.3	6.9	10.0	12.8	7.4	9.4	13.2	6.0
2001	7.6	10.2	5.1	4.7	7.0	2.2	8.0	10.6	5.5	8.3	10.8	5.8	8.7	12.5	5.3
2000	7.0	9.5	4.6	4.8	7.4	2.1	7.2	9.7	4.9	7.4	9.8	5.1	8.5	12.3	5.0
1999	6.9	9.4	4.4	5.8	9.2	2.2	6.9	9.3	4.6	6.9	9.2	4.8	8.7	12.9	4.9
							Age-adjusted rate[4]								
2005	11.3	14.4	8.1	6.8	10.0	3.5	11.9	15.2	8.8	12.8	16.2	9.6	11.4	16.1	7.4
2004	10.4	13.3	7.6	6.2	8.9	3.4	11.1	14.1	8.2	12.0	15.0	8.9	10.4	14.6	6.8
2003	9.9	12.8	7.0	6.7	9.9	3.3	10.3	13.3	7.4	11.0	14.1	8.0	10.1	14.4	6.6
2002	9.0	11.7	6.3	6.2	9.3	3.0	9.4	12.1	6.8	9.9	12.6	7.2	10.1	14.5	6.3
2001	7.6	10.1	5.1	5.3	8.0	2.5	7.9	10.4	5.4	8.1	10.6	5.7	9.3	13.8	5.5
2000	7.0	9.5	4.6	5.4	8.3	2.4	7.1	9.5	4.8	7.2	9.6	4.9	9.1	13.6	5.3
1999	6.8	9.4	4.4	6.4	10.3	2.5	6.8	9.2	4.6	6.8	8.9	4.6	9.4	14.4	5.2

[1]Figures for origin not stated are included in "All origins" but not distributed among specified origins.

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005, by 15 states in 2004, and by 7 states in 2003; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[4]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality include ICD–10 codes D52.1, D59.0, D59.2, D61.1, D64.2, E06.4, E16.0, E23.1, E24.2, E27.3, E66.1, F11.0–F11.5, F11.7–F11.9, F12.0–F12.5, F12.7–F12.9, F13.0–F13.5, F13.7–F13.9, F14.0–F14.5, F14.7–F14.9, F15.0–F15.5, F15.7–F15.9, F16.0–F16.5, F16.7–F16.9, F17.0, F17.3–F17.5, F17.7–F17.9, F18.0–F18.5, F18.7–F18.9, F19.0–F19.5, F19.7–F19.9, G21.1, G24.0, G25.1, G25.4, G25.6, G44.4, G62.0, G72.0, I95.2, J70.2–J70.4, L10.5, L27.0–L27.1, M10.2, M32.0, M80.4, M81.4, M83.5, M87.1, R78.1–R78.5, X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14.

Table 23. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for alcohol-induced causes, by race and sex: United States, 1999–2005

[Rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. A listing of *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

Year	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
2005	21,634	16,238	5,396	18,432	13,917	4,515	3,202	2,321	881	2,316	1,698	618
2004	21,081	15,906	5,175	17,875	13,525	4,350	3,206	2,381	825	2,351	1,784	567
2003	20,687	15,630	5,057	17,437	13,218	4,219	3,250	2,412	838	2,406	1,824	582
2002	20,218	15,272	4,946	16,988	12,926	4,062	3,230	2,346	884	2,434	1,798	636
2001	20,114	15,149	4,965	16,640	12,588	4,052	3,474	2,561	913	2,723	2,048	675
2000	19,643	14,993	4,650	16,223	12,509	3,714	3,420	2,484	936	2,712	1,993	719
1999	19,469	14,894	4,575	15,903	12,277	3,626	3,566	2,617	949	2,832	2,100	732
	Rate											
2005	7.3	11.1	3.6	7.7	11.7	3.7	5.7	8.6	3.0	5.9	9.1	3.0
2004	7.2	11.0	3.5	7.5	11.5	3.6	5.8	8.9	2.9	6.1	9.7	2.8
2003	7.1	10.9	3.4	7.4	11.3	3.5	6.0	9.2	3.0	6.3	10.0	2.9
2002	7.0	10.8	3.4	7.2	11.1	3.4	6.0	9.1	3.2	6.4	10.0	3.2
2001	7.1	10.8	3.4	7.2	11.0	3.4	6.6	10.2	3.3	7.3	11.6	3.5
2000	7.0	10.9	3.2	7.1	11.0	3.2	6.7	10.1	3.5	7.4	11.4	3.7
1999	7.0	10.9	3.2	7.0	10.9	3.1	7.1	10.9	3.6	7.8	12.2	3.9
	Age-adjusted rate[2]											
2005	7.0	11.0	3.4	7.2	11.1	3.4	6.4	10.3	3.2	6.8	11.4	3.3
2004	7.0	11.0	3.3	7.1	11.0	3.3	6.6	11.0	3.1	7.2	12.3	3.1
2003	7.0	11.0	3.3	7.0	11.0	3.3	6.8	11.3	3.2	7.4	12.8	3.3
2002	6.9	11.0	3.3	6.9	10.9	3.2	7.1	11.6	3.5	7.8	13.1	3.6
2001	7.0	11.2	3.3	6.9	10.9	3.3	7.8	13.0	3.7	8.9	15.1	3.9
2000	7.0	11.4	3.2	6.9	11.1	3.0	8.0	13.1	4.0	9.1	15.3	4.3
1999	7.1	11.5	3.2	6.8	11.0	3.0	8.7	14.4	4.1	9.8	16.7	4.5

[1]Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005, by 15 states in 2004, and by 7 states in 2003; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."
[2]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Causes of death attributable to alcohol-induced mortality include ICD–10 codes E24.4, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K86.0, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.

Table 24. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for alcohol-induced causes, by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 1999–2005

[Rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. A listing of *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

Year	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]			Non-Hispanic white[3]			Non-Hispanic black[3]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
							Number								
2005	21,634	16,238	5,396	2,658	2,265	393	18,877	13,890	4,987	15,729	11,610	4,119	2,282	1,670	612
2004	21,081	15,906	5,175	2,406	2,056	350	18,567	13,761	4,806	15,418	11,428	3,990	2,318	1,754	564
2003	20,687	15,630	5,057	2,422	2,048	374	18,160	13,490	4,670	14,977	11,133	3,844	2,367	1,787	580
2002	20,218	15,272	4,946	2,408	2,065	343	17,661	13,078	4,583	14,494	10,783	3,711	2,396	1,768	628
2001	20,114	15,149	4,965	2,381	2,026	355	17,593	13,009	4,584	14,186	10,497	3,689	2,677	2,016	661
2000	19,643	14,993	4,650	2,323	2,024	299	17,177	12,843	4,334	13,815	10,408	3,407	2,672	1,959	713
1999	19,469	14,894	4,575	2,184	1,864	320	17,143	12,905	4,238	13,633	10,337	3,296	2,794	2,066	728
							Rate								
2005	7.3	11.1	3.6	6.2	10.3	1.9	7.4	11.2	3.8	7.9	11.8	4.0	6.1	9.4	3.1
2004	7.2	11.0	3.5	5.8	9.6	1.8	7.4	11.2	3.7	7.7	11.7	3.9	6.3	10.0	2.9
2003	7.1	10.9	3.4	6.1	9.9	1.9	7.2	11.0	3.6	7.5	11.4	3.8	6.5	10.3	3.0
2002	7.0	10.8	3.4	6.2	10.3	1.8	7.1	10.7	3.6	7.3	11.1	3.7	6.6	10.3	3.3
2001	7.1	10.8	3.4	6.4	10.7	2.0	7.1	10.8	3.6	7.2	10.8	3.6	7.5	11.9	3.5
2000	7.0	10.9	3.2	6.6	11.1	1.7	7.0	10.7	3.4	7.0	10.8	3.4	7.6	11.7	3.9
1999	7.0	10.9	3.2	6.4	10.7	1.9	7.0	10.8	3.4	6.9	10.7	3.3	8.0	12.5	4.0
							Age-adjusted rate[4]								
2005	7.0	11.0	3.4	9.1	16.2	2.6	6.8	10.4	3.5	6.8	10.4	3.5	7.0	11.6	3.4
2004	7.0	11.0	3.3	8.6	15.1	2.5	6.8	10.6	3.4	6.8	10.5	3.4	7.3	12.5	3.2
2003	7.0	11.0	3.3	9.2	16.2	2.8	6.8	10.5	3.3	6.7	10.4	3.4	7.6	12.9	3.3
2002	6.9	11.0	3.3	9.5	17.0	2.7	6.7	10.4	3.3	6.6	10.2	3.3	7.9	13.3	3.7
2001	7.0	11.2	3.3	10.1	18.1	2.9	6.7	10.5	3.4	6.5	10.1	3.3	9.0	15.4	4.0
2000	7.0	11.4	3.2	10.5	19.4	2.6	6.7	10.6	3.2	6.4	10.1	3.1	9.3	15.5	4.4
1999	7.1	11.5	3.2	10.3	18.6	3.0	6.8	10.8	3.2	6.4	10.2	3.0	10.0	16.9	4.6

[1]Figures for origin not stated are included in "All origins" but not distributed among specified origins.

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005, by 15 states in 2004, and by 7 states in 2003; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[4]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Causes of death attributable to alcohol-induced mortality include ICD–10 codes E24.4, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K86.0, R78.0, X45, X65, and Y15.

Table 25. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for those aged 15 years and over, by marital status and sex: United States, 2005

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Population estimates used for computing death rates are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to July 1, 2005, resident population control totals for the United States; see "Technical Notes"]

Marital status and sex	15 years and over[1]	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75 years and over	Age-adjusted rate[2]
					Number				
Both sexes	2,407,964	34,234	41,925	84,785	183,530	275,301	398,355	1,389,834	. . .
Never married	257,695	31,590	24,231	30,385	41,513	31,935	27,244	70,797	. . .
Ever married	2,138,926	2,521	17,415	53,544	139,876	240,886	368,914	1,315,770	. . .
Married	929,991	2,151	12,915	33,802	82,966	145,005	213,767	439,385	. . .
Widowed	908,645	46	277	1,418	6,971	25,121	88,826	785,986	. . .
Divorced	300,290	324	4,223	18,324	49,939	70,760	66,321	90,399	. . .
Not stated	11,343	123	279	856	2,141	2,480	2,197	3,267	. . .
Male	1,184,840	25,509	29,283	53,309	114,472	165,429	222,807	574,031	. . .
Never married	157,583	23,903	18,093	21,329	28,758	20,749	16,714	28,037	. . .
Ever married	1,019,139	1,512	10,972	31,354	84,008	142,690	204,435	544,168	. . .
Married	629,498	1,309	8,201	19,742	49,585	91,963	142,260	316,438	. . .
Widowed	227,537	18	121	527	2,527	7,733	25,439	191,172	. . .
Divorced	162,104	185	2,650	11,085	31,896	42,994	36,736	36,558	. . .
Not stated	8,118	94	218	626	1,706	1,990	1,658	1,826	. . .
Female	1,223,124	8,725	12,642	31,476	69,058	109,872	175,548	815,803	. . .
Never married	100,112	7,687	6,138	9,056	12,755	11,186	10,530	42,760	. . .
Ever married	1,119,787	1,009	6,443	22,190	55,868	98,196	164,479	771,602	. . .
Married	300,493	842	4,714	14,060	33,381	53,042	71,507	122,947	. . .
Widowed	681,108	28	156	891	4,444	17,388	63,387	594,814	. . .
Divorced	138,186	139	1,573	7,239	18,043	27,766	29,585	53,841	. . .
Not stated	3,225	29	61	230	435	490	539	1,441	. . .
					Rate[3]				
Both sexes	1,021.6	81.4	104.4	193.3	432.0	906.9	2,137.1	7,657.4	1,215.8
Never married	373.7	84.0	156.0	401.1	858.2	1,630.4	3,402.2	10,803.2	1,888.1
Ever married	1,282.7	56.3	70.8	147.6	371.6	848.3	2,068.0	7,520.9	1,157.0
Married	720.0	52.4	58.4	111.3	276.8	664.7	1,714.2	5,284.2	855.8
Widowed	6,119.9	*	245.0	366.7	807.9	1,363.4	2,575.4	9,639.1	1,658.6
Divorced	1,321.0	97.7	177.9	331.3	733.2	1,492.9	3,454.4	8,813.4	1,650.2
Male	1,030.8	117.8	143.4	243.0	547.8	1,131.0	2,612.2	8,339.6	1,403.0
Never married	416.4	119.4	200.0	477.6	1,069.0	2,132.4	4,280.4	10,944.3	2,131.1
Ever married	1,321.8	92.9	96.5	179.4	461.5	1,045.1	2,511.8	8,211.3	1,325.4
Married	972.8	87.9	79.2	131.9	329.6	809.7	2,125.9	6,585.6	1,059.4
Widowed	8,108.3	*	*	535.6	1,350.7	2,261.8	3,755.9	13,057.7	2,425.4
Divorced	1,691.4	148.5	267.4	459.3	1,072.9	2,200.3	4,771.4	10,212.3	2,132.5
Female	1,012.8	42.7	64.1	143.6	319.9	698.5	1,736.3	7,240.6	1,063.5
Never married	321.7	43.7	94.6	291.2	594.0	1,134.8	2,566.4	10,712.6	1,631.9
Ever married	1,249.1	35.4	48.7	118.0	287.4	666.0	1,695.6	7,099.8	1,025.4
Married	466.2	32.2	40.1	91.3	223.6	507.2	1,237.5	3,502.7	599.7
Widowed	5,656.5	*	177.0	309.0	657.6	1,158.7	2,286.9	8,891.0	1,471.6
Divorced	1,051.1	67.2	113.8	232.2	470.1	996.8	2,572.7	8,063.4	1,330.0

. . . Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

[1]Excludes figures for age not stated.

[2]Calculated based on ages 25 years and over. For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

[3]Figures for marital status not stated are included in totals for "Both sexes," "Male," and "Female" but are not distributed among specified marital status groups.

Table 26. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for those aged 25–64 years, by educational attainment and sex: Total of 31 reporting states, 2005

[Rates are per 100,000 in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Population estimates used for computing death rates are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to July 1, 2005, resident population control totals for 31 reporting states. Excludes data for California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; see "Technical Notes." For rates, the definition of educational attainment differs for the numerator and denominator; see "Technical Notes"]

Years of school completed and sex	25–64 years[1]	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	Age-adjusted rate[2]
			Number			
Both sexes	338,073	24,510	48,633	105,597	159,333	. . .
Under 12 years	73,090	5,667	10,767	20,863	35,793	. . .
12 years	148,051	11,008	22,254	47,267	67,522	. . .
13 years or more	103,913	6,835	13,697	33,355	50,026	. . .
Not stated[3]	13,019	1,000	1,915	4,112	5,992	. . .
Male	209,218	17,067	30,507	65,816	95,828	. . .
Under 12 years	46,960	4,168	7,085	13,715	21,992	. . .
12 years	91,838	7,973	14,350	30,096	39,419	. . .
13 years or more	61,605	4,216	7,758	19,223	30,408	. . .
Not stated[3]	8,815	710	1,314	2,782	4,009	. . .
Female	128,855	7,443	18,126	39,781	63,505	. . .
Under 12 years	26,130	1,499	3,682	7,148	13,801	. . .
12 years	56,213	3,035	7,904	17,171	28,103	. . .
13 years or more	42,308	2,619	5,939	14,132	19,618	. . .
Not stated[3]	4,204	290	601	1,330	1,983	. . .
			Rate[4]			
Both sexes	389.4	110.3	203.2	447.9	931.9	364.6
Under 12 years	704.6	199.8	402.9	808.6	1,567.4	650.4
12 years	521.5	166.2	280.8	593.4	1,149.1	477.6
13 years or more	216.2	53.6	102.7	256.0	559.7	206.3
Male	486.2	151.8	256.5	567.5	1,154.5	460.4
Under 12 years	853.6	263.7	470.9	1,040.7	2,002.1	821.4
12 years	631.5	215.8	344.0	752.3	1,473.1	605.8
13 years or more	268.0	70.6	124.8	306.2	671.9	249.4
Female	294.2	67.8	150.5	332.1	721.9	271.8
Under 12 years	536.4	119.4	315.2	566.2	1,164.5	471.7
12 years	405.9	103.6	210.6	433.1	878.2	352.3
13 years or more	168.7	38.6	83.4	209.3	444.7	164.9

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Excludes figures for age not stated.

[2]Calculated based on ages 25–64 years. For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

[3]Includes deaths that occurred in states that reported the revised education attainment item on the death certificate and in states that did not have an education item on the death certificate.

[4]Figures for education not stated are included in totals for "Both sexes", "Male", and "Female" but are not distributed among specified years of education.

Table 27. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for those aged 15 years and over, by injury at work, race, and sex: United States, 2005

[Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." For a discussion of injury at work, see "Technical Notes"]

Race and sex	15 years and over[1]	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Age-adjusted rate[2]
				Number				
All races,[3] both sexes	5,113	483	846	1,089	1,231	860	604	. . .
Male	4,670	449	785	1,001	1,127	783	525	. . .
Female	443	34	61	88	104	77	79	. . .
White,[4] both sexes	4,351	414	725	905	1,020	744	543	. . .
Male	3,991	386	676	840	937	677	475	. . .
Female	360	28	49	65	83	67	68	. . .
Black,[4] both sexes	573	46	92	142	162	83	48	. . .
Male	512	42	83	124	149	73	41	. . .
Female	61	4	9	18	13	10	7	. . .
				Rate				
All races,[3] both sexes	2.2	1.1	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.8	1.6	2.1
Male	4.1	2.1	3.8	4.6	5.4	5.4	3.4	4.1
Female	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
White,[4] both sexes	2.3	1.3	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	1.7	2.3
Male	4.2	2.3	4.2	4.7	5.4	5.4	3.5	4.2
Female	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Black,[4] both sexes	2.0	0.7	1.6	2.5	3.2	2.7	1.5	2.0
Male	3.8	1.3	3.1	4.6	6.4	5.3	3.4	4.0
Female	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.4

. . . Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

[1]Excludes figures for age not stated.

[2]Calculated based on ages 15 years and over. For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

[3]Includes races other than white and black.

[4]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

Table 28. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for injury at work, by race and sex: United States, 1993–2005

[Includes those aged 15 years and over; excludes figures for age not stated. Rates on an annual basis are per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. For a discussion of injury at work, see "Technical Notes"]

Year	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
2005	5,113	4,670	443	4,351	3,991	360	762	679	83	573	512	61
2004	5,157	4,729	428	4,458	4,111	347	699	618	81	545	482	63
2003	5,025	4,609	416	4,272	3,929	343	753	680	73	577	530	47
2002	5,305	4,859	446	4,568	4,199	369	737	660	77	559	500	59
2001[2]	8,303	7,181	1,122	7,093	6,211	882	1,210	970	240	849	680	169
2000	5,430	4,969	461	4,657	4,270	387	773	699	74	591	536	55
1999	5,651	5,152	499	4,805	4,385	420	846	767	79	659	598	61
1998	5,543	5,036	507	4,804	4,366	438	739	670	69	587	535	52
1997	5,666	5,144	522	4,785	4,352	433	881	792	89	684	626	58
1996	5,778	5,280	498	4,940	4,535	405	838	745	93	649	582	67
1995	5,872	5,334	538	5,007	4,550	457	865	784	81	692	627	65
1994	5,987	5,425	562	5,103	4,642	461	884	783	101	710	632	78
1993	5,847	5,352	495	4,979	4,581	398	868	771	97	677	608	69
	Rate											
2005	2.2	4.1	0.4	2.3	4.2	0.4	1.8	3.4	0.4	2.0	3.8	0.4
2004	2.2	4.2	0.4	2.3	4.4	0.4	1.7	3.1	0.4	1.9	3.6	0.4
2003	2.2	4.1	0.4	2.3	4.2	0.4	1.8	3.5	0.3	2.1	4.0	0.3
2002	2.3	4.4	0.4	2.4	4.6	0.4	1.8	3.5	0.4	2.0	3.9	0.4
2001[2]	3.7	6.6	1.0	3.8	6.9	0.9	3.1	5.3	1.2	3.1	5.4	1.2
2000	2.5	4.6	0.4	2.5	4.8	0.4	2.0	3.7	0.4	2.2	4.3	0.4
1999	2.6	4.9	0.4	2.6	4.9	0.5	2.3	4.4	0.4	2.5	4.9	0.4
1998	2.6	4.8	0.5	2.7	5.0	0.5	2.0	3.9	0.4	2.3	4.5	0.4
1997	2.7	5.0	0.5	2.7	5.0	0.5	2.5	4.8	0.5	2.7	5.3	0.4
1996	2.7	5.2	0.5	2.8	5.3	0.4	2.4	4.6	0.5	2.6	5.1	0.5
1995	2.8	5.3	0.5	2.9	5.4	0.5	2.6	5.0	0.5	2.8	5.5	0.5
1994	2.9	5.5	0.5	3.0	5.5	0.5	2.7	5.1	0.6	3.0	5.7	0.6
1993	2.9	5.5	0.5	2.9	5.5	0.5	2.7	5.2	0.6	2.9	5.6	0.5
	Age-adjusted rate[3]											
2005	2.1	4.1	0.4	2.3	4.2	0.4	1.8	3.5	0.4	2.0	4.0	0.4
2004	2.2	4.2	0.4	2.3	4.4	0.3	1.7	3.3	0.4	2.0	3.8	0.4
2003	2.2	4.1	0.3	2.2	4.2	0.3	1.9	3.7	0.4	2.1	4.3	0.3
2002	2.3	4.4	0.4	2.4	4.5	0.4	1.9	3.7	0.4	2.1	4.1	0.4
2001[2]	3.7	6.6	1.0	3.8	6.8	0.9	3.1	5.3	1.1	3.1	5.5	1.1
2000	2.5	4.6	0.4	2.5	4.8	0.4	2.1	3.9	0.4	2.3	4.6	0.4
1999	2.6	4.9	0.4	2.6	4.9	0.4	2.3	4.5	0.4	2.6	5.1	0.4
1998	2.6	4.8	0.5	2.7	5.0	0.5	2.1	4.1	0.4	2.3	4.7	0.4
1997	2.7	5.0	0.5	2.7	5.0	0.5	2.6	5.0	0.5	2.8	5.5	0.4
1996	2.8	5.2	0.5	2.8	5.3	0.4	2.5	4.8	0.5	2.6	5.3	0.5
1995	2.8	5.3	0.5	2.9	5.4	0.5	2.7	5.3	0.5	3.0	6.0	0.5
1994	2.9	5.5	0.5	3.0	5.6	0.5	2.8	5.4	0.6	3.1	6.0	0.6
1993	2.9	5.5	0.5	2.9	5.5	0.5	2.8	5.4	0.6	3.0	6.0	0.5

[1]Multipe-race data were reported by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005, by 15 states in 2004, and by 7 states in 2003; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[2]Figures include September 11, 2001, terrorism–related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes" from *National Vital Statistics Reports*, "Deaths: Final data for 2001," Volume 52, Number 3.

[3]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

Table 29. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2005

[Rates are per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10), 1992. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the ICD–10; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Area	All causes			Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)			Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)			Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
United States[2]	2,448,017	825.9	798.8	12,543	4.2	4.2	559,312	188.7	183.8	75,119	25.3	24.6
Alabama	47,090	1,033.2	998.0	172	3.8	3.8	9,913	217.5	204.1	1,429	31.4	29.8
Alaska	3,168	477.4	750.5	7	*	*	732	110.3	169.2	93	14.0	22.2
Arizona	45,827	771.6	771.7	138	2.3	2.5	9,820	165.3	163.7	1,208	20.3	20.2
Arkansas	28,055	1,009.5	930.2	86	3.1	3.2	6,361	228.9	208.3	824	29.6	27.1
California	237,037	656.0	713.0	1,291	3.6	3.7	54,732	151.5	167.0	7,697	21.3	23.5
Colorado	29,627	635.1	742.8	93	2.0	2.0	6,395	137.1	159.6	753	16.1	19.2
Connecticut	29,467	839.4	696.2	148	4.2	4.0	7,052	200.9	175.7	811	23.1	19.7
Delaware	7,472	885.8	830.5	63	7.5	7.3	1,799	213.3	197.8	233	27.6	25.9
District of Columbia	5,483	996.0	971.4	204	37.1	37.1	1,151	209.1	206.0	192	34.9	34.6
Florida	170,791	960.0	749.4	1,718	9.7	9.8	40,592	228.2	178.1	5,193	29.2	22.6
Georgia	66,736	735.6	905.8	666	7.3	7.3	14,358	158.3	190.4	1,742	19.2	23.3
Hawaii	9,136	716.4	609.0	18	*	*	2,169	170.1	148.9	218	17.1	14.7
Idaho	10,556	738.6	766.7	8	*	*	2,368	165.7	174.1	299	20.9	22.1
Illinois	103,974	814.6	798.2	410	3.2	3.2	24,250	190.0	190.1	3,034	23.8	23.6
Indiana	55,675	887.7	858.7	102	1.6	1.7	12,796	204.0	199.3	1,719	27.4	26.7
Iowa	27,811	937.6	742.0	16	*	*	6,453	217.5	182.5	727	24.5	19.8
Kansas	24,682	899.3	806.8	32	1.2	1.2	5,428	197.8	185.4	710	25.9	23.6
Kentucky	40,223	963.8	958.4	62	1.5	1.5	9,505	227.8	219.9	1,187	28.4	27.9
Louisiana	44,355	980.5	1,020.8	403	8.9	9.2	9,249	204.5	209.3	1,695	37.5	38.7
Maine	12,868	973.7	813.0	11	*	*	3,218	243.5	201.9	385	29.1	24.2
Maryland	43,892	783.7	796.4	528	9.4	9.0	10,371	185.2	188.3	1,388	24.8	25.5
Massachusetts	53,874	841.9	722.0	184	2.9	2.7	13,182	206.0	185.2	1,271	19.9	17.4
Michigan	86,867	858.3	812.3	224	2.2	2.2	20,094	198.5	190.8	2,842	28.1	26.7
Minnesota	37,535	731.3	683.9	53	1.0	1.0	8,823	171.9	167.8	1,258	24.5	23.2
Mississippi	29,196	999.5	1,026.9	191	6.5	6.8	6,065	207.6	208.4	677	23.2	23.5
Missouri	54,656	942.3	869.4	130	2.2	2.2	12,419	214.1	197.7	1,549	26.7	24.7
Montana	8,528	911.4	798.4	7	*	*	1,956	209.0	184.4	285	30.5	26.5
Nebraska	14,963	850.8	749.5	26	1.5	1.6	3,355	190.8	174.8	449	25.5	23.2
Nevada	19,029	788.0	892.0	86	3.6	3.6	4,238	175.5	191.0	336	13.9	15.3
New Hampshire	10,194	778.2	732.4	13	*	*	2,549	194.6	183.7	310	23.7	22.5
New Jersey	71,963	825.5	745.9	604	6.9	6.6	17,171	197.0	182.1	2,540	29.1	26.7
New Mexico	14,983	777.0	795.0	34	1.8	1.8	3,141	162.9	162.6	595	30.9	31.2
New York	152,427	791.6	718.0	1,644	8.5	8.2	35,556	184.7	170.8	4,051	21.0	19.3
North Carolina	74,638	859.6	876.0	416	4.8	4.8	16,724	192.6	192.8	2,261	26.0	26.3
North Dakota	5,744	902.2	699.1	3	*	*	1,302	204.5	168.9	204	32.0	25.8
Ohio	109,031	951.1	856.8	223	1.9	1.9	24,702	215.5	196.5	3,794	33.1	30.0
Oklahoma	36,180	1,019.8	980.8	93	2.6	2.7	7,446	209.9	197.6	1,217	34.3	32.6
Oregon	31,091	853.9	773.5	57	1.6	1.6	7,326	201.2	186.9	1,149	31.6	29.0
Pennsylvania	129,532	1,042.1	814.7	360	2.9	2.8	29,616	238.3	193.3	3,553	28.6	22.6
Rhode Island	10,007	929.9	747.3	23	2.1	2.0	2,292	213.0	184.1	282	26.2	21.6
South Carolina	38,707	909.7	904.4	249	5.9	5.9	8,652	203.3	197.3	1,187	27.9	27.2
South Dakota	7,086	913.2	757.0	6	*	*	1,612	207.7	180.9	241	31.1	25.8
Tennessee	57,260	960.3	959.8	281	4.7	4.6	12,995	217.9	211.5	1,844	30.9	30.4
Texas	156,457	684.4	828.7	980	4.3	4.5	34,291	150.0	178.5	5,605	24.5	29.6
Utah	13,432	543.9	731.2	15	*	*	2,520	102.0	139.4	541	21.9	30.4
Vermont	5,066	813.1	728.4	7	*	*	1,202	192.9	172.9	173	27.8	25.1
Virginia	57,855	764.5	801.5	233	3.1	3.0	13,877	183.4	188.8	1,642	21.7	22.6
Washington	46,203	734.8	738.1	138	2.2	2.1	11,048	175.7	179.5	1,554	24.7	25.1
West Virginia	20,780	1,143.7	960.4	22	1.2	1.2	4,617	254.1	207.7	766	42.2	34.4
Wisconsin	46,709	843.7	752.2	60	1.1	1.0	10,943	197.7	182.3	1,276	23.0	20.8
Wyoming	4,099	804.8	801.4	5	*	*	886	174.0	167.7	130	25.5	25.7
Puerto Rico[3]	29,531	754.9	777.9	519	13.3	14.4	4,837	123.6	125.0	2,790	71.3	72.4
Virgin Islands[3]	663	609.9	724.7	7	*	*	124	114.1	130.9	42	38.6	46.4
Guam[3]	677	401.6	657.4	1	*	*	95	56.4	92.3	34	20.2	40.0
American Samoa[3]	272	436.1	1,224.8	–	*	*	36	57.7	152.2	32	51.3	165.9
Northern Marianas[3]	186	231.5	1,061.0	–	*	*	27	33.6	147.7	15	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10), 1992. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the ICD–10; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Area	Alzheimer's disease (G30)			Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)			Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)			Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
United States[2]	71,599	24.2	22.9	652,091	220.0	211.1	143,579	48.4	46.6	63,001	21.3	20.3
Alabama	1,501	32.9	33.2	12,869	282.4	273.5	2,952	64.8	63.1	1,011	22.2	21.9
Alaska	61	9.2	21.3	627	94.5	162.6	178	26.8	53.2	44	6.6	12.3
Arizona	1,831	30.8	31.3	10,966	184.6	185.0	2,364	39.8	40.1	1,297	21.8	21.9
Arkansas	686	24.7	22.6	7,575	272.6	249.5	1,847	66.5	61.0	886	31.9	29.2
California	7,706	21.3	23.2	64,916	179.7	196.3	15,585	43.1	47.4	7,553	20.9	22.8
Colorado	1,064	22.8	28.5	6,307	135.2	162.0	1,599	34.3	41.7	666	14.3	17.2
Connecticut	777	22.1	16.1	7,650	217.9	172.9	1,528	43.5	34.7	956	27.2	20.5
Delaware	180	21.3	20.0	2,031	240.8	224.3	384	45.5	42.5	162	19.2	18.0
District of Columbia	112	20.3	19.1	1,518	275.7	268.2	231	42.0	40.9	98	17.8	17.0
Florida	4,608	25.9	18.4	46,279	260.1	194.6	9,361	52.6	39.2	2,802	15.8	11.8
Georgia	1,745	19.2	27.0	16,781	185.0	234.8	3,854	42.5	55.2	1,596	17.6	23.3
Hawaii	192	15.1	11.4	2,319	181.9	152.0	688	54.0	44.1	241	18.9	15.0
Idaho	407	28.5	29.4	2,450	171.4	177.9	718	50.2	52.2	289	20.2	20.5
Illinois	2,827	22.1	20.8	28,226	221.1	214.3	6,252	49.0	47.5	2,949	23.1	22.0
Indiana	1,651	26.3	24.7	14,542	231.9	222.3	3,296	52.6	50.4	1,317	21.0	20.0
Iowa	1,082	36.5	25.4	7,437	250.7	191.4	1,902	64.1	47.7	896	30.2	21.4
Kansas	912	33.2	27.2	5,960	217.1	189.2	1,571	57.2	49.4	730	26.6	22.5
Kentucky	1,147	27.5	28.9	10,782	258.4	258.5	2,168	51.9	52.8	1,021	24.5	25.1
Louisiana	1,405	31.1	34.2	11,008	243.3	255.7	2,469	54.6	57.6	996	22.0	23.7
Maine	476	36.0	29.1	2,941	222.5	182.7	693	52.4	42.8	352	26.6	21.8
Maryland	958	17.1	17.5	11,594	207.0	210.3	2,476	44.2	45.1	1,194	21.3	21.7
Massachusetts	1,638	25.6	19.8	13,280	207.5	172.7	2,977	46.5	38.1	1,935	30.2	24.2
Michigan	2,359	23.3	21.2	25,128	248.3	231.4	5,057	50.0	46.5	1,950	19.3	17.8
Minnesota	1,320	25.7	22.5	7,926	154.4	141.5	2,379	46.3	42.2	846	16.5	14.5
Mississippi	721	24.7	26.7	8,637	295.7	306.8	1,622	55.5	58.0	645	22.1	23.5
Missouri	1,635	28.2	25.4	14,974	258.2	235.5	3,347	57.7	52.6	1,527	26.3	23.9
Montana	267	28.5	23.9	1,855	198.3	169.4	522	55.8	47.7	213	22.8	18.9
Nebraska	473	26.9	21.8	3,640	207.0	176.7	986	56.1	47.7	370	21.0	17.3
Nevada	310	12.8	17.1	5,094	210.9	242.1	945	39.1	46.8	454	18.8	22.4
New Hampshire	376	28.7	26.1	2,530	193.1	179.4	497	37.9	35.5	273	20.8	19.4
New Jersey	1,815	20.8	17.6	20,655	236.9	208.9	3,614	41.5	36.7	1,637	18.8	16.3
New Mexico	327	17.0	18.3	3,435	178.1	184.5	730	37.9	39.6	353	18.3	19.2
New York	2,065	10.7	9.2	51,985	270.0	239.6	6,622	34.4	30.6	5,521	28.7	25.3
North Carolina	2,417	27.8	29.5	17,765	204.6	209.6	4,861	56.0	58.0	1,830	21.1	22.0
North Dakota	287	45.1	29.8	1,512	237.5	175.3	368	57.8	41.5	172	27.0	18.5
Ohio	3,478	30.3	26.0	29,003	253.0	224.3	6,279	54.8	48.3	2,416	21.1	18.6
Oklahoma	1,012	28.5	28.1	10,043	283.1	272.6	2,235	63.0	61.0	948	26.7	26.1
Oregon	1,239	34.0	28.9	6,791	186.5	164.7	2,289	62.9	55.5	614	16.9	14.5
Pennsylvania	3,429	27.6	18.9	36,207	291.3	218.5	7,650	61.5	45.5	3,068	24.7	18.0
Rhode Island	298	27.7	18.8	3,005	279.2	213.8	533	49.5	37.4	253	23.5	17.2
South Carolina	1,316	30.9	32.4	9,359	219.9	218.9	2,458	57.8	58.5	771	18.1	18.4
South Dakota	290	37.4	27.3	1,776	228.9	182.1	511	65.9	51.4	241	31.1	23.4
Tennessee	2,033	34.1	36.2	14,946	250.6	252.1	3,659	61.4	63.0	1,588	26.6	27.6
Texas	4,629	20.2	27.2	40,152	175.6	219.5	9,366	41.0	52.1	3,654	16.0	20.4
Utah	368	14.9	21.5	2,872	116.3	162.6	794	32.2	45.4	333	13.5	18.8
Vermont	184	29.5	25.7	1,234	198.1	173.6	260	41.7	36.5	97	15.6	13.7
Virginia	1,550	20.5	22.5	14,192	187.5	198.0	3,675	48.6	52.1	1,464	19.3	20.9
Washington	2,309	36.7	35.9	10,985	174.7	174.3	2,895	46.0	46.3	927	14.7	14.5
West Virginia	504	27.7	23.2	5,538	304.8	251.8	1,151	63.4	52.6	458	25.2	21.0
Wisconsin	1,512	27.3	22.4	11,842	213.9	185.8	2,960	53.5	46.1	1,268	22.9	19.1
Wyoming	110	21.6	22.7	952	186.9	186.9	221	43.4	44.8	119	23.4	24.4
Puerto Rico[3]	1,397	35.7	38.5	6,112	156.2	161.1	1,525	39.0	40.9	1,081	27.6	29.1
Virgin Islands[3]	9	*	*	205	188.6	234.1	37	34.0	42.4	13	*	*
Guam[3]	3	*	*	208	123.4	223.4	62	36.8	65.2	11	*	*
American Samoa[3]	–	*	*	45	72.1	231.7	23	36.9	101.5	12	*	*
Northern Marianas[3]	1	*	*	42	52.3	266.0	6	*	*	2	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10), 1992. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the ICD–10; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Area	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)			Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)			Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)			Accidents (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
United States[2]	130,933	44.2	43.2	27,530	9.3	9.0	43,901	14.8	14.3	117,809	39.7	39.1
Alabama	2,382	52.3	50.0	478	10.5	9.7	1,036	22.7	22.0	2,395	52.5	51.8
Alaska	158	23.8	42.2	52	7.8	9.0	38	5.7	10.3	313	47.2	51.3
Arizona	2,821	47.5	47.4	757	12.7	12.8	608	10.2	10.2	3,150	53.0	53.8
Arkansas	1,559	56.1	51.2	228	8.2	7.5	624	22.5	20.5	1,329	47.8	46.8
California	13,188	36.5	40.9	3,822	10.6	11.0	2,482	6.9	7.5	11,129	30.8	31.4
Colorado	1,914	41.0	50.3	436	9.3	9.7	470	10.1	12.3	1,947	41.7	43.8
Connecticut	1,471	41.9	35.3	283	8.1	7.2	580	16.5	13.1	1,134	32.3	29.8
Delaware	411	48.7	46.1	67	7.9	7.3	128	15.2	14.2	293	34.7	33.9
District of Columbia	132	24.0	23.9	67	12.2	11.9	68	12.4	12.1	207	37.6	37.0
Florida	9,482	53.3	39.8	2,139	12.0	10.2	2,416	13.6	10.2	8,868	49.8	47.1
Georgia	3,411	37.6	48.4	689	7.6	8.3	1,520	16.8	21.2	3,762	41.5	44.4
Hawaii	287	22.5	18.7	96	7.5	6.7	150	11.8	10.1	436	34.2	31.7
Idaho	717	50.2	53.9	126	8.8	8.8	110	7.7	7.9	606	42.4	43.1
Illinois	5,067	39.7	39.7	1,002	7.9	7.8	2,402	18.8	18.4	4,182	32.8	32.4
Indiana	3,471	55.3	54.1	496	7.9	7.7	1,284	20.5	19.8	2,480	39.5	38.9
Iowa	1,703	57.4	46.6	215	7.2	6.5	250	8.4	6.2	1,202	40.5	36.1
Kansas	1,567	57.1	52.4	200	7.3	7.0	517	18.8	16.7	1,149	41.9	40.2
Kentucky	2,578	61.8	61.3	380	9.1	8.5	912	21.9	22.0	2,405	57.6	57.3
Louisiana	1,906	42.1	44.5	380	8.4	8.3	1,187	26.2	27.6	3,072	67.9	68.8
Maine	830	62.8	52.3	116	8.8	7.1	250	18.9	15.5	579	43.8	41.1
Maryland	1,908	34.1	35.4	459	8.2	7.9	752	13.4	13.8	1,376	24.6	24.7
Massachusetts	2,647	41.4	35.8	505	7.9	7.3	1,410	22.0	18.4	1,907	29.8	27.7
Michigan	4,466	44.1	42.3	1,010	10.0	9.5	1,681	16.6	15.6	3,451	34.1	33.3
Minnesota	1,965	38.3	36.9	317	6.2	6.0	669	13.0	12.0	1,922	37.4	35.4
Mississippi	1,473	50.4	51.9	272	9.3	9.2	667	22.8	23.7	1,936	66.3	66.6
Missouri	3,085	53.2	49.2	419	7.2	6.7	1,156	19.9	18.3	2,848	49.1	47.4
Montana	580	62.0	55.1	120	12.8	11.5	109	11.6	10.1	524	56.0	52.4
Nebraska	949	54.0	48.3	133	7.6	7.3	245	13.9	12.2	704	40.0	37.1
Nevada	1,227	50.8	59.4	275	11.4	11.4	438	18.1	21.4	1,104	45.7	47.3
New Hampshire	630	48.1	46.2	114	8.7	8.0	173	13.2	12.4	477	36.4	35.2
New Jersey	3,148	36.1	32.9	730	8.4	7.8	1,597	18.3	16.5	2,561	29.4	28.3
New Mexico	855	44.3	46.0	285	14.8	14.4	239	12.4	12.9	1,267	65.7	66.6
New York	6,818	35.4	32.4	1,224	6.4	5.9	2,360	12.3	11.0	4,645	24.1	22.9
North Carolina	4,149	47.8	49.1	782	9.0	8.8	1,561	18.0	18.5	4,123	47.5	47.8
North Dakota	272	42.7	34.0	68	10.7	9.6	67	10.5	7.6	287	45.1	39.3
Ohio	6,580	57.4	51.7	1,105	9.6	8.8	1,902	16.6	14.8	4,438	38.7	37.1
Oklahoma	2,368	66.7	63.5	428	12.1	11.3	564	15.9	15.3	2,005	56.5	55.8
Oregon	1,837	50.5	46.9	394	10.8	10.1	295	8.1	7.2	1,469	40.3	38.1
Pennsylvania	6,149	49.5	38.1	1,058	8.5	7.3	3,108	25.0	19.0	5,446	43.8	40.3
Rhode Island	523	48.6	39.0	107	9.9	9.0	156	14.5	11.2	334	31.0	26.7
South Carolina	1,977	46.5	46.2	480	11.3	10.6	823	19.3	19.3	2,272	53.4	53.1
South Dakota	440	56.7	47.5	83	10.7	10.2	55	7.1	5.7	402	51.8	48.1
Tennessee	3,185	53.4	53.3	631	10.6	9.9	719	12.1	12.0	3,147	52.8	52.5
Texas	7,988	34.9	43.9	2,459	10.8	11.7	2,729	11.9	14.9	8,598	37.6	40.3
Utah	592	24.0	33.9	127	5.1	6.7	177	7.2	10.1	743	30.1	34.0
Vermont	381	61.2	55.6	48	7.7	6.7	52	8.3	7.4	272	43.7	41.2
Virginia	2,897	38.3	41.2	570	7.5	7.3	1,277	16.9	17.9	2,638	34.9	35.3
Washington	2,699	42.9	44.7	558	8.9	8.6	450	7.2	7.2	2,543	40.4	39.6
West Virginia	1,350	74.3	60.5	213	11.7	9.8	442	24.3	20.2	940	51.7	49.4
Wisconsin	2,449	44.2	40.4	467	8.4	7.8	930	16.8	14.7	2,490	45.0	42.2
Wyoming	291	57.1	57.2	60	11.8	10.5	66	13.0	13.5	302	59.3	58.6
Puerto Rico[3]	1,215	31.1	32.7	230	5.9	5.8	941	24.1	24.6	1,120	28.6	28.9
Virgin Islands[3]	13	*	*	12	*	*	11	*	*	24	22.1	22.6
Guam[3]	21	12.5	25.0	11	*	*	10	*	*	45	26.7	34.2
American Samoa[3]	21	33.7	133.9	–	*	*	4	*	*	16	*	*
Northern Marianas[3]	7	*	*	5	*	*	6	*	*	18	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10), 1992. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the ICD–10; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Area	Motor vehicle accidents[4]			Intentional self-harm (suicide)(*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)			Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)			Injury by firearms[5]		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
United States[2]	45,343	15.3	15.2	32,637	11.0	10.9	18,124	6.1	6.1	30,694	10.4	10.2
Alabama	1,188	26.1	25.7	535	11.7	11.5	433	9.5	9.6	736	16.1	15.9
Alaska	93	14.0	14.6	131	19.7	20.2	37	5.6	5.4	116	17.5	17.8
Arizona	1,200	20.2	20.4	945	15.9	16.2	532	9.0	8.8	934	15.7	15.8
Arkansas	696	25.0	24.6	400	14.4	14.2	219	7.9	7.9	439	15.8	15.6
California	4,427	12.3	12.3	3,206	8.9	9.1	2,540	7.0	6.9	3,453	9.6	9.6
Colorado	673	14.4	14.3	800	17.1	17.3	182	3.9	3.8	535	11.5	11.6
Connecticut	293	8.3	8.3	295	8.4	8.1	107	3.0	3.2	187	5.3	5.3
Delaware	119	14.1	13.8	83	9.8	9.6	55	6.5	6.5	75	8.9	8.8
District of Columbia	38	6.9	6.9	33	6.0	5.5	180	32.7	31.7	154	28.0	27.0
Florida	3,526	19.8	19.7	2,347	13.2	12.6	998	5.6	5.9	1,838	10.3	10.1
Georgia	1,686	18.6	18.8	924	10.2	10.5	649	7.2	7.0	1,064	11.7	11.9
Hawaii	141	11.1	11.0	107	8.4	8.3	25	2.0	2.0	28	2.2	2.2
Idaho	283	19.8	19.8	228	16.0	16.2	45	3.1	3.2	195	13.6	13.9
Illinois	1,469	11.5	11.5	1,086	8.5	8.5	866	6.8	6.7	1,019	8.0	7.9
Indiana	975	15.5	15.4	745	11.9	11.9	368	5.9	5.9	705	11.2	11.2
Iowa	468	15.8	15.2	333	11.2	10.9	44	1.5	1.5	201	6.8	6.6
Kansas	498	18.1	17.9	362	13.2	13.1	106	3.9	3.8	257	9.4	9.2
Kentucky	1,003	24.0	23.7	566	13.6	13.3	222	5.3	5.3	548	13.1	12.9
Louisiana	1,029	22.7	22.4	505	11.2	11.1	592	13.1	12.9	858	19.0	18.6
Maine	192	14.5	14.1	175	13.2	12.3	22	1.7	1.7	109	8.2	7.7
Maryland	628	11.2	11.2	472	8.4	8.4	576	10.3	10.4	657	11.7	11.9
Massachusetts	484	7.6	7.3	480	7.5	7.2	178	2.8	2.8	224	3.5	3.4
Michigan	1,231	12.2	12.1	1,108	10.9	10.8	677	6.7	6.8	1,074	10.6	10.6
Minnesota	642	12.5	12.2	547	10.7	10.3	139	2.7	2.7	361	7.0	6.9
Mississippi	965	33.0	32.9	363	12.4	12.6	254	8.7	8.8	455	15.6	15.7
Missouri	1,203	20.7	20.3	727	12.5	12.4	417	7.2	7.2	752	13.0	12.8
Montana	236	25.2	24.7	206	22.0	21.5	33	3.5	3.4	161	17.2	16.7
Nebraska	287	16.3	15.9	187	10.6	10.8	44	2.5	2.5	135	7.7	7.6
Nevada	459	19.0	19.3	480	19.9	20.1	190	7.9	7.9	390	16.2	16.3
New Hampshire	162	12.4	12.2	162	12.4	11.8	19	*	*	88	6.7	6.5
New Jersey	760	8.7	8.7	536	6.1	6.0	427	4.9	5.1	434	5.0	5.1
New Mexico	461	23.9	23.6	342	17.7	17.7	152	7.9	8.0	267	13.8	13.8
New York	1,530	7.9	7.8	1,189	6.2	6.0	901	4.7	4.7	1,019	5.3	5.2
North Carolina	1,666	19.2	19.1	1,009	11.6	11.5	661	7.6	7.5	1,119	12.9	12.8
North Dakota	130	20.4	19.6	92	14.5	13.7	11	*	*	61	9.6	8.8
Ohio	1,404	12.2	12.1	1,341	11.7	11.4	630	5.5	5.6	1,116	9.7	9.6
Oklahoma	833	23.5	23.0	522	14.7	14.7	214	6.0	6.0	468	13.2	13.0
Oregon	512	14.1	13.8	560	15.4	14.8	102	2.8	2.8	402	11.0	10.7
Pennsylvania	1,771	14.2	13.8	1,430	11.5	11.1	749	6.0	6.3	1,352	10.9	10.8
Rhode Island	87	8.1	7.9	71	6.6	6.3	32	3.0	3.0	39	3.6	3.6
South Carolina	1,071	25.2	25.0	510	12.0	11.8	337	7.9	7.9	589	13.8	13.8
South Dakota	176	22.7	22.4	121	15.6	15.3	22	2.8	2.9	82	10.6	10.1
Tennessee	1,308	21.9	21.7	856	14.4	14.0	495	8.3	8.3	976	16.4	16.0
Texas	3,780	16.5	16.8	2,418	10.6	10.9	1,501	6.6	6.5	2,490	10.9	11.1
Utah	319	12.9	13.6	348	14.1	15.1	63	2.6	2.4	227	9.2	9.9
Vermont	82	13.2	12.9	78	12.5	12.2	12	*	*	44	7.1	6.7
Virginia	969	12.8	12.7	866	11.4	11.2	490	6.5	6.4	888	11.7	11.6
Washington	762	12.1	12.0	822	13.1	12.7	231	3.7	3.6	567	9.0	8.7
West Virginia	403	22.2	21.9	255	14.0	13.2	93	5.1	5.4	261	14.4	13.7
Wisconsin	870	15.7	15.3	643	11.6	11.5	236	4.3	4.3	474	8.6	8.5
Wyoming	155	30.4	30.0	90	17.7	17.2	16	*	*	71	13.9	13.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for major causes of death for the United States, each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2005—Con.

[Rates are per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10), 1992. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the ICD–10; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Area	Motor vehicle accidents[4]			Intentional self-harm (suicide)(*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)			Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)			Injury by firearms[5]		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
Puerto Rico[3]	426	10.9	10.7	290	7.4	7.5	765	19.6	19.2	730	18.7	18.3
Virgin Islands[3]	4	*	*	2	*	*	37	34.0	34.9	30	27.6	29.4
Guam[3]	25	14.8	17.3	27	16.0	15.7	7	*	*	5	*	*
American Samoa[3]	3	*	*	–	*	*	2	*	*	1	*	*
Northern Marianas[3]	11	*	*	3	*	*	5	*	*	1	*	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

– Quantity zero.

[1]Death rates are affected by the population composition of the area. Age-adjusted death rates should be used for comparisons between areas; for method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

[2]Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas.

[3]Age-adjusted death rates for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas are calculated using different age groups in the weighting procedure; see "Technical Notes."

[4]ICD–10 codes for Motor vehicle accidents are V02–V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12–V14, V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6, V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1, V82.0–V82.1, V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8, V88.0–V88.8, V89.0, and V89.2.

[5]ICD–10 codes for Injury by firearms are *U01.4, W32–W34, X72–X74, X93–X95, Y22–Y24, and Y35.0.

Table 30. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–2005

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group. Beginning in 1980, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards]

Year	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Race of mother[2]	Infant mortality rate											
2005	6.87	7.56	6.15	5.73	6.32	5.11	10.92	11.98	9.82	13.73	15.15	12.27
2004	6.79	7.47	6.09	5.66	6.22	5.07	10.92	12.01	9.77	13.79	15.19	12.33
2003	6.85	7.60	6.07	5.72	6.36	5.05	11.09	12.24	9.90	14.01	15.53	12.43
2002	6.97	7.64	6.27	5.79	6.42	5.13	11.41	12.24	10.55	14.36	15.43	13.25
2001	6.85	7.52	6.14	5.65	6.21	5.06	11.33	12.44	10.18	14.02	15.48	12.52
2000	6.91	7.57	6.21	5.68	6.22	5.11	11.44	12.57	10.26	14.09	15.50	12.63
1999	7.06	7.72	6.36	5.77	6.35	5.15	11.94	12.94	10.90	14.56	15.92	13.16
1998	7.20	7.83	6.54	5.95	6.47	5.41	11.92	13.01	10.79	14.31	15.75	12.82
1997	7.23	7.95	6.47	6.03	6.67	5.36	11.76	12.83	10.65	14.16	15.47	12.82
1996	7.32	8.02	6.59	6.07	6.67	5.44	12.18	13.31	11.01	14.68	16.04	13.27
1995	7.59	8.33	6.81	6.29	6.99	5.55	12.61	13.53	11.65	15.12	16.34	13.86
1994	8.02	8.81	7.20	6.57	7.22	5.89	13.47	14.82	12.08	15.83	17.49	14.12
1993	8.37	9.25	7.43	6.82	7.56	6.05	14.07	15.58	12.52	16.52	18.33	14.67
1992	8.52	9.39	7.61	6.92	7.69	6.12	14.44	15.72	13.10	16.85	18.38	15.26
1991	8.94	10.00	7.84	7.30	8.26	6.30	15.07	16.53	13.57	17.57	19.38	15.71
1990	9.22	10.26	8.13	7.56	8.51	6.56	15.52	16.96	14.03	17.96	19.62	16.25
1989	9.81	10.81	8.77	8.08	9.01	7.10	16.33	17.60	15.02	18.61	20.02	17.15
1988	9.95	10.99	8.86	8.36	9.35	7.31	16.08	17.33	14.79	18.54	20.04	16.99
1987	10.08	11.17	8.94	8.48	9.45	7.45	16.46	18.06	14.80	18.75	20.63	16.83
1986	10.35	11.55	9.10	8.80	9.87	7.67	16.72	18.45	14.91	18.90	20.91	16.81
1985	10.64	11.91	9.32	9.17	10.39	7.88	16.84	18.33	15.28	19.01	20.76	17.22
1984	10.79	11.90	9.62	9.30	10.38	8.17	17.05	18.37	15.69	19.15	20.67	17.58
1983	11.16	12.31	9.96	9.61	10.66	8.49	17.80	19.44	16.11	19.98	21.95	17.96
1982	11.52	12.77	10.21	9.94	11.08	8.73	18.31	20.07	16.49	20.48	22.45	18.44
1981	11.93	13.14	10.66	10.34	11.50	9.12	18.82	20.36	17.24	20.81	22.54	19.03
1980	12.60	13.93	11.21	10.86	12.12	9.52	20.19	21.89	18.43	22.19	24.16	20.15
Race of child[3]												
1980	12.60	13.93	11.21	11.00	12.27	9.65	19.12	20.73	17.47	21.37	23.27	19.43
1979	13.07	14.50	11.56	11.42	12.82	9.94	19.81	21.47	18.09	21.78	23.66	19.85
1978	13.78	15.26	12.23	12.01	13.37	10.58	21.06	23.15	18.90	23.11	25.39	20.77
1977	14.12	15.75	12.40	12.34	13.90	10.68	21.68	23.71	19.58	23.64	25.91	21.30
1976	15.24	16.82	13.57	13.31	14.81	11.71	23.50	25.51	21.42	25.54	27.83	23.19
1975	16.07	17.86	14.18	14.17	15.94	12.30	24.23	26.24	22.17	26.21	28.32	24.03
1970	20.01	22.37	17.52	17.75	19.95	15.42	30.92	34.20	27.53	32.65	36.18	29.01
1960	26.04	29.33	22.59	22.91	26.01	19.64	43.21	47.88	38.46	44.32	49.12	39.43
1950	29.21	32.75	25.48	26.77	30.21	23.13	44.46	48.87	39.93	43.91	48.27	39.44
1940	47.02	52.45	41.29	43.23	48.32	37.84	73.78	82.21	65.19	72.94	81.07	64.61
Race of mother[2]	Neonatal mortality rate											
2005	4.54	4.93	4.12	3.79	4.10	3.46	7.18	7.88	6.47	9.07	9.96	8.14
2004	4.52	4.94	4.09	3.78	4.14	3.41	7.19	7.82	6.54	9.13	9.95	8.27
2003	4.62	5.08	4.14	3.87	4.26	3.46	7.40	8.14	6.64	9.40	10.40	8.37
2002	4.66	5.06	4.25	3.89	4.27	3.50	7.55	8.03	7.05	9.51	10.13	8.87
2001	4.54	4.97	4.08	3.78	4.15	3.39	7.37	8.06	6.65	9.21	10.15	8.25
2000	4.63	5.06	4.17	3.82	4.16	3.46	7.60	8.39	6.79	9.38	10.39	8.35
1999	4.73	5.11	4.33	3.88	4.19	3.56	7.94	8.60	7.25	9.77	10.72	8.79
1998	4.80	5.21	4.37	3.98	4.31	3.63	7.91	8.63	7.17	9.55	10.51	8.56
1997	4.77	5.20	4.32	3.99	4.37	3.59	7.74	8.36	7.09	9.40	10.12	8.65
1996	4.77	5.18	4.34	3.97	4.31	3.62	7.86	8.59	7.12	9.56	10.45	8.65
1995	4.91	5.36	4.44	4.08	4.50	3.64	8.13	8.71	7.53	9.85	10.63	9.05
1994	5.12	5.58	4.64	4.20	4.55	3.83	8.60	9.51	7.65	10.21	11.32	9.07
1993	5.29	5.75	4.81	4.29	4.64	3.92	9.02	9.90	8.11	10.69	11.76	9.59
1992	5.37	5.84	4.89	4.35	4.72	3.96	9.19	10.02	8.32	10.83	11.83	9.79
1991	5.59	6.17	4.98	4.53	5.01	4.04	9.52	10.54	8.47	11.25	12.56	9.89
1990	5.85	6.50	5.16	4.79	5.38	4.17	9.86	10.79	8.89	11.55	12.69	10.38
1989	6.23	6.79	5.63	5.15	5.66	4.60	10.30	11.08	9.49	11.92	12.84	10.97
1988	6.32	6.95	5.65	5.27	5.84	4.67	10.33	11.22	9.42	12.05	13.14	10.93
1987	6.46	7.11	5.79	5.40	5.96	4.82	10.68	11.72	9.61	12.30	13.52	11.05

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–2005—Con.

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group. Beginning in 1980, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards]

Year	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Race of mother[2]—Con.						Neonatal mortality rate						
1986	6.71	7.42	5.97	5.72	6.34	5.05	10.79	11.83	9.70	12.31	13.59	10.98
1985	6.96	7.75	6.13	6.00	6.75	5.21	11.00	12.00	9.95	12.62	13.81	11.39
1984	7.00	7.66	6.31	6.09	6.72	5.41	10.87	11.66	10.06	12.32	13.22	11.40
1983	7.28	8.01	6.52	6.31	6.98	5.61	11.41	12.46	10.33	12.93	14.20	11.63
1982	7.70	8.48	6.88	6.69	7.39	5.94	12.04	13.15	10.88	13.62	14.86	12.34
1981	8.02	8.81	7.20	6.99	7.73	6.20	12.51	13.52	11.48	13.98	15.16	12.77
1980	8.48	9.31	7.60	7.39	8.19	6.54	13.21	14.27	12.13	14.62	15.91	13.29
Race of child[3]												
1980	8.48	9.31	7.60	7.48	8.29	6.62	12.52	13.51	11.49	14.08	15.32	12.81
1979	8.87	9.79	7.89	7.88	8.80	6.92	12.89	13.91	11.83	14.31	15.45	13.14
1978	9.49	10.54	8.38	8.39	9.34	7.38	14.01	15.54	12.43	15.47	17.17	13.72
1977	9.88	11.00	8.70	8.75	9.83	7.60	14.66	16.02	13.27	16.08	17.60	14.52
1976	10.92	12.03	9.75	9.66	10.73	8.52	16.31	17.68	14.90	17.92	19.47	16.32
1975	11.58	12.91	10.18	10.38	11.70	8.98	16.78	18.21	15.31	18.32	19.78	16.81
1970	15.08	16.96	13.10	13.77	15.55	11.88	21.43	23.87	18.91	22.76	25.37	20.07
1960	18.73	21.24	16.09	17.24	19.66	14.70	26.86	30.04	23.62	27.83	31.13	24.49
1950	20.50	23.34	17.50	19.37	22.18	16.40	27.54	30.76	24.23	27.80	31.09	24.44
1940	28.75	32.56	24.74	27.20	30.85	23.33	39.71	44.87	34.45	39.90	44.78	34.89
Race of mother[2]						Postneonatal mortality rate						
2005	2.34	2.63	2.03	1.94	2.22	1.65	3.73	4.10	3.36	4.67	5.19	4.13
2004	2.27	2.53	2.00	1.87	2.07	1.66	3.72	4.19	3.23	4.66	5.24	4.06
2003	2.23	2.52	1.94	1.84	2.09	1.58	3.69	4.10	3.26	4.60	5.13	4.06
2002	2.31	2.58	2.03	1.89	2.15	1.63	3.86	4.21	3.50	4.85	5.30	4.38
2001	2.31	2.55	2.06	1.87	2.06	1.67	3.96	4.37	3.53	4.81	5.32	4.27
2000	2.28	2.51	2.04	1.86	2.06	1.66	3.83	4.18	3.47	4.70	5.11	4.28
1999	2.33	2.61	2.03	1.88	2.16	1.60	4.00	4.34	3.64	4.79	5.20	4.36
1998	2.40	2.62	2.16	1.97	2.16	1.78	4.01	4.38	3.62	4.76	5.24	4.26
1997	2.45	2.75	2.14	2.04	2.30	1.77	4.02	4.47	3.56	4.77	5.34	4.17
1996	2.55	2.84	2.24	2.09	2.36	1.81	4.32	4.72	3.90	5.11	5.60	4.62
1995	2.67	2.97	2.37	2.21	2.49	1.91	4.47	4.82	4.11	5.27	5.71	4.81
1994	2.90	3.22	2.56	2.37	2.67	2.06	4.88	5.32	4.42	5.61	6.17	5.04
1993	3.07	3.50	2.62	2.54	2.92	2.13	5.06	5.68	4.42	5.83	6.57	5.08
1992	3.14	3.55	2.72	2.58	2.97	2.16	5.25	5.69	4.78	6.02	6.54	5.47
1991	3.35	3.82	2.86	2.76	3.25	2.26	5.55	5.99	5.10	6.32	6.82	5.81
1990	3.38	3.76	2.97	2.78	3.14	2.39	5.66	6.16	5.13	6.41	6.93	5.87
1989	3.59	4.01	3.14	2.93	3.35	2.49	6.03	6.52	5.53	6.69	7.18	6.19
1988	3.64	4.04	3.21	3.09	3.51	2.65	5.75	6.11	5.37	6.49	6.90	6.07
1987	3.62	4.06	3.15	3.08	3.49	2.64	5.77	6.34	5.18	6.45	7.10	5.77
1986	3.64	4.13	3.13	3.08	3.53	2.62	5.93	6.62	5.21	6.59	7.33	5.83
1985	3.68	4.15	3.19	3.17	3.64	2.67	5.84	6.33	5.33	6.40	6.95	5.83
1984	3.79	4.23	3.31	3.22	3.65	2.76	6.18	6.71	5.63	6.83	7.46	6.18
1983	3.88	4.30	3.44	3.29	3.68	2.88	6.39	6.98	5.78	7.05	7.75	6.32
1982	3.82	4.29	3.33	3.25	3.68	2.79	6.28	6.92	5.61	6.86	7.59	6.10
1981	3.91	4.34	3.46	3.35	3.77	2.92	6.31	6.84	5.76	6.83	7.38	6.26
1980	4.13	4.62	3.61	3.47	3.93	2.98	6.97	7.62	6.30	7.57	8.25	6.87

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–2005—Con.

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group. Beginning in 1980, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards]

Year	All races			White[1]			All other[1]					
							Total[1]			Black[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Race of child[3]	Postneonatal mortality rate											
1980	4.13	4.62	3.61	3.52	3.98	3.02	6.61	7.22	5.97	7.29	7.95	6.62
1979	4.20	4.71	3.67	3.54	4.02	3.03	6.92	7.57	6.25	7.47	8.21	6.71
1978	4.30	4.72	3.85	3.63	4.03	3.20	7.05	7.60	6.48	7.64	8.22	7.05
1977	4.24	4.75	3.71	3.59	4.07	3.08	7.01	7.69	6.31	7.56	8.32	6.78
1976	4.32	4.79	3.83	3.65	4.08	3.19	7.19	7.83	6.52	7.63	8.36	6.88
1975	4.49	4.95	4.00	3.80	4.24	3.33	7.45	8.03	6.86	7.89	8.54	7.22
1970	4.93	5.41	4.42	3.98	4.40	3.54	9.49	10.33	8.62	9.89	10.81	8.94
1960	7.31	8.10	6.49	5.66	6.35	4.94	16.35	17.84	14.84	16.48	17.99	14.95
1950	8.71	9.41	7.98	7.40	8.04	6.73	16.92	18.11	15.70	16.10	17.18	15.00
1940	18.27	19.89	16.55	16.03	17.47	14.50	34.07	37.35	30.74	33.05	36.29	29.72

[1]Multipe-race data were reported for deaths by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005, by 15 states in 2004, and by 7 states in 2003; see "Technical Notes." Multipe-race data were reported for births by 19 areas in 2005, by 15 areas in 2004, and by 6 areas in 2003; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[2]Infant deaths based on race of child as stated on the death certificate; live births based on race of mother as stated on the birth certificate; see "Technical Notes."

[3]Infant deaths based on race of child as stated on the death certificate; live births based on race of parents as stated on the birth certificate; see "Technical Notes."

Table 31. Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes, by race: United States, 2005

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 100,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths are based on race of decedent; live births are based on race of mother. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Number			Rate		
	All races[1]	White[2]	Black[2]	All races[1]	White[2]	Black[2]
All causes	28,440	18,514	8,695	687.2	573.3	1,373.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	530	321	184	12.8	9.9	29.1
Certain intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A08)	9	5	3	*	*	*
Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin (A09)	1	1	–	*	*	*
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	2	2	–	*	*	*
Tetanus (A33,A35)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Diphtheria (A36)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Whooping cough (A37)	28	21	5	0.7	0.7	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	17	13	2	*	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	302	160	131	7.3	5.0	20.7
Congenital syphilis (A50)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Gonococcal infection (A54)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Viral diseases (A80–B34)	119	83	29	2.9	2.6	4.6
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Varicella (chickenpox) (B01)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	2	2	–	*	*	*
Mumps (B26)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Other and unspecified viral diseases (A81–B00,B02–B04,B06–B19,B25,B27–B34)	117	81	29	2.8	2.5	4.6
Candidiasis (B37)	20	13	6	0.5	*	*
Malaria (B50–B54)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Pneumocystosis (B59)	2	1	1	*	*	*
All other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases (A20–A32,A38,A42–A49, A51–A53,A55–A79,B35–B36,B38–B49,B55–B58,B60–B99)	30	22	7	0.7	0.7	*
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	134	106	25	3.2	3.3	3.9
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	75	64	10	1.8	2.0	*
Hodgkin's disease and non–Hodgkin's lymphomas (C81–C85)	1	1	–	*	*	*
Leukemia (C91–C95)	22	18	4	0.5	*	*
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C00–C80,C88,C90,C96–C97)	52	45	6	1.3	1.4	*
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	59	42	15	1.4	1.3	*
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50–D89)	94	61	25	2.3	1.9	3.9
Anemias (D50–D64)	19	9	6	*	*	*
Hemorrhagic conditions and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (D65–D76)	60	40	18	1.4	1.2	*
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80–D89)	15	12	1	*	*	*
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E88)	226	161	50	5.5	5.0	7.9
Short stature, not elsewhere classified (E34.3)	8	5	3	*	*	*
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	5	2	3	*	*	*
Cystic fibrosis (E84)	5	4	1	*	*	*
Volume depletion, disorders of fluid, electrolyte and acid-base balance (E86–E87)	63	37	21	1.5	1.1	3.3
All other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E32,E34.0–E34.2, E34.4–E34.9,E65–E83,E85,E88)	145	113	22	3.5	3.5	3.5
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G98)	354	258	71	8.6	8.0	11.2
Meningitis (G00,G03)	57	35	18	1.4	1.1	*
Infantile spinal muscular atrophy, type I (Werdnig-Hoffman) (G12.0)	15	14	–	*	*	*
Infantile cerebral palsy (G80)	8	3	4	*	*	*
Anoxic brain damage, not elsewhere classified (G93.1)	42	25	15	1.0	0.8	*
Other diseases of nervous system (G04,G06–G11,G12.1–G12.9,G20–G72, G81–G92,G93.0,G93.2–G93.9,G95–G98)	232	181	34	5.6	5.6	5.4
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H93)	7	3	3	*	*	*
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	529	339	157	12.8	10.5	24.8
Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation (I26–I28)	98	67	28	2.4	2.1	4.4
Pericarditis, endocarditis and myocarditis (I30,I33,I40)	13	4	8	*	*	*
Cardiomyopathy (I42)	82	57	19	2.0	1.8	*
Cardiac arrest (I46)	24	15	7	0.6	*	*
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	126	79	40	3.0	2.4	6.3
All other diseases of circulatory system (I00–I25,I31,I34–I38,I44–I45,I47–I51,I70–I99)	186	117	55	4.5	3.6	8.7
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J98)	669	412	233	16.2	12.8	36.8
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	10	6	3	*	*	*
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	265	158	98	6.4	4.9	15.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes, by race: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 100,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths are based on race of decedent; live births are based on race of mother. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Number			Rate		
	All races[1]	White[2]	Black[2]	All races[1]	White[2]	Black[2]
Influenza (J10–J11)	19	14	5	*	*	*
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	246	144	93	5.9	4.5	14.7
Acute bronchitis and acute bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	50	29	18	1.2	0.9	*
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	25	15	9	0.6	*	*
Asthma (J45–J46)	4	2	2	*	*	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	17	13	3	*	*	*
Other and unspecified diseases of respiratory system (J22,J30–J39,J43–J44, J47–J68,J70–J98)	298	189	100	7.2	5.9	15.8
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K92)	626	390	213	15.1	12.1	33.6
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis (K29,K50–K55)	341	191	138	8.2	5.9	21.8
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without hernia (K40–K46,K56)	77	57	15	1.9	1.8	*
All other and unspecified diseases of digestive system (K00–K28,K30–K38,K57–K92)	208	142	60	5.0	4.4	9.5
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N95)	180	111	64	4.3	3.4	10.1
Renal failure and other disorders of kidney (N17–N19,N25,N27)	151	91	56	3.6	2.8	8.8
Other and unspecified diseases of genitourinary system (N00–N15,N20–N23, N26,N28–N95)	29	20	8	0.7	0.6	*
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	14,423	8,815	5,018	348.5	273.0	792.6
Newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labor and delivery (P00–P04)	3,228	2,014	1,106	78.0	62.4	174.7
Newborn affected by maternal hypertensive disorders (P00.0)	88	42	41	2.1	1.3	6.5
Newborn affected by other maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00.1–P00.9)	70	47	22	1.7	1.5	3.5
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	1,776	1,050	660	42.9	32.5	104.2
Newborn affected by incompetent cervix (P01.0)	496	282	194	12.0	8.7	30.6
Newborn affected by premature rupture of membranes (P01.1)	837	489	321	20.2	15.1	50.7
Newborn affected by multiple pregnancy (P01.5)	255	159	83	6.2	4.9	13.1
Newborn affected by other maternal complications of pregnancy (P01.2–P01.4,P01.6–P01.9)	188	120	62	4.5	3.7	9.8
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	1,110	760	320	26.8	23.5	50.5
Newborn affected by complications involving placenta (P02.0–P02.3)	585	420	146	14.1	13.0	23.1
Newborn affected by complications involving cord (P02.4–P02.6)	50	40	10	1.2	1.2	*
Newborn affected by chorioamnionitis (P02.7)	471	297	163	11.4	9.2	25.7
Newborn affected by other and unspecified abnormalities of membranes (P02.8–P02.9)	4	3	1	*	*	*
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery (P03)	134	85	44	3.2	2.6	6.9
Newborn affected by noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P04)	50	30	19	1.2	0.9	*
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal malnutrition (P05–P08)	4,798	2,675	1,922	115.9	82.8	303.6
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition (P05)	83	52	27	2.0	1.6	4.3
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (P07)	4,714	2,623	1,894	113.9	81.2	299.1
Extremely low birth weight or extreme immaturity (P07.0,P07.2)	3,645	2,048	1,447	88.1	63.4	228.5
Other low birth weight or preterm (P07.1,P07.3)	1,069	575	447	25.8	17.8	70.6
Disorders related to long gestation and high birth weight (P08)	1	–	1	*	*	*
Birth trauma (P10–P15)	26	21	4	0.6	0.7	*
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (P20–P21)	529	388	121	12.8	12.0	19.1
Intrauterine hypoxia (P20)	119	79	33	2.9	2.4	5.2
Birth asphyxia (P21)	410	309	88	9.9	9.6	13.9
Respiratory distress of newborn (P22)	860	534	295	20.8	16.5	46.6
Other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period (P23–P28)	1,160	728	391	28.0	22.5	61.8
Congenital pneumonia (P23)	104	64	36	2.5	2.0	5.7
Neonatal aspiration syndromes (P24)	46	32	12	1.1	1.0	*
Interstitial emphysema and related conditions originating in the perinatal period (P25)	121	83	34	2.9	2.6	5.4
Pulmonary hemorrhage originating in the perinatal period (P26)	181	109	64	4.4	3.4	10.1
Chronic respiratory disease originating in the perinatal period (P27)	270	135	127	6.5	4.2	20.1
Atelectasis (P28.0–P28.1)	377	263	101	9.1	8.1	16.0
All other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period (P28.2–P28.9)	61	42	17	1.5	1.3	*
Infections specific to the perinatal period (P35–P39)	1,039	656	335	25.1	20.3	52.9
Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	834	520	273	20.2	16.1	43.1
Omphalitis of newborn with or without mild hemorrhage (P38)	6	5	1	*	*	*
All other infections specific to the perinatal period (P35,P37,P39)	199	131	61	4.8	4.1	9.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes, by race: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 100,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths are based on race of decedent; live births are based on race of mother. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Number			Rate		
	All races[1]	White[2]	Black[2]	All races[1]	White[2]	Black[2]
Hemorrhagic and hematological disorders of newborn (P50–P61)	782	552	194	18.9	17.1	30.6
Neonatal hemorrhage (P50–P52,P54)	665	466	169	16.1	14.4	26.7
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn (P53)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Hemolytic disease of newborn due to isoimmunization and other perinatal jaundice (P55–P59)	16	11	4	*	*	*
Hematological disorders (P60–P61)	101	75	21	2.4	2.3	3.3
Syndrome of infant of a diabetic mother and neonatal diabetes mellitus (P70.0–P70.2)	19	12	6	*	*	*
Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn (P77)	546	313	207	13.2	9.7	32.7
Hydrops fetalis not due to hemolytic disease (P83.2)	165	135	17	4.0	4.2	*
Other perinatal conditions (P29,P70.3–P70.9,P71–P76,P78–P81,P83.0–P83.1, P83.3–P83.9,P90–P96)	1,271	787	420	30.7	24.4	66.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	5,552	4,187	1,080	134.2	129.7	170.6
Anencephaly and similar malformations (Q00)	313	252	46	7.6	7.8	7.3
Congenital hydrocephalus (Q03)	90	63	21	2.2	2.0	3.3
Spina bifida (Q05)	22	18	4	0.5	*	*
Other congenital malformations of nervous system (Q01–Q02,Q04,Q06–Q07)	314	248	49	7.6	7.7	7.7
Congenital malformations of heart (Q20–Q24)	1,377	1,075	241	33.3	33.3	38.1
Other congenital malformations of circulatory system (Q25–Q28)	245	172	61	5.9	5.3	9.6
Congenital malformations of respiratory system (Q30–Q34)	598	431	129	14.5	13.3	20.4
Congenital malformations of digestive system (Q35–Q45)	105	73	28	2.5	2.3	4.4
Congenital malformations of genitourinary system (Q50–Q64)	375	289	68	9.1	8.9	10.7
Congenital malformations and deformations of musculoskeletal system, limbs and integument (Q65–Q85)	558	407	119	13.5	12.6	18.8
Down's syndrome (Q90)	123	97	22	3.0	3.0	3.5
Edward's syndrome (Q91.0–Q91.3)	405	302	84	9.8	9.4	13.3
Patau's syndrome (Q91.4–Q91.7)	310	234	61	7.5	7.2	9.6
Other congenital malformations and deformations (Q10–Q18,Q86–Q89)	526	378	112	12.7	11.7	17.7
Other chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified (Q92–Q99)	191	148	35	4.6	4.6	5.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	3,589	2,331	1,121	86.7	72.2	177.1
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	2,230	1,493	663	53.9	46.2	104.7
Other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R53,R55–R94,R96–R99)	1,359	838	458	32.8	25.9	72.3
All other diseases (residual)	15	11	3	*	*	*
External causes of mortality (*U01,V01–Y84)	1,512	1,008	448	36.5	31.2	70.8
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59)	1,083	734	314	26.2	22.7	49.6
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	147	100	38	3.6	3.1	6.0
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	146	99	38	3.5	3.1	6.0
Other and unspecified transport accidents (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9, V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9, V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9,V90–V99)	1	1	–	*	*	*
Falls (W00–W19)	16	13	2	*	*	*
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	1	–	1	*	*	*
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	64	56	8	1.5	1.7	*
Accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed (W75)	514	334	167	12.4	10.3	26.4
Other accidental suffocation and strangulation (W76–W77,W81–W84)	186	124	54	4.5	3.8	8.5
Accidental inhalation and ingestion of food or other objects causing obstruction of respiratory tract (W78–W80)	48	38	9	1.2	1.2	*
Accidents caused by exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	34	23	10	0.8	0.7	*
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	20	12	7	0.5	*	*
Other and unspecified accidents (W20–W31,W35–W64,W85–W99, X10–X39,X50–X59)	53	34	18	1.3	1.1	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes, by race: United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 100,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths are based on race of decedent; live births are based on race of mother. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Number			Rate		
	All races[1]	White[2]	Black[2]	All races[1]	White[2]	Black[2]
Assault (homicide) (*U01,X85–Y09)	306	195	95	7.4	6.0	15.0
Assault (homicide) by hanging, strangulation and suffocation (X91)	27	17	9	0.7	*	*
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms (*U01.4,X93–X95)	6	4	2	*	*	*
Neglect, abandonment and other maltreatment syndromes (Y06–Y07)	99	66	27	2.4	2.0	4.3
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means (*U01.0–*U01.3, *U01.5–*U01.9,X85–X90,X92,X96–X99,Y00–Y05,Y08–Y09)	174	108	57	4.2	3.3	9.0
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	19	11	8	*	*	*
Other external causes (Y10–Y36)	104	68	31	2.5	2.1	4.9

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

– Quantity zero.

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

[2]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multipe-race data were reported for deaths by 21 states and the District of Columbia, and for births, by 19 states; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following states—Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

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Table 32. Number of infant and neonatal deaths and mortality rates, by race for the United States, each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, and by sex for the United States, 2005

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths are based on race of decedent; live births are based on race of mother. See "Technical Notes"]

Sex and age	Infant deaths						Neonatal deaths					
	All races[1]		White[2]		Black[2]		All races[1]		White[2]		Black[2]	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States[3]	28,440	6.87	18,514	5.73	8,695	13.73	18,770	4.54	12,239	3.79	5,740	9.07
Male	16,018	7.56	10,471	6.32	4,867	15.15	10,444	4.93	6,796	4.10	3,201	9.96
Female	12,422	6.15	8,043	5.11	3,828	12.27	8,326	4.12	5,443	3.46	2,539	8.14
Alabama	568	9.40	296	7.18	266	14.67	347	5.74	189	4.58	155	8.55
Alaska	62	5.93	31	4.74	4	*	31	2.96	17	*	2	*
Arizona	662	6.88	549	6.60	46	12.62	433	4.50	376	4.52	21	5.76
Arkansas	309	7.88	196	6.36	111	14.85	188	4.79	114	3.70	72	9.63
California	2,930	5.34	2,232	5.01	440	13.64	1,991	3.63	1,545	3.47	269	8.34
Colorado	444	6.44	379	6.03	51	16.33	329	4.77	284	4.52	38	12.17
Connecticut	243	5.82	167	4.91	71	13.45	175	4.19	129	3.80	43	8.14
Delaware	105	9.02	49	5.98	55	18.89	78	6.70	37	4.52	40	13.74
District of Columbia	112	14.05	21	8.75	91	16.95	79	9.91	15	*	64	11.92
Florida	1,629	7.20	916	5.67	679	12.02	1,024	4.53	568	3.52	436	7.72
Georgia	1,159	8.15	537	5.90	580	12.60	770	5.41	335	3.68	406	8.82
Hawaii	116	6.47	32	6.26	5	*	75	4.18	20	3.91	3	*
Idaho	141	6.11	134	6.06	1	*	93	4.03	88	3.98	–	*
Illinois	1,328	7.42	791	5.70	502	16.35	891	4.98	537	3.87	330	10.75
Indiana	698	8.01	526	6.95	168	17.01	476	5.46	349	4.61	123	12.45
Iowa	210	5.34	185	5.05	21	13.93	136	3.46	118	3.22	15	*
Kansas	294	7.37	233	6.64	55	17.59	195	4.89	156	4.44	33	10.55
Kentucky	375	6.64	303	6.01	67	13.15	226	4.00	185	3.67	39	7.66
Louisiana	613	10.06	249	7.04	359	14.87	351	5.76	145	4.10	202	8.37
Maine	97	6.87	93	6.88	2	*	68	4.82	64	4.74	2	*
Maryland	547	7.30	219	5.06	308	11.61	394	5.25	151	3.49	227	8.56
Massachusetts	396	5.15	302	4.84	72	8.18	286	3.72	219	3.51	54	6.14
Michigan	1,012	7.92	580	5.80	411	18.26	699	5.47	389	3.89	294	13.06
Minnesota	362	5.10	261	4.52	73	10.58	231	3.26	165	2.86	52	7.54
Mississippi	481	11.35	153	6.64	321	17.20	284	6.70	71	3.08	209	11.20
Missouri	590	7.50	412	6.36	171	14.63	371	4.72	259	4.00	109	9.33
Montana	81	6.99	66	6.66	–	*	48	4.14	41	4.14	–	*
Nebraska	147	5.62	120	5.17	18	*	86	3.29	71	3.06	9	*
Nevada	215	5.77	160	5.22	44	13.67	130	3.49	100	3.26	24	7.46
New Hampshire	76	5.27	68	5.01	3	*	62	4.30	56	4.13	1	*
New Jersey	595	5.23	332	4.02	220	11.01	395	3.47	229	2.77	139	6.95
New Mexico	177	6.14	134	5.56	9	*	105	3.64	88	3.65	5	*
New York	1,431	5.81	855	5.03	507	9.33	992	4.03	611	3.59	324	5.96
North Carolina	1,083	8.80	584	6.52	465	16.35	755	6.13	387	4.32	341	11.99
North Dakota	50	5.96	42	5.84	–	*	36	4.29	29	4.03	–	*
Ohio	1,225	8.26	809	6.71	408	16.92	828	5.58	539	4.47	284	11.77
Oklahoma	417	8.05	291	7.27	74	15.35	248	4.79	174	4.35	47	9.75
Oregon	269	5.86	243	5.85	10	*	174	3.79	158	3.80	6	*
Pennsylvania	1,061	7.30	716	6.18	329	14.12	751	5.17	511	4.41	227	9.74
Rhode Island	82	6.46	62	5.79	15	*	64	5.04	50	4.67	10	*
South Carolina	543	9.41	257	7.12	281	13.80	336	5.82	158	4.38	175	8.59
South Dakota	83	7.24	56	6.04	1	*	52	4.54	42	4.53	1	*
Tennessee	724	8.86	455	7.41	258	13.96	462	5.65	265	4.32	190	10.28
Texas	2,537	6.57	1,872	5.72	620	14.07	1,595	4.13	1,180	3.61	389	8.83
Utah	230	4.46	215	4.39	1	*	155	3.01	145	2.96	1	*
Vermont[4]	42	6.49	39	6.22	2	*	26	4.02	24	3.83	1	*
Virginia	781	7.47	431	5.80	323	14.10	537	5.14	298	4.01	219	9.56
Washington	421	5.09	327	4.81	46	10.87	254	3.07	197	2.90	26	6.15
West Virginia	169	8.11	158	7.93	11	*	106	5.09	101	5.07	5	*
Wisconsin	469	6.61	329	5.44	120	17.66	318	4.48	228	3.77	78	11.48
Wyoming	49	6.77	47	6.94	–	*	34	4.70	32	4.73	–	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Number of infant and neonatal deaths and mortality rates, by race for the United States, each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, and by sex for the United States, 2005—Con.

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths are based on race of decedent; live births are based on race of mother. See "Technical Notes"]

Sex and age	Infant deaths						Neonatal deaths					
	All races[1]		White[2]		Black[2]		All races[1]		White[2]		Black[2]	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Puerto Rico	466	9.22	456	10.01	10	*	335	6.63	326	7.16	9	*
Virgin Islands	11	*	1	*	10	*	9	*	1	*	8	*
Guam	34	10.67	4	*	–	*	21	6.59	3	*	–	*
American Samoa	12	*	–	*	–	*	5	*	–	*	–	*
Northern Marianas	6	*	–	*	–	*	5	*	–	*	–	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

– Quantity zero.

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

[2]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multipe-race data were reported for deaths by 21 states and the District of Columbia, and for births, by 19 states; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

[3]Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas.

[4]For Vermont, infant mortality rates were calculated using birth numbers that differ from those shown in *National Vital Statistics Reports*, "Births: Final Data for 2005," Volume 56, Number 6. For additional information, see http://www.cdc.gov.nchs/about major/dvs/2005vtupdate.htm.

Table 33. Number of maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates for selected causes, by race: United States, 2005

[Maternal causes are those assigned to categories A34, O00–O95, and O98–O99 of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10), 1992. An increasing number of states use a separate item regarding pregnancy status on the death certificate to help identify these deaths; see "Technical Notes." Rates are per 100,000 live births in specified group; see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Number				Rate			
	All races	White[1]	All other[1]		All races	White[1]	All other[1]	
			Total[1]	Black[1]			Total[1]	Black[1]
Maternal causes (A34,O00–O95,O98–O99)	623	360	263	231	15.1	11.1	28.9	36.5
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	33	15	18	13	0.8	*	*	*
Ectopic pregnancy (O00)	18	7	11	9	*	*	*	*
Spontaneous abortion (O03)	4	3	1	1	*	*	*	*
Medical abortion (O04)	4	2	2	–	*	*	*	*
Other abortion (O05)	1	–	1	–	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified pregnancy with abortive outcome (O01–O02,O06–O07)	6	3	3	3	*	*	*	*
Other direct obstetric causes (A34,O10–O92)	389	222	167	152	9.4	6.9	18.4	24.0
Eclampsia and pre–eclampsia (O11,O13–O16)	50	27	23	23	1.2	0.8	2.5	3.6
Hemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth and placenta previa (O20,O44–O46,O67,O72)	39	23	16	14	0.9	0.7	*	*
Complications predominately related to the puerperium (A34,O85–O92)	122	72	50	45	2.9	2.2	5.5	7.1
Obstetrical tetanus (A34)	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*
Obstetric embolism (O88)	56	35	21	18	1.4	1.1	2.3	*
Other complications predominately related to the puerperium (O85–O87,O89–O92)	66	37	29	27	1.6	1.1	3.2	4.3
All other direct obstetric causes (O10,O12,O21–O43,O47–O66,O68–O71,O73–O75)	178	100	78	70	4.3	3.1	8.6	11.1
Obstetric death of unspecified cause (O95)	42	29	13	12	1.0	0.9	*	*
Indirect obstetric causes (O98–O99)	159	94	65	54	3.8	2.9	7.2	8.5
Maternal causes more than 42 days after delivery or termination of pregnancy (O96–O97)	137	93	44	36	3.3	2.9	4.8	5.7
Death from any obstetric cause occurring more than 42 days but less than one year after delivery (O96)	130	91	39	31	3.1	2.8	4.3	4.9
Death from sequelae of direct obstetric causes (O97)	7	2	5	5	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

– Quantity zero.

[1]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multipe-race data were reported for deaths by 21 states and the District of Columbia, and for births, by 19 states; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

Table 34. Number of maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates for selected causes, by Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic population: United States, 2005

[Maternal causes are those assigned to categories A34, O00–O95, and O98–O99 of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10), 1992. An increasing number of states use a separate item regarding pregnancy status on the death certificate to help identify these deaths; see "Technical Notes." Rates are per 100,000 live births in specified group; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on ICD–10, 1992)	Number					Rate				
	All origins[1]	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic[2]	Non-Hispanic white[3]	Non-Hispanic black[3]	All origins[1]	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic[2]	Non-Hispanic white[3]	Non-Hispanic black[3]
Maternal causes (A34,O00–O95,O98–O99)	623	95	527	267	229	15.1	9.6	16.9	11.7	39.2
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	33	2	31	14	13	0.8	*	1.0	*	*
Ectopic pregnancy (O00)	18	–	18	7	9	*	*	*	*	*
Spontaneous abortion (O03)	4	–	4	3	1	*	*	*	*	*
Medical abortion (O04)	4	1	3	2	–	*	*	*	*	*
Other abortion (O05)	1	–	1	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified pregnancy with abortive outcome (O01–O02,O06–O07)	6	1	5	2	3	*	*	*	*	*
Other direct obstetric causes (A34,O10–O92)	389	61	327	162	150	9.4	6.2	10.5	7.1	25.7
Eclampsia and pre–eclampsia (O11,O13–O16)	50	8	42	19	23	1.2	*	1.3	*	3.9
Hemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth and placenta previa (O20,O44–O46,O67,O72)	39	10	28	12	14	0.9	*	0.9	*	*
Complications predominately related to the puerperium (A34,O85–O92)	122	19	103	53	45	2.9	*	3.3	2.3	7.7
Obstetrical tetanus (A34)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
Obstetric embolism (O88)	56	10	46	25	18	1.4	*	1.5	1.1	*
Other complications predominately related to the puerperium (O85–O87,O89–O92)	66	9	57	28	27	1.6	*	1.8	1.2	4.6
All other direct obstetric causes (O10,O12,O21–O43,O47–O66,O68–O71,O73–O75)	178	24	154	78	68	4.3	2.4	4.9	3.4	11.6
Obstetric death of unspecified cause (O95)	42	11	31	18	12	1.0	*	1.0	*	*
Indirect obstetric causes (O98–O99)	159	21	138	73	54	3.8	2.1	4.4	3.2	9.3
Maternal causes more than 42 days after delivery or termination of pregnancy (O96–O97)	137	34	103	60	36	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.6	6.2
Death from any obstetric cause occurring more than 42 days but less than one year after delivery (O96)	130	33	97	59	31	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.6	5.3
Death from sequelae of direct obstetric causes (O97)	7	1	6	1	5	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

– Quantity zero.

[1]All origins includes origin not stated; specified origins exclude origins not stated.

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multipe-race data were reported for deaths by 21 states and the District of Columbia, and for births, by 19 states; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

Technical Notes

Nature and sources of data

Data in this report are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and are processed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Data for 2005 are based on records of deaths that occurred during 2005 and were received as of October 4, 2007. The U.S. Standard Certificate of Death—which is used as a model by the states—was revised in 2003 (37). Prior to 2003, the Standard Certificate of Death had not been revised since 1989. This report includes data for 17 states (California, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) that used the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death in 2005 for the entire year, for the District of Columbia, which implemented the 2003 revision for part of 2005, and for the remaining 33 states that collected and reported death data in 2005 based on the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death. Data for the District of Columbia were collected and reported using the 1989 revision until March, when they began using the 2003 revision. The 1989 and 2003 revisions are described in detail elsewhere (37–40).

Because most of the items presented in this report appear largely comparable despite changes to item wording and format in the 2003 revision, data from both groups of states are combined unless otherwise stated. Data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas are included in tables showing data by state, but are not included in U.S. totals.

Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the states and provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program and from copies of the original certificates received by NCHS from the state registration offices. In 2005, all the states and the District of Columbia participated in this program and submitted part or all of the mortality data for 2005 in electronic data files to NCHS. All areas provided precoded medical (cause-of-death) data to NCHS except Illinois, New Jersey, and West Virginia. Louisiana provided precoded medical data to NCHS for part of the year. For 2005, all states submitted precoded demographic data for all deaths.

Data for the entire United States refer to events occurring within the United States. Data shown for geographic areas are by place of residence. Beginning with 1970, mortality statistics for the United States exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. All data exclude fetal deaths.

Mortality statistics for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas exclude deaths of nonresidents of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas. For Guam, however, mortality statistics exclude deaths that occurred to a resident of any place other than Guam or the United States.

Cause-of-death classification

The mortality statistics presented in this report were compiled in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) regulations, which specify that member nations classify and code causes of death in accordance with the current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). The ICD provides the basic guidance used in virtually all countries to code and classify causes of death. Effective with deaths occurring in 1999, the United States began using the Tenth Revision of this classification (ICD–10) (9). For earlier years, causes of death were classified according to the revisions then in use—1979–1998, Ninth Revision; 1968–1978, Eighth Revision, adapted for use in the United States; 1958–1967, Seventh Revision; and 1949–1957, Sixth Revision.

Changes in classification of causes of death due to these revisions may result in discontinuities in cause-of-death trends. Consequently, cause-of-death comparisons among revisions require consideration of comparability ratios and, where available, estimates of their standard errors. Comparability ratios between the Ninth and Tenth Revisions, between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions, between the Seventh and Eighth Revisions, and between the Sixth and Seventh Revisions may be found in other NCHS reports and independent tabulations (25–27,41–43).

Rules for coding a cause(s) of death may sometimes require modification when evidence suggests that such modifications will improve the quality of cause-of-death data. Prior to 1999, such modifications were made only when a new revision of the ICD was implemented. A process for updating the ICD was introduced with ICD–10 that allows for midrevision changes. These changes, however, may affect comparability of data between years for selected causes of death. Minor changes may be implemented every year, whereas major changes may be implemented every three years (e.g., 2003 data year).

The ICD not only details disease classification but also provides definitions, tabulation lists, the format of the death certificate, and the rules for coding cause of death. Cause-of-death data presented in this publication were coded by procedures outlined in annual issues of the *NCHS Instruction Manual* (44,45). The ICD includes rules for selecting the underlying cause of death, definitions, tabulation lists, and regulations on the use of the ICD.

Before 1968, mortality medical data were based on manual coding of an underlying cause of death for each certificate in accordance with WHO rules. Effective with data year 1968, NCHS converted to computerized coding of the underlying cause and manual coding of all causes (multiple causes) on the death certificate. In this system, called "Automated Classification of Medical Entities" (ACME) (46), multiple-cause codes serve as inputs to the computer software that employs WHO rules to select the underlying cause. All cause-of-death data in this report are coded using ACME.

The ACME system is used to select the underlying cause of death for all death certificates in the United States. In addition, NCHS has developed two computer systems as inputs to ACME. Beginning with 1990 data, the Mortality Medical Indexing, Classification, and Retrieval system (MICAR) (47,48), was introduced to automate coding multiple causes of death. In addition, MICAR provides more detailed information on the conditions reported on death certificates than is available through the ICD code structure. Then, beginning with data year 1993, SuperMICAR, an enhancement of the MICAR system, was introduced. SuperMICAR allows for literal entry of the multiple cause-of-death text as reported by the certifier. This information is then automatically processed by the MICAR and ACME computer systems. Records that cannot be automatically processed by MICAR or SuperMICAR are manually multiple-cause coded and then further processed through ACME. For 2005, all of the U.S. death records were multiple-cause coded using SuperMICAR.

In this report, tabulations of cause-of-death statistics are based solely on the underlying cause of death. The underlying cause is defined by WHO as "the disease or injury which initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury" (9). The underlying cause is selected from the conditions entered by the physician in the cause-of-death section of the death certificate. When more than one cause or condition is entered by the physician, the underlying cause is determined by the sequence of conditions on the certificate, provisions of the ICD, and associated selection rules and modifications. Generally, more medical information is reported on death certificates than is directly reflected in the underlying cause of death. This is captured in NCHS multiple cause-of-death statistics (49–51).

Tabulation lists and cause-of-death ranking

Tabulation lists for ICD–10 are published in the *NCHS Instruction Manual, Part 9*, "ICD–10 Cause-of-Death Lists for Tabulating Mortality Statistics" (updated October 2002) (52). For this report, two tabulation lists are used, namely, the List of 113 Selected Causes of Death used for deaths of all ages, and the List of 130 Selected Causes of Infant Death used for infants. These lists are also used to rank leading causes of death for the two population groups. For the List of 113 Selected Causes of Death, the group titles Major cardiovascular diseases (ICD–10 codes I00–I78) and Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (ICD–10 codes R00–R99) are not ranked. In addition, category titles that begin with the words "Other" and "All other" are not ranked to determine the leading causes of death. When one of the titles that represents a subtotal is ranked (for example, Tuberculosis [ICD–10 codes A16–A19]), its component parts are not ranked (in this case, Respiratory tuberculosis [ICD–10 code A16] and Other tuberculosis [ICD–10 codes A17–A19]). For the List of 130 Selected Causes of Infant Death, the same ranking procedures are used, except that the category Major cardiovascular diseases is not in the list. More detail regarding ranking procedures can be found in "Deaths: Leading Causes for 2005" (6).

Leading cause-of-death trends discussed in this report are based on cause-of-death data according to ICD–10 for 1999–2005 and on data for the most comparable ICD–9 cause-of-death titles for 1979–1998. Tables showing ICD–9 categories that are comparable with the ICD–10 titles in the List of 113 Selected Causes of Death may be found in "Comparability of Cause of Death Between ICD–9 and ICD–10: Preliminary Estimates" (27) and "Deaths: Final Data for 1999" (24). Although in some cases categories from the list of 113 selected causes are identical to those in the old list of 72 selected causes of death used with ICD–9, one should note that many of these categories are not comparable with categories in the list of 72 selected causes even though the cause-of-death titles may be the same.

Trend data for 1979–1998 that are classified by ICD–9 but sorted into the List of 113 Selected Causes of Death developed for ICD–10 can be found on the mortality website at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statab/hist001r.pdf.

Revision of the ICD and resulting changes in classification and rules for selecting the underlying cause of death have important implications for the analysis of mortality trends by cause of death. For some causes of death, the discontinuity in trend can be substantial (26,27). Therefore, considerable caution should be used in analyzing cause-of-death trends for periods of time that extend across more than one revision of the ICD.

Cataclysmic storms

The increase in mortality due to cataclysmic storms (ICD–10 code X37) largely reflects those deaths directly attributed to Hurricane Katrina in August 2005 but also includes deaths attributed to Hurricane Rita in September and a tornado in Indiana in November. Although the number of deaths due to cataclysmic storms is not shown separately in the tables of this report, the deaths are included in the broader category, Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae (ICD–10 codes W20–W31, W35–W64, W75–W99, X10–X39, X50–X59, Y86).

Deaths reported to NCHS that were certified as due to Hurricane Katrina are likely to underestimate the actual number of deaths attributable to the storm (53). Deaths were attributed to a cataclysmic storm only if the storm was explicitly reported as a cause of death on the death certificate.

Codes for terrorism

Beginning with data for 2001, NCHS introduced categories *U01–*U03 for classifying and coding deaths due to acts of terrorism. The asterisks (*) before the category codes indicate that they are not part of ICD–10. Deaths classified to the terrorism categories are included in the categories for Assault (homicide) and Intentional self-harm (suicide) in the 113 cause-of-death list and in the category for Assault (homicide) in the 130 cause-of-death list for infants. Additional information on these new categories can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/icd9/terrorism_code.htm.

Race and Hispanic origin

The 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death allows the reporting of more than one race (multiple races) (37). This change was implemented to reflect the increasing diversity of the population of the United States and to be consistent with the decennial census. The race and ethnicity items on the revised certificate are compliant with the 1997 "Revision of the Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting." These were issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and have replaced the previous standards that were issued in 1977 (11). The new standards mandate the collection of more than one race where applicable for federal data (10). In addition, the new certificate is compliant with the OMB-mandated minimum set of five races to be reported for federal data. Multiple race includes any combination of white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaskan Native (AIAN), Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI). If two or more specific subgroups such as Korean and Chinese are reported, these count as a single race of Asian rather than as multiple races.

In 2003, multiple race was reported on the revised death certificates of California, Idaho, Montana, and New York, as well as on the unrevised certificates of Hawaii, Maine, and Wisconsin.

In 2004, multiple race was reported for the entire year on the revised death certificates of California, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New

Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, as well as on the unrevised certificates of Hawaii, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. New Hampshire began reporting multiple race in mid-April of 2004 when they implemented the revised certificate.

In 2005, multiple race was reported for the entire year on the revised death certificates of California, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, as well as on the unrevised certificates of Hawaii, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia began reporting multiple race in March 2005 when they started implementing the revised certificate. The following computations, as well as figures shown in Table I, exclude data for the District of Columbia because the District of Columbia did not report multiple race for the entire data year. More than one race was reported for 0.4 percent of the records in the 21 multiple race reporting states. Although still uncommon, multiple races were reported more often for younger decedents than for older decedents (2.4 percent of decedents under 25 years of age compared with 0.6 percent of decedents 25–64 years of age and 0.3 percent of decedents 65 years of age and over). No decedent was reported as having more than four races. Of those records where more than one race was reported, the NHOPI category was mentioned in combination with another race (48.3 percent) more often than the other categories (white, 0.4 percent; black, 0.8 percent; Asian, 5.1 percent; and AIAN, 18.6 percent).

Data from the vital records of the remaining 29 states are based on the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death and follow the 1977 OMB standard, allowing only a single race to be reported (11,40). In addition, these states report a minimum set of four races as stipulated in the 1977 standard. These are white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaskan Native (AIAN), and Asian or Pacific Islander (API).

In order to provide uniformity and comparability of the data during the transition period, before all or most of the data are available in the new multiple-race format, it was necessary to "bridge" the responses of those for whom more than one race was reported (multiple race) to one single race. The bridging procedure is similar to the procedure used to bridge multiracial population estimates (13,14). Multiracial decedents are imputed to a single race (either white, black, AIAN, or API) according to their combination of races, Hispanic origin, sex, and age indicated on the death certificate. The imputation procedure is described in detail at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/Multiple_race_documentation_5-10-04.pdf.

Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Therefore, data shown by race include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin, and data for Hispanic origin include persons of any race. In this report, unless otherwise specified, deaths of Hispanic origin are included in the totals for each race group—white, black, AIAN, and API—according to the decedent's race as reported on the death certificate. Data shown for Hispanic persons include all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Mortality data for the Hispanic-origin population are based on deaths to residents of all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data year 1997 was the first year that mortality data for the Hispanic population were available for the entire United States.

Quality of race and Hispanic origin data—Death rates for Hispanic, AIAN, and API persons should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies in reporting Hispanic origin or race on the death certificate as compared with race on censuses, surveys, and birth certificates. Studies have shown underreporting on death certificates of AIAN, API, and Hispanic decedents as well as undercounts of these groups in the censuses (19,54,55).

A number of studies have been conducted on the reliability of race reported on the death certificate by comparing race on the death certificate with that reported on another data collection instrument, such as the census or a survey (19,54,55). Differences may arise because of differences in who provides race information on the compared records. Race information on the death certificate is reported by the funeral director as provided by an informant or, in the absence of an informant, on the basis of observation. In contrast, race on the census or on the Current Population Survey (CPS) is obtained while the person is alive and is self-reported or reported by another member of the

Table I. Deaths by race: California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, 2005

[By state of occurrence] Click here for spreadsheet version

Race	Deaths	Percent of deaths
Total	1,063,679	100.0
One race	1,059,485	99.6
White	913,709	85.9
Black	100,621	9.5
Asian	29,934	2.8
AIAN[1]	6,893	0.6
Other[2]	6,826	0.6
NHOPI[3]	1,502	0.1
Two or more races	4,194	0.4
Two races	3,763	0.4
AIAN and white	1,349	0.1
Asian and white	638	0.1
NHOPI and white	535	0.1
Black and white	519	0.0
Asian and NHOPI	490	0.0
Black and AIAN	136	0.0
Black and Asian	68	0.0
AIAN and Asian	12	0.0
Black and NHOPI	9	0.0
AIAN and NHOPI	7	0.0
Three races	416	0.0
Asian, NHOPI, and white	331	0.0
Black, AIAN, and white	37	0.0
Black, Asian, and white	21	0.0
AIAN, Asian, and white	9	0.0
AIAN, Asian, and NHOPI	6	0.0
AIAN, NHOPI, and white	6	0.0
Black, Asian, and NHOPI	3	0.0
Black, NHOPI, and white	2	0.0
Black, AIAN, and Asian	1	0.0
Four races	15	0.0
AIAN, Asian, NHOPI, and white	10	0.0
Black, Asian, NHOPI, and white	3	0.0
Black, Asian, AIAN, and NHOPI	1	0.0
Black, Asian, AIAN, and white	1	0.0

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

[1]AIAN is American Indian or Alaska Native.

[2]Includes records for which race was reported as other. Future processing assigns other race to one of the recognized categories. Other race comprises a wide variety of responses; however, the most common is to check other and not provide future specification or to report a Hispanic group as a race.

[3]NHOPI is Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

household familiar with the person and, therefore, may be considered more valid. A high level of agreement between the death certificate and the census or survey report is essential to ensure unbiased death rates by race.

Studies (19,54,55) show that a person self-reported as AIAN or Asian on census or survey records was sometimes reported as white on the death certificate. The net effect of misclassification is an underestimation of deaths and death rates for races other than white and black. In addition, undercoverage of minority groups in the census and resultant population estimates introduces biases into death rates by race (19,54–57). Unlike the 1990 census, coverage error in the 2000 census was found to be statistically significant only for the non-Hispanic white population (overcounted by approximately 1.13 percent) and non-Hispanic black population (undercounted by approximately 1.84 percent) (56).

Using the National Longitudinal Mortality Study, Arias et al. examined the reliability of race and Hispanic origin reported on approximately 250,000 death certificates with that reported on a total of 26 CPSs conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the years 1979–1998 (19). Agreement between the two sources was found to be excellent for the white and black populations, both exhibiting CPS to death certificate ratios of 1.00. On the other hand, substantial differences were found for other race groups. The ratio of CPS to death certificates was found to be 1.30 for the AIAN population and 1.07 for the API population, indicating net underreporting on death certificates of 30 percent for AIAN and 7 percent for API. The ratio of deaths for CPS to death certificates for Hispanics was found to be 1.05 percent, indicating a net underreport on death certificates for the Hispanic population of 5 percent.

Data on Central and South American and Other Hispanic origin are affected by whether a state submits literal text to NCHS, thereby making it possible to identify decedents as being of Central and South American origin. In 2005, California began submitting literal text, accounting for most of the increase in Central and South American deaths from 2004 to 2005.

Other races and race not stated—Beginning in 1992, all records coded as ''other races'' (0.23 percent of the total deaths in 2005) were assigned to the specified race of the previous record. Records for which race was unknown, not stated, or not classifiable (0.12 percent) were assigned the racial designation of the previous record.

Infant and maternal mortality rates—For 1989–2005, as in previous years, infant and maternal deaths continued to be tabulated by the race of the decedent. However, beginning with the 1989 data year, the method of tabulating live births by race was changed from race of parents to race of mother as stated on the birth certificate. This change affected infant and maternal mortality rates because live births are the denominators of these rates (39,58). To improve continuity and ease of interpretation, trend data by race in this report were retabulated by race of mother for all years beginning with the 1980 data year.

Quantitatively, the change in the basis for tabulating live births by race resulted in more white births and fewer black births and births of other races. Consequently, infant and maternal mortality rates under the new tabulating procedure tend to be about 2 percent lower for white infants and about 5 percent higher for black infants than when they were computed by the previous method of tabulating live births by race of parents. Rates for most other minority races also are higher when computed by race of mother (59,60).

Infant mortality rates for the Hispanic-origin population are based on numbers of resident infant deaths reported to be of Hispanic origin and numbers of resident live births by Hispanic origin of mother in the United States. In computing infant mortality rates, deaths and live births of unknown origin are not distributed among the specified Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups. In the United States in 2005, the percentage of infant deaths of unknown origin was 0.8 percent and the percentage of live births to mothers of unknown origin was 0.7 percent.

Small numbers of infant deaths for specific Hispanic-origin groups result in infant mortality rates subject to relatively large random variation (see ''Random variation''). Infant mortality rates by Hispanic origin are less subject to reporting error when they are based on linked files of infant deaths and live births (35,36).

Infant mortality rates calculated from the general mortality file for specified race and/or Hispanic origin contain errors because of reporting problems that affect the classification of race and Hispanic origin on the birth and death certificates for the same infant. Infant mortality rates by specified race and Hispanic origin are more accurate when they are based on the linked file of infant deaths and live births (35,36). The linked file computes infant mortality rates using the race and/or Hispanic origin of the mother from the birth certificate in both the numerator and denominator of the rate. In addition, mother's race and/or Hispanic origin from the birth certificate is considered to be more accurately reported than infant's race and/or Hispanic origin from the death certificate because, on the birth certificate, race is generally reported by the mother at the time of delivery whereas, on the death certificate, infant's race and/or Hispanic origin is reported by an informant, usually by the mother but sometimes by the funeral director. Estimates of reporting errors have been made by comparing rates that are based on the linked files with those in which the race of infant death is based on information from the death certificate (35,54).

Life tables

The life table provides a comprehensive measure of the effect of mortality on life expectancy. It is composed of sets of values showing the mortality experience of a hypothetical group of infants born at the same time and subject throughout their lifetime to the age-specific death rates of a particular time period, usually a given year. Beginning with final data reported for 1997, the life table methodology was changed from previous annual reports. Previously, U.S. life tables were abridged and constructed by reference to a standard table (61). In addition, the age range for these life tables was limited to 5-year age groups ending with the age group 85 years and over.

For data years 1997–1999, a revised life table methodology was used to construct complete life tables by single years of age that extend to age 100 (62) using a methodology similar to that of the decennial life tables (63). The advantages of the revised methodology are its comparability with decennial life table methodology, greater accuracy, and greater age detail. A comparison of the two methods shows small differences in resulting values for life expectancy (62). Although the revised method produces complete life tables—that is, life tables by single years of age—life table data shown in this report are summarized in 5-year age groupings. To calculate the probability of dying at each age, the revised methodology uses vital statistics death rates for ages under 85 years and mortality data from the Medicare program for ages 85 years and over. Medicare data were used to model the probability

of dying at ages 85 years and over because the data are shown to be significantly more reliable than vital statistics data at the oldest ages (64).

Because population estimates in single years for those aged 85 years and over were unavailable for 2000–2002, life tables for these years used a slight modification of the life table method

Beginning with the 2003 data year, the methodology developed in 1997 was used without the modification used from 2000–2002, as population estimates in single years for those aged 85 years and over became available from the U.S. Census Bureau. For data year 2005, pooled 1999–2001 Medicare data were used to model the probability of dying at the age of 85 years and over.

Causes of death contributing to changes in life expectancy

Causes of death contributing to changes in life expectancy were estimated using a life table partitioning technique. The method partitions changes into component additive parts and identifies the causes of death having the greatest influence, positive or negative, on changes in life expectancy (20,65,66).

Injury mortality by mechanism and intent

Injury mortality data are presented using the external cause of injury mortality matrix for ICD–10 in Table 18. In this framework, causes of injury deaths are organized primarily by mechanism (e.g., firearm or poisoning), and secondarily by manner or intent of death (e.g., unintentional, suicide, homicide).

The number of deaths for selected causes in this framework may differ from those shown in tables that use the standard mortality tabulation lists. Following WHO conventions, standard mortality tabulations (Table 10) present external causes of death (ICD–10 codes *U01–*U03 and V01–Y89). In contrast, the matrix (Table 18) excludes deaths classified to Complications of medical and surgical care (ICD–10 codes Y40–Y84 and Y88). For additional information on injury data presented in this framework, see http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/ice/matrix10.htm and "Deaths: Injuries, 2005" (7).

Codes for firearm deaths

Causes of death attributable to firearm mortality include ICD–10 codes *U01.4, Terrorism involving firearms (homicide); W32–W34, Accidental discharge of firearms; X72–X74, Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms; X93–X95, Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms; Y22–Y24, Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent; and Y35.0, Legal intervention involving firearm discharge. Deaths from injury by firearms exclude deaths due to explosives and other causes indirectly related to firearms.

Codes for drug-induced deaths

The list of codes included in drug-induced causes was expanded in the 2003 data year to be more comprehensive. Causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality include ICD–10 codes D52.1, Drug-induced folate deficiency anemia; D59.0, Drug-induced hemolytic anemia; D59.2, Drug-induced nonautoimmune hemolytic anemia; D61.1, Drug-induced aplastic anemia; D64.2, Secondary sideroblastic anemia due to drugs and toxins; E06.4, Drug-induced thyroiditis; E16.0, Drug-induced hypoglycemia without coma; E23.1, Drug-induced hypopituitarism; E24.2, Drug-induced Cushing's syndrome; E27.3, Drug-induced adrenocortical insufficiency; E66.1, Drug-induced obesity; selected codes from the ICD–10 title Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use, specifically F11.0–F11.5, F11.7–F11.9, F12.0–F12.5, F12.7–F12.9, F13.0–F13.5, F13.7–F13.9, F14.0–F14.5, F14.7–F14.9, F15.0–F15.5, F15.7–F15.9, F16.0–F16.5, F16.7–F16.9, F17.0, F17.3–F17.5, F17.7–F17.9, F18.0–F18.5, F18.7–F18.9, F19.0–F19.5, and F19.7–F19.9; G21.1, Other drug-induced secondary parkinsonism; G24.0, Drug-induced dystonia; G25.1, Drug-induced tremor; G25.4, Drug-induced chorea; G25.6, Drug-induced tics and other tics of organic origin; G44.4, Drug-induced headache, not elsewhere classified; G62.0, Drug-induced polyneuropathy; G72.0, Drug-induced myopathy; I95.2, Hypotension due to drugs; J70.2, Acute drug-induced interstitial lung disorders; J70.3, Chronic drug-induced interstitial lung disorders; J70.4, Drug-induced interstitial lung disorder, unspecified; L10.5, Drug-induced pemphigus; L27.0, Generalized skin eruption due to drugs and medicaments; L27.1, Localized skin eruption due to drugs and medicaments; M10.2, Drug-induced gout; M32.0, Drug-induced systemic lupus erythematosus; M80.4, Drug-induced osteoporosis with pathological fracture; M81.4, Drug-induced osteoporosis; M83.5, Other drug-induced osteomalacia in adults; M87.1, Osteonecrosis due to drugs; R78.1, Finding of opiate drug in blood; R78.2, Finding of cocaine in blood; R78.3, Finding of hallucinogen in blood; R78.4, Finding of other drugs of addictive potential in blood; R78.5, Finding of psychotropic drug in blood; X40–X44, Accidental poisoning by and exposure to drugs, medicaments and biological substances; X60–X64, Intentional self-poisoning (suicide) by and exposure to drugs, medicaments and biological substances; X85, Assault (homicide) by drugs, medicaments and biological substances; and Y10–Y14, Poisoning by and exposure to drugs, medicaments and biological substances, undetermined intent. Drug-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use. Also excluded are newborn deaths associated with mother's drug use.

Codes for alcohol-induced deaths

The list of codes for alcohol-induced causes was expanded in the 2003 data year to be more comprehensive. Causes of death attributable to alcohol-induced mortality include ICD–10 codes E24.4, Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome; F10, Mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use; G31.2, Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol; G62.1, Alcoholic polyneuropathy; G72.1, Alcoholic myopathy; I42.6, Alcoholic cardiomyopathy; K29.2, Alcoholic gastritis; K70, Alcoholic liver disease; K86.0, Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis; R78.0, Finding of alcohol in blood; X45, Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; X65, Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; and Y15, Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent. Alcohol-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use. This category also excludes newborn deaths associated with maternal alcohol use.

Marital status

Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates by marital status are shown by sex in Table 25. Mortality data by marital status are

generally of high quality. A study of death certificate data using the 1986 National Mortality Followback Survey showed a high level of consistency in reporting marital status (57). Age-adjusted death rates by marital status were computed on the basis of the age-specific rates and the standard population for those aged 25 years and over. Although age-specific death rates by marital status are shown for the age group 15–24 years, they are not included in the computation of the age-adjusted rate because of their high variability, particularly for the widowed population. Also, the age groups 75–84 years and 85 years and over are combined because of high variability in death rates in the 85 years and over age group, particularly for the never married population.

Educational attainment

Beginning in 2003, some registration areas adopted the new standard death certificate, which includes a revised educational attainment item. This replaces the previous item which focused on highest grade of school completed. Neither the new nor the old item captured vocational training. The item was changed to be consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau data to improve the ability to identify specific degrees, to improve the ability to identify persons who had completed 12 years of education but did not hold either a GED (i.e., General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma) or high school diploma, and to replace the old item which was inappropriately and inaccurately used to infer degree status. According to testing by the U.S. Census Bureau, the new item identifies about 2 percent more persons with less than a high school diploma or equivalent, 13 percent fewer persons with a high school diploma, and 8 percent more persons with at least some college (67). In 2005, the following 17 states used the preferred question: California, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The District of Columbia implemented the revised certificate in March of 2005—the old education item was used for part of the year and the revised item was used for part of the year.

Because most states have not yet adopted the preferred question, Table 26 is still shown using the old education item. However, Table II shows a comparison of the percent distribution of deaths by measures of educational attainment in use in 2002 and 2005 for 16 states. The District of Columbia is not included in Table II because this area did not use the new item for the entire year. South Dakota is also excluded from this table because the state first began reporting education in 2004 and, therefore, has no comparison data for 2002.

Table 26 is based on data from 31 states that continue to use the unrevised educational attainment item and whose data were approximately 80 percent or more complete on a place-of-occurrence basis. Data for Georgia and Rhode Island were excluded because the educational attainment item was not on these state's certificates. Data for California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming were also excluded because these states used the revised educational attainment item for all or part of 2005; thus these state's data would not be comparable with data based on the unrevised item.

Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates by educational attainment are shown in Table 26. Age-adjusted death rates by educational attainment were computed on the basis of the age-specific rates and the standard population for those aged 25–64 years. Data for age groups 65 years and over are not shown because reporting quality is poorer at older ages than at younger ages (68).

Rates by educational attainment in Table 26 are affected by differences in measurement of education for the numerator, which is based on number of years of education completed as reported on the 1989 revision of the death certificate, and the denominator, which is based on highest degree completed as reported on the 2000 census and the Current Population Surveys (CPSs) (67).

Injury at work

Information on deaths attributed to injuries at work is derived from a separate item on the death certificate that asks the medical certifier whether the death resulted from an injury sustained at work. The item is on the death certificate of all states. Number of deaths, age-specific death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for injury at work are shown in Tables 27 and 28. Deaths, crude death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for injury at work are shown for those aged 15 years and over. Age-adjusted death rates for injury at work were computed using age-specific death rates and the U.S. standard population based on the year 2000 standard for those aged 15 years and over. See section on "Computing rates."

Infant mortality

Infant mortality rates are the most commonly-used index for measuring the risk of dying during the first year of life. The rates

Table II. Percent distribution of deaths by education items: California, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, 2002 and 2005

Click here for spreadsheet version

[By state of occurrence. Excludes nonresidents of the United States. Because of rounding, the sum of the subgroups may not add to the total]

2002		2005	
Years of school completed	Percent distribution	Educational attainment	Percent distribution
Total	100.0	Total	100.0
Under 12 years	26.4	Less than high school diploma or GED	27.3
12 years	42.3	High school diploma or GED	40.9
13 years or more	28.1	Some college or collegiate degree	30.0
Not stated	3.2	Not stated	1.8

NOTE: GED is General Education Development high school equivalency diploma.

presented in this report 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. For final birth figures used in the denominator for infant mortality rates, see "Births: Final Data for 2005" (69). Because birth figures for Vermont are incomplete in "Births: Final Data for 2005," infant mortality rates for Vermont are based on the complete file of Vermont resident births; see http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/2005VTupdate.htm. In contrast to infant mortality rates based on live births, infant death rates are based on the estimated population under 1 year of age. Infant death rates that appear in tabulations of age-specific death rates in this report are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths by the July 1, 2005, population estimate of persons under 1 year of age, based on 2000 census populations. These rates 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.

Another data source is available for infant mortality. The linked file of live births and infant deaths differs from the infant mortality data presented in this report in the following ways: the linked file includes only events in which both the birth and the death occur in the United States and the linked file includes late-filed births. During the processing of the linked file, there is an additional opportunity to exclude infant records because of duplicate records or records with additional information that raise questions about an infant's age. Therefore, although the differences are normally miniscule, infant mortality rates based on the linked file tend to be somewhat smaller than those based on data from the general mortality file as presented in this report. The linked file uses the mother's self-reported race from the child's birth certificate (35,36). The linked file is the preferred source for infant mortality by race because the mother's self-report is of better quality than infant's race from the death certificate and because the numerator and denominator are referring to the same person's race.

Maternal mortality

Maternal mortality rates are computed on the basis of the number of live births. The maternal mortality rate indicates the likelihood of a pregnant woman dying of maternal causes. The rates are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths in a calendar year by the number of live births registered for the same period and are presented as rates per 100,000 live births. The number of live births used in the denominator is an approximation of the population of pregnant women who are at risk of a maternal death.

"Maternal deaths" are defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes" (9). Included in these deaths are ICD–10 codes A34, O00–O95, and O98–O99.

If a state death certificate includes a separate question regarding pregnancy status, a positive response to the question is interpreted as if "pregnant" was reported in Part II of the cause-of-death section of the death certificate. If a specified length of time is not provided by the medical certifier, the pregnancy is assumed to have terminated 42 days or less prior to death. Furthermore, if only indirect maternal causes of death (i.e., a previously existing disease or a disease that developed during pregnancy that was not due to direct obstetric causes but was aggravated by physiologic effects of pregnancy) are reported in Part I and pregnancy is reported in either Part I or Part II, the death is classified as a maternal death.

An evaluation study for the 1995–1997 period found that 35 percent more maternal deaths were identified through surveillance efforts than by solely using the death certificate. A number of explanations accounted for the underascertainment, including lack of information reported in the cause-of-death section, use of fewer sources, and some differences in identification (70). This differential is conceivably decreasing because of changes in the coding of indirect maternal causes under ICD–10 that accounted for a nearly 13 percent increase in maternal deaths in ICD–10 compared with ICD–9 and the increasing use of a pregnancy status checkbox on death certificates.

The 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death introduced a standard question format with categories to take advantage of additional codes available in ICD–10 for deaths with a connection to pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. As states revise their certificates, most are expected to introduce the standard item or replace preexisting questions with the standard item, so that there will be wider adoption of a pregnancy status item across the country and greater standardization of the particular item used. As of 2005, 31 states and the District of Columbia (the District of Columbia added the question midyear) have a separate question related to pregnancy status of female decedents around the time of their death, and 2 states have a prompt encouraging certifiers to report recent pregnancies on the death certificate. However, at least 6 different questions used in the 31 states reflect the mix of states using the 2003 standard format and states with preexisting questions.

The number of maternal deaths has increased each year since 2003 as a result of direct and indirect effects of inclusion of a pregnancy status item on the 2003 version of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death (71). For states that already had a separate question, additional guidance was provided in 2003 in identifying maternal deaths, which resulted in more deaths being identified. For states that adopt the standard item, additional information is available to use in identifying maternal deaths.

Quality of reporting and processing cause of death

One index of the quality of reporting causes of death is the proportion of death certificates coded to Chapter XVIII: Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (ICD–10 codes R00–R99). Although deaths occur for which the underlying causes are impossible to determine, this proportion indicates the care and consideration given to the cause-of-death statement by the medical certifier. This proportion also may be used as a rough measure of the specificity of the medical diagnoses made by the certifier in various areas. The percentage of all reported deaths in the United States assigned in 2005 to Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified, was 1.31 percent, higher than the percentage in 2002 (1.23 percent), 2003 (1.28 percent), and 2004 (1.26 percent), but slightly lower than that in 2000 (1.33 percent) and 2001 (1.34 percent). From 1990

Table III. Estimated population by 10-year age groups, specified by race and sex: United States, 2005

[Populations are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005, see "Technical Notes"]

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Age	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	296,410,404	145,999,746	150,410,658	240,135,528	118,932,055	121,203,473	39,073,991	18,657,991	20,416,000	3,161,185	1,578,703	1,582,482	"14,039,700	6,830,997	7,208,703"
Under 1 year	4,106,627	2,101,135	2,005,492	3,197,041	1,636,067	1,560,974	663,130	338,653	324,477	43,597	22,213	21,384	202,859	104,202	98,657"
1–4 years	16,197,097	8,280,211	7,916,886	12,614,150	6,456,017	6,158,133	2,625,889	1,334,349	1,291,540	169,025	85,614	83,411	788,033	404,231	383,802"
5–14 years	40,396,536	20,675,232	19,721,304	31,367,210	16,089,598	15,277,612	6,626,996	3,366,695	3,260,301	556,329	282,131	274,198	1,846,001	936,808	909,193"
15–24 years	42,076,849	21,647,159	20,429,690	32,968,786	17,026,507	15,942,279	6,562,028	3,318,047	3,243,981	591,090	302,540	288,550	1,954,945	1,000,065	954,880"
25–34 years	40,142,912	20,421,260	19,721,652	31,518,686	16,230,232	15,288,454	5,599,843	2,690,676	2,909,167	477,604	248,139	229,465	2,546,779	1,252,213	1,294,566"
35–44 years	43,862,464	21,940,039	21,922,425	35,313,356	17,865,981	17,447,375	5,710,800	2,686,803	3,023,997	460,556	230,809	229,747	2,377,752	1,156,446	1,221,306"
45–54 years	42,482,265	20,895,355	21,586,910	35,089,620	17,452,953	17,636,667	5,072,422	2,345,356	2,727,066	406,395	196,974	209,421	1,913,828	900,072	1,013,756"
55–64 years	30,355,541	14,626,718	15,728,823	25,819,177	12,571,328	13,247,849	3,061,748	1,366,782	1,694,966	247,838	119,291	128,547	1,226,778	569,317	657,461"
65–74 years	18,639,813	8,529,396	10,110,417	16,059,376	7,425,452	8,633,924	1,766,294	736,957	1,029,337	124,374	57,540	66,834	689,769	309,447	380,322"
75–84 years	13,054,362	5,279,445	7,774,917	11,605,464	4,733,062	6,872,402	1,010,680	366,097	644,583	61,939	26,159	35,780	376,279	154,127	222,152"
85 years and over	5,095,938	1,603,796	3,492,142	4,582,662	1,444,858	3,137,804	374,161	107,576	266,585	22,438	7,293	15,145	116,677	44,069	72,608

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2005, United States resident population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. 2006.

Table IV. Estimated population by 10-year age groups, according to specified Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2005

[Populations for all origins, Hispanic, non-Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005; populations for Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other and unknown Hispanic are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to resident population control totals. Because of rounding, population estimates for Hispanic subgroups may not add to Hispanic control totals. The control totals are 2000-based population estimates for the United States for July 1, 2005; see "Technical Notes"]

Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex	Total	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
All origins	296,410,404	4,106,627	16,197,097	40,396,536	42,076,849	40,142,912	43,862,464	42,482,265	30,355,541	18,639,813	13,054,362	5,095,938
Male	145,999,746	2,101,135	8,280,211	20,675,232	21,647,159	20,421,260	21,940,039	20,895,355	14,626,718	8,529,396	5,279,445	1,603,796
Female	150,410,658	2,005,492	7,916,886	19,721,304	20,429,690	19,721,652	21,922,425	21,586,910	15,728,823	10,110,417	7,774,917	3,492,142
Hispanic	42,687,224	932,157	3,599,905	7,811,481	7,192,786	7,826,950	6,391,530	4,269,539	2,378,597	1,321,232	729,300	233,747
Male	22,065,451	476,269	1,837,275	3,996,339	3,822,931	4,294,863	3,376,078	2,154,982	1,136,527	590,530	299,355	80,302
Female	20,621,773	455,888	1,762,630	3,815,142	3,369,855	3,532,087	3,015,452	2,114,557	1,242,070	730,702	429,945	153,445
Mexican	28,096,347	694,293	2,599,329	5,484,291	4,850,315	5,328,930	3,976,597	2,570,568	1,383,997	691,045	397,002	119,980
Male	14,776,629	352,260	1,337,288	2,830,574	2,619,836	2,949,508	2,150,143	1,340,426	681,621	318,787	150,964	45,222
Female	13,319,718	342,033	1,262,041	2,653,717	2,230,479	2,379,422	1,826,454	1,230,142	702,376	372,258	246,038	74,758
Puerto Rican	3,687,295	59,155	239,530	706,364	639,022	572,969	542,708	419,982	270,803	159,022	62,129	15,611
Male	1,794,925	27,436	122,326	347,543	316,976	293,936	265,214	190,072	134,859	66,635	24,352	5,576
Female	1,892,370	31,719	117,204	358,821	322,046	279,033	277,494	229,910	135,944	92,387	37,777	10,035
Cuban	1,580,333	22,696	96,704	192,538	156,809	205,960	280,160	166,250	151,505	141,711	115,291	50,709
Male	789,845	14,652	48,992	101,307	68,520	102,983	152,930	89,088	72,950	71,450	52,522	14,451
Female	790,488	8,044	47,712	91,231	88,289	102,977	127,230	77,162	78,555	70,261	62,769	36,258
Central and South American	7,281,378	119,153	509,328	1,065,065	1,221,608	1,438,485	1,312,286	860,562	412,095	221,716	99,816	21,264
Male	3,669,138	59,776	244,743	519,442	642,988	806,245	667,094	418,519	179,223	82,608	40,981	7,519
Female	3,612,240	59,377	264,585	545,623	578,620	632,240	645,192	442,043	232,872	139,108	58,835	13,745
Other Hispanic	2,041,895	36,861	155,008	363,234	325,050	280,609	279,759	252,174	160,208	107,743	55,067	26,182
Male	1,034,958	22,148	83,930	197,465	174,629	142,200	140,703	116,870	67,886	51,053	30,541	7,533
Female	1,006,937	14,713	71,078	165,769	150,421	138,409	139,056	135,304	92,322	56,690	24,526	18,649
Non-Hispanic[1]	253,723,180	3,174,470	12,597,192	32,585,055	34,884,063	32,315,962	37,470,934	38,212,726	27,976,944	17,318,581	12,325,062	4,862,191
Male	123,934,295	1,624,866	6,442,936	16,678,893	17,824,228	16,126,397	18,563,961	18,740,373	13,490,191	7,938,866	4,980,090	1,523,494
Female	129,788,885	1,549,604	6,154,256	15,906,162	17,059,835	16,189,565	18,906,973	19,472,353	14,486,753	9,379,715	7,344,972	3,338,697
White	200,358,278	2,315,178	9,192,812	24,175,921	26,315,120	24,211,559	29,350,355	31,114,068	23,593,356	14,814,840	10,914,008	4,361,061
Male	98,326,911	1,185,596	4,710,141	12,408,506	13,482,477	12,203,266	14,703,214	15,441,236	11,506,830	6,868,495	4,448,466	1,368,684
Female	102,031,367	1,129,582	4,482,671	11,767,415	12,832,643	12,008,293	14,647,141	15,672,832	12,086,526	7,946,345	6,465,542	2,992,377
Black	37,340,566	629,577	2,507,270	6,259,436	6,253,745	5,295,636	5,457,755	4,898,794	2,968,855	1,717,190	986,112	366,196
Male	17,803,681	321,382	1,273,519	3,179,677	3,159,485	2,540,426	2,564,808	2,262,820	1,323,890	715,835	356,746	105,093
Female	19,536,885	308,195	1,233,751	3,079,759	3,094,260	2,755,210	2,892,947	2,635,974	1,644,965	1,001,355	629,366	261,103

[1]Includes races other than white and black. SOURCE: Population estimates for specified Hispanic subgroups based on unpublished tabulations prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, 2007. Population estimates for all origins, Hispanic, non-Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black were prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau, 2007.

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through 1999, the percentage of deaths from this cause for all ages combined was fairly stable, between 1.08 percent and 1.18 percent.

The 2005 increase in Chapter XVIII partly reflects an increase in the number of deaths in some states for which cause of death was pending investigation at the time NCHS closed its file. Typically, the outcome of investigations is that such deaths shift from Other ill-defined and unspecified cause of mortality (ICD–10 code R99) to certain causes, particularly unintentional injuries, suicides, and homicides. As a result, the number of deaths for certain causes may be affected somewhat at the national level and even more so at the state level. For example, this has resulted in the identification of fewer Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49) deaths for West Virginia than would have been the case if additional information from the investigations had been incorporated in the file.

Rules for coding cause(s) of death may sometimes require modification when evidence suggests that such modifications will improve the quality of cause-of-death data. These changes, however, may affect comparability of data between years for select causes of death.

The large increase in Other acute ischemic heart diseases (ICD–10 code I24) in 2005 is largely due to a coding error that was corrected for 2005. Previously, the condition known as Acute coronary syndrome was erroneously assigned to Atherosclerotic heart disease (ICD–10 code I25.1) rather than being assigned to Other acute ischemic heart diseases.

Decreases in deaths classified as due to Cerebrovascular diseases (ICD–10 codes I60–I69) partly reflect actions that the Mortality Reference Group, a WHO advisory body on mortality classification issues, recommended to eliminate conflicting coding instructions in the ICD. The WHO accepted the group's recommendation; the revised rule is effective for the 2005 data year. This change will standardize coding practices internationally, but in doing so, the assignment of some deaths shifted from Cerebrovascular diseases to Multi-infarct dementia (ICD–10 code F01.1) in U.S. data. The Updating and Revision Committee, a WHO advisory group for updates to ICD–10, maintains the cumulative and annual lists of approved updates to the classification (72).

The large increase in Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (ICD–10 codes N02–N03, N05–N07, N26) is largely due to a coding error that was corrected in 2005.

The increase in Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn (ICD–10 code P77) among infants for 2005 is largely due to a coding rule change (specifically, ICD–10 code P60 can be due to ICD–10 codes P77–P78). The result of the rule change is that Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn is selected as the underlying cause more often than was previously the case.

Rare causes of death

Selected causes of death considered to be of public health concern are routinely confirmed by the states according to agreed upon procedures between the state vital statistics programs and NCHS. These causes, termed "Infrequent and rare causes of death," are listed in the NCHS instruction manuals Parts 2a, 11, and 20 (45,73,74).

For data year 2005, complete confirmation of deaths from infrequent and rare causes was not provided by the following states: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

Population bases for computing rates

Populations used for computing death rates and life tables shown in this report represent the population residing in the United States, enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Population estimates used to compute death rates for the United States for 2005 are shown by race for 10-year age groups in Table III and are available by single years of age on the mortality website at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/mortabs.htm (75).

Population estimates in Table IV for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and Other Hispanics, as well as population estimates by marital status in Tables V, are based on the CPS adjusted to resident population control totals for the United States (76) and, as such, are subject to sampling variation (see "Random variation"). The control totals used are 2000-based population estimates for the United States for July 1, 2005 (75).

Population estimates by educational attainment, shown in Table VI, are also based on the CPS adjusted to resident population control totals (76) and are also subject to sampling variation (see "Random variation"). The control totals used are 2000-based population estimates for 31 states for July 1, 2005 (75).

Population estimates for each state, shown in Table VII, were estimated from state-level postcensal population estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005 (75). Population estimates for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, also shown in Table VII, are based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2005 (77). Population estimates for each state and territory are not subject to sampling variation because the sources used in demographic analysis are complete counts.

Death rates shown in this report for 1991–2005 are based on populations that are consistent with the 2000 census levels (75–83). These estimates were produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau, and they are based on the 2000 census counts by age, race, and sex and are modified to be consistent with OMB racial categories as of 1977 and historical categories for death data (11). The modification procedures are described in detail elsewhere (13,14).

Computing rates

Except for infant and maternal mortality rates, rates are on an annual basis per 100,000 estimated population residing in the specified area. Infant and maternal mortality rates are per 1,000 or per 100,000 live births. Comparisons made in the text among rates, unless otherwise specified, are statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance. Lack of comment in the text about any two rates does not mean that the difference was tested and found not to be significant at this level.

Age-adjusted rates (R') are used to compare relative mortality risks among groups and over time. However, they should be viewed as relative indexes rather than as actual measures of mortality risk.

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Table V. Estimated population for those aged 15 years and over by marital status, 10-year age groups, and sex: United States, 2005

[Population estimates are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to resident population controls for the United States. The control totals used are 2000-based population estimates for the United States for July 1, 2005]

Marital status and sex	15 years and over	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75 years and over
All races	235,710,160	42,076,861	40,142,932	43,862,468	42,482,257	30,355,546	18,639,808	18,150,288
Never married	68,959,511	37,598,825	15,532,701	7,575,819	4,837,300	1,958,750	800,781	655,335
Ever married	166,750,649	4,478,036	24,610,231	36,286,649	37,644,957	28,396,796	17,839,027	17,494,953
Married	129,171,918	4,107,563	22,123,991	30,369,484	29,971,080	21,814,607	12,470,087	8,315,106
Widowed	14,847,416	39,010	113,066	386,731	862,854	1,842,560	3,449,047	8,154,148
Divorced	22,731,315	331,463	2,373,174	5,530,434	6,811,023	4,739,629	1,919,893	1,025,699
All races, male	114,943,175	21,647,163	20,421,277	21,940,036	20,895,350	14,626,729	8,529,385	6,883,235
Never married	37,842,139	20,020,279	9,046,260	4,465,738	2,690,158	973,053	390,473	256,178
Ever married	77,101,036	1,626,884	11,375,017	17,474,298	18,205,192	13,653,676	8,138,912	6,627,057
Married	64,710,721	1,489,769	10,358,917	14,962,372	15,045,171	11,357,785	6,691,684	4,805,023
Widowed	2,806,231	12,556	24,943	98,395	187,083	341,900	677,301	1,464,053
Divorced	9,584,084	124,559	991,157	2,413,531	2,972,938	1,953,991	769,927	357,981
All races, female	120,766,985	20,429,698	19,721,655	21,922,432	21,586,907	15,728,817	10,110,423	11,267,053
Never married	31,117,372	17,578,546	6,486,441	3,110,081	2,147,142	985,697	410,308	399,157
Ever married	89,649,613	2,851,152	13,235,214	18,812,351	19,439,765	14,743,120	9,700,115	10,867,896
Married	64,461,197	2,617,794	11,765,074	15,407,112	14,925,909	10,456,822	5,778,403	3,510,083
Widowed	12,041,185	26,454	88,123	288,336	675,771	1,500,660	2,771,746	6,690,095
Divorced	13,147,231	206,904	1,382,017	3,116,903	3,838,085	2,785,638	1,149,966	667,718

SOURCE: Population estimates based on unpublished tabulations prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division of the U.S. Census Bureau, 2007.

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Table VI. Estimated population for those aged 25–64 years, by educational attainment and sex: Total of 31 reporting states, 2005

[Population estimates based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to resident population controls. The control totals used are 2000-based population estimates for 31 states for July 1, 2005; See "Technical Notes"]

Years of school completed and sex	25–64 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years
All races					
Both sexes	86,829,604	22,218,515	23,937,998	23,575,949	17,097,142
Under 12 years	10,372,669	2,836,220	2,672,599	2,580,213	2,283,637
12 years	28,391,025	6,624,425	7,924,837	7,965,758	5,876,005
13 or more years	48,065,910	12,757,870	13,340,562	13,029,978	8,937,500
Male	43,034,604	11,244,467	11,892,522	11,597,386	8,300,229
Under 12 years	5,501,492	1,580,660	1,504,499	1,317,873	1,098,460
12 years	14,543,414	3,695,182	4,171,574	4,000,755	2,675,903
13 or more years	22,989,698	5,968,625	6,216,449	6,278,758	4,525,866
Female	43,795,000	10,974,048	12,045,476	11,978,563	8,796,913
Under 12 years	4,871,177	1,255,560	1,168,100	1,262,340	1,185,177
12 years	13,847,611	2,929,243	3,753,263	3,965,003	3,200,102
13 or more years	25,076,212	6,789,245	7,124,113	6,751,220	4,411,634

SOURCE: Population estimates based on unpublished tabulations prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2007.

They were computed by the direct method, that is, by applying age-specific death rates (R_i) to the U.S. standard population age distribution (Table VIII)

$$R' = \sum_i \frac{P_{si}}{P_s} R_i$$

where P_{si} is the standard population for age group i, and P_s is the total U.S. standard population (all ages combined).

Beginning with the 1999 data year, a new population standard was adopted by NCHS for use in age-adjusting death rates. On the basis of the projected year 2000 population of the United States, the new standard replaces the 1940 standard population that had been used for over 50 years. The new population standard affects levels of mortality and to some extent trends and group comparisons. Of particular note are the effects on race mortality comparisons. For detailed discussion, see "Age Standardization of Death Rates: Implementation of the Year 2000 Standard" (84). Beginning with 2003 data, the traditional standard million population along with corresponding standard weights to six decimal places were replaced by the projected year 2000 population age distribution (see Table VIII). The effect of the change is negligible and does not significantly affect comparability with age-adjusted rates calculated using the previous method.

Table VII. Estimated population for the United States, each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2005

[Populations for the United States are postcensal estimates produced in 2006 based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2005. Populations for each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas are postcensal estimates produced in 2006 based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2005]

Area	Total	Area	Total
United States	296,410,404	Nevada	2,414,807
		New Hampshire	1,309,940
Alabama	4,557,808	New Jersey	8,717,925
Alaska	663,661	New Mexico	1,928,384
Arizona	5,939,292	New York	19,254,630
Arkansas	2,779,154	North Carolina	8,683,242
California	36,132,147	North Dakota	636,677
Colorado	4,665,177	Ohio	11,464,042
Connecticut	3,510,297	Oklahoma	3,547,884
Delaware	843,524	Oregon	3,641,056
District of Columbia	550,521	Pennsylvania	12,429,616
Florida	17,789,864	Rhode Island	1,076,189
Georgia	9,072,576	South Carolina	4,255,083
Hawaii	1,275,194	South Dakota	775,933
Idaho	1,429,096	Tennessee	5,962,959
Illinois	12,763,371	Texas	22,859,968
Indiana	6,271,973	Utah	2,469,585
Iowa	2,966,334	Vermont	623,050
Kansas	2,744,687	Virginia	7,567,465
Kentucky	4,173,405	Washington	6,287,759
Louisiana	4,523,628	West Virginia	1,816,856
Maine	1,321,505	Wisconsin	5,536,201
Maryland	5,600,388	Wyoming	509,294
Massachusetts	6,398,743		
Michigan	10,120,860		
Minnesota	5,132,799	Puerto Rico	3,912,054
Mississippi	2,921,088	Virgin Islands	108,708
Missouri	5,800,310	Guam	168,564
Montana	935,670	American Samoa	62,378
Nebraska	1,758,787	Northern Marianas	80,362

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2005, United States resident population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006.

All age-adjusted rates shown in this report are based on the year 2000 standard population. The year 2000 standard population used for computing age-adjusted rates and standard errors, excluding those by marital status, education, injury at work, and the U.S. territories, is shown in Table VIII.

Age-adjusted rates by marital status were computed by applying the age-specific death rates to the U.S. standard population for those aged 25 years and over. Although age-specific death rates by marital status are shown for the age group 15–24 years, they are not included in the calculation of age-adjusted rates because of their high variability, particularly for the widowed population. Also, the age groups 75–84 years and 85 years and over are combined because of high variability in death rates in the 85 years and over age group, particularly for the never-married population. The year 2000 standard population used for computing age-adjusted rates and standard errors by marital status is shown in Table IX.

Age-adjusted rates by educational attainment were computed by applying the age-specific death rates to the U.S. standard population for those aged 25–64 years. Data for age groups 65 years and over are not shown because reporting quality is poorer for older than for younger ages (68). The year 2000 standard population used for computing age-adjusted rates and standard errors by education is shown in Table X.

Age-adjusted rates for injury at work were computed by applying the age-specific death rates to the U.S. standard population for those aged 15 years and over. The year 2000 standard population used for computing age-adjusted rates and standard errors for injury at work is shown in Table XI.

Age-adjusted rates for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas were computed by applying the age-specific death rates to the U.S. standard population. Age groups for 75 years and over were combined because population counts were unavailable by age group for those over 75 years of age. The year 2000 standard population used for computing age-adjusted rates and standard errors for the territories is shown in Table XII.

Table VIII. United States standard population

Age	Population
All ages	274,633,642
Under 1 year	3,794,901
1–4 years	15,191,619
5–14 years	39,976,619
15–24 years	38,076,743
25–34 years	37,233,437
35–44 years	44,659,185
45–54 years	37,030,152
55–64 years	23,961,506
65–74 years	18,135,514
75–84 years	12,314,793
85 years and over	4,259,173

Table IX. United States standard population for those aged 25 years and over

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Age	Population
25 years and over	177,593,760
25–34 years	37,233,437
35–44 years	44,659,185
45–54 years	37,030,152
55–64 years	23,961,506
65–74 years	18,135,514
75 years and over	16,573,966

Table X. United States standard population for those aged 25–64 years

Click here for spreadsheet version

Age	Population
25–64 years	142,884,280
25–34 years	37,233,437
35–44 years	44,659,185
45–54 years	37,030,152
55–64 years	23,961,506

Table XI. United States standard population for those aged 15 years and over

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Age	Population
15 years and over	215,670,503
15–24 years	38,076,743
25–34 years	37,233,437
35–44 years	44,659,185
45–54 years	37,030,152
55–64 years	23,961,506
65 years and over	34,709,480

Table XII. United States standard population for the territories

Click here for spreadsheet version

Age	Population
All ages	274,633,642
Under 1 year	3,794,90
1 1–4 years	15,191,619
5–14 years	39,976,619
15–24 years	38,076,743
25–34 years	37,233,437
35–44 years	44,659,185
45–54 years	37,030,152
55–64 years	23,961,506
65–74 years	18,135,514
75 years and over	16,573,966

Using the same standard population, death rates for the total population and for each race-sex group were adjusted separately. The age-adjusted rates were based on 10-year age groups. Age-adjusted death rates should not be compared with crude rates.

Death rates for the Hispanic population are based only on events to persons reported as Hispanic. Rates for non-Hispanic white persons are based on the sum of all events to white decedents reported as non-Hispanic and white decedents with origin not stated. Hispanic origin is not imputed if it is not reported.

Random variation

The mortality data presented in this report, with the exception of data for 1972, are not subject to sampling error. In 1972, mortality data were based on a 50 percent sample of deaths because of resource constraints. Mortality data, even based on complete counts, may be affected by random variation. That is, the number of deaths that actually occurred may be considered as one of a large series of possible results that could have arisen under the same circumstances (85,86). When the number of deaths is small (perhaps fewer than 100), random variation tends to be relatively large. Therefore, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting statistics based on small numbers of deaths.

Measuring random variability—To quantify the random variation associated with mortality statistics, one must make an assumption regarding the appropriate underlying distribution. Deaths, as infrequent events, can be viewed as deriving from a Poisson probability distribution. The Poisson distribution is simple conceptually and computationally, and provides reasonable, conservative variance estimates for mortality statistics when the probability of dying is relatively low (85). Using the properties of the Poisson distribution, the standard error (SE) associated with the number of deaths (D) is

$$1.\quad \mathrm{SE}(D) = \sqrt{\mathrm{var}(D)} = \sqrt{D}$$

where var(D) denotes the variance of D.

The standard error associated with crude and age-specific death rates (R) assumes that the population denominator (P) is a constant and is

$$2.\quad \mathrm{SE}(R) = \sqrt{\mathrm{var}\left(\frac{D}{P}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{P^2}\mathrm{var}(D)} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{P^2}} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{D}}$$

The coefficient of variation or relative standard error (RSE) is a useful measure of relative variation. The RSE is calculated by dividing the statistic (e.g., number of deaths, death rate) into its standard error and multiplying by 100. For the number of deaths

$$\mathrm{RSE}(D) = 100\,\frac{\mathrm{SE}(D)}{D} = 100\,\frac{\sqrt{D}}{D} = 100\sqrt{\frac{1}{D}}$$

For crude and age-specific death rates

$$\mathrm{RSE}(R) = 100\,\frac{\mathrm{SE}(R)}{R} = 100\,\frac{R/\sqrt{D}}{R} = 100\sqrt{\frac{1}{D}}$$

Thus,

$$3.\quad \mathrm{RSE}(D) = \mathrm{RSE}(R) = 100\sqrt{\frac{1}{D}}$$

The standard error of the age-adjusted death rate (R') is

$$4.\quad \mathrm{SE}(R') = \sqrt{\sum_i \left(\frac{P_{si}}{P_s}\right)^2 \mathrm{var}\,(R_i)} = \sqrt{\sum_i \left\{\left(\frac{P_{si}}{P_s}\right)^2 \left(\frac{R_i^2}{D_i}\right)\right\}}$$

where

R_i = age-specific rate for the ith age group

P_{si} = age-specific standard population for the ith age group from the U.S. standard population age distribution (see Table VIII and age-adjusted death rate under "Definition of terms")

P_s = total U.S. standard population (all ages combined)
D_i = number of deaths for the ith age group

The RSE for the age-adjusted rate, *RSE(R′)*, can easily be calculated by dividing *SE(R′)* from formula 4 by the age-adjusted death rate, (*R′*), and multiplying by 100.

$$\mathrm{RSE}(R') = 100\,\frac{\mathrm{SE}(R')}{R'}$$

For tables showing infant and maternal mortality rates based on live births (*B*) in the denominator, calculation of the standard error assumes random variability in both the numerator and denominator. The standard error for the infant mortality rate (*IMR*) is

$$5.\quad \mathrm{SE}(IMR) = \sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{var}(D) + IMR \bullet \mathrm{var}(B)}{E(B)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{B^2} + \frac{D^2}{B^3}}$$

where the number of births, *B*, is also assumed to be distributed according to a Poisson distribution and *E(B)* is the expectation of *B*. The RSE for the *IMR* is

$$6.\quad \mathrm{RSE}(IMR) = 100\,\frac{\mathrm{SE}(IMR)}{IMR} = 100\sqrt{\frac{1}{D} + \frac{1}{B}}$$

For maternal mortality rates, formulas 5 and 6 may be used substituting the maternal mortality rate for the *IMR*.

Formulas 1–6 may be used for all tables presented in this report except for death rates and age-adjusted death rates shown in Tables 5, 25, and 26, which are calculated using population figures that are subject to sampling error (see the following subsection).

Tables 5, 25, and 26—Death rates for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and Other Hispanics in Table 5, rates by marital status in Table 25, and rates by educational attainment in Table 26 are based on population estimates derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2005 CPS and adjusted to resident population control totals. As a result, the rates are subject to sampling variability in the denominator as well as random variability in the numerator.

For crude and age-specific death rates (*R*), the standard error is calculated as

$$7.\quad \mathrm{SE}(R) = R\sqrt{\frac{1}{D} + 0.67\left(a + \frac{b}{P}\right)}$$

For age-adjusted death rates (*R′*)

$$8.\quad \mathrm{SE}(R') = \sqrt{\sum_i \left\{\left(\frac{P_{si}}{P_s}\right)^2 R_i^2\left[\frac{1}{D_i} + 0.67\left(a + \frac{b}{P_i}\right)\right]\right\}}$$

where *a* and *b* in formulas 7 and 8 represent parameters presented in Table XIII, which are derived from CPS data for 2005 and 2006 and vary depending on the subgroup of interest (87,88).

Suppression of unreliable rates—Beginning with 1989 data, an asterisk (*) is shown in place of a crude or age-specific death rate based on fewer than 20 deaths, the equivalent of an RSE of 23 percent or more. The limit of 20 deaths is a convenient, if somewhat arbitrary, benchmark, below which rates are considered to be too statistically unreliable for presentation. For infant and maternal mortality rates, the same criterion (fewer than 20 deaths) is used to determine whether an asterisk (*) is presented in place of the rate. For age-adjusted death rates, the suppression criterion is based on the sum of the age-specific deaths (i.e., if the sum of the age-specific deaths is fewer than 20, an asterisk (*) is presented in place of the rate). These procedures are used throughout this report except for death rates shown in Tables 5, 25, and 26.

For death rates shown in Tables 5, 25, and 26, sampling variability in the population denominator has a substantial effect on the overall variability in the rate. Therefore, the number of deaths in the numerator is not used as the sole suppression factor. RSEs for rates shown in Tables 5, 25, and 26 are derived from formulas 7 and 8 by dividing the results of formulas 7 and 8 by the crude death rate, age-specific rate, and age-adjusted rate and multiplying by 100. Rates are replaced by asterisks (*) if the calculated RSE is 23 percent or more. In some cases, for smaller population subgroups, the estimated sample population from the CPS may be zero, even though deaths are presented for these same subgroups. In these cases, the death rate is incalculable and is automatically replaced with an asterisk (*).

Confidence intervals and statistical tests based on 100 deaths or more—When the number of deaths is large, a normal approximation

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Table XIII. Current Population Survey standard error parameters for death rates in Tables 5, 25, and 26

Characteristic	Total		White, black, non-Hispanic white, or non-Hispanic black		Hispanic	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
Table 5						
All origins	0.000000	0	0.000000	0	0.000000	0
Hispanic subgroups (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other Hispanic)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	–0.000090	3,809
Table 25						
All marital status groups combined	0.000000	0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Marital status subgroups (never married, ever married, married, widowed, divorced)	–0.000009	2,652	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Table 26						
All education groups	0.000000	0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Education subgroups (under 12 years, 12 years, 13 years or more)	–0.000005	1,206	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTE: The a and b parameters are averages of the 2005 and 2006 Current Population Survey standard error parameters.

may be used in the calculation of confidence intervals and statistical tests. How large is to some extent a subjective judgment. In general, for crude and age-specific death rates and for infant and maternal mortality rates, the normal approximation performs quite well when the number of deaths is 100 or greater. For age-adjusted rates, the criterion for use of the normal approximation is somewhat more complicated (59,84,89). Formula 9 is used to calculate 95 percent confidence limits for the death rate when the normal approximation is appropriate.

9. $L(R) = R - 1.96(\mathrm{SE}(R))$ and $U(R) = R + 1.96(\mathrm{SE}(R))$

where $L(R)$ and $U(R)$ are the lower and $U(R)$ are the upper limits of the confidence interval. The resulting 95 percent confidence interval can be interpreted to mean that the chances are 95 in 100 that the "true" death rate falls between $L(R)$ and $U(R)$. For example, suppose that the crude death rate for Malignant neoplasms is 188.7 deaths per 100,000 population based on 559,312 deaths. Lower and upper 95 percent confidence limits using formula 9 are calculated as

$L(188.7) = 188.7 - 1.96(.25) = 188.2$ and
$U(188.7) = 188.7 + 1.96(.25) = 189.2$

Thus, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true death rate for malignant neoplasms is between 188.2 and 189.2. Formula 9 can also be used to calculate 95 percent confidence intervals for the number of deaths, age-adjusted death rates, infant mortality rates, and other mortality statistics when the normal approximation is appropriate by replacing R with D, R', IMR, etc.

When testing the difference between two rates, R_1 and R_2 (each based on 100 or more deaths), the normal approximation may be used to calculate a test statistic, z, such that

10. $$z = \frac{R_1 - R_2}{\sqrt{\mathrm{SE}(R_1)^2 + \mathrm{SE}(R_2)^2}}$$

If $|z| \geq 1.96$ then the difference between the rates is statistically significant at the 0.05-level. If $|z| < 1.96$, then the difference is not statistically significant. Formula 10 can also be used to perform tests for other mortality statistics when the normal approximation is appropriate (when both statistics being compared meet the normal criteria) by replacing R_1 and R_2 with D_1 and D_2, R' and R', etc. Suppose that the female age-adjusted death rate for Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung (lung cancer) for females is 40.9 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population in 2004 (R_1) and 40.5 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population in 2005 (R_2). The standard error for each of these figures, $\mathrm{SE}(R_1)$ and $\mathrm{SE}(R_2)$, is calculated using formula 4. Using formula 10, one can test if the decrease in the age-adjusted rate is statistically significant.

$$z = \frac{40.9 - 40.5}{\sqrt{(0.157)^2 + (0.155)^2}} = 1.81$$

Because $z = 1.81 < 1.96$, the decrease from 2004 to 2005 in the female age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer is not statistically significant.

Confidence intervals and statistical tests based on fewer than 100 deaths—When the number of deaths is not large (fewer than 100), the Poisson distribution cannot be approximated by the normal distribution. The normal distribution is a symmetric distribution with a range from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$. As a result, confidence intervals based on the normal distribution also have this range. The number of deaths or the death rate, however, cannot be less than zero. When the number of deaths is very small, approximating confidence intervals for deaths and death rates using the normal distribution will sometimes produce lower confidence limits that are negative. The Poisson distribution, in contrast, is an asymmetric distribution with zero as a lower bound. Thus, confidence limits based on this distribution will never be less than zero. A simple method based on the more general family of gamma distributions, of which the Poisson is a member, can be used to approximate confidence intervals for deaths and death rates when the number of deaths is small (84,89). For more information regarding how the gamma method is derived, see *Derivation of the gamma method* at the end of this section.

Calculations using the gamma method can be made using commonly available spreadsheet programs or statistical software (e.g., Excel, SAS) that include an inverse gamma function. In Excel, the function "gammainv(probability, alpha, beta)" returns values associated with the inverse gamma function for a given probability between 0 and 1. For 95 percent confidence limits, the probability associated with the lower limit is .05/2 = .025, and the probability associated with the upper limit is 1-(.05/2) = .975. Alpha and beta are parameters associated with the gamma distribution. For the number of deaths and crude and age-specific death rates, alpha = D (the number of deaths) and beta = 1. In Excel, the following formulas can be used to calculate lower and upper 95 percent confidence limits for the number of deaths and crude and age-specific death rates

$L(D)$ = GAMMAINV(.025, D, 1) and $U(D)$ = GAMMAINV(.975, D+1, 1)

Confidence limits for the death rate are then calculated by dividing $L(D)$ and $U(D)$ by the population (P) at risk of dying (see formula 17).

Alternatively, 95 percent confidence limits can be estimated using the lower and upper confidence limit factors shown in Table XIV. For the number of deaths, D, and the death rate, R,

11. $L(D) = L \times D$ and $U(D) = U \times D$

12. $L(R) = L \times R$ and $U(R) = U \times R$

where L and U in formulas 11 and 12 are the lower and upper confidence limit factors that correspond to the appropriate number of deaths, D, in Table XIV. For example, suppose that the death rate for AIAN females aged 1–4 years is 45.6 deaths per 100,000 and based on 38 deaths. Applying formula 12, values for L and U from Table XIV for 38 deaths are multiplied by the death rate, 45.6, such that

$L(R) = L(45.6) = 0.707660 \times 45.6 = 32.3$ and
$U(R) = U(45.6) = 1.372578 \times 45.6 = 62.6$

These confidence limits indicate that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual death rate for AIAN females aged 1–4 years is between 32.3 and 62.6 deaths per 100,000.

Although the calculations are similar, confidence intervals based on small numbers for age-adjusted death rates, infant and maternal mortality rates, and rates that are subject to sampling variability in the denominator are somewhat more complicated (59,84). Refer to the most recent version of the Mortality Technical Appendix for more details (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/pubd/ta.htm).

Table XIV. Lower and upper 95 percent confidence limit factors for the number of deaths and death rate when the number of deaths is less than 100

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Number of deaths (D)	Lower confidence limit (L)	Upper confidence limit (U)	Number of deaths (D)	Lower confidence limit (L)	Upper confidence limit (U)
1	0.025318	5.571643	51	0.744566	1.314815
2	0.121105	3.612344	52	0.746848	1.311367
3	0.206224	2.922424	53	0.749069	1.308025
4	0.272466	2.560397	54	0.751231	1.304783
5	0.324697	2.333666	55	0.753337	1.301637
6	0.366982	2.176579	56	0.755389	1.298583
7	0.402052	2.060382	57	0.757390	1.295616
8	0.431729	1.970399	58	0.759342	1.292732
9	0.457264	1.898311	59	0.761246	1.289927
10	0.479539	1.839036	60	0.763105	1.287198
11	0.499196	1.789276	61	0.764921	1.284542
12	0.516715	1.746799	62	0.766694	1.281955
13	0.532458	1.710030	63	0.768427	1.279434
14	0.546709	1.677830	64	0.770122	1.276978
15	0.559692	1.649348	65	0.771779	1.274582
16	0.571586	1.623937	66	0.773400	1.272245
17	0.582537	1.601097	67	0.774986	1.269965
18	0.592663	1.580431	68	0.776539	1.267738
19	0.602065	1.561624	69	0.778060	1.265564
20	0.610826	1.544419	70	0.779549	1.263440
21	0.619016	1.528606	71	0.781008	1.261364
22	0.626695	1.514012	72	0.782438	1.259335
23	0.633914	1.500491	73	0.783840	1.257350
24	0.640719	1.487921	74	0.785215	1.255408
25	0.647147	1.476197	75	0.786563	1.253509
26	0.653233	1.465232	76	0.787886	1.251649
27	0.659006	1.454947	77	0.789184	1.249828
28	0.664493	1.445278	78	0.790459	1.248045
29	0.669716	1.436167	79	0.791709	1.246298
30	0.674696	1.427562	80	0.792938	1.244587
31	0.679451	1.419420	81	0.794144	1.242909
32	0.683999	1.411702	82	0.795330	1.241264
33	0.688354	1.404372	83	0.796494	1.239650
34	0.692529	1.397400	84	0.797639	1.238068
35	0.696537	1.390758	85	0.798764	1.236515
36	0.700388	1.384422	86	0.799871	1.234992
37	0.704092	1.378368	87	0.800959	1.233496
38	0.707660	1.372578	88	0.802029	1.232028
39	0.711098	1.367033	89	0.803082	1.230586
40	0.714415	1.361716	90	0.804118	1.229170
41	0.717617	1.356613	91	0.805138	1.227778
42	0.720712	1.351709	92	0.806141	1.226411
43	0.723705	1.346993	93	0.807129	1.225068
44	0.726602	1.342453	94	0.808102	1.223747
45	0.729407	1.338079	95	0.809060	1.222448
46	0.732126	1.333860	96	0.810003	1.221171
47	0.734762	1.329788	97	0.810933	1.219915
48	0.737321	1.325855	98	0.811848	1.218680
49	0.739806	1.322053	99	0.812751	1.217464
50	0.742219	1.318375			

When comparing the difference between two rates, R_1 and R_2, where one or both of the rates are based on fewer than 100 deaths, a comparison of 95 percent confidence intervals may be used as a statistical test. If the 95 percent confidence intervals do not overlap, then the difference can be said to be statistically significant at the 0.05 level. A simple rule of thumb is this: if R_1 R_2, then test if $L(R_1)$ $U(R_2)$, or if R_2 R_1, then test if $L(R_2)$ $U(R_1)$. Positive tests denote statistical significance at the 0.05 level. For example, suppose that AIAN females aged 1–4 years have a death rate (R_1) of 45.6 deaths per 100,000 based on 38 deaths, and API females aged 1–4 years have a death rate (R_2) of 17.5 deaths per 100,000 based on 67 deaths. The 95 percent confidence limits for R_1 and R_2 calculated using formula 12 would be

$L(R_{1)} = L(45.6) = 0.707660 \times 45.6 = 32.3$ and

$U(R_1) = U(45.6) = 1.372578 \times 45.6 = 62.6$

$L(R_2) = L(17.5) = 0.774986 \times 17.5 = 13.6$ and

$U(R_2) = U(17.5) = 1.269965 \times 17.5 = 22.2$

Because R_1 R_2 and $L(R_1)$ $U(R_2)$, it can be concluded that the difference between the death rates for AIAN females aged 1–4 years and API females of the same age is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. That is, taking into account random variability, API females aged 1–4 years have a death rate that is significantly lower than the rate for AIAN females of the same age.

This test may also be used to perform tests for other statistics when the normal approximation is not appropriate for one or both of the statistics being compared by replacing R_1 and R_2 with D_1 and D_2, R' and R', etc.

Users of the method of comparing confidence intervals should be aware that this method is a conservative test for statistical significance. That is, the difference between two rates may, in fact, be statistically significant even though confidence intervals for the two rates overlap (90). Thus, caution should be observed when interpreting a nonsignificant difference between two rates, especially when the lower and upper limits being compared overlap only slightly.

Derivation of the gamma method—For a random variable X that follows a gamma distribution , where y and z are the parameters that determine the shape of the distribution (91), $E(X) = yz$ and $Var(X) = yz^2$. For the number of deaths, D, $E(D) = D$ and $Var(D) = D$. It follows that $y = D$ and $z = 1$, and thus,

13. $D \sim \Gamma(D,1)$

From equation 13, it is clear that the shape of the distribution of deaths depends only on the number of deaths.

For the death rate, R, $E(R) = R$ and $Var(R) = D/P^2$. It follows, in this case, that $y = D$ and $z = P^{-1}$ and thus,

14. $R \sim \Gamma(D,P^{-1})$

A useful property of the gamma distribution is that for $X \sim \Gamma(y,z)$, one can divide X by z such that $X/z \sim \Gamma(y,1)$. This converts the gamma distribution into a simplified, standard form dependent only on parameter y. Expressing equation 14 in its simplified form gives

15. $$\frac{R}{P^{-1}} = D \sim \Gamma(D,1)$$

From equation 15, it is clear that the shape of the distribution of the death rate is also dependent solely on the number of deaths.

Using the results of equations 13 and 15, one can use the inverse gamma distribution to calculate upper and lower confidence limits. Lower and upper 100(1–α) percent confidence limits for the number of deaths, $L(D)$ and $U(D)$, are estimated as

16. $L(D) = \Gamma^{-1}_{(D,1)}(\alpha / 2)$ and $U(D) = \Gamma^{-1}_{(D+1,1)}(1-\alpha / 2)$

where Γ^{-1} represents the inverse of the gamma distribution and D+1 in the formula for $U(D)$ reflects a continuity correction made necessary by the fact that D is a discrete random variable and the gamma distribution is a continuous distribution. For a 95 percent confidence interval, $\alpha = .05$. For the death rate, it can be shown that

17. $$L(R) = \frac{L(D)}{P} \text{ and } U(R) = \frac{U(D)}{P}$$

For more detail regarding the derivation of the gamma method and its application to age-adjusted death rates and other mortality statistics, see references (59,84,89).

Availability of mortality data

Mortality data are available in publications, unpublished tables, and electronic products as described on the mortality website at the following address: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm. More detailed analysis than provided in this report is possible by using the mortality public-use data set issued each data year. Since 1968, the data set is available through NCHS in ASCII format. Data are also available through NCHS in the *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Mortality; *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 20 reports; and the *National Vital Statistics Reports*.

Definitions of terms

Infant deaths—Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.

Neonatal deaths—Deaths of infants aged 0–27 days.

Postneonatal deaths—Deaths of infants aged 28 days–1 year.

Crude death rate—Total deaths per 100,000 population for a specified period. The crude death rate represents the average chance of dying during a specified period for persons in the entire population.

Age-specific death rate—Deaths per 100,000 population in a specified age group, such as 1–4 years or 5–9 years for a specified period.

Age-adjusted death rate—The death rate used to make comparisons of relative mortality risks across groups and over time. This rate should be viewed as a construct or an index rather than as a direct or actual measure of mortality risk. Statistically, it is a weighted average of the age-specific death rates, where the weights represent the fixed population proportions by age.

Contents

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