

Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2006

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Abstract

Objectives—This report presents preliminary U.S. data on deaths, death rates, life expectancy, leading causes of death, and infant mortality for the year 2006 by selected characteristics such as age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

Methods—Data in this report are based on a large number of deaths comprising approximately 99 percent of the demographic file and 96 percent of the medical file for all deaths in the United States in 2006. The records are weighted to independent control counts for 2006. For certain causes of death such as unintentional injuries, homicides, suicides, and sudden infant death syndrome, preliminary and final data may differ because of the truncated nature of the preliminary file. Comparisons are made with 2005 final data.

Results—The age-adjusted death rate for the United States decreased from 798.8 deaths per 100,000 population in 2005 to 776.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 2006. Age-adjusted death rates decreased significantly between 2005 and 2006 for 11 of the 15 leading causes of death: Diseases of heart, Malignant neoplasms, Cerebrovascular diseases, Chronic lower respiratory diseases, Accidents (unintentional injuries), Diabetes mellitus, Influenza and pneumonia, Septicemia, Intentional self-harm (suicide), Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease. Age-adjusted death rates for Alzheimer's disease, Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis, Parkinson's disease, and Assault (homicide) did not change significantly between 2005 and 2006. Life expectancy at birth rose by 0.3 years to a record high of 78.1 years.

Keywords: deaths • mortality rates • life expectancy • vital statistics • preliminary

Introduction

This report presents preliminary mortality data for the United States based on vital records for a substantial proportion of deaths occurring in 2006. Statistics in preliminary reports are generally considered reliable; past analyses reveal that most statistics shown in preliminary reports for 1995–2005 were confirmed by the final statistics for each of those years (1–11).

Data Sources and Methods

Preliminary data in this report are based on records of deaths that occurred in calendar year 2006 and that were received from state vital statistics offices and processed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as of December 19, 2007. Estimates of the level of completeness of preliminary data for each state are shown in [Table I](#). Detailed information on the nature, sources, and qualifications of the preliminary data are given in the "[Technical Notes](#)."

Each state vital statistics office reported to NCHS the number of deaths registered and processed for calendar year 2006. Those state counts were used as independent control counts for the NCHS 2006 preliminary national mortality file. A comparison of a) the number of 2006 death records received from the states for processing by NCHS with b) the states' independent control counts of the number of deaths in 2006 indicated that demographic information for the United States was available for an estimated 98 percent of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) and about 99 percent of deaths to persons aged 1 year and over occurring in calendar year 2006 (see "[Technical Notes](#)," [Table I](#)).

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Medical or cause-of-death information was processed separately and was available for an estimated 95 percent of infant deaths and 96 percent of deaths to persons aged 1 year and over in 2006.

To produce the preliminary estimates shown in this report, 2006 records were weighted using 2006 independent control counts of infant deaths and deaths to those aged 1 year and over received in the state vital statistics offices. Two separate sets of weights were applied to the death records—one set for the demographic information and one set for the medical information. This process results in slight inconsistencies between demographic data from the mortality demographic tables and the medical tables showing causes of death (see section “Nature and sources of data” in the “[Technical Notes](#)”). Preliminary estimates are subject to sampling variation as well as random variation.

Cause-of-death information is not always available when the preliminary data are sent to NCHS, but it is available later for final data processing. As a result, estimates based on preliminary mortality data may differ from statistics from the final mortality data (see [Tables II and III](#) in the “[Technical Notes](#)”). Such differences may affect certain causes of death where the cause is pending investigation, such as for Assault (homicide), Intentional self-harm (suicide), Accidents (unintentional injuries), and Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) (see section “Nonsampling error” in the “[Technical Notes](#)”). Furthermore, cause-of-death information for Nevada was not received in time for inclusion in the 2006 preliminary data. Because Nevada accounts for 0.8 percent of all deaths in the United States, its missing cause-of-death information does not substantially influence national, preliminary estimates (see the “[Technical Notes](#)”).

This preliminary report includes national and state estimates of total deaths and death rates, as well as statistics on life expectancy, infant mortality, and causes of death. Data are shown for the following race and ethnic groups: white, non-Hispanic white, black, non-Hispanic black, American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian or Pacific Islander (API), and Hispanic populations. Tabulations by race and ethnic group are based on the race and ethnic group reported for the decedent. Race and Hispanic origin are reported as separate items on the death certificate. Death rates for AIAN, API, and, to a lesser extent, Hispanic populations are known to be too low because of reporting problems (see section “Race and Hispanic origin” in the “[Technical Notes](#)”).

In 2006, a system error occurred in New Mexico that resulted in the misidentification of some Hispanic decedents as non-Hispanic white in the preliminary file. Assuming New Mexico deaths had the same racial and ethnic distribution in 2006 as in 2005, the result of this error is that statistics presented in this preliminary report for Hispanic decedents of all ages are underestimated by about 3.0 percent. Statistics for Hispanic decedents under 1 year of age are underestimated by about 1.0 percent. The misclassification error had no appreciable effect on statistics for non-Hispanic white decedents (see section “Race and Hispanic origin” in the “[Technical Notes](#)”). This error will be corrected in the final data for 2006.

Changes in death rates between 2005 and 2006, as well as differences in death rates across demographic groups for 2006, were tested for statistical significance. Unless otherwise specified, reported differences in death rates are statistically significant.

Age-adjusted death rates are better indicators than crude death rates for showing changes in the risk of death over time when the age

distribution of the population is changing. Age-adjusted death rates are also better for comparing the mortality of subgroups of the population that have different age compositions. All age-adjusted death rates are standardized to the year 2000 population (see section “Computing rates and percentages” in the “[Technical Notes](#)”).

Two measures of infant mortality are shown: the infant death rate and the infant mortality rate (see section “Infant mortality” in the “[Technical Notes](#)”). These measures typically are similar, although they can differ because they have different denominators. The denominator of the 2006 infant death rate is the estimated population under 1 year of age on the reference date of July 1, 2006 (12). This estimated population includes a combination of infants born in 2005 who had not reached their first birthday by July 1, 2006, and infants born in 2006 before July 1, 2006. In contrast, the denominator of the 2006 infant mortality rate is all live births occurring in 2006. The infant mortality rate is a better indicator of the risk of dying during the first year of life than the infant death rate.

This report includes data for 23 areas (California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York City, New York State excluding New York City, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) that implemented the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death by the beginning of 2006. The remaining 29 reporting areas (all states) collected and reported death data in 2006 based on the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death. The 2003 revision is described in detail elsewhere (13,14). In this report, revised data are combined with unrevised but comparable data. More details on procedures used to combine revised with unrevised data on race are given in the “[Technical Notes](#).”

The populations used to calculate death rates were produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau and are based on the 2000 census counts. Death certificate data by race (i.e., the numerators for death rates) are not wholly comparable with the population data collected in the 2000 census (i.e., the denominators for the rates). Consistent with the population data collected in the 2000 census, multiple-race data were collected in 2006 by the 23 areas that used the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death and 4 additional areas (Hawaii, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin) that used the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death. The remaining 25 reporting areas (all states) did not collect multiple-race data in 2006. In order to produce national death rates for 2005 and 2006 for this report, the incompatible reported population data had to be “bridged” to be consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) single race categories (15); that is, the multiple-race categories had to be bridged back to single-race categories, the data for Asian persons and Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders (NHOPI) were reported as a combined category (API) and age was reflected as of the census reference date (16). The procedures used to produce the bridged populations are described in separate publications (17,18). As the remaining 25 states gradually begin to collect data on race according to the 1997 OMB standards (19), the use of the bridged populations is expected to be discontinued.

Readers should keep in mind that the population data used to compile the death rates by race shown in this report are based on special estimation procedures. They are not true counts. The estimation

procedures used to develop these populations are subject to error. Smaller population groups are affected much more than larger populations by this measurement error, especially the AIAN population (17).

Results

Trends in numbers and rates

The preliminary number of deaths in the United States for 2006 was 2,425,900, representing a decrease of 22,117 from the 2005 total (Table 1). This decrease is likely the result of more mild influenza activity during 2006 than that observed for 2005 (20,21). The crude death rate of 810.3 per 100,000 population was 1.9 percent less than the rate of 825.9 per 100,000 in 2005. The estimated age-adjusted death rate, which accounts for changes in the age distribution of the population, reached a record low of 776.4 per 100,000 U.S. standard population, 2.8 percent lower than the 2005 rate of 798.8 (Tables A and 1) (11). Since 1980, the age-adjusted death rate in the United States has decreased every year except 1983, 1985, 1988, 1993, and 1999. In these years, influenza outbreaks contributed to increased mortality in the United States (22,23). Figure 1 illustrates the pattern of decline in crude and age-adjusted death rates from 1980 through 2006. From 2005 to 2006, age-adjusted death rates decreased by 2.8 percent for males and by 2.9 percent for females. All the sex, race, and Hispanic-origin groups described in this report showed significant decreases in the age-adjusted death rate between 2005 and 2006, with the exception of API females, who experienced a decrease that was not statistically significant. The relative magnitude of these decreases in age-adjusted death rates by sex and race and Hispanic origin (Table 1) are as follows:

White males (2.7 percent)
White females (2.7 percent)

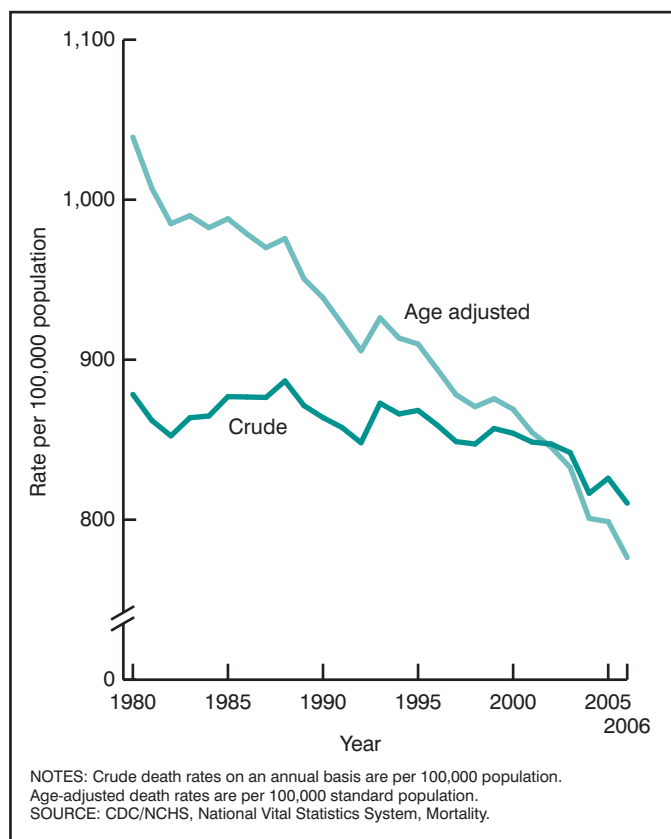


Figure 1. Crude and age-adjusted death rates: United States, 1980–2005 final and 2006 preliminary

Non-Hispanic white males (2.2 percent)
Non-Hispanic white females (2.5 percent)
Black males (3.1 percent)

Table A. Deaths, age-adjusted death rates, and life expectancy at birth, by race and sex, and infant deaths and mortality rates, by race: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Measure and sex	All races ¹		White ²		Black ²	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
All deaths	2,425,900	2,448,017	2,077,384	2,098,097	289,692	292,808
Male	1,201,574	1,207,675	1,022,084	1,028,152	148,430	149,108
Female	1,224,326	1,240,342	1,055,299	1,069,945	141,262	143,700
Age-adjusted death rate ³	776.4	798.8	764.4	785.3	981.2	1,016.5
Male	924.6	951.1	908.0	933.2	1,214.6	1,252.9
Female	657.8	677.6	648.3	666.5	812.4	845.7
Life expectancy at birth (in years)	78.1	77.8	78.5	78.3	73.6	73.2
Male	75.4	75.2	76.0	75.7	70.0	69.5
Female	80.7	80.4	81.0	80.8	76.9	76.5
All infant deaths	28,609	28,440	18,496	18,514	8,824	8,695
Infant mortality rate ⁴	6.71	6.87	5.58	5.73	13.33	13.73

¹Includes races other than white and black.

²Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported for California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming in 2006. The same areas, with the exception of New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Texas, reported multiple-race data in 2005. The multiple-race data for these reporting areas were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other reporting areas; see "Technical Notes."

³Age-adjusted death rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population based on the year 2000 standard.

⁴Infant mortality rates are deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births in specified group.

Black females (3.9 percent)
 Non-Hispanic black males (2.8 percent)
 Non-Hispanic black females (3.8 percent)
 AIAN males (5.9 percent)
 AIAN females (3.6 percent)
 API males (2.7 percent)
 API females (1.2 percent, not significant)
 Hispanic males (8.2 percent)
 Hispanic females (5.8 percent).

Among the major race and Hispanic-origin groups, the lowest mortality was reported for the API, Hispanic, and AIAN populations, whose preliminary age-adjusted death rates were 44.5 percent (API), 29.3 percent (Hispanic), and 18.7 percent (AIAN) lower than those for the non-Hispanic white population. In contrast, the age-adjusted death rate for the non-Hispanic black population was 28.6 percent higher than that for the non-Hispanic white population (Table 1).

However, mortality for races other than white and black may be, in some cases, seriously understated because of underreporting for some race groups and Hispanic origin on death certificates (24–26). In addition, a system error in New Mexico resulted in the underestimation of Hispanic mortality in the 2006 preliminary file because some Hispanic decedents were incorrectly classified as non-Hispanic white decedents. In spite of this, the substantive conclusions for Hispanic decedents were unchanged by New Mexico's misclassification error (see "Technical Notes").

Statistically significant decreases in mortality between 2005 and 2006 were registered across most age groups except under 1 year, 1–4 years, 15–24 years, and 25–34 years. The magnitude of the decreases (which are significant unless specified otherwise) in mortality by age group is as follows (Table 1):

1–4 years (3.4 percent, not significant)
 5–14 years (6.1 percent)
 35–44 years (1.7 percent)
 45–54 years (1.1 percent)
 55–64 years (1.9 percent)
 65–74 years (3.5 percent)
 75–84 years (2.7 percent)
 85 years and over (4.0 percent)

The magnitude of the increases in mortality by age group are as follows: Under 1 year (0.03 percent, not significant); 15–24 years (0.9 percent, not significant); and 25–34 years (1.5 percent, significant).

The death rate for those under 1 year of age shown above is based on a population estimate and is different from the infant mortality rate, which is based on live births (see discussion on infant mortality rates in "Infant mortality" section).

The preliminary estimate of life expectancy at birth for the total population in 2006 reached a record high of 78.1 years. This represents an increase of 0.3 years relative to 2005 (see Tables A and 6). Life expectancy for males and females reached record levels in 2006. Between 2005 and 2006, male life expectancy increased by 0.2 years, from 75.2 to 75.4 years, whereas female life expectancy increased by 0.3 years, from 80.4 years to 80.7 years. The difference between male and female life expectancy at birth has been generally decreasing since its peak of 7.8 years in 1979 (27). However, the gap between male and female life expectancy was 5.3 years in 2006, up from 5.2 years in 2005 and 2004. Record-high life expectancies were reached for white males

(76.0 years) and black males (70.0 years), as well as for white females (81.0 years) and black females (76.9 years). Figure 2 shows that white females have the highest life expectancy, followed by black females, then white males, and then black males. Figure 2 also shows that this pattern has not changed from 1976 to 2006 even though life expectancy for all groups generally increased over this time period.

By state of residence, Hawaii had the lowest mortality in 2006 with an age-adjusted death rate of 631.0 deaths per 100,000 standard population (Table 3). Mortality was highest for Mississippi, with an age-adjusted death rate of 961.1 per 100,000 standard population.

Causes of death

The 15 leading causes of death in 2006 (Table B) remained the same as in 2005, with the exception of two causes that exchanged ranks. Alzheimer's disease, the seventh leading cause in 2005, became the sixth leading cause in 2006, whereas Diabetes mellitus (diabetes), the sixth leading cause in 2005, became the seventh leading cause in 2006. The 15 leading causes of death in 2006 were as follows:

1. Diseases of heart
2. Malignant neoplasms
3. Cerebrovascular diseases
4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases
5. Accidents (unintentional injuries)
6. Alzheimer's disease
7. Diabetes mellitus
8. Influenza and pneumonia
9. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis
10. Septicemia
11. Intentional self-harm (suicide)
12. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis
13. Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease

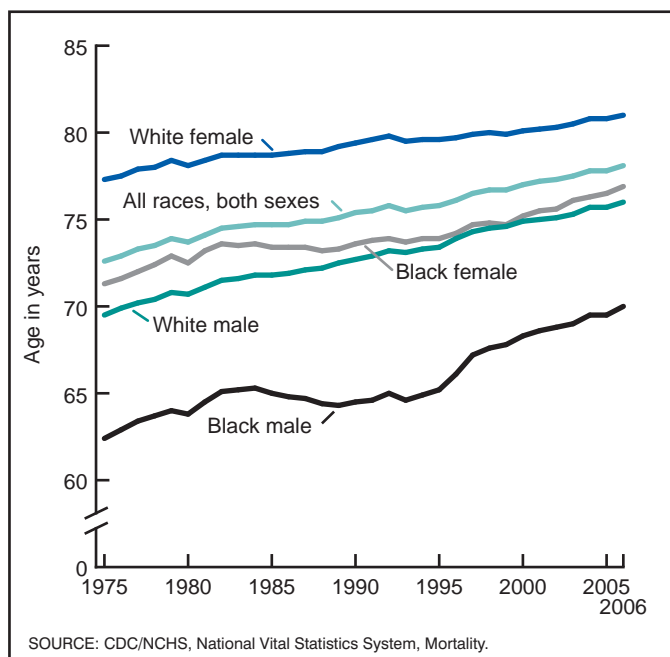


Figure 2. Life expectancy at birth, by race and sex: United States, 1975–2005 final and 2006 preliminary

Table B. Deaths and death rates for 2006 and age-adjusted death rates and percentage changes in age-adjusted rates from 2005 to 2006 for the 15 leading causes of death: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Rates are per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population are based on the year 2000 standard; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Rank ¹	Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>)	Number	Death rate	Age-adjusted death rate		
				2006	2005	Percent change
...	All causes	2,425,901	810.3	776.4	798.8	-2.8
1	Diseases of heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	629,191	210.2	199.4	211.1	-5.5
2	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	560,102	187.1	180.8	183.8	-1.6
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	137,265	45.8	43.6	46.6	-6.4
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	124,614	41.6	40.4	43.2	-6.5
5	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01-X59,Y85-Y86) ²	117,748	39.3	38.5	39.1	-1.5
6	Alzheimer's disease (G30)	72,914	24.4	22.7	22.9	-0.9
7	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	72,507	24.2	23.3	24.6	-5.3
8	Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	56,247	18.8	17.7	20.3	-12.8
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00-N07,N17-N19,N25-N27)	44,791	15.0	14.3	14.3	-
10	Septicemia (A40-A41)	34,031	11.4	10.9	11.2	-2.7
11	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0) ²	32,185	10.7	10.6	10.9	-2.8
12	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73-K74)	27,299	9.1	8.7	9.0	-3.3
13	Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12,I15) ³	23,985	8.0	7.6	8.0	-5.0
14	Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	19,660	6.6	6.3	6.4	-1.6
15	Assault (homicide) (*U01-*U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1) ²	18,029	6.0	6.0	6.1	-1.6
...	All other causes (Residual)	455,333	152.1	...	...	...

... Category not applicable.

- Quantity zero.

¹Rank based on number of deaths.

²For unintentional injuries, homicides, and suicides, preliminary and final data may differ significantly because of the truncated nature of the preliminary file.

³Cause-of-death title has been changed in 2006 to reflect the addition of Secondary Hypertension (ICD-10 code I15).

NOTES: Data are subject to sampling and random variation. For information regarding the calculation of standard errors and further discussion of the variability of the data, see "Technical Notes."

14. Parkinson's disease 15. Assault (homicide)

The age-adjusted death rate declined significantly for 11 of the 15 leading causes of death. From 2005 to 2006, the preliminary age-adjusted death rate for the leading cause of death, Diseases of heart, decreased by 5.5 percent. The age-adjusted death rate for Malignant neoplasms decreased by 1.6 percent (see [Tables B](#) and [2](#)). Deaths from these two diseases combined accounted for about 1.2 million deaths—49 percent of all deaths in 2006. With the exception of 1993, heart disease mortality has exhibited a consistent downward trend since 1980, whereas cancer mortality has declined only since the early 1990s (11).

The preliminary age-adjusted death rate also decreased significantly between 2005 and 2006 for Influenza and Pneumonia (12.8 percent), Chronic lower respiratory diseases (6.5 percent), Cerebrovascular diseases (6.4 percent), Diabetes mellitus (5.3 percent), Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (5.0 percent), Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (3.3 percent), Intentional self-harm (suicide) (2.8 percent), Septicemia (2.7 percent), and Accidents (unintentional injuries) (1.5 percent). Although the age-adjusted death rates declined for Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, and Assault (homicide), these declines were not statistically significant. The age-adjusted death rate for Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis did not change between 2005 and 2006.

Although Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease was not one of the 15 leading causes of death, it is still a major public health concern. In 2006, there were 12,045 estimated deaths from HIV disease. The preliminary age-adjusted death rate for this cause

declined significantly by 4.8 percent between 2005 and 2006 ([Table 2](#)). Following a period of increase between 1987 and 1994, HIV disease mortality reached a plateau in 1995. Subsequently, the rate for this disease decreased an average of 33.0 percent per year from 1995 to 1998, and 3.3 percent per year from 1999 to 2005 (11). For all races combined, in 2006, HIV disease was the 8th leading cause of death for the age group 15–24 years, an increase in rank from 11th place in 2005 (28), and the 6th leading cause of death for the age group 25–44 years. Between 2005 and 2006, HIV disease exited the list of 10 leading causes of death for the age group 45–64 years ([Table 7](#)) (28).

Between 2005 and 2006, the preliminary age-adjusted death rate declined by 2.9 percent for Alcohol-induced deaths and increased 1.8 percent for Drug-induced deaths ([Table 2](#)). The age-adjusted death rate for Firearm injuries declined by 1.0 percent, but this decrease was not statistically significant. The age-adjusted death rate for Injury at work increased 4.8 percent between 2005 and 2006.

Infant mortality

The preliminary infant mortality rate for 2006 was 6.71 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This is a decrease of 2.3 percent relative to the rate in 2005 (see [Tables A](#) and [4](#)). With the exception of 2002, the infant mortality rate has either decreased significantly or changed nonsignificantly each successive year between 1958 and 2006 (11,29). Relative to the rate in 2005, the neonatal mortality rate for 2006 did not decrease significantly, whereas the postneonatal rate decreased by 3.8 percent.

The 2006 preliminary infant mortality rate for black infants was 13.33 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, more than double the rate for

white infants (Table A). Because of inconsistencies in the reporting of some race groups and Hispanic origin on birth and death certificates, infant mortality rates for some groups are likely to be underestimated (26). Furthermore, in the 2006 preliminary file, problems with New Mexico resulted in the additional underestimation of Hispanic infant mortality by about 1.0 percent. The linked birth/infant death data set provides a better source of data for infant deaths and mortality rates by maternal race and ethnicity (30).

Although the infant mortality rate is the preferred indicator of the risk of dying during the first year of life, the infant death rate is also shown in this report. Although similar, these two rates vary based on differences in their denominators. The denominator of the 2006 infant death rate is the estimated population under 1 year of age as of the reference date, which is July 1, 2006 (12). This population estimate includes a combination of infants born in 2005 who had not reached their first birthday before July 1, 2006, and infants born in 2006 before July 1, 2006. In contrast, the denominator of the 2006 infant mortality rate is all live births occurring during 2006. For example, the preliminary number of live births for 2006 is 3.3 percent greater than the midyear infant population in 2006. Therefore, the infant mortality rate for 2006 (670.6 deaths per 100,000 live births) is smaller than the infant death rate for 2006 (692.7 per 100,000 population). In addition, because the preliminary number of live births increased by 3.0 percent between 2005 and 2006, the largest single-year increase since 1989 (31), the infant mortality rate decreased between 2005 and 2006 by a statistically significant amount, whereas the infant death rate increased for the same period by a nonstatistically significant amount.

The 10 leading causes of infant mortality for 2006 (Table 8) were the following:

1. Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities
2. Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified
3. Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
4. Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy
5. Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes
6. Accidents (unintentional injuries)
7. Respiratory distress of newborn
8. Bacterial sepsis of newborn
9. Neonatal hemorrhage
10. Diseases of the circulatory system

The only difference between the leading causes for 2005 (11) and those for 2006 (Table 8) is that Diseases of the circulatory system replaced Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn as the 10th leading cause of infant mortality.

The infant mortality rate did not change significantly between 2005 and 2006 for the leading cause of infant mortality, Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities, or for the second leading cause of infant death, Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (Tables 5 and 8). Deaths from these two conditions combined accounted for more than 10,000 deaths, or 37 percent of infant deaths, in 2006.

Among the leading causes of infant death, the infant mortality rate decreased for four causes. Deaths due to SIDS, currently the third leading cause of infant deaths, have been declining since 1988 (4). The decline in the mortality rate of SIDS between 2005 and 2006 was by

6.7 percent; however, this likely overestimates the actual decline. Because SIDS deaths often involve lengthy investigations, the mortality rate due to SIDS based on preliminary data is typically smaller than that based on the final data. The general consensus concerning recent declines in mortality due to SIDS is that the declines mostly reflect a change in the way SIDS is diagnosed and reported by medical examiners and coroners (32).

Between 2005 and 2006, the rate dropped 7.5 percent for the fourth leading cause, Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy; 9.6 percent for the seventh leading cause, Respiratory distress of newborn; and 13.0 percent for the ninth leading cause, Neonatal hemorrhage.

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Table 1. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, and age-adjusted death rates by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Age-specific rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Data for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported by 25 states and the District of Columbia in 2006 and by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group, according to the decedent's reported race; see "Technical Notes"]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All races, both sexes				
All ages	2,425,900	810.3	2,448,017	825.9
Under 1 year ¹	28,609	692.7	28,440	692.5
1-4 years	4,631	28.4	4,756	29.4
5-14 years	6,153	15.3	6,602	16.3
15-24 years	34,829	82.1	34,234	81.4
25-34 years	42,860	106.0	41,925	104.4
35-44 years	82,972	190.0	84,785	193.3
45-54 years	184,822	427.1	183,530	432.0
55-64 years	281,118	890.0	275,301	906.9
65-74 years	390,107	2,062.2	398,355	2,137.1
75-84 years	667,608	5,117.1	686,665	5,260.0
85 years and over	701,923	13,251.8	703,169	13,798.6
Not stated	266	...	255	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	776.4	...	798.8
All races, male				
All ages	1,201,574	814.6	1,207,675	827.2
Under 1 year ¹	16,008	757.6	16,018	762.3
1-4 years	2,542	30.5	2,765	33.4
5-14 years	3,617	17.5	3,853	18.6
15-24 years	26,015	119.1	25,509	117.8
25-34 years	30,134	146.5	29,283	143.4
35-44 years	52,091	238.4	53,309	243.0
45-54 years	115,048	540.4	114,472	547.8
55-64 years	168,794	1,108.7	165,429	1,131.0
65-74 years	218,082	2,515.3	222,807	2,612.2
75-84 years	327,421	6,179.7	335,235	6,349.8
85 years and over	241,625	14,311.9	238,796	14,889.4
Not stated	198	...	199	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	924.6	...	951.1
All races, female				
All ages	1,224,326	806.1	1,240,342	824.6
Under 1 year ¹	12,601	624.7	12,422	619.4
1-4 years	2,089	26.2	1,991	25.1
5-14 years	2,536	12.9	2,749	13.9
15-24 years	8,814	42.8	8,725	42.7
25-34 years	12,726	64.1	12,642	64.1
35-44 years	30,881	141.5	31,476	143.6
45-54 years	69,775	317.3	69,058	319.9
55-64 years	112,324	686.5	109,872	698.5
65-74 years	172,025	1,678.9	175,548	1,736.3
75-84 years	340,188	4,390.5	351,430	4,520.0
85 years and over	460,298	12,755.8	464,373	13,297.7
Not stated	68	...	56	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	657.8	...	677.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, and age-adjusted death rates by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Age-specific rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Data for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported by 25 states and the District of Columbia in 2006 and by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group, according to the decedent's reported race; see "Technical Notes"]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total white, both sexes				
All ages	2,077,384	858.1	2,098,097	873.7
Under 1 year ¹	18,496	578.9	18,514	579.1
1–4 years	3,232	25.5	3,408	27.0
5–14 years	4,464	14.3	4,710	15.0
15–24 years	25,843	77.9	25,410	77.1
25–34 years	31,075	98.1	30,103	95.5
35–44 years	62,058	177.3	63,584	180.1
45–54 years	141,830	397.5	140,224	399.6
55–64 years	226,914	846.8	222,218	860.7
65–74 years	328,578	2,021.1	336,362	2,094.5
75–84 years	593,246	5,129.4	610,820	5,263.2
85 years and over	641,431	13,478.0	642,539	14,021.1
Not stated	218	...	205	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	764.4	...	785.3
White male				
All ages	1,022,084	852.1	1,028,152	864.5
Under 1 year ¹	10,397	635.9	10,471	640.0
1–4 years	1,784	27.5	1,996	30.9
5–14 years	2,630	16.4	2,749	17.1
15–24 years	19,146	111.7	18,792	110.4
25–34 years	22,055	135.2	21,232	130.8
35–44 years	39,761	224.3	40,824	228.5
45–54 years	89,575	504.6	88,882	509.3
55–64 years	137,017	1,049.5	134,272	1,068.1
65–74 years	184,865	2,455.0	189,550	2,552.7
75–84 years	293,052	6,183.2	300,228	6,343.2
85 years and over	221,637	14,577.8	218,990	15,156.5
Not stated	163	...	166	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	908.0	...	933.2
White female				
All ages	1,055,299	864.0	1,069,945	882.8
Under 1 year ¹	8,099	519.1	8,043	515.3
1–4 years	1,448	23.4	1,412	22.9
5–14 years	1,833	12.0	1,961	12.8
15–24 years	6,698	41.8	6,618	41.5
25–34 years	9,020	58.7	8,871	58.0
35–44 years	22,296	129.0	22,760	130.4
45–54 years	52,255	291.5	51,342	291.1
55–64 years	89,897	654.2	87,946	663.9
65–74 years	143,712	1,646.7	146,812	1,700.4
75–84 years	300,193	4,397.7	310,592	4,519.4
85 years and over	419,793	12,961.7	423,549	13,498.3
Not stated	54	...	39	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	648.3	...	666.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, and age-adjusted death rates by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Age-specific rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Data for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported by 25 states and the District of Columbia in 2006 and by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group, according to the decedent's reported race; see "Technical Notes"]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Non-Hispanic white, both sexes				
All ages	1,947,467	969.9	1,967,142	981.8
Under 1 year ¹	12,970	567.0	13,026	562.6
1–4 years	2,284	25.0	2,404	26.2
5–14 years	3,370	14.1	3,681	15.2
15–24 years	20,127	76.3	19,683	74.8
25–34 years	24,683	102.4	23,826	98.4
35–44 years	53,376	185.4	54,786	186.7
45–54 years	128,124	407.1	126,669	407.1
55–64 years	210,489	861.9	206,078	873.5
65–74 years	307,993	2,058.4	314,958	2,126.0
75–84 years	565,070	5,214.0	581,712	5,330.0
85 years and over	618,868	13,701.9	620,246	14,222.4
Not stated	115	...	73	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	778.2	...	796.6
Non-Hispanic white male				
All ages	949,385	963.5	954,402	970.6
Under 1 year ¹	7,328	625.7	7,418	625.7
1–4 years	1,253	26.8	1,408	29.9
5–14 years	1,989	16.2	2,163	17.4
15–24 years	14,596	107.9	14,267	105.8
25–34 years	17,175	141.6	16,366	134.1
35–44 years	33,727	233.9	34,719	236.1
45–54 years	80,514	515.6	79,860	517.2
55–64 years	126,865	1,064.7	124,229	1,079.6
65–74 years	173,323	2,494.2	177,517	2,584.5
75–84 years	279,108	6,287.7	285,608	6,420.4
85 years and over	213,425	14,860.2	210,795	15,401.3
Not stated	83	...	52	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	924.2	...	945.4
Non-Hispanic white female				
All ages	998,081	976.1	1,012,740	992.6
Under 1 year ¹	5,642	505.4	5,608	496.5
1–4 years	1,031	23.2	996	22.2
5–14 years	1,381	11.9	1,518	12.9
15–24 years	5,530	43.1	5,416	42.2
25–34 years	7,507	62.7	7,460	62.1
35–44 years	19,649	136.7	20,067	137.0
45–54 years	47,610	300.2	46,809	298.7
55–64 years	83,624	668.7	81,849	677.2
65–74 years	134,669	1,680.6	137,441	1,729.6
75–84 years	285,962	4,469.1	296,104	4,579.7
85 years and over	405,443	13,161.8	409,451	13,683.1
Not stated	32	...	21	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	661.0	...	677.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, and age-adjusted death rates by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Age-specific rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Data for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported by 25 states and the District of Columbia in 2006 and by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group, according to the decedent's reported race; see "Technical Notes"]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total black, both sexes				
All ages	289,692	732.3	292,808	749.4
Under 1 year ¹	8,824	1,298.1	8,695	1,311.2
1–4 years	1,141	43.2	1,097	41.8
5–14 years	1,394	21.2	1,543	23.3
15–24 years	7,470	111.9	7,371	112.3
25–34 years	10,014	177.1	10,036	179.2
35–44 years	17,874	313.3	18,186	318.4
45–54 years	37,347	719.4	37,749	744.2
55–64 years	46,353	1,438.9	45,416	1,483.3
65–74 years	51,119	2,835.5	51,718	2,928.1
75–84 years	59,995	5,885.3	61,998	6,134.3
85 years and over	48,118	12,483.5	48,952	13,083.1
Not stated	43	...	47	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	981.2	...	1,016.5
Black male				
All ages	148,430	785.8	149,108	799.2
Under 1 year ¹	4,851	1,397.0	4,867	1,437.2
1–4 years	629	46.8	623	46.7
5–14 years	832	24.9	909	27.0
15–24 years	5,786	171.1	5,709	172.1
25–34 years	6,897	253.4	6,843	254.3
35–44 years	10,488	391.1	10,626	395.5
45–54 years	22,081	920.6	22,248	948.6
55–64 years	27,174	1,890.1	26,711	1,954.3
65–74 years	27,555	3,664.9	27,616	3,747.3
75–84 years	27,327	7,394.6	28,069	7,667.1
85 years and over	14,779	13,206.9	14,856	13,809.8
Not stated	30	...	31	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	1,214.6	...	1,252.9
Black female				
All ages	141,262	683.5	143,700	703.9
Under 1 year ¹	3,973	1,194.9	3,828	1,179.7
1–4 years	512	39.5	474	36.7
5–14 years	562	17.3	634	19.4
15–24 years	1,684	51.1	1,662	51.2
25–34 years	3,117	106.3	3,193	109.8
35–44 years	7,386	244.2	7,560	250.0
45–54 years	15,265	546.6	15,501	568.4
55–64 years	19,179	1,075.2	18,705	1,103.6
65–74 years	23,563	2,242.0	24,102	2,341.5
75–84 years	32,668	5,027.1	33,929	5,263.7
85 years and over	33,338	12,187.2	34,096	12,789.9
Not stated	13	...	16	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	812.4	...	845.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, and age-adjusted death rates by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Age-specific rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Data for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported by 25 states and the District of Columbia in 2006 and by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group, according to the decedent's reported race; see "Technical Notes"]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Non-Hispanic black, both sexes				
All ages	286,294	758.4	289,163	774.4
Under 1 year ¹	8,468	1,333.1	8,335	1,323.9
1–4 years	1,104	44.2	1,065	42.5
5–14 years	1,363	21.9	1,500	24.0
15–24 years	7,335	115.4	7,244	115.8
25–34 years	9,891	185.1	9,850	186.0
35–44 years	17,642	324.1	17,930	328.5
45–54 years	36,920	737.1	37,298	761.4
55–64 years	45,917	1,471.0	44,937	1,513.6
65–74 years	50,560	2,886.9	51,166	2,979.6
75–84 years	59,411	5,980.3	61,319	6,218.3
85 years and over	47,650	12,648.0	48,481	13,239.1
Not stated	33	...	38	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	1,000.5	...	1,034.5
Non-Hispanic black male				
All ages	146,556	814.3	147,010	825.7
Under 1 year ¹	4,675	1,441.3	4,665	1,451.5
1–4 years	607	47.8	606	47.6
5–14 years	816	25.8	885	27.8
15–24 years	5,685	176.7	5,615	177.7
25–34 years	6,807	265.1	6,706	264.0
35–44 years	10,329	404.2	10,451	407.5
45–54 years	21,802	943.0	21,946	969.9
55–64 years	26,905	1,933.5	26,396	1,993.8
65–74 years	27,229	3,731.9	27,303	3,814.1
75–84 years	27,052	7,522.4	27,723	7,771.1
85 years and over	14,627	13,402.2	14,690	13,978.1
Not stated	22	...	24	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	1,239.9	...	1,275.3
Non-Hispanic black female				
All ages	139,739	707.4	142,153	727.6
Under 1 year ¹	3,793	1,220.1	3,670	1,190.8
1–4 years	497	40.4	459	37.2
5–14 years	547	17.9	615	20.0
15–24 years	1,650	52.6	1,629	52.6
25–34 years	3,084	111.1	3,144	114.1
35–44 years	7,313	253.2	7,479	258.5
45–54 years	15,118	560.6	15,352	582.4
55–64 years	19,012	1,099.0	18,541	1,127.1
65–74 years	23,331	2,283.5	23,863	2,383.1
75–84 years	32,360	5,105.5	33,596	5,338.1
85 years and over	33,024	12,340.8	33,791	12,941.6
Not stated	11	...	14	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	827.8	...	860.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, and age-adjusted death rates by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Age-specific rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Data for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported by 25 states and the District of Columbia in 2006 and by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group, according to the decedent's reported race; see "Technical Notes?"]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total AIAN, ³ both sexes ⁴				
All ages	13,831	432.0	13,918	440.3
Under 1 year ¹	395	882.4	357	818.9
1–4 years	94	54.4	100	59.2
5–14 years	90	16.7	110	19.8
15–24 years	654	109.2	635	107.4
25–34 years	691	141.6	720	150.8
35–44 years	1,232	267.6	1,223	265.5
45–54 years	1,909	456.6	1,927	474.2
55–64 years	2,191	838.1	2,240	903.8
65–74 years	2,417	1,857.3	2,487	1,999.6
75–84 years	2,506	3,883.3	2,433	3,928.1
85 years and over	1,651	6,824.0	1,684	7,505.1
Not stated	1	...	2	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	632.8	...	663.4
AIAN male ⁴				
All ages	7,523	470.5	7,607	481.9
Under 1 year ¹	244	1,066.6	196	882.4
1–4 years	51	58.1	62	72.4
5–14 years	46	16.8	64	22.7
15–24 years	469	153.2	439	145.1
25–34 years	480	189.3	512	206.3
35–44 years	769	332.0	777	336.6
45–54 years	1,186	585.5	1,160	588.9
55–64 years	1,278	1,016.8	1,341	1,124.1
65–74 years	1,276	2,115.2	1,297	2,254.1
75–84 years	1,142	4,147.1	1,144	4,373.3
85 years and over	582	7,425.4	614	8,419.0
Not stated	1	...	1	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	729.7	...	775.3
AIAN female ⁴				
All ages	6,308	393.7	6,311	398.8
Under 1 year ¹	151	689.9	161	752.9
1–4 years	44	51.7	38	45.6
5–14 years	45	17.0	46	16.8
15–24 years	185	63.2	196	67.9
25–34 years	212	90.4	208	90.6
35–44 years	464	202.9	446	194.1
45–54 years	723	335.5	767	366.2
55–64 years	913	672.6	899	699.4
65–74 years	1,141	1,634.4	1,190	1,780.5
75–84 years	1,364	3,686.9	1,289	3,602.6
85 years and over	1,069	6,535.8	1,070	7,065.0
Not stated	–	...	1	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	547.4	...	567.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, and age-adjusted death rates by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Age-specific rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Data for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported by 25 states and the District of Columbia in 2006 and by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group, according to the decedent's reported race; see "Technical Notes"]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total API, ⁵ both sexes				
All ages	44,992	309.4	43,194	307.7
Under 1 year ¹	894	424.7	874	430.8
1–4 years	163	19.9	151	19.2
5–14 years	205	10.9	239	12.9
15–24 years	862	43.6	818	41.8
25–34 years	1,080	41.4	1,066	41.9
35–44 years	1,807	72.5	1,792	75.4
45–54 years	3,737	187.9	3,630	189.7
55–64 years	5,661	432.9	5,427	442.4
65–74 years	7,994	1,100.4	7,788	1,129.1
75–84 years	11,862	2,986.8	11,414	3,033.4
85 years and over	10,724	8,373.1	9,994	8,565.5
Not stated	4	...	1	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	431.6	...	440.2
API male				
All ages	23,537	332.8	22,808	333.9
Under 1 year ¹	516	478.0	484	464.5
1–4 years	78	18.6	84	20.8
5–14 years	109	11.4	131	14.0
15–24 years	615	60.8	569	56.9
25–34 years	702	54.8	696	55.6
35–44 years	1,073	88.4	1,082	93.6
45–54 years	2,206	235.2	2,182	242.4
55–64 years	3,326	549.4	3,105	545.4
65–74 years	4,384	1,337.1	4,344	1,403.8
75–84 years	5,899	3,647.2	5,794	3,759.2
85 years and over	4,626	9,605.7	4,336	9,839.1
Not stated	3	...	1	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	520.0	...	534.4
API female				
All ages	21,456	287.3	20,386	282.8
Under 1 year ¹	378	368.6	390	395.3
1–4 years	85	21.3	67	17.5
5–14 years	96	10.3	108	11.9
15–24 years	247	25.6	249	26.1
25–34 years	378	28.5	370	28.6
35–44 years	735	57.5	710	58.1
45–54 years	1,531	145.6	1,448	142.8
55–64 years	2,335	332.4	2,322	353.2
65–74 years	3,609	905.4	3,444	905.5
75–84 years	5,963	2,533.1	5,620	2,529.8
85 years and over	6,098	7,630.3	5,658	7,792.5
Not stated	1	...	-	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	364.9	...	369.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Deaths and death rates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, and age-adjusted death rates by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Age-specific rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Data for Hispanic origin and specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin and race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported by 25 states and the District of Columbia in 2006 and by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group, according to the decedent's reported race; see "Technical Notes"]

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Hispanic, both sexes⁶				
All ages	130,038	293.4	131,161	307.3
Under 1 year ¹	5,762	593.4	5,724	614.1
1–4 years	983	26.3	1,041	28.9
5–14 years	1,121	14.0	1,068	13.7
15–24 years	5,834	79.1	5,837	81.2
25–34 years	6,467	79.9	6,411	81.9
35–44 years	8,778	131.8	8,876	138.9
45–54 years	13,751	304.4	13,569	317.8
55–64 years	16,356	643.9	16,089	676.4
65–74 years	20,562	1,494.8	21,422	1,621.4
75–84 years	28,043	3,650.8	29,010	3,977.8
85 years and over	22,338	8,739.9	22,058	9,436.7
Not stated	42	...	56	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	550.1	...	590.7
Hispanic male⁶				
All ages	72,605	316.7	73,788	334.4
Under 1 year ¹	3,186	642.1	3,192	670.2
1–4 years	548	28.8	610	33.2
5–14 years	658	16.0	612	15.3
15–24 years	4,638	118.8	4,604	120.4
25–34 years	4,934	110.7	4,960	115.5
35–44 years	6,099	173.0	6,145	182.0
45–54 years	9,050	395.7	8,994	417.4
55–64 years	10,051	825.5	9,954	875.8
65–74 years	11,461	1,858.9	11,984	2,029.4
75–84 years	13,840	4,375.9	14,539	4,856.8
85 years and over	8,107	9,142.3	8,143	10,140.5
Not stated	33	...	51	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	658.5	...	717.0
Hispanic female⁶				
All ages	57,432	268.4	57,373	278.2
Under 1 year ¹	2,576	542.5	2,532	555.4
1–4 years	436	23.9	431	24.5
5–14 years	463	11.8	456	12.0
15–24 years	1,196	34.5	1,233	36.6
25–34 years	1,533	42.2	1,451	41.1
35–44 years	2,679	85.5	2,731	90.6
45–54 years	4,701	210.8	4,575	216.4
55–64 years	6,304	476.6	6,135	493.9
65–74 years	9,101	1,199.0	9,438	1,291.6
75–84 years	14,204	3,143.5	14,471	3,365.8
85 years and over	14,231	8,526.2	13,915	9,068.4
Not stated	9	...	5	...
Age-adjusted rate ² . . . . .	...	457.3	...	485.3

... Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

¹Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births). See text for additional information on the infant mortality rate.

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

³AIAN is American Indian or Alaska Native.

⁴Includes deaths among Aleuts and Eskimos.

⁵API is Asian or Pacific Islander.

⁶Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race; see "Technical Notes." Because of a misclassification error in New Mexico, statistics for Hispanic decedents of all ages were underestimated by about 3.0 percent, and statistics for Hispanic decedents under 1 year of age were underestimated by about 1.0 percent; see "Technical Notes."

NOTES: Data are subject to sampling or random variation. For information regarding the calculation of standard errors and further discussion of the variability of the data, see "Technical Notes."

Table 2. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes, Injury by firearms, Drug-induced deaths, Alcohol-induced deaths, and Injury at work: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Rates are per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>)	2006			2005		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
All causes	2,425,901	810.3	776.4	2,448,017	825.9	798.8
Salmonella infections (A01-A02)	33	0.0	0.0	30	0.0	0.0
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	4	*	*	10	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07-A09)	6,671	2.2	2.1	5,667	1.9	1.8
Tuberculosis (A16-A19)	644	0.2	0.2	648	0.2	0.2
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	485	0.2	0.1	480	0.2	0.1
Other tuberculosis (A17-A19)	159	0.1	0.1	168	0.1	0.0
Whooping cough (A37)	9	*	*	31	0.0	0.0
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	2	*	*	3	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	103	0.0	0.0	123	0.0	0.0
Septicemia (A40-A41)	34,031	11.4	10.9	34,136	11.5	11.2
Syphilis (A50-A53)	35	0.0	0.0	47	0.0	0.0
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	-	*	*	-	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83-A84,A85.2)	5	*	*	6	*	*
Measles (B05)	-	*	*	1	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)	6,021	2.0	1.9	5,529	1.9	1.8
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20-B24)	12,045	4.0	4.0	12,543	4.2	4.2
Malaria (B50-B54)	9	*	*	6	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05,A20-A36, A42-A44,A48-A49,A54-A79,A81-A82,A85.0-A85.1,A85.8,A86-B04,B06-B09,B25-B49,B55-B99)	7,110	2.4	2.3	7,727	2.6	2.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	560,102	187.1	180.8	559,312	188.7	183.8
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00-C14)	7,727	2.6	2.5	7,773	2.6	2.5
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	13,674	4.6	4.4	13,499	4.6	4.4
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	11,354	3.8	3.7	11,514	3.9	3.8
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18-C21)	53,465	17.9	17.2	53,252	18.0	17.5
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	16,447	5.5	5.2	16,076	5.4	5.2
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	33,437	11.2	10.8	32,760	11.1	10.8
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	3,824	1.3	1.2	3,797	1.3	1.2
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33-C34)	158,525	52.9	51.5	159,292	53.7	52.6
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	8,487	2.8	2.7	8,345	2.8	2.7
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	41,223	13.8	13.2	41,491	14.0	13.5
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	3,926	1.3	1.3	3,924	1.3	1.3
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54-C55)	7,374	2.5	2.4	7,096	2.4	2.3
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	14,906	5.0	4.8	14,787	5.0	4.8
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	28,331	9.5	9.1	28,905	9.8	9.5
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64-C65)	12,376	4.1	4.0	12,517	4.2	4.1
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	13,492	4.5	4.3	13,253	4.5	4.3
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70-C72)	12,853	4.3	4.2	13,152	4.4	4.3
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81-C96)	55,241	18.5	17.9	55,028	18.6	18.2
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	1,331	0.4	0.4	1,272	0.4	0.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82-C85)	20,663	6.9	6.7	20,873	7.0	6.9
Leukemia (C91-C95)	22,022	7.4	7.2	21,623	7.3	7.1
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	11,153	3.7	3.6	11,200	3.8	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes, Injury by firearms, Drug-induced deaths, Alcohol-induced deaths, and Injury at work: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Rates are per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>)	2006			2005		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	71	0.0	0.0	60	0.0	0.0
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31,C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52, C57–C60,C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	63,441	21.2	20.4	62,851	21.2	20.6
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	14,101	4.7	4.5	13,710	4.6	4.5
Anemias (D50–D64)	4,007	1.3	1.3	4,624	1.6	1.5
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	72,507	24.2	23.3	75,119	25.3	24.6
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	2,568	0.9	0.8	3,183	1.1	1.0
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	2,383	0.8	0.7	3,003	1.0	1.0
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	185	0.1	0.1	180	0.1	0.1
Meningitis (G00,G03)	632	0.2	0.2	669	0.2	0.2
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	19,660	6.6	6.3	19,544	6.6	6.4
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	72,914	24.4	22.7	71,599	24.2	22.9
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	821,494	274.4	260.5	856,030	288.8	277.3
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	629,191	210.2	199.4	652,091	220.0	211.1
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	3,257	1.1	1.0	3,365	1.1	1.1
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	29,217	9.8	9.2	29,282	9.9	9.4
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	2,919	1.0	0.9	3,172	1.1	1.0
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	424,892	141.9	134.8	445,687	150.4	144.4
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	141,965	47.4	45.2	151,004	50.9	49.1
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	3,938	1.3	1.2	3,565	1.2	1.2
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	278,988	93.2	88.3	291,118	98.2	94.2
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	59,734	20.0	18.9	62,799	21.2	20.3
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	219,254	73.2	69.5	228,319	77.0	73.9
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	168,906	56.4	53.4	170,585	57.6	55.2
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	1,209	0.4	0.4	1,209	0.4	0.4
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	784	0.3	0.3	864	0.3	0.3
Heart failure (I50)	60,315	20.1	18.9	58,933	19.9	18.9
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28,I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	106,598	35.6	33.9	109,579	37.0	35.6
Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12,I15) ¹	23,985	8.0	7.6	24,902	8.4	8.0
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	137,265	45.8	43.6	143,579	48.4	46.6
Atherosclerosis (I70)	8,619	2.9	2.7	11,841	4.0	3.8
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	22,435	7.5	7.2	23,617	8.0	7.8
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	13,178	4.4	4.3	13,843	4.7	4.6
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	9,258	3.1	2.9	9,774	3.3	3.2
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	3,941	1.3	1.3	4,813	1.6	1.6
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	56,247	18.8	17.7	63,001	21.3	20.3
Influenza (J10–J11)	860	0.3	0.3	1,812	0.6	0.6
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	55,387	18.5	17.5	61,189	20.6	19.7
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	289	0.1	0.1	404	0.1	0.1
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	203	0.1	0.1	283	0.1	0.1
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	86	0.0	0.0	121	0.0	0.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	124,614	41.6	40.4	130,933	44.2	43.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes, Injury by firearms, Drug-induced deaths, Alcohol-induced deaths, and Injury at work: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Rates are per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>)	2006			2005		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	740	0.2	0.2	866	0.3	0.3
Emphysema (J43)	12,570	4.2	4.1	14,002	4.7	4.6
Asthma (J45–J46)	3,563	1.2	1.1	3,884	1.3	1.3
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44, J47)	107,741	36.0	34.9	112,181	37.8	37.0
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66, J68)	923	0.3	0.3	1,007	0.3	0.3
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	16,961	5.7	5.4	17,279	5.8	5.6
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06, J30–J39, J67, J70–J98)	27,676	9.2	9.0	27,056	9.1	8.9
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	3,286	1.1	1.0	3,478	1.2	1.1
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	429	0.1	0.1	439	0.1	0.1
Hernia (K40–K46)	1,738	0.6	0.5	1,639	0.6	0.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70, K73–K74)	27,299	9.1	8.7	27,530	9.3	9.0
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	12,925	4.3	4.1	12,928	4.4	4.2
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	14,374	4.8	4.6	14,602	4.9	4.7
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	3,123	1.0	1.0	3,072	1.0	1.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07, N17–N19, N25–N27)	44,791	15.0	14.3	43,901	14.8	14.3
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01, N04)	135	0.0	0.0	137	0.0	0.0
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephrosis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03, N05–N07, N26)	1,365	0.5	0.4	867	0.3	0.3
Renal failure (N17–N19)	43,270	14.5	13.8	42,868	14.5	14.0
Other disorders of kidney (N25, N27)	20	0.0	0.0	29	0.0	0.0
Infections of kidney (N10–N12, N13.6, N15.1)	661	0.2	0.2	767	0.3	0.2
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	518	0.2	0.2	525	0.2	0.2
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	113	0.0	0.0	120	0.0	0.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	787	0.3	0.3	760	0.3	0.3
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	21	0.0	0.0	33	0.0	0.0
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	765	0.3	0.2	727	0.2	0.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	14,384	4.8	4.8	14,549	4.9	4.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	10,434	3.5	3.4	10,410	3.5	3.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	40,759	13.6	13.0	31,999	10.8	10.4
All other diseases (residual)	236,614	79.0	74.9	217,632	73.4	70.5
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	117,748	39.3	38.5	117,809	39.7	39.1
Transport accidents (V01–V99, Y85)	47,601	15.9	15.7	48,441	16.3	16.2
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12–V14, V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6, V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1, V82.0–V82.1, V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8, V88.0–V88.8, V89.0, V89.2)	44,572	14.9	14.7	45,343	15.3	15.2
Other land transport accidents (V01, V05–V06, V09.1, V09.3–V09.9, V10–V11, V15–V18, V19.3, V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9, V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9)	1,177	0.4	0.4	1,241	0.4	0.4
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99, Y85)	1,852	0.6	0.6	1,857	0.6	0.6
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59, Y86)	70,147	23.4	22.8	69,368	23.4	22.9
Falls (W00–W19)	20,533	6.9	6.5	19,656	6.6	6.4
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	777	0.3	0.2	789	0.3	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes, Injury by firearms, Drug-induced deaths, Alcohol-induced deaths, and Injury at work: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Rates are per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>)	2006			2005		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	3,483	1.2	1.2	3,582	1.2	1.2
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	3,066	1.0	1.0	3,197	1.1	1.1
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	24,702	8.3	8.2	23,618	8.0	7.9
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae (W20–W31,W35–W64, W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	17,586	5.9	5.7	18,526	6.3	6.1
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	32,185	10.7	10.6	32,637	11.0	10.9
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms (X72–X74)	16,650	5.6	5.4	17,002	5.7	5.7
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U03, X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	15,535	5.2	5.1	15,635	5.3	5.2
Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	18,029	6.0	6.0	18,124	6.1	6.1
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms (*U01.4,X93–X95)	12,509	4.2	4.2	12,352	4.2	4.2
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U01.0–*U01.3, *U01.5–*U01.9,*U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	5,520	1.8	1.8	5,772	1.9	1.9
Legal intervention (Y35,Y89.0)	411	0.1	0.1	414	0.1	0.1
Events of undetermined intent (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,706	1.6	1.6	4,742	1.6	1.6
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent (Y22–Y24)	214	0.1	0.1	221	0.1	0.1
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae (Y10–Y21, Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,492	1.5	1.5	4,521	1.5	1.5
Operations of war and their sequelae (Y36,Y89.1)	30	0.0	0.0	27	0.0	0.0
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,492	0.8	0.8	2,653	0.9	0.9
Injury by firearms (*U01.4,W32–W34,X72–X74,X93–X95,Y22–Y24,Y35.0) ²	30,493	10.2	10.1	30,694	10.4	10.2
Drug-induced deaths (D52.1,D59.0,D59.2,D61.1,D64.2,E06.4,E16.0,E23.1,E24.2,E27.3, E66.1,F11.0–F11.5,F11.7–F11.9,F12.0–F12.5,F12.7–F12.9,F13.0–F13.5,F13.7–F13.9,F14.0–F14.5, F14.7–F14.9,F15.0– F15.5,F15.7–F15.9,F16.0–F16.5,F16.7–F16.9,F17.0,F17.3–F17.5,F17.7–F17.9, F18.0–F18.5,F18.7–18.9,F19.0– F19.5,F19.7–F19.9,G21.1,G24.0,G25.1,G25.4,G25.6,G44.4, G62.0,G72.0,I95.2,J70.2–J70.4,K85.3,L10.5, L27.0–L27.1,M10.2,M32.0,M80.4,M81.4,M83.5,M87.1, R50.2,R78.1–R78.5,X40–X44,X60–X64,X85,Y10–14) ^{2,3}	34,679	11.6	11.5	33,541	11.3	11.3
Alcohol-induced deaths (E24.4,F10,G31.2,G62.1,G72.1,I42.6,K29.2,K70,K85.2,K86.0,R78.0,X45, X65,Y15) ^{2,4}	21,513	7.2	6.8	21,634	7.3	7.0
Injury at work ⁵	5,189	2.2	2.2	5,113	2.2	2.1

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

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

– Quantity zero.

¹Cause-of-death title has been changed in 2006 to reflect the addition of Secondary Hypertension (ICD–10 code I15).

²Included in selected categories above.

³In 2006, Drug-induced acute pancreatitis (ICD–10 code K85.3) and Drug-induced fever (ICD–10 code R50.2) were added to the list of drug-induced codes, see "Technical Notes."

⁴In 2006, Alcohol-induced acute pancreatitis (ICD–10 code K85.2) was added to the list of alcohol-induced codes, see "Technical Notes."

⁵Injury at work is described in Technical Notes.

NOTES: For certain causes of death such as unintentional injuries, homicides, and suicides, preliminary and final data may differ because of the truncated nature of the preliminary file. Data are subject to sampling or random variation. For information regarding the calculation of standard errors and further discussion of the variability of the data, see "Technical Notes."

Table 3. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates: United States, and each state and territory, final 2005 and preliminary 2006

[By place of residence. Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Rates are per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals]

Area	2006			2005		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate
United States ¹	2,425,900	810.3	776.4	2,448,017	825.9	798.8
Alabama	46,973	1,021.4	952.3	47,090	1,033.2	998.0
Alaska	3,344	499.1	774.4	3,168	477.4	750.5
Arizona	46,367	751.9	724.2	45,827	771.6	771.7
Arkansas	27,891	992.3	888.5	28,055	1,009.5	930.2
California	237,069	650.3	700.2	237,037	656.0	713.0
Colorado	29,519	621.0	716.8	29,627	635.1	742.8
Connecticut	29,275	835.3	715.1	29,467	839.4	696.2
Delaware	7,206	844.3	783.4	7,472	885.8	830.5
District of Columbia	5,353	920.5	894.5	5,483	996.0	971.4
Florida	170,069	940.1	711.3	170,791	960.0	749.4
Georgia	67,507	720.9	855.5	66,736	735.6	905.8
Hawaii	9,451	735.2	631.0	9,136	716.4	609.0
Idaho	10,610	723.5	747.2	10,556	738.6	766.7
Illinois	102,183	796.3	781.2	103,974	814.6	798.2
Indiana	55,575	880.3	846.8	55,675	887.7	858.7
Iowa	27,360	917.5	730.2	27,811	937.6	742.0
Kansas	24,549	888.1	794.6	24,682	899.3	806.8
Kentucky	40,072	952.7	914.5	40,223	963.8	958.4
Louisiana	39,974	932.3	928.5	44,355	980.5	1,020.8
Maine	12,295	930.3	774.8	12,868	973.7	813.0
Maryland	43,575	775.9	792.9	43,892	783.7	796.4
Massachusetts	53,453	830.4	719.8	53,874	841.9	722.0
Michigan	86,033	852.2	813.6	86,867	858.3	812.3
Minnesota	37,031	716.7	672.8	37,535	731.3	683.9
Mississippi	28,562	981.3	961.1	29,196	999.5	1,026.9
Missouri	54,682	935.9	848.3	54,656	942.3	869.4
Montana	8,474	897.1	781.5	8,528	911.4	798.4
Nebraska	14,897	842.4	735.1	14,963	850.8	749.5
Nevada	18,448	739.2	824.0	19,029	788.0	892.0
New Hampshire	10,058	764.9	724.7	10,194	778.2	732.4
New Jersey	70,336	806.2	736.4	71,963	825.5	745.9
New Mexico	15,261	780.8	774.0	14,983	777.0	795.0
New York	148,808	770.8	701.2	152,427	791.6	718.0
North Carolina	74,714	843.6	843.6	74,638	859.6	876.0
North Dakota	5,868	922.8	726.7	5,744	902.2	699.1
Ohio	106,863	931.0	841.1	109,031	951.1	856.8
Oklahoma	35,430	989.9	920.4	36,180	1,019.8	980.8
Oregon	31,566	853.0	774.7	31,091	853.9	773.5
Pennsylvania	125,713	1,010.5	801.8	129,532	1,042.1	814.7
Rhode Island	9,687	907.4	746.9	10,007	929.9	747.3
South Carolina	38,802	897.9	865.5	38,707	909.7	904.4
South Dakota	7,081	905.6	740.1	7,086	913.2	757.0
Tennessee	56,833	941.1	908.2	57,260	960.3	959.8
Texas	157,365	669.4	784.8	156,457	684.4	828.7
Utah	13,736	538.7	705.0	13,432	543.9	731.2
Vermont	5,042	808.1	720.7	5,066	813.1	728.4
Virginia	57,696	754.9	781.1	57,855	764.5	801.5
Washington	46,108	720.9	722.4	46,203	734.8	738.1
West Virginia	20,676	1,137.0	941.3	20,780	1,143.7	960.4
Wisconsin	46,153	830.6	746.6	46,709	843.7	752.2
Wyoming	4,311	837.1	822.7	4,099	804.8	801.4
Puerto Rico	28,413	723.4	730.0	29,531	754.9	777.9
Virgin Islands	629	579.2	651.9	663	609.9	724.7
Guam	679	397.0	615.5	677	401.6	657.4
American Samoa	266	460.3	1,312.0	272	436.1	1,224.8
Northern Marianas	170	206.2	997.6	186	231.5	1,061.0

¹Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas.

NOTES: Data are subject to sampling or random variation. For information regarding the calculation of standard errors and further discussion of the variability of the data, see "Technical Notes."

Table 4. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates, by age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006

[Data are based on the continuous file of records received from the states. Rates are per 1,000 live births. Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on both the birth and death certificates. Rates for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of the inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on birth and death certificates; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported for deaths by 25 states and the District of Columbia in 2006 and by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005, and were reported for births by 23 states in 2006 and by 19 states in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes"]

Age, race, and Hispanic origin	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All races ¹				
Under 1 year	28,609	6.71	28,440	6.87
Under 28 days	19,013	4.46	18,770	4.54
28 days–11 months	9,596	2.25	9,670	2.34
Total white				
Under 1 year	18,496	5.58	18,514	5.73
Under 28 days	12,340	3.72	12,239	3.79
28 days–11 months	6,156	1.86	6,275	1.94
Non-Hispanic white				
Under 1 year	12,970	5.62	13,026	5.71
Under 28 days	8,543	3.70	8,515	3.74
28 days–11 months	4,427	1.92	4,511	1.98
Total black				
Under 1 year	8,824	13.33	8,695	13.73
Under 28 days	5,854	8.84	5,740	9.07
28 days–11 months	2,970	4.49	2,955	4.67
Hispanic ²				
Under 1 year	5,762	5.55	5,724	5.81
Under 28 days	3,939	3.79	3,859	3.92
28 days–11 months	1,823	1.75	1,865	1.89

¹Includes races other than white or black.

²Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race; see "Technical Notes." Because of a misclassification error in New Mexico, statistics for Hispanic decedents of all ages were underestimated by about 3.0 percent, and statistics for Hispanic decedents under 1 year of age were underestimated by about 1.0 percent; see "Technical Notes."

NOTES: Data are subject to sampling or random variation. For information regarding the calculation of standard errors and further discussion of the variability of the data, see "Technical Notes." Although the infant mortality rate is the preferred indicator of the risk of dying during the first year of life, another measure of infant mortality, the infant death rate, is shown elsewhere in this report. The two measures typically are similar, yet they can differ because the denominators used for these measures are different. For more information on these measures of risk, see section Infant mortality in the "Technical Notes."

Table 5. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006

[Data are based on a continuous file of records from the states. Rates are per 100,000 live births. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>)	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All causes	28,609	670.6	28,440	687.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	500	11.7	530	12.8
Certain intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A08)	15	*	9	*
Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin (A09)	2	*	1	*
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	1	*	2	*
Tetanus (A33, A35)	–	*	–	*
Diphtheria (A36)	–	*	–	*
Whooping cough (A37)	8	*	28	0.7
Meningococcal infection (A39)	10	*	17	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	293	6.9	302	7.3
Congenital syphilis (A50)	–	*	–	*
Gonococcal infection (A54)	–	*	–	*
Viral diseases (A80–B34)	116	2.7	119	2.9
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	*	–	*
Varicella (chickenpox) (B01)	–	*	–	*
Measles (B05)	–	*	–	*
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	7	*	2	*
Mumps (B26)	–	*	–	*
Other and unspecified viral diseases (A81–B00, B02–B04, B06–B19, B25, B27–B34)	109	2.6	117	2.8
Candidiasis (B37)	15	*	20	0.5
Malaria (B50–B54)	–	*	–	*
Pneumocystosis (B59)	–	*	2	*
All other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases (A20–A32, A38, A42–A49, A51–A53, A55–A79, B35–B36, B38–B49, B55–B58, B60–B99)	38	0.9	30	0.7
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	139	3.3	134	3.2
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	77	1.8	75	1.8
Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (C81–C85)	1	*	1	*
Leukemia (C91–C95)	31	0.7	22	0.5
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C00–C80, C88, C90, C96–C97)	45	1.1	52	1.3
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	62	1.5	59	1.4
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50–D89)	104	2.4	94	2.3
Anemias (D50–D64)	10	*	19	*
Hemorrhagic conditions and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (D65–D76)	63	1.5	60	1.4
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80–D89)	31	0.7	15	*
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E88)	200	4.7	226	5.5
Short stature, not elsewhere classified (E34.3)	8	*	8	*
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	7	*	5	*
Cystic fibrosis (E84)	10	*	5	*
Volume depletion, disorders of fluid, electrolyte and acid–base balance (E86–E87)	56	1.3	63	1.5
All other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E32, E34.0–E34.2, E34.4–E34.9, E65–E83, E85, E88)	118	2.8	145	3.5
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G98)	361	8.5	354	8.6
Meningitis (G00, G03)	57	1.3	57	1.4
Infantile spinal muscular atrophy, type I (Werdnig-Hoffman) (G12.0)	9	*	15	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records from the states. Rates are per 100,000 live births. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>)	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Infantile cerebral palsy (G80)	8	*	8	*
Anoxic brain damage, not elsewhere classified (G93.1)	55	1.3	42	1.0
Other diseases of nervous system (G04,G06–G11,G12.1–G12.9,G20–G72,G81–G92,G93.0, G93.2–G93.9,G95–G98)	232	5.4	232	5.6
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H93)	2	*	7	*
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	539	12.6	529	12.8
Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation (I26–I28)	81	1.9	98	2.4
Pericarditis, endocarditis and myocarditis (I30,I33,I40)	7	*	13	*
Cardiomyopathy (I42)	109	2.6	82	2.0
Cardiac arrest (I46)	14	*	24	0.6
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	145	3.4	126	3.0
All other diseases of circulatory system (I00–I25,I31,I34–I38,I44–I45,I47–I51,I70–I99)	181	4.2	186	4.5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J98)	644	15.1	669	16.2
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	11	*	10	*
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	244	5.7	265	6.4
Influenza (J10–J11)	17	*	19	*
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	228	5.3	246	5.9
Acute bronchitis and acute bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	45	1.1	50	1.2
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	19	*	25	0.6
Asthma (J45–J46)	5	*	4	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	9	*	17	*
Other and unspecified diseases of respiratory system (J22,J30–J39,J43–J44,J47–J68,J70–J98)	311	7.3	298	7.2
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K92)	588	13.8	626	15.1
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis (K29,K50–K55)	326	7.6	341	8.2
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without hernia (K40–K46,K56)	70	1.6	77	1.9
All other and unspecified diseases of digestive system (K00–K28,K30–K38,K57–K92)	192	4.5	208	5.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N95)	181	4.2	180	4.3
Renal failure and other disorders of kidney (N17–N19,N25,N27)	159	3.7	151	3.6
Other and unspecified diseases of genitourinary system (N00–N15,N20–N23,N26,N28–N95)	22	0.5	29	0.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	14,223	333.4	14,423	348.5
Newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labor and delivery (P00–P04)	3,125	73.3	3,228	78.0
Newborn affected by maternal hypertensive disorders (P00.0)	85	2.0	88	2.1
Newborn affected by other maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00.1–P00.9)	68	1.6	70	1.7
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	1,694	39.7	1,776	42.9
Newborn affected by incompetent cervix (P01.0)	444	10.4	496	12.0
Newborn affected by premature rupture of membranes (P01.1)	830	19.5	837	20.2
Newborn affected by multiple pregnancy (P01.5)	213	5.0	255	6.2
Newborn affected by other maternal complications of pregnancy (P01.2–P01.4,P01.6–P01.9)	207	4.9	188	4.5
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	1,123	26.3	1,110	26.8
Newborn affected by complications involving placenta (P02.0–P02.3)	561	13.2	585	14.1
Newborn affected by complications involving cord (P02.4–P02.6)	54	1.3	50	1.2
Newborn affected by chorioamnionitis (P02.7)	507	11.9	471	11.4
Newborn affected by other and unspecified abnormalities of membranes (P02.8–P02.9)	1	*	4	*
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery (P03)	97	2.3	134	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records from the states. Rates are per 100,000 live births. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>)	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Newborn affected by noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P04)	58	1.4	50	1.2
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal malnutrition (P05–P08)	4,943	115.9	4,798	115.9
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition (P05)	102	2.4	83	2.0
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (P07)	4,841	113.5	4,714	113.9
Extremely low birth weight or extreme immaturity (P07.0,P07.2)	3,678	86.2	3,645	88.1
Other low birth weight or preterm (P07.1,P07.3)	1,163	27.3	1,069	25.8
Disorders related to long gestation and high birth weight (P08)	–	*	1	*
Birth trauma (P10–P15)	23	0.5	26	0.6
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (P20–P21)	344	8.1	529	12.8
Intrauterine hypoxia (P20)	109	2.6	119	2.9
Birth asphyxia (P21)	236	5.5	410	9.9
Respiratory distress of newborn (P22)	801	18.8	860	20.8
Other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period (P23–P28)	1,199	28.1	1,160	28.0
Congenital pneumonia (P23)	89	2.1	104	2.5
Neonatal aspiration syndromes (P24)	49	1.1	46	1.1
Interstitial emphysema and related conditions originating in the perinatal period (P25)	155	3.6	121	2.9
Pulmonary hemorrhage originating in the perinatal period (P26)	179	4.2	181	4.4
Chronic respiratory disease originating in the perinatal period (P27)	262	6.1	270	6.5
Atelectasis (P28.0–P28.1)	396	9.3	377	9.1
All other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period (P28.2–P28.9)	69	1.6	61	1.5
Infections specific to the perinatal period (P35–P39)	979	22.9	1,039	25.1
Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	786	18.4	834	20.2
Omphalitis of newborn with or without mild hemorrhage (P38)	–	*	6	*
All other infections specific to the perinatal period (P35,P37,P39)	193	4.5	199	4.8
Hemorrhagic and hematological disorders of newborn (P50–P61)	708	16.6	782	18.9
Neonatal hemorrhage (P50–P52,P54)	598	14.0	665	16.1
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn (P53)	1	*	–	*
Hemolytic disease of newborn due to isoimmunization and other perinatal jaundice (P55–P59)	10	*	16	*
Hematological disorders (P60–P61)	99	2.3	101	2.4
Syndrome of infant of a diabetic mother and neonatal diabetes mellitus (P70.0–P70.2)	16	*	19	*
Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn (P77)	528	12.4	546	13.2
Hydrops fetalis not due to hemolytic disease (P83.2)	171	4.0	165	4.0
Other perinatal conditions (P29,P70.3–P76,P78–P81,P83.0–P83.1,P83.3–P96)	1,385	32.5	1,271	30.7
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	5,827	136.6	5,552	134.2
Anencephaly and similar malformations (Q00)	332	7.8	313	7.6
Congenital hydrocephalus (Q03)	82	1.9	90	2.2
Spina bifida (Q05)	24	0.6	22	0.5
Other congenital malformations of nervous system (Q01–Q02,Q04,Q06–Q07)	389	9.1	314	7.6
Congenital malformations of heart (Q20–Q24)	1,399	32.8	1,377	33.3
Other congenital malformations of circulatory system (Q25–Q28)	232	5.4	245	5.9
Congenital malformations of respiratory system (Q30–Q34)	449	10.5	598	14.5
Congenital malformations of digestive system (Q35–Q45)	109	2.6	105	2.5
Congenital malformations of genitourinary system (Q50–Q64)	523	12.3	375	9.1
Congenital malformations and deformations of musculoskeletal system, limbs and integument (Q65–Q85)	627	14.7	558	13.5
Down's syndrome (Q90)	93	2.2	123	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records from the states. Rates are per 100,000 live births. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Figures for 2006 are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>)	2006		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Edward's syndrome (Q91.0–Q91.3)	518	12.1	405	9.8
Patau's syndrome (Q91.4–Q91.7)	327	7.7	310	7.5
Other congenital malformations and deformations (Q10–Q18,Q86–Q89)	523	12.3	526	12.7
Other chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified (Q92–Q99)	200	4.7	191	4.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	3,749	87.9	3,589	86.7
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	2,145	50.3	2,230	53.9
Other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R53,R55–594, R96–R99)	1,604	37.6	1,359	32.8
All other diseases (Residual)	42	1.0	15	*
External causes of mortality (*U01,V01–Y84)	1,510	35.4	1,512	36.5
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59)	1,119	26.2	1,083	26.2
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	136	3.2	147	3.6
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86,V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8, V89.0,V89.2)	133	3.1	146	3.5
Other and unspecified transport accidents (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11, V15–V18,V19.3, V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9, V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9,V90–V99)	2	*	1	*
Falls (W00–W19)	22	0.5	16	*
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	–	*	1	*
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	51	1.2	64	1.5
Accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed (W75)	559	13.1	514	12.4
Other accidental suffocation and strangulation (W76–W77,W81–W84)	193	4.5	186	4.5
Accidental inhalation and ingestion of food or other objects causing obstruction of respiratory tract (W78–W80)	64	1.5	48	1.2
Accidents caused by exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	27	0.6	34	0.8
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	15	*	20	0.5
Other and unspecified accidents (W20–W31,W35–W64,W85–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59)	51	1.2	53	1.3
Assault (homicide) (*U01,X85–Y09)	292	6.8	306	7.4
Assault (homicide) by hanging, strangulation and suffocation (X91)	23	0.5	27	0.7
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms (*U01.4,X93–X95)	6	*	6	*
Neglect, abandonment and other maltreatment syndromes (Y06–Y07)	67	1.6	99	2.4
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means (*U01.0–*U01.3, *U01.5–*U01.9,X85–X90,X92,X96–X99,Y00–Y05,Y08–Y09)	195	4.6	174	4.2
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	21	0.5	19	*
Other external causes (Y10–Y36)	78	1.8	104	2.5

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

– Quantity zero.

NOTES: For certain causes of death such as unintentional injuries, homicides, suicides, and respiratory diseases, preliminary and final data differ because of the truncated nature of the preliminary file. Data are subject to sampling or random variation. For information regarding the calculation of standard errors and further discussion of the variability of the data, see "Technical Notes." Although the infant mortality rate is the preferred indicator of the risk of dying during the first year of life, another measure of infant mortality, the infant death rate, is shown elsewhere in this report. The two measures typically are similar, yet they can differ because the denominators used for these measures are different. For more information on these measures of risk, see section "Infant mortality" in the "Technical Notes."

Table 6. Expectation of life by age, race, and sex: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006

[Data are based on a continuous file of records from the states. Calculations of life expectancy employ populations estimated as of July 1 for 2005 and 2006; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported by 25 states and the District of Columbia in 2006 and by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes."]

Age (years) and race	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
All races¹						
0	78.1	77.8	75.4	75.2	80.7	80.4
1	77.7	77.4	75.0	74.7	80.2	79.9
5	73.7	73.5	71.1	70.8	76.3	76.0
10	68.8	68.5	66.2	65.9	71.3	71.0
15	63.8	63.6	61.2	61.0	66.4	66.1
20	59.0	58.8	56.5	56.2	61.5	61.2
25	54.3	54.1	51.9	51.6	56.6	56.4
30	49.6	49.3	47.2	47.0	51.8	51.5
35	44.8	44.6	42.6	42.3	46.9	46.7
40	40.2	39.9	37.9	37.7	42.2	41.9
45	35.6	35.3	33.5	33.2	37.5	37.3
50	31.2	30.9	29.1	28.9	33.0	32.7
55	26.9	26.7	25.0	24.8	28.6	28.3
60	22.8	22.6	21.1	20.8	24.3	24.0
65	19.0	18.7	17.4	17.2	20.3	20.0
70	15.4	15.2	14.0	13.8	16.5	16.3
75	12.2	12.0	10.9	10.8	13.0	12.8
80	9.3	9.2	8.3	8.2	9.9	9.7
85	7.0	6.8	6.2	6.1	7.4	7.2
90	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.4	5.3	5.2
95	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.7
100	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.6
White						
0	78.5	78.3	76.0	75.7	81.0	80.8
1	78.0	77.7	75.4	75.2	80.5	80.2
5	74.1	73.8	71.5	71.3	76.5	76.3
10	69.1	68.9	66.6	66.3	71.6	71.3
15	64.2	63.9	61.6	61.4	66.6	66.4
20	59.3	59.1	56.9	56.6	61.7	61.5
25	54.6	54.4	52.2	52.0	56.9	56.6
30	49.9	49.6	47.6	47.3	52.0	51.8
35	45.1	44.9	42.9	42.6	47.2	46.9
40	40.4	40.1	38.2	38.0	42.4	42.2
45	35.8	35.6	33.7	33.5	37.7	37.5
50	31.3	31.1	29.4	29.1	33.1	32.9
55	27.0	26.8	25.2	24.9	28.7	28.4
60	22.9	22.6	21.2	20.9	24.3	24.1
65	19.0	18.8	17.5	17.2	20.3	20.0
70	15.4	15.2	14.0	13.8	16.5	16.2
75	12.1	11.9	10.9	10.7	13.0	12.8
80	9.2	9.1	8.2	8.1	9.9	9.7
85	6.9	6.7	6.1	6.0	7.3	7.1
90	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.2	5.1
95	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.6
100	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Expectation of life by age, race, and sex: United States, final 2005 and preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records from the states. Calculations of life expectancy employ populations estimated as of July 1 for 2005 and 2006; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported by 25 states and the District of Columbia in 2006 and by 21 states and the District of Columbia in 2005; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes"]

Age (years) and race	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Black						
0	73.6	73.2	70.0	69.5	76.9	76.5
1	73.6	73.2	70.0	69.6	76.9	76.4
5	69.7	69.3	66.1	65.7	73.0	72.5
10	64.8	64.4	61.2	60.8	68.1	67.6
15	59.9	59.5	56.3	55.9	63.1	62.7
20	55.1	54.7	51.6	51.2	58.3	57.8
25	50.5	50.1	47.1	46.8	53.4	53.0
30	45.9	45.5	42.7	42.3	48.7	48.2
35	41.3	40.9	38.2	37.9	44.0	43.5
40	36.8	36.4	33.8	33.4	39.3	38.9
45	32.4	32.0	29.5	29.2	34.9	34.4
50	28.3	27.9	25.5	25.2	30.6	30.2
55	24.5	24.1	21.9	21.6	26.6	26.2
60	20.9	20.5	18.5	18.2	22.7	22.3
65	17.6	17.2	15.5	15.2	19.1	18.7
70	14.5	14.2	12.7	12.4	15.7	15.3
75	11.7	11.4	10.2	10.0	12.6	12.3
80	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.9	9.9	9.7
85	7.3	7.1	6.4	6.2	7.7	7.5
90	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.8	5.9	5.7
95	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.3
100	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.2

¹Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Data are subject to sampling or random variation.

Table 7. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, preliminary 2006

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Figures are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals]

Rank ¹	Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>) and age	Number	Rate
All age²			
...	All causes	2,425,901	810.3
1	Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	629,191	210.2
2	Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	560,102	187.1
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	137,265	45.8
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	124,614	41.6
5	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	117,748	39.3
...	Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86,V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	44,572	14.9
...	All other accidents (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V12,V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9,V90–V99,W00–X59,Y85–Y86)	73,177	24.4
6	Alzheimer's disease (G30)	72,914	24.4
7	Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	72,507	24.2
8	Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	56,247	18.8
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	44,791	15.0
10	Septicemia (A40–A41)	34,031	11.4
...	All other causes (Residual)	576,491	192.5
1–4 years			
...	All causes	4,636	28.5
1	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	1,591	9.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86,V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	586	3.6
...	All other accidents (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V12,V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9,V90–V99,W00–X59,Y85–Y86)	1,005	6.2
2	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	501	3.1
3	Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	372	2.3
4	Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	350	2.1
5	Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	160	1.0
6	Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	114	0.7
7	Septicemia (A40–A41)	88	0.5
8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	67	0.4
9	In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	63	0.4
10	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	53	0.3
...	All other causes (Residual)	1,277	7.8
5–14 years			
...	All causes	6,136	15.2
1	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	2,228	5.5
...	Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86,V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	1,323	3.3
...	All other accidents (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V12,V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9,V90–V99,W00–X59,Y85–Y86)	905	2.2
2	Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	916	2.3
3	Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	387	1.0
4	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	330	0.8
5	Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	242	0.6
6	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	213	0.5
7	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	113	0.3
8	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	93	0.2
9	Septicemia (A40–A41)	78	0.2
10	In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	76	0.2
...	All other causes (Residual)	1,460	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Figures are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals]

Rank ¹	Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>) and age	Number	Rate
15–24 years			
...	All causes	34,632	81.6
1	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	15,859	37.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12–V14, V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6, V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1, V82.0–V82.1, V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8, V88.0–V88.8, V89.0, V89.2)	10,845	25.6
...	All other accidents (V01, V05–V06, V09.1, V09.3–V09.9, V10–V12, V15–V18, V19.3, V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9, V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9, V90–V99, W00–X59, Y85–Y86)	5,014	11.8
2	Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1)	5,596	13.2
3	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03, X60–X84, Y87.0)	4,097	9.7
4	Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	1,643	3.9
5	Diseases of heart (I00–I09, I11, I13, I20–I51)	1,021	2.4
6	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	456	1.1
7	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	206	0.5
8	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	198	0.5
9	Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	180	0.4
10	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	172	0.4
...	All other causes (Residual)	5,204	12.3
25–44 years			
...	All causes	125,173	148.9
1	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	30,949	36.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12–V14, V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6, V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1, V82.0–V82.1, V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8, V88.0–V88.8, V89.0, V89.2)	13,779	16.4
...	All other accidents (V01, V05–V06, V09.1, V09.3–V09.9, V10–V12, V15–V18, V19.3, V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9, V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9, V90–V99, W00–X59, Y85–Y86)	17,170	20.4
2	Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	17,604	20.9
3	Diseases of heart (I00–I09, I11, I13, I20–I51)	14,873	17.7
4	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03, X60–X84, Y87.0)	11,240	13.4
5	Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1)	7,525	8.9
6	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	5,150	6.1
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70, K73–K74)	2,805	3.3
8	Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	2,705	3.2
9	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	2,703	3.2
10	Septicemia (A40–A41)	1,131	1.3
...	All other causes (Residual)	28,488	33.9
45–64 years			
...	All causes	464,463	620.4
1	Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	151,654	202.6
2	Diseases of heart (I00–I09, I11, I13, I20–I51)	101,588	135.7
3	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	29,505	39.4
...	Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12–V14, V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6, V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1, V82.0–V82.1, V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8, V88.0–V88.8, V89.0, V89.2)	10,939	14.6
...	All other accidents (V01, V05–V06, V09.1, V09.3–V09.9, V10–V12, V15–V18, V19.3, V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9, V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9, V90–V99, W00–X59, Y85–Y86)	18,566	24.8
4	Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	17,012	22.7
5	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	16,779	22.4
6	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	16,181	21.6
7	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70, K73–K74)	14,725	19.7
8	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03, X60–X84, Y87.0)	11,492	15.4
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07, N17–N19, N25–N27)	6,495	8.7
10	Septicemia (A40–A41)	6,184	8.3
...	All other causes (Residual)	92,848	124.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of death in specified age groups: United States, preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Rates are per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Figures are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals]

Rank ¹	Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>) and age	Number	Rate
	65 years and over		
...	All causes	1,762,004	4,728.9
1	Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	510,934	1,371.3
2	Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	387,828	1,040.9
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	117,284	314.8
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	107,058	287.3
5	Alzheimer's disease (G30)	72,135	193.6
6	Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	52,599	141.2
7	Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	49,459	132.7
8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	36,960	99.2
9	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	36,436	97.8
...	Motor vehicle accidents . . . (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86,V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	6,953	18.7
...	All other accidents . . . (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V12,V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9,V90–V99,W00–X59,Y85–Y86)	29,483	79.1
10	Septicemia (A40–A41)	26,125	70.1
...	All other causes (Residual)	365,186	980.1

... Category not applicable.

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

²Includes deaths under 1 year of age.

NOTES: For certain causes of death such as unintentional injuries, homicides, and suicides, preliminary and final data may differ because of the truncated nature of the preliminary file. Data are subject to sampling or random variation. For information regarding the calculation of standard errors and further discussion of the variability of the data, see "Technical Notes."

Table 8. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of infant death, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, preliminary 2006

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Rates are per 100,000 live births. Figures are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on both the birth and death certificate. Rates for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on birth and death certificates; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported for deaths by 25 states and the District of Columbia and for births by 23 states; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group, according to the decedent's reported race; see "Technical Notes"]

Rank ¹	Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>), race, and Hispanic origin	Number	Rate
All races ²			
...	All causes	28,609	670.6
1	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities. (Q00–Q99)	5,827	136.6
2	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified. (P07)	4,841	113.5
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	2,145	50.3
4	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	1,694	39.7
5	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	1,123	26.3
6	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59)	1,119	26.2
7	Respiratory distress of newborn. (P22)	801	18.8
8	Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	786	18.4
9	Neonatal hemorrhage. (P50–P52,P54)	598	14.0
10	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	539	12.6
...	All other causes (Residual)	9,136	214.2
Total white			
...	All causes	18,486	557.4
1	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities. (Q00–Q99)	4,388	132.3
2	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified. (P07)	2,681	80.8
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	1,406	42.4
4	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	1,039	31.3
5	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59)	710	21.4
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	695	21.0
7	Respiratory distress of newborn. (P22)	503	15.2
8	Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	480	14.5
9	Neonatal hemorrhage. (P50–P52,P54)	411	12.4
10	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	335	10.1
...	All other causes (Residual)	5,838	176.0
Non-Hispanic white			
...	All causes	13,019	563.6
1	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities. (Q00–Q99)	2,989	129.4
2	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified. (P07)	1,805	78.1
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	1,171	50.7
4	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	751	32.5
5	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59)	547	23.7
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	472	20.4
7	Respiratory distress of newborn. (P22)	353	15.3
8	Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	331	14.3
9	Neonatal hemorrhage. (P50–P52,P54)	299	12.9
10	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	239	10.3
...	All other causes (Residual)	4,062	175.9
Total black			
...	All causes	8,842	1,335.2
1	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified. (P07)	1,978	298.7
2	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities. (Q00–Q99)	1,157	174.7
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	656	99.1
4	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	595	89.9
5	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	378	57.1
6	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59)	351	53.0
7	Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	272	41.1
8	Respiratory distress of newborn. (P22)	267	40.3
9	Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn (P77)	204	30.8
10	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	175	26.4
...	All other causes (Residual)	2,809	424.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Infant deaths and infant mortality rates for the 10 leading causes of infant death, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, preliminary 2006—Con.

[Data are based on a continuous file of records received from the states. Rates are per 100,000 live births. Figures are based on weighted data rounded to the nearest individual, so categories may not add to totals or subtotals. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on both the birth and death certificate. Rates for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on birth and death certificates; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data were reported for deaths by 25 states and the District of Columbia and for births by 23 states; see "Technical Notes." The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes." Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group, according to the decedent's reported race; see "Technical Notes"]

Rank ¹	Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Second Edition, 2004</i>), race, and Hispanic origin	Number	Rate
	Hispanic ³		
...	All causes	5,706	549.2
1	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	1,442	138.8
2	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (P07)	919	88.4
3	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	299	28.8
4	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	244	23.5
5	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	227	21.8
6	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59)	178	17.1
7	Respiratory distress of newborn (P22)	159	15.3
8	Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	152	14.6
9	Neonatal hemorrhage (P50–P52,P54)	113	10.9
10	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	99	9.5
...	All other causes (Residual)	1,874	180.4

... Category not applicable.

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

²Includes races other than white and black.

³Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race; see "Technical Notes." Because of a misclassification error in New Mexico, statistics for Hispanic decedents of all ages were underestimated by about 3.0 percent, and statistics for Hispanic decedents under 1 year of age were underestimated by about 1.0 percent; see "Technical Notes."

NOTES: For certain causes of death such as unintentional injuries, homicides, suicides, and sudden infant death syndrome, preliminary and final data may differ because of the truncated nature of the preliminary file. Data are subject to sampling or random variation. For information regarding the calculation of standard errors and further discussion of the variability of the data, see "Technical Notes." Although the infant mortality rate is the preferred indicator of the risk of dying during the first year of life, another measure of infant mortality, the infant death rate, is shown elsewhere in the report. The two measures typically are similar, yet they can differ because the denominators used for these measures are different.

Technical Notes

Nature and sources of data

Preliminary mortality data for 2006 are based on a continuous receipt and processing of statistical records by NCHS through December 19, 2007. NCHS received the data from the states' vital registration systems through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Demographic information for the United States was available in calendar year 2006 for an estimated 98.3 percent of infant decedents and 98.9 percent of decedents aged 1 year and over. Medical information for the United States was available in calendar year 2006 for an estimated 94.8 percent of infant decedents and 96.0 percent of decedents aged 1 year and over. In this report, U.S. totals include only events occurring within the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas that are included in tables showing data by state are not included in U.S. totals.

For 2006, individual records of infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age) and deaths of persons 1 year of age and over are weighted (when necessary) to independent counts of deaths occurring in each state. These state-specific counts serve as control totals and are the basis for the record weights in the preliminary file. If the number of records in the preliminary file is greater than the count received from the state, the state-specific number of records in the preliminary file is used instead and the weight is set at 1.0.

For this report, two separate files are processed. The medical file, or cause of death file, contains records that include demographic and medical information used to generate tables showing cause of death. The demographic file, which includes records from the medical file as well as additional records containing demographic information only, is used to generate tables showing mortality by demographic characteristics only. A state-specific weight is computed for each file by dividing the state control total by the number of records in the preliminary sample.

Each record is assigned two weights, a state-specific weight and a U.S. weight. State weights are used for state-specific tabulations, and the U.S. weights are used for national tabulations. With the medical file, the purpose of the state weight is to make the death counts in the medical file comparable with those in the demographic file. The U.S. weight combines two factors: one to make the medical file counts for the individual record's state comparable with those for the demographic file and one to compensate for any states that are not represented in the file. This second factor is equivalent to zero if all states are represented in the file. Thus, when all states are represented in the preliminary files, the state and U.S. weights are the same.

However, for 2006, medical data for Nevada were not available in time for inclusion in the preliminary medical file. Therefore, for the 2006 medical file, the state weight and U.S. weight are different because the U.S. weight had to be adjusted for the missing state data. The following formula illustrates the U.S. medical weight:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{U.S. medical weight for record } i = & \left[\frac{\text{Number of deaths of which record } i\text{'s state vital statistics office knows}}{\text{Count of medical records for } i\text{'s state}} \right] \\ & + \left[\frac{\text{Count of Nevada demographic records}}{(\text{Count of U.S. demographic records} - \text{Count of Nevada demographic records})} \right] \end{aligned}$$

This report does not show medical, or cause-of-death, information by state. In addition, the missing medical information for Nevada does not have any appreciable effect on medical information for the United States because Nevada accounts for only 0.76 percent of all deaths in the United States and does not have a cause-of-death distribution that is radically different from that of the general United States. Assuming that Nevada had the same cause-of-death distribution in 2006 as in 2005, a simulation was done in which Nevada's 2005 medical information was included in the national cause-of-death estimates for 2006. The results (not shown) revealed no statistically significant difference for any cause of death between the simulated estimates and the original estimates shown in [Table 2](#).

Because there are two separate files, each with two separate sets of weights, slight inconsistencies may occur between the demographic and medical tables in this report. [Table 1](#) shows the percentage completeness of the preliminary files by place of occurrence for the United States and each state. The percentage completeness is obtained by dividing the number of records in the preliminary files by the control total and multiplying by 100. In 2006, the percentage completeness for the demographic file ranged by state from 82.7 percent to 100.0 percent, indicating that all states met the file-completeness criterion of having demographic information for at least 75 percent of death records submitted to NCHS. Although data by place of occurrence are used to compute the weights, all data in this report are tabulated by place of residence.

For selected variables in the mortality files, unknown or not-stated values are imputed. The percentage not stated was less than 1.7 percent for all variables discussed in this report. Detailed information on reporting completeness and imputation procedures may be found in *Technical Appendix, Vital Statistics of the United States: Mortality, 1999* (33).

2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death

This report includes data for 23 areas (California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York City, New York State excluding New York City, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) that implemented the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death by the beginning of 2006. The remaining 29 areas (all states) collected and reported death data in 2006 based on the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death. The 2003 revision is described in detail elsewhere (13,14). Because the items presented in this report appear largely comparable despite changes to item wording and format in the 2003 revision, data from both groups of states are combined.

Race and Hispanic origin

The 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death allows the reporting of more than one race (multiple races) (13). This change was implemented to reflect the increasing diversity of the population of the United States, to be consistent with the decennial census, and to reflect standards issued by OMB in 1997. OMB

Table I. Total count of records and percentage completeness of preliminary files of infant deaths and deaths to those aged 1 year and over: United States, each state and territory, preliminary 2006

[By place of occurrence]

Area	Infant deaths (under 1 year of age)			Deaths to those aged 1 year and over		
	Count of records	Percent completeness		Count of records	Percent completeness	
		Demographic file	Medical file		Demographic file	Medical file
United States ¹	28,609	98.3	94.8	2,397,292	98.9	96.0
Alabama	568	100.0	100.0	45,853	100.0	100.0
Alaska	68	100.0	100.0	3,191	99.9	99.9
Arizona	643	100.0	100.0	46,277	100.0	100.0
Arkansas	339	100.0	100.0	27,099	100.0	100.0
California	2,956	88.7	88.7	234,115	92.6	92.6
Colorado	435	100.0	100.0	29,476	100.0	100.0
Connecticut	246	100.0	100.0	29,059	100.0	100.0
Delaware	104	100.0	99.0	7,020	100.0	100.0
District of Columbia	219	99.5	90.9	6,155	100.0	93.1
Florida	1,730	100.0	100.0	168,655	100.0	100.0
Georgia	1,166	97.2	97.2	67,091	99.6	99.6
Hawaii	107	100.0	100.0	9,420	100.0	100.0
Idaho	140	100.0	100.0	10,297	100.0	100.0
Illinois	1,249	100.0	93.6	98,290	100.0	94.6
Indiana	669	99.9	99.9	55,350	100.0	100.0
Iowa	189	100.0	100.0	27,041	100.0	100.0
Kansas	254	100.0	100.0	23,748	100.0	100.0
Kentucky	373	100.0	95.2	39,384	100.0	99.8
Louisiana	633	100.0	96.8	38,882	99.9	99.5
Maine	84	100.0	98.8	12,127	100.0	99.8
Maryland	538	100.0	100.0	42,875	100.0	100.0
Massachusetts	386	100.0	100.0	53,714	100.0	100.0
Michigan	938	100.0	100.0	83,781	100.0	100.0
Minnesota	383	100.0	100.0	36,715	100.0	100.0
Mississippi	420	100.0	100.0	27,562	100.0	100.0
Missouri	703	100.0	100.0	55,557	100.0	100.0
Montana	67	100.0	100.0	8,407	100.0	100.0
Nebraska	157	100.0	100.0	14,897	100.0	99.5
Nevada	257	90.7	0.0	18,893	91.3	0.0
New Hampshire	76	100.0	100.0	9,818	100.0	100.0
New Jersey	544	99.8	66.9	68,291	100.0	72.3
New Mexico	162	82.7	80.9	14,791	88.0	87.9
New York	1,424	100.0	100.0	146,136	100.0	100.0
New York excluding New York City	688	100.0	100.0	91,933	100.0	100.0
New York City	736	100.0	100.0	54,203	100.0	100.0
North Carolina	1,054	100.0	100.0	74,235	100.0	100.0
North Dakota	54	100.0	100.0	6,242	100.0	100.0
Ohio	1,223	100.0	100.0	105,530	100.0	100.0
Oklahoma	421	100.0	77.7	34,235	100.0	82.0
Oregon	287	91.3	89.2	31,126	90.5	88.7
Pennsylvania	1,211	98.4	97.7	125,417	99.7	99.7
Rhode Island	90	98.9	98.9	9,807	100.0	100.0
South Carolina	489	99.6	40.1	37,426	99.8	46.5
South Dakota	91	100.0	100.0	7,190	100.0	100.0
Tennessee	844	100.0	100.0	58,878	100.0	100.0
Texas	2,554	98.9	97.9	156,621	98.9	98.6
Utah	303	100.0	100.0	13,854	100.0	100.0
Vermont	32	100.0	100.0	4,981	100.0	100.0
Virginia	705	100.0	100.0	56,287	100.0	100.0
Washington	395	100.0	100.0	45,764	100.0	100.0
West Virginia	146	100.0	97.9	20,217	100.0	99.8
Wisconsin	456	100.0	100.0	45,462	100.0	100.0
Wyoming	27	100.0	100.0	4,053	100.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	439	96.6	65.4	27,992	99.3	67.8
Virgin Islands	8	100.0	0.0	603	99.8	0.0
Guam	45	100.0	100.0	634	100.0	100.0
American Samoa	16	100.0	100.0	250	100.0	100.0
Northern Marianas	9	100.0	100.0	161	100.0	100.0

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas.

NOTE: Percentage completeness equals 100 times the number of records in preliminary file divided by the count of records.

standards mandate the collection of more than one race for federal data (see "Population denominators") (19). In addition, the new certificate is compliant with the OMB-mandated minimum set of five races to be reported for federal data. These are White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI).

For the 2006 mortality data, multiple races were reported on the revised death certificates of California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York City, New York State excluding New York City, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Multiple races were also reported on the unrevised certificates of Hawaii, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Data from the vital records of the remaining 25 areas (all states) are based on the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death, which follows the 1977 OMB standards that allow only a single race to be reported (14,15). In addition, these states report a minimum set of four races as stipulated in the 1977 standards. These are White, Black, AIAN, and Asian or Pacific Islander (API).

In order to provide uniformity and comparability of the data during the transition period, before all or most of the data would be available in the new multiple race format, the data for those states reporting multiple race had to be adjusted by "bridging" the multiple-race information reported for decedents to a single race. The bridging procedure used for mortality numerators is similar to the procedure used to bridge multiracial population estimates (see also "Population denominators") (17,18). Multiracial decedents are imputed to a single race (either white, black, AIAN, or API) according to the combination of races, Hispanic origin, sex, and age indicated on the death certificate. The imputation procedure is described in detail at

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/Multiple_race_docu_5-10-04.pdf.

Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Therefore, data shown by race include persons of Hispanic or non-Hispanic origin, and data for Hispanic origin include persons of any race. In this report, unless otherwise specified, deaths of Hispanic origin are included in the totals for each race group—white, black, AIAN, and API—according to the decedent's race as reported on the death certificate. Data shown for Hispanic persons include all persons of Hispanic origin of any race. Mortality data on the Hispanic origin population are based on deaths in all states. Death rates for Hispanic, AIAN, and API persons should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies in reporting race on the death certificate as compared with race on censuses, surveys, and birth certificates. Studies have shown underreporting on death certificates of AIAN, API, and Hispanic decedents, as well as undercounts of these groups in the censuses (24–26).

In the 2006 preliminary data for New Mexico, a system error—which will be corrected in the final data for 2006—resulted in the misclassification of some Hispanic decedents as non-Hispanic white decedents. Specifically, most records that should have been identified as "other Hispanic" were identified as "non-Hispanic white." In New Mexico in 2005, "other Hispanic" deaths accounted for 23.8 percent of all deaths and 75.9 percent of Hispanic deaths. In 2005, New Mexico's Hispanic deaths accounted for 3.6 percent of all Hispanic deaths nationally. Therefore, this system error in 2006 could be expected to

effect the national mortality estimates for Hispanic (and possibly non-Hispanic white) decedents in 2006. Estimates of the effect of the error on 2006 preliminary statistics were made under the assumption that deaths in 2006 had the same race-ethnic distribution as deaths in 2005. Results indicated that the misclassification error had no appreciable effect on national statistics for non-Hispanic white decedents: mortality estimates for infant decedents were overestimated by about 0.5 percent and mortality estimates for decedents of all ages were overestimated by about 0.2 percent. However, the error resulted in the underestimation of statistics for Hispanic decedents nationally: mortality estimates for infant decedents were underestimated by about 1.0 percent and mortality estimates for decedents of all ages were underestimated by about 3.0 percent.

Conclusions concerning the change in Hispanic mortality between 2005 and 2006 or the pattern of Hispanic mortality relative to that for non-Hispanic white decedents were unchanged by New Mexico's misclassification error. For example, the age-adjusted death rate for Hispanic decedents of all ages is 550.1 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population in 2006 (Table 1). This rate represents a statistically significant decrease of 6.9 percent relative to that in 2005 and is 29.3 percent lower than the age-adjusted death rate (778.2) for non-Hispanic white decedents in 2006. The application of the 2005 distribution of race and ethnicity to 2006 deaths results in an age-adjusted death rate of 565.1 for Hispanic decedents of all ages in 2006. This rate represents a statistically significant decrease of 4.3 percent relative to the rate in 2005 and is 27.2 percent lower than the 2006 rate for non-Hispanic white decedents. Therefore, the misclassification of some Hispanic decedents in 2006 resulted in an underestimate of Hispanic mortality and, consequently, an overestimate of the percentage of decline in mortality between 2005 and 2006 for Hispanic decedents and the percentage difference in mortality of Hispanic decedents relative to non-Hispanic white decedents. However, substantive conclusions for Hispanic decedents remain unchanged.

Injury at work

Information on deaths attributed to injuries at work is derived from a separate item on the death certificate that asks the medical certifier whether the death resulted from an injury sustained at work. The item is on the death certificate of all states. Number of deaths, crude death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for injury at work for those aged 15 years and over, excluding age not stated, are shown in Table 2. Age-adjusted death rates presented in this report for injury at work were computed using age-specific death rates and the U.S. standard population based on the year 2000 standard for those aged 15 years and over, excluding age not stated. If the estimated employed population aged 15 years and over had been used instead in the denominator, higher death rates would have resulted, especially for population groups with lower employment rates. See the section "Computing rates and percentages."

Cause-of-death classification

Mortality statistics are compiled in accordance with the World Health Organization regulations that specify that member nations classify and code causes of death in accordance with the current revision of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and*

Related Health Problems (ICD). The ICD provides the basic guidance used in virtually all countries to code and classify causes of death. It provides not only disease, injury, and poisoning categories but also the rules used to select the single underlying cause of death for tabulation from the several diagnoses that may be reported on a single death certificate, as well as definitions, tabulation lists, the format of the death certificate, and regulations on the use of the classification. Causes of death for data presented in this report were coded by procedures described in annual issues of part 2a of the NCHS *Instruction Manual* (34).

Effective with deaths occurring in 1999, the United States began using the tenth revision of this classification, (ICD-10) (35). In 2004, the second edition of ICD-10 was adopted (36). During the period 1979-1998, causes of death were coded and classified according to the ninth revision (ICD-9) (37). The change from ICD-9 to ICD-10 resulted in discontinuities for selected cause-of-death trends. These discontinuities are measured using comparability ratios derived from a comparability study (38,39).

Beginning with data for 2001, NCHS introduced categories *U01-*U03 for classifying and coding deaths due to acts of terrorism. The asterisks (*) before the category codes indicate that they are not part of ICD-10. Deaths classified to the terrorism categories are included in the categories Assault (homicide) and Intentional self-harm (suicide) for the 113 causes-of-death list (Table 2) and for Assault (homicide) in the 130 causes-of-infant-death list (Table 5). Additional information on these new categories can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/icd9/terrorism_code.htm. No deaths occurring in 2005 and 2006 were classified to the terrorism categories.

Codes for drug-induced deaths—In the 2003 data year, the list of codes included in drug-induced causes was expanded to be more comprehensive. Specifically, the following 37 ICD-10 codes were added to the previous list of drug-induced codes: D52.1, D59.0, D59.2, D61.1, D64.2, E06.4, E16.0, E23.1, E24.2, E27.3, E66.1, G21.1, G24.0, G25.1, G25.4, G25.6, G44.4, G62.0, G72.0, I95.2, J70.2, J70.3, J70.4, L10.5, L27.0, L27.1, M10.2, M32.0, M80.4, M81.4, M83.5, M87.1, R78.1, R78.2, R78.3, R78.4, and R78.5. In addition to the expansion of the list in 2003, ICD codes K85.3 (drug-induced acute pancreatitis) and R50.2 (drug-induced fever) were added to the list of drug-induced codes in 2006.

Numbers of deaths and death rates based on the newly modified list of causes may differ slightly from those previously published. For example, in 2002, the addition of the 37 codes increased the total number of deaths from drug-induced causes from 26,018 to 26,040 (an increase of 22 deaths); the crude and age-adjusted death rates were unaffected. No deaths were classified to the newly added codes (K85.3 and R50.2) in 2006.

Codes for alcohol-induced deaths—The list of codes included in alcohol-induced causes was expanded in the 2003 data year to be more comprehensive. Specifically, the following three ICD-10 codes were added to the previous list of alcohol-induced codes: E24.4, G72.1, and K86.0. Additionally, K85.2 (alcohol-induced acute pancreatitis) was added to the list in 2006.

Numbers of deaths and death rates based on the newly modified list of causes may differ slightly from those previously published. For example, in 2002, the addition of the three codes increased the total number of deaths due to alcohol-induced causes from 19,928 to 20,218

(an increase of 290) and increased the total crude death rate, although not significantly, from 6.9 to 7.0. The age-adjusted death rate remained the same. The addition of K85.2 in 2006 resulted in an increase in the number of alcohol-induced deaths from 21,222 to 21,513 (an increase of 291); the death rate for this cause increased (from 7.1 to 7.2), as did the age-adjusted death rate (from and 6.7 to 6.8), though neither were significant increases.

Nonsampling error

Causes of death in this report are subject to nonsampling error because of the nature of the preliminary file. In as much as the preliminary file is processed before a full year of data is available, it is subject to the seasonality of certain causes of death that may not be equally distributed throughout the year. It is known, for example, that external causes such as unintentional injuries occur disproportionately during the summer months and that fatal respiratory conditions are more prevalent during the winter months. Accordingly, the truncated nature of the preliminary file may systematically overemphasize or underemphasize causes with pronounced seasonality, particularly when these deaths cluster at the end of the year. However, in years where the preliminary file completeness is more than 90 percent, seasonality is unlikely to be a major factor.

Furthermore, for some deaths, especially those subject to medicolegal investigation such as unintentional injuries, homicides, suicides, and SIDS, the final cause may not be available at the time the preliminary file is processed. In those cases, the causes of death may be reported in the preliminary file as unknown or pending investigation and coded to the category Other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality (ICD-10 code R99), a subcategory of Symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (ICD-10 codes R00-R99). In the final data, some of the deaths of unknown cause in the preliminary file will be reassigned to specific causes if further, more specific cause-of-death information is provided.

A quantitative assessment of the degree of the nonsampling error can be made by comparing final data and preliminary data for the same year. A comparison for the leading causes of death for the total U.S. population from 2003-2005 indicates that preliminary estimates for some causes of death are sometimes underestimated and sometimes overestimated in the preliminary file (see Table II). Thus, the number of deaths for unintentional injuries was underestimated in the preliminary file by 3.3 percent in 2003, 3.0 percent in 2004, and 2.5 percent in 2005. Similar error occurred for suicide, with preliminary underestimates of 2.7 percent in 2003, 2.4 percent in 2004, and 2.7 percent in 2005. Likewise, homicide showed a 3.6 percent underestimate in the preliminary file in 2003, 4.3 percent in 2004, and 2.4 percent in 2005. Chronic lower respiratory disease was underestimated in the preliminary file by 0.2 percent in 2003, was overestimated by 1.6 percent in 2004, and stayed the same in 2005 (Table II).

Comparisons showing nonsampling error in preliminary estimates for causes of infant death are shown in Table III, where Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities were overestimated by 1.7 percent in 2003, 0.1 percent in 2004, and 0.2 percent in 2005. Unintentional injuries and SIDS were underestimated in the preliminary data for each of the 3 years with unintentional injuries being underestimated between 1.3 percent and 5.4 percent, and SIDS underestimated between 5.5 percent and 7.8 percent (Table III).

Table II. Ratios of preliminary to final reported numbers of deaths from 113 selected causes: United States, 2003–2005

[For explanation of asterisk (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10), Second Edition, 2004</i> ¹)	Preliminary number of deaths 2005	Final number of deaths 2005	Ratio of preliminary to final 2005	Preliminary number of deaths 2004	Final number of deaths 2004	Ratio of preliminary to final 2004	Preliminary number of deaths 2003	Final number of deaths 2003	Ratio of preliminary to final 2003
All causes	2,447,910	2,448,017	1.0000	2,398,365	2,397,615	1.0003	2,443,930	2,448,288	0.9982
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	30	30	1.0000	30	30	1.0000	42	43	0.9767
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	9	10	0.9000	2	3	0.6667	11	7	1.5714
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	5,694	5,667	1.0048	4,357	4,357	1.0000	3,028	3,090	0.9799
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	646	648	0.9969	662	657	1.0076	704	711	0.9902
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	477	480	0.9938	509	504	1.0099	564	562	1.0036
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	169	168	1.0060	153	153	1.0000	140	149	0.9396
Whooping cough (A37)	32	31	1.0323	13	16	0.8125	10	11	0.9091
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	3	3	1.0000	2	3	0.6667	1	1	1.0000
Meningococcal infection (A39)	119	123	0.9675	141	138	1.0217	152	161	0.9441
Septicemia (A40–A41)	34,142	34,136	1.0002	33,464	33,373	1.0027	34,243	34,069	1.0051
Syphilis (A50–A53)	46	47	0.9787	38	43	0.8837	32	34	0.9412
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	4	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	6	6	1.0000	5	5	1.0000	12	13	0.9231
Measles (B05)	1	1	1.0000	1	–	–	1	1	1.0000
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	5,524	5,529	0.9991	5,392	5,382	1.0019	5,345	5,431	0.9842
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	12,456	12,543	0.9931	12,995	13,063	0.9948	13,544	13,658	0.9917
Malaria (B50–B54)	6	6	1.0000	10	8	1.2500	5	4	1.2500
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49,A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	7,695	7,727	0.9959	7,526	7,540	0.9981	7,430	7,427	1.0004
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	559,300	559,312	1.0000	550,270	553,888	0.9935	554,643	556,902	0.9959
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	7,775	7,773	1.0003	7,712	7,826	0.9854	7,712	7,778	0.9915
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	13,512	13,499	1.0010	12,916	13,023	0.9918	12,768	12,860	0.9928
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	11,473	11,514	0.9964	11,635	11,859	0.9811	12,025	12,110	0.9930
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	53,228	53,252	0.9995	53,614	53,772	0.9971	55,616	55,958	0.9939
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	16,049	16,076	0.9983	15,133	15,321	0.9877	14,572	14,706	0.9909
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	32,741	32,760	0.9994	31,447	31,772	0.9898	30,566	30,777	0.9931
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	3,790	3,797	0.9982	3,646	3,668	0.9940	3,783	3,792	0.9976
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	159,415	159,292	1.0008	157,218	158,091	0.9945	157,521	158,086	0.9964
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	8,368	8,345	1.0028	7,895	7,952	0.9928	7,762	7,818	0.9928
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	41,471	41,491	0.9995	40,880	41,316	0.9894	41,941	42,000	0.9986
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	3,914	3,924	0.9975	3,806	3,850	0.9886	3,899	3,919	0.9949
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	7,070	7,096	0.9963	6,912	6,990	0.9888	6,852	6,899	0.9932
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	14,770	14,787	0.9989	14,604	14,716	0.9924	14,644	14,657	0.9991
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	28,916	28,905	1.0004	28,922	29,004	0.9972	29,578	29,554	1.0008
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	12,513	12,517	0.9997	12,127	12,313	0.9849	12,179	12,286	0.9913
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	13,258	13,253	1.0004	12,862	13,030	0.9871	12,390	12,483	0.9925
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	13,149	13,152	0.9998	12,668	12,829	0.9875	12,804	12,901	0.9925
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	55,023	55,028	0.9999	54,485	54,645	0.9971	55,571	55,679	0.9981
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	1,272	1,272	1.0000	1,265	1,276	0.9914	1,340	1,347	0.9948
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	20,863	20,873	0.9995	20,867	20,938	0.9966	21,443	21,475	0.9985
Leukemia (C91–C95)	21,616	21,623	0.9997	21,367	21,395	0.9987	21,446	21,535	0.9959
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	11,213	11,200	1.0012	10,919	10,965	0.9958	11,288	11,267	1.0019

See footnotes at end of table.

Table II. Ratios of preliminary to final reported numbers of deaths from 113 selected causes: United States, 2003–2005—Con.

[For explanation of asterisk (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see “Technical Notes”]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision</i> (ICD-10), Second Edition, 2004 ¹)	Preliminary number of deaths 2005	Final number of deaths 2005	Ratio of preliminary to final 2005	Preliminary number of deaths 2004	Final number of deaths 2004	Ratio of preliminary to final 2004	Preliminary number of deaths 2003	Final number of deaths 2003	Ratio of preliminary to final 2003
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	60	60	1.0000	66	71	0.9296	54	55	0.9818
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31,C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60, C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	62,865	62,851	1.0002	61,788	61,911	0.9980	62,458	62,639	0.9971
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	13,732	13,710	1.0016	13,521	13,580	0.9957	13,495	13,563	0.9950
Anemias (D50–D64)	4,611	4,624	0.9972	4,569	4,575	0.9987	4,599	4,594	1.0011
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	74,817	75,119	0.9960	72,815	73,138	0.9956	73,965	74,219	0.9966
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	3,185	3,183	1.0006	3,042	3,019	1.0076	3,358	3,338	1.0060
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	3,004	3,003	1.0003	2,860	2,847	1.0046	3,170	3,153	1.0054
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	181	180	1.0056	181	172	1.0523	188	185	1.0162
Meningitis (G00,G03)	652	669	0.9746	720	674	1.0682	708	730	0.9699
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	19,547	19,544	1.0002	18,018	17,989	1.0016	17,898	17,997	0.9945
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	71,696	71,599	1.0014	65,829	65,965	0.9979	63,343	63,457	0.9982
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	853,188	856,030	0.9967	862,800	861,190	1.0019	901,753	902,443	0.9992
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	649,399	652,091	0.9959	654,092	652,486	1.0025	684,462	685,089	0.9991
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	3,359	3,365	0.9982	3,254	3,254	0.9982	3,554	3,624	0.9807
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	28,902	29,282	0.9870	28,262	28,585	0.9887	27,653	28,345	0.9756
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	3,148	3,172	0.9924	2,971	3,046	0.9754	3,110	3,108	1.0006
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	443,891	445,687	0.9960	452,327	451,326	1.0022	479,304	480,028	0.9985
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	150,852	151,004	0.9990	157,559	156,816	1.0047	170,960	170,564	1.0023
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	3,556	3,565	0.9975	2,435	2,462	0.9890	3,182	3,158	1.0076
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	289,483	291,118	0.9944	292,333	292,048	1.0010	305,163	306,306	0.9963
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	61,864	62,799	0.9851	63,355	63,661	0.9952	65,678	67,232	0.9769
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	227,619	228,319	0.9969	228,978	228,387	1.0026	239,485	239,074	1.0017
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	170,099	170,585	0.9972	167,285	166,275	1.0061	170,841	169,984	1.0050
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	1,203	1,209	0.9950	1,214	1,196	1.0151	1,214	1,245	0.9751
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	836	864	0.9676	766	779	0.9833	826	868	0.9516
Heart failure (I50)	59,001	58,933	1.0012	57,700	57,120	1.0102	57,218	57,448	0.9960
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28,I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	109,059	109,579	0.9953	107,604	107,180	1.0040	111,583	110,423	1.0105
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	24,865	24,902	0.9985	22,953	23,076	0.9947	21,841	21,940	0.9955
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	143,497	143,579	0.9994	150,147	150,074	1.0005	157,803	157,689	1.0007
Atherosclerosis (I70)	11,833	11,841	0.9993	11,898	11,861	1.0031	13,030	13,053	0.9982
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	23,594	23,617	0.9990	23,709	23,693	1.0007	24,617	24,672	0.9978
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	13,811	13,843	0.9977	13,765	13,753	1.0009	14,751	14,810	0.9960
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	9,783	9,774	1.0009	9,944	9,940	1.0004	9,867	9,862	1.0005
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	4,777	4,813	0.9925	4,734	4,673	1.0131	4,683	4,737	0.9886
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	62,804	63,001	0.9969	61,472	59,664	1.0303	64,847	65,163	0.9952
Influenza (J10–J11)	1,806	1,812	0.9967	1,265	1,100	1.1500	1,605	1,792	0.8956
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	60,998	61,189	0.9969	60,207	58,564	1.0281	63,241	63,371	0.9979
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	403	404	0.9975	310	319	0.9718	406	421	0.9644
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	281	283	0.9929	221	226	0.9779	292	304	0.9605
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	121	121	1.0000	89	93	0.9570	114	117	0.9744
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	130,957	130,933	1.0002	123,884	121,987	1.0156	126,128	126,382	0.9980
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	860	866	0.9931	798	773	1.0323	851	850	1.0012
Emphysema (J43)	13,982	14,002	0.9986	13,913	13,639	1.0201	14,793	14,861	0.9954
Asthma (J45–J46)	3,857	3,884	0.9930	3,780	3,816	0.9906	3,964	4,099	0.9671

See footnotes at end of table.

Table II. Ratios of preliminary to final reported numbers of deaths from 113 selected causes: United States, 2003–2005—Con.

[For explanation of asterisk (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision</i> (ICD-10), Second Edition, 2004 ¹)	Preliminary number of deaths 2005	Final number of deaths 2005	Ratio of preliminary to final 2005	Preliminary number of deaths 2004	Final number of deaths 2004	Ratio of preliminary to final 2004	Preliminary number of deaths 2003	Final number of deaths 2003	Ratio of preliminary to final 2003
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	112,259	112,181	1.0007	105,393	103,759	1.0157	106,520	106,572	0.9995
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects. (J60–J66,J68)	999	1,007	0.9921	1,018	1,033	0.9855	1,107	1,114	0.9937
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	17,351	17,279	1.0042	16,959	16,780	1.0107	17,457	17,335	1.0070
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	27,065	27,056	1.0003	27,391	27,310	1.0030	25,304	25,520	0.9915
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	3,453	3,478	0.9928	3,770	3,682	1.0239	3,888	3,913	0.9936
Diseases of appendix. (K35–K38)	434	439	0.9886	446	452	0.9867	432	439	0.9841
Hernia. (K40–K46)	1,629	1,639	0.9939	1,605	1,602	1.0019	1,617	1,613	1.0025
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	27,393	27,530	0.9950	26,549	27,013	0.9828	27,201	27,503	0.9890
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	12,865	12,928	0.9951	12,283	12,548	0.9789	12,064	12,360	0.9761
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	14,529	14,602	0.9950	14,265	14,465	0.9862	15,137	15,143	0.9996
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	3,062	3,072	0.9967	3,045	3,086	0.9867	2,934	2,948	0.9953
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	43,679	43,901	0.9949	42,762	42,480	1.0066	42,536	42,453	1.0020
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	137	137	1.0000	164	157	1.0446	149	148	1.0068
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephrosis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	588	867	0.6782	559	553	1.0108	542	537	1.0093
Renal failure. (N17–N19)	42,925	42,868	1.0013	42,000	41,732	1.0064	41,818	41,737	1.0019
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	29	29	1.0000	39	38	1.0263	27	31	0.8710
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	767	767	1.0000	769	764	1.0065	821	823	0.9976
Hyperplasia of prostate. (N40)	527	525	1.0038	493	507	0.9724	487	477	1.0210
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs. (N70–N76)	120	120	1.0000	106	112	0.9464	131	125	1.0480
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	678	760	0.8921	654	697	0.9383	515	545	0.9450
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	32	33	0.9697	26	32	0.8125	42	40	1.0500
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	646	727	0.8886	628	665	0.9444	473	505	0.9366
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period. (P00–P96)	14,539	14,549	0.9993	14,046	14,213	0.9883	14,352	14,378	0.9982
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities. (Q00–Q99)	10,349	10,410	0.9941	10,459	10,498	0.9963	10,430	10,518	0.9916
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	40,962	31,999	1.2801	34,708	30,126	1.1521	38,795	31,444	1.2338
All other diseases. (Residual)	217,020	217,632	0.9972	201,989	201,914	1.0004	200,322	201,676	0.9933
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	114,876	117,809	0.9751	108,694	112,012	0.9704	105,695	109,277	0.9672
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	48,140	48,441	0.9938	46,933	48,053	0.9767	47,325	48,071	0.9845
Motor vehicle accidents. (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1, V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	45,053	45,343	0.9936	43,947	44,933	0.9781	44,059	44,757	0.9844
Other land transport accidents. (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9, V10–V11, V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9, V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	1,251	1,241	1.0081	1,131	1,199	0.9433	1,352	1,357	0.9963
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae. (V90–V99,Y85)	1,837	1,857	0.9892	1,855	1,921	0.9656	1,913	1,957	0.9775
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	66,736	69,368	0.9621	61,761	63,959	0.9656	58,371	61,206	0.9537
Falls (W00–W19)	19,488	19,656	0.9915	18,535	18,807	0.9855	16,926	17,229	0.9824
Accidental discharge of firearms. (W32–W34)	810	789	1.0266	661	649	1.0185	752	730	1.0301
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	3,468	3,582	0.9682	3,180	3,308	0.9613	3,222	3,306	0.9746
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	3,144	3,197	0.9834	3,223	3,229	0.9981	3,363	3,369	0.9982
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	21,416	23,618	0.9068	19,250	20,950	0.9189	16,969	19,457	0.8721
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae. (W20–W31,W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	18,409	18,526	0.9937	16,912	17,016	0.9939	17,138	17,115	1.0013

See footnotes at end of table.

Table II. Ratios of preliminary to final reported numbers of deaths from 113 selected causes: United States, 2003–2005—Con.

[For explanation of asterisk (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see “Technical Notes”]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision</i> (ICD–10), Second Edition, 2004 ¹)	Preliminary number of deaths 2005	Final number of deaths 2005	Ratio of preliminary to final 2005	Preliminary number of deaths 2004	Final number of deaths 2004	Ratio of preliminary to final 2004	Preliminary number of deaths 2003	Final number of deaths 2003	Ratio of preliminary to final 2003
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	31,769	32,637	0.9734	31,647	32,439	0.9756	30,642	31,484	0.9733
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. (X72–X74)	16,932	17,002	0.9959	16,603	16,750	0.9912	16,859	16,907	0.9972
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	14,838	15,635	0.9490	15,044	15,689	0.9589	13,782	14,577	0.9455
Assault (homicide). (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	17,694	18,124	0.9763	16,611	17,357	0.9570	17,096	17,732	0.9641
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms (*U01.4,X93–X95)	12,121	12,352	0.9813	11,250	11,624	0.9678	11,599	11,920	0.9731
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9,*U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	5,573	5,772	0.9655	5,360	5,733	0.9349	5,498	5,812	0.9460
Legal intervention (Y35,Y89.0)	377	414	0.9106	356	372	0.9570	394	423	0.9314
Events of undetermined intent. (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,423	4,742	0.9327	4,750	4,976	0.9546	4,602	5,072	0.9073
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent. (Y22–Y24)	215	221	0.9729	222	235	0.9447	197	232	0.8491
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,209	4,521	0.9310	4,529	4,741	0.9553	4,405	4,840	0.9101
Operations of war and their sequelae (Y36,Y89.1)	27	27	1.0000	28	28	1.0000	16	14	1.1429
Complications of medical and surgical care. (Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,630	2,653	0.9913	2,889	2,883	1.0021	2,766	2,855	0.9688

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

¹Data for 2004 and 2005 are classified according to the ICD–10, Second Edition (2004), and data for 2003 are classified according to the ICD–10 (1992).

SOURCE: Preliminary and final data from CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Table III. Ratios of preliminary to final reported numbers of deaths from 130 selected causes of infant death: United States, 2003–2005

[For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision</i> (ICD-10), Second Edition, 2004 ¹)	Preliminary number of deaths 2005	Final number of deaths 2005	Ratio of preliminary to final 2005	Preliminary number of deaths 2004	Final number of deaths 2004	Ratio of preliminary to final 2004	Preliminary number of deaths 2003	Final number of deaths 2003	Ratio of preliminary to final 2003
All causes	28,534	28,440	1.0033	27,835	27,936	0.9964	28,422	28,025	1.0142
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	528	530	0.9962	492	480	1.0250	495	494	1.0020
Certain intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A08)	8	9	0.8889	9	14	0.6429	9	13	0.6923
Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin (A09)	1	1	1.0000	–	–	...	1	1	1.0000
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	2	2	1.0000	1	1	1.0000	–	–	...
Tetanus (A33,A35)	–	–	...	–	–	...	–	–	...
Diphtheria (A36)	–	–	...	–	–	...	–	–	...
Whooping cough (A37)	28	28	1.0000	13	15	0.8667	9	10	0.9000
Meningococcal infection (A39)	17	17	1.0000	11	8	1.3750	10	12	0.8333
Septicemia (A40–A41)	301	302	0.9967	288	271	1.0627	279	278	1.0036
Congenital syphilis (A50)	–	–	...	–	–	...	–	–	...
Gonococcal infection (A54)	–	–	...	–	–	...	–	–	...
Viral diseases (A80–B34)	113	119	0.9496	120	117	1.0256	117	116	1.0086
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	...	–	–	...	–	–	...
Varicella (chickenpox) (B01)	–	–	...	–	–	...	1	1	1.0000
Measles (B05)	–	–	...	–	–	...	–	–	...
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	2	2	1.0000	3	3	1.0000	5	5	1.0000
Mumps (B26)	–	–	...	–	–	...	–	–	...
Other and unspecified viral diseases (A81–B00,B02–B04,B06–B19,B25,B27–B34)	111	117	0.9487	117	114	1.0263	110	110	1.0000
Candidiasis (B37)	21	20	1.0500	17	19	0.8947	23	22	1.0455
Malaria (B50–B54)	–	–	...	–	–	...	–	–	...
Pneumocystosis (B59)	2	2	1.0000	1	2	0.5000	3	3	1.0000
All other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases A20–A32, A38, A42–A49,A51–A53,A55–A79,B35–B36,B38–B49,B55–B58,B60–B99)	34	30	1.1333	32	33	0.9697	43	39	1.1026
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	141	134	1.0522	152	145	1.0483	152	137	1.1095
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	78	75	1.0400	79	74	1.0676	83	75	1.1067
Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (C81–C85)	1	1	1.0000	2	1	2.0000	–	–	...
Leukemia (C91–C95)	22	22	1.0000	30	23	1.3043	33	30	1.1000
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C00–C80,C88–C90,C96–C97)	54	52	1.0385	47	50	0.9400	50	45	1.1111
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	63	59	1.0678	73	71	1.0282	70	62	1.1290
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50–D89)	94	94	1.0000	95	94	1.0106	105	105	1.0000
Anemias (D50–D64)	19	19	1.0000	16	15	1.0667	21	22	0.9545
Hemorrhagic conditions and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (D65–D76)	60	60	1.0000	60	61	0.9836	66	63	1.0476
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80–D89)	15	15	1.0000	19	18	1.0556	17	20	0.8500
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E88)	222	226	0.9823	241	233	1.0343	264	248	1.0645
Short stature, not elsewhere classified (E34.3)	8	8	1.0000	6	6	1.0000	10	12	0.8333
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	5	5	1.0000	5	7	0.7143	10	10	1.0000
Cystic fibrosis (E84)	5	5	1.0000	7	7	1.0000	5	5	1.0000
Volume depletion, disorders of fluid, electrolyte and acid-base balance (E86–E87)	65	63	1.0317	76	66	1.1515	86	78	1.1026
All other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E32,E34.0–E34.2, E34.4–E34.9,E65–E83,E85,E88)	139	145	0.9586	147	147	1.0000	152	143	1.0629
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G98)	348	354	0.9831	370	377	0.9814	424	400	1.0600

See footnotes at end of table.

Table III. Ratios of preliminary to final reported numbers of deaths from 130 selected causes of infant death: United States, 2003–2005—Con.

[For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision</i> (ICD–10), Second Edition, 2004 ¹)	Preliminary number of deaths 2005	Final number of deaths 2005	Ratio of preliminary to final 2005	Preliminary number of deaths 2004	Final number of deaths 2004	Ratio of preliminary to final 2004	Preliminary number of deaths 2003	Final number of deaths 2003	Ratio of preliminary to final 2003
Meningitis (G00,G03)	56	57	0.9825	68	66	1.0303	69	77	0.8961
Infantile spinal muscular atrophy, type I (Werdnig-Hoffman) (G12.0)	15	15	1.0000	9	13	0.6923	21	18	1.1667
Infantile cerebral palsy (G80)	7	8	0.8750	12	12	1.0000	14	11	1.2727
Anoxic brain damage, not elsewhere classified (G93.1)	40	42	0.9524	41	45	0.9111	51	50	1.0200
Other diseases of nervous system (G04,G06–G11,G12.1–G12.9,G20–G72, G81–G92,G93.0,G93.2–G93.9,G95–G98)	229	232	0.9871	240	241	0.9959	268	244	1.0984
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H93)	7	7	1.0000	6	4	1.5000	5	8	0.6250
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	523	529	0.9887	605	593	1.0202	834	591	1.4112
Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation (I26–I28)	98	98	1.0000	173	155	1.1161	361	132	2.7348
Pericarditis, endocarditis and myocarditis (I30,I33,I40)	13	13	1.0000	12	15	0.8000	22	26	0.8462
Cardiomyopathy (I42)	82	82	1.0000	104	116	0.8966	129	126	1.0238
Cardiac arrest (I46)	23	24	0.9583	24	23	1.0435	21	20	1.0500
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	127	126	1.0079	131	127	1.0315	111	101	1.0990
All other diseases of circulatory system (I00–I25,I31,I34–I38,I44–I45,I47–I51,I70–I99)	181	186	0.9731	161	157	1.0255	189	186	1.0161
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J98)	650	669	0.9716	635	646	0.9830	671	699	0.9599
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	10	10	1.0000	6	5	1.2000	8	14	0.5714
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	255	265	0.9623	275	273	1.0073	314	322	0.9752
Influenza (J10–J11)	17	19	0.8947	16	18	0.8889	30	31	0.9677
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	238	246	0.9675	259	255	1.0157	284	291	0.9759
Acute bronchitis and acute bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	48	50	0.9600	53	58	0.9138	51	53	0.9623
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	22	25	0.8800	17	17	1.0000	19	20	0.9500
Asthma (J45–J46)	3	4	0.7500	5	7	0.7143	6	7	0.8571
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	17	17	1.0000	9	12	0.7500	12	13	0.9231
Other and unspecified diseases of respiratory system (J22,J30–J39, J43–J44,J47–J68,J70–J98)	294	298	0.9866	270	274	0.9854	260	270	0.9630
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K92)	630	626	1.0064	566	580	0.9759	567	551	1.0290
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis (K29,K50–K55)	344	341	1.0088	302	309	0.9773	317	310	1.0226
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without hernia (K40–K46,K56)	76	77	0.9870	76	72	1.0556	68	65	1.0462
All other and unspecified diseases of digestive system (K00–K28,K30–K38,K57–K92)	209	208	1.0048	188	199	0.9447	182	176	1.0341
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N98)	181	180	1.0056	213	200	1.0650	185	206	0.8981
Renal failure and other disorders of kidney (N17–N19,N25,N27)	152	151	1.0066	180	166	1.0843	151	170	0.8882
Other and unspecified diseases of genitourinary system (N00–N15,N20–N23, N26,N28–N98)	29	29	1.0000	33	34	0.9706	34	36	0.9444
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	14,405	14,423	0.9988	13,908	14,079	0.9879	14,173	14,254	0.9943
Newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labor and delivery (P00–P04)	3,230	3,228	1.0006	3,050	3,108	0.9813	3,186	3,166	1.0063
Newborn affected by maternal hypertensive disorders (P00.0)	89	88	1.0114	83	81	1.0247	69	69	1.0000
Newborn affected by other maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00.1–P00.9)	69	70	0.9857	72	82	0.8780	80	83	0.9639
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	1,786	1,776	1.0056	1,705	1,715	0.9942	1,734	1,710	1.0140
Newborn affected by incompetent cervix (P01.0)	498	496	1.0040	462	455	1.0154	437	444	0.9842
Newborn affected by premature rupture of membranes (P01.1)	842	837	1.0060	768	779	0.9859	744	731	1.0178
Newborn affected by multiple pregnancy (P01.5)	256	255	1.0039	262	263	0.9962	319	305	1.0459
Newborn affected by other maternal complications of pregnancy (P01.2–P01.4,P01.6–P01.9)	189	188	1.0053	213	218	0.9771	233	230	1.0130

See footnotes at end of table.

Table III. Ratios of preliminary to final reported numbers of deaths from 130 selected causes of infant death: United States, 2003–2005—Con.

[For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10), Second Edition, 2004</i> ¹)	Preliminary number of deaths 2005	Final number of deaths 2005	Ratio of preliminary to final 2005	Preliminary number of deaths 2004	Final number of deaths 2004	Ratio of preliminary to final 2004	Preliminary number of deaths 2003	Final number of deaths 2003	Ratio of preliminary to final 2003
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	1,111	1,110	1.0009	998	1,042	0.9578	1,112	1,099	1.0118
Newborn affected by complications involving placenta (P02.0–P02.3)	586	585	1.0017	526	557	0.9443	610	597	1.0218
Newborn affected by complications involving cord (P02.4–P02.6)	50	50	1.0000	58	56	1.0357	42	41	1.0244
Newborn affected by chorioamnionitis (P02.7)	471	471	1.0000	414	429	0.9650	457	458	0.9978
Newborn affected by other and unspecified abnormalities of membranes (P02.8–P02.9)	4	4	1.0000	–	–	...	3	3	1.0000
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery (P03)	131	134	0.9776	147	139	1.0576	161	163	0.9877
Newborn affected by noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P04)	44	50	0.8800	47	49	0.9592	31	42	0.7381
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal malnutrition (P05–P08)	4,793	4,798	0.9990	4,755	4,713	1.0089	4,905	4,912	0.9986
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition (P05)	84	83	1.0120	70	71	0.9859	60	63	0.9524
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (P07)	4,709	4,714	0.9989	4,685	4,642	1.0093	4,844	4,849	0.9990
Extremely low birth weight or extreme immaturity (P07.0,P07.2)	3,644	3,645	0.9997	3,596	3,572	1.0067	3,668	3,683	0.9959
Other low birth weight or preterm (P07.1,P07.3)	1,064	1,069	0.9953	1,089	1,070	1.0178	1,177	1,166	1.0094
Disorders related to long gestation and high birth weight (P08)	1	1	...	–	–	...	–	–	...
Birth trauma (P10–P15)	25	26	0.9615	21	22	0.9545	28	26	1.0769
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (P20–P21)	522	529	0.9868	502	530	0.9472	567	558	1.0161
Intrauterine hypoxia (P20)	116	119	0.9748	92	107	0.8598	113	109	1.0367
Birth asphyxia (P21)	406	410	0.9902	410	423	0.9693	454	449	1.0111
Respiratory distress of newborn (P22)	861	860	1.0012	877	875	1.0023	819	831	0.9856
Other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period (P23–P28)	1,163	1,160	1.0026	1,202	1,217	0.9877	1,221	1,217	1.0033
Congenital pneumonia (P23)	103	104	0.9904	88	106	0.8302	76	78	0.9744
Neonatal aspiration syndromes (P24)	45	46	0.9783	40	40	1.0000	54	56	0.9643
Interstitial emphysema and related conditions originating in the perinatal period (P25)	122	121	1.0083	134	142	0.9437	160	151	1.0596
Pulmonary hemorrhage originating in the perinatal period (P26)	183	181	1.0110	173	169	1.0237	168	163	1.0307
Chronic respiratory disease originating in the perinatal period (P27)	271	270	1.0037	255	270	0.9444	252	262	0.9618
Atelectasis (P28.0–P28.1)	379	377	1.0053	443	419	1.0573	450	441	1.0204
All other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period (P28.2–P28.9)	61	61	1.0000	68	71	0.9577	62	66	0.9394
Infections specific to the perinatal period (P35–P39)	1,033	1,039	0.9942	995	1,038	0.9586	958	967	0.9907
Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	834	834	1.0000	798	827	0.9649	766	772	0.9922
Omphalitis of newborn with or without mild hemorrhage (P38)	6	6	1.0000	2	3	0.6667	4	4	1.0000
All other infections specific to the perinatal period (P35,P37,P39)	193	199	0.9698	195	208	0.9375	188	191	0.9843
Hemorrhagic and hematological disorders of newborn (P50–P61)	782	782	1.0000	697	733	0.9509	745	746	0.9987
Neonatal hemorrhage (P50–P52,P54)	664	665	0.9985	593	616	0.9627	648	649	0.9985
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn (P53)	–	–	...	–	–	...	–	–	...
Hemolytic disease of newborn due to isoimmunization and other perinatal jaundice (P55–P59)	16	16	1.0000	9	13	0.6923	10	10	1.0000
Hematological disorders (P60–P61)	102	101	1.0099	95	104	0.9135	87	87	1.0000
Syndrome of infant of a diabetic mother and neonatal diabetes mellitus (P70.0–P70.2)	19	19	1.0000	7	5	1.4000	5	7	0.7143
Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn (P77)	549	546	1.0055	438	441	0.9932	397	405	0.9802
Hydrops fetalis not due to hemolytic disease (P83.2)	168	165	1.0182	198	196	1.0102	190	188	1.0106
Other perinatal conditions (P29,P70.3–P76,P78–P81,P83.0–P83.1,P83.3–P96)	1,258	1,271	0.9898	1,167	1,201	0.9717	1,153	1,231	0.9366
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	5,562	5,552	1.0018	5,627	5,622	1.0009	5,714	5,621	1.0165
Anencephaly and similar malformations (Q00)	313	313	1.0000	288	293	0.9829	330	334	0.9880

See footnotes at end of table.

Table III. Ratios of preliminary to final reported numbers of deaths from 130 selected causes of infant death: United States, 2003–2005—Con.

[For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD–10), Second Edition, 2004</i> ¹)	Preliminary number of deaths 2005	Final number of deaths 2005	Ratio of preliminary to final 2005	Preliminary number of deaths 2004	Final number of deaths 2004	Ratio of preliminary to final 2004	Preliminary number of deaths 2003	Final number of deaths 2003	Ratio of preliminary to final 2003
Congenital hydrocephalus (Q03)	92	90	1.0222	88	95	0.9263	97	101	0.9604
Spina bifida (Q05)	22	22	1.0000	20	18	1.1111	10	11	0.9091
Other congenital malformations of nervous system (Q01–Q02,Q04,Q06–Q07)	318	314	1.0127	343	344	0.9971	334	319	1.0470
Congenital malformations of heart (Q20–Q24)	1,378	1,377	1.0007	1,396	1,391	1.0036	1,507	1,445	1.0429
Other congenital malformations of circulatory system (Q25–Q28)	246	245	1.0041	239	255	0.9373	239	237	1.0084
Congenital malformations of respiratory system (Q30–Q34)	599	598	1.0017	631	633	0.9968	641	619	1.0355
Congenital malformations of digestive system (Q35–Q45)	103	105	0.9810	99	100	0.9900	92	94	0.9787
Congenital malformations of genitourinary system (Q50–Q64)	377	375	1.0053	338	328	1.0305	338	332	1.0181
Congenital malformations and deformations of musculoskeletal system, limbs and integument (Q65–Q85)	552	558	0.9892	534	528	1.0114	509	548	0.9288
Down's syndrome (Q90)	123	123	1.0000	107	113	0.9469	115	116	0.9914
Edward's syndrome (Q91.0–Q91.3)	413	405	1.0198	509	492	1.0346	474	469	1.0107
Patau's syndrome (Q91.4–Q91.7)	314	310	1.0129	311	302	1.0298	284	274	1.0365
Other congenital malformations and deformations (Q10–Q18,Q86–Q89)	519	526	0.9867	525	528	0.9943	547	526	1.0399
Other chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified (Q92–Q99)	190	191	0.9948	201	202	0.9950	197	196	1.0051
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	3,760	3,589	1.0476	3,501	3,361	1.0417	3,477	3,318	1.0479
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	2,107	2,230	0.9448	2,109	2,246	0.9390	1,994	2,162	0.9223
Other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R53,R55–R94,R96–R99)	1,653	1,359	1.2163	1,392	1,115	1.2484	1,483	1,156	1.2829
All other diseases (Residual)	19	15	1.2667	22	25	0.8800	32	17	1.8824
External causes of mortality (*U01,V01–Y84)	1,463	1,512	0.9676	1,403	1,497	0.9372	1,324	1,376	0.9622
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59)	1,069	1,083	0.9871	995	1,052	0.9458	928	945	0.9820
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	148	147	1.0068	156	145	1.0759	150	148	1.0135
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14, V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1, V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86,V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	147	146	1.0068	154	143	1.0769	147	145	1.0138
Other and unspecified transport accidents (V01,V05–V06,V09.1, V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9,V80.0– V80.2,V80.6–V80.9, V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9, V89.1,V89.3,V89.9,V90–V99)	1	1	1.0000	2	2	1.0000	3	3	1.0000
Falls (W00–W19)	15	16	0.9375	21	23	0.9130	13	14	0.9286
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	1	1	1.0000	1	1	1.0000	–	–	–
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	64	64	1.0000	53	62	0.8548	57	58	0.9828
Accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed (W75)	504	514	0.9805	480	513	0.9357	409	418	0.9785
Other accidental suffocation and strangulation (W76–W77,W81–W84)	181	186	0.9731	138	154	0.8961	138	140	0.9857
Accidental inhalation and ingestion of food or other objects causing obstruction of respiratory tract (W78–W80)	45	48	0.9375	51	58	0.8793	56	61	0.9180
Accidents caused by exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	34	34	1.0000	28	26	1.0769	32	30	1.0667
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	20	20	1.0000	13	13	1.0000	16	20	0.8000
Other and unspecified accidents (W20–W31,W35–W64,W85–W99, X10–X39,X50–X59)	56	53	1.0566	55	57	0.9649	56	56	1.0000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table III. Ratios of preliminary to final reported numbers of deaths from 130 selected causes of infant death: United States, 2003–2005—Con.

[For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Cause of death (based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision</i> (ICD–10), Second Edition, 2004 ¹)	Preliminary number of deaths 2005	Final number of deaths 2005	Ratio of preliminary to final 2005	Preliminary number of deaths 2004	Final number of deaths 2004	Ratio of preliminary to final 2004	Preliminary number of deaths 2003	Final number of deaths 2003	Ratio of preliminary to final 2003
Assault (homicide)(*U01,X85–Y09)	281	306	0.9183	299	325	0.9200	318	341	0.9326
Assault (homicide) by hanging, strangulation and suffocation (X91)	24	27	0.8889	38	42	0.9048	41	39	1.0513
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms(*U01.4,X93–X95)	7	6	1.1667	7	6	1.1667	7	8	0.8750
Neglect, abandonment and other maltreatment syndromes (Y06–Y07)	93	99	0.9394	89	101	0.8812	94	100	0.9400
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means(*U01.0–*U01.3, *U01.5–*U01.9,X85–X90,X92,X96–X99,Y00–Y05,Y08–Y09)	157	174	0.9023	164	176	0.9318	176	194	0.9072
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	20	19	1.0526	19	16	1.1875	12	15	0.8000
Other external causes and their sequelae (X60–X84,Y10–Y36)	94	104	0.9038	90	104	0.8654	65	75	0.8667

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

¹Data for 2004 and 2005 are classified according to the ICD–10, Second Edition (2004), and data for 2003 are classified according to the ICD–10 (1992).

SOURCE: Preliminary and final data from the CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Tabulation lists and cause-of-death ranking

Tabulation lists for ICD-10 are published in the *NCHS Instruction Manual, Part 9, ICD-10 Cause-of-Death Lists for Tabulating Mortality Statistics*, (updated October 2002) (40). For this report, two tabulation lists are used, namely, the List of 113 Selected Causes of Death used for deaths of all ages, and the List of 130 Selected Causes of Infant Death used for infants. Modifications in the lists reflecting changes in ICD codes are footnoted in the report tables. These lists are also used to rank leading causes of death for the two population groups (28,41). For the List of 113 Selected Causes of Death, the group titles Major cardiovascular diseases (ICD-10 codes I00-I78) and Symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (ICD-10 codes R00-R99) are not ranked. In addition, category titles that begin with the words "Other" and "All other" are not ranked to determine the leading causes of death. When one of the titles that represents a subtotal is ranked (for example, Tuberculosis (ICD-10 codes A16-A19)), its component parts are not ranked (in this case, Respiratory tuberculosis (ICD-10 code A16) and Other tuberculosis (ICD-10 codes A17-A19)). For the List of 130 Selected Causes of Infant Death, the same ranking procedures are used, except that the category Major cardiovascular diseases is not in the list.

Infant mortality

The infant mortality rate is the most commonly-used index for measuring the risk of dying during the first year of life. The rates presented in this report (Tables A, 4, 5, and 8) are calculated by dividing the preliminary number of infant deaths that occurred during 2006 by the number of live births for the same period and are presented as rates per 1,000 or per 100,000 live births. For preliminary birth figures used in the denominator for infant mortality rates, see "Births: Preliminary Data for 2006" (31). In contrast to infant mortality rates based on live births, infant death rates (Table 1) are based on the estimated population under 1 year of age. Infant death rates that appear in tabulations of age-specific death rates in this report are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in 2006 by the estimated population of persons under 1 year of age on July 1, 2006, and are presented as rates per 100,000 population in this age group. Because of differences in the denominators, infant death rates may differ from infant mortality rates. Information on infant deaths can also be obtained from a file where the infant's death certificate is linked to the birth certificate. The linked birth/infant death data set (linked file) is a better source of data for infant deaths and mortality rates by race and ethnicity because the race of the mother as reported by the mother from the birth certificate is used in the numerator and denominator of the infant mortality rate. In contrast, for infant deaths and mortality rates in this report, the race information for the denominator is the race of the mother as reported on the birth certificate, but the race information for the numerator is the race of the infant decedent as reported on the death certificate. Race information reported on the birth certificate is considered to be more accurate than that on the death certificate, because on the birth certificate, the race of each parent is usually reported by the mother at the time of delivery, whereas on the death certificate, race of the deceased infant is reported by the funeral director based on information provided by an informant or by observation. This differ-

ence in the method of reporting race data has a larger effect for races other than white and black and can lead to differences in race-specific infant mortality rates between the two data sources (30,42).

Life tables

The period life table provides a measure of the effect of current mortality on life expectancy. It is composed of sets of values showing the mortality experience of a hypothetical group of infants born at the same time and subject throughout their lifetime to the age-specific death rates of a particular time period, usually a given year. Beginning with final data reported for 1997, the life table methodology was changed from previous annual reports. Previously, U.S. life tables were abridged and constructed by reference to a standard table (43). In addition, the age range for these life tables was limited to 5-year age groups ending with the age group 85 years and over.

Beginning with 1997 mortality data, a revised life table methodology was used to construct complete life tables by single years of age that extend to age 100 (44) using a methodology similar to that of the decennial life tables (45). The advantages of the new methodology over the previous methodology are its comparability with decennial life table methodology, greater accuracy, and greater age detail. A comparison of the two methods shows small differences in resulting values for life expectancy (44). Although the new method produces complete life tables, that is, life tables by single years of age, life table data shown in this report are summarized in 5-year age groupings. Life expectancy by age is shown in Table 6. To calculate the probability of dying at each age, the revised methodology uses vital statistics death rates for those under 85 years of age and mortality data from the Medicare program for those 85 years of age and over. Medicare data were used to model the probability of dying at age 85 and over because the data are shown to be significantly more reliable than vital statistics data at these oldest ages (46).

Population denominators

The rates in this report use population estimates based on the 2000 census and are estimated as of July 1, 2005, and July 1, 2006. These population estimates are available on the NCHS Web page (12,47).

The population estimates have been produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau and are based on the 2000 census counts. Reflecting the new standards issued in 1997 by OMB, the 2000 census included an option for persons to report more than one race as appropriate for themselves and household members (19). In addition, the 1997 OMB standards called for reporting of Asian persons separately from NHOP. In the 1977 OMB standards, data for API persons were collected as a single group (15). Death certificates for 25 states currently collect only one race in the same categories as specified in the 1977 OMB standards (see section "2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death" in the "Technical Notes"). In addition, those death certificate data do not report Asians separately from NHOP. Thus, for one-half of the states, the death certificate data by race (the numerators for death rates) are incompatible with population data collected in the 2000 census (the denominators for the rates).

In order to produce national death rates for 2005 and 2006, the reported population data for multiple-race persons had to be "bridged"

back to single race categories. In addition, the census counts were modified to be consistent with the 1977 OMB racial categories; that is, to report the data for Asian persons and NHOPI as a combined category, API, and to reflect age as of the census reference date. The procedures used to produce the bridged populations are described in separate publications (17,18). Bridged data are anticipated to be used over the next few years for computing population-based rates. As more states collect data on race according to the 1997 OMB standards (19), the use of the bridged populations is expected to be discontinued.

Computing rates and percentages

Death rates are on an annual basis per 100,000 estimated population residing in the specified area. Infant mortality rates are per 1,000 or per 100,000 live births.

Age-adjusted death rates (R') are used to compare relative mortality risks among groups and over time. However, they should be viewed as relative indexes rather than as actual measures of mortality risk. They were computed by the direct method; that is, by applying age-specific death rates (R_i) to the U.S. standard population (relative age distribution of year 2000 projected population of the United States). See formula for age-adjusted death rate and the table of the U.S. standard population (Table IV).

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

where

P_{si} = standard population for age group i

P_s = total U.S. standard population (all ages combined)—shown in Table IV).

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

Age-adjusted rates for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas were computed by applying the age-specific death rates to the U.S. standard population. Age groups for 75 years and over were combined because population counts were unavailable by age group for those over 79 years of age. The year 2000 standard population used for computing age-adjusted rates and standard errors for the territories is shown in Table VI.

Table IV. United States year 2000 standard population

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

Table V. United States year 2000 standard population for those aged 15 years and over

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

Table VI. United States year 2000 standard population for the territories

Age	Population
All ages	274,633,642
Under 1 year	3,794,901
1–4 years	15,191,619
5–14 years	39,976,619
15–24 years	38,076,743
25–34 years	37,233,437
35–44 years	44,659,185
45–54 years	37,030,152
55–64 years	23,961,506
65–74 years	18,135,514
75 years and over	16,573,966

Effective with 1999 data, the standard population was changed from 1940 to the year 2000 population in accordance with the new statistical policy promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in August 1998 (48). The new population standard affects levels of mortality and to some extent trends and group comparisons. Of particular note are the effects on race comparison of mortality. For detailed discussion, see “Age Standardization of Death Rates: Implementation of the Year 2000 Standard” (48). Beginning with 2003 data, the traditional standard million population along with corresponding standard weights to six decimal places were replaced by the projected year 2000 population age distribution. The effect of the change is negligible and does not significantly affect comparability with age-adjusted rates calculated using the previous method.

Death rates for the Hispanic population are based only on events to persons reported as Hispanic. Rates for non-Hispanic white persons are based on the sum of all events to white decedents reported as non-Hispanic and white decedents with origin not stated. Likewise, rates for non-Hispanic black persons are based on the sum of all events to black decedents reported as non-Hispanic and black decedents with origin not stated. Hispanic origin is not imputed if it is not reported. For calculating death rates, deaths with age not stated are not distributed. The number of deaths with age not stated was 266, or less than 0.02 percent of all deaths.

An asterisk (*) indicates that the figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision. In this report, three sets of criteria determine whether a figure meets these standards:

- The state-specific sample is complete enough to provide reliable estimates. For this report, a criterion of at least 75 percent of a state's demographic file for the 12-month period is used as a basis for providing state-specific estimates (see Table I). For 2006, the

demographic mortality files for all states and the District of Columbia (and U.S. territories) contained at least 75 percent of their records (see Table I); therefore, no data were excluded from Table 3, which shows deaths and death rates by state.

- Reporting for any particular variable is at least 80 percent complete. In this report, no data were suppressed based on this criterion.
- A rate or percentage is based on at least 20 deaths. Rates based on fewer than 20 deaths have a relative standard error (RSE) of about 23 percent or more and, therefore, are considered highly variable. For age-adjusted death rates, this criterion is applied to the sum of the age-specific deaths. However, some death rates (based on data files that are less than 100 percent complete and based on 20–31 deaths) may have RSEs of 23 percent or more but are still shown instead of asterisks (*). As a result, caution should be exercised in analyzing rates based on 20–31 events. Additional information on random variation in numbers of events, rates, ratios, and percentages may be found in the following section, “Reliability of estimates.”

Reliability of estimates

Because the preliminary estimates of deaths in this report are based on files that may not be complete, they are subject to sampling variability. This notion is reflected in the fact that record weights are used to adjust record counts to independent control totals. The lack of completeness of the vital statistics files is due to delays in receiving and processing the death records. Although the proportion of records making up the preliminary file does not constitute a veritable random sample, for the sake of convenience, the variability associated with this error (sampling variability) is treated as if it were from a random sample.

Even where the number of vital events in this report is 100 percent complete and not subject to sampling variability, the number might be affected by random variation. Thus, when the number of events is small and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. Such infrequent events may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. The first column of Table VII shows the estimated RSEs of a file that is nearly 100 percent complete.

Data in a file that is less than 100 percent complete are affected by sampling variation as well as by random variation. The estimated RSEs in columns 2–6 of Table VII for various levels of file completeness are measures of the sampling errors and the random errors of the estimates. They do not include nonsampling error.

The estimated RSEs in Table VII were computed using this formula:

$$1. \text{ RSE} = 100 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\bar{X}} + \frac{(1-f)(N-X)}{fX(N-(1/f))}}$$

where

f = the sampling fraction or the percentage of file completeness/100 from Table I. For mortality data based on deaths under 1 year of age, use the f for “infant deaths” for either the demographic or medical file as appropriate. For mortality data based on all ages combined or any age group

that is 1 year and over, use the f for “deaths 1 year of age and over” for either the demographic or medical files as appropriate.

X = the estimated number of infant deaths or deaths.

N = the total count of infant deaths or deaths for the United States or any state. (NOTE: The RSEs shown in Table VII are based on $N = 4,000,000$. If N is smaller, the RSEs may be slightly smaller than those shown.)

RSEs may be used to compute 95-percent confidence intervals for the number of events (X), for a rate (R), or for a percentage (P) and to compute statistical tests concerning the equality of two rates (R_1 and R_2) or two percentages (P_1 and P_2).

For the number of deaths, the 95-percent confidence interval may be computed as follows:

$$2. \text{ Lower limit: } X_1 - \left(1.96 \cdot X_1 \cdot \frac{\text{RSE}(X_1)}{100} \right)$$

$$3. \text{ Upper limit: } X_1 + \left(1.96 \cdot X_1 \cdot \frac{\text{RSE}(X_1)}{100} \right)$$

As a hypothetical example, assume the number of deaths, X_1 , is 70 from a file with 80-percent completeness. Then

$$\text{Lower limit: } 70 - \left(1.96 \cdot 70 \cdot \frac{13.4}{100} \right) = 51.6$$

$$\text{Upper limit: } 70 + \left(1.96 \cdot 70 \cdot \frac{13.4}{100} \right) = 88.4$$

This means that the chances are 95 times out of 100 that the confidence interval (51.6–88.4) will cover the “true” number of deaths.

For rates based on population estimates in the denominator, the 95-percent confidence interval may be computed as follows:

$$4. \text{ Lower limit: } R_1 - \left(1.96 \cdot R_1 \cdot \frac{\text{RSE}(R_1)}{100} \right)$$

$$5. \text{ Upper limit: } R_1 + \left(1.96 \cdot R_1 \cdot \frac{\text{RSE}(R_1)}{100} \right)$$

As a hypothetical example, assume the death rate, R_1 , is 20.0, which is based on 70 deaths from a file with 80-percent completeness. Then

$$\text{Lower limit: } 20.0 - \left(1.96 \cdot 20.0 \cdot \frac{13.4}{100} \right) = 14.7$$

$$\text{Upper limit: } 20.0 + \left(1.96 \cdot 20.0 \cdot \frac{13.4}{100} \right) = 25.3$$

This means that the chances are 95 times out of 100 that the confidence interval (14.7–25.3) will cover the “true” rate.

For age-adjusted death rates, R' , the 95-percent confidence interval may be computed as follows:

$$6. \text{ Lower limit: } R' - \left(1.96 \cdot R' \cdot \frac{\text{RSE}(R')}{100} \right)$$

$$7. \text{ Upper limit: } R' + \left(1.96 \cdot R' \cdot \frac{\text{RSE}(R')}{100} \right)$$

Table VII. Relative standard errors for preliminary number of deaths by percentage of file completeness

[Relative standard errors are expressed as a percentage of the estimate]

Estimated number of deaths	Percent of file completeness					
	100	95	90	80	70	60
	Relative standard error (percent)					
1	100.0	102.6	105.4	111.8	119.5	129.1
5	44.7	45.9	47.1	50.0	53.5	57.7
10	31.6	32.4	33.3	35.4	37.8	40.8
20	22.4	22.9	23.6	25.0	26.7	28.9
30	18.3	18.7	19.2	20.4	21.8	23.6
40	15.8	16.2	16.7	17.7	18.9	20.4
50	14.1	14.5	14.9	15.8	16.9	18.3
60	12.9	13.2	13.6	14.4	15.4	16.7
70	12.0	12.3	12.6	13.4	14.3	15.4
80	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.5	13.4	14.4
90	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.8	12.6	13.6
100	10.0	10.3	10.5	11.2	12.0	12.9
200	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.5	9.1
300	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.5
400	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.5
500	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.8
600	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.3
700	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.9
800	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.6
900	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.3
1,000	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1
2,000	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9
5,000	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
10,000	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
20,000	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
50,000	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
100,000	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
200,000	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
500,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
1,000,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2,000,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4,000,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

where

$$8. RSE(R') = 100 \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i \left\{ w_i^2 R_i^2 \left[\frac{1}{X_i} + \frac{(1-f_i)(N_i - X_i)}{f_i X_i \left(\frac{1}{f_i} \right)} \right] \right\}}{R'^2}}$$

where

i = each age group where $i=1$ for infant deaths, $i=2$ for 1–4 years, $i=3$ for 5–14 years, ... and $i=11$ for 85 years and over.

R_i = age-specific rate for the i^{th} age group.

w_i = i^{th} age-specific U.S. standard population such that $\sum w_i = 1.000000$ (see "Computing rates and percentages").

X_i = the estimated number of deaths for the i^{th} age group.

N_i = the total count of deaths from Table I for each i^{th} age group (for infant deaths, use the count of records as shown; for all age groups 1–4 through 85 years and over, use the count of records as shown for deaths 1 year and over).

f_i = percentage of file completeness/100 from Table I (for infant deaths, use the percentage completeness for the

demographic or medical file as appropriate for deaths to those under 1 year of age; for all age groups 1–4 through 85 years and over, use the percentage completeness for the demographic or medical file as appropriate for deaths to those 1 year of age and over).

For testing the equality of two rates, R_1 and R_2 , the following z-test may be used to define a significance test statistic:

$$9. z = \frac{R_1 - R_2}{\sqrt{R_1^2 \left(\frac{RSE(R_1)}{100} \right)^2 + R_2^2 \left(\frac{RSE(R_2)}{100} \right)^2}}$$

The two-tailed 0.95 critical value for a z statistic is 1.96. Therefore, if $|z| \geq 1.96$, the difference is significant at the 0.05 level. If $|z| < 1.96$, then the difference would be considered not statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

As a hypothetical example, assume R_1 is the same as the above example for the current 12-month period and that R_2 , 15.0, is based on 50 deaths occurring in the prior 12-month period (which implies that the file is approximately 100 percent complete for R_2). The z-test may be determined as follows:

$$z = \frac{20.0 - 15.0}{\sqrt{(20.0)^2 \left(\frac{13.4}{100}\right)^2 + (15.0)^2 \left(\frac{14.1}{100}\right)^2}} = 1.46$$

Because $|z| < 1.96$, there is not a statistically significant difference between the two rates at the 0.05 level of significance.

For rates or percentages based on denominators having random variation only or random and sampling variation, the RSE must take into account the variation in the numerator and denominator. For example, for a rate, R_3 , based on the number of live births in the denominator, the RSE is computed as follows:

$$10. \text{RSE}(R_3) = 100 \sqrt{\left(\frac{\text{RSE}(D)}{100}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\text{RSE}(B)}{100}\right)^2}$$

where

$\text{RSE}(D)$ = the RSE of the number of deaths, D

$\text{RSE}(B)$ = the RSE of the number of births, B

The 95-percent confidence interval of R_3 may be computed as follows:

$$11. \text{Lower limit: } R_3 - \left(1.96 \cdot R_3 \cdot \frac{\text{RSE}(R_3)}{100}\right)$$

$$12. \text{Upper limit: } R_3 + \left(1.96 \cdot R_3 \cdot \frac{\text{RSE}(R_3)}{100}\right)$$

As a hypothetical example, assume the infant mortality rate, R_3 , is 15.0, which is based on 30 infant deaths (D) from a file with 70-percent completeness and 2,000 live births (B) from a file with 80-percent completeness. Then

$$\text{RSE}(R_3) = 100 \sqrt{\left(\frac{21.8}{100}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2.5}{100}\right)^2} = 21.9$$

$$\text{Lower limit: } 15.0 - \left(1.96 \cdot 15.0 \cdot \frac{21.9}{100}\right) = 8.6$$

$$\text{Upper limit: } 15.0 + \left(1.96 \cdot 15.0 \cdot \frac{21.9}{100}\right) = 21.4$$

This means the chances are 95 times out of 100 that the confidence interval (8.6–21.4) will cover the “true” rate. The same formulas are applicable to a percentage (P_1) that has variation in the numerator and denominator. To compare the equality of two infant mortality rates or two percentages that have variation in the numerator and denominator, the above-mentioned z-test may be used.

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