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Mortality Experience of the 1986–2000 National Health Interview Survey Linked Mortality Files Participants



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

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Data Evaluation and Methods Research

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

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Objectives

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has produced the 1986–2000 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Linked Mortality Files by linking eligible adults in the 1986–2000 NHIS cohorts through probabilistic record linkage to the National Death Index to obtain mortality follow-up through December 31, 2002. The resulting files contain more than 120,000 deaths and an average of 9 years of survival time. To assess how well mortality was ascertained in the linked mortality files, NCHS has conducted a comparison of the mortality experience of the 1986–2000 NHIS cohorts with that of the U.S. population. This report presents the results of this comparative mortality assessment.

Methods

The survival of each annual NHIS cohort was compared with that of the U.S. population during the same period. Cumulative survival probabilities for each annual NHIS cohort were derived using the Kaplan-Meier product limit method, and corresponding cumulative survival probabilities were computed for the U.S. population using information from annual U.S. life tables. The survival probabilities were calculated at various lengths of follow-up for each age-race-sex group of each NHIS cohort and for the U.S. population.

Results

As expected, mortality tended to be underestimated in the NHIS cohorts because the sample includes only civilian, noninstitutionalized persons, but this underestimation generally was not statistically significant. Statistically significant differences increased with length of follow-up, occurred more often for white females than for the other race-sex groups, and occurred more often in the oldest age groups. In general, the survival experience of the age-race-sex groups of each NHIS cohort corresponds quite closely to that of the U.S. population, providing support that the ascertainment of mortality through the probabilistic record linkage accurately reflects the mortality experience of the NHIS cohorts.

Keywords: mortality • record linkage • follow-up studies • cohort studies • passive follow-up

Mortality Experience of the 1986–2000 National Health Interview Survey Linked Mortality Files Participants

by *Deborah D. Ingram, Ph.D.; Kimberly A. Lochner, Ph.D.; and Christine S. Cox, M.A., Office of Analysis and Epidemiology*

Introduction

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) periodically conducts mortality follow-up studies for its major population-based surveys through record linkage to administrative data sources. In 2004, NCHS completed a mortality follow-up study for the 1986–2000 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) cohorts in which mortality follow-up through December 31, 2002, was obtained by linking NHIS participants to the National Death Index (NDI), thus adding a prospective component to these nationally representative U.S. samples. The resulting 1986–2000 NHIS Linked Mortality Files are a population-based data source containing more than 120,000 deaths and an average of 9 years of survival time. The high-quality sociodemographic, health, and mortality information available in these files provides the opportunity to conduct studies of the association of a variety of health factors with mortality in a nationally representative sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population.

Although the linked mortality files resulting from NCHS's data linkage activities are highly valuable for epidemiologic and health services research, they have limitations due to the passive nature of the follow-up. Because NHIS participants were not recontacted to determine their mortality status but rather had their mortality status ascertained through probabilistic matching to death records, error is introduced because of false positive and false negative matches. False positive matches can occur in two ways: 1) when an NHIS participant, who is alive, is incorrectly matched to an NDI death certificate, in which case the assumption of death is incorrect, or 2) when a deceased NHIS participant is matched to the wrong NDI death certificate, in which case the assigned date and cause of death are likely to be incorrect. False negative matches occur when a deceased participant is not matched to an NDI record and, thus, is wrongly assumed to be alive. NCHS has made every effort to minimize false positive and false negative matches. An evaluation of the current matching algorithm used to link NHIS participant records to NDI death records demonstrated that the matching

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algorithm correctly classified 98.5% of survey records (1).

Incorrect matches or nonmatches can lead to differences between the survival experience of the sample and that of the population itself. This may be particularly true for specific age and race groups for which the probability of correct matches may be lower. Therefore, to assess how well mortality was ascertained in the linked mortality files, NCHS has conducted a comparison of the mortality experience of the 1986–2000 NHIS cohorts with that of the U.S. population. Cumulative survival probabilities for each annual NHIS cohort were derived using the Kaplan-Meier product limit method, and corresponding cumulative survival probabilities were computed for the U.S. population using information from U.S. life tables. However, the U.S. life tables only approximate the expected survival of the NHIS cohorts because the NHIS sample is restricted to the civilian noninstitutionalized portion of the U.S. population. Survival differences between the NHIS cohorts and the U.S. population are expected to be greatest among persons who were elderly at baseline and to decrease over time as the NHIS cohorts age and approach the patterns of the total U.S. population. This report presents the results of this comparative mortality assessment.

Description of Linked Mortality Data Resources

A linkage of eligible adult NHIS participants to death certificate data found in the NDI was conducted for each of the 1986–2000 NHIS cohorts, with mortality follow-up through December 31, 2002. Mortality status is ascertained from a probabilistic match between NHIS participant records and NDI death certificate records using key identification information. For more information on eligibility criteria and the matching methodology, please refer to “The 1986–2000 NHIS Linked Mortality File: Matching Methodology” (1). NCHS has created two versions of the new NHIS Linked Mortality Files: restricted-use files that include detailed mortality information and public-use

files that include a limited set of mortality variables.

Description of U.S. Life Table Data Resources

NCHS annually produces period (or current) life tables for the United States based on final mortality data and U.S. Census Bureau July 1 postcensal population estimates for the year. Period life tables apply the age-specific death rates observed for the year to a hypothetical cohort and, therefore, assume that the cohort is subject throughout its lifetime to the death rates prevailing during that year for the U.S. population. For 1986–1995, the annual abridged life tables, which have a final age group of 85 years and over, were used; for 1996–2002, the annual complete life tables, which have a final age group of 100 years and over, were used (2–18). Beginning with the 1996 mortality data, NCHS began constructing complete annual life tables using new methodology to produce the estimates for the population under 85 years of age and also new methodology developed to extend the oldest age interval to 100 years of age and over (12). For this project, the oldest age group in the 1986–1995 abridged life tables was extended from 85 years of age and over to 100 years of age and over by employing the new methodology used to extend the oldest age group in the 1996–2002 complete life tables (12). Estimates of the proportion dying through age 100 were needed to compute survival probabilities for participants 85 years of age and over. Race-specific (white and black) and sex-specific life tables are available for all years.

Methods

Analytic Sample

The analyses were restricted to NHIS participants who were 18 years of age and over at the time of interview and who were eligible for mortality follow-up. Eligibility status is

determined by the availability of key identification information that is required for matching to the NDI (1). The sample was further restricted to white and black NHIS participants who had a nonzero NHIS sample weight. In NHIS, zero weights were assigned to any household member who was in the military. Persons of other races were omitted from the analyses because of small numbers.

Mortality Ascertainment

All-cause mortality in the restricted-use NHIS Linked Mortality Files was examined. For participants who were identified as dying by December 31, 2002, length of follow-up was calculated as the time from their NHIS interview until death; respondents who were not identified as dying by the end of the follow-up period were assumed to be alive, and length of follow-up was calculated as time from their NHIS interview to December 31, 2002. Duration of follow-up was calculated using complete information on the month, day, and year of the NHIS interview and the month, day, and year of death (or December 31, 2002, for respondents assumed alive).

Statistical Methods

To assess how well mortality was ascertained in the 1986–2000 NHIS Linked Mortality Files, the survival of each annual NHIS cohort was compared with that of the U.S. population during the same period. For example, the mortality experience of the 1987 NHIS cohort through 2002 was compared with that of the U.S. population during 1987–2002.

NHIS survival probabilities—Using the Kaplan-Meier product limit method, cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were calculated for each annual NHIS cohort by sex and race (white and black) for the following age groups: 18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, and 85 years and over, resulting in 44 age-race-sex groups. The Kaplan-Meier calculations were made using the SUDAAN KAPMEIER

procedure to take into account the sample weights and the complex survey design of NHIS (19). NHIS eligibility-adjusted sample weights were used (20). These weights have been adjusted to account for NHIS adults who were not included in the mortality follow-up because of insufficient identification data. For additional information about the eligibility-adjusted sample weights, see the report “Guide to weighting and variance estimation in the 1986–2000 NHIS Linked Mortality Files” (20).

U.S. survival probabilities—

Survival probabilities were derived from the U.S. life tables for each of the 44 age-race-sex groups using the midpoint of each age group. For example, for comparison with the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates for NHIS participants aged 55–59 years at the NHIS interview, survival probabilities for persons aged 57 years were derived from the annual U.S. life tables. For the oldest age group, 85 years and over, the comparison involved the Kaplan-Meier estimates for the NHIS participants in this age group and the survival probabilities for persons aged 87 years from the U.S. life tables. Generally, 87 years was the median age for the NHIS participants in the oldest age group.

For each age-race-sex group, information for each year in the follow-up period was obtained from the corresponding U.S. life tables and used to calculate the cumulative survival probabilities. For example, for comparison with the 1987 NHIS cohort survival, the cumulative survival probabilities for the U.S. population were calculated using the probability of surviving the first year of follow-up derived from the 1987 U.S. life table, the probability of surviving the second year of follow-up derived from the 1988 U.S. life table, the probability of surviving the third year of follow-up derived from the 1989 U.S. life table, and so forth across the follow-up period (1987–2002). Note that the survival probabilities derived from the successive life tables reflect aging; that is, if the survival probability for a person aged 57 years is derived from the 1987 life table, then the survival probability for a person aged 58 years is derived from the 1988 life table (and so forth). The

survival probabilities for the U.S. population were calculated from successive life tables rather than from just the initial (survey year) life table to take into account the decrease in U.S. death rates that occurred over the follow-up period.

Cumulative survival probability, ${}_n P_0$ (the expected proportion surviving n years), is computed using information from the successive life tables according to formula 1:

$$1. \quad {}_n P_0 = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} [1 - {}_1 q_{a+i,s+i}],$$

where

- n = number of years of follow-up
- ${}_1 q_{x,y}$ = probability that persons in a given race-sex group alive at age x will die within 1 year according to the U.S. life tables for year y
- a = midpoint of age group for age at baseline in the NHIS survey year
- s = NHIS survey year (1986, 1987, ..., or 2000).

For each age-race-sex group of each NHIS cohort and for the U.S. population, survival probabilities were calculated at various lengths of follow-up. Graphs of survival curves are presented for selected age-race-sex groups of the 1987, 1992, and 1997 NHIS cohorts and the corresponding U.S. population.

Identifying significant differences—

Assessment of the statistical significance of the differences between the NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities is complicated by the large number of comparisons being made. For each NHIS cohort, comparisons are made for each of the 44 age-race-sex groups and for one or more different lengths of follow-up. Using the Bonferroni procedure or one of the other multiple comparisons procedures to adjust the α -level of the significance tests seemed too conservative. Instead of using a multiple comparisons procedure, significance was assessed using an α -level of 0.01 rather than the usual α -level of 0.05, thus employing a more conservative test. Therefore, in [Tables 5–19](#), a Kaplan-Meier survival probability computed for an age-race-

sex group of an annual NHIS cohort is considered to be statistically significantly different from the corresponding survival probability computed from U.S. life tables if the 99% confidence interval around the Kaplan-Meier estimate does not include the life table survival probability. Yet, even with an α -level of 0.01, too many differences may have been identified as statistically significant, particularly in the larger age-race-sex groups.

Results

For each NHIS cohort, the analytic sample includes white and black participants who were 18 years of age and over at the time of their NHIS interview and who were eligible for mortality follow-up. [Table 1](#) presents the analytic sample for each NHIS cohort and the number who are assumed to be deceased as well as the number of those ineligible for mortality follow-up. Note that the sample sizes of the 1986 and 1996 NHIS cohorts are smaller than other survey years and that the number of ineligible respondents increases beginning with the 1997 NHIS.

The age distribution (unweighted counts and weighted percentages) of the eligible adults in each NHIS cohort is shown in [Tables 2](#) and [3](#). The sample size of the age groups varies considerably. Between 55% and 60% of the eligible adults are aged 25–54 years. The percentage of each cohort that is in the oldest age groups is small, only 1% to 2% for those aged 80–84 years or 85 years and over. The number of decedents in each age group of each NHIS cohort is shown in [Table 4](#). As expected, the percentage of each age group that was deceased at the end of follow-up (December 31, 2002) increases with age and with length of the follow-up. However, for the earlier NHIS cohorts, 10% or more of the participants aged 85 years and over at the time of the baseline interview were assumed to be alive at the end of follow-up, at which time they would be very old (aged 95 years and over).

Cumulative survival probabilities and their associated standard errors for

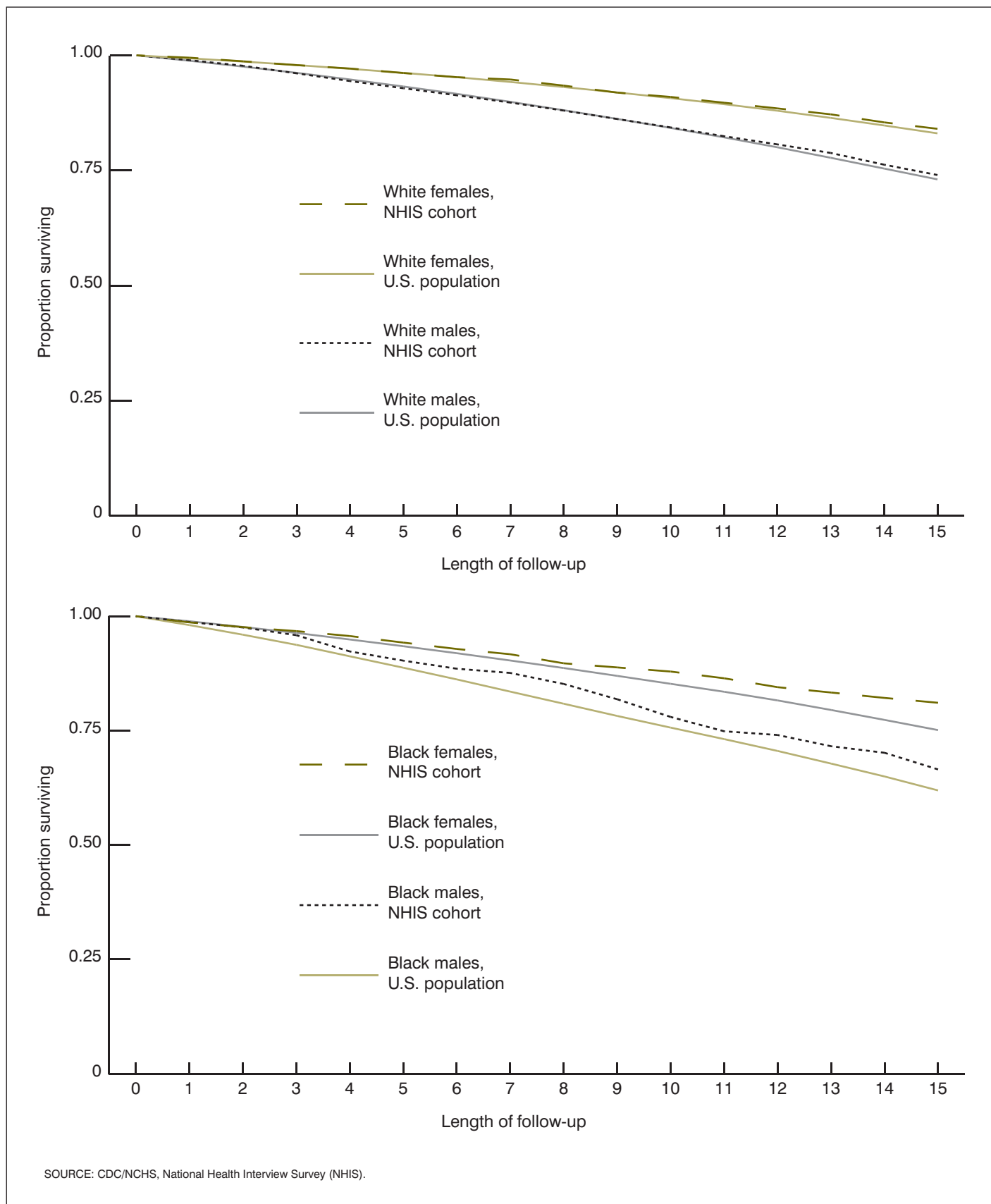
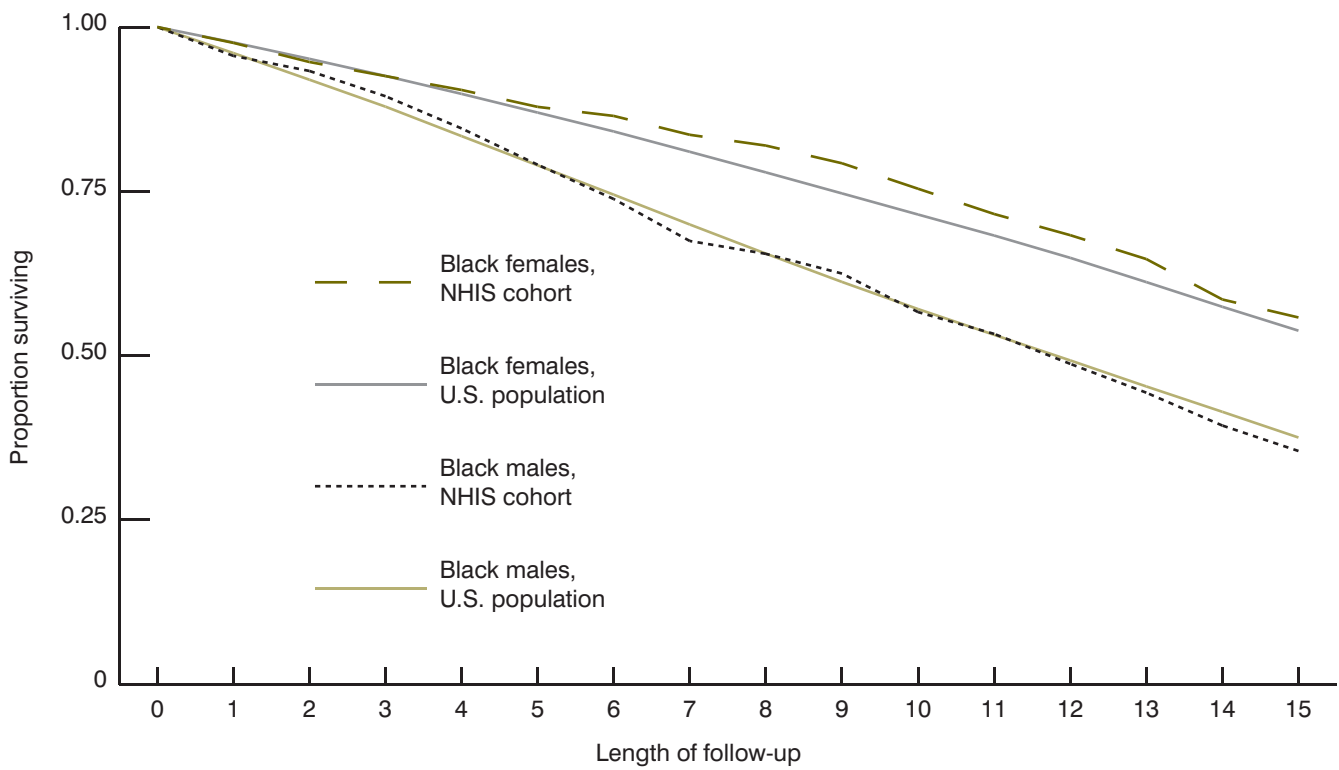
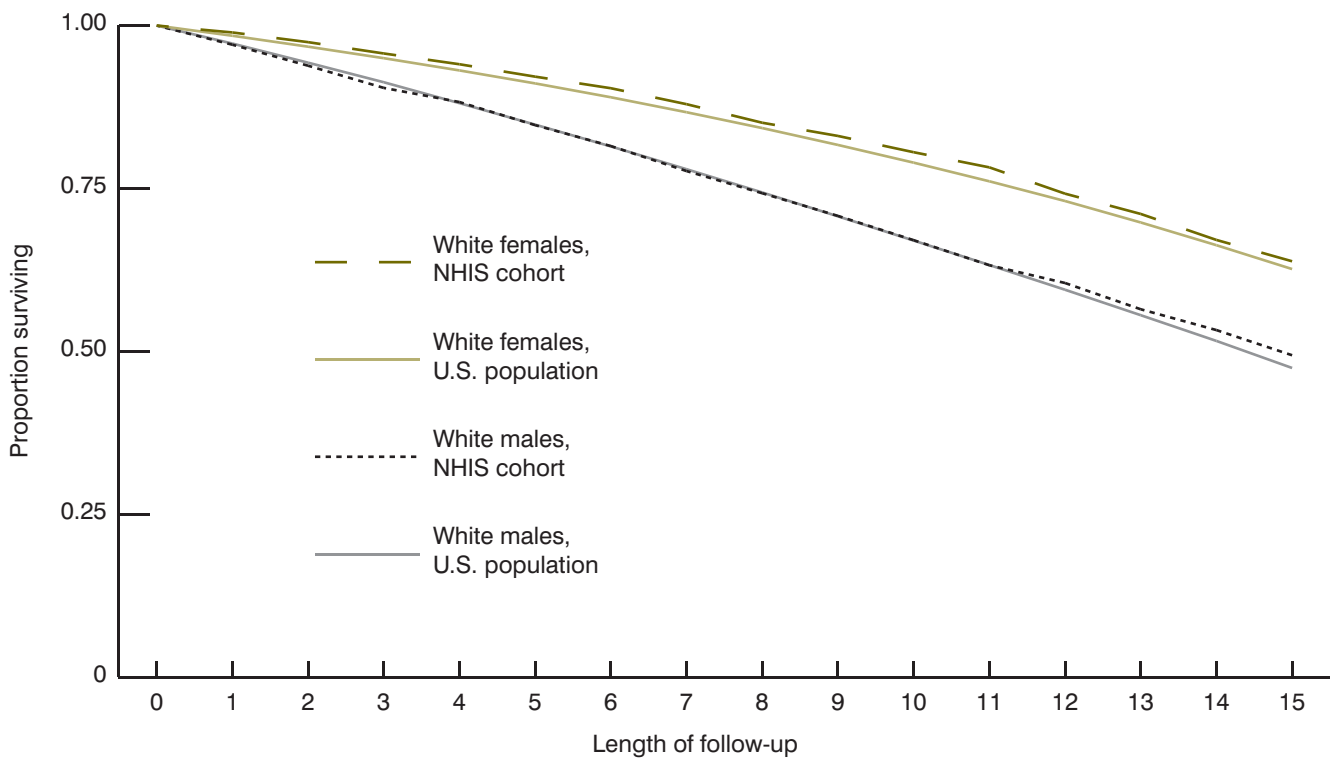


Figure 1. Survival curves for adults aged 55–59 years, by race and sex: 1987 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort and U.S. population



SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

Figure 2. Survival curves for adults aged 65–69 years, by race and sex: 1987 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort and U.S. population

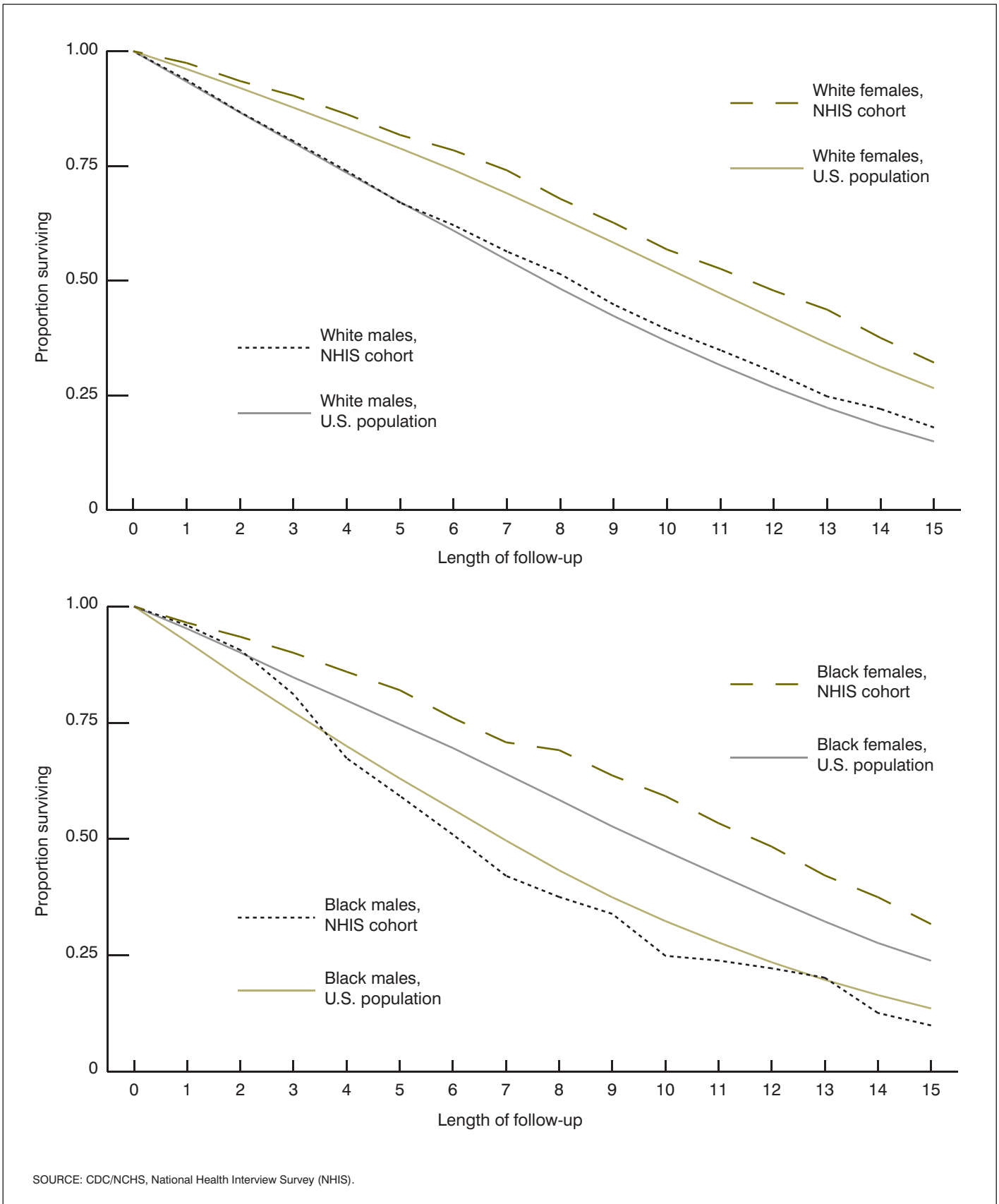


Figure 3. Survival curves for adults aged 75–79 years, by race and sex: 1987 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort and U.S. population

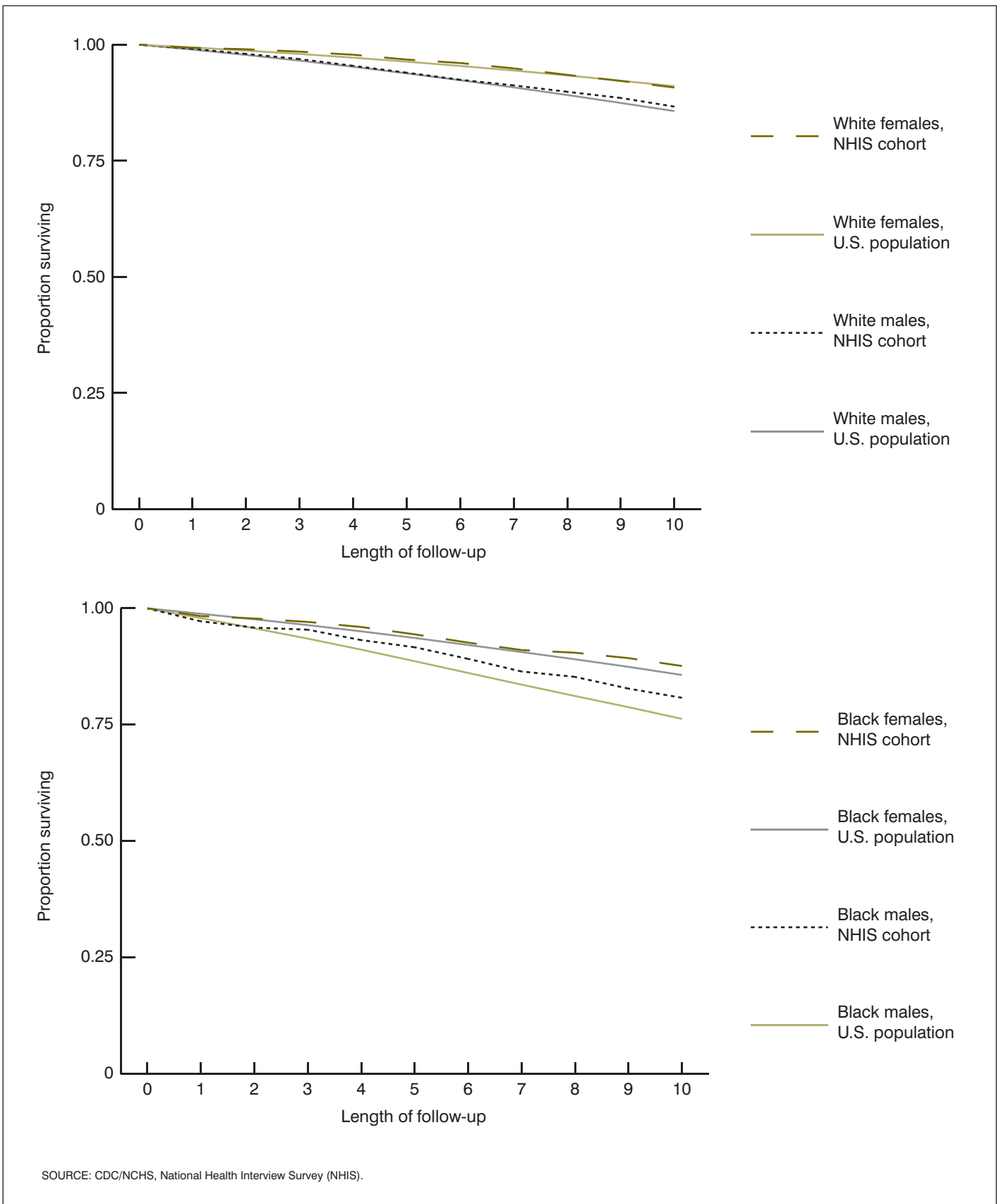


Figure 4. Survival curves for adults aged 55–59 years, by race and sex: 1992 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort and U.S. population

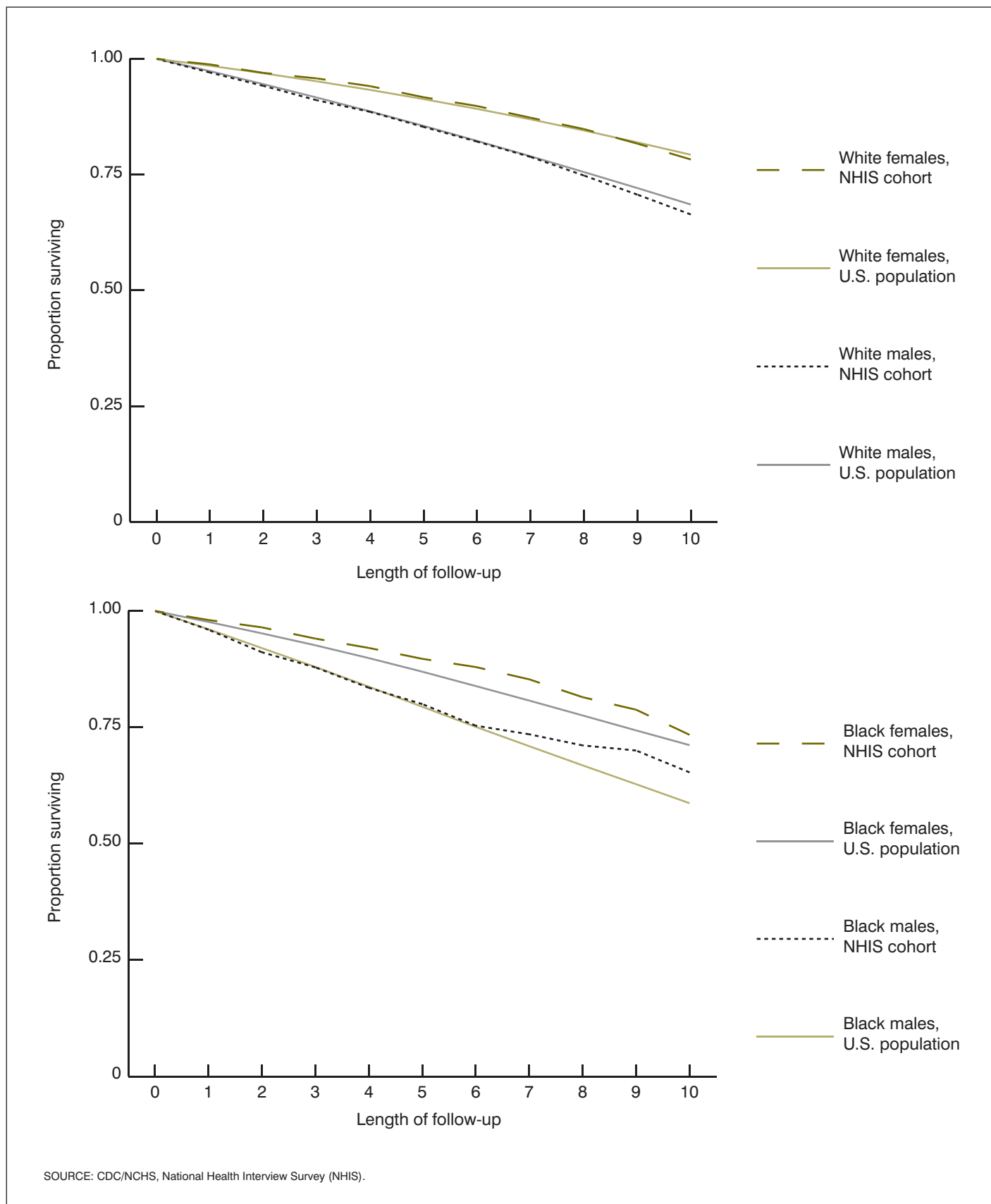


Figure 5. Survival curves for adults aged 65–69 years, by race and sex: 1992 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort and U.S. population

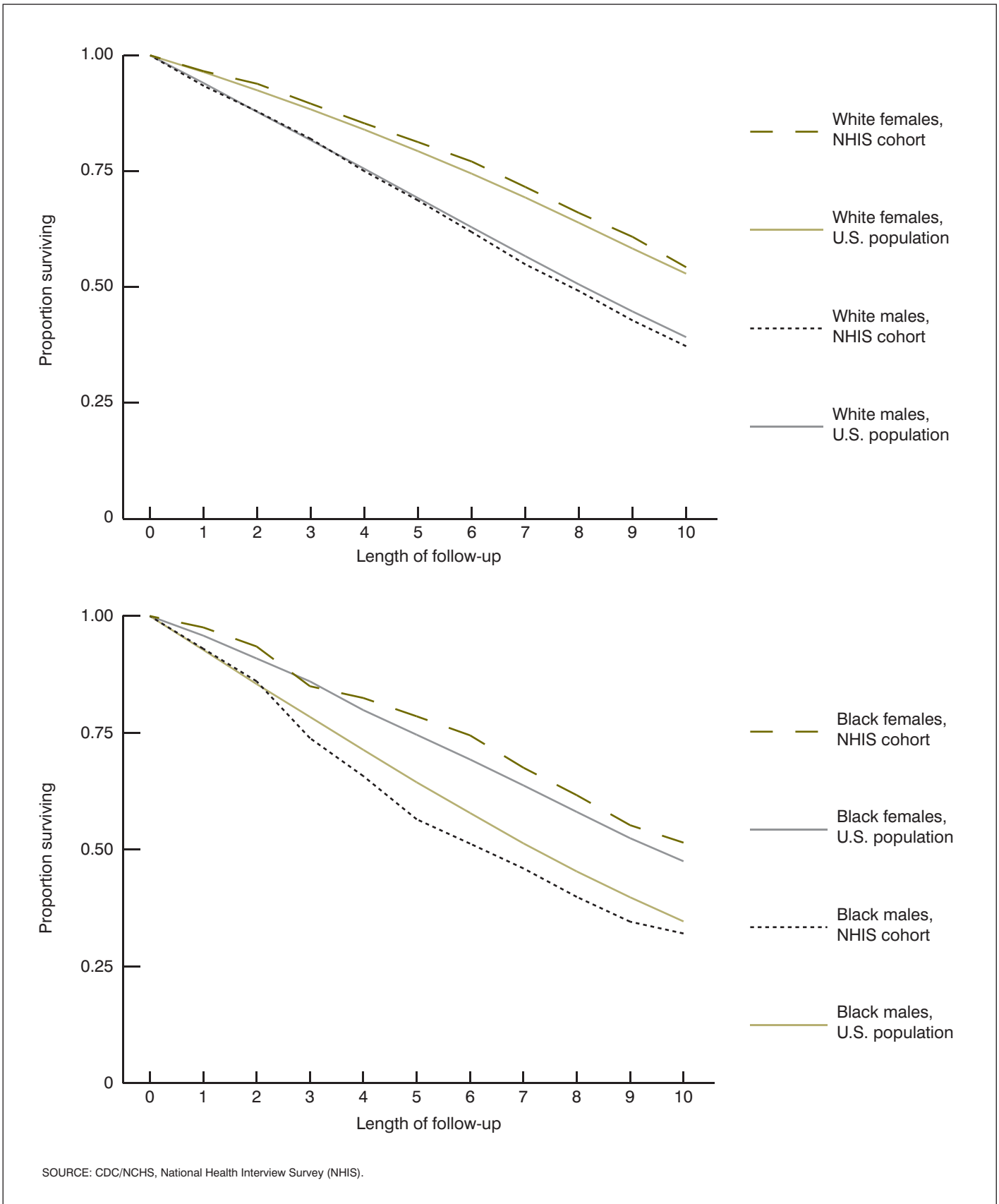


Figure 6. Survival curves for adults aged 75–79 years, by race and sex: 1992 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort and U.S. population

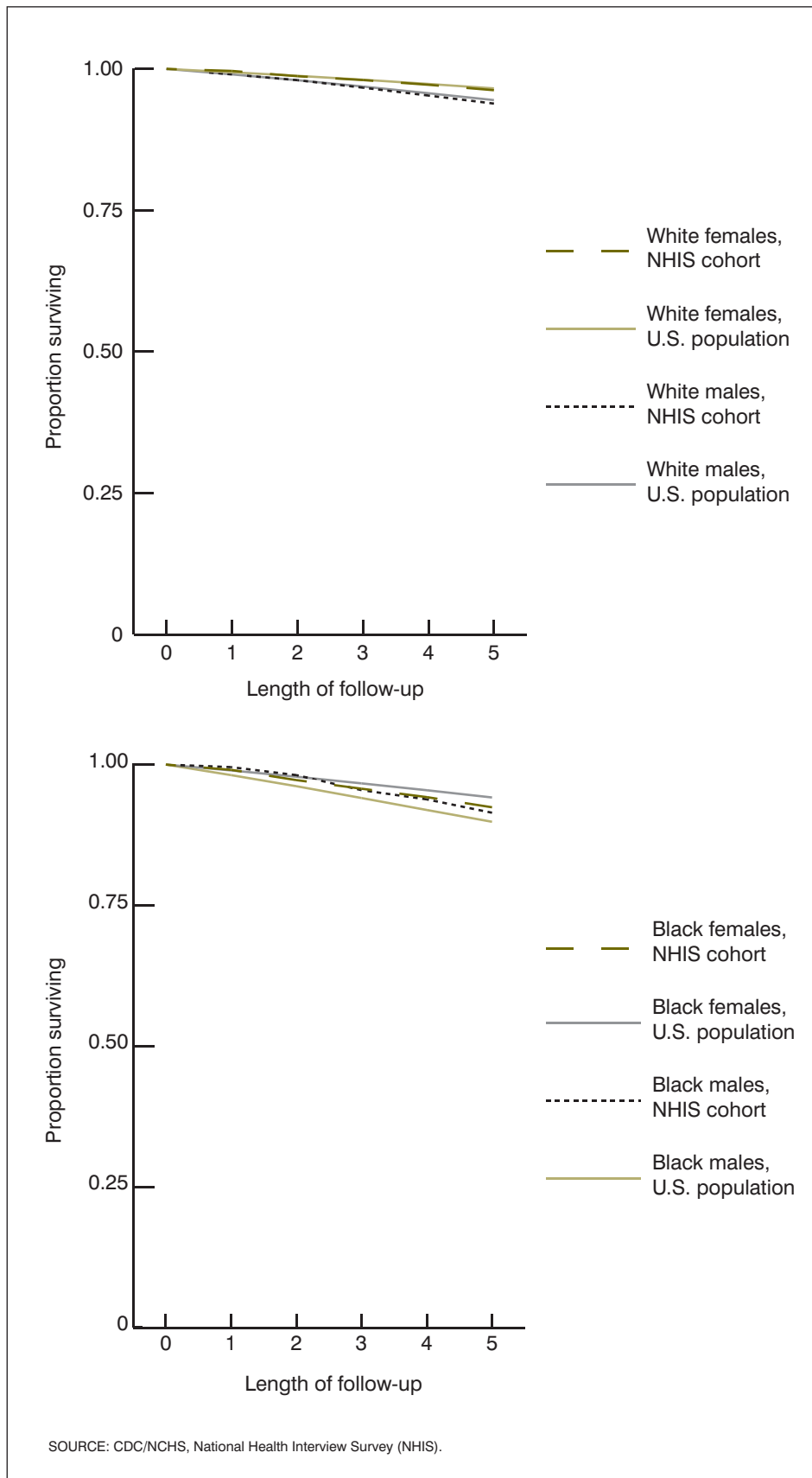


Figure 7. Survival curves for adults aged 55–59 years, by race and sex: 1997 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort and U.S. population

each age-race-sex group of each NHIS cohort (1986–2000) and for the U.S. population are presented in Tables 5–19. Graphs of the survival probabilities of selected age groups for the 1987, 1992, and 1997 cohorts are presented in Figures 1–9. In general, the survival of each age-race-sex group of the NHIS cohorts corresponds quite closely to that expected on the basis of the U.S. life table survival probabilities, with the survival probabilities for the NHIS cohorts usually somewhat higher than the corresponding survival probabilities for the U.S. population. This latter finding was expected because the NHIS sample includes only noninstitutionalized persons. For white males and females, 60% to 80% of the differences between the NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities were smaller than 0.01; for black males and females, 22% to 61% of the differences were less than 0.01 (Table 20). Very few or none of the differences between the NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities were as large as 0.1 for white males and females; 3% to 11% of the differences for black males and females were 0.1 or larger.

Most of the differences observed between the NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities were not statistically significant (Table 20). For example, only 6.6% of the differences computed for white males in the 1988–1992 NHIS cohorts were statistically significant. The differences observed for the 1986–1987 cohorts and for the 1988–1992 cohorts were more likely to be statistically significant than those for the 1993–1997 and 1998–2000 cohorts. Within each NHIS cohort group (1986–1987, 1988–1992, 1993–1997, and 1998–2000), the differences between the NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities observed for white females were more likely to be statistically significant than those for the other race-sex groups. For example, for the 1988–1992 cohorts, 24.8% of the differences observed for white females were statistically significant compared with those for black males (5.4%), black females (6.0%), and white males (6.6%). Additionally, for white females, differences of 0.05 to less than 0.1 generally were statistically significant, whereas for black males and females,

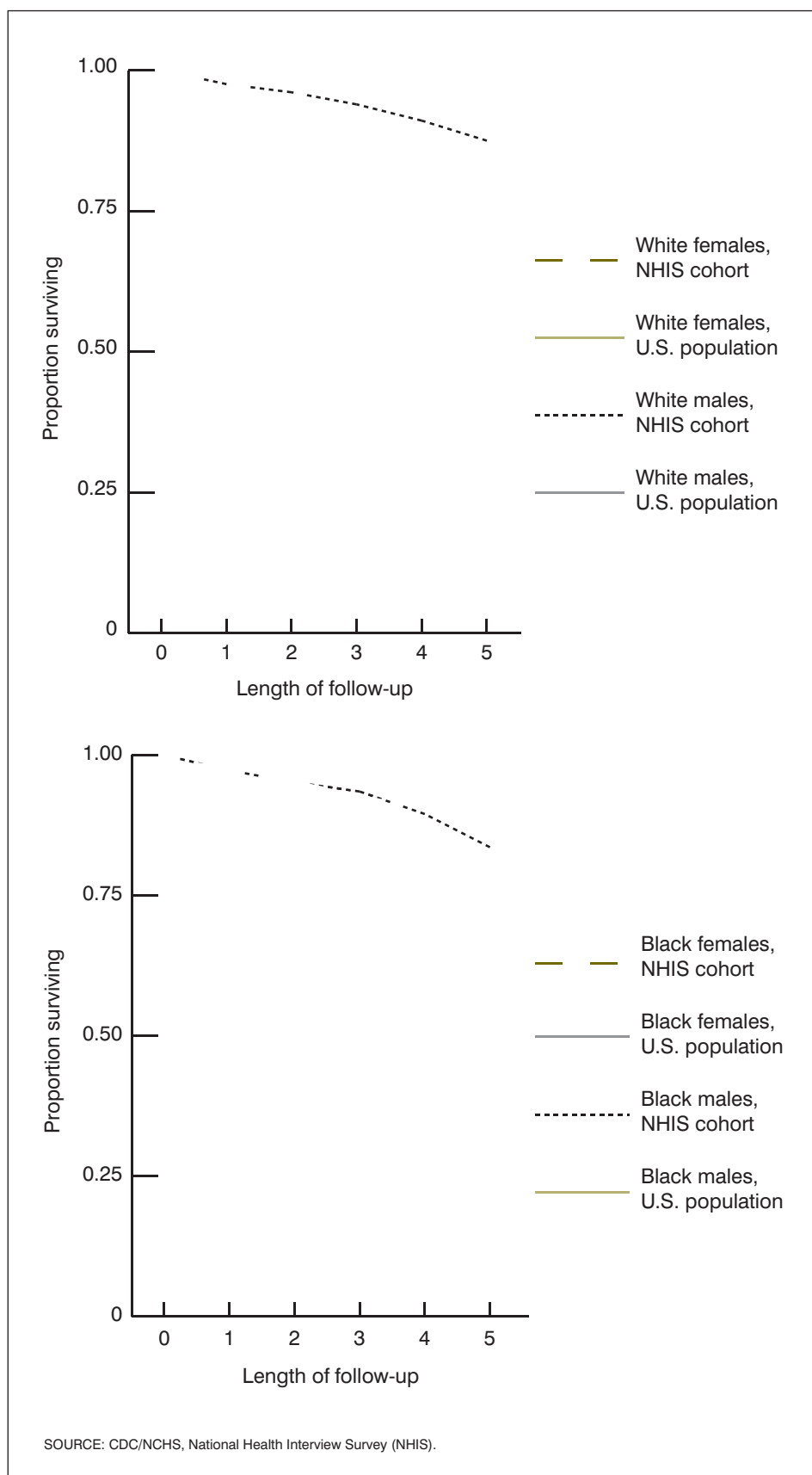


Figure 8. Survival curves for adults aged 65–69 years, by race and sex: 1997 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort and U.S. population

differences of this size generally were not statistically significant. For example, 10.3% of the differences for white females in the 1988–1992 cohorts were 0.05 to less than 0.1 in size, and all were statistically significant; 12.7% of the differences for black males in these cohorts were this size, and none were statistically significant. Because of the small sample sizes of some age-race-sex groups (e.g., black males and females and persons aged 85 years and over), some differences between the NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities that appear to be fairly large may not be statistically significant. For example, for both black males and black females in the 1986–1987 cohorts, 8.0% of the differences are 0.1 or greater and are not statistically significant, whereas for white females, all of the differences of that size are statistically significant. [Tables 20–23](#) summarize the results of the NHIS-U.S. survival probability comparisons with regard to statistically significant differences. The number of times U.S. survival probabilities were not included in the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS survival probability increased with length of follow-up ([Table 21](#)), occurred more often for white females than for the other race-sex groups ([Table 22](#)), and occurred more often in the oldest age groups (persons aged 80 years and over at the NHIS interview) ([Tables 22 and 23](#)). Note that these two age groups comprise only about 3% to 4% of the annual NHIS cohorts ([Table 3](#)).

Discussion

This report presents comparisons of the mortality experience of the 1986–2000 NHIS cohorts, which was ascertained through record linkage to death certificates, with the mortality experience of the U.S. population obtained from vital statistics. In general, the cumulative survival probabilities of the age-race-sex groups of each NHIS cohort closely resembled those for the U.S. population. The NHIS survival probabilities tended to be slightly higher than the corresponding U.S. survival

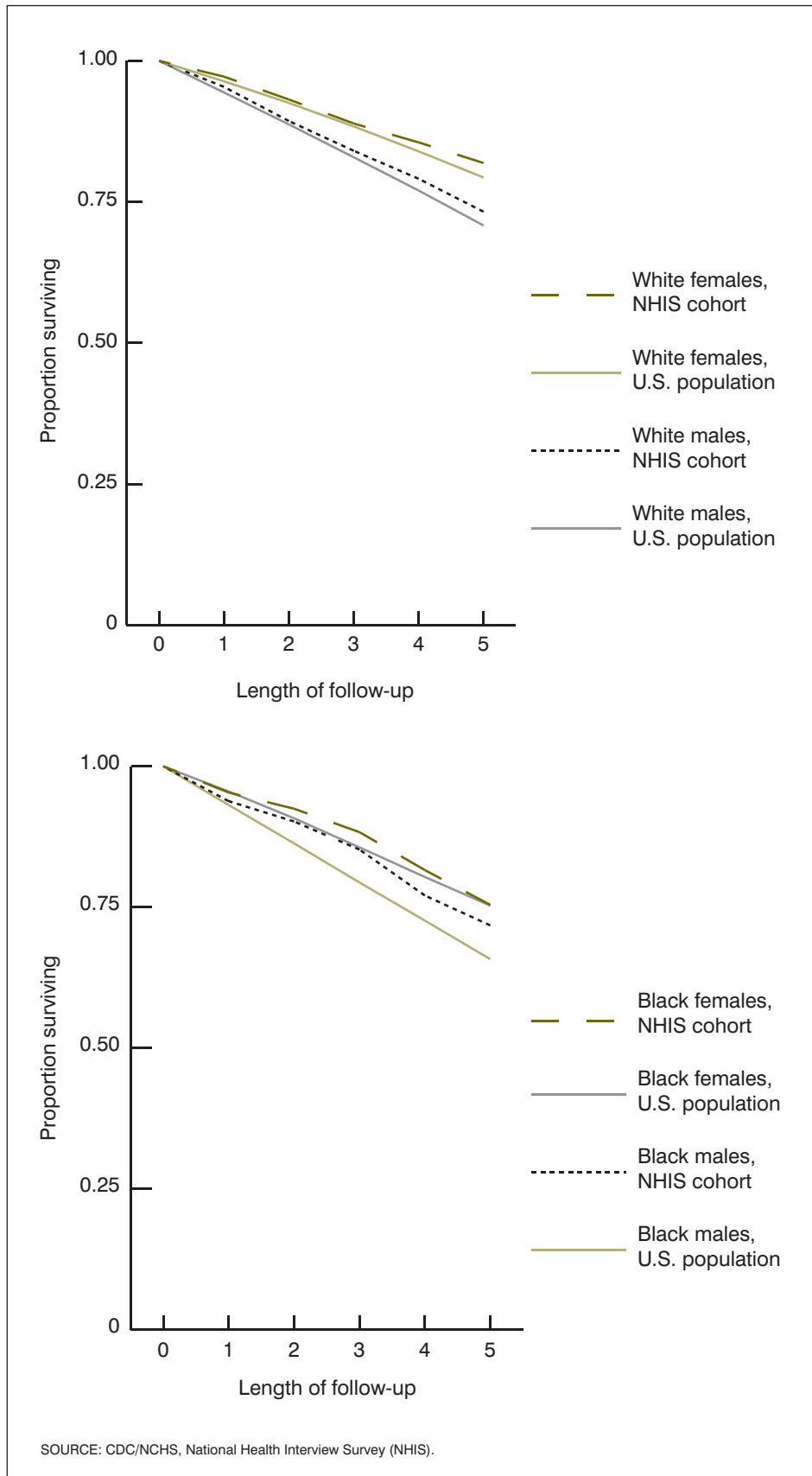


Figure 9. Survival curves for adults aged 75–79 years, by race and sex: 1997 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort and U.S. population

probabilities, though usually not statistically significantly higher. Statistically significant differences between the NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities occurred more often for white females than for the other race-sex groups, occurred more often for the oldest age groups, and increased in frequency with length of follow-up.

Some of the observed differences between the survival experience of the NHIS cohorts and that of the U.S. population were expected because of the sample design of NHIS. For example, NHIS samples the noninstitutionalized U.S. population, whereas the U.S. life tables reflect the mortality experience of both noninstitutionalized and institutionalized persons. Institutionalized persons tend to have poorer survival than noninstitutionalized persons, so the survival curves for the NHIS cohorts were expected to be higher than those for the U.S. population, with this difference being greatest for the older age groups. The study findings generally were consistent with these expectations. The differences between the NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities were also expected to decrease as the length of follow-up increased because of increasing rates of institutionalization within the NHIS cohorts. This expectation was not borne out; rather, differences between the NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities among the older age groups tended to increase as length of follow-up increased. Although most of the observed differences were not statistically significant, the number of statistically significant differences did increase with length of follow-up.

Another aspect of the NHIS survey design that may impact the comparability of the NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities is the exclusion from the linked mortality files of adults with insufficient identifying information to permit them to be linked to the NDI. The exclusion of these participants from the Linked Mortality Files would primarily impact the survival probabilities estimated for the 1997–2000 NHIS cohorts because the percentage ineligible is substantially higher for these cohorts than for earlier cohorts. During 1986–1996, a relatively

small percentage of NHIS participants was ineligible for mortality follow-up; the unweighted percentage that was ineligible ranged from 1.5% to 3.0% per year. However, starting in 1997, changes in the design and administration of the NHIS questionnaire resulted in the percentage ineligible for mortality follow-up increasing to approximately 10%. Those ineligible for linkage tend to be younger, female, and have higher levels of education and income, and they therefore have lower mortality than those who were eligible. Clearly, ignoring the ineligible participants, particularly for the 1997–2000 NHIS cohorts, could bias estimates of the survival probabilities downwards. The eligibility-adjusted sample weights were derived to mitigate the effect of excluding the ineligible participants. However, use of the adjusted sample weights cannot entirely remove bias due to exclusion of the ineligible adults because the weights are adjusted only for differences in age, race, and sex and not for differences in other important mortality predictors such as education and income. NHIS survival probabilities were found to be more likely to be lower than the U.S. population survival probabilities for the 1997–2000 cohorts than for the 1986–1996 cohorts (though usually not statistically significantly lower). Because the NHIS survival probabilities are expected to be higher than the U.S. survival probabilities (as discussed above), this may indicate that the adjusted sample weights did not entirely adjust for the exclusion of the ineligible adults. However, the exclusion of the larger percentage of ineligible adults does not appear to cause any significant bias in the survival probabilities of the 1997–2000 cohorts when length of follow-up ranges from 2 to 5 years; only a small number of the differences were statistically significant. As the follow-up period is extended through additional NDI linkages, the impact of the exclusion of the ineligibles on the survival experience of these cohorts can be assessed.

The passive nature of the follow-up for the Linked Mortality Files may introduce bias into the estimation of the survival probabilities for the NHIS cohorts because incorrect matches or

nonmatches can contribute to differences between the NHIS and U.S. population survival probabilities. Although the matching methodology used to link NHIS participants to NDI death records correctly matches 98.6% of those eligible for mortality follow-up, the probability of correct matches is lower for some age-race-sex groups than for others. The effect of false matches would be greatest in the oldest age groups because of the small numbers in these groups and their high death rates, and the effect would tend to increase with time. It is likely that there are some false negative matches in the older age groups, particularly in the earlier cohorts where the length of follow-up is longest and many survivors in the oldest age groups were centenarians at the end of the follow-up period (December 31, 2002). As the number of true survivors shrinks in these oldest age groups, even a small number of false negative matches may have a noticeable influence on the survival probabilities for the group. Thus, the presence of false negative matches in the NHIS sample will result in overestimation of survival. The observation that the NHIS survival probabilities generally were higher than the U.S. population survival probabilities in the oldest age groups at the end of follow-up and that the difference between the NHIS and U.S. probabilities tended to increase with time rather than decrease lends support to this possibility. However, the survival probabilities in the U.S. life tables for the late 1990s underestimate survival among the U.S. population because the denominators (1990-based postcensal population estimates) used to calculate the life table statistics were too low. (The 2000 census showed that the 1990-based postcensal estimates for the late 1990s were too low by about 2.5% overall, but the percentage differed among age, race, and sex groups.) Revision of the life table values for the late 1990s using intercensal population estimates would result in higher survival probabilities for the U.S. population and, thus, may narrow the differences observed in this analysis.

Because of the much smaller number of black participants in the NHIS cohorts, their survival

probabilities were less stable than those for the white participants, as indicated by the size of the standard errors for the Kaplan-Meier estimates. Differences in the quality of the race data in the denominator data used to calculate the U.S. life table values may also have influenced the comparisons. Additionally, it appears that the 1996–2002 U.S. life tables, which have single-year of age survivorship estimates through age 100 years, show exceptionally high survival probabilities for black males and females aged 85 years and over (21). The single-year survival probabilities for black males and females aged 85 through 100 years that were computed for the 1986–1995 U.S. life tables also are exceptionally high because they were derived using the same methodology used to obtain the estimates for the 1996–2002 life tables.

The 1986–2000 NHIS Linked Mortality Files provide a unique database for examining the associations between demographic and health factors and subsequent mortality in a large heterogeneous sample that is representative of the U.S. population. This report presents comparisons of the mortality experience of the NHIS cohorts (between baseline and end of follow-up on December 31, 2002) with that of the U.S. population. In general, the mortality experience of the NHIS cohorts was quite similar to that of the U.S. population. As expected, mortality tended to be underestimated by the NHIS cohorts, but this underestimation generally was not statistically significant. The preponderance of the statistically significant differences between the NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities was observed for the 80–84 years and 85 years and over age groups. Estimation of mortality among persons aged 85 years and over has long been problematic and appears to be so in these data as well (12,22–24). However, the mortality experience of adults under 80 years of age in the NHIS Linked Mortality Files appears to be quite similar to that of the U.S. population, providing support that the ascertainment of mortality through the probabilistic record linkage accurately reflects the mortality experience of the NHIS cohorts.

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Table 1. Number of white and black sample participants aged 18 years and over, by eligibility status, NDI mortality status, race, and sex: 1986–2000 NHIS Linked Mortality Files

NHIS cohort	Ineligible and insufficient data	Analytic sample									
		All participants					Assumed deceased				
		Total	White males	White females	Black males	Black females	Total	White males	White females	Black males	Black females
1986 ¹	795	42,548	17,091	19,070	2,651	3,736	8,350	3,572	3,469	635	674
1987	1,515	84,210	33,657	38,106	5,135	7,312	15,539	6,566	6,495	1,205	1,273
1988	1,473	84,229	33,857	38,096	5,010	7,266	14,449	6,115	6,114	1,083	1,137
1989	1,448	80,577	32,600	36,688	4,650	6,639	12,718	5,363	5,369	939	1,047
1990	1,262	82,427	33,287	37,443	4,805	6,892	11,843	5,071	5,012	852	908
1991	1,528	81,782	33,213	37,185	4,650	6,734	10,800	4,680	4,549	766	805
1992 ²	1,819	81,882	33,422	37,189	4,573	6,698	10,020	4,353	4,214	673	780
1993	1,631	74,417	30,449	33,790	4,144	6,034	7,974	3,417	3,383	585	589
1994	2,144	77,996	31,874	35,544	4,310	6,268	7,729	3,296	3,294	513	626
1995	1,700	68,090	28,028	31,431	3,611	5,020	5,594	2,550	2,302	370	372
1996 ¹	1,330	42,279	17,368	19,123	2,428	3,360	2,926	1,249	1,227	221	229
1997	5,358	63,128	25,510	28,599	3,771	5,248	3,875	1,678	1,623	261	313
1998	6,712	58,096	23,913	26,219	3,356	4,608	2,870	1,271	1,169	193	237
1999	6,638	56,856	23,296	25,622	3,358	4,580	2,078	954	794	171	159
2000	6,781	58,121	23,632	25,953	3,601	4,935	1,440	664	566	100	110

¹The 1986 and 1996 NHIS were fielded with a one-half sample.

²Some of the 1991 NHIS Hispanic participants are included on the 1992 NHIS file. For these analyses, all participants who were interviewed in 1991 are excluded from the 1992 NHIS Linked Mortality File.

NOTES: NDI is National Death Index. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

Table 2. Unweighted numbers of NHIS participants, by age at NHIS interview and NHIS cohort: 1986–2000 NHIS Linked Mortality Files

Age at NHIS interview	NHIS cohort														
	1986 ¹	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 ²	1993	1994	1995	1996 ¹	1997	1998	1999	2000
All ages	42,548	84,210	84,229	80,577	82,427	81,782	81,882	74,417	77,996	68,090	42,279	63,128	58,096	56,856	58,121
18–24 years.	6,435	11,956	11,380	10,810	10,647	10,294	10,323	9,104	9,266	8,458	5,140	7,262	6,673	6,778	7,053
25–34 years.	9,800	19,254	19,163	18,204	18,968	18,266	17,824	16,017	16,054	14,201	8,929	12,707	11,324	10,651	10,835
35–44 years.	8,154	16,535	16,730	16,488	17,087	17,150	17,476	16,137	17,036	15,254	9,550	14,184	12,854	12,603	12,732
45–54 years.	5,578	11,428	11,754	11,469	11,696	12,008	12,303	11,697	12,564	11,199	7,178	11,031	10,557	10,350	10,871
55–59 years.	2,834	5,395	5,114	4,970	4,919	4,887	4,872	4,364	4,688	3,959	2,459	3,873	3,678	3,774	3,882
60–64 years.	2,781	5,477	5,391	4,816	4,950	4,897	4,689	4,127	4,438	3,610	2,173	3,243	3,043	3,098	3,122
65–69 years.	2,359	4,874	5,036	4,624	4,721	4,625	4,637	4,242	4,319	3,567	2,117	3,256	3,013	2,735	2,717
70–74 years.	1,901	3,777	3,963	3,719	3,772	4,016	3,917	3,564	3,878	3,191	1,844	2,899	2,569	2,502	2,553
75–79 years.	1,371	2,760	2,884	2,785	2,780	2,767	2,773	2,484	2,741	2,214	1,403	2,265	2,106	2,126	2,079
80–84 years.	826	1,650	1,699	1,636	1,759	1,747	1,834	1,594	1,812	1,419	858	1,435	1,358	1,273	1,366
85 years and over	509	1,104	1,115	1,056	1,128	1,125	1,234	1,087	1,200	1,018	628	973	921	966	911

¹The 1986 and 1996 NHIS were fielded with a one-half sample.

²Some of the 1991 NHIS Hispanic participants are included on the 1992 NHIS file. For these analyses, all participants who were interviewed in 1991 are excluded from the 1992 NHIS Linked Mortality File.

NOTE: NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

Table 3. Weighted percent distribution of NHIS participants, by age at NHIS interview and NHIS cohort: 1986–2000 NHIS Linked Mortality Files

Age at NHIS interview	NHIS cohort														
	1986 ¹	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 ²	1993	1994	1995	1996 ¹	1997	1998	1999	2000
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18–24 years.	15.4	14.7	14.4	14.1	13.6	13.3	12.8	12.7	13.1	12.9	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7
25–34 years.	23.9	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.4	23.0	22.4	21.9	21.6	21.1	20.9	19.9	19.2	18.6	18.1
35–44 years.	18.7	19.2	19.5	20.0	20.5	21.1	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.0
45–54 years.	13.1	13.2	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.7	17.1	17.6	17.9	18.5
55–59 years.	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.6
60–64 years.	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
65–69 years.	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7
70–74 years.	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5
75–79 years.	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7
80–84 years.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
85 years and over	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6

¹The 1986 and 1996 NHIS were fielded with a one-half sample.

²Some of the 1991 NHIS Hispanic participants are included on the 1992 NHIS file. For these analyses, all participants who were interviewed in 1991 are excluded from the 1992 NHIS Linked Mortality File.

NOTE: NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 4. Unweighted number and percentage of decedents among sample participants, by age at NHIS interview and NHIS cohort: 1986–2000 NHIS Linked Mortality Files

Age at NHIS interview	NHIS cohort														
	1986 ¹	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 ²	1993	1994	1995	1996 ¹	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Number														
All ages	8,350	15,539	14,449	12,718	11,843	10,800	10,020	7,974	7,729	5,594	2,926	3,875	2,870	2,078	1,440
18–24 years.	130	262	187	178	154	126	131	84	88	63	53	55	45	25	17
25–34 years.	320	569	507	394	426	346	314	200	204	146	88	121	70	66	46
35–44 years.	541	902	883	791	711	642	551	471	397	360	173	235	162	118	96
45–54 years.	836	1,615	1,341	1,183	1,070	935	865	726	666	505	278	330	262	196	151
55–59 years.	773	1,227	1,054	917	793	717	625	490	455	340	180	235	164	118	84
60–64 years.	1,022	1,855	1,584	1,339	1,225	1,107	915	702	649	456	228	270	248	154	106
65–69 years.	1,188	2,262	2,109	1,777	1,628	1,439	1,363	1,069	935	646	305	407	310	211	132
70–74 years.	1,237	2,358	2,261	1,997	1,791	1,723	1,497	1,166	1,200	807	389	542	369	274	178
75–79 years.	1,107	2,092	2,115	1,902	1,737	1,570	1,532	1,179	1,180	827	453	564	409	302	222
80–84 years.	734	1,413	1,405	1,322	1,371	1,260	1,230	1,017	1,064	726	379	576	424	296	191
85 years and over	462	984	1,003	918	937	935	997	870	891	718	400	540	407	318	217
	Percent														
18–24 years.	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2
25–34 years.	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4
35–45 years.	6.6	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8
45–54 years.	15.0	14.1	11.4	10.3	9.1	7.8	7.0	6.2	5.3	4.5	3.9	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.4
55–59 years.	27.3	22.7	20.6	18.5	16.1	14.7	12.8	11.2	9.7	8.6	7.3	6.1	4.5	3.1	2.2
60–64 years.	36.7	33.9	29.4	27.8	24.7	22.6	19.5	17.0	14.6	12.6	10.5	8.3	8.1	5.0	3.4
65–69 years.	50.4	46.4	41.9	38.4	34.5	31.1	29.4	25.2	21.6	18.1	14.4	12.5	10.3	7.7	4.9
70–74 years.	65.1	62.4	57.1	53.7	47.5	42.9	38.2	32.7	30.9	25.3	21.1	18.7	14.4	11.0	7.0
75–79 years.	80.7	75.8	73.3	68.3	62.5	56.7	55.2	47.5	43.0	37.4	32.3	24.9	19.4	14.2	10.7
80–84 years.	88.9	85.6	82.7	80.8	77.9	72.1	67.1	63.8	58.7	51.2	44.2	40.1	31.2	23.3	14.0
85 years and over	90.8	89.1	90.0	86.9	83.1	83.1	80.8	80.0	74.3	70.5	63.7	55.5	44.2	32.9	23.8

¹The 1986 and 1996 NHIS were fielded with a one-half sample.

²Some of the 1991 NHIS Hispanic participants are included on the 1992 NHIS file. For these analyses, all participants who were interviewed in 1991 are excluded from the 1992 NHIS Linked Mortality File.

NOTE: NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 5. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2, 5, 10, 15, and 16 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1986 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years			10 years			15 years			16 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males															
18–24 years.	0.997	0.997	0.001	0.992	0.993	0.001	0.984	0.987	0.002	0.976	0.979	0.004	0.975	0.978	0.004
25–34 years.	0.997	0.996	0.001	0.991	0.993	0.001	0.978	0.981	0.002	0.965	0.966	0.003	0.961	0.963	0.003
35–44 years.	0.995	0.995	0.001	0.985	0.985	0.003	0.964	0.967	0.004	0.936	0.942	0.005	0.929	0.936	0.005
45–54 years.	0.987	0.991	0.002	0.965	0.967	0.004	0.915	0.919	0.006	0.847	0.852	0.007	0.831	0.834	0.006
55–59 years.	0.975	0.979	0.003	0.931	0.941	0.007	0.840	0.840	0.010	0.725	0.726	0.011	0.700	0.696	0.013
60–64 years.	0.960	0.963	0.006	0.895	0.900	0.009	0.764	0.773	0.013	0.611	0.606	0.015	0.578	0.584	0.014
65–69 years.	0.942	0.932	0.010	0.846	0.838	0.015	0.666	0.662	0.015	0.470	0.460	0.017	0.432	0.422	0.017
70–74 years.	0.909	0.911	0.011	0.768	0.769	0.017	0.529	0.521	0.021	0.297	0.322	0.018	0.257	0.278	0.017
75–79 years.	0.864	0.852	0.019	0.665	0.634	0.028	0.361	0.349	0.026	0.145	0.145	0.017	0.116	0.119	0.016
80–84 years.	0.796	0.870	0.024	0.522	0.570	0.037	0.198	0.269	0.028	0.050	0.063	0.016	0.036	0.042	0.014
85 years and over	0.698	0.724	0.038	0.359	0.337	0.039	0.083	0.121	0.027	0.011	**0.088	0.024	0.007	**0.083	0.023
White females															
18–24 years.	0.999	1.000	0.000	0.998	0.997	0.001	0.995	0.994	0.001	0.991	0.989	0.002	0.990	0.988	0.002
25–34 years.	0.999	0.998	0.001	0.997	0.997	0.001	0.992	0.991	0.002	0.984	0.982	0.002	0.982	0.979	0.002
35–44 years.	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.993	0.991	0.001	0.981	0.980	0.002	0.964	0.963	0.003	0.960	0.957	0.003
45–54 years.	0.993	0.992	0.002	0.980	0.980	0.004	0.950	0.947	0.006	0.906	0.903	0.007	0.895	0.891	0.008
55–59 years.	0.987	0.981	0.005	0.962	0.953	0.008	0.907	0.903	0.010	0.830	0.828	0.010	0.811	0.804	0.012
60–64 years.	0.978	0.982	0.003	0.941	0.946	0.006	0.859	0.870	0.012	0.745	0.752	0.014	0.718	0.720	0.014
65–69 years.	0.967	0.967	0.005	0.910	0.897	0.008	0.788	0.776	0.010	0.625	0.635	0.012	0.589	0.602	0.012
70–74 years.	0.949	0.956	0.007	0.861	0.871	0.010	0.684	0.682	0.016	0.455	0.467	0.020	0.408	0.438	0.020
75–79 years.	0.920	0.942	0.009	0.812	0.807	0.013	0.544	0.571	0.018	0.272	0.300	0.017	0.228	0.266	0.017
80–84 years.	0.866	0.903	0.013	0.652	0.695	0.021	0.326	**0.411	0.021	0.106	**0.195	0.020	0.080	**0.168	0.018
85 years and over	0.775	0.812	0.019	0.475	0.551	0.030	0.152	**0.246	0.022	0.027	**0.107	0.015	0.018	**0.104	0.015
Black males															
18–24 years.	0.995	0.999	0.001	0.985	0.993	0.005	0.966	0.982	0.006	0.950	0.965	0.007	0.947	0.959	0.009
25–34 years.	0.992	0.995	0.003	0.977	0.990	0.004	0.946	0.963	0.012	0.918	0.942	0.015	0.911	0.940	0.016
35–44 years.	0.985	0.990	0.005	0.960	0.969	0.009	0.909	0.926	0.011	0.851	0.862	0.017	0.839	0.851	0.017
45–54 years.	0.973	0.981	0.008	0.927	0.953	0.013	0.835	0.880	0.017	0.727	**0.837	0.020	0.706	**0.808	0.016
55–59 years.	0.959	0.961	0.020	0.888	0.919	0.029	0.754	0.808	0.042	0.617	0.686	0.041	0.586	0.656	0.041
60–64 years.	0.939	0.947	0.020	0.842	0.859	0.034	0.665	0.591	0.038	0.488	0.451	0.041	0.454	0.428	0.038
65–69 years.	0.920	0.879	0.028	0.791	0.806	0.032	0.567	0.542	0.047	0.373	0.393	0.057	0.337	0.352	0.053
70–74 years.	0.887	0.941	0.022	0.720	0.847	0.045	0.462	0.477	0.064	0.246	0.354	0.052	0.212	0.283	0.051
75–79 years.	0.847	0.847	0.042	0.627	0.607	0.078	0.319	0.335	0.076	0.141	0.168	0.060	0.115	0.134	0.057
80–84 years.	0.773	0.913	0.044	0.489	0.549	0.107	0.190	0.172	0.072	0.059	0.108	0.056	0.045	0.051	0.036
85 years and over	0.690	0.772	0.123	0.369	0.671	0.120	0.105	0.177	0.117	0.023	0.124	0.112	0.016	0.124	0.112

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2, 5, 10, 15, and 16 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1986 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age—Con.

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years			10 years			15 years			16 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
Black females															
18–24 years.	0.998	0.996	0.002	0.995	0.996	0.002	0.988	0.988	0.004	0.980	0.981	0.005	0.978	0.981	0.005
25–34 years.	0.997	0.995	0.002	0.991	0.988	0.002	0.977	0.979	0.003	0.960	0.972	0.005	0.956	0.970	0.005
35–44 years.	0.994	0.996	0.003	0.982	0.977	0.006	0.957	0.946	0.010	0.921	0.905	0.014	0.913	0.899	0.016
45–54 years.	0.986	0.990	0.004	0.962	0.968	0.009	0.909	0.916	0.014	0.841	0.866	0.017	0.826	0.850	0.018
55–59 years.	0.977	0.968	0.011	0.934	0.919	0.021	0.850	0.811	0.026	0.747	0.683	0.033	0.725	0.654	0.032
60–64 years.	0.963	0.968	0.012	0.902	0.935	0.016	0.784	0.820	0.023	0.639	0.681	0.031	0.610	0.671	0.032
65–69 years.	0.952	0.946	0.019	0.870	0.839	0.032	0.716	0.671	0.042	0.538	0.532	0.045	0.504	0.492	0.045
70–74 years.	0.929	0.974	0.012	0.818	0.895	0.028	0.625	0.709	0.045	0.395	0.514	0.051	0.354	0.469	0.045
75–79 years.	0.901	0.953	0.025	0.742	0.769	0.044	0.470	0.501	0.054	0.234	0.252	0.046	0.199	0.233	0.045
80–84 years.	0.837	0.912	0.039	0.601	0.606	0.073	0.298	0.427	0.058	0.106	**0.260	0.061	0.084	0.217	0.069
85 years and over	0.749	0.775	0.061	0.453	0.596	0.084	0.161	0.329	0.090	0.037	0.085	0.043	0.027	0.085	0.043

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 6. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2, 5, 10, and 15 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1987 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years			10 years			15 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males												
18–24 years	0.997	0.997	0.001	0.992	0.993	0.001	0.985	0.986	0.002	0.977	0.976	0.002
25–34 years	0.997	0.997	0.001	0.991	0.992	0.001	0.978	0.982	0.002	0.965	**0.971	0.002
35–44 years	0.995	0.996	0.001	0.985	0.989	0.001	0.964	**0.972	0.002	0.936	**0.945	0.003
45–54 years	0.988	0.988	0.002	0.966	0.966	0.002	0.917	0.914	0.004	0.850	0.856	0.005
55–59 years	0.975	0.977	0.004	0.932	0.929	0.006	0.842	0.843	0.009	0.731	0.740	0.010
60–64 years	0.961	0.966	0.004	0.896	0.902	0.007	0.766	0.766	0.009	0.614	0.607	0.011
65–69 years	0.943	0.938	0.006	0.848	0.847	0.009	0.670	0.671	0.011	0.475	0.494	0.011
70–74 years	0.911	0.910	0.008	0.773	0.772	0.012	0.535	0.529	0.014	0.303	0.311	0.012
75–79 years	0.866	0.867	0.012	0.671	0.670	0.016	0.367	0.394	0.017	0.149	0.180	0.013
80–84 years	0.796	0.818	0.016	0.528	0.580	0.021	0.203	**0.252	0.019	0.052	**0.103	0.015
85 years and over	0.696	0.735	0.025	0.365	0.442	0.030	0.085	0.126	0.020	0.012	**0.058	0.013
White females												
18–24 years	0.999	0.998	0.001	0.998	0.997	0.001	0.995	0.995	0.001	0.991	0.991	0.002
25–34 years	0.999	0.999	0.000	0.997	0.996	0.001	0.991	0.990	0.001	0.984	**0.980	0.002
35–44 years	0.997	0.997	0.001	0.993	0.994	0.001	0.982	0.985	0.001	0.964	0.967	0.002
45–54 years	0.993	0.992	0.001	0.980	0.978	0.002	0.951	0.944	0.004	0.907	0.901	0.005
55–59 years	0.986	0.987	0.002	0.962	0.962	0.004	0.907	0.910	0.007	0.831	0.840	0.009
60–64 years	0.978	0.982	0.003	0.941	0.941	0.005	0.859	0.865	0.007	0.746	0.749	0.009
65–69 years	0.968	0.975	0.003	0.911	0.922	0.005	0.790	0.806	0.009	0.626	0.638	0.011
70–74 years	0.949	0.953	0.005	0.863	0.875	0.007	0.685	0.684	0.010	0.456	0.451	0.011
75–79 years	0.920	0.935	0.007	0.788	**0.817	0.010	0.527	**0.568	0.012	0.266	**0.321	0.012
80–84 years	0.865	0.894	0.010	0.658	**0.720	0.016	0.328	**0.418	0.018	0.108	**0.186	0.013
85 years and over	0.772	**0.819	0.015	0.483	**0.572	0.021	0.154	**0.233	0.016	0.028	**0.136	0.013
Black males												
18–24 years	0.995	0.991	0.003	0.984	0.981	0.005	0.966	0.960	0.006	0.951	0.941	0.009
25–34 years	0.992	0.994	0.002	0.977	0.983	0.004	0.947	0.960	0.006	0.921	**0.943	0.006
35–44 years	0.985	0.991	0.004	0.960	0.974	0.005	0.910	0.932	0.008	0.852	**0.883	0.010
45–54 years	0.971	0.961	0.008	0.925	0.917	0.011	0.835	0.848	0.015	0.730	0.741	0.019
55–59 years	0.960	0.975	0.010	0.887	0.903	0.018	0.756	0.780	0.033	0.619	0.665	0.037
60–64 years	0.940	0.927	0.016	0.842	0.854	0.023	0.669	0.710	0.030	0.494	0.545	0.033
65–69 years	0.920	0.933	0.016	0.789	0.790	0.033	0.571	0.566	0.043	0.375	0.355	0.038
70–74 years	0.889	0.916	0.022	0.722	0.736	0.046	0.465	0.528	0.044	0.250	0.315	0.033
75–79 years	0.846	0.906	0.026	0.630	0.593	0.041	0.324	0.249	0.043	0.136	0.099	0.026
80–84 years	0.772	0.802	0.055	0.494	0.596	0.071	0.195	0.274	0.063	0.060	0.129	0.044
85 years and over	0.685	0.642	0.087	0.371	0.188	0.065	0.108	**0.013	0.014	0.024	0.013	0.014
Black females												
18–24 years	0.998	0.999	0.001	0.995	0.991	0.005	0.988	0.981	0.005	0.980	0.970	0.006
25–34 years	0.997	0.995	0.002	0.991	0.992	0.002	0.977	0.977	0.003	0.960	0.962	0.005
35–44 years	0.993	0.994	0.002	0.982	0.983	0.004	0.957	0.959	0.006	0.923	0.922	0.007
45–54 years	0.986	0.984	0.005	0.962	0.961	0.006	0.910	0.908	0.010	0.843	0.828	0.014
55–59 years	0.977	0.976	0.008	0.934	0.942	0.012	0.852	0.879	0.015	0.751	**0.811	0.020
60–64 years	0.963	0.974	0.008	0.903	0.912	0.013	0.786	0.797	0.023	0.643	0.663	0.026
65–69 years	0.952	0.947	0.013	0.870	0.878	0.019	0.715	0.754	0.022	0.538	0.558	0.025
70–74 years	0.930	0.962	0.016	0.820	0.864	0.028	0.612	0.669	0.038	0.390	**0.473	0.029
75–79 years	0.901	0.935	0.016	0.747	0.820	0.033	0.474	0.592	0.045	0.238	0.317	0.040
80–84 years	0.835	0.865	0.035	0.613	0.689	0.041	0.305	0.371	0.043	0.110	0.176	0.034
85 years and over	0.743	0.867	0.038	0.464	0.585	0.062	0.166	**0.308	0.058	0.039	**0.206	0.053

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 7. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2, 5, 10, and 14 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1988 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years			10 years			14 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males												
18–24 years	0.997	0.996	0.001	0.993	0.992	0.002	0.985	0.986	0.002	0.980	0.980	0.003
25–34 years	0.997	0.997	0.001	0.990	0.992	0.001	0.979	0.982	0.002	0.968	0.973	0.002
35–44 years	0.995	0.994	0.001	0.985	0.984	0.002	0.964	0.965	0.002	0.943	0.942	0.003
45–54 years	0.988	0.991	0.001	0.967	0.970	0.003	0.919	0.927	0.004	0.868	**0.883	0.005
55–59 years	0.976	0.982	0.003	0.934	0.932	0.006	0.845	0.846	0.009	0.759	0.765	0.010
60–64 years	0.962	0.966	0.004	0.898	0.908	0.007	0.769	0.776	0.012	0.650	0.678	0.012
65–69 years	0.944	0.945	0.005	0.850	0.854	0.008	0.674	0.688	0.010	0.521	0.532	0.011
70–74 years	0.913	0.911	0.008	0.778	0.772	0.013	0.540	0.536	0.014	0.351	0.355	0.014
75–79 years	0.869	0.895	0.010	0.677	0.703	0.016	0.373	0.408	0.017	0.188	0.215	0.016
80–84 years	0.799	0.810	0.016	0.534	0.592	0.022	0.207	**0.261	0.017	0.073	**0.142	0.016
85 years and over	0.698	**0.783	0.025	0.370	**0.469	0.031	0.088	**0.139	0.020	0.019	**0.074	0.014
White females												
18–24 years	0.999	1.000	0.000	0.998	0.997	0.001	0.995	0.994	0.001	0.992	0.991	0.001
25–34 years	0.999	0.998	0.000	0.997	0.996	0.001	0.991	0.992	0.001	0.986	0.984	0.001
35–44 years	0.997	0.997	0.001	0.993	0.994	0.001	0.982	0.981	0.002	0.969	0.966	0.002
45–54 years	0.993	0.995	0.001	0.981	0.981	0.002	0.952	0.951	0.003	0.918	0.919	0.004
55–59 years	0.987	0.989	0.002	0.962	0.968	0.004	0.908	0.915	0.006	0.849	0.860	0.007
60–64 years	0.979	0.978	0.003	0.942	0.941	0.005	0.860	0.856	0.007	0.773	0.768	0.008
65–69 years	0.968	0.966	0.004	0.912	0.908	0.006	0.791	0.796	0.009	0.665	0.677	0.010
70–74 years	0.950	0.954	0.005	0.865	0.868	0.008	0.686	0.698	0.010	0.505	0.525	0.012
75–79 years	0.921	0.931	0.007	0.791	**0.820	0.010	0.529	0.562	0.013	0.314	0.330	0.012
80–84 years	0.866	**0.901	0.010	0.664	**0.754	0.016	0.331	**0.406	0.017	0.142	**0.207	0.016
85 years and over	0.774	**0.836	0.014	0.490	**0.552	0.021	0.156	**0.223	0.018	0.043	**0.116	0.014
Black males												
18–24 years	0.994	0.997	0.002	0.984	0.993	0.002	0.967	0.982	0.004	0.956	**0.974	0.005
25–34 years	0.991	0.994	0.003	0.977	0.985	0.003	0.949	**0.967	0.005	0.929	0.950	0.007
35–44 years	0.985	0.991	0.003	0.960	0.963	0.007	0.910	0.924	0.010	0.867	0.889	0.012
45–54 years	0.975	0.989	0.004	0.931	0.956	0.008	0.841	0.880	0.013	0.760	**0.818	0.015
55–59 years	0.959	0.959	0.011	0.886	0.901	0.019	0.757	0.789	0.025	0.651	0.689	0.026
60–64 years	0.941	0.917	0.017	0.844	0.841	0.022	0.675	0.693	0.026	0.536	0.550	0.028
65–69 years	0.920	0.932	0.015	0.789	0.802	0.028	0.571	0.581	0.030	0.414	0.437	0.031
70–74 years	0.890	0.871	0.032	0.724	0.711	0.044	0.469	0.515	0.060	0.292	0.376	0.057
75–79 years	0.847	0.839	0.040	0.634	0.645	0.044	0.329	0.361	0.048	0.168	0.171	0.027
80–84 years	0.775	0.828	0.051	0.501	0.537	0.062	0.201	0.284	0.060	0.081	0.080	0.030
85 years and over	0.690	0.783	0.066	0.380	0.509	0.085	0.113	0.139	0.058	0.034	0.105	0.059
Black females												
18–24 years	0.998	0.995	0.003	0.995	0.989	0.004	0.989	0.984	0.004	0.982	0.979	0.005
25–34 years	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.991	0.991	0.002	0.977	0.982	0.003	0.964	0.968	0.004
35–44 years	0.993	0.989	0.003	0.982	0.982	0.004	0.957	0.967	0.005	0.931	**0.954	0.006
45–54 years	0.987	0.989	0.003	0.962	0.974	0.005	0.911	0.926	0.008	0.860	0.876	0.011
55–59 years	0.977	0.976	0.009	0.935	0.950	0.010	0.854	0.878	0.014	0.776	0.794	0.019
60–64 years	0.964	0.988	0.005	0.905	**0.945	0.011	0.788	**0.857	0.016	0.676	**0.757	0.020
65–69 years	0.951	0.960	0.010	0.870	0.899	0.016	0.714	0.767	0.023	0.574	0.622	0.030
70–74 years	0.930	0.936	0.015	0.822	0.809	0.027	0.619	0.683	0.030	0.439	0.503	0.032
75–79 years	0.899	0.943	0.014	0.751	0.817	0.029	0.477	0.522	0.037	0.281	**0.397	0.038
80–84 years	0.837	0.873	0.033	0.624	0.730	0.037	0.312	0.422	0.047	0.142	**0.250	0.036
85 years and over	0.748	0.793	0.049	0.479	0.611	0.058	0.172	**0.324	0.052	0.055	**0.215	0.043

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 8. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2, 5, 10, and 13 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1989 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years			10 years			13 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males												
18–24 years	0.997	0.999	0.001	0.993	0.994	0.001	0.986	0.986	0.002	0.982	0.983	0.002
25–34 years	0.996	0.995	0.001	0.990	0.991	0.001	0.979	0.981	0.002	0.972	0.974	0.002
35–44 years	0.995	0.993	0.001	0.985	0.983	0.002	0.964	0.967	0.002	0.949	0.953	0.003
45–54 years	0.988	0.992	0.001	0.967	0.973	0.002	0.920	**0.931	0.004	0.884	**0.900	0.005
55–59 years	0.977	0.982	0.003	0.935	0.943	0.005	0.847	**0.873	0.008	0.785	0.801	0.010
60–64 years	0.963	0.965	0.004	0.899	0.909	0.006	0.772	0.790	0.009	0.686	0.698	0.012
65–69 years	0.945	0.953	0.005	0.852	0.857	0.008	0.678	0.669	0.011	0.564	0.569	0.011
70–74 years	0.915	0.911	0.009	0.781	0.770	0.012	0.546	0.537	0.014	0.403	0.405	0.015
75–79 years	0.871	0.895	0.011	0.681	0.701	0.016	0.379	0.364	0.016	0.233	0.234	0.013
80–84 years	0.805	0.801	0.019	0.537	0.534	0.025	0.211	0.235	0.019	0.100	0.126	0.015
85 years and over	0.708	0.722	0.026	0.375	0.433	0.029	0.091	0.125	0.019	0.031	**0.083	0.016
White females												
18–24 years	0.999	**0.998	0.001	0.998	**0.996	0.001	0.995	**0.992	0.001	0.993	**0.990	0.001
25–34 years	0.999	0.999	0.000	0.997	0.997	0.001	0.991	0.992	0.001	0.987	0.988	0.001
35–44 years	0.998	0.997	0.001	0.993	0.992	0.001	0.982	**0.977	0.002	0.973	0.967	0.002
45–54 years	0.993	0.994	0.001	0.981	0.981	0.002	0.952	0.945	0.003	0.928	**0.918	0.004
55–59 years	0.987	0.989	0.002	0.963	0.965	0.004	0.908	0.911	0.006	0.866	0.872	0.008
60–64 years	0.979	0.980	0.003	0.942	0.936	0.006	0.861	0.853	0.008	0.799	0.786	0.010
65–69 years	0.969	0.967	0.004	0.912	0.907	0.007	0.792	0.790	0.009	0.700	0.699	0.011
70–74 years	0.951	**0.964	0.004	0.866	**0.888	0.007	0.686	0.704	0.011	0.553	0.570	0.012
75–79 years	0.922	**0.946	0.006	0.793	0.818	0.011	0.530	**0.569	0.013	0.366	**0.408	0.014
80–84 years	0.872	**0.914	0.010	0.668	**0.743	0.017	0.334	**0.398	0.017	0.183	**0.251	0.014
85 years and over	0.784	**0.829	0.013	0.497	**0.571	0.020	0.160	**0.258	0.018	0.063	**0.159	0.015
Black males												
18–24 years	0.994	0.995	0.003	0.984	0.988	0.004	0.968	0.979	0.005	0.960	0.969	0.006
25–34 years	0.991	0.992	0.003	0.976	0.983	0.004	0.951	0.965	0.006	0.937	0.950	0.008
35–44 years	0.985	0.989	0.004	0.960	0.972	0.005	0.911	0.921	0.011	0.879	0.899	0.014
45–54 years	0.973	0.969	0.008	0.929	0.941	0.010	0.841	0.878	0.015	0.783	0.826	0.018
55–59 years	0.957	0.972	0.009	0.885	0.916	0.017	0.757	0.759	0.029	0.678	0.690	0.030
60–64 years	0.940	0.936	0.017	0.845	0.862	0.022	0.682	0.697	0.032	0.579	0.595	0.035
65–69 years	0.918	0.924	0.024	0.788	0.747	0.037	0.573	0.613	0.038	0.451	0.485	0.041
70–74 years	0.887	0.896	0.028	0.722	0.712	0.038	0.471	0.386	0.039	0.336	0.270	0.036
75–79 years	0.849	0.866	0.035	0.637	0.675	0.055	0.333	0.437	0.054	0.205	0.307	0.051
80–84 years	0.784	0.771	0.057	0.505	0.552	0.064	0.204	0.290	0.053	0.106	0.192	0.049
85 years and over	0.705	0.765	0.080	0.386	0.417	0.091	0.115	0.197	0.067	0.048	0.083	0.042
Black females												
18–24 years	0.998	0.999	0.001	0.995	0.996	0.002	0.989	0.986	0.004	0.985	0.981	0.005
25–34 years	0.997	0.996	0.002	0.990	0.992	0.003	0.978	0.983	0.003	0.969	**0.980	0.003
35–44 years	0.994	0.991	0.003	0.982	0.979	0.005	0.957	0.956	0.007	0.939	0.933	0.007
45–54 years	0.987	0.993	0.003	0.963	0.964	0.007	0.912	0.927	0.010	0.875	0.893	0.012
55–59 years	0.977	0.977	0.009	0.936	0.943	0.012	0.855	0.835	0.018	0.797	0.771	0.021
60–64 years	0.964	0.972	0.008	0.906	0.901	0.017	0.792	0.818	0.022	0.711	0.769	0.024
65–69 years	0.951	**0.988	0.006	0.869	0.908	0.015	0.712	0.732	0.025	0.607	0.599	0.031
70–74 years	0.932	0.943	0.014	0.823	0.844	0.026	0.621	0.610	0.035	0.487	0.448	0.033
75–79 years	0.903	0.917	0.023	0.753	0.793	0.027	0.479	0.551	0.041	0.328	0.382	0.036
80–84 years	0.850	0.900	0.027	0.630	0.712	0.042	0.314	0.419	0.056	0.179	0.249	0.044
85 years and over	0.770	0.736	0.057	0.490	0.504	0.055	0.176	0.214	0.038	0.078	0.113	0.029

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 9. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2, 5, 10, and 12 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1990 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years			10 years			12 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males												
18–24 years	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.993	0.995	0.001	0.986	0.988	0.002	0.984	0.985	0.002
25–34 years	0.996	0.996	0.001	0.990	0.990	0.001	0.980	0.982	0.002	0.975	0.976	0.002
35–44 years	0.995	0.996	0.001	0.985	0.988	0.001	0.964	0.968	0.002	0.954	0.959	0.002
45–54 years	0.988	0.991	0.001	0.967	0.971	0.002	0.921	0.927	0.004	0.898	0.903	0.004
55–59 years	0.975	0.978	0.003	0.934	0.937	0.006	0.848	0.864	0.008	0.809	0.817	0.009
60–64 years	0.963	0.962	0.004	0.900	0.896	0.007	0.776	0.761	0.010	0.720	0.708	0.011
65–69 years	0.945	0.951	0.005	0.853	0.866	0.008	0.678	0.698	0.012	0.604	0.618	0.012
70–74 years	0.916	0.930	0.007	0.784	0.800	0.011	0.550	0.566	0.014	0.455	0.478	0.014
75–79 years	0.874	0.896	0.009	0.685	0.719	0.015	0.383	0.402	0.017	0.282	0.311	0.016
80–84 years	0.808	0.826	0.017	0.540	0.580	0.021	0.215	0.246	0.017	0.134	0.163	0.016
85 years and over	0.712	0.757	0.023	0.377	0.427	0.031	0.093	**0.160	0.025	0.046	**0.130	0.021
White females												
18–24 years	0.999	0.998	0.001	0.998	0.997	0.001	0.995	0.994	0.001	0.994	0.993	0.001
25–34 years	0.999	0.998	0.000	0.996	0.997	0.001	0.991	0.990	0.001	0.989	0.987	0.001
35–44 years	0.998	0.997	0.001	0.993	**0.989	0.001	0.982	0.978	0.002	0.976	**0.970	0.002
45–54 years	0.993	0.994	0.001	0.981	0.981	0.002	0.953	0.953	0.003	0.938	0.936	0.003
55–59 years	0.987	0.987	0.002	0.963	0.963	0.004	0.909	0.913	0.006	0.882	0.886	0.007
60–64 years	0.979	0.976	0.004	0.942	0.943	0.006	0.862	0.865	0.008	0.821	0.829	0.009
65–69 years	0.969	0.968	0.004	0.913	0.910	0.006	0.792	0.787	0.009	0.732	0.724	0.010
70–74 years	0.951	0.960	0.005	0.866	0.876	0.008	0.687	0.699	0.010	0.600	0.611	0.011
75–79 years	0.924	**0.943	0.006	0.794	0.814	0.009	0.529	**0.564	0.012	0.419	**0.464	0.013
80–84 years	0.846	0.882	0.013	0.647	**0.700	0.016	0.325	**0.381	0.017	0.222	**0.284	0.016
85 years and over	0.792	**0.839	0.013	0.500	**0.600	0.020	0.162	**0.248	0.018	0.089	**0.169	0.017
Black males												
18–24 years	0.994	0.995	0.002	0.983	0.982	0.004	0.969	0.969	0.005	0.964	0.966	0.006
25–34 years	0.991	0.994	0.003	0.976	0.977	0.006	0.954	0.953	0.008	0.945	0.943	0.009
35–44 years	0.986	0.995	0.002	0.960	0.977	0.005	0.913	**0.939	0.008	0.893	**0.924	0.009
45–54 years	0.974	0.986	0.005	0.929	0.950	0.009	0.843	0.881	0.013	0.806	**0.864	0.014
55–59 years	0.956	0.974	0.009	0.885	0.924	0.014	0.758	0.757	0.023	0.706	0.718	0.026
60–64 years	0.939	0.963	0.012	0.846	0.874	0.021	0.688	0.739	0.031	0.620	0.662	0.031
65–69 years	0.916	0.943	0.017	0.787	0.829	0.027	0.574	0.649	0.030	0.493	**0.597	0.032
70–74 years	0.885	0.841	0.066	0.728	0.718	0.062	0.478	0.504	0.054	0.384	0.392	0.053
75–79 years	0.850	0.897	0.031	0.638	0.700	0.040	0.336	0.408	0.043	0.247	0.331	0.044
80–84 years	0.786	0.777	0.049	0.507	0.478	0.056	0.196	0.175	0.036	0.129	0.154	0.034
85 years and over	0.709	0.691	0.093	0.389	0.414	0.095	0.118	**0.322	0.085	0.067	**0.295	0.082
Black females												
18–24 years	0.998	0.998	0.001	0.995	**0.988	0.004	0.989	0.982	0.005	0.986	0.981	0.005
25–34 years	0.997	0.997	0.002	0.990	0.994	0.002	0.978	0.983	0.003	0.972	0.978	0.004
35–44 years	0.994	0.994	0.003	0.982	0.983	0.004	0.957	0.964	0.006	0.945	0.957	0.006
45–54 years	0.986	0.984	0.004	0.963	0.968	0.005	0.913	0.912	0.009	0.889	0.898	0.010
55–59 years	0.976	0.981	0.007	0.936	0.941	0.013	0.855	0.884	0.019	0.818	0.864	0.019
60–64 years	0.965	0.958	0.012	0.908	0.922	0.016	0.796	0.836	0.024	0.744	0.783	0.028
65–69 years	0.951	0.960	0.010	0.869	0.898	0.017	0.709	0.738	0.030	0.640	0.686	0.029
70–74 years	0.932	0.942	0.016	0.823	0.825	0.024	0.620	0.612	0.036	0.532	0.551	0.039
75–79 years	0.906	0.889	0.023	0.756	0.802	0.028	0.478	**0.620	0.035	0.377	0.469	0.038
80–84 years	0.857	0.901	0.025	0.636	0.664	0.043	0.316	0.369	0.037	0.222	0.303	0.039
85 years and over	0.785	**0.931	0.028	0.499	**0.685	0.044	0.177	**0.410	0.055	0.106	**0.369	0.053

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 10. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2, 5, 10, and 11 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1991 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years			10 years			11 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males												
18–24 years	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.993	0.994	0.001	0.987	0.989	0.002	0.986	0.988	0.002
25–34 years	0.996	0.997	0.001	0.989	0.991	0.001	0.980	0.979	0.002	0.977	0.977	0.002
35–44 years	0.994	0.996	0.001	0.984	0.985	0.002	0.964	0.964	0.002	0.959	0.959	0.002
45–54 years	0.989	0.991	0.001	0.967	0.970	0.002	0.922	**0.934	0.003	0.911	**0.923	0.004
55–59 years	0.980	0.977	0.003	0.939	0.944	0.006	0.855	0.851	0.009	0.836	0.834	0.009
60–64 years	0.964	0.965	0.004	0.902	0.902	0.007	0.779	0.776	0.010	0.752	0.750	0.010
65–69 years	0.945	0.954	0.006	0.854	0.865	0.008	0.682	0.682	0.010	0.646	0.646	0.010
70–74 years	0.918	0.935	0.006	0.787	0.792	0.010	0.556	0.557	0.015	0.510	0.511	0.015
75–79 years	0.877	0.889	0.010	0.690	0.711	0.014	0.387	0.424	0.018	0.335	0.358	0.017
80–84 years	0.812	0.802	0.016	0.543	0.579	0.021	0.219	**0.261	0.016	0.175	**0.225	0.016
85 years and over	0.715	0.729	0.028	0.380	0.392	0.030	0.095	0.110	0.018	0.068	0.098	0.017
White females												
18–24 years	0.999	0.999	0.000	0.998	0.998	0.001	0.995	0.995	0.001	0.995	0.995	0.001
25–34 years	0.999	0.999	0.000	0.996	0.995	0.001	0.991	0.992	0.001	0.990	0.991	0.001
35–44 years	0.998	0.998	0.001	0.993	0.991	0.001	0.982	**0.978	0.002	0.979	**0.974	0.002
45–54 years	0.993	0.992	0.001	0.981	0.979	0.002	0.953	0.953	0.003	0.946	0.946	0.003
55–59 years	0.987	0.982	0.003	0.963	0.958	0.004	0.909	0.913	0.006	0.896	0.896	0.007
60–64 years	0.980	0.988	0.002	0.943	0.948	0.005	0.863	0.853	0.008	0.843	0.828	0.009
65–69 years	0.969	0.971	0.004	0.913	0.912	0.006	0.792	0.791	0.009	0.764	0.759	0.010
70–74 years	0.952	0.961	0.004	0.866	0.883	0.008	0.687	0.695	0.013	0.647	0.665	0.013
75–79 years	0.925	0.935	0.008	0.794	0.806	0.011	0.528	0.545	0.013	0.474	0.496	0.013
80–84 years	0.877	**0.908	0.009	0.670	**0.718	0.014	0.335	**0.409	0.015	0.281	**0.351	0.015
85 years and over	0.794	0.822	0.014	0.500	0.529	0.021	0.162	**0.226	0.017	0.123	**0.202	0.016
Black males												
18–24 years	0.994	0.993	0.003	0.983	0.987	0.004	0.970	0.972	0.006	0.968	0.970	0.006
25–34 years	0.991	0.992	0.002	0.976	0.983	0.003	0.956	**0.971	0.005	0.952	**0.968	0.005
35–44 years	0.985	**0.996	0.002	0.959	**0.980	0.004	0.914	**0.949	0.007	0.904	**0.942	0.007
45–54 years	0.974	0.980	0.006	0.929	0.953	0.008	0.845	**0.890	0.012	0.827	**0.873	0.013
55–59 years	0.957	0.967	0.013	0.886	0.885	0.021	0.760	0.769	0.026	0.735	0.750	0.027
60–64 years	0.941	0.961	0.013	0.850	0.866	0.021	0.695	0.715	0.030	0.661	0.682	0.033
65–69 years	0.918	0.927	0.017	0.790	0.812	0.029	0.579	0.649	0.039	0.539	0.595	0.041
70–74 years	0.887	0.950	0.018	0.717	**0.834	0.029	0.472	0.567	0.039	0.426	0.511	0.041
75–79 years	0.854	0.835	0.038	0.641	0.706	0.046	0.342	0.469	0.056	0.295	0.442	0.057
80–84 years	0.789	0.836	0.059	0.509	0.592	0.072	0.225	0.295	0.065	0.183	0.212	0.062
85 years and over	0.710	0.711	0.080	0.389	0.450	0.080	0.120	0.119	0.050	0.091	0.119	0.050
Black females												
18–24 years	0.998	0.999	0.001	0.995	0.994	0.003	0.989	0.990	0.004	0.988	0.988	0.004
25–34 years	0.997	0.999	0.001	0.990	0.995	0.002	0.979	0.985	0.003	0.976	0.981	0.004
35–44 years	0.993	0.996	0.002	0.982	0.989	0.003	0.957	0.971	0.005	0.951	0.967	0.005
45–54 years	0.987	0.987	0.004	0.963	0.964	0.006	0.914	0.905	0.010	0.903	0.898	0.011
55–59 years	0.976	0.965	0.010	0.936	0.932	0.014	0.856	0.870	0.016	0.838	0.857	0.018
60–64 years	0.966	0.958	0.011	0.910	0.911	0.017	0.800	0.809	0.021	0.776	0.796	0.021
65–69 years	0.952	0.954	0.015	0.869	0.860	0.021	0.709	0.726	0.031	0.676	0.696	0.034
70–74 years	0.932	0.932	0.018	0.822	0.832	0.027	0.619	0.626	0.033	0.579	0.569	0.034
75–79 years	0.909	0.937	0.016	0.765	0.812	0.031	0.483	0.562	0.036	0.433	0.533	0.037
80–84 years	0.858	0.910	0.026	0.634	0.669	0.041	0.315	0.386	0.047	0.268	0.306	0.046
85 years and over	0.785	0.801	0.048	0.495	0.504	0.064	0.176	0.330	0.065	0.139	**0.319	0.065

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 11. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2, 5, and 10 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1992 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years			10 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males									
18–24 years	0.997	0.996	0.001	0.993	0.992	0.001	0.987	0.986	0.002
25–34 years	0.996	0.997	0.001	0.991	0.991	0.001	0.981	0.982	0.002
35–44 years	0.994	0.995	0.001	0.984	0.985	0.002	0.964	0.967	0.002
45–54 years	0.989	0.989	0.001	0.968	0.970	0.002	0.923	0.927	0.004
55–59 years	0.978	0.980	0.003	0.938	0.940	0.005	0.857	0.867	0.008
60–64 years	0.964	0.959	0.005	0.904	0.895	0.008	0.784	0.784	0.009
65–69 years	0.945	0.942	0.005	0.855	0.853	0.009	0.685	0.664	0.012
70–74 years	0.919	0.916	0.007	0.790	0.773	0.010	0.560	0.564	0.012
75–79 years	0.878	0.879	0.012	0.692	0.687	0.016	0.392	0.372	0.016
80–84 years	0.812	0.806	0.017	0.548	0.597	0.022	0.223	**0.287	0.020
85 years and over	0.714	0.717	0.025	0.384	0.376	0.027	0.098	**0.143	0.018
White females									
18–24 years	0.999	0.998	0.001	0.998	**0.995	0.001	0.995	**0.992	0.001
25–34 years	0.999	0.999	0.000	0.996	0.995	0.001	0.991	0.990	0.001
35–44 years	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.993	0.993	0.001	0.982	0.979	0.002
45–54 years	0.994	0.994	0.001	0.981	0.982	0.002	0.954	0.954	0.003
55–59 years	0.987	0.990	0.002	0.963	0.968	0.004	0.911	0.908	0.006
60–64 years	0.979	0.982	0.003	0.943	0.950	0.005	0.863	0.868	0.008
65–69 years	0.969	0.970	0.004	0.913	0.917	0.006	0.793	0.783	0.008
70–74 years	0.951	0.958	0.005	0.867	0.885	0.007	0.687	0.707	0.010
75–79 years	0.925	0.939	0.007	0.793	0.813	0.011	0.529	0.543	0.013
80–84 years	0.876	**0.911	0.009	0.669	**0.732	0.014	0.337	**0.397	0.015
85 years and over	0.793	**0.833	0.014	0.499	0.527	0.020	0.165	**0.221	0.016
Black males									
18–24 years	0.993	0.996	0.002	0.984	0.989	0.005	0.971	0.982	0.006
25–34 years	0.991	0.996	0.002	0.977	0.980	0.005	0.958	0.960	0.006
35–44 years	0.985	0.991	0.003	0.959	0.970	0.008	0.917	0.942	0.010
45–54 years	0.974	0.966	0.008	0.929	0.936	0.011	0.847	0.878	0.013
55–59 years	0.957	0.959	0.013	0.886	0.916	0.017	0.763	0.808	0.023
60–64 years	0.941	0.960	0.012	0.852	0.896	0.020	0.698	0.718	0.030
65–69 years	0.920	0.911	0.019	0.794	0.800	0.031	0.587	0.653	0.038
70–74 years	0.886	0.924	0.020	0.723	0.702	0.036	0.475	0.428	0.042
75–79 years	0.854	0.860	0.040	0.644	0.565	0.053	0.346	0.321	0.046
80–84 years	0.788	0.770	0.080	0.513	0.512	0.086	0.216	0.304	0.072
85 years and over	0.711	0.578	0.088	0.396	0.404	0.084	0.123	0.127	0.046
Black females									
18–24 years	0.998	0.997	0.002	0.995	0.992	0.002	0.990	0.986	0.002
25–34 years	0.997	0.997	0.002	0.990	0.991	0.003	0.979	0.982	0.004
35–44 years	0.993	0.992	0.002	0.981	0.980	0.004	0.957	0.961	0.005
45–54 years	0.987	0.990	0.004	0.963	0.957	0.008	0.915	0.894	0.015
55–59 years	0.977	0.978	0.007	0.936	0.944	0.011	0.857	0.876	0.016
60–64 years	0.967	0.954	0.016	0.912	0.889	0.021	0.804	0.775	0.024
65–69 years	0.952	0.965	0.012	0.870	0.897	0.015	0.712	0.734	0.026
70–74 years	0.931	0.960	0.016	0.822	0.888	0.023	0.618	0.693	0.035
75–79 years	0.909	0.935	0.018	0.746	0.785	0.031	0.475	0.515	0.039
80–84 years	0.857	0.872	0.029	0.635	0.670	0.051	0.319	0.405	0.052
85 years and over	0.783	0.774	0.040	0.497	0.542	0.055	0.180	**0.323	0.050

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 12. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2, 5, and 9 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1993 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years			9 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males									
18–24 years	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.993	0.994	0.001	0.988	0.990	0.002
25–34 years	0.996	**0.998	0.000	0.991	0.994	0.001	0.983	0.987	0.001
35–44 years	0.994	0.995	0.001	0.984	0.987	0.001	0.969	0.972	0.002
45–54 years	0.989	0.991	0.001	0.968	0.972	0.003	0.934	0.938	0.004
55–59 years	0.978	0.976	0.003	0.940	0.937	0.005	0.877	0.877	0.008
60–64 years	0.964	0.966	0.005	0.905	0.918	0.007	0.812	0.825	0.009
65–69 years	0.946	0.950	0.005	0.857	0.863	0.008	0.724	0.723	0.012
70–74 years	0.920	0.927	0.008	0.792	0.799	0.011	0.613	0.627	0.013
75–79 years	0.879	0.887	0.011	0.695	0.699	0.016	0.452	**0.494	0.016
80–84 years	0.812	0.864	0.017	0.551	0.591	0.024	0.278	0.290	0.021
85 years and over	0.712	0.735	0.023	0.388	0.401	0.028	0.137	0.164	0.022
White females									
18–24 years	0.999	0.999	0.000	0.998	0.998	0.001	0.996	0.995	0.001
25–34 years	0.999	0.998	0.000	0.996	0.996	0.001	0.993	0.991	0.001
35–44 years	0.997	0.998	0.000	0.993	0.993	0.001	0.984	0.982	0.001
45–54 years	0.994	0.993	0.001	0.981	0.978	0.002	0.960	0.956	0.003
55–59 years	0.987	0.988	0.003	0.964	0.959	0.005	0.923	0.922	0.007
60–64 years	0.979	0.981	0.003	0.943	0.935	0.006	0.882	0.870	0.008
65–69 years	0.969	0.969	0.004	0.913	0.918	0.006	0.821	0.821	0.009
70–74 years	0.951	0.958	0.005	0.867	0.883	0.008	0.729	**0.769	0.011
75–79 years	0.924	0.937	0.007	0.792	0.801	0.012	0.584	0.600	0.014
80–84 years	0.874	0.902	0.011	0.668	**0.727	0.015	0.397	**0.458	0.020
85 years and over	0.790	0.806	0.016	0.498	0.516	0.019	0.215	0.239	0.017
Black males									
18–24 years	0.993	0.997	0.002	0.984	0.991	0.004	0.974	0.982	0.007
25–34 years	0.991	0.996	0.002	0.978	0.986	0.004	0.965	0.980	0.005
35–44 years	0.984	0.984	0.005	0.961	0.962	0.006	0.929	0.927	0.010
45–54 years	0.973	0.980	0.008	0.930	0.949	0.010	0.865	0.899	0.014
55–59 years	0.958	0.971	0.010	0.888	0.914	0.021	0.791	0.838	0.028
60–64 years	0.942	0.952	0.014	0.854	0.844	0.029	0.734	0.693	0.035
65–69 years	0.922	0.910	0.024	0.800	0.794	0.031	0.636	0.580	0.041
70–74 years	0.885	0.904	0.025	0.724	0.762	0.040	0.525	0.504	0.043
75–79 years	0.855	0.919	0.029	0.648	0.718	0.048	0.403	0.378	0.056
80–84 years	0.785	0.838	0.060	0.518	0.534	0.066	0.265	0.213	0.049
85 years and over	0.708	0.703	0.096	0.401	0.522	0.090	0.161	0.387	0.094
Black females									
18–24 years	0.998	0.999	0.001	0.995	0.999	0.001	0.991	0.995	0.003
25–34 years	0.996	0.998	0.001	0.991	0.993	0.003	0.982	0.983	0.004
35–44 years	0.993	0.998	0.002	0.982	0.991	0.003	0.963	**0.976	0.004
45–54 years	0.987	0.986	0.005	0.963	0.960	0.008	0.926	0.919	0.013
55–59 years	0.977	0.977	0.008	0.937	0.944	0.012	0.876	0.880	0.019
60–64 years	0.967	0.964	0.012	0.914	0.905	0.018	0.830	0.849	0.022
65–69 years	0.953	0.968	0.011	0.871	0.893	0.019	0.748	0.766	0.026
70–74 years	0.930	0.952	0.013	0.820	0.863	0.023	0.660	0.696	0.032
75–79 years	0.905	0.946	0.020	0.753	0.786	0.037	0.534	0.592	0.046
80–84 years	0.854	0.858	0.039	0.635	0.691	0.040	0.374	0.470	0.044
85 years and over	0.781	0.830	0.051	0.500	0.630	0.073	0.228	0.289	0.058

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 13. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2, 5, and 8 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1994 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years			8 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males									
18–24 years	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.993	0.991	0.002	0.990	0.987	0.002
25–34 years	0.996	0.997	0.001	0.991	0.993	0.001	0.986	0.988	0.001
35–44 years	0.994	0.995	0.001	0.985	0.987	0.001	0.974	0.978	0.002
45–54 years	0.989	0.989	0.001	0.969	0.970	0.002	0.945	0.947	0.003
55–59 years	0.979	0.978	0.003	0.941	0.941	0.005	0.897	0.896	0.007
60–64 years	0.965	0.971	0.005	0.906	0.922	0.007	0.840	0.843	0.009
65–69 years	0.947	0.947	0.006	0.859	0.848	0.010	0.763	0.750	0.011
70–74 years	0.921	0.925	0.007	0.796	0.795	0.010	0.662	0.669	0.012
75–79 years	0.882	0.890	0.012	0.699	0.710	0.015	0.515	0.514	0.017
80–84 years	0.815	0.830	0.015	0.557	0.596	0.021	0.342	0.344	0.020
85 years and over	0.716	0.728	0.029	0.393	0.394	0.030	0.186	0.228	0.024
White females									
18–24 years	0.999	0.998	0.001	0.998	0.998	0.001	0.996	0.996	0.001
25–34 years	0.999	0.998	0.001	0.996	0.996	0.001	0.994	**0.991	0.001
35–44 years	0.997	0.997	0.001	0.993	0.991	0.001	0.987	0.985	0.001
45–54 years	0.994	0.994	0.001	0.982	0.982	0.002	0.967	0.964	0.003
55–59 years	0.987	0.989	0.002	0.964	0.969	0.004	0.935	0.939	0.005
60–64 years	0.980	0.978	0.003	0.944	0.939	0.005	0.899	0.891	0.007
65–69 years	0.969	0.970	0.004	0.914	0.916	0.006	0.847	0.846	0.009
70–74 years	0.952	0.949	0.005	0.868	0.858	0.008	0.767	0.756	0.010
75–79 years	0.924	0.932	0.007	0.793	0.813	0.011	0.639	0.650	0.014
80–84 years	0.875	**0.900	0.009	0.668	**0.714	0.014	0.461	0.495	0.016
85 years and over	0.790	0.827	0.014	0.500	0.554	0.021	0.274	0.299	0.019
Black males									
18–24 years	0.994	0.991	0.005	0.985	0.987	0.005	0.978	0.977	0.007
25–34 years	0.991	0.997	0.002	0.981	0.988	0.003	0.970	0.977	0.005
35–44 years	0.985	0.991	0.003	0.964	0.972	0.006	0.941	0.957	0.007
45–54 years	0.973	0.976	0.006	0.932	0.936	0.010	0.885	0.895	0.014
55–59 years	0.959	0.970	0.011	0.891	0.908	0.023	0.820	0.846	0.028
60–64 years	0.941	0.965	0.013	0.856	0.892	0.026	0.766	0.817	0.030
65–69 years	0.925	0.927	0.021	0.808	0.816	0.026	0.686	0.701	0.034
70–74 years	0.885	0.874	0.030	0.727	0.754	0.040	0.573	0.650	0.042
75–79 years	0.858	0.819	0.039	0.652	0.648	0.052	0.465	0.494	0.054
80–84 years	0.787	0.812	0.059	0.523	0.554	0.073	0.323	0.293	0.068
85 years and over	0.711	0.655	0.082	0.405	0.440	0.078	0.210	0.331	0.089
Black females									
18–24 years	0.998	0.998	0.002	0.996	0.996	0.002	0.993	0.993	0.003
25–34 years	0.996	0.996	0.002	0.991	0.992	0.003	0.985	0.987	0.003
35–44 years	0.993	0.991	0.003	0.982	0.982	0.004	0.969	0.973	0.005
45–54 years	0.987	0.990	0.003	0.964	0.964	0.006	0.937	0.934	0.008
55–59 years	0.977	0.973	0.009	0.938	0.935	0.012	0.894	0.879	0.017
60–64 years	0.967	0.960	0.013	0.914	0.888	0.019	0.852	0.833	0.023
65–69 years	0.954	0.949	0.015	0.874	0.862	0.023	0.785	0.731	0.030
70–74 years	0.929	0.959	0.011	0.819	0.834	0.023	0.699	0.709	0.028
75–79 years	0.907	0.918	0.023	0.754	0.734	0.038	0.591	0.612	0.042
80–84 years	0.853	0.922	0.023	0.636	0.731	0.054	0.435	0.483	0.053
85 years and over	0.779	0.890	0.033	0.497	0.595	0.057	0.283	0.308	0.043

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is the National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 14. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2, 5, and 7 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1995 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years			7 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males									
18–24 years	0.997	0.996	0.001	0.994	0.991	0.002	0.991	0.990	0.002
25–34 years	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.992	0.995	0.001	0.989	0.991	0.001
35–44 years	0.994	0.994	0.001	0.985	0.986	0.002	0.978	0.978	0.002
45–54 years	0.989	0.988	0.002	0.969	0.969	0.003	0.954	0.952	0.004
55–59 years	0.979	0.977	0.004	0.942	0.948	0.005	0.914	0.915	0.007
60–64 years	0.966	0.970	0.005	0.908	0.901	0.009	0.866	0.859	0.010
65–69 years	0.949	0.941	0.007	0.862	0.853	0.010	0.799	0.783	0.013
70–74 years	0.921	0.922	0.008	0.795	0.803	0.011	0.708	0.715	0.012
75–79 years	0.883	0.891	0.012	0.702	0.720	0.016	0.580	0.598	0.017
80–84 years	0.817	0.817	0.018	0.559	0.564	0.025	0.411	0.402	0.025
85 years and over	0.722	**0.799	0.022	0.398	0.388	0.030	0.248	0.228	0.025
White females									
18–24 years	0.999	0.999	0.000	0.998	0.999	0.000	0.997	0.998	0.001
25–34 years	0.999	0.999	0.000	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.995	0.995	0.001
35–44 years	0.997	0.997	0.001	0.993	0.991	0.001	0.989	0.986	0.001
45–54 years	0.994	0.994	0.001	0.982	0.983	0.002	0.972	0.974	0.002
55–59 years	0.988	0.983	0.004	0.965	0.956	0.005	0.946	0.936	0.006
60–64 years	0.980	0.983	0.004	0.944	0.945	0.006	0.916	0.913	0.007
65–69 years	0.969	0.974	0.005	0.914	0.922	0.008	0.872	0.873	0.009
70–74 years	0.952	0.956	0.006	0.868	0.884	0.009	0.803	0.821	0.011
75–79 years	0.924	0.934	0.007	0.792	0.814	0.012	0.693	0.709	0.013
80–84 years	0.875	**0.913	0.010	0.667	**0.751	0.015	0.528	**0.614	0.017
85 years and over	0.791	0.808	0.016	0.502	0.516	0.021	0.343	0.367	0.019
Black males									
18–24 years	0.994	0.991	0.006	0.986	0.991	0.006	0.981	0.982	0.007
25–34 years	0.992	0.995	0.002	0.983	0.990	0.002	0.976	0.981	0.004
35–44 years	0.986	0.988	0.005	0.967	0.971	0.006	0.952	0.958	0.007
45–54 years	0.974	0.972	0.007	0.933	0.939	0.010	0.904	0.912	0.013
55–59 years	0.960	0.959	0.011	0.893	0.898	0.025	0.848	0.852	0.028
60–64 years	0.941	0.941	0.019	0.856	0.879	0.025	0.797	0.815	0.032
65–69 years	0.928	0.936	0.020	0.813	0.832	0.029	0.732	0.760	0.032
70–74 years	0.886	0.919	0.024	0.729	0.749	0.031	0.627	0.637	0.036
75–79 years	0.858	**0.742	0.055	0.656	0.541	0.049	0.528	0.438	0.051
80–84 years	0.790	0.698	0.081	0.527	0.503	0.088	0.387	0.447	0.086
85 years and over	0.719	0.673	0.097	0.387	0.482	0.103	0.254	0.396	0.109
Black females									
18–24 years	0.998	0.999	0.001	0.996	0.997	0.002	0.994	0.994	0.003
25–34 years	0.997	0.994	0.003	0.992	0.986	0.005	0.988	0.981	0.005
35–44 years	0.993	0.996	0.002	0.982	0.984	0.004	0.974	0.974	0.006
45–54 years	0.987	0.984	0.005	0.967	0.966	0.007	0.950	0.949	0.008
55–59 years	0.978	0.982	0.009	0.940	0.941	0.014	0.911	0.921	0.017
60–64 years	0.967	0.947	0.016	0.914	0.882	0.025	0.873	0.868	0.024
65–69 years	0.955	0.960	0.015	0.876	0.901	0.017	0.819	0.824	0.025
70–74 years	0.928	0.930	0.020	0.816	0.831	0.025	0.737	0.774	0.026
75–79 years	0.907	0.961	0.018	0.753	0.780	0.037	0.646	0.667	0.038
80–84 years	0.854	0.904	0.035	0.633	0.710	0.053	0.499	0.522	0.063
85 years and over	0.782	0.806	0.039	0.497	0.434	0.056	0.349	0.258	0.053

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 15. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2, 5, and 6 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1996 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years			6 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males									
18–24 years	0.997	0.996	0.001	0.994	0.992	0.002	0.992	0.991	0.002
25–34 years	0.997	0.997	0.001	0.993	0.994	0.001	0.991	0.992	0.002
35–44 years	0.995	0.996	0.001	0.986	0.987	0.002	0.983	0.984	0.002
45–54 years	0.989	0.992	0.002	0.970	0.971	0.003	0.963	0.963	0.003
55–59 years	0.980	0.980	0.005	0.943	0.937	0.009	0.930	0.921	0.010
60–64 years	0.967	0.972	0.006	0.911	0.925	0.009	0.890	0.903	0.011
65–69 years	0.949	0.950	0.008	0.864	0.868	0.012	0.834	0.841	0.013
70–74 years	0.922	0.937	0.009	0.799	0.816	0.014	0.756	0.778	0.014
75–79 years	0.885	0.878	0.014	0.706	0.680	0.021	0.648	0.615	0.022
80–84 years	0.817	0.861	0.018	0.562	0.591	0.026	0.486	0.496	0.027
85 years and over	0.726	0.768	0.032	0.402	0.401	0.037	0.322	0.301	0.036
White females									
18–24 years	0.999	0.998	0.001	0.998	0.995	0.002	0.997	**0.992	0.002
25–34 years	0.999	0.998	0.001	0.997	0.995	0.001	0.996	0.994	0.001
35–44 years	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.993	0.992	0.002	0.991	0.989	0.002
45–54 years	0.994	0.994	0.001	0.982	0.979	0.003	0.978	0.973	0.003
55–59 years	0.988	0.981	0.004	0.965	0.957	0.007	0.956	0.943	0.008
60–64 years	0.980	0.968	0.006	0.944	0.933	0.008	0.931	0.920	0.009
65–69 years	0.970	0.979	0.005	0.915	0.920	0.009	0.895	0.903	0.010
70–74 years	0.952	0.962	0.006	0.868	0.876	0.012	0.837	0.848	0.013
75–79 years	0.925	0.942	0.008	0.793	0.828	0.014	0.747	0.776	0.017
80–84 years	0.874	0.912	0.014	0.665	0.719	0.020	0.597	0.643	0.024
85 years and over	0.791	0.827	0.020	0.501	0.520	0.025	0.419	0.438	0.023
Black males									
18–24 years	0.994	0.996	0.004	0.987	0.988	0.006	0.984	0.985	0.006
25–34 years	0.993	0.996	0.003	0.984	0.987	0.005	0.981	0.984	0.005
35–44 years	0.988	0.990	0.004	0.970	0.972	0.008	0.963	0.967	0.008
45–54 years	0.975	0.988	0.006	0.935	0.940	0.014	0.922	0.928	0.014
55–59 years	0.961	0.967	0.016	0.896	0.897	0.029	0.874	0.873	0.035
60–64 years	0.942	0.906	0.026	0.858	0.806	0.037	0.829	0.785	0.038
65–69 years	0.931	0.956	0.020	0.818	0.853	0.033	0.777	0.798	0.040
70–74 years	0.889	0.904	0.028	0.734	0.704	0.044	0.682	0.675	0.048
75–79 years	0.861	0.928	0.035	0.659	0.758	0.058	0.595	0.676	0.067
80–84 years	0.795	0.828	0.070	0.533	0.682	0.086	0.459	0.682	0.086
85 years and over	0.727	0.500	0.108	0.442	0.323	0.109	0.360	0.194	0.082
Black females									
18–24 years	0.998	0.995	0.003	0.996	0.995	0.003	0.995	0.995	0.003
25–34 years	0.997	1.000	0.000	0.992	0.996	0.002	0.990	0.994	0.002
35–44 years	0.994	0.991	0.003	0.983	0.983	0.004	0.979	0.977	0.005
45–54 years	0.987	0.988	0.004	0.962	0.958	0.012	0.954	0.944	0.012
55–59 years	0.978	1.000	0.000	0.941	0.958	0.014	0.927	0.935	0.020
60–64 years	0.967	0.964	0.015	0.915	0.916	0.022	0.895	0.875	0.025
65–69 years	0.957	0.970	0.013	0.879	0.894	0.022	0.852	0.868	0.026
70–74 years	0.928	0.921	0.025	0.815	0.838	0.028	0.778	0.794	0.028
75–79 years	0.908	0.940	0.025	0.752	0.824	0.043	0.704	0.776	0.043
80–84 years	0.855	0.850	0.045	0.631	0.640	0.047	0.567	0.630	0.046
85 years and over	0.787	0.762	0.068	0.497	0.604	0.071	0.423	0.504	0.069

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 16. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2 and 5 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1997 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			5 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males						
18–24 years	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.994	0.994	0.001
25–34 years	0.997	0.996	0.001	0.993	0.991	0.001
35–44 years	0.995	0.994	0.001	0.986	0.984	0.002
45–54 years	0.989	0.991	0.002	0.970	0.974	0.002
55–59 years	0.980	0.980	0.004	0.945	0.939	0.006
60–64 years	0.968	0.962	0.006	0.913	0.917	0.008
65–69 years	0.950	0.961	0.006	0.867	0.875	0.010
70–74 years	0.923	0.921	0.008	0.801	0.797	0.012
75–79 years	0.887	0.893	0.011	0.708	0.733	0.016
80–84 years	0.819	0.844	0.016	0.566	0.564	0.023
85 years and over	0.728	0.757	0.028	0.407	0.399	0.027
White females						
18–24 years	0.999	**0.996	0.001	0.998	**0.993	0.002
25–34 years	0.999	0.999	0.000	0.997	0.995	0.001
35–44 years	0.997	0.997	0.001	0.993	0.990	0.001
45–54 years	0.994	0.993	0.001	0.982	0.982	0.002
55–59 years	0.988	0.987	0.003	0.966	0.962	0.005
60–64 years	0.980	0.981	0.004	0.945	0.931	0.007
65–69 years	0.970	0.966	0.005	0.916	0.908	0.009
70–74 years	0.952	0.967	0.005	0.868	0.870	0.009
75–79 years	0.925	0.932	0.007	0.793	0.819	0.012
80–84 years	0.874	0.876	0.011	0.667	0.678	0.016
85 years and over	0.792	0.823	0.017	0.504	0.516	0.022
Black males						
18–24 years	0.995	0.994	0.004	0.987	0.989	0.004
25–34 years	0.994	0.996	0.002	0.985	0.987	0.004
35–44 years	0.989	0.994	0.003	0.972	0.984	0.004
45–54 years	0.976	0.976	0.006	0.936	0.950	0.009
55–59 years	0.962	0.981	0.008	0.898	0.914	0.021
60–64 years	0.943	0.948	0.017	0.860	0.885	0.026
65–69 years	0.933	0.952	0.017	0.818	0.836	0.033
70–74 years	0.893	0.885	0.030	0.739	0.752	0.041
75–79 years	0.863	0.902	0.031	0.658	0.718	0.049
80–84 years	0.797	0.773	0.065	0.538	0.440	0.075
85 years and over	0.727	0.698	0.096	0.420	0.440	0.096
Black females						
18–24 years	0.999	0.997	0.002	0.996	0.996	0.002
25–34 years	0.997	0.995	0.002	0.993	0.992	0.002
35–44 years	0.994	0.990	0.003	0.983	0.978	0.005
45–54 years	0.987	0.990	0.004	0.965	0.964	0.007
55–59 years	0.978	0.972	0.011	0.942	0.924	0.017
60–64 years	0.968	0.972	0.011	0.915	0.927	0.021
65–69 years	0.957	0.943	0.014	0.881	0.852	0.023
70–74 years	0.929	0.950	0.015	0.819	0.828	0.024
75–79 years	0.908	0.925	0.022	0.753	0.754	0.039
80–84 years	0.855	0.857	0.033	0.637	0.637	0.042
85 years and over	0.784	0.851	0.033	0.502	0.534	0.058

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 17. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2 and 4 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1998 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			4 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males						
18–24 years	0.997	0.996	0.001	0.995	0.993	0.002
25–34 years	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.994	0.997	0.001
35–44 years	0.995	0.996	0.001	0.989	0.991	0.001
45–54 years	0.990	0.990	0.002	0.978	0.976	0.002
55–59 years	0.980	0.976	0.005	0.958	0.945	0.007
60–64 years	0.969	0.966	0.005	0.934	0.930	0.008
65–69 years	0.951	0.954	0.006	0.898	0.900	0.009
70–74 years	0.925	0.930	0.008	0.846	0.851	0.011
75–79 years	0.889	0.898	0.012	0.774	0.786	0.016
80–84 years	0.820	0.832	0.017	0.651	0.629	0.022
85 years and over	0.728	0.758	0.027	0.504	0.553	0.031
White females						
18–24 years	0.999	1.000	0.000	0.998	0.997	0.001
25–34 years	0.999	0.997	0.001	0.997	**0.995	0.001
35–44 years	0.997	**0.995	0.001	0.994	**0.990	0.001
45–54 years	0.994	0.994	0.001	0.987	0.986	0.002
55–59 years	0.988	0.984	0.003	0.974	0.976	0.004
60–64 years	0.980	0.976	0.004	0.958	0.948	0.006
65–69 years	0.970	0.961	0.005	0.935	0.923	0.008
70–74 years	0.952	0.959	0.006	0.899	0.903	0.009
75–79 years	0.925	0.939	0.008	0.841	0.862	0.011
80–84 years	0.873	**0.908	0.011	0.737	0.774	0.016
85 years and over	0.790	0.799	0.016	0.594	0.626	0.020
Black males						
18–24 years	0.995	0.993	0.004	0.990	0.984	0.010
25–34 years	0.994	0.994	0.003	0.989	0.983	0.005
35–44 years	0.990	0.987	0.004	0.979	0.982	0.005
45–54 years	0.977	0.984	0.005	0.952	0.968	0.006
55–59 years	0.961	0.979	0.011	0.922	0.938	0.015
60–64 years	0.945	0.928	0.023	0.891	0.854	0.027
65–69 years	0.932	0.919	0.022	0.859	0.856	0.030
70–74 years	0.897	0.896	0.028	0.795	0.801	0.034
75–79 years	0.861	0.909	0.032	0.724	0.799	0.046
80–84 years	0.799	0.830	0.041	0.622	0.678	0.061
85 years and over	0.726	0.835	0.077	0.511	0.662	0.101
Black females						
18–24 years	0.999	1.000	0.000	0.997	1.000	0.000
25–34 years	0.997	0.998	0.002	0.994	0.995	0.002
35–44 years	0.994	0.992	0.003	0.987	0.982	0.004
45–54 years	0.988	0.982	0.005	0.973	0.968	0.007
55–59 years	0.978	0.980	0.009	0.956	0.940	0.016
60–64 years	0.969	**0.920	0.023	0.935	**0.867	0.028
65–69 years	0.957	0.942	0.015	0.908	0.895	0.023
70–74 years	0.930	0.920	0.021	0.859	0.829	0.027
75–79 years	0.904	0.933	0.021	0.804	0.836	0.032
80–84 years	0.852	0.864	0.034	0.709	0.794	0.039
85 years and over	0.779	0.790	0.054	0.589	0.548	0.066

**The probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 18. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2 and 3 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 1999 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years			3 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males						
18–24 years	0.997	0.998	0.001	0.996	0.996	0.001
25–34 years	0.997	0.996	0.001	0.996	0.995	0.001
35–44 years	0.995	0.996	0.001	0.992	0.993	0.001
45–54 years	0.989	0.990	0.001	0.984	0.983	0.002
55–59 years	0.980	0.979	0.004	0.970	0.970	0.005
60–64 years	0.969	0.965	0.005	0.953	0.946	0.006
65–69 years	0.952	0.951	0.006	0.927	0.927	0.008
70–74 years	0.926	0.933	0.008	0.888	0.890	0.011
75–79 years	0.890	0.906	0.011	0.832	0.853	0.013
80–84 years	0.823	0.806	0.018	0.738	0.729	0.020
85 years and over	0.731	0.748	0.026	0.614	0.621	0.030
White females						
18–24 years	0.999	0.999	0.001	0.999	0.998	0.001
25–34 years	0.999	0.999	0.001	0.998	0.997	0.001
35–44 years	0.997	0.996	0.001	0.996	0.995	0.001
45–54 years	0.994	0.992	0.001	0.990	0.988	0.002
55–59 years	0.988	0.986	0.003	0.981	0.978	0.004
60–64 years	0.981	0.983	0.004	0.970	0.971	0.005
65–69 years	0.970	0.971	0.005	0.953	0.956	0.006
70–74 years	0.953	0.960	0.006	0.927	0.937	0.006
75–79 years	0.924	0.944	0.007	0.884	0.903	0.009
80–84 years	0.872	0.899	0.012	0.806	0.844	0.014
85 years and over	0.788	0.829	0.017	0.690	0.740	0.021
Black males						
18–24 years	0.995	1.000	0.000	0.993	1.000	0.000
25–34 years	0.995	0.992	0.004	0.992	0.989	0.004
35–44 years	0.990	0.980	0.006	0.985	0.977	0.006
45–54 years	0.977	0.979	0.005	0.965	0.964	0.008
55–59 years	0.962	0.959	0.018	0.943	0.947	0.019
60–64 years	0.947	0.950	0.017	0.921	0.914	0.022
65–69 years	0.933	0.920	0.024	0.895	0.889	0.027
70–74 years	0.900	0.853	0.030	0.849	0.817	0.036
75–79 years	0.860	0.826	0.039	0.788	0.770	0.043
80–84 years	0.804	0.835	0.060	0.713	0.689	0.073
85 years and over	0.732	0.954	0.045	0.617	0.772	0.096
Black females						
18–24 years	0.999	0.995	0.002	0.998	0.995	0.002
25–34 years	0.997	0.996	0.002	0.996	0.994	0.002
35–44 years	0.994	0.995	0.002	0.991	0.990	0.003
45–54 years	0.987	0.989	0.005	0.981	0.983	0.005
55–59 years	0.979	0.978	0.010	0.967	0.967	0.012
60–64 years	0.969	0.974	0.011	0.952	0.950	0.016
65–69 years	0.957	0.942	0.019	0.932	0.923	0.021
70–74 years	0.932	0.946	0.020	0.898	0.894	0.027
75–79 years	0.901	0.931	0.023	0.853	0.851	0.039
80–84 years	0.852	0.877	0.043	0.784	0.854	0.047
85 years and over	0.777	0.803	0.051	0.685	0.723	0.055

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 19. Cumulative survival probabilities after 2 years for the U.S. population, compared with those for the 2000 NHIS Linked Mortality File cohort, by race, sex, and age

Race, sex, and age	2 years		
	U.S.	NHIS cohort ¹	SE (NHIS) ¹
White males			
18–24 years	0.997	0.998	0.001
25–34 years	0.997	0.996	0.001
35–44 years	0.995	0.993	0.001
45–54 years	0.989	0.989	0.002
55–59 years	0.980	0.981	0.004
60–64 years	0.970	0.973	0.005
65–69 years	0.954	0.944	0.008
70–74 years	0.928	0.930	0.009
75–79 years	0.890	0.900	0.011
80–84 years	0.826	0.867	0.016
85 years and over	0.736	0.712	0.030
White females			
18–24 years	0.999	0.999	0.000
25–34 years	0.999	0.999	0.000
35–44 years	0.997	0.996	0.001
45–54 years	0.994	0.992	0.001
55–59 years	0.988	0.990	0.003
60–64 years	0.981	0.979	0.004
65–69 years	0.970	0.979	0.004
70–74 years	0.953	0.961	0.006
75–79 years	0.925	0.934	0.008
80–84 years	0.874	0.902	0.010
85 years and over	0.792	0.833	0.016
Black males			
18–24 years	0.995	1.000	0.000
25–34 years	0.995	0.997	0.002
35–44 years	0.991	0.993	0.003
45–54 years	0.978	0.983	0.005
55–59 years	0.963	0.974	0.010
60–64 years	0.950	0.960	0.016
65–69 years	0.931	0.955	0.018
70–74 years	0.900	0.922	0.027
75–79 years	0.860	0.848	0.046
80–84 years	0.804	0.880	0.048
85 years and over	0.735	0.651	0.095
Black females			
18–24 years	0.999	0.997	0.002
25–34 years	0.998	0.997	0.001
35–44 years	0.994	0.996	0.002
45–54 years	0.988	0.988	0.003
55–59 years	0.979	0.976	0.008
60–64 years	0.970	0.963	0.012
65–69 years	0.956	0.944	0.020
70–74 years	0.935	0.938	0.016
75–79 years	0.903	0.946	0.018
80–84 years	0.857	0.857	0.038
85 years and over	0.789	0.912	0.033

¹Cumulative survival probabilities and standard errors were obtained by the Kaplan-Meier product limit method. The sample weights (adjusted for exclusion of ineligible NHIS participants) and the survey design were incorporated.

NOTES: For the NHIS cohort, age is age at interview. For the U.S. population, age is the midpoint of the age group. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. U.S. is the U.S. population. SE is standard error.

Table 20. Percent distribution of the size of the differences between the NHIS and U.S. cumulative survival probabilities, by NHIS cohort, race, sex, statistical significance, and size of the differences: 1986–2000 NHIS Linked Mortality Files

NHIS cohort, race, and sex	Difference between NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities ¹														
	All differences ²					Statistically significant differences ²					Nonsignificant differences ²				
	Total	Size of differences ³				Total	Size of differences ³				Total	Size of differences ³			
		< 0.01	0.01 to < 0.05	0.05 to < 0.10	≥ 0.10		< 0.01	0.01 to < 0.05	0.05 to < 0.10	≥ 0.10		< 0.01	0.01 to < 0.05	0.05 to < 0.10	≥ 0.10
1986–1987 ⁴															
White males	100.0	71.6	21.6	6.8	0.0	8.0	3.4	2.3	2.3	0.0	92.0	68.2	19.3	4.5	0.0
White females	100.0	63.6	22.7	12.5	1.1	17.0	1.1	3.4	11.4	1.1	82.9	62.5	19.3	1.1	0.0
Black males	100.0	21.6	52.3	17.0	9.1	4.5	0.0	2.3	1.1	1.1	95.5	21.6	50.0	15.9	8.0
Black females	100.0	40.9	33.0	14.8	11.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.4	94.4	40.9	33.0	12.5	8.0
1988–1992 ⁵															
White males	100.0	65.5	29.7	4.8	0.0	6.6	0.0	3.0	3.6	0.0	93.4	65.5	26.7	1.2	0.0
White females	100.0	68.5	20.6	10.3	0.6	24.8	4.8	9.1	10.3	0.6	75.2	63.7	11.5	0.0	0.0
Black males	100.0	33.9	49.7	12.7	3.6	5.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.2	94.5	33.9	45.5	12.7	2.4
Black females	100.0	48.5	36.4	8.5	6.7	6.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	3.6	94.1	47.9	35.2	7.9	3.1
1993–1997 ⁶															
White males	100.0	78.2	20.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	98.2	77.3	20.0	0.9	0.0
White females	100.0	71.8	24.5	3.6	0.0	6.3	1.8	2.7	1.8	0.0	93.6	70.0	21.8	1.8	0.0
Black males	100.0	44.5	40.0	10.0	5.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	99.1	44.5	40.0	10.0	4.6
Black females	100.0	58.2	30.0	9.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.2	30.0	9.1	2.7
1998–2000 ⁷															
White males	100.0	78.8	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.8	21.2	0.0	0.0
White females	100.0	78.8	21.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	75.8	18.2	0.0	0.0
Black males	100.0	45.5	42.4	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.1	45.5	42.4	6.1	6.1
Black females	100.0	60.6	36.4	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	97.0	60.6	33.4	0.0	3.0

¹The total number of differences computed for a given NHIS cohort-race-sex group is used as the denominator for all percentages in a given row. Note that the denominators differ by NHIS cohort group as outlined below. The numerators for the "Statistically significant differences" percentages are counts only of statistically significant differences; the numerators for the "Nonsignificant differences" percentages are counts of only the nonsignificant differences. The numerators for the "All differences" percentages are counts of all computed differences (the statistically significant differences plus the nonsignificant differences) for the given NHIS cohort-race-sex group.

²The survival probabilities for the NHIS cohort and the U.S. population are considered to be statistically significantly different if the probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability.

³The absolute differences between the NHIS and U.S. survival probabilities have been categorized according to size of the difference.

⁴The number of differences computed for each race-sex group in the combined 1986–1987 cohorts is 2 survey years (1986–1987) × 11 age groups × 4 lengths of follow-up (2, 5, 10, and 15 years) = 88. The denominator for all of the percentages in this section is 88.

⁵The number of differences computed for each race-sex group in the combined 1988–1992 cohorts is 5 survey years (1988–1992) × 11 age groups × 3 lengths of follow-up (2, 5, and 10 years) = 165. The denominator for all of the percentages in this section is 165.

⁶The number of differences computed for each race-sex group in the combined 1993–1997 cohorts is 5 survey years (1993–1997) × 11 age groups × 2 lengths of follow-up (2 and 5 years) = 110. The denominator for all of the percentages in this section is 110.

⁷The number of differences computed for each race-sex group in the combined 1998–2000 cohorts is 3 survey years (1998–2000) × 11 age groups × 1 length of follow-up (2 years) = 33. The denominator for all of the percentages in this section is 33.

NOTE: NHIS is National Health Interview Survey. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 21. Number and percentage of statistically significant differences between the cumulative survival probabilities for the NHIS Linked Mortality Files and those for the U.S. population, by length of follow-up and NHIS cohort: 1986–2000 NHIS Linked Mortality Files

NHIS cohort	Length of follow-up							
	2 years		5 years		10 years		15 years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1986	–	–	–	–	2	4.5	5	11.4
1987	1	2.3	3	6.8	7	15.9	13	29.5
1988	3	6.8	5	11.4	7	15.9	...	...
1989	6	13.6	4	9.1	7	15.9	...	...
1990	3	6.8	5	11.4	8	18.2	...	...
1991	2	4.5	3	6.8	8	18.2	...	...
1992	2	4.5	2	4.5	6	13.6	...	...
1993	1	2.3	1	2.3	...	...	...	...
1994	1	2.3	1	2.3	...	...	...	...
1995	3	6.8	1	2.3	...	...	...	...
1996 . . . . .	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
1997	1	2.3	1	...	...	...	...	...
1998	3	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999 . . . . .	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
2000 . . . . .	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...

– Quantity zero.

... Category not applicable.

NOTES: For each NHIS cohort and length of follow-up, cumulative survival probabilities were estimated for 44 age-race-sex groups, so all of the percentages in this table are calculated as the number of statistically significant differences divided by 44. The survival probabilities for the NHIS cohort and the U.S. population are considered to be statistically significantly different if the probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

Table 22. Number and percentage of statistically significant differences between the cumulative survival probabilities for the NHIS cohorts and those for the U.S. population, by NHIS cohort, race, and sex: 1986–2000 NHIS-NDI Linked Mortality Files

NHIS cohort, race, and sex	Length of follow-up							
	2 years		5 years		10 years		15 years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1986 and 1987¹								
Total	1	1.1	3	3.4	9	10.2	18	20.5
White males	–	–	–	–	2	9.1	5	22.7
White females	1	4.5	3	13.6	5	22.7	6	27.3
Black males	–	–	–	–	1	4.5	3	13.6
Black females	–	–	–	–	1	4.5	4	18.2
1988 through 1992²								
Total	16	7.2	19	8.6	36	16.4	...	...
White males	1	1.8	1	1.8	9	16.4	...	...
White females	12	21.8	13	23.6	16	29.1	...	...
Black males	1	1.8	2	3.6	6	10.9	...	...
Black females	2	3.6	3	5.5	5	9.1	...	...
1993 through 1997³								
Total	6	2.7	4	1.8	...	...	...	...
White males	2	3.6	–	–	...	...	...	...
White females	3	5.5	4	7.3	...	...	...	...
Black males	1	1.8	–	–	...	...	...	...
Black females . . . . .	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
1998 through 2000⁴								
Total	3	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
White males . . . . .	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
White females	2	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black males . . . . .	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black females	1	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

– Quantity zero.

... Category not applicable.

¹Statistically significant differences aggregated for survey years 1986–1987 (denominator for total percentages is 2 × 44 = 88, and denominator for race-sex percentages is 22).

²Statistically significant differences aggregated for survey years 1988–1992 (denominator for total percentages is 5 × 44 = 220, and denominators for race-sex percentages is 55).

³Statistically significant differences aggregated for survey years 1993–1997 (denominator for total percentages is 5 × 44 = 220, and denominators for race-sex percentages is 55).

⁴Statistically significant differences aggregated for survey years 1998–2000 (denominators for total percentages is 3 × 44 = 132, and denominator for race-sex percentages is 33).

NOTES: The survival probabilities for the NHIS cohort and the U.S. population are considered to be statistically significantly different if the probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

Table 23. Number and percentage of statistically significant differences between the cumulative survival probabilities based on the NHIS Linked Mortality File and those based on the U.S. population, by NHIS cohort, age at NHIS interview, and length of follow-up: 1986–2000 NHIS Linked Mortality Files

NHIS cohort and age at NHIS interview	Length of follow-up							
	2 years		5 years		10 years		15 years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1986–1987¹								
All ages	1	1.1	3	3.4	9	10.2	18	20.5
18–24 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25–34 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	37.5
35–44 years	–	–	–	–	1	12.5	2	25.0
45–54 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12.5
55–59 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12.5
60–64 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65–69 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
70–74 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12.5
75–79 years	–	–	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5
80–84 years	–	–	1	12.5	3	37.5	4	50.0
85 years and over	1	12.5	1	12.5	4	50.0	5	62.5
1988–1992²								
All ages	16	7.3	19	8.6	38	17.3	...	...
18–24 years	1	5.0	3	15.0	2	10.0	...	...
25–34 years	–	–	–	–	2	10.0	...	...
35–44 years	1	5.0	2	10.0	4	20.0	...	...
45–54 years	–	–	–	–	3	15.0	...	...
55–59 years	–	–	–	–	1	5.0	...	...
60–64 years	–	–	1	5.0	1	5.0	...	...
65–69 years	1	5.0	–	–	–	–	...	...
70–74 years	1	5.0	2	10.0	–	–	...	...
75–79 years	2	10.0	1	5.0	3	15.0	...	...
80–84 years	4	20.0	5	25.0	8	40.0	...	...
85 years and over	6	30.0	5	25.0	12	60.0	...	...
1993–1997³								
All ages	6	2.7	4	1.8	...	...	...	...
18–24 years	1	5.0	1	5.0	...	...	...	...
25–34 years	1	5.0	–	–	...	...	...	...
35–44 years . . . . .	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
45–54 years . . . . .	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
55–59 years . . . . .	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
60–64 years . . . . .	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
65–69 years . . . . .	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
70–74 years . . . . .	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
75–79 years	1	5.0	–	–	...	...	...	...
80–84 years	2	10.0	3	15.0	...	...	...	...
85 years and over	1	5.0	–	–	...	...	...	...
1998–2000⁴								
All ages	3	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–24 years . . . . .	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
25–34 years . . . . .	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
35–44 years	1	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–54 years . . . . .	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
55–59 years . . . . .	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
60–64 years	1	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
65–69 years . . . . .	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
70–74 years . . . . .	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
75–79 years . . . . .	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...
80–84 years	1	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
85 years and over . . . . .	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...

– Quantity zero.

... Category not applicable.

¹Statistically significant differences aggregated for survey years 1986–1987 (denominator for total percentages is 2 × 44 = 88, and denominator for age group percentages is 8).²Statistically significant differences aggregated for survey years 1988–1992 (denominator for total percentages is 5 × 44 = 220, and denominator for age group percentages is 20).³Statistically significant differences aggregated for survey years 1993–1997 (denominator for total percentages is 5 × 44 = 220, and denominator for age group percentages is 20).⁴Statistically significant differences aggregated for survey years 1998–2000 (denominator for total percentages is 3 × 44 = 132, and denominator for age group percentages is 12).

NOTES: The survival probabilities for the NHIS cohort and the U.S. population are considered to be statistically significantly different if the probability for the U.S. population falls outside the 99% confidence interval around the NHIS probability. NHIS is National Health Interview Survey.

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